%%A. D. 1190 ― 1435

%%or Śaka 1112 – 1357

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NO. 275

Śaṅkarānanda Maṭha Copper plates of King Narasiṃha

Deva-IV of Orissa of Śaka 1316 or 1395 A.D.

( Edited by M.M. Chakravarti in the J.A.S. Bengal,

Vol. LXIV, 1895, pp. 128-140. Grant portion

re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircār in E. I.,

Vol. XXVIII, pp. 302-312 )

This set of copper plate inscription of Narasiṃha-IV was found in the Śaṅkarānanda Maṭha at Puri situated about half a mile to the south of the Jagannātha temple and close to the old palace of the Puri Rājās. It originally consisted of seven plates like the Trimāli Maṭha copper plate inscription of the same Gaṅga monarch, which has been re-edited by me as the Kenduli copper plate grant of Narasiṃha-IV in this volume. But the fifth plate of this set was missing at the time of its discovery. The letters of this set are often not legible, having been effaced at some places.

The grant was made at Vārānaśi-Kaṭaka or the present town of Cuttack in the presence of the following officers :‒

1. Mahāpātra Kṛshṇānanda Sāndhivigrahika

2. Mahāpātra Landu Ratha Sāndhivigrahika

3. Mahāpātra Gopinātha Sāndhivigrahika

4. Pātra Bhuvanānanda Sāndhivigrahika

5. Pātra Siddheśvara Jenā

6. Dvārapariksha (Door-examiner) Trivikrama Sāndhivigrahika

7. Śrī-Karaṇa Viśvanātha Mahāsenāpati.

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The subject matter of this grant was subsequently confirmed in the camps at Devakuṭa and Nārāyaṇapātanā, where the following officers were present.

At Devakuṭa :‒

1. Pātra Mahāmuni Purohita,

2. Dvārapariksha (Door-keeper) ‒ Trivikrama Sandhivigraha

3. Buḍḍhā leṅkā (Commander-in-chief) ‒ Somanātha Vāhinīpati

4. Bhirtara bhanḍāra Adhikāri (Treasurer) ‒ Narahari Sanadhivigraha

5. Pura-Śrī-Karaṇa (Keeper of Accounts) ‒ Viśvanātha Mahāsenāpati

At Nārāyaṇapura :‒

1. Commander in-chief (Buḍḍhā leṅkā) Somanātha Vāhinipati

2. Bhubaneśvara Saṅdhivigraha

3. Lakshmanānanda Saṅdhivigraha

4. Bhitara-bhaṇḍāra Adhikāri (Treasurer) ‒ Narahari Saṅdhivigraha

5. Dvāra-parīkshā ‒ Trivikrama Saṅdhivigraha

6. Pura-pariksha-Mahāpātra- Gateśvara Dāsa Srīchaṇdana.

Purpose of the Grant :‒

The purpose of the grant was to record the gift of the villages of Sāiso and Rāḍaso to a Brāhmaṇa named Devaratha Āchārya of Ātreyasa gotra and reader in the Kānva śākhā of the Yajur-veda. They appear to have been granted to him as a Sevaka of Ugreśvara Deva. In area the lands were 30 vāṭis or 600 acres and assessed at 449 māḍhas.

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Geographical Names :‒

The village Rāḍaso does not exist at present and has formed a part of Sainso. Its northern portion has become a separate village called Ugreśvara Deuli. These two villages are situated on the east bank of the Bhārgavī river. The temple of Ugreśvara still stands with a tank in its front. The village Vijaya Lakshmīpura has long gone out of existence. Other important places mentioned in this grant, i. e Bhagavatīpura Śāsana, village Vāṅgariso, Gopīnāthapura Śāsana can still be located round Ugreśvara Deuli between the rivers Bhārgavī and Dhanuā. The gifted villages Saiso and Dakhiṇa Rāḍaso were situated in the Madana Khaṇḍa which is called Āṭhakhaṇḍa Koshṭhadesa in line 4. In line 11, Madana Khaṇḍa is again called Odamola Madana Khaṇḍa Koshṭhadeśa bounded by the rivers Bhārgavi and Kuśabhadrā was a fertile and flourishing area in the district of Purī.

