%%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)

(१।) ॐ<1> [।।] जयतु कुसुमबाण प्राण विक्षोभदक्ष स्वकि-

(२।) रण परिवेषोर्ज्जित्याजीर्ण्णांन्दुलेखं [।] त्रिभुवन भवना-,

(३।) न्तर्द्योत भास्वत प्रदीपं(पः) कनकनी(नि)कष गौरं

वि(व)भ्रु नेत्रं

(४।) हरस्य [।।] शेषाहेरय(रिव) ये फणा[ः] प्रविलसन्त्युद्भा-

(५।) स्वरेन्दु स्विष[ः] प्र(प्रा)लेयाचल शृङ्ग कीट्ट(ट)य इव त्व-

(६।) ङ्गन्ति य(ये)त्युन्नता[ः] [ ] नृत्ताटोप विघट्टिता इव भुजा रा-

(७।) जन्ति ये शाभ(म्भ)वास्ते सर्व्वाघविघातिन[ः] सुरस-

(८।) रितो(त्तो)योर्म्मयः पान्त(न्तु)वः [।।] विजय वत्र्जुल्वका-

Second Plate (First Side)

(९।) दस्ति<2> श्रीविजय निलयः प्रकटगुणगणप्र-

(१०।) स्त समस्त री(रि)पुवर्ग्ग[ः] [श्रीवम्म ?],<3> कलशनामा रा-

(११।) जा निर्द्धु(र्द्धू)त कलिकलुष कल्मष[ः] श्रीरणभञ्जदेव-

(१२।) स्य प्रपौत्र[ः] श्रीदिग्भञ्जदेवस्य नप्ता श्रीशि-

(१३।) लाभञ्जदेवस्य सुतः परममाहेश्वरो माता पि-

(१४।) तृपादानुष्याता भञ्जामलकुलतिलको महारा-

(१५।) ज श्रीविद्याध[र]भञ्जदेव य(स) कुशलो रमलव्व-

<1. Expressed by a symbol.>

<2. Read त् । अस्ति ।>

<3. Read रिपुवर्ग्ग[ज]यिना धर्म्म (?) कलश ।>

%%p. 140

Second Plate (Second Side)

(१६।) विषये यथानिवासि सामन्त भोगि भोग्यादि वि-

(१७।) षय जनपद यथार्हं मानयति पु(पू)जयति वो-

(१८।) घयत्यादिशति चान्यत् सर्व्वतः शिवि(व)मस्माकम-

(१९।) न्यत्<1> एतदि(द्)[वि]षय सम्बन्ध(द्ध) तुण्ड(ण्डु)राव-

ग्राम[ः] चतु[ः]सीमा-

(२०।) पर्य्यन्तः(न्तो) ग्रामोयं ।। माता पित्रारात्मनश्च पुण्या-

(२१।) भिवृद्धये अ(आ)चन्द्रार्कसमं कालं यावत् सली(लि)लधा-

(२२।) रा पुरःसरेण विधिना गुणानुरा(रो)धात् [आ]करत्वेन [?]

[भोग्य ?]<2>

(२३।) उपमन्य(न्यु)गोत्राय दते<3> प्रवराय वभृच श्या(शा)ख(खा)

Third Plate (First Side)

(२४।) य गो(गौ)रि चन्द्रः(न्द्रस्य) नप्ता(प्त्रे) शुरिदेवस्य सुत भट्टदारु-

(२५।) खण्डी ।।<\*> नाम्ने प्रतिपादितोस्माभिस्तदेषा दसि-

(त्ति)द्ध(र्द्ध)-

(२६।) म्मं गौरवादस्माकमनुरोधा[त्] च भविष्यद् राजकै[ः]

(२७।) प्रतिपालनीयेत्युक्तञ्च<4> धर्म्मशास्त्रैर्व्वहुभिर्व्वं-

(२८।) सुधा दता(त्ता) राजभि[ः] सगरादिभिर्यस्य यस्य यदा

<1. This second अन्यत् is superfluous.>

<2. The letters are not clear.>

<3. As the word दत्त is written below several times, this may stand for दत्ते ।>

<\* Daṇḍa is superfluous.>

<4. Read इति । उक्तञ्च .....।>

%%p. 141

(२९।) मु(भू)मिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं [।।] स्वदत्ता

परदता(त्ता)[ं]वा

(३०।) यो हरेत वसुन्धरां [] स विष्ठाया[ं] कृमीभु(मिर्भू)त्वापि-

Third Plate (Second Side)

(३१।) तृभि[ः] सह पच्यते [।।] मामु(भू)द फलशका वः

परदते(त्ते)

(३२।) ति पाधिवाः [।] स्वदानात्फलमा[न]न्त्य परदत्तानुपाल-

(३३।) न(ने) [।।] इति कमलदलाम्बुविन्दुलोला[ं] श्रियमानुचि-

(३४।) न्त्य मन(नु)ष्य जीवित(ञ्च) [।] सकलमी(मि)दमुदाहतञ्च

वुध्वा(द्ध्वा)

(३५।) न हि [पु]रुषैः परकीर्त्तयो विलो[प्याः ।।] लाञ्छितं

श्रीतृ(त्रि)[क ?]<1> ली(लि)-

(३६।) ङ्ग मा(म)देव्य(व्या) तेजड़िकेन श्रीभट्टस्तम्भ मन्त्री (न्त्रि)णा

(३७।) प्रवेशित[ं] केशवेन लिखितं सा(स)न्धिविभहि

श्रि(श्री)खम्भे-

(३८।) न उत्कीर्ण्णं[ं] चाक्षषा(शा)ली(लि) कुमारचर्न्द्रे(न्द्रे)-

न(ण) । थ<2>

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

<2. This mark which is evidently थ 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. स्वयमाविष्टो राज्ञा दूतकोऽत्र[मा]र्तण्डः ।। लिखितञ्च सन्धिवि-

2. ग्रहिक अक्गं [देवेन] ।। लान्छितं [रा]ज्ञी श्रीमाणिक्य महादे-

3. व्या ।। उत्कतीर्ण्णञ्चाक्षषा(शा)लि कुमार [दत्तेन] ।। सम्वत् . . ..

4. दि . . . . . . . . . ।।

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.