

IN01046 No.22: Plate XXII Guḍnāpur Inscription of Ravivarman

Gai, Govind Swamirao. *Inscriptions of the early Kadambas*. New Delhi: Indian Council of Historical Research & Pratibha Prakashan, Delhi, 1996: 110-111.

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This inscription gives the genealogy of the Kadamba dynasty as follows: Vīraśarman of the Kadamba family; his eldest son, Bandhuṣeṇa; his son, Mayūrarvarman; his son Kaṅgavarman; his son, Bhagīratha; his son, Raghu; his younger brother, Kākutstha; his son, Śāntivarman; his son, Mrgeśa; his son Ravi whose mother was the daughter of a Kaikeya ruler. Ravivarman obtained the kingdom by killing a king called Viṣṇudāsa. He also annihilated one Bālarāja in a battle. He was an expert in archery and possessed knowledge about horses and elephants. He was a master in the Nītiśāstra of Viṣṇugupta (i.e. Kauṭilya) and also perhaps in the work of Subandhu, (probably the author of Dharmaśāstra work). Rulers like the Gaṅgas, Punnāṭas, Koṅgālvās, Pāṇḍyas and Ālupas obeyed Ravivarman's orders and hence were his subordinates. His subjects were engaged in their pursuits according to their dharma and enjoyed happiness like children on the laps of their parents. This Ravivarman built a beautiful abode for god Manmatha located to the left of the royal residence and also two dancing halls (nṛityaśālā) in front of the female apartment (antaḥpura). He also made arrangements for the performance of the spring festival of this god Manmatha in a grand manner.

The epigraph registers the gift, made by the king Ravivarman, for worship in the temple of Kāma, of the villages Iḍiūra, Kāntārāryapāṭī and Kallaṅgoḍa besides the newly cultivatable land irrigated by the waters of the lake called Guḍḍataṭāka constructed to the south of the village Mogūru. In addition, the following gifts were made for the same temple: 1) some land in the field called Vatsakakoṭa of the village Mahāveṅguli; 2) land in the village Kallaṅgoḍa; 3) land in Iḍiūra village; 4) the village DahrakaVeṅguli; 5) land irrigated by the waters of the river called Esarā; 6) land in which flowers and fruit-trees are grown with the help of the water of the lake called Padmataṭāka; 7) land in Sattura village; 8) old land situated to the west of the lake called Ambilakuṇḍi. It is stated that these lands were purchased from one Brahmārya and donated. Further, the gift of two villages called Hākinipalli and Kallili for the worship in the temple of Kāma and Padmāvātī respectively is mentioned in the record.