NO. 57: CHANDEŚWAR PLATES OF DHARMARĀJA, YEAR 18

Provenance : Chandeswar, under Tangi Police Station, Puri district.

Reference : S.N. Rajaguru, JKHRS, Vol. II, No. 1 (1947), pp. 65 ff.; idem, IO, Vol. I, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 213 ff.; and D.C. Sircar, EI, VOl. XXX (1954), pp. 269-73.

Language : Sanskrit, in verse, except the grant portion.

Metre : Verses 1, 9, 11, 12 anuṣṭubh; verses 2, 3, 5, 8, 14, vasantatilakā; verse 4 indravajrā; verses 6, 7, 10 sragdharā; verse 13 puṣpitāgrā.

Script : Eastern variety of the northern class of alphabet of about the eighth century A.D.

Date : Samvat 18 (?), Caitra, amāvasyā.

TEXT<1>

Second Plate<2>: First Side

(1) ङ्श(वंश) प्रभुः शैलोद्भव [ः\*] कृतः<3> [।।\*१] शैलोद्भवस्य [कुल]जो रणभीत आसीद्येनासकृत्

(2) कृतभिया (यां) द्विश(ष)दङ्गनानां(नाम्) [।\*] ज्योत्स्नाप्रवो(बो)धसमये स्वधे(धि)यैव

[सार्द्ध]माकम्पितो नय-

(3) नपक्ष्मजलेषु चन्द्रः [।।\*२] तस्याभवद्वि[व](बु)धपा[लस]मस्य सूनु[ः\*] श्रीसैन्यभीत इति

(4) भूमिपतिर्ग्गरि(री)यां(यान्) । यं प्राप्य नैक[शत]ना[ग]घटाविघट(ट्ट)लद्ध(ब्ध)-

प्र<4>सादवि-

(5) जयं मुमुदे धरित्तिः(त्त्री) [।।\*३] तस्यापि वग्शे(वंशे) [थ\*] यथार्थनाम(मा)जाता(तो)

यशोभीत इति क्षिति(ती)श[ः\*]

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(6) [येन] प्र[रू]ढोपि शुभैश्चरित्त्रैमृ(र्मृ)ष्ट[ः\*] कलङ्क[ः\*] कलिदर्प्पणस्यः(स्य) [।।\*४] जातोथ तस्य त-

(7) [नय] [ः\*] सुकृति(ती) समस्तसीमन्तिनीनयनषड्प(ट्प)दपुण्डरि(री)क[ः\*।]

श्रीसैन्यभीत इति भु(भू)[मि]-

(8) पतिम(र्म)हेभकुम्भस्थलीदलनदुर्लली(लि)तासिधाराः(रः) [।।\*५] कालेयैर्भूतधात्त्रि(त्त्री)- पतिभी(भि)

(9) रुपचितानैकपापावतारैनि(र्नी)ता येषां कथापि प्रलयमभिमता कीर्त्तिमा(पा)लैरज-

(10) श्रं(स्रम्) [।\*] यज्ञैस्तैरश्वमेधप्रभृतिभिरमरा लम्भितास्तृप्तिमुर्व्वि(र्व्वी)मुद्रि(द्दृ)प्तारातिपक्षक्ष [य]

(11) कृतिपु(प)टुना श्रीनिवासेन येन । [।\*६] तस्योत्खाताखिलारेर्म्मरुदिव जननो[द्\*]भा-

Second Plate: Second Side

(12) स्वदुष्णांङ्शु(ष्णांशु)तेजा[ः\*] शु(शू)रा(रो) मानी दयालुर्ण्ण(र्न)रपति[र\*]यश(शो)-

भीतदेवस्तनु(नू)ज[ः\*] । त्मा(मा)तङ्गान्योति[तुङ्गान्व](न्ब)-

(13) हलमदमुचश्चारुवक्त्रा[न्\*] प्रचण्डा[न्\*] व(ब)द्ध्वाकर्षत्यखि[न्\*]न[ः\*] पुनरपि

तयते यत्नत<5>[ः\*] सप्रग[ल्भ] [ः\*।।] [७\*] त-

(14) स्या भवत्स[क\*]लशि(शा)स्त्रविशेस(ष)व(वे)दि(दी) श्रीधर्म्मराजदेव<6> इतिसु-

(सू)नुरधीतशास्त्रः [।\*] यस्यातिनिर्म्म-

(15) लयश[ः\*]परिवर्द्धमान(नं) पादा हरेरिव न माइ(यि)तमा त्त्रिलोक्या[ः\* ।।] [८\*]

निराश्रयै[ः\*] प्रयत्न(त्ने)न गुणै[ः\*]

(16) स परिवारितः[।\*] वैमुख्यादीर्षया चैव सर्व्वदो<7>षैर्व्विवर्ज्ज(र्ज्जि)तः [।।\*९] राज्यं लद्ध-

(ब्ध्वै)व दर्प्पादवि-

(17) गणितत[या] माधव(वो) जे(ज्ये)ष्ठभावाः(वान्) तेषादस्मादपात्त्रं<8> कृतविषय(म)मति ।<9>

