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NO. 24

GANJAM PLATES OF VIDYĀDHARABHANJA

1. Donor … . . . Śrī Vidyādharabhañja alias Amoghakalaśa, son of Śilabhañja, grandson Digbhañja and great grandson of Raṇabhañja

2. Title … … …. Paramamāheśvara, Mahārāja.

3. Place of issue … …Vañjulvaka.

4. Date … ….(Please see the notes)

5. Officers … .(1) Trikaliṅga Mahādevī (Queen)

(2) Stambha— (Minister for war and peace)

(3) Kumāra Chandra (goldsmith)

(4) Bhaṭṭa Keśavadeva (Prime-Minister)

(5) Chāchika Vārgulika (Messenger or Dutaka)

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

(2) Māchhāḍa-Khaṇḍa vishaya—(D)

(3) Mūlamāchhāḍa—(V)

(4) Taḍisamā vishaya—(D)

(5) Manmāṇā—(v)

7. Donee …. Bhaṭṭa Purandara, son of Devaḍaśarmaṇ and grandson of Hariśa Śarmaṇa who belonged to Rauhita gotra, Vājasena Charaṇa and Rohitāshṭaka – Vasvāmitra pravara and who migrated from Manmāṇā, situated in the district of Taḍisamā in Varebdhi Province.

8. Authority … Edited by Rai-Bahadur Hirālāl in E. I. Vol. XVIII, pp. 282—300 ff.

9. Remarks … … …

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First Plate

(1.) oṃ<1> [..] jayati kusumavāṇa prāṇavikṣobha dakṣa[ṃ] svakiraṇa

pari[veṣojji]

(2.) tya jīne(ṇṇaṃ)ndu lekha[ṃ] [.] tribhuvanabhavanantirdyota

bhāsva[t] pradīpa[ḥ] kanaka[nikapa]

(3.) gaura[ṃ] vibhrunetra[ṃ] haramya[..] śeṣāheriva ye phaṇā[ḥ]

pravilasantudbhāsvarendutvi[ṣaḥ]

(4.) pra(prā)leyācandaśrṛṅgakoṭaya iva tvaṅganti yetyunnatā[ḥ .]

nṛta(ttā)ṭṭo(ṭo)pavigha-

(5.) ṭṭitā iva bhujā rājanti ye ṣān (śāmbha)vā . te(ste)

sarvvāghaviṣātina[ḥ] su[ra]

(6.) saristo(tto)yormmayaḥ pāntuva[ḥ] [..] svasti vijayavañjulba

kāt [.] [a]sti śri(śrī)vi-

(7.) jayanilaya prakaṭaguṇagaṇagrasta samastaripuvaggai

ā(a)no(mo)ghaka-

(8.) laśa(śo)nāma(mā) rājā nirddh(dhū)ta kali kaluṣa

kalmaṣa[ḥ] bhañjāmalakula[tila]ko

(9.) mahārāja śrīraṇabhañjadevasya pratpo(pau)tra[ḥ] śrīdigbhañja-

devasya na<2>-

(10.) naptāt<3> śrīśilābhañjadevasya suta[ḥ] paramamāheśvaro mā-

<1. Expressed by a symbol.>

<2. The letter na is superfluous.>

<3. Read naptā .>

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Second Plate (First Side)

(11.) [tā] pitṛpādānudhyāto bhañjāmalakulatilako mahārāja śrīvidyā-

(12.) dha[ra]bhañja[de]va[ḥ] kuśalī mācchār̤akhaṇḍaviṣaye yathā-

kālādhyāsikuḍu(ṭu)mbina[.]

(13.) sāmantaviṣayapati bhogibhogyādi<1> yathāhiṃ(rhaṃ) mānayati

vo[dha]yati sa-

(14.) ma(mā)jñāpayati sarvvataḥ śivamasmākamanyadviditamastu

bhavatā(tāṃ)etadvi-

(15.) ṣa[yasya]mbaddha(ddho) su(mū)lamācchār̤a grāmoya[ṃ] ..

catussīmāparicchiṇṇo(nno)

(16.) mātā pi[tro]rātmanaśca punyā(ṇyā)bhivṛddhaye mā(ā)ca-

ndrārkka(rka)yāvat salila-

(17.) dhārā purassareṇa vidhinā akaratve[na] vājasaneya

caraṇāya rauhita-

(18.) sagātrāya rohita(tā)ṣṭaka viśvāmitra pravarāya

viśvāmitravat[a]-

(19.) ṣṭakavat rohitavat anupravarāya vareddhisamandha(mbaddha)

tar̤isamāviṣaya(ye)

