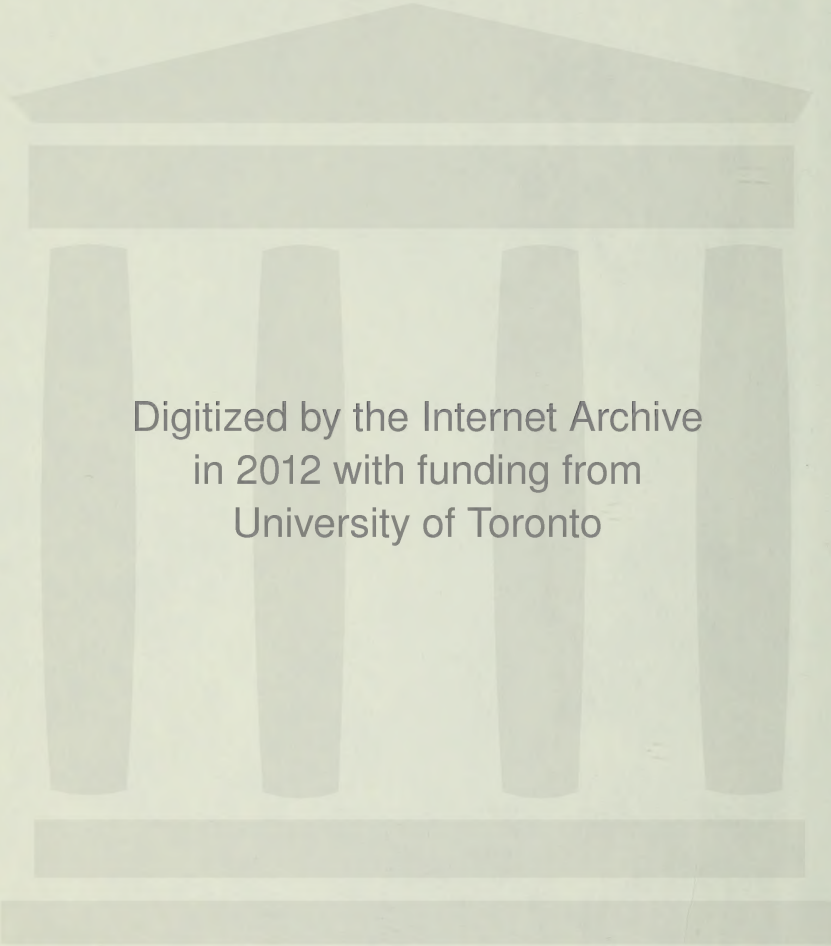


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INSCRIPTIONS OF ORISSA

(300-700 A. D.)

Vol. I - Part ii

By

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PREFACE

A large number of inscriptions, beginning from the time of Aśoka, has already been discovered from Orissa and the neighbouring tracts relating to her history. Some of them have been published in different research journals and some are still to be edited. They contain valuable materials for the compilation of history on scientific basis. It is also found that some of these inscriptions have been edited and re-edited by different scholars for which reason they need to be published showing different readings for comparative studies.

In 1950, when a Research Section in the Orissa State Museum was created, I started to compile this work as a part of my scheme for the publication of the available inscriptions of Orissa in four volumes consisting of ten parts on the whole. I placed my scheme before the *Advisory Council for Museum, Archives and Archaeology of Orissa* for approval. I owe my thanks to the President, Sri L. Panigrahi, the Minister for Education, Home and Law to the Government of Orissa, and to the Members of the said Council for accepting this proposal.

This work is divided into four Sections, namely South-Orissa, West Orissa, North-Orissa and Central-Orissa, dealing with inscriptions of different families on topographical and chronological basis that ranged from about 300 to 700 A. D. The total number of inscriptions embodied herein is 49 of which only a few inscriptions are associated with facsimiles. In order to facilitate for easy reference a synopsis is given at the beginning of each inscription and a historical note at the end of each section. I hope the system adopted in this work will enable the readers to study the history of Orissa in a systematic way.

Author.

General Contents

		Page.
1.	Section-I ... South-Orissa, The Mātharas & the Śrī Rāma Kāśyapas ...	1—80
2.	Section-II West-Orissa, The Stambheśvarīpādabhaktas & the Nalas....	81—112
3.	Section-III.... North-Orissa, The Vīgrahas, the Maudgalas & other Miscellaneous families ...	113—156
4.	Section-IV.... Central-Orissa, The Śailodbhavas.	157—164
5.	Index.	



SECTION—1

[SOUTH-ORISSA]

THE MATHARAS
&
THE ŚRĪ RĀMA-KĀŚYAPAS

Content.

		Page
No. 1.	Koroshonda plates of Viśākhavarman - -	1-3
No. 2.	Tekkali plates of Umavarman - - -	4-6
No. 3.	Dhavalapeta plates of Umavarman - -	7-9
No. 4.	Vrihatproshtha grant of Umavarman - -	10-12
No. 5.	Andhavaram plates of Anantaśaktivarman -	13-16
No. 6.	The Madras Museum plates or The Sakunaka grant of Anantaśaktivarman. }	17-20
No. 7.	Ragolu plates of Śaktivarman - -	21-24
No. 8.	Bobbili plates of Chaṇḍavarman - -	25-27
No. 9.	Komarti plates of Chaṇḍavarman - -	28-30
No. 10.	Siripuram plates of Anantavarman -	31-34
No. 11.	Srungavarapukota plates of Anantavarman -	35-39
No. 12.	Chicacole plates of Nandaprabhañjanavarman -	40-43
No. 13.	Niṅgoṇḍi grant of Prabhañjanavarman -	44-47
No. 14.	The Tandivada grant of Śrī Pṛthivī Maharāja -	48-53
No. 15.	Parlakimedi plates of Śrī Pṛthivī Maharāja -	54-56
(A)	The Gaṇḍibedha Copper-coins of Śrī Nanda -	57
	Historical notes - - -	58-73
	Suppliment - - -	74
No. 1-A	Baranga plates of Umavarman - -	75-77
No. 12-A	Baranga plates of Nandaprabhañjanavarman -	78-80
	Appendix-I - - -	ii-iii
	Appendix-II - - -	iv

Palaeographical Chart 4th—7th Centuries A. D.

No.	आ	क	ख	ग	च	ज	ण	थ	द	य	व	श	स	ह
1	𑀅	𑀆	𑀇	𑀈	𑀉	𑀊	𑀋	𑀌	𑀍	𑀎	𑀏	𑀐	𑀑	𑀒
2	𑀓	𑀔	𑀕	𑀖	𑀗	𑀘	𑀙	𑀚	𑀛	𑀜	𑀝	𑀞	𑀟	𑀠
3	𑀡	𑀢	𑀣	𑀤	𑀥	𑀦	𑀧	𑀨	𑀩	𑀪	𑀫	𑀬	𑀭	𑀮
4	𑀯	𑀰	𑀱	𑀲	𑀳	𑀴	𑀵	𑀶	𑀷	𑀸	𑀹	𑀺	𑀻	𑀼
5	𑀽	𑀾	𑀿	𑁀	𑁁	𑁂	𑁃	𑁄	𑁅	𑁆	𑁇	𑁈	𑁉	𑁊
6	𑁋	𑁌	𑁍	𑁎	𑁏	𑁐	𑁑	𑁒	𑁓	𑁔	𑁕	𑁖	𑁗	𑁘
7	𑁙	𑁚	𑁛	𑁜	𑁝	𑁞	𑁟	𑁠	𑁡	𑁢	𑁣	𑁤	𑁥	𑁦
8	𑁧	𑁨	𑁩	𑁪	𑁫	𑁬	𑁭	𑁮	𑁯	𑁰	𑁱	𑁲	𑁳	𑁴
9	𑁵	𑁶	𑁷	𑁸	𑁹	𑁺	𑁻	𑁼	𑁽	𑁾	𑁿	𑂀	𑂁	𑂂
10	𑂃	𑂄	𑂅	𑂆	𑂇	𑂈	𑂉	𑂊	𑂋	𑂌	𑂍	𑂎	𑂏	𑂐

No. 1

Koroshonda Plates of Viśākhavarman

1. Donor.....Viśākhavarman.
2. Title.....Paramadaivata; Paramabhattacharakapadabhakta
and Maharaja.
3. Place of issue...Śrīpura.
4. Date.....Samvat Hemam 7, the 20th day.
5. Officers...AJÑABHOGIKA Boḍhudeva.
6. Topography... (1) Korāshoḍakapañchali (Dt.)
(2) Tapoyaka GRAMA (Village).
7. Donee...Śavarabheṇḍaka—
(1) Viśṇuśarman
(2) Śreshṭhiśarman
(3) Agniśarman
(4) Nāgaśarman
and (5) Śivaśarman of Atreya Gotra
8. Authority... Edited by Sri S. N. Rajaguru in J. B. & O. R. S,
Vol. XIV, P. 282.
Re-edited by G. Ramadas in E. I. XXI,
PP. 23-25.
9. Remarks.....The name of Korāshoḍaka-Pañchali is also found
in the Chicacole Plates of Indravarman of
the Gaṅga-era 146 (Vide I. A, XIII,
PP. 122-4).

Text1st Plate; 2nd side.

१. स्वस्ति [१] विजय श्रीपुरात् परम देवत वप्पभट्टारक पादभवतः श्री महाराज-
 २. विशाखवर्मा कोरासोडक पचा (ञ्च) ल्या [०] तपोयक ग्रामे * कुटुम्बिनः
 ३. नमाजापयति [१] अस्त्येष ग्रामोस्माभिरस्मद् वप्पभट्टारक पादानां

2nd Plate; 1st side.

४. मुरलोकादप्रच्युतानां भूयःपुण्याप्यायनाय आचन्द्राक्की प्रति-
 ५. ष्ठमग्रहारं कृत्वा सञ्चरकरभरैश्च परिहृत्य आत्रेयस गोत्रे-
 ६. भ्यः शवरभेण्डक विष्णुशर्म धोष्ठिशर्म अग्निशर्म नागशर्म शिवशर्म-

2nd Plate; 2nd side.

७. भ्य [:] संप्रदत्तस्तदेवमत्रेश्य पूर्वोचित मय्यादाभिस्सद्वर्षपस्थानं-
 ८. कर्त्तव्यमिति [१] आज्ञाभोगिक वोढुदेव [:] [स] वत् ७ हेम ७ †
 ९. अत्र च व्यास गीतौ द्वौ श्लोकौ [१] दिवसः २० ††

3rd Plate; 1st side.

१०. बहुभिर्वासुधा दत्ता वसुधा वसुधाधिपैः [१] यस्य यस्य
 ११. यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फल [म] [१] षष्ठि वपि सहस्राणि
 १२. स्वर्ग मोदति भूमिद [:] आक्षेप्ता चानुमस्ता च तान्येव नरके वसेत् [१]

* G. Ramadas reads 'तपोयक ग्रामे'.

† S. N. Rajaguru reads 'संवत् १००. ३०. ८. मा ७' etc. Probably it is not correct; because when in the Bobbili plates of Chāṇḍavarman 'श्रीरम' is mentioned there is every possibility that here 'हेम' for 'हेमन्त' is written.

†† The Passage 'दिवस २०' should have been placed at the end of the 8th line.

NOTES

The plates were edited by Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru in the Journal of Behar and Orissa Research society, Vol. XIV, P. 282 and they were re-edited by G. Ramadas of Jaypur in E. I. XXI, PP. 23-25 ff. The plates were discovered by a cultivator of Koroshondā Village, eight miles to the north-east of Parlakimedi town in the Ganjam district. Sri G. Ramadas says that the Village Koroshonda is "six miles to the south of Parlakimedi." But it is not correct. Probably he mistakes Karjavada for Koroshonda.

The plates are three in number. Each plate measures about $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2''$. The ring and seal are missing. Sri G. Ramadas identifies Śrīpura with the modern Siripuram of the Zamindary of Vāvilavalasa in the Visakhapatna district. But in Parlakimedi, not far from Koroshondā, there is a village of the same name. So we need not go as far as Siripuram in Visakhapatna district, which is about sixty miles in distance from Koroshonda.

Translation

(Ll. 1-3) Haii, from Vijaya Śrīpura Śrī Maharaja Viśakhavarman (who is) a devout worshipper at the feet of his father, commands the residents of the village Tapoyaka * in (the district of) Korashōḍaka-Pañchali (as follows):—

(Ll. 3-7)" We have granted this village to keep our late father's place undisturbed in the heaven by this religious grant, which is made free from all taxations and to subsist till the existence of the sun and the moon, in favour of Śavarabhēḍaka Vishṇuśarman, Śreshṭhiśarman, Agniśarman, Nagaśarman (and) Sivaśarman of the Ātreyaśa gotra.

(Ll. 7-8)" Having known this, all of you should respect the charity (of ours) with due honour as established (and practised) from the ancient time.

(8-9) Boḥhudeva, the Ājñābhogika; Saṁvat 7, Hemaṁ(nta) (and) Divasa, 20.

(Ll. 9-12) [Two verses from the Vyasagītā are quoted here].

* G. Ramadas reads 'Taliṅpoyaka'.

No. 2

Tekkali Plates of Umavarman

1. Donor..... Maharaja Umavarman.
2. Title Pitṛpadanudhyata and Śrī Maharaja
3. Place of issue.....Vardhamānapura.
4. Date..... Saṁvatsara 9 Māgha, Kṛ. 7th Tithi.
5. Officers.....Keśavadeva of Piṣṭāpura.
6. Topography (1) Havera or Astihavera (village).
(2) Kuttūra (village).
7. Donee.....Yaśāśarman of Kāśyapa GOTRA.
8. Authority.....Edited by Gopinātha Harichandana Jagadeva,
the Raja of Tekkali, in J. A. H. R. S. vol. VI, P. 53 and re-
edited by M. Venktaramayya in E. I. XXVIII, pp. 298-302.
9. Remarks.....

Text1st plate-; 2nd Side

- १। स्वस्ति [१] विजयवर्द्धमानपुरा [त] पितृपादानुध्यातः श्रीमहाराजो-
२। म(मा)घर्ष्मा अस्तिहवेर^१ ग्रामे सर्व्वं समवेतां (तान्) कुटुम्बिन स्स-

1. The editor suggests that 'अस्ति हवेर' may be treated as two words 'अस्ति' and 'हवेर'
S) the name of the village will be हवेर

- ३ माज्ञापयत्यस्तु वो विदितं अस्माकं स्व पुन्या(ण्या)युष्यशो-
४ भिवृद्धये आचन्द्रतारकावकं प्रतिष्ठमग्रहारं कृत्वा अ-

2nd Plate; 1st side.

- ५ [क]र ग्राहिक ग्राम इव कृत्वा सर्वं करभर परिहारं [ः] परिहृ[त्य]
६ य [श] शर्मणो[†] काश्यप गोत्राय सम्प्रदत्तः [॥] तदेवं विदित्वा
७ युष्माभिः पृथर्वोचित मय्यादयोपस्थानं कर्त्तव्यमिति
८ [मे] य हिरण्यादि चोपनेयमिति [॥] भविष्यद्राज्ञश्च विज्ञाप-

2nd Plate; 2nd side.

- ९ यामि धम्मंक्रम विक्रमाभ्य [मः]++ दानमनुपालनं इवेति ए-
१० प खलु स धम्मः । अपि चात्र व्यासगीता[न्] श्लाकानुदा-
११ हरन्ति [॥] बहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता वसुधा वसुधाधिपं [ः] [॥] य-
१२ [स्य] यस्य यदा भूमि [ः] तस्य तस्य तदा फलम् [॥] पष्टिं वर्षं स-

3rd Plate; 1st side.

- १३ हस्त्राणि स्वर्गो मोदति भूमिद [ः] आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव
१४ नरके वसेन् [॥] स्वदत्ता (त्तां) परदत्तां वा यत्नाद्रक्ष युद्धि (धि)-
१५ ष्ठिर [॥] मही महिमतां [०] श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनम् [॥] माघस्य कृ-
१६ ष्ण दिवसो (से) सप्तमी सम्बत्सरे नवम* स्वयमाज्ञा [॥]

3rd Plate; 2nd side.

- १७ राज्ञा स्वहस्तलिखितं शासनं पापनाशनम(मि)ति [॥]
१८ पिष्ठापुर वास्तव्येन केशव देवेन लिखितं [मिति] [॥]

NOTES

The Tekkali plates of Umavarman were noticed in the Annual Report on South Indian Epigraphy for the year 1934-35, No. 13, and edited by Gopinatha Harichandana Jagadeva of

† The Raja of Tekkali reads 'व्यास शर्मणो'

++ The Raja reads 'धम्मंक्रम विक्रमाभ्योन्यतमव्यपोपनत तव्यमाज्ञानु प्रसवश्च'

* The editor suggests to read 'सप्तम्यां सम्बत्सरे नवमे'

Tekkali in J. A. H. R. S. Vol, VI, P. 53. According to him the plates were secured from one Dabberu Panchanadham Patnaik of Tekkali; and nothing is known about the circumstance under which they were discovered. They were re-edited by M. Venkataramayya, the Government Epigraphist for India, Ootacamund, in E. I. XXVIII, P. 298-302. According to him the inscription belongs to the first half of the 5th century A. D. on palaeographical grounds.

The measurement of each plate is $6 \frac{5}{8}'' \times 2 \frac{3}{8}''$ and the ring hole is $5/8''$ in diameter. There is a seal on the ring. It is oval in shape and the legend on it is not visible.

The translation of the text as rendered by Jagadeva:- (LI. 1-6) Hail ! from the Victorious Vardhamanapura, the glorious Maharaja Umavarma who is devoted to the feet of his father, commands the ryots and all others assembled in the village of Astihavera. let it be known:-

“This village has been given by us for increase of the merit, life and prosperity of ourselves, to the Brahmin Yaśasarma of Kaśyapa gotra, having been made into an agrahāra which is to last as long as the moon, stars and sun and having been exempted from all taxes.

(LI. 6-8) Knowing this, you ought to observe the previous customs and supply him with gold etc.

(LI. 8-10) About future kings, the king requests:-“Having obtained the earth by right or inheritance or conquest or other means and ruling it, you should preserve this agrahāra as the grant has religious merit.”

(LI. 10-15) Then three usual Ślokas quoted from Vyāsa follow.

(LI. 15-16) The order was made in the month of Magha in Kṛṣṇa Paksha, on Saptamī tithi and in the ninth year of king's rule.

(LI. 17) Whoever recites the grant has his sin destroyed.

(L. 18) The Edict was written by Keśavadeva, an inhabitant of Pishaṭapura.

No. 3

Dhavalapeta Plates of Umavarman

1. Donor..... Mahārāja Umavarman.
2. TitleParamadaivata, Bappabhattacharakapadanudhyata and Maharaja.
3. Place of issue.....Sunagara.
4. Date.....?
5. Officers.....?
6. Topography.....(1) Mahendra-bhōga Vishaya (District)
(2) Kuttūra grama (village).
7. Donee.....Khallassvāmin of Vatsa gotra and Chhandogya Brahmacharin.
8. Authority.....Edited by M. Narasimham in J. A. H. R. S., Vol. X, PP. 143-44 and re-edited by R. K. Ghoshal in E. I., XXVI, PP 132-35.
9. Remarks... ..The third plate of this grant is missing.

Text

1st plate; 2nd Side

- १ ॐ स्वस्ति [] सुनगरात् परमदेवत वपुभट्टारक पादा-
 २ नुध्यानः श्रीभद्रद्वाराजोमवर्मा महेन्द्रभोगे कुत्त-
 ३ र ग्रामे सर्व्व समन्वागतान् कुटुम्बिनस्समाज्ञाप-
 ४ [य] ति [] अस्त्येष ग्रामोस्माभिरात्मनां [.] गुणाययु * (य) गोभिवृद्ध-

2nd plate, 1st Side

- ५ ये वत्ससगोत्राय च्छन्दोगस बृह्मचारिणे ब्राह्म-

+ This letter 'न' was omitted at first by the engraver; but afterwards added in small type under the line.

⊖ This letter 'य' also is added afterwards below the line.

- ६ ण खल्ल स्वामिने † आ सहस्रांशु शशि * तारक प्रतिष्ठ-
 ७ मप्रहार [०] कृत्वा सडव्केर परिहारैश्च परिहृत्य
 ८ संप्रदत्तसहवाटकेन [१] तदेवं विदित्वा युष्माभिः

2nd Plate, 2nd Side

- ९ पूर्वोचित मय्यादा(द)योपस्थानं कर्तव्यं [१] यच्चात्र
 १० कि[०]चिदुत्पद्यते मेय हिरण्यादि तत्सर्वं मु-
 ११ पनेयं [१] भविष्यतश्चराज्ञो विज्ञापयति[] धर्मं वक्रम-
 १२ [विक्र]माणामन्यतमयोगादवाप्य महीमनुशासता**

NOTES.

A farmer of the village of Dhavalapeta, situated about 12 miles from Srikakulam, discovered the plates while digging the earth. He melted the last plate thinking that it was made of gold. The remaining two plates were secured by Sri Manda Narasimham and were noticed in the Annual Report on South Indian Epigraphy for the years 1937-38, C. P. No. 22 and edited by Sri M. Narasimham in J. A. H. R. S., Vol. X, pp. 143-44 ff. It was re-edited by Sri R. K. Ghoshal, M. A., of Calcutta in E. I., XXVI, pp. 132-35 ff. Only two plates are now discovered. Each plate measures about $6\frac{3}{4}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$. There is a ring attached to the plates which contains an elliptical seal, $3'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ in size. There is a legend on it consisting of four lines which are not legible although the last line can be read as महाराजोमवमस्य like the Brihatproshtha grant.

The translation of the text as given by Sri R. K. Ghoshal:-

(Ll. 1-4) Om Hail ! From Sunagara, the illustrious king (Mahārāja) Umavarman, who is a devout worshipper of the gods and devoted to the feet of (his) father, commands all the househol-

† Probably the correct reading should be 'एल्लस्वामि'. The letter 'ख' seems like 'ए' in the photo print given by the editor.

* 'शशि' is added afterwards in small type below the line.

** The editor says: following the text of Brihatproshtha grant (i. o. No4) one might restore the rest of this sentence as 'अनुशासतां प्रवृत्तकमिदंदानं सद्धर्ममनुपश्यन्निरेयो प्राहारोऽनुपालयः'

ders *en masse* at the village of Kuttūra (which is situated) in the Mahendrabhoga (as follows):-

(Ll. 4-8) "We have granted this village including the road.* (passing through it), for the increase of (our) own religious merit, life and fame, to the Brāhmaṇa, Khallaśvāmin** who belongs to the Vatsa gotra and who is a religious student of the Chhandogya Śākhā, after making it an agrahara, which is to last as long as the sun, the moon and the stars, and exempting it from the liability of paying all taxes.

(Ll. 8-11) "Having known this, you should regard (this gift) with the honour as obtaining heretofore; you should also surrender (to the donee) whatever grows on this (soil) (in the shape of) grain (Meya), gold etc."

(Ll. 11-12) The king further exhorts future ruler (as follows):-
"Having obtained possession of the earth by right, or by succession, or by valour and ruling (it)....."

* The word 'Vāṭaka' may denote garden, orchard etc.

** It may also be read 'Ellaśvāmin'.

No. 4

Vrihatproshtha Grant of Umavarman

1. Donor..... Mahārāja Umavarman.
2. Title of the king Bappapādabhakta and
Kaliṅgādhipati
3. Place of issue.....Sihapnra (Simhapura)
4. Date.....Samvat, 30, Mārgaśira, di. 20.
5. Officers....(1) Deśākshapaṭalādhikṛta Haridatta's son Ma[tṛ]vara.
(2) Ajñā—Vāsudeva.
6. Topography.....(1) Vrihatproshṭā (village)
(2) Dantayavāgu Bhōga - (Dt)
7. Donee.....Haridatta of Aupyamanyavasa gotra,
Bahvṛchasa Brahmacharin.
8. Authority.....Edited by E. Hultzsch, Ph. D., in E.I.XII,
PP. 4-6.
9. Remarks.....

Text

1st plate, 2nd Side.

- १ ॐ 1 स्वस्ति [१] विजय सी (सिंह 2 पुराद्वप्प पादभवतकलिङ्गाविपतिश्री श्री
महाराजो 3
- २ म वर्मा—बृहत्पोष्टाग्रामे सर्व्वसमवेतान्कुटुम्बिनस्समाजापय—
- ३ त्यस्त्येषं 4 ग्रामोस्माभिरौपमन्यम(वस गोत्राय बहृचस बृहृमचारि-
- ४ णे ब्राह्मण हरिदत्ताया सहस्रांशु शशितारकप्रतिष्ठमग्रहारं

1 Expressed by a symbol.

2 R. K. Ghoshal says 'the Correct readnig, I believe, is Simhapura [E.I.XXVI, P.133.F.N]

3 Dr. Hultzsch read 'श्रीमहाराजो' although it is actually as 'श्री महाराजो'

4 Dr. Hultzsch overlooked the anusvara symbol which is clear in the plate.

2nd Plate; 1st side.

- ५ कृत्वा सर्व्व कर [परिहारैश्च परिहृत्य द]न्तयवागुभोगा दुद्धृत्य
 ६ षट्त्रिंशदग्रहार सामान्यं कृत्वा भोगसम्बन्ध निवर्त्तयन् चनीयम्प्रतः [॥]
 ७ तदेवं विदित्वा युष्माभिः पूर्व्वोचित मर्त्यादयोपस्थानं कृतं दियम्
 ८ मेय हिरण्याद्यङ्कोपनेयम्भविष्यतश्च राज्ञो विज्ञापयति [॥] धर्म-

2nd Plate, 2nd Side

- ९ क्रमविक्रमाणामन्यतमयोगादवाप्य महीमनुशासताम्प्रवृत्त-
 १० कमिदन्दानं सदम्भमनुपश्नदिभरेषोग्रहारोनुपाल्यः [॥] भवन्ति-
 ११ चात्र व्यासगीता श्लो[काः] [॥] बहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता वसुधा वसुधाधि-
 १२ पैः [॥] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य [त] स्य [तदा] फलम् [॥] स्वदत्ताम्परदत्तां-

3rd Plate; 1st side.

- १३ वा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [॥] महीम्महीम्नतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालन[म्] [॥]
 १४ षष्ठिं वर्षं सहस्राणि स्वर्गं वसति भूमिद[ः] आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च
 १५ तान्येव नरके वसेत् [॥] आज्ञा वासुदेवः [॥] सम्बत् ३० मार्गशीर्षा (ष^०) दि २० [॥]
 १६ देशक्षपटलाधिकृत* हरिदत्त सूनुना मा[त्]वरेण** लिखितमिति ।

NOTES.

This inscription it edited by porf. E. Hultzsch in E. I., XII, pp. 4-5 ff. Sri G. Ramadas of 7aypore (Koraput District), who sent this inscription together with the Ragolu plates of Saktivarman to the late RaiBahadur V. Venkayya, states that the "Plates were obtained from a smith in the Palkonda Taluk. Nothing more is known of them".

The plates are three in number and each plate measures about 7 7/8" × 3 1/4". They are held together by a ring bearing an oval seal, measuring 2 1/2" × 5". There are four lines of writing on the

* Read 'कुतेन'

** The letter 'त्' and the ३ mātra of the previous letter 'म' are not distinct. But they can be substituted with the help of No. 5 when the writer is 'मात्वर' and no 8 when the writer's father's name is 'मात्वर' Dr. Hultzsch had no opportunity to examine the above two grants as they were published much later.

seal the last line appears as 'रा[ज्ञो]वर्मस्य' and the other lines are not visible.

The translation of the text as given by Dr. Hultsch.—

(L.1) om Hail ! from the victorious Sihapura (Simhapura) the lord of Kaliṅga, the glorious Mahārāja Umavarman, who is devoted to the feet of (his) father, commands the ryots, accompanied by all (others), in the village of Bṛihatproshthā--

(L. 3) "This village has been given by us to the Brāhmaṇa Haridatta, who belongs to the gotra of the Apamanyavasa (and) who has studied the Bahvṛcha (śākhā), having made (it) an agrahāra which is to last as long as the sun, the moon, and the stars, and having exempted (it) with exemption from all taxes, having separated (it) from the [Da]ntayavāgu division (Bhōga) (and) having joined (it) to the Thirty-six agrahāras in such a way that it must be mentioned (henceforth) in connection with (this) division (?)"

(L. 7) "Knowing this (to be) thus, you ought to wait on (him) and to supply to (him) what has to be measured (Viz. grain), gold, etc. according to the old accustomed rule."

(L. 8) And future kings (the king) requests:—

"Having obtained possession of the earth by means of either right or inheritance or conquest and ruling (it), you ought to preserve this agrahāra, considering this present grant (to have) religious merit (for its object)."

(L. 10) And with reference to this these are (the following) verses sung by Vyāsa:—

(L. 11-15) [contain three of the customary verses]

(L. 15) The messenger (ājñā) (was) Vasudeva. In the year 30, on the 20th day of Mārgaśīrsha.

(L. 16) (The above edict) was written by M. vara, the son of Haridatta, who was placed in charge of the record office (Akshapaṭala) of the district (deśa).

☛ It should be read as 'M[ā]t[ā]vara'

No. 5

Andhavaram Plates of Anantaśakti Varman

1. Name of the donor..... Mahārāja Anantaśakti varman.
2. Title of the king Bappabhaṭṭāraka pādabhakta and
Kalingādhipati
3. Place of issue.....Vijayapura
4. Date.....Samvatsara, 14, Śravaṇa, Śukla, 5th tithi.
5. Officers....(1) Deśākshapaṭāladhikṛta - Daṇḍanāyaka Mātṛvara.
6. Topography..... Andoreppa (village)
7. Donee..... Brāhmaṇas of different gotras,
8. Authority.....Edited by R. Subrahmanyam in E,I,XXVIII,
P. 175-79.
9. Remarks.....

Text

1st plate; 2nd Side.

