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NO. 38

ANTIRIGAM PLATES OF JAYABHANJADEVA

1. Donor … . . Jayabhañja, son of Rāyabhañja and grandson of Vīrabhañjadeva

2. Title … … …..

3. Placeof issue … … Kolāḍa-kataka.

4. Date … …. … … Regnal Year 3.

5. Officers … (1) Yuvarāja-Vīrabhañja

(2) Akshapaṭali-Vajradatta

(3) Sandhivigrahi Puṇanāga

(4) Pratihāra-Bhopāla

(5) Rājanaka-Lakshmikalaśa

(6) Rājamātula-Jaṭhināga

(7) Vyavahāri-Arapota.

6. Topography … . .. (1) Kolāḍa-kaṭaka — (t)

(2) Khiñjaliya-gaḍa-vishaya — (d)

(3) Rengaraḍa-grāma — (v)

7. Donee …. . . . Śrī Jagadhara, son of Paṇḍita Dharādhara of the Mādhyandina Śākhā – Bharadvāja gotra, Yajurveda Aṅgirasa pravara.

8. Authority … … Edited by late Tariṇi Charaṇ Rath in E. I. Vol. XIX, pp. 41-45 ff.

9. Remarks … … … …

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TEXT

First Plate

(1.) oṃ [..] svasti śrīguṇasaṃghasayutatare loka(kā)bhikīrtyottame [..] lakṣmīya(rya)tra

(2.) nivāsinī suviralā jātaśca vīrottamāḥ . dharmmo yatra sadāsthito ripujayaḥ khyātaḥ kṣi-

(3.) tau sa[rvva]dā vaṃśe bhañjasusaṃjñake ripuhariḥ śrīvīrabhañjo-[bha]vata .. tatasūnudī(di)jadevapū-

(4.) [janarataḥ śrī]rāyabhañjo nṛpaḥ durvvārārinarendradarpadalano vīryeṇa śakropa-

(5.) maḥ tatputro jayabhañjadevanṛpati rājñāṃ si(śi)raḥse(śe)kharaḥ[rū]pairyyo-

(6.) madanopamaḥ kṣititale dānau(nai)śca karṇo(rṇṇo)pamo(maḥ) .. mānaiścāpi suyodha-

(7.) nopamagataḥ śakropamo vikramaiḥ durvārārikuraṅgamāraṇahāriḥ śrīśaṃka-

(8.) re uktimāna(na) (..) ukto vai pitṛmātṛpādayugale śrīvaiṣṇavaḥ sāmprataṃ .. sa ca ma-

(9.) hāmaṇḍaleśa(śva)ra śa(sa)rvvaga(gu)ṇālaṃkṛtaśrīmadrāja(jā) jayabhañjadevaḥ kuśalī .. ko

Second Plate (First Side)

(10.) lār̤akaṭaka[sthito](taḥ) pravaddhaṃ mānavijayarājye tṛtīya sambatsare jyeṣṭhaśukla-

(11.) pañcadasyā(śyā) somagrahaṇavelāyāṃ khiñjaloyag(ga)r̤a- viṣaya madhyavarttī(rtti)reṅgarar̤āgrā-

(12.) maṃ sajalasthalaṃ sedvelam [sani]dhi so'panidhika saviṭapāraṇya aca(cā)ṭabhaṭa[pra]-

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(13.) veśaṃ su(sa)rvvopadravavivarjitaṃ sarvvasa(syo)tpatta(tti)sahitaṃ catu[sa]sīmāvi(va)cchinnaṃ (..) u[t]kī-

(14.) rṇṇatā[mna]ṃ [ṣa]dhividhim śāsanaṃkarīkri(kṛ)tya (..) mavyadeśīya ṭākārīviprasa-

(15.) mudbha[va]māgatāya ko[ṇḍa]rāvaṅgaviṣaya dakṣiṇatoṣalastha paṭavār̤apāṭa-

(16.) kavinigatāya bhāradvājagotrāyāṅgirasavārhasa(spa)tya bhāradvājatriḥpravarāya

(17.) yayuve(rve)dādhyāyi(yī)ne mādhyadī(ndi)nīyaśākhāya paṇḍitadhārādharasya putrā daivajña

(18.) [śrī]jagadharāya bhūmi[ṃ]dānavidhinā hastodaka dat(ta)vā yathākāla[ṃ]bha(bhā)vina[ḥ] samu (.)-

Second Plate (Second Side)

(19.) [pā]gatān (..) śeṣapārthivāna(na) prārthayati anyāṃśca rājaputā(trā)mātyayuvarā[ja]-

(20.) vīrabhañjadevaḥ akṣapaṭalī(li) vajradata(tta) sandhivigraha(hi) puṇanāga pratihāra bhopāla rā-

(21.) ṇaka[la]kṣmīkalaśarājamātulajaṭhīnāga<1> vyāvahārī(ri) arapīta prabhri(bhṛ)tīnāṃ rāja-

