

Governor of Surāṣṭra in the reign of Skandagupta who restored the break in the Sudarśana lake and renewed the embankment.

It has been shown by Charpentier that he was an Iranian.⁷⁰ We find many Iranians adopting names after Hindu gods.⁷¹ Cakrapālita means 'one protected by the disc (bearer)', i.e., a devotee of Viṣṇu, a name adopted after this person became a *Vaiṣṇava* (Hindu).⁷²

3. *Cirātadatta* (No. 34, L. 2, L. 3) :

The first part *Cirāta* can be a Prakritization of the word *Kirāta* which is the name of Śiva (the god Śiva in the form of a wild mountaineer or *Kirāta* as opposed to *Arjuna*).⁷³ Hence the complete expression would literally mean 'begotten by the grace of *Kirāta*'.

4. *Jayadatta* (No. 33, L. 3) :

It is the name of an *Uparika-mahārāja* in the reign of Budhagupta. *Jaya* is the name of *Arjuna* (son of *Pāṇḍu*).⁷⁴ The second part '*datta*' is a surname. It may thus be a name based on the Epic. It may also be noted that *Jayadatta* was the name of a *Bodhisattva*.⁷⁵

5. *Vijayasena* (No. 52, L. 16) :

He was a *dūtaka*, *mahāpratihāra*, a *mahāpīlupati*, an *uparika* of five *adhikaraṇas*, an *uparika* over a *pati*, an *uparika* over a *purapāla*, a *mahārāja* and *Śrī mahāsāmanta* during the reign of *Vainyagupta*. The name can literally mean 'one whose army always wins'.

*Names of Kumārāmātyas*⁷⁶

1. *Kulavṛddhi* (No. 44, L. 1) :

One of the *Kumārāmātyas* in the time of *Kumāragupta I*. This is a very good name which literally means 'one who increases the family'. A son is always considered to continue the genealogical sequence and hence to increase the family.

2. *Prthiviṣeṇa*⁷⁷ (No. 39, L. 7) :

The son of *Śikharasvāmin*, the minister, and the *kumārāmātya mahābalādhikṛta* of *Candragupta II*. He himself was the minister, the *kumārāmātya* and *mahābalādhikṛta* of *Kumāragupta I*. His grandfather was *Viṣṇupālita* *bhaṭṭa*,⁷⁸ the son of *Kuramāra-vyabhaṭṭa*⁷⁹ of the *gotras Aśva* and *Vājin* and who was a teacher of *Chandoga* (*Veda*).