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NO. 26

TEKKĀLI OR GURĀṆḌI PLATES OF

SATṚBHANJA ALIAS MANGALARĀJA

1. Donor … . . . Śrī Śatṛbhañjadeva son of Śrī Śilābhañjadeva, grandson of Śrī Mallagambhiradeva and great grandson of Śrī Yathāsukhadeva.

2. Title … … …. Paramamāheśvara

3. Place of issue … …Salvadda vishaya

4. Date … …. (Please see notes)

5. Officers … .(1) Dutaka—Mahāsāmanta Kṛitavarman

(2) Sandhivigrahi—Buddhadatta

(3) Śrī Sāmanta—Dhavalaka

(4) Śivāditya

6. Topography … (1) Salvadda vishaya—(d)

(2) Kontamallo—(v)

7. Donee …. Bhaṭṭa Viṣṇuswāmī Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇasvāmī of Vasishṭha gotra

8. Authority … Edited by Śrī S. N. Rājaguru in J K H. R. S. Vol. I, No. 2, 1946, pp. 181-183 under the title “The” Jangalpadu C. P. Inscription of Śatṛbhañjadeva, from the original plate and Prof. R. D. Bānerji also edited the plate J.B.O.R.S. Vol. XVIII, pp. 387-390 ff. from the pencil rubbings supplied by the Rājābāhādur of Tekkāli.

9. Remarks … … …

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TEXT

First Plate (Second Side)

(1.) oṃ svasti [..] jayati kusumavāṇaḥ prāṇa vikṣobha dakṣaṃ

svakiraṇa pari-

(2.) veśyo(ṣo)ji(rji)jīrṇṇendu lekhaṃ [.] tṛ(tra)bhuvana

bhu(bha)vanāntaddo(rddo)ta bhāsvapra(tpra)-

(3.) dīpaṃ kanaka nikaṣa tāmbraṃ(mraṃ) vibhru (vabhru)netraṃ harasya ..

śeṣābhe(he)riva yaḥ(yeḥ)

(4.) phaṇā pravilasatyadbhāsarendu tviṣaḥ prāleyācala śṛṅgako-

(5.) ṭadha iva tvaṃ śānti yetyunnatā[ḥ] nda(nṛ)ttāṭopavighaṭṭitā iva

(6.) mujā rājanti yeṣāṃ(śāṃ)bhavāṃ(vā)ste[sa]rvvāghavighātinaḥ

surata(suro)sva(sa)rito-

(7.) yommayaḥ pāntuvaḥ . asti jaya śrīnilaya prakaṭaguṇagrasta sarvvaṃ-

(8.) ripugarvva[ḥ] śrīmān maṅgalarājo rājānirddhṛtakali-

kaluṣa bhañjāmalakula-

(9.) tilakaḥ śrīyathāsukhadevasya pranaptā śrīmallagambhīradevasya pautraḥ

Second Plate (First Side)

(10.) śrīśilābhañjadevasya sūtaḥ(suta) paramamāheśvaro mātā pitṛ-

(11.) pādānudhyātaḥ śrīśatrubhañjadevaḥ kuśalī [..] salbadda vi-

(12.) ṣaye rājarājanaka rājaputra viṣayapati mahāsāmanta

(13.) śrīsāmanta maha(hā)sāmanta yathākālāvyāsa.naḥ

vyā(vya)vahāriṇaḥ sa-

(14.) karaṇānanyāṃśca brāhmaṇapura(ro)gādi janapadāṃ nivā-

(15.) si janapadāṃśca yathārhaṃ pūjayati vodhayatyājñāpaya-

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(16.) ti ca viditamastu bhavatāmetad viṣayasambaddha kontamallo-

(17.) grāmoyaṃ catuḥsīmnā(mā)ghāṭa parimāṇe taitrī vāsi(śi)ṣṭhago-

(18.) trābhyā(jñā)na bhaṭṭaviṣṇusvāmī bhaṭṭa nārāyaṇasvāmī mātā-

Second Plate (Second Side)

