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NO. 28

ORISSA MUSEUM PLATES OF NETTABHANJADEVA

1. Donor … . . . Śrī Nettabhañjadeva alias Pṛithvikalaśa, son of Śrī Vidyādharabhañjadeva, grandson of Śrī Śilābhañjadeva and great grandson of Śrī Digbhañjadeva.

2. Title … … …. Paramavaiṣṇava, Mahārāja

3. Place of issue … …Vañjulvaka

4. Date … …. … … 917 (Please see the notes).

5. Officers … .(1) Queen — Śrī Jayā Mahādevī

(2) Ministe — Śrī Bhaṭṭa Vāḍudeva

(3) Pratihāra — Kumaḍaka

(4) Sandhivigrahin — Jayastambha

(5) Akshaśāli — Durggadeva

6. Topography … (1)Vañjulvaka—(capital town)

(2) Nānvakhaṇḍa-vishaya — (d)

(3) Guṇḍapātaka-grāma — (v)

(4) Varendri — (p)

(5) Tribhuvanapura — (v)

7. Donee …. Ivadattaka, son of Vapadatta, grandson of Apadatta and great grandson of the merchant Gargadatta of Kāśyapa gotra and an immigrant from Tribhuvanapura of Varendri.

8. Authority … Edited by Śrī K. G. Pāṇigrahi in O. H. R. J. Vol. XI No. 1, pp. 9-17 ff. Re-edited by Sri P. R. Srinivāsan in E. I. XXXVII, p. 257

9. Remarks … … …

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TEXT

First Plate (Second Side)

(१।) सिद्धम्<1> [।।] जयति कुसुम वाण प्राणविक्षोभदक्षं स्वकिर-

(२।) ण परिवेशो(षौ)र्ज्जित्यजि(जी)र्ण्णेन्दुलेख[ं ।।]

स्त्रि(त्रि)भुवन भवन(ना)न्त-

(३।) र्द्योतभास्वत्प्रदीपं कनकनिकश(ष) गौरं विभ्रुनेत्रं ह-

(४।) रस्य [।] शेषाहेरिव ये फणा[ः] प्रविलसन्त्युद्भास्वरेन्दु-

(५।) त्विषः [।] प्रालेयाचल शृङ्गकोट्टय इव त्वङ्गन्ति ये-

(६।) त्युन(न्न)ता[ः] [।।] नृत्याटोपविघट्टिता इव भुजा राजन्ति ये

(७।) सा(शा)म्भवास्ते सर्व्वाघ विघातिन[ः] सुरस[रितो]योर्म्म-

(८।) यः पान्तु वः [।।] स्वस्ति श्रीविजयवञ्जुल्वकात् [।]

अस्ति श्री विज-

(९।) य निलय[ः] प्रकटगुणगणग्रस्त समस्तरिपुवर्ग[ः]

Second Plate (First Side)

(१०।) पृथी(थ्वी)कलशनाम राजा निर्द्धु(र्द्धू)कलिकलुश(ष)

कलुष<2> श्री-

(११।) दिग्भञ्जदेवस्य प्रपौत्र श्रीशिलाभञ्जदेवस्य नप्ता श्री-

(१२।) विद्याधरभञ्जदेवस्य सुत परमवैष्णव मातापितृ पा-

(१३।) दानुष्यातो भञ्जामलकुलतिलको महाराजश्रीने-

(१४।) ट्टभञ्जदेव कुशली [।] नान्वखण्डविषययथानिवासि-

(१५।) सामन्तभागभोगादिजनपदा[न्] समादिशति मानयति

<1. Expressed by a symbol.>

<2. The second word कलुष is superfluous.>

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(१६।) पूजयति वोधयत्यादिशति चान्यत् सर्व्वत[:] शिवमस्माक-

(१७।) मन्यत् विदितमस्तु भवतामेतद्बिषय सम्बन्ध(म्बद्ध)गुण्डपा-

(१८।) टकग्रामोक(कै[क]देशोय[ं] श्रीरणभञ्जवन्धस्य पूर्व्वस्युत्त-

(१९।) र(रो)[त्तर] पल्लिकस्यैकदेश[ः] दक्षिणेन मार्गशि(सी)मापर्य्यन्त

Second Plate (Second Side)

