CHAPTER IV.

DIVISIONS, DISTRICTS AND SUB-DIVISIONS:

An attempt has been made to describe the divisions, districts and sub-divisions mentioned in the epigraphic records under our survey. These occur mostly in copper-plate grants. The division, generally, is called Mandala or Bhakti in Sanskrit-literature but sometimes a Mandala has been found as the largest territorial unit corresponding to a modern province.

The word 'Visaya' and 'Ahāra' generally denote a district and is smaller than a division. Sometimes we find that the term 'Bhakti' is applied to a territorial unit smaller than the district. For example Kolamārā-Bhakti as mentioned in Konkur copper plate grant.¹ The words 'Khandā', 'Bhaga' and 'Pathaka' all seem to be used for a sub-division.

Apart from these units, it is very interesting to note the units with numerical appellations as Gaṅgavādi-96,000, Alatage-700, Kallī-12 etc. Altekar² has dealt elaborately with all these expressions and supported the view of fleet that the numbers are significant of the villages contained in the division. Against the interpretations of the figures referring to villages and hamlets, Rice believes that the figures like Gaṅgavādi-96000 are too big to suit the interpretation. Altekar has tried to answer this objection
by saying that the argument may be valid only with reference to large numbers like Gaṅgaśādi—96,000 and not with the smaller figures associated with Viṣayās and Bhuktis e.g. Alatage—700. He again says that the usage may have differed from province to province and century to century. But usually it is regarded that the figures represented the villages and hamlets comprised in the division concerned e.g. Puri-Konkana—1400. From its territorial limits it is noticed that it covered an area of about 150 × 70 Kms. and it is quite probable that an area of about 350 Kms. can contain 1400 villages.

Now follows the description of the administrative units mentioned in different inscriptions pertaining to the period under study.

**ARHAYAṆĀ- KHANDA:**

The name of this sub-division is referred to in the Mahulpara plates of Mahāśivagupta dated the regnal year II. It was included in Antaruda-Viṣayā which most probably is identical with modern Antarudha Pargana in the Sadar sub-division of the Puri district of Orissa.

**ACALAPURA-VIṢAYA:**

It appears in Amrohati copper plate dated Saka 722. Acalapurā, after which the Viṣayā was named, has been identified with modern Behchpur in Amravati district of Maharashtra. The identification of the granted village
Anjamavanti (modern Anjanvati) and the other localities forming the boundaries of this donated village shows that the area covered by this district was about 36 x 32 Kms. and included a considerable part of the Amravati district of Maharashtra.

**AIRAVATTA-MANDALA**

This division is mentioned in the following records of Devanandas:

1. Baripada Museum plates dated the year 1937
2. Jurapur plates dated the year 1939
3. Despalla plates dated year 1842

The name Airavatta-mandala has been identified with modern Ratagarh within the Banki Police-Station in the Cuttack district of Orissa.

**AKRÜRESVARA-VISAYA**

The name of this district appears in the Hamot plates of Cākṣuṣa Bhartrivadhana dated Sam.819. The granted village Arjunadevigrāma was situated in this district which is identical with modern Anklesvar taluka situated on the left bank of the river Narmada in Bharuch district of Gujarat.

**ALAKATAKA-VISAYA OR ALATAGE-700**

It is referred to in the following inscriptions:
1. Kolhapur copperplate dated Saka 682.12
2. Alas copperplate of the Yuvaraja Govinda II
dated Saka 692.13

Altage-700 is the Kannada form of Sanskrit Alakataka which is identical with modern Alta situated at a distance of 19 Kms. north-east of Kolhapur, the headquarters of the district of the same name in Maharashtra. The record dated Saka 692 supplies insufficient information about the extension of this visaya and the other record dated Saka 682 has proved quite helpful in giving the exact identification of this visaya(district). The donated village Rikkati is said to be situated in Altage-700. The modern equivalent of Rikkati is Rukdi in Kolhapur district and the other villages forming the Southern, Northern, Eastern and Western boundary of the donated village are located between 3 to 13 Kms. from Rukdi. It may be concluded from the information at our hand that the area occupied by this visaya may be 22 x 16 Kms.

During the Gaṅgavijaya period, Alakataka was included in another territorial division named as Kundi(Kuhundi) and about Saka 682, the place seems to have enjoyed so much importance that it formed a separate unit of administration. But Kolhapur copperplate dated Saka 682 again mentions that it was included in Kuhundi-visaya. It seems that
either the terms of the units were loosely used or the
usage of the numerical appellations became more common
in the 9th century and the term visāya was dropped or
the importance of the division might have changed in two
centuries so that its designation as visāya was replaced
by numerals.\textsuperscript{14}

Alatage-700 must have comprised at least a part of
Valva taluka and northern part of the Kolhapur district
of Maharashtra.

\textbf{IMRAREJI-VISAYA}

Anjaneri plate of Prithivicandra Bhogasakti I dated
A.D. 709-10 refers to this visāya.\textsuperscript{15} It may have been a
part of the present Nasik district of Maharashtra though
its exact identification has not been established so far.

\textbf{AVERNANTA-VISAYA}

It appears in the Sanjan copperplate of Buddhavarsa.\textsuperscript{16}
It may be compared with the Averetika-visāya mentioned in
the grant of Palakeśin II. It can be identified with
Aparāntaka or Aparāntaka, the ancient name of the western
cost of India from Mahi to Goa.\textsuperscript{17}

\textbf{ANDA-NADU}

The name of this sub-division occurs in Ambasamudram
inscription of Solamalaiakonda Viramandya. The unit Andhra-Nadu is represented by Periyakottai and its vicinity in Madurai district of Tamil Nadu.

**ANTARADGA-VISAYA**

It finds mention in Pandukेकar plate of Subhikṣaraja-deva dated the regnal year 4. The visya called Antaradga has been mentioned along with Taagarapura. Atkinson has suggested that this district lay in the Doab between the Bhagirathi and the Alakananda. The site may have formed a part of the Garhwal district of Uttar Pradesh.

**ANTARUDA-VISAYA**

It finds mention in Mahalpara plates of Mahdeva-gupta Tharamartha dated the regnal year 11. It has been identified with the present Antaradha Pargana in the Sadar sub-division of the Puri district in Orissa.

**ARUVI-NADU**

The name of Aruvi-Nadu occurs in the Bahur plates of KriptaAgavarna. It was the district of which Vagur (modern Bahur) was a sub-division, situated to the South of Pondicherry, U.T.

**ÁSRAVARA (KR) TIRI-VISAYA**

It is mentioned in a grant of Vakulasahadevi of
Bhanumakara dynasty dated the year 204. This viṣaya belonged to Uttrara-Tosala. The exact identification of the place is unestablished but it must have formed a part of the Salasore-Guttack region of Orissa.

**ATITILIMANDU-VISAYA**

Kalahumaharru grant of Vijāyaditya Amma II refers to the district of Attilinādu which may have comprised the territory around the present town of Attili situated in Tanuku taluka of the Godavari district, Andhra-Pradeslan.

**BAGADISHNAD OR BAGHMAD-70**

It finds mention in Atakur inscription of the time of Rama III dated the year 872. It was given by Śrī Kannaradeva in token of approbation. It may be identified with the region surrounding modern Bagalkot in the Bijapur district of Karnataka.

**BANIRIKA-VISAYA**

It occurs in the Navāri plates of Yuvaraja Śilāditya dated the year 421. Banirika-viṣaya, of which Kannavalāhāra was a sub-division, means the Outer district. It was probably so called because its neighbouring district was known as Arthanandala-visaya (mentioned in the Pardi plates of Vyāghraśena) which bordered it on the east. To the north of Kannavalāhāra lay the Treyaṃaṅghāra (modern Tan in Surat
district) as mentioned in the Bagumra plates of Allāsakti
dated the year 40626 and the Gujrat Ḫaṭrakūṭa king Druva II27,
which was probably another sub-division of the Bāhirika-
visaya. This district must have comprised the region
surrounding the Surat district of Gujarat.

BĀHIRIKAVISAYA

It finds mention in Mayalur plates of Gālukya
Vijayāditya dated Saka 62228. Poṭṭalikāmagar (modern
Patanchera) at a distance of about 29 km. north-west of
Hyderabad from where the present plates were issued belonged
to this visaya which may have comprised the area surrounding
Medak district of Andhra-Pradesh.

BELWAIVALVISAYA OR BELVOLA-VISAYA

The name of this district is referred to in the
following inscriptions:

1. Kondur copperplate of Kīrtivarman dated Saka 67230
2. Pattadkal Pillar inscription of Kīrtivarman
dated Saka 67731
3. Atakur inscription of the time of Krama III dated
the year 67232
4. Hulgur inscription of Khoṭṭiga dated Saka 69333
Kurtakoti copperplate of Vikramaḍīṭya dated Saka 53234
is the earliest record which refers to this visaya. The
record dated Saka 672 mentions the granted village Boppatti—modern Bhatyatti, in Velvola visaya. Bhatyatti is situated in Lakshmangar taluka of Bharwar district, Karnataka while the other record of Saka 677 refers to the granted village Arayumase (disappeared now) in Belvala visaya.

From the above identifications of the places mentioned in the grants, it can be inferred that it was approximately at least 90 Kms. in length and 22 Kms in breadth. The visaya then was comprised of the parts of the Gaadhag and Navalagunda taluka of the Bharwar district and some part of the Raichur district of Karnataka.55

The name of this well-known district was derived from the Kamaras 'bali'=growing corn, a crop and 'pola', 'bali'; a field, means the country of luxuriant crops with reference to the fertility of the rich black soil.

**BHADRAPALL VISAYA**

Rather grant of Daruva III of Bharosh, A.D. 86756 refers to this district. In this rich and well-peopled district, there was a Brahma named as Sri Daddhi, who gave cooked food and other gifts to the people and dedicated his life to provide happiness to the residents of this visaya.

For want of trustworthy maps, it is difficult to ascertain the exact extension of the visaya. The present grant refers
to a village which was situated to the south of the river Tapti and this district, thus, seems to have formed a part of southern Gujarat. It may be the region which formed a part of the dominions of the Bharuch Rathors.

BHARUKACCHA—VISAYA

Following plates of Jayabhatta IV mentions the name of this districts—

1. Kavi plates dated the year 486.37
2. Prince of Wales Museum plates.38

The former record mentions the granted village Kamajja while the other one mentions the village Manamatha, included in this visaya. According to H.D. Samkalia, the Bharukaccha-visaya comprised the Doab between the rivers Narmada and the Tapti.39 The sub-division named as Gorajjabhoga was also included in this district.40 Taking into consideration the identification of Gorajjabhoga with Goraj in Hael sub-division of Panchmahals district, it appears that this renowned visaya included the region north of Narmada and extended as far as Hael in the northeast. The northern part of Bharuch district comprising the talukas of Bharuch, Vagra, Amod and Jamnagar was included in this district.41

BHUNILIKA—MANDALA

The name of this division appears in Dhiaski grant of
Jaikadeva dated v.s. 794. The granted locality Dhenika, now called Dhinkji, was situated in the Bhūmilika-Mandala which must have comprised the area of Okhamandala in Gujarat.

CHANDAGADA-Visaya:

It finds mention in the Neśārika grant of Govinda III dated Saka 727. Chandagada is identical with modern Chandgad, the headquarters of the taluka of the same name in Belgaum district of Karnataka. This Visaya seems to have included the region surrounding modern Chandgad, perhaps the whole Tek. This is the only record which gives information, though very little, about this district.

CANDRA-MANDALA:

It is referred to in the Pattanakudi plates of Śilāhara Avasara II dated Saka 910. The exact identification of the place is undetermined.

CANDRAPURA-Visaya:

The name of this Visaya occurs in the Paśimabag plate of Śrī-candra dated the year 5. The Visaya of Candrapura was attached to the mandala (division) of Śrīhatta (Sylhet) in the bhakti (province) of Pundravardhana. It must have formed a part of Sylhet district of Bangladesh.

CHHATTIYANA-

Vajirikheda Rāstrakūta grant 3 of Indra III dated
Saka 630 refers to this territorial division in which the donated village Dhannaur i.e., modern Dhannara was situated. It constituted a part of modern Nasik district in Maharashtra.

CIPRARULANA-VISAYA:

It finds mention in Narvan plates of Galukya Vikramaditya II dated Saka 664. Chiprwarulana has been identified with modern Chipulun, the headquarters of the taluka of the same name in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra. It shows that Chiprwarulana designated as a Visaya in earlier days, has now been reduced to the property of a taluka.

GULIKA-VISAYA:

It is recorded in the Gadval plates of Vikramaditya I, A.D. 674. The army of Vikramaditya I had invaded the Guliaka-Visaya and was encamped at Urgapur on the Southern bank of the river Kaveri. The region around Urgapur - modern Uraiyyur near Trichinopoly may correspond to this Visaya.

DANDABUKTI-MANDAIA:

It appears in the two plates of Tribhuvana Mahadevi from Baud dated the year 606 and Irda copper plate of the Kambuja king Nayapaladeva dated regnal year 13.
It is identical with modern Dantan in the Midnapore district of West Bengal. According to R.D.Banerji, it coincides with the Midnapore and Balasore districts. From the identification of the villages belonged to this mandala, it seems to have included the southern and south-western portion of the Midnapore district, including the lower reaches of the Suvarnarekha river if not a portion of the Balasore district itself.

**DAPU-PANCALI-VISAYA:**

It is referred to in Pattali grant of Yuvaraja Rajendravarman dated Gaaga year 515. The village Kuvalakira was situated in this Visaya. Its exact identification is uncertain.

**DARBHAKAKSA-VISAYA:**

Harsha stone inscription of Vigrahavaja dated the year 1030 refers to this district. It cannot be identified satisfactorily but the area surrounding the temple of Harisantha which lies near the village of Harshanath, about 11 Kms. South of Sikar in the district of the same name in Rajasthan, may correspond to this Visaya. The hamlet which was donated for the temple of Harisantha was situated in this Visaya.

**DENIVANKA-VISAYA:**

It appears in the Daulatpura plate of Bhojadeva I of
Mahodaya dated A.D. 706. It has been identified with modern Didwana in the Nagaur district of Rajasthan.

