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DHANAVAJRA VAJRĀCĀRYA

and

KAMAL P. MALLA

THE GOPĀLARĀJAVAMŚĀVALĪ

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In course of time, with the advent of the Kali Yuga, in the kingdom of Yudhiṣṭhira whose feet were decorated with the garland of crowns of all kings, the main (deity) Śrī Bhr̥gāreśvara Bhaṭṭāraka emerged in the land (the Nepal Valley). Situated on the lap of the Himālaya, it was at first covered with a dense forest. Thereafter, Gautama and other sages came to live here. Then Gautameśvara and other shrines were consecrated. In the meantime, when Śrī Bhr̥gāreśvara Bhaṭṭāraka was roaming about the Śleṣmāntaka forest, the Gopālas came (to the valley). They (the Gopālas) came from Mālākhā to Gogrāma. A brown cow, Bahuhri by name, belonging to the cowherd named Nepa, went daily to the bank of the river Vagvati to worship at a hole by letting her milk flow. The cowherd saw the spot where his cow worshipped with milk. On digging at the spot, Śrī Paśupati Bhaṭṭāraka emerged.

Śrī Bhūmiguṇḍa became the first king of the Gopāla dynasty; (he ruled for) 86 years. King Śrī Jayaguṇḍa; 73 years, 3 months. King Śrī Dharmaguṇḍa; 91 years. King Śrī Harṣaguṇḍa; 67 years. King Śrī Bhīmiguṇḍa; 34 years. King Śrī Maniguṇḍa; 37 years. King Śrī Viṣṇuguṇḍa; 46 years. King Śrī Jinaguṇḍa; 71 years. Thus, eight Gopāla kings ruled (Nepal).

Then the Mahiṣapāla (buffalo-herd) kings ruled (Nepal) by conquering the Gopālas. King Śrī Varasiṃha; 49 years. King Śrī Jayasiṃha; 71 years; 2 months. King Śrī Bhuvansiṃha; 41 years. These were the three buffalo-herd kings.

Then vanquishing the Gopālas and the Mahiṣapālas the Kirātas became kings. King Śrī Elam; 90 years. King Śrī

Pelam; 81 years. King Śrī Melam; 89 years. King Śrī Camṇḍim; 42 years. King Śrī Dhaskam; 37 years. King Śrī Valuṇḍa; 31 years, 6 months. King Śrī Huṇḍim; 40 years, 8 months. King Śrī Huramā; 50 years. King Śrī Tuske; 41 years, 8 months. King Śrī Prasaphum; 38 years, 6 months. King Śrī Pava; 46 years. King Śrī Dāsti; 40 years. King Śrī Camba; 71 years. King Śrī Kamkam; 54 years. King Śrī Svananda; 40 years, 6 months. King Śrī Phukom; 58 years. King Śrī Simghu; 49 years, 6 months. King Śrī Julam; 73 years, 3 months. King Śrī Lukam; 40 years. King Śrī Thoram; 71 years. King Śrī Thuko; 83 years. King Śrī Varmma; 73 years, 6 months. King Śrī Gumjam; 72 years, 7 months. King Śrī Puska; 81 years. King Śrī Tyapami; 54 years. King Śrī Mugamam; 58 years. King Śrī Sasaru; 63 years. King Śrī Guṇḍam; 74 years. King

Śrī Khimbū; 71 years. King Śrī Giriḅam; 81 years. King Śrī Khuramja; 78 years. King Śrī Khigu, 85 years.

These 32 Kirāta kings ruled (Nepal). These Kirātas now occupy the land between the rivers Tāmakoṣī and Arunakoṣī.

In the meantime, the origins of the Solar Line is presented. At the end of the aeon, Brahmā emerged from the lotus-shaped navel of Viṣṇu, the Lord Jalaśāyin (one who is reclining on waters). Marici was Brahmā's son. Kāśyapa was born to Marici. Sūrya was born to Kāśyapa, Manu was the son of Sūrya. Kākutstha was Manu's son. Venu was Kākutstha's son. Venu's son was Puṣya. Puṣya's son was Anarāya. Anarāya's son was Prthu. Prthu's son was Trisaṅkara. Trisaṅkara's son was Dhundhumāra. Dhundhumāra's son was Pavanāśva. Pavanāśva's son was Māndhātṛ. Māndhātṛ's son was Susandhi. Susandhi's son was Dhṛtisandhi. Dhṛtisandhi's son was Bharata. Bharata's son was Asita. Asita's son was Sagara. Sagara's

