

Research Article



**THE CHALUKYAS OF SOUTH KONKAN AS GLEANED THROUGH
THE INSCRIPTIONS**

Rupali Mokashi

M.Phil., Ph.D., Associate Professor, Post Graduate Department of History,
R. K. Talreja College, Ulhasnagar, Dist. Thane, Maharashtra,
(Permanently Affiliated to University of Mumbai)

ABSTRACT

The quest to search for the Chalukyas of South Konkan began when I noticed three photographs of copper plates labeled as ‘the Donation of the Shilaharas’ in the book ‘असे घडले ठाणे’¹ by Daud Dalvi. He has not provided any details and provenance of these copper plates in his book. It intrigued me more as the date visible on one of the plate was shaka era 1182. Apparently it was not possible as this was the year when Shilahara King Someshvara issued the Chanje Rock Edict (shaka era 1182).² Sometimes after this date the Shilaharas of North Konkan were annihilated by the Yadava king Mahadeva. Chanje Rock Edict is the last known inscription of this dynasty. There is no news or publication of any Rock Edict of the Shilaharas beyond this date so far. The Panhale Copper Plate issued by King Mallikarjuna dated shaka era 1073 is the last known Copper Plate edict of this dynasty.³ As such the copper plated labeled by Daud Dalvi as “Donation of the Shilaharas” necessitated critical investigation.

Key Words :- Chalukyas, South Konkan, Shilahara, Kedaradeva, Bampadevaraya, Kavadeva

INTRODUCTION:

- **Tracing the of lesser feudatory Chalukya families through inscriptions:**

A careful investigation revealed that the photographs labeled by Daud Dalvi as the ‘the Donation of the Shilaharas’ are in fact Teravana Copper Plates of Chalukya King Kedaradeva. (shaka era 1182) These copper plates were first published by Le Grand Jacob in 1852 in the Journal of Bombay Branch of Royal Asiatic Society. However, years later Anna Shirgaonkar in his book ‘शोध अपरांताचा’⁴ mentions that he found the copper plates at Teravana and they are now a part of his private collection.

As such this inscription initiated the search of the lesser Chalukya families who ruled over small principalities during the Imperial Chalukya rule. They have been recorded for the first time in the Nerur Copper Plates of Chalukya King Mangalesha.

- **Copper Plates of Chalukya King Manalesha: (undated)⁵**

While narrating the military exploits of Manalesha, it is recorded (in the third of the seven copper plates discovered at Nerur) that he slained King Swami, who was born in the family of ‘Chalikya’. Swami has been extolled as ‘victorious in eighteen battles’.

(‘चालीक्यवंशसंभवंअष्टादशसमरविजयिनंस्वामिराजं चहत्वा’)

Fleet has expressed his inability to identify King Swami of the ‘Chalikya’ or the Chalukya family. Unfortunately, neither his kingdom nor the capital is mentioned in this inscription rendering the identification more difficult. Fleet however placed this inscription later than shaka era 500 as the previous records do not refer to this incidence. Fleet has not given any facsimile of this inscription. King Swami though belongs to the Chalukya family, does not claim a lineage of his Vatapi counterpart.

- **Goa Copper Plates of Satyashraya Dhruvaraja Indravarmana (shaka era 532):⁶**

Next reference to the Chalukya family can be traced in the Goa Copper Plates of Satyashraya Dhruvaraja Indravarmana. This king is described in following verses,

स्वस्तिश्रीविजयरेवतीद्वीपावस्थितेनश्रीपृथ्वीवल्लभमहा॥

राजानुज्ञातेनविषयमंडलचतुष्टयाधिपतिना॥

आदिमहाबप्पुरवंशकुलतिलकेनदेवब्राह्मणगुरुमाता॥

पितृपादारविन्दानुध्यातेनपरमब्रह्मण्येनश्रीसत्याश्रयधुवराजेंद्रवर्मणा.....

Welfare! On the full moon day of the month of Magha, Shri Satyashraya Dhruvaraja Indravarmana, who is stationed at Vijayarevati dvipa who is directed by the great king, the lord of the earth, who is the lord of the earth, who is the lord of four provinces, who is an ornament

of the family descended from the first great Bappura, who meditates on the lotus like feet of Gods Brahmanas, receptors and parents and who is extremely devoted to Brahmanas...

The grant further records donation of a village called Karellikagrama. The date of the above donation is recorded as

- **Identification of Satyashraya Dhruvaraja Indravarmana:**

The Goa Copper plates are dated shaka era 532. **It records that Satyashraya Dhruvaraja Indravarmana, a feudatory who ruled over four Mandalas from Vijayarevatidvipa. Vijayarevatidvipa can be identified as the Redi eight miles to the south of Vengurla in Ratnagiri district.** He belonged to the family of 'Bappura'.

Though there is no specific reference to his overlord it is stated that 'the grant was made in the 'twentieth current year of victory.'

राज्यसंवत्सरंविंशतिमंशककालः पंचवर्षशतानिद्वात्रिंशनि ।।

Telang concluded that the over lord mentioned in this grant was not Manalesha but his successor. However, in the absence of conclusive proof Telang remarked 'whether the successor was Manalesha's son or nephew Pulakeshi II cannot be ascertained'.

Though this inscription has no direct reference to the Chalukya family mentioned above, Mirashi has surmised that they might have ruled from Vijayarevati Dvipa that was now administered by the feudatory of the Imperial Vatapi Chalukyas.