- १ स्वस्ति [१] महाहस्त्यश्व स्कन्धावाराद् विजयपुराद्भगवतः क-
- २ मल निलयाक्क्रान्तवक्षसो नारायणस्वामिनः पाद भक्तः
- ३ परम देवत वपुभट्टारकपाद प्रसादावाप्त शरीर-
- ४ राज्यविभवप्रतापो माटर कुलालङ्क रिष्णुः कलिङ्गाधिप-

2nd Plate; 1st side.

- ५ ति श्रीमन्महाराजानन्त शक्तिवर्म [आ]न्दोरेण्यगामे सव्व(व्व)स-
- ६ मन्वागतान् कुटुम्बिनस्समाज्ञापयति [१] अस्त्यवनि [प] यथोक्त
- ७ धर्मावस्थान विजितति विष्टपैराथ्यक शक्तिभट्ट टारक पा-

८ देः नानागोत्र नानाचरणेभ्यो ब्राह्मणेभ्यः पूर्वदत्त इत्यस्मा-

2nd Plate, 2nd Side

- ९ भिरपि स्वपुण्यायुष्यशोभिवृद्धये आसहस्रांशु शशितार-
 १० कादग्रहारं कृत्वा सर्वपरिहारैश्च परिहृत्यैभ्यो ब्राह्मण कु-
 ११ लेभ्यो निसृष्टः [] तदेवं ज्ञात्वा युष्माभिरुचितोपस्थानङ्क-
 १२ र्तव्यम् [] भविष्यद्राजांश्च विज्ञापयति युष्माभिरपि प्रवृत्तकं

3rd Plate; 1st side.

- १३ इमन्दान धर्ममनुपश्यद्भिरेषोऽग्रहारो नुपालयः []
 १४ अपि चात्र मनुव्यासगीतौ श्लोकौ भवतः [] बहुभिद्वहुधा द-
 १५ ता वमुधा वमुधाधिपैः [] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य-
 १६ [त]स्य तदा फलम् [] पूर्वदत्तान् द्विजातिभ्यो यत्नाद्रक्ष थ धिाठर []

3rd Plate; 2nd Side.

- १७ महिम्महिमतां श्रेष्ठ दानच्छेयो नुपालनमिति ॥ आज्ञापितः
 १८ महादण्डनायकाः [] सम्बत्सर इत्तुर्दशः १०. ४. श्रावण
 १९ शुक्ल पञ्चम्यां ५ [] देशाक्षपटलाधिकृत दण्डनायक
 २० मातृवरेण लिखितमिति ॥ ॥*

NOTES

Sri R. Subrahmanyam of Visakhapatna has edited this inscription in the E. I Vol, XXVIII, pp. 175 ff. Regarding the discovery of the plates he says that some cowherd boys unearthed an urn containing the plates at the foot of a banyan tree near the village of Andhavaram which is situated on the left bank of the river Vamsadhārā in the Narasannapeta Taluk of Srikakulam District. While editing the Andhavaram plates of Indravarman R. Subramanyam says that four sets of copperplates were discovered in that village (E. I. XXX, p 7). In 1951 Sri Subrahma-

nyam went to the village and secured the plates from there. Accordidg to him "there are two mounds in the south-east part of the village, on one of which there is a big banyan tree. The urn containing the plates was discovered just at the foot of this tree."

The plates are three in number each measuring 6.44"×2.19" The ring contains an elliptical seal on which there is a legend which is not distinct. The editor remarks that "from the sakunaka grant of Anantaśaktivarman the Mathara family lost its hold in the Godavari region where piṣṭapura (i. e. Pithapuram) was situated and its sway was confined to north Kalinga with Simhapura as its capital" (E I. XXVIII, p 177). Regarding the pedigree of the Matharas the editor writes as follows:—

"By inference it has been established that Śaktivarman of Ragolu plates was the ancestor of Ananta Śaktivarman and on grounds of palaeography a time-lapse of a hundred years has been allowed between the records of these two kings. The Government Epigraphist for India, tentatively suggested in his report for the year 1934—35 that Anantaśaktivarman was the son of Śaktivarman with the possibility of Anantavarman intervening between them who might have been the father of our present Śaktivarman The latter's name is perhaps indicated by the double form Avanta Śaktivarman to distinguish him from the earlier Śaktivarman. If this suggestion be accepted, then we may place Mahārāja Ananta Śaktivarman, the donor of the present charter, in the first half of the 5th century A. D."

The editor's following surmise is not convincing*:-

"Since the grant was issued from a military camp at Vijayapura and not from Simhapura which is mentioned as the capital in the records dated later, one is tempted to presume that Ananta-Śaktivarman was just then engaged in some battle. No infor-

* Please see the historical notes,

mation is available as to the king with whom he was fighting. Presumably he was compelled in his 14th year to leave Pishṭapura, his ancestral capital, by the rising power of the Śālaṅkāyana rulers of Veṅgi to find a capital in the northern regions of Kaliṅga, i. e., Vijayasimbapura or Simhapura, from where members of his dynasty ruled subsequently till they were overthrown by the Vaśiṣṭhas, (E. I. XXVIII, pp. 177-8)

(Purport)

From the military camp fixed near Vijayapura, the Mahārāja Ananta Śaktivarman, who is the lord of Kaliṅga and a devout worshipper at the feet of Nārāyaṇa (god), who is a Parmadaivata, who acquired the body (as well as) the kingdom through the mercy of his glorious father and who is the ornament of the Mātbara family, commands to all the inhabitants who assembled at the village of Andoreppa, that-

“For the increase of our merit, life and glory the village is granted to the Brāhamaṇas who belong to different gotras and Śākhās, who were endowed previously. This grant should exist till the sun, moon and stars, will exist being known this to you all should perform your duties, The future kings are requested to keep this grant undisturbed.

(After this two verses from Vyasa Gītā are quoted).

This order is issued through the Mahādaṇḍanāyakas.

The regnal year 14, Śrāvāṇa, Śukla, Pañchamī.

The plates are engraved by Mātṛvara, the Deśādhipaṭala-dhikṛta Daṇḍanāyaka.

No. 6

The Madras Museum Plates

OR

The Sakunaka Grant of Anantaśakti Varman.

1. Name of the donor....Mahārāja Anantaśakti varman.
2. Title of the kingParamadaivata; Bappabhattāraka.
pādaprasāda and Kaliṅgādhipati
3. Place of issue...Siṃhapura.
4. Date.....Saṃvatsara, 28, Phālguna, Śukla 10th tithi.
5. Officers.....(1) Dūtaka, Kumārāmātya; Mahābalādhikṛta;
Daṇḍaneta; Śivabhōjaka.
(2) Vasudatta
(3) Deśākshapaṭala, Talavara - Arjunadatta.
6. Topography.....(1) Varāhavarttini (Dt.)
(2) Sakunaka (village)
7. Donee (1) Nāgaśarman.
(2) Durggaśarman of Kātyayana gotra.
8. Authority.....Edited by M.Venkataramayya in E.I,XXVIII,
P. 22,-35.
9. Remarks.....

Text

1st plate; 2nd Side.

- १ स्वस्ति [१] विजयसिंघ (ह) पुरा प्त (तप) रम देवत वप्प भट्टारकपादप्रसा-
- २ दावाप्त शरीर राज्य विभवः माठरकुलालङ्का (ङ्क) रिष्ण कलिङ्गाधिप-
- ३ ति श्री मन्महाराज अनन्तशक्ति वर्मा वराहवर्त्तन्या आविपारिश्वे
- ४ सकुणक ग्राम (मे) सव्वी समवेतान् कुटुम्बिना (नः) समाज्ञापयति [१] अ-
- ५ स्तयेप ग्रामोस्साभि आ (रा) स्मनः पुण्या (ण्या) यु व्यशोभिवृद्धये अस्मै

2nd Plate; 1st side.

- ६ कात्यायनसगोत्राय तैत् (तिग्) य ब्रह्मचारि ब्राह्म-
 ७ ण नागशर्मणे दुर्गशर्मणे भ्यो द्वौ भ्रातरौ* आचन्द्र तारक—
 ८ प्रतिष्ठमग्रहारं कृत्वातिसृष्टः [१] तदेव [०] विदित्वा यु—
 ९ ष्माभिर्द्यथोचिन मर्य (र्यं) रयोपस्थान [०] कतैः (यं) [१] भविष्य (ष्य) तश्च —
 १० राजो विज्ञापयति धर्मक्रमे(मा)णामन्यतम योगा—

2nd Plate; 2nd Side.

- १९ दवाप्य महीमनुशासनां प्रवृत्तकमिमन्दानधर्ममनुप—
 १२ श्यद्भिः एषोप्रहारोनुपाल्य [ः] [१] भवति (न्ति) चात्तव्यास [गी] ता [ः] श्लोका [ः] [१] न —
 १३ हुभिर्बभूवुधा दत्ता वसुधा वसुधाधिपै [ः] [१] यस्य यस्य—
 १४ यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलम् [॥] पठिः वपि सहस्रा—
 १५ णि स्वर्गो वसति भूमिदः [] आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्थेव न—

3rd Plate; 1st side.

- १६ रके वसेत् [॥] पूर्वो दत्तां दिवजातिभ्यो यस्ताद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [१] महि—
 १७ म्महिमता [०] श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनु पालनमिति [॥] (मिति) दूतौ कु—
 १८ मारामातौ (त्यौ) महाबलाधिकृत दण्डनेतृ शिवभोजक —
 १९ वसुदत्तौ (त्तौ) ॥ सम्वत्सरं २००० फ (फा) ल्गुण (न) शुक्लपक्ष दश[म्यां लि]-
 २० खिनं देशाक्षपटलाधिकृत[त]लवर अर्जुनदत्ते न ।

NOTES

This inscription was noticed in the Annual Report of South Indian Epigraphy for the year 1934-5, No. 24. The plates were sold to the Government Museum, Madras, by Sri-M. Somasekhara Sarma of Madras in the year 1934. The history of discovery is not forthcoming. The plates have been edited by M. Venkataramayya of Ootakamund in E. I., Vol. XXVI:1, p. 226-35 ff. The plates are three in number and each plate measures

* Dr. D. C. Sircar suggests to read 'दुर्गशर्मणे चाभ्यां द्वाभ्यां भ्रातृभ्यां'

6 1/2" × 2 5/8". A ring, which must have been attached to the plates, is missing.

While editing this plate Venkataramayya refers to the title of the king, viz. "परम देवता". In this connection he cites some inscriptions of north Orissa where the titles "परम देवता" and "परम देवताधिदेवता" have been used.

It is interesting to note here that the village Sakunaka which was granted by Śaktivarman was in Varāhavarttinī, a very popular district in Kalinga during the Ganga kings, in the Ganga-era 87 and 128 (Vide E. I., III, p. 126; Ibid. XIII, p. 120). In the second inscription it is called 'Varāhavarttini-Vishaya' Similarly another district namely Korāshoḍaka-Pañchālī, which is mentioned in No. 1, is also found in the Chicacole plates of Indravarman of the Ganga-era 145 (Ibid. p. 122). If the Ganga-era is to start from 498 A. D., then the Achyutapuram plates of Indravarman of the Ganga-era 87 will correspond to 585 A. D. Therefore, it is absurd to say that the Ganga-era was started when these powerful kings of the Māthara dynasty were ruling over Kalinga.

PURPORT

From the city of Simhapura the Mahārāja Anantaśakti-Varman who is a paramadaivata, a great devotee to his father for whose sake he obtained the prosperous kingdom and also his own earthly body, who is the ornament of the Māthara family and who is the lord of Kalinga, commands the inhabitants who assembled in the village of Sakunaka in (the District of) Varāhavarttinī:—

"for the increase of our merit, life and honour we converted (this village) into an agrahāra in favour of two Brāhmana-brothers, namely Nāgaśarman and Durggaśarman, who belonged to the Kātyāyanasa gotra and the Taittirīya school of Brahmachārin. This agrahāra should subsist until the moon, the Sun and the stars will exist.

"Having known this, you (all) should honour, according to the existing rule, to this grant. The future kings are to bear in their minds that a religious grant should not be destroyed.

{Then follow three verses quoted from the Vyāsa-Gītā}

[This order of the king is to be executed by] Dūta-Kumāra (and) Amātya (whose name is) Śivabhōjaka (and) Mahā-valādhikṛta and Daṇḍanētā, whose name is Vasudatta.

(It is issued on) the year 20 (and) 8 of the month of Phālguna, the 10th day of the bright fortnight.

the inscription is written by Deśākshapaṭalādhikṛta and Talavara Arjunadatta.

No. 7

Ragolu Plates of Śaktivarman

1. Name of the donor... Mahārāja Śaktivarman.
2. Title of the king.....Vāśishṭh putra; Māṭhara kula and
Kaliṅgādhiṅgi.
3. Place of issue ... Piṣṭapura.
4. Date Samvatsara 13, Vaiśākha—Paurṇamī.
5. Officer Amātya—Arjunadatta.
6. Topography ... (1) Kaliṅga-Vishaya (District)
(2) Rākajūva (Village)
7. Donee Kumārasarman and his eight sons of Śāvar-
ṇasa gotra, Pañcharshi-pravara and Vājasa-
neya Śākhā
8. Authority ... Edited by Dr. E. Hultzsch in E. I, XII,
pp. 1-3.
9. Remarks... ..

Text

1st plate; 2nd Side.

- १ मिदिरस्तु ॥ स्वस्ति विजय पिष्टपुरा त्कलिङ्गाधि —
- २ पनि म्मागिधि* कुठालङ्करिष्ण व्वासिष्टीपुत्रो —
- ३ महाराज श्रीशक्तिधर्मा कलिङ्गविषये
- ४ राकलुव ग्रामे सर्व समन्वागतान्तदृपतितान् ♪

* The correct reading should be 'मर्माठ[र]' There was no family named 'Magadha in Kaliṅga.

♪ Dr. Hultzsch suggests to read 'नान्त. प,' But the correct reading should be 'सर्व समन्वागतान् गृहपतिकान्.' In other plates generally the word 'कुटुम्बिन' has been used in the place of 'पतिकान्', here.

2nd plate, 1st Side.

- ५ घाजापयति [॥] अस्त्येष ग्रामकोस्माभि स्वपु-
 ६ ष्यायुर्व्वैलबृद्धये आचन्द्रतारकादग्रहारं
 ७ [कृत्वा सावर्णं] सगोत्र पन्नाष मवाजसनेयि—
 ८ ब्राह्मणकुमारशर्मणेष्टाभ्यश्च पुत्रेभ्यः]

2nd plate, 2nd Side.

- ९ एवमेतस्मिं गोत्राय दत्तः अभटप्रावेश्यः
 १० सर्व्वकरप्रदेयंश्च परिहृतस्तज्जात्वा * युष्माभिः
 ११ पूर्वं प्रवृत्तया मर्ष्यादयोपस्थानङ्कृत्—
 १२ व्यम्मेय हिरण्याद्यङ्गोपनेयम् [॥]

3rd plate, 1st Side.

- १३ अस्मद्गोत्रश्च वाच्याः [॥] यः प्रमादात्लोभाद्वास्य
 १४ लोपंकुर्यात्स पन्चमहापातकसयुक्तो भवेत् [॥]
 १५ येचान्ये राजानस्तांश्च विज्ञापयति [॥] राजधर्मोयि—
 १६ मित्यनुपालयितव्यः [॥] भवन्ति चात्र प्रागभिहिताः

3rd plate; 2nd Side.

- १७ श्लोकाः [॥] बटुभिर्बन्धुधादत्ता बन्धुधा बन्धुधा धिपैः [॥]
 १८ यस्य यस्य यदाभिमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलम् [॥]
 १९ पण्डितं वर्षं सहस्राणि स्वर्गं वमति भूमिदः [॥]
 २० आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरकेबसेत् [॥]

4th plate, 1st Side.

- २१ पूर्व्वेदन्तान् दिवजातिभ्यो यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [॥]
 २२ महीम्महिमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनमिति [॥]
 २३ मम्बन्सरे त्रयोदशे वैशाखे पोष्यामास्याम् [॥]
 २४ स्वयमाजाप्तिरमात्याजुनदत्तेन लिखितम् [॥]

* It seems that the scribe used a combined letter 'जजा'.

NOTES.

This inscription was edited by Dr. E. Hultzsch, Ph. D. in E. I. Vol. XII, pp 1-3. Regarding its discovery the editor says that the plates were found "while ploughing at Ragolu, near Chicacole in the Ganjam District."*

The number of plates is four and each measures about $5 \frac{5}{16}'' \times 2 \frac{3}{4}''$. A ring containing an oval shaped seal is attached to the plates. The seal which was sent to Dr. Hultzsch afterwards, contained two lines, and read by him as quoted below:—

1 महाराजस्य श्री

2 शक्तिवर्म* [णः]

The following translation of the text is given by Dr. Hultzsch:—

(L. 1) Let there be success! Hail! from the victorious Pishṭapura the lord of kaliṅga, the son of Vāśīshṭī; the glorious Mahārāja Śakti]varman, who adorns the Māga[dha] (Māthara) family, commands the inhabitants, accompanied by all (others), of the village of Rāk[a]l[u va in the Kaliṅga province (vishaya)

(L. 5.) "This small village has been given by us, for the increase of our own merit, life and power, having made (it) an agrahāra as long as the moon and the stars (shall exist), to the Brāhmaṇa Kumāra]arman, who belongs to the gotra of the (Sāva-ṛṇas), who has five Rishis (as ancestors) and (who has studied) the VēJasaneyi (Śakhā) and to (his) eight sons; thus to this family, not to be entered by soldiers and exempted from all taxes and dues.

(L. 10.) Knowing this, you ought to wait on (him) and to supply to (him) what has to be measured (viz. grains), gold, etc. according to the old established rule.

* Now it is excluded from the District of Ganjam and formed a separate District in Andhra.

(L. 13.)" And the descendants of our family ought to be addressed:—He who through negligence or through greed will confiscate this (grant) will be guilty of the five great sins."

(L. 15) and to other kings (the king) requests:—

'(Remembering) that such is the duty of kings, you ought to preserve (this grant.)"

(L. 16) and with reference to this there are (the following) formerly pronounced verses:—

[Ll. 17-22 Contain three of the customary verses]

(L. 23.) In the thirteenth year, on the full-moon (tithi) Vaisakha.

(L. 24.) Ājñapti (was the king) himself. (The above edict) was written by the minister (amātya) Arjunadatta.

No. 8

Bobbili Plates of Chandavarman

1. Name of the donor....Chandavarman.
2. Title.....Paramabhāgavata; Pitṛpādānudhyāta,
Kaliḡgādhipati and Mahārāja.
3. Place of issue...Simhapura.
4. Date.....Samvatsara 4, Grishma 2, di. 5.
5. Officers.....Deśākshapaṭalādhikṛta – Mātṛvara's
son Rudradatta.
6. Topography.....Tiritthāṇavāṭaka (Village)
7. Donee.....Brāhmaṇas of different gottras.
8. Authority.....Edited by R.K. Ghoshal, M. A. in E.I.
XXVII, PP. 33-36.
9. Remarks.....

Text

1st plate; 2nd Side.

- १ ॐ स्वस्ति [१] विजय सिंहपुरा[त्]परम भागवतः[ः] पितृपादानुध्यात[ः]
 २ कलिङ्गाधिपति श्री महाराजा(ज) चण्डवर्मा तिरिन्थाणग्रामे सर्व्व
 ३ समवेतान्कुटुम्बिनः(नो) भोजका[०]इव समाज्ञापयस्त्येषो(प)ग्राम(मो)—
 ४ म्साभिरात्मन[ः] पुण्यायुर्ग्रंथसामभिवृद्धये [ग्रा]समुद्[रा]द्(द्रि)गसि(शि) तारकाक
 ५ प्रतिष्ठमग्रहारं कृत्वा सर्व्वैकरपरिहारैश्च परिहृत्य षट्(त्रि)श*—

* The editor remarks that the expression which is also mentioned in the Vrihatproshtha grant of Umavarman " is, however, very probable that the highly technical expression has not yielded fully the scientific analysis. I may, incidentally, draw attention to a very interesting Bengali fiscal term, viz. 'द्विनसमोजा' which passes as a convenient and popular synonym for entire Zamindary estates." The learned editor failed to point out the same fiscal term used in Orissa since a very long time.

2nd Plate; 1st side.

- ६ दग्रहार सामान्यं चाग्रहार[ः] प्रदेय [] सम्बत्सरिकं सणाग्र* शतभु[भू]—
 ७ यंचांशं चोपनिबन्धयः तिरिथ्याणघाटकाग्रहार ब्राह्मणाणां
 ८ नाना गा(गो)त्रस ब्रह्मचारिणां सन्प्रत्तः[] नदेवं ज्ञात्वा
 ९ युष्माभिः पूर्वोचित मर्त्यादया सर्वोपस्थान[] कत्तव्यं
 १० मेय हिरण्य(ण्या)द्यंचोपनेय[] भविष्यतश्च राज्ञो

2nd Plate; 2nd Side.

- ११ विजाम(प)यामि[] धर्मक्रम विक्रमाणामन्यतमयोगा—
 १२ दवाप्य महीमनुशासतां प्रवृत्तकमिदन्दानं
 १३ सदर्ममनुपश्यद्भिरेषोग्रहामा(रो)नुपाल्य[ः] [] अग्रिचात्र
 १४ व्यामगोनानि(न्)श्लोकानुदाहरन्तिः(न्ति) [] बहुभिवुद्वम्बा(वसुधा)दत्ता वसुधा
 १५ [व]सुधाधिपैः[] यस्य यस्य यदाभूमिः तस्य तस्य तद(दा) फलं(लम्) []

3rd Plate; 1st side.

- १६ [स्वद] ताम्परदत्ताम्बा यत्नोद्रक्ष () युधिष्ठिर [] मह(ही) न्म(म्)हि मतांश्रेष्ठ
 १७ [दानाच्छ्रेयो]नु पालनं(नम्) [] पठिं वर्षसहस्राणि स्वर्गं बसति भू—
 १८ मिद[ः] [] आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरकेवसेदिति []
 १९ स्वयमाज्ञापना [] देशाक्षपटलाधिकृतेन मातृवरस्य
 १० सूनुना रुद्रदत्त न लिखितमितिः (ति) [] सम्बत्सरं चौतम ४ गौष्म २ दि ५ []

NOTES

This inscription is noticed in the Annual Report on South Indian Epigraphy, 1934-35, No. 12 and in the Annual Report of Arch.

In no. 23. we get the expression of 'Ashtādaśa Toshalādhipati' or the lord of 18 Toshalis. Afterwords this number was doubled when D. Kosala was included in Orissa. Thus it is found that this term was in vogue in Orissa from a remote age.

- * The term 'मणाम्' is not clear. The editor R. K. Ghoshal, however, suggests to read 'सहस्र' But, Dr. D. C. Sircar says "unfortunately Mr. Ghoshal entirely missed the real meaning of the passage in question". Then he gives the correct reading of it as ".....षट्त्रिंशदग्रहार सामान्यं चाग्रहारप्रदेय[] सम्बत्सरिकं स(प)णाग्रं शतभु(द्व)यंचा[] शं....." (E. I. XXX, P. 115.) Dr. Sircar takes the advantage of a similar passage found in no, 13.

Surv. India, 1934-35, P. 64. It was edited by Sri R. K. Ghoshal of Calcutta in the E. I. XXVII, P. 33-36 ff.

The plates were received in the office of the Superintendent for Epigraphy, Madras, from Sri Sivarama Das of Bobbili in the Visakhapatna District. The plates are now preserved in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

The plates are three in number and each measures 6" × 2 1/8". There is a ring attached to the plates and an elliptical seal, inscribed with a legend as "पित्रि(तृ)भक्तः," joins the two ends of the ring.

The following translation of the text is given by Sri Ghoshal:-

(Ll. 1-10) Om Hail ! from the victorious Simhapura the glorious Maharāja Chaṇḍavarman, the Lord of Kalinga, who is a devout worshipper of the Lord and who is devoted to the feet of his father, commands the householders and tenants (भोजकाः) *en masse* at the village of Tirithāṇa (to the following effect): "this village has been conferred by us for the purpose of increasing (Our) own religious merit, life and fame, having made (it) into an agrahāra which is to exist as long as the oceans, the mountains, the moon and the stars, after having exempted it from all taxes (and) having joined it to the thirty-six agrahāras (i. e. the king's own ?). (The gift) being (further) fully and perpetually registered, accrues to the Brāhmaṇas of various gotras (living at) Tirithāṇa-Vāṭaka agrahāra. So, having known this you should respect and serve (all these Brāhmaṇas that settled in this village) as heretofore, you should also make over (to them) all that is measurable (मेय e. i. grains) gold etc.

(Ll. 10-13.) " I also address (the following request) to future kings: 'Having obtained possession of the earth by means of right, or inheritance or valour (and) ruling (it), you should maintain this agrahāra, recognising the noble heart (that prompted it),

(Ll. 13-18) and (incidentally) the (following) Ślokas sung by Vyāsa may be mentioned:

[Three of the customary verses]

(L. 19) (This edict was written) at the command (of the king) himself, the Dāsīks'apaṭaladhikṛta Rudradatta, son of Mātṛvara.

(L. 20) Year Four 4: (fortnight) 2 (of) Grīshama day 5".

No. 9

Komarti Plates of Chandavarman

1. Name of the donor....Chandavarman.
2. Title... Parmadaivata; Bappabhattacharaka Padabhakta;
Kalingadhhipati and Mahārāja.
3. Place of issue..... Simhapura.
4. Date.... Samvatsara, Chaitra, Śukla, 5th tithi.
5. Officers.... ?
6. Topography.... Kohetura (Village)
7. Donee... Bramhachārin—Devaśarman of Bhāradvāja
gotra and Vājasaneyā Śākhā.
8. Authority... Edited by Dr. E. Hultzsch in E.I.IV,P.142-5.
9. Remarks... The seal found on the ring contains the
legened "Pitr̥bhakta"

Text

1st Plate; 2nd Side.

- १ ॐ* स्वस्ति [।] विजय सिंहपुरात्परम दैवतः(तो)वप्पभट्टारकपादभवतः
- २ कलिङ्गाधिपतिः श्रीमहाराजा(ज)च(श्च)ण्डवर्मा कोहेतुरे सर्व्वस—
- ३ मवेतात्कु(न्कु)टुम्बिनः समाजापयत्यस्त्येष ग्रामोस्माभिः (भि)-
- ४ आ(रा)त्मनः पुण्यायुय्यंशसामभिवृद्धयो(ये) आसह-
- ५ चांश शशितारका प्रतिष्ठमग्रा.गु)हारं कृत्वा सर्व्वकर-

2nd Plate; 1st Side.

- ६ परिहृ।रैश्च परिहृत्य भारद्वाज गोत्राय बाजि(ज)स—

* Expressed by a symbol.

- ७ ते (ने)यस ब्रह्मचारिणे ब्राह्मण देवशर्मणे प्रतः [1]
 ८ तदेवं विदित्वा पूर्वोचितम(य्या)दयोपस्थानं कर्त्त-
 ९ व्यं मेय हिरण्यादि चोपते (ने)य²[1] भविष्यतश्च राजः(ज्ञो)
 १० विज्ञापयति [1] धर्मक्रम विक्रमाभ्याम् (णा)

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

- ११ अन्यनमयोगादवाप्य च महीमनुशासता (द्विः) प्रवृत्तक-
 १२ मिदं दानं सद्गर्भमनुपश्यद्विरेषोगृहारोनुपालयः [1]
 १३ अपिचागू (त्र) व्यासा(स) गीतात(न्) श्लोकानुदाहरन्ति [1] बहु भिर्व्वसु-
 १४ धादत्ता वसुधा वसुधाधिपः [1] यस्त्र यस्य यदाभूमि-
 १५ त (स्व)स्य तस्य तदाफलम् [1]

3rd plate; 1st Side.

- १६ स्वदत्तां परं(र)दत्तां वा यत्न (त्ना)द्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [1] महीम्महि-
 १७ मतां श्रेष्ठो(ष्ठ)दाना³च्छ्रेयोनुपालनं (नम्) [1] षष्टिं वर्ष-
 १८ सहस्राणि स्वर्गमोदति भूमिदः [1] आक्षेप्ता
 १९ चानुमत्ता(स्ता)च तान्येव नरके वसेमि(दि)ति ॥ स्वमुखां (खा)ज्ञा [1]
 २० सम्बत्सरः षष्टः ६ चैत्रमास शुक्ल पंचमि(मी) दिवसः ॥

NOTES.

The plates have been edited by Dr. E. Hultzsch, Ph. D. in E. I. IV, P. 142-45 ff. It is stated that the plates were found in the village of Komarti, two miles to the south-west of Narasannapeta in the present Srikakulam District. Mr. C. J. weir, I. C. S., the then Collector of Ganjam, secured them.

The plates are three in number and each measures about $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$ with a slight variation. The ring which is attached to the plates contains

- 1 The editor wrongly read the letter 'ने' for 'ने' and then corrected the same, although the engraver had correctly put 'ने' in the right place.
 2 The editor did the same mistake as in the case of No 1 above.
 3 The editor reads 'दाता' for 'दाना'. As a matter of fact there is little difference between 'न' and 'त'.

an elliptical seal on which the legend "पितृभवन." is written. Dr. Hultzsch gives the translation of the text as follows:-

(line 1) Om. Hail ! From the victorious (city of) Sindhapura, the lord of Kalinga, the glorious Mahārāja Chaṇḍavarman, who is a devout worshipper of gods (and) is devoted to the feet of the lord, (his) father, addresses (the following) order to the ryots and all (other) inhabitants) of Kōhetūra:-

(L. 3) "This village has been given by Us, for the increase of (our) own religious merit, life and fame, having converted (it) into an agrahāra which is to last as long as the sun, the moon and the stars and having endowed (it) with exemption from all taxes, to the Brāhmaṇa Devaśarman, who is a member of the Bhāradvāja gotra (and) a student of the Vājesaneya (Śākhā). Knowing this (to be) thus, service should be done (to him), and what is to be measured (viz. grain), gold etc. should be delivered (to him), in accordance with the rules customary from old"

(L.9.) And (the king) addresses (the following) request to future kings:- "Having obtained possession of the earth by means of right, or inheritance, or conquest, (and) ruling (it), you should preserve this agrahāra, considering this present grant (equal to your) own charities".