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-son was Asamaṅjasa. Asamaṅjasa's son was Amśuman. Amśuman's son was Dilīpa. Dilīpa's son was Bhagiratha. Bhagiratha's son was Kakutstha. Kakutstha's son was Raghu. Raghu's son was Kalmāśapāda. Kalmāśapāda's son was Saṅkhaṇa. Saṅkhaṇa's son was Sudarśana. Sudarśana's son was Agnivarṇa. Agnivarṇa's son Śrī Garga. Śrī Garga's son was Maru. Maru's son was Paśuśruva. Paśuśruva's son was Ambarīṣa. Ambarīṣa's son was Nahuṣa. Nahuṣa's son was Canābhāga. Canābhāga's son was Aja. Aja's son was Daśaratha. Daśaratha's son was Rāma. Rāma's sons were Lava and Kuśa.

These were the kings of Ayodhyā. Then Viśāla was born in the Ikṣvāku dynasty. Viśālā's son was Hemacandra. Hemacandra's son was Śucandra. Śucandra's son was Dhumāśva. Dhumāśva's son was Śrījaya. Śrījaya's son was Suvarṇakhani. Suvarṇakhani's son was Kṛśāśva. Kṛśāśva's son was Somadatta. Somadatta's son was Janmejaya. Janmejaya's son was Parikṣit. Parikṣit's son was Matimān. Matimān's son was Vikukṣi.

These kings ruled in Vimalanagarī (Viśālī ?)

Then with the might of the Solar Line the Licchavi dynasty ruled in Nepal by defeating the Kirāta king. His (Licchavi's) son was Śrī Nimitakāla; 50 years. King Śrī Makarānta; 41 years. King Śrī Kākavarmā; 76 years. King Śrī Supuṣpadeva; 76 years. He enforced the Varṇa-system (the caste system) in the country of Nepal. He constructed the temple of Śrī Paśupati Bhaṭṭāraka, and covered it with a roof. Then he sponsored the construction of a beautiful

town. He enforced all the laws of the State, ruled with justice over his subjects, and started the system of personal (ownership over) land (?).

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[A few letters at the beginning of Folio 20a are illegible - KPM]

King Śrī Bhāskaradeva; 74 years. He observed penance at the shrine of Paśupati for several years and donated three treasures. By the merit earned thus he conquered Kāñcinagara Mandala upto the southern sea, and brought back many treasures which he offered to Śrī Paśupati Bhaṭṭāraka. That treasury was named Kāñci.

King Śrī Bhūmiguṇḍa; 41 years. King Śrī Candravarmā; 21 years. King Śrī Jayavarmā; 45 years. King Śrī Varsavarmā; 58 years. King Śrī Kuberavarmā; 74 years. King Śrī Harivarmā; 56 years. King Śrī Siddhivarmā; 41 years. King Śrī Haridattavarmā; 46 years. He completed the construction of Lord Viṣṇu Bhaṭṭāraka's temples in all the four Śikhara-pradeśa (hillocks).

King Śrī Vasudattavarmā; 37 years. King Śrī Sripativarmā; 34 years. King Śrī Śivavṛddhivarmā; 75 years. King Śrī Vasantavarmā; 41 years. King Śrī Supuṇḍavarmā; 56 years. He righteously ruled the land of Nepal and extended it. He renovated the temple of Śrī Paśupati Bhaṭṭāraka.

King Śrī Viśvadeva (Vṛṣadeva ?); 100 years. He consecrated the Caitya Bhaṭṭāraka in Sinaguṇ Vihāra (Svayambhū). A stone water-conduit was also constructed there. On the northern side of the shrine of Śrī Paśupati, a big trident was consecrated. He died as he was beheaded at night by his own son by the side of the water-conduit. This was done at his father's command.

His son was Mānadeva; 41 years. He killed his father unwittingly. As he had committed such a monstrous crime, he wandered crying (in consternation). On reaching the hillock of Guṇvihāra he observed penances. By the merit of these penances, a great caitya emerged (on the hillock). He consecrated the caitya. There much land (area ?) belonging earlier to the monastery.....

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He founded Mānavihāra after his name. There he consecrated (the temple of ?) Śrī Māneśvarīdevī. He regulated the system relating to land-measurement and land rent. There

was a big disturbance during his rule. In order to propitiate it, the Holi festival was observed on the day of Pausa Pūrṇimā (full-moon day of the month of Pausa). This subsided the disturbance.

King Śrī Śaṅkaradeva (ruled for) 40 years.

King Śrī Dharmadeva (ruled for) 41 years. He offered a big stone-pillar with a bull-statue atop at the southern side of Śrī Paśupati Bhaṭṭāraka. He also founded Dhamare (Dharmadeva) caitya in Rājā Vihāra.

