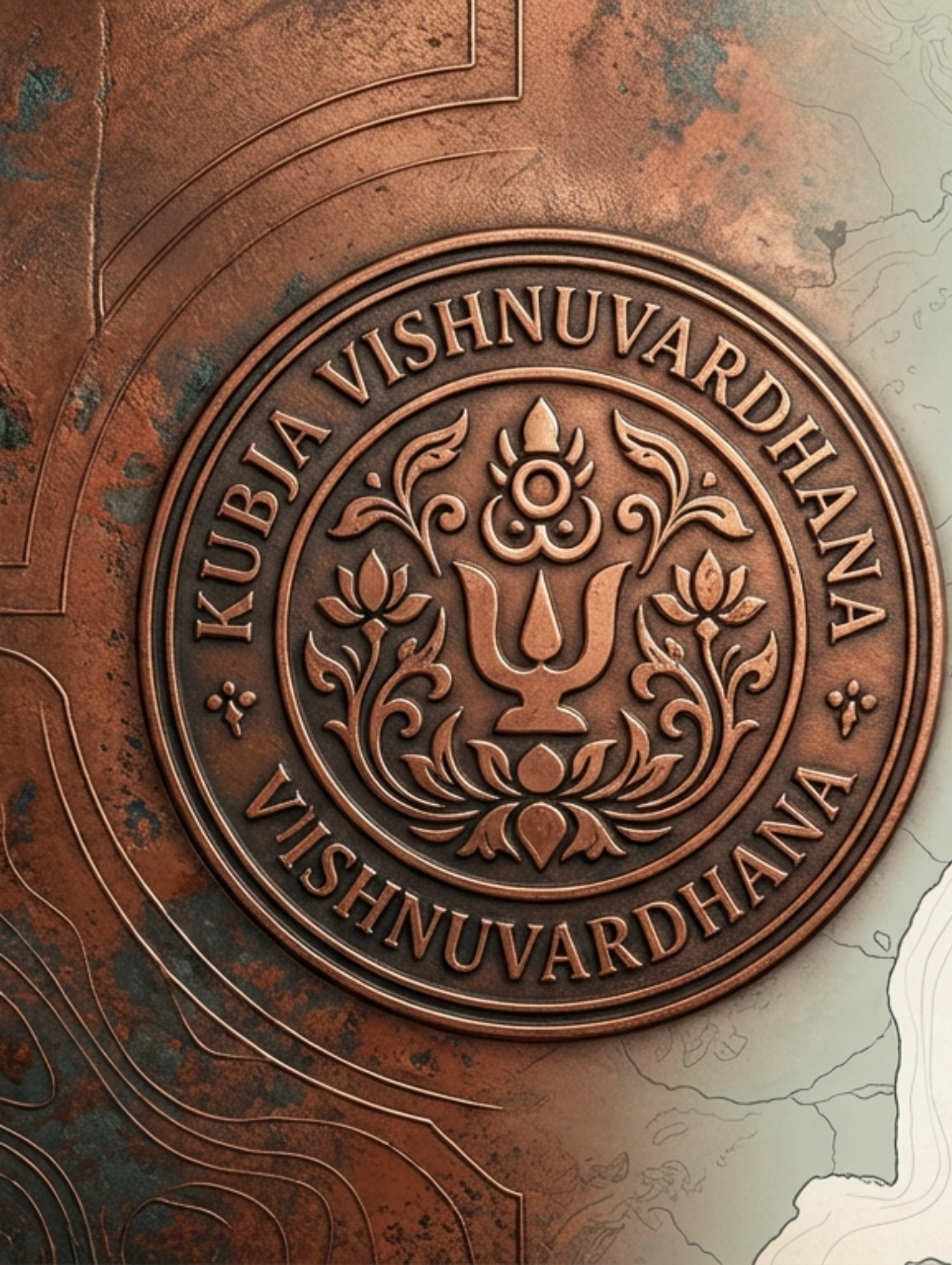


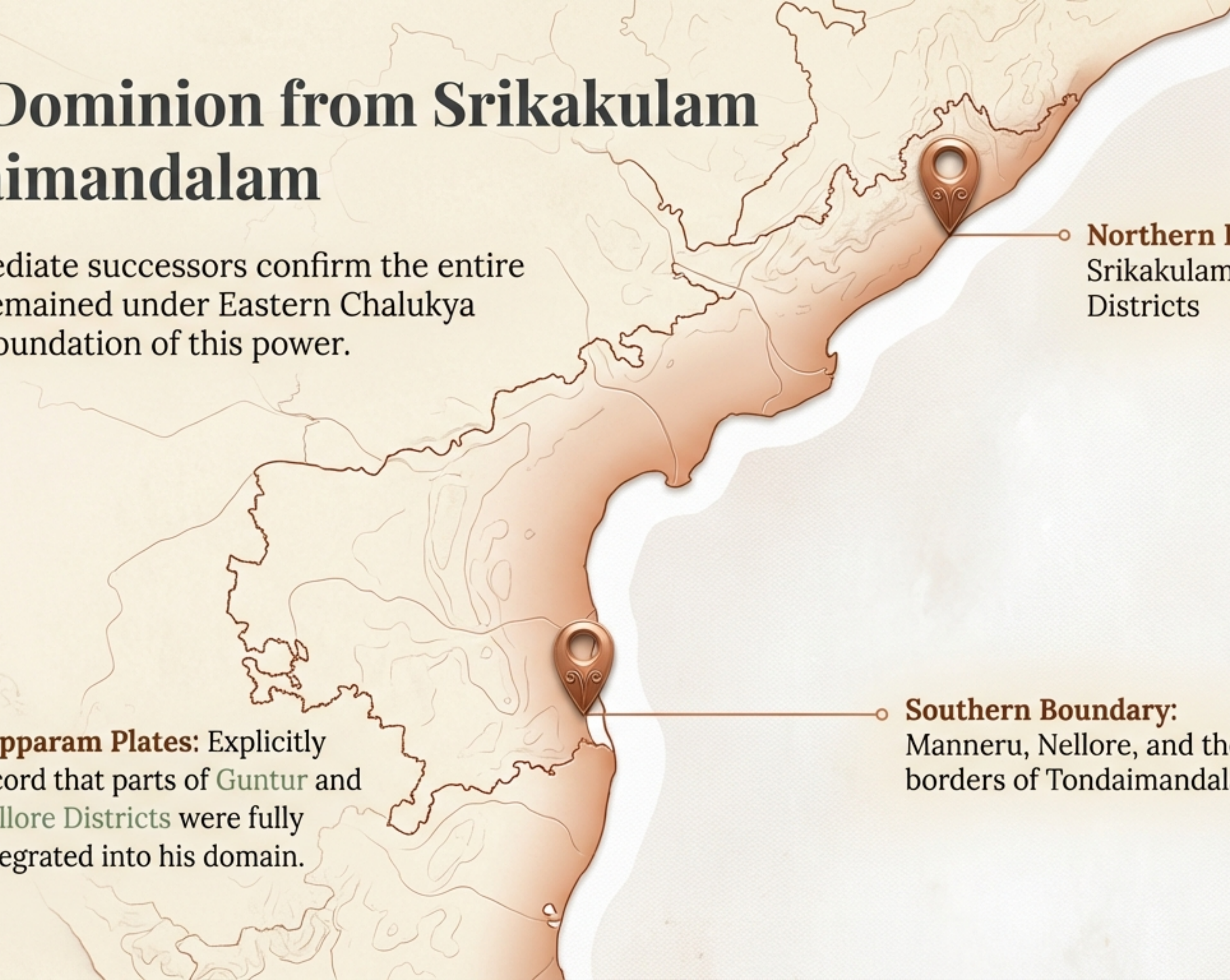


Founding the Eastern Chalukya State in the Telugu Country

An epigraphical profile of Kubja Vishnuvardhana's dominion, military administration, and cultural legacy.

Coastal Dominion from Srikakulam to Tondaimandalam

Records of immediate successors confirm the entire coastal region remained under Eastern Chalukya sway since the foundation of this power.



The map shows the Eastern Chalukya coastal dominion in orange, stretching from Srikakulam in the north to Tondaimandalam in the south. The coastline is highlighted with a thick orange line. Two location pins are placed on the map: one at the northern boundary (Srikakulam & Vizag Districts) and one at the southern boundary (Manneru, Nellore, and the borders of Tondaimandalam). Lines connect these pins to their respective text labels.

Northern Boundary:
Srikakulam & Vizag Districts

Southern Boundary:
Manneru, Nellore, and the borders of Tondaimandalam



Kopparam Plates: Explicitly record that parts of **Guntur** and **Nellore Districts** were fully integrated into his domain.

Triangulating Authority Around Vengi

While no direct inscriptions of Kubja Vishnuvardhana are found strictly between the Krishna and Godavari rivers, peripheral grants prove his authority was fully recognized north and south of Vengi.



Supplementary Evidence:

- **Maruturu plates:** Prove Pulakesin II's initial conquest of Vengi.
- **Chezerla rock inscription:** The archaic 'Vishamasiddhi' carving in Guntur likely records Vishnuvardhana's early reign.

Delegating the Conquest of the Telugu Country

Vishnuvardhana relied heavily on a trusted network of army-chieftains who accompanied the Chalukyan army to execute military exploits and establish local administration.



Dossier: Buddhavarma of Kondapadumati

Profile Card



Lineage: Founder of the Kondapadumati (or Giripascima) family.

Deed: Instrumental in helping establish Chalukya authority across the Telugu country.

Reward: Granted rulership over a district comprising 73 villages.



Epigraphic Evidence Badge

1132 A.D. Guntur Inscription: Explicitly records Buddhavarma's employment and grand reward under Kubja Vishnuvardhana.

Dossier: Atavi Durjaya of the Matsya Family

Profile Card



Lineage: Likely the founder of the Matsya dynasty of Oddadi.

