SECTION 'A'

Political Development
CHAPTER I

THE POLITICAL BACKGROUND
In the medieval period of Orissan History, three important dynasties, namely the Bhauma-Karas, the Somavamsis, and the Eastern Gangas had emerged as sovereign powers in different parts of Orissa. The Bhauma-Karas were ruling over Tošali in the eastern coastal region, the Somavamsis over Košala in the western region and the Eastern Gangas over Kalinga in the southern region of modern Orissa. These ruling houses not only enjoyed sovereign power in their respective spheres of influence but also tried to extend their political sway over the territories of their immediate neighbours. Consequently, they entered into territorial aggrandisement and struggled for supremacy against one another. Such a state of affairs led to frequent wars and conspiracies. There was thus a tripartite struggle and each power tried to strengthen itself politically and militarily by the help of some semi-independent states. These sovereign states tried to win the allegiance of such feudatory states by conferring upon them power, positions and titles. Most of them enjoyed almost independent status. They paid nominal tributes to their suzerain and in lieu of that enjoyed perfect autonomy in internal affairs of their respective states. They upheld the local customs and traditions and extended patronisation for the development of the culture and civilization of the land. There were a number of feudatory states during this period among whom the Bhāñjas of Khijjaji Mandala and Khijjinge-Kotta, the Šukis of Kosalaka Mandala, the Tuṅgas
of Yasmagartta-Mandala, the Nandas, or the Nandodbhavas of Airavatta-Mandala, the Mayuras of Bapi-Mandala and the Gangas of Svetaka-Mandala were most important. A brief survey of the political history of the sovereign ruling houses is necessary in order to evaluate the role of the feudatories who served under them.

**The Bhauma-Karas of Tosali**

Unmattasimhā alias Śivakaradeva was probably the founder of the Bhauma-Kara kingdom of Tosali in north Orissa about A.D. 736. He started a new era called Bhauma Samvat. Guhadeva-Pāṭaka or Guhesvara-Pāṭaka situated near Virajā was the capital of this kingdom. He was described as Paramatathāgata which shows that he was a great devotee of Lord Buddha. He was a great warrior, who "reduced all his enemies to slavery by dint of his own arms". In the north he conquered the Rādha country and carried away the Rādha princess as a prize of his great achievement. Jayavallīdevi, who is known from the Chaurasi Copper plate grant as his queen, is very probably the Rādha princess. The Ganjam grant of Jayavarmanadeva indicates that he

1. D.C. Sircar takes A.D. 631 as the initial date of Bhauma era (Vide I. H. Q., XXIV, pp. 149ff). Most scholars, however, have accepted 736 A.D. for this. (Vide O. H. R. J., Vol. IX, No. 3, pp. 4.)
2. Talcher plate of Śivakaradeva III, LL. 4-6. B. Misra, Orissa Under the Bhauma Kings, pp. 44ff.
over-ran the territories of the Sālodbhavas of Kōn̄goda-Mandala and the Gāṇgas of Śvētaka-Mandala in the south. These successful campaigns led him to become the ruler of a kingdom extending from the Ganges to Mount Mahendra in the South touching the boundary of Eastern Gāṇgas of Kalinga. Śivakaradēva I also established relation with the Chinese emperor Ta-tsang by sending to him a messenger with an autograph manuscript of the Buddhist work Gandavyūha. He had a great contribution in shaping the fortune of the Kara dynasty.

The Hindol¹ and Talcher² Plates reveal that Śubhakaradēva I had a long and protracted struggle with Kalinga. About this time the Bhauma-Karas also suffered a miserable defeat at the hands of the Rāstrakūta king Govinda III who, as revealed from the Sanjan Plates³, conquered Mālava, Kośala, Kalinga, Vaṅga, Dāhala and Odraka (Ucayali) and appointed his agents to rule over these kingdoms. Miraśi⁴ suggests that these territories were not directly annexed by Govinda III but those were controlled by military generals appointed by him. This sovereignty of the Rāstrakūta ruler, of course, did not last long. The Chaurasi Copper Plate grant⁵ of Samvat 73 (A.D.809) describes that Śiva-

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karadeva II, son and successor of the Bhauma king Śubhākaradeva I maintained his sovereign status.

