NO. 54: NIVINA COPPER-PLATE GRANT OF

DHARMARĀJA, YEAR 9(?)

Provenance : Nimmina, Ganjam district, Orissa.

References : N.P. Chakravarti, EI, Vol. XXI (1931-32), pp. 34 ff. and plate; and S.N. Rajaguru, IO, Vol. I, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 206 ff.

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

Metre : Verse 1, 4, 12 śārdulavikrīḍita; verses 2, 10, 11, 14 sragdharā; verses 3, 6, 7, 9, 13 vasantatilakā; verses 5, 15, 16, 17 anuṣṭubh; verse 8 indravajrā.

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

Date : 9th regnal year (?), Vaiśākha su di prathama-pakṣa dvitīyā.

Footnote reference no. 4 and 5 are not found in the text.

TEXT<1>

First Plate

(1) सिद्धम्<2> स्वस्ति ।। इन्द्रो(न्दो)र्द्धौतमृणाल[तन्तुभि]रिवः<3> श्लिष्टाः करै[ः\*] कोमलै-

(2) व(र्ब)द्धाहेररुण(णैः) स्फुरत्फणिमणै(णे) [र्दिग्ध]प्रभा[सों]शुभिः[।\*] [पार्व्व]त्या[ः\*] सकच-

(3) ग्रहव्यतिकरः(र)व्यावृत्तव(ब)न्द्धश्लथा गङ्गाम्भ[ःप्लुतिभिन्नभस्मकणि]का[ः\*]

शम्भोर्ज्जटा[ः\*]

(4) पान्तु वः ।।[१\*] श्रीमांभिन(श्रीमानुच्चै)र्ण्ण(र्न्न)भस्ते(स्तो)गुरुरचलपति(तेः) क्षो[भजिद्यः]

क्षमा[या] गम्भीरस्तोयरा-

(5) शेरथ दिवसकरा[द\*]भस्म(भास्व)दालोककारि(री) । ह्लादी सर्व्वस्य चेन्दोस्तृ(स्त्रि)

भुवनभवनप्रेकश्चि(श्चा)पि

(6) वायो राजा स्व(स) स्थाणुमूर्त्तिर्ज्जयति कलिमलक्षालनो माधवेन्द्रः[।।] [२\*]

प्राङ्शु(प्रांशु)र्म्महेभक-

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(7) राजीव[कोमलद]लायतलो-

(8) चनान्तः ।<6> ख्यातः कलिङ्गजनि(न)त(ता)स(सु) पुलिन्दसेनः ।।[३\*] तेनेत्थं गुणि[नापि]

स[त्\*]त्वमहतो(ता) न(ने) -

(9) षृ(ष्टं) भुव्वोर्म्मण्डलं<7> ।<8> शक्तोयं परिपालनाया(य) जगतः को नाम[स\*] स्यादि[ति]

प्रत्यादिष्टवि-

(10) भुत्सवेन भगवां<9>नाराधित(तः) स्वा(शा)श्वतं(तस्)तच्चि[त्तानु] गुणं वि[धित्सुर]दिश[द्\*]

वाञ्छा(ञ्छां) श्व(स्व)-

(11) यम्भो(म्भू) [र]पिः<10> ।।[४\*] स शिलास(श)कलो[द्भे]दे(दी) तेना[प्यालोक्य] धीमता

[।\*] [प] रिकल्पितः<11> (त)-

Second Plate: First Side

(12) [सद्वंशः\*] प्रभु[ः\*] शैलोद्भव[ः\*] कृतः [।।\*५] शैलोद्भवस्य कुल[जो] रणभीत

आसीद्येनासकृ-

(13) त्कृतभियां वि(द्वि)षदंगनानां । ज्योत्स्न्या(त्स्ना)प्रव(बो)ह(ध)समये स्वधी(धि)ये(यै)व

सार्द्धमाकम्पितो नय-

(14) नपक्ष(क्ष्म)जलेषु चन्द्रः ।।[६\*] तस्याभवद्विवु(बु)धपालसमस्य सानुं<12> श्रीसैन्य[भीत]

इति भूमि-

(15) पतिर्ग्गरीया[न्\*] यं प्राप्य नागघटाघट<13>लव्ध(ब्ध)प्रसादविजय(यं) मुमु[दे\*] धरितृ(त्री) ।

[।\*७] तस्यापि वंशे-

(16) षु(थ) यथाथ(र्थ)नामो(मा) जातोयशोभीत इति [क्षिती\*]षः(शः) । [ये\*]न

पु(प्र)रु(रू)ढो[पि\*] शुभे(भै)श्चरित्रे(त्रै)मृ(र्मृ)ष्टः कलंक[ः\*] कलिनदल-

(17) न स्यात्<14> । [\*८] जातो[थ\*] तस्य तनय[ः] [सुकृती\*] [समस्त\*]