It is important to note that Durlabhadevi, wife of Pulakeshi I also hailed from the same Batputpura (Bappura) family. It is quite possible that Satyashraya Dhruvaraja Indravarmana was related to her.⁷

However, some discrepancies have been observed in the statements made by V V Mirashi regarding these two inscriptions.⁸

- The Nerur Copper Plate does not mention Revatidvipa as the capital of King Swami who was killed by Manalesha. In fact there is no mention of his capital in the inscription.
- The Goa Copper plate does not establish any relationship between the Satyashraya Dhruvaraja Indravarmana and Manalesha as stated by Mirashi.
- Mirashi has recorded shaka era 610 (688 AD) as the year of Goa Inscription. It is actually a conversion of date of the grant i. e. shaka era 532 into the Gregorian era. This is wrong as the record very clearly states 'राज्यसंवत्सरंविंशतिमंशककालः पंचवर्षशतानिद्वात्रिंशनि'
- It can only affirm the existence of **Chalukya family that was independent of its Vatapi counterpart in the Ratnagiri district. Probably Revatidvipa was the capital of this territorial division.**

- **The downfall of the Vatapi Chalukyas:**

Kirtivarmana II (746 – 753 CE) was the last ruler of the Vatapi Chalukya family. His reign was continuously troubled by the growing power of the Rashtrakutas. Dantidurga, a feudatory of the Chalukyas managed to wrest control of the Chalukyan kingdom. The final assault on Kirtivarmana II came in 752 AD. Later King Tailapa of the Western Kalyani branch revived the dynasty in 973 AD.

- **Rise of Shilaharas of South Konkan as feudatories of the Rashtrakutas:**

South Konkan was added to the Rashtrakuta Empire during the reign of Rashtrakuta King Krishna I (c. 758-773 AD). Sanaphulla (c. 765-785 AD) was appointed as the feudatory of this area. The capital of Sanaphulla is not known. Mirashi assumed it to be Chandrapura (Chandor) in South Goa. Probably Dhammiyara shifted the capital to Balipattana (Kahrapatana, Taluqa Kanakavali, District Sindhudurga). Mirashi suspects the flight due to the attack of an enemy whom we cannot trace. The Shilaharas of South Konkan were uprooted by the Western Chalukya king Jayasinha in 1024 AD.⁹ So from c. 765 AD to 1024 AD we do not come across any independent Chalukya family around South Konkan as the Shilaharas of South Konkan were ruling there. Unfortunately, the information about this dynasty is gathered from only three copper plate grants thus leaving many questions unanswered.

1. Pattanakudi Plates of Avasara II (shaka era 910)¹⁰
2. Kharepatana Plates of Rattaraja (shaka era 930)¹¹
3. Balipattana Plates of Rattaraja (shaka era 932)¹²

- **Mahalakshmi Temple (Kolhapur) Inscription of King Chalukya Somadeva of Sangameshvara (undated)¹³**

The inscription was procured by Keshavarav Narasinga from Ambabai temple of Kolhapur. The inscription records details of four kings of the Chalukya family viz., Karnadeva, Vetugideva, Someshvara and Somadeva. The capital of this branch of the Chalukyas was Someshvara (**Sangameshvara?**) in Konkan. The inscription is undated and no estampage or original reading is provided by the author. Bal Shastree however ascertains the characters to 10th-11th century. G H Khare could not trace it during his visit to the temple.¹⁴ As such he discarded the inscription as fictitious and nonexistent. However, there have been examples when the rock edits have been destroyed due to wrath of time and humans.¹⁵

The inscription opens with an obeisance to Goddess Mahalakshmi by King Somadeva and Queen Manikyadevi.

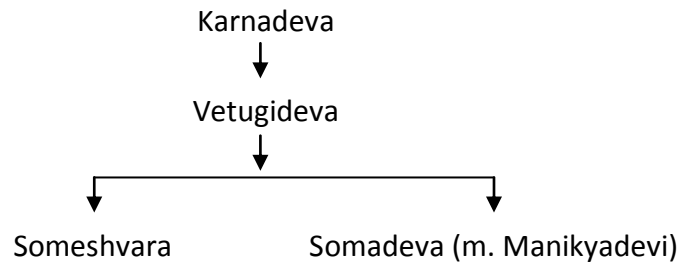
This dynasty flourished at Sangameshvara. However, King Karna of this dynasty is stated to have lived at Vijaypat, the best of eastern cities. This city remains unidentified. In the Goa Copper plates (shaka era 532) Satyashraya Dhruvaraja Indravarmana is recorded as a

feudatory who ruled over four Mandalas from Vijayarevatidvipa. However, no definite connection can be established at this stage due to the want of required proof.

His banners had the signet of the **golden boar**. He was succeeded by his son **Vetugideva**. His son **Someshvara** succeeded him. **Somadeva** his younger brother and the issuer of the grant succeeded him.

Somadeva donated the village of Kubhara for the offering of Modakas every day to Goddess Mahalakshmi for the mid-day worship. Shrishana Shambhu, the preceptor of Someshvara inspired him to make this donation. The grant was written by Vidyadhara Pandita.

- **Importance of the Grant:**



This information indicates that this Chalukya family at the time of giving donation was ruling from Sangameshvara in Konkan. The grandfather of the donor king Karnadeva is praised as being of spotless character. He punished the recalcitrant kshatriyas. He performed many sacrifices and made liberal donations. He is further praised as a great sovereign and gained the five great titles. He assumed the title of Nrisimha. It is clear that this family ruled independently and did not assume the vassal status indicated by titles such as Mahamandaleshvara that was assumed by the Shilaharas. Probably this family ruled in southern Konkan near Sangameshvara benefitting from the fluid situation that might have prevailed in during the rule of the Shilaharas of South Konkan whose political history is not yet very clear due to the availability of only three copper plates mentioned above.

