%%p. 138

NO. 25

ORISSA PLATES OF VIDYĀDHARABHANJA

1. Donor … . . . Śrī Vidyādharabhañja son of Śrī Śilābhañja, grandson of Śrī Digbhañja and great grandson of Śrī Raṇabhañja.

2. Title … … …. Paramamāheśvara, Mahārāja

3. Place of issue … …Vañjulvaka

4. Date … ….Samvat 26 (Please see notes)

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

(2) Bhaṭṭa Stambhadeva (Minister)

(3) Entered by Keśava

(4) Śrī Khambha (Minister for war and peace)

(5) Kumāra Chandra (the engraver goldsmith)

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

(2) Ramalavva—(D)

(3) Tuṇḍurāva—(V)

7. Donee …. Bhaṭṭa Dārukhaṇḍi, son of Śurideva and grandson of Gaurichandra of Upamanyu gotra and Bahvṛcha Śākhā of the Ṛgveda.

8. Authority … Edited by the late Prof. F. Kielhorn from the original in E. I. Vol. IX, pp. 271-277 ff.

9. Remarks … … …

%%p. 139

TEXT

First Plate (Second Side)

(1.) oṃ<1> [..] jayatu kusumabāṇa prāṇa vikṣobhadakṣa svaki-

(2.) raṇa pariveṣorjjityājīrṇṇāṃndulekhaṃ [.] tribhuvana bhavanā-,

(3.) ntardyota bhāsvata pradīpaṃ(paḥ) kanakanī(ni)kaṣa gauraṃ

vi(va)bhru netraṃ

(4.) harasya [..] śeṣāheraya(riva) ye phaṇā[ḥ] pravilasantyudbhā-

(5.) svarendu sviṣa[ḥ] pra(prā)leyācala śṛṅga kīṭṭa(ṭa)ya iva tva-

(6.) ṅganti ya(ye)tyunnatā[ḥ] [ ] nṛttāṭopa vighaṭṭitā iva bhujā rā-

(7.) janti ye śābha(mbha)vāste sarvvāghavighātina[ḥ] surasa-

(8.) rito(tto)yormmayaḥ pānta(ntu)vaḥ [..] vijaya vatrjulvakā-

Second Plate (First Side)

(9.) dasti<2> śrīvijaya nilayaḥ prakaṭaguṇagaṇapra-

(10.) sta samasta rī(ri)puvargga[ḥ] [śrīvamma ?],<3> kalaśanāmā rā-

(11.) jā nirddhu(rddhū)ta kalikaluṣa kalmaṣa[ḥ] śrīraṇabhañjadeva-

(12.) sya prapautra[ḥ] śrīdigbhañjadevasya naptā śrīśi-

(13.) lābhañjadevasya sutaḥ paramamāheśvaro mātā pi-

(14.) tṛpādānuṣyātā bhañjāmalakulatilako mahārā-

(15.) ja śrīvidyādha[ra]bhañjadeva ya(sa) kuśalo ramalavva-

<1. Expressed by a symbol.>

<2. Read t . asti .>

<3. Read ripuvargga[ja]yinā dharmma (?) kalaśa .>

%%p. 140

Second Plate (Second Side)

(16.) viṣaye yathānivāsi sāmanta bhogi bhogyādi vi-

(17.) ṣaya janapada yathārhaṃ mānayati pu(pū)jayati vo-

(18.) ghayatyādiśati cānyat sarvvataḥ śivi(va)masmākama-

(19.) nyat<1> etadi(d)[vi]ṣaya sambandha(ddha) tuṇḍa(ṇḍu)rāva-

grāma[ḥ] catu[ḥ]sīmā-

(20.) paryyantaḥ(nto) grāmoyaṃ .. mātā pitrārātmanaśca puṇyā-

(21.) bhivṛddhaye a(ā)candrārkasamaṃ kālaṃ yāvat salī(li)ladhā-

(22.) rā puraḥsareṇa vidhinā guṇānurā(ro)dhāt [ā]karatvena [?]

