

references in the *Abhidhāna-cintāmaṇi*<sup>698</sup> and the *Rājatarāṅginī*.<sup>699</sup>

2. *Kākanādaboṭa* (No. 5, L. 1; No.23, L.2) :

In both the inscriptions, we find reference to a grant to the Ārya Saṃgha or the Community of the faithful, at the great Vihāra, or Buddhist convent of *Kākanādaboṭa*,<sup>700</sup> for the purpose of feeding mendicants and maintaining lamps.

D.C. Sircar takes '*Kākanādaboṭa*' to be the old name of *Sāñcī*.<sup>701</sup> Fleet is of the view that the *Kākanādaboṭa* convent is the Great Stūpa itself. According to him the word *Boṭa* is another form of *Poṭa* which means 'the foundation of a house'.<sup>702</sup> Fleet further writes that the name '*Kākanāda*' lit. 'the noise of the crow' was the ancient name of *Sāñcī* itself which is proved by its occurrence in two inscriptions in Mauryan characters found at *Sāñcī*.<sup>703</sup>

Thus, it is clear that *Kākanāda* was the ancient name of *Sāñcī* in the Bhopal State, now Raisen district, Madhya Pradesh, well-known for its Buddhist topes.<sup>704</sup> The word '*boṭa*' is thus a surplus and joined by '*Kākanāda*' will refer to the great stūpa itself. Its form *Poṭa* meaning the foundation of a house is untenable because the word '*vihāra*' in that very sense appears in the inscriptions. The word '*boṭa*' has been used here in the sense of an ascetic cult.<sup>705</sup> It is a Prakrit word which has been used here to refer to 'the Buddhist cult'. Thus the relevant expression means 'in the holy great vihāra of the Buddhist cult (assembly) at *Kākanāda*'.

Fleet is wrong in translating the word *Kākanāda* to mean 'the noise of the crow'.<sup>706</sup> K.P. Jayaswal's rendering 'the praise of the *Kākas*'<sup>707</sup> is more to the point. We know of the *Kākas*, an autonomous community mentioned in the Allahabad Inscription of Samudragupta.<sup>708</sup> In Eastern Malwa we have two ancient place-names connected with the *Kākas*. One is the hill now called *Sāñcī* hill (the ancient) *Kākanāda*. The other is an ancient village called *Kāka-pura*, some 20 miles north of *Bhilsa*, and full of ancient monuments.<sup>709</sup>

3. *Uttara Kuru* (No. 22, L. 7) :

A person named *Śaṃkara* is described in the inscription as born in the region of the north, the best of countries, which resembles (in beauty) the land of the Northern Kurus.<sup>710</sup>