There is no clue to understand what happened to these Chalukyias till shaka era 1181.

- **Note on King Karna and the Karneshvara Temple at Sangameshvara (Kasaba) as gleaned through Sangameshvara Mahatmya¹⁶**

V N Mandlik published the text of the Sangameshvara Mahatmya that he received from Vishnu Moreshvar Kelkar in the Journal of Bombay Branch of Royal Asiatic Society. The copy of the present text was made in the shaka era 1713. The author of this text was shesha. The text consisted of ninety shlokas. Names of Sheshaputra, Shakti Kumaraka and Indukirti have been recorded as predecessors of King Karna. He along with his brothers Naga and Sinhana migrated to Sangameshvara from Kolhapur. It is noted that Kolhapur was not their original home. Mandlik has recorded that the details of the original home were not recorded in this text. The

recorded date of King Karna's rule in the text is around shaka era 100. According to the text, King Karna built many palaces and temples and renovated older ones at Sangameshvara. The principal temple that he built and survives till date is Karneshvara. He assigned Dharmapura, Gunavallika, Devanimuchaka, Shivani, Lavala, Phanasa, Dhamani, Kadanba and Antravalli for the maintenance of this temple. The Mahatmya also states that King Karna also built the temple of Mahalakshmi at Kolhapur. However, the dates offered by the Mahatmya cannot be accepted. **Henry Cousens**¹⁷ affirms the existence of the **Karneshvara Temple and King Karna** but his take on the date of the king and temple are different. Cousens records that the temple belonged to 8th century CE. He further states that Sangameshvara was the seat of these Chalukya chiefs as per an 'eleventh or twelfth century Chalukya grant', that is not specified by him.

The ass curse stone in the premises of the temple has an inscription incised on it.¹⁸ But it has not been satisfactorily deciphered thus depriving further details.

- **Raja Kelkar Museum Copper Plates of Chalukya King Kedaradeva (shaka era 1181)**¹⁹

These copper plates in the possession of Raja Kelkar Museum, Pune were deciphered by Shashikant Dhopate. The important details of this grant are as under.

Plate 1-a

1. मद्रंशजातः परवंशजातः पापादपेतंमनसोभुविभारभूताः
2. येपालयंतिममधर्ममिदंहि(स)र्वेमयाविरचितोअन्जलि (मूर्ध्व) रेषा
3. वावीवाटवी (भु?) वी (भा)

Plate 1-b

1. ॐश्रीभैभेरवायः नमः स्वस्तिश्रीशकु 1181 वर्षेसिद्धार्थसंवश
2. रे।कार्तिकसुद्धसोमे।।अचेहसमधिगतपंचमहाशब्दम
3. हामंडलेश्वरकल्याणपुरवराधिश्वर।कलियुगकर्णान्व
4. यप्रसूत।चालुक्यकुलकमलकलिकाविकासभास्कर
5. सुवर्णवराहलाच्छनध्वज।सत्यरत्नाकर।शरणागतवज्रपं
6. जर।महामाहेश्वर।महेश्वरदेवचरणप्रसादनाराधनोप
7. चारादवाप्तपरमराज्येश्वर।।श्रीकेदारदेवपदपंकजभ्रम
8. र।रायधरणीवराह।रायबेटकर।रिपुरायसाहसम
9. ल्लश्रीबंपदेवरायविजयराज्यो (दै) तत्पादपदुमोप

Plate 2-a

1. जीवी।सर्वदंडाधिपति।चालुक्यरायस्थापनाचार्यपुलुहा
2. डाहतरठकुरेणप्रसादप्राप्तोग्रामः मारुलिंगीनामधे
3. योसोमपर्वणिपरमयाभक्त्यामहाधार्मिकेणभूत्वा
4. सोपरिकरदंडदोषमार्गेणसहितः।गौतमगोत्रा
5. यनानाद्विजातिसहिताय।वासुदेवप्रभवेहस्तोद
6. केनप्रदत्तः तत्रवासुदेवप्रभवेपूगीफलत्रिक्षभु
7. मी२१४तद्वद्रौतमगोत्रस्यविष्णुघैशासस्यपूगी
8. फलत्रिक्षभुमी३००तद्वद्रौतमगोत्रस्यगोलदे

Plate 2-b

1. वघैशासस्यपूगीफलत्रिक्षभुमी२१४तद्वद्रासिष्ठगो
2. त्रस्यपद्मनाभस्यपूगीफलत्रिक्षभुमी१२४तद्वद्राग्य
3. गोत्रस्यभानोः पूगीफलत्रिक्षभुमी३४०तद्वद्रिगो
4. त्रस्यनारणघैशासस्यपूगीफलत्रिक्षभुमी६००तद्
5. वासिष्ठगोत्रस्यगोविंदक्रमेतस्यपूगीफलत्रिक्षभुमी१२४
6. तद्वद्रिगोत्रस्यकान्हूक्रमेतस्यपूगीफलत्रिक्षभुमी२४०
7. तद्वद्राग्यगोत्रस्यनागदेवस्यलावगनसहितपूगीफल
8. पूगीफलत्रिक्षभुमी१००तद्वद्रासिष्ठगोत्रस्यमहादेवस्यपूगी