Official Role: Served as the Ajnapati (executor) of the Chipurapalli grants.

Deed: Accompanied the Chalukyan army from the west coast and played a vital role in reducing the thick forest tracts of Kalinga (Kalinga atavi) to subjection.

Dossier: Pattavardhani Kala Kampa

Profile Card



Lineage: Pattavardhani family.

Deed: Executed a bitter personal enemy named Daddura on the field of battle under direct orders from Vishnuvardhana.

Spoils: Successfully seized Daddura's military insignia for the Chalukya state.

* **Historical Note:** The true identity and origin of the enemy Daddura remains a historical mystery.

A Catholic Approach to Faith and Patronage

1. Personal Devotion

Parama Bhagavata (Devotee of Vishnu).
His name 'Kubja Vishnu' is a synonym for Lord Vamana/Trivikrama, supported by the Timmapuram plates.

2. Dynastic Deities

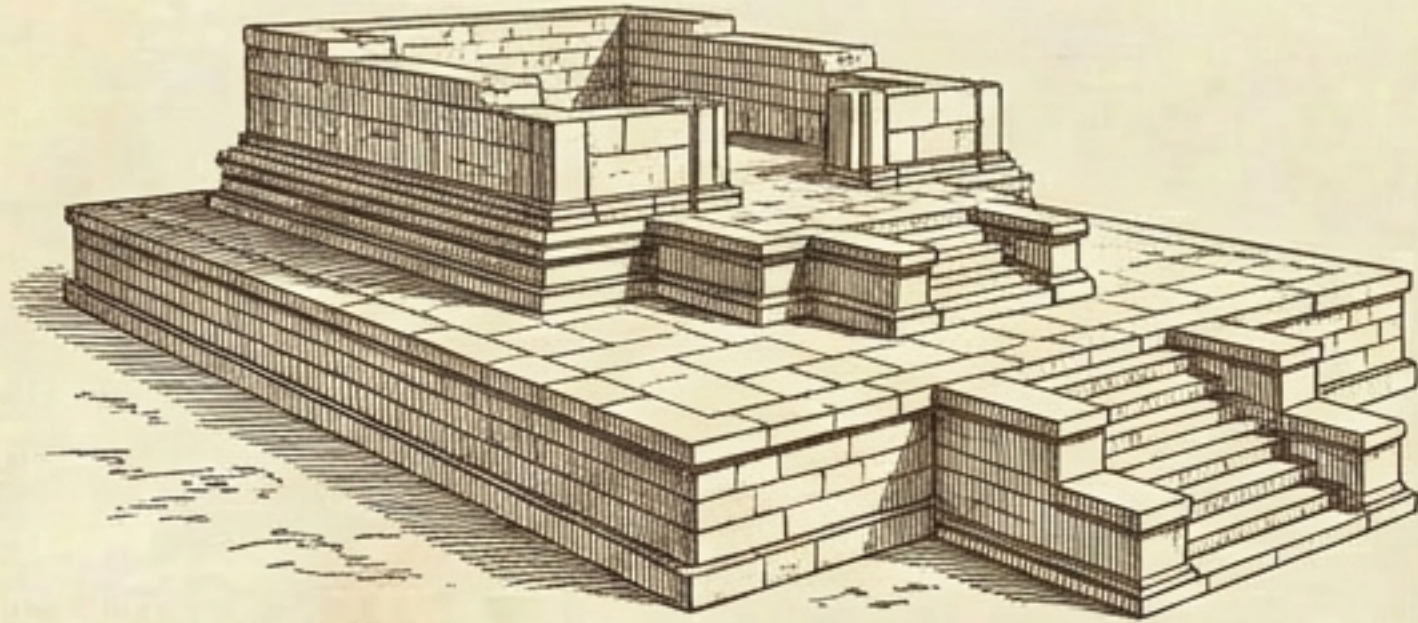
The Chalukya family traditionally worshipped Kausiki (Goddess Durga) and Kartikeya (Lord Subramanya), associated with Siva.

Despite strong personal and dynastic Hindu affiliations, Vishnuvardhana maintained a strictly inclusive religious outlook.

3. State Patronage

Equal treatment of all sects, notably extending major royal favor and protection to Jainism.

Royal Support for the Jaina Monks



The Queen served as the executrix for a major grant favoring the Jaina monks of the Kavururu Gana. She either followed Jainism herself or built a temple out of general piety.

The original grant was for a Jain temple known as the Nadumbi basadi.



Enduring Institutional Importance

Descendant Vishnuvardhana III explicitly renewed this original Jain village grant, proving its long-lasting legacy.

Twin Milestones in Andhra Epigraphy



Religious Milestone

The Nadumbi basadi document represents the absolute earliest mention of Jainism in any authentic historical epigraph within the Telugu country.



Urban Milestone

This same document stands as the earliest epigraph from the earliest Andhra dynasty to formally mention and spell the town of 'Bejavada'.

Kubja Vishnuvardhana's reign was not merely a military conquest, but the definitive dawn of documented civic and religious architecture in the modern Telugu landscape.