DEVIBHOJA-VISAYA:

It is referred to in the Katak grant of Mahabharagupta II. The district belonged to the country of Kosala.

DHARAURA-VISAYA:

It occurs in the Dharur plates of the Kashtrakuta king Govinda III dated Saka 728. The headquarters of the district of the same name has been identified with modern Dharur. The Visaya which included the donated locality Amagad - modern Amegaon about 22 Kms. to the South-East of Dharur, seems to have comprised the area surrounding Amegaon and most probably its immediate neighbourhood in the Bir district of Maharashtra.

BHAVAVALAHARA:

The name of this sub-division occurs in Karitalai stone inscription of Lakshmanaraja II and Mulgund inscription of Krishna II. Dhavala which literally means 'the white of dazzling country', has been identified with Dhavala, about 6 Kms. South of Dighi which is about 10 Kms. South-East of Karitalai in the Murwara tehsil of the Jabalpur district of Madhya-Pradesh.
From the beginning of the Christian era, the term ‘Ahāra has been used to denote a fiscal unit. Māmala-āhāra of the Nasik cave inscription⁵⁹, Ṣepāraka-āhāra of the Kanheri cave inscription⁶⁰ and Kapura-āhāra of the Sanchi stupa inscription⁶¹ can be enumerated as some of the fiscal units but in due course of time the unit ‘Ahāra’ seems to have been used to denote a territorial division⁶² such as Dhavalāhāra.

**Dumati:***

The name of this sub-division is mentioned in Pandukēsvara plate of Padmātadeva dated the year 25.⁶³ This sub-division was attached to the district of Taṅgaṇāpura which lay about the upper course of the Gaṅga river. Taṅgaṇāpura seems to denote the area surrounding modern Joshimath. Dumati forms a part of this area.

**Dvādāsagāmī-Visaya:***

The name of this district is mentioned in the Sanjan plates of Buddhavāra A.D.671.⁶⁴ Dvādāsagāmī-Visaya which was comprised of twelve villages belonged to Aparānta the ancient name of the western coast of India from Mahi to Goa.

**Bedīnī-Visaya:***

It occurs in the Agali grant of Gaṅga Śrī-Puruṣa dated Saka 669.⁶⁵ The granted village of Agali was
situated in Ededinda-Visaya. It appears to be identical with the area of the present Tumkur district of Karnataka.66

**RASAYA-MANDALA:**

The name of this division occurs in Javakheda plate of Amogha Varsha dated Śaka 742.67 The village Vēyipadraka belonged to Rasaśaya-mandala which may be comprising the area around Kukshi of Madhya Pradesh.

**ERUVA-VISAYA:**

It is referred to in Turinella inscription of Vikramāditya I.68 It was a small principality on the borders of the Kurnool, Nellore and Cuddapah districts. Later it spread far wider, covering a considerable area of the Western portion of the Nellore district from Kocherilakota in the Darsi-division, right down to the river Ponnar.69

**GALILA-VISAYA:**

It finds mention in the Galavalli grant dated Gaṅga year 393.70 The villages Neékāpataka-grāma, Baṇavade-grāma and Tarugrāma were included in this district. Probably the name of Galela-Visaya is preserved in that of modern Galavalli village in Bobbili taluka of the Sri-Kakulam district of Andhra Pradesh.

**GANDITAMA-VISAYA:**

Orissa state Museum grant of Maha-Sivagutta I-Yayati dated the year 471 refers to this district which seems to
have formed a part of the Cuttack district in Orissa.

GANGAVID-E-VISHAYA:

It occurs in Konnar spurious inscription of
Amoghavarsa I dated Saka 782\(^72\) and Salgur inscription of
Khottiga dated Saka 893.\(^73\) Guttiya-Ganga, a feudatory of
Khottiga, was ruling over this region named after the
Ganga-Dynasty. Kolaragunda which is modern Kolar, was its
first capital. It is mentioned as Gangavadi-96,000 in the
Agali grant of Ganga Sra-Puruša\(^74\) and Atkur inscription of
Krishna III dated the year 872.\(^75\) It probably included the
whole of Karmataka. According to Rice, the region of the
Southern Mysore was known as the Gangavadi. The river Kaveri
flows through this land.\(^76\)

GANUTAPATAMANDALA:

It occurs in Nibina Charter of Naka-Sivagupta I dated
the regnal year 17.\(^77\) At present there is no such name
survived for any village or Pargana in the neighbourhood
of Sonapur in the Sambalpur district of Orissa. Chandapara
in the vicinity of Baud may, however, be suggested.

GARJ-VISHAYA:

The name of this district is mentioned in the
Pasaichakag plate of SriCandra dated the regnal year 5.\(^78\)
This district formed a part of the Srihatte-mandala
(modern Sylhet in the Pundravardhana Bhukti which seems to
have included the whole of Bengal.
GOILIA-KHANDA OR GOILO-KHANDA:

Dhenkanal copper plate grant\(^79\) of Kula\(_{stambha} and Puri plates\(^80\) of the same king record the name of this sub-division. According to the Dhenkanal copper plate grant, it was situated in \(\text{Sanakhajotivalaya-Mandala. It may have formed a part of modern Dhenkanal district of Orissa.}\)

GOKARNI-VISAYA:

It appears in the Charter of Kulika Viraprasandradeva dated the regnal year 1.\(^81\) It has been identified with a holy place of that name in the North Kanara district of Karnataka. It is also mentioned as a sacred place in The \(\text{Ramayana,}^{82}\) the \(\text{Mahabharata,}^{83}\) the \(\text{Kuramapurana,}^{84}\) Agnipurana,\(^85\) and the Padmapurana.\(^86\) The sage Bhagiratha came to this holy place for meditation because he had no child for a long time.\(^87\)

GOPARASRIKA-VISAYA:

It finds mention in the Hindol plate of Kula\(_{stambha}.\(^88\) The village named as \(\text{Sogga forms a part of the Goparasrika Visaya which belonged to the Kamradda-mandala. It may be identified with the region surrounding the Dhenkanal sub-division of the district of the same name in Orissa.}\)

GOPARASTRA-VISAYA:

The name of this district is mentioned in the following inscriptions :–
1. Anjameri plates of Bhogasakti I dated the year 461.99

2. Nirpan plates of Nagarardhan.90

Goparashtra , a territorial division on which the tax was levied for the maintenance of a temple near Nasik, is said to have comprised the traditional Gaag-thadi (banks of the Godavari). The suffix 'rastra' attached with Gopa indicates that it was originally a larger unit but became smaller later on and the same term is applied to a district. The donated village Balegra which has been identified with modern Balegaon in the Nasik district, was situated in this Visaya. It seems to have comprised the territory around Balegaon and probably the whole of the Baglan taluka of the Nasik district in Maharashtra.91

GOPTIMATANA-VEJAYA OR GUPTIMATANA:

The Kailan copper plate inscription of Srikaran-datha dated the regnal year 892 refers to this district. It lay within the jurisdiction of Kumaramatya of Devapavata of the Samajta country. The sub-divisions of Khandebalika and Nidhanl Khandebha belonged to this Visaya which lay within the jurisdiction of Kumaramatya of Devapavata in Samajta country. The exact identification of this Visaya is undetermined.

GUDLA-KANDERVADI-VEJAYA OR KANDERUVATI:

It occurs in Mamuru grant of Amarastra II.93 It may
be the same as Kanderuvadi-Visaya. This district appears to have been sub-divided into three or four small districts. It was comprised of the whole of Guntur taluka, the Eastern portion of Sattenapalle and the Northern parts of Tenali taluka of Guntur district in Andhra Pradesh. The term Gudla means 'of the temples'. According to B.C. Law, it was the ancient name of a tract of the country lying on the Southern bank of the river Krama around Asmavati, which was famous for its beautiful temples and caityas of Amara-vatesvara and the Buddha. Modern village Kanteru in the Guntur district seems to have acquired its name from Kanderuvadi.

Beswada place of Bhima I mention the name of Uttara-Kanderuvati-Visaya which was comprised of the central portion of Guntur taluka and the South-Eastern portion of Sattenapalle taluka.

GUDRAKURA-VISAYA OR GUDRAVARA-VISAYA:

This district name appears in the following records:

1. Chaturu plates of Eastern Calukya Asma I.
2. Masulipatam plates of Vijayaditya III.
3. Masulipatam plates of Bhima II.
4. The record dated Saka 581 of the time of Visnuvardhan II.

According to the inscription at No.1, the villages Unikili i.e. modern Unikili and Nidropaka i.e. modern...
Rudrapāka in Kaikūṭi taluka of Krishna district belonged to this Visaya and the village Pallīvāda situated in the vicinity of Arutaṅkur was also included in Gudrahāra-Visaya, as mentioned in the record dated Saka 581 of the time of Vīṣṇuvardhana II. It has been identified with modern Gudivada, the headquarters of the taluka of the same name in Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh. Formerly the taluka of Kaikatur was not a separate taluka but was a part of the Gudivada taluka. The villages Unikili, Rudrapāka and Chevura, now included in Kaikatur taluka, formerly belonged to the Gudivada taluka.

KAMANIBHÚGA-VISAYA:

It appears in Dhanantara plates of Samantavarman. The donated village of Vata-Grāma was situated in Kamanibhúga-Visaya. It was perhaps the territory adjoining Kaliṅga to the west.

HAMSARVA-VISAYA:

The name of this Visaya occurs in Hatun rock inscription of Patoladeva. Hamsarva has been identified with modern Hamza and this Visaya seems to have comprised a considerable part of the Gilgit district of Jammu and Kashmir.

HIMVAKAMATAMYA-VISAYA:

Gantāmi plates of Gaṅga Indravarman dated the regnal year 4 refers to this Visaya. The village Salachanikā was included in this district. Both the village and the
Visaya remain unidentified.

HONVA=VISAYA:

It is mentioned in Galavalli grant dated Gaṅga year 393.103 The exact identification of this district which belong to Andhra Pradesh, remains undetermined.

IDIGE=VISAYA:

The Kadaga plate of Prabhātavarṣa dated Śaka 735 refers to this district.104 It may have comprised the major area of modern Tuskur district in Karnataka though its exact identification is unknown.

IKKADSY=VISAYA:

The name of this district is referred to in Dhulla plates of Śrī-Candra.105 This Visaya belonged to the Yola-Mandala. Since the Yola-mandala is located in Manikganj sub-division of the Dacca district in Bangladesh, this Visaya must have formed some part of the same region.

IRIDIGE=VISAYA:

Merur copper plates of the Western Calukya king Vijayāditya dated Śaka 622 and 627106 refer to this district which is also named as Mahāsaptama. It is one of the seven Kośkanaś and it is said to be bigger in area but we know only that the region surrounding Merura which has been identified with modern Merur near Kudal in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra was included in this Visaya.
JALANVORDA-VISAYA

It occurs in Vigamagiri plates of Indravardhadeva. It is not possible to suggest the exact identification of this place which belonged to ancient Kalinga-desa.

JAMBUTA-PANCHALI

It appears in Patil grant of Yuvaraja Rajendra Varman. The donated village Arali was included in this district. Both the district and the village remain unidentified.

JAYAPURA-VISAYA

The name of this district occurs in Cuttack Museum plates of Madhavavarma dated Harsa-year 50. Dharkota plate of Subhadradharma refers to Jayakaṭaka-visaya of Kshetra-mandala and it may be identical with Jayapura-visaya of the present record. Jayapura has been identified with the present Jeypore in Ganjam district of Orissa.

Anjaneri plates of PrithvIsandra Bhogasakti I dated the year 461 refer to another Jayapura-visaya. It is the same as Jayapura in the Nasik district of Maharashtra. Jayavat Budrakh, where the temple of Nārāyaṇa was erected about sixteen kās. south-west of Anjaneri, was also included in this visaya.

There is still one more Jayapura visaya which is mentioned
in the Harṣa stone inscription of Vīgraharāja dated the year 1030. The territory may be identified with the modern Jaipur, the headquarters of the district of the same name in Rajasthan.

**JIHĀDA-VISAYA**

This place name occurs in Daspalla plate of Devānanda dated the year 184. The name of this district is represented by modern Jilinda in Daspalla sub-division of the Puri-district in Orissa.

**JEJĀBHUKTI**

It is mentioned in Chandella inscription from Mahoba. Seja or Sejjaka gave his name to Jejabhukti, i.e., modern Jejahuti. It is the ancient name of Bundelkhand.

**KAGAVIMUTAKHĀSA.SM-MANDALĀ**

The name of this division is mentioned in Dhenkanal copper plate grant of king Jayasimhadeva. The unnamed granted village was situated in Tahakula-Khanda of Kagivimutakhasism-mandalā. This division may have formed a part of modern Dhenkanal district in Orissa.

**KAHEŚRĪGĀ-VISAYA**

The name of this district occurs in Jumerpur plate of Devanandadeva dated the year 193. The granted village Palamūda was situated in Kaheśrīga-Visaya.
within Airavatamandala (modern Ratagarh). This administrative unit must be lying within Banki police station in the Cuttack district of Orissa.

KAKSA-VISAYA

The Bhagalpur plates of Narayana Pala dated the regnal year 17 refer to this Visaya which was situated in Tirabhukti i.e. modern Tirhut. The place Kaksa may be looked for in the vicinity of Vaishali (modern Basarh) in the Muzaffarpura district of Bihar.

KAKANDAKUTU-VISAYA

It is referred to in the Chhoti Deori stone inscription of Sañkaragana. It has been identified with Kutunda about 10 Kms. to the east of Deori in the Namura tehsil of the Jabalpur district in Madhya Pradesh.

KALIPAKA-PATHANA

It occurs in the Jesar plates of Siladitya III dated 653-347. It belonged to the Sarasvati country. It is not possible to attempt its exact identification.