King Śrī Mahādeva (ruled for) 41 years.

King Śrī Vasantadeva (ruled for) 49 years.

King Śrī Udayadeva (ruled for) 45 years.

King Śrī Gaṇadeva (ruled for) 45 years. During his rule there was drought for three years in the land of Nepal. To cause rainfall, the Mahānāga was propitiated. The King offered a treasury including jewels to Śrī Paśupati Bhaṭṭāraka. It was named Gaṇadeva. It brought great rainfall, and the people were relieved.

King Śrī Guṇakāmadeva (ruled for) 50 years.

King Śrī Śivadeva (ruled for) 41 years and 6 months. A dome was built in the vihāra he founded. He built a big Khaṣau Caitya.

Then the country bordering Bhoṭa (Bhoṭā[†]tadeśa) invaded (Nepal).

King Śrī Campādeva (ruled for) 41 years and 9 months. He built Phūṭo Vihāra and consecrated a Caitya Bhaṭṭāraka, with a stone-base in the form of a tortoise. A four-act Rāmāyaṇa was staged (on that occasion?).

King Śrī Narendradeva (ruled for) 34 years. He offered Śrī Paśupati Bhaṭṭāraka a wonderful treasure studded with many jewels. He also built there a golden water-conduit. He built there a royal palace (Tripura).

King Śrī Bhīmadeva (ruled for) 14 years. Then the dynasty of the Gopālas vanquished the Solar Line (i.e., the Licchavis) and ruled over Nepal.

King Śrī Jīvagupta (ruled for) 74 years. He also gilded the roof of the temple of Tilapāla Viṣṇu Bhaṭṭāraka at Dola-kānimaṅ in Nandala (Hāḍigāūn).

Both the temples became attractive to look at. He endowed a lot of land with garden and houses to maintain these foundations.

King Śrī Viṣṇugupta (ruled for) 71 years. He consecrated a big stone image of Viṣṇu Bhaṭṭāraka on the eastern bank of Vāgvatī. The image was made to resemble himself. In the image he was accompanied on either side by his two sons. In the north, at the foot of the mountain, a massive stone image of Jalaśāyī Viṣṇu was built together with a residence at Nara-siṃha place. On every eleventh day of the lunar calendar during vrata, he consecrated a copper image (of Viṣṇu) and set up the images at several places. He also built Parameśvara water-conduit and consecrated a four-faced stone Viṣṇu Bhaṭṭāraka (at that spot).

King Śrī Bhūmiguṇḍa (ruled for) 45 years. He popularised in Nepal the alphabet known as Golī. He founded Dharaṇīvarāha Viṣṇu (Dhumvārāha).

These were the three Gopāla kings to rule.

Once again with the might of the Solar Line, the kings of the dynasty (of the Licchavis) ruled. King Śrī Śivadeva (ruled for) 41 years.

Śivadeva's nephew (sister's son), King Śrī Amṣuvarmā (ruled for) 43 years. He founded Rājavihāra. He introduced the system of piṇḍaka (unit of land or rent on land). Grammar and other branches of learning began to be studied.

Mānavarmā was the King (Amṣuvarmā's) son. He ruled for 65 years.

King Śrī Kṛtavarmā (ruled for) 76 years.

These kings belonged to a different scion. Then the King of Gauḍa came. With great eminence he ruled over Nepal. King Śrī Devaladeva (ruled for) 10 years. He founded the Depāla Vihārī. He introduced the system of weights and measures (in Nepal).

Thereafter the Solar descendants ruled over Nepal again. King Śrī Dhruvavarmā (ruled for) 108 years. $576 + 48 = 624$

King Śrī Bhīmārjunadeva (ruled for) 35 years. $12 \times 35 = 420$

King Śrī Narendradeva (ruled for) 13 years. $13 \times 13 = 169$

King Śrī Śivadeva (ruled for) 13 years. He offered a silver lotus to Śrī Paśupati Bhaṭṭāraka. He founded the vihāra at Nandīśālā (Naxāl). He endowed a trust to support the monks in the monastery.

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King Śrī Narendradeva (ruled for) 35 years. With the help of Ācārya Bandhudatta, the King initiated the jātrā (chariot-festival) of Śrī Lokeśvara of Bugma (Buṅga).

King Śrī Baladeva (ruled for) 17 years.

King Śrī Vardhamānadeva (ruled for) 16 years.

King Śrī Saṅkaradeva (ruled for) 12 years.

King Śrī Vasantadeva (ruled for) 21 years.

Then the King of Bhota (Tibet) came and ruled over Nepal.