(19.) pitrorātmanaśca puṇyābhivṛddhaye śa(sa)liladhārāpurase(ssa)-

(20.) reṇākaratvena pratipāditesmabhiḥ yatonayorācandrā

(21.) kai samupabhū(bhu)jā(ñjā)noyornakaiścipa(tpa)ripanthinā

bhavitavyami-

(22.) ti [..] ukta ca carmmaśāstre vahubhirvvasudhā dattā rājabhiḥ

sagarādi-

(23.) bhiḥ yasya yasya yadā bhūmi ta(sta)sya tasya tadā phalam [.]

(24.) mā bhūda phala śaṃkāvaḥ paradattetti(ti) pāthivāḥ

svadānāpha(tpha)la-

(25.) mānantyaṃ paradattānupālana(ne) .. svadattāṃ paradattāṃ vā yo-

(26.) hareta vasundharāṃ sa viṣṭhāyāṃ kṛmibhū(rbhū)tvā pitṛbhiḥ saha

(27.) pacyate .. iti kamaladalāmghuvindulolāṃ śrī(śri)yamanu-

Third Plate (First Side)

(28.) cintya manuṣyajīvitañca sakalamidamudāhṛtaṃ hi vuṇvā na hi

(29.) puruṣai [ḥ] pari(ra)kīrttayā(yo) vilopyā .. ṣaṣṭi vaṣaṃ

sahasrāṇi sva-

(30.) rge modati bhūmidaḥ ākṣeptāścānumantā ca tāve(nve)va

naraka vra-

(31.) jeta [..] paṭṭakaraṇāddhi(ghi)kṛta maha(hā)sāmanta dutakotra

śrīkṛtavarmma-

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(32.) ṇaḥ(ṇā)deśā likhi[ta]ñca sāndhivigrahika vuddhadacena

utkīnaṃ(rṇṇa) [..]

(33.) śrīsāmanta dhavalākena anuṣṭhitaṃ śivāditya(tye)-

na(ne)ti

(34.) sambat 8, 100, kārttika śudi 8 <\*>

<\* According to Sri Rājguru the numerical symbol is in Saha Samvat 1012, Karttika Sudi 11.>

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NOTES

A set of copper plate inscription was discovered from a private person in Guraṇḍi, a village in Paralakhemundi Taluk of Ganjam district. Sri S. N. Rajguru of Paralakhemundi was informed by one Narayana Patra of Guraṇḍi, now member of Parliament about this inscription. In 1927 Sri Rajguru secured the plates from the owner and edited in the Utkala Sahitya an Oriya monthly journal of Cuttack. Subsequently the inscription was acquired by the late Rajabahadur of Tekkali who seems to have supplied a pencil rubbing of the inscription to the late Prof. R. D. Banerjee who edited the same in J.B.O.R.S. Vol. XVIII, P. 387.

The set consists of three copper plates hinged on a ring with a seal. Each plate measuring 5¾” in length and 3” in breadth and the diameter of the ring is 5 1/8”. The seal contains the family emblem of a lion standing at its top.

The importance of the charter lies with the date which is given in numerical symbols in the last line. According to Sri S. N. Rajguru, the numerical symbol is in Saka Samvat 1012, Kārttika Śu di 11. But the late Prof. R. D. Banerjee has deciphered it as Samvat 8.100 Śu, di 8 which does not correspond to any era. The numerals denoting the date of the Paksha have been given as 10 and 1. The date of the inscription corresponds to A.D. 1090.

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

Śrī Yathāsukhadeva

Śrī Pallagambhiradeva or Mallagambhiradeva

Śilābhañjadeva

Śatṛbhañjadeva alias Mangalarāja

The charter supplies a longer genealogy of the kings of Vañjuvaka than that known from any other charter.