%%p. 085

NO. 17

TĀSAPAIKERĀ CHARTER OF RĀṆAKA RAṆABHANJADEVA

1. Donor … . . . Rāṇaka Raṇabhañjadeva, son of Śrī Satṛbhañjadeva.

2. Title … … ….Paramavaiṣṇava, Rāṇaka.

3. Place of issue … …Dhṛutipura.

4. Date … …. R Y. Samvat 16, Śaḍdivasa.

5. Officers … . Śivagaṇa, the Suvarṇakāra, son of Pāṇḍi, the royal engraver.

6. Topography … (1) Khinjali Mandala—(P)

(2) Dhṛutipura—(t)

(3) Uttarapalli—(D)

(4) Taspaikera—(V)

7. Donee …. Bhaṭṭa Śrī Śrīdhara, son of Bhaṭṭa Śrī Bāpula and grand son of Bhaṭṭa Śrī Balabhadra and belonged to the Bhāradvāja gotra of Aṅgirasa-Bārhaspatya pravara and a student of Mādhyandina Śākhā of Yajurveda and migrated from the Bhaṭṭa Nirola and a resident of Kāmāri.

8. Authority … Edited by B. C. Mazumdar in J.B.O.R.S. Vol. II, 1916, pp. 167-177.

Remarks … … …

%%p. 086

TEXT

First Plate (Inner Side)

(1.) oṃ<1> svasti . saṃhārakāla hutamugvikarāla ghora saṃbhrāntakiṅka-

(2.) ra kṛtāntabhinnabhinnāndhakāsura<2> mahāgahanātpatra<3> <\*> [.] tadbhairava[ṃ] hara-

(3.) vapurbhavataḥ prapātuḥ(tu) [.] durvvāravāraṇa raṇa<4> pratipakṣalakṣmī ha-

(4.) ṭha grahaṇa su prasṛta pratāpā bhañjānna(na)rādhipatayo vahavovabhūvu-

(5.) rudbhutayo(ya)trabhuva mu(bhū)ri sahasrasaṃkhyā[m] [.] teṣāṃ kule sakala bhu(bhū)tala-

(6.) pālamaulimālārcitāṃghṛ(ghri)ju(yu)galo balavān nṛpobhūta [.] śrī-

(7.) śatrubhañjaïtyatulaghīḥ tasyātmaja svayambhuvata<5> [..]ā(a)nyo-

(8.) nya madamāna mī(mi)lita samuddhu(ddhṛ)ta nṛpacakra catu[ra]ṅga valakṣo-

(9.) bhacalī(li)ta dharāmaṇḍala gajaturagakhura nirddāraṇa prasaradatula

(10.) dhu(dhū)livitāna saṃcchana(nna)janyāṅgaṇa puraskandavedikā svayambarīyāt [..]

(11.) pariṇīta jayalakṣmī samānandita paurajana ma(mā)nasaḥ śrīmadbhañja

(12.) bhūpatiḥ purādhṛti purana(nā)mnā [..] sa(śa)radamala dhavalakara yaśaḥ paṭa-

(13.) la dhavalita digvadano .. ānavarata pravṛta(tta) sammāna dānāna[ndi]-

<1. Expressed by a symbol.>

<2. Read saṃbhrāntakiṅkara kṛtānta nitāntabhinnam . >

<3. Read gahanātapatra . >

<4. B. C. Mazumdar has omitted the word raṇa after vāraṇa . >

<5. The meter is not complete.>

<\* Ligature—In line 2, the word gahanātpatra in which the letters ta and pa join together.>

%%p. 087

Second Plate (First Side)