(L. 13.) And with reference to this (subject) they quoted (the following) verses composed by Vyāsa:-

[Three of the customary verses]

(L. 19.) (This edict was written at) the command of (the king's) own mouth. The sixth-6-year, the day of fifth tithi of the bright (fort-night) of the month of Chaitra.

No. 10

Siripuram Plates of Anantavarman.

1. Donor ... Anantavarman.
2. Title ... Paramamāheśvara; Matīpitṛ pādānudhyāta and Kaliḡgādhipati,
3. Place of issue... Dēvapura.
4. Date ... Mahāśvayuja Saṁvatsara, Māgha Paurṇamī.
5. Officers ... ?
6. Topography... (1) Toṅṭapara (Village)
(2) Kharapurishamadānīva (village from which the donees migrated)
(3) Pattanabhōga (Dt.)
7. Donee ... Brāhmaṇas of Ātreya gotra
8. Authority ... Edited by G. V. Srinivasa Rao in E. I. XXIV, P. 47-52.
9. Remarks ... The last plate of the inscription was destroyed.

Text

Ist plate; 2nd Side.

- १ ॐ स्वस्ति [] विजय दे व पु राद् वासिष्ठ विपुलामल चन्द्रमसो
- २ विभ्रत् (द्) भू द्विरन्य(ण्य)गोसहस्राद्यनेक दानधर्माभिरतस्य शक्तित्रयो-
- ३ पन्त राज्यसम्पदस्य' अत्यु(त्य')नामल शरच्चन्द्र चन्द्रिकावदातोरु-
- ४ यशस [:] श्री[मान्] महाराज गु ण व र्म णः आत्मजन्मनोनेक गुणगणा-
- ५ भ्यल'कृतस्य श्रीमां(मान्) महाराज प्र भ ज्ज (ञ्ज) न व र्म णः
- सूनुण्ण(र्न्)य विनय
- ६ सत्यशौचाचार त्यागौदार्य्य दाक्षिण्योत्स्रा(त्सा)हसा(स)त्व स() र्न्नो स्वभुज

2nd plate; 1st Side.

- ७ विक्रमोवाञ्जित भूः प्रजाहितरतो(तः) परममाहेश्वर(गे) मानापि-
 ८ तृपादानुध्यातो(तः) श्रीकलिङ्गाधिपतिर न न्त व र्मा तो ष्टा [प]रे स्सम-
 ९ वेतां (तान्) कुटुम्बिनस्समाज्ञापय[त्य]स्त्येषः(ष) पूर्वमेवाग्रहारः ख र पु रि-
 १० म द म्ब सामान्यः करः(र) प्रदःस्तेभ्य एवस्स(स) इदानीमस्माभिः पुण्यायु र्य-
 ११ ष(श)सामभिवृद्धये यजन (याजन^२) याजनाध्ययन् (ना)ध्यापन दानः (न) प्रति-
 १२ ग्रह निरतेभ्यो(भ्य) [आ]त्रा^३ गोत्र चरणेभ्यो ब्राह्मणेभ्यः अष्टा[.]शक सं[ख्ये]भ्य[.]

2nd plate; 2nd Side

- १३ महाश्वयुजे स(ः)वत्सरे माघमास पौर्णमास्या[.] उदकपूर्वं कृत्वा
 १४ सर्व्वकर परिहारैः परिहृत्य ख र पु रि ष म द म्ब विनिर्गतं
 १५ प त्त न भो ग विनिर्गतं(त)ञ्च कृत्वा आचन्द्रार्ककालः(ल)प्रतिष्टमग्र-
 १६ हारं कृत्वा विधिव[त]स्स(स)म्प्रदत्तः [.]ईत्यवगम्य गामफल मु-
 १७ पनीय सर्व्वदरेण वचनः(त्) प्रेषणोपस्थानं कर्त्तव्यमिति []
 १८ आज्ञाप्युत्तरकाल भावराजमिश्र धर्मदानस्यानुपालने^४[.]

NOTES.

This inscription is edited by Sri G. V. Srinivasa Rao of Madras in E. I. Vol. XXIV, pp 47-52 ff. Prior to him Sri Manda Narasimham Pantulu of Arsavilli, a teacher of the Board High school of Sriakulam, published the text of the inscription in the Telugu monthly "Bhārati" of Sept, 1931, and also reviewed its content in J. A. H. R. S., Vol. VIII, p. 153. It is stated that the plates were discovered while digging a tank at Siripuram, a village near Chipurupalli in the old Vizagapatam District. Now they are preserved in the Government Museum, Madras.

- 2 The word 'याजन' is written twice by mistake of the engraver.
 3 It should be read 'आत्र' य
 4 The third plate is lost.

The number of plates is three, each measuring about $6 \frac{7}{8}'' \times 2 \frac{1}{2}''$. A ring is attached to the plates. It contains a seal, on which the legend is found illegible. Regarding the date of the inscription G. V. Srinivasarao writes:-

"The grant was issued in the year 'महाश्वयुज' on the day of full-moon in the month of Māgha. This method of dating the record in the 'twelve year cycle of Jupiter, after its conjunction with the sun, rises heliacally at near sunrise in a particular Nakshatra after which it is named (See E. I. VIII, p, 289) is said to have been in vogue to a limited extent only in the 5th and 6th centuries of the Christian-era, and found used so far only in a few inscriptions ranging between A. D. 475 and 528 (Vide Fleet, C. I. I. Vol. III, Introduction, p. 105). In the Annual Report on South Indian Epigraphy for 1931-32, Mr. C. R. Krishnamachari, taking the Gaṅga-era to start with A. D. 483, assigns the Achyutapuram plates of Indravarman dated in the 87th year of the era to A. D. 580, and assuming the present record to be about half a century anterior to it, gives it the provisional date A. D. 528-9 which was the year in which the Mahā-Aśvayuja occurred. It may be stated, however, that the years A. D. 516 and, before that, A. D. 504 are equally possible for the record" (E. I. XXIV, p. 42-9).

The editor identifies the places as given below:-

(1) Devapura = either Devela in the Śrīgavarapukōṭā Taluk or Devādi of the Srikakulam Taluk.

(2) Toṅṭapara = Totapara of the Srikakulam Taluk. The editor says that Māghara's territory extended to the north of the southern Ganjam District and to the south of the northern Godavari District. He further says that "It may be concluded that this dynasty of kings calling themselves 'कलिङ्गविपति' should have disappeared before the close of the 6th century A. D. The lower limit may be taken as the middle

For other details regarding the *Mahasvayuja-Samvatsara* see the historical note below.

of the 4th century A. D., when Samudragupta invaded the Deccan and subjugated along with other kings Mahendre of Pistapura and Kubera of Devarāshṭra. The following translation of the text is given by Sri G. V. Srinivasa Rao:-

Om Hail ! from the victorious (city of) Dēvapura, the glorious Anantavarman, lord of Kaliṅga, who is endowed with wisdom, refinement and truthfulness, with purity of life and good conduct, liberality and megnanimit̄y, and with courtesy, heroism and strength, who has acquired the earth by the strength of his own arms, who is (ever) devoted to the welfare of (his) subjects; who is a devout worshipper of Maheśvara, and who meditates on the feet of (his) parents who is the son of the glorious Prabhañjanavarman, richly adorned with a multitude of (good) qualities; the son of the glorious Mahārāja Guṇavarman who was a full-moon in the broad and spotless (firmament viz, the family of) Vāsishṭha, who took great delight in the performance of the several kinds of gifts like the earth and a thousand cows who secured the prosperity of his kingdom with the three fold regal power and who possessed great fame which was as pure as the light of the exceedingly clear autumnal moon, (thus) commands (all) the farmers assembled in Toṅṭapara: "This (village which) has been already an agrahāra enjoying the previlages (applicable to the group of villages included) in Kharapurimadamba * and paying tax (hitherto) is now given by us with (due) rites preceded by (libations of) water for the increase of (our) merit, longevity and fame, on the day of full-moon in the month of M̄gha in the year 'Mah̄-Aśvayuja', to the same Brāhmaṇas eight share-holders in number (?) of the Atri gotra and Charaṇa, who are engaged in performing and helping others to perform sacrifices, in study and in teaching, and in making and recieving gifts:- after having completely exempted (the village) from all kinds of taxes and having made it separate from the Kharapuri madamba (Sub-division) and the Pattana Bhōga (Division), and conferred it as an agrahāra to last as long as the moon and the sun.

Having understood this (it behoves that you) should bring the yield of the village (to these Brāhmaṇas) and with all (due) respect carry out the behests issued (by them). (This) command (should be respected) by the kings who are to come in future as well, in protecting this meritorious gift.

* Probably 'Madamba' is wrongly engraved for 'Mañḍala':

No. 11

Srungavarapukota Plates of Anantavarman

1. Donor... .. Anantavarman.
2. Title Parmamāheśvara;
Mātīpitṛpādanudhyāta; Kalīṅgādhipati
and Mahārāja.
3. Place of issue ... Pishṭapura.
4. Date 13th tithi, Uttarāyaṇa,
5. Officer ?
6. Topography ... (1) Tellavalli-Vishya (District)
(2) Kiṇḍeppa (Village)
(3) Achaṇṭapura-Bhōgika (title of the
donee)
7. Donee Mātīśarman of Kauśika gotra and
Taittirīya Brahmachārin.
8. Authority ... Edited by R. C. Mjumdar in E. I, XXIII,
p 56-61 ff.
9. Remarks... ..

Text

1st plate; 2nd Side.

- १ ॐ स्वस्ति [] विजय पि ष्ट पु रा धिष्ठानान्महीमण्डलव्यापि शारदेन्दुकर निर्मल-
गुणस्य
- २ दे व रा ष्टा धिपतेरनेक समरसंघट्ट विजयाधिगत यशसो महाराज श्री गु-
- ३ ण व र्म णः परमपौत्रः शक्तित्रयोपनतराज्यसम्पदो वालिष्ठकुल चन्द्रम-
- ४ सः श्रीमहाराज प्र भ ज (ञ) न व र्म णः प्रियपुत्रस्ववलावेका (क)मोपार्जितभून्त-
- ५ य विनय सत्वसमन्नाधिगतयशा देवद्विज गुरुजनानुद्धान सं-

2nd plate; 1st Side.

- ६ वद्धित महिमा परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृपादानुध्यातः कलिङ्गाधिपति श्री-
 ७ म हा रा जा न न्ता(न्त) व र्मर्मा ते ल्ल व ल्लि विषये कि ण्डे ष्य ग्गामे सर्व-
 समवेतान् कुटु-
 ४ भिनः समाज्ञापयत्यस्ति एष ग्गामोस्माभिरुत्ता(त्त)रायणेस्सत् पुण्याभिवृद्ध-
 ९ ये एतस्मै कौशिकस गोत्राय तैत्तिरि(री)यस व्रमः(ह्य)वारिणे अ च ण्ट प, र-
 भोगि-
 १० क मा तु श र्म णे आचन्द्रार्कतारक प्रतिष्ठमग्गहारं कृत्वा सर्वं करभरैः

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

- ११ परिहृत्य सम्प्रदत्तस्तदेवमवधृताज्ञं भवद्भिस्तदाज्ञानुविधायिभिः प्रत्यह-
 १२ सुपस्थातव्यम् [I] ब्राह्मणेन चात्मनोग्गहारः पत्न्यौत्तिकमुपभुज्यमा-
 १३ नो न कैश्चिद्वल्लभ दुर्लभैरुपहन्तव्यः[] आगामिभिरपिराजर्षि-
 १४ भिवृत्तमनुपालयद्भिर्ग्यथास्य धर्मप्रसवस्याविच्छेदेनप्रवृ-
 १५ त्तिर्भ(भ)वति तथानुष्ठेयं एवञ्च सति तत्र तेषामपि धर्मैणाभि सम्ब-

3rd plate, 1st Side.

- १६ न्ध स्मर्यते ॥ बहुभिर्वसुधादत्ता बहुभिश्चानुपालिता । यस्यस्य यदाभूमिस्त-]
 १७ स्य तस्य तदाफल(लम्) [I] स्वदत्ताम्परदत्तां वा यत्ता[द्रक्षयुधिष्ठिर । महींमहिमतां
 श्रष्ट दाना]-
 १८ च्छ्रेयोनुपालन' (तम्) [II] षष्ठिं वर्षं सहस्राणि स्वर्गं मोदति भूमिदः । आक्षेता
 चानुमन्ता च ता]-
 १९ न्येव नरके वसेत् [II] प्रवर्द्धमानया राज्यधिया राजव.....[त्र]-
 २० योदश्यामुत्तरायणे धर्मप्रदानं कृतमिति भू ..*

NOTES

This inscription has been edited by Dr. R. C. Majumdar in E. I. Vol. XXIII. P. 56-61. It is stated that the plates were

* The editor suggests to read 'भ' because the 'U-kāra'-like symbol may be a part of the next letter. Unfortunately the last portion of the 3rd plate is cut and lost.

discovered at the village of Srungavarapukota in the District of Srikakulam and secured by Dr. C. Narayana Rao. The cultivator who at first found the plates, thought that they were made of gold. So, he cut a portion from the third plate and melted it with the help of a goldsmith. At last when he came to know that the plates were not gold but copper, he handed over them to Sri Manda Narasimham who sold the plates to the Government Museum, Madras, where they are now.

Sri Narasimham edited the inscription in the J.A.H.R.S. Vol. VIII, P. 153-160. and afterwards it was re-edited by Dr. R.C. Majumdar.

The plates are three in number, each measuring $8 \frac{1}{2}'' \times 2''$. They are attached to a ring containing a circular seal with the figures of a conch and some illegible legends.

Dr. Majumdar, on palaeographical grounds, assigned the inscription between 450-550 A.D." (E.I. XXIII, P. 57). But Sri M. Narasimham says that the Siripuram grant of Anantavarman, the donor of this charter, was engraved in 86 A.D. In this connection he remarks as follows:—"The date as given in the Siripuram grant is as follows:—"अष्टादशक संख्यभ्यः महाश्वयुज सम्बत्सरे माघमास-पौर्णमास्यां." From the above date we find that the Siripuram grant was issued in the year of "महाश्वयुज" on the full-moon day, in the month of Māgha in the eighth year of the Śaka-era. The calculation as we see from the wording, is done according to the Garuḍayabda Mīna style. * I therefore fixed the date of the Siripuram grant as 86 A.D." (Vide J.A.H.R.S. Vol. VIII, P. 158). Dr. Majumdar has rightly differed from this view of Sri Narasimham. He says "he (Sri Narasimham) ignores, however, the fact that "अष्टादशक संख्यभ्यः," obviously a mistake, for 'संख्येभ्यः' cannot be

* This is the only inscription in South India, so far known, where the date is given in this style.

taken either as qualifying the word 'सप्तसरे' or as an independent word expressing date. I believe, the word qualifies the preceding word 'ब्राह्मणेषु' and denotes the number of Brahmanas to whom the grant is made. I must confess, however, that I am unable to explain the word, beyond merely suggesting that it might stand for 18, 28, or 88" (E. I. XXIII, P. 58).

With regard to the historical topography, Dr. Majumdar identifies the place called Tellavalli with Tellāgamuḍi (82°-58' × 17°-58'), situated at a distance of 14 or 15 miles to the S. W. of Srungavarapukota. where the plates were found and for Kindeppa he identifies it with the village of Kandaḥpalem which is not far from the village of Tellāgamuḍi. He also discussed to a great length about the chronology of these kings and their kingdom known as Devarāshṭra and Piṣṭapura.

G. Jouveau Dubruil in his 'Ancient History of the Deccan' (page 60) said, for the first time with the help of the Kasimkota plates, that Elamanchi Kaliṅgadeśa formed part of Devarāshṭra.

The translation given by Dr. R. C. Majumdar is quoted below:—

Om hail ! from his residence in the victorious city of Piṣṭapura the glorious Mahārāja Anantavarman who is the lord of Kaliṅga; who adores the feet of (his) mother and father; who is the devout worshipper of Maheśvara; whose greatness has been enhanced by affectionate for the gods, the twice-born, and the elders; who has acquired fame by reason of his being endowed with wisdom, modesty, and virtue; who has acquired the earth by his own strength and valour;

who is the dear son of the glorious Mahārāja Prabhañjanavarman, the moon of the Vāśiṣṭha family; who (Prabhañjanavarman) brought about the prosperity of the kingdom by the three elements* of regal power; who is the most excellent grandson

* The three elements of Regal power are :-

[१] प्रभुशक्ति [२] मन्त्रशक्ति and [३] उत्साहशक्ति.

of the glorious Mahārāja Guṇavarman, who (Guṇavarman) acquired fame by victories in many stubbornly fought battles; who was the lord of Devarāshṭra; and whose spotless virtues, like the rays of autumn-moon, pervaded the whole world:—

commands (as follows) all the ryots present at the village of Kinḍeppa in the District (Vishaya) of Tellavalli. This village has been granted by us, during summer solstice, for the sake of increasing our religious merit, to this Matrīarman, a member of the Kauśika gotra, a student of the Taittiriya (Śākhā), and a resident of Achaṇṭapura-Bhoga, after having made (it) an Agrahāra, which is to last as long as the moon, the sun and the stars, and exempting (it) from all burdens of taxation.

Having understood this command you should, every day, act in accordance with it. The Brahmana, enjoying his own Agrahāra in hereditary succession (etc. through sons and grandsons) should not be hindered in any way, by any officer (however) eminent.*

The future royal ascetics, follow the traditional usage, should pursue that (course) which would lead to continuous progress (or practice) of this act of virtue. This being so, the association of these (succeeding kings) also with religious merit in this matter is mentioned in the Smritis.

(Three customary verses follow).

By the increasing majesty..... On the thirteenth (tithi), during the summer solstice, this religious gift is made.

* The original expression is 'Vallabha-durllabha.' The first word means 'Overseer, Superintendent, or Head-man', and probably stands for royal officials in general. I am unable to suggest any definite meaning for 'Durllabha.' One of its meanings, given in the lexicon, is 'eminent or extraordinary', and it may be regarded as an adjective of Vallabha (Mayura-vamsakadivat).

Or, possibly from its association with Vallabha, it may also be taken in the sense of an official, though the term in this sense is not known from any other source. (R. C. Majumdar).

I think, Durllabha is a name of an officer. It is used as a name among the Oriyas of South-Orissa (S. N. Rajaguru).

No. 12

Chicacole Plates of Nandaprabhañjanavarman

1. Donor Nandaprabhañjanavarman.
2. Title... .. Paramabhāgavata; Mātāpitṛpādānudhyāta,
Sakala-Kaliṅgādhipati and Mahārāja.
3. Place of issue...Sārapalli.
4. Date.... .. ?
5. Officers ?
6. Topography.....Deyavata (Village).
7. Donee Hariśchandra Svāmin (Akshatāgraharin) of
Devarāta gotra.
8. Authority... .. Edited by Dr. J.F. Fleet in I. A. XIII,
P. 48-50 ff.
9. Remarks... .. The seal on the ring contains the legend :
“pi [tṛbhaktah]” as in the case of No. 8.

Text

1st plate; 2nd Side.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] विजय सारपल्लि बासकात्परमभागवतो मातापितृ पादा-
- २ नुद्ध्या(ध्या)त रसकल कलिङ्काधिपति[:] श्रीमहाराज नन्दप्रभ-
- ३ अणवर्मा डेयवाटे' कुटुम्बिन माज्ञापयति [॥] विदित म-
- ५ स्तु अक्षताग्रहारीय ब्राह्मण हकि(रि)श्चन्द्रस्वामिने उद-

2nd plate; 1st Side.

- ५ क पूर्व(वे)ण अकरंभर बाणवर्ज्ज (?) पुण्यायुध्य(य्य)ज्ञसामभिवृद्धय

1 The editor suggests to read 'अडेयवाट'

- ६ आचन्द्रदा(ता)रकाकं प्रतिष्ठितमग्रहारं कृत्वा सव्वकेर परिहा-
 ७ रंश्च परिहृत्य देवरात^२गोत्र चरणेभ्यो(भ्यः)प्रदत्त[।]एवं
 ८ ज्ञात्वा युष्माभिः पूर्वोचित मर्त्यादया सर्वोपस्थानं कर्तव्यं

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

- ९ मेयं हिरण्याद्य चोपनेय[.][] भविष्यतश्च राज्ञोविज्ञापयामि
 १० धर्मं^३कम विवक्र(क)माणं(णा)मन्यतम योगादवाप्य मनुशासतां
 ११ प्रवृत्तकर्मिदं दानं स्वधर्ममनुपश्यद्भिः[.]स्तदतिरिवा^४-
 ११ यमग्रहारोनुपालय[.][] अपिचात्र द्यासगीताश्लोकानुदाह-

3rd plate; 1st Side.

- १३ रिष्यामि ॥ बहुभिर्बभूवुधादत्ता राजानः^५ वमुवाधिपैः[।] यस्य
 १४ यस्य यदाभूमि [.] तस्य तस्य तदाफलम् [।] स्वदत्तं (त्तां)पर
 १५ दत्तं(त्तां)वा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिरः(र)[.]महीमता[न्]च्छ्रेष्ट(ष्ट) दाना
 १६ च्छ्रेयोनुपालनमुत्तमं^६[।] षष्ठिवर्षसहस्राणि स्वर्गमोदति भू-
 १७ मिद[.] आक्षेप्ताचान्म(नु)[म]न्ता च तान्येव ना(न)रक्षे(के)वसेत् ॥

NOTES.

This Inscription was edited by Dr. J. F. Fleet in I. A. Vol. XIII, (1884), pp. 48-50 ff. Regarding the history of discovery the learned editor remarks that "the inscriptions were found with four other sets and a sixth set which has been lost sight of, suspended by their rings on an iron bar across the mouth of a large pot which was discovered in digging the foundations of a wall at Chicacole in the old Ganjam District of the Madras Presidency. The grants were purchased by W. F. Grahame, and were presented to the Madras Museum, where they now are."

- 2 Read 'देवरात'
 3 The Anusvāra-symbol is unnecessary
 4 Read 'स्वदत्तिरिवा'
 5 Read 'राजभिः'
 6 The correct form is 'महीमहिमतांश्चेष्ट दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनम्'.

The inscription consists of three plates, each measuring about 7 1/8" 1 3/4". There is a ring attached to the plates. A seal on the ring is found rectangular in shape and a legend marked on it is not legible. Dr. Fleet does not make any suggestion regarding the date of the grant although he remarks that "Judging by the standard of palaeography it is decidedly ancient, and is probably pre-chālukyan".

Dr. Fleet translates the text as given below:-

Hail ! From (his residence) situated at the victorious (city of) Sārapalli the Mahārāja Śrī Nandaprabhañjanavarmā, the most devout worshipper of the holy one; he who meditates on the feet of his parents; the supreme lord of the whole of Kaliṅga, — issues his commands to the kuṭumbi at (the village of) Deyavāṭa:-

(L. 3)—"Be it known ! For the benefit of the Brāhmaṇ Hairś-chandraśvāmī of the Āgrahāra of (?) Akshata, —having with libations of water, (and) for the increase of (my) religious merit and duration of life and fame, made an Agrahāra grant (of this village), free from taxes, (and) with the exception of - - - -,* (and) constituted to continue as long as the moon and the stars and the sun may last, and having exempted (it) with remissions of all the taxes, it has been given (by me) to the 'charaṇas' of the Devarāta gotra. By you, knowing this, in accordance with former custom all the peaceful service is to be performed, and that which is to be measured out, consisting of gold & c., is to be tendered.

(L. 9)—"And I make this request to future kings;—looking upon this grant, which is the perpetual business of (all) those who protect that which may be acquired by any of the means of religion, this Agrahāra should be preserved by them, just as if it were their own gift.

❖ The editor thinks that the word 'अक्षत' may be taken as the name of a village. But the term असनागृहारीय ब्राह्मण may be explained as the ब्राह्मण who possess of an uninterrupted Agrahāra or village.

* The meaning of भरण is not clear.

(L. 12) —“And I will instance on this point the verses sung by Vyāsa:- Land has been given by many kings, lords of the earth; he who for the time being possesses the earth, to him at that time belongs the reward (of the grant that has been made) ! O yudhishtira, best of kings, carefully preserve [land] that has been given, whether by thyself or by another; the preservation (of a grant) is better than making a grant, (and) is the most excellent (of all acts) ! The giver of land enjoys happiness in heaven for sixty thousand years; (but) the confiscator (of a grant), and he who assents (to such confiscation), shall dwell for the same number of years in hell !”



No. 13

Ningondi Grant of Prabhañjanavarman

1. Donor Prabhañjanavarman, son of Śaktivarman and grandson of Śaṅkaravarman.
2. Title... .. Bhagavat-Śvami Nārāyaṇapadānudhyāta; Māṭhara-kula; Sakala-Kaliṅgādhipati and Mahārāja.
3. Place of issue Singhapura (Simhapura).
4. Date (Saṁvatsarika, kara-phaṇāgra Śataudvau ?), Kārtika, Śukla, 12th tithi.
5. Officers.... .. Mahāpratihāra (?)
6. Topography.... ..(1) Hoṇarāva (Village)
(2) Ningonḍi (Village)
7. Donce... .. Brāhmaṇas of different gotras.
8. Authority Edited by the late L. N. Jagadeva of Tekkali in the "Vaitaraṇi" of Cuttack in 1930, Vol. IV; and re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar in E. I. XXX, PP. 112-18 ff.
9. Remarks

Text

1st Plate; 2nd Side.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] विजय सिंघ(ह)पुरात् भगव[त्]स्वामि नारायणपादानुध्यातः मा
- २ ठर कुल कीर्तिवर्धनकरः श्रीशङ्करवर्मणो पीत्रः कृष्णवेण्णा म-
- ३ हानद्यान्तरस्थाप्रजा^१ धम्मणानुशासिन[ः] श्री शक्तिवर्मणो पुत्रः स्व-
- ४ कुलालकरिष्णु[स्स]कल कलिङ्गाधिपतिः श्रीमहाराजप्रभञ्जनवर्मा [कुशली] [१]

1. Dr. D. C. Sircar reads: 'नद्यान्तर[ः] स्वप्रजा'

2nd Plate; 1st Side.

- ५ अस्ति होणरात्र ग्रामे^२ सड्वसमवेत(ता)[न्] कुटुम्बिनः समाज्ञापयति य एषं ग्रा-
 ६ माच्छेद्येन उत्तरेण रुक्षपति^३ पश्चिमेण व्याघ्र प्रस्तर शालिम(ल्म)ली वृ-
 ७ क्षस्थ सिवावक^४ दक्षिणेन समुद्र [ः] एभि द्वि सीमौ आचन्द्रतारक प्रति-
 ८ ष्ठ निङ्गोण्डि अग्रहारं कृत्वा^५ नानाविध गोत्रश्चरणेभ्यः[ः] सम्प्रतन^६

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

- ९ तदेव विदित्वा युष्माभिः[ः] पूर्वोचित मर्यादयोपस्थानं कर्तव्यमिति मेय हिर-
 १० ण्यादिञ्चोपनेय^७[॥] भविष्यरा (द्रा)ज्ञश्च संपूजया सुधम्मक्रेम विक्रमाभ्यां
 ११ दानमनुपालीनञ्चेति^८ [॥] एष स्वधम्मं अपि मानव्यस गीता-
 १२ प्योक्तानुदाहरन्ति[] बहुभिर्बसुधादत्ता वसुधा वसुधाधिपः यस्य य-

3rd plate; 1st Side.

- १३ स्य यदाभूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदाफलं[॥]स्वदत्ता[ः] परदत्ताम्बा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [] म-
 १४ हीं महिमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनं (ने)॥] षष्टिः[]वर्षसहस्राणि स्वर्गं वसति
 भूमिदः[] ग्रा-
 १५ क्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसेत् []स[ः] वत्सरिक करफणागू शतौद्वौ^९[॥] कात्ति-
 १६ क शुक्लपक्ष दिवस द्वादशी[] ग्राज्ञापित महाप्रतिहार[]

NOTES.

The late Raja L. N. Harichandana Jagadeva of Tekkali secured these plates and published their reading in the "Vaitaraṇi" of Cuttack in

1. The letter 'व' is doubtful. It may also be read होणराम.'
2. Read 'वृक्षपतिः.' Dr. Sircar reads रुक्षपति[ः] which gives no meaning
3. Dr. Sircar read 'शालमलीत्रि क्षरु(स्था)यि वा(व)ल्मीक[ः]'
4. Dr. Sircar read 'एभिर्द्वेसीमै' and suggests in the foot-note to read 'एभिरेव सीमैः अव-
च्छिन्नः निङ्गोण्डिः आचन्द्रतारकप्रतिष्ठमग्रहारं कृत्वा'
5. Read 'सम्प्रदत्तः'
6. Read 'हिरण्यादिन् च उपनेय'
7. Read 'मनुपालनीयञ्चेति'
8. Dr. Sircar suggests to read 'सांवत्सरिक कर फणागू शते द्वे' and interprets that it is the annual revenue payable to the king. But why it is written at the place where usually the era or date to be mentioned is not removed.

1930, Vol. IV, P. 292. It was re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar in E. I., XXX, P. 112-18 with blocks.

This copperplate grant consists of three plates, each measuring 7. 1" × 2. 15". The ring is missing. Two plates (the first and third) were found at Adava in the Parlakimedi Taluk, and the second plate was found at Kannyapeta.