Plate 3

1. फलत्रिक्षभुमी२००तद्वद्रासिष्ठगोत्रस्यकेशवस्यपूगी
2. फलत्रिक्षभुमी२००एवमेकादशद्विजात्रितिमंतस्यदातप्यं।ग्रा
3. मोयमात्रान्वयसंभूतराज्ञापरेणवाधार्मिकेणभूत्वापा
4. लनिय।यथादाताश्रेय (भा)कुपालकोपिभविष्यतिबहुभिर्व
5. सुधादत्ताराजाभिःसगरादिभिः यस्ययस्ययदाभूमिस्तस्यत
6. स्यतदाफलं।स्वदत्तंपरदत्तंवायोहरेत्यवसुंधरा।षष्ठिर्वर्षसह
7. स्राणिविष्ठायांजायतेक्रिमिः।क्रिमियोनिंततोगत्वाचांडालेष्ये
8. भिजायते।हिरण्यमेकंगोमेकांभूम्यामप्येकमंगुलंहरंन

9. रकमायांतियावदहस्तसंप्लवं।नविषंविषमित्याहुब्रह्मस्वविष

10. मुच्यतेविषमेकाकिनीहतिब्रह्मस्वंपुत्रपौत्रिकं।गोविंदेनलेखते

- There were three plates strung together with a seal that bore no details.
- The grant refers to the reign of Chalukya King Kedaradeva. He is honored with five great titles (panchmahashabda). He is recorded as the **Mahamandaleshvara** who was the lord of Kalyan. (Kalyan Puradhishvara). His banners had the signet of the golden boar.
- The donor Puluhadahutara Thakura was the chief minister of Banpadevaraya, a feudatory of King Kedaradeva. Puluhadahutara Thakura obtained a village Marulingi from Bampadevaraya and donated it among eleven learned Brahmins according to their ability. The donation was given in the form of land measured as the number betel nut trees cultivated in it.
- The donation was given on the occasion of Lunar Eclipse that occurred on Monday the full moon day of Kartika of the Siddhartha Sanvatsara of shaka era 1181. (1st November 1259 AD).²⁰
- Following is list of done Brahmanas along with the details of their Gotra and the share they received.
- Govinda was the scribe of this grant
- The recipients of the grant are as follows:

No.	Name of the Brahmana	Gotra	Share
1	Vasudeva Prabhu	Gautama	300
2	Vishnu Ghaisas	Gautama	300
3	Goaladeva Ghaisas	Gautama	215
4	Padmanabha	Vasishtha	125
5	Bhanu	Gargya	350
6	Narana Ghaisas	Atri	600
7	Govinda Kramavita	Vasishtha	125
8	Kanhu Kramavita	Atri	250
9	Nagadeva	Atri Gargya	100
10	Mahadeva	Vasishtha	200
11	Keshava	Vasishtha	200

• **Teravana Copper Plates of Chalukya King Kedaradeva(shaka era 1182)²¹**

Plate: 1 (Lines-9)

These copper plates were first published by Le Grand Jacob in 1852 in the Journal of Bombay Branch of Royal Asiatic Society.

- श्रीस्वस्तिश्रीशकु११८२वर्षेरोद्रसंवत्सरपोष्यवदि
- सप्तमिस(श)निदिने।अद्येहसमधिगतपंचमहाशब्द
- महामंडलेश्वरकल्याणपुरवराधिश्चर।कलियुग
- कर्णान्वयप्रसूत।चालुक्यकुलकमलकलिकाविकास
- भास्कर।सुवर्णवराहलांछनध्वजसत्यरत्नाकार।शरणाग
- तवज्रपंजर।महामाहेश्वर।महेश्वरदेवचरणप्रसादनारा
- धनोपचारादेवापचारादवासपरमराज्येश्वर।श्रीकेदारदेवपद
- पंकजभ्रमर।रायधरणीवराहराय।बटकाररिपुराय
- साहसमल्लश्रीकावदेवरायविजयराज्योदै।त

Plate: 2 (Lines-10)

- द्राज्यभारचालनसमर्थ।आचारनिपुणसारासारविचारचतुर।
- सकलकलाकुशल।महामंत्रचूडामणिश्रीकेशवमहा
- जनिना।श्रीकांवदेवरायप्रसादलब्ध।तेरवाटकनाम।घेयो
- यग्रामः।उत्तरायणसंक्रांतिपर्वणि।परमयाभक्त्या।महा
- धामिकेणभूत्यासत्रिक्षमालाकुलासोपरिकर।दंडदोषमा
- गर्णसहितचतुःसीमापर्यंत।निधीनिक्षेपसहितःविंशति
- विप्रसहितायभारद्वाजगोत्रोत्पन्नाय।अष्टभोगसहित
- केशवप्रभवे।हस्तोदकेनप्रदत्तः।तदर्थशासनंप्रय
- छति।तेषामेतानिनामानि।ह्लाटसीवारसंबंधिनीशू
- द्रप्रजोपजीविनीसमग्र।भूमिविमलेश्वरदेवस्य।तथा

Plate: 3 (Lines-11)

- देवस्यसंनिधौयाभूमि।भारद्वाजगोत्रस्य।माधवदेवस्य।गं
- धधूपनिवेदयार्थभार्गवगोत्रनागदेक्रमैत।काश्यपगोत्रविठ

- लघैशास । भार्गवगोत्रविठलघैशास । भारद्वाजगोत्रउक
- लघैशास । ब्रह्मचसहित । गार्ग्यगोत्रगोईदभट । अत्रिगो
- त्रसोमदेभट । वासिष्ठगोत्रसोमदेक्रमित । वासिष्ठगोत्रके
- शवभटकाश्यपगोत्र । माधवभट । मुदुगलगोत्र । वासुदेवभट
- वासिष्ठगोत्रपदुमणभट । गार्ग्यगोत्रमाधवभट । अत्रिगो
- त्रअच्युतभट । काश्यपगोत्रवामनभट । भारद्वाजगोत्रना
- रणभट । भारद्वाजगोत्रनारणठाकुरस्यचौधिरिक । सा
- ग्रामप्रतिपालकः भारद्वाजगोत्रहरिदेवभट । भार्गवगोत्र
- तिकलभट । एवमेतानिनामानिदेवसंनिधौ । तां

