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NO. 11

ADIPUR COPPER PLATE OF DURJAYABHANJA

1. Donor … Śrī Durjayabhañjadeva, son of Śrī Raṇabhañja and the father of Śrī Koṭabhañja.

2. Title … … ….

3. Place of issue … …

4. Date … ….

5. Officers … (1) Śrī Chichipa-mahādevī—the chief Queen.

(2) Śrī Koṭabhañja—the heir-apparent

(3) Atahi—the Minister for war and peace.

(4) Kundahāthī—the custodian of the Royal seal.

(5) Śrī Narendra—the chief feudatory.

(6) Śrī Ddhuvaha—the town banker.

6. Topography … (1) Ollāṅga—(V)

(2) Pāñchapali—(V)

(3) Trīsamāpadā—(V)

7. Donee …. Thākura Śrī Gomaṭa.

8. Authority … Edited by Śrī Krishna Chandra Pāṇigrāhi in E. I. Vol. XXV

9. Remarks … … …

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TEXT

(1.) siddham<\*> [..] oṃ vasi(śi)ṣṭha munipālitaḥ hembaṃ(ramba)varalla(la)ddhaḥ(vdhaḥ)mi-

(2.) vara vaṃsa(śa) upta(tpa)naḥ(nnaḥ) bhañja kū(ku)latilakaḥ

mahārājadhī(dhi)rājaḥ śrīraṇa-

(3.) bhañjadeva sū(su)ta vī(vi)bha(bhra)matuṅga sū(su)ta śrīduja(rja)ya-

bhañjadevaḥ ollāṅgagrāma pā-

(4.) ñcapālī trīsamāpadā sahī(hi)ta sā(śā)sana(nā)dī(dhī)na

sajalatha(stha)la sarvavādhā

(5.) vī(vi)varjī(rji)ta ṭhākura śrīgomaṭa sā(śā)sana(nā)dī-

(dhī)naḥ śrīcīcīpamā(ma)hāde-

(6.) vī śrīkoṭabhañjaju(yu)varājadeva śrīātahī sanda(ndhi)[vi]-

gri(gra)hī śrīkundahā-

(7.) thī mudra(drā)hartha(sta) śrīnarī(re)ndra mā(ma)hāsāmanta

śrīddhuvahapurase(śre)ṭhī(ṣṭhin) [..]

<\* Expressed by a symbol.>

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NOTES

Sri Rajkishore Pattnaik of Adipur near Khiching in Mayurbhanj District possessed a copper plate inscription which was acquired by the ex-state of Mayurbhanj. Sri P. Acharya the then Archaeologist of Mayurbhanj gave it to Pt. Vināyak Miśhra for decipherment and publication. But Pt. Mishra allowed Dr K. C. Panigrahi to edit the said inscription which he published in E. I. XXV, pp 172-173.

It is a small single copper plate containing seven lines and written in Sanskrit full of errors. Plate measures about 8”x6”. A seal is attached at the top containing the figure of a couchant bull. The characters used in the inscription belongs to about the 13th century A. D. According to Dr. Panigrahi these type of characters were used when Oriya letters were in the process of assuming its present forms. But actually the letters began to assimilate in the characters of this locality from the later part of the 11th century A. D. which is evident from the inscriptions of Choḍagaṅga and Vajrahasta of Gaṅga dynasty.

From the writing and non-conventional Phraesiology as seen in this document it is suspected that the inscription might be either spurious or copied from an original inscription in abridged form written in later age.

The villages Pāñchapāli and Ollāṅga as recorded in this inscription are according to Dr. Panigrahi, situated in the Anandapur subdivision of Keonjhar district. Another village Trisamāpadā of the inscription is not identified.