Regarding the date of the inscription Dr. Sircar made a comment on it. In page 113 he suggests that the time of the inscription should be the 6th century A. D. on palaeographical grounds. He further says that the date of the inscription is quoted in lines 15-16 as the twelfth tithi of the bright-half of Kārtika without the usual reference to the regnal year of the issuer of the charter. The absence of the year seems to be due to the inadvertence of the scribe or the engraver of the plates. He further says that Śaktivarman, father of the donor of this grant, is the same person who granted the Ragolu plates (No. 7). Dr. Sircar interprets the passage "साम्बत्सरिककरणाग्रतेद्वे" which refers to the taxation or the yearly assessment. He cites an equal expression in Chaṇḍavarma's grant (No. 8) where it is written as "सणाग्रं शतभूयश्चाश-चोपनिबन्ध्य - - -." Dr. Sircar corrects this passage as follows:- "पणाग्रंशतभयश्चाश". Thus he finds an equal expression in Śaktivarman's grant and the present grant, although in this grant it is written at the end of the document where the date would be generally mentioned. He has not given any reason why this passage is written just before "Kārttika-śukla paksha, Dvādaśī". He blames the scribe saying that he did not mention the regnal year out of inadvertence.

Translation

(L. 1-5) Hail ! from (the residence of) the Victorious (city of) Singhapura, the devout worshipper at the feet of Bhagavat Svāmi Nārāyaṇa, the promotor of the glorious Māthara dynasty, Śri Saṅkaravarman's grand son, and the worthy son of Śaktivarman, who ruled according to the religious law his subjects, living (in the country lying) between the Krishnaveṇī and the Mahānālī, the Mahārāja Prabhañjanavarman, who is decorated (with all the good qualities) (and) who is the Lord of Sakala-Kaliṅga, is well.

(L. 5-7) At the village of Hoṅarava (he) orders to all the residents who assemble (there), that this Achhedyā (the un-devisible unit) is bounded by a row of trees to the north; by Vyaghra-prasthara (hill), including a Śālmali tree and an ant-hill to the west; (and) the Ocean to the south.

(L. 7-11) Having created an agrahāra named Niṅgoṇḍi within the (above) boundaries, (we have) endowed it to Brāhamaṇas of different gotras and Charaṇas. Having known this, according to the religious customs, prevailed from ancient time, it is to subsist with due privilege of (Payment of) gold (to the land-holders). The future kings are requested to retain our charity.

(Here follow three verses, quoted from the Mānava Dharma-śāstra).

(L. 15-16) The annual tax, payable in advance is two hundred Paṇas. Kṛtika, Śukla-Pakṣa, 12th tithi. The order is issued through the Mahapratihara.



No 14
The Tandivada Grant of
Śrī Pṛthivī Mahārāja

1. Donor ... Pṛthivī Mahārāja, son of Vikramendra and grand-son of Raṇadurjaya of Kāśyapa gotra
2. Title ... Mahārāja; Parama Brahmaṇya and Mātāpitṛpāla-bhakta.
3. Place of issue... Piṣṭapura.
4. Date ... The 46th regnal year, Kārtika paurṇamī.
5. Officers ... Aṅgāpti-Śrīrāma Lendurāja.
6. Topography... (1) Koṇḍamañchi (Village)
(2) Pāgumā Vishaya (Dt.)
(3) Tāṇdivāḍa (Village)
7. Donee ... Bhavaśarman, the Chandogya Brahmachārin of Kāmākāyānasa gotra.
8. Authority ... Edited by R. S. Panckamukhi in E. I. XXIII, P. 88-99.
9. Remarks ...

Text

Ist plate; 2nd Side.

- १ स्वस्ति [१] श्रिमत् पिष्टपुरात् सकल जगद्वदन् [२] समुद्धूत कीर्त्ति
- २ चारुचन्द्रिकाममुद्योतित दिगन्तरस्य म-
- ३ हाराज रणदुर्जयस्य मूनो स्ममति-
- ४ अशित शकविभूते द्विकमेन्द्रस्य प्रिय तनय [३]

(1) The letter 'त' here is also found in the other grant of this king (See No. 15).

2nd Plate; 1st Side.

- ५ प्रवर्द्धमान प्रतापोपनत समस्त सामन्त मण्डल(ली) निज-
 ३ भुज विजयोदयाधिगत यशाविशेष भूपणः श्राराम[ः]-
 ७ काश्यपसगोत्र[ः] परमब्रह्मण्यो मातापितृपा-
 ८ दानुध्यात[ः] श्री प्रि(पृ)थिवीमहाराजः पागुणाविषये तांडि-
 ९ वाङ्गाम मधिवस्स(स)त्से(स्स)र्व्वं समवेजान् कुटि(टु)म्बिनस्स[मा]ज्ञाप-

2nd Plate; 2nd Side.

- १० यति यथा श्रुति स्म(स्मृ)ति पारदु[द उच्च^२ यथावदनुष्ठिताग्न(ग्नि)ष्टो-
 ११ मादि क्रिया पूतात्मनो विष शर्मणः पुत्राय असकृदिज्या
 १२ प्रयोग प्र(प)रायमाण द्रविण सूचितस्व^३ से-
 १३ नस्य समृद्धे^३सहस्र विद्याध्ययन प्रबचन व्याख्यान
 १४ शी(शो)लिनः प्रि(पृ)थिवीशर्मणः पुत्राय वेदवेदाङ्गन्याय(यो)प-

3rd Plate; 1st side.

- १ निषद्योग(गा)ववोधनिर्मलीकृतवृद्धये विविधाध्वरावभृथा-
 १३ इभः पवित्रीकृतविग्रहाय देवपितृमनुष्यसमर्चन-
 १७ समानीत रात्रिन्दिषाय कोन्दुमञ्चिग्राम निवासिने
 १८ त्रिसहस्रविद्याय विंशति व्याख्यानाय कामकायनस-
 १९ गोत्राय छन्दोगसब्रह्मचारिणे भवशर्मणे अस्मदाय

3rd plate; 2nd Side.

- २० रारा(रो)ग्य यशोभवृद्धये सर्व्वकरपरिहारेणाग्रहारी
 २१ कृत्य ग्रामोयन्दतः नक्कैश्चिदपि बाधा करणीया[ः] प्र-
 २२ [व]र्द्धमान विजयराज्य सम्बस्तरे षट्चत्वारी(रि)शे
 २३ कार्तिक पौष्णमास्यान्धर्मप्रदानमेतत् []प्राज्ञप्ति[ः]श्रीराम

1 The letter 'त' here is also found in the other grant of this king (See no. 15).

2 R ९ Panchamukhi reads 'पारदु ट्ठ्वन' But in the other plates of the same king the word 'परिगयि' is used. The letter 'उच्च' is clear. So, the correct reading will be 'श्रुति स्मृति-पारदुच्च'

3. Panchamukhi reads 'सूचितस्विविषयसमदे'

२४ लिन्दुराजः^४[॥]अत्र व्यासगीता श्लोकाः[॥]बहुभिवंसुधा दत्ता

4th plate; 1st Side.

२५ बहुभिरवानुपालिता[॥]यस्य यस्य यदा भूमित(स्त)स्य तस्य
 २६ तदा फलम्[॥] स्वदत्तां परदत्ता[॥]वा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिवि(ष्टि)र
 २७ महीमहिमतां श्रेष्ठ धर्म्मीच्छ्रेयोनुपालनं(नम)[॥]
 २८ ग्रास्फोटयन्ति पितरो बल्लग[य]न्ति प्रपितामहाः ॥^५ (१)
 २९ भूमिदाता कुले जातः[॥]स नस्त्राता भविष्यति ॥

NOTES

This grant was first noticed in the Annual Report on Epigraphy, Madras, C. P. No. 6 of 1916-17, and published in the journal of Oriental Research, Vol IX, p. 188 ff. Afterwards Sri R. S. Pancharukhi, M. A. of Madras re-edited it in E. I, XXIII, pp. 88-89 ff.

In 1917 the Assistant Superintendent for epigraphy, Madras, acquired the plates for the Government Museum, Madras.

The set consists of 4 copperplates measuring about 6 1/3" × 2". The seal of the plates is missing. Except the 1st side of the 1st plate and the 2nd side of the 4th plate all other faces of the plates are inscribed.

On palaeographical grounds Sri Pancharukhi assigns the grant to the beginning of the 7th century A. D.

According to Dr. D. C. Sircar "Prithivimahārāja may have been the king of Pishtapura overthrown by Pulake in II" (Successors of Śāta-vāhanas, p. 398).

While dealing with the topography Sri Pancharukhi suggests that Pishtapura of the inscription is equal to the modern Pithapur of the

-
4. Pancharukhi has not given any suggestion for this word. I think, it should be read as 'लिन्दुराजः'. It is significant to point out here that one of the capitals of the Vishnukundins of Vengi is 'Lendulura' with which this word might have some connection.
 5. Read 'पितामहाः'.

East Godavari District and the Pāṅṅāra Vishaya, according to him, is the same as Pavunavara Vishaya of the Vandaram Plates (E. I. IX, p. 133) of Amnarāja II, Pāṅṅāra Vishaya of a record of Vishṇuvardhana V (M. E. R. 1913-14, C. P. No. 6).

He further says that "this Vishaya appears to have comprised the modern Tanuku Taluk of the Krishna District as can be seen from the stone inscriptions at Juttiga in that Taluk (Nos. 734 and 736 of 1920 of the M. E. R. for 1921)

Regarding the identification of the royal family, Sri Panchamukhi suggests that the donor belongs to the Durjaya family of the Deccan; because "many ruling families in the eastern Deccan, who flourished in the 12th and 13th centuries A. D. trace their descent from Durjaya or Raṇadurjaya whose time and place in their genealogy however, not certain on account of the varying accounts given in their records. The Kākatiyas, the Koṅḍapaḍumaṭi and Velanāḍu chiefs each claim for their ancestor Durjaya or Raṇadurjaya. The Garavapāḍu grant of Gaṇapati (E. I. XVIII, p. 346) mentions Prola as a descendent of Raṇadurjaya who belonged to the Karikāla-anvaya. The most important document of this later period, which gives a glimpse into the period of Raṇadurjaya is the Tandavelu inscription of Buddharāja (E. I. VI, P. 268 ff.) which appears to embody a genuine historical tradition. It is stated in it that the Koṅḍapaḍumaṭi chief Buddharāja was the lion of the mountain, the Durjaya family which shows that Durjaya was the originator of his family and has for an ancestor one Buddharman who belonged to the fourth caste and was a servant of king Kubja Viṣṇu of the lunar race who conferred on him the country west of the hill, which contained 73 villages. Kubja viṣṇu is, evidently, the brother of Pulakeśin, II who ruled from A. D. 615 to 633 in the Veṅgi country. Buddharman's date, accordingly, falls in his period. Durjaya, who was his ancestor, must have lived some time before the 7th century A. D. Since Kalikāla is said to be his lineal ancestor whose date has been approximately fixed to fall in the 5th century A. D. (E. I. XI, P. 340), it is possible that Durjaya lived in the intermediate period and most probably in the 6th century A. D. and his grandson Prithivī Mahārāja who had a long reign of at least 45 years (according to No. 15 it is 49 R. Y) must began

to rule in the latter half of that century". (See E. I. XXIII, P. 96). Sri Panchamukhi says that the king of the Present charter belongs to the Kāśyapa gotra to which belong the Karikāla family and the Cholas of Vikramāditya's son Satyaditya (E. I. XI, P. 345). So "Rajadurjaya was a chola and his ancestors have settled in the eastern Deccan".

The following translation is given by Sri Panchamukhi:-

(Ll. 1-8) Hail ! from the illustrious Pishtapura, Śrī Pṛthivī-Mahārāja who has meditated on the feet of his parents, who is extremely pious, who belongs to the Kāśyapa gotra, who has subdued the whole circle of the Sāmantas by his ever increasing prowess and has as his ornament the distinguishing fame acquired by the rise of the victory of his arms, who is the lord of the wealth, who is the son of Maharaja Rajadurjaya the dear son of Vikramendra who excelled Indra in prosperity, who has lighted the whole region of the quarters by the beautiful moon-light, the fame arising from the protection of the whole world.

(Ll. 8-10) Commands all the Kuṭumbins assembled together, who are the residents of Tāṇḍivāda in Pāḡuṇāra. Vishaya, that —

(Ll. 10-21) This village (i. e. Tāṇḍivāda) has been made into an agrahāra and conferred, free of all imposts, for the increase of our life, health and fame, upon Bhavaśarman, who is a student of Chhandoga (school), belongs to the Kāmakāyana gotra, has studied three thousand science and (written) twenty commentaries, a resident of the village Koṇḍamañchi, is spending days and nights in worshipping the gods, the Pitr̥s and the mankind, whose body has been purified by the water of sacred ablation in various sacrifices, whose intellect has been clarified by the knowledge of the Vedas, Vedāṅgas, Nyāya, Upanishad and Yoga-son of Pṛthivīśarman whose habit it was to study, teach and comment on the three thousand science, and whose prosperity was revealed among the priests (ऋत्विक्) and assistants (सदस्य) by the riches given away in sacrifices frequently performed (by him)-grandson of Viṣṇuśarman

• Panchamukhi states in the note that Sri Rāma may also be taken as the Viruda of the king, or it might be one of the sub-divisions of the Kāśyapa-gotra in which case, the expressions will have to be rendered "Who belonged to the illustrious Rāma-Kāśyapa-gotra".

whose mind has been purified by the due performance of Agnishtoma and other (sacrifices) and who has mastered the Sṛti and Smṛti.

(Ll. 21-24) No one should create any obstruction (to this). In the 46th year of the ever prosperous and victorious reign on the full-moon day of Kārtika, this religious gift was made, Śrī Rāmalendurāja * was the executor (of the order).

(Ll. 24-29) Here are the ślokas sung by Vyāsa.

(Then follow three of the customary verses).

* It should be Śrī Rāma Lendurāja.

No 15

Parlakimedi Plates of Śrī Pṛthivī Mahārāja

1. Donor ... Pṛthivī Mahārāja, son of Vikramendra and grand-son of Raṇadurjaya of Kāśyapa gottra
2. Title ... Mahārāja; Parama Bramhaṇya and Matīpitṛpāda-bhakta.
3. Place of issue...Vijayaskandivāra near Virañjānagara.
4. Date... ...49th regnal year; Jyeshṭha, Śukla, 8th tithi.
5. OfficersAjñāpti-Śrī Rāmalenthurajāa (?)
or
Śrirama Lenthurāja.
6. Topography.....(1) Rudrāvati Vishaya (District)
(2) Gollavalli (Village).
7. Donee The Brahmachārīn Padmaśarman, son of Dāmodara Śarman and grandson of Matīśarman of Bhṛgu gottra and Taittirīya Śākhā.
8. Authority... ... To be edited by Sri S. C. De.
9. Remarks... ... The text of the inscription is given as I deciphered from the original plates. The third plate is cut into two pieces and one piece is now available. Who cut it and for what purpose, is not known.

Text

1st plate; 2nd Side.

१ स्वस्ति [] श्री विजयस्कन्धावाराद् (त्) [1] वि रञ्जा न ग रा धि वासकात्सकल
जगद्वनत समुद्भू-

1. This word is engraved in the margin, parallel to the third line as in the case of No 14.

- २ तर्हीतिचारुचन्द्रिकासमुद्योतितदिगन्तरस्य महाराज र ण दु र्ज य स्य
 ३ सूगो (नो.ससमतिशयित शशकविभूने द्वि क्र मे न्द्र स्य प्रियतन-
 ४ यः प्रवर्द्धमान प्रतापोपतत समस्तसामन्तमण्डलः त्रिज-
 ५ भुज विजयोद्याधिगत यशो विशेष भूषणः [] श्रीरामः

2nd plate; 1st Side.

- ६ काश्या(श्य)प[स]गोत्रः परम ब्रह्मण्यो मानापितृपादानुध्यातः श्री [पृथि]वी-
 ७ महाराजः रुद्रा व ति वि ष ये^२ गो ल्ला व लिल ग्राममधिवसतः सर्व्व स-
 ८ मवेत(ना)न्कुटुम्बिनः समाज्ञापयति यथा मा तृ श र्म णः पौत्रा-
 ९ य दा मो द र [श] र्म ण् पुत्राय वेदवेद(दा)ङ्ग प(पा)रगाय षट् कर्मनिर-
 १० ताय यमनियमपरायणाय पुराणरामायण धर्मशास्त्र (स्त्रा)-

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

- ११ यनेक विद्यापारदर्श(शि)ने भृगुसगोत्राय तैत्तिरीयस [ब्रह्मचारिणे]
 १२ प द्म श र्म णे ग्रामोयमस्तपुण्यायुरारोग्यजय [यशोभिवृद्ध]ये
 १३ सर्व्वेकर परिहारेणामहागीकृत्य दत्तः [] न कैश्चिदपि वाचा क-
 १४ रण(णी)ग [] प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य संवत्सरे नवाधिक च [त्वारिंशत्]
 १५ ज्येष्ठमास शुक्लपक्षाष्टम्यां धर्मप्रदानमेतच्चा (च्छा)ज्ञतिः श्री रा म

*3rd plate, 1st Side.

- १६ लेन्दुराज [] अत्र व्यासगीता श्लो[काः [] बहुभिर्वसुधादत्ता बहु]
 १७ भिश्चानुपालिता [] यस्य [यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य]
 १८ तदा फल (लम् [] आस्फोटयन्ति [पितरः प्रगल्भन्ति पितामहाः]
 १९ भूमिदाना कुले जान तास्लन(सन्न)स्त्राता भविष्यति । षष्टि वर्षसहस्राणि स्वर्गं
 २० मोदति भूमिदः [] आक्षेता चानुमन्त [च तान्येव नरके वसेदिति॥]

* It may also be read as. 'कुटुवति विषये'

2 This plate has been cut from the centre, and the cut portion is missing. Fortunately the missing portion contained only some customary verses, quoted from the ब्रमशास्त्र which could be substituted with the help of no. 14 above.

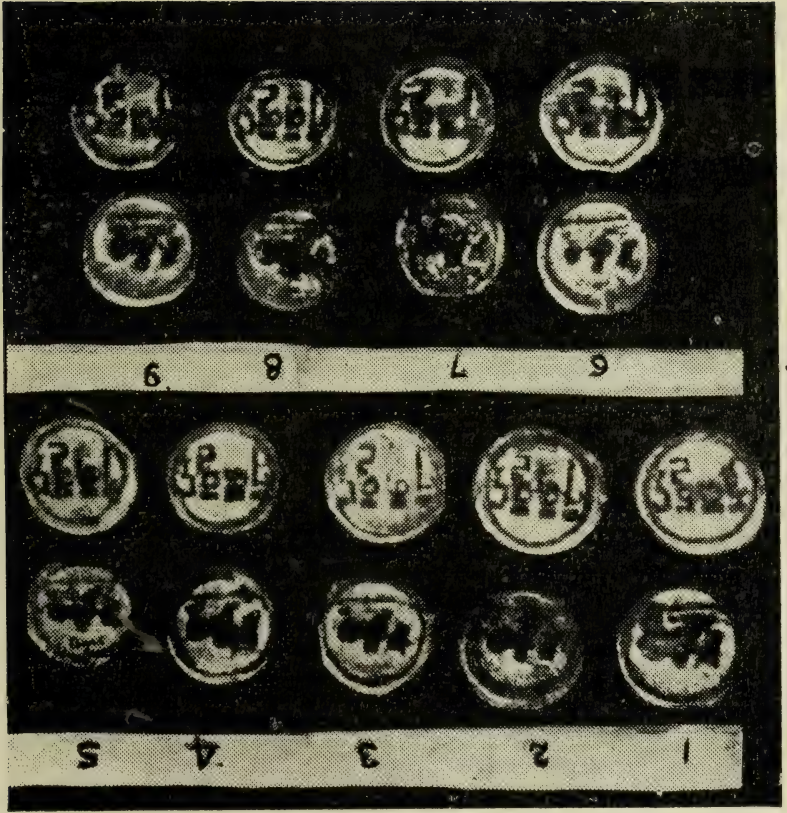
NOTES.

These plates were discovered from Parlakimedi on the 9th Sept. 1955 and acquired by Sri S. C. De, Curator of National Archives, Bhubaneswar, who has kindly lent the plates to me for examination. The inscription will duly be edited by Sri De.

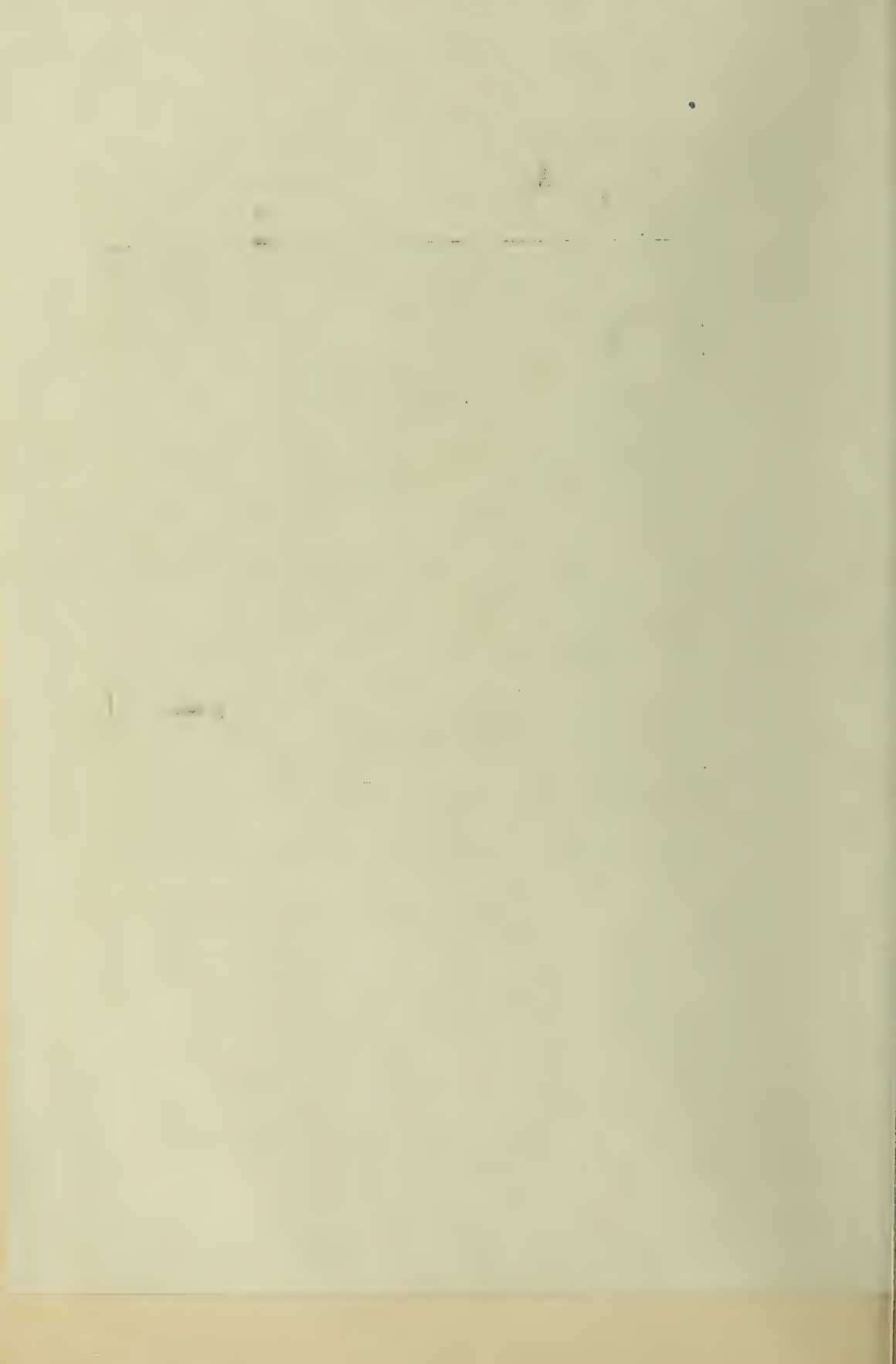
The plates are three in number, each measuring about 7.9" × 2.5". They are attached to a copper-ring which bears no seal. The diameter of the hole through which the ring passed is $\frac{1}{2}$ ". The last plate is cut from the centre and one piece of it is now available. Fortunately, the missing part contained nothing except some customary verses, popularly used in copperplates.

This grant was issued by the same king, mentioned in No. 14, and the style of writing including epithets of the king is same in both the grants, i. e. Nos. 14 and 15. So, I did not give the translation of it here. Of course, the place from which the grant was issued, is a military-camp (स्कन्धावार) fixed near Virañjānagara; the donees to whom the grant, Gollavalli village in Rudrāvati Vishaya, was issued is the Brahmacharin Padmaśarman, son of Dāmodaraśarman and grandson of Mātrīśarman of Bhṛgu gotra and Taittiriya Sākhā, and the date when the grant was issued is the king's 49th regnal year in the month of Jyeshṭha and in the 8th tithi of Śukla-Paksha. Except these variations the other content of this grant is similar to that of No. 14 above.





The Gandibedha copper coins of
Sri Nanda



THE GAṆḌIBEDHA COPPER COINS OF ŚRĪ NANDA.

In the year 1953 a hoard of copper coins, numbering 147, was discovered by Sri S. N. Rajaguru from the village of Gaṇḍibedha in the Balasore District. Sri Rajaguru edited the coins in the O. H. R. J. Vol. V, Nos. 3 and 4, pp. 15.7-9 ff. These coins contain the emblem of a lying bull on one side and the legend 'श्रीनन्द बु' on the other. The first letter of the legend appears like 'शु' which gives no meaning. The last letter 'बु' appears like a numerical symbol which stands for 1000. If it is read '३', then it will give no meaning. But if it is taken as the numerical symbol for 1000, then necessarily we should accept that it was an era, either the Buddhanirvāṇa year or the Mahāvīranirvāṇa year. But, there is no evidence to trace that the usage of either of the above Saṁvat in Orissa. Moreover, we have no evidence to say that this system of recording a Saṁvat on coins was practised. So, this letter created confusion in our mind although the scripts on the coin are box-head used in the 5th-6th century A. D. in Kalinga.



HISTORICAL NOTES.

After the Hātigumphā inscription of Khāravela of the 1st century B. C. and the Prakrit inscription of Bhadrakh of the 3rd century A. D. we get no epigraphs of historical value relating to Orissa upto the time of Mahārāja Samudragupta of the imperial Gupta dynasty. During the course of his southern expedition in the middle of the 4th. century A. D. he defeated some petty kings in Kaliṅga, as is recorded in his inscription at Allahabad.¹ The places named Kottūra, Eraṇḍapalli, Devarāshṭra, Pālakka, Piṣṭapura etc. were the distinct parts of Kaliṅga, although we have no information regarding the other small territories, namely Kurūla, Avamuktaka and Kusthalapura. Piṣṭapura and Devarāshṭra are known to us from Nos. 7, 11 and 14 above. Devarāshṭra is also mentioned as Devapura in No. 10.

In the time of Mahārāja Khāravela the capital of Kaliṅga was located some where near the modern Bhubaneswar, as the king's activities were confined to that area. After the 4th. century A. D. the centres of administration were transferred to the bank of the Godavari, the Nāgavali and the Vanśadhārā in the Districts of East-Godavari, Srikakulam and Ganjam.

The Allahabad Praśasti of Samudragupta proves that Kaliṅga was divided into several small principalities in or about 350 A. D., and that among them Piṣṭapura was one. Had Kaliṅga been under a single ruler, Samudragupta would not have missed the opportunity of enlisting his name among the kings, defeated in the south, as that would have amplified his glory. But in absence of it, and also the name of Simhapura in the Praśasti, we presume that by the time Samudragupta started for his expedition, neither the Māṭharas got any hold in Kaliṅga nor Kaliṅga was a separate kingdom under one rulership.

In the time of the Early-Gaṅga kings the capital of Kaliṅga was at Kaliṅga-Nagara, which has been identified with the modern Mukhaliṅga of the Srikakulam District. It is on the bank of the river

1. C. I. I., III, P. 13 ff.

Vanśadhīrā. According to some scholars, the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga started their rule in or about 498 A. D., and it created much confusion in the chronological history of Kaliṅga. Because, the above date has overlapped the reigning-period of the Maṭharas and a few other dynasties of Kaliṅga. Basing on astronomical data and several other reasonable points, I arrived at 626-27 A. D. as the starting point of the Gaṅga-era, from which time onwards the Gaṅgas began to rule in Kaliṅga.²

The character, used in the inscriptions of the kings of the Maṭhara dynasty, are the latter development of the Gupta-scripts, and they are almost similar to the type of characters, used in the plates of the Ballabha king, Dhīrasena II of Gupta-era 252 or 572 A. D.³

Uptill now we are in possession of only thirteen copper plate inscriptions of the Maṭharas, which were issued from different places, such as: (1) Śrīpura, (2) Varddhamānapura, (3) Sunagara, (4) Simhapura, (5) Vijayapura, (or Vijaya-Simhapura, (possible same as given in No. 4), (6) Piṣṭapura, (7) Devapura (or Devarāshṭra) and (8) Śarapalli. The find-spot of all these plates are within the range of sixty miles from Srikakulam.

Unfortunately we get no clue to find out the date of these epigraphs. Similarly we get no information regarding the Maṭharas from any other source, for which reason we have to depend on palaeography that hits upon the 5th-6th centuries A. D. as the precise period of these inscriptions.

In five grants (i.e. Nos. 4, 6, 8, 9 and 13) Simhapura was the place wherefrom the charters were issued. We have already stated that the Allahabad Prāśasti hinted that Kaliṅga was divided into many small principalities, among which Devarāshṭra and Piṣṭapura were the two units where Mahendra and Kuvera were ruling respectively, when samu dragupta visited that area in or about 350 A. D. We do not find these names in the inscriptions, so far known to us. Piṣṭapura and Devarāshṭra have been identified with the modern towns of Pithapuram

2. J. K. H. R. S. Vol. I, p. 1.

3. I, A, VIII, p. 302. Ojha's Palaeography of India, Pl, XXXVII, >

in the East-Godavari District and Elamanchilli of the Visakhapatna District respectively. ⁴ There are two grants of the Māthara kings and one grant of the family of Śrīrāma-Kāyapa gotra, where Piṣṭapura has been mentioned. They are shown here under:—

(1) Mahārāja Śaktivarman who is known as a member of the Māthara-Kula and Vaśiṣṭhīputra and who was designated as Kaliṅgādhipati (Vide No. 7.)