Plate: 3 (Lines-10)

- ब्रमाजनपूर्वक । शाश्वतमतंधर्मकार्यार्थकर्हाटकवाटिका ।
 - चत्वारीअंकसंख्याजाल्हणराठलसुतगोईराठलस्यदातबंग्रामो
 - यमात्रान्वयसंभूतराज्ञापरेणवाधार्मिकेणभूत्वापालनीयं । य
 - थादाश्रैयभाकुपालकोपिभविष्यतिबहुभिर्वसुधादत्ताराजभिः सगरा
 - दिभिः । यस्ययस्यभूमिस्तस्यतस्यतदाफलं । स्वदत्तांपरदत्तांवायो
 - हरेत्यवसुंधरा । षष्ठिर्वर्षसहस्राणिविष्टायांजायतेक्रिमिः । क्रिमि
 - योनिततो गत्वाचांडालष्वेभिजायते । हिरण्यमेकंगामेकंभूम्याम
 - प्येकमंगुलं । हरंनरकमायांतियावदाहुतसंप्लवं । नविषंविषमि
 - त्याहुब्रह्मस्वंविषमुच्यते । विषमेकाकिनोहंतिब्रह्मस्वंपुत्रपौत्रि
 - कं । मद्वंशजातः परवंशजातः पापादपेतमनसोभुविभारभुताः ।
 - येपालयंतिममधर्ममिदं हि सर्वे तेभ्यो मया विरचितो जलिमुधिर्नरे
 - षा । श्रीगोविन्देन विनिखाते श्रीमंगलमहाश्री²²
- Le Grand Jacob neither gives any physical dimensions nor any details about the plates. It is interesting to note that Le Grand Jacob also has not given any details about the whereabouts of its find spot. However, years later Anna Shirgaonkar in his book 'शोध

अपरांताचा' mentions that he found the copper plates at Teravana and they are now a part of his private collection.²³

- The grant refers to the reign of Chalukya King Kedaradeva. He is honored with five great titles (pancamahashabda). He is recorded as the Mahamandaleshvara who was the lord of Kalyan. (Kalyan Puradhishvara). His banners had the signet of the golden boar. He is praised as a descendent of Karna in Kaliyuga, a sun causing the bud of the lotus like Chalukya race to bloom, ocean of truth, adamantine cage for the sheltering refugees, Devout Maheshvara and one who became a lord of the empire by devoutly propitiating Mahadeva.
- Keshava Mahajani, the minister of Kavadeva, a feudatory of King Kedaradeva has been praised as pious, prudent and skilled in arts.
- On the occasion of Uttarayana Sankranta (winter solstice), that occurred on Saturday, the seventh day of the dark fortnight of Pausha in the shaka era 1182, Keshava Mahajani obtained the village of TeravaTaka from Kavadeva and donated it to Keshava Prabhu of the Bharadvaja Gotra along with nineteen other Brahmanas. It seems Keshava Prabhu was the chief beneficiary as only his responsibilities have been clearly mentioned as under
 - a. Observance of eight sacerdotal duties
 - b. Punish the criminals and
 - c. Maintain moral standards within his boundaries.
- The village TeravaTaka is identified as **Teravana** in Rajapurataluqa of Ratnagiri district.
- The land called 'hratashivara' enjoyed by the shudraswas donated to the deity Vimalleshvara.
- The land lying near the temple was assigned to Madhava Prabhu of Bharadvaja gotra.
- The details of the nineteen Brahmanas who enjoyed the grant along with Keshava Prabhu are as follows

No	Name of The Brahmana	Gotra
1	Keshava Prabhu	Bharadvaja
2	Nagade Kramita	Bhargava
3	Vithala Ghaisas	Kashyapa
4	Vithala Ghaisas	Bhargava
5	Ukala Ghaisas	Bharadvaja
6	Goinda Bhata	Gargya
7	Somadebhata	Atri
8	Somade kramita	Vasishtha
9	Keshava Bhata	Vasishtha
10	Madhava Bhata	Kashyapa
11	Vasudeva Bhata	Mudugala
12	Padumana Bhata	Vasishtha

13	Madhava Bhata	Gargya
14	Acyuta Bhata	Atri
15	Vamana Bhata	Kashyapa
16	Narana Bhata	Bharadvaja
17	Narana Thakura Chaudhari	Bharadvaja
18	Harideva Bhata	Bharadvaja
19	Tikala Bhata	Bhargava

- These grants were given in the presence of Goi Raula, son of Jalhana Raula.
- The scribe of the grant was Govinda.

