

(near Bareilly district).¹⁵ The Purāṇas give names ending in 'Nandin' in the list of Nāga kings and coins bearing 'Acyuta' have been found from Ahicchatra.¹⁶ Therefore, it is possible that Ahicchatra was a seat of government of Acyutanandin.

2. *Dhanyaviṣṇu* (No. 18, L. 8) :

He was the grandson of mahārāja Indraviṣṇu and younger brother of mahārāja Mātṛviṣṇu. We also find his name in line 5 of the Eraṇ Stone Boar Inscription of the time of Toramāṇa (A.D. 500-515).¹⁷ It signifies the tendency of naming persons by using adjectives before the names of deities. Dhanya means 'bringing or bestowing wealth or the opulent'.¹⁸

3. *Hariviṣṇu* (No. 18, L. 6) :

He was the great-grandfather of mahārāja Mātṛviṣṇu. Hari here specifies the Kṛṣṇa apparition of Viṣṇu.¹⁹

4. *Indraviṣṇu* (No. 18, L. 5) :

He has been mentioned as a mahārāja, great-grand-father of Mātṛviṣṇu; a brāhmaṇa devoted to studies and celebrating sacrifices and belonging to Maitrāyaṇīya (śākḥā). The vedic counterpart is Indrāviṣṇu m. dual.

5. *Matṛviṣṇu* : (No. 18, L. 7) :

He was the installer of the stone pillar at Eraṇ, a mahārāja, grandson of mahārāja Indraviṣṇu. We also find his name in the Eraṇ Stone Boar Inscription of the time of Toramāṇa (A.D. 500-515).²⁰ Mātṛ stands for one of the seven Mātṛkās²¹ and may refer to the prevalence of the Mātṛ cult. The name is formed by the similar process of the combination of the names of two deities, Mātṛ and Viṣṇu. Mātṛ, if taken as a short form for the Vedic Mātariśvan, together with Viṣṇu would mean Agni and Viṣṇu an interpretation that is relevant to the context.

6. *Varuṇaviṣṇu* (No. 18, L. 5) :

He was the grandfather of mahārāja Mātṛviṣṇu. The name is based on the combination of the names of two deities Varuṇa and Viṣṇu. Varuṇa is the sea-god of the Vedic pantheon.

7. *Viṣṇudāsa* (No. 3, L. 2) :

Mahārāja Viṣṇudāsa belonged to the Sanakāṇika family. Viṣṇu signifies the Lord Viṣṇu and dāsa means 'a servant'. Thus the whole literally means 'a servant or devotee of Lord Viṣṇu'.