(22.) pādopajivinaḥ (.) kīrttitāḥ(na) (.) kīrtitān khaṇḍapālapurañjayasaraḥ (.)<2> yathārha māna-

<1. Between ga and vyā there seems to be a symbol for vi which has been possibly scored.>

<2. Read śūrāna; the adjective kīrttitān being in the plural, the mention of only two heroes Khanḍapāla and Puranjaya must be taken to include similar other heroes.>

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(23.) yitya<1> samāñjāpayati matamastu bhavatāṃ bhūmidānamidamasmadat(ta)bha-

(24.) vadbhiḥ (.) bhāvibhiśca (..) ācandrākaṃkṣitisamakālaṃ [..] atradharmānu-

(25.) saṃ(śaṃ)sinaḥ ślokāḥ [..] bhūmidāna samaṃ dānaṃ na bhūtaṃ na bhaviṣyati . dānena ya-

(26.) ta(t)phala proktam pālanena tato'dhikaṃ .. vahubhirvasudhā dattā rājabhiḥ sagarā-

(27.) dibhiḥ [.] yasya yasya yadā bhūmistasya tasya tadā phalaṃ<2> [..] mā bhūmiphala<3>-

Third Plate

(28.) śaṅkāvaḥ (.) parada[ta]teti pāthivāḥ . svadānātphalamānantya[m] paradattānupālanaṃ ..

(29.) svadattāṃ paradattāmbā yo hareti(ta) vasundharāṃ . sva[vi]ṣṭhāyāṃ kṛmirbhūtvā pitṛbhiḥ saha

(30.) pacyate .. asārepi ca saṃsāre jīvitasya phaladvayam [.] pālana parakīrtīnā[m]

(31.) svayaṃ kartṛtvamevaca .. anucintya śrī(śri)yam jīvyaṃ

padmapatrāṇuvinda(ndu)vata(t) [.] vu[dh]vātrodāhri(hṛ)taṃ

(32.) sarvva na lopyāḥ parakīttayaḥ .. asmadvaṃsa(śa)jabhūpatiryadipunabhūponyavaṃso(śo)-

(33.) dbhavo maddattāṃ paripāla[ye]diha mahīṃ tasmai dhṛtoramyaṃjali [.]<4> mata(t)śā(cchā)sanepi-

<1. Read mānayitvā . >

<2. The syllable ‘pha’ is written below the line.>

<3. Read bhūdaphala as in other inscriptions.>

<4. The second half of the verse 10 is missing.>

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(34.) tri(tṛ)pitāmahabhūmibhāgamadhyapradatta iha yaḥ kurutepakāra . śambhoḥ puraḥ[ḥ]sthitava -

(35.) [hu]dvijavatsapo(ghā)taniḥ santatiḥ sakalajanmaśateṣu bhūyāt .. bhūmiṃ yaḥ pratigṛ-

(36.) [hṇāti] yayya(yaśca)bhamiṃ praya[c]ccha . ubhautau puṇyakarmāṇau niyatau svargagāminau [..]

(37.) [asya kālapaṇḍi]ta[sya] vaṇika(g)gaṇe[śa]vareṇa lī(li)khitamiti ..

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NOTES

This set consisting of three copper plates hinged on a copper ring, was unearthed by a cultivator while cultivating his wasteland in Antirigam village of Purvakhaṇḍa in Chatrapur division of Ganjam District. The late Tariṇi Charan Rath of Netagam of Gumsur (Ganjam District) edited the plates in E. I. Vol XIX, pp. 41-45.

The set consists of three plates each measuring about 7” X 3”. The ring through which the plates have passed, contains the royal seal, shaped in conical form on which is a legend in two lines as :— Śrīmat Śubha-

Ja[Ya]deva nṛpatiḥ I

Probably it is a mistake for Śrīmat-Śubha-Jayabhañja-nṛpatiḥ or Jayadeva nṛpatiḥ, which is the name of the donor of the grant.

At the top of the seal there is an Amṛta kumbha like that of the No. 36. The language is Sanskrit and the inscription begins with the Praśasti of the Bhañjas in new type of verses not known hitherto. The script belongs to the 13th century A.D. Jayabhañja granted a village to a Brahmin, Jagadhara son of Dharādhara of Paṭṭavāḍapāṭaka. The same donee appears in the Kopotesvara plates<\*> of the time of the Aniankabhima III who ruled in the first half of the 13th century A.D. and the Antirigam plates of Yaśabhañjadeva (No. 36). Probably Jayabhañja was a brother of Yaśabhañja who were contemporaries of Aniankabhima III of the Gaṅga dynasty. He was ruling from Kolāḍa-Kaṭaka. It has been identified with modern Kuāḍa. According to the traditional account of Gumsur, Kullāḍa was conquered and made the capital in the latter part of the 12th century A.D.

<\* O. H. R. J. Vol. IX, pp. 19-29 ff.>