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NO. 24

GANJAM PLATES OF VIDYĀDHARABHANJA

1. Donor … . . . Śrī Vidyādharabhañja alias Amoghakalaśa, son of Śilabhañja, grandson Digbhañja and great grandson of Raṇabhañja

2. Title … … …. Paramamāheśvara, Mahārāja.

3. Place of issue … …Vañjulvaka.

4. Date … ….(Please see the notes)

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

(2) Stambha— (Minister for war and peace)

(3) Kumāra Chandra (goldsmith)

(4) Bhaṭṭa Keśavadeva (Prime-Minister)

(5) Chāchika Vārgulika (Messenger or Dutaka)

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

(2) Māchhāḍa-Khaṇḍa vishaya—(D)

(3) Mūlamāchhāḍa—(V)

(4) Taḍisamā vishaya—(D)

(5) Manmāṇā—(v)

7. Donee …. Bhaṭṭa Purandara, son of Devaḍaśarmaṇ and grandson of Hariśa Śarmaṇa who belonged to Rauhita gotra, Vājasena Charaṇa and Rohitāshṭaka – Vasvāmitra pravara and who migrated from Manmāṇā, situated in the district of Taḍisamā in Varebdhi Province.

8. Authority … Edited by Rai-Bahadur Hirālāl in E. I. Vol. XVIII, pp. 282—300 ff.

9. Remarks … … …

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First Plate

(१।) ॐ<1> [।।] जयति कुसुमवाण प्राणविक्षोभ दक्ष[ं] स्वकिरण

परि[वेषोज्जि]

(२।) त्य जीने(ण्णं)न्दु लेख[ं] [।] त्रिभुवनभवनन्तिर्द्योत

भास्व[त्] प्रदीप[ः] कनक[निकप]

(३।) गौर[ं] विभ्रुनेत्र[ं] हरम्य[।।] शेषाहेरिव ये फणा[ः]

प्रविलसन्तुद्भास्वरेन्दुत्वि[षः]

(४।) प्र(प्रा)लेयाचन्दश्रृङ्गकोटय इव त्वङ्गन्ति येत्युन्नता[ः ।]

नृत(त्ता)ट्टो(टो)पविघ-

(५।) ट्टिता इव भुजा राजन्ति ये षान् (शाम्भ)वा । ते(स्ते)

सर्व्वाघविषातिन[ः] सु[र]

(६।) सरिस्तो(त्तो)योर्म्मयः पान्तुव[ः] [।।] स्वस्ति विजयवञ्जुल्ब

कात् [।] [अ]स्ति श्रि(श्री)वि-

(७।) जयनिलय प्रकटगुणगणग्रस्त समस्तरिपुवग्गै

आ(अ)नो(मो)घक-

(८।) लश(शो)नाम(मा) राजा निर्द्ध्(धू)त कलि कलुष

कल्मष[ः] भञ्जामलकुल[तिल]को

(९।) महाराज श्रीरणभञ्जदेवस्य प्रत्पो(पौ)त्र[ः] श्रीदिग्भञ्ज-

देवस्य न<2>-

(१०।) नप्तात्<3> श्रीशिलाभञ्जदेवस्य सुत[ः] परममाहेश्वरो मा-

<1. Expressed by a symbol.>

<2. The letter न is superfluous.>

<3. Read नप्ता ।>

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Second Plate (First Side)

(११।) [ता] पितृपादानुध्यातो भञ्जामलकुलतिलको महाराज श्रीविद्या-

(१२।) ध[र]भञ्ज[दे]व[ः] कुशली माच्छाड़खण्डविषये यथा-

कालाध्यासिकुडु(टु)म्बिन[.]

(१३।) सामन्तविषयपति भोगिभोग्यादि<1> यथाहिं(र्हं) मानयति

वो[ध]यति स-

(१४।) म(मा)ज्ञापयति सर्व्वतः शिवमस्माकमन्यद्विदितमस्तु

भवता(तां)एतद्वि-

(१५।) ष[यस्य]म्बद्ध(द्धो) सु(मू)लमाच्छाड़ ग्रामोय[ं] ।।

चतुस्सीमापरिच्छिण्णो(न्नो)

(१६।) माता पि[त्रो]रात्मनश्च पुन्या(ण्या)भिवृद्धये मा(आ)च-

न्द्रार्क्क(र्क)यावत् सलिल-

(१७।) धारा पुरस्सरेण विधिना अकरत्वे[न] वाजसनेय

चरणाय रौहित-

(१८।) सगात्राय रोहित(ता)ष्टक विश्वामित्र प्रवराय

विश्वामित्रवत्[अ]-

(१९।) ष्टकवत् रोहितवत् अनुप्रवराय वरेद्धिसमन्ध(म्बद्ध)

