NO. 21

BAUD PLATES OF RAṆABHANJADEVA, YEAR 58

1. Donor … . . . Śrī Raṇabhañjadeva, son of Śrī Gandhaṭa.

2. Title … … …. Paramamāheśvara, Mahārāja

3. Place of issue … …Dhṛutipura.

4. Date … …. Regnal Year 58, Phālguṇa Śukla Paksha Pañchami, Solar eclipse.

5. Officers … . (1) Himadatta — (Minister for war and peace)

(2) Devala (goldsmith, the engraver)

6. Topography … (1) Dhṛtipura—(Capital)

(2) Turullā- (v)

(3) Tullāsṛṅga-vishaya—(d)

(4) Takāri—(v)

(5) Taralā—(v)

7. Donee …. Bhaṭṭa Śubhadāma, son of Bhaṭṭa Vṛṣabhadāma, an emigrant from the village of Takāri in the Sāvathi country and a resident of Taralā in the Oḍra country, and who belonged to Bhāradvāja gotra, Kāṇva Śākhā of Yajurveda Charaṇa, Aṅgirasa-varhaspatya-Bhāradvāja pravara.

8. Authority … Edited by Adris Banerjin in I. H. Q. Vol. X pp. 473-477.

Remarks … … …

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TEXT

First Plate (Second Side)

(1.) oṃ<1> siddhiḥ saṃhāra kāla hutabhugavikarāla ghora saṃbhrānta

kiṃkara kṛtānta nitānta-

(2.) bhigdaṃ(nnaṃ) bhinnāndhakāsura mahāgahanātapatra[ṃ] tadbhairavaṃ

hara vapurbhavataḥ prapātuḥ<2> .. durvvā-

(3.) ra vāraṇa raṇa pratipakṣapakṣa lakṣmī haṭhā praharaṇocchalita-

(tsalita) pratāpā[ḥ] bhañjā narā-

(4.) dhipatayo vahavo vabhuvudbhutayo'tra muvi bhuri sahasra sakhyāḥ ..

teṣāṃkule sakala

(5.) bhūtala pāla mauli<3> mālācitāṃghri(ghṛ)yugato valavāṃ(n)

nṛpobhūḥ(bhūta) [..] śrīgandhāṭa[ḥ] prakaṭapau-

(6.) ruṣara[śa]micakranirddāritāri hṛdayosya pitā nṛpasya . nānā

mānāyamā-

(7.) nānyonya lagnagajavāji ghaṭā bhaṭau ghasaṃghaṭa(ṭṭa) ghora

samara nirddāritārinare-

(8.) ndravṛnda lla(la)kṣmī samūhaḥ haṭha haraṇa prakaṭita vikaṭa paṭa

puruṣakāra<4> pratāpāti-

(9.) krāntāneka sahasra saṃkhyā vikhyātotkhyā(tkhā)ta khaḍga-

bhrājiṣṇu bhuja vajrabhañja bhūpatiḥ

(10.) purā[d]dhṛtipurāt . śaradamalavahalajaladharaddha(dha)vala yaśaḥ paṭala kamala mā-

(11.) lālaṃkṛta sakaladigvadhūvadanoḥ(no) anavarata pravarttamānanānā sanamānadā

<1. Expressed by a symbol.>

<2. Read prapātu . >

<3. Read mauli . >

<4. Read paṭu puruṣakāra . >

Second Plate (First Side)

(12.) dānānandita ni[ḥ]śe[ṣa]svajana di(dī)na duḥkhitānātha-

janamano[vano]vaṃśaprabhavaaṇḍaja(ḥ) parama-

(13.) māheśvaro mātāpitṛpādānudhyāto bhañjāmalakulatilaka(ko)

mahārā-

(14.) ja śrīraṇabhañjadeva[ḥ] kuśalī . khiñjalī . khiñjalīmaṇḍale

bhaviṣyadarājārājānakāntaraṅgakumā-

(15.) rāmātya mahāsāmanta brāhmaṇa purogamat anyāṃśca<1> daṇḍapāśika ccāṭabhaṭa

(16.) vallabhajātīyāṃ(n) manayathārha<2> mānayati bodhayāta samādisayati<3> cānyat .. sa

(17.) rvvataḥ śivamasmākaṃ viditamastu bhavatāṃ .. tullāśṛṅgaviṣaya

samma(mba)ndha turallā-

(18.) grāmaścatu[ḥ]sīmāparyyanta sanidhiscopanidhi<4> mātā-

pitṛrātmanaśca puṇyā-

(19.) bhivṛddhaya(ye) śa(sa)liladdhā(dhā)rāpuraḥsareṇa vidhinā ..

