NO. 55: BANPUR GRANT OF DHARMARĀJA ALIAS MĀNABHITA

Provenance : Banpur, Puri district.

References : D.C. Sircar, EI, Vol. XXIX (1951-52), pp. 38-43 and plate; and S.N. Rajaguru, IO, Vol. I, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 223-28.

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

Metre : Verses 1, 3, 11, 14, 18 śārdūlavikrīḍita; verses 2, 5, 6, 8, 12 and 22 vasantatilakā; verses 4, 13, 16, 19-21 anuṣṭubh; verse 7 indravajrā; verses 9, 10, 15 sragdharā; verse 17 nardaṭaka; verse 23 puṣpitāgra.

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

Date : Samvat 1 (?), the month of Phālguna.

TEXT<1>

First Plate

(1) siddham<2> svastiḥ(sti) [।।\*] indorddhū(rddhau)tamṛṇālatantubhiriva śliṣṭā[ḥ] karaiḥ komalaiḥ

va(rba)ddhāheraruṇai[ḥ\*] sphu-

(2) ratphaṇimaṇerdigdhaprabhāśoṅśu(soṃśu)bhiḥ [।\*]pārvvatyā[ḥ\*] sakacagrahavyatikaravyāvṛtta-

va(ba)nddhaślathā ।<3> gaṅgā-

(3) mvu(mbu)plutibhinnabhasmakaṇikā[ḥ\*] śambhorjaṭā ≍pānta(ntu) vaḥ । [\*1]

prāṅśu(prāṃśu)rmahebhakarapīvaracāruvā(bā)hu[ḥ\*] kṛṣṇāśma-

(4) saṇca(ñca) [ya\*]vibhedaviśālā(la)vakṣā[ḥ\*।] rājīvakomaladalāyatalocanāntaḥ khyātaḥ

kaliṅgajanatāsu

(5) pulindasena[ḥ\*] । [।\*2] tenenthaṃ(tthaṃ) guṇino(nā)pi satva(ttva)mahatā neṣṭaṃ

bhuvorma(ma)ṇḍalaṃ ।<4> śakto yaḥ parī(ri)pālanā-

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(6) ya jagataḥ ko nāma sa syāditi । pratyādiṣṭavibhurbha(tsa)vena bhaga<5>vānārādhita[ḥ\*] śāśvataḥ

tañcittānu<6>-

(7) guṇaṃ vidhissu(tsu)radiśadvāñcchāṃ svasa(ya)mbho(mbhū)rapi ।। [3\*] sa śilāśakalodbhedī

tenāpyālokyā(kya) dhīma-

(8) tā [।\*] parī(ri)kalpitasadvaṅśa(vaṃśaḥ) prabhuḥ śailodbhavaḥ kṛtaḥ [।।\*4] śailodbhavasya

kulajoraṇabhīta āsītye(dye)-

(9) nāsakṛtkṛtā(ta)bhiyā(yāṃ) dviṣadaṅganānāṃ(nām) । jyotsnāpravo(bo)dhasamaye svadhiyaiva

sārdhamākaṃ(ka)mpito

(10) nayanapakṣmajaleṣu candra[ḥ\*] ।। [5\*] tasyābhavadvivu(bu)dhapālasamasya sūnuḥ śrīsainyabhīta i-

(11) ti bhūmipatiga(rga)rīyān [।\*] yaṃ prāpya naikaśatanāgaghaṭāvighaṭṭalavdha(bdha)pratāpavijayaṃ ma(mu)mude

(12) dharī(ri)ttrī ।। [6\*] tasyāpi vaṅśe(vaṃśe)tha yathārthanāmā jātoyaśobhīta iti kṣitīśaḥ

[।\*]yena pra-

Second Plate: First Side

(13) ru(rū)ḍhopi śubhaiścaritraiḥmṛ(rmṛ)ṣṭaḥ kalaṅkaḥ kalidarppaṇasya ।। [7\*] jātotha [tasya tanaya] ssukṛ-

(14) tī samastasīmanta(nti)nīnayanaṣaṅpa(ṭpa)dapuṇḍarīka[ḥ\*] śrīsainyabhīta [iti bhūmi] patirmmahe-

(15) bhakumbhasthalīdalanadurlalitāsidhāraḥ ।। [8\*] kāleyairbhūtadhāttripatibhirupacitānekapā-

