NO. 39: SORO PLATE OF MAHĀRĀJA BHĀNUDATTA, YEAR 5

Provenance : Badkhuri, near Soro, Balasore district, Orissa.

References : N.G. Majumdar, EI, Vol. XXIII (1935-36), pp. 203 ff. and plate; and S.N. Rajaguru, IO, Vol. I, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 131-35.

Language : Sanskrit, in prose, except three of the imprecatory verses at the end.

Metre : Verses 1-3 anuṣṭubh.

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

Date : 5th regnal year, the seventeenth day of the month of Phālguna.

TEXT<1>

First Side

(1) siddham<2> svasti [।।\*] virañjāvāsakānmahāpratihāramahārājabhānudattaḥ kuśalī [।\*]

(2) sarephāhāraviṣaye samupagatānvarttamāna bhaviṣyanmahāsā-

(3) mantamahārājarājaputrakumārāmātyoparikaviṣayapati-

(4) tadāyuktakadāṇḍavā(pā)sika sthānāntarikānanyāṃśca cāṭabhaṭajātī-

(5) yāntādviṣaya<3>viniyuktakāṃśca samahāmahattaravṛ(bṛ)hadbhogika-

(6) kūṭakolasādyadhikaraṇānyathārhampūjayati mānayati cāstu

(7) vo viditametadviṣayasamva(mba)ddhacirakhilā(la)śūnya va(ba)hi[rvvā]ṭaka-

(8) grāmosmābhiḥ śrīparamabhaṭṭārakapādānāmācandrārkasama-

(9) kālaṃ puṇyābhivṛddhaye vatsasagottravājasaneyacaraṇebhyaḥ

(10) mahāmahattarapriyamitrasvāmivāṭamitrasvāmidhṛvamitrasvāmi-

(11) āruraṅgamitrasvāmināmpra<4>tipāditaḥ sarvvapīḍāvarjitaḥ [।\*]

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Second Side

(12) tadeṣāṃ samucitatāmrapaṭṭadānaṃ datvā bhuñjānānāṃ na kenacit

(13) vā(bā)dhā karaṇīyā śrīparamabhaṭṭārakapādānāṅgauravāccaiṣā dattiḥ

(14) paripālayitavyeti samvata 5 phalgu di 10.7 ।। uktañca dharmma-

(15) śāstre [।\*] । va(ba)hubhirvvasudhā dattā rājabhiḥ sagarādibhiḥ [।\*] yasya

(16) yasya yadā bhūmiḥ tasya tasya tadā phalaṃ(lam) ।। [1\*] mā bhūdaphalaṣa(śa)-

(17) ṅkā vaḥ paradatteti pārthivāḥ[।\*] svadānātphalamānantyaṃ paradānā-

(18) nupālanaṃ(nam) ।। [2\*] svadattāṃ paradattāmvā(ttāṃ vā)yo hareta vasunddharām [।\*]-

(19) sa viṣṭhāyāṃ kṛmirbhūtvā pitṛbhiḥ saha pacyateti<5> ।। [3\*] likhitaṃ

(20) sānddhivigrahikāruṇadattena tāpitaṃ peḍāpālakaprati-

(21) ṣṭhitacandreṇeti ।।

ABSTRACT

The inscription, after the symbol for siddham and the word svasti, introduces (line 1) the reigning king mahārāja-mahāpratihāra Bhānudatta, stated to have issued the order from his residence at Virañjā (Virajā). Lines 2-11 state that the declaration of the royal order relating to the grant of a land, which remained previously uncultivated, was made at the viṣaya of Sarēphāhāra before the assembly of the present and future mahārāja, mahāsāmanta, rājaputra, kumārāmātya, uparika, viṣayapati, tadāyuktaka, dāṇḍapāsika, sthānāntarika and other officers of the district such as the cāṭa, the bhaṭa, mahāmahattara, bṛhadbhōgika, kūṭakōla and their adhikaraṇas. The land, situated in the village of Vahirvāṭaka under the said district, was granted by means of a copper-plate grant to the mahāmahattaras, namely, Priyamitrasvāmin, Vāṭamitrasvāmin, Dhruva-mitrasvāmin and Āruṅgamitrasvāmin who belonged to the Vatsa gōtra and Vājasaneya caraṇa, with permission from the donor’s overlord. The purpose of the grant was to increase religious merit. It was made free from all obstructions. Line 14 refers to the date of the charter in the regnal year of the king as samvat 5, the seventeenth day of the month of Phālguna. :Lines 15-19 contain three of the imprecatory verses, stated to have been quoted from the Dharmaśāstra. The record is stated (lines 20-21) to have been written by Aruṇadatta the sandhivigrahin, and heated by the pēḍāpālaka Pratiṣṭhitacandra.

<1. From the original and facsimile in EI, Vol. XXVIII (1935-36), p. 203. The plate is now preserved in the Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar.>

<2. Expressed by a symbol.>

<3. Read yāṃstadviṣaya-.>

<4. Read svāmibhyaḥ prati-.>

<5. Read pacyate ।। [3\*] iti.>