%%p. 156

NO. 28

ORISSA MUSEUM PLATES OF NETTABHANJADEVA

1. Donor … . . . Śrī Nettabhañjadeva alias Pṛithvikalaśa, son of Śrī Vidyādharabhañjadeva, grandson of Śrī Śilābhañjadeva and great grandson of Śrī Digbhañjadeva.

2. Title … … …. Paramavaiṣṇava, Mahārāja

3. Place of issue … …Vañjulvaka

4. Date … …. … … 917 (Please see the notes).

5. Officers … .(1) Queen — Śrī Jayā Mahādevī

(2) Ministe — Śrī Bhaṭṭa Vāḍudeva

(3) Pratihāra — Kumaḍaka

(4) Sandhivigrahin — Jayastambha

(5) Akshaśāli — Durggadeva

6. Topography … (1)Vañjulvaka—(capital town)

(2) Nānvakhaṇḍa-vishaya — (d)

(3) Guṇḍapātaka-grāma — (v)

(4) Varendri — (p)

(5) Tribhuvanapura — (v)

7. Donee …. Ivadattaka, son of Vapadatta, grandson of Apadatta and great grandson of the merchant Gargadatta of Kāśyapa gotra and an immigrant from Tribhuvanapura of Varendri.

8. Authority … Edited by Śrī K. G. Pāṇigrahi in O. H. R. J. Vol. XI No. 1, pp. 9-17 ff. Re-edited by Sri P. R. Srinivāsan in E. I. XXXVII, p. 257

9. Remarks … … …

%%p. 157

TEXT

First Plate (Second Side)

(1.) siddham<1> [..] jayati kusuma vāṇa prāṇavikṣobhadakṣaṃ svakira-

(2.) ṇa pariveśo(ṣau)rjjityaji(jī)rṇṇendulekha[ṃ ..]

stri(tri)bhuvana bhavana(nā)nta-

(3.) rdyotabhāsvatpradīpaṃ kanakanikaśa(ṣa) gauraṃ vibhrunetraṃ ha-

(4.) rasya [.] śeṣāheriva ye phaṇā[ḥ] pravilasantyudbhāsvarendu-

(5.) tviṣaḥ [.] prāleyācala śṛṅgakoṭṭaya iva tvaṅganti ye-

(6.) tyuna(nna)tā[ḥ] [..] nṛtyāṭopavighaṭṭitā iva bhujā rājanti ye

(7.) sā(śā)mbhavāste sarvvāgha vighātina[ḥ] surasa[rito]yormma-

(8.) yaḥ pāntu vaḥ [..] svasti śrīvijayavañjulvakāt [.]

asti śrī vija-

(9.) ya nilaya[ḥ] prakaṭaguṇagaṇagrasta samastaripuvarga[ḥ]

Second Plate (First Side)

(10.) pṛthī(thvī)kalaśanāma rājā nirddhu(rddhū)kalikaluśa(ṣa)

kaluṣa<2> śrī-

(11.) digbhañjadevasya prapautra śrīśilābhañjadevasya naptā śrī-

(12.) vidyādharabhañjadevasya suta paramavaiṣṇava mātāpitṛ pā-

(13.) dānuṣyāto bhañjāmalakulatilako mahārājaśrīne-

(14.) ṭṭabhañjadeva kuśalī [.] nānvakhaṇḍaviṣayayathānivāsi-

(15.) sāmantabhāgabhogādijanapadā[n] samādiśati mānayati

<1. Expressed by a symbol.>

<2. The second word kaluṣa is superfluous.>

%%p. 158

(16.) pūjayati vodhayatyādiśati cānyat sarvvata[:] śivamasmāka-

(17.) manyat viditamastu bhavatāmetadbiṣaya sambandha(mbaddha)guṇḍapā-

(18.) ṭakagrāmoka(kai[ka]deśoya[ṃ] śrīraṇabhañjavandhasya pūrvvasyutta-

(19.) ra(ro)[ttara] pallikasyaikadeśa[ḥ] dakṣiṇena mārgaśi(sī)māparyyanta

Second Plate (Second Side)

