%%A. D. 1190 ― 1435

%%or Śaka 1112 – 1357

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NO. 274

Siddheśvara Inscription of Narasiṃha-IV,

Aṅka year 19<★>

( Edited by Dr. D. C. Sircār and Dr. K. B. Tripāthi

in E. I. Vol. XXIX pp. 105-108 )

TEXT

Part‒1

(1.) vīra śrīnarasiṃhadevaṅva vi(je rā)je samasta 19 śrī(hi)

kakaḍā kiṣṇa 14 ca(ndra)vāre

(2.) catura-diga-daṇḍa-parikṣā śrīka(ṇa) paṭānāyeka viśvanātha-

māhāsenāptiṅkara daṇḍaparikṣā (pū)(ruva)diga-daṇḍa-

<★ The above inscription is found engraved on a round stone Vṛsha-stambha, standing in the court-yard of the Siddheśvara temple, in the village of Siddheśvara in the vicinity of Jajpur on the river Vaitaraṇī. This record occupies a space of about 54” at the top, 63” at the bottom in length and 7” at the left and 6” at the right in breadth. A piece of stone in the lower part having broken, most of the letters from lines 6 to 10 have disappeared. The inscription is written in early Oriya characters and is one of the earliest such records so far discovered.

The king Narasiṃha of this epigraph can be satisfactorily identified with Narasiṁha-IV (1378-1413) as it>

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(3.) pāṭaru nandikeśvara śanivigraṅka vehoraṇe e daṇḍapāṭara pasā(i)ta

muduli koṭhakraṇa(bhā)ga loka

(4.) samasta-vehoraṇa anumate rāṅga vi(se) bhauṃgrāma-grāmajita māḍha

pa 15 sakra(bhā)ga (ka) dāna

(5.) (o)horu pāttakā-pāikā-bheṭā vodā paridarasanā yāvata

avadāna kara(ri) vīra śrī(na)rasighadevaṃ

(6.) ṅka āsa (kāmārthe) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...

(7.) ti ṇe ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ṭi pa. 1.

<mentions Śrī Karaṇa Paṭṭanāyaka Viśvanātha Mahāsenāpati, who was an important officer of Narasiṃha-IV. So the date of the inscription which is Samastha 19 Śrāhi Kakaḍā Kṛshṇa 14 Chandravāra (Monday) corresponds to Monday, the 27th July, 1394 A. D. to be the actual date of this document.

The inscription records the grant of part of a village called Bhaiṁgrāma in the Raāṅga vishaya, with a revenue income (Jita) of 50 māḍhas, which formed a part of purvadik-Daṇḍapāta. Its governor was Nandikeśvara Sāndhivigrahika. He was a subordinate of Śrī Karaṇa Paṭṭanāyak Viśvanātha Mahāsenāpati, who was a ‘Chaturdik daṇḍa-parikshā’, the governor general of four Daṇḍapātas in the east, west, north and south.

The purpose of the grant was apparently the long life of king Narasiṃha-IV. The grant was made by one Siccheśvara (line 8) who may tentatively be identified with Pātra Siddheśvara Jenā, mentioned in the Puri plates of this>

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(8.) si(dhe)sara (yenā) ... ... ṅku datta pa 2

(9.) māḍha du (2) ... ... ... ... ...

(10.) droha(ka)raï ... ... ... ... ... ra)ī .

<Gaṅga Emperor. Most probably he built this Śiva temple, after his own name and granted a part of a village in favour of the deity for the longevity of his master. The administrative officers of the Daṇḍapāta included Pasāita, Mudula (Muduli), Koshṭha-Karaṇa and Bhāga-loka, besides the Parikhā. The endowment was exempted from the payment of all taxes (Avadāna) including ohoru, pāukā, pāikā, bheṭa, vodā and paridarśanā; then in vogue in the Gaṅga empire.>