[bhogya ?]<2>

(23.) upamanya(nyu)gotrāya date<3> pravarāya vabhṛca śyā(śā)kha(khā)

Third Plate (First Side)

(24.) ya go(gau)ri candraḥ(ndrasya) naptā(ptre) śuridevasya suta bhaṭṭadāru-

(25.) khaṇḍī ..<\*> nāmne pratipāditosmābhistadeṣā dasi-

(tti)ddha(rddha)-

(26.) mmaṃ gauravādasmākamanurodhā[t] ca bhaviṣyad rājakai[ḥ]

(27.) pratipālanīyetyuktañca<4> dharmmaśāstrairvvahubhirvvaṃ-

(28.) sudhā datā(ttā) rājabhi[ḥ] sagarādibhiryasya yasya yadā

<1. This second anyat is superfluous.>

<2. The letters are not clear.>

<3. As the word datta is written below several times, this may stand for datte .>

<\* Daṇḍa is superfluous.>

<4. Read iti . uktañca ......>

%%p. 141

(29.) mu(bhū)mistasya tasya tadā phalaṃ [..] svadattā

paradatā(ttā)[ṃ]vā

(30.) yo hareta vasundharāṃ [] sa viṣṭhāyā[ṃ] kṛmībhu(mirbhū)tvāpi-

Third Plate (Second Side)

(31.) tṛbhi[ḥ] saha pacyate [..] māmu(bhū)da phalaśakā vaḥ

paradate(tte)

(32.) ti pādhivāḥ [.] svadānātphalamā[na]ntya paradattānupāla-

(33.) na(ne) [..] iti kamaladalāmbuvindulolā[ṃ] śriyamānuci-

(34.) ntya mana(nu)ṣya jīvita(ñca) [.] sakalamī(mi)damudāhatañca

vudhvā(ddhvā)

(35.) na hi [pu]ruṣaiḥ parakīrttayo vilo[pyāḥ ..] lāñchitaṃ

śrītṛ(tri)[ka ?]<1> lī(li)-

(36.) ṅga mā(ma)devya(vyā) tejar̤ikena śrībhaṭṭastambha mantrī (ntri)ṇā

(37.) praveśita[ṃ] keśavena likhitaṃ sā(sa)ndhivibhahi

śri(śrī)khambhe-

(38.) na utkīrṇṇaṃ[ṃ] cākṣaṣā(śā)lī(li) kumāracarndre(ndre)-

na(ṇa) . tha<2>

<1. In the place of ka, another letter was originally engraved.>

<2. This mark which is evidently tha is also found in another copper plate grant of the same Bhanja king. This may be a numerical symbol. But F, Kiellorn is silent about this.

%%p. 142

NOTES

In 1887 these plates were possessed by Mr. C. T. Melcalle, the then Commissioner of Orissa Division and they were published by Dr. Rajendralal Mitra in the J. A. S. B. Vol. LVI, Part-I, P. 154. The plates were presented to the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1895 by the Commissioner of Orissa. Then in 1907 the inscription was re-edited by Prof. F. Kielhorn in E. I. Vol. IX, pp. 271-177 ff.

The set consists of three copper plates each measuring between 6 1/10” and 6 1/8” long, between 3 3/8” x 3½” high. The plates are hinged by a copper ring about 3” in diameter. The ring is shouldered into a seal which contains in relief on a counter sunk surface a couching lion facing to proper right. Under the lion there is a legend in two lines of writing as:—

(1) Śrī Vidyādhara-

(2) bhañjadevasya.

The language of the inscription is Sanskrit and the script belongs to the North Indian type of characters of circa 10th century A D. The learned editor Prof. Kielhorn has noticed the Palimpsestic characteristic of the plates. In this connection he says, “Before the plates were used for the grant now engraved on them, they had already served for another grant, the four lines of which, though faint, are almost completely legible on the first side of the first plate and of the writing of which more or less distinct traces remain also on the other side of the plate. The characters of this earlier grant belong to what I have elsewhere called the Ganjam variety of the Northern alphabet; and the lines with which it ended, compared with the end of the Gumsur grant of Netṛibhañja, published in J. A. S. B. Vol. VI, P. 669 ff and Plate XXXIII, would seem to show that the grant was issued by a

%%p. 143

chief of the same family. The four lines (on the first side of the first plate), so far as I am able to read them, are: —

1. svayamāviṣṭo rājñā dūtako'tra[mā]rtaṇḍaḥ .. likhitañca sandhivi-

2. grahika akgaṃ [devena] .. lānchitaṃ [rā]jñī śrīmāṇikya mahāde-

3. vyā .. utkatīrṇṇañcākṣaṣā(śā)li kumāra [dattena] .. samvat . . ..

4. di . . . . . . . . . ..

The learned editor has failed to notice two numerical symbols at the end of the record in the 30th line. The first letter which he read “tha” and in the footnote suggested to compare for a symbol of this type in Indian Antiquary Vol. XVII, P. 140, note 45. But this “tha” like symbol denotes the number 20 as per Plate No. LXXIII in G.H.Ojha’s Indian Palaeography. The second symbol which was supposed by Kielhorn as a fulstop, denotes the number 6 as per Plate No. LXXV of the same book. We therefore suggest that these two numerical symbols convey the number 26 which may be taken as the regnal year of the king Vidyādharabhañja.