सीमन्तिनि(नी)नयनषट्पदपुरीण्डरिकः<15> [।\*] श्री[सै]न्यभीत इ-

(18) ति भूमिपतिर्म्महेभकुम्भस्थलि(ली)दलनदुल(र्ल्ल)लितासिधारा(रः) [।।\*९]

कलयै(कालेयै)-र्भूत धातृ(त्री)पतिभिरु<16>

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(19) पचितान्यै(ने)कपापावतारैः ।। नीता<17> येषां कथाभि(पि) प्रलयमभिमता कीर्तिमा(पा)लैर

[ज\*]स्रं[।\*]

(20) यज्ञ(ज्ञै)स्तैरश्वमेधप्रभृतिभिरमरा लम्वि(म्भि)त(ता)स्तृप्तिमु[र्व्वी] मृदृ(द्दृ)प्तारात्रि(ति)पक्ष-

क्षयकृतिपटु-

(21) ना श्रीनिवासेनि(न) येनः<18> । [\*१०] तस्योत्खाताखिलारेर्म्मरुरि(दि)व

[ज]ननोद्भास्वतु(दु)ष्णांशुतेजाः ।।<19> शूरो मा-

(22) नि(नी) दयालुर्नरपतिरयशोभीतदेवस्तनूजः । मातङ्गान्योतितु[ङ्ग]<20> व(ब)हलमदमु-

Second Plate: Second Side

(23) चा(च)श्चारुवक्त्त्रां(क्त्त्रान्) प्रचण्डां(ण्डान्) व(ब)द्धाकर्षतिखिनं<21> पुनरपि नवते

यत्कृतं(तः) सम्प्रगल्भा(ल्भः) [।।\*११]

(24) केचिद्वृ(द्व)न्यमृगेण सार्द्ध(र्द्धं) रमते(न्ते) ततां(था)<22> स्थितिलीलयः(या) ।<23>

केचित्(च्)चोर्द्ध(र्द्ध्व)मुखामयूख<24>-

(25) किरणज्वालावलिप्रेक्षणः(णाः) [।\*] केचित् शैलगुहोदरेषु निरता<25>

धूमावलि(ली)पाइ(यि)न[ः\*] अ-

(26) ने(न्ये) वायुफलां(ला)वु(म्बु)भक्षनिरता[ः\*] केचि[न्\*]नी(नि)राहारकाः । इ[त्\*]थं

योगजुषो विहाय वसति(तिं)

(27) ध्यायंति(न्ति) दिव्यं पदं<26> चित्रन्म(म्म) ध्यमराजदेवतृ<27> गुणां(ण)ध्रि(धृ)द्राज्यंपि<28>

तत्प्राप्तवां(वान्) ।। [१२\*] तस्याभ-

(28) वत्सकलशास्त्रविशेषवेदी ।<29> श्रीधर्म्मराज इति सुनुरधीति(त)शास्त्रः।।(।)तस्या-

(29) तिनी(नि)र्म्मलयशः परिवर्द्धमान(नं) पादौ हरेरिउ(रिव) न मायति मर्त्ति(र्त्त)लोक्याः

(कः) ।।[१३\*] राज्यं लव्धा(ब्द्धवा) प्र-

(30) दर्पादविगणिततयो(या) माधवो जे(ज्ये)ष्ठ भावां(वान्) ।<29> तस्या तस्मादपस्त्त्रं<30>

कृतविषममतिवि(र्वि)ग्र-

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(31) हे फासिकायां । युद्धक्षोभेन(ण) ल(भ)ग्नो नृपतिपरमसौ संशृ(श्रि)तस्त्त्रि(स्ती) [व]राख्यः।<31> प-

(32) श्चां(श्चात्)तेनापि सार्द्धं पुनरपि विजिता(तो) विन्द्यधपादेषु जीर्ण्णात्(र्ण्णः) ।।[१४\*]

शोर्य्यं श्रीर्यौवनं

(33) राज्यमेकैक्यं(कं) मदमा(का)रकं । सर्वं श्रीमानभीतस्य नि[र्वि]कारमुपस्थितः(तं)

।।[१५\*] अल-

Third Plate: First Side

(34) तालङ्घपुरकोटात् । परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृपादानुध्यातो(तः) प-

(35) रमभट(ट्टा)रको महारा[जा\*]धिराज<32>परमेश्वर[ः\*] श्री[ म\* ]द्धर्म्मर(रा)जदेव[ः\*]

कुशली ।। अस्मी(स्मि)त्को)(न्को)ङ्गो-

(36) दमण्डले श्रीसामन्तमा(म)हासामन्तमा(म)हाराजनकराजक<33>राजपुत्राः(त्रा)[न्तर\*]ङ्गदण्डना-