• **Analysis of the Content Recorded in the Above Two Grants:**

Raja Kelakara Museum Copper Plates	Teravana Copper Plates
shaka era 1181	shaka era 1182
Obeisance to Bhairava	-----
Ruling king Mahamandaleshvara Kedaradeva	Ruling king Mahamandaleshvara Kedaradeva
Lunar Eclipse, Monday the full moon day, Kartika, Siddhartha Samvatsara, shaka era 1181 (1 st November 1259 AD)	Uttarayana Samkranta (winter solstice), Saturday, seventh day of the dark fortnight of Pausha, shaka era 1182 (Sunday 26 th December 1260 A D)
Bampadevaraya, the feudatory	Kavadeva, the feudatory
Puluhadahutara Thakura , chief minister of Banpadevaraya	Keshava Mahajani, the minister of Kavadeva
Marulingi-donated village	Teravataka-donated village
Puluhadahutara Thakura donated after receiving from Banpadevaraya	Keshava Mahajani donated after receiving from Kavadeva
eleven Brahmanas	Twenty-one Brahmanas, temple of Vimalleshvara
Govinda, scribe	Govinda, scribe

• **Analysis of the Chalukyas of South Konkan:**

An attempt has been made to identify the provenance and history of the Chalukyas of South Konkan with the help of five inscriptions discussed above. They are,

1. Copper Plates of Chalukya King Manalesha (519-531 shaka era): (undated)
2. Goa Copper Plates of Satyashraya Dhruvaraja Indravarmana (shaka era 532)
3. Mahalakshmi Temple (Kolhapur) Inscription of King Chalukya Somadeva of Sangameshvara (undated)

-
4. Raja Kelakara Museum Copper Plates of Chalukya King Kedaradeva (shaka era 1181)
 5. Teravana Copper Plates of Chalukya King Kedaradeva (shaka era 1182)
- a. **Identification:** All these plates mention a Chalukya dynasty spanning over the period of more than six centuries. They share common royal insignia i.e., boar and 'Kalyanpurdhishavra' epithet. However, they do not belong to the imperial Chalukya houses of either Vatapi or Kalyani. A simple explanation would be kings like Swami, Karna, Vetugideva, Someshvara, Somadeva and Kedaradeva are not mentioned either in the inscriptions or the genealogies of these two imperial Chalukya houses.
 - b. **Interrelation:** It cannot be satisfactorily ascertained whether all the rulers mentioned above belonged to the same bloodline as no detailed genealogies are mentioned in these inscriptions except the Mahalakshmi Temple (Kolhapur) Inscription.
 - c. **Geographical details:** It is interesting to note that the Chalukya houses mentioned above have recorded different places as either their provenance or the seats of power rendering their identification more difficult.
- **Political Conditions in South Konkan at the time of issuance of Teravana and Raja Kelakara Museum Grants:**
- i. **End of Shilaharas of Kolhapur:** Bhoja II was the last king of the Shilaharas of Kolhapur. Yadava King Singhana captured Fort Panhala and subjugated Bhoja's kingdom before shaka era 1136.
 - ii. **Split of the kingdom of the Shilaharas of Thane and its effects on South Konkan**
 - Shilahara King Aparaditya I had four sons viz., Mahakumara Keshideva, Prince Vikramaditya, King Mallikarjuna and King Haripaladeva. Mahakumara Keshideva predeceased his father and never ascended the throne. Yuvaraj Vikramaditya was placed in charge of the South Konkan probably by Aparaditya I himself, with capital at Pranala, in Dapoli taluqa of Ratnagiri district. Panhale was also the find spot of his sole known copper plate.²⁴ As Vikramaditya never ascended the throne we can surmise that he too predeceased his father like his elder brother Mahakumara Keshideva.
 - Shaka era 1061 seems to be a very crucial year. The only known grant of Vikramaditya belongs to this year. Mallikarjuna ascended the southern part of the kingdom after Vikramaditya's demise. According to his Panhale grant (Shaka era 1073) he ascended the throne in Shaka era 1061, the year in which Vikramaditya's rule came to an end.
 - The immediate successor to the Thane throne after King Aparaditya I was Haripaladeva. There was a division of the kingdom of Aparaditya I between Haripaladeva who ruled from Thane and controlled North Konkan and Vikramaditya who ruled south Konkan from Panhale.
-

- The split was effective till around Shaka era 1076 after which Haripaladeva's records are not available. Vasai inscription suggests that Mallikarjuna unified the kingdom around Shaka era 1083 and started ruling from Thane. **It is important to note that after the Cipluna Pillar edict of Mallikarjuna, no record of the Shilaharas of North Konkan is available till date from South Konkan.**
- The provenance of the succeeding edicts as recorded in the following table suggests that the area that Shilaharas of North Konkan controlled was limited to North Konkan.

Name of King/Prince	Place of Find	Shaka era
Prince Vikramaditya	Panhale	1061
Haripaladeva	Ranjali	1070
Haripaladeva	Agashi (Vasai)	1072
Haripaladeva	Mahula (Turbhe-New Mumbai)	1075
Haripaladeva	British Museum (Find Place not known)	1076
Mallikarjuna	Panhale	1073
Mallikarjuna	Chipluna	1078
Mallikarjuna	Vasai	1083
Aparaditya II	Lonada (Bhiwandi)	1106
Aparaditya II	Thane	1107
Aparaditya II	Parala (Mumbai)	1108
Aparaditya II	Manikapura (Nandui) Vasai	1119
Anantadeva II	Vasai	1120
Keshideva	Mandavi (Vasai)	1125
Keshideva	Akshi (Alibaug)	1131
Keshideva	Caudharapada (Bhiwandi)	1161
Anantadeva III	Kiravali (Vasai)	1170
Anantadeva III	Dive Agara (shreevardhan, Raigad)	1176
Someshvara	Ranavada (Uran, Raigad)	1181
Someshvara	Canje (Uran, Raigad)	1182

Thus it can be surmised that the political situation in South Konkan was fluid and paved way for the rise of Chalukyas discussed above.