Dates in the record :‒

This important Gaṅga grant contains three dates :‒

1) Śaka year 1316, the 22nd Aṅka of Vīra Nṛsiṁha Deva, Bicchā Śukla Ekādasi, Maṅgalabāra, this being the first date of the grant made at Vārānaśī Kaṭaka (Cuttack). This corresponds to 23rd November, 1395, Tuesday.

2) The date of the first approval of the grant made in the royal camp at Devakuṭa-Kaṭaka was Vichhā 2, Kṛṣṇa Saptamī, Paṇḍita-vāra, in the 23rd Aṅka of the Emperor, which is equivalent with the 22nd November, 1396, Wednesday.

3) The date of final approval in the royal camp at Nārāyanapura Kaṭaka was Mīna Saṃkrānti, Kṛṣṇa Ekādaśi Śanivāra of the same Aṅka, which corresponds to the 24th February, 1397, Saturday.

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TEXT OF THE GRANT<\*>

The beginning portion of this grant as well as that of the Kenduli copper plate grant is similar upto the end of the verse 29 of the latter. After this we find some additional verses, which are noted below and have been printed in the footnotes of the Kenduli copper plate grant in their proper places.

Plate-II B ‒ two verses after 29.

१) आरम्यानगरात् ... गङ्गेश्वरानुदुतः

२) ब्रह्माण्डाद्वहिरस्य ... श्रीचोडगङ्गेश्वरः ।।

Plate III A ‒ two verses after verse 37 of the K.C.P. grant

१) दृप्यद्वैरिवभू .... धातुः श्रुतिरादरात्

२) अस्त्राक्षीत्सहिरण्यगर्भं ... प्रत्यक्षतः प्राणिनाम्,

Plate III B ‒ two verses after verse 51 of the K.C.P. grant

१) विश्वं क्रोडयति... शत्रुः पदे भृङ्गति

२) सानन्द विदधाति... वलयत्याशापतीनां गृहम्

Plate IV A ‒ seven verses after verses 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65 of the Kenduli C.P. grant.

१) तस्योद्यद्वाजिराजि... धूलिजालम । (After 59)

२) यत्कीर्त्तिदुग्धजलधि... परिदर्शनीयः । (After 60)

<\* The plates of this grant measure each 13.3”X11.1”. The first and the seventh plates have inscription only on the inner side, while the other plates are inscribed on both the obverse and the reverse. The numbers of lines on the different plates are as follows. I B ‒ 25, II A ‒ 24, II B ‒ 24, III A ‒ 24, III B ‒ 25, IV A ‒ 24, IV B ‒ 25, V is missing, VI A ‒ 24, VI B ‒28, VII A ‒ 23. These six plates together weigh 851 tolas,>

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३) राजराजोनरपति... प्रतिस्थिवान । (After 61)

४) तस्यानर्गलदोः ... पुराणोमुनिः ।। (After 63)

५) व्यानानुवन्ध ... कलयांचकार । (After 64)

६) लक्ष्मीरक्षण... विलसति क्रीडानटः सायकः ।। (After 64)

७) येनाभिषेकसमयः... शासनवानकेलिः ।। (After 65)

Plate-IV B ‒ Three verses after verses 72 and 75 of the Kenduli C.P. grant.

