NO. 45: GANJAM PLATES OF MĀDHAVARĀJA, GUPTA SAMVAT 300

Provenance : Ganjam district.

References : E. Hultzsch, EI, Vol. VI (1900-1), pp. 144-46 and plate; and S.N. Rajaguru, IO, Vol. I, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 157-61.

Language : Sanskrit, in prose, except the customary verses at the end.

Metre : Verses 1-4 anuṣṭubh.

Script : Eastern variety of the northern class of the post-Gupta Brāhmī alphabet of about the seventh century A.D.

Date : Gupta year 300; on the occasion of a solar eclipse.

TEXT<1>

First Plate

(1) सिद्धम्<2> स्वस्ति ।<3> चतुरूदधिसलिलवीचिमेखलानिलीनायां सद्वीपा(प)-

(2) गर(गिरि) पत्तनवत्या(त्यां) गौप्ताव्दे(ब्दे) वर्षशतत्त्रये वर्त्तमाने

(3) महाराजाधिराजा(ज)श्र्श्री(श्री) शशाङ्कराज्ये<4> शासति गगण(न) तल-

(4) विनि[ः\*]सृतभगीरथावतारिताया हिमवद्गिरि(रे)रुपरि

(5) पतना[द\*]नेकशिलासंहा(संघा) तविभिन्नव(ब) हि ≍ पातालात्तर्ज्जलौधे<5>

(6) सुरसरित इव विविधतरुवरकुसुमसञ्च्छन्नोभयतटा-

Second Plate: First Side

(7) न्तविनिपतितजलाशयायाः शालिमासरितः कुला(कूलो)पकण्ठा-

(8) द्वे(द्वि)जयकोङ्गेदात्म(न्म)हाराजमहासामन्तश्रीमाधवराजस्य प्रियतनयो

(9) महाराजा(ज)यशोभीतस्तस्यापि प्रियसूनुः स्वगुणमरीचिनिकर-

(10) प्रवो(बो)धितशिलोद्भवकुलकमलो विकोशनीलोत्पल-

(11) प्रतिस्पर्द्धिनीखड्गधारानिशितनिश्शेषप्रतिहतरिपु<6>-

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(12) व(ब)लो दीनानाथकृपणवनीपकोपभुज्यमानविभवः स्वभु-

(13) जपरिघयुगलोपार्ज्जितनृपश्री[ः\*] कमलविमलरुथ(चि)र-

Second Plate: Second Side

(14) तनुर्ज्जगन्म(ण्ड)लमण्डनश्रुतशौर्यधैर्यगुणान्वितो महावृषभपर्यङ्क-

(15) ककुधो(दो)पधानविन्यस्तवा(बा)होर्व्वा(र्बा)लचन्द्रो[द्\*]द्योतितजटाकलापैकदे-

(16) शस्य भगवतस्स्थित्युत्पत्तिप्रलयसृष्टिसङ्हा(संहा)रकारणस्य

(17) नृ(त्रि) भुवनगुरो≍ पादभक्तः परमव्र(ब्र)ह्मण्यो महाराजमहासा-

(18) मन्तश्रीमाधवराजः कुशली कृष्णगिरिविषयसंव(ब)द्धच्छवल-

(19) क्खयग्रामे वर्त्तमानभविष्यक्कु(त्कु)मारामात्योपरिकतदायुक्तकानन्या(न्यां)श्च

(20) यथार्ह(र्ह) पूजयति मानयति च [।\*] विदितमस्तु भवतामयं ग्रामो-

Third Plate: First Side

(21) स्वाभिरर्द्धेण<7> मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये सलिलधारापुर-

(22) स्सरेणाचन्द्रार्क्कसमकालीनाक्षयनीये<8> भरद्वाजसगोत्त्रायाङ्गि-

(23) रसवा(बा)र्हस्पत्यप्रवराय छरम्पस्वामिने सूर्योपरागे प्रतिपादित[ः\*] ।।

(24) उक्तञ्च स्मृतिशास्त्रे ।<9> व(ब)हुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता राजभिस्सगरादिभिः [।\*]

(25) यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि[स्\*] तस्य तस्य तदा फलं (लम्) ।। [१\*] षष्टिं वर्षसहस्रा-

(26) णि स्वर्गे मोदति भूमिदः [।\*] आज्ञेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके

(27) वसे[त्\*] ।। [2\*] स्वदत्ता(त्तां) परदत्ताम्वा(त्तां वा) ।<10> यो हरेत वसुन्द्धरा[म्\*।] स विष्ठायां

Third Plate: Second Side

(28) [कृमि]र्भूत्वा पितृभिस्सह पच्यते ।। [३\*] मा भुत(भूद)फलशङ्का व[ः] परदत्ते-

(29) [ति] पार्थिव(वाः) ।। (।)स्वदाना[त्\*] फलमानन्त्यं ।।<11> परद[त्तानुपालने] । [४\*]

(30) <12>

(31) [प्रय]च्छति ।।

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ABSTRACT

The charter opens with a symbol for siddham and the word svasti. It records (lines 1-4) that in the current Gupta year 300, the glorious mahārājādhirāja Śaśāṅkarāja was ruling over the earth surrounded by the waters of the four oceans, together with the islands, mountains and cities. Lines 4-8 record the description of the chief city of the kingdom which was situated near the bank of the river Śālimā, resembling the holy Gaṅgā. Lines 8-18 introduce the reigning king, the glorious mahārāja-mahāsāmanta Śrī-Mādhavarāja, the son of mahārāja Yaśōbhīta and the grandson of the glorious mahārāja-mahāsāmanta Śrī-Mādhavarāja I. He has been described as a devotee of the god Brahman. From the victorious Kōṅgēda (Kōṅgōda),<13> he caused the prosperity of the Śailōdbhava (Śilōdbhava) family to which he belonged, by his own arms. He was also devoted to the feet of the blessed lord of the three worlds. Lines 18-23 record that the royal order in respect of the grant was addressed to the present and future officials, such as kumārāmātya, uparika and tadāyuktaka, and others at the village named Cchavalakkhaya, situated in the district of Kṛṣṇagiri. The officers were informed that half of the said village was granted, with the libation of water, to Charampasvāmin of the Bharadvāja gōtra and Āṅgirasa-Bārhaspatya pravara. The grant was made on the occasion of a solar eclipse, to increase religious merit of the donor and his parents. It was made a permanent endowment according to the system of akṣaya-nīvi, for the enjoyment of the donee, and to last as long as the sun and the moon would exist. Lines 24-31 record four of the imprecatory and benedictory verses stated to have been quoted from the Smṛti-śāstra.

<1. From the facsimile in EI, Vol. VI (1900-1), p. 144.>

<2. Expressed by a symbol.>

<3. The punctuation is indicated by a short horizontal stroke.>

<4. Read महाराजाधिराजश्रीशशाङ्कराजे.>

<5. Hultzsch suggests वहिष्पातितान्तर्जलौधायाः (?).>

<6. The line should be read प्रतिस्पर्द्धिनिशितखड्गधाराप्रतिहतनिःशेषरिपु-.>

<7. Hultzsch suggests…रर्थे-; but the intended reading seems to mean half of the said village.>

<8. Hultzsch suggests…लीनोक्षयणीयो; but the record seems to indicate the expression अक्षयनीवि, that is, a permanent endowment, which is found in several early medieval epigraphs of Orissa.>

<9. The punctuation is indicated by a small horizontal stroke.>

<10. The punctuation is redundant.>

<11. The punctuation is redundant.>

<12. The line is illegible.>

<13. Kōṅgōda here seems to indicate the chief city of the kingdom of the same name.>