iii. **Yadava King Mahadeva: (1261 AD- 1271 AD)**

Mahadeva, younger brother and successor of Krishna ascended the throne around 1261 AD (shaka era 1183). He was immediately faced with the rebellion of Someshvara, the Shilahara King of North Konkan. The last known rock edict of Someshvara's reign is the Chanje Edict. (shaka era 1182)²⁵ As per the records of Hemadri he defeated Someshvara in a land and naval battle bringing an end of the dynasty. The exact date of the collapse of the Shilahara kingdom remains uncertain. We find a series of Yadava Governors from North Konkan like Achyuta Nayaka (shaka era 1194),²⁶ Krishnadeva (shaka era 1212)²⁷ and Jaideva (shaka era 1222)²⁸ Mahadeva also crossed swords with Kakatiya queen Rudramma, Hoyasala king Someshvara II who on account of illness had divided his empire between his two sons Narasinha III and Ramanathana.

iv. **Western Chalukyas of Kalyani:**

King Someshvara IV (1183 AD-1200 AD) was the last king of the [Western Chalukya](#) Empire. He made a brief attempt to revive the Chalukya kingdom by defeating the waning Kalacuri kingdom. He managed to capture BasavaKalyan but failed to prevent the other feudatories, the Seuna, Hoyasala and the Kakatiya [dynasty](#) from completely overwhelming the Chalukya empire.

v. **The Kadambas of Goa:**

King Kamadeva ascended the throne around shaka era 1182 and ruled over Goa till shaka era 1232.²⁹ He was the last great ruler of the dynasty.

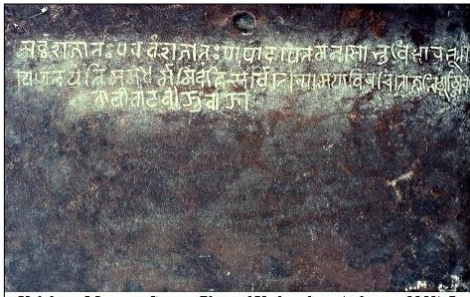
- **Identification of Kavadeva:**
- **Kavadeva from the House of Kadambas of Hangala:**

At this juncture it is important to identify another Kavadeva who is recorded in the inscriptions. This Kavadeva was the son of Malli Deva.³⁰ Kavadeva succeeded his uncle Rama Devarasa as the King of Hangala and Banavasi province around 1260 AD. His rule spanned over a long period of half a century. However, Kavadeva mentioned in the Teravana Copper Plates was a feudatory of King Kedaradeva and the former was a Kadanba King of Hangala. King Kavadeva is mentioned in various inscriptions³¹

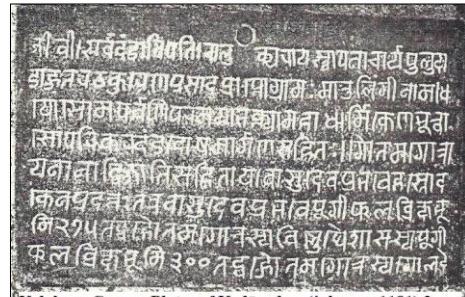
- **Identification of Kedara Deva:**

At present we do not have any exact information about Kedara Deva. It is possible that **Kedara Deva** was the last Chalukya King having imperial titles.

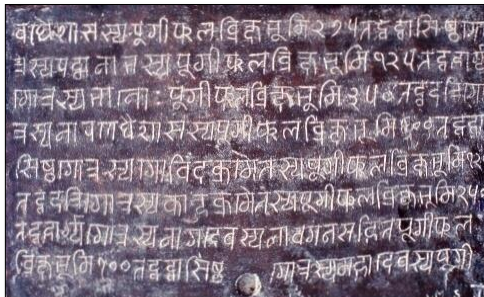
Raja Kelakara Museum Copper Plates of Chalukya King Kedaradeva³²



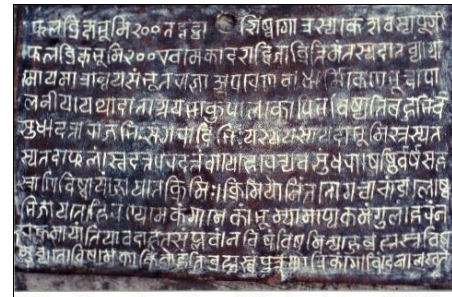
Kelakara Museum Copper Plate of Kedāradeva (śaka era 1181)- 1-a



Kelakara Copper Plates of Kedāradeva(śaka era 1181)- 2a

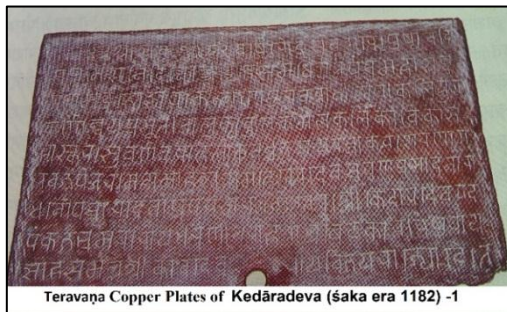


Kelakara Museum Copper Plates of Kedāradeva (śaka era 1181)- K2a



Kelakara Museum Copper Plates of Kedāradeva (śaka era 1181)- K3

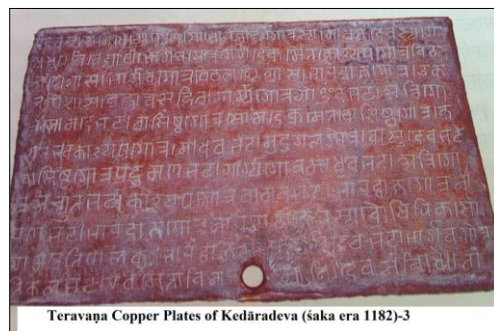
Teravana Copper Plates of Chalukya King Kedaradeva³³