(1.) ta sakalajamīṇḍaja vaṃśa prabhavaḥ paramavaiṣṇava mātā pitṛ pā-

(2.) dānuṣyāta bhañjāmala kulatilaka ubhayakhiñjalyādhipati<1> sama-

(3.) dhigata pañcamahāśabdaḥ mā(ma)hāsāmantavandita stambheśvarī labdhavara

(4.) prasāda [..] rāṇaka śrīraṇabhañjadevaḥ kuśalī [.] ihaiva khiñjalimaṇḍa-

(5.) le bhaviṣā(ṣya)drāja rājanakāntaraṅga kumāra mānya(tya) mahāsāmantabrāhma-

(6.) ṇa pradhānā anyāñca[ṃ](śca) daṇḍapāśika cāṭabhaṭa vallabha jātīyā-

(7.) m [..] yathārhi(rha) mānayati vau(vo)dhayati<2> samādiśamati cānyat .. sa-

(8.) rvvataḥ si(śi)vamasmākam [.] viditamastu bhavatāḥ(m)

utra(ttara)pali(lla)<3> pravati(prati)-

(9.) vaddhaḥ mā(ma)hānadi(dī)<4> vimalajala vi(bī)ji(cī)

prakṣālī(li)ta ṭasapaṭūkerā gā(grā)ma<5>

(10.) catuḥsīmā paryyanta niṣyaüpanidhī(dhi) sahitaṃ mātā

pitṛ[rā]tmanaśya(sya) puṇyā-

(11.) bhivṛddhaye saliladhārā puraḥsareṇa vidhinā [.] bhāradvāja gotra ā-

<1. B. C. Mazumdar reads khiñjaṇyā. But khiñjalyā is clear.>

<2. B. C. Mazumdar reads vaudhapati which is not correct.>

<3. Two letters ta and hra joins; but the correct word should be Uttarpalli. In line 8 of the second plate first side, the word utrapallī where also the letters ta and ra join together, prove that the writer is accustomed to ligature; which was profusely found in the later period; mostly from the 13th century A. D.

<4. The usage of māhā for mahā in the inscriptions of Orissa after 13th century A. D. in general and in the inscriptions of the time of the Suryavaṁsi Kings in particular, is a peculiar local pronounciation in Orissa.

<5. The word gāma for grāma is a clear indication of Prakrit influence.

%%p. 088

(12.) ṅgirasa vārispatya<1> pravarāya yajurvveda madhyānna śādhyāi<2> [.] bhaṭa

(13.) nirola vinirgata kāmāri vāstavya bhaṭaputra śrī śrīdhara śrīvā-

Second Plate (Second Side)

(1.) pulasutaḥ śrīvalabhadranaptre [.] vidhividhānena savidheya tāmbra(mra)śā-

(2.) sane pratipāditoyaḥ pāra[ṃ]paryya kulāvatāreṇa

ya(yā)vaddhedādda (pta) vacanena<3>

(3.) na yathā kāṇḍāt kāṇḍāt prarohantiśāsanena pratināsi sahasreṇa viro-

(4.) hasi eva vuddhvā parārddhañca parato vaṃśāvatāreṇa

yāsmadanurodhāddharmmagau-

(5.) ravāñca na kenaci[t] svalpāpi vādhā karaṇīyā . tathācoktaṃ

dharmmaśāstreṣu pha<4>

(6.) lakliptā mahiṃ(hīṃ)dadhyā sa vīja sa(śa)syamedinī [.]

yāvatasu(sū)yyakṛtālo-

(7.) ke tāvat svarge(rga) mahīpate .. vedavākyasmayājihvā

vadante ri(ṛ)ṣi

(8.) devatāḥ bhūmidattā tathānna(nya)cca(śca) aho māhara māhara . yathāpsu

(9.) patitaṃ śakratailabindu visarppa(rpa)ti .[.] evaṃ bhūmi kṛtaṃ dānaṃ

śasye śasye pra-

<1. Read vārhaspatya . >

<2. Read mādhyandina śākhānudhyāyī . >

<3. Hereafter the conventional verses are so defective that it is too boring to show the corrections. >

<4. Read phala, kṛṣṭavā mahīṃ dadyāt savīja śasya medinī . >

%%p. 089

(10.) rohati [..] ādityovaruṇoviṣṇu brahmā soma hutāśanā śulapāṇī(ṇi)stubha-

(11.) gavāṃ(n) ābhinandanti bhūmida [.] āsphoṭayanti pitaraḥ pravalgayanti<1> pi-