KALI-12

The name of this sub-division is referred to in Karhad copper plate of dated Saka 880. It registers the grant of the village Kañkaš in the Kalli-12 of the
Karahāṭaka-Viṣaya. The sub-division of Kalli-12 has been identified with modern Kalli about ten Kms. to the South of Karhad in Satara district of Maharashtra. The twelve villages which were included in Kalli-12 may be enumerated as under:

1. Kali
2. Kanki
3. Jūra
4. Sigur
5. Adhi
6. Salgar
7. Bēkēki
8. Titur
9. Khāṭīv
10. Nīsīv
11. Pandrēgāv
12. Taveī

**KAMANDILAPATTI-VIṢAYA**

It occurs in Pandiapathar plates of Bhīmasena dated the year 89. The area in the neighbourhood of Gumsur may denote this Viṣaya.

**KAMARŪPA-VIṢAYA**

It is referred to in Dharmalingeswara grant of Anantavarman dated the Gaṅga year 204. This Viṣaya
may not necessarily signify the famous country of the same name in Eastern India (Assam). It is probably just another (hitherto unknown) district of ancient Kaliśga.

**KAMMARANDA-VISAYA**

It appears in the following inscriptions:

1. Maliyapundi grant of Ammaraṇa II dated 6aka 367.\(^{124}\)
2. The record dated 6aka 590 of the time of Vaisnavardhana.\(^{125}\)

It is the same as Kammarāstra, Kasa-raṇa, Kasa-raṇa or Karas-rāstra. This district was comprised of at least the southern part of the Guntur district and the northern part of the Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh.

**KAMVERALA-VISAYA**

It is referred to in Russellkonda plates of Netabhaṇa.\(^{126}\) The exact identification of this administrative unit of Orissa remains uncertain.

**KAMARDA-MANDALA**

The name of this territorial division occurs in Hindol plates of Kulastambha.\(^{127}\) It seems to be a part of the Dhenkanal district of Orissa.

**KAMERUVADLI-VISAYA OR KANTHERUVATI**

The name of this Visaya occurs in the following
inscriptions:
1. Ederu plates of Vijayaditya II. 128
2. Ederu copper plate grant of Ammaraja I. 129
3. Cheruvu plates of Visnuvardhana. 130
4. Pedda-vegi plates of Jayasimha I. 131

(See Gudla-kanderuvadi-Visaya)

KANHAVALAMARA

It is referred to in Nawari plates of Yuvaraja Siladitya dated the year 421. 132 The sub-division lay in the Visaya called Bāhirika. It has been identified with Kanki, 10 Kms. to the South of Bardoli, the headquarters of the taluka of the same name in Surat district of Gujarat.

KARADESRINGAYA-VISAYA

It is mentioned in the Narsingpur plate of Devanandadeva. 133 Since it was included in Ariyavattra-mandala i.e. modern Ratagadh, it must have formed a part of Cuttack district in Orissa.

KARALAKOTTA

It is referred to in the Kailan copper plate grant of the king Sridhārana-Rāta dated the regnal year 8. 134 This sub-division of Karalakotta was situated in the Patalāyika Visaya and lay within the jurisdiction of Kumaramātya.
of Devaparvata which was one of the provincial headquarters of the Samatat country.

**KARNATAKA-VISAYA**

It is referred to in the following inscriptions:-

1. Karhad copper plate dated Šaka 380.\(^{135}\)
2. Talegaon copper plate of Krenarāja dated Šaka 690.\(^{136}\)
3. Kolhapur copper plate dated Šaka 382.\(^{137}\)

Since the Āckukyan times this place has been the headquarters of the Visaya. During the Kāstrakūta period a larger territory was included in it but at present this Visaya has been reduced to the property of a taluka. Karnāṭaka has been identified with Karhad, the headquarters of the taluka of the same name in the Satara district of Maharashtra. The record dated Šaka 690\(^{138}\) refers to it as Karnāṭa=10,000 and elsewhere it is stated as Karnāṭa=4,000.

From the above inscriptions, it appears that including the group of Kalli=12 in it, the eastern boundary of the Visaya might have formed by the river Krishna; the southern boundary by the river Warna as far as it empties itself into the Krishna, its northern boundary by the village Koregaon which is about 10 Kms.
from the river Krishna and the western boundary could not be fixed. Therefore the Visaya seems to have occupied the area of 90x16 kms. and included in it at least Koregaon, Karhad taluka and the northern part of the Nalve taluka of the Satara district.\textsuperscript{139}

KARAPATAYANLUYA-G4

It occurs in Kapadvanj grant of Kresna II dated Saka 832.\textsuperscript{140} It belonged to Sri-Harsapura-750. It may have formed a considerable part of Kaira district in Gujarat.

KARASADA-VISAYA

The name of this Visaya is referred to in the Takkali copper plate grant of Devendravarm dated the year 192.\textsuperscript{141} It is still known by its ancient name Karasada, a town in the Takkali taluka of the Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh.

KARNAPUR-L-VISAYA

The name of this Visaya occurs in Salotgi inscription dated Saka 867.\textsuperscript{142} This is the only record which refers to this Visaya which included the donated village Favittage. Favittage-grama has been identified with modern Salotgi in the Indi taluka of the Bijapur district in Karnataka. Karnapuri may be the same as modern Kannur which is located about thirty five kms.
West by South of Salotgi. The inscription gives only lengthwise extension of the Visaya which is about thirty two Kms. 143

KARTHIKEYAPURA-VISAYA

It is mentioned in Panduksevar Charter of Lalitaśrādeva. 144 The charter was addressed to all the officials assembled in the district of Kārtikeyapura. The district possibly denote the Katuyr valley in Kumaun district. Kārtipura of the Allahabad pillar inscription seems to be the other Sanskritized form of Katuyr.

KARYÁTAKACCHA-VISAYA

It occurs in Gauhari grant of king Agguka III dated Gupta S.n. 567. 145 The village of the donees belonged to this Visaya. The place cannot be satisfactorily identified.

KASÁKULA-VISAYA

It is mentioned in the following inscriptions:—

1. Spurious Kaira Plates of Vijayaśrīja dated the year 394. 146

2. Antroli-Chharoli plates of Karkarāja, dated Saka 679. 147

The district must have comprised the territory on the modern bank of the Tapti. Dr. Mirashi has identified Kasakula with modern Kachhol six Kms. to the South-West
of Olpad in the Surat district of Gujarat.

**Kāśyapa-Pathaka**

It occurs in the record dated Harṣa year 188 of the time of Mahārāja Vināyakaśāla. It was the territorial division of Kāśī-fo rd and belonged to the Varānasī-Viṣaya. Kāśī was perhaps the name of the country of which Varānasī was the capital.

**Kailānād**

It is referred to in the Ātakūr inscription of the time of Kṛṣṇa III dated Śaka 672. The district Kailānād in which the village Belatūr was situated cannot be identified exactly.

**Khadobālika**

It is referred to in the Kailān copper plate grant of the king Śrī-Dhārāmarāja dated the regnal year 8. This sub-division belonged to Gopālakāna Viṣaya of Samatā country which lay within the jurisdiction of Kumārāsātya of Devaparvata.

**Khattakūṭa-Viṣaya**

It appears in Harṣa stone inscription of Śahamāna Viṣhahrāja dated v.s. 1030. An official of the king Śrībhrāja, after bathing at Puskara-tīrtha, had gone to
the village Mayurapadra which may be looked for in modern Sikar district of Rajasthan.

**KHAiblinga-visaya**

It finds mention in the Talcher plate No. 1 of Gayadatunga. The district named Khäbhäi in which the gifted village Svalpa-Komai was situated, may be located in the neighbourhood of Talcher in Dhenkanal district of Orissa.

**Khetaka-visaya**

It is referred to in Cambay plates of Govinda IV dated Śaka 852. The granted village Kēvaṇja - modern Kimaj or Kimoj is stated to have situated in this Visaya. Har sola copper plate grant of Paramāra Siyaka dated V.S. 1005 refers to Khetaka-mandala. The place has been identified with modern Kaira, the headquarters of the district of the same name in Gujarat. As a mandala (division) it seems to have comprised of the districts of Ahmadabad, Kaira and the northern part of the Bharuch.

**Khidināra-visaya**

It is referred to in the following inscriptions:

1. Nivina copper plate grant of Dharamarājadeva.
2. Komāda grant of Dharmarāja dated the regnal year 30.
3. Guhesvara-Patika grant of Dandimahadevi.157

It has been identified with modern village of Khidingi in the Kodala taluka of the Ganjam district in Orissa. The northern portion of the Ganjam district including the Kodala taluka and the southern part of the Puri district may roughly correspond to the Visaya of Khidagehara.

KHIDDIRASRIKHA-MANDALA

The name of this division occurs in Pandiapatha plates of Bhimasena dated the year 89. It may be identical with the former Khidishingy Zamindari having its headquarters at Dharakota and lay to the South of Bodaguda and to the West of Gusur in the Tamil-Nadu.159

KHINJALI-MANDALA

It occurs in the following records of Bhanabhanja :-
1. Binka plates dated the regnal year 16.160
2. Patna Museum plate dated the regnal year 22.161

Khinjali, which lay far South cannot be definitely identified. The records of the Bhanjas refer to two Khinjalis, one lay to the North and the other to the South of the river Mahanadi. Sonpur copper plate of Satrubaṅjadeva states that king Satrubaṅjadeva was the ruler of Ubbaya-Khinjali-Mandala. It appears that Khinjali which had been the kingdom of the Bhanjas,
corresponded to the old feudatory states of Baud and Sonpur in Orissa but later on it included the northern part of the Ganjam district also.\footnote{163}

**KIRATATAKAKA-VISAYA**

This district name appears in Candesvara plates of Mānabhūta dated regnal year 13.\footnote{164} The Śivadhiśasāgraṇa was included in this Visaya. It cannot be identified.

**KISKINHIPURA-VISAYA**

It appears in the record dated Harṣa Sa. 83 of the time of Bābhaṭa.\footnote{165} This Visaya seems to have spread in the vicinity of Kalyanpur in the Bhosat district of Rajasthan.

**KISUKHADA-70**

It appears in Ātkur inscription of Kṛṣṇa III dated Śaka 872.\footnote{166} Bulgar inscription of Khottiga dated Śaka 893\footnote{167} refers to it as Kisuṅkha-olpatu(ttu). The chief town of this sub-division was Kisuvelal (meaning red city) which has been identified with modern Pattadakal in the Bijapur district of Karnataka.

It has been referred to in the records of Rāstrakūṭas and Kalyani Gāulkya several times. The earliest reference to this sub-division however, is found in the Rāstrakūṭa record of Kṛṣṇa II dated Śaka 812\footnote{168} but it is not so much significant as it does not mention any place situated in
this sub-division while the present record shows that to its South it included Kisunarayanagall, modern Kodikop, a hamlet of Naragal in the Ron taluka. According to the Jadi inscription of Saka 996 the place Vikramapura, i.e., modern Aresibi was included in Kusukand-70 which seems to have comprised of at least the Badami and Hangaunda talukas of Bijapur district and some part of the Ron and Navalgunj talukas of the Dharwar district and occupied an area of 28x14 Kms.

**KODAGUKA-MADDAB**

It is mentioned in the following grants:

1. Dhenkanal copper plate grant of Kusukanddha date the year 33.

2. Dhenkanal copper plate grant of Jayastambha.

It has been identified with modern Kodala of the Talcher grants. It is the same as modern Kusala in the Dhenkanal district of Orissa.

**KOLAMURU-BHUUKTI**

It appears in Konkur copper plate inscription of Anaghavarma I dated Saka 732. The inscription registers the donation of thirty villages which belong to the Kolamur-bhakti. Kolamur is identical with modern Konkur on the river Malaprabha in the Navalgunj taluka.
of the Dharwar district, Karnataka. From the identification of these villages it appears that the major part of the Bhakti was below the river Malaprabha and most of the places occurring in this area were situated in Navalgund taluka of the Dharwar district and some of them in the Parasgad taluka of the Belgaum district, Karnataka. Thus this unit must have included a major portion of the Dharwar district including the Navalgund taluka and some area of Parasgad taluka of Belgaum district. It covered an area of 51x26 Kms. 172

KOLMahara

It is referred to in Chinoani grant of Indra III dated Saka 846. 173 According to Chinoani grant, the Kolimahara was situated in Sadyana-mandala i.e. which is identical with Sanjan in Thana district. Kolimahara has been split into two small villages viz. Koliwada and Maharavada in Thana district of Maharashtra. From the ethnological point of view, it is interesting to note that Koli and Mahara tribes were inhabiting in the upper thana district as back as A.D.8th century. 174

KOLUVARTANI-VISAYA

The name of this district occurs in the Napitavataka grant of Gaigo-Devendravarman. 175 This district has been identified with the site of modern
Srikakulam district in Andhra Pradesh

KONGUDA-MANDALA

The name of this division is referred to in Kondedda grant of Dharmaraja dated the regnal year 30.176 The royal charter was addressed to the king's subordinates, officials and subjects of this mandala. Although at present there is no such place recalling the name of Kongoda on the bank of the river Mahanadi or Rishikulya but the village named as Konkedda situated in the Rangiri agency of the Ganjam district, however reminds us of the ancient name of Kongoda. It is Kung-yh to as known to Yuan Chwang. Ferguson locates it somewhere between Cuttack and Aska in the Ganjam district.177 According to Cunningham, this capital city of the province of the same name is identical with Ganjam. This mandala seems to have included Ganjam and southern portion of Puri districts of Orissa. It is bounded by the river Mahanadi on the north and the Rishikulya on the South.178

KONKANA-MANDALA

It occurs in Rathor grant of Kansa II of Ankulesvara.179 This mandala included Cikhalada-Visaya (in Kolaba district); Mahirihera-Visaya(modern Moharee
in the Burhad taluka of the Thana district).
Faranda-Visaya (modern Pan in Kolaba district) and
Satsaghthi-Visaya.\textsuperscript{180} It appears that Koñkana-mandala
was comprised of Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts
of Maharashtra.

\textbf{K\textsuperscript{O}RILLA-PATHAKA}

It occurs in the Gurjara grant of Jayabhata III
dated the year 456\textsuperscript{181} and the Prince of Wales
Museum plates of Dadda III dated the year 427.\textsuperscript{181a}
Korilla may be identical with modern Koral situated
between the rivers Mahi and Harmada about 16 Kâs. to the
North-East of Bharuch, the headquarters of the district
of the same name in Gujarat.