King Śrī Rudradeva (became the King). He ruled peacefully (over Nepal) extending his kingdom to the banks of (the river ?) Cākumbhī. (*bhatanta prajanta Nīkanta*)

King Śrī Jayadeva (ruled for) 42 years and 5 months.

King Śrī Baladeva (ruled for) 11 years.

King Śrī Bālārjunadeva (ruled for) 21 years and 5 months.

Together with his brother and wife, he worshipped Śrī Bugma Lokeśvara Bhaṭṭāraka, and offered his crown to the god.

King Śrī Mānadeva (ruled for) 31 years. He constructed Nholatavanīṃam (the big new town or market-place ?)

King Śrī Rāghavadeva (ruled for) 43 years and 6 months.

King Śrī Jayadeva (ruled for) 10 years.

King Śrī Vikramadeva (ruled for) 8 years and 9 months.

King Śrī Narendradeva (ruled for) 1 year and 6 months.

King Śrī Guṇakāmadeva (ruled for) 85 years and 6 months.

He offered eleven treasures to Śrī Paśupati Bhaṭṭāraka. He commissioned a copper roof over the temple of Śrī Iśāneśvara Bhaṭṭāraka. In the shrine, he constructed a long coparhi (rest-house). He constructed a golden water-conduit there and completed a koṭihoma.

King Śrī Udayadeva (ruled for) 5 years and 5 months.

King Śrī Lakṣmīkamadeva (ruled for) 21 years. In NS 200 he sponsored ceremonies to bring peace in the nation.

King Śrī Vijayadeva (ruled for) 31 years. He established a separate/parallel kingdom in Lalitāpurī.

King Śrī Bhāskaradeva (ruled for) 3 years. He sold the paternal crown and destroyed the golden image of Śrī Maṇeśvari Bhaṭṭarikā. He became blind and suffered a great deal for these ignoble deeds.

King Śrī Balavantadeva (ruled for) 12 years. He ruled through affluent times. He also constructed Haripura.

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King Śrī Padamadeva (ruled for 6 years). He had his own crown commissioned/redesigned.

King Śrī Nāgārjunadeva (ruled for) 2 years.

King Śrī Śaṅkaradeva (ruled for) 15 years. He consecrated (the temple of) Śaṅkareśvara Bhaṭṭāraka at Nandiśālā. It had a copper-roof. He also consecrated (the temple of) Bhagavatī Manohara Bhaṭṭarikā. (The merits of these pious deeds) brought peace in the land.

King Śrī Vāmadeva (ruled for) 3 years.

King Śrī Harsadeva (ruled for) 14 years.

At the beginning of Nepāla Saṃvat 219, King Śrī Śivadeva ruled, and he ruled for 27 years and 7 months. He completed the (re-) construction of the temple of Śrī Paśupati Bhaṭṭāraka together with a copper-plate roof. He observed penances at the shrine of Balabalādevī and built canals (?) over the river Balakhu. He constructed water-conduits, wells, and tanks in several places. He constructed, with solid foundations, a four-storeyed royal palace with five courtyards. He offered Śrī Paśupatinātha a silver lotus and a piṇḍikā. The drama was not in use earlier. The raktikā (pieces of gold) was in vogue. Śivadeva brought in use a silver drama coin minted with his name 'Śrī Śiṃha' and a gold coin Śivakāṅka minted with his name 'Śrī Śiva'. He renovated the temple of the Eastern Mountain (Cāṅgu) together with other close-by shrines.

Crown-Prince Śrī Mahendradeva constructed a big tank at Yodyam (western terrace). Earlier the farmers used to pay a

tax of half a *dramma* per day. When the tank was built they had to pay a tax of a *dramma* each. When the tank was completed it was named 'Mahendrasara'. It was completed on Vaiśākha Śukla Pūrṇimā, N.S. 239. The alternate name of the tank was 'Madanasara'.

King Śrī Indradeva (ruled for) 15 years.

King Śrī Mānadeva (ruled for) 4 years and 7 months.

King Śrī Narendradeva (ruled for) 6 years and 5 months.

King Śrī Ānandadeva was crowned on Monday, Māgha Kṛṣṇa Pratipadā, N.S. 267. He defended the whole of Nepāla Mandala, protected his subjects from disease and suffering. King Śrī Ānandadeva was a king who ruled and constructed buildings according to injunctions of the scriptures.