१) अष्टाशाचक्रवालः ... काममाचामतीव (After 72)

२) पायेपायं हविरविरतं..... कालकूटाशनोऽपि (After 75)

३) व्रूमः किमस्य तुलना निजितसम्पदस्तान् । (After 75)

Plate VI A

Begins with ह्वोहपाय । Then कुर्वन्... कृपायाः (V. 112 of K.C.P. grant)

इषद्रोषकषायितेन.... गोदावरीवीचयः (V. 113 of K.C.P. grant)

After the above verse 113 of the Kenduli copper plate grant, three new verses which are historically very important are found in the Śaṅkarānanda Maṭha copper plate grant only. So they are quoted below :‒

“नीरगंलसैव लतावगामिनीं

स पीडयमेक करेण कामिमाम् ।

वृषं पुरस्कृत्य समीहितं दुह-

न्नदृष्टपूर्व स्फुटमेति गोपताम् ।।”

After this यस्यप्रस्थानकाले... स्वैरिणीनां समूहः (V. 100 of K.C.P. grant)<☨>

किव्रूमः क्षौणिभर्त्तजगति विजयतेस्तस्यदानप्रकर्षं

येनस्तव्धाद्युलोके वितरणविहित क्षात यः कल्पवृक्षाः ।

<\* V. 112 K.C.P. प्रत्यर्थिराजस्थिति S.M. Plates ‒ कालिङ्ग राज्यस्थि(ति)>

<☨ K.C.P. सहचरतरुणी S.M. Plates सहचर गृहिणी.>

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गूढचिन्तामणि स्यु क्वचिदपि गहने वर्त्तते क्ष्माधराणां

ब्रीडानम्रा च शंके वहुवहति तृणान्यानेन कामधेनुः ।।

यस्मिन् राजनि राजनीतिंचतुरे संरक्षति क्ष्मामिमा-

मिन्दोरेव कलङ्किता सुरपतेरेवास्ति गोत्रारिता ।

शम्भोरेव विषादिता रतिपतेरेवेश्वरद्वेषिता

विष्णोरेव विवर्ण्णिता जलनिधेरेव क्षमाहीनता ।।

After this वीर श्रीमान ‒ वीरलक्ष्मी (V. 114 of K.C.P. grant)

यज्यंतद्वाजिराजि – यद्यशो राजहंसः (V. 115 of grant)

After this स श्रीमान् वैरिवीर प्रमदगजघटातुंगकुम्भस्थलानां

प्रौढपञ्चाननोय जगति विजयते भूपति श्रीनृसिहः ।। <☨>

राएमत(त्त)गजसिहे नरपतिसिहे प्रतापनरसिंहे

सा(शा) सति वसुधामेतां घातैवधवघनेतजने ।। शुभमस्तु ।

After this the grant portion begins which is fully reproduced.

GRANT PORTION<\*>

Plate VI (obverse)

(१९।) शकनृपतेरतीतेषु षोडशाधिकेषु त्रयोदशसम्वत्सरेषु च

(२०।) चतुद्देशभुवनाधपत्यादिविरुदावलीविराजमानः श्रीवीरनरसिंहदेव

नृपतिः स्वराजस्य द्वाविशत्यङ्के अभिलिख्य-

(२१।) माने बिछा शुक्ल एकादश्यां मङ्गलवारे वाराणसिकटके श्रीचरणे

भितरनवरे पुजानन्तरं- राजः, तत्र वि-

<☨ The first two lines of V. 116 of K.C.P. grant is omitted.>

<\* Based on the revised reading of Dr. D. C. Sircar.>

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(२२।) जय समये पार्श्वे माहापात्र कृष्णानन्द सांधिविग्रहिक, माहापात्र

लाण्डुरथया(आ)चार्य्य, माहापात्र गोपीनाथ सान्धिविग्रही-

(२३।) क, पात्र भुवनानन्द सांधिविग्रहिक, पात्र सिद्धेश्वरजेना, द्वारपरिक्ष

त्रिविक्रम सांधिविग्रहिक + + किंणाइसेनाध्यक्ष एतेषु

(२४।) स्थितेषु पुरो-श्र करण विश्वनाथ महासेनापती गोच्रे अवधारित

मुदला(त्) श्रीहस्तेन उसर्ग्य देवरथाचार्य्याय भूमि (दानं)

Plate VI (reverse)