Śivakaradeva II who succeeded his father Śubhākara I suffered political set-back at the hands of Devapāla of Bengal. The Badal pillar inscription\(^1\) suggests that the Pāla ruler exterminated the Utkala Kula meaning the Bhauma-Karas (Utkilita Utkala Kula). Dr. J. K. Sahu\(^2\) is of the opinion that the term 'Utkilita' in this inscription is the removal of the wedge (Kila) and not extermination. Further he holds that Devapāla might have helped in the removal of the Rastrakuta military generals, imposed on the Bhauma-Karas. The contemporary records also do not throw any light on the results of the Bhauma-Kara conflict. Śivakaradeva II assumed imperial titles like Paramabhattāraka\(^3\) like his predecessors. He was a Buddhist and assumed the epithet Saugataśraya. This is known from the Terundia plate\(^4\) issued by Śubhākaradeva II in Samvat 100 (A.D. 836).

Śāntikaradeva I alias Gayaḍa, who succeeded his brother Śivakara II, had a brief rule. The Ganesa Gumpa\(^5\) and Dhauli Cave\(^6\) inscriptions were engraved during his reign. Śāntikaradeva I was succeeded by his nephew Śubhākara II, son of Śivakaradeva II. He was again succeeded by his cousin Śubhākara III, the son of Śāntikara I. Śubhākara III issued his Hindol

\(^1\) E.I.,II,p.160.
\(^5\) Orissa Under Bhauma Kings,p.10.
\(^6\) Ibid,p.11. — Ph. D., THESIS
Charter\textsuperscript{1} and Dharakot Charter\textsuperscript{2} in Samvat 103 (A.D.839). Both the plates register grants in the north and south Togali indicating that the control of the ruler was extended to northern and southern divisions of that kingdom.

The short rule of this group of Kara kings appears to be due to family feuds and palace intrigues which led to the frequent transfer of power from the elder branch to the younger branch and vice-versa. This again gave place to jealousy and hatred. The result was that the Charters issued by the rulers of younger branch did not mention the names of their predecessors and the elder branch ignored the names of the rulers of younger branch.

The death of Subhakara III without any issue created a critical political situation in the Bhauma ruling house. Gosvaminidevi, the widow queen of Sāntikaraadeva I, actively took part in the palace intrigues and became successful in ascending the throne. She assumed the imperial title of Tribhuvanamahādevī I and she was the first woman of the Bhauma-Kara dynasty to rule over the Bhauma territory. Her rule was eventful and efficient which could be possible by her forceful personality. The Dhenkanal plate of this queen states that Sāntikara I (Lalitahāra) married the daughter of Rājamalladeva, "the frontal mark of the southern region." She is described as an ideal ruler who vanquished the enemies, spread the glory of the family and established

1. J.B.O.R.S., XVI, pp.60ff.

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social harmony. She was the first woman of the Bhauma family to take up the reins of administration.

Tribhuvanmahādevī I abdicated her throne in favour of her grandson Śāntikara-deva II when the later attained majority. This fact is corroborated by the Talcher Plate of Śubhākara IV. No Copper Plate charter of this king has been discovered yet. He is known as Lonābhaṛa and Gayaḍa II. He had a short reign of very insignificant events. At the time of his death his two sons Kusumahāra and Lalitahāra were minors.

Hirāmāhādevī, the widow of Śāntikara II, became the regent of her minor son. Kusumahāra, the eldest son of Śāntikara II, after attaining majority, ascended the throne and assumed the title of Śubhākara IV. His Talcher Plate, issued from the capital of Guhesvarapāṭaka in the Samvat 145 (A.D. 831) records the grant of the village Addhendrakona in South Tosali to Suryapāla. His queen Prthvimahādevī was the daughter of Svahtavatunga alias Janamejaya I of the Somavatṛ2 dynasty of Kosala.

Śubhākara-deva IV died issueless and was succeeded by his brother Śivakaradeva III before A.D. 885. He was a devout Śaiva and was known as Paramasmeśvara and Paramabhaṭṭāraka. He was a patron of Buddhism as known from his two Talcher Charters.

