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MADRAS MUSEUM PLATES OF THE TIME OF NARENDRADHAVALA

1. Name of the king … Rāṇaka Ghonghāka, son of Rāṇaka Vikāra and grandson of Rāṇaka Śrī Madhuvarāha.

2. Title … … ….. Rāṇaka

3. Placeof issue … … Dharaṇimpha

4. Date … …. … …?

5. Officers … …. …. 1) Rājaputra-Vigraha

2) Mahāsāmanta-Kareṭhi

3) Khāṭāvādāmaya

4) Thākura Bahulā

5) Kaḍukullinga

6) Padmanābha, son of Pāṇḍi

6. Topography … . .. 1) Dharaṇimpha ― (t)

2) Khiṇḍirasṛṅga — (k)

3) Taḍesvara grāma — (v)

4) Gandhaṭapāṭi ― (t)

5) Gomuṇḍa maṇḍala ― (p)

7. Purchaser … … Seḍā, son of Bhaṇḍāri Raṇiyā and the grandson of Kulaputraka Vaṇadeva, purchased the village named Taḍesvara grāma from the Bhañja king Śilābhañjadeva.

8. Purchasee … … Thākura Konvi, Thākura Umbā and Dombi.

9. Authority … … … Edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar in E. I. Vol. XXVIII, pp. 44-50.

Remarks … …. … It is a ‘Kraya Śāsana’ or Sale deed.

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TEXT

First Plate (First Side)

(1.) [siddham ..] khiṇḍarasiṅghe . śrīnarendradhavalarājye . gomuṇḍamaṇḍale . dharaṇinimpha vi-

(2.) nisṛta . nāgavansa . rāṇaka śrīmaghuvarāha . suta rāṇaka śrīvikāra

(3.) vikārasuta rāṇaka śrīghoṃghākena . rājaputra vigraha śahasthena . rupyakaśo-

(4.) padhinā . kraya śāsanatvena . kulaputraka vaṇadeva suta . bhaṇḍāri raṇiyā

(5.) tasya śuta ser̤ā . śrīśilābhañjadeva krita . ṭhākura konvi ṭhākura-

(6.) umbā . ḍombi . syobhanadagge tīrna . rupyaka pla 10 ā . mā 2 gu 4 [.]

(7.) tar̤esvara grāma . catusimā paryyantayā . śasalila vanakānana sameta . purva-

(8.) disena . cāmpāsāndhi vṛhada pāthara . paḍumvāśāndhi . gār̤a arddhaśrotri-

(9.) prākacheda . dakṣine gar̤a prākacheda . paścimena voristupaśāśva . pa-

(10.) ścimaütarena kosu[mbra]pāthara prākacheda . vṛhata parśvate . ga[la]-

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Second Plate (First Side)

(11.) chinā prākacheda . sṛvir̤ā parvvata madhya prākacheda . sṛvir̤ā uta-

(12.) renā galachinā pāthara prākacheda . utara disena . gur̤esara pā-

(13.) thara simaya . utara puvvaṃ disena . viṇapāthara pavvata prākacheda . mā-

(14.) hāśāmata kareṭhī . māhāsāmanta aïcarā . suta sonapa khā

(15.) ṭāvādāmaya . ṭhākura vahulā kaḍukulliṅga etattasa-

(16.) vvaṃśannatena . dāyādyamaṇḍala vibhramena . aśanaka-

(17.) paṭābhāvena . gāmoyaṃ krayaśāsanaṃ pradata . etāna vidi-

(18.) tayā . māṭaputra akura . bhāṭaputra vāghar̤a . bhāṭaputra ka-

(19.) uḍḍiyā . bhāṭaputra hiu . māhākuḍḍapolu . yāvadaṇḍā bha-

Second Plate (Second Side)

(20.) vedbhumi . śamachedā śusobhanāṃ . tāmdayugasahasrāṇi

(21.) rudralokañca tiṣṭhati . sadatāmbā paradatāmbā yo hare-

(22.) ti vasundharā . viṣṭhāyāṃ kṛmi bhutā . pitṛbhi śaha pacyate .

(23.) taṭā kānāṃ sahasreṇa . asvamedha śatena ca . goghna-

(24.) sahasreṇa mumahartā na suṣyati . jasya jasya yadā

(25.) bhumi . tasya tasya tadā phala . harate hārayate bhumi .

(26.) mandabudhi tamāvṛta . sa vadho vāruṇai pāsai .

(27.) tiryayonisu jāyati . adityo varuṇo viṣṇu . brahmā

Third Plate

(28.) soma hutāsana[ḥ] sulapāṇistu bhagavāṃ . abhinandanti mu-

(29.) mida . gobrāhmaṇa visvebhyaḥ . rājñā sāntibhaṃbhavati . pitā-

(30.) mohāpātena . bhotka(kta)vyaṃ . deśamaryyādayā niunākṣarama-

(31.) dhikākṣa[raṃ]mbā . sarvvepramāṇamiti . gandhaṭapāṭivāstaṭhaya-

(32.) vaṇika pāṇḍi . suta padmanābha . śāsana udagiritamiti

(३३।) (A number of daṇḍas together with a floral design indicating the end.)

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NOTES

The findspot of the plates is not known. The plates are now preserved in the Madras Museum. The set consists of three oblong plates each measuring 6 1/5” in breadth and 4” in height.

According to the editor the scripts of the inscription may be assigned to the 10th century A. D. The language of the charter is defective Sanskrit and is generally influenced by the local dialect.

We get in this inscription the name of Padmanābha, son of Pāṇḍi, who is seen in all the copper plate grants of Raṇabhañja and Śatṛbhañja issued from Dhṛtipura. Padmanābha was the engraver of the Sonepur plates of Raṇabhañja son of Śatṛbhañja and grand son of Śilābhañja alias Angaḍi. He was an inhabitant of Gandhaṭapāṭi which has been identified with modern Gandharāḍi in Baud. The inscription refers to one Śilābhañja who must have been Śilābhañja-I alias Angaḍi of Dhṛtipura.

It is a Kraya Śāsana which means a sale deed. The village Taḍeśvara grāma is the subject of this Kraya Śāsana, which was situated in Gomuṇḍa maṇḍala in the kingdom of Narendradhavala. The kingdom of Narendradhavala was Khiṇḍraśṛnga which is also known from the newly discovered C. P. grant of Narendradhavala.<\*> He belonged to the Nala dynasty and ruled as a subordinate king under the Bhauma-

<\* Vide the Oriya Magazine ‘Navajivana’ August – September, 1971, No. 5.>

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Karas. It is known from the present inscription, that the kingdom of the Nalas was adjacent to that of the Bhañjas. The subject of the inscription is that, one Kulaputraka Vaṇadeva purchased the village from Śilābhañja through Rāṇaka Ghonghāka, son of Rāṇaka Vikāra and the grandson of Madhuvarāha who belonged to the Nāga family. This Nāga family was perhaps, ruling as small chieftains in small principalities like Gomuṇḍa maṇḍala under Khiṇḍirasṛnga maṇḍala of Narendradhavala. Their headquarters was at Dharanimpha.

The record is not dated, but on palaeographical grounds, it should be assigned to a date not much later than 10th century A. D.