(१।) दत्त(ं)शतवाटी परिमित भूमिनिमित्तं अस्मिन् राज्य

त्रयोविशत्यङ्के विछा द्वितीय कृष्णसप्तमी पण्डितवा-

(२।) रे देवकूटकटके श्रीचरणे पुजानव(न्त)रे लपसमये

पार्श्वे पात्र माहामुनिपुरोहित, द्वारपरीक्षा त्रिविक्रम सन्धि-

(३।) विग्रह, बुढालेङ्का सोमनाथ बाहिनीपति, भितरभण्डारअधिकारी

नरहरि सन्धिविग्रह थाउ पुरोश्रीकरण

(४।) विश्वनाथ माहासेनाप्ति गोचरे अवधरित मुदले देवरथाचार्य्यङ्कु

आठखण्ड कोष्ठदेश मदनखण्डविषये साइसो

(५।) ग्रामर दचि(क्षि)णरे<1> दक्षिण राडसोओ ग्राम ए दुइग्राम शासन

करी भूमि शएवाटि देवा । ए स्राहि मीन सक्रान्ति कृष्ण एका-

(६।) दशी शनिवारे नारायण पुरकटके श्रीचरणे पुजा उत्तारु

विजे करि आसिवा समये पार्श्वे बुढालेङ्का सोमना-

(७।) थ वाहिनीपति, भुवनेश्वरसंधिविग्रह, लक्ष्मणानन्द संग्रधिविग्रह

भितरभण्डारअधिकारि नरहरि संधिविग्रह था-

(८।) उ द्वारपरिक्षा त्रिविक्रम संधिविग्रह गोचरे अवधारित मुदले

ए मासि <2>पुरोपरिक्ष माहापात्र गतेश्वर दासश्री-

<1. ग्रामी मोक्षेश्वर ‒ Sicar.>

<2. ओ आमि ‒ Sicar.>

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(९।) चादन आगे अव(धा)रित आ(ग्य)ज्ञा वोइला मुदले देवरया

