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Eran inscription location

Eran inscription refers to. Uttaramerur inscription location. Banskhera inscription location.

Inscriptions study is called epigraphy and the study of the old writing used in inscriptions and other old records is called palaeography.



Inscriptions were carved on seals, stone pillars, rocks, copper plates, temple walls and bricks or images. In the country as a whole, the earliest inscriptions were recorded on stone. But in the early centuries of the Christian era, copper plates began to be used for this purpose. Even then the practice of engraving inscriptions on stone continued in south India on a large scale. Inscription for UPSC Mandasaur Inscription By Kumaragupta in 437-38 AD. Mentioning construction of Sun temple. Composed by Vatsbbhatti. In Mandor district, M.P. Lumbini Pillar Inscription It is located in Nepal. It is a royal commemorative inscription recording Ashoka's visit to Buddha's birth place. Kudumiyamalai Inscription Pudukottai district, Tamil Nadu. Inscription written on rocks of cave temple. Is a celebrated musical inscription as it gives the musical notes in seven classical ragas. 7th century, most probably by Mahendra Pallava. Uttaramerur Inscription The Uttaramerur inscription, found in the village by this name in Chengalpattu (now Kanchipuram) district south of Chennai. It is noted for its temple inscriptions that describe a self-governance system existing around 7th to 9th century CE. It mentions the qualifications, mode of election, disqualification criteria and constitution of committee for local governance. Originally existed as a Brahmin settlement. Eran Inscription Mentioned as Airakina in Gupta and Huna inscriptions. Sagar district, M.P. on the bank of Bina river. • Various inscriptions mention of Budhagupya, Saka and Huns ruler and of Samudragupta found. But most important is Gopraj Sati Pillar Inscription, the earliest Sati pillar found in India. Various temples from Gupta era found with characteristic of early temple architecture. Famous for colossal bear, the zoomorphic incarnation of Vishnu. Punchmarked coins and coin of Ramagupta found. Punch marked coins and coins of Ramagupta, the Nagas have been found. A seal bearing the figure of Gaja Lakshmi of Gupta period is an interesting find. Besnagar/ Vidisha Inscription Located at the ancient site of Vidisha in present Madhya Pradesh state. This pillar inscription was constructed by Heliodorus, the Greek ambassador and belongs to Sunga period (2nd century BC). Written in Prakrit language (with a few Sanskritic spelling) and Brahmi script. This pillar inscription is devoted to lord Vasudev. Remains of large temple of the late Paramara period known as Bijamandal found here. Junagarh Inscription Junagarh district, Gujarat. Located at the foot of Girnar hills. First pure Sanskrit inscription, by king Rudraman of Saka dynasty in around 150 CE. It says that Pushyagupta, the governor of Chandragupta Maurya, built a dam on Sudarshan lake. Another inscription of Skandagupta mentioned that dam was repaired during his reign, almost 800 years after it was built. Mehrauli Inscription/ Garuda pillar Erected by Chandragupta Vikramaditya originally at Vishnupada (Udayagiri),M.P. but was transported to Delhi later. It mentions Chandragupta II conquest over Vanga countries and Vatakas. The pillar bears a Sanskrit inscription in Brahmi script.



Pillar had astrological significance during Gupta age. Allahabad Pillar inscription (Prayag Prasasti) Issued by Samudragupta and composed by Harisena. Written in refined Sanskrit in Champu Kavya style. Mentions the conquest of Samudragupta both in North & South and described the boundaries of Gupta Empire and his diplomatic relations. The title of Kaviraja was mentioned, it thus testifies Samudragupta as a patron of poetic art and a poet himself. Nasik Inscription Mentions the achievement of Gautamiputra Satkarni. Composed by his mother Gautami Balasri. Mentions the boundaries of his kingdom and his victory over Saka King Nahapana and thus restoring the prestige of Satavahanas. Nanaghat Inscription In Western Ghats, Pune. Mentions Satakarni-I as 'Dhakhinapatha-pathi' thus implying control over Deccan. Time - 60 to 70 BC. Composed by Naganika wife of Satakarni-I. Is a cave inscription, also carrying life size sculptures of King Satkarni and queen along with his family members.



Aihole Inscription Bagalkot, Karnataka. Inscription discovered in Maguti temple. Is a eulogy of Chalukya king Pulakeshin II and mentions his victory over Harshavardhan. Written in Sanskrit, composed by Ravikirti, the court poet of Pulakeshin -II. Hathigumpha Inscription Udayagiri, near Bhubaneswhar, Odisha. By Kharavela the ruler of Kalinga during second century BC. Mentions the military expeditions carried by Kharavela and also shows his Jaina belief as the inscription starts with Jain Namokar Mantra. Major Rock Edicts of Ashoka Gupta Ruler BhanuguptaMale head, northern India, 5th-6th century CE.?



Gupta RulerReignc. 510 – c. ? CEDynastyGupta Bhanugupta was one of the lesser known kings of the Gupta dynasty. He is only known from an inscription in Eran, and a mention in the Manjushri-mula-kalpa. Only mentioned in the Eran inscription as a "Raja" and not a "Maharaja" or a "Maharajadhiraja" as would be customary for a Gupta Empire ruler, Bhanugupta may only have been a Governor for the region of Malwa, under Gupta Emperor Narasimhagupta.[1] Eran inscription of Bhanugupta Bhanugupta is known from a stone pillar inscription in Eran, Malwa. The inscription was translated by John Faithfull Fleet in 1888, and then a second time in 1981, leading to different interpretations. Initial translation (J.F Fleet 1888) According to the initial translation of the Eran inscription (by John Faithful Fleet in 1888), Bhanugupta participated to a non-specific battle in 510 CE (Line 5).[2] Eran pillar inscription of GoparajaEran pillar of GoparajaEran stone pillar inscription of Bhanugupta.Rubbing of the inscription. (Line 1) Om! In a century of years, increased by ninety-one; on the seventh lunar day of the dark fortnight of (the month) Srāvana; (or in figures) the year 100 (and) 90 (and) 1; (the month) Srāvana; the dark fortnight; the day 7: — (Line 2)—(There was) a king, renowned under the name of rāja, sprung from the . . . laksha (?) lineage; and his son (was) that very valorous king (who was known) by the name (of) Mādhava. (Line 3)— His son was the illustrious Gōparāja, renowned for manliness; the daughter's son of the Sarabha king; who is (even) now (?) the ornament of (his) lineage. (Line 5) — (There is) the glorious Bhanugupta, the bravest man on the earth, a mighty king, equal to Pārtha, exceedingly heroic; and, along with him, Gōparāja followed (his) friends (and came) here.