3. Talcher Plate of Śubhākara IV was issued in Bhauma Samvat 145 (A.D. 881) and the charter of his successor Śivakaradeva III is dated in Samvat 149 (A.D. 885).
He ruled for a brief period and died sometime before A.D. 895 leaving behind him two minor sons. Taking advantage of such a situation Prthvīmahādevī alias Tribhuvanamahādevī II, the widow queen of Subhākaradeva IV ascended the throne of Tosali. It was perhaps due to the help of her brother Yayāti I of Somavāṃśī dynasty that she could come to power. For this she became more loyal to the Somavāṃśī than to the Bhauma-Karas. She issued her Baud Copper Plate Charter in Samvat 158 (A.D. 894). With the accession of Prthvīmahādevī the Bhauma-Karas came under the influence of the Somavāṃśīs and their history merged with that of the latter.

The Somavāṃśīs of Kosala

The Pāṇḍuvaṃśīs alias the Somavāṃśīs were a powerful ruling dynasty of the Medieval Orissa. It was founded in cir. 700 A.D. by Mahaśāva Tivaradeva who was originally an officer under the Sarabhapuriyas. After the death of the last Sarabhapuriya king, Tivaradeva assumed complete sovereignty and established a kingdom comprised of Eastern Madhya Pradesh and a portion of Western Orissa. The capital was Śrīpura identified with modern Sirpur in the Raipur district of Madhya Pradesh. The Adhabhar Plate of his son Nannarāja reveals that he invaded Utkaladeśa and brought it under his sway for some times. It is known from the Charters of the Sainlodbhavas that he made an

2. Ibid, XXXI, pp. 219 ff.

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attempt for the subjugation of Kongoda but failed to materialise it. He also failed to retain his authority over Utkaladeśa. But the hold that he established over Kośala prolonged for four centuries. In his Copper plate Charters he claims to have obtained the sovereignty of the entire Kośala kingdom. It is probable that Tivaradeva would have been offered the throne of Kośala after the death of last Sarabhapuriya king without any heir. The Charters of Sailodhava king Dhamarāja II and the Senakapata inscription suggest that the suzerainty of this king extended to the Vindyas (Mekala Country).

Tivaradeva died in about A.D. 730 and was succeeded by his son Namaraja. His incomplete Adhabhara Charter provides some clue to his reign. Chandragupta, a brother of Tivaradeva wrested power from Namaraja and established the rule of junior branch of the Soma dynasty. His son Harsagupta succeeded him. The Samangada Plates indicate that Rāstrakūta king Dantīdurga overpowered Harsagupta and it is likely that the Somavān äl ruler died in the battle that ensued between them. As his son Bālārjuna was a minor, the widow queen Vāsātā exerted her pressure as regent. Her stone inscription of Sirpur depicts the glory of her virtues and activities. Bālārjuna had a long rule of about sixty years. In his 57th regnal year the Lodhia Plates

1. E.I., XXI., pp. 219ff.
3. E.I., XI., pp. 184f.
4. Ibid., XXVII., pp. 319-25.
and the Mallar Charter\(^1\) were issued. The Sanjan Plates\(^2\) of Anoghavarsa describe that Rāstrakūta king Govinda III brought Kośala under his sway and appointed agents to rule over it. Kośala, however, was liberated from the foreign yoke after the death of reigning king Govinda III in A.D. 814. This liberation of Kośala from the Rāstrakūta hegemony was probably the work of Mahābhavagupta who donated the Mahakosala Historical Society plates\(^3\). The personal names of his son and successor were not known from any available source. They are only known by their coronation sobriquets, Mahābhavagupta and Mahāśīlvagupta. The former used imperial titles like Mahārājādhirāja, Paramabhaṭṭāraka, Parmēśvara, Tri-Kalingādhipati, etc. These titles became conventional with the subsequent Somavamsi rulers. Mahābhavagupta probably felt that Sirpur of Madhya Pradesh was not suitable for capital due to its peculiar geographical location and shifted it to Kisarkeḷḷa identified with Kiserkella, about six miles to the east of modern Bolangir. This shifting of capital is also attributed to the rise of Kaladhuris of Tripuri in the west of Kośala. From this new capital they made strenuous efforts to extend their territorial boundary to the east. Mahābhavagupta was succeeded by Mahāśīlvagupta, who was known by his coronation sobriquets in the Copper Plate grant of Janamejaya I.