(2) Anantavarman, son of Prabhañjanavarman and grandson of Guṇavarman of Vaśiṣṭha-Kula and the king of Devarāshṭra, styled as Kaliṅgādhipati (Vide No. 11).

(3) Pṛthivī Maharāja, son of Vikramendra and grandson of Rapadurjaya of an unknown family of the Śrīrāma-Kāyapa gotra (Vide Nos. 14).

From No. 11 we learn that Guṇavarman was the king of Devarāshṭra which has been mentioned in the Allahabad praśsti. He was a powerfull king and took active part in many battles. His son Prabhañjanavarman acquired a large dominion by the valour of his own arms. And his son Anantavarman was styled as Kaliṅgādhipati Most probably. Devarāshṭra was at first a small principality, but subsequently separated from Piṣṭapura and amalgamated with the united kingdom of Kaliṅga during the regime of the Mātharas.

Before that amalgamation was taken place, it appears that a regular war-fare was going on among some petty chiefs of that locality. In this connection reference be made to an old Tamil work intituled the Maṇimekhalai which is supposed to have been compiled in or about 500 A. D.⁵ It narrates that once there

⁴ G. Jouveau-Dubreuil's, *The Ancient History of the Deccan*, P, 60,

⁵ According to S. K. Aiyanger it is composed in 200 A. D. But Pundit N. Aiyaswami Sastri has discarded this view and fixed the date of the *Manimekhalai* at 450 A. D. (Vide J. O. R. Vol. XI, pt. ii, P. 116)

lived "two princes, (cousins) by birth and ruling respectively at Simhapura and Kapila in the fertile country of Kaliṅga, fell to fighting against each other in the great heart. This war between Vasu and Kumāra left the country desolate for six gavudas (leagues), and made it impossible for anybody to approach on account of the prevalence of the war." Although this account has a little historical value, we may deduce that when Simhapura was the capital of Kaliṅga, a collateral branch of the Royal-family of Simhapura (Maṭharas ?) ruled from another town named Kapila and the two branches of the family were at fight. Probably the result of that struggle was that some smaller states were merged with bigger ones, ultimately forming the united kingdom of Kaliṅga during the second half of the 5th century A. D.

Nandprabhañjanavarman, another powerful king among the Maṭharas, seemed to have introduced the glorious title of Sakala-Kaliṅgādhipati in No.13. We find that Prabhañjanavarman's father Śaktivarman ruled over a vast area of land, which extended from the Kṛṣṇā as far as the Mahānadī. The nearest distance between these two rivers is 400 miles. Presumably that extensive land was named as Sakala-Kaliṅga, or the greater Kaliṅga.

As the name of Simhapura did not occur in the Allahābad Praśasti of Samudragupta, the Maṭharas seemed to have hardly been taken to the rank of any aristocratic prominence before at least 350 A. D. In the plate No. 1 we find that Viśākharman issued a grant from Śripura. He did not use the title of Kaliṅgādhipati. Although he was a Mahārāja his status was no more than a subordinate chief, like Mahārāja Dharmarāja of the time of Pṛthivī Vighraha. (see No. 21).

I have identified Śripura with the modern Baṭī-Śripura of the Parlakimedi Taluk of Ganjam, because the plates were discovered from the village of Koroshāṇḍī which is situated within one mile

from the above village. Evidently, the Maṭharas were at first living as minor chiefs in a remote part of Kalinga, for which reason Samudragupta did not pay heed either to capture or to liberate them during his conquest.

After Viśākhavarman, slowly and steadily, the Maṭharas increased their power by extending lands from Śripura to the Mahendra mountain on the east-coast. They acquired some towns at the foot of the Mahendra, named Vardhamanapura and Sunagara, which have not yet been identified.

After Viśākhavarman, his son or successor, Umavarman issued three charters in favour of Brāhmaṇas. The first was granted in his 9th regnal year, from Varaddhamānapura and the second from Sunagara, where he granted a village called Kuttāra in the District (Vishaya) of 'Mahendra-bhōga'⁶ Umavarman did not use the title of Kalingādhipati in the above two grants. Thus his position was not much greater than that of Viśākhavarman at least upto his 9th regnal year. But in his third grant (N. 4) we mark a change in the royal-title. There he was styled as the Kalingādhipati and the grant was issued from the town of Simhapura. It was a record of his 30th regnal year, almost the last part of his reign. After him all other kings of the Maṭhara dynasty used the title of Kalingādhipati uninterruptedly and as a conventional epithet. It shows that Umavarman was the first king of the family, who, not only introduced the above title but also preferred Simhapura to be the capital of

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6. The District of 'Mahendra-bhoga' has been mentioned in some copper plate inscriptions of the early Ganga kings of Kalinga, who held the reins of administration after the extinction of the Maṭharas.
 7. As Umavarman did not use the title of Kalingādhipati in his Tekkali and Dhavalapeta plates (Nos. 2 & 3), some scholars began to say that he was a different king from the Umavarman of the Vrihatproshtha grant (No. 4) where he used the above title. In this connection, while discarding that false notion, Sri R. K. Ghoshal remarks: "the Vrihatproshtha grant seems to have been issued on the occasion of some noble military success won by Umavarman at the expense of some local rulers" (Vide E, I, XXVI, P, 134)

Kaliṅga. Dr. Hultsch identified that towa with the present village of Singupuram, situated between Srikakulam and Narasannapeta in the Srikakulam District.⁸ So, Umavarman's kingdom was extended at last between the Mahendra in the north and the Nāgavalī in the south. Afterwards the area extended to the south as far as the Golivari where the Mātharas possessed of another town named Pishṭapura in the time of Śaktivarman (No.7).

Towards the close of the 6th century A. D. an unknown family, whose gotra was Śrīrāma-Kāśyapa, captured Pishṭapura from the Mātharas, most probably, after defeating them in Kaliṅga. They also tried to capture the country of Sakala-Kaliṅga, extended as far as the Mahanadi. One Pṛthivī Mahārāja of that family issued a grant from Pishṭapura in his 46th regnal year. Three years later he made another grant in favour of a Brahmana while he was halting at a military camp, pitched near the town of Virāñja-nagara, about which town I will discuss in details later on. His military activities at Virāñja, or the modern Jajpur in the Cuttack District, decides that he was engaged in some tough fight with his enemies in north-Kaliṅga. Presumably, after defeating the Mātharas he attempted to acquire some more lands, lying to the further north of the Mahanadi. But here his attempts seem to have been frosted, for after a little while, Kaliṅga fell to the hands of another powerful ruler, who used the suffix of 'Vigraha' in his name. Therefore, Pṛthivī Mahārāja must have retreated to Pishṭapura where his successors continued to rule untill they were over-powered by the Chalukyas of Bādāmi during the first quarter of the 7th century A. D. *

The Sājakāyanas of Veṅgī, who used the epithet of 'Bappa-bhaṭṭārakapālabhakta' like the Mātharas, were succeeded by the Vishṇukunḍins of Lendulūra, situated on the banks of the river Krishṇā. There

8. E. I, IV, P, 143 ff,

* In the Aihole inscription it is stated that Pulakesin II has smashed the king of Pishṭapura.

“विपटं विपटपुरं येन” (Vide E. I. VI, p. 6). After this Pulakesin's brother Kubja-

Vishṇuvardhana rules the country of Veṅgī in the fourth decade of the 7th century A. D,

9. See, My NOTES in No. 14 above.

is, however, no evidence to trace that the Śrīrāmn-Kāśyapas of Piṣṭāpura were related to the royal families of Veṅgī, either the Sālāṅkāyanas or the Viṣṭukunḍins. Sri Panchamukhi opines that Pṛthivī-Mahārāja belonged to the Durjaya-family, to which, according to some traditional accounts, the Karikālas and the Chōlas of the South were entangled. 9

The first grant of Pṛthivī Mahārāja (No. 14) was issued from Piṣṭāpura in his 46th regnal year as we have said before. There the king's epithet runs as follows:-

“प्रवर्द्धमान प्रतापोपगत समस्तसामन्तमण्डली निजभुज-
विजयोदयाधिगत यशोविशेष भूषणः”

Sri Panchamukhi translates the passage as quoted here under:-

“... .. Who has subdued the whole circle of the Sāmantas by his ever increasing prowess and has as his ornament the distinguishing fame acquired by the rise of the victory of his arms”

This epithet of him, however, indicates that he was victorious over Kalinga. The Parlakimedi plates (No. 15) corroborated the above fact while hinting about his victory over Kalinga or Sakala-Kalinga as, in the 49th regnal year, he granted a village named Gollavalli from his military-camp, fixed at Virañjā-Nagara. The name of that town was recorded in No. 20 below, as the residence of Mahāpratihāra-Mahārāja Bhanudatta, who granted a village in the Sarepha-hāra Vishaya (District), identified with the modern Soro in the Balasore District. In the grant of a Gaṅga king named Jayavarmadeva, we learn that Jayavarma issued a village in Koṅgoda-Manḍala which was under the Bhammas. For this he (Jayavarma) had to obtain formal approval from Unmattakeśarī (of the Bhatta dynasty) who was living at Virajā. 10 The presiding deity of Virajā-kshetra, situated on the banks of the river Vaitaraṇī, is known as Virajā-Devī. Vaitaraṇī and Virajā-Devī of Virajākshetra are mentioned in the Mahābhārata, Bhāhma-purāṇa and Kapilasāmhita, as quoted below:-

पते कलिङ्गाः कौन्तेय यत्र चैतरणी नदी
यन्नायजत धर्मोऽपि देवान् शरणमेत्य वै ।
ऋषिभिः समुपायुक्तं यज्ञीयं गिरिशोभितम्
उत्तरं तीरमेतद्धि सततं द्विजसेवितम् ॥” (Vana, Ch.114, Vv.4-5)
“विरजे विरजा माता ब्रह्माणी संप्रतिष्ठिता।
यस्याः सन्दर्शनान्मर्त्यैः पुनात्यासप्तमं कुलम्॥”

(Brahma Purāṇa, Ch.42. V.1)

“कथयामि महापुण्यात् विरजाख्यं सुनिर्मलम्
यत्क्षेत्रं सृष्टिरक्षार्थं ब्रह्मणा च कृतं पुरा ॥”

(Kapila Samhita, Ch.7.V.2)

From the above quotations it is clear that Virajā-Nagara of the Parlakimedi plates of Pṛthivī Mahārāja was no other a town than the said Virajā-Kaḥetra or the present Jajpur of the Cuttack District which was an important seat of religion and administration since ancient times.

From the plate No.13 we find that Śaktivarman, father of Prabhājanavarman, was ruling over a kingdom, extended from the banks of the Kṛṣṇavennā (River Kṛṣṇā) as far as the Mahanadī. We have already noticed that that was the actual extent of Sakala-Kaliṅga at the moment when the Mātharas changed their title to Sakala-Kaliṅgādhipati from Kaliṅgādhipati. Thus, after defeating the Mātharas, Pṛthivī Mahārāja of Piṣṭapura must have tried to get into his own possession the entire country of Sakala-Kaliṅga. But, no sooner he attempted to capture the lands to the north of the Mahanadī than he suffered a defeat at the hands of the Vighrahas, afterwards known as the lords of Kaliṅga and the eighteen parts of Toshali.

From the plate No. 21 we find that Pṛthivī Vighraha was styled as the Governor of Kaliṅga-Raṣṭra during the Gupta-era 250 or A. D. 570. His subordinate chief was Mahārāja Dharmarāja Thirty years after Dharmmarāja (No. 21), in the Gupta-era 280 or A. D. 600, another king named Śrī Lokavighraha (No. 23) became the ruler of the eighteen parts of Toshali (अष्टादश तोपलाधिपति) which seems to have been extended from the Mahanadī as far as the Rūpanārayana or the Ganges. These two grants prove decidedly that the Vighrahas were victorious and the

Śrīrāma-Kāśyapas, who advanced as far as the banks of the Vaitaraṇī, must have been defeated by them and they retreated to their own place Piṣṭapura on the banks of the Godāvārī.

Now, coming to the chronological account of the Māthara it is found that Umavarman began his rule in the kingdom of Kalinga during the last part of his reign, which might be assigned to about 360 A. D. The title of Kaliṅgādhipati was adopted by Mahārāja Umavarman during his 30th regnal year. After him only ten kings were known from epigraphical sources who ruled Kalinga one after the other. When we allot fifteen years in average to each king, the total number of years covered by them would be 150. Therefore, the downfall of the dynasty must have commenced from about $(360 + 150) = 510$ A. D. so that a reasonable period would be left for Pṛthivī Mahārāja, and after him for Pṛthivī Vighraha of 570 A. D., to rule over Kalinga.

At first the Mātharas did not use the title of Kaliṅgādhipati which fact has been traced out from Nos. 1, 1-A, 2 and 3. No. 1 belongs to Viśākhavarman and Nos. 1-A, 2 and 3 to Umavarman, whose first three grants were issued from Varldhamānapur and Sunagara. But his fourth grant, (No. 4), issued in the 30th regnal year, mentioned, for the first time, the royal-title of Kaliṅgādhipati, and it was granted from Siṃhapura. Eventually Viśākhavarman was succeeded by Umavarman.

The chronology of the Mātharas can be arranged with the help of the names of the writers, found in their grants. The third grant of Umavarman, issued in the 30th regnal year, was written by an officer named Mātrvara, son of Haridatta, and he was designated as 'Deśākshapaṭala'. Again, he appeared as the writer of the plates of Anantaśaktivarman (No. 5) whose title was also Kaliṅgādhipati. This grant of Anantaśaktivarman was issued in his 14th regnal year from Vijayapura. There is no evidence to say whether Vijayapura of the grant was the same as Vijaya-Siṃhapura, although before all the names of capital towns the prefix 'Vijaya' has been added. In the above charter, Māthara's designation has been recorded as Deśākshapaṭala-Daṇḍanīyaka. So he was a Deśākshapaṭala in the time of Umavarman and promoted to the post of

Deśākshapaṭala-Daṇḍanāyaka in the time of Anantaśaktivarman. On this point we place Anantaśaktivarman after Umavarman.

In the second grant of Anantaśaktivarman (No. 6) the writer was one Arjunadatta, who possessed of the titles of Deśākshapaṭala and Talavara.¹¹ The same officer again appeared as the writer of the grant of Mahārāja Śaktivarman (No. 7), which was issued in the 18th regnal year. Here, his official position was changed from Deśākshapaṭala-Talavara to Amātya. Thus, it is apparent that he was working in the courts of the Mātharas at least for thirteen years; and on this point we can place Śaktivarman as the successor of Anantaśaktivarman.

After this, in the Boḃbili plates of Chandvarman (No. 8) we find that Mātṛvara's son Rudradatta was recorded as the writer; and he was holding the office of Deśākshapaṭala like his father. Most probably, he was a minor when his father died and Arjunadatta was temporarily appointed as Deśākshapaṭala on his behalf, which must have been taken place in between the 14th and 28th regnal years of Anantaśaktivarman. Afterwards, when Rudradatta was found fit to hold the office of his father (Mātṛvara), he inherited the title of Deśākshapaṭala and was allowed to record his name as the writer of the grant No. 3, which was issued in the 4th regnal year Chandvarman.

It is interesting to note here that if Rudradatta, son of Mātṛvara, happened to be a minor, for which reason he was not given the duty of a writer during the 28th regnal year of Anantaśaktivarman and the 13th regnal year of his successor Śaktivarman, then we should necessarily conclude that he was below twenty-five years old when Arjunadatta held the office of Deśākshapaṭala on his behalf. Assuming that Rudradatta was merely, say five years old, when the plate No. 6 was issued;

11. Talavara is a title of an officer. In some Prakrit inscriptions of Nagarjunikonda we come across the designation of Mahā-Talavara (Vide E. I., XX, pp. 6-7). According to a Sanskrit commentary by Vinayavijaya on the Kalapasutra (Vide the Nirnayasagara Ed. Leaf, 60) the title of Talavara is explained as follows:—

‘‘तुष्टभूपाल प्रदत्त पटट्वन्धन विभूषित राजस्थानाय’’

Viz.—A Rajasthaniya is he who is adorned with a silk-turban being presented by a satisfied king for his good work.

then his age must be about eighteen when the plate No. 7 was incised, provided Śaktivarman succeeded Anantaśaktivarman immediately after the 28th regnal year of the latter. Accordingly, we cannot give a long interval between the grant Nos. 6 and 7.

In the Bobbili plates of Chaṇḍavarman (No. 8) we get the name of Rudradatta; and No. 9 also belong to the same king. Therefore, it is clear that the chronological order of the Mātharas must be in accordance to the table given in Appendix-I.

Sri R. K. Ghoshal says: "the Vrihatproshthā (No. 4) and the Tirithhāna (No. 8) grants, between them-selves, reveal the existance of a family of scribes who plied their trade in two Royal courts of ancient Kalinga."¹² Probably he is of opinion, like many other scholars, that the donors of the above grants belong to different families, which is not a fact. The designations of the writers, namely Deśākshapaṭala, Daṇḍanāyaka, Talavara and Amātya would not have been allowed to be used in public documents by any professional writer who might have shifted, for the sake of his profession, from one royal-court to another. And this type of practice is no where found in the history.

Great confusion prevails among scholars regarding the identification of the family of the Mātharas while in four grants. (Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 13) they styled themselves as members of the Māthara-kula, in three grants they used the title of Vaśiṣṭhīputra or Vaśiṣṭha-kula (No. 7, 10 and 11). This variation in recording the name of their family misguided the scholars including Drs. R. C. Majumdar and Altekar, who, in *A new history of the Indian people* (Vol. IV, pp. 79-80), separately grouped the Vaśiṣṭhas, the Mātharas and the Pitṛbhaktas of Kalinga. With the help of the plates of Śaktivarman (No. 7), however, this problem has been solved. Mahārāja Śaktivarman called himself as मातर कुलालं करिष्ये वाशिष्ठपुत्रः Here, the patronymic and matronymic titles of the king were Māthara and Vaśiṣṭhīputra respectively.

12. E. J. XXVI., p. 133.

And the same position seems to have been maintained by the other kings, inspite of that they used only one of the family-titles, as either Māthara-kula or Vāsisthīputra.

Unfortunately we get no date from any of the grants of the Māthara kings although palaeographically we attribute them to the 5th-6th centuries A. D. I have already discussed regarding the southern expedition of Samudragupta, when probably the Mātharas gained no political importance in the country, and for which reason their main capital Sindhapura was not recorded in the Gupta-Praśasti. As a matter of fact, Viśakhavarman, the first known king of the Māthara dynasty, did not use the title of Kaliṅgādhipati. But, his successor Umavarman introduced the title during the last part of his reign. After him all kings of the dynasty used that glorious title in their grants. On this point I have assigned the fourth grant of Umavarman, which was issued from Sindhapura during his 30th regnal year, to about 363 A. D., or a decade after the Gupta-expedition; because there were only ten kings known to us from epigraphical sources who might have covered a period of 150 or 160 years; and their reign ought to have been ended before the middle of the 6th century, when the Śrīrāma-Kāśyapas rose into prominence after capturing Pishṭapura and Kaliṅga. After them, the Vighrahas became overlords of the same kingdom in the Gupta-era 250 or 570 A. D., as per No. 21 below.

In consideration of the above facts, I give below a chronological position of Kaliṅga on tentative basis, from Khāravela upto the Śailodbhavas:—

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1) The dark period in the history of Kaliṅga,
after Khāravela. - - - | 100 B. C.—
350 A. D. |
| 2) The southern expedition of Mahārāja
Samudragupta. - - - | 350 A. D. |
| 3) The reigning period of ten Māthara
kings of Kaliṅga. - - - | 360-520 A. D. |
| 4) The Śrīrāma-Kāśyapas of
Pishṭapura. - - - | 520-550 A. D. |
| 5) The Vighrahas & Śaśaṅka's rule. - | 560-620 A. D. |
| 6) The Śailodbhava king, Mādhavarman - | 620-626 A. D. |

The plate No. 10 mentioned the date as "Mahāśvayuje samvatsare, Magha paurṇamāsyam". The term 'Mahāśvayuja' is significant in the Indian astronomy. It belongs to the Barhaspatya-Māna or the system of reckoning of years with the help of the 12-year-cycle of jupiter (Brihaspati). That old system was afterwards revised by Garga and to some extent by Varahamihira. Cunningham says that "Bhattotpala quotes Garga to the effect that 170 solar years being equal to 157 jovian years, the two names of 'Aśvayuja' and 'Chaitra' must be omitted." So, it is apparent that after Garga the 'Aśvayuja' samvatsara was not added to the 12-year cycle of the Barhaspatya-Māna.¹³

Let us now find out whether the 'Aśvayuja-Samvatsara' was used in any other epigraph. So far as my information goes, the Parivrajaka-kings of Central India used that Samvatsara in three copper plate inscriptions. In the Khoh plates of Mahārāja Hastin¹⁴ we get the same.

The 'Mahāśvayuja-Samvatsara' fell in the Gupta-era 203 which date was revised by Cunningham as 173 or A. D. 492-3. In his Navagrama grant of the Gupta-era 198 or A. D. 518 the same Samvatsara is also mentioned.¹⁵ Again, in the Khoh plate of Mahārāja Samkshobha, son of Hastin, that Samvatsara is mentioned in the Gupta-era 209 or A. D. 528-9. They all prove that the 'Mahāśvayuja Samvatsara' was popularly used during the 5th and 6th centuries A. D., or the period when the Mātharas ruled in Kaliṅga.

In the chronological-table of the Māthara-kings, as shown in Appendix-J, I have given the probable date of each

13. For details see Cunningham's Indian eras, pp 23-31.

14. CII, III, p. 102.

15. E. I., XXI, p. 126 ff.

copperplate grant (Nos. 1-13 including 1-A and 12-A) I assign the plate No. 10 to 469 A. D.¹⁶ It corresponds to the Gupta-year 149 when Mahāśvayuja-Samvatsara was current.

The plate Nos. 10 and 11 belong to Anantavarman, son of Prabhañjanavarman and grandson of Guṇavarman. Upto the time of Anantavarman the Mātharas used the title of Kalingādhipati. But in the Chicacole plate of Nandaprabhañjanavarman (No. 12 and 12-A), for the first time, the family adopted the title of Sakala-Kalingādhipati; and after him, according to Niṅgoṇḍi grant (No. 13), Prabhañjanavarman, son of Śaktivarman, and grandson of Śaṅkaravarman, also used the same title (Sakala-Kalingādhipati). It shows that towards the latter part of their rule the Mātharas introduced this new title. On this ground, Nandaprabhañjanavarman might have come next to Anantavarman, the Kalingādhipati.

It is interesting to note here that formerly the Mātharas used the epithets of Paramadaivata, Paramabhattacharakapāda-bhakta and Pitṛpādabhakta, as is found from Nos. 1 to 7, i. e. from Viśākhavarman upto Śaktivarman. But Chaṇḍavarman (No. 8) and Nandaprabhañjanavarman (No. 12) called themselves as Parama-bhāgavata, while Prabhañjanavarman used the epithet of Svāmi-Nārāyaṇapādabhakta (No. 13). Except Anantavarman, who in Nos. 10 and 11 used the epithets of Parama-māhevara, no other king of this family had ever used that epithet. It, however, proves that the Mātharas were originally the Pitṛbhaktas and subsequently they became Parama-bhāgavata and Svāmi-Nārāyaṇapādabhakta, except in the case of Anantavarman who was a Parama-māhevara.

Recently a hoard of copper coins of a king named Śrī Nanda has been discovered from the village of Gandibedha in the Balasore

15. C. R. Krishnamachari says that this year corresponds to 528-29 A. D. But he based on a wrong theory relating to the Gaṅga-era which, in his opinion, was started from 493 A. D.

District. On one side of the coin there is the legend of “श्रीनन्दस्य” while the other side contains the figure of a lying-bull or Nandi indicating that the king was a Parama-Māhesvara. The characters, used in them, are box-headed which type was then in vogue in Kalinga and Dakshīṇa-Kośala. Therefore, it is presumed that the coins were minted either in Kalinga or in Dakshīṇa-Kośala by some sovereign kings of the 5th or 6th centuries A. D. And, that is the period to which these coins are to be assigned on palaeographical grounds. While editing the Gandibedha coins in the Orissa Historical Research Journal (Vol. V, pp. 157-79) I have suggested that Śrī Nanda might be a king of the Māṭhara family of Kalinga. In this connection a peculiar system relating to the nomenclature of some Māṭhara-kings are to be pointed out. First of all, we find a group of kings named as Anantaśaktivarman (No. 5 and 6), Śaktivarman (No. 7) and Anantavarman (No. 10 and 11). Similarly another group of kings has come to our view, namely Nandaprabhañjanavarman (Nos. 12 and 12-A) and Prabhañjanavarman (No. 13). While comparing the first group with the second group, it is found that one name is missing in the latter, and it is Nandavarman. Although this name has not so far been known from epigraphical source, the Gandibedha coins may supplement the gap.

The Māṭharas were ousted from Kalinga in or about the middle of the 6th century A. D. We get a king of the same family named Puñja, son of Bōḍa, who lived in Bāmaṇḍa-pāṭi as a subordinate chief under Mahābhavagupta, son of Mahāśivagupta-Yayāti, lord of Tri-Kalinga.¹⁷ Mahābhavagupta belonged to the Somakula dynasty and was the lord of Dakshīṇa-Kośala where Bāmaṇḍa-pāṭi was a principality under Puñja of the Māṭhara family. The period of his rule may, therefore, be assigned to the 10th century A. D. Bāmaṇḍa-pāṭi is identified with the modern Bamanda of the ex-garjat states of Orissa. We fail to understand how and under what circumstance a branch of the Māṭharas had migrated to that remote part of Dakshīṇa-Kośala and lived as subordinate kings under the Somavaṅśis there.

17. E. I., IV, p. 258 ff.

So far as the city of Simhapura is concerned, it seems that, a royal family was living there even in the 13th century A. D. We get the names of some officers of Kaliṅga, residing at Simhapura, from two stone inscriptions in the temple of Mukhalingam. They are dated 1175 and 1179 A. D.¹⁷ According to the Singhalese chronicle, there lived a king named Vijayabahu (I) in Cylone who ruled from 1054-1109 A. D. His queen Trilokasundarī was a princess of Kaliṅga. The Mahāvanśa (ch. 59, v. 20) narrates that three relatives of her, one of whom was named Madhukannava, came to Cylone from Sihapura.¹⁸ According to the Singhalese inscriptions, the two kings Niśsaṅkamalla and Sāhasamalla of 1200 A. D. were the sons of the king Gōparāja of Kaliṅga whose capital was Simhapura.¹⁹ Thus, it is found that Simhapura retained its importance in Kaliṅga up to 1200 A. D., although it was no longer a capital city.

17. E. I., IV, p. 58 ff.

18. S. I. I., Vol. V, Nos. 1113 and 1129.

19. J. A. S. B., 1913, p. 519.

20. E. Muller's Ancient Inscriptions of Cylone Nos. 148 and 156,

SUPPLIMENT.

On 11-3-1958 Sri Sarat Chandra Behara, M. A. of Chikati brought two sets of copperplate inscriptions to me which I cleaned and deciphered on the same day. One set belongs to Mahārāja Umavarman whose name is mentioned in Nos. 2, 3 and 4, and the other set belongs to Mahārāja Nandaprabhañjanavarman whose name is mentioned in No. 12. As these inscriptions were noticed by me after the print of the first section of this work was over, I append them as "Suppliment". I am thankful to Sri Behara who permitted me to publish the text of these two new inscriptions before they were duly edited by him.

In order to maintain the chronological order of these inscriptions, I put Umavarmana's grant as No. 1-A and Nandaprabhañjana's charter as No. 12-A. With addition of these two the total number of grants of the Mātharas, known up to date, is fifteen.



No. 1-A Baranga Plates of Umavarman

1. Donor ... Umavarman
2. Title ... Mahārāja
3. Place of issue...Sunagara.
4. Date.... ...6th regnal year, Vaiśakha-Śukla 5th tithi.
5. OfficersDeśikshapāla and Amātya-Kuṇḍāleva.
6. Topography.....(1) Bhilingā-bhoga Vishaya (Dt.)
(2) Hemaṇḍaka (Village).
7. Donee Brāhmaṇā Viṣṇuśarmaṇ of Kapyasa (?) gotra
8. Authority... ... To be edited by Sri Saratchandra Behara,
M. A. of Chikati (Ganjam).
9. Remarks... ... This grant is issued at Bhalingā-bhoga Vishaya
(District). There is a village called Bhilingā
near Baranga of the Chikati Taluk where the
plates were discovered.

Text

1st Plate; 1st side.

- १ ॐ स्वस्ति[॥]विजय सुनगरा त्परमदेवत वषमट्टारक पाद-
- २ मक्तः ज(कु)शली[॥]महाराजोवर्मा भिल्लिङ्गाभोग विषये
- ३ हेमण्डक ग्रामे सर्वसमवेयान्कटुम्विनस्समा-
- ४ जापयत्यस्त्येषग्रामोस्माभिः स्व पुण्यायु-
- ५ र्य्यशोभिवृट्टये आसहस्रांशु शशि तारा ग[त्र]हप्रतिष्ठ-
- ६ मगहारङ्गत्वा सर्वकर पारहारंश्च परिहृत्य

1st plate; 2nd Side.

- ७ काप्यस¹ गोत्राय ब्राह्मण विष्णुशर्मण (शे)प्रदत्तः [॥]

1 Probably 'काश्यप'

- ८ तदेवं ज्ञात्वा भवद्भिः पूर्वोन्नित मर्त्यादिया सर्वोप-
 ९ स्थानं करणीयं [मे]य वरिमादि^२ स [मु]त्प (त्पा) द्य-
 १० मान द्रव्यमुपनेयमिति [॥] भविष्यतश्च राज्ञो
 ११ विज्ञापयत्यस्यतमयोगादबाप्य महीमनुशासद्भिः -
 १२ रेणोग्रहारोनुपालयितव्यः [॥] भवन्ति चात्र इयासगीताः

2nd Plate; 2nd Side.

