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Edition

〈Face A〉 〈A1〉 svasti śrī vi(ṣṇu)〈A2〉vaddhana-mahā(rā)〈A3〉julōku prava〈A4〉rddhamāna-vi(ja)〈A5〉rā(ju)-prathamarā(jyaṁ)〈A6〉buna śivāppa rā〈A7〉juL U(bilī)〈A8〉śpara-bhaṭāraḷā〈A9〉ku Iccina datti〈A10〉 gaṁgarājyaṁbunāka〈A11〉 Udyōgaṁb a(yyo)da[...]〈Face B〉 〈B1〉 [1 lost or illegible line]〈B2〉 [1 lost or illegible line]〈B3〉 [1 lost or illegible line]〈B4〉 [1 lost or illegible line]〈B5〉 [1 lost or illegible line]〈B6〉 Iccina pannā(sa)〈B7〉 candrāyittakālaṁ〈B8〉bu carigincuvāru〈B9〉 maṇḍa(vi)cōḷa(jaka)〈B10〉mma Ubilīśvara〈B11〉bhaṭṭāraka pannāsa〈B12〉 śivāppa rāju Icci〈B13〉(na) datti candrāyi〈B14〉ttakālaṁbu cari[ca. 1*]〈B15〉 gincuvāru[ca. 1*]〈Face C〉 〈C1〉 śrī niṭṭa〈C2〉sōmuḷa〈C3〉 [ca. 1*]vasina〈C4〉 vāviyu〈C5〉 dēgu-laṁbunu〈C6〉 śrī komorapo〈C7〉lu koṇḍayya〈C8〉 ghanarāca(ma)〈C9〉ṇi likhita-sya〈C10〉 valluri Āṭa〈C11〉ṟla mārayya〈C12〉 paṇi kosi〈C13〉na guḍiyu〈C14〉 gorvaḷ mecci〈C15〉 cēn icciri va〈C16〉(kkra)bu vaccina〈C17〉 I pannāsa (vi)〈C18〉(ṣṭha) Ayyeda〈Face D〉 〈D1〉 dīniki A〈D2〉hitan ci(pi)〈D3〉ncinavāṇḍu〈D4〉 bhāraṇāsi (ni)〈D5〉veyu guḷḷuvu〈D6〉 veyu ceṟuvu〈D7〉ḷu veyu gavi〈D8〉lāḷu vēvuru〈D9〉 pāṟanu vēvu〈D10〉 kannyaḷanu mu〈D11〉ṭiccina (vi)〈D12〉(ṣṭhya) Ayye(du)

Apparatus

〈D2〉 ci(pi)〈D3〉ncina • B. Radha Krishna suggests that this is a misreading of ciṁtincina (1971, p. 22, n. 52).

〈D4〉 bhāraṇāsi (ni) • This line is given as missing (just showing dots) by Radha Krishna (1971, p. 22).

Translation by Butterworth & Venugopaul Chetty 1990

Hail! In the first year of the reign of the prosperous and victorious Vishṇuvardhana Mahárája, Ṣivápparájul made a grant to Ubilíṣvara Bhaṭṭár. May the kingdom of the Gangas resemble Paradise(?).[1]

Second side. .... is the deed of gift. This should be continued as long as the sun and moon endure. The grant made by Maṇḍavi Kamma, born in (the kingdom of) Chóḷa, to Ubilíṣvara Bhaṭṭśraka. The gift made by Sivápparáju should be continued as long as the sund and moon endure.

Third side. A well and a temple in Ṣrí Niṭṭasómuḷa erected by Ṣrí Komorapólu Konḍayya, best of Kings(?). A temple built by Vallúri Áṭaṛla Márayya. The Reḍḍis (□□□□□□□□) being pleased gave land. Whoever obstructs this grant will incur guilt.

Fourth side. Whoever injures this (grant) will incur the sin of destroying 1,000 temples, 1,000 tanks, 1,000 cows, five Brahmans (?) and five maidens in Benares.

Commentary

The editors state that the inscription is written in “old characters” (Butterworth & Venugopaul Chetty 1990, p. 1152). B. Radha Krishna adds that the script is “Vēṅgī Cāḷukya script” (Radhakrishna 1971, p. 20, n. 50). He, therefore, may have seen the original inscription but does not give his own reading of it apart from possible reading mistakes of the edition’s text (and leaving out one line).

Bibliography

The inscription was read by V. Venkayya and published by Alan Butterworth and V. Venugopaul Chetty (1990, pp. 1152–1155). Buduraju Radha Krishna reprinted the text with minor changes and added a few notes (1971, № 25, pp. 20–22).

Secondary

Butterworth, Alan & V. Venugopaul Chetty. 1990. *A collection of the inscriptions on copper-plates and stones in the Nellore district: Part III*. Reprint. New Delhi: Asian Educational Services. Pages 1152–1155.

[1] In a note the editors give an alternative translation of the last phrase: “Or ‘the dominion of the goddess Ganga.’” (Butterworth & Venugopaul Chetty 1990, p. 1152, n. 1).

Radhakrishna, Budaraju. 1971. *Early Telugu inscriptions (up to 1100 A.D.): with texts, glossary & brief linguistic history*. Hyderabad: Andhra Pradesh Sahitya Akademi. Item 25, pages 20–22.