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) siddham<2> svasti [।।\*] catu[ru\*]dadhisalilavi(vī)cī(ci) [mekhalānilī] nāyāṃ sadvīpa[giripa]-

(2) ttanavatyāṃ vasundharāyāṃ pravarttamāne gupta[kā]lasamva[saṃva]ttsare a[śī]-

tyu[tta]raśata[dva\*]-

(3) ye to[sa]lyāṃ sāṣṭādaśā[ṭṭa](ṭa)vīrājyaṃ paramadeva[tā]dhidaivata śrīlokavi-

(4) grahabhaṭṭārake[pra]śāsati [da]kṣi[ṇato]salyāmuṭi<3>daviṣayāt vini[yu]-

(5) [kta]kā[ḥ\*]<4> savaiśvāsikaviṣayapatyaṃ [sa]vṛ(bṛ)hadbhogikādhikara[ṇā] varttamāna-

(6) bhaviṣyanmahāsāmantama[hā]rājarājaputtrakumā[rā]mātyoparikatadāyu-

(7) ktaka[vaiśvāsika]viṣayapa[tyaṃsa]vṛ(bṛ)hadbhogikādhikaraṇānanyāṃśca [bhāga]bhujo

(8) ya[thā]rhaṃ [saṃ]pūjya vijñā[pa]yanti [।\*] viditamastu bho bhavatāṃ yathāsmadviṣaya-

(9) samva(mba)ddha ū[rddhva]śṛṅgagrā[maḥ] ci[rakhilaśū]nyamanekaguṇamityavadhṛtya

(10) pa[ramade]vatādhi[daivata] śrīpa[ramabhaṭṭāra]kapā[dānujña]yāsmābhiḥ dharmmārthakāma-

%%p. 185

(11) viniṣpatta[ye] [ācandrārkka]sama[kālīyākṣayanī]vīdharmmeṇa ca[tuḥ]-

Second Side

(12) sīmāliṅgāni saṃsthāpya caikāmva(mba)kīya śrīma[ṇi]nāgeśvarabhaṭṭārakama[ṭhī]-

(13) yava(ba)licarusattrapravarttanāya nānāgottramaittrāyaṇīyachātravrā(brā)hma-

(14) ṇānāṃ sthi[ta]ye tāmrapa[ṭṭī]kṛtya pratipādita[ḥ] [।\*] tadevaṃ viditya(tvā) dharmmābhilā-

(15) ṣādanu[pā]layi[tumarha]theti ।। samva(saṃva)t 200.80 phālguṇa(na) di 5 [।।\*]

(16) [a]nu[sṛ]taṃ sūryya......<5> libhaṭai [ḥ।]<6> vaiśvāsikabhavanāga । viṣaya-

(17) pati[śrīdatta ।] .....jirodāṃ[sa]vṛ(bṛ)hadbhogika suḍumāka । karaṇi-

(18) kanāgadatta [। draṅgapāla]<7> . . . . . .kaiśceti ।। va(ba)hubhirvvasudhā dattā rājabhiḥ

(19) sagarādibhi[ḥ] [।\*] yasya yasya yadā bhūmistasya tasya ta[dā\*] phalaṃ(lam) ।। [1\*]

(20) ṣaṣṭiṃ varṣasahasrāṇi svargge tiṣṭhati bhūmidaḥ [।\*] ākṣeptā cānumantā ca

(21) tānyeva narake vaseta ।। 0 ।।<8> [2\*]

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 lyāṃ muṭida; Rajaguru reads saṭida.>

<4. Rajaguru reads taticchapattane.>

<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 (drāṅgika) 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.>