NO. 4

ADIPUR COPPER PLATES OF NARENDRABHANJA

1. Donor … Śrī Narendrabhañjadeva, son of Śri Vibhramatuṅga and grandson of Śri Koṭṭabhañja.

2. Title … ?

3. Place of issue … Khijjinga-Koṭṭa

4. Date … …. Samvat 193. Phālguṇa va, di-1

5. Officers … (1) Rājakula Heramba (2) Kulaputraka—Yaksha

6. Topography … (1) Khijjingakoṭṭa - Capital

(2) Uratti — (D)

(3) Bṛhat Sārāi — (V)

(4) Svalpa. Sārāi — (V)

7. Donee …. Bhāṭṭaputra Śītaladevaśarman, an immigrant from Tilapudraka and belonging to Bahvṛchecharaṇa Āśvalāyana Śākhā, Vatsa-gotra and Panchārsheya pravara and Bhaṭṭaputra Trivikrama

8. Authority … Edited by Sri R.C. Mazumdar in E.I. Vol. XXV pp. 147-157 ff.

9. Remarks Mahārāja Raṇabhañja, son of Vibhramatuṅga and brother of Narendrabhañja granted another village named Svalpasārāi in the district of Uratti to Bhaṭṭaputra Trivikrama, which fact is mentioned at the end of the grant.

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TEXT

(1.) oṃ<1> [..] sakalabhuvanaikanātho

(2.) bhavabhayabhiduro bhavo bhavāni(nī)śaḥ . vividhasamādhivi-

(3.) dhijñaḥ sarvvajño vaḥ śivāyāstu .. āśi(sī)takoṭyāśramama-

(4.) hātapovanātmāyūrāṇḍaṃ bhitvā gaṇadaṇḍavīrabhadrākṣaḥ(khyaḥ) [.]

(5.) pratipakṣanidhanadakṣo vaśiṣṭhamunipālito nṛpa-

(6.) tiḥ .. tasyādibhañja van(ṃ)śe mānistyāgīradaṇḍakaḥ khyā-

(7.) taḥ [.] śūraḥ śucivvinīto . ✻ jāta[.] śrīkoṭa(ṭṭa)bhañjeti .. pu-

(8.) trastādānurūpa<2> śreṣṭhaḥ śrīmānma śakṣa<3> sāmantaḥ . nṛ-

(9.) patiśatāccitacaraṇo śrīvibhramatuṅgo jagata prathi-

(10.) taḥ .. tasmātmajaḥ śma(sma)rasamo valavānbariṣṭhaḥ śūraḥ

(11.) [samunna]nta(ta) yaśāḥ pravijitya śatraṃ(n) . rājā yudhiṣṭhira-

(12.) rivāvani pālane ca . nityaṃrataḥ kuśalakarmavidhau

(13.) praśaktaḥ khijjiṅgakoṭṭādhivāsakāt . <\*> haracaraṇā-

(14.) rādhanakṣayita pāpaḥ . śrīmāna narendrabhañjadevaḥ<4> sā-

(15.) nunaya prāha bhūpālāṃ(lāna) khijjiṅga prativaddho(ddha) uttiviṣa-

(16.) ya saṃmandha(sambaddha) vṛhatasārāhagrāmābhidhāno . ✻ prāmoyaṃ

<1. Expressed by a symbol.>

<2. Read tadānurūpaḥ>

<3. This is probably a mistake for asaṃkhya . >

<4. Omit deva for the sake of the meter.>

<\* Daṇḍa unnecessary.>

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(17.) pu(pū)rvvaviditasīmāntaḥ .✻ vābhi varaṇāya .✻ aślāya-  
(18.) naśākhāya . vacchagotrāya . pañcāriṣayapravarā-  
(19.) ha . tilapudrakavinigra(rga)ta . bhaṭṭaputra śi(śī)tala[deva]-  
(20.) [śa]rmmaṇya śa(sa)liladhārā[] puraskṛtyākaratve[na vā]-