\textbf{KOSALA-S\textsuperscript{A}KHANGDYAM\textsuperscript{I}-VI\textsuperscript{S}AYA}

It is referred to in the Katyaka grant of
Mahabhavagupta.\textsuperscript{182} It remains unidentified.

\textbf{KOTIVARA-Visaya}

It finds mention in Amgachhi grant of Vigrahapala III
dated the regnal year 12.\textsuperscript{183} Kotivara-Visaya was
included in Pundravardhana Bhukti. This Visaya may have
included the whole or a large portion of Dinajpur
district of Bengal-desh. Devakota i.e. modern Kotikapur
was the chief city of the Kotivara-Visaya.\textsuperscript{183}
Mangir copper plate grant of Devapradéva dated the regnal year 53185 and three inscriptions found from Vallgudar 186 record the name of this Visaya. It seems to have included the area lying between Patna and Monghyr. On the East, it was bounded by Monghyr, the headquarters of the district of the same name, and on the West by Patna, the capital of Bihar.

The name of this district is referred to in the following inscriptions:–

1. Chilasa plates of Devaravarman dated Gaṅga year 183. 187
2. Andhavarman Charter of Vajrasatadeva. 188
3. Dharmalingeswara copper plate grant of Anantavarman dated Gaṅga year 204. 189

Dr. Hultsch has identified this place with modern Srikakulam, the headquarters of the district of the same name in Andhra Pradesh. The Visaya may have included the whole of the Narasannapeta taluka and the area of its immediate neighbourhood in the Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh. Krūtukavarttani may be so called due to the profusion of jackals in this region. 190
KRISHANELL-KATANA

It is mentioned in Pauni plates of Pravarasena II dated regnal year 32. It may have been the name of the division Kataka in which the city of Achalapura - modern Ellichpur the headquarters of the taluka of the same name in Amravati district of Maharashtra, is located. This division may be lying at the foot of the Satpura hills.

KRISHNAMATTAMBAA-VISAYA

It is mentioned in Pāṭali grant of Yuvarāja Rajendra Varman dated Gaṅga year 313. Pāṭaligrāma was situated in the territorial unit called Kṛśnamattamba. The exact identification of both the village and the district is undetermined.

KUDUGURĀDA

It occurs in Kumāralihaṃ copper plate grant of Ravidatta. Pahīsage-grāma belonged to Kudugurāda in the Punnāṭa-visaya. It might have covered some area of the South Mysore district in Karnataka, although the exact identification of the place is uncertain.

KUDUKULĀ-KHANDA

It is mentioned in Orissa State Museum grant of Mahāśīvagupta I Yayati dated the regnal year 4.
It was included in Ganditama-Visaya of Odra-deśa

KUNDALIKAMALA-Visaya

It is referred to in the Mundakheda plates of Sendraka Jayaśakti dated Saka 602. The Visāy which included the village Śunāha — modern Saundana, must have comprised of the site of Saundana and its immediate neighbourhood in the Daulia district of Maharashtra.

KUNDAVURA-Visaya

It appears in Shiggaon plate of Čalukya Vijayaśitya dated Saka 630. Kundavura has been identified with modern Kundur in Dharwar district of Karnataka. In the inscriptions of the Čalukyas of Kalyani, this administrative division is mentioned with numerical appellation as Kundavura-30.

KURATA-Visaya

Manor plates of Vinayāditya Maṅgalarasa refer to this district. It may be identified with modern village Kirat about 19 Kms. north-east to Falghar town in Thana district of Maharashtra.

KUMBADeva-Visaya

It is mentioned in the charter of Kuliaka Viraprasandadeva dated the regnal year I.
The exact identification of this district of North Bengal remains undetermined.

**LAVANTICHA-KHANDA-KSETRA**

It occurs in the Khargaprasād plate of Vinītatuṅga II dated the year 161. The granted village Khāmbhāra belonged to this region of Crissa. The exact identification of the place is undetermined.

**LOHIKĀRA-KHARA**

It occurs in the Prince of Wales Museum plates of Jayabhāṭṭa IV dated the year 436. It remains unidentified.

**LUPATTARA-KHANDA**

It is referred to in the Vakratentali Charter of Mahābhāṣṇagupta I dated the regnal year 6. The gifted village Vakratentali belonged to this sub-division which remain unidentified.

**MAHĀDURGA-ADHIKARANA**

The name of this administrative unit occurs in Ghumālī plates of Bābakaladeva dated v.s.1045. Mahādūrga is said to be an adhikarana in Jyeṣṭhakadesa in Nava-Suraśṭra-mandala. The word 'adhikarana' seems to be used here in the sense of an administrative unit probably lying around the dūrga or fortress at Bhūtāmbili.
about 5 Kms. south of Bhanvad in the Halar district of Gujarat.

MAHAGIRI-HARA

The name of this district appears in Anjani plate B of Prithvivandrar Bhogaseakti. The two districts (Eastern and Western) of Mahagiri-Haras may be identical with Mahiri Haras mentioned in lines 56-57 of the Bhadana grant of Aparajita. It might have comprised the area around Bhadan near Bhivandi in Thana district of Maharashtra.

MAHENDRA-BHOGA

It finds mention in the Mandasa plates of Anantavarman-deva dated Saka 915. The word 'Bhoga' means property or region. It seems to have included that region which forms the Zamindari of Mandasa, in the Ganjam district of Orissa.

MAHIRIRARA-VISAYA

It is referred to in the Bhadana grant of Aparajita dated Saka 919. The visaya of Mahiri Haras was situated in Kolkaga which contained 1,400 villages. Mahiri Haras, the chief place of the visaya has been identified with modern Moharee in the Murbad taluka of the Thana district. The granted village Bhadana was situated in this visaya.

Bhadana is the same as modern Bhadan about 19 Kms. northwest of Moharee in the Bhivandi taluka of the Thana district.
From the boundaries of the village Bhadan, it appears that this visaya covered an area of about 24 x 10 Kms. and included parts of modern Bhiwandi and Murbad talukas of Thana district of Maharashtra.

MĀḤIṢĀKA-VISAYA

It is referred to in the Brāhmaṇapalli grant of Karkka Suvarnavarṣa dated Śaka 740. The granted village Brāhmaṇapalliṇa, modern Basangas was situated in Mahīṣaka visaya. Mahīṣaka, the chief place of the visaya has been identified with modern Mahīsa a few Kms. to the north of Kapadvanj in the Kaira district of Gujarat. The visaya roughly includes the area of Kapadvanj and its immediate neighbourhood of Kaira district in Gujarat.

MĀṬEṆAṬI-KHANDA

It occurs in a grant of Vakulaśekhādevī of Bhauamakara dynasty, dated the year 204. It belonged to Uttara-Tusala. It must have formed some part of the Balesore-Cuttack region of Orissa.

MĀṆIKĀ

The name of this sub-division is referred to in the Anjaneri plate A of Prithivisandra Bhogaṣakti I dated the year 461. This visaya may denote some area of the Nasik district in Maharashtra.
MAJJANTIBA-70 OR MAJJANTIBA BHUKTI

The name of this bhukti is referred to in the Konnar copperplate of Amoghavarṣa dated Śaka 782.\textsuperscript{210} It may be identified with Majigud in the Navalgund taluka in Dharwar district and the donated village Taleyūr, which has been identified with Talemorab in the same taluka, was situated in this visaya. The identification of all the village which formed the boundaries of the donated villages shows that this bhukti was perhaps adjacent to the west of Kolamūra bhukti and might have been a part of the Bāivala-visaya.\textsuperscript{211} All these localities constitute a major portion of the Dharwar district of Karnataka.

MAHADUR-ΚΚΟΛΑΚΚΟΛ

This sub-division occurs in Ambasamudram inscription of Solamvalaikanda Vir Pāṇḍya.\textsuperscript{212} It seems to have included some area of Tinnemelly district of Tamil-Nādu.

MANDIDDA-VISAYA

It is mentioned in Kottasara grant of Nettabhanja.\textsuperscript{213} Kottasara grama was included in Mandidda visaya. Both the village and the visaya cannot be identified because no other record of Bhanja rulers of Orissa mentions these names.

MAHKANIK-VISAYA

It occurs in the Nausāri Charter of Karkka I dated
The visaya seems to have included the site of Ankleswar taluka of the Bharuch district, Gujarat.

All the charters of Yayati Mahädivagupta, like those of his father often record gifts of land specifically in Kosala or Dakśinā. Although the present record mentions the grant of a village named Chandragrama in Harada visaya of south Kosala which formed an integral part of the dominions of the Karas. Chandragrama has been identified with modern Chandgan and the visaya seems to have included the area of Chandgan and its immediate neighbourhood in Orissa.

It appears in the Agali grant of Gaṅga Śrī-Puruṣa. It may have constituted a part of the Tasmur district of Karnataka, although the exact identification of the place Marugave is unknown.

It is mentioned in the Pattadakal inscription of Kirtivarman II. The place name seems to have originated from the name of the animal (srğa) and may indicate the zoological surrounding of the locality of Deccan. This administrative unit of Karnataka cannot be satisfactorily
identified.

MUULI-NADU

It appears in Ambasamudram inscription of Solapura. Ramakunda Vir-Pandy.\textsuperscript{218} Ilaaguykudi i.e. modern Ambasamudram, the headquarters of the taluka of the same name, was a Brahmadesya in Mulludu which seems to have included at least the site of Ambasamudram taluka in the Tinnevelly district of Tamil-Nadu.

NAKSHIPURA-84

It finds mention in the following records—

1. The record dated V.S. 574 of the time of Bālavarmā.\textsuperscript{219}

2. The record dated V.S. 956 of the time of Avanivarman.\textsuperscript{220}

The donated places of Jayapura and Anvulaka belonged to Nakshipura-84 in Saurashtra-mandala. It may have formed a part of modern Junagadh district in Gujarat.

MĀNAKHANDA-VAISAYA

The name of this sub-division occurs in the plate of Uttabhanja Tribhuvanakala.\textsuperscript{221} It may have a part belonging to the Ganjam district of Orissa.

MĀNDIPURA-VAISAYA

The vaisaya of Māndipura in which the village Toranaka
is said to have been situated is mentioned in the Anjaneri plates of Jayabhātta III dated the year 460.222 Māndipura, the headquarters of the visāya is identified with modern Mandsed in the Rajpipla sub-division of the Bharuch district of Gujarat.

MĀTAVĀDĪ-VISĀYA

It occurs in Mangalā grant of Amma II.223 The people of Mātavādī-visāya were addressed by the king Ammavājā II. It was a strategic area which played a big part in history. Between Vijayawada and Satyanapalle passed the highway from the coast to Hyderabad which fromed the heart of Mātavādī country. This area was the fighting ground between the Kannada and Telgu Kings. The Mātavādī feudatories had close relations with either of the two parties.

MĀTRIPATĪ-VISĀYA

It occurs in the Chikkula plates of Vikramendra- varman II dated the regnal year 10.224 The exact identification of the place has not been established so far.

NAVASĀRIKA-VISĀYA

The name of this visāya is mentioned in the Navasāri plates of Pulakesīrāja dated the year 490.225 The place is identical with modern Navasari, the headquarters of the taluka of the same name in the Surat district of Gujarat.
It is situated about 32 Kms. to the south of Surat.

**NAVA-SURÉSTRA-MANDALA**

It is referred to in Gujral plates of Baskaladeva dated V.S. 1045.\(^{226}\) The division Nava-Surestra-mandala, indicated the area around Bhavambili (modern Gujral about five Kms. south of Bhavnagar in the Jamnagar district of Gujarat) in the western part of ancient Surestra.

**HIDAMIKHADODRA**

The sub-division is mentioned in the Kailan copper-plate of Sridhara Sarata dated the regnal year 6.\(^{227}\) It was included in the Guptinatana-visaya of Jamatata country (southern-eastern part of the Bengal).

**ODRA-VISAYA**

Odra-Visaya is referred to in Talcher Charter No.2 of Gayadatunga.\(^{228}\) Odra-Visaya was 1867 Kms. circuit and was bounded by the sea on the South-East, having the famous sea-port town of Charitrapuram probably modern Puri near which stands the famous temple of Jagannatha. To the South-West, there are two hills named Udayagiri and Khandagiri from which many Buddhist caves and inscriptions have been discovered. These hills are situated 32 Kms. to the South of Cuttack and 8 Kms. to the west of the grand group of the temples at Bhubaneshwar.\(^{229}\)
OJRANGA-VEJAYA

Baud grant of Netabhanja dated Harsha Samh. 98 refers to the Visaya which may be identical with Oida situated on the northern bank of the river Mahanadi in Baudh-Khondals (Phulbani) district, Orissa.

PACHCHATRI-VEJAYA

Ghulali copper plates of Agguka II dated CE. 513 and Jaika I dated C. Samh. 515 refer to this Visaya which may be identified with modern Pachhtardi, about ten km. to the south-west of Ghulali in the Sajjot district of Gujarat.

PADALABADHA-64

Vajirkheda grant A of Indra III dated Saha 836 mentions the name of this Visaya which may be represented by modern Padalada about nineteen km. north-east of Maldha in the Nasik district of Maharashtra.

PAGUJAVARA-VEJAYA

It occurs in a copper plate grant of the eastern Chalukya king Bhima II. It is to be located near Draksharam in Ramachandrapuram taluka of the east Godavari district (Kakinada) in Andhra Pradesh. The granted village Diggubarru belonged to this Visaya.

Vandras plates of Amaranaja-II refer to this Visaya as Ravunavara-Visaya.
PALENIKA-VISAYA

The name of this district occurs in Kapoli plate of Vāsudeva Varman dated the regnal year 5.235 It is the same as the well-known Pulasaiga-12,000 which is also named as Halasige. It is identical with modern Halshi situated in Belgaum district. Gokak and Khanapur talukas of the Belgaum district and some part of the Dharwar district of Karnataka constituted the Visaya of Palasiika or Palasiga which might have extended about 96 Kms. east-west and 24 Kms. to north-south. On the north, it seems to have been bounded by the river Malaprabha and to the east of the Visaya was perhaps Belvala-300 division.

