NO. 59: TEKKALI PLATES OF MADHYAMARĀJA III

Provenance : Tekkali, Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh.

References : H.P. Shastri, JBORS, Vol. IV, Pt. 1 (1918), pp. 162-67 and plate; S.N. Rajaguru and Gopavandhu-Vidyabhusan, Praci, Vol. III, Pt. 2 (1933), pp. 79-91; ArEP of 1935-36, p. 64; Bhandarkar’s List, No. 1676; and S.N. Rajaguru, IO, Vol. I, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 241-47.

Language : Sanskrit, in verse.

Metre : Verses 1, 11, śārdūlavikrīḍita; verses 2, 10, 12 vasantatilakā; verses 3, 4-8 anuṣṭubh; verse 9 indravajrā; verse 13 sragdharā.

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

TEXT<1>

First Side

(1) [anye\*] vāyupha[lā\*]mvu(mbu)bhakṣaniratāḥ<2> kecinnirāhārakāḥ । i<3> itthaṃ yogajuṣo

(2) vihāya va[sa\*]nti(tī) dhyāyanti divyaṃ padaṃ vi<4>citraṃ madhyamarājadevaguṇa-

(3) dhṛdrājyepi tatprāptavān<5> ।। [1\*] tasyābhavatsakalaśāstraviśeṣavedi(dī) śrīdharma-

(4) rāja iti sūnuradhi(dhī)taśāstraḥ । yasyātinirmmalayaśaḥ parivarddhamānapā-

(5) dau hareriva na māyina (ta)ma(mā)rttya(tri)loke(kyāḥ) ।।[2\*] nirāśrayaiḥ prayatnena guṇaiḥ sa parivā-

(6) ritaḥ[।\*]vaimukhyādiriṣayā(dīrṣayā) caivasarvvadoṣai[ḥ\*] vivarjjitaḥ ।। [3\*] śauryaṃ śrīryauvanaṃ rā-

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(7) [jyame]kaikaṃ madakāraṇa(kam) [।\*] sarvvaṃ<6> śrīmānabhi(bhī)tasya nirvikāramu[pa\*]sthitaṃ-

(tam)<7> ।। [4\*]

(8) [saka]laguṇārjjitaki(kī)rti(rtti)stasyābhūdaurasastu yaḥ sūnuḥ । śrī[mān\*] madhyama-

(9) rājo nṛpatimaṇima(mu)ktāli(lī)ḍhapādaya(yu)gmaḥ<8> ।। [5\*] kṣi(kṣī)rodānmadhusudanaṃ gatava-

(10) ti(tī) tasyā(smā)draghūṇāṃ kulaṃ yātā yā śaśī(śi)nastatopi<9> va(ba)hudhā martyeśvarā-

(11) ṇāmapi [।\*] matvaiva(vaṃ) kuladaityala(laṃ) narapatiḥ(teḥ) sāmānya bhogyā purā [।\*]

[sā\*] lakṣmi(kṣmī)[ḥ\*] kṛtvatya<10>

(12) stanura[bhū\*]+icchrī(cchrī)mānabhītātmajaḥ ।। [6\*] sphārotkhātaḥ kṛpāṇanirmmalakara [ḥ\*]

śrīmānatuṅgoddha-

(13) tān<11> vālenaiva[hatāśca\*] yenarida(pa)vaḥ prāptaṃ mahi(hī)maṇḍalaṃ । svaryāte pitari pratāpavibhave dha-

(14) rmme kaniṣṭhaḥ sadā śrīmānya(naya)śobhayātparigataḥ<12> khyātiṃ kṣitau prāptavān ।। [7\*]

(15) arātikarikumbhānāṃ yasyāsti<13> bhiduraḥ karaḥ । śrīraṇakṣobha sajñānaṃ tato

Second Side

(16) lokopyaci(cī)karat ।। [8\*] tasminnarātitimiraṃ prasaraṃ vibhidya kṛtvā janasya

(17) saphalāmudayena ceṣṭāṃ(ṣṭām) । astaṃ samastajagadekamahāpradi(dī)pe bhūme-

(18) rgate dinakṛti(tī)va vidherniyogāt ।। [9\*] bhrātā tasya nasundaparvataśiro ratna(tnā)dhitā-

(19) pi dyutāḥ paitṛvyollaparājaḥ ityavanipo jāta[ḥ sa śakropamaḥ] । ko-

(20) pākṛṣṭa kṛpāṇamātraka sphuṭaḥ saṃkhye vijitya dviṣaḥ rājāśvaṃ (?) punarā(ru)ttara(rā)-