(20.) prāgdakṣiṇata[ḥ] svasīmāparyyanta paricchina(nna)[ḥ] mātāpitro-

(21.) rātmanaśca punyā(ṇyā)bhivṛddhaye a(ā)candrārka yāvat saliladhārā-

(22.) pura[ḥ]sareṇa vidhinā kasapa(kāśyapa) gotrāya varendri

tṛ(tri)bhuvanapu-

(23.) ravinirgata vaṇika gargadatasya prapautra apadatasya

(24.) naptā vapadatasya suta vaṇija ivadatakaina(dattakena) pri(prī)to-

(25.) smābhi[ḥ]svadeṣādatyardharmmagauravād<\*> asmākamanu

data(tta)[ṃ] [bha]-

(26.) viṣyadrājakai pratipālanamityuktañca dharmmaśāstre [.] [vahubhi]-

(27.) rvvasudhādatā(ttā) rājabhi[ḥ] sagarādibhi[ḥ] yasya [yasya]

yadā bhūmistasya

(28.) tasya tadā phalaṃ(m) [.] svadattā[ṃ] paradata(ttā)mbā yo

hareta vasu-

<\* Read svadesavadadadharmmagauravāda, Read udāhṛtya ca .>

%%p. 159

Third Plate (First Side)

(29.) ndharā(rām) [.] sa viṣṭhāyā[ṃ] kṛmimutvā pitṛbhi[ḥ]

saha pacyate [.] mābhū-

(30.) daphalaśaṅkāva[ḥ] paradattati pārthivā[ḥ] svadato(ttā) phalamā-

(31.) nantya[ṃ] paradattānupālanaṃ(ne) [.] iti kamaladalāmbu vindulo-

(32.) lāṃ śri[yama]nucintya ji(jī)vitañca sakalamidamudāhṛtya-

(33.) ñca vudhā(dhvā) na hi puruṣai[ḥ] parakīrttaye(yo)

[ḥ] vilopyā[ḥ] [.] lāñchi[taṃ] śrīja-

(34.) ya mahādevyā a(ā)numatamantṛ(ntrī)ṇā śrībhaṭṭavāpude-

(35.) vasya pra(prā)veśitaṃ mā(ma)hāpratihāra kumar̤akena vāgu[li]ka-

(36.) pu. . .ka likhita[ṃ] sandhi[vi]gṛ(gra)[hī]jayastambhena

utkirna (utkīrṇṇa)ca-

(37.) akṣaśālī duga(rga)devena iti 917 [..] atraiva grāme rā-

Third Plate (Second Side)

(38.) ṇaka śrīraṇabhañja vandha uttara alinā paścimābhimukhena

(39.) pūrvvadatta paṭṭaka sahitena paṭṭaka daśa pre(pro)-

(40.) sta<\*> śilā yāvata śrīdeva pṛ(pu)ruṣottamasya

(41.) cakra pratiṣṭhāyāṃ eṣameva brahmapurāṇāṃ

(42.) pradattosmābhiriti [..]

<\* Read proṣita .>

%%p. 160

NOTES

A set of three copper plates was discovered in the Nayagarh Subdivision of the Puri district and were acquired by one Govinda Chandra Mahapatra. The history of its discovery is not known. Sri Mahapatra handed it over to Sri K. N. Mahapatra, the then Superintendent of Research and Museum. The plates are now preserved in the Orissa State Museum. Dr. K. C. Panigrahi edited it from the original.

The set consisting of three plates, each measuring about 6½” x 3½” and are hinged on a circular copper ring of about 3½” in diameter. The ring contains a seal which has become damaged beyond recognition.

The plates are in good state of preservation although one of them developed a crack on the left margin and a few letter have become damaged. The language is Sanskrit.

The learned editor Dr. K.C. Panigrahi says that after the word “इति” in line 37, there are two numerical symbols which he deciphers as 917 and remarks that they are “undoubtedly the dates of its issued”. But from close examination of the symbols it is found that the first symbol cannot be taken as 900. It may be either 20 or 5 (vide Ojha’s Indian Palaeography, Plate Nos. 73 and 76). The second symbol may be read as 4 (vide Plate 76). From the Ganjam and Dasapalla plates of Śatṛbhañja we find that the writer of the inscription adopted decimal symbols namely 1 for 100, 9 for 90 and 8 for 8. But here if the first symbol is taken as 20 deviating from the decimal system then we cannot explain the palaeographical development of numerical symbols in the

%%p. 161

time of Neṭṭabhañja, uncle of Śatṛubhañja. Anyway in the absence of the word Samvat before these two so-called numerical symbols we are not able to accept the reading of Dr. Panigrahi and particularly his reading of the 917 which he says that it is a mistake of the scribe for 197. Bhauma era. If at all it is taken as a Samvat we believe that it cannot be any Samvat except the regnal year of the king which should be deciphered as either 24 or 94.