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%%Inscription No. 22

NO. 22: KHANDIPADA-NUAPALLI PLATES OF ŚRĪ-CHARAMPARĀJA

Provenance : Khandipada-Nuapalli, Khallikote taluk, Ganjam district.

Reference : S.N. .Rajaguru, 10, Vol. II (1960), pp. 323-29.

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

Metre : Verses 1-3 anuṣṭubh.

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

Date : Not dated.

TEXT<1>

First plate

(1) ॐ स्वस्ति [ ।। \*] [श्री] कप[पो]लकुमुदाकर [ : \* ] शशिकला . . .व<2>

(2) स्फुरद्भुजङ्ग भोगरत्नविकचारविन्दनेत्रजटाम-

(3) . . .गमप्ररूढतरशौर्यःरालंकृत त्रिलोचनलोकेश्वरश्च

(4) . . . शंतुवः सदामङ्गलः ।। विजयकोङ्गोदाद्भगव[ती]-

(5) गिरिजानयनस्फुरितशिखशिखानलमसे(शे)श(ष)-

(6) संतप्तजाह्नवीविमलसलिल भरितकपोल-

(7) . . .<3>विपुलकुहरलीलायमानविविधरवतिमूल-

(8) . . . . वातार्द्धविक्षिप्तनिपतदवनिमण्डलसलिल. . . . <4>

(9) . . . पतन . . . सकल[सुरासुर]-

Second Plate: First Side

(10) किन्नरगन्द्धर्वमहोरगनमितबहुजन्मान्तरोपार्ज्जि-

(11) तदुरितरहरहरचरणकमलानुध्यातः परममाहेश्वर-

(12) समाकृष्टनिशितखड्गविमलकिरणच्छुरितांसु(शु)पीठनि[स]-

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(13) त्वव(ब)लवदरिगणस्वभुजव(ब)लोपार्जितभूमण्डलराज-

(14) शब्दः श्रीछरम्पराजः कुशली [।।\*] अस्मद्भूमण्डल(ले) श्री-

(15) सामन्तमहासामन्तमहाराजराजनकराजपुत्त्रदण्ड-

(16) नायककुमारामात्योपरिकतदायुक्तका[नन्यांश्च\*] वर्त्तमान भवि-

(17) ष्यतो व्यवहारिणः सकरणान्यथार्हं सर्व्वान्या(ना)दिशयति

Second Plate: Second Side

(18) विदितमस्तु भवता[म्\*] खिण्डिङ्गहारविषयसम्बद्ध-

(19) एककटिकग्रामोस्माभिः अकरीकृत्त्य बह्वृचगौत-

(20) मसगोत्त्राय श्रीस्वामिचन्द्र १ दि(दी)क्षितदुर्गस्वामि २-

(21) भट्टिस्वामि १ द्वितीय भट्टिस्वामि १ तृति(ती)यभट्टिस्वामि-

(22) नामचन्द्रस्वामिः<5> स्वामिचन्द्रस्वामिभ्यो ब्राह्मणेभ्यो

(23) मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये सलिल[धारा]-

(24) पुरस्सरेण विधिना प्रतिपादित[: \*।।] तथैव तेषां आ-

(25) चन्द्रार्क्कक्षितिसमकालं भुंजानानां धर्म्मगौरवाच्च

Third Plate

(26) द. . . . . <6> ते वर्त्तितव्यः(व्यम्) [।। \* ] उक्तं च मानवे धर्म्मे [ ।\* ] [बहु]<7>-

(27) [भि]र्व्वसुधा दत्ता राजभिः सगरादिभिः [ ।\* ] [यस्य यस्य यदा भू]-

(28) [मिः] तस्य तस्य तदा फलं(लम्) ।। [१\*] स्वदत्ता(त्तां) परदत्ताम्वा(त्तां वा) [यो ह]-

(29) रेत वसुन्द्धरां [ ।\* ] स विष्ठायां कृमिर्भूत्वा पितृभिः

(30) सह पच्यते ।।[ २\* ] दूतः श्रीस्वामिचन्द्रोत्व्रः(त्र) वा(धा)रदत्त

(31) सुलेखकः [ ।\* ] खनकश्छन्नभोगी च सुवर्ण्णाख्यश्च

(32) लाञ्छकः ।। [३\*]

ABSTRACT

The charter begins with the expressions oṃ and svasti. Lines 1-4 contain a prose passage in praise of lord Trilōcana-Lōkēśvara (Śiva). Lines 4-14 have a long passage in prose, in which the reigning king Śrī-Charamparāja has been introduced as a devout worshipper at the feet of lord Śiva, and who earned the title of rāja by acquiring the earth on his own strength. He is represented in the next passage (lines 14-24), as making a grant of the

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village of Ekakaṭika in the Khiṇḍiṅgahāra viṣaya of Kōṅgōda. The grant is stated to have been issued from the victorious Kōṅgōda. The village is said to have been granted by making it free from taxes and shared amongst the brāhmaṇas, namely, Śrī-Svāmicandra of the Bahvṛca śākhā and Gautama gōtra having one share, Dikṣita-Durgasvāmin, having two shares, Bhaṭṭisvāmin with one share, Dvitīya-Bhaṭṭisvāmin having one share and among Tṛtīya Bhaṭṭisvāmin,<8> Nāmacandrasvāmin and Svāmicandrasvāmin, with the libation of water, for the increase of the merit of the donor’s parents and himself. The grant was made permanent by means of the copper-plate charter. The royal order relating to the grant was addressed to śrīsāmanta, mahāsāmanta, mahārāja, rājanaka, rājaputra, daṇḍanāyaka, uparika, tadāyuktaka, and others, including the present and future vyavahārins and their karaṇas. This is followed by two verses in lines 26-30, said to have been quoted from Mānava-Dharma. Lines 30-32 refer to the dūta or the messenger Śrī-Svāmicandra, the executor of the grant, Dhāradatta, the writer, Channabhōgin, the engraver and Suvarṇa who are endorsed or marked by the seal.

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

<2. The letters in the first line are very corroded.>

<3. Two letters appear to have been engraved but are not legible.>

<4. Two letters are damaged.>

<5. The visarga is redundant.>

<6. The letters are illegible due to corrosion >

<7. The letters are illegible due to corrosion.>

<8. The reference to three persons called Bhaṭṭisvāmin, two of whom are specifically styled second and third, is interesting.>