तड़िसमाविषय(ये)

Second Plate (Second Side)

(२०।) मम्माणा विनिर्गत हरिश शर्म्मणो नप्ता(प्त्रे)देवड़शमंणस्य<2>

(२१।) सुत भट्ट पुरन्दरः<3> प्रतिपादितोस्माभिर्यः (ः । य)स्य यस्य यदा भु(भू)मिस्त-

<1. The correct reading will be भागभोग्यादिजनपदांश्च ।>

<2. Delete स्य >

<3. Read सुताय भट्टपुरन्दराय ।>

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(२२।) स्य तस्य तदा फलं [ं] मा भुय(भूद) फलशङ्काव[]

परदत्तानुपालनः(ने) [।।] स्व-

(२३।) दत्ता(त्तां) परदता(त्ता)म्बा यो हरेति(त) वसुन्धरान्(म्) ।

स्व(स)विष्ठाया[ं] कृमिभु (र्भू)-

(२४।) त्वा पितृभि स्सह पच्यते ।। इति कमलद[ला]म्बु-

(२५।) विन्दुलोला[ं] श्रियमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्यजीवितञ्च [ । ] स-

(२६।) कलमिदम(मु)दाहृत(त)ञ्च वुध्वा न हि पुरुषै[ः] परकी-

Third Plate

(२७।) र्त्तयो विलोप्य(प्याः) [।।] लात्र्छित श्रोतृ(त्रि)कलिङ्ग

मा(म)हा[दे]-

(२८।) व्या मा(म)न्त्रिणा श्रीभा(भ)ट्टकेश्व(श)[व]देवेन ।।

वार्गुलिकचाचिक(के)न

(२९।) लिखित सान्धिविगृ(ग्र)हि[क] श्रीस्ते(स्त)म्भेन ।।

उत्कीण(णं) चाक्षसा(शा)-

(३०।) लि[कु]मार चन्द्रेन(ण) ताम्ब्र(म्र)शाश(स)नमिति ।।

१००, ७०, ४ ।

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NOTES

This copper plate inscription was acquired by the Govt. Epigraphist for India, through the late Mr. Tariṇi Charan Ratha of Ganjam, which was noticed by Raisaheb H. Krishna Sastri in Annual Report on Epigraphy, Madras, for the year 1917-1918 pp. 12-135 ff. Subsequently in 1925-26 Rai Bahadur Hiralal edited the plates in E. I. Vol. XVIII along with three other sets of the Bhañja inscription. The present plate is named by him as the Ganjam Plates of Vidyādhara Bhañja and its number is denoted as ‘J’<1>.

The plates measure 7¼” x 3½”. A copper ring which passes through a hole is 2¾” in diameter. The first three lines of the first plate is slightly damaged at the right corner missing a triangular piece of about 5”, thus about three letters from the first line, two letters in the second line and one letter in the third line have gone. But fortunately these lines can be read without difficulty as they cover with two invocatory verses of the Bhañja kings already known to us from other inscriptions.

The script is quite distinct and legible and it belongs to about the 10th century A.D. on palaeographical grounds. The language is Sanskrit with lesser number of mistakes in comparison with many other Bhañja inscriptions.

This inscription gives three numerical symbols each bisected from the next symbol by a full stop. Although these symbols are not preceded by the usual procedure of Samvat or Vijayarājya Samvatsara, it is quite probable that the intention of the engraver is to give the date of the document<2>. So on this analogy we decipher the first symbol as 100, the second symbol

<1. E. I. Vol. XVIII pp. 296-298 ff.>

<2. See G. S. Ojha’s Indian Palaeography, Plates LXXIV, LXXII and LXXVI.>

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as 70 and the third as 4. Thus the total number may be read as 174 which must be the Bhauma Samvat, that was in vogue in the time of these Bhañja kings. Hiralal, however, is silent in this date portion and gives only the symbols at the end of the text while editing the inscription. If our reading is correct and the number denotes the Bhauma era, then the actual date of the inscription will be 736 + 174 = 910 A D as the Bhauma era started from 736 A. D.

The genealogical table given in this inscription is as follows:—

Raṇabhañja

Digbhañja

Śilābhañja

Vidyādharabhañja aliasn Amoghakalaśa.

The done of this grant is a Brahmin who migrated from Barebdhi. If Barebdhi or Barendhi is a corruption of Barendri of Bengal, we may say that the Brahmin Bhaṭṭa Purandara migrated from the village Mammāṇa of the district of Taḍisamā of the Province Barendri which was in Bengal. Unfortunately we are not able to identify the name of the vishaya at the present stage.