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In their attempt at territorial expansion towards the east, the Somavamsis had to fight a protracted battle against a semi-independent principality named Khinjali-Mandala. This was comprised of Baud and Sonepur regions\(^1\) and was ruled by the Bhanja kings\(^2\), under the sovereignty of the Bhauma-Karas.

Mahābhavagupta Janamejaya I, who succeeded Mahāśivagupta about the middle of the 9th century A.D. was a great imperialist and founder of the glory and greatness of the Somavāsimās. He felt that the westward expansion of his kingdom was impossible because of the existence of a powerful Kalachuri kingdom in the west. He, therefore, made an attempt in the east and became successful in annexing Khinjali Mandala. The Brahmesvara temple inscription\(^2\) of queen Kolāvatīdevi reveals that the king of Odra-Deśa, who was apparently a powerful Bhanja ruler, was killed by him and the Bhanjas thereafter were driven out to the Ganjam region of Orissa\(^3\). He wanted to consolidate his position over the newly acquired territory and entered into matrimonial alliance with the Bhauma-Karas by giving his daughter Prthvimahādevi in marriage to Subhakaradēva IV\(^4\). This new territory was organised into a province and was named as Odra-Deśa\(^5\). This

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4. Two grants of Vidyādharabhaṇja - Ganjam grant, E.I., XVIII, pp. 296-298.
6. Orissa Museum Plates of Yayāti I, 10, IV, pp. 159-166.

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marriage created a sphere of influence in the Bhauma country which was taken advantage of by his son Yayati I. Janamejaya had a long rule of thirty-five years. He issued as many as a dozen Copper Plate charters. He had his capital first at Murasimāpattana¹ which was changed to Arāṇa-Kataka² identified with Rampur in the modern district of Bolangir in Orissa. Janamejaya I was generous, lover of justice and handsome. It is perhaps because of this that he was known as Svabhavatunga³ and Dhamakandarpa⁴.

Mahābhavagupta Janamejaya I was succeeded by his son Mahāśivagupta Yayati I who shifted his capital to Vinitapura⁵ on the bank of the river Mahānadi. At a later date the capital was shifted to Yayātinagara⁶ on the bank of the same river. Vinitapura and Yayātinagara are identified with Binka near Sonepur and Jakti near Baud respectively. During the reign of this king rapid political changes took place in Tosāli. Bhauma king Subhākaradeva IV the husband of Prīthvīmahādevi died sometime before A.D. 885 and was succeeded by his brother Śivakaradeva III⁷, who died prematurely after a brief rule. His two sons were minor and, therefore, unable to shoulder the burden of administration. Yayāti I took advantage of such crucial situation and installed

7. Talcher Plate of Subhākaradeva IV was issued in A.D. 881 and the Charter of Śivakaradeva III in A.D. 885.
his sister Prthvīmahādevī alias Tribhuvanamahādevī II on the throne of Tosāli. The aim of the Somavān king behind this manoeuvre was to exert pressure on the Bhaua kingdom and to annex it into the Kosala territory. Tribhuvanamahādevī II issued her Band Copper Plate charter1 in Samvat 158 (A.D.394) where she claimed that she had assumed sovereignty as her husband Subhakara-deva III had died issueless. Yayāti I also issued Cuttack Plates2 where he announced the grant of Chandra-grāma, situated in Dakshina Tosāli to a Brāhmin of Odra-Deśa. The officers and feudatories of Tosāli felt that their prestige and honour was at stake and joined in a counter plot against Tribhuvanamahādevī II. They deposed the reigning queen and installed Tribhuvanamahādevī III3 widow of Sivakara-deva III on the Bhaua throne. At that time Kalachuri King4 Saṅkaragāṇa invaded Kosala from North-West and because of that Yayāti I could not come to the rescue of his sister.

