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NO. 7

BHANJA GRANT FROM KHICHING

1. Donor … Śrī Mohanmadābavabhañja, son of Śrī Raṇabhañja

2. Title … … …?.

3. Place of issue … Khichinga-Koṭṭa

4. Date … …. Samvat 3

5. Officers … ?

6. Topography … (1) Khichinga-koṭṭa

(2) Phamsara Vishaya—(D)

(3) Mokuga—(V)

7. Donee ….Kalasarmā, son of Pālaka.

8. Authority … Edited by Dr. D. C. Sarkar in E. I. Vol. XXX, pp 220-25 ff.

9. Remarks —.

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TEXT

(1.) siddham<1> svasta[sti] [..] sakalabhū(bhu)vanaika ma(nā)-

(2.) [tho] bhavabhayabhiduro [bhavo bhavā]nīśaḥ [.] vive(vi)dha samādhi-

(3.) vi[dhi]jñaḥ sa[rvva]jñā(jño) vaḥ śivāyāstha(stu) . [.]

āsī[ta] koṭyā(ṭṭā)śrama ma[hā]-

(4.) tapovanādhiṣṭhāne [.] māyūrāṇḍaṃ bhitvā(ttvā) gaṇadaṇo(eḍo)vī-

(5.) rabhadrākhyaḥ[.] pratipakṣanidhanadakṣā(kṣo) vaśiṣṭhamunipa(pā)-

(6.) [li]no(to) nṛpatiḥ [.] tasyādibhañjavanse(vaṃśe) ripuvanada(dā)vanala[ḥ]

(7.) valakhyātaḥ . śūraḥ śucivvinīto jātaḥ śrī[ko]-

(8.) ṭṭabhañjākhyaḥ(khya) putraḥ tadānurūpaḥ śreṣṭhaḥ śrīma-

(9.) na(da)maṃkya(sakhya)<2> sāmantaḥ nṛpatti(ti) śattā(tā)ccita caraṇaḥ

(10.) śrīraṇabhañjo jagatpratha(thi)taḥ [..] tasyātmaja[ḥ]

(11.) smarasamo valavānbariṣṭhaḥ śūraḥ samunnata[ya]-

(12.) śāḥ prava(vi)jitya śatruta(na) [.] rājā yudhiṣṭhira iva(vā)

(13.) vanipālane ca nitya[ṃ] rataḥ kuśala kamma(rmma)vidhau prama(sa)tkaḥ(ktaḥ) [.]

(14.) khiciṅgakoṭṭavāsī haracaraṇarādhana kṣayitapāpa[ḥ] [.]

(15.) śrīmahanmadāhavabhañjadevaḥ sānunaya[ḥ] prāha [bhūpā]-

(16.) lānna(na) [..] phaṃsarā<3> viṣaya prativaddha mok(ku)gagrāmaḥ[saja]-

(17.) (lasthala(laḥ) catuḥsi(sī)mā vachi(cchi)na(nna)[] śāsani(nī)kṛtya

<1. Expressed by a symbol.>

<2. It should be read as asaṃkhya to suit the metre.>

<3. The name may possibly also be read as pāṃsurā . >

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Reverse

(18.) pālakapautrāyaḥ(ya)

(19.) māttā(tā)pitrorātmanaśca punya(ṇya)yaso(śo) bhivṛddhaye bhaga-

(20.) vanta[ṃ] sa(śa)ṅkara bhaṭā(ṭṭā)rakamudi(ddi)śya pradattosmābhiḥ . u-

(21.) kta ca dhammaśāstra(stre) [.] vahubhirvvasudhā dattā rājabhiḥ śa(sa)-

(22.) garāda(di)bhiryasya yasya yadārbhū(bhū)miḥ tasya tasya [ta] -

(23.) dā pa(pha)la[ṃ] [..] mābhūdaphalaśaṅkā vaḥ paradatteti pa(pā)-

(24.) [rthi]vāḥ [.] svadattāt phalamāttanya(mānantyaṃ) paradattānu[pā]-

(25.) lane [..] svadattā[ṃ] paradattā[ṃ] vā yo hareddasurā [.]<1>

(26.) [sa] viṣṭhāyāṃ kṛmi bhū(bhū)tvā pitṛbhi[ḥ] [saha] paca(cya)-

(27.) [te] . [.] api ca [.] kṣitivi(ni)yya(ryya)[ṃ] kulaṭaiva vahupri[yā]

(28.) [hataśa]śarīrami[daṃ] cā(ca) vī(vi)nasva(śva)ra[ṃ] . su[kṛ]tamadya

(29.) [na] ceta(t)kriyate dhru va vi(sa)padidha[kṣa]ti vo[nu]-

(30.) śaya(yā)[na]laḥ [..] [iti] kamaladalāmū(mvu) vinda(ndu)lāla(lolāṃ)śrī(śri)-

(31.) yamuddikṣya panuṣya jīvitañca [.] sakalamida-

(32.) [mu]dāhu(hṛ)taṃ ca vudhvā(ddhvā) a(na)hi purū(ru)ṣauḥ(ṣaiḥ) para-

(33.) kīrttayo vilopyāḥ . sambat 3 .

<1. Read yohareta vasundharā . >

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NOTES

In December 1941, a copper plate grant was dug cut from the compound of the Thākurāṇi temple at Khiching. It is now preserved in the Baripada Museum. In 1948, Mr. P. Acharya sent the plate to Dr. D. C. Sircar for publication, which Dr. Sircar edited and published in E. I. Vol. XXX, pp. 220-225.

This is a single copper plate measuring about 8½” x 7” with a circular seal at its top centre which is about 2 4/5” in diameter. At the lower end of this seal which is designed in the form of an expanded lotus, is carved, on a counter-sunk surface, the emblem of a lotus on stalk, above which there is a couchant bull. Above the bull is the legend in two lines (1) Śrī Māhadā (2) Bhañjadevasya. The language is defective Sanskrit and can not be deciphered some words due to corrosion. The scripts in the inscription belong to the Proto-Oriya type which Dr. Sircar calls ‘Gauḍiya type’.

The charter is dated in the regnal year 3 of Mahan-madābavabhañjadeva. The letters indicating the month and day are doubtful. Dr. Sircar ignores the numerical symbols followed after Samvat 3 from the photo print given in his article. It is clear that two symbols after 3 are visible although, not very clear for decipherment, but the second numerical symbol appears like the letter pu or pṛu which may be read as number 40 according to G. H. Ojha’s Indian palaeography Plate LXXIII. As this letter is used in the tenth’s place presumably, the third letter which is not distinct should represent the unit’s place. So the date given here may not be the regnal year of the king, but some unknown era which was in vogue in the kingdom of the Bhañjas, during the later mediaeval age. Anyway, it requires further scrutiny which is possible only after the discovery of more epigraphs of the Bhañjas of that period.