PALLA-ADHAMBADA-VISAYA

It is referred to in Anjani plate A of Prithivicandra Bhogāśakti I.237 The exact identification of the place remains undetermined.

PANAMA-VISAYA

Murud Janjira copper plate grant dated Sakka 915 refers to this district.238 Panama, the chief place of the Visaya is perhaps modern Pen, the chief town of the taluka of the same name in the Kolaba district of Maharashtra.
It finds mention in the Neulpur grant of Subhākara dated the regnal year 5.239 This Visaya belonged to the Northern Tōsali.

It occurs in the Mandasa grant of Anantavaramadeva dated Saka 915.240a The word 'Pātra' which denotes the rocky nature of the country, may be a mis-spelling of the Oriya word 'Pathiya' which means 'a rock'. Panoa-Pathiya in Oriya means the five rocks. The present record also tells that the donor had subdued the enemies in the west of the mountains. It is found to embrace within its limits the five rocky regions, formerly known as the estates of Mandasa and Jirāda. The Visaya must have extended from the river Mahendra-tany in the South, Cikati zamindari in the North, to the sea in the east and to the Vaṣsadharā river in the west.

It occurs in Vakkaleri copper plate of Kirtivarman II dated Saka 679.241 Paṇugal is identical with modern Hantgal in Dharwar district of Karnataka. The record mentions the grant of the places Naṅgiyūr, Mandivalli and Sulliyūr which were situated amidst the villages.
of Balavura, Kiruvalli, Panugal and Tamarama which belonged to Panugal-Visaya. All these places are in the Hangal taluka. From the identification of these villages it appears that the modern Hangal taluka formed a part of Panugal Visaya and that Hangal had been the headquarters of this administrative unit for at least 1200 years. The Bankapur inscription of Saka 970 refers to it as Panugal-500.\textsuperscript{242}

\textbf{PATALIAKHA-Visaya}

It is referred to in the Kailan copper plate grant of king Sridharana-Bata dated the regnal year 3.\textsuperscript{243} It lay within the jurisdiction of Kumaramatiya of Devaparvata. The exact identification of the Visaya which belonged to Samata country (East Bengal) is undetermined.

\textbf{PATA NIKHANDA-Visaya}

It occurs in the Indian Museum plates of Gaiga Indravaran.\textsuperscript{244} The gifted land belonged to Bhuthisringa-Visaya. Rao Bahadur K.N. Dikshit has identified Bhuthisringa with modern Barsinga on the Brahmani river. The area surrounding Barsinga in Balasore district of Orissa may be the site of this district.

\textbf{PATAKHA-Visaya}

It appears in the Partabgarh inscription of the time
of the king Mahendrapāla II dated 3aś. 1003.245 Kharpara-
Padraka was situated in the vicinity of Chōnta-Vārṣikā
in the western Pathaka Viṣaya of Deśapura. Kharpara is
identical with modern Khareot about eleven Kms. South-east
of Partabgarh and Chōnta-Vārṣikā is the same as modern
Ghotarsi eleven Kms. to the East of Partabgarh. From these
identifications, the site of this Viṣaya seems to have
included a considerable portion of Partabgarh district
in Rajasthan.

PATTABADDHAKA

It appears in the Harṣa stone inscription of Vigrāhārāja
II dated the year 1030.246 Simharāja freed his territory
from the suzerainty of the Pratihārās. He was the first
among the Cāhalāna kings of Sakambhari to assume the
title of Mahārājāshirāja. He donated several villages
situated in Pattabaddha-Visaya, to the temple of
Harṣanātha which stood near the village of Harshanath
about eleven Kms. to the South of Sīkar. The area surrounding
modern Sīkar, the headquarters of the district of the same
name in Rajasthan may correspond to the site of this
Viṣaya.

PṚDEKAL-VisAYA

It is mentioned in Mayalur plates of Vijayāditya.247
This region is identified with the Pedakanti-śiva which
seems to have included the part of modern Kurnool district in Andhra Pradesh.

**PENNATAVADI-Visaya**

The Masulipatam plates of Amma I\(^248\) records the name of this Visaya in which Drujjhura-grama - modern Zoondoor or Zuusuru in the Vandiguru taluka was situated. So, this Visaya must be including in itself the Vandigama taluka of Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh.

**Patara-Rahu**

It occurs in the Bonda plates of Mahasiva Tivara dated the year 5.\(^249\) It is still known by its ancient name Patara lying about 1.6 Kms. to the South-East of Bonda in Raigarh district of Madhya Pradesh.

**Pippuri-Mandala**

The name of this division occurs in Charter 3 of Bhanusena dated the regnal year 30.\(^250\) It is identical with modern village Pimpri about six Kms. to the South of Dhuria in the district of the same name of Maharashtra. The division named after Pippuri must denote the region around Pimpri. The boundary of the Mandal was contiguous to the boundary of the village Takarkhade which is 37 Kms. from Pimpri. It was bounded on the South by the river Bori.
PIAKKI-VIŚAYA

The name of this district finds mention in Gudivada grant of Pṛthiwalla Jayasimha Vallabha I dated the regnal year 19.251 Four villages named as Peruvada, Cherapu, Kumaturu and Kulivataka belonged to this Viśaya. All these villages are located in Anakapalle and Sarvasiddhi talukas. This Viśaya, thus, seems to have included at least the contiguous portion of the Sarvasiddhi taluka of Visakhapatnam district and Anakapalle taluka of Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh.

PŪNANDU

It finds mention in Ipur plates of Visnuramana III dated the regnal year 23.252 It has been identified with modern Prolunandu near Pithapuram in the East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh.

PŪRNA-VIŚAYA

It is recorded in Pāśimabag plate of Āranyakā dated the regnal year 5.253 It belonged to Āranyakha-mandala of Pundravardhana-Bhakti.

PIṢIJI-VIŚAYA

Baripada Museum Plate of Devānandadeva254 refers to
this Visaya. Pratisthāna is identical with Patal in Hindol district of Orissa. The area of Patal and its immediate neighbourhood may be the site of this Visaya.

PRATISTHĀNA-BHUUKTI

It occurs in the Bengal Asiatic Society’s plate of Maharāja Vināyakapāla dated Harṣa Jñāna. 186 and the Paithan plates of Govinda III. 256 It is represented by modern Paithan on the northern bank of the river Godavari in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra. 257 According to Jaina-tradition, Satavahana defeated Vikramāditya of Ujjayini and became the king of Pratisthānapura. 258 It also finds mention in the Śāmukhas and early Jaina and Buddhist literature. 259 Some scholars identify the Pitinikas occurring in the Rock Edicts of Aśoka as native of Paithan. 260 It was the capital during the rule of Satavahana. According to the Paithan copper plate the group of Sūrakasaḥa-12, in which the donated village Māhāra-mīka was situated, belonged to Pratisthāna-Bhukti. This donated locality was bounded on the South by the river Godavari, on the west by the river Brahmaputra but the villages forming its eastern and northern boundary are not satisfactorily identified. The information, thus, confines us to claim that region around modern Paithan was occupied by this Bhukti.
Fûnaka–Visaya

It occurs in Tâlagaon copper plate of Kâmarâja I dated Saka 690. It has been identified with modern Pune, the headquarters of the district of the same name in Maharashtra. This record mentions four places situated in the Fûnaka–Visaya, namely Araluva – modern Uruli, 26 Kms. east of Pune; Bhamaropâ, modern Bhavrapur, 15 Kms. north of Pune, Kumârigrama, modern Koregaon, 29 Kms. east of Pune and Tadavale probably modern Turundí. It further describes the boundary of Kumârigrama i.e. the river Mullâ to the north, Khambagrâma, modern Khargaon, Varimagrâma, modern Boree and Dâdimagrâma, modern Dalisha to the east; Alandiagrâma, modern Alandi (Cheradi) and Thiuragrâma, modern Theur to the west; and to the south the hill of Khandirvenâ, perhaps modern Khandala-ghan. All these places are in modern Haveli taluka of Pune district.

Fûnaka, modern Pune, as today so in the ancient days, was the chief place of the district of the same name in Maharashtra. Khandirvenâ, i.e. Khandala Ghat might have been the separating line between the Fûnak–Visaya and Sîmâla Visaya. The chief importance of this inscription for the geography of the western India lies in the fact that it establishes the existence of a district named Pune under the name of Fûnaka as early as
The name of this Bhukti occurs in the following inscriptions:

1. Talcher plate of Vinātātūṣāga II dated the year 161.  
2. Amgałhi grant of Viṅgāpāla III dated the regnal year 12.  
3. The plates of Mahāpāla dated the regnal year 5.  
5. Nalanda copper plate of Devaṇāladeva.  
6. Pācoīalābaq plate of Śrīcandra dated the year 9.  
7. Dhulla plates of Śrīcandra.  

It was bounded on the east by the river Kurāto, on the west by the river Kamāki(Kosi), on the north by the Hemākīta mountain of the Hīmālya, on the south by the river Ganges. According to Cunningham, the ancient city of Paundraravardhana may be identical with the site of Mahāsthānam, lying eleven km to the north of modern town of Bogra, the headquarters of the district of the same name in Bangla-desh. It is identical with Pun-na-fa-tan-ma of Ywan Chwang. The Chinese pilgrim Huen Tsang visited this place in the 7th century A.D. It might have been the ancient kingdom of Pundra-deśa and included in itself the districts of Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Malda, Bogra and
Tirhut. The plates of the Gupta period discovered from Damodarpur state that the major portion of Northern Bengal, then known as Paundravardhana-Bhukti formed an integral part of the Gupta empire from A.D. 443 to A.D. 543 and was governed by a line of Uparikas. It had also been the biggest province of the Gauda empire. Jayapida Vinayaditya visited the place and placed Jayanta, his father-in-law on the throne of Gauda by defeating the five chiefs of Pañca-Gauda. The records of the Pala and Sena dynasties show that during their period, this Bhukti was comprised of still larger division, including the sub-divisions of Kotivasa-Visaya (identical with Sundarbans and the 24-Pargana) Varendra (identical with Rajshahi, Bogra, Rangpur and Dinajpur) and Vanga (Dacca division of the East Bengal). But towards the end of the 12th century A.D., the city lost its importance due to the fact that the later Sena kings of Bengal shifted their capital from Paundravardhana to Deopara in the Rajshahi district and then to Gauda in the Malda district. Towards the end of the 13th century A.D., it was occupied by the Mohammedans. Today a major portion of the Paundravardhana-Bhukti has been included in Bangladesh.

PUNNATU-VISAYA

It occurs in Kumaraingam copper plate grant of Ravidatta. Rice is of the opinion that Punnatū
appears as Pannata and Punnata in Lassen and Yule’s maps of ancient India. As indicated by him, the Punnadu Visaya of this record is undoubtedly identical with the Punnadu-Visaya, supposed to be a ten-thousand Visaya. But the statement in line 30 of the present record that the witnesses were the subjects of the 96,000 Visaya indicates that the Punnadu Visaya was a sub-division of the well-known Ganga-vadi-96,000. It lay to the south of Mysore. Kâripura which was situated on the river Kapini (Kabbani) in Mysore, was the capital of the Punnata-country.

**PURAPATTA-VISAYA**

It occurs in the grant of Bhâvinâta dated the year 48.275 Purapattha-Visaya is the district in which the gifted village Kâragirikâ was situated. It is difficult to say whether Purapattha was really a geographical name or the reference to the Patta-Visaya' used in the sense of the metropolitan district around the 'Pura' meaning the capital of city of Kishkindhipura. In the later case, it was the same as the Kishkindhipura Visaya mentioned in the grant of Bhâbata dated Harsa 3a.83.

(See Kishkindhipura Visaya)

**PURIGERA-100, OR PURIGERA-WADA, OR PURIGERA-MUBURU OR PURIGERA**

It occurs in the following inscriptions:—
1. Atakur inscription of the time of Krsna III dated the year 872.276

2. The record dated Saka 805 of the time of Krsna II.277

3. Hulgur inscription of Khoṭṭiga, dated Saka 893.278

The record of Saka 805279 states that Saratavoragana (modern Sorur in the Gadag taluka of the Dharwar district, Karnataka) belonged to Purigere-nadu. According to the record Saka 893 Guttich-Gaṅga, a feudatory of Khoṭṭiga, was ruling over the region of Purigere-Munūra which is quite well-known as Purigere-300. This district of Purigere-300 was given by Suri Kannaradeva as stated in the inscription dated the year 872280 to Butuga in token of approbation. This was in later times one of the divisions of the hereditary territory of the Sindas of Eranbarage. This Purigere or Purigere which has been identified with modern Lakshmeshwar in the Dharwar district, occurs for the first time as Visaya or a division of 300. The Gālikyan epigraphs mention simply the place Purigere, but not as a 'Visaya'. The place seems to have grown in importance and hence was designated as a Visaya during the Rāstrakūta period.

Since then several references to this Visaya are made in the records but only two copper plates mention the places which were included in this Visaya. From the identification of the places Saratavura (modern Sorur 26 Kms. east of
Lakshmeshwar) and Kadiyur (modern Kalash 10 Kms. southwest of Lakshmeshwar) the Visaya seems to have extended 36x15 Kms. and the region around modern Lakshmeshwar, perhaps the country between Belvala-300 and Panungal-500, might have been included in this unit.

**Pūrvarāstra-Visaya**

It is referred to in the Talcher grant of Kulastambha. The granted land belonged to this district which seems to have formed a part of the Dhenkanal district of Orissa.

**Pūrva-Trikuta-Visaya**

It is mentioned in Anjani grant A of Prithivisandra-Shogasakti. The mention of this Visaya along with the Goparastra Visaya makes it evident that it comprised the western portion of the Nasik district. Trikūta is probably the name of the range of hills that borders the Nasik district on the West. Trikūta was the home province of the Traikūtakas. It finds mention in Raghunātha (Canto IV, V. 58, 59) where it is said to be located in the Aparantya.