(37) यक[दण्ड\*]पाशिकोपरिकस्तकद्विनि<34>युक्तकसकरणव्यवहारिण(णो)<35>नान्यांश्च व्रा(ब्रा)ह्मण-

(38) पुरोगादिवे(वै)षइ(यि)कजनपदां(दान्) यथार्ह(र्हं) मानय[ति\*] वो(बो) धयति ज्ञापयति

विदितमस्तु

(39) भवतां(ताम्) खिण्डिङ्गहारविष[य\*]संमंध<36> निविनाग्रामात् (मः) ।<37>

सवरिदेवदिखिद(दीक्षित) ।।<38>

(40) भट्ट(ट्टाय) वच्छ (त्स)गोत्राय पञ्चरिषप्रवरअनुप्रवराय<39> कौथुक(म)शाखाय

छ(छा)न्दो[ग्य\*]चरणाय

(41) मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुन्या(ण्या)भिवृध(द्ध)यो(ये) सलिलधारापुर[ः\*]सरेण(णा)चन्द्रार्क-

क्षितिसमकाल[म्\*] अ-

(42) करि(री)कृत्य ताम्व्र(म्र)शाश(स)त्वे(ने)न प्रतिप्रा(पा)दित(तो)स्मात्(भि)न(र्न)कोचित्

(केनचित्) विघातित[व्य\*]मिति ।। ग्रामस्य शी(सी)मा कत(कृता)

(43) पश्चिमदिशहि(दिशि) तृ(त्रि)कुट जोडपापदिवणराइ वाल्मिक वंङ्क(वङ्क)सिलवणराइ

[।\*] उत(त्त)रदिशहि(दिशि)

(44) तृ(त्रि)कुट । पाणिसिलसाखतरिमणि वाढैवणि<40> [।\*] उत्तरदिसहि(दिशि) दिघसिल

[।\*] पूवेहि(पूर्वस्यां) जोडवणराइ

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(45) वड [।\*] पूवउतरकोणेहि सोमणि तृकुट । पूर्वदखिण(णे) हि से. . . म तृकुट । पूवदिसहि खो-

(46) ल्लाड[।\*] पूवदखिणकोणहि वाघगुहु(हा) तृकुट [।\*] दखिणदिश पवदिसिल गाडि सवतिः ।।

Third Plate: Second Side

(47) -पर<41> द्वौ टिम्पिरः ।। सम्वत्<42> [वै]शाख सु(शु)दि प्रथम पक्ष द्विती[या\*]

(48) उक्तञ्च धर्म्मशास्त्रे[।\*] व(ब)हुभिः [वसु]धा<43> दताम्[दत्ता] राजा(ज)भिः

सगरादिभिः[।\*]

(49) र्यस्य (यस्य) यस्य यदा भूमि[स् \*] ।।<44> तस्य तस्य [तदा फलं] ।। [१६\*] स्वद[त्\*]तां

परद[त्\*]ताम्वा(त्तां वा) यो ह-

(50) रेति(त) वसुन्द्धरां[।\*] स विष्ठायां कृमि[र्भूत्वा] पितृ[भिः\*] सह पच्यतेः (ते)

।। [१७\*] इतिको(दूतको)-

(51) त्त्र महाक्षपट[ल] . . . . देवो(वः) प्रधानतन[य\*?]<45> लाञ्छितं जयसिंहेन

(52) उत्कीर्णं च्चा(छ)ड्डिभयेनः<46> मितिः <47>।।

ABSTRACT

The charter begins with the symbol for siddham and the word svasti. The following twelve verses in lines 1-27 contain the eulogistic description of the Śailōdbhava family and the achievements of the individual rulers copied from the charters of the reigning monarch. Verses 13-15 in lines 28-33 describe the achievements of the reigning king Dharmarāja, who was well-versed in all the sacred scriptures and was the son of Madhyamarāja-Ayaśōbhīta. He is stated to have had an elder brother named Mādhava, who turned out to be an enemy as soon as Dharmarāja ascended the throne. But Dharmarāja defeated him in a battle fought at Phāsikā. Mādhava then took shelter under a king named Tivara. However, both Mādhava and Tivara were defeated by Dharamrāja in a battle fought at the foot of the Vindhyas. He is stated to have assumed the secondary name Mānabhīta.

