NAMES OF LOCALITIES

1. Avadara (No. 46, L. 10):

Kaivartti-śresthin is mentioned as the resident of Avadara. 667 Avadara is the only geographical name mentioned in the inscription. It appears to have been a locality near modern Supia, in Old Rewah State, from where the inscription has been found. The name is difficult to explain.

2. Himavacchikhara (No. 36, L. 5, L. 10):

Literally meaning 'the peak of the Himalayas' it has been identified with Barāhachatra (Varāhakṣetra) in Nepal,⁶⁶⁸ which is the same as the Kokāmukha tīrtha mentioned in the Mahābhārata and the Purāṇas.⁶⁶⁹ The original temples of the gods Kokāmukha and Śvetavarāha referred to in the record⁶⁷⁰ along with Himavac-Chikhara, were situated at this place.⁶⁷¹

3. Naṣṭī (No. 5, LL. 4-5):

The second part of the word is not legible. It seems to have been the name of a town in the Sukuli deśa. The meaning of the word is not clear. It must have been a place near Sāñcī in the Madhya Pradesh.

4. Pañcakulyavāpaka (No. 37, L. 16):

The Dāmodarpur Copper Plate Inscription of the time of Bhānugupta (No. 37) records that one kulyavāpa of land was purchased to the north of Pañcakulyavāpaka. Literally it means 'a plot of land five kulyavāpas in area: It seems to refer to a village or locality comprising five kulyavāpas of land.⁶⁷² A kulyavāpa is 'an area of land requiring one kulya measure of seed grains to be sown'.⁶⁷³ This land measure differed in different ages and localities. Maity⁶⁷⁴ gives this area of five kulyavāpas in terms of modern measurements as follows:

- 5 kulyavāpas =1 pāṭaka =192-240 bighās =72-88 acres and believes the lower figures to be more correct.
- 5. Paraspatikā (No. 37, L. 16): It seems to be the name of a locality. The metathesis of two letters 's' and 'p' seems to have worked here. Its correct Sanskrit form should have been 'Parapastikā'. The word 'prapasti' means a house, habitation or abode.⁶⁷⁵
- 6. Trivṛtā (No. 44, L. 2, L. 8, L. 15):
 In L. 2, two localities named Trivṛtā and Śrīgohālī have been