(16) pāvatārairnītā yeṣāṃ kathāpi pralayamabhimatā kīrttimā(pā)lairajasraṃ(sram) [।\*] yajñaistairaśvamedha-

(17) prabhi(bhṛ)tibhiramarā lambhitātṛ(stṛ)ptimurvvīmudu(ddṛ)ptārātipakṣakṣayakṛtipaṭunā śrīnivāsena

(18) yena ।। [9\*] tasyotkhātākhilāri(re)rmmarudiva janito bhāsvaduṣṇāṅśu(ṣṇāṃśu)tejā[ḥ\*]

śūro mānī dayā-

(19) lurnarapatirayaśobhītadevastanūja[ḥ\*] । mātaṅgānyotituṅgānva(nba)halamadamuca-

(20) ścāruvaktāppra(npra)caṇḍān va(ba)ddhavākarṣatyakhinnaḥ punarapi dayate yatnataḥ sampragalbhaḥ ।।

[10\*] keci-

(21) śchai(cchai)laguhodareṣu niratā dhūmāvalīpāyinaḥ<7> anye vāyuphalāmvu(mbu) bhakṣaniratā[ḥ\*]

kecci(ci)nti(nni)rā-

(22) dvārakā[ḥ\*] । itthaṃ yogajuṣo vihāya vasatīṃ(tiṃ) dhā(dhyā)yaṃnti(yanti) divyāṃ(vya)mpadaṃ

cittra(ttraṃ) madhyamarājadeva-

(23) guṇadhṛdrājyepi tatprāptavān ।। [11\*] tasyābhavatsakalaśāstraviśeṣavedī śrī dharmmarāja

(24) iti sūnuradhī[ta\*]śāstraḥ । yasyātinirmalayaśaḥ parivarddhamāna(naṃ) pādau hare-

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(25) riva na māyitamā tṛ(ttri)lokyāḥ[।।\*12] nirāśrayai[ḥ\*] prayatnena guṇaissa parivāritaḥ

vaimukhyādī-

(26) rṣayā caiva sarvvadauṣairvvivarjjitaḥ ।।[13\*] kāle hanti ripu(pū)nmā(nma)hāraṇaśatavyāpāralavdho-

(bdho)nnatīna(n)<8>

(27) kāle dharmmavivecanāya na(ni)rato vrā(brā)hmaṇyamadhye sthitaḥ krauñcāreriva yasya ceṣṭitamalaṃ loka(kaiḥ)

(28) samālokyate ।। [14\*] rājyaṃ lavdhai(bdhvai)va darppādavigaṇitatayo(yā) mādhavo

jyeṣṭhabhāvāt(n) deśāṃ(śā)dasmāda-

(29) pāstu [ṅkṛ]tava(vi)ṣamamatirvvigrahe phāsikāyāṃ ।। (yām ।) yuddhakṣobheṇa bhagno nṛpativaramasau saṃśrita-

(30) stīvara(rā)khyaṃ paścāttenāpi sārddhaṃ punarapi vijito vinddhyapādeṣu jīrṇṇaḥ [।।\*15] śauryaṃ śrī[ryau]-

(31) vanaṃ rājyamekaikaṃ madakārakaṃ(kam) [।\*] sarvva(rvvaṃ)śrīmānabhītasya nirvvikāramupasthitaṃ(tam)

।।[16\*] turaga-

(32) khurābhighātavidaladdharaṇītalajaṃ jayagajakarṇṇaḥ(rṇṇa)cāmaravidhūnanavisphuritaṃ(tam) । subha-

(33) ṭapharaprasarppaṇaniruddhakakū(ku)dgaganaṃ va(ba)laraja eva yasya jayati dviṣatāṃ dhvajinīṃ(nīm)

।। [17\*] ā-

(34) racya prasabhaṃ ghaṭā gajagaṇairaśvīyapa(pā)dātakaiḥ [kai]ji(rji)tvānyāṃ(nyā)mva(nba)laśālino

nṛpavarānāgatya

(35) dṛṣṭerbhuvaṃ(vam) [।\*] yuddhe bhīmapa[rā\*]krameṇa vijitā nivṛtpadaṃ prāpitāḥ(tā) dṛśyante

bhavanāṅgaṇe pratidinaṃ

(36) prātaḥ praṇāmārthinaḥ [।।\*18] vijayāsilida<9> vāsakāt śrīśailodbhavakulatilakamahāma-

