NO. 53: RANPUR PLATES OF DHARMARĀJA, YEAR 3

Provenance : Ranpur, Puri district, Orissa.

Reference : S.N. Rajaguru, IO, Vol. I, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 218-22.

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

Metre : Verses 1, 3, 12, 15, 19 śārdūlavikrīḍita; verses 2, 5, 6, 8, 9,13 vasantatilakā; verses 4, 14, 17, 20, 21 anuṣṭubh; verse 7 indravajrā; verses 10, 11, 16 sragdharā; verse 18 nardaṭaka; verse 22 puṣpitāgrā.

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

Date : 3rd regnal year, the fifth day of the bright fortnight in the month of Jyēṣṭha.

TEXT<1>

First Plate

(1) siddham<2> svasti [।।\*] [i]ndorddhautamṛṇālatantubhirivaḥ<3> śliṣṭāḥ karaiḥ komalairva(rba)

ddhāhe[raru]-

(2) ṇai[ḥ] sphuratphaṇimaṇairddigdhaprabhāsoṅśu(soṃśu)bhiḥ[।\*] pārvatyā[s\*] sakacagrahavyatikaravyā-

(3) [vṛtta]va(ba)nddhaślathā gaṅgāmbhaḥ plutibhinnabhasmakaṇikā[ḥ\*] śambhorjaṭāḥ pāntu vaḥ [1\*]

prāṅśu(prāṃśu)rmahe-

(4) bhakarapīvaracāruvā(bā)hu[ḥ\*] kṛṣṇāśmasaṃcayavibhedaviśālavakṣāḥ[।\*] rājīvakomaladalāya-

(5) talocanāntaḥ khyātaḥ kaliṅgajanatāsu pulindasena[ḥ\*] ।।[2\*] tenetthaṃ guṇināpi satva(ttva)- mahatā

(6) ne[ṣṭaṃ] bhuvo maṇḍalaṃ śakto yaḥ paripālanāya jagataḥ ko nāma sa syāditi ।। (।) pratyādi-

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(7) <4>[ṣṭavi]bhūtsavena bhagavānārādhitaḥ śāśvā(śva)tastaccintānuguṇaṃ vidhitsuradiśadvāñcchā(ñcchāṃ)

(8) [svayambhū]rapi ।।[3\*] sa śilāśakalodbhedi(dī) tenāpya(pyā)lokya dhi(dhī)matā [।\*]

parikalpita sa-

(9) [dvaṃśaiḥ] [prabhuḥ śai]lodbhavaḥ kṛtaḥ ।।[4\*] śaulodbhavasya kulajo raṇabhīta āsīdyenāsakṛtkṛ-

(10) [tabhiyāṃ dviṣada]ṅganānāṃ[।\*] jyotsnāpravo(bo) dhasamaye svadhiyaiva sārdhamākampito nayana-

(11) [pakṣmajaleṣu ca]ndra[ḥ\*] ।। [5\*] tasyābhavadvivu(bu) dhapālasamasya sūnu[ḥ\*] śrīsainyabhīta

iti bhūmi-

(12) [patirgarīyān [।] [yaṃ] prāpya naikaśatanāgaghaṭāvighaṭṭalavdha(bdha)prasādavijayaṃ mumude dhari-

(13) [trī ।। [6\*] tasyāpi va]ṅśe(vaṃśe)tha yathārthanāmā jāto yaśobhīta iti kṣitiśaḥ [।\*]

yena prarūḍhopi

(14) [śu bhaiścarittrairmṛ]ṣṭaḥ kalaṅka[ḥ\*] kalidarpaṇasya ।। [7] jātasya tasya tanayaḥ sukṛtī samasta-

Second Plate: First Side

(15) sīmantinīnayanaṣaṭpadapuṇḍarīkaḥ [।\*] śrīsainyabhīta iti bhūmipatirmahebhakumbha[stha]-

(16) līdalanadurlalitāsidhāra[ḥ\*] ।। [8\*] jātena yena kamalākaravatsvagottramunmīlita(taṃ) dinakṛ-

(17) teva mahodayena<5> [।\*] saṃkṣiptamaṇḍalarucaśca gatāḥ praṇāśamāśu dviṣo grahagaṇā [i]-

(18) va yasya dīptyā ।।[9\*] kāleyairbhūtadhāttrīpatibhirupacitānekapāpāvatārairnnītā yeṣā(ṣāṃ)

(19) kathāpi pralayamabhimatā kīrttimā(pā)lairajasraṃ(sram)[।\*] yajñaistairaśvamedhaprabhṛtibhiramarā-

(20) lambhitāstṛptimurvvīmuddṛptārātipakṣakṣayakṛtipaṭunā śrīnivāsena yena ।। [10\*] tasyotkhā-

(21) tākhilārermarudiva jananādbhāsvaduṣṇāṅśu(ṣṇāṃśu)tejā<6> śūro mānī dayālurnarapati-

(22) rayaśobhītadevastanū(nu)jaḥ [।\*] mātaṅgānyotituṅgādvahala<7>madamucaścāruvakttrāṃ(kttrān)

