%%p. 030

NO. 7

BHANJA GRANT FROM KHICHING

1. Donor … Śrī Mohanmadābavabhañja, son of Śrī Raṇabhañja

2. Title … … …?.

3. Place of issue … Khichinga-Koṭṭa

4. Date … …. Samvat 3

5. Officers … ?

6. Topography … (1) Khichinga-koṭṭa

(2) Phamsara Vishaya—(D)

(3) Mokuga—(V)

7. Donee ….Kalasarmā, son of Pālaka.

8. Authority … Edited by Dr. D. C. Sarkar in E. I. Vol. XXX, pp 220-25 ff.

9. Remarks —.

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TEXT

Overse

(१।) सिद्धम्<1> स्वस्त[स्ति] [।।] सकलभू(भु)वनैक म(ना)-

(२।) [थो] भवभयभिदुरो [भवो भवा]नीशः [।] विवे(वि)ध समाधि-

(३।) वि[धि]ज्ञः स[र्व्व]ज्ञा(ज्ञो) वः शिवायास्थ(स्तु) । [।]

आसी[त] कोट्या(ट्टा)श्रम म[हा]-

(४।) तपोवनाधिष्ठाने [।] मायूराण्डं भित्वा(त्त्वा) गणदणो(एडो)वी-

(५।) रभद्राख्यः[।] प्रतिपक्षनिधनदक्षा(क्षो) वशिष्ठमुनिप(पा)-

(६।) [लि]नो(तो) नृपतिः [।] तस्यादिभञ्जवन्से(वंशे) रिपुवनद(दा)वनल[ः]

(७।) वलख्यातः । शूरः शुचिव्विनीतो जातः श्री[को]-

(८।) ट्टभञ्जाख्यः(ख्य) पुत्रः तदानुरूपः श्रेष्ठः श्रीम-

(९।) न(द)मंक्य(सख्य)<2> सामन्तः नृपत्ति(ति) शत्ता(ता)च्चित चरणः

(१०।) श्रीरणभञ्जो जगत्प्रथ(थि)तः [।।] तस्यात्मज[ः]

(११।) स्मरसमो वलवान्बरिष्ठः शूरः समुन्नत[य]-

(१२।) शाः प्रव(वि)जित्य शत्रुत(न) [।] राजा युधिष्ठिर इव(वा)

(१३।) वनिपालने च नित्य[ं] रतः कुशल कम्म(र्म्म)विधौ प्रम(स)त्कः(क्तः) [।]

(१४।) खिचिङ्गकोट्टवासी हरचरणराधन क्षयितपाप[ः] [।]

(१५।) श्रीमहन्मदाहवभञ्जदेवः सानुनय[ः] प्राह [भूपा]-

(१६।) लान्न(न) [।।] फंसरा<3> विषय प्रतिवद्ध मोक्(कु)गग्रामः[सज]-

(१७।) (लस्थल(लः) चतुःसि(सी)मा वछि(च्छि)न(न्न)[] शासनि(नी)कृत्य

<1. Expressed by a symbol.>

<2. It should be read as असंख्य to suit the metre.>

<3. The name may possibly also be read as पांसुरा ।>

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Reverse

(१८।) पालकपौत्रायः(य)

(१९।) मात्ता(ता)पित्रोरात्मनश्च पुन्य(ण्य)यसो(शो) भिवृद्धये भग-

(२०।) वन्त[ं] स(श)ङ्कर भटा(ट्टा)रकमुदि(द्दि)श्य प्रदत्तोस्माभिः । उ-

(२१।) क्त च धम्मशास्त्र(स्त्रे) [।] वहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता राजभिः श(स)-

(२२।) गराद(दि)भिर्यस्य यस्य यदार्भू(भू)मिः तस्य तस्य [त] -

(२३।) दा प(फ)ल[ं] [।।] माभूदफलशङ्का वः परदत्तेति प(पा)-

(२४।) [र्थि]वाः [।] स्वदत्तात् फलमात्तन्य(मानन्त्यं) परदत्तानु[पा]-

(२५।) लने [।।] स्वदत्ता[ं] परदत्ता[ं] वा यो हरेद्दसुरा [।]<1>

(२६।) [स] विष्ठायां कृमि भू(भू)त्वा पितृभि[ः] [सह] पच(च्य)-

(२७।) [ते] । [।] अपि च [।] क्षितिवि(नि)य्य(र्य्य)[ं] कुलटैव वहुप्रि[या]

(२८।) [हतश]शरीरमि[दं] चा(च) वी(वि)नस्व(श्व)र[ं] । सु[कृ]तमद्य

(२९।) [न] चेत(त्)क्रियते ध्रु व वि(स)पदिध[क्ष]ति वो[नु]-

(३०।) शय(या)[न]लः [।।] [इति] कमलदलामू(म्वु) विन्द(न्दु)लाल(लोलां)श्री(श्रि)-

(३१।) यमुद्दिक्ष्य पनुष्य जीवितञ्च [।] सकलमिद-

(३२।) [मु]दाहु(हृ)तं च वुध्वा(द्ध्वा) अ(न)हि पुरू(रु)षौः(षैः) पर-

(३३।) कीर्त्तयो विलोप्याः । सम्बत् ३ ।

<1. Read योहरेत वसुन्धरा ।>

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NOTES

In December 1941, a copper plate grant was dug cut from the compound of the Thākurāṇi temple at Khiching. It is now preserved in the Baripada Museum. In 1948, Mr. P. Acharya sent the plate to Dr. D. C. Sircar for publication, which Dr. Sircar edited and published in E. I. Vol. XXX, pp. 220-225.

This is a single copper plate measuring about 8½” x 7” with a circular seal at its top centre which is about 2 4/5” in diameter. At the lower end of this seal which is designed in the form of an expanded lotus, is carved, on a counter-sunk surface, the emblem of a lotus on stalk, above which there is a couchant bull. Above the bull is the legend in two lines (1) Śrī Māhadā (2) Bhañjadevasya. The language is defective Sanskrit and can not be deciphered some words due to corrosion. The scripts in the inscription belong to the Proto-Oriya type which Dr. Sircar calls ‘Gauḍiya type’.

The charter is dated in the regnal year 3 of Mahan-madābavabhañjadeva. The letters indicating the month and day are doubtful. Dr. Sircar ignores the numerical symbols followed after Samvat 3 from the photo print given in his article. It is clear that two symbols after 3 are visible although, not very clear for decipherment, but the second numerical symbol appears like the letter pu or pṛu which may be read as number 40 according to G. H. Ojha’s Indian palaeography Plate LXXIII. As this letter is used in the tenth’s place presumably, the third letter which is not distinct should represent the unit’s place. So the date given here may not be the regnal year of the king, but some unknown era which was in vogue in the kingdom of the Bhañjas, during the later mediaeval age. Anyway, it requires further scrutiny which is possible only after the discovery of more epigraphs of the Bhañjas of that period.