NO. 25: TERASINGHA PLATES OF TUṢṬIKĀRA

Provenance : Terasingha, Kalahandi district.

References : S.N. Rajaguru, JKHRS, Vol. II, Nos. 2-3 (1947), pp. 107 ff. and plates; idem, IO, Vol. I, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 81-85; and D.C. Sircar, EI, Vol. XXX (1954), pp. 274-78 and plate.

Language : Sanskrit, in prose, except six of the usual imprecatory and benedictory verses at the end.

Metre : Verses 1-6 anuṣṭubh.

Script : Kaliṅga variety of the southern alphabet of about the sixth century A.D. The obverse of the first plate is written in the ‘box-headed’ type of the central Indian alphabet.

Date : Not dated.

TEXT<1>

First Plate: First Side

(1) स्वि(स्व)स्ति [।\*]<2> पर्व्वतद्वारकाद्भग<3>वत्या स्तस्भेनिर्य्या<4>पादभ[क्त]-

(2) श्रीसो(शो)भोङ्नाराजजनन्या कस्तुभसय्या<5> दायज्वरोल[का]-

(3) दि<6>भोगकक्षेत्र(त्रं) काश्यपस्यगात्र<7> ब्र(ब्रा)ह्मणद्रोणस्वा[मि]-

(4) नस्य<8> आचन्द्रार्क्ककालाय दत्तयि(मि)ति ।।<9>

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First Plate: Second Side<10>

(1) स्वस्ति [।\*] तरभ्रमरकात् स्तम्भेश्वरीपादभक्तः मातापितृपादानुध्यातः श्री[म]-

(2) हाराजतुष्टिकारः प्रस्तरवाटकवासिनः सर्व्वसमवेतान्कुटुम्बिनः स[मा]-

(3) ज्ञापयति अस्त्येष वाटकोस्माभिः पुण्यायुर्ब्बलयशोविवृद्धये<11>

(4) [आ]चन्द्रतारकार्क्कप्रतिष्ठमग्ग्रे<12>(ग्र)हारं कृत्वा काश्यपसगोत्त्र(त्त्रा)य आर्य्यद्रोण-

Second Plate: First Side

(5) शम्म(र्म्म)णे संप्रदत्तः [।\*] तदेवं ज्ञात्वा भवद्भिः पूव्वो(र्व्वो)चितमर्य्यादोप[स्था]नं कत्त(र्त्त)व्य[म्] [।\*]

(6) अपि चात्र व्यासगीताः श्लोका भवन्ति ।।<13> भविष्यतश्च राज्ञो विज्ञापयति [।\*] यस्य<14>

(7) यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य [तस्य\*] तदा फलम्<15> [।।\*] स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यत्न(त्ना) द्र-

(8)क्ष युधिष्ठिरः(र) [।\*] मही[म्\*]महिमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालन[म्] [।।\*१]षष्टिम्वष्ष<16>-

Second Plate: Second Side

(9) सहस्राणि स्वर्ग्गे वसति [भूमिदः ।\*] आच्छै(च्छे)त्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसेत् [।।\*२] स्वद-

(10) त्ता(त्तां) परदत्ताम्वा(त्तां वा) यो हरेत वसुन्धरा[म्] [।\*] स विष्ठायां कृमिर्भूत्वा पितृभिस्स-

(11) ह पच्यते<17> [।।\*३] व(ब)हुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता राजभिस्सगर(रा)दिभि(भिः) [।\*] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि-

(12) स्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं(लम्) [।।\*४] अग्निष्टोम्मस्थिभिय्यज्ञैः<18> वहुभिर्व्विपुलदक्षणेः<19> [।\*]

Third Plate: First Side

(13) यष्टो(ष्टा) भवति र(रा)जेन्द्रः य(यो) ददाति वसुन्धराम् [।।\*५] आदित्यो वसा(स)वो रुद्राः