(23) pracaṇḍāṃ(ṇḍān) va(ba)ddhvākarṣatyakhinnaḥ punarapi taya(pa)te<8> yatnataḥ sa pragalbhaḥ ।। [11\*] kecicchai-

(24) laguhodareṣu niyatā dhūmāvalīpāyinaḥ anye vāyuphalāmvu(mbu) bhakṣaniratā[ḥ\*] kecinni-

(25) rāhārakā[ḥ\*] ।<9> itthaṃ yogajuṣo vihāya vasatiṃ dhyāyantī(nti) divyaṃ padaṃ cittraṃ

madhyamarājadevaguṇa-

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(26) dhṛdrājyepi<10> tatprāptavāṃ(vān) ।।[12\*] tasyābhavatsakalaśa(śā)straviśeṣavedī śrīdharmmarāja

iti sūnuradhīṃ-

(27) taśāstra[ḥ\*।] yasyātinirmalayaśaḥ parivarddhamānaṃ pādau hareriva na māyita<11>mārtṛ(tri)lokyā[ḥ\*]

।। [13\*] ni-

(28) rāśrayaiḥ prayatnena guṇaiḥ sa parivāritaḥ vaimukhyādīrṣya(rṣa)yā caivaḥ<12> sarvadoṣairvivarji-

(29) ta[ḥ\*]<13> [14\*] kāle hanti<14> ripūnmahāraṇaśatavyāpāralavdhonnaṃtī<15> kāla(le)

sa(bha)ktimupaiti śubhracari [taiḥ]

Second Plate: Second Side

(30) śambhoḥ kathāvistaraiḥ [।\*] kāle dharmmavivecanāya niratairvrā(rbrā)hmaṇyamadhya(dhye) sthitaḥ

krauñcāreri-

(31) va yasya ceṣṭitamalaṃ lokaḥ(kaiḥ) samāloka(kya)te ।। [15\*] rājya(jyaṃ) lavdhai(bdhai)va

darpādavigaṇitatayā mā-

(32) dhavo jyeṣṭhabhāvāṃ(vān) deśādasmādapātraṃ kṛtaviṣamamatirvigrahe phāsikāyāṃ(yām) [।\*]

yuddhakṣobheṇa

(33) bhagno nṛpatiparamasau saṃśṛ(śri)tastīvarākhyaṃ paścāttemāpi sārdhaṃ(rddhaṃ) punarapi vijito vinddhyapāde-

(34) ṣu jīrṇṇaḥ ।। [16\*] śauryaṃ śrīryauvanaṃ rājyamekaikaṃ madakārakaṃ(kam) [।\*] sarvaṃ śrīmāna

bhītasya nirvikāramupa-

(35) sthitaṃ(tam) ।।[17\*] turagakhurābhighātavidaladdharaṇītalajaṃ jayagajakarṇṇacāmaravidhūnanavisphu-

(36) ritaṃ(tam) [।\*] subhaṭapharaprasarpaṇaniruddhakakudgamanaṃ va(ba)laraja eva yasya jayati dviṣa-

(37) tāṃ dhvajinīṃ(nīm) ।।[18\*] āracya prasabhaṃ ghaṭā gajagaṇairaśvīyapādātakaiji(rji)-

tvānyāmva(nyānba)laśā-

(38) linā(no) nṛpavarānāgatya dṛṣṭerbhuvaṃ(vam) [।\*] yuddhe bhīmaparākrameṇa vijitā nivṛtpadaṃ

prāpitā dṛ-

(39) śyante bhavanāṅgaṇe pratidinaṃ prātaḥ praṇāmārthinaḥ[16\*] vijayamātṛcandrapāṭakāchrī-

(40) śailodbhavakulatilako mahāmakhavājapeyāśvamedhāvabhṛthasnānanirvarttitasūno-

(41) stanayo bahuvividha<16>mattavāraṇavaraturagapadātiśastrasaṃpā(sampā)tasa(saṃ)kulo(la)va(ba)hvā ha-

(42) vavinihataśattrurana(ne)kavikkramākkrāntasakalabhūmaṇḍalaprathitayaśaścāturddantasaṃ-

(43) grāmādasakṛllavdha(bdha)pratāpaḥ paramamāheśvaro mātāpitṛpādānudhyātaḥ śrīdha-

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(44) rmmarājadevaḥ kuśalī ।। asmiṃ(smin) koṅgodamaṇḍale śrīsāmaṃnta(manta)mahāsāmanta-

Third Plate: First Side

(45) mahārājarājanakarājaputrāntaraṅgadā(da)ṇḍanāyakadāṇḍapāsi(śi)koparikastadvini-

(46) yuktakavyavahāriṇaḥ sakaraṇānanyāṃśca vrā(brā)hmaṇapurogādivaiṣayikajanapadānyathā-

(47) rhaṃ pūjayati mānayatyājñāpayati ca viditamastu bhavatā[m\*।] tanekaṇḍrāviṣayasa-