Second Plate (Second Side)

(20.) mammāṇā vinirgata hariśa śarmmaṇo naptā(ptre)devar̤aśamaṃṇasya<2>

(21.) suta bhaṭṭa purandaraḥ<3> pratipāditosmābhiryaḥ (ḥ . ya)sya yasya yadā bhu(bhū)mista-

<1. The correct reading will be bhāgabhogyādijanapadāṃśca .>

<2. Delete sya >

<3. Read sutāya bhaṭṭapurandarāya .>

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(22.) sya tasya tadā phalaṃ [ṃ] mā bhuya(bhūda) phalaśaṅkāva[]

paradattānupālanaḥ(ne) [..] sva-

(23.) dattā(ttāṃ) paradatā(ttā)mbā yo hareti(ta) vasundharān(m) .

sva(sa)viṣṭhāyā[ṃ] kṛmibhu (rbhū)-

(24.) tvā pitṛbhi ssaha pacyate .. iti kamalada[lā]mbu-

(25.) vindulolā[ṃ] śriyamanucintya manuṣyajīvitañca [ . ] sa-

(26.) kalamidama(mu)dāhṛta(ta)ñca vudhvā na hi puruṣai[ḥ] parakī-

Third Plate

(27.) rttayo vilopya(pyāḥ) [..] lātrchita śrotṛ(tri)kaliṅga

mā(ma)hā[de]-

(28.) vyā mā(ma)ntriṇā śrībhā(bha)ṭṭakeśva(śa)[va]devena ..

vārgulikacācika(ke)na

(29.) likhita sāndhivigṛ(gra)hi[ka] śrīste(sta)mbhena ..

utkīṇa(ṇaṃ) cākṣasā(śā)-

(30.) li[ku]māra candrena(ṇa) tāmbra(mra)śāśa(sa)namiti ..

100, 70, 4 .

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NOTES

This copper plate inscription was acquired by the Govt. Epigraphist for India, through the late Mr. Tariṇi Charan Ratha of Ganjam, which was noticed by Raisaheb H. Krishna Sastri in Annual Report on Epigraphy, Madras, for the year 1917-1918 pp. 12-135 ff. Subsequently in 1925-26 Rai Bahadur Hiralal edited the plates in E. I. Vol. XVIII along with three other sets of the Bhañja inscription. The present plate is named by him as the Ganjam Plates of Vidyādhara Bhañja and its number is denoted as ‘J’<1>.

The plates measure 7¼” x 3½”. A copper ring which passes through a hole is 2¾” in diameter. The first three lines of the first plate is slightly damaged at the right corner missing a triangular piece of about 5”, thus about three letters from the first line, two letters in the second line and one letter in the third line have gone. But fortunately these lines can be read without difficulty as they cover with two invocatory verses of the Bhañja kings already known to us from other inscriptions.

The script is quite distinct and legible and it belongs to about the 10th century A.D. on palaeographical grounds. The language is Sanskrit with lesser number of mistakes in comparison with many other Bhañja inscriptions.

This inscription gives three numerical symbols each bisected from the next symbol by a full stop. Although these symbols are not preceded by the usual procedure of Samvat or Vijayarājya Samvatsara, it is quite probable that the intention of the engraver is to give the date of the document<2>. So on this analogy we decipher the first symbol as 100, the second symbol

<1. E. I. Vol. XVIII pp. 296-298 ff.>

<2. See G. S. Ojha’s Indian Palaeography, Plates LXXIV, LXXII and LXXVI.>

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as 70 and the third as 4. Thus the total number may be read as 174 which must be the Bhauma Samvat, that was in vogue in the time of these Bhañja kings. Hiralal, however, is silent in this date portion and gives only the symbols at the end of the text while editing the inscription. If our reading is correct and the number denotes the Bhauma era, then the actual date of the inscription will be 736 + 174 = 910 A D as the Bhauma era started from 736 A. D.

The genealogical table given in this inscription is as follows:—

Raṇabhañja

Digbhañja

Śilābhañja

Vidyādharabhañja aliasn Amoghakalaśa.

The done of this grant is a Brahmin who migrated from Barebdhi. If Barebdhi or