Yayāti I was succeeded by his son Mahābhavagupta Bhīmaratha in C. A.D.925. After him his son Dharmaratha became king (A.D.960-995). The Khandapada Plates5 issued by Bhīmaratha in his eleventh regnal year reveal that he granted a village in Antarudā - Viśaya identified with Antaroda Pargāṇa of Puri district which was probably a Viśaya of Dakshina Tosāli under the

2. Ibid.,III,pp.351-355
Bhatana-Karas as is revealed from the Chaurasi Plates\(^1\) of Śivakara-deva II (A.D.809). This indicates that Toṣali was occupied by Dhamaratha during this period. The Banpur Charter\(^2\) of Indraratha reveals that Dhamaratha also conquered Kongoda and Kalinga and appointed his half brother Indraratha as the governor of that region.

**Fall of the Bhauma-Karas**

The political history of the Bhauma-Karas after Prthvimahādevī alias Tribhuvanamahādevī II was a process of disintegration. Tribhuvanamahādevī II, the wife of Śivakara III succeeded her in Samvat 160 (A.D.896) and started a glorious rule. Some scholars confuse Tribhuvanamahādevī III with Tribhuvanamahādevī Gosvāminīdevī, wife of Sāntikara I Gayāda. The Dhenkanal Charter of Tribhuvanamahādevī III provides a date by symbolical letters which signifies Samvat 160 i.e. A.D.896. B. Misra and D.C. Sircar have interpreted it as 110 and 120 respectively. The purpose is to identify Tribhuvanamahādevī of the Plates with the wife of Sāntikara I although the symbol is very clear in the Plate. The Charter further states that when eminent kings like Ummatta-Keśari, Gayāda and others passed away, Śri Lalitahāra came to power and married the daughter of Rajamalladeva, the frontal mark of Southern quarter. This statement indicates that Lalitahāra, husband of Tribhuvanamahādevī III came considerably later than


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Gayāda alias Śāntikara I and can not be identified with him. Tribhuvanamahādevī I belonged to the Nāgadbhayavakula whereas Tribhuvanamahādevī III was of the Western Gaṅga dynasty. Haravardhana, the engraver of Dhenkanal plates, also engraved the two Baud Plates of Prthvimahādevī (Samvat 158) while his father Rabhasavardhana engraved the Talcher Plate of Śivakara III (Samvat 149). Therefore, the view that Haravardhana might have engraved Dhenkanal Plate in Samvat 110 or 120 is untenable.

Dhenkanal Charter of this queen registers the grant of the village Kontāparā in Olāsrama-Vīṣaya in favour of Bhatta Jagaddhara, an astrologer. Tribhuvanamahādevī III had a glorious rule and she bore the imperial titles like Paramabhāṭṭārikā and Mahārājādhirāja-Māheśvarī. She mounted the lion-throne like goddess Katyāyanī and her lotus like feet were kissed by all feudatory chiefs. She was a devout Vaishnava like Prthvimahādevī.

After Tribhuvanamahādevī III abdicated the throne, her two sons Śāntikara III and Śubhakara V ruled over Toṣālī successively. After the death of Śubhakara V his widow queen Gaurīmahādevī succeeded to the throne. She was again succeeded by her daughter Dandīmahādevī who had issued about half a dozen copper plate grants. Dandīmahādevī was succeeded by her step mother Vakulamahādevī who was a Bhaṇja princess and issued a copper plate grant in Samvat 204 (A.D.940). Dharmamahādevī, the last known ruler of the Bhauma dynasty was also a scion of the Bhaṇja ruling family. Such political instability encouraged the

Somavamsis of Kosala who were at that time rapidly rising in power and position. Their king Dhamaratha annexed Toṣali and with it the long rule of the Chauma-Karas came to an end.

The Eastern Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga

In some Copper Plate grants of Choḍagangadeva it is mentioned that the early Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga known as Eastern Gaṅgas were a branch of Western Gaṅga family of Mysore. Kāṇārṇavadeva who migrated to Kaliṅga from Mysore is said to have been the founder of the Eastern Gaṅga dynasty. The declining strength of the Mātharas facilitated the establishment of the Gaṅga power in Trikaliṅga. The Eastern Gaṅgas established their rule in Kaliṅga about the year 498 A.D. which is generally accepted as the initial date of the Gaṅga Era. Their capital was Kaliṅganagara identified with modern Mukhalingam in Srikakulam district of modern Andhra Pradesh. The rulers of this dynasty at the outset were called Trikaliṅgadhipati as they were ruling over a territory described as Trikaliṅga.