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(37) khavājapeyāśvamedhāvavabhṛtha<10>tsnā(snā)nā(na)nirvvarttitasūnostanayo va(ba)huvividha<11>

mattavāraṇavara-

(38) turagama(pa)dātiśastrasaṃ(sa)mpātasaṅkulo(la)va(ba)hvāhavavinihataśatruranekavikramā-

krāntasakala bhū-

(39) maṇḍalo su(bhu)java(ba)lātulaprathitayaśa(śā)ñcā(śca)turddantasaṅgā(saṃgrā)madasakṛlla-

vdha(bdha)pratāpaḥ paramamāheśva-

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(40) ro mātāpitṛpādānudhyātaḥ śrīdharmmarājadevaḥ kuśalī । thoraṇaviṣaye ।।<12> mahāsāmanta-

(41) śrīsāmanta ।<13> mahāra(rā)ja ।<14> rājanaka ।<15> rājaputrāntaraṅga ।<16> dā(da)ṇḍanāyaka ।<17>

dāṇḍavā(pā)-śikaupari[ka\*]sta(ta)dvini-

(42) yuktakavyavahāriṇassakaraṇānanyāṅśca(nyāṃśca) vrā(brā)hmaṇapurogādivaiṣayikajanapada(dāṃ)ścāṭa bhaṭa-

(43) vallabhajātīyānyathārhampūjayati mānayatyājñāpayati ca ।।<18> viditamastu bhavatām [।\*] etadviṣa-

(44) yasamva(mba)ddha<19>-

(44 a) darhatā(dā)cāryya nāsicandra ।।<20> tadśi(cchi) ṣya ekaśāṭapravu(bu)ddhacandra ।<21> yāva[ta\*]

jīvati ।<22> va(ba) liśa(sa)ttracarupravarttanāya ।<23> bhaga[va]tī śrīrājñī-

(44b) śrīkalyāṇadevī ।<24> thoraṇaviṣayasamva(saṃba)ddha ।<25> suvarṇṇaraloṇḍī ṭimpīra tri(trī)-

ṇi । 3 । rāṇḍasīmasamva(saṃba)ddha madhuvāṭakagrāma ।<26> ṭimpī-

(44c) radvayaṃ 2 pādā(daḥ) 1

(45) tadanumoditosmābhi [ḥ\*]<27> yatastāmvra(mra)paṭa(ṭṭa)kadarśanāt yathākālasamucitaphalamupa-

bhuñjāno(na) [sya\*] dharmma-

(46) gauravāt kenacitparipaththi(nthi)nā [na\*] bhavitavyamiti । uktañca dharmmaśāstre ।।<28>

va(ba)hubhirvasudhā dattā rājabhissaga-

(47) rādibhi[ḥ\*।] rya(ya)sya yasya yadā bhūmita(sta)sya tasya tadā phala[m\*] । [\*19]

svadā(da)ntā(ttāṃ)mpara(para)dattāmvā(ttāṃ vā) yo hareta vasunddharāṃ(rām) [ ।\*]

(48) sa viṣṭhāyāṃ kṛmirbhūtvā pitṛbhissaha pacyate । [।\*20] mā bhūdaphalaśaṅkā vaḥ paradatteti

pārthivāḥ sva-

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(49) dānātphalamānantyaṃ paradattānupālanaṃ(ne) । [।\*21] vidyudvilāsataralāmavagamya samya[g\*]loka-

sthitaṃ(tiṃ)

(50) yaśasi [sakta\*] manobhiruccaiḥ [।\*] nityaṃ [pa]ropakṛtimāttraratairbhavadbhiḥ dha(dbhirdha)-

rmmābhirādhanaparairanumodi-

(51) tavyā । [।\*22] iti kamaladalāmvu(mbu)vi(bi)ndulo[lā]ñcchri(lāṃ śri)yamanucintya

manuṣyajīvitaṃ (ta)ñca । sakalamida-

(52) mudāhṛtaṃ(ta)ñcaḥ(ñca) vu(bu)ddhavā na hi puruṣaiḥ parakīrttayo rvvi(vi)lopyā[ḥ\*।।] [23\*]