वि(र्वि)ग्रहे फा-

(18) सिकां(का)यां(याम्) [।\*] युद्धक्षोभे[ण] भग्नः(ग्ना) नृपतिप(व)रमवशौः<10>

स(सं)श्री(श्रि)तस्ति(स्ती)वराख्यं(ख्यम्) । [।\*१०]<11> शौय(र्यं) श्री-

(19) यो(र्यौ)वनं राज्यमेकैकं प(म)दक(का)रकं(कम्) । सर्व्व(र्व्वं) श्रीमानभीतस्य[निर्व्वि]-

कारमुपस्थितं[तम्] । [।\*११] तुरगखु-

(20) राभिघातविदल[द्\*]धरणि(णी)तलजं [ज\*]यगज[कर्ण्ण\*] चामरविधु(धू)ननविस्फुरि-

[तम्\*] सुभट[फर\*]प्रर्प्परसनि-<12>

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(21) रुध(द्ध)क[कु\*] द्ग<13> कोन्तलयिवासकात्<14> श्रीशैलोद्भवकुलतिलको महामखवाजप(पे)- याश्व

(22) मेधावभृ[थ]स्नाननिर्व्वर्त्ति[त]प्रखा(ख्या)तकीर्त्तिक्रमपरमम(मा)हेश्वरा(रो)

मातापितृपादानुध्यात[ः\*] श्रि(श्री)

(23) धर्म्मराजे(ज) [दे]व[ः\*] कुशली अस्मिं(स्मिन्) कोङ्गोदमण्डले श्रीसामन्तमह(हा)-

सामन्तमहाराजराजन-

Third Plate: First Side

(24) [करा]जपुत्रा[न्\*]तरङ्ग<15> दण्डनाना<16>यकदण्डपासि(शि)कोपरिक[स्तद्वि]नियुक्त[क]-

व्यवहा-

(25) रिण[ः\*] सकरणां(णान्) व्रा(ब्रा)ह्मणपुरोगादिजनपदाञ्च<17> श्चा(चा)टभटवल्लभजाति-

(ती)यां(यान्)

(26) यथार्ह(र्हं) पू[ज\*]यत्याज्ञापयति च विदितमस्तु भवता[म्\*।] किराततलक<18> विषयस-

(27) म्वद्ध(म्बद्ध)शिवाविवास<19>ग्रामोयं चतु[ः\*]सीमोपलक्षित[ः\*] कौण्डिण्य(न्य)सगोत्त्राय

(28) वाजसनेयचरणाय भट(ट्ट)शुभदेवस्य(देवाय)मातापित्त्रोरात्मनस्य(श्च)पुण्याभिवृ-

(29) द्धये सलिलधारापुर[ः\*]सरेण चन्द्रार्क्कक्षितिसमकालमकरीकृत्य ग्रहोपरागे

(30) प्रतिपादितोस्माभिः [।\*] मु(उ)पभुञ्जानो(ञ्जतो) धर्म्मगौ[र\*]वाय कालान्तरेना(णा) – पि न

(31) कश्चिं<20> परिपन्थिना भवितव्यमिति । उक्ञ्च धर्म्मशास्त्रे [।\*]व(ब)हुभिर्व्वसुधा

दता(त्ता)राजभि[ः\*]

(32) सगरादिभिः[।\*] यस्य यस्य यद(दा)भूमि[स्\*]तस्य तस्य तदा फलं(लम्) । [।\*१२]

मा भु(भू)दफलशङ्का व[ः\*]

(33) परदते(त्ते)ति पार्थिव(वाः) [।\*] स्वदाना[त्\*] फलमानन्त्यं परदता(त्ता)नुपालन(ने)

[।।\*१३] स्वदता(त्तां) परदताम्वा(त्तां वा) यो हरे-

(34) ति(त) वसुन्द्ध(न्ध)रा[म्\*।] सु(स्व)विष्ठाय(यां)<21> कृमिर्भु(र्भू) त्रि(त्वा) पित्रि(तृ)भि[ः\*]

सह पच्यते । [।\*१४] इति कमलदला

(35) म्वु(म्बु)वि(बि)न्द(न्दु)लोलां श्री(श्रि)यमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्यजीवितं(त)ञ्च [।\*]

सकलमिदमुदाहृतञ्च वु(बु)द्धा(द्ध्वा)

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Third Plate: Second Side

(36) न हि पुरुषै[ः\*] परकीर्त्तयो वी(वि)लोप्याः [।।\*१५] विद्युद्विलासतरलमवग-

(37) म्य स[म्यग्\*] लोकस्थितिः(तिं)यशसी(सि) शक्तमनोभिरुचै(च्चैः)<22> [।\*] नित्यं परो

[पकृति\*]मात्ररतै[र्भवद्भि\*]ध(र्ध)र्मा-

(38) भिराधन<23>परैरनुमोदितव्यं(व्यम्) [।।<24> \*१६] दूत्त(त)कोत्त्र [स]चि[व]<25> धर्म्मचन्द्र-

[ः\*।] लिखितं सा-

(39) न्द्धिविग्रहिकं(क) भोगी(गि)सामन्त(न्तेन) [।।\*] लाञ्छितं पेटापालजे(ज्ये)ष्ठसिङ्घे-

(सिंहे)न [।\*]न उ-

(40) त्क(त्की)र्ण्णं [थ]विरवृद्धेनेति । चैत्त्र(त्र)वदि अमृ(मा)वास्यी<26> स्ससन्द्धा<27> १०. ०.