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King Śrī Ānandadeva (ruled for) 20 years. He consecrated two deities at the temple of Śivagla in Bhaktapur. He commissioned a copper-roof over the temple. He built and consecrated the capital-city, including the Tripura palace. He constructed a golden water-conduit. He allowed the transactions of land and buildings by the Mahāmaṇḍalika (i.e., the King), the Mahāpātras (i.e., the ministers), as well as the commoners which remained valid for three generations. He ameliorated their sufferings. He played the role of a great reformer by finishing up all the thieves. He made/commissioned the play *Sudhanapāla* (to be staged) on Friday(-s). He built and consecrated the Tripura palace with seven *ganṭha-kūta*. (pinnaeles/finials ?)

King Śrī Rudradeva (ruled for) 8 years and a month. He consecrated the Pañcapura Dakṣiṇaśālā (southern) wing of the (palace) courtyard; he also built a water-conduit.

King Śrī Amṛtadeva (ruled for) 3 years and 11 months. He consecrated the Pañcapura Uttaraśālā (northern) wing of the (palace) courtyard. There was a famine and epidemic (during his rule).

King Śrī Śomeśvaradeva (ruled for) 4 years and 3 months. He built a big temple at Yodyam, and he got it decorated with very beautiful woodwork. He also built there Mahāpradhāna Dakṣiṇa Vidyāpīṭha (the Great Principal South School). He also built a *sattala* (a resting place).

King Śrī Guṇakāmadeva was crowned. His regnal years (were) 3.

Then Caṅgum Nārāyaṇa was founded because there was a famine. Then there was affluence. This is called "Yo-Caṅgum" (Yo = West).

The Viṣṇunābha was founded to produce wealth (gold). There was a shower of gold among those who founded it. This is called "Yañ-Caṅgum" (Yañ = North).

Then Śrī Caṅgum Nārāyaṇa was founded by those longing for offspring. This is also "Wañ-Caṅgum" (Wañ = East).

These four are called *Caṅgum*. An epidemic spread in the land during the reign of King Śrī Puṣpadeva after (eating) the milky stalk and leaf of the plant *Arum Colocasia*. This was propitiated. [The King] was guided by a dream in which [he] was advised to boil and offer the milky plant at the entrance (of the temple of Caṅgum) on Śrāvāṇa Sukla Dvitiyā. Anoint the Lord with yellow and black mustard seeds and the root of the plant for nine days. Then the land/people will be protected from the epidemic. The epidemic will be contained.

V a ṃ Ś ā v a l ī

Folio 31

Greetings, listen to the chronicle as it was written down. On Wednesday, Āṣāḍha Kṛṣṇa Prātipadā, Uttaraṣāḍha Nakṣatra, Suddhi Yoga, N.S. 177, Śrī Sivadeva, the son of Śrī Saṅkarādeva, was born. The King died at the age of 69. The King was an incarnation of Bhairava of Kāmarūpa. (Assam). The works accomplished by Sivadeva were the construction of a dam over the river Balabala (the Balkhu, at Kīrtipur). He beautified the country by constructing water-conduits and wells at several places.

On Thursday, full-moon day of Vaiśākha, midday, Viśākha Nakṣatra, Dhruva Yoga, N.S. 199, Śrī Mahendradeva, son of Śrī Simhadeva Parameśvara was born. He was a very generous prince fond of the pleasures of life. He built Madanaśarovara (tank). The tank was consecrated on the full-moon day of Vaiśākha, N.S. 239. To build the tank people had to pay a dramma each in the form of donation/tax. He died at the age of 65.

On Māgha Kṛṣṇa Aṣṭamī, Mūla Nakṣatra, N.S. 219, Nāyaka (leader) Varapāla Bhāro of Yarha, Yetho Bahāla died at the age of 87. He was a celebrity of Nepal, a very influential person, able to make and unmake both the royal houses of Nepal.

On Vaiśākha Kṛṣṇa Pañcāmī, Uttarāṣāḍha Nakṣatra, N.S. 219, Śrī Anandadeva, son of Śrī Siṃhadeva Parameśvara was born. He died at the age of 68.

On Māgha Śukla Trayodaśī, Revatī Nakṣatra, (N.S. 228) Śrī Siṃhadeva Parameśvara's son, Śrī Rudradeva was born. This King died at the age of 67.

On Māgha Śukla Caturthī, Uttarabhādra Nakṣatra, N.S. 252, Śrī Mahendradeva's son, Śrī Vasantadeva was born. He died at the age of 21.

On Āśvina Śukla Tṛtīyā, Vaiśākha Nakṣatra, N.S. 233, Śrī Siṃhadeva Parameśvara's son, Śrī Amṛtadeva was born. The king died at the age of 66 on Bhādrapada Kṛṣṇa Navamī.