- १३ ष्लोकाः [॥] बहुभिर्द्वैमुधा दत्ता वसुधा वसुधाधिपैः [१]
 १४ यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिरास्य तस्य तदा फलम् [१]
 १५ स्वदत्तां परदत्तांवा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिरः (२) [१]
 १६ महीम्महिमतं श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनम् [१]
 १७ षष्ठि [१] वर्षं सहस्राणि स्वर्ग. मोदति भूमिदः [१]
 १८ आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च ताभ्येव नरके वसेदिति [१]

3rd Plate; 1st Side.

- १९ आज्ञा महाराजाधिवर्म [णः]^३ लिखितं [॥] देशाक्ष-
 २० पटलाधिकृतमास्य कुमार देवेनेति ॥
 २१ षष्ठि संव्य (व)त्सरस्य वैशाख शुक्ल
 २२ पंचम्याम् [॥]

NOTES

This set of copperplate inscription has been recently discovered from Baranga village of Chikati Taluk in the District of Ganjam, by Sri Sarat Chandra Behara, M. A., of Chikati, who will edit it in due course of time. This set of plates was found burried in a paddy-field along with two more sets of copperplate inscriptions. No. 12-A is the second set of plates and the third set was destroyed by a gold smith.

The plates are three in number, each measuring about 4-5" X 2-2". They are attached to a copper-ring containing a circular seal. The legend, on the seal, is not visible.

2 This word is not clear. Probably it is 'हिरण्यदि'.

3 Either it is engraved by mistake for 'महाराजोमवर्म' or 'मधिवर्म' is the second name of the king.

PURPORT.

From the victorious city of Sunagara Maharāja Umavarman, who is a devout worshipper at the feet of his father, granted the village named Hemaṇḍaka in Bhiliṅga-bhoga Vishaya, to the Brāhmaṇa Vishṇu-Śarman of Kāpyasa (?) gotra, up to the existance of the sun, the moon and the stars. Knowing this no one should cause any disturbance to the grant.

The document is written by Deśākshapaṭalādhikṛta and Amīṭṭa Kumāradeva, in the 6th regnal year of the king and in the 5th tithi of the bright-half of Vaiśākha.



No. 12-A

Baranga Plates of Nandaprabhañjanavarman

1. Donor Nandaprabhañjanavarman.
2. Title... .. Paramadaivata, Bappabhattacharakapādabhakta and Sakala-Kaliṅgādhipati.
3. Place of issue ...Vardhamānapura.
4. Date The 15th regnal year, Grīshma, first fortnight, thirteenth tithi.
5. Officer Kṛṣṇachandra.
6. Topography.... (1) Siṅghala (Village).
(2) Baraṅga (Village).
7. Donee... .. Brāhmaṇas of different gotras and charaṇas.
8. Authority To be edited by Sri Saratchandra Behara M. A. of Chikati.
9. Remarks.... The village Baranga of the Chikati Taluk, where the plates were discovered, is the same Baraṅga, mentioned as an agrahāra in this inscription.

Text

1st plate; 2nd Side.

- १ [ॐ स्वस्ति] विजयवज्रमानपुरात्परमदेवत बप्पभट्टारक-
- २ पादभक्तः सकलकलिङ्गाधिपतिः श्रीमा[न्] महाराज न-
- ३ न्द्रप्रभञ्जनवर्मो सिंघल ग्रामे सर्वसमवेतान्
- ४ कुटुम्बिनः समाज्ञापयत्यस्थेष ग्रामोस्माभि[रा]न्म-
- ५ न २पुण्याय्यंस(श)सामभिवृद्धये त्रासमुद्राकर्तारक प्रति-

2nd Plate; 1st Side.

- ६ ष्टमग्रहारं कृत्वा सर्वैकर परिहारं(रा)श्च परिहृत्य नानागोत्रचरणे-

- ७ भयो वग्ङ्गाग्रहार ब्राह्मणेभ्यः प्रदत्तः तदेवं ज्ञात्वा भवद्भिः [:]
 ८ पूर्वोचित मय्यादिया सर्वोपस्थानं कर्त्तव्य इमेय हिरण्याद्य []
 ९ चोपनेयमिति [] भविष्यतश्च राज्ञो विज्ञापयामि धर्मक्रम विक्रमा-
 १० णामग्यतमयोगादवाप्य महीमनुशासतिः (द्भिः) प्रवृत्तकमिदन्दानं

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

- ११ सद्धर्म मनुपुत्र्यद्भि रेषोग्रहारोनुपाल्यो अपिचात्र व्यासगीता [न्]
 १२ श्लोकामु (तु दाहरन्नि []) मह भिर्बहु (सु) धा दत्ता वसुधा वसुधाधिपै [:] य-
 १३ स्य यस्थ यदाभूमिः तस्य तस्य तदा फलः (लम्) [] स्वदत्ताम्परदत्ता-
 १४ म्वा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [] मही म्महिमता श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनु पालन (नम्) []
 १५ षट्त्रिंशत्सहस्राणि स्वर्गो मोदति भूमिद [] आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च

3rd plate; 1st Side.

- १६ तान्येव नरके वसेत् [] स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यो हरेत् वसु-
 १७ न्धरां [] म विष्टायां कि (कृ) मिभूत्वा पित्रि (तृ) भि [:] सह पच्यति (ते) [] क्री (कृ) णचन्द्रे [ण]
 १८ लिखितं स्वयम (मा) ज्ञा सम्प्रस्तर पंचदशम् १०, ५ ग्रीष्म पक्ष
 १९ प्रथमः दिवसः त्रयोदशी १०, ३^१

NOTES.

The circumstance under which the plates were discovered at Baranga in the Chikati Taluk of the District of Ganjam is given in the notes for No. 1-A, above. So, it needs no repetition.

This grant consists of three copperplates attached to a ring. Each plate measures about 7" x 2.1". The ring contains a seal whereupon the legend is not visible.

No. 12 inscription belongs to Nandaprabhanjanavarman who seems to be the same king, mentioned in this grant. But, there he is styled as 'Paramabhāgavata' which title is absent in the present grant. The last portion of the text of No. 12 seems to be incomplete, as the date of issue and the name of writer are omitted.

1 The first numerical symbol appears like 20 and the first symbol for 10 in line 18 differs from it. So it awaits further scrutiny.

The place where from the grant was issued is Varldhamānapura. It is also found in Tekkali plates of Umavarman (No. 2). The agrahara Baraṅga of this grant may be identified with the modern Baraṅga village of the Chikati Taluk where the plates were discovered. The other village Siṅghala, mentioned in this record, is not identified.

PURPORT.

From the city of Varddhamānapura Mahārāja Nandaprabhañjanavarman, who is a Parama-daivata and devout worshipper at the feet of his father, who is the lord of Sakala-Kaliṅga, declared at the village named Siṅghala, where assembled all the 'Kuṭumvins' or householders, that an agrahara was formed, to be endured as long as the ocean, the sun and the stars would exist, and granted to Brahmanas of different gotras and charaṇas, lived in Baraṅga agrahara.

The document was written by Kṛṣṇachandra by the personal order of the king in the 15th regnal year, during the 13th tithi of the first fortnight of Grishma.



(i)

APPENDIX

SECTION—1

Chronological table of the Mātharas of Kṛiṅga.

No. (1)	Name & designation of kings. (2)	Place of issue (3)	Name of writers (officers) (4)	Samvat & date (5)	Approximate date (6)
1.	Mahārāja Viśākhavarman, Bappabhāṭṭāraka- pādabhakta	Śrīpura	Bodhudeva, Ajñābhogika	Samvatsara, 7, Hemant, 7, 20th day	320 A. D.
1-A.	Mahārāja Umavarman, Paramadaivata and Bappabhāṭṭārakapādabhakta.	Sunagara	Kumāradeva, Deśākshapatīa and Amātya.	Samvatsara, 6, Vai- śākha Śukla, 5th- tithi.	336 A. D.
2.	Mahārāja Umavarman, Pitṛpādanudhyāta	Vardhamānapura.	Keśavaḍeva of Pishtapura	Samvat, 9, Māgha, Kr. 7.	339 A. D.
3.	Mahārāja Umavarman, Bappabhāṭṭāraka- pādānudhyāta and Paramadaivata	Sunagara.	?	?	
4.	Mahārāja Umavarman, Bappapādabhakta and Kaliṅgādhipati	Sīmhapura.	Mātrivara, son of Haridatta, Deśāk- shapatāla.	Samvat, 30, Mārga- śirva, Di. 20.	360 A. D.
5.	Mahārāja Anantaśaktivarman, Bappabhāṭṭāraka- pādabhakta; Nārāvāṇapādabhakta; Mātharakula and Kaliṅgādhipati	Vijayapura.	Mātrivara, Deśāksha- patāla and Daṇḍanā- yaka.	Samvat, 14, Śrāvāṇa, Śukla, 5.	376 A. D.
6.	Mahārāja Anantaśaktivarman; Bappabhāṭṭāraka- pādaprasāda; Paramadaivata; Mātharakula and Kaliṅgādhipati.	Sīmhapura	Arjunadatta, Deśāk- shapatāla and Talavara. guna, Śukla, 10.	Samvat, 28, Phāl- guna, Śukla, 10.	390 A. D.

(iii)

- | | | | | | |
|------|--|-----------------|--|--|-----------|
| 7. | Mahārāja Śaktivarman, Vāsīṣṭīputra; Mātharakula and Kalingādhipati | Piṣṭapura. | Arjunadatta, Amātya | Samvat, 13, Vaiśākha-Paurṇamī | 415 A. D. |
| 8. | Mahārāja Chaṇḍavarman, Pīṭpādānudyāta; Paramabhagavata and Kalingādhipati (son of Prabhañjana and grandson of Guṇa) | Siṃhapura | Rudradatta, son of Mātṛvara, Deśākshapatāla. | Samvat, 4, Grīshma, 2, Dī, 5 | 430 A. D. |
| 9. | Mahārāja Chaṇḍavarman; Bappabhattārakapēdabhakta; Paramadaivata and Kalingādhipati | Siṃhapura | ? | Samvat, 6, Chaitra-Śukla, 5 | 432 A. D. |
| 10. | Mahārāja Anantavarman, Parama-Maheśvara; Mātāpīṭpādānudyāta and Kalingādhipati (son of Prabhañjanavarman and grandson of Guṇavarman). | Devapura | ? | Mahāśvayuja-Samvatsara, Māgha-Paurṇamī | 460 A. D. |
| 11. | Mahārāja Anantavarman, Parava Maheśvara; Mātāpīṭpādānudyāta and Kalingādhipati (son of Prabhañjanavarman and grandson of Guṇavarman). | Piṣṭapura | ? | Samvat ?, 13th tithi, Uttarāyāṇa | ? |
| 12. | Mahārāja Nandaprabhañjanavarman, Paramabhagavata, Mātāpīṭpādānudyāta and Sakala-Kalingādhipati. | Sārapalli | ? | ? | 485 A. D. |
| 12-A | Mahārāja Nandaprabhañjanavarman, Paramadaivata, Bappabhattārakapēdabhakta and Sakala-Kalingādhipati. | Vardhamānapura. | Kṛṣṇachandra | Samvatsara 15, Grīshma, 1st fortnight, 13th day. | 490 A. D. |
| 13. | Mahārāja Prabhañjanavarman, Bhagvat-śvaminārāyaṇapādānudyāta, Mātharakulakīrtivardhanakara and Sakala-Kalingādhipati (son of Śaktivarman and grandson of Śankaravarman). | Siṃhapura | ? | Samvat ?, Kārtika-Śukla, 12th tithi. | 510 A. D. |

APPENDIX— II.

Geneological table of the Mātharas of Klinga.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of king.</u>	<u>Probable period of reign.</u>
(1)	Viśākhavarman II†	314- 30 A. D.
(2)	Umavarma II	330- 62 A. D.
(3)	Anantaśaktivarman II	360-392 „
(4)	Śaktivarman I II	392-426 „
(5)	Chaṇḍavarman II	426- 41 „
(6)	Guṇavarman I†	441- 56 „
(7)	Prabhañjanavarman I I	456- 71 „
(8)	Anantavarman II	471- 86 „
(9)	Nandaprabhañjanavarman II	486-501 „
(10)	Śaṅkaravarman I	501- 16 „
(11)	Śaktivarman II I	510- 21 „
(12)	Prabhañjanavarman II	521-36 „

† The two vertical lines between any two kings indicate that their relationship is not known, while a single line indicates their relation as father and son or successor

SECTION—II

[WEST-ORISSA]

THE STAMBHEŚVARĪPĀDABHAKTAS
&
THE NALAS.

Contents.

			Page
No. 16	Terasinga plates of Tushtikara	- -	81-85
No. 17	Kesaribeda plates of Arthapati	- -	86-88
No. 18	Rithapur plates of Bhavattavarman	- -	89-93
No. 19	The Podagadh Stone inscription of Skandavarman, son of Bhavadatta	- -	94-97
No. 20	Rajim Stone inscription of Vilāsatinga	- -	98-102
(A)	Thirty two Gold-coins of three Nala kings	- -	103
	Historical Notes	- - -	104 112

—◆—

No. 16

Terasinga Plates of Tushṭikāra

1. Donor ... Tushṭikāra
2. Title ... Mahārāja and Stambheśvaripādabhaktā.
3. Place of issue... Parvatadvāraka and Tarabhramaraka.
4. Date... ... 2nd regnal year.
5. Officers (1) Rabasika Suvandhu
(2) Saṅg(r)āmaka.
6. Topography... (1) Debhogaka-kshetra (?)
(2) Prastaradvāra-vāṭaka (Village).
7. Donee Droṇaśvāmin of Kāśyapa gotra
8. Authority... ... Edited by Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru in the
J. K. H. R. S., Vol. II, No. ii, pp. 107-10 ff.
and re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar in E. I., XXX,
pp. 274-8 ff.
9. Remarks In the first side of the first plate it is mentioned
that the grant was issued from Parvatadvāraka,
while in the second side of it the same grant was
issued from the city of Tarabhramaraka. It is
observed that both sides of the first plate were
not engraved by a single writer, as the type
of letters differ on both sides of the plate.
Actually the first side of the first plate records
that the grant was made by Śobhinī, the queen-
mother (शोभिनी राज-जननी); and from the
second side of the same plate the grant was
issued to the same donee, Droṇaśvāmin, by the
king Tushṭikāra.

Text1st Plate; 1st Side.

- १ ॐ स्वस्ति[]पर्वतद्वारकाद् गवत्या स्तम्भेनि(स्व)र्या[]पादभक्तः]
 २ श्री सो(शो)भिनी राजजनन्या^१ कस्तुभसय्य^२ दायज्वरो[लका]
 ३ देभोगक्षेत्र[]^३ काश्यपस्य गोत् ब्र(ब्रा)ह्मण द्रो(द्रो)गस्वामि[]
 ४ नस्य^४ आचन्द्रावकै कालाय दत्तमिति ॥^५

1st plate; 2nd Side:

- ५ स्वस्ति तरभ्रमरकात् स्तम्भेश्वरि(री) पादभक्तः मातापितृ पादानुध्यातः श्री[म]-
 ६ हाराज तुष्टिकारः प्रस्तरवाटक वासिनः सर्वसमवेतान् कुटुम्बिनः स[मा]-
 ७ जापयति[] अस्त्येष वाटकोस्माभिः पुण्यायुर्व्वलयशोभिवृद्धये^६
 ८ आचन्द्रतारकार्कं प्रतिष्टमग्र^७ हारं कृत्वा काश्यपस गोत्त्राय आर्यद्रोण-

2nd plate; 1st Side.

- ९ दाम्मणे संप्रदत्तः[] तदेवं ज्ञात्वा भवद्भिः पूर्वोचित मर्यादोपस्थानकत्(त्)दृग्[]
 १० अपिचात्र दयासगीताः श्लोकाभवन्ति ॥ भविष्यतश्च राज्ञो विज्ञापयति[] यस्य-
 ११ यस्य(यस्य)यदाभूमिस्तस्य[तस्य]तदाफलम् [] स्वदत्तां परदत्तांवा यत्न(त्ना)द्व-
 १२ क्ष युधिष्ठिर । मही[] महिमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालन[] [] षष्ठिम्बष(ष)

- 1 Dr. D. C. Sircar reads 'श्री शोभणा राज[ज]नन्या' and in the correction slip he writes "the reading of the name may also be 'शोभीणा' " Thus he discovers another king named शोभणाराज whose mother has granted the charter.
- 2 Dr. Sircar remarks that the intending reading seems to be 'वीस्तुभेश्वर्या'
- 3 Dr. Sircar reads 'दायज्वरो[लका]दि भोगक्षेत्र[]'. For 'देभोगक्षेत्रे' see my historical notes for section ii below.
- 4 Read 'द्रोणस्वामिने'
- 5 Dr. Sircar reads 'यिति' for 'मिति'. The letter 'मि' is clear. The figure of a conch is found at the end of the line.
- 6 Dr. Sircar reads 'विवृद्धये' for 'विवृद्धये'.
- 7 The letter 'म' appears like 'त्'.
- 8 The first line of this verse is not given. The omitted line should be "बहुभिर्वसुधा दत्ता राजभि-
 स्सगरादिभिः"

2nd Plate; 2nd Side.

- १३ सहस्राणि स्वर्गो^९ वसति[भूमिदः] आच्छे(क्षं)त्ता(प्ता) चानुमन्ता च ताभ्येव नरके वसेत्
[]^{१०}वद-
१४ ता[]परदत्ताम्वा यो हरेत वसुन्धरा[म्] ।।स विष्टायां कृमिभू(भू)त्वा पितृभिस्स-
१५ ह पच्यते[]बहुभिर्बहुसुधा दत्ता राजाभिस्सगरादिभि[]।। यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि-
१६ स्तस्य तस्य तदाकलं(लम्) [] अग्निष्टोमो(मो)स्त्रिभ्य(यं)ज्ञः^{१०} बहुभिर्बहुपुल दक्षगः^{११}

3rd Plate; 1st Side.

- १७ ये र्ये)ष्टो^{१२} भवति राजेन्द्रः य(यो)ददाति वसुन्धराम् []।। आदित्या(त्यो)वसवोर द्राः
१८ पुरोगमा^{१३} []।। गूलपाणिश्च भगवानभिनन्दन्ति भूमिदम् []।। राहसि-
१९ क सुयन्धो^{१४} विदितं सङ्काङ्का)मकेन^{१४} लिखितमिति ।। सुन्याघे(ये)द्वे^{१५}
२० प्रस्तरक्षेत्र प्रमुखं

3rd plate; 2nd Sid

- २१ [ॐ स्वस्ति[]।।] गवत द्वारिकाङ्गवनीस्तम्भेस्वीय्या]-^६

NOTES

The plates were discovered by some cowherd boys on the banks of the river Tel, near the village of Terasinga in the Malanpur-Rampur P. S. of the District of Kalahandi. On 3-10-1947 Sri Balaram Patanjoshi, the then S. D. O. of the Ex-State of Kalahandi, brought them to the

- 9 Here also 'वर्गो' appears like 'त्त'. It seems that the system of writing 'त्त' by the scribe is like that.
10 Read 'अग्निष्टोमादिभिर्यज्ञैः'
11 Dr. Sircar suggests to read 'बहुभिर्बहुदक्षिणैः'.
12 Dr. Sircar reads 'यष्टो(ष्टा)'
13 Read 'द्वितासन पुरोगमाः'
14 Dr. Sircar Reads 'सद्गामकेन'
15 It may be taken as the Samvat or regnal year. It is interesting to note here that the word 'सुन्याघे' or 'सुन्याये' seems to have been the earliest form of 'सुनिया' or 'सुन्या' now used in Orissa as the king's regnal year.
16 This line is not clear and readable.

Maharaja of Kalahandi who gave them to Sri S. N. Rajaguru for decipherment. Sri Rajaguru edited the plates in J. K. H. R. S., Vol. II, No. 2, p.107-10. They were also re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar in E. I., Vol. XXX, p. 274-78.

The plates are three in number and each measures $5 \frac{4}{5}'' \times 1 \frac{7}{12}''$. They are strung together by a copper-ring, containing a seal on which there is a legend as "Śrī Tushtikāra". Palaeographically the inscription belongs to the 5th century A. D.* The scripts, used on the obverse of the first plate, differ from those of the reverse and also from the subsequent plates. The former characters seem to be earlier than the second type of writing, although both refer to one and the same grant including the name of the donee.

The places mentioned in the inscription are (i) Parvatadvara (ii) De-Bhogaka-Kshetra (iii) Tarabhramaraka and (iv) Prastaravāṭa. Near the find-spot of the plates there is a village called De-gām which may be identified with De-Bhōgaka Kshetra. Not far from Madanpur-Rampur there is another village called Poruvaṭa in the Ganjam Agency, which may be identified with Prastaravāṭa of the inscription. Parvatad-vāraka may be identified with the modern village of Patharla in the Kalahandi District. The present village of Talabhramara, on the banks of the Tel, may be identified with Tarabhramaraka of the inscription. Probably that was the place where Mahārāja Tushtikara had his capital.

It is not out of place to point out that at Aska in the District of Ganjam, we find a temple of Stambheśvari. This locality is still goes by the name of Stambheśvari-pīṭhaṇā. Not far from Aska there are villages named Patharā, De-bhūm and Tanra which may be identified with Prastaradvaraka, De-bhogaka and Tarabhramaraka respectively. So, it may be suggested that the inscription was removed from the Aska-area by some one at the latter age to Kalahandi which is an adjacent District.

Not far from Talabhramara in Kalahandi there is another village called Belkhandi where a large number of ancient monuments and ruins

* Dr. D. C. Sircar assigns it to the first half of the 6th, century A. D. (E. I., XXX, p. 274).

of temples have been excavated some years ago and preserved at the spot. I think, it was one of the religious centres of Maharāja Tushtikāra and his family.

The goddess Stambheśvarī was the Ishtadevī of Tushtikāra. The name of that goddess is found in many other copperplate grants of the latter period, issued by the Bhañjas, the Śulkis, the Tuṅgas etc. of Orissa, who lived between the 8th and 11th centuries A. D.

The following translation is given by Sri S. N. Rajaguru:-

(Ll. 1-4). Hail ! from (the place called) Parvatadvāraka (the king) who is a devout worshipper at the feet of (the goddess) Stambheśvarī, granted (the village known as) De'bhogaka-Kshetra, till the existance of the moon and the sun, to the Brahmin Droṇaśvamin of the Kaśyapa gotra, when the queen-mother“राज जननी” Śrī Śobhinī Kausthubheśvarī was lying on the bed and suffering from burning fever(दाहज्वर).[♥]

(Ll. 5-7). Hail ! from (the place of) Tarabhramaraka, Śrī Maharāja Tushtikāra, who is a devout worshipper at the feet of Stambheśvarī, who meditated at the feet of (his) mother and father, ordered the inhabitants of Prastaravāṭaka :—

(Ll. 7-10). “Having converted this vāṭaka into an agrahara, till the existance of the moon, the stars and the sun, we grant this (village) for increment of our merit, life, valour (and) fame, to the brahmin Ārya Droṇaśarmnā of the Kaśyapa gotra. Being known this ye all should continue the ancient rituals and customs (with regard to payment)”.

Here follow the verses composed by Vyāsa, (and) let these be remembered by the future kings.

(Ll. 18-20). (This has been) written by Sandhivigrahika at the instance of Suvandhu, the king's Private Secretary (Rāhaśika).

Sunya ghetra etc. (the inhabitants of) Prastara-kshetra (?)^{***}
[Line 21 is only a repetition of the first line].

The correct reading should be श्रीशोभिण्या राजजनन्याः कौस्तुभेश्वर्या दाहज्वरे-

* * The meaning of this sentence is not clear.

No. 17

Kesaribeda Plates of Arthapati.

1. Donor... .. Arthapati.
2. Titles... .. Śrī Mahārāja, Bhaṭṭāraka, Tripatakādhvaja, Nalanṛpatikulānvaya and Maheśvaramahāsenātisṣṭarājyavibhava.
3. Place of issue ... Pushkari.
4. Date Mārggaśira - Amāvāśyā.
5. Officer Rabasyādhikṛta Chaula
6. Topography ... Keselaka grāma (Village).
7. Donee (1) Durggārya
(2) Ravirārya
(3) Ravidattārya
All belong to the Kautsasa gotra.
8. Authority ... Edited by G. Ramadas in J. B. R. S.,
Vol. XXXIV, p. 33-42 and re-edited by
Dr. D. C. Sircar in E. I., XXVIII, p. 12-16.
9. Remarks... ..

Text

1st Plate; 2nd Side.

- १ स्वस्ति[॥]पुष्कर्याः महेश्वरमहासेनातिसृष्टराज्यविभः^१ त्रिपत(ता)-
- २ काध्वजः नलनृपतिकुलान्वयः श्रीमहाराजात्थपति भट्टारकः
- ३ केसेलक ग्रामे ब्राह्मणोत्तरान्^२ कुटुम्बिनश्शीषकंचाज्ञापय[ति]

1 Read 'विभवः'

2 Read 'ब्राह्मणोत्तरान्'

2nd plate; 1st Side.

- २ यूयमस्माभिः]कीत्सस गोत्राय दुर्ग(रुर्गा)र्य्याय रविरार्य्याय रविदत्तार्य्याय पुत्रपोत्तिक[.]
 ५ अर्थयति भटा(ट्टा)रकस्य(स्या)नुग्रह(हा)र्थी[.] उदकपूर्व[क]दत्त आचन्द्रतारक-
 मभटप्रवेशः]सव्वकर-
 ६ विसज्जितः अ(आ)वहः³ [.]नकेनच[त्]।कंचिद्वक्तव्याः (व्यम्) यतः भवद्भिः

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

- ७ ध्रुव कम्मन्ताराम्भेः(म्भैः)मुनिवृत्त विश्वस्तैर्व्वस्तव्य[.] विपयोचितान्श्च शुश्रूषा (पा)
 ८ कत्तडिया हिरण्यायश्च प्रत्याय(या)देयोः[.] ततश्च भटा(ट्टा)रकराजस्य(स्या)-
 ९ प्यायन[।]ग्रस्माभिः परितुष्ट(ष्ट)दत्त[ः][।]यः कश्चित् व्यपेत धम्मर्मा

3rd plate; 1st Side

- ११ रागा[द्] द्रोहाद्वा ग्रामे किंचित्प्रलेपयेत् स महापातक(कै)-
 ११ यु(यु)क्तः पंचभिन्न(र्न)रकं ब्रजेत्[।]उक्तंच[.]वष्टि(ष्टि)वर्षं सहस्राणि
 १२ स(स्व)र्गं नदति भूमिदः[।]आक्षेप्ता छ(चा)नुम[न्ता]च तान्येव नरके वस(से)व(दि)ति[॥]

3rd plate, 2nd Side.

- १३ संव ७ मागर्गशीर्षमास(सि) ग्रमावास्यां लिखित[.] स्वमुखा-
 १४ जा(ज)प्तेन रहस्याधिकृतेन चुल्लेन ॥

NOTES.

This inscription was edited by Sri G. Ramadas of Jaypur (Koraput District) in the Journal of Behar Research Society, Vol. XXXIV, Pts. i & ii, pp. 33-42 ff. It was re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar in the E. I., Vol. XXVIII, pp 12-16 ff. Sri Ramadas says that with the help of the Assistant Dewan of the Ex-Jaypur Zamindary (Koraput District), he could secure the plates in 1944 from the village of Kesaribeda of Umarmkot Thana of the Koraput District. He also gives a short account of the discovery and discussed about the Nalas in the Telugu Journal "Bhārati" of June, 1944. *

* Sri Ramadas gives an elaborate account relating to historical importance of the place where the plates were discovered. (Vide J. B. R. S., X CXIII, p. 7).

This set consists of three plates, attached to a ring. Each plate measures about $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$. The legend on the seal is not traceable. The English translation of the text is given neither by Sri Ramadas nor by Dr. Sircar who edited the inscription.

Regarding the date of the grant Sri Ramadas writes: "compared with the Junagadh inscription of Rudradāman (E. I., VIII, No. 6) those of our plates appear to be at least a century later". He further writes: "before the age of the Vishṇukunḍins the royal charters were written with three lines on each face. It may be taken that the charters with four lines on each page were of the times subsequent to A. D. 350, the last year of Samudragupta's champion". ♣

This principle is not applicable to the plates of Umavarman as three grants of him (Nos. 2, 3 and 4) are written with four lines on each side of a plate and one grant No. (1-A) contains six lines on each side of a plate. This disparity is also found in No. 12 and 12-A which belong to Nandaprabhanjanavarman.

No. 18

Rithapur Plates of Bhavattavarman

1. Donor Bhavattavarman.
2. Title... .. Mahārāja.
3. Place of issue ... Nandivardhana.
4. Date ... 11th regnal year.
Kārtika, Vahala 7th tithi.
5. Officers ... (1) Paddopādhyāya's son Voppadēva
(2) Bahsyādhiḥkṛta Chulla.
6. Topography ... Kalamvāgiri (Village).
7. Donee ... Eight sons of Mātrāḍhyāya:-
(1) Devārya
(2) Devadattārya
(3) Kumāradattārya
(4) Viradattārya
(5) Vasudattārya
(6) Gaṁridattārya
(7) Dhruvadattārya
(8) Durgadattārya
8. Authority ... Edited by Y. R. Gupte in E. I. XIX, P. 100-104.
9. Remarks

Text

1st plate; 2nd Side.