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A prose passage (lines 34-37) records that the charter was issued from Alatālaṅghapura-kōṭa. Dharmarāja is stated in this passage to have assumed the titles of paramamāheśvara, paramabhaṭṭāraka, mahārājādhirāja, parameśvara and is said to have been devoted to his parents. Lines 37-42 record the grant of the village Nivinā, situated in the district of Khiṇḍiṅgahāra of Kōṅgōda-maṇḍala, by the reigning king in favour of Savaridēvadīkṣita-bhaṭṭa of the Vatsa gōtra, Pañcārṣēya pravara, Kauthuma śākhā and Chandōga caraṇa, for the increase of religious merit of the donor and his parents. The royal order conveying the grant was addressed to the officers and feudatories of Kōṅgōda-maṇḍala such as śrīsāmanta, mahāsāmanta, rājanaka, rājaputra, antaraṅga, daṇḍanāyaka, daṇḍapāśika, uparika, viniyuktaka, the karaṇas and the vyavahārins and the brāhmaṇas. The grant was made free from all taxes. Lines 43-46 describe the boundaries of the gift village. The demarcation is enumerated as follows: to the west of the gift village were the trikuṭa (hillock), Jōḍāpāpadi-vaṇarai (?); an ant-hill, Vaṅkaśilā-vaṇarai; to the north, the trikuṭa, Sākhātarīmaṇi-Vāḍhaivaṇi (?); to the north again, the dighasilā; to the east, Jōḍā-vaṇaraivāḍa; to the north-east, Sōmaṇi-trikuṭa; to the south-east (See…ma) trikuṭa (the name of the trikuṭa, the letters are illegible, possibly denoting a hillock); to the east again, the village of Khōllaḍa; to the south-east again, the Vāgha-guhā (a cave)-trikuṭa; to the south again the Pavadisilā-gādi (the name of a tank). Line 47 refers to two ṭimpiras of land (possibly an additional plot of land), perhaps granted either to the same donee or to some other person within the above boundaries of the gift village. In the same line the date of the grant is stated, in which the reading of the year is uncertain. After the word samvat, there is no space left for the numerical symbol for the year. The grant is stated to have been issued in the month of Vaiśākha, on the second day of the first or the bright fortnight. Lines 48-50 contain two imprecatory and benedictory verses quoted from the Dharmaśāstra. Lines 50-52 contain the names of the officers associated with the execution of the grant. The dūtaka or the executor of the charter was the mahākṣapaṭala (the name is lost, only the suffix dēva is visible). The document was registered or endowed with a seal by Jayasiṁha and engraved by Chaḍḍi-bhōgin.

<1. From the facsimile in EI, Vol. XXI (1931-32).>

<2. Expressed by a symbol.>

<3. The visarga is superfluous.>

<4. Read सञ्चयविभेदविशालवक्षाः.>

<5. The punctuation mark is superfluous.>

<6. The punctuation mark is superfluous.>

<7. Read भुवो मण्डलम्.>

<8. The punctuation mark is superfluous.>

<9. The anusvāra is superfluous.>

<10. The visarga is superfluous.>

<11. The visarga is superfluous.>

<12. Read सूनुः.>

<13. Read नैकशतनागघटाविघट्ट.>

<14. Read कलिदर्पणस्य.>

<15. Read पुण्डरीकः.>

<16. There is a sign of punctuation or a letter before प.>

<17. Read पापावतारैर्न्नीता and the punctuation mark is redundant.>

<18. The visarga is superfluous.>

<19. The daṇḍas are redundant.>

<20. Read तुङ्गान्.>

<21. Read बद्धवाकर्षत्यखिन्नः.>

<22. The Parikud grant has सार्द्धमाचरंस्तथा.>

<23. The punctuation mark is superfluous.>

<24. The Parikud grant has मुखास्सहस्र.>

<25. The Parikud (No. 52) and Kondedda grant (No. 58) read नियता.>

<26. The punctuation is superfluous.>

<27. The letter तृ should be omitted.>

<28. Read राज्येपि. >

<29. The punctuation mark is superfluous.>

<30. Read देशादस्मादपास्तुं as in the Kondedda grant (No. 58).>

<31. The punctuation is superfluous.>

<32. ज is written in smaller letters and inserted between रा and प.>

<33. Read महाराजराजनक-.>

<34. It should be स्तद्विनियुक्तक-.>

<35. Delete ना.>

<36. Read संबद्ध. >

<37. The punctuation mark is superfluous.>

<38. The punctuation mark is superfluous.>

<39. Read पञ्चर्षिप्रवरानुप्रवराय.>

<40. This part of the record specifying the boundaries of the gift village is full of errors due to the inadvertance of the scribe and the engraver. The meanings of the expressions are not clear.>

<41. The first letter at the commencement is not clear in the facsimile.>

<42. The editor of the grant reads the final t of the word samvat to be the numerical figure for 9. But there seems to be no numerical figure after the word samvat. The close similarity between the numerical figure 9 and the final t has induced the editor to suggest this.>

<43. Read बहुभिर्वसुधा.>

<44. The punctuation is superfluous.>

<45. The editor of the grant suggests प्रधानतमः (?).>

<46. The editor of the grant suggests च्वाहिभयेन; this should be छड्डिभोगिन.>

<47. Read इति.>