bhāradvājagotra (gotrāya) āṅgirasa vārihaṣpatya<5>

(20.) bhāradvājapravarāya yajurvveda caraṇāya kāṇvaśākhādhyāyine

śāṣaṭhi deśa ṭakā-

(21.) ri vinirggata(ggatāya) .<\*> oḍraviṣaya(ye) bhaṭataralā

vāstavya bhaṭṭayṛṣabhadāmasutaḥ śubha-

<1. Read purogamānanyāṃśca . >

<2. Read yathārha . >

<3. Read samādiśayati . >

<4. Read sanidhiḥ so'panidhiśca . >

<5. Read vārhaspatya . >

<\* Daṇḍa is superfluous.>

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(22.) dāmāya vidhirvvidheya suvidvānaṃ<1> rāhugrasta divākara[ṃ]

tāmbra(mra)śāsana pratipādi-

(23.) tosmābhiḥ pāramparyyakulāvatāreṇa yāvadvedātha vacanena ..

yathā kāṇḍāt kāṇḍāt<2>

Second Plate (Second Side)

(24.) prarohanti yā śatena pratanosi(ṣi) sahasreṇa virohasi [.]

evaṃ vudhvā parārddha ca(ñca) parataḥ

(25.) vaṃśāvatāreṇāpi bhavadbhiḥ asmata(d) bhaktyāt dharmma

gauravācca na kenacit sva-

(26.) lpamapi [vā]dhā karaṇāyaṃ<3> . ukta ca(ñca) ddharma(dhama)-

śāstre [.] vahubhirvasudhā dattā rājabhiḥ sagarā-

(27.) dibhiḥ [ ] yasya yasya yadā bhūmi[.] tasya tasya tadā

phala . (..) mābhūda phalaśakāvaḥ parada-

(28.) tteti pāthivāḥ svadānāt phalamānantya[ṃ] paradattānupālane [..]

aśvamedha saha-

(29.) srāṇi vājapeya śatāni ca [.] pauṇḍarīka sahasrāṇi

bhūmidanādhikaṃ (dānārdhikaṃ) phalaṃ ..

(30.) ekaviśati kulānyevaḥ kaṣṭaṃ hi narake sthitaṃ [.]

bhūmidānena mātreṇa ūrddhaṃ (rddhvaṃ) yāṃ

(31.) ti(nti) mṛtādiviḥ(bhiḥ) . (..) svadattāṃ paradattāmbā (ttāṃ vā)

yo hareti(ta) vasundharāṃ [.] sa viṣṭhāyāḥ(yāṃ) kṛmirbhū-

(32.) tvā pitṛbhiḥ saha pacyate (..) hiraṇyamekaṃ gorekaṃ (gāmekāṃ)

bhūmema(ra)pyarddhamaṅgulaṃ [.] hara (n)

<1. Read saṃvidhinā . >

<2. The editor has not given the text of the lines 24 and 25 remarking that these lines “contain usual imprecatory verses”.>

<3. Read svalpāpi bādhā karaṇīyā . >

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(33.) narakamāyāti yāvadābhūta saṃplavaḥ(vaṃ) . (..) aviṣaṃ

viṣamityāhuḥ brahmasvaṃ viṣamu-

(34.) cyate [.] viṣamekākino(naṃ)hanti brahmasvaṃ putra pautṛ(tra)-

kaṃ . (..) sarveṣāṃca(ñca) pradānānāṃ bhūmidā-

(35.) naṃ praśasyati [.] kalpakoṭi gatampā(taṃpā)paṃ saṃci(ñci)taṃ

jayate nara [..] ekaviṃśati kulā-

Third Plate (First Side)

(36.) nyeva kaṣṭa hi narake sthitaṃ [.] bhūmidātena pā(mā)treṇa

pracetāhivvimucyate .. pāpa nirmmocyava-

(37.) tsaktvā saupānā bhūmidānaka [.] pade pade diviṃ(vaṃ)

yāti pitṛmātmaikaviṃśatiḥ(śakaṃ) . (..) phalasya ka-

(38.) (ṣa)thitaṃ dharmma phalāniḥ(ṣpha)la sambhavaḥ [.] bhūmiharttā

phalaṃ ceti phalacche ttā) phalāniḥpha(ṣpha)latāṃ vrajet [..]