- १ सिद्ध[म] स्वस्ति[] न न्दि व द्धे ना त् [] महेश्वरमहासेनातिसृष्ट-
- २ राज्यविभवः न ल नृ प वंशप्रसूतः त्रिपताकाध्वजः श्रीमहाराज
- ३ भ व त्त व र्मा क द म्ब गि रि ग्रामे [वा]ह्यणपुरोगान् समदत्ते(त्,र'-

- ४ कुटुम्बी(म्बि)नः समाह्वापयति यूयमस्माभिः भगवतः प्रजापतिः (तेः)
 ५ प्रसादसिद्धक्षेत्रे गङ्गायमुनयोस्सवै(वे)द्ये प्र या ग स्थितैरुदकपूर्वैरुः

2nd plate; 1st Side.

- ६ मम चाचपी(पि)^१ भट्ट(ट्टा)रिकायाश्च दम्पत्य^२ स्यास्माकमनुग्रहात्थम् (र्थं)
 पराशरस-
 ७ गोत्राय मा त्वा ह्या र्थ्या य पुत्राणां चास्याष्टानाम् (नां) यथा दे वा र्थ्यस्य
 ८ दे व द* त्ता र्थ्यस्य कु मा र द त्ता र्थ्यस्य वि(वी)र द त्ता र्थ्यस्य व सु द-
 ९ त्ता र्थ्यस्य गो (गौ)रि द त्ता र्थ्यस्य ध्र व द त्ता र्थ्यस्य दु र्ग तथा(दत्ता)-
 र्थ्यस्य चेत्येवम्
 १० आत्मनेवमाय(र्थ्य) मा त्वा ह्या र्थ्या य दत्ता(त्तो)यन एतेषाम्(षां) ब्राह्मणा[ना]
 म्(नां) वि-

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

- ११ ष[यो]चिताः हिरण्य(ण्या)दयः सर्वप्रत्यायाः दातव्याः शुध्वाच्च(च)कर्त्त-
 १२ व्या = एष च ग्रामः आचन्द्रतारकया स्थित्या सर्वकरविसर्जितः आ(अ)भ-
 १३ ट प्रवेशः आवहः अशुक्लैः (लकः) सर्वैवादपरी(रि)हीनः चिञ्चालप-
 १४ लाशपद्रकमर्थ्यादया न किं च द्वक्तव्यः [।] योवाकश्चिलो(हलो)भा द्रागाद्वा कर-
 १५ प्रवर्तते भूमि लोर(पं)वा(वा) कुर्यात् स पंचभिर्महापातकैस्संयुक्तोभ-
 १६ वेत् [।] अस्माभिश्च सदशनिवर्तनिकः सहलः सवाटकः

3rd plate; 1st Side.

- १७ ग्रामोयम्(यं) दत्तः यन एनदत्थम्(र्थं) न क(के)तचित् दक्तव्यः [।] त्रि(सी)मा
 चास्य
 १८ ग्रामस्य उत्तरेण पर्वतः विपर सि(सी)वान्निको कर्मन्तकेन सह मा-
 १९ लु क वि र कः मधुक लनिका^१ पिण्डरकवृक्षेण वकसाम लकप्(कं)त्रिमन्दर-
 २० श्च विरकः राज्य सि(सी)मेनि] या^२ चैकादशेथर्वे कार्तिकमासस्य बहुल

१ Perhaps 'अपिच'

३ Read 'दाम्पत्य'

* The letter 'द' is added below the line by way of interlineation.

१ The letter 'क' is written below the line.

२ The letter 'या' is written above the line.

- २१ सप्तम्याम[] स्वमुखाज्ञा(ज्ञ)यामिलिखितः (ना) रद्वसि नियुक्तेण(न) चु ल्ले न*
श्री महारा -
२२ जा र्थ प ति भट्टारकेण आत्मनः मातापित्रोः पुण्यकीर्तिषुर्धनधर्मस्थान[]

3rd Plate; 2nd Side

- २३ [पुत्राणामष्टाना] [मा]त्रन्द्रार्कस्थिति का[लि]रुः च^४(म) [वि]चार्य भवित-
व्यतिवति आत्म-
२४ न (ना) आर्यक पादप्रसादानुगृहीतेन ताम्र(घ)शासनमेतत् कारितमि-
२५ ति []स्वस्ति गोब्राह्मण प्रजाभ्यः = सिद्धिरस्तु. (स्तु)।
२६ पद्मोप(पा)ध्यायपुत्रस्य पुत्रेण वो ष्प दे वे ण (न) क्षतमिद[म] []

NOTES.

This inscription has been edited by Sri Y. R. Gupte in E. I., Vo. XIX, pp. 100-104 ff. It is stated that the plates were discovered at the village of Rithapur in the Morsi Taluk of the Amaravati District of Madhyabharat. These plates, along with another set of plates of Vākātaka queen Prabhāvatiguptā, were brought to the 'Bhārata Itihāsa Saṁśodhaka Maṇḍala', Poona, by Mahanya Dattaraja.

According to the editor, the plates are measured 7 8/11" × 3 1/2" in average. The ring and seal are missing.

The editor remarks: "Palaeographically the record may be assigned to the latter half of the 5th or the first half of the 6th century A. D.

Regarding the identification of Nandivardhana, Hirralal points it to Nagardhana of Nagpur. But, Sri Gupte suggests that Nandur in the Yestnal Taluk of Madhyabharat might be the place called Nandivardhana and Kadamvāgiri grāma might be the same as Kalamba of the said District. The other villages mentioned in the grants were not identified.

The following translation is given by Sri Y. R. Gupte:-

(Lines 1-21). Perfection has been attained ! Hail ! From Nandivardhana. The illustrious Mahārāja Bhavattavarman, whose banner

* These two lines are written in verse form in 'आर्यावृत्त'

4 The editor of E. I. XIX (Hirananda sastri) suggests that the "correct reading may be "का[लि]रुम [वि]चार्य भवतिवति".

bears the Tripatāka (hand with three fingers stretched out or whose banner consists of three pennons), who is born of the lineage of the Nala kings, upon whom has been bestowed the glory of royalty by Maheśvara (Śiva) and Mahāsena (Kārtikēya), * orders the house-holders and great men headed by the Brāhmanas, residing in the village of Kadambagiri, as follows:- (Know) ye (that) by us while staying at Prayāga, the place blest by the favour of the Divine Prajāpati (Brahmā) at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna, (this village) is bestowed for blessing the matrimonial relationship of ours, i. e., myself and (my) queen, with libations of water, on Matrādhyāryya of the Parāśara-gotra and his eight sons, namely, Devāryya, Devadattāryya, Kumāra-dattāryya, Viradattāryya, Vasudattāryya, Go(Gau)ridattāryya, Dhruvadattāryya and Durggattā-dattāryya, he himself being the ninth (recipient).

To these Brāhmanas, therefore, all the taxes including gold, duly accruing from the place (mentioned below), should be given and (all customary) services should be rendered. And this (grant of the village is to endure with the moon and the sun (i. e., for ever), free from all taxes. It is not to be entered by soldiers or horses.¹ It is to be free from tolls and custom duties and from disputes.

Nothing shall be said (against this grant) with (reference to some) *tanā-ind* or *palasa* thro' or any of the boundaries in the village. Who ever out of covetousness or passion, levies taxes or takes away the land (granted), shall incur the five great sins. This village, measuring in extent ten *nivartanas* is given together with (the right of) ploughing and the garden, for which nothing should be spoken (against) by anybody. The boundaries of this village are: to the north is the mountain, the extreme limit of the Vishaya (District), Māluka-viraka² with the cultivated

* The correct translation would be:— 'Who bestowed the glory of royalty upon the Great Lord Mahāsena (Kārtikēya)'. (S. N. Rajaguru).

1 'वक्' may either stand for a horse in particular or a conveyance in general.

2 'विरक' apparently stands here as well as below (l. 3) for a village or its suburb.

ground, Madhuka-latikā,³ Bakasāmalaka with the pomegranate tree, Trimandaraviraka, and the boundary of the District (*rājya*);⁴ which (royal grant) has been written at our oral command by Chulla, the Confidential Officer on the seventh day of the dark-fortnight of Kārttika in the eleventh (regnal) year.

(Lines 21-26)-This copperplate charter, which is the abode of the virtue of increasing the sacred fame of his father and mother, has been caused to be made by the illustrious Mahārāja Artthapati Bhaṭṭāraka, who has been favoured by the kindness of respectable people, so that it may last undisturbed (in the possession) of the (said) eight sons (enduring) with the sun and the moon. (May there be) prosperity to cows, Brahmans and subjects ! May there be success ! Engraved by Boppadeva, the son's son of Paddopadhyāya.

- 3 'मधुकलतिका, वकसामलकम्' and 'त्रिमन्दर विरकः'
are apparently the names of bordering villages or suburbs.
4. 'राज्यम्' does not mean a kingdom here. It is used for a division of a kingdom.
5. See fn 5- on p. 103 ante.—Ed]
6. This is apparently, as suggested by Mr. K. N. Dikshit, M. A., an epithet of king Bhavattavarman. In construing the words as I have done, there will be I must admit, the fault of 'duranvaya.' (Y. R. Gupte).



No. 19
The Podagadh Stone Inscription of
Skandavarman, son of Bhavadatta

1. DonorSkandavarman.
2. Title?
3. Place of issue...?
4. Date....12th regnal year. Māddhva-masa, 27th day.
5. OfficersChauli, son of [Jān]tura Dāsa.
6. TopographyPushkari (Town).
7. DoneeŚrī (Chakradro)ṇa.
8. Authority Edited by C. R. Krishnamacharu in E. I., XXI, P. 153-7. ff.
9. Remarks Some letters at the end of each of the lines from 6-8 have been damaged.

Text

- १ सिद्धम् ॥ हरिणा जितं जयति जेष्यती(स्ये)षागुणस्तुतिर्न [हिसा] [] ननु भगवा[नेव]
- २ जयो जेतव्यं चाधिजेता[च] ॥ [१] श्रीनलान्वयमुख्यस्य विक्रमक्षपति ।द्वष.[।]
- ३ नृपतेभेवदत्तस्य सत्पुत्रेणान्य संस्थिताम्^१ ॥ [२] भ्रष्टामाकृष्य राजदि
- ४ शून्यामावास्य पुष्करोम् [।] पितुःपितामहानां च जनन्याः क्रि(कृ)तिना[ततः] [।] [३]
- ५ कृत्वा ध[र्म्मार्थ]नेभ्याशानि(मि)दमातृहितं पिणा[।] पादमूलं कृतं विष्णो[राज्ञा]
- श्रीस्क[न्दव-]
- ६ म्मणा ॥ [४] पूजार्थमस्य चैवेह सोदकम्भूरिदक्षिणम् [।] पुरुषाय पुरं [द]
- ७ नकर्तारका[म्]^२ ॥ [५] सत्रोप भोज्य^३ विप्राणां यतानां च विशेषतः [।] [दीनानाम]प्य-
- नाथानां ...

-
1. The editor of E. I. Vd-XXI remarks; "it is also possible to read as 'सत्पुत्रेणा व्यवस्थिताम्'."
 2. The editor of E. I. XXI suggests to read as 'पुरुषाय पुरं दत्त मत्राचन्द्राकर्तारकम्'
 3. The editor decipheres 'सत्रोपभोज्य'

- ८ च सन्वशः ॥ [६] अग्रवेद्यं भट्टश्चेदं सदा कर विवज्जितम् । श्री च[क्रद्रो]ण पुत्र (ना)य...
 ९ यथोचित[म्] ॥ [७] स्थितिश्चेयं पुरोवद्धा धर्म्यस्तम्भेनिवे[शि]ता[]यश्चेमां ह्यापये[त्स]-
 स्थाम्महापा[तक]... ॥ [८]
 १० इयतिक्रमेद्योहि महीपते[ः]स्थिति[म्]कुलाधम[्]पाथिवं कित्विषम्पिवे[त्] [१]
 ११ समन्वियाद्यश्च[नरेन्द्र]सत्पथम् (धं) सवासुदेवाश्र[य]माप्नुयाच्चिर[म्] ॥ [९]
 १२ द्वादशे वदे नरेन्द्रेण माधवेमासि चोत्तमे [१] [सप्तविंशे]दिने पुण्ये
 १३ स्तम्भोयं[गा]हित स्स्वयम् । [१०]प्री(स्थि)ति भागवते[ने]वम् भतु[ः]प्रिय[चा]...
 १४ सेनापतिना⁴ कल्पिता मालिने हा(ह्व)ल्पवुद्धिना ॥ [११]
 १५ लिखितं [चौ]लि सूनुना भक्त्या [जां]तुरदासेन [१] [१२]
 १६ [आ]जेम विश्वरूपेन(ण) निर्गुणेन गु[ण]षिणा [१] [१३]

NOTES

This inscription was discovered in 1922 by the late G. Venkoba-Rao the then Assistant Superintendent of Archaeology for epigraphy section, Southern circle, Madras, and noticed in the Madras Epigraphical Report for the years 1921-22, page 95, where an estampage of it has also been given. It was edited by Sri C.R. Krishnamacharlu of Madras in E. I. Vol. XXI, pp. 153-7 ff.

Podagada is a village in the Umakot P. S, in the Koraput District of Orissa. A dilapidated Śiva temple is found near this village which is not far from Baster of Madhyabharat. The way to the hill, where the inscribed stone is found, is passing through Nawaranagpur in the District of Koraput.

The inscription consists of thirteen verses and most of them are composed in the Anuṣṭup-śhanda. The following translation is given by Sri C. R. Krishnamacharlu:-

(Verse 1.) Victory. The praise of (His) qualities (in) such (words) as "Hari was victorious, is victorious (and) will be victorious,"

4. The editor of E. I. XXI remarks: "reading is 'कल्याणमालि'. One Pāda is apparently lost at the end of the lines 14 and 15. The existing two Pādas in L. 15 seem to be the second and first Pādas respectively of an अनुष्टुप half-verse."

is not that (i. e., appropriate). For, verily, the Divine (Hari) is himself the conquest, the object to the conquered and the conqueror. ¹

(Vv, 2 to 4). This foot-print (or sanctuary) ² was made by the illustrious king (Skanla)verman, the noble son of king Bhavadatta, who was the foremost (scion) of the glorious Nala family (and) repelled his enemies by his valour—(on) having reclaimed the lost royal prosperity which had fallen into other hands (or was unsettled) and having repopulated the deserted (town of) Pushkari, with the hope of obtaining religious merit for his father, other ancestors and mother and desiring welfare for himself.

(Vv. 5 and 6). And for his worship in this (temple), with (libation of) water and with abundant dakṣiṇā a holding (pura) ³ for the supreme Being (Purusha) to last as long as the Sun and the stars. The proceeds have to be used entirely for the (free) feeding in a satra of Brahmans, especially of ascetics, of the poor and of the destitute.....

(V. 7.) This (holding) (shall remain) impenetrable to State servants and permanently tax-free to the son of the noble (Chakradroṇa).... as may be suitable.

(V. 8). This order (of the king) was composed and recorded on the pillar in front (of the temple). Whoever causes damage to this (shall incur) great sin.

(V. 9). Whoever transgresses the order of the king, that low-born (one) will commit offence against the king; he who will conform

1. Compare this statement with the description of Viṣṇu as "vijayo jetā" given in verse 16 of the Viṣṇuśahasranāma.

2. (The word padamūla is evidently used here in the sense of a sanctuary; see E. I. Vol. XI, No. 19, p. 93.—Ed.)

3. Though the word 'pura' generally means a 'town' or a 'city', it appears in certain inscriptions to have a special reference to the tax-free lands possessed by temples or Brahmans. The latter are referred to in Kanarese inscriptions as 'Brahmapuri' or 'Brahmapura'; see Ep. Carn., Vol. VI, Kadur Nos. 10, 125; Vol. XI, Chitaldrug No. 12; and Ep. Ind., Vol. III, p. 47; Vol. V, pp. 18, 22, 150; and Vol. VI, p. 202, Text 1, 23. Dr. Kielhorn suggests that it might have been some establishment set up for Brahmans.

to the good path followed by kings will for long find refuge in (god) Vasudeva.

(V. 10). This pillar was caused to be planted by the king, personally, on the sacred twenty-seventh day in the excellent month of Mādhava (i. e., Vaiśākha) in the twelfth year (of his reign).

(V. 11). Thus was promulgated (the ordinance) on all sides (i. e., everywhere) by the General Prītibhāgavata (who was) devoted to his master (and it) was composed by Mālina of poor intellect ('alpa-buddhi')⁴

(Vv. 12 and 13). (The edict) has been written with devotion by Janturadāsa, the son of (Chau)li,⁵ (and engraved?) by Viśvarūpa, the son of Aja (who is) devoid of qualities (and aspires for good qualities?).

4. This epithet as also 'nirgunena' in the next line is prompted set up for Brahmans.

5. Probably Chauli of this record is the same as Chulla, the writer of the Rithapur plates of Bhavattavarman. (Ed, Ind., Vol. XIX, p. 103—N, P, Chakravarti),

No. 20

Rajim Stone Inscription of Vilasatunga

1. Donor... .. Vilāsatuṅga.
2. Title... .. ?
3. Place of issue ... ?
4. Date ?
5. Officer Jalabasti's son Sūtradhāra Durggahasti,
the engraver.
6. Topography ... ?
7. Donee ?
8. Authority ... Edited by V. V. Mirashi in E. I., XXVI,
p. 49-53 ff.
9. Remarks... .. The inscription is written in Sanskrit
poetry. On the whole, there are 29 verses,
composed in poetic talent. Unfortunately
out of twentytwo lines not a single line
is escaped from illegible portion.

Text

१] — — — — U U U U U — — U — — U — — , — —
— — U U U U U — — U — — चरित्रः । प्राप्तक्षीणानुप U U U — —
U — — U — — , — — — — U U U U U — — U — — U
— — [॥ १ ॥] — — — — U — — U U U U U U — — U —
— U — — , — — — —

२ — U — — U U U U U U — — U — [प्तारि] च [कं (क्रम्)] । नि-
[र्म] थ्य [क्षीर सिन्धु] व्यदधद [म] र [तां] संप्रहृष्टः सुराणा म्प्राप्त श्रीव्यःसदिश्या-

1 The correct grammatical form would be व्यदधाद्.

च्छ्रयमनुपहतामायुरप्युज्जिर्[तेपन् ?]₂ [॥ २ ॥] रम्ये धावनमेलह (न ?) प्रवि-
कसन्नीलो[प्तल] - U —,³ - हृदयानुप [मां] U U U

३ [वराह ?] - U सोख्योचिताम् । प्रोत्फुल्ला[म्बु]रुहस्थित दिवजव[रां]विभ्रच्छ्रयं सारसी
सन्तापप्रश्म(शम)क्षमः स जगतः [अशत्सु]स्वायास्तुवः ॥ [३ ॥] कस्त्वं देवि हरिः
स्पृशस्यपसर क्रोडीकृतः कक्षया ⁴ — — — निपुणामुख[प्र] U U

— — न्तिं साक्षमा । हि(ते ?)वाग्भिन्न[त्तु]⁵ कम्मणा प्रकटितं धि[ग्मा ?]इच का[मे]-
रतिः सत्यन्नः श्रियमित्यपास्तरभसां शिलष्यन् प्रभुः पातुवः ॥ [४ ॥] शीथ्यच्छ्रैलेन्द्रगृङ्ग-
प्रपतनरभसा[दु]द्यदभ्राधिवीचि[ड्या]सङ्गा - [महे]लोच्छलदति U U — — U — —

U धारम् । उच्चैर्योगिन्द्र लीलाविरचिनवपुषो व्यसनचन्द्राकर्तारं यस्याभूद्वश्व-
मध्या त्क्षय इव स बलिश्रीनिहन्ता हरिव्वः ⁶ ॥ [५ ॥] जयति प्रथित महीभृत्तुङ्ग शिरो निहित
निज पादः । [नित्यो]दित प्रतापो(पः)⁷ [पूर्ण] ? - दित्यो.....⁷ [६ ॥]

६ [आ]सिद्विलासिनिजरूपजितस्मरोपि शान्तात्मनाभुवि सदास्पृहणीयवृत्तः । ख्यातो
नृपो नल ईति प्रणनारिचकचडामणिभुमरचाम्वतपादपदमः ॥ [७ ॥] उस्याभून्नि[ज]
- U — U U U — — — U — भूभूतो विन्यस्ये[व]न[ग][स्य]

७ - U U U [रदृ ?]ष्टातिकान्तोन्नतेः । पृथ्वीराज इति क्रमोपचयिनी विभ्रच्छ्रयं
निर्मलां सेड्यः सव्वं जनस्य पाप विगमाद्रेवोप्रवाहोपमः ॥ [८ ॥] — — — व जूगुप्तितः[स]म
[गुणैः ?] — — U — — U — , — — — U U — U — U U व[र्ध]र्द्योतस्सयोधि
U — ।

2 The context requires a reading like 'अप्युज्जिर्नवः'

3 Restore 'ड्यामलां'

4 According to correction slip for 'कक्षया.....' read कान्तया कामीया

5 According to correction slip for 'हि(ते ?) वाग्भिन्न[त्तु]' read किंवाग्भिन्न[त्तु]

6 The learned editor put some letters within brackets which are not necessary, as they are clear and readable from the stamp, at page 56 of E, I, XXVI, (S, N. Rajaguru.)

7 According to the correction slip for 'प्रतापो(पः)' read 'प्रतापी'

8 Some four Aksharas like 'द्वोव'शः' are lost. It is curious to note that the name 'श्रीपुण्यादित्य' in characters of the 8th century A. D. occurs on two pillars of this temple at Rajim, A, S, I, R, Vol, XVII, plate X, [The Visarga-sandhi in the preceding word 'प्रतापो' does not justify the proposed reading 'पूर्णदित्य' in the present instance.—B, C, C],

- ८ [नि]श्चिन्त्याति कलि प्रपातमलिनामालोक्य लोकस्थिति' धात्रा स्वर्गगुणैः कृतः क्षितिपति
[म्मा] - [तृ] - - U मः⁸ ॥ [१।]नस्योच्चै[ल्लपुषे ?]श्वरद्वयति[करव्याप्ताश्म]
कार्यो U -, [मि]त्राणां U U - U - U U U - - - U - - U - । [वि]ख्याता
हिमवानिवा U U
- ९ U दः पुत्रः पतिभूमिनां घन्तेनाम विह्वरराज इति यो दिग्वन्दिवृन्द[स्तुतम् ॥१०॥][रु]
पेणाप्रतिमः[श्रु]तेन च पां⁹ सत्प्राग्विनस्त्या U -¹⁰ [शौर्य ?] स्यायतन [म्भयं परमि]-
ति - - U - - U - । - - - U U - U - U U U - - - U - - [गु]-
शौर्यस्योच्चै[मनु] - U -
- १० U सकल' कीर्तिज्जगद्भ्राम्यते ॥ [११॥] शतु धनोति बलेन - U [मद]नो ह[र्षे]ग कीर्त्या
U -, - न्यारामतनु[ब्बु]घः¹¹ पृथुरणो भीष्मः प्रतापेन च । - - - U U - U -
U U U - - - U - - U -, - - - U U - U - U U U - - - U -
प्यः कृतः ॥ [१२॥] प्रतिप
- ११ [वो]दयभाजः सविनुरि - - द्गमोनुरागाधरः । ... णपरा [१३॥]
विलासिनस्तुङ्ग¹²त[मा] U - -, विलासतुङ्गः U U - U - - । U - U - -
U U - U - -, U - U - - U U - U - - [१४॥] - - [ख] [ङ्ग]लता-
भिघात U U
- १२ - [शङ्का]रिवृन्दाम्भुवं पश्येमान्न समोस्त्यनेन विजयाधी[श ?]¹³स्तु[व ?]ते म्यतः ।
प - - U U - U - U U U - - - U - - U -, मन्वे धीरपि - U - U [वसु ?]-
धा(धां) कालेन[ना] - U - [१५॥] [म]त्वास्वदे[हान्न]रिते[न] - -, - - U
[वण] न्य[मु]घा खि[लानि]
- १३ [अ]न्तस्तमुदिदश्य विधान[दृ]ष्टदाना(न)क्रिया[भि]र्ननु सद्य एव ॥१६॥ यथो[च्च ?]पि
- U U भूतलो[के]पु[ना] U - - U U मेव [राज्ञा]म् । युगस्य य - U U - U -
-, पुत्त्रप्र[पश्य]न्नि परं स्मृतिज्ञाः ॥ [१७॥] U - U - - U U - U जे[भ्यः]
चातुय्यशा[स्त्र ?] U U -

8 The last 7 aksharas of this verse were probably 'मानघात्राजोपमः'

9 The context requires a reading like 'शूतेन विमलः'

10 Read 'स्त्यागिनां'

11 In the correction slip it is suggested to read 'गगुरीः' for '[ब्बु]घ'

1 According to the correction slip "after 'विलासतुङ्गः' read 'प्रयिनः'

13 According to the correction slip for 'विजयाधी[श ?]' read विजयी धीरः'

- १४ भवात् [१]धम्मस्य मलं च यशो वदन्ति U — U [त]स्मात्तदुपाज्ज्ञेयम् । [१८॥] मत्वा-
चलं जीवितमल्पसारं [बुद्ध्वा] स्वचित्कीर्त्तनमेव कायम् । कीर्त्तिः स्थिरा यस्य स [जी]-
बलोके तन्तुण्यमूर्त्तिंश्च [रजीव] एव ॥ १९ ॥ — — — — U राजा दशवदनभुजोत्त-
क्षि[प्त]कै[लास]-
- ५ [शृ]ङ्गश्रीहारि[स्त्रे]न धाम्ना स्फुरदालसुधा[नि]त्य न [व्ये]न्दु^१नेदम्] । देवस्याशेष-
दुःखप्रभवभयनुदः कारितं स्नानमुच्चैर्दिव्येणोः पुण्याभिवृद्ध्यै [ि] दशजनसुखातिथ्य भाजः
सुतस्य ॥ [२०॥] प्रातर्बालाकरोचि ह्यतिकरविलसच्चारुवामाधराभां विभ्रानां
भूमिभाजां U U^{१५}
- १६ U [द]ममलं दृश्यते दृष्टिरस्याम्^{१६} । यद्दूरादेवसिद्धैरपरमतिमहद्दूषणं भूरिधाम्नः पुण्या-
धारं सुमेरोः शिखरमिव [प]तल्लोलगङ्गाप्रवाहम् ॥ [२१॥] अग्रे तावदुपप्रमाण [कर]णं
प्रख्यात — — U — लकोशप्राय [मिदं] व्ययेन महता सम्भार सम्पादनम्] ।
- १७ तस्मिद्धेरल [मुत्सु ?] वस्य पुनरप्या [भो] गचिन्तापरा लोके सद्बलिलाम कीर्त्तनकृतामायाम
एवादितः । [२२॥] कर्त्तुं द्वैरं पालयिता मतो मे पा [ल्यं] निरायासमपे U — । सद्बलित
लोभा U U — परं यत्सदशतां याति U — पिराजां (जाम्) ॥ [२३॥] विध्वस्तैः प-
U —
- १८ U रेन च पराः पापात्मनां सम्पदः साधूनामपि पूर्वपुण्यविहिता दृश्यन्त एवोज्व-
(ज्व)लाः । तस्माद्धम्मफलप्रदं रचितं दृष्ट्वा विचित्रं U — ^{१७} [त]त्तत्त्वं पुरुषेण
यन गुणिना — — U वि [क्क] [म्य] ॥ [२४॥] नत्वं स्वगरीरकं च कृतिभि [द्वि] द्ब-
द्व [द्धि] [र]-
- १ [प्य]स्थिरं लोलालोक U — U — सुखमपि प्रत्यह जालावृत्तम् । शृन्वाशकपुरस्सरा [इच]
विभवंः पुण्यात्मभिः सेविताः काय्यैः कीर्त्त [न] दान पालन विधौ धम्मस्य यत्नः [परः]
[१२५॥] — — — — U^{१८} विकासिनो मतिम [नां] भासन्ति^{१९} भाचो (वा) U — ,

- 14 According to the correction slip for '[नि]त्यान[द्वे ?]' read 'जन्मनेदे'
15 The Aksharas lost here end at the beginning of the next line may have been 'सुविश'
16 According to the correction slip for 'दृष्टिरस्याम्' read 'दृष्टिरम्यम्'
17 Read 'जगत्'
18 This and the next Pada must here begin with 'धावत्'
19 This is incorrect for 'भासन्ते'

- २० — — — [यु ?] त दुग्ध सि[कथ ?] 20 धवला — — [ति] 21 वक्ष[स्थले] । यावद्गन्धवहो व —
 मित च जगत्तावत् प्रयत्नादिमाङ्कीतिम्पालयतः प्रिया[नर]पतेर्यासास्थया स[ज्ज]नाः ॥
 [२६॥] भृत्यो मित्रमप[त्य] U [अभू] तस्यैव भूपतेः दुग्धगोल इति — U 22
- २१ U U U U U — U U [१२७॥] — — — U U U U [नो] न्यमोगैमा[त्र] विज्ञेया प्रावर-
 चिता प्रशस्ति — — 13 राजे — U U वचना वि[जा] तभावा सद्वृत्तस्यति महतादरेण
 माभ्या ॥ [२८॥] जलह[स्ति] [सुते नेयं] प्रशस्तिः विलपशालि[ना] [॥]
- २२ उस्कीर्णा सूत्रधारेण [साधुना] दुर्गहस्तिना ॥ [२९॥]

NOTES.

This stone inscription was edited by V. V. Mirashi of Amaraoti in E. I., Vol. XXVI, pp. 49-58 ff. Prior to it Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar noticed the inscription and attributed to the 8th century A. D. ¹ It was also noticed by Rai Bahadur Hiralal (Vide Hiralal's Inscriptions of C. P. and Berar, 2nd edition, P. 112.)

The inscription is found at the left side of the Maṇḍapa of Rājivalochana temple at Rajim, which is a holy place and 28 miles to the S. E. of Raipur. The epigraph consists of 22 lines of writing and measures 3 feet 8 inches by ¹ foot 4 inches.