(48) mva(mba)ddhausavāṭaka grāma(me) kṣetraṭimpīra pañca akarīkṛtya āttreyasagottrā(trā)ya

(49) attrīṇāttreyārccanānasaḥ śyavāśca<17> bhaṭṭatṛ(tri)locca(ca)nasvāmine mātāpitrorātmana-

(50) śca puṇyābhivṛddhaye saliladhārāpuraḥsareṇa pratipāditastadeṣāmācandrārkakā-

(51) laṃ mu(u)pabhuñjānasya dharmmagauravānna kenacitparipanthinā bhavitavyamiti ।।

(52) uktañca mānave dharmme[।\*] va(ba)hubhirvvasudhā dattā rājabhiḥ sagarādi-

(53) bhiḥ [।\*] yasya yasya yadā bhūmistasya tasya tadā phalaṃ(lam) ।। [20\*] svadattāṃ para-

(54) datamvā (ttāṃ vā) yo hareta vasunddharāṃ(rām)[।\*] sa viṣṭhāyā(yāṃ) kṛmirbhūtvā pitṛbhiḥ saha pacya-

(55) te ।।[21\*] iti kamaladalāmvu(mbu) vi(bi)ndulolā(loṃ) śriyamanucintya manuṣyajīvitañca

(56) sakalamidamudāhṛtañca vu(bu)dhvā na hi puruṣaiḥ parakīrttayo vilopyā(pyāḥ) ।।[22\*] dūtako-

(57) ttrā(trā)kṛta śrīṇaṇṇa likhitaṃ vṛ(bṛ)hadbhoginā dhṛ(dhru)vadattena lāñchitaṃ peṭā-

(58) pālodyotasiṅhe(siṃhe)na utkīrṇṇaṃ sthaviravṛddheneti । samvat 3 jyeṣṭha śudi 5 [।।\*]

ABSTRACT

The charter begins with the symbol for siddham and the word svasti. Verses 1-12 are found in the copper-plate grants of the Śailōdbhava kings (Nos. 47-52). Verses 13 to 19 introduce the reigning king, Dharmarāja, who had also the secondary name Śrī-Mānabhīta. He is stated to be the son of Madhyamarāja. While describing the noble qualities and the military achievements of Dharmarāja, the verses mention the event that he defeated his elder brother Mādhava twice, first at the battlefield of Phāśikā and then finally defeated him along with Tīvara in a battle fought at the foot of the Vindhyas. This is followed by a prose passage (lines 39-51) referring to the grant. Dharmarāja, a devout worshipper of god Śiva and a devotee at the feet of his parents, issued a declaration regarding the grant of land from the victorious camp at Mātṛcandra-pāṭaka, addressed to the feudatories and officials of Kōṅgōda-maṇḍala, such as the śrīsāmanta, mahāsāmanta, mahārāja, rājanaka, rājaputra, antaraṅga, daṇḍanāyaka, dāṇḍapāśika, uparika and other inhabitants of the kingdom. He granted five ṭimpiras of

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land in a locality called Usavāṭaka in Tanekaṇḍrā viṣaya, in favour of bhaṭṭa Trilōcanasvāmin of the Ātrēya gōtra with the three pravaras, namely, Ātrēya, Arcanānasa and Śāvāśva, with libations of water, in order to increase the religious merit of the donor and his parents. The grant was made free from taxes. The inhabitants were directed not to make any kind of obstruction in the donee’s enjoyment of the gift land. Lines 52-56 record three of the usual imprecatory and benedictory verses. Lines 57 and 58 contain the names of the officers responsible for the execution of the grant and the date of the issue of the charter. Śri-Ṇaṇṇa acted as the dūtaka or the executor of the grant. Dhruvadatta was the writer of the grant, whose designation was bṛhadbhōgin. Udyōtasiṁha, the pēṭāpāla (or the keeper of the records) endowed the charter with a seal and it was engraved by Sthavira-Vṛddha. The date of the grant is given in the regnal year of the king as the year 3, the fifth day of the bright fortnight of the month of Jyēṣṭha.

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

<2. Expressed by a symbol.>

<3. Visarga is redundant.>

<4. This line, and the following lines up to the end of the plate, are damaged affecting some letters at the beginning of the lines. The plate is broken in this portion and lost. The reading of the missing letters has been restored from the introductory part of the other Śailōdbhava grants.>

<5. Rajaguru reads sahodayena.>

<6. There is a small horizontal line, intended perhaps for a mark of punctuation. But the punctuation is not necessary here.>

<7. Read tuṅgān bahala-.>

<8. Rajaguru reads dayate.>

<9. There is a small dot-like sign intended perhaps for puncturation.>

<10. Rajaguru reads grājyepi.>

<11. The Nivina grant reads māyati.>

<12. The visarga is superfluous.>

<13. Rajaguru reads taiḥ>

<14. Rajaguru reads kālairhanti.>

<15. Read labdhonnatīn.>

<16. Read bahuvidha.>

<17. The gōtra is actually Dattātreya which has three pravaras, namely, Ātrēya, Arcanānasa and Śāvāśva.>