NO. 36: PATIAKELLA GRANT OF MAHĀRĀJA ŚIVARĀJA, YEAR 283

Provenance : Patiakella, Puri district (previously in Cuttack district), Orissa.

References : R.D. Banerji, EI, Vol. IX (1907-08), pp. 285-88 and plate; and S.N. Rajaguru, IO, Vol. I, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 124-27.

Language : Sanskrit, in prose, with the exception of the two imprecatory verses at the end.

Metre : Verses 1-2 anuṣṭubh.

Script : Eastern variety of the north Indian alphabet of about the sixth century A.D.

Date : Samvat, 283.

TEXT<1>

First Side

(1) सिद्धम्<2> स्वस्ति [।\*] सलिलनिधिवेला[यित]चलतरङ्गाभरणरुचिरमङ्गुर …..<3>

(2 ) पत्तनवत्या(त्यां) वसुमत्या(त्यां) प्रवर्त्तमानमाणवङ्श(वंश)राज्यकाले

त्य्रधिकाशीत्युत्त[र]……<4>

(3) मौद्गलामलकुले गगनतलशीतदीधितिनिवाते सितचरिते परममाहेश्वर श्रीशम्भुयय्यने<5>

(4) शासति दक्षिणतोसल्या(ल्यां) वोर्त्तनोकात्परमदेवताधिदैवतश्रीपरमभट्टारक

चरणकमलामलक्षौ-

(5) णिहाराधिगमप्रतिहतः<6> कलियुगागतदुरितनिचयः(यो) महाराजशिवराजः कुशली अस्मिन्नेव

(6) विषये समुपगता भविष्यत्सामन्तराजराजस्थानीयोपरिककुमारामात्यतदायुक्तकमहामहत्तर-

(7) व(बृ)हद्भौगिकाधिकरणान्येव राजपादोजीवी यथार्ह(र्हं) श्रावयति मानयति च विदितमस्तु

भवतां य[था]-

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(8) त्त्र विषये सम्व(म्ब)द्धतण्डुल्वलुग्राम(मो) वोर्त्तनोके चावासात्तस्माभि[ः\*]

मातापित्त्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्या-

(9) भिवृद्धये सलिलधारापूर्व्वकेणाचन्द्रार्कसमकालियाक्षय<7>निवि(नीवि) धर्म्मेण नानागोत्त्र-

Second Side

(10) चरणेभ्य अनिरुद्ध<8>स्वामिगोमिदेवस्वामिवो(बो)प्पस्वामिपितृस्वामि-

(11) हरुङ्गस्वामिचन्द्रस्वामिभद्रस्वामिछेदिस्वामिपुष्यस्वामिकरस्वामिरोहिणीस्वामि-

(12) वु(बु)द्धस्वामिमहासेणस्वामिविष्णुस्वामियदुस्वामिमात्रङस्वामिनागस्वामिभोगस्वामि-

(13) अन[न्त]स्वामिप्रभाकरस्वामिनाव. . . रस्वामिदीपिस्वामियम्वुस्वामिगोमिस्वामिव(ब)-

लस्वामि-

(14) ज्येष्ठस्वामि अदर्शनदेव धनदेवकुमारस्वामिज्येष्ठस्वामिरेवतिस्वामिप्रायस्वामि-

(15) पुष्यस्वामिछेडिस्वामिव(ब)प्पस्वामिश्रवस्वामिगोपालस्वामिगोमिस्वामि एभ्यस्ताम्र-

(16) पट्टीकृत्य संप्रदत्तः [।\*] पूर्व्वराजकृतो धर्म्मोनुपालनीवैति<9>मत्वा भवद्भिः [।\*] धर्म्मशास्त्रे-

ष्वपि श्रु(श्रू)यते [।\*]

(17) व(ब)हुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता राजभिः सगरादिभिः [।\*] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य [तदा

फलम्] [।।\*१] [षष्टिं] वर्ष-

(18) सहस्राणि स्वर्ग्गे तिष्ठति भूमिदः [।\*] आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसेत् [।।\*२]

सम्वत् २००. . . .<10>

ABSTRACT

The charter begins with the symbol for siddham and the word svasti. Lines 1-5 state that, in the year 283 of the rule of the Māṇa family, when Śambhuyaśas of the Mudgala family, a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara, was ruling the earth, Mahārāja Śivarāja, a devotee at the feet of his overlord, being in good health, made a proclamation from his residence at Vōrttanōka of Dakṣiṇa Tōsali. Lines 6-9 refer to the royal order addressed to all the present and future feudatory chiefs, rājasthānīyas, uparikas, kumārāmātyas, tadāyuktakas, mahāmahattara, bṛhadbhōgikas and their adhikaraṇas and other dependants of the king present in the said viṣaya, which relate to the grant of the village Taṇḍralvalu, situated in the viṣaya of Vōrttanōka. The grant was made a permanent endowment, so as to last as long as the sun and the moon would endure, and for the increase of the merit of the king and his parents. Lines 10-15 refer to the names of the donees of different gōtras and caraṇas to whom the grant was issued and include Aniruddhasvāmin, Gōmisvāmin, Surasvāmin, Bōppasvāmin, Pitṛsvāmin, Hāruṅgasvāmin, Candrasvāmin, Bhadrasvāmin, Chēdisvāmin,

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Puṣyasvāmin, …Karasvāmin, Rōhiṇīsvāmin, Buddhasvāmin, Mahāsēṇasvāmin, Viṣṇusvāmin, Yadusvāmin, Mātraḍasvāmin, Nāgasvāmin, Bhōgasvāmin, Anantasvāmin, Prabhākarasvāmin, Nāva … rasvāmin, Dīpisvāmin, Jamvusvāmin, Gōmisvāmin, Balasvāmin, Jyēṣṭhasvāmin, Adarśanadēva, Dhanadēva, Kumārasvāmin, Jyēṣṭhasvāmin Rēvatīsvāmin, Prāyasvāmin, Puṣyasvāmin, Chēḍisvāmin, Bappasvāmin, Śravasvāmin, Gōpālasvāmin and Gōmisvāmin. Line 16 refers to the king’s instruction to observe the law laid down by the former kings relating to land-grants. Lines 17-18 contain two of the usual benedictory verses. The date of the grant has been mentioned again in numerical symbols at the end of the charter in line 18, but only the first symbol reading 200 is visible.

<1. From the facsimiles in EI, Vol. IX (1907-8), pp. 286 and 287.>

<2. Expressed by a symbol.>

<3. A portion from the right corner of the plate is broken and lost, carrying away about eight letters from both sides of the plate.>

<4. A portion from the right corner of the plate is broken and lost, carrying away about eight letters from both sides of the plate.>

<5. Sten Konow suggests शम्भुयय्येनु; R.D. Banerji reads शग्गुयय्यने; the intended reading is perhaps शम्भुयश सि.>

<6. The visarga is superfluous.>

<7. Read कालमक्षय-.>

<8. R.D. Banerji reads अनुरुद्ध.>

<9. Read पालनीय इति.>

<10. This portion with the reference to the day and month is broken and lost.>