The learned editor writes:—"Verses 10-12 "are devoted to the glorification, equally conventional, of Prithvirāja's son Virūparāja. Verse 14th mentions Vilasatunga who was probably a son of Virūparja". On palaeographical grounds Cunningham says that it belongs not later than the 8th or 9th century A. D. (A. S. I. R., Vol. XVII, p. 7) and D. R. Bhandarkar says that it belongs to the middle part of the 8th century A. D. (J. R. A. S. W. I., for 1903-04, p. 48). Mirashi opines that it belongs to about A. D. 700.

20 According to the correction slip for 'सि[कथ ?]' read 'सिन्धु'

21 Some word like 'निद्राति' is expected here, but the first akshara appears like 'ह'

22 Read 'प्राज्ञः'

23 Restore 'रेषा'

1. Vide Cousen's Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of Western India for 1903-04, p. 48.

2. "No word specifying this relation occurs in the extant portion, but the word 'विलासिनः' in the ablative or genitive case in verse 14 probably refers to 'विरूपराज' (Mirashi)

THIRTY-TWO GOLD COINS OF THREE NALA-KINGS.

- (1) Varāharāja
- (2) Śrī Arthapatirāja
- (3) Bhavadatta.

In 1939 a hoard of gold coins was discovered in the Edenga village of the defunct Bastar State in Madhyabharat. Only 32 coins have been secured so far. They are single—die coins, containing legend embossed on one side. The larger coins measure from 20 to 21 m. m. in diameter and weighs from 19.4 to 24.6 grs. each, while the smaller coins are about 15 m. m. in diameter and weight about 7.5 grs. each. Six large size, one middle size and twenty-two smaller size coins belong to Varāharāja; one large size coin belongs to Śrī Bhavadattarāja and two larger size coins contain the name of Śrī Arthapatirāja.

The scripts used on them are box-head type of the 5th-6th centuries A. D. The embossed face of the coins contain the figure of a lying bull and crescent moon at the top and the legend at the bottom, the central part being marked with a horizontal line.

THE HISTORICAL NOTES.

According to the Allahabad posthumous pillar inscription of Samudragupta of the 4th century A. D., Maharaja Samudragupta marched towards the Deccan after crossing over the countries of Kośala, Mahākāntāra and Kaurāla. Following is quoted from lines 19-20 of the said inscription:-

“कौशलक महेन्द्र मह(हा)कान्तारक व्याघ्रराज कौरालक मण्टराज पैष्टुरक
महेन्द्र गिरिकौष्टूरक स्वामिदत्त औरण्डपल्लक दमन काञ्चैयक विष्णुगोप अवमुक्तक नील-
राज वैङ्गैयक हस्तिवर्म पालकककोयसेन देवराष्ट्रक कुवेर कौशलपुरक धनञ्जय प्रभृति
दक्षिणापथ राजग्रहण मोक्षानुग्रह प्रतापोन्मिश्र महाभयस्य”²

Dr. Fleet gives the translation of this passage as follows:-

“Whose great good fortune was mixed with, so as to be increased by (*his*) glory produced by the favour shewn in capturing and then liberating Mahendra of Kośala, Vyāghrarāja of Mahākantāra, Maṅṭarāja of Kerala, Mahendra of Piṣṭapura, Svāmidatta of Koṭṭūra on the hill, Damana of Eraṇḍapalla, Viṣṇugōpa of Kāñchi, Nīlarāja of Avamukta, Hastivarman of Veṅgi, Ugrasena of Pālakka, Kubera of Dēvarāshṭra, Dhanamjaya of Kushthalapura, and all the other kings of the Region of the South.....”³

Fleet could not correctly identify the city of Kaurāla, but tried to substitute the name of Kerala which is a country, situated in the far south. Samudragupta passed through the countries of South-Kośala and Mahākantāra to arrive at Kurāla. It suggests that he crossed over the

In the note Fleet suggests:—“Read Kairalaka, for which the word in the text is obviously a mistake. The text, as it stands, would give “the country or city of Kurāla”; but, though Kurāla occurred in the sense of ‘a light bay horse with black legs’, it is not known as the name of a country or a city. Kerala, on the other hand, is so well known as one of the countries in the south India, that it would be strange if it were omitted in a passage like the present one; and it is easy to see how the engraver, or perhaps the writer from whose draft he engraved, formed Kaurāla, by mistake for Kairalaka, through a stroke on the right of the top of the ‘K’ in ‘KAI’ and of the ‘RA’.”

Dr. Fleet did not perhaps know that there was a city known as ‘Kurāḍa’ just by the side of Mahākantāra other wise he would have not gone so far off a country like Kerala.

² C. I., I., III, p. 7.

³ Ibid., pp. 11-13

river Tel at the District of Kalahandi before he entered into the forest regions of the Ganjam Agency. This whole area, covered with dense forest, was called by the name Mahākāntāra. From there he came to the head-quarters of Gumsur in Ganjam, which, up to the present day, is known as Kulāḍa, probably a corrupted form of Kurāla.

Although the other places in the Allahabad-Praśasti were not recorded in accordance to geographical order, it was not so in the case of three contiguous territories, namely Kośala, Mahākāntāra and Kurāla where Mahendra, Vyāghrarāja and Maṅṭarāja were ruling at the time of Mahārāja Samudragupta. These territories were extended roughly from the present District of Raipur in Madhyabharat as far as the Ganjam Agency in Orissa. At the centre of this tract was situated the country of Mahākāntāra, which may be located within the modern District of Kalahandi.

Up till now we have got only one copperplate inscription from this area, i. e. the District of Kalahandi. It belongs to Mahārāja Tushṭikara (No. 16). He was a devotee worshipper at the feet of the goddess Stambheśvari. We have neither any account at our disposal to trace the royal family to which he belonged, nor the period when he ruled although palaeographically he may be assigned to the 5th-6th centuries A. D. Further, it is not known whether he was a king of Mahākāntāra which name occurred only in the Allahabad-Praśasti. It might or might not be that Mahārāja Tushṭikara belonged to the family of Vyāghrarāja; but his capitals were at Parvatadvāraka and Tarabhramaraka. The latter is identified with the modern village of Talabhamrā, near the ancient site of Belkhandi (Rajapadar) in the District of Kalahandi. A large number of monuments of about the 7th century A. D. have been discovered from there.⁴ A place named Amatha-gada is situated very close to Belkhandi where No. 16 was discovered. It is, therefore, plausible that Belkhandi and Amatha-gada possessed of antiquarian value pointing to as far back as the 5th-6th centuries A. D. These places are located on the banks of the Tel river, a tributary of the Mahānadī. About twenty

4. Cunningham's Arch-Sur. Ind., Vol. XIII, pp. 120-3; J. K. H. R. S., Vol. I, No. 3, pp. 266-8

miles from Amathagada there is a place to the east called Mohana-giri, where, in a ruined temple, some stone inscriptions of the 6th century A.D. are found. One of these inscriptions contains the name of Chitrachanda⁵ of the Maudgala family. Some kings of this dynasty used to rule the kingdom of Toshali as known from No. 24 below, which grant was issued by one Mahārāja Śivarāja whose time, according to R. D. Banerji, is 283 Gupta-era or 603 A. D. But, instead of the Gupta-year, the name of the era has been put as 'Māna-Saṁvat'.⁶ In that epigraph we find that the donor Śivarāja was a subordinate king under one Sagguyayyana or Śambhuyasa of Maudgala dynasty. It is not improbable to suggest that the Maudgalas were living in the ancient country of Mahikantara, to which family, not only Chitrachanda of the temple inscription of Mohana-giri and Sagguyayyana of the plate No. 24 belonged, but also Vyāghrarāja of the Allahabad-Praṣasti and Mahārāja Tushṭikāra of the plate No. 16 were associated.

There is a Sub-division in Madhyabharat named Debhoga which may be identified with Debhogaka-kshetra found in No. 16. It should be noted here that the term 'Debhogaka-kshetra' may be similar to that of 'Debhogaka', mentioned in some Pallava inscriptions. Dr. Hultzseh interpreted it as "cultivated lands enjoyed by temples"⁷ Dr. Fleet says that it is "with the exception of the plough of the possession of the god".⁸ But in No. 16 Debhogaka-kshetra was granted to a Brahmana instead to a god. Therefore, the above interpretations are not applicable in this case.

THE NALAS

We are now in possession of two copperplates and two stone inscriptions of the Nala kings of Madhyabharat and Orissa. Adding to them we have got 32 gold coins of them, discovered from the Ex-State of

5. Ibid, January, 1950, pp. 246-7 ff.

6. For details regarding the 'Māna-Saṁvat' see my paper in O. H. R. J., Vol. IV, No. 1 and 2, pp. 6-10,

7. E. I., VIII, p. 165 ff.

8. I. A., V, p. 157 ff.

Bastar in Madhya' Bharat. In the copper plate inscriptions the epithet of the Nalas run as follows:-

“महामहेश्वर महासेनातिसृष्ट राज्यविभवः
नलनृपवंश प्रसूनः-त्रिपताकाध्वजः”

It shows that they claimed to be the descendants of the epic-king Nala of Nishadha.⁹ According to the Matsya Purāna and Hari-vaṃśa he belonged to the solar dynasty; but the Mahābhārata narrates that he was an off-spring of the lunar race.

At first the Nalas began to rule from the city of Pushkari, located in the modern Umarkot Taluk of the District of Koraput, where from the Nos. 17 and 19 were discovered. From no. 18 we learn that their capital was afterwards transferred to Nandivardhana near Nagpur. The reason for this transfer is, however, known from No. 19, where it is stated that owing to some troubles initiated by external enemies of the Nalas, When Skandavarman son of Bhavadatta was reigning, the town of Pushkari was desolated; but restored to the normal position by way of resurrection.

G. Ramadas opines that Pushkari might be identical with the famous Pushkara-tīrtha of the Mahābhārata. But, I am not able to offer any suggestion on this point for want of necessary evidence. It is not, however, out of place to note that Nundolal Dey in his Geographical

9. Following is quoted from the Geographical Dictionary Ancient and Medieval, p. 141, of Nundolal Dey:-

“Narwar is the capital of Nala Rāja (Tod's Rajasthan, Vol. I, p. 140; MBh. Vana, ch. 53). Narwar is the contraction of Nalapura. It was the kingdom of the nine Nāgas of the Purāṇas. It is situated on the right-bank of the Sindh, forty miles to the S. W. of Gwalior. Lassen places Nishadha, the kingdom of Nala, along the Satpura hills to the N. W. of Berar. Burgess also places it to the south of Malwar (Burgess's Antiquities of Kathiawad and Kacch, p. 131).

2. The mountains which lie to the west of the Gandhamādāna and north of the Kābul river, called by the Greeks Paropamisēs, now called Hindu Kush (Lassen's History traced from the Bactrian and Indo-Scythian Coins in J. A. S. B., Vol. IX (1840), p. 469-Note). Paropamisēs is evidently a concentration of Parvata-Upa-Nishad, or the name perhaps is derived from the Pāripātra (the name of the western most peak) of the Nishadha range (Brahmanda P., ch. 44, V. 9). Pamir is perhaps a corruption of Pāripātra. The Paropamisēs, the Hindu Kush, and the Kon-i-Baba appears to be the name of the different parts of the westerly continuation of the great Himalayan chain”.

Dictionary, Ancient and Medaevel, writes that there was an ancient city named Pushkaravati-nagara which has been identified with Rangoon. In this connection he refers to a peper, published in J. A. S. B., 1859, p, 473, entitled the History of the Shew Dagon Pagola of Rangoon, written by Col. A. P. Phayer who remarks that the said pagoda was built during the ancient Mon or Talaing race, among whom a king was ruling from the city of Okkalaba. He was living before the birth of Buddha. Once the king of that place had two sons called Pa-oo and Tapau¹⁰ who started with a ship-load of rice to distribute among the hungry people of the western contries. They passed through the Gangetic regitons and met Gautama Buddha there. A detailed account of this legend is published with English translation by the Right Rev. Bishop Bigandet, Vicar Apostolic in Ava and Pegu. No reference is made in it regarding the city of Pushkaravatinagara, which Nundolal Dey refers to in his work. However, the names of Okkalaba or Ookala and Talaing tempt one to identify them with Utkala and Tailaṅga respectively, because Tapoosa and Palakat, the merchant brothers of Ookal, are beleived to have gone from Utkala which was a deśa, according to No. 30 below.

The second capital of the Nalas, as stated hitherto, was at Nandivardhan. Erom there Mahārāja Bhavattavarman issued his grant in favour of some Brāhminas on the occasion of his sacred-bath at the confluence of the Gaṅgā and Yamunā in pra-yāgatīrtha (vide no. 18). Here the king used the same epithet what Mahārāja Arthapati introduced in no. 17.

† अनिधिस्तु कुशाज्जत्र निषधस्तस्य चात्मजः ।

नलस्तु नृपधस्तस्मान्नभस्तस्मादजायत ॥ Matsya Purāṇā, (P. 21)

“नलौदवावेव विख्यातौ पुराणे भरतर्षभ ।

वीरसेनात्मजश्च व यश्चैक्ष्वाकु कुलोद्बहः ।” (Harivamśa Sa. 15-34)

†† “आसीत् राजा नलो नाम वीरसेनसुतोबली ।

उपपन्नो गुणैरिष्टै रूपावानश्चक्रोविदः ।” (Mahābhārata, Vana, 3-53-1).

* According to the Purāṇas Pushkalāvati belongs to Gārdhāra and it was near Takshasila in Punjab. It is identified with a place in Peshawar schoff, Periplus p. 183-184).

10. According to Bishop Bigandet's translation, the names of the two brothers were Tapoosa and Palakat, and they were merchants They came from Ookala.

Hiralal identified Nandivardhana with the modern Nagardhana near Nagpur. Formerly it was a capital of the Vākātakas who were very powerful in that region after Devagupta and up to the time of Pravarasena II.

The scripts employed in no. 18 are almost the same as found in the grants of Pravarasena II.¹¹ This type of letters is popularly known as 'Box-head' also used in the grants of the Mātharas of Kalinga and the Śrīrāmākāśyapas of Piṣṭapura. Presumably after Pravarasena II the Vākātakas lost their importance when a portion of their kingdom, including Nandivardhana in central India, went to the position of the Nalas, so that Bhavattavarman issued his charter from Nandivardhana after he returned from Prayāga.

It is very interesting to note here that the Nala kings used an epithet which is almost similar to the following appellation, found on the seal no. 25 at Excavation at Bhita (A. S. R. 1191-12, p. 51):—

“श्री विन्ध्यवेदनमहाराजस्य माहेश्वरमहासेनातिसृष्टराजस्य वृषध्वजस्य गौतमीपुत्रस्य...”

Sir John Marshall attributed the seal to the 3rd or 4th century A. D. After a close examination of the letters on the seal, I found that they are almost similar to the characters used in the copperplate grants of the Mātharas of Kalinga, the Śrīrāmākāśyapas of Piṣṭapura and the Salankāyanas of Vengī. The Bhita seal discloses that the king who used a similar type of appellation, used in the Nala inscriptions (nos. 17 and 18) is named Vrishvadhvaja. He is also styled as Gautamiputra like the early Andhras. Although his name is not known from any epigraphical source for the sake of similarity in style, we may say that he belonged to the Nala family, who participated themselves with the matronymic group of south India. With regard to the above appellation, namely “महेश्वर महासेनातिसृष्टराज्य”. Marshall suggests:

“it seems to indicate that in ancient times there may have existed a pious custom; according to which rulers on the occasion of their accession entrusted their kingdom to their Ishtadevatā and considered themselves as mere agents”.

In this connection I should say that ‘Mahāsena’ was a title used by the kings of Ujjayini, as described by Bhāsa in his Sanskrit drama ‘Svapna Vāsavadattā’. Accordingly, I presume that the Nalas were presented with a prosperous portion of their kingdom by Mahesvara Mahāsena, who was a king of Ujjayini, either as dowry or reward.

Sri G. Ramadas tried to explain the same in an obscure manner.¹² It is however, too premature to suggest any more than that Vrishadhvaaja of the Bhita seal might be a member of the Nala family. It should further be noted that Bhita is a village, near Prayāga or the modern Allahabad where, at the confluence of the Ganges and Yamuna, Mahārāja Bhavattavarman took sacred bath, which fact suggests that after capturing the city of Nandivardhana the Nalas might have extended their territory as far north as Allahabad.

The reigning period of the Nala kings may be assigned to the 6th century A. D. and it continued till the Śarābhapuriyans and the Pāṇḍuvanśis got supremacy over Madhyabharat.

In spite of the fact that the Nalas lost their suzerainty from the northern parts of South-Kośala, they continued to rule at the modern Districts of Bastar and Koraput of Madhyabharat and Orissa respectively atleast up to the time of the great Chalukyan king Pulakeśin II of Badāmi. Mention is made in the Aihole inscription that Pulakeśin defeated the kings of Kośala, Kalinga, Pishtapura etc; immediately before he established his own brother Kubja-Vishṇuvardhana on the throne of Vengi. It was taken place during the first half of the 7th century A. D. Probably that was

12. For other details see J, B, R, S, Vol, XXXIV, pp, 37-9 ff,

the time when the Nalas suffered a defeat at the hands of either the Chālukyas or the Sarabhapuriyans.

The chronological account of the inscriptions of the Nalas is to be ascertained with the help of the writer's name in No. 17 as Chulla. He is styled as Rahasyādbikṛta, while in No. 18 he is called Rahasiniyukta. Both the terms refer to one and the same office. But, the script in No. 17 differs from that of No. 18, although the same writer appears in both records. In No. 18 the letters belong to the Box-headed type and they are same as the scripts used in the plates of the Vākātaka Mahārāja Pravarasena II and the Sarabhapuriyan king Mahāsudevarāja; and that type was very popular in Kalinga and Dakṣiṇa-Kaśāla between the 5th and 7th centuries A. D.

In addition to the name of Arthapati and Bhavattavarman of Nos. 17 and 18 respectively, we get another name from their gold-coins. It is Varāharāja. With the help of the Bhita-seal and the gold-coins of Bastar, I give below a list of the Nala kings:

Vrīshdhvaja (of the Bhita-seal)

Varāharāja (of the gold-coins)

Arthapati (No. 17)

Bhavattavarman
alias

Bhavadatta (No. 18)

Skandavarman (:) (No. 19)

Prthvirāja

Viruparāja

Vilāsatiṅga (No. 20)

I have placed Skandavarman after Bhavattavarman, because the writer of No. 19 is one Janturadāsa, son of Chauḷi, who happens to be the writer of Nos. 17 and 18. In addition to it, Skandavarman claims to be the

son of Bhavadatta, who might be the same as Bhavattavarman.¹³ As the style of scripts adopted in No. 20 appears to be a later modification from that of the other inscriptions of the Nala kings, I place Vilāsatuṅga, son of Viruparāja and grandson of Pṛthvirāja, after the Podagadh stone inscription (No. 19) of Skandavarman and his son whose name seems to have been lost.

After the Nalas the kingdom of Dakṣiṇa-Kośala passed into the hands of the Śarabhpurāyans; and after them the Paṇḍuvahāsīs occupied that area. Thus, it is quite apparent that the Nalas lost their supremacy in Madhyabharata some time in the 7th century A. D.

Several centuries after the Nalas disappeared from the history, a king of the same dynasty appears as the king of Kṣiṇḍirasṅga-Maṇḍala in Ganjam. His name was Bhīmasenā Deva and he used a glorious title of 'Mahārājādhirāja' and Parameśvara'. His head quarter was at Bhīmapura and he used the epithet at 'Nalavaśōdbhavakulakamalālanākārabhuto'. Recently a copperplate grant of him was discovered from the village of Pandiathar near Aska in the District of Ganjam.¹⁴ The Ex-Zaminlars of Dharakota call their dynasty as 'Nala'. Most probably, in this family Bhīmasena was born and ruled the country of Kṣiṇḍirasṅga which was later on called by the name of 'Kṣiṇḍisṅga rājya', comprising of the zamindari of Dharakota, Seragada, Badagada and Sorada in the District of Ganjam. This territory was located in between Kalīṅga and Kṣiṇḍili-Maṇḍala.

From palaeographical point of view the inscription of Mahārājādhirāja Bhīmasena is assigned to the 10th century A. D. There is a date mentioned in it as 'Samvata 189, Magha, Va-di, Duti(yā)'. I think, that the above Samvat can be no other than the Bhauma-era which started from 736 A. D.¹⁵ Therefore, the time of issue of the grant was 926 A. D. Presumably, the Nalas were the subordinates of the Bhauma-Karas, like the Bhañjas and many other small feudatory chiefs of Orissa.

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- 13 'Bhavatta' seems to be the prakrit form of 'Bhavadatta' It has rightly been observed by Y.R. Gupte and also approved by Hirananda Sastri (Vide E. - XIX; P 10I and Note)
- 14 This copper plate inscription is being edited by me in the Orissa Historical Research Journal; Vol VI No 1, p 11 ff.
- 15 For a detailed study on the starting point of this Samvat see my Paper in O H R J . Vol I PP 108-13 and Vol IV, PP 67-78

SECTION—III

[NORTH-ORISSA]

THE VIGRAHAS, THE MAUDGALAS
&
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS FAMILIES.

Contents.

	Page
No. 21. Sumandala plates of Dharmmarāja of the time of Pṛthivivigraha	113-15
No. 22. Soro Plate of Sambhuyāśas	116-19
No. 23. Kanas Plates of Śrī Lokavigraha	120-23
No. 24. Patiakolla Plate of Śivarāja	124-27
No. 25. Balasore Cepperplate Inscription of Śrī Bhānu...	128-30
No. 26. Soro Plate of Bhānudatta	131-32
No. 27. Olasing Plate of Bhānuvardhana	133-35
No. 28. Soro Plate of Somaddatta	136-37
No. 29. Soro Plate of Somaddatta	138-40
No. 30. Midnapur Plate of Somadatta	141-143
No. 31. Midnapur plate of Śubhakīrtti	144-46
The historical Notes	147-56

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Handwritten text in the second highlighted section, consisting of several lines of script.

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Handwritten text in the second section, including a signature or name at the bottom.



No. 21

Sumandala Plates of Dharmaraja of the Time of Prthivi vigraha.

1. Donor... .. Dharmaraja.
2. Title... .. Maharaja.
3. Place of issue ... Padmakholi.
4. Date Gupta-bda 250, Māgha, Kṛṣṇa, 11th tithi,
Uttarāyaṇa.
5. Officer (1) Lekhaka-Adhikaraṇika Dāsuka
(2) Tāpita-Lakshmaṇasvāmin.
6. Topography ... (1) Kaliṅgarāṣṭra (country)
(2) Parakkalamārga Vishaya (Dt.)
(3) Maṇḍukagrāma (Village).
(4) Chandanavāṭaka (Village).
7. Donee The Vṛttādhyana Brāhmaṇas of different
gortas and charaṇas.
8. Authority ... Edited by Sri Satyanarayana Rajaguru in
O. H. R. J. Vol, I, P. 66-69. Re-edited by
Dr. D. C. Sirkar in E. I. XXVIII, P. 79-85.
9. Remarks... ..

Text

1st Plate; 2nd Side.

- १ ॐ स्वस्ति[॥] चतुरदधिमैखलायां सप्तद्वीप पर्वतसरित् पत्त[न]-
- २ भूषणायाम्बमुन्धरायां म्ब(व)त्तमान गुप्तराज्ये वर्षशतद्वये-
- ३ पञ्चाशद्वृत्तरे कलिङ्गराष्ट्रमनुशासति श्रीपृथिवीविग्रह-
- ४ भट्टारके तत्पादानुध्यातः पद्मखोल्यां महाराजोभयान्वयो-
- ५ वत्पादेऽयामुत्पन्नतनुः सहस्ररश्मि प(पा)वादभक्तो महाराजधर्मरा-

६ जः कुशली[] परकलमार्ग विषये^१ वत्मान भविष्यत्साम[न्त]-

2nd plate; 1st Side.

- ७ महाराज राजपुत्र, कुमारामात्या(स्यो)पर(रि)कतदायुक्तक दाण्डवा(पा)स(शि)कस्थान(ना)-
 ८ भ्तरीकानन्यांश्च वल्लभजानीयान्नाज पादोपजीविनो व्यवहारिवैषे(ष)-
 ९ यिकांश्च यथाहर्मानयत्यादिशति च विदितमस्तु वो यथा-
 १० रुमाभिः माषकृष्णस्यैकादश्यामुत्तरायने(णे)एतद्विषयसं-
 ११ द्विर्विद्वाक^२ मण्डुकग्राम^३ श्रन्दनघाटक सहितोगृहारीकृत्य^४ होम्बकाग-
 १२ हारीय ब्राह्मणोपाध्याय मञ्जुट स्वामि^५ प्रमुखानां नानागोत्रचरणा-

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

- १३ नां व(वृ)त्ताध्ययनवतां ब्राह्मणानां(ना)मा(आ)चन्द्राकर्क समकालस्थित्या(स्या)तामू[प]-
 १४ ट(ट)ट(ट)तिलिखितः? []सर्वकैरपीडा वज्रितः सोद्देशः सोपरिकरः माता-
 १५ पित्तोरात्मनश्च, पुण्याभि वृद्धये प्रतिग्रहेण, प्रतिपादितः []
 १६ तदेषास्मदत्तिद्धर्मं गौरवान् प्रतिपालनीयं ति[] उक्तं च धर्म-
 १७ शास्त्रे । बहु भिर्वमुधा दत्ता राजभिस्सगरादिभिः यस्य यस्य य-
 १९ दा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फल(ळम्)[] पठिठम्बवसहस्राणि स्वर्गो मोदति

3rd Plate; 1st Side.

- १९ भ मिदः[] आक्षेपना चानुमस्ताच, तान्ये च नरकं(के)वसेत् [] माभूद् फ-
 २० ल(ल्ल)शङ्का वः परदत्तेति पाथिवाः स्वदानान् फलमानन्त्यं परदा-
 २१ नानुपालनं(ने) [] स्वदत्तां, परदत्ताम्वा यो हरेत् वसुन्धरां । स विष्टा-
 २२ यां कृमिभूत्वा पितृभिस्सह पच्यते । [] लिखिताधिकरण-
 २३ क दामुकेन^६ । लक्ष्मणस्वामिना
 २४ तापितमिति []

1 Dr. D. C. Sircar reads 'पर[वख]लमार्ग विषये'

2 Probably it should be written 'as 'स'वद्ध'

3 The first two letters 'मण्डु' of this word are not free doubt.

4 Dr. D C Sircar reads 'कृत्य'

5 Dr. D. C. Sircar reads 'मण्डुस्वामि'

6 Probably it should be correctly read as 'वृत्ताध्ययनव्रतां'

7 Dr Sircar reads 'पट्टाभिलिखितः'

8 Dr. Sircar reads 'द(दा)मुकेन'

NOTES

This set of copperplate inscription was discovered from the village of Sumandala in the Khallikota Taluk of Ganjam and they were secured by Pandit Ananta Tripatti Sharma who handed over them to Sri Satyanarayana Rajaguru, for decipherment. Sri Rajaguru edited the inscription in the Sanskrit Journal 'Manorama' Vol. I, Pt. i, published at Berhampur in the District of Ganjam. Again, he re-edited it in O. H. R. J, Vol. I, No. i, pp. 66-9 ff., and noticed in J. A. H. R. S., Vol. XIX, pp. 117-30 with notes relating to the Vighrahas of Orissa. After this Dr. D. C. Sircar re-edited the same inscription in E. I. XXVIII, pp. 79-85 ff.

The set consists of three plates attached to a ring containing a seal. Each plate measures 6.4" × 2.8". The emblem on the seal appears like a bell-like symbol, representing the god 'Sahasrarasmin' or the Sun-god, whose devote worshipper—was the doner of the grant, Maharaja Dharmaraja. The Sun god is sitting on a chariot or 'Viman' to which Dr. Sircar says as the figure of Garuda.

Purport of the text as given by Sri S. N. Rajaguru as follows:-

“Om, hail ! Śrī Pṛthivī Vighraha Bhaṭṭāraka (who) is ruling the Kalinga Rāshṭra, while (the year) two hundred followed by fifty is current in the Gupta kingdom which is surrounded by the four oceans, consisting of islands, mountains rivers and cities, each seven in number—

Mahārāja Dharmarāja, the worshipper of his (Pṛthivīvighraha's) feet, belonging to the family of [A]bhaya (?) (and born to Bappā Devi,) is a devout worshipper at the feet of Sahasrarasmin (the sun-god) is Prosperous at Padmakholi.

Let the (following) order be known to the present and future Sāmantas, the Mahārajas, the Rājaputras, the Kumāras, the Amātyas, the Ayuktakas, the Daṇḍāpaśīkas, the Sthānāntarikas (and) others, such as the Ballabhas etc. (who are) Supported by the king, and also the Vyavahārin and the Vai-hayikas, of the District of Parakkalamārga, by issuing this 'Tāmra-Paṭṭa' till the existence of the sun and the moon.

(On the occasion of) Māgha-Kṛṣṇa-Ekādāśī of Uttarāyaṇa we grant the agrahāra, free of all oppressions (taxations) including soddeśa and soparikara of the villages (called) Maṇḍuka-grāma and Chandanavāṭaka, in order to increase the merit of our mother, father and relatives, to the Brāhmaṇa Upādhyāya (named) Mañchasvāmin and others, who migrated from Hoṃvaka agrahāra and belonged to the (school of) Vṛttādhyāyana Vrata (?)

[After this follow the usual benedictory and imprecatory verses, quoted from Dharmmaśāstras.]

It is written by Dāsuka, the Adhikaraṇika (and) incised by Lakṣhmaṇasvāmin.

No. 22

Soro Plate of Śambhuyāsa

1. Donor Śambhuyāsa.
2. Title... .. Maharāja & Bappapādānudhyāta.
3. Place of issueTamparavaḍama.
4. Date Śaṁvat 260, Kārtika, di, 30
5. Officer (1) Mahāsandhivigrahi-Nārāyaṇa
(2) Tāpita-Mahattara Videśāsvalin
6. Topography.... ..(1) Uttara Toshali (Province)