**Pūskaṇḍi-Visaya**

Chiccole copper plate of Devendravarman refers to this Visaya. King Devendravarman who was a devout worshipper of Gōkarnaswāmī, commanded and informed the
families of the village Virinika in Puskarani-Visaya

PUSYA-GIRI-PAÑCHALI

It finds mention in the plate of Devendravarman dated Gaṅga year 184. The granted village Haduvaka i.e., modern Sudava in Ganjam district was situated in Pusyagiri Pañchali-Visaya. Though the exact identification of the place is undetermined yet it may correspond to some portion of the Ganjam district in Orissa.

RAMALAVA-Visaya

It finds mention in Daspalla plates of Satrubhanja Tribhuvanakala. The village Kohkaira was situated in the Paścim-Khanda of Ramalava Visaya. It is to be located in the Keonjhar district or in its vicinity of Orissa.

KHANDA-JIMAN

The name of this sub-division which belonged to Thorana-Visaya is mentioned in a grant of Dharmarāja Mānabhaśa. The exact location of this territory is uncertain.

RĀNGODA-MANDALA

The name of this division occurs in the Sonpur plates of Kumāra Somāvaradeva. It remains unidentified.
Vajirakhada Rastrakuta grant of Indra III dated Saka 836 refers to this place which may be located in the Nasik district of Maharashtra. Since the third donated village Tungi (modern Tungana in the Baglan taluka of the Nasik district on the bank of the river Tungabhadrā) belonged to the territorial division of Raikana-24. The identification of the boundary village of Tungi shows that Raikana-24 must denote the site of modern Baglan taluka of the Nasik district.

RAIKANA-BHUKTI

The name of this division occurs in Radhanpur plates of Govinda III dated Saka 730. The present record refers to the grant of the village Rattajuna belonging to the Raichana-Bhukti. Raichana is identical with modern Raichin in the Karjat Taluka of the Ahmednagar district, Maharashtra. Rattajuna is the same as modern Ratanjan on the river (Sina). The identification of the places situated on the north, east, south and west of Rattajuna helps us to estimate the area about 35x16 Kms covered by this Bhukti. It may roughly be equivalent to the area of modern Karjat taluka.

RAIGADA-MANDALA

The name of this division is referred to in Sonapur
plates of Kumara Somesvaradeda. The donated village
Vuravudragama was situated in this mandala. Most probably
it was situated in the Uttaravalli-Visaya mentioned in
line 8 of this grant (plate A). It may be identical with
Uttaratira division to the north of the river Mahanadi,
in formerly Somapur State. At present it may be looked
for in the Balingir district of Orissa.

HUYARVISAYA

The charter of Satrubhanja and the Talcher plate of
Vinitatuanga II dated year 161 refer to this district.
The granted village Milupadi (?) was situated in the
Huyara Visaya on the borders of formerly Somapur state.

RUDDANA-12

It finds mention in the Vajirkehda Rastakata grant
of Indra III dated Saka 836. The record states that
Ruddana-12 belonged to the territorial division of
Rahkana-24. Ruddana may be identified with modern
Uttarans, about sixteen kms. to the north-west of Vadner.
The only difficulty in this identification is that
Ruddana is said to be situated on the southern bank of
the river Maahini while the village of Uttarans is located
on the northern bank of this river, but it may be due
to the windings and change of the course of the river
during a period of about one thousand years. Such change
of course of the river is found elsewhere too. Moreover
the third donated village Tuṅgōḷa which has been identified
with modern Tungana in the Baglan taluka, was also
situated in Ruddana-12. Hence, Ruddāṇa-12 must have
included the Baglan taluka of Nasik district in
Maharashtra.

RUPYAVATI - VISAYA

It appears in the Tekkali plates of Indravarman
dated the year 154.295 The district of Rūpyavati may be
connected with Kūpavarttani which belongs to Tekkali
taluka in the Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh.
It is the same as Kūpavarttani-Viṣaya mentioned in the
Tekkali plates of Devendravarman dated the year 310.296

RUDIDHA-DAKAKA (10)

It is referred to in Kāpadvānja grant of Kṛṣṇa II
dated Saka 832.297 Ruriddha-10 belonged to Karpatavānijya-84
which belonged to Śri-Harṣapura-750. It may be comprising
some area of the Kāpadvānja taluka of Kaira district in
Gujarat.

SAHASRA-MANDALA

The name of this division occurs in Lagantol
inscription of Śivadeva II dated Harṣa Sam.119.298 Its
site may be looked for somewhere in the vicinity of
Kathmandu, the capital city of Nepal.
SALWADA-VISAYA

The grant of Śilabhaṅga Tribhuvanakalāśa of Vaijulvaka refers to this district which may have formed a part of Ganjam district in Orissa.

SARAHKOTTA-VISAYA

The name of this Viṣaya occurs in the Harṣa stone inscription of Vigravarāja dated year 1030. It seems to have included the site of modern Sikar district of Rajasthan.

SARASVATA-MANDALA

It occurs in Kadi grant of Mularāja of Anhilvāda dated A.D.986. Anhilvāda i.e. modern Patan in northern Gujarat was the capital of the Sarasvata mandala i.e. the country on the banks of the Sarasvati river. It must have included the area of Mehasana, Radhanpur and Palanpur of Gujarat.

SATYAPURA-VISAYA

It occurs in Jodhpur Fragmentary grant of Śīharāja. It is identical with modern Sanchor. The site of this district must have constituted a considerable part of Jalore district of Rajasthan because Balera plates of Mularāja refer to it as mandala (Satyapura mandala).

301
302
303
SAUKHAJOTIVALAYA-MANDALA

The name of this division is mentioned in the Dhenkanal copper plate grant of the king Kulastambha. Jhādabāḍha village which was situated in this mandala, was donated to Bhadra-Bhrapati. It may belong to modern Dhenkanal district of Orissa.

SIVAHHAGAPURA-VEJAYA

The name of the district appears in a Vallabhi grant of Dhruvasena III, dated the year 334, found at Kapadvanj. The place may be located somewhere in the neighbourhood of Kapadvanj in the district of Kaira, Gujarat.

SULINDURAKA-70

It occurs in Kapoli plate of Asamikittavarma dated the year 5. According to A.M.Annigeri this sub-division seems to have comprised the area of Khanapur taluka (in Belgaum district) and Haliyal taluka of the north Kanara district of Karnataka.

SRĀVASTĪ-MANDALA OR SAVATHI

It finds mention in the Dubauli plates of Mahendrapāla dated Harṣa year 155 and the Katak grant of Mahābhāvagupta II. The ancient site of Savathi or Śrāvastī is represented by the twin villages Saheth and Maheth of today. The whole area lies on the borders of
the Bahraich and Gonda districts in Uttar Pradesh. Saheth and Maheth are two distinct sites situated about one and a half furlong apart from each other. Maheth represents the ancient site of Śrāvasti and Saheth corresponds to Jetavana. Earlier identification of Śrāvasti with Chards about 64 Kms. to the north-west of Saheth-Maheth, suggested by Dr. Smith has been discarded by the discovery of the record dated A.D. 1128 of the time of Govindacandra which has confirmed its identification with Saheth-Maheth.

According to Buddhaghoṣa, Śravasti was so called after the name of a sage Śravattha who lived at this place. Śravattha or Sabbaśatthi denotes that everything was available in this city. It was an important and powerful seat of Brāhmaṇas and Vedic-learning, having a Brāhmaṇical-institution of great reputation running under the leadership of Jaimesoni. In Buddhist literature, it is referred to as the capital of the kingdom of Kosala and it was sacred to the Jainas being the birth-place of their third Tīrthaṅkara Candraprabhānātha and most probably due to this very fact, Śravasti was otherwise called Candrapuri or Candrikāpurī by the Jainas. It is said that Lord Mahāvīra met Gosalā Mahākaliputra for the first time after a long spell of separation. Besides a great centre of religion and culture, it was a great emporium of Indian trade. It was a central place of the three main trade-routes.
Chinese pilgrims Fa-hien and Hsien-Tsang visited this place in 5th and 7th century A.D. respectively. Hsien-Tsang writes that the city was found mostly in ruins having few inhabitants. The people were honest and fond of learning. The country was fertile and enjoyed an equable climate. Prince Jet, one of the wealthy nobles of Sravasti laid out a famous garden after his name. Epigraphic records show that the store-houses were built by the state on public-roads at reasonable distances and in suitable localities. Loads of ropes and other useful things for the caravans were stocked richly in these stores.

SRIHATTA-MANDALA

It occurs in the Pusimabag plates of Sricandra dated the year 5. The Visayas of Garala, Pegra and Candrapura, along with the tract called Avdhika which were attached with Satalavargga, were situated in the Srijatta-mandala of Pundravardhana-Bhakti. Srijhata has been identified with modern Sylhet the headquarters of the district of the same name in Bangladesh, occupying the lower valley of the river Surma. It is bounded on the north by the Khasi and Jaintia hills, on the east by Suchar and on the west by the districts of Tipperah and Myensingh and on the south by the state of hill Tipperah.
Srimala—Visaya

Bihar State museum plates of Bharavarja to Bhravarja dated Saka 702\(^1\) is the only record which mentions the name of this Visaya. It included the donated village Laghuvisaga. Srimala is represented by modern Shirwal. All the places forming the boundary of the donated village are located near Shirwal in the taluka of the same name in Pune district of Maharashtra.

In the Calukyan times the region surrounding Shirwal was included in the Srinilaya Bhoga. Srinilaya and Srimala have been identified with the same as Shirwal.

Srinagara—Bhukti

It is referred to in the following records of Devapaladeva 1—

1. Munger copper plate dated the regnal year 33.\(^2\)
2. Malanda copper plate.\(^3\)

Sri—nagar was a popular name of Patna, the capital city of Bihar. Rajgrina and Gaya Visayas belonged to this Bhukti.

Sthali—Nagara—Visaya

The name of this district occurs in the chapter A of Shamsena dated the regnal year 30.\(^4\) It records the grant of a plot in the southern fringes of the village of Takkari Khetaka on the bank of the river Bhravi in Sthali—Nagara—Visaya. It is probably the same as modern Thalner in Sirpur taluka of Daulia district.
SUHITA-VISAYA

The record dated 5aka 806 of the time of Hariva II of Gujarat refers to this district. Dhaday-sahagra (i.e., modern Dhamra) in the Mahuva taluka of Surat district was situated in this Visaya. It seems to have included at least the area of Mahuva taluka of the Surat district in Gujarat.

SULANTARAKURHIA-VISAYA

It is referred to in the Terunia plates of Subha-kara II. This Visaya formed a part of south Tosali. It must be comprising some part of Puri district of Orissa.

SULVADDA-VISAYA

The sulvadda-Visaya occurs in the plates of Satrubhanjadeva, which were discovered from a field near Jhagapatia, a village situated at a distance of sixteen kms. to the north-east of Paralakhemdi in the Ganjam district of Orissa. The exact identification of the locality remains undetermined.

SUNDAKAMARBIS-VISAYA

The name of this district appears in Baloda plates of Tivaradeva. The exact identification of the place is undetermined. It was situated on the banks of the
ancient river Sundarika in Madhya Pradesh.

**SURYAPURU-VISHYA**

It is mentioned in the grant of Siladitya V dated 341.323 Suryapura may be identical with modern Surjiali, about three Kms. from Timbadi in the Bhavnagar district of Gujarat.

**SVARANAMAHJARI-VISHYA**

It finds mention in the Saimhava copper plate grants from Ghumli of the time of king Ajasaka324 and of the time of Agguka III dated Gupta year 567.325 It may be identified with modern Sonwar situated about 19 Kms. to the north-east of Ghumli in the Jamnagar district of Gujarat. Pippalapadra and Harisemansaka villages were situated in the Svaranamañjari-Visaya. Pippalapadra has been identical with modern Pipalia in the Jamnagar district and the other has been identified with modern Harisesana in the same district of Jamnagar. Thus this Visaya seems to have included a part of the Jamnagar district in Gujarat.

**SVUVUNGA-VISHYA**

Tipperah copper plate grant of Lokanatha dated the year 14.326 records the name of this district in which the granted plot of land was situated. The exact identification of the place is uncertain.
TALITALAHARA

It occurs in the Raygad plates of Vijayaditya. The king Vijayaditya recorded the grant of two villages named as Hirulanagrama and Jalagrama which belonged to Talitalahara, when his victorious camp was pitched at Marivasati in Karahataka. The granted villages as well as the district of Maharashtra remain unidentified.

TAMAHA KHANDA

The name of this sub-division occurs in the plate of Tribhuvanamahadevi from Baud. Tamala may be identical with Tamalk, the headquarters of the sub-division of the same name in Midnapore district of West Bengal.

TAMUR-VEGAYA

The district finds mention in Santiagrams grant of Dandimahadevi. Tamura may be identified with modern Tamur and this district may be comprising the area to the east of Pallahara, around Tamur in the Dhenkanal district of Orissa.

TANGADPUR-VEGAYA

The name of this district occurs in Panduksavara plates of Padmatesvedasad the year 25. Tangadpura-Vegaya comprised the sub-division of Drumati and Yosili. Tangadpura is mentioned alongwith another Vegaya called
Antaraṅga. Atkinson suggested that the district of Taṅganāpur may lay about the upper course of the Ganges. It may be identified with the area surrounding modern Joshimath in the Painkhanda Pargana of the Garhwal district, U.P. The people of the region which belong to Ladakh may be the same as the Taṅganas or Taṅanas of early Indian literature.

THAPPALASI-VISAYA

It occurs in Sāndukāśvara-plate of Lalitaśuradeva dated the year 22. It may be located in the Garhwal district of Uttar Pradesh.

THORANA-VISAYA

It is mentioned in a grant of Dharmarāja. The name of this district also occurs in the Puri grant of Madhavavarman II. It remains unidentified.

TINISAPADRA-12

It is referred to in the record dated V.3.103 of the time of Vākpatirāja of Dhāra. The exact identification of this place of Madhya Bharat cannot be identified.