(21) ṅgatamapi prāpāmalaṃ yo yaśaḥ ।। [10\*] pakṣacchedabhayāttu bhūbhṛdaparavyāpāra-

(22) [lavdho(bdho)] nnate<14>rgambhi(mbhī)rā durusva(sa)tvayogamahimā lavdhvā(bdhvā) pṛtha(thi)vyā

tataḥ । tasya-

(23) [śrī]ryuvarājataillapanibhātya[ḥ\*] prāpta<15> janmodayo bhūyo madhyamarāja[vaṃśa]ya-

(24) [śasā] vā(bā)lye ['\*] bhavadbhūpatiḥ ।। [11\*] darpoddhataṃ(tān) va(ba)lī(li)ripū-

[n\*] samarādu[dasya] saṃyamya pai(pau)ruṣadhana[ḥ\*]

(25) nijavikrameṇa<16> । lavdhvā(bdhvā) jayaśriyamadabhra ripupratāpā[t\*] nārāyaṇāyitamiha-

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(26) kṣitipena yena ।। [12\*] lokāloka(kaṃ) vilaṃghya[n\*] sphuradama[la\*]-

karoddāmaraśmipratāpān śobhāprā-

(27) ptā prakāśabhramaduruvitamaḥ saṃghabhi(rvi)cchinnamu(mū)rtteḥ । bhūmerālokahetoripu-

(28) jaladhimā(ma)hāmekhalābhūtavahaneḥ kṛtsnyāṃ(tsnaṃ) vyāpya(pta) prayātaṃ hararā(ru) [ci\*]hasita

yadyaśaḥ (yaśaśo) va-

(29) nda(ndya)visvaṃ(śvam)<17> ।। [13\*]

ABSTRACT

Of the twelve and a half verses in this stray copper-plate grant, three and half at the beginning are found in other published Śailōdbhava grants. The remaining nine verses are known for the first time. Verses 5 and 6 describe the career and achievements of Madhyamarāja, son of Śrī-Mānabhīta. He has been described as the one who obtained boon from goddess Lakṣmī. He is mentioned in verse 7 as having gained the sovereignty of the earth by vanquishing his foes during his very childhood after the demise of his father and having acquired fame on the earth. In verse 8, he is described as a powerful king whom people named raṇakṣōbha Verses 9-11 record that on the death of this king, his cousin Allaparāja got himself crowned as the king for some time and he also earned great name and fame. He was succeeded by Madhyamarāja III, born of prince Tailapanibha. After getting himself duly coronated, his fame spread over all parts of the earth. Verses 12-13 are written in praise of the reigning king, Madhyamarāja III, who has been compared to god Narāyaṇa, whose strength shone like fire amidst his enemies and whose fame spread all over his kingdom.

<1. From the facsimile in JBORS, Vol. IV, Pt. 1 (1918). This is the middle plate of a set of three, the first and the third plates of the set being lost. Some known verses of the Śailōdbhava grants and the known kings of this family mentioned in this plate enable us to assume that the plate belonged to the Śailōdbhava dynasty.>

<2. Shastri reads bhakṣaṇaratāḥ.>

<3. The letter is superfluous.>

<4. The letter vi is redundant.>

<5. Shastri reads dhṛdrājyaṃ pituḥ(ta)prāptavan ।।.>

<6. Shastri reads sarvvaiḥ.>

<7. Shastri reads nirvikāraṃ ma[naḥ] sthitam ।.>

<8. Shastri reads niyatimaṇimakta(muktā)lī(li)ḍha pādayaśaḥ ।।.>

<9. Shastri reads sutepi.>

<10. Rajaguru reads rudrava[la][suta].>

<11. Shastri reads pūyamāṅkatuṅgoddhṛtā.>

<12. Shastri reads śrīmānayudhābhayātparigataḥ.>

<13. Shastri reads yasyāstri.>

<14. Shastri reads lokannate.>

<15. Shastri reads nibhāt sa(yam)prāpya.>

<16. Shastri reads sa yamyamerujadhanaṃ nyajayikrameṇa.>

<17. The reading of this line is very doubtful. Shastri reads the rest of the line as sthā sthānādāpta yaśarsyādita vi(bhi)ṣaya yaśobhīru(ra)[vā]dha । bhi sūkteḥ ta. . . .>