The earliest known Gaṅga king was Indravarman I who declared himself as the Lord of Trikaliṅga. D.C. Sircar suggests that Trikaliṅga was a country of forest regions of the late Chalukyas of Vengi and that of the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara. Tradition says of the Western Gaṅgas that, the Gaṅgas were a branch of Ikṣvāku family of Ayodhyapura and they came to Mysore in South India and established the kingdom of Gaṅgavādi. The

1. E. Cor., VII, p.16.
Nandagaom grant of Vajrahastadeva\(^1\) and the Korai\(^2\) and Vizagapattan grants\(^3\) of Chodagangadeva indicate that their ancestors came from Gangavadi and Kolahalapura and obtained sovereignty in the east.

The first historical ruler of the Eastern Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga was Indravāman I who issued his Jirjirga Copper Plate grant\(^4\) from Dantapura in the Gaṅga year 39 (A.D.537). Vishnu-kunḍin king Indrabhaṭṭāraka, who was defeated by Gaṅga Indravāman, was a contemporary ruler of this king. Indravāman I started the Gaṅga era in his year of accession to the throne. He was succeeded by Sāṃantavarman who issued his grant from Saumyavana and assumed the title Trikaliṅgādhikāpati. He was perhaps succeeded by Hastivāman sometime before the year 79 (A.D.577). Hastivāman was known as Rājasiṃha and Ranabhīṭa. His Narasimhapali Charter\(^5\) respectively and the Ural Copper Plate grant\(^6\) dated in the year 70 and 80 throw interesting light on his reign. Hastivāman is also known as the Lord of entire Kaliṅga which suggests that he was able to conquer and consolidate his rule in entire Kaliṅga territory. He was succeeded by his son Indravāman I who issued the Parlakhamedi grant\(^7\) in the year 91 (A.D.589). The Achyutapura Plates\(^8\) of this

\begin{enumerate}
  \item E.I.,IV,p.183f.
  \item J.A.H.R.S., I,p.107f.
  \item I.A.,XVIII,p.168f.
  \item J.A.H.R.S.,III,pp.49-53f.
  \item E.I.,XXIII,pp.62-67f.
  \item Ibid,XVII,pp.339-341f.
  \item I.A.,XVI,pp.131-43f.
  \item E.I.,III,pp.127-30f.
\end{enumerate}
king indicate that he acquired the sovereignty of the whole of Kalinga by dint of the strength of his own sword. Another important Charter of this king was the Santabomali grant\(^1\) issued in the year 87 (A.D. 585).

A gap of thirtyseven years is noticed in the chronology of the Eastern Ganga kings between the Parlakimedi grant and the Chicoole Plates\(^2\) of Indravarman III dated in the year 128 (A.D. 626). Indravarman III is also known from his Purle Plates\(^3\). The second set of Chicoole Plates\(^4\) and the Tekkali grant\(^5\) of the years 147 and 154 respectively were issued under his direction. He was the son of Danarjna and assumed the epithet Lokarjnava deva as shown in the Andhavaran Plates\(^5\) issued in the year 133 (A.D. 631). The next king Devendravarnan I is known from four of his grants\(^7\). He was a devout Shaiva like his predecessors and had profound depth in the Vedas, Vedangas, Itihasa and Puranas. Anantanaman I was the son and successor of Devendravarnan I who ascended the throne some time before the year

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7. (a) The Chicoole Plates dated 183 (A.D. 691).
(b) The Dharmalingesvara grant dated 184 (A.D. 682).
(c) The Tekkali grant dated 192 (A.D. 690).
(d) Siddhantam grant dated 195 (A.D. 693).
204 (A.D. 702). Anantavarman I had two sons, namely, Nandavaman and Devendravarman II who succeeded their father one after the other. Nandavaman came first in the line of succession and his date of accession was the Gaṅga year 221 (A.D. 719). The last known date of Devendravarman II who succeeded his brother Nandavaman is 254 (A.D. 752) which is also the date of issue of Vīzagāttam Copper Plate grant\(^1\). At that time the Bhauma-Karas of Tōkali rose as formidable rival of the Gaṅgas and this king successfully checked their aggression. In fact, the Gaṅga kings had to resist the aggressive imperialism of the Bhauma kings for a long period. The Almanda grant\(^2\) of the next known Gaṅga ruler Anantavarman II reveals that he efficiently maintained his sovereignty up to the Gaṅga year 304 (A.D. 802). Anantavarman II was succeeded by his brother Devendravarman III who is known from five of his Copper Plate grants. Three of the grants are dated and two are undated. The grants are the Mūsimika grant\(^3\) of the year 306 (A.D. 804), the Indian Museum grant\(^4\) of the year 308 (A.D. 806) and the Tekkali grant\(^5\) of the year 310 (A.D. 808). The two undated grants are the Chicacole grant\(^6\) and the Bangalore grant\(^7\).