TIRASHUKTI

The Bhagalapura plate of Nārāyanapāla mentions the
name of Tirabhukti. It has been identified with modern Tirhut in north Bihar. It was bounded on the north by the Himalayas, on the south by the river Ganges, on the east by the river Kosi and on the west by the river Gandak. It was the adjoining tract of the Gandak and Ganges whence the whole region has derived its name. It possessed the modern districts of Champaran, Munafpur and Darbhanga. Vaishali i.e. modern Basarh in the Munafpur district was the chief town of the Bhukti.

TREYANNA OR TRENNA-VEISAYA

The name of this Visaya occurs in the Bagaurā plates of Dhrusva II. It is also mentioned as Treyannāhara in which the village Balisa was situated in Bagaurā plates of Allasakti dated the year 406 and as Tenna in the Bagaurā plate of Indra III. In the latter grant it is said to have been located near Kasanijja in the Jata country and was bounded in the east by Varadapallika. The description completely agrees with the location of Ten which is modern equivalent of ancient Trenna or Treyanna, about 24 Kms. south-east of Kamroj (Kasanijj) and 4.6 Kms. to the west of Bardoli (Varadapallika) in the Surat district of Gujarat.
TUNAKURAKA-DVADASHKA

The district is mentioned in the Harṣa stone inscription of Vīghrabhāja dated the year 1050. The exact identification of the place is uncertain.

TUHKERA-VISAYA

It is referred to in the Talcher plate No. II of Gayadatunga. B. Mishra suggests the identification of Tuḥkera with modern Tonkour in formerly Pal-laurā state, now in the Dhenkanal district of Orissa.

UCHCHASRĪNGA-VISAYA

It occurs in the Nelkunda grant of Cālukya Abhimavāditya. It has been identified with modern Uchchangidurg in Harpanahalli taluka of Bellary district in Karnataka.

UDVALAULIA-VISAYA

It is mentioned in Vajirkheda grant B of Indra III dated Saka 836. Udvalaula may be identified with modern Udhurula about 11 kms. to the south of Chandwad, the headquarters of the taluka of the same name in the Nasik district of Maharashtra.

UPPALIKA-300

The grant dated Saka 894 of the time of Amoghavarṣa refers to this place which may be identified with the present Copli, a small village situated on the bank
of a small river called Koonka, about 26 Kms. south by south-east from Talkhair (ancient Vavvulatalla-12) and it is also possible that it may be the ancient name of Sir itself, which is the chief town of the district of the same name in Maharashtra. It may have been known as Uppalikabida in ancient times. The latter identification seems more valid.

URUSVADDA-KHANDA

It occurs in a grant of Vakula-mahadevi of Bhonsakara dynasty dated the year 204.\textsuperscript{344} It belonged to Aśrama (ka)līkī-Visaya in Uttar Tosalī. Although its exact identification is uncertain but it must have formed some part of the Balasore-Cuttack region of Orissa.

URITI-VisAYA

It is referred to in Daipur copper plate grant of Nandrabhaṇajadeva\textsuperscript{345} It has still preserved its ancient name. Urti, a small village is located about 19 Kms. to the north-west of Khiching on the right bank of the river Vaitaranī in the Keonjharāra district of Orissa.\textsuperscript{346}

UTTARAVATI-VisAYA

It appears in the Sonapur plates of Kumāra Somavaradeva\textsuperscript{347} This district corresponds to that area.
of Orissa which lies to the north of the river Mahanadi where it enters Orissa.  
(See Uttara-visaya)

VADANERA-300 OR VADANERA-BHUKTI

It occurs in Andhra plates of Govinda IV dated Saka 851. The donated village Blauri (modern Yerli) was situated in the territorial division of Vadanera-300. Vadanera, the chief-town of this territorial division is probably identical with the place of the same name of Vadaner even to-day, situated about 14 Kms. to the west of Mandura in Buldana district of Maharashtra.

VAJAYIKA-VISAYA

Dighva-Dubauli plate of Maharaja Mahendrapala dated Harasaam. 155 refers to this visaya. It belonged to Smavasti-mandala (lying on the borders of Gonda, Bahraich districts of Uttar-Pradesh).

VALIA-MANDALA

The name of this division occurs in Jodhpur inscription of Pratihara Baulka Siluka is said to have fixed the boundary between the countries of Stravangi and Valla. Further it is said that he defeated Bhattikadeva-rajā, the ruler of Vallamandala and founded a town at
Tretā-tīrtha. Since then, Ciluka has been called as Valla-mandala-Ciluka which perhaps denotes that he was the head of the Surjara confederacy that ruled over an extensive region including parts of Rajputana, Malwa and Gujarat.

VAMAVATIL-VISAYA

It is referred to in Bannamalli plates of Krasana-Varma II dated the regnal year 7.\footnote{351} The name of this district (Visaya) appears to survive in Balavi, the name of a town in Sirmora district of Karnataka.

VAMURAVADI-VISAYA

The name of this district appears in Anandapadu-plate of Vikramaśītya I.\footnote{352} Vaaguravadi is represented by modern Vaaguru in Kalvapalli taluks of the Vizabnagar district in Andhra-Pradesh.

VAMAPOTAKA-EIROS

The name of this district occurs in mārga inscription of Hathanaidiva dated V. 1016.\footnote{353} It may have formed a part of the Rajgadh district of Rajasthan.

VARSAVARATANIL-VISAYA

It is mentioned in Andhavarman Charter of the King Anantavarmanasena\footnote{354} and Vasunika grant of Devendravarman III.\footnote{355} The territorial division of Varṣavaratanil has been mentioned in six grants of Ganga rulers.\footnote{356} In
three grants it is called a visaya which shows that it was roughly of the same size as of modern district. It has been identified with the region between the rivers Vīṣṇadhara and Nāgāvati. It included the territory around Srikakulas and Narasannapeta talukas of Srikakulas district and northwards it extended beyond Siddhantam and probably included Kalinga-nagara, the royal capital also. It seems to be named as Varāh-vartamāṇī owing to the profusion of bears in this region. Dr. Sten Konow, however, proposes its location in the region along the course of the Varāhā-madi, which rises in the Golaganda hills to the north of Narasannapeta and flows into Bengalat Vatad.  

VARĀMĀNDU-VISAYA

The name of this district appears in an inscription found from Rajahmandry of the time of Vījaya-ditya IV. It may be identical with the region lying between Bluru and Vījaya-wada in Andhra Pradesh. An epigraph from Chanchala mentions Varāmāndu-daśa which is probably the same as Varāmāndu-visaya of the record and it shows that Varāmāndu-daśa was roughly of the same size as of a modern district.

VARDEHI-PATHAKA

It appears in Kadi grant of the king Mālārāja of Anhilwada. It was the sub-division of Sāravasta-
mandala and its site has been identified with modern Viranga taluka and parts of the Chansma mahal and probably Harji in Gujarat.  

**Vardhamana-bhakti**

It finds mention in Irda copperplate of Kamboja King Nayaśiladeva. Vardhamana-bhakti is represented by modern district of Budwan in West Bengal.

**Varendra-mandala**

The name of this division occurs in Talcher Charter No.II of Gayadatunga. It is mentioned as Varendri-visaya in the Charter of Kulika Virasangadadeva dated the regnal year 1. Varendra-mandala denotes North Bengal. Varendri-visaya may roughly be identical with that part of North Bengal which included the portions of the present Bogra, Dinajpur, and Rajshahi districts.

**Vatangara-84 or Vatangara visaya**

The following two records refer to this visaya:

1. Vani-Dindori plates of Govinda Prabhūtavarsa dated Saka 730

2. Vajirkheda Rastrakūta grant B of Indra III dated Saka 833

There is one more record i.e. the Pimpari copperplate of Dharavarsa Dhrusarāja which mentions Vatangara-84.
Vatanagara, the headquarters of the district of the same name has been identified with modern Wani, in the Dindori Taluka of the Nasik district, Maharashtra.

The donated locality of Ambakagrāma i.e. modern Ambwani about 10 Kms. to the South of Wani belonged to this visaya. Ambakagrāma was bounded to the West by the river Pulina (modern Unand) and Pallitavadada (modern Palkhed), to the South by Vārikhada (modern Varkhed), to the east by Vadavura (modern Vare), and to the North by Padmanāla (modern Pade). All these localities are situated in modern Dindori taluka.

Vatanagara-64 contained the granted village Māligrāma (may be modern Milgavan) which was bounded by the river Mosini (modern Masam) to the North, by Ajjaloni (modern Ajande) to the West, by Talapataka (modern Talvade) to the South and Laghu-dejgrāma-khataka which formed its eastern boundary has disappeared now. All the places have been located in the Malegaon taluka.

From these identifications, the visaya seems to have occupied the area about 90 x 32 Kms. and might have included the parts of the Dindori, Bagalan and Malegaon talukas. The river Mosam seems to have bounded to the North of the visaya and the hill-ranges near Markhinda might have formed its western boundary and to the South was most probably Nasikka-visaya.
VAVVULATALLA-12

The record dated Saka 894 of the time of the King Amoghavarsha refers to Vavvulatalla-12 which was included in Uppalika-300. Vavvulatalla is now represented by modern Talkhair which may be called a small town or a large village about 24 Kms to the east-south by east from Patnagar in the Bhiwar district of Madhya Pradesh.

VELANANDU OR VELANANDU VIJAYA

The following inscriptions refer to this district:
1. Masulipatam plates of Amara-II.
2. Arumbaka plates of Budapa.
4. Tenali plates of Vijayaditya I.

The viśaya of Velanandu seems to have occupied the area of modern Sayali and Tenali talukas of Guntur district in Andhra Pradesh. People of this region still remember that the area bounded by the sea to the south-east was known as Velanandu in ancient period.

VENDUNGA-VIJAYA

It is referred to in the Asiatic Society's plate No.3 of Gayadatunga which may have formed a part of Yavagartta-mandala. B. Misra has identified it with Balanga near Bonai.
VENGI-MANDALA

The name of this division occurs in the following inscriptions of the time under study—

1. Masulipatam plates of Asma I.\(^{376}\)
2. Alas plates of Govinda II.\(^{377}\)
3. Masulipatam plates of Bhima II.\(^{378}\)
4. Masulipatam plates of Vijayaditya III.\(^{379}\)
   dated Saka 867.
5. Arumbaka plates of Badapa.\(^{380}\)

Venigi is identical with Pedda-vegi a village near Ellora in the Ellora taluka of the west Godavari district in Andhra-Pradesh. According to S.K. Aiyangar, the boundary of Venigi-mandala is as the Mahendra mountain in the north and the river Mannaru in the Nellore district in the South.\(^{381}\)

The mandala seems to have occupied the region lying between the Godavari and the Krishna and it included the taluks of Ellora, Ernakulam and Bhimavaram of the West Godavari district in Andhra-Pradesh.

VENTI-VISAYA

It appears in Mnner plates of Vinayaditya Mangalasara.\(^{382}\) Venti has been identified with the present Bhendi about 6 Kms. to the north-east of Manor in the Thana district of Maharashtra.
VICHĪHĀRA

The name of the district of Vichihāra occurs in the Madgapaḍra grant of Yuvarāja Śṛyāśraya Śiladitya. The granted village Madgapaḍra was situated in this district. It is difficult to determine whether 'hāra' in the name of the district actually stands for 'ahāra' (district). The exact identification of the place is undetermined.

VUBHYUDAYA-VĪṢAYA

It is mentioned in the Neulpur grant of Subhakaradeva. The visaya belonged to Uttar-Tosali and must have formed a part of the Balasore district of Orissa, although the exact identification of the place is undetermined.

VYĀGHRAPURUŚA-BHUṬTI

The name of this division occurs in Cuttack museum plates of Madhava varṣan dated Harṣa year 50. Jayapura-visaya which may be identical with Jayakataka visaya of Kohōde-mandala belonged to this bhūṭti. Its site may correspond to northern part of the Ganjam district of Orissa.

VYĀGHRAṬATI-MANDALA

It is mentioned in the Nalanda copperplates of Devaplaḍeva. Vyāghratati-mandala lay within Pandra-Vardhana-bhūṭti. S.N. Majumdar has identified
Yāghratati with Bagdi i.e. modern Malda in West Bengal but according to Prof. H.C. Raychaudhuri, "The theory that equates the Yāghratati-mandala with Bagdi is not based upon any convincing evidence."  

**YAMAGARTTA-MANDALA**

The name of this division is referred to in the following inscriptions relating to the period of this study:

1. Santīragrāma grant of Dandimahādevi.
2. Dhenkanal copperplate grant of Jayasīṁha dated year 99.
4. Taleher plate No.II of Gayadatūṅga.
5. Asiatic Society's plate of Gayadatūṅga.

The name is applied to the territory ruled by the Tuṅgas. King Jayasīṁha granted a village named Karyūti which belonged to Yamagartta-mandala. B. Misra identifies Yamagarta with Jangadia in Angul taluka of Dhenkanal district of Orissa. The Bonai grant refers to Yamagartta-mandala to be situated in the Viśayas of Eighteen Gondamas. Gondama denotes the Gond tribe but it probably denotes a territory which cannot be exactly defined. It has been suggested by the scholars that
Gondama correspond to the entire hilly tract extending from Bonai and Bamera in the north up to Jeypore in the Visakhapatnam district in the South and Yamagutta mandala seems to be situated in the valley of the river Brahmāṇī to the West and Khiṅjali mandala (modern Keonjhar area) and Khijjāgakotta (Mayurbhanj region) to the south-west.