[dūtakottra] pañcakaraṇopari [ka\*] vai-

(53) śvāsikavṛ(bṛ)hadbhogī [sāmanta] utkīrṇṇā a[kṣaśālikena] ādityadevena lāñchi-

(54) taṃ peṭāpālā(la)va(ba)lavarmma[ṇā] । [saṃ\*] vat 1. . . . lgu<29> . . . . [।।\*] kāle

sa(bha) [kti\*]mupaiti śu-

(55) bhracaritaiḥ śambhoḥ kathāvistaraiḥ ।। . . . . . . . . pṛthā. . . . iti ।

ABSTRACT

The introductory part of the charter containing eighteen verses is found in the other records of the issuer of the present one. These verses deal with the career and achievements of the donor and his predecessors. A prose passage in line 36-46 refers to the place of issue of the charter as the victorious Āsilida. Dharmarāja, the reigning king and the donor of the grant, is described here as a devout worshipper of Maheśvara (Śiva) and as devoted to his parents. He is also described as an ornament of the family of Śailōdbhava and as the son’s son of one who took an avabhṛtha bath after the aśvamēdha sacrifice.

The passage recording the grant, though defective due to the omission of some words carelessly by the scribe, refers to the queen Kalyāṇadēvī (perhaps the queen-mother), who seems to be the real donor of the grant which was endorsed by the king. A plot of land measuring three ṭimpiras, situated in a locality called Suvarnaralōṇḍi in the district of Thōraṇa and another plot of land measuring two and one-fourth ṭimpiras at the village of Madhuvāṭaka, attached to the Rāṇḍa-sīma, were granted in favour of ēka-śāṭa Prabuddhacandra, who was a disciple of the arhadācārya Nāsicandra. The grant was made, possibly for the maintenance of a religious establishment, with bali, caru and satra and was in the charge of Prabuddhacandra. It is stated in the grant that the done would enjoy the gift till his death. Then follows the usual mandate not to create any obstruction in the enjoyment by the donee of this religious deed made by the

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donor. This is followed by five of the imprecatory and benedictory verses. Lines 52-54 mention the names of officers associated with the grant. The executor or the dūtaka is stated to be Sāmanta designated as the bṛhadbhōgin, pañcakaraṇōparika and vaiśvāsika. It is stated to have been engraved by the akṣaśālika or the goldsmith, named Ādityadēva, and endowed or registered with a seal by the pēṭāpāla or the keeper of the royal documents named Balavarman. The date of the grant is mentioned in line 54, which has been doubtfully read as samvat 1, the second symbol being lost, and the name of the month seems to be Phālguna. The omitted part of the verse 14 is inserted in line 55.

<1. From the facsimile in EI, Vol. XXIX (1951-52), pp. 39 and 41.>

<2. Expressed by a symbol.>

<3. The punctuation mark is superfluous.>

<4. The punctuation mark is superfluous.>

<5. ga is engraved in a small form above the line.>

<6. Read tastaccittānu-.>

<7. The rule of sandhi has not been observed here for the sake of the metre.>

<8. The second pāda of the stanza has been engraved at the end of the charter in lines 54-55.>

<9. Sircar suggests siliḍa or asiliḍa.।>

<10. Read medhāvabhṛtha.>

<11. Read bahuvidha.>

<12. The punctuation mark is superfluous.>

<13. The punctuation mark is superfluous.>

<14. The punctuation mark is superfluous.>

<15. The punctuation mark is superfluous.>

<16. The punctuation mark is superfluous.>

<17. The punctuation mark is superfluous.>

<18. The punctuation mark is superfluous.>

<19. After these letters, two and half lines of writing in smaller characters have been inserted between lines 43 and 45. Only the important words of the omitted passage have been inserted in this small space. These lines may be read as 44(a), 44(b) and 44(c). This omission and correction are due to the carelessness of the scribe.>

<20. The punctuation mark is superfluous.>

<21. The punctuation mark is superfluous.>

<22. The punctuation mark is superfluous.>

<23. The punctuation mark is superfluous.>

<24. The punctuation mark is superfluous.>

<25. The punctuation mark is superfluous.>

<26. The punctuation mark is superfluous.>

<27. It may be taddānamanumoditamasmābhiḥ >

<28. The mark of punctuation is in the form of two horizontal strokes instead of the usual vertical ones.>

<29. The numeral 1 for the year is only legible. The name of the month may be phālguna.>