On Śrāvaṇa Kṛṣṇa Trayodaśī, Aśleṣā Nakṣatra Śuddhi Yoga, N.S. 233, Śrī Jagatapāla's son was born. He was a famous Mahāmaṇḍalika. He owned/possessed a substantial treasury of gold. He died at the age of 67.

523 = *Intake d. Vakt*
In N.S. 235, (?) on the day of Pauṣa Kṛṣṇa Saptamī, Āśvini Nakṣatra Śrī Vasantadeva's son, Śrī Bhṛṅgadeva was born. He died at the age of 13.

Following *Taṇḍekhatala* many people died of (small-pox ?) epidemic. To contain the pestilence, propitiatory rites were performed all over the country. Only when a temple (of small-pox goddess ?) was established the epidemic subsided.

In N.S. 242, Phālguna Śukla Trayodaśī, Maghā Nakṣatra, Śrī Mahendradeva's son, Śrī Someśvaradeva was born. He died at the age of 3 years.

In N.S. 271, on Saturday, Vaiśākha Śukla Ekādaśī, Hasta Nakṣatra, Śrī Someśvaradeva's son, Amṣuśekharadeva was born. He died at the age of 38.

(In N.S. 276 ?) on Monday, Dvitiyā Aṣāḍha Śukla Dvādaśī, Jyeṣṭhā Nakṣatra, Śrī Rudradeva's son, Śrī Viśākhadeva was born. He died at the age of 26.

In N.S. 296, Māgha Śukla x x x Revatī Nakṣatra, Śrī Udayādityadeva's son, Prince Śrī Ujotadeva, was born. He died at the age of 35.

In N.S. 274, Mārga Kṛṣṇa x x x Nakṣatra, Śrī Jayasimmalladeva's son, Śrī Ari Malla was born. The King ruled for 15 years. He died at the age of 62 years, 10 months.

In N.S. 289 on Wednesday, Vaiśakha Kṛṣṇa Caturdaśī, Uprānta Amāvāsyā, Rohini Nakṣatra, the big man (official) of Yebinaṃ built Nakapukhuri (Naka tank) and consecrated it at night.

In N.S. 272, Phālguna Śukla Daśamī, Punarvasu Nakṣatra, Śrī Jasamaladeva's son, Śrī Anaṅgamalladeva was born. He died at the age of 20.

In N.S. 286, Dvitiyā Āṣāḍha Śukla Dvādaśī, Jyeṣṭhā Nakṣatra, x x x Śrī Rudradeva's son, Śrī Viśihadeva was born. He died at the age of 26.

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In N.S. 231, Bhādrapada Kṛṣṇa Saptamī x x x Śrī Śrī Naramalladeva Poha defeated and cut down with sword those Dōyas who were captured.

In N.S. 339, there was no rainfall between Āṣāḍha and Bhādra. There was a great famine. Half the population perished.

In N.S. 340, from the month of Kārtika to the month of Jyeṣṭha, one *dramma* bought four *mānās* of rice only. The famine was so severe.

In N.S. 361, Śrāvaṇa Kṛṣṇa Caturthī, Jayasiṃha Poha of Palākhaco (Palāhūcoka) set fire and revolted (?).

In N.S. 362, Āśvina Kṛṣṇa Ṣaṣṭhī x x x doing, Kitapāla Bhāro (Kīrtipāla) himself entered.

In N.S. 362 on Sunday, Caitra Kṛṣṇa Ṣaṣṭhī, Mūla Nakṣatra, all got together to surround Duvanḥā (?). The siege came to an end on the twelfth day.

In N.S. 362 x x x on the evening of Pūrṇimā, the great Kīrtipāla Bhāro came to ransack Pālakhurhi. Villagers were also cut to death. Those who came to confront him were all destroyed. Then the siege came to an end. x x x The Pāla Bhāro of Kvāche was captured. Ten days later ransom was paid. The operation was timed according to the auspicious moment provided by the royal astrologer Śivajūāna Bhāro.

In N.S. 362, Pauṣa Śukla Pañcamī, Tripura surrounded Saṅko. It didn't fall. The invading Echimi-s (?) were defeated. Six days later they went to fight in Phanapī (Pharpiṅg) x x x

later, he died of stomach pain, without being able to regain his speech x x x.

In N.S. 465, on Phālguna, Sukla Daśamī, Ajayarāma Chota Mahābhā came to Tripura, abandoning Palākhaco Kvātha.