Teravana Copper Plates of Kedāradeva (śaka era 1182) -1



Teravana Copper Plates of Kedāradeva (śaka era 1182)- 2



Teravana Copper Plates of Kedāradeva (śaka era 1182)-3

REFERENCES

1. Dalvi Daud, Ase Ghadale Thane, Shrikrupa publication, New Mumbai, 2010.
2. Mirashi V.V., (ed.) No. 39, Corpus Inscriptinum Indicarum, Vol- VI, Inscriptions of the Silaharas, pub., The Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi, 1977.
3. Shrinivas V. Padigar and V. Shivananda, Pratinakirti (Ed.): Recent Studies In India Epigraphy History Archaeology And Art (Set of 2 Vols): Essays in Honour of Prof. Shrinivas Ritti, A new copper plate Grant of Shilahara Mallikarjuna, S.G. Dhopate, Pub. Agam Kala Prakashan, 2012.
4. Shirgaonkar Anna, shodha aparantacha, Bookmark Publication, Pune, 2012.
5. Fleet J. F., Sanskrit and Old Canarese Inscriptions, Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal, Volume 3 for January 1851, Part II, Issue No. 14, pp. 161-162 and Le Grand Jacob, Observations on Inscriptions on Copper Plates dug up at Nerur in the Kudal division of Sawantwadi state in 1848, p. 209.
6. Telang K. T., A new Chalukya copper plate with Remark, in the Journal of Bombay. Branch of Royal Asiatic Society Vol.- 10 old Serien pp. 365-366.
7. Fleet J. F., Mahakuta Pillar Inscription of Mangalesha, in the Indian Antiquary vol-19, 1890, pp. 7-20
8. Mirashi V.V., (Ed.) Corpus Inscriptinum Indicarum, Vol- VI, Inscriptions of the Shilaharas, pub., The Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi, 1977, pp. xxi-xxii
9. Ibid, pp. xxi-xxv
10. Ibid, no. 40
11. Ibid, no. 41
12. Ibid, no. 42
13. Shastree Bal G., Seven Ancient Inscriptions in the Devanagari and Hala-Kanari characters, collected in the vicinity of Kolapur and translated into English, in the Journal of Bombay Branch of Royal Asiatic Society, July 1845, p. 263 and pp. 270-272.

14. Mirashi V.V., (Ed.) *Corpus Inscriptinum Indicarum*, Vol- VI, Inscriptions of the Shilaharas, op. cit, no. 39 and Khare G H, *Maharashtrachi char Daiwate*, Pub. Bharat Itihas Sanshodhan Manadal Pune, 2012 (reprint) pp. 31-34
15. Mokashi Rupali, *Rekindling the History of Shilahars of North Konkan as Gleaned Through the Recent Epigraphical Revelations*, unpublished dissertation submitted to the Asiatic Society of Mumbai in fulfillment of the K. T. Telang Fellowship in Indology, Chapter 11- Edicts: Found and Lost (unpublished)
16. Mandlik V. N., *Sangameshvara Mahatmaya and Linga Worship*, Article II, Volme XI, *Journal of Bombay Branch of Royal Asiatic Society*, 1875, pp. 100-114
17. Cousens Henry, *Revised Lists of Antiquarian Remains in The Bombay Presidency and the native states of Baroda, Palanpur, Radhanpur, Kathiawad, Kachh, Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha Minor States* (originally compiled by Jas Burgess), *Archaeological Survey of India*, 1897, pp. 201-202
18. Sampath M. D., (Ed.) *Topographical List of North Indian Inscriptions*, pub., Director General, *Archaeological Survey of India*, New Delhi, 2001, p. 82
19. Dhopate S. G., *A Kelkar Museum Copper Plate Grant (NO. 18) Studies in Indian Epigraphy: Journal of the Epigraphical Society of India*, Vol-XXIX.
20. Ibid There was a Lunar Eclipse on this date but the day was Saturday as against recorded Monday
21. Le Grand Jacob, *Observations on the three Copper Plate Charters granted respectively in AD, 933, AD 1261, AD 1391 with Facsimiles, Transcripts and Translations*, Article IV, in the *Journal of Bombay Branch of Royal Asiatic Society*, 1852, p. 105-106
22. Ibid, the translation of the text has been published be Le Grand Jacob
23. Shirgaonkar Anna, *Shodha Aparantacha*, op. cit., pp. 136-138.
24. Mirashi V.V., (Ed.) no. 23, *Corpus Inscriptinum Indicarum*, Vol- VI, Inscriptions of the Shilaharas, op. cit
25. Ibid, no. 39

26. Barnett Lionel D., Thana Plates of Ramachandra: Saka 1194, pp.198-206, in Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XIII, ed. Prof. Konow & F. W. Thomas
27. Munroe, Thackeray and Wathon, Mr. Wathon's Translation of ancient Inscriptions (no. IX) in 'The Journal of Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol, V, no. 1, 1839.
28. Sankalia H. D., A Stone Inscription of Yadava Ramachandradeva: Saka 1222, pp. 281-282 in Epigraphia Indica, Vol X XIII, ed. N. P. Chakravarti
29. Moraes George, Kadamba Kula, A History of Ancient and Medieval Karnataka, pub. B X Furtado & Sons 1931, Bombay, p.210
30. Ibid, pp. 154-158
31. Epigraphia Carnatica- Vol VIII- Nos. 302,472,503,
32. Dhopate S. G., A Kelkar Museum Copper Plate Grant (NO. 18), Vol-XXIX, Studies in Indian Epigraphy: Journal of the Epigraphical Society of India
33. Dalvi Daud, Ase Ghadale Thane, op. cit, These copper plates have been recorded as the grant of the Shilaharas