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(14) [हुताशन\*] पुरोगमा [।\*] शूलपाणिश्च भगवानभिनन्दन्ति भूमिदम् [।।\*६] रहसि-

(15) कसुबन्धोर्व्विदितं सद्गामकेन लिखितमिति ।।<20> सुन्यघेत्त्रम्<21>

(16) प्रस्थ(स्त)रक्षेत्रमू(मु)खं(खम्) [।\*]<22>

Third Plate: Second Side

(17) सिद्धम् [।\*] [स्वस्ति । पर्वतद्वारकाद्भगवत्या स्तम्भेश्वर्य्याः] ….<23>

ABSTRACT

The first side of the first plate contains four lines of an endorsement, which states that it was issued from Parvatadvāraka by the mother of a king who was devoted to goddess Stambhēśvarī. The name of the queen-mother seems to be Śobhōṅnā-Kaustubhēśvarī. It records the grant of a piece of land which was in the possession of some residents of the locality (named Dāya, Jvara and Ulākā) in favour of a brāhmaṇa named Droṇasvāmin of the Kāśyapa gōtra. The grant is stated to have been made a permanent holding as long as the sun and the moon would endure.

Another charter has been recorded on the second side of the first plate which continues till the end of the record on the obverse of the third plate. This charter is stated (lines 1-5) to have been issued from a place called Tarabhramaraka by Mahārāja Tuṣṭikāra, who was devoted to goddess Stambhēśvarī. The royal order relating to the grant of the locality called Prastara-vāṭaka was addressed to the agriculturist householders of the said village. It was granted as a permanent agrahāra to a brāhmaṇa named ārya Drōṇaśarman of the Kāśyapa gōtra, in order to acquire religious merit for the donor. Lines 5-6 refer to the donor’s order to the inhabitants of the village to attend on the done according to established custom. Lines 6-14 quote six of the usual imprecatory and benedictory verses. Lines 14-15 refer to the writer of the charter, named Subandhu, who was known as sadgāmaka and designated as a rahasika.<24> Lines 15-16 seem to indicate that a piece of fallow and rockey land was also granted along with the said village to the above donee. The reverse side of the third plate contains one line of writing, very faintly visible, which is same as the beginning of the first line engraved on the obverse side of the first plate.

<1. From the facsimile in EI, Vol. XXX (1954), pp. 276 and 277.>

<2. A letter looking like pa, originally engraved near rvva, had been erased and incised later near sti.>

<3. The letter ga has not been engraved properly. It resembles ta.>

<4. Read स्तम्भेश्वर्य्याः>

<5. Sircar suggests कौस्तुभेश्वर्य्या, which may be the intended reading.>

<6. Rajaguru reads देभोगक and takes it as the name of a locality. The expressions seem to indicate some tribal personal names.>

<7. Read सगोत्र.>

<8. Read द्रोणस्वामिने.>

<9. The first of the two daṇḍas is curved towards the left. A conch-shell has been incised after the daṇḍas.>

<10. The text of the main charter granted by the reigning king begins from this reverse side of the plate.>

<11. Read भिवृद्धये.>

<12. The letter resembles त्त्र.>

<13. This punctuation mark is represented by two small horizontal strokes.>

<14. The word is redundant.>

<15. This is the second half of the verse. The same verse has been fully quoted below in lines 11 and 12.>

<16. Read षष्टिं वर्ष.>

<17. A small dot is incised here.>

<18. Read अग्निष्टोमादिभिर्यज्ञैः; the letter ग्नि looks like त्रि.>

<19. Read बहुभिर्बहुदक्षिणैः.>

<20. The punctuation mark is represented by two small horizontal strokes.>

<21. The intended reading may be शून्यक्षेत्रम्.>

<22. The first half of this line is left blank.>

<23. The letters of this line are very faintly visible. The engraver had begun to incise the line which is found in first side of the first plate, but erased them after engraving one line.>

<24. This official designation seems to be the same as rahasyādhikṛta or the privy counsellor of many early medieval Indian inscriptions.>