[And] having fought a very famous battle, he, [who was but little short of being equal to] the celestial [king (Indra)], (died and) went to heaven; and (his) devoted, attached, beloved, and beauteous wife, in close companionship, accompanied (him) onto the funeral pyre.—Eran inscription of Bhanugupta, 510 CE.[3] This translation was the basis for various conjectures about a possible encounter with Toramana, the Alchon Huns ruler: It has been suggested that Bhanugupta was involved in an important battle of his time, and suffered important losses, possibly against the Hun invader Toramana, whom he may or may not have defeated in 510.[4][5] Mookerji actually considers, in view of the inscription, that Bhanugupta was vanquished by Toramana at this 510 CE Eran battle, so that the western Gupta province of Malwa fell into the hands of the Hunas at that point.[1] Toramana would then have made his Eran boar inscription, claiming control of the region.[1] New translation (1981) A new revised translation was published in 1981.[6] Verses 3-4 are markedly differently translated, in that ruler Bhanugupta and his chieftain or noble Goparaja are said to have participated in a battle against the "Maittras" in 510 CE, thought to be the Maitrakas (the reading being without full certainty, but "as good as certain" according to the authors).[6] This would eliminate the suggestion that Bhanugupta alluded to a battle with Toramana in his inscription. The Maitrakas ruled in the areas of Gujarat and Western India. According to the 1981 translation, they may have been the adversaries of Gupta ruler Bhanugupta.[6] (Lines 1-2) Om ! When a century of years, increased by ninety-one, (had elapsed) on the seventh lunar day of the dark fortnight of (the month) Srāvana, (or in figures) the year 100 (and) 90 (and) 1 (the month) Srāvana the dark fortnight; the (lunar) day 7:- (Verse 1) (there was) a ruler, renowned as rāja sprung from the Sulakkha lineage; and his son (was) valorous by the name (of) Mādhava. (Verse 2) His son was the illustrious Goparaja, renowned for manliness; the daughter's son of the Sarabha king;1 who became the ornament of (his) family. (Verses 3-4) (There is) the glorious Bhanugupta, a distinguished hero on earth, a mighty ruler, brave being equal to Pārtha. And along with him Goparaja, following (him) without fear, having overtaken the Maittras and having fought a very big and famous battle, went to heaven, becoming equal to Indra, the best of the gods; and (his) devoted, attached, beloved, and beauteous wife, clinging (to him), entered into the mass of fire (funeral pyre). —Eran inscription of Bhanugupta, 510 CE.[6] Bhanugupta in the inscription is only mentioned as a "Raja" and not a "Maharaja" or a "Maharajadhiraja" as would be customary for a Gupta Empire ruler. Therefore he may only have been a Governor for the region of Malwa, under Gupta Emperor Narasimhagupta. [1] Manjushri-mula-kalpa According to a 6th century CE Buddhist work, the Manjushri-mula-kalpa, "after the death of Budhagupta, two kings in Gupta line were crowned, one in Gauda and the other in Magadha", the latter being probably Narasimhagupta. According to this work, after Bhanu Gupta had lost Malwa, Toramana continued his conquest to Magadha, forcing Narasimhagupta Baladitya to make a retreat to Bengal. Toramana is said to have crowned a new king in Benares, named Prakataditya, who is presented as a son of Narasimha Gupta.[7][1] Toramana then died in Benares as he was returning westward.[1] References Gupta Empire320 CE-550 CE Gupta (c. late 3rd century) Ghatotkacha (c. late 3rd century - 319) Chandragupta I (c. 319 - 335/350) Kacha (early 4th century?) Samudragupta (c. 335/350 - 375) (Ramagupta) (late 4th century?) Chandragupta II (380 - 413/415) Kumaragupta I (415 - 455) Skandagupta (455 - 467) Purugupta (467 - 473) Kumaragupta II (473 - 476) Budhagupta (476 - 495) Narasimhagupta (495 - ?) (Bhanugupta) (circa 510) Vainyagupta (circa 507) Kumaragupta III (circa 530) Vishnugupta (540 - 550) vte ^ a b c d e f The Gupta Empire, Radhakumud Mookerji, Motilal Banarsidass Publ., 1959 p.120 ^ Fleet (1888), p. 93 ^ Fleet 1888, p. 93. ^ Ancient Indian History and Civilization by Sailendra Nath Sen p.220 ^ Encyclopaedia of Indian Events & Dates by S. B. Bhattacharje p.A15 ^ a b c d Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum Vol.3 (inscriptions Of The Early Gupta Kings) Main text p.352sq ^ Early history of Jammu region, Raj Kumar, Gyan Publishing House, 2010 p.538 Sources Fleet, J. F. (1888). Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum. Vol. 3. Calcutta: Government of India, Central Publications Branch. Retrieved from " Please fill out the form below if you have any enquiries or feedback.