(39.) aśvameddha(dha) sahasrāṇi vājapeya śatāni ca [.] gavāṃ

śatasahasreṇa bhūmi harttā na śu-

(40.) dhyati .. lau (cūrṇṇaśca(ñca) viṣañca jaraye[n] naraḥ [ ]

vrahyamvaṃ tṛ(tri)ṣu lokeṣu kaḥ pumāṃ(na)

(41.) jarayiṣyati .. yañjonṛtena kṣarati tapaḥ kṣarati vismayān

kṣiti harttyekaviṃśāmanika(ku)

(42.) lāni narakaṃ vrajet . tṛṇāgra jalaviṃdu(ndu)śca jalavudvuda

sādṛṣaṃ(śaṃ) sadṛṣaṃ(śaṃ) jīvitaṃ jñātvā

(43.) [kī]tti dharmma na lopayet . (..) vedavāk smṛtayo jihvā

vadanti ri(ṛ)ṣi devatā[ḥ] [.] bhūmiharttā-

(44.) tathā martyā āho mā hara mā haraḥ .. yathāpsu patitaṃ (taḥ)

śakra tailavinduḥ visarpatiḥ . evaṃ bhū-

(45.) mi kṛta dāna sa(śa)sye sa(śa)sye prarohati .. āsphoṭayanti

pitaraḥ pravalgyanti pitāmahaḥ(hāḥ) [.] bhūmi-

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(46.) dātā kule jātā sametrātā bhaviṣyati .. ādityo

varuṇo viṣṇu brahmā soma hutāśanaḥ śu-

(47.) lapāṇistu bhagavāṃ(na) ma(a)bhinandantu bhūmidaṃ(daṃ) ..

bhūmi yaḥ pratigṛhṇāti yaśca bhūmi[ṃ] prayaccha-

(48.) ti [.] ubhau tau puṇyakarmāṇau niyataṃ(tau) svargagāminau ..

iti kamalā(la) [dalā]mghu vindulolāṃ

(49.) śriyamanucintya manusya(ṣya) jīvitañca sakalamidamudā-

(50.) . . . . . .<\*> parakīrttayo vilopyā .. śrīraṇabhañjadevasya

pravarddhamāna vija-

(51.) yarājye sambatsare aṣṭapañcaśatame phālguna śuklapakṣa

pañcamyāṃ likhita<\*>

(52.) sandhivigrahī(hi)a(ka) himadattena [.] utkīrṇṇaṃ[ca]

suvana(ṇṇaṃ)kāraka devalena [.] llā(lā)ñchitaṃ mahārā-

(53.) jakīya mudreṇa ..

<\* The letters are not clear.>

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NOTES

This set of copper plate inscription was found from the ex-state of Baud now in the district of Phulvāṇi in Orissa. Its exact find spot is not known. This set consists of three plates. Each plate measuring 7¼” x 4 3/8. The first plate is inscribed on one side while the other plates contain writing on both sides. The plates are passed through a copper on which there is a round sead 1” in diameter containing the legend on it as “Śrī Raṇabhañjadevasya” in one line. Above the legend there is a crescent and below it a bull. The grant was noticed first by R. D. Banerji and also by Paṇḍit Vināyak Miśra.<\*> After the plates were given to Adris Banerji for decipherment by Tārakeśvar Gāṅguli and Śrī Paramānanda Āchārya of Mayūrbhañja. According to Śrī Bānerji the writing on these plates is very neat and clear and the style corresponds to the Baud plates of the year 54. (See No. 20) The learned editor remarks that the characters belong to the Ganjām variety of the Northern alphabets. The language is Sanskrit.

The donee of this grant had migrated from the village of Takāri in the Śāvathi Maṇḍala which is identical with Śrāvasthi, a place of the northern boarders of Bengal. He resided in the Bhaṭṭa village called Tadalā in the Oḍra country.

So far as the date of the inscription is concerned we have no information except the regnal year of the king as 58. Ofcourse the occasion of the grant is Fālguṇa Śukla Paksha Pañchamī which might be the day of Śaṁkrāni either Kumbha or Mina, if however the week day could have mentioned in the record, there might have a little chance for us to make a comparative study with consultation of the astronomical data, to know the exact date of the record.

<\* Vide History of Orissa. Vol. I. pp. 171-172 ff and B. Miśra’s Dynasties of Medieaval Orissa p. 46 No. 8.>