(12.) tāmahā[ḥ] bhūmidātā kule jātā sametā(trā)tā bhaviṣyati .. bahubhirvvamu-

(13.) dhādattā rājā(ja)naiḥ sagarādibhi[ḥ] mābhūdaphala sa (śaṃ)kāpa(vaḥ) paradatte-

Third Plate (First Side)

(1.) pu pālitā[ḥ] [.] yasya yasya yadā bhūmi tasya tasya tadā phalaṃ . svadattāṃ

(2.) paradattāmbā(ttāṃ vā) yo harate vasundharā[ṃ] sa viṣṭhāyā[ṃ kṛmirmutvā pitṛbhi[ḥ]

(3.) śa(sa)ha pacyate .. hiraṇyameka gāmeka bhūmimapyarddhamaṅgulaṃ hara(ṃ)[na]nara-

(4.) kamāyāti yāvadābhūti saplavaḥ(ṃ) .. bhūmi[ṃ] yaḥ pratigṛhṇāti yaccabhū-

(5.) mi[ṃ] prayacchati [.] ubhau tau puṇya karmmāṇau niyato svarggagāminau [ ] ha-

(6.) rate hārayate bhūmi mandavuddhistamā(mo)vṛta[ḥ] . sa[va]ddhvā vāruṇaiḥ

(7.) pāśai[ḥ] ti(sti)ryya[ka]yoniṣu jāyate .. mā pāthivaḥ kadācit brahma-

(8.) sva[ṃ] manasādi<2> . ā(a)nauṣadhamabheṣajya [ṃ] patata

halāhala[ṃ] viṣa[ṃ] .. aviṣa[ṃ]

(9.) viṣamityāhu brahmasva[ṃ] viṣa(mu)cyate . viṣamekākinā(na)-

hanti brahmasva(sya) pu-

(10.) tra pautrikaṃ . lauhacurṇṇā(rṇṇaṃ) cuṇṇañca jarayena(nna)raḥ .

brahmasva[ṃ] tripu lokeṣu

(11.) kaḥ pumān ja(jā)rami(yi)ṣyati .. vājapeya sahasrāṇi

ā(a)śvamedha śatāni ca [..] ga-

(12.) vā[ṃ] koṭai(koṭi) pradānena bhūmiharttā na śudhyati . iti

kamalada[lā]mvuvindulolo[ṃ]

<1. It should be pravalganti . >

<2. It should be manasāpidaḥ . >

%%p. 090

Third Plate (Outer Side)

(1.) śrī(śri)ja(ya)manucintya manusya(ṣya) jīvitañca sakala-

midamudāhṛtañca vu-

(2.) dheḥ(dhvāḥ) na hi puruṣaiḥ paraki(kī)rttayo vilopyā [..]

vijaya rājye sampabatsa-

(3.) re sā(ṣo)r̤aṣābde ṣar̤adivase utki(tkī)ṇṇañca vaṇika-

subana(rṇṇa)kāra si(śi)vagaṇā

(4.) pāṇi ṣu(su)ta mahārājaki(kī)ya mudreṇa(ṇe)ti[ḥ] ..

%%p. 091

NOTES

In 1901, the then Rājā of Sonpur, Śrī P. R. Siṅgh Deo got a set of copper plate inscription which was unearthed from Binka, a village in the Sonpur subdivision. The Mahārājā’s son Śrī B. M. Siṅgh Deo lent the inscription to B. C. Mazumdār, who edited it in J. B. O. R. S. 1916 Vol. II, pp. 167-177 According to Mazumdār, the plates are not regularly shapped, but the average height and breadth may be put down as 5” and 7” respectively. The set consists of three copper plates held by a ring which is ½” in thickness and about 3” in diameter. The language of the inscription is Sanskrit, but written carelessly and erroneously, although the letters are not ugly. Mr. Mazumdār’s decipherment of the record is also not free from errors. So we have given revised reading on the basis of the lithoprint published along with this articles.