चार्य्यर साइसो दक्षिणराढसओ च (ए) दुह ग्रा-

(१०।) म कोष्ठदेश उग्रेश्वरदेवङ्कर देउलीभुमि देउलमध्ये करि

चतुःसीमा समाक्रान्त शासनक

(११।) पटा देवा । ओडम्वोलो मदनखण्ड मध्ये साइसोग्राम

ब्रि(वृ)द्धि अवदान मध्य करि कोठ व्यापा-

(१२।) रर भाग तिनिस बाइस माढ ३२२ कै पुरोश्रीकरण

विश्वनाथ(थे) माहासेनापतिर प-

(१३।) डिह ह(थ) मठि नाएकर सीमा कला प्रमाणे; ए ग्रामर

पूर्वसीमा भगवतीपुर शासनर पश्चिम चन्द्रप्र-

(१४।) भा दण्डा अध आदिकरि बांगरिसो ग्रामर पुवकोण

पोडापोडा पोखुरिर हिंजल पर्य्यंन्तेके सीमा; उ-

(१५।) त्तर सीमा, बाङ्गरिसो ग्रामर दक्षिण चिडिचिडि बाटीर

उतर दण्डार अध व्राह्मणवाटीर तिमु-

(१६।) ण्डी गोपथ अध आदिकरि बाइङ्गणिनदी अधा

अधा सोइ पर्य्यन्तके सीमा ।। पश्चिमसीमा राड-

(१७।) सओ ग्रामर पुर(व) बाइङ्गणीनदीर अधा सोइ

आदि करि नइ पारि गोपीनाथपुर शासनर नदी तडा

(१८।) आम्वतोटार दक्षिणकोण कुचिआ धाइर गोपय अध

पर्यन्तेके सीमा ।। दक्षीणसीमा गोपीनाथपुरर उतर हरागउ

(१९।) मध्य(आदि)करि भगवतीपुर शासनर गोपीनाथपुर शासनर

तिमुण्डि गोपथर अधनइ उतरकूल पर्यन्तेके सीमा, गो(गा) चतुः

(२०।) सीमा समाक्रान्त ग्रामेक । ए विषय मध्ये राडसओ ब्रि(बृ)द्धि सइका

अवदान मध्यकरि मझि घड(र)र पुरुसोत्तम प्रसाद नवर भा-

(२१।) ग सए सताइस माढ १२७ कै, ए सीमा कला प्रमाणे ए ग्रामर

पूर्वसीमा । साइसो ग्रामर पश्चिम बाइङ्गणीआ नदी अधा

(२२।) सोइ आदिकरि देउलीभूमिर दक्षिण रकतपटा दण्डा अध

पर्यन्तेके सीमा ।। उतर सीमा देउलीभुमिर दक्षिण रक्तपटा दण्डा-

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(२३।) र अघ आदि करि बारोगो नइ अधा सोइ पर्यन्तेके सीमा ।। पश्चिम

सीमा, विजयलक्ष्मीपुर शासनर पुवे वारगो नइ अघा सोइ

(२४।) आदि करि गोपीनाथपुर शासन सुदुणा घाइ व(वं)ध तल गोपथ

अध पर्यन्तेके सीमा । गोपोनाथपुर शासनर उत-

(२५।) र नइकूले आम्वतोटार पश्चिम गोपथर अध बाइंगणिआ नइर

अघा सोइ पर्यन्तेके सीमा, गाचत्रु सी-

(२६।) मा समाक्रान्त ग्राम एक । ए विषय मध्ये उग्रेश्वरदेवङ्कर देउलि

अवधरित मुदल प्रमाणे भूमि त्रिंस वाटि ३० कै, ए सीमा

(२७।) कला प्रमाणे । ए ग्राम पूर्वसीमा बांगरिसो ग्रामर पश्चिम बाइङ्गणिआ

नइ आदि करि बालिआ ग्रामर पूर्वं नइ कुल

(२८।) गोपथ अघ पर्यन्तेके सीमा ।। उतर सीमा । बालिआ ग्राम दक्षिण

क्षेत मुण्डर बोहाल दण्डा आदि करि बारगो नदी-

Plate VII (obverse)

(१।) र अर्द्ध पर्यन्तेके सीमा । पश्चिम सीमा विजयलक्ष्मीपूर

शासनर पुव बारगो नदीर अधा सोइ आदिके सीमा ।।

(२।) दक्षिण सीमा । राढसोओ ग्रामर उतर रकतपटा दण्डा अर्द्ध

पर्यन्ते सीमा । गा चतुःसीमा समाक्रान्त ग्राम एक,

(३।) ग्राम तिनिकि जित चाआरिस चालिस न माढ ४४९ भुमि

तिरिस बाटिकि चतुःसीमाक्रान्त यल स्थ(ल)

(४।) मच्छ कछप पादपारण्य मध्य करि आचन्द्रार्क थाइ करि

देबरथ आचार्यकु देउल उग्रेश्वर, देला मध्य करि

(५।) चतुःसीमा सा(समा)क्रान्त शासन दत्त पटाक ।। आत्रेयसगोत्रया

यजुर्वेदान्तर्गत काण्वशाखैकदेशाध्यायिने देवरथ

(६।) शार्म्मणे व्राह्मणाय आत्रेयसगोत्रः श्री नरसि(ह) देववर्मा ओडमोलो

मदनखण्ड विषय मध्य मध्या-

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(७।) सी(न) यथालिखित चतुःसीमा समाक्रान्त स(ज)ल स्थल च्छ

कछप पादपा(र)ण्य-बालुका-भिटा सहितं साइसो ग्राम द-

(८।) क्षिण राडसओ ग्राम एतत् ग्रामद्वयं आचन्द्रार्क मकरीकृत्य

प्रादात, शुभं अस्तु । अस्य शासनस्याङ्गतया

(९।) तन्नाधिकारिणो नरहरि सनिमि(न्धि)विग्रहिकस्य एतद् ग्राम

महाज(न) भागव्यवस्थया एका (क) ग (वा) (टी)

