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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)

(१।) [सिद्धम् ।।] खिण्डरसिङ्घे । श्रीनरेन्द्रधवलराज्ये । गोमुण्डमण्डले । धरणिनिम्फ वि-

(२।) निसृत । नागवन्स । राणक श्रीमघुवराह । सुत राणक श्रीविकार

(३।) विकारसुत राणक श्रीघोंघाकेन । राजपुत्र विग्रह शहस्थेन । रुप्यकशो-

(४।) पधिना । क्रय शासनत्वेन । कुलपुत्रक वणदेव सुत । भण्डारि रणिया

(५।) तस्य शुत सेड़ा । श्रीशिलाभञ्जदेव क्रित । ठाकुर कोन्वि ठाकुर-

(६।) उम्बा । डोम्बि । स्योभनदग्गे तीर्न । रुप्यक प्ल १० आ । मा २ गु ४ [।]

(७।) तड़ेस्वर ग्राम । चतुसिमा पर्य्यन्तया । शसलिल वनकानन समेत । पुर्व-

(८।) दिसेन । चाम्पासान्धि वृहद पाथर । पडुम्वाशान्धि । गाड़ अर्द्धश्रोत्रि-

(९।) प्राकछेद । दक्षिने गड़ प्राकछेद । पश्चिमेन वोरिस्तुपशाश्व । प-

(१०।) श्चिमउतरेन कोसु[म्ब्र]पाथर प्राकछेद । वृहत पर्श्वते । ग[ल]-

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Second Plate (First Side)

(११।) छिना प्राकछेद । सृविड़ा पर्व्वत मध्य प्राकछेद । सृविड़ा उत-

(१२।) रेना गलछिना पाथर प्राकछेद । उतर दिसेन । गुड़ेसर पा-

(१३।) थर सिमय । उतर पुव्वं दिसेन । विणपाथर पव्वत प्राकछेद । मा-

(१४।) हाशामत करेठी । माहासामन्त अइचरा । सुत सोनप खा

(१५।) टावादामय । ठाकुर वहुला कडुकुल्लिङ्ग एतत्तस-

(१६।) व्वंशन्नतेन । दायाद्यमण्डल विभ्रमेन । अशनक-

(१७।) पटाभावेन । गामोयं क्रयशासनं प्रदत । एतान विदि-

(१८।) तया । माटपुत्र अकुर । भाटपुत्र वाघड़ । भाटपुत्र क-

(१९।) उड्डिया । भाटपुत्र हिउ । माहाकुड्डपोलु । यावदण्डा भ-

Second Plate (Second Side)

(२०।) वेद्भुमि । शमछेदा शुसोभनां । ताम्दयुगसहस्राणि

(२१।) रुद्रलोकञ्च तिष्ठति । सदताम्बा परदताम्बा यो हरे-

(२२।) ति वसुन्धरा । विष्ठायां कृमि भुता । पितृभि शह पच्यते ।

(२३।) तटा कानां सहस्रेण । अस्वमेध शतेन च । गोघ्न-

(२४।) सहस्रेण मुमहर्ता न सुष्यति । जस्य जस्य यदा

(२५।) भुमि । तस्य तस्य तदा फल । हरते हारयते भुमि ।

(२६।) मन्दबुधि तमावृत । स वधो वारुणै पासै ।

(२७।) तिर्ययोनिसु जायति । अदित्यो वरुणो विष्णु । ब्रह्मा

Third Plate

(२८।) सोम हुतासन[ः] सुलपाणिस्तु भगवां । अभिनन्दन्ति मु-

(२९।) मिद । गोब्राह्मण विस्वेभ्यः । राज्ञा सान्तिभंभवति । पिता-

(३०।) मोहापातेन । भोत्क(क्त)व्यं । देशमर्य्यादया निउनाक्षरम-

(३१।) धिकाक्ष[रं]म्बा । सर्व्वेप्रमाणमिति । गन्धटपाटिवास्तठय-

(३२।) वणिक पाण्डि । सुत पद्मनाभ । शासन उदगिरितमिति

(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.