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4. E.I., XIII, pp. 73-78.
5. ibid., XVII, pp. 315-23.
7. E. Cor., IX, p. 33 f, No. 140.
Anantavarman III succeeded his father Devendravarman III. R.C.Majumdar refers to the name Anantavarman mentioned in the Nāmpali grant dated in the year 314 (A.D.812) of Yuvarāja Rājendravarman as Anantavarman III. The Padali grants and Nāmpali grants suggest that he was ruling in the year 313 (A.D.811) and 314(A.D.812).

Anantavarman III was succeeded by his son Rājendravarman who was known as Rājendravarman II. He ruled upto the year 342(A.D.840) which is also the date of issue of Mandasa Plate. After him his brother Devendravarman IV became the king. One Chicaole grant of Devendravarman IV is dated in the year 351 (849 A.D.) and another Chicaole grant of his son Satyavarman is also dated in the same year. This indicates the joint rule of Devendravarman IV and Satyavarman.

Anantavarman IV came to the throne in the year 358 (A.D.856) which is also the date of issue of his Tekkali grant. He was called Vajri or Vajrahasta I as known from Chidivalasa grant of the year 397 (A.D.895). Maharaja Bhupendra-varman succeeded him and his two sons Anantavarman V and Devendra-

1. R.C.Majumdar, op.cit.,p.12ff.n.5.
2. E.I.,XXII,pp.201-06.
5. ibid.,XIV,pp.10-12.
varman V ruled successively. The Chipurupalli grant\textsuperscript{1} of Ananta-varman V dated in the year 383 (A.D. 881) reveals the epithet Maharājādhīrāja and Śrī Vajrahaastadeva. After Bhupendravarman his brother Devendravarman V came to the throne in 397 (A.D. 895) which is also the date of issue of Chidivalasa grant\textsuperscript{2}.

The Bhauma-Karas rose to prominence about A.D. 736 and succeeded in carving out an extensive kingdom from the Rāgha country in the north to Kōngoda in the south. The Gaṅgas of Kōngoda who were probably a collateral branch of the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga, were reduced to the feudatory status under the Bhaumas. But it appears that Devendravarman II had maintained his suzerainty over Kaliṅga at least up to the year 254 (A.D. 752), the date of their Vizag Copper Plate grant.

The history of the Eastern Gaṅgas became obscure for three decades after A.D. 752. Up to Anantavarman II who issued his charter in the year 284 (A.D. 782) no light is thrown on it. The Gaṅgas were most probably overwhelmed by the dominating power of the Bhauma-Karas. Two powerful Bhauma rulers, Śīvakaradeva I Ummattasimha and his son Śūbhākara deva I ruled during this period. The records\textsuperscript{3} of the Bhauma-Karas reveal that Śūbhākara deva I fought a battle with the king of Kaliṅga and the cavalry of Kaliṅga retreated. This was only a temporary set back and the Gaṅgas were

\textsuperscript{1} J.B.R.S., Vol. XXXV, pp. 10-26.
not completely subjugated. The Almanda grant reveals that Anantavarman II of the Eastern Gangas was already an independent king of Kalinga by the year 304 (A.D. 802).