(२०।) प्राग्दक्षिणत[ः] स्वसीमापर्य्यन्त परिच्छिन(न्न)[ः] मातापित्रो-

(२१।) रात्मनश्च पुन्या(ण्या)भिवृद्धये अ(आ)चन्द्रार्क यावत् सलिलधारा-

(२२।) पुर[ः]सरेण विधिना कसप(काश्यप) गोत्राय वरेन्द्रि

तृ(त्रि)भुवनपु-

(२३।) रविनिर्गत वणिक गर्गदतस्य प्रपौत्र अपदतस्य

(२४।) नप्ता वपदतस्य सुत वणिज इवदतकैन(दत्तकेन) प्रि(प्री)तो-

(२५।) स्माभि[ः]स्वदेषादत्यर्धर्म्मगौरवाद्<\*> अस्माकमनु

दत(त्त)[ं] [भ]-

(२६।) विष्यद्राजकै प्रतिपालनमित्युक्तञ्च धर्म्मशास्त्रे [।] [वहुभि]-

(२७।) र्व्वसुधादता(त्ता) राजभि[ः] सगरादिभि[ः] यस्य [यस्य]

यदा भूमिस्तस्य

(२८।) तस्य तदा फलं(म्) [।] स्वदत्ता[ं] परदत(त्ता)म्बा यो

हरेत वसु-

<\* Read स्वदेसवददधर्म्मगौरवाद, Read उदाहृत्य च ।>

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Third Plate (First Side)

(२९।) न्धरा(राम्) [।] स विष्ठाया[ं] कृमिमुत्वा पितृभि[ः]

सह पच्यते [।] माभू-

(३०।) दफलशङ्काव[ः] परदत्तति पार्थिवा[ः] स्वदतो(त्ता) फलमा-

(३१।) नन्त्य[ं] परदत्तानुपालनं(ने) [।] इति कमलदलाम्बु विन्दुलो-

(३२।) लां श्रि[यम]नुचिन्त्य जि(जी)वितञ्च सकलमिदमुदाहृत्य-

(३३।) ञ्च वुधा(ध्वा) न हि पुरुषै[ः] परकीर्त्तये(यो)

[ः] विलोप्या[ः] [।] लाञ्छि[तं] श्रीज-

(३४।) य महादेव्या अ(आ)नुमतमन्तृ(न्त्री)णा श्रीभट्टवापुदे-

(३५।) वस्य प्र(प्रा)वेशितं मा(म)हाप्रतिहार कुमड़केन वागु[लि]क-

(३६।) पु. . .क लिखित[ं] सन्धि[वि]गृ(ग्र)[ही]जयस्तम्भेन

उत्किर्न (उत्कीर्ण्ण)च-

(३७।) अक्षशाली दुग(र्ग)देवेन इति ९१७ [।।] अत्रैव ग्रामे रा-

Third Plate (Second Side)

(३८।) णक श्रीरणभञ्ज वन्ध उत्तर अलिना पश्चिमाभिमुखेन

(३९।) पूर्व्वदत्त पट्टक सहितेन पट्टक दश प्रे(प्रो)-

(४०।) स्त<\*> शिला यावत श्रीदेव पृ(पु)रुषोत्तमस्य

(४१।) चक्र प्रतिष्ठायां एषमेव ब्रह्मपुराणां

(४२।) प्रदत्तोस्माभिरिति [।।]

<\* Read प्रोषित ।>

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NOTES

A set of three copper plates was discovered in the Nayagarh Subdivision of the Puri district and were acquired by one Govinda Chandra Mahapatra. The history of its discovery is not known. Sri Mahapatra handed it over to Sri K. N. Mahapatra, the then Superintendent of Research and Museum. The plates are now preserved in the Orissa State Museum. Dr. K. C. Panigrahi edited it from the original.

The set consisting of three plates, each measuring about 6½” x 3½” and are hinged on a circular copper ring of about 3½” in diameter. The ring contains a seal which has become damaged beyond recognition.

The plates are in good state of preservation although one of them developed a crack on the left margin and a few letter have become damaged. The language is Sanskrit.

The learned editor Dr. K.C. Panigrahi says that after the word “इति” in line 37, there are two numerical symbols which he deciphers as 917 and remarks that they are “undoubtedly the dates of its issued”. But from close examination of the symbols it is found that the first symbol cannot be taken as 900. It may be either 20 or 5 (vide Ojha’s Indian Palaeography, Plate Nos. 73 and 76). The second symbol may be read as 4 (vide Plate 76). From the Ganjam and Dasapalla plates of Śatṛbhañja we find that the writer of the inscription adopted decimal symbols namely 1 for 100, 9 for 90 and 8 for 8. But here if the first symbol is taken as 20 deviating from the decimal system then we cannot explain the palaeographical development of numerical symbols in the

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time of Neṭṭabhañja, uncle of Śatṛubhañja. Anyway in the absence of the word Samvat before these two so-called numerical symbols we are not able to accept the reading of Dr. Panigrahi and particularly his reading of the 917 which he says that it is a mistake of the scribe for 197. Bhauma era. If at all it is taken as a Samvat we believe that it cannot be any Samvat except the regnal year of the king which should be deciphered as either 24 or 94.