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NO. 37

ANTIRIGAM PLATES OF YAŚHABHANJA

1. Donor … . . Śrī Yaśabhañjadeva, son of Śrī Rāyabhañja and grandson of Vīrabhañja great-grandson of Rāyabhañja-I and great-great-grandson of Devabhañja

2. Title … … …. Samasta Khiñjalideśādhipati.

3. Placeof issue … … ?

4. Date … …. … … Samvat 3 (R. Y.) Kārttika Śukla Ēkādaśī.

5. Officers … ?

6. Topography … . .. (1) Paṭṭavāḍapāṭaka—(v)

(2) Koṇṭarāvaṅga — (d)

(3) Vapabhumi — (v)

(4) Thohāra-vishaya — (d)

(5) Voḍā-vishaya — (d)

(6) Komyāṇa — (v)

7. Donee …. . . . Śrī Jagadhara Śarman, son of Śrī Vārādhara Śarman and grandson of Śrīdhara Śarman, resident of Paṭṭavāḍapāṭaka, situated in the district of Koṇṭarāvanga Vishaya emigrant from Vapabhumi, situated in the middle of Thohāra vishaya and belonged to Bharadvāja-gotra, Aṅgirasa, Bārhaspatya and Bharadvāja pravaras and a student of Yajurveda Mādhyandina Sākhā.

8. Authority … … Edited by Raibahadur Hiralal, in E. I. Vol. XVIII, pp. 298-299 ff.

9. Remarks … … … …

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TEXT

First Plate

(1.) oṃ <\*> svasti [..] āsīdrājādhirājo nija muja vijritā

śeṣa vīrārivarggaḥ .

(2.) [mu]dita hṛdayodyadyaśojiṣṇutalyaḥ .. (.) rudradhyānaikadhīro

vinayaguṇanidhibhū patirdo(rde)-

(3.) vabhañjaḥ[.] sākṣānna(lla)kṣmīnivāso vasatirapisatāṃ

cetasaḥ sāndrabhāvaṃ .. āsottasyātmajo[pi]

(4.) kṣitipatimahito nītiśāstraikadakṣaḥ[.] kṣoṇīrakṣāvidhāna-

vyavasita hṛdayā puṇyarā[si](śi)-

(5.) pracāraḥ ..(.) sagrāme vairivīra praharaṇanipuṇo bhūpatirbhogapuñjaḥ

sarvakārabhirāmo

(6.) bhuvi viditayaśa rāyabhañja samantāt .. etasmādbhuvi

naikavikramaguṇaḥ saundaryya-

(7.) sārodayo jāto rājaśiromaṇirguṇaniṣiḥ sārthaikanāmā-

bhavat . śāstrā-

(8.) stra[vya]vahāracāruca[tu]raḥ pratyarthipṛthvībhūtā vyarthānaka-

(rthīka) ttaṃmalaṃ bhujāniti bhuvi śrī-

(9.) vīrabhañjo nṛpaḥ .. āsī bhañjakulāddhibarddha navidhurvvidya

vinodānvito jitvājau-

(10.) paripa[ntha] pārthivacayanā(nnā)thaḥ pṛthivyāściraṃ ..(.)

pṛthvīpālanaladdha puṇyanicayaḥ kāruṇyasā-

(11.) rau[dhabhū]stat sūnurvijayaikadhāmaviditaḥ śrīrāyabhañjaḥ

sudhīḥ .[.] tassūnurjagadekamallavi-

(12.) jayo cākṣā(ṣṭā)ṅgata(la)kṣmīyutaḥ kṣmābhūnmaulivibhūṣaṇo-

jva(jjva)lamaṇivyaprāṃghripadmadvayaḥ .

<\* Expressed by a symbol.>

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Second Plate (First Side)

(13.) rākeśadvijavṛndavandanapaṭu mandīkṛtāvrajā bhāti śrīyasa(śa)bhañjanṛpati

(14.) rddharmmekakarmmodyataḥ .. svasti śrīsakalasuragurudvijakulakamalakali-

(15.) kā vikāsanārka kalpapratyathi(rthi) kadatha(rtha)na samatha(rtha)

mahīmahanīya mahāmahima praśastasama-

(16.) stakhiñjalideśādhipati śrīyaśabhaṃja(ñja)devaḥ kuśalī .

sakala sāmanta sandhivigrahagapā-

(17.) [trā]mātyopajīvijana svavaśasamudbhavā śeṣa rājanya[va]rggaṃ

sakalakhaṇḍa-

(18.) pāla prabhṛtīn vodhayatyādiśati ca matamastu samastameta-

dbhavatāṃ . vor̤ā-

(19.) viṣayāntaḥ pātikomyāṇa grāmaḥ svaśī(sī)mā paricchinnā

soddeśaśśatādyane-

(20.) ka vṛkṣalatādisametaḥ saviṭapāraṇyaḥ sajalasthala-

matsakacchapaḥ sa-

(21.) jalakṣetra bhūmiracaṭṭabhaṭṭa praveśaḥ sakala bhāgabhoga-

hiraṇyādipratyāya-

(22.) sametastānnaśāsanīkṛtbhakaratyenā candrārkakṣiti-

samakālamasmābhirya-

Second Plate (Second Side)