(१०।) ए ताम्रलेखक गुरुदास सेनापतेः एतदर्द्ध ।  
मद्धानफलसिद्ध्यर्थ तद्रक्षा भलसिद्धये

(११।) मद्धधः परिपाले(ल्यो)यं भु(भू)मेराचन्द्रतारक(कस) ।

भा भु(भू)दअफल मं(श)कं(का) ते परदत्तेति पाथिवा । स्वद-

(१२।) त्तादधिक पुण्यं(०) परदत्तानुपालं(लने) ।। स्वदत्ता(०) परदत्तां

व(वा) यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर । महि(हो) मति-

(१३।) मत (०) श्रेष्ठ दानात श्रेयोनुपाल (नं) ।। स्वदत्तां परदत्तां

पा यो हरेशे(त) वसु(०) धरा(०) । स विष्ठाया (०) कृ-

(१४।) मि र्भूत्व पितृभिः स(ह) पच्यते ।। निर्जने प्रा(०)तरे देशे

शुष्क-कीटेर(कोटर) वासिनः । कृष्णसर्पा हि जायन्ते

(१५।) ये हरति(न्ति) वसुन्धरां ।। गामेकां सुवर्ण्णमेकं च भु(भू)-

मेरप्यर्द्धमङ्गुलं । हरन्नरकमाप्नोति यावदाह (भू)त-

(१६।) से(सं)प्लवं ।। शत्रुणापि क(कृ)त(तो)धर्मः पालनीयो

महीपतिः(ते) । शत्रुरेव हि शत्रुःम्याद्धर्मः शतु(त्रु) न कस्यचित् ।

(१७।) मद्वंशजाः परमहीपतिवशजावा

पापो(पा)दपेतमनसो भुवि भाविभूपाः

ये पालयन्ति मम धर्ममिम सम(स्त)

तेषां मये(या) वि

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(१८।) रचितो(तं)ञ्जलिरेष मूर्द्धि ।।

मद्वंशे परवशे वा यः कश्चिन्नृपतिर्भवेत्

तस्याह(०) करलग्नः सा (स्यां) यो मतकीर्त्ति न लु(म्प)ति ।। क्षीरा-

(१९।) म्वुधिर्जगति मङ्गलमात नोतु ।

यत(त्र)श्रिया । कनक के न(त)क पत्रकन्या(कर्ण्या)

शि(श्लि)ष्टः स्वपन्मुररिपु मुदिता (मद्दिता)ञ्जनाभः

तोयं पिवन्नवघ-

(२०।) न स्तडितेव भाति ।।

जातः शत्त(म्मु)शिरो-धृत ति(त्रि)पथगावारिपु हंसश्रिया (यं)

व(वि)भ(भ्र)त्तम्य किलोदरे त्रिजगतिनेत्रा(त्रा)च्छ(त्स)वश्चन्द्रमाः ।। यो

(२१।) च (यं) कास्ति(न्ति)रि(वि)तान र (व)र्ण्णननिभा दासीपर सोद्रवा

कीत्ति दिक्षु विनिर्य्ययन इव निशि व्योमाङ्गनं गाहते ।।

भूदेवंस्वस्तिवादस्त

(२२।) रयतु दुरित(०) निर्जराः सन्तु सन्तः,

सन्तु प्रौढारिवीर-विजय कलाशालिनःक्षोणिपालाः,

आस्तां विद्वञ्चकोर श्रम-हर-

(२३।) ण-चमत्कारि काव्यं कविना

मस्तु व्यामोहशान्तिः सृजति हृदि मुदं विशश्वल ? चन्द्रचूडः ।

शुभमस्तु भव(सवं)जगतः

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‒ HISTORICAL NOTE ‒

During the second part of the Gaṅga rule over Orissa, between 1278 and 1435 A. D. some renowned scholars and poets of a Brāhmaṇa family having ‘Kapiñjala gotra’ and bearing the titles of Dāsa and Mahāpātra came to prominence in the administration of the Empire as ‘saṅdhivigrahikas’ or ministers of peace and war. Among them Viśvanātha Kavirāja of the reign of Bhānu-IV became famous in India, as the author of ‘Sāhitya Darpaṇa’. Though he was the author of some other works, only one of them named ‘Chandrakalā Nātikā’ has so far been published. His father Chandraśekhara Mahāpātra, was also a Sandhivigrahika of Narasiṃha-IV or Bhānu-III. A master in 14 languages, he worte ‘Pushpamālā Nātikā’ and ‘Bhāshārnava’, none of which has so far come to light.