Yola-Mandala

Dhulla plates of Śricandra refers to this division. The village named as Parkaṇḍamandā was situated in Ikkādaśī- visaya of the Yola-Mandala. Yola-Mandala corresponds to the region of Manikganj sub-division of the Dacca district in Bangla-desh.
REFERENCES

1. El., VI, 29
2. Altaker, Rāstrakūtas and their times, 139-140.
3. Ibid.
5. El., XXXVII, 225.
6. Ibid., XXIII, 13.
7. Ibid., XXVI, 74.
8. Ibid., XXVII, 325.
9. Ibid., XXIX, 183.
10. JBRRAS, XVII, 4.
11. El., XII, 197.
12. JBRRAS, X, 22; El., VI, 209.
13. IA., VII, 211.
14. HCGED, 44-45.
15. El., XXV, 225.
16. JBRRAS, XX, 40; El., XIV, 144.
18. El., XIV, 35.
21. Ibid., XVIII, 5.
22. Ibid., XXVI, 307.
23. Ibid., VII, 177.
24. Ibid., II, 172.
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>CII., IV, 125.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Ibid., 120.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>IA., XIII, 179.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>EI., XXXIII, 309.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Sarada Shitya (Kannada) IX, 456-57, 521-25.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Ibid., III, 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Ibid., II, 172.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Ibid., XXXIV, 61.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>IA., VII, 219.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>HCGED, 31-32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>CII., IV, 99.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Ibid., 107.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>HCGED, 24f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>CII., IV, 54.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>GI., 35.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>IA., XII, 155.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>EI., XXXIV, 132; SMHD, 1, 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>HCGED, 46.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>EI., XXXVII, 56.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Ibid., XXXVII, 289ff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Ibid., XXXVII, 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>Ibid., XXVII, 125.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
49.  EII., X, 100.
50.  Ibid., XXIV, 210.
51.  Ibid., XXII, 150.
52.  Ibid., XXXII, 201.
53.  Ibid., II, 124.
54.  Ibid., V, 208.
55.  Ibid., III, 357.
56.  Ibid., XXXVI, 285.
57.  Ibid., II, 174; III., IV, 191.
58.  Ibid., XIII, 190.
59.  Ladora's list No. 1105.
60.  Ibid., No. 988.
61.  Ibid., 1113.
62.  HCO2D., 22.
63.  Ibid., XXXI, 287.
64.  Ibid., LIV, 144; JRBRG., XX, 40.
65.  Ibid., XXXVI, 133.
66.  Ibid., 134.
67.  Ibid., XXXII, 129.
68.  Ibid., XXIX, 161.
69.  Ibid., XXIX, 162.
70.  Ibid., XXXI, 187.
71.  Ibid., XXXVIII, 186 ff.
72.  Ibid., VI, 25.
73.  Ibid., XXXIV, 61.
74.  Ibid., XXXVII, 133.
75. EJ., II, 172.
76. Rice, Gāgovadī, Commemorative Essays presented to R.G. Shandarkar, 237.
77. EJ., XI, 93.
78. Ibid., XXVII, 289.
79. JBOIS., II, 400.
81. Ibid., XXVIII, 63.
82. Adik., 42 sarga.
83. Mbh., 85, 26-27.
86. Padam., Oh., 133.
87. Adik., 42 sarg.
88. EJ., XXVIII, 107.
89. CII., IV, 150; EJ., XXV, 225.
90. IA., IX, 125; CII., IV, 148.
91. HCOED., 32.
92. IHQ., XXIII, 221.
93. EJ., XII, 61.
94. His., Geo., Ancient India, 154.
95. EJ., V, 127.
96. Ibid., XXVII, 41.
97. Ibid., V, 122.
98. Ibid., 134.
99. IA., VII, 187.
100. EJ., XV, 275.
101. ibid., XXI, 226.
102. ibid., XXIV, 180.
103. ibid., XXX, 190.
104. IA., XII, 13.
105. op. cit., XXXIII, 134.
106. op. cit., IX, 125, 130.
107. EI., XI, 134.
108. ibid., XXXII, 201.
109. ibid., XXIV, 148.
110. Misra, B., Orissa under the Samaa kings, 21.
111. op. cit., XXIV, 151.
112. ibid., XXV, 225.
113. ibid., II, 124.
114. ibid., XIII, 183.
115. ibid., I, 221.
117. EI., XXVII, 325.
118. IA., XV, 305.
119. OII., IV, 177.
120. EI., XII, 208.
121. IA., IV, 281.
122. EI., XXXIV, 253.
123. ibid., XXVI, 65.
124. ibid., IX, 47.
125. IA., VII, 187.
126. EI., XXVIII, 258.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>127.</td>
<td>Ibid., XXVIII, 107.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128.</td>
<td>IA., XIII, 56.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130.</td>
<td>Ibid., XXXVII, 41.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131.</td>
<td>Ibid., XXII, 258.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132.</td>
<td>III., IV, 125.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133.</td>
<td>BI., XVII, 351.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134.</td>
<td>IHQ., XXIII, 221.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135.</td>
<td>BI., IV, 281.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136.</td>
<td>Ibid., XIII, 275.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137.</td>
<td>JBBRA3., X, 21.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139.</td>
<td>HCOGD., 46-47.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140.</td>
<td>BI., 1, 55.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141.</td>
<td>IHQ., XI, 300.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142.</td>
<td>IA., I, 205.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143.</td>
<td>HCOGD., 47-52.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144.</td>
<td>BI., XXXI, 280.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145.</td>
<td>Ibid., XXVI, 185.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146.</td>
<td>III., IV, 169.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147.</td>
<td>JBBRA3., XVI, 105 ff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148.</td>
<td>IA., IV, 140.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149.</td>
<td>BI., II, 73.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150.</td>
<td>IHQ., XXIII, 221.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151.</td>
<td>BI., II, 116.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152.</td>
<td>Ibid., XXXIV, 91.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
153. ibid., VII, 26.
154. ibid., XIX, 236.
155. ibid., XXI, 34.
156. ibid., XIX, 265.
157. JBOAS, V, 564.
160. ABORI., XIV, 134.
161. SI., XX, 100.
162. ibid., XI, 98.
163. JBOAS., XVII, 105.
165. ibid., XXXIV, 175.
166. ibid., II, 172.
167. ibid., XXXIV, 61.
168. IA., XVII, 122.
169. SI., XV, 96.
170. JBOAS., II, 395.
170a. ibid., 409.
171. SI., VI, 29.
172. HCOED., 53-54.
174. HCOED., 190.
175. SI., XXXIV, 191.
176. ibid., XIX, 265.
177. Law, B.C., His. Geo. Ancient India, 166.
179. IA., III, 65.
180. ROGER., 87-88.
181a. EI., XXVII, 197.
182. Ibid., III, 357.
183. Ibid., IV, 293.
184. Law, B.C., 230.
185. IA., XXI, 255.
186. EI., XXVIII, 137.
187. Ibid., III, 130.
188. Ibid., XXXI, 199.
189. JAHRES., III, 272; EI., XXVI, 65.
190. Gupta, P., GAII, 36.
191. EI., XXVIII, 53.
192. Ibid., XXXII, 201.
193. IA., XVIII, 362.
195. Ibid., XXII, 116.
196. Ibid., XXXII, 317.
197. Ibid., XXVIII, 17.
198. Ibid., XXXVIII, 65.
199. Ibid., XXXVIII, 122.
200. CII., IV, 106.
201. Ibid., XI, 93.
202. EI., XXXI, 14.
203. Ibid., XV, 225; CII., IV, 150.
204. JBBRAS., XVII, 175.
205. EI., III, 267.
206. Ibid., XXII, 77.
207. HCGED., 57.
208. EI., XXXVI, 307.
209. Ibid., XXV, 225; OII., IV, 150.
210. EI., VI, 25.
211. HCGED., 54-55.
212. EI., XXV, 35.
213. Ibid., XXVII, 337.
214. JBBRAS., XL, 131.
215. EI., III, 352, Kaṭak grant of Mahāśīvagupta I
Yayāti, dated the regnal year 9.
216. Ibid., XXVII, 133.
217. Ibid., III, 5.
218. Ibid., XXV, 35.
219. Ibid., XX, 1.
220. Ibid., 2.
221. Ibid., XXVIII, 272.
222. Ibid., XXV, 292; OII., IV, 93.
223. EI., XXXI, 42.
224. Ibid., IV, 193.
225. OII., IV, 141.
226. EI., XXXI, 15.
227. IHQ., XXIII, 222.
228. EI., XXXIV, 91.
229. Cunningham, Ancient Geography of India, 430-32.
230. JBOs., XVII, 104.
231. EI., XXVI, 185.
232. Ibid., XXXVIII, 5.
233. IA., XIII, 213; BER., (1913-14), 85.
234. EI., IX, 131.
235. Ibid., XXXI, 232.
236. HOOD., 62.
237. EI., XIV, 225.
238. Gadre, A.S., Important Inscriptions from Baroda State, 1, 55.
239. EI., XV, 1.
240. Ibid., XXIX, 1.
240a. JBOs., XVII, 175.
242. IA., IV, 203.
243. HJ., XXIII, 221.
244. EI., XXVI, 165.
245. Ibid., XIV, 176.
246. Ibid., II, 124.
247. Ibid., XX, 309.
248. Ibid., V, 131; IA., VIII, 76.
249. Ibid., XXXIV, 111.
250. Ibid., XXXVIII, 69.
251. Ibid., XXXI, 135.
252. Ibid., XVIII, 58.
253. Ibid., XXVII, 289 ff.
254. Ibid., LXVI, 74.
255. IA., XV, 140.
257. Sirca., B.C., Studies in Geography, 154-55.
258. Jav., B.C., Some Jain Canonical Sūtras, 185.
259. Bhandarker, 119.
260. Raychaudhuri, Political History of Ancient India, 257.
262. HCGBD., 49.
263. BI., XXXVIII, 122.
264. Ibid., XV, 293.
265. Ibid., XXIX, 1.
266. Ibid., XXVI, 74.
267. Ibid., XVII, 310.
268. Ibid., XXXVII, 289.
269. Ibid., XXXII, 134.
272. Dr. Stein's Rājarājagāma, II, 163.
273. IA., XVIII, 362.
274. Ibid., XII, 13.
275. BI., XXXIV, 170.
276. Ibid., II, 171.
277. Ibid., XXI, 206.
278. ibid., XXXIV, 61.
279. Q. cit.
280. HI., II, 171.
281. ibid., XII, 156.
282. ibid., XXV, 225; OII., IV, 150.
283. JAHNE, VIII, 185.
284. HI., XXVI, 62.
285. ibid., XXIX, 189.
286. ibid., XXIX, 38.
287. ibid., XII, 237.
288. ibid., XXXVIII, 5.
289. ibid., VI, 242; IA., VI, 59.
290. HEGEL, 55-56.
291. Q. cit., XII, 237.
292. ibid., XI, 98.
293. ibid., XXXVIII, 122.
294. ibid., XXXVIII, 5.
295. ibid., XVIII, 307.
296. ibid., 311.
297. ibid., 1, 55.
298. IA., IX, 174.
299. HI., XXVIII, 272.
300. ibid., II, 124.
301. IA., VI, 192.
302. HI., XXXVI, 44.
303. ibid., L, 76.
304. JBOE., II, 400.
305. EI., 1, 85.
306. Ibid., XXXI, 232.
307. IA., XV, 112.
308. EII., III, 357.
309. JRAS.., 9 (1900).
310. JASB., LXVII, 290; Vgel., ASR., 131-32 (1907-08).
311. Sumangalavilvindri, II, 399.
312. Watters, On Yuan Chwang, 1, 377.
313. IHQ., I, 54-56.
314. EII., XXX VII, 289.
315. Ibid., XXII, 176.
316. IA., XXI, 255.
318. Ibid., XXXVII, 69.
319. Ibid., XXII, 64.
320. Ibid., XXVIII, 211.
321. Ibid., XXX, 250.
322. Ibid., VII, 102.
323. IA., VI, 16.
324. EII., XXVI, 222.
325. Ibid.
326. Ibid., XV, 301.
327. Ibid., II, 14.
328. Ibid., XXIX, 210.
329. Ibid., 79.
330. ibid., XXXI, 287.
331. ibid., 276.
332. ibid., XXII, 38.
333. ibid., XXIII, 129.
334. LA., xIV, 155.
335. ibid., xV, 305.
336. ibid., xII, 179.
337. CHI., IV, 120.
338. EY., IX, 36.
339. ibid., II, 124.
340. ibid., XXXIV, 91.
341. ibid., XXXII, 201.
342. ibid., XXXVIII, 5.
343. LA., xII, 263.
344. EY., XXXVI, 307.
345. ibid., XXV, 147.
346. ibid., 154.
347. ibid., xII, 237.
348. ibid., XXXVI, 236.
349. LA., xV, 112.
350. EY., XVIII, 87; JRASSB., XXVI, 1.
351. ibid., VI, 16.
352. ibid., XXXII, 176.
353. ibid., III, 263.
354. ibid., XXXI, 193.
355. ibid., XXX, 23.
| 356. | BE., III., 128ff; IA., XII., 121; BE., XIII., 214; IA., XIII., 275; KC., IX., BN 140 & BE., XXX., 27. |
| 357. | BE., XI., 149. |
| 358. | ibid., XXXVI., 190. |
| 359. | ibid. |
| 360. | IA., VI., 192. |
| 361. | HOGSD., 71. |
| 362. | BE., XXII., 150. |
| 363. | ibid., XXXIV., 99. |
| 364. | ibid., XXXVIII., 63. |
| 366. | BE., XXXVIII., 5. |
| 368. | HOGSD., 43. |
| 369. | IA., XII., 263. |
| 370. | BE., XXIV., 269. |
| 371. | ibid., XIX., 137. |
| 372. | IA., XII., 91. |
| 374. | ibid., XXXIV., 100. |
| 375. | Dynasties of Medieval Crissa., 40. |
| 376. | BE., V., 131. |
| 377. | ibid., VI., 208. |
| 378. | ibid., V., 134. |
| 379. | IA., VIII., 76; BE., V., 122. |
| 380. | BE., XIX., 134. |
381. Ancient India, 145.
382. EI., XXVIII, 17.
383. Ibid., XXXIV, 115.
384. Ibid., XV, 1.
385. Ibid., XXIV, 148.
386. Misra, B., Orissa under the Bhauma kings, 21.
387. EI., XVII, 310.
390. EI., XXIX, 79.
391. JBORS., II, 412.
393. Ibid., XXXIV, 91.
394. Ibid., 102.
395. Dynasties of Medieval Orissa, 40.
396. JBORS., VI, 237, 239.
397. EI., XXXIII, 134.

************