(23.) thā bhūmidānavidhānena mātāpitrorātmanaḥ svavaṃśānāṃ ca

puṇyavivṛddhaye . thohāra vi-

(24.) ṣayamadhya vapabhūmigrāmavinirggatāya kāṇṭarāvaṅgaviṣāntaḥ-

pāti paṭṭavār̤apāṭaka

(25.) vāstavyāya bhāradvājagotrāyāṅgirasa vārhaspatya bhāradvāja

tripravarāya yajurvvedādhyāyi-

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(26.) ne mādhyandanīśākhāya anantakaṇṭhapaṇḍitaprapautrāya

jyautiṣika śrīdharapautrāya-

(27.) śrṛti-smṛti-jyotiḥśāstravid vārādharaputrāya śraunasmārtta-

kamma(rmma)nipuṇa[jyo]tiḥ śāstraikadhī-

(28.) radīkṣita jagadharaśarmmaṇe kāttikaśuklapakṣe viṣṇorutṛcchaya-

naikādaśyāṃ hasto-

(29.) dakena pradattaḥ(ṃ) . etacca sarvairanumantavyaṃ . bhāvibhirapi

narapatibhirdānamidamanumatya pā-

(30.) lanīyaṃ . bhūmidānaphalagauravādapahareṇa ca doṣaśravaṇāt .

sambatta(t) 3 kārttika

(31.) su(śu)dī(di) ekādaśī . atra dharmānusaṃ(śāṃ)śi(si)naḥ

ślokā likhyante . vahubhivasudhā dattā rājabhiḥ sa-

(32.) garādibhiḥ . yasya yasya yadā bhūmi stasya tasya tadā phalaṃ ..

bhūmi yaḥ pratigṛhṇāti

(33.) yaśca bhūmi(ṃ) prayacchati [.] ubhau tau puṇyakarmāṇa

niyatau svargagāminau .. ṣaṣṭim(ṃ)

Third Plate

(34.) varṣasahasrāṇi sva[rge] vasati bhūmidaḥ .. harannarakamāpnoti yāvadā[bhū]-

(35.) tasa[ṃ]plavaṃ .. gāmekāṃ sva[rṇṇa]mekaṃ ca bhūmerapyarddhamaṅgulaṃ .

harannarakamā-

(36.) pnoti yāvadābhūtasaṃplavaṃ .. svadattāṃ paradattāṃ vā ye hareta vasundharāṃ[.] sa

(37.) viṣṭhāyāṃ kṛmirbhūtvā pitṛbhiḥ saha pacyate .. mā bhūmi(da)

phalaśaṅkāvaḥ para-

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(38.) datteti pāthi(rthi)vāḥ . svadānātphalamāpne(pno)ti

pādattānupālane .. [i]ti

(39.) kamaladalāmbuvindulolāṃ śriyamanucintya manuṣya jīvitañca .

sakalamidamudāhṛta ca vu-

(40.) dhvā na hi puruṣaiḥ parakīrttayo vilopyāḥ .. asmadbaṃśaja-

bhūpatiryadi punarbhūvaponyavaṃśodbha-

(41.) vo maddattāṃ paripālayediha marhī tasmai dhṛtosmyañjalim [.]

yo vā lābhavaśācca pā-

(42.) paha(hṛ)dayāt krodhācca macchāsane vyāghātaṃ kurute bhavet sa

niyataṃ niḥsantatiḥ kilviṣī ..

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NOTES

This set of copper plate inscription was discovered as Antirigam of Chhatrapur Taluk of the Ganjam District. It consists of three thin copper plates strung on a copper ring, each measuring about 8.25” x 3.5”. The royal seal found on the ring in the form of a Kalaśa or Kumbha, corresponds to the top of a broad umbrella used in the South Indian Temples.

The language of the inscription is Sanskrit. It is written both in prose and verses. The genealogy given in this record is as follows :—

Śrī Yaśabhañja, son of Rāyaghañja II, grandson of Vīrabhañja, great grandson of Rāyabhañja I and great-great grandson of Devabhañja was the lord of Samasta Khiñjalideśa. He defeated a king named Jagadekamalla. He granted a village called Komyāṇa situated in Boḍā Vishaya to a Brahmaṇ named Jagadhara Śarman, son of Dharādhara Śarman, grandson of Śrīdhara Śarman and great-grandson of Anantakaṇṭha Paṇḍita of Bhāradvāja-gotra, Angirasa-Vārhaspatya-Bhāradvāja pravaras and a student of the Mādhyandina Śākhā of Yajurveda, who migrated from Bapabhumi grāma and resident of Paṭṭabāḍa-Paṭaka of Koṇṭarāvaṅga vishaya.

The same done appears in two other inscriptions namely the Antirigam plates of Jayabhañja (No. 37) and in the Kopotesvara Plates of Aniankabhima III (A.D. 1211-1239). Therefore the date of this inscription should be attributed to Circa middle of the 13th century A.D. The rival king of the donor of this grant is Jagadekamalla who has been identified by Dr. Bhandarkar with Perma Jagadekamalla of the Eastern Chālukya family. It is interesting to note here that Aniankabhima’s inscriptions are found in Kānchi which was subjugated by him temporarily. There was a struggle between the Yādava kings of Warrangal and some Chālukhyan kings at Kānchi, where the

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Gaṅgas and the Bhañjas of Orissa were involved. We presume that Aniankabhima’s invasion of Kānchi and Jagadevamalla’s defeat at the hands of Yaśabhañja happened simultaneously in South India in collaboration of their powers and army<\*>.

The grant was issued on the auspicious occasion of the Uthāna Dvadaśī, i. e., Kārttika Śukla Dvādaśi (the 12th tithi of the bright fortnight of Kārttika).

<\* O. H. R. J. Vol. XIII, pp. 43-48 ff.>