NO. 35: KANAS PLATE OF LŌKAVIGRAHA, YEAR 280

Provenance : Kanas, Puri district, Orissa.

References : S.N. Rajaguru, JKHRS, Vol. III, Nos. 1-3 (1950), pp. 261-66; idem, IO, Vol. I, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 120 ff. and plates; and D.C. Sircar, EI, Vol. XXVIII (1949-50), pp. 329 ff. and plate.

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

Metre : Verses 1-2 anuṣṭubh.

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

Date : Gupta year 280, the fifth day of the month of Phālguna.

TEXT<1>

First Side

(1) सिद्धम्<2> स्वस्ति [।।\*] चतु[रु\*]दधिसलिलवि(वी)ची(चि) [मेखलानिली] नायां सद्वीप[गिरिप]-

(2) त्तनवत्यां वसुन्धरायां प्रवर्त्तमाने गुप्त[का]लसम्व[संव]त्त्सरे अ[शी]-

त्यु[त्त]रशत[द्व\*]-

(3) ये तो[स]ल्यां साष्टादशा[ट्ट](ट)वीराज्यं परमदेव[ता]धिदैवत श्रीलोकवि-

(4) ग्रहभट्टारके[प्र]शासति [द]क्षि[णतो]सल्यामुटि<3>दविषयात् विनि[यु]-

(5) [क्त]का[ः\*]<4> सवैश्वासिकविषयपत्यं [स]वृ(बृ)हद्भोगिकाधिकर[णा] वर्त्तमान-

(6) भविष्यन्महासामन्तम[हा]राजराजपुत्त्रकुमा[रा]मात्योपरिकतदायु-

(7) क्तक[वैश्वासिक]विषयप[त्यंस]वृ(बृ)हद्भोगिकाधिकरणानन्यांश्च [भाग]भुजो

(8) य[था]र्हं [सं]पूज्य विज्ञा[प]यन्ति [।\*] विदितमस्तु भो भवतां यथास्मद्विषय-

(9) सम्व(म्ब)द्ध ऊ[र्द्ध्व]शृङ्गग्रा[मः] चि[रखिलशू]न्यमनेकगुणमित्यवधृत्य

(10) प[रमदे]वताधि[दैवत] श्रीप[रमभट्टार]कपा[दानुज्ञ]यास्माभिः धर्म्मार्थकाम-

%%p. 185

(11) विनिष्पत्त[ये] [आचन्द्रार्क्क]सम[कालीयाक्षयनी]वीधर्म्मेण च[तुः]-

Second Side

(12) सीमालिङ्गानि संस्थाप्य चैकाम्व(म्ब)कीय श्रीम[णि]नागेश्वरभट्टारकम[ठी]-

(13) यव(ब)लिचरुसत्त्रप्रवर्त्तनाय नानागोत्त्रमैत्त्रायणीयछात्रव्रा(ब्रा)ह्म-

(14) णानां स्थि[त]ये ताम्रप[ट्टी]कृत्य प्रतिपादित[ः] [।\*] तदेवं विदित्य(त्वा) धर्म्माभिला-

(15) षादनु[पा]लयि[तुमर्ह]थेति ।। सम्व(संव)त् २००.८० फाल्गुण(न) दि ५ [।।\*]

(16) [अ]नु[सृ]तं सूर्य्य......<5> लिभटै [ः।]<6> वैश्वासिकभवनाग । विषय-

(17) पति[श्रीदत्त ।] .....जिरोदां[स]वृ(बृ)हद्भोगिक सुडुमाक । करणि-

(18) कनागदत्त [। द्रङ्गपाल]<7> . . . . . .कैश्चेति ।। व(ब)हुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता राजभिः

(19) सगरादिभि[ः] [।\*] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य त[दा\*] फलं(लम्) ।। [१\*]

(20) षष्टिं वर्षसहस्राणि स्वर्ग्गे तिष्ठति भूमिदः [।\*] आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च

(21) तान्येव नरके वसेत ।। 0 ।।<8> [२\*]

ABSTRACT

The inscription begins with the symbol for siddham and the word svasti followed by a passage in prose. Lines 1-14 record that in the Gupta year 280, when Śrī-Lōkavigraha-bhaṭṭāraka, described as parama-dēvat-ādhidaivata, was ruling in Tōsali comprising eighteen forest states, the grant of the village Ūrddhvaśṛṅga<9> was made by the royal officers of Uṭida viṣaya in Dakṣiṇa Tōsali. The royal officers included the vaiśvāsika, viṣahyapati and aṁśa-bṛhadbhōgika. The declaration regarding the grant was addressed to the present and future enjoyers of the share of the produce, such as the mahāsāmanta, mahārāja and aṁśa-bṛhadbhōgika. The officers, having ascertained that the gift village had no land uncultivated for a long time and that its land possessed many qualities, granted it with a view to gain dharma, artha and kāma, with the permission of the reigning king who has been described as the parama-dēvat-ādhidaivata-Śrī-

%%p. 186

paramabhaṭṭāraka. The grant was made permanent, to last as long as the moon and the sun would endure, with the determination of four boundaries. The purpose of the grant has been stated to provide the bali, caru, and sattra at the maṭha of the illustrious Maṇināgeśvara-bhaṭṭāraka of Ēkāmbaka and the maintenance of the brāhmaṇas of different gōtras, who were students of the Maitrāyaṇīya school, associated with the said maṭha. The date of the grant is again stated in line 15 in numerical figures as samvat 280, the fifth day of the month of Phālguna. The grant is stated (lines 16-18) to have been endorsed, among others, by the vaiśvāsika Bhavanāga, viṣayapati Śrīdatta, aṁśa-bṛhadbhōgika Suḍumāka and karaṇika Nāgadatta. The inscription ends with two of the usual imprecatory and benedictory verses (lines 18-21).

<1. From the original and facsimile in EI, Vol. XXVIII (1949-50), pp. 330-31.>

<2. Expressed by a symbol.>

<3. D.C. Sircar suggest reading ल्यां मुटिद; Rajaguru reads सटिद.>

<4. Rajaguru reads ततिच्छपत्तने.>

<5. This part of the plate is very corroded and the letters have peeled off.>

<6. The daṇḍa is redundant.>

<7. The designation seems to be same as (द्राङ्गिक) of some inscriptions of other parts of India.>

<8. A floral design is engraved between the two sets of double daṇḍas, EI, Vol. XXVIII (1949-50), p. 331 shows another similar mark, though it is found neither in the facsimile facing the same page nor in the original plate.>

<9. The village may be identified with the present Olasingh in Puri district, the findspot of a copper-plate charter of Bhānudatta (No. 37). This locality seems to be the place of issue of the said charter.>