Reverse

(21.) . . .[māttā(tā)] pitrorātmana. . . . .  
(22.) . . .datosmābhiḥ puṇyasetundadāya [.] yāvat pṛ-  
(23.) [thvī]dharmmadākṣinya(ṇya)tovā . tāvatkālampā (kālapā)la[nīyo]  
(24.) bhavadbhiḥ [..] uktañca ddha(dha)rmmaśāstre . bahubhirvvasudhā dattā  
(25.) rājabhissagarādibhiḥ . yasya yasya yadā bhūmi[sa]ta-  
(26.) sya tasya tadā phalaṃ(lam) .. mā bhūya phalaśaṅkā vaḥ para-  
(27.) datteti pārthivāṃ svadattāṃ phalamā[na]ntaṃ(ntya) para-  
(28.) dattānupālane .. svadattāṃ paradattāmbā . yo hareti(ta)  
(29.) vasundharāṃ(ma) . sa viṣṭhāyāṃ kṛmirbhūtvā . pitṛbhiḥ sa-  
(30.) ha pacyate .. api ca kṣitiriyaṃ kulaṭaiva vahu  
(31.) priyā . hataśari(rī)ramidaśca vini(na)śma(śva)raṃ(ram) . sukṛ[taṃ]  
(32.) adya na ceta(t) kṛ(kri)yate dhruvaṃ . vipadi dhakṣati vo-  
(33.) nuśayānalaḥ .. iti kamaladalāmbuvindullo(lo)-  
(34.) lām śṛ(śri)yamanucintya manuṣyajīvitañca . sakala-  
(35.) midamuddhṛtadbhi vudhvā(m) . na hi puruṣai[ḥ] paraki(kī)rtta-

<1. Read śarmaṇe . >

<2. Perhaps the correct reading is dattosmābhiḥ puṇyasetudadāya . >

<3. Read udāhṛtañca . >

<\* Daṇḍa unnecessary.>

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(36.) yo vilīpyāṃ pyāḥ) ..0. likhitaṃ rājakula hera-  
(37.) mbeṇati ..0.. śrīvibhramatuṅgasutena mahārāja śrīraṇa-  
(38.) bhañjadevena urattiviṣayāntaḥpāti svalpasarāyi grāmaḥ sali-  
(39.) laghārā[ṃ] purastakutya tāmraśāsanena bhaṭṭaputra trivikramāya pra-  
(40.) dattaḥ ā(a)to bhaviṣya dūrājabhiḥ pālanīya iti [ ]  
(41.) sambat 200, 90, 3 phālguṇa vadi likhita kulaputraka[yakṣa. . . ]

<1. There seem to be only two letters at the end, the reading may therefore be yakṣeṇeti . >

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NOTES

The plate was discovered in 1927 by a Kol peasant while digging a field near the village of Adipur in Panchpir Sub-division of Mayurbhanj District and is now preserved in the Museum at Baripada, Mr. K. C. Neogy, the Dewan of Mayurbhanj sent it to Mr R.C. Mazumdar for decipherment and publication which Mr. Mazumdar published in E.I. Vol. XXV pp. 174-175.

This is a single plate measuring about 11” x 8½” and contains 41 lines of writing engraved on both sides. A circular seal of 3½” in diameter, representing a full-blown lotus, is attached to the middle of the top of the plate. On its surface is engraved, in relief, inside a raised rim, the figure of a humped bull, with a small crescent about it and the legend, Śrī Narendradevasya, below. The seal bears a close resemblance to that of Tribhuvana Mahādevi of the Kara dynasty.

According to Mazumdar, the alphabets belong to the Northern type and resembles to that of the Pāla records of the 10th century A. D. According to him, the record contains numerical symbols of 200,90,3 and 1. But, the symbol at the hundred’s place is not 200 but 100. So the date should be samvat 193.

The language is Sanskrit but full of errors and requires addition or omission of letters to suit the requirements of the metre. The engraver’s knowledge of Sanskrit was rather poor and there are many mistakes both in spelling and grammar.

At the end of the record proper, there is a sort of postscript written in smaller characters, referring to a Grant in the same district, by Mahārāja Raṇabhañjadeva, son of Vibhramatuṅga and therefore a brother of Narendrabhañja.

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The date of the grant is Samvat 193, Phālguṇa Vadi 1 <\*> But some peculiarities in the Adipur plate of Narendrabhañjadeva (No. 5) seem to point to the opposite conclusion. The inscription is of great historical importance as it supplies new materials for the reconstruction of the history of the Bhañja.

<\* As the Bhauma Samvat commenced from A.D. 736-37 A.D. the corresponding date of this inscription will be 736—37+193=929-30 A.D. and astronomically its actual date will be 28th January 929 A.D.>