The Eastern Gangas were also for sometime render the supremacy of the Somavahis of Kosala. Indraratha, the half brother of the Somavahis monarch Dhamaratha, was assigned the Governorship of Kalinga before he was crowned king at Yayatinagara. This indicates the overlordship of the Somavahis over the Gangas. Such a state of affair continued for a period of fifty years. Vajrasaha V, a powerful monarch of Eastern Gangas recovered the lost glory of his dynasty in A.D. 1039. He assumed the title of Trikalihaḍhipati. After that the struggle between the Somavahis and the Eastern Gangas continued for a long period and came to an end in cir.1110 A.D. Vajrasaha V discontinued the Gaṅga era and promulgated Saka era which was followed by successive Gaṅga kings. The Somavahis power was finally eclipsed by the Gaṅga ruler Chodagaṅgadeva and Utkala was merged with the empire of the Gaṅgas before A.D. 1118.

GENEALOGICAL CHART OF THE BHAUMA-KARAS OF TOSALI

(Figures in the bracket denote Bhauma Samvat the initial year of which is 736 A.D.)

Lakshmikara
   ↓
Kshemankara
   ↓
Śīvakaradēva I
      ↓
Śubhākarađeva I (Y. 54)

Śīvakaradēva II
   ↓ (Y. 73)
Śāntikarađeva I (Ys. 91, 93)

Śubhākarađeva II
   ↓
Śubhākarađeva III (Y. 103)
   ↓
Śāntikarađeva II = Hiramahādevī

Śubhākarađeva IV
   ↓ (Y. 145)
Śīvakaradēva (Y. 149), = Pṛthvima hađādevī = Siddhagaurī
Tribhuvana-
ma hađādevī II
   ↓
Śāntikarađeva III = (a) Gaurima hā-
Dharmama hādevī (Y. 213) - (b) Vakulama hā-
Devi (Y. 204)
Tribhuvana-
ma hādevī III (Y. 160)

Daughter
Śāntikarađeva II = Hiramahādevī

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GENEALOGICAL CHART OF THE SUNDARINIS OF KOŚALA AND UKALĀ

Udayana

Indravala

Nānna

Iśānadeva

Name not known

Tīvarādeva

Chandragupta

(c. 690 A.D. - 730 A.D.)

(c. 740 A.D. - 750 A.D.)

Nānna II

Nānna

Daughter

Harsagupta

(c. 750 A.D. - 760 A.D.)

(c. 760 A.D. - 780 A.D.)

Bālārjuna

Ranakesarī

Mahābhavāgupta

(c. 850 A.D. - 885 A.D.)

Yayāti I

Vichitravīra

Prthvīmahādevī

= Śūbhaṇakaraṇeṣha IV

Abhimanyu

Bhimarātha

(c. 925 A.D. - 960 A.D.)
GENEALOGICAL CHART OF THE EASTERN GANGAS OF KALINGA

Indravarman I  
(Gn. Y. 39)

Samantavarman  
(Gn. Y. 64)

Hastiavarman  
(Gn. Y. 79, 80)

Indravarman II  
(Gn. Y. 87, 88, 91, 97)

Danaarna

Indravarman III  
(Gn. Y. 123, 133, 137, 138, 154)

Gunaarna

Devendravarman I  
(Gn. Y. 183, 184, 192, 195)

Anantavarman I  
(Gn. Y. 204, 216)

Nandavaman  
(Gn. Y. 221)

Devendravarman II  
(Gn. Y. 254)

Rajendravarman

Anantavarman II  
(Gn. Y. 234, 304)

Devendravarman III  
(Gn. Y. 306, 308, 310)

Anantavarman III

Rajendravarman II  
(Gn. Y. 313, 314, 342)

Devendravarman IV  
(Gn. Y. 351)

Satyavarman  
(Gn. Y. 351)

Anantavarman IV  
alias Vajrahasta I  
(Gn. Y. 358)

Bhupendravarman  
contd......
contd.....

Bhubendravaman

Anantavaman V
alias Vajrahasta II
(Gn. Y. 383)

Devendravaman
(Gn. Y. 397)

Yuvaraja Manujendravaman
alias Gunamahānava
(Gn. Y. 393)

Vajrahasta III
(A.D. 895-939)

Gundama
(A.D. 939-942)

Anantavaman Vajrahasta IV
alias Anangabhima I
(A.D. 980-1015)

Devendravaman VI
(A.D. 942-977)

Vinayāditya
(A.D. 977-980)

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