(41) । १०. ०. ८ ।<28>

ABSTRACT

Line 1 contains a fragmentary verse which is continued from the previous plate. Lines 1-21 contain eleven verses which are also found in the other extant records of the reigning king Dharmarāja-Mānabhīta, the donor of the present grant. The verses describe the achievements of the king and his predecessors. Lines 17-18 contain an incomplete verse which informs that Dharmarāja had an elder brother, Mādhava by name; whom he defeated on the battlefield of Phāsikā. Mādhava took shelter with a king named Tivara. Lines 21 to 23 record that Dharmarāja-Mānabhīta, a devotee of god Mahēśvara, who was the son’s son of the performer of the aśvamēdha and vājapēya sacrifices and who was an ornament of Śailōdbhava family, issued an order from the residence at Kōntalayi, addressed to the officers and feudatories and others of Kōṅgōda-maṇḍala, relating to the grant of the village Śivāvivāsa, situated in the district of Kirātatalaka along with its four boundaries. The village was granted in favour of Bhaṭṭa Śubhadēva of the Kauṇḍinya gōtra and Vājasanēya caraṇa, with libations of water, on the occasion of a solar eclipse, for the increase of religious merit of the donor and his parents. The grant was made permanent so as to exist till the sun, the moon and the earth would endure. It was issued by making

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it a rent-free holding for the enjoyment of the donee. Lines 30 and 31 record the usual mandate to others not to make any obstruction in the donee’s enjoyment of the grant. Lines 31-38 record five of the usual imprecatory and benedictory verses stated to have been quoted from the Dharmaśāstra, related to the merits of donating land and the consequences of confiscating one’s land. The officers responsible for the preparation and execution of the charter have been mentioned in lines 38-40. The minister (saciva) named Dharmacandra acted as the dūtaka or the executor of the grant. The sandhivigrahika (or the minister for war and peace), whose name was Sāmanta and who was also designated as a bhōgin, endowed the charter with a seal. The person named Tha(Stha)vira-vṛddha engraved the charter. Lines 40-41 contain the date of the issue of the charter, though the reading is very much doubtful due to unsatisfactory preservation of the letters. It is stated to have been issued in the year 10, 0, 8 (?) in the month of Caitra, on the day of amāvasyā during the dark fortnight. The year may be the 18th regnal year of the donor.

<1. From the original plates. The charter is now preserved in the Orissa State Museum, Bhuvaneswar.>

<2. The first plate is lost.>

<3. This is a continuation from the first plate which obviously contained one side of writing. This verse is known from the other extant records of Dharmarāja-Mānabhīta in its complete form [cd. EI, Vol. XXIX (1951-52), p. 41].>

<4. Space for one letter has been left blank after प्र only the top mātrā of the letter seems to have been engraved.>

<5. The Nivina charter reads नवते यत्कृतः.>

<6. देव may be omitted to suit the metre.>

<7. दी was originally engraved.>

<8. Read देशादस्मादपास्तुं as in other records.>

<9. The punctuation is superfluous.>

<10. Read असौ.>

<11. The last foot of the verse has been omitted due to the inadvertance of the scribe.>

<12. Read प्रसर्प्पण.>

<13. The Banpur grant of Dharmarāja reads the rest of the verse as दूगनं बलरज एव यस्य जयति द्विषतां ध्वजिनीं(नीम्) ।।>

<14. Rajaguru reads कनकोन्तलवासकात्.>

<15. The inscription has a mark here resembling the anusvāra above the letter र.>

<16. One ना is redundant.>

<17. Read पदांश्च.>

<18. Rajaguru reads राजतिलक.>

<19. D.C. Sircar reads शिवा[धि]वास.>

<20. Read केनचित्.>

<21. These letters appear to have been written over some previously engraved letters.>

<22. Rajaguru reads मनोभिकारै.>

<23. Rajaguru reads परोदयरतैभि.>

<24. A visarga sign is seen instead of the punctuation mark.>

<25. Rajaguru reads दूतकोत्त्रूचित.>

<26. Read अमावस्या.>

<27. Read सम्वत् ; Rajaguru reads स्वस्ति सम्वत् and omits the numerical symbols following this word. There are some indistinct marks, which appear to have been erased by the engraver perhaps to incise them in following line.>

<28. Rajaguru reads the symbols as 10.0.5; Sircar suggests that the intended reading may be 10.8, i.e., 18 which would indicate the regnal year of the reigning king.>