In N.S. 465, on Bhādra Kṛṣṇa Saptamī, Bahāra Kvātha revolted. Vamta Bhāro handed over (the fort?) to Bhonta. On the night of rebellion, Tripura marched in. The fort was encircled all round the day and night. Movement in and out of the fort was not possible. On the fifteenth day a corner/gate was penetrated in x x x. Śrī Thakurini (Devaladevi) mobilised Cochem, Kvāchem, and Vambigochem all together and set up a khaḍga (a ritual sword, symbolic of the unity?). Samaye feast was organised, and 7 (big and small) sacrificial animals were killed.

In N.S. 467, on Pauṣa Kṛṣṇa Daśamī, Anurādhā Nakṣatra, Nāyakadevi's daughter, Rājalladevi was born. Ten days later, Nāyakadevi, the mother, passed away.

In N.S. 462, on Mārga Sukla Saptamī, at the time of sunrise, Udayapāla Mūlami passed away.

In N.S. 464, on Caitra Sukla Tṛtīyā, Jogarāma Mūlami and Sāhaja Mūlami jointly captured Paśupatimalla and brought him from Kapana Kvātha (by paying ransom?). He was handed over at Tripura (?).

In N.S. 467, on Āśvina Sukla Tṛtīyā, Śrī Devaladevi and Mahātha Anekarāma together captured the affairs of Manigala. They also captured Murhikho, Kitapuri, Balambu, Yeṭākvātha, and Khoyampa.

N.S. 468, on Phālguna Sukla Aṣṭamī Tripura and Bhonta jointly donated a treasure at Śrī Paśupati. The amount was raised by taxing a *dramma* per head in each of the two principalities.

N.S. 468, on the day of Saṅkrānti, Phālguna Kṛṣṇa Daśamī, there was a heavy snowfall reaching upto the town-level.

Folio 52

In N.S. 468, on Jyeṣṭha Kṛṣṇa Aṣṭamī, Paśupatimalla was brought out from Yarha, and together with his mother, he was kept in Bhuṅgulachem fort.

In N.S. 468, on Bhādra Śukla Trayodaśī, Śrī Jayarājadeva caused the bell at Gvalam to ring/sent to ring the bell at Gvalam. The party of Śrī Devaladevī did not assemble. The move was made under the influence of and at the initiative of Sakhuju. From that time onwards, the entry of the people of Bhonta were permitted at Gvalam.

In N.S. 469, on Kārtika Śukla Pūrṇimā, a treasure/gift was donated.

In N.S. 469, on Mārga Śukla Dvādaśī, Śrī Paśupatiṃalla died in confinement itself.

In N.S. 470, on Mārga Śukla Navamī, (Nov. 19, 1349 A.D.), Sultān Samas Ud-din entered (the valley) and set everything on fire--for seven consecutive days.

In N.S. 470, on Pauṣa Śukla Dvitiyā, Sakhuju and Kasta Bhā went to live in Byanāppā as Anekaraṃa Mahātha said that he would take out 'Kālaganṭhi' (?) Śrī Rājadeva came to Jhāranatham for prayer ceremony. All the subjects also got in. In the prayer, all the subjects gathered x x x x (In the shrine of) the Dvayini Māma (Dui Māju) Bhairavapata ceremony was performed. Bhonta and Manigala together reached Thyamī and they ransacked it (?) and built a fort there.

In N.S. 470, on Māgha Śukla Ekādaśī [at one end of this folio several letters have faded, and 3 or 4 lines are hardly legible x x x x x x x x -- KPM].

Folio 53

[Several letters in the first two lines of the Folio 53 are not legible. x x x x x x x x -- KPM]

In N.S. 471, on Pauṣa Śukla Trayodaśī, Kapana Kvāṭha revolted; Bahāra Kvāṭha also revolted. From the western end of Pithobahāra, Bhonta x x x x the leader Sakhu was captured.

In N.S. 472, on Pauṣa Śukla Dvādaśī, Tokhā was encircled. The leaders of Tavakhanī Kvāṭha, Anantavarmā and Kasta Bhā, entered (the Tokhā fort ?) x x x x Another fort was built in front of the older one; six months later Tripura captured it, and it was pulled down.

In N.S. 473, Phāiḡuṇa Kṛṣṇa Pañcamī, the nobles belonging to the fort itself were put in confinement at Yothobahāra. x x x Sāsa Mahātha and other nobles were brought to Yothobahāra x x x x all were defeated. Sāsa Mahātha was captured.

The road from Jāmaco was taken to invade Navakvātha. Tokhā was also encircled. x x x x x Sāsa Mahātha was rewarded, and was sent back by the way of Lele. From Tripura's side Jayakirti was the one who was sent.

7-2/2/54
In N.S. 474, on Āsvina Śukla Navamī, Śrī Jayasthitirāja-malladeva came from the south. He entered Khvapo and stayed in Tyamkho. Five months later he got married.