In this ‘Kapiñjala-kala’ there flourished another poet and ‘Sandhivigrahika’ named Kṛṣṇānanda Mahāpātra, who was the author of a ‘Mahākāvya’ Known as the Sahṛdayānanda. The subject matter of it is based on the epic story of the king Nala and his queen Damayantī. Some verses of the Sahṛdayānanda have been cited in Sāhityadarpaṇa of Viśvanātha.

It is very interesting to note that the 11th verse of the 2nd canto of this Sahṛdayānanda is found inscribed in this Śankarānanda Maṭha copperplate grant of Narasiṃhadeva-IV of Śaka 1316 (1394 A. D.) where the name of Kṛṣṇānanda Sandhivigrahi is also mentioned among the list of officers. That verse is not found in the Kenduli inscription of Śaka 1305 (1383 A. D.). So, it is clear that the śloka of sahṛdayānanda as quoted hereunder was inserted in the Gaṅga praśasti after 1383 and before 1394 A. D., with a slight modification :‒

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“निरर्गलशैल वनाभिगामिनीमपीडयन्नेव करेण गामसौ ।<\*>

वृषं पुरष्कृत्य समीहितं दुहन्नदृष्टपूर्वा स्फुटमापगोपताम् ।।” (verse No. 113-क above)

The colophon of the last canto (the 15th sarga) of his Mahākāvya runs as quoted below :‒

“लक्ष्मीर्यावदलंकरोति हृदय विष्णोर्नृसिंहाकृते-

र्यावद्विष्णुपदी च धूर्जटिजटाजूटान्तरे क्रीडति ।

कृष्णानन्दकवेः कपिञ्जलकुल क्ष रोदशीतद्युते

स्तावत्काव्यमिद तनोतु कृतिनामन्नाप्रमोदोदयम्”

इति श्री सांधिविग्र हकमहापात्र श्री कृष्णानन्दकृते सहृदयानन्दमहाकाव्ये

नलचरिते निषधेन्द्र द्वितीय साम्राज्यलाभोनाम पञ्चदश सगः ।”

Kṛṣṇānanda Sandhivigrahi’s name is mentioned in an inscription of the temple of Simhāchalam.<☨> There, his wife Lakuva (Lakshmī ?) Devī made some grants in S 130[7] or 1385 A. D. at the time when her husband Kṛṣṇānanda was the Sandhivigrahi. From this inscription we understand that he held the office of Sandhivigrahi in between 1383-85 and was the son or grandson <☩> of the Nārāyaṇa Guru. In the Sāhityadarpaṇa it is stated that one Nārāyaṇa of the Kapiñjalo family defeated a Pandita named Dharmadatta. If that Nārāyaṇa happens to be the same person as mentioned in the Siṃhāchalam inscription of 1307 Śaka, then it will be esta-

<\* In the inscription the first line is slightly changed but the second line is kept intact as found in the Kāvya.>

<☨ S. I. I. Vol. V, No. 907.>

<☩ The reading is doubtful. It may be read as ‘पुत्र’ or ‘पौत्र’.>

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blished that the relation between Kṛṣṇānanda and Chandraśekhara, the father of Viśvanātha, was very close.

Due to similarity in the name endings (आनन्द), title of Mahāpātra borne and the post of ‘Sandhivigrahika’ held by Bhuvanānanda, Kṛṣṇānanda, Lakshmaṇānanda and Pariharānanda (of the time of Niśśanka Bhānu) they may be presumed to have belonged to one family or branches of the same family.