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NO. 8

BĀMANGHĀTI PLATE OF RĀJABHANJA

1. Donor … Śrī Rājabhañjadeva, son of Śrī Raṇabhañja

2. Title … … …?.

3. Place of issue … Khichinga-Koṭṭa

4. Date … …. ?

5. Officers … ?

6. Topography … (1) Khichinga-koṭṭa

(2) Brāhmaṇa Vasti—(D)

(3) Brahmaṇa Vasti—(V)

7. Donee ….Sāmanta Buḍḍha, son of Muṇdi-Sāmanta.

8. Authority … Edited by Babu Pratāp Chandra Ghosh in J. A. S. B. Vol. XL, Part-I, pp. 168-69 ff.

9. Remarks —.

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TEXT

Obverse

(1.) svasti . saka[la] bhūvane(nai)-

(2.) kanātho bhavabhayabhidurobhavo bhavānīśaḥ ..

(3.) vividhasamādhividhijñaḥ sarvvajño vaḥ śivāyāstuḥ ..

(4.) āśī(sī)t koṭyā(ṭṭā)śrama mahātapovanādhiṣṭhāne māyūrā-

(5.) ṇḍa[ṃ]bhitvā gaṇadaṇḍa vīrabhadrākhyaḥ pratipakṣanidhanadakṣo va-

(6.) śiṣṭhamunipālito nṛpati[ḥ] .. tasyādibhañjavaṃśe ripuva-

(7.) nadāvānala khyātaḥ . śura[ḥ] śruvivi(rvi)nīto jātaḥ śrī

(8.) koṭṭabhañja putrastadānurūpaśreṣṭha śrīmānasakṣa(n asaṃkhya) sā-

(9.) mantanṛpitaśatāccitacaraṇo śrīraṇabhañjo jagat-

(10.) prathitaḥ tasyātmajaḥ smarasamo valavāmba(n va)riṣṭha śūra sa-

(11.) ma(mu)nnatayasā(śā) pravijitya śatru[n] rājā yudhiṣṭhirarivāva-

(12.) ni pālaneca . nityaṃ rataḥ kuśala kammavidhau praśa-

(13.) ktaḥ . khijjiṅgakoṭṭavāsī haracaraṇārādhana kṣapi(yi)ta-

(14.) pāpaḥ . śrīmā[n] rājabhañjadevaḥ sānunayaṃ prāha bhūpā-

(15.) lān khiciṅga prativaddho uttarakhaṇḍasyāntapāti

(16.) vā(vrā)hmaṇavastiviṣaya saṃma(mba)ndha(ddha) brāhmaṇavasti nāmnā

(17.) grāmābhidhāno grāmoyaṃ pūrvvavidita sīmāntaḥ .

(18.) mahāsāmanta vuḍhḍhā nāmnā (.) muṇḍi sāmanta sutasya-

(19.) vidheyī dṛṣṭvā tāmraśāsanīkṛtyākaratvena ca sarvva-

(20.) vādhā vivajjitena pradatā(ttā)rasmābhiḥ .. yāvat pṛthvī

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Reverse

(21.) dhdha(dha)rmmadākṣiṇyalokā tāvat kālapālanī-

(22.) ya bhavadbhiḥ .. uktañca dharmmasā(śā)stre vaha(hu)bhiva(vaṃ)

(23.) ṣu(su)dhādattā rājabhiḥ sagarādibhi[ḥ] [ ] yasya yasya yadā

(24.) bhūmī(mi)[ḥ] tasya tasya tadā phala[ṃ] . mā bhūda(ḥ) phala śa-

(25.) kā(ṅkā)va[ḥ] paradatteti pāthivā . svadata(ttā)[t] phalamāna-

(26.) na paradattā(ttā)nupālane . svadatā(ttāṃ) pa[ra]datā(ttā)mbā

(27.) yo hareti(ta) vasundharā[ṃ] .. sa viṣṭhāyā[ṃ] kṛmirmu-

(28.) tvā pitṛbhi[ḥ] saha pacyati(te) .. āpica kṣiti-

(29.) raya(rīyaṃ) jalameva padmāśrayā hataśarīramida-

(30.) ñca vinasmara sukṛta mahānaceta kṛyate eva ..

(31.) vipadidvanda jivonuṣayānalaḥ .. iti kamala-

(32.) [da]lāva(mbu) vindulolā śa(śri)yamana(nu)cintya mana(nu)ṣya

(33.) jīvitañca (.) sakalamidamudāhṛtañca vudhvā na-

(34.) hiḥ puruṣaiḥ parakīrttayo vilopyā .. 0 ..

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NOTES

The history of discovery of this plate is same as the Bāmanghāti Plate of Raṇabhañja (No. 1). As regards the measurement of this plate the editor Babu Pratāpa Chandra Ghosh says, “The inscription of Śrī Rājabhañja is a little larger than the first, i.e.; the Bāmanaghāti plate of Raṇabhañja. The seal which is attached on the top centre of the plate, contains a line of writing as, Śrī Rājabhañjadevasya” below this a full blown lotus is depicted and above the legend crescent moon to the left and lying bull to the right is embossed in relief. The circular seal is embroidered with lotus petal-like curvings.

The record contains no date. But it corresponds to the Bāmanghāti plate of Raṇabhañja who starts his line from the sage Vasishṭha, who nourished the progenitor of the line born of a peahen’s egg. His residence was at Koṭṭāśrama. He donated a Sāśana named Brāhmaṇa-vasti situated in Uttarakaṇḍa near Khijjinga koṭṭa. This Khijjingakoṭṭa may be identified with the modern Khiching of Mayurbhañj District where the ancient monuments of the Bhjañjas are found. The donee of the grant is one Mahāsāmanta Buḍḍha, son of Muṇḍi Sāmanta. No officer’s name is mentioned in this record. From the pedegree given in this document we presume that Rājabhañja’s father was identical with Raṇabhañja of Bāmanghati Plate (No 1) who is the son of Digbhañja. But here we get the name Koṭṭabhañja as the father of Raṇabhañja. So the identification of Raṇabhañja of Bāmanghāti plate with the Raṇabhañja of the present grant is doubtful. Ofcourse, Hiralal, in his genealogical table identified Koṭṭabhañja with Sitābhañja, Digbhañja with Śatru-

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bhañja.✻ It is creating a problem in the pedigree of the Bhañjas as no clear statement regarding the identification of these Bhañja kings, is possible owing to repeatation of their names in the pedigree. We have considered this question with the help of the names of officers and the conventional Praśastis of different branches of the Bhañjas in our introduction.

<✻ E. I. Vol. XVIII.>