In N.S. 475, on Kārtika Śukla Pratipadā, there was a very heavy rainfall.

In N.S. 476, on Phālguna Kṛṣṇa Caturdaśī, Tripura got Duvu Kvātha back.

In N.S. 476, on Dvitiyā Āṣāḍha Kṛṣṇa Ekadaśī, Mahātha Anekarāma passed away.

Folio 54

In N.S. 477, on Vaiśākha Kṛṣṇa Pañcamī, the noble of Vaṃdya was brought and kept in confinement at Dolakhā.

In N.S. 478, on Mārga Kṛṣṇa Tṛtiyā, Jetapāla Mahātha-- who was banished from Navakvātha--occupied Tokhā.

N.S. 481, on Caitra Śukla Ekadaśī, the general captured Salankvātha of Navakvātha and brought it under the rule of Tripura. Afterwards, on paying ransom to Tripura, this fort was again brought under Navakvātha.

In N.S. 480, on Vaiśākha Śukla Dvitiyā, the great minister Jayasimharāma Bhā repaired the image of Paśupati by anointing stone from Gaṇḍagoma Vamthauco. In the yajña ceremony, King Śrī Jayārjunadeva and Saṅkaradevi underwent the rites similar to the installation of a king (i.e., coronation.)

In N.S. 483, on Pausa Kṛṣṇa Pañcamī, night, there was a heavy snowfall. It did not stop for eight days.

In N.S. 485, on Jyestha Kṛṣṇa Daśamī, Kṣamaśikanṣāna(?) was demolished.

In N.S. 486, on Vaiśākha Śukla Saptamī, Śrī Devaladevi, the great lady, passed away at the age of 66 years and 8 months.

In N.S. 487, on Jyeṣṭha Kṛṣṇa Pañcamī, the play Caturāṅka Rāmāyana (the Rāmāyana in four acts) was staged. On the day of Kvāyālā (?) Pūrṇimā, the propitiation ceremony for the actors was performed at Kvāthachem. Twelve chariots were erected. The author of this play was Yarha's Pandit Bālasarasvatī. The managers were Śrī Upādhyāyaju and Jayata Mūlamī. This play was staged during the reign of Śrī Śrī Jayasthitirājamalladeva.

In N.S. 487, on Prathama Aṣāḍha Kṛṣṇa Amāvāsyā, 53 ghaḍī, Ārdra Nakṣatra 8 ghaḍī, Vyāghāta Yoga 13 ghaḍī, Sunday 22 Iṣṭa ghaḍī 23 pālā, Śrī Jayasthitirājamalladeva's son, Śrī Jayadharmamalladeva, was born.

In N.S. 488, on Phālgua Śukla Dvitiyā, Maṇḍo flag was hoisted in Yubilachem. Jogarāma Jodhāpati, the brother of Padma Mūlamī, the son of the late Dāsa Mūlamī of Yubilachem, was the donor.

In N.S. 489, on Kārtika Śukla Daśamī, Śrī Jayārjunadeva and Jayasiṃharāma jointly opened Navā and entered into Tri-pura.

Folio 55

In N.S. 490, on Māgha Śukla Pañcamī, both the Kings (Jayārjunadeva and Jayasthitimalla) unitedly penetrated into the Samko fort. They looted everything and burnt the whole place.

In N.S. 492, on the evening of Māgha Kṛṣṇa Trtīyā, there was a heavy snowfall. The snow-level reached upto the knee(?).

In N.S. 492, on the evening of Vaiśākha Kṛṣṇa Amāvāsyā, Mahātha Śrī Jayasiṃharāma was brought in chains from Carhakhuni Thāmachem and was left in confinement at Athakavaṇṭā. In the year, on Aṣāḍha Śukla Navamī, the people of Yarha came to invade Thyamī. Śrī Śrī Jayasthitirājamalladeva personally went to fight against the invaders. Among the armed invaders who were beheaded were 53 men including the Pradhāna Pātras. x x x x x At Khoyamta, King Śrī Śrī Jayārjunadeva fought with the invaders. Also present were Pāla of Triśilachem, Thenidhara, and Hariju. The auspicious moment for the battle was chosen by Govinda Bhā of Yechu. Because this reading brought victory Śrī Śrī Jayasthitirājamalladeva honoured Govinda Bhā by rewarding him. The royal astrologer came to know of it. He was enraged and angry at this. On the day of Śrāvaṇa Kṛṣṇa Amāvāsyā, the Mahātha (Minister Jayasiṃharāma) was released from confinement. (i.e., 3 months after the imprisonment -- KPM).