SII 1.154: original edition by Eugen Hultzsch

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Alternative title: PART IV. ADDENDA. No. 154. A ROCK-INSCRIPTION AT THE FORT OF GUTTI

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Summary

This inscription is engraved on a rock not far from the summit of the fort of **Gutti** (*Gooty*) in the Anantapur District[1] and consists of one verse in the *Sragdharā* metre. At the time of the inscription, the fort of **Gutti** (*Gutti-durga*) belonged to king **Bukka**. By this, the well-known king of the first dynasty of **Vijayanagara**, whose inscriptions range between Śaka 1276 [current] and 1290 [expired],[2] seems to be meant.

Besides the subjoined inscription, the fort of **Gutti** bears three very rough rock-inscriptions in Kanarese of **Tribhuvanamalladeva**, *i.e.*, of the Western **Chālukya** king **Vikramāditya** VI., surnamed **Tribhuvanamalla**. The dates of two of them, which I succeeded in making out, are recorded in the new era started by Vikramāditya VI., the *Chāḷukya-Vikrama-varsha*, which, according to Mr. Fleet,[3] began with the king's accession in Śaka 997 [expired]. The two inscriptions are dated in the 46th and 47th

[1] Mr. Sewell's *Lists of Antiquities*, Vol. I, p. 115.
[2] See page 161, above.
[3] *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VIII, pp. 187 ff.

years, which corresponded to the cyclic years *Plava* and *Śubhakṛit, i.e.*, Śaka 1043 and 1044 [expired] or A.D. 1121-22 and 1122-23.

Edition

〈1〉 śrī [||]

1. Sragdharā

durggāṇāṁ sārvvabhaumo dharaṇitalamahā〈2〉rājyacakrasya nābhiḥ
śrībukkakṣoṇībhartturjjaga〈3〉davanak¿ru?〈ṛ〉te viṣṇumūrtyaṁtarasya [|]
lakṣmīnātha〈4〉sya saṁpadnurukaraṇacaṇo dakṣiṇāvartta〈5〉śaṁkhaḥ
prācīnaḥ pāṁcajaṁnyo jaya〈6〉ti girivaro guttidurggābhidhānaḥ [||]

Translation by Hultzsch 1890

Prosperity! Victorious is the king of forts, the best of mountains, **Gutti-durga** by name! (*This mountain is*) the nave of the wheel of the sovereignty over the whole earth of the illustrious king **Bukka**, the lord of fortune, who is another form (*assumed by*) **Vishṇu** for protecting the world, (*and it is his*) ancient auspicious[4] conch-shell with convolutions from left to right (*dakshiṇāvarta-śaṅkha*),—[5] (*and thus resembles*) the centre of the discus of (*Vishṇu*) the lord of Lakshmī, and his conch-shell *Pāñchajanya*.

Bibliography

Digital edition of SII 1.154 by Hultzsch 1890 converted to DHARMA conventions by Emmanuel Francis.

Primary

[SII] Hultzsch, Eugen Julius Theodor. 1890. *South-Indian inscriptions, Tamil and Sanskrit, from stone and copper-plate edicts at Mamallapuram, Kanchipuram, in the North Arcot district,*

[4]Literally: "which is known to increase prosperity."

[5]According to Pramadādāsa Mitra's translation of the *Sāhityadarpaṇa*, p. 98, note, "such a conch-shell is believed to ensure prosperity to the house in which it remains." In the present inscription, the simile seems to have been suggested by the shape of the mountain, and by the windings of the road which leads up to the fort.

and other parts of the Madras Presidency, chiefly collected in 1886-87. Volume I. South Indian Inscriptions 1. Madras: Government Press. Page 167, item 154.