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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) oṃ svasti [ ।। \*] [śrī] kapa[po]lakumudākara [ : \* ] śaśikalā . . .va<2>

(2) sphuradbhujaṅga bhogaratnavikacāravindanetrajaṭāma-

(3) . . .gamaprarūḍhataraśauryaḥrālaṃkṛta trilocanalokeśvaraśca

(4) . . . śaṃtuvaḥ sadāmaṅgalaḥ ।। vijayakoṅgodādbhagava[tī]-

(5) girijānayanasphuritaśikhaśikhānalamase(śe)śa(ṣa)-

(6) saṃtaptajāhnavīvimalasalila bharitakapola-

(7) . . .<3>vipulakuharalīlāyamānavividharavatimūla-

(8) . . . . vātārddhavikṣiptanipatadavanimaṇḍalasalila. . . . <4>

(9) . . . patana . . . sakala[surāsura]-

Second Plate: First Side

(10) kinnaraganddharvamahoraganamitabahujanmāntaropārjji-

(11) taduritaraharaharacaraṇakamalānudhyātaḥ paramamāheśvara-

(12) samākṛṣṭaniśitakhaḍgavimalakiraṇacchuritāṃsu(śu)pīṭhani[sa]-

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(13) tvava(ba)lavadarigaṇasvabhujava(ba)lopārjitabhūmaṇḍalarāja-

(14) śabdaḥ śrīcharamparājaḥ kuśalī [।।\*] asmadbhūmaṇḍala(le) śrī-

(15) sāmantamahāsāmantamahārājarājanakarājaputtradaṇḍa-

(16) nāyakakumārāmātyoparikatadāyuktakā[nanyāṃśca\*] varttamāna bhavi-

(17) ṣyato vyavahāriṇaḥ sakaraṇānyathārhaṃ sarvvānyā(nā)diśayati

Second Plate: Second Side

(18) viditamastu bhavatā[m\*] khiṇḍiṅgahāraviṣayasambaddha-

(19) ekakaṭikagrāmosmābhiḥ akarīkṛttya bahvṛcagauta-

(20) masagottrāya śrīsvāmicandra 1 di(dī)kṣitadurgasvāmi 2-

(21) bhaṭṭisvāmi 1 dvitīya bhaṭṭisvāmi 1 tṛti(tī)yabhaṭṭisvāmi-

(22) nāmacandrasvāmiḥ<5> svāmicandrasvāmibhyo brāhmaṇebhyo

(23) mātāpitrorātmanaśca puṇyābhivṛddhaye salila[dhārā]-

(24) purassareṇa vidhinā pratipādita[: \*।।] tathaiva teṣāṃ ā-

(25) candrārkkakṣitisamakālaṃ bhuṃjānānāṃ dharmmagauravācca

Third Plate

(26) da. . . . . <6> te varttitavyaḥ(vyam) [।। \* ] uktaṃ ca mānave dharmme [ ।\* ] [bahu]<7>-

(27) [bhi]rvvasudhā dattā rājabhiḥ sagarādibhiḥ [ ।\* ] [yasya yasya yadā bhū]-

(28) [miḥ] tasya tasya tadā phalaṃ(lam) ।। [1\*] svadattā(ttāṃ) paradattāmvā(ttāṃ vā) [yo ha]-

(29) reta vasunddharāṃ [ ।\* ] sa viṣṭhāyāṃ kṛmirbhūtvā pitṛbhiḥ

(30) saha pacyate ।।[ 2\* ] dūtaḥ śrīsvāmicandrotvraḥ(tra) vā(dhā)radatta

(31) sulekhakaḥ [ ।\* ] khanakaśchannabhogī ca suvarṇṇākhyaśca

(32) lāñchakaḥ ।। [3\*]

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.> The duration of the S-form course has been extended until May 25th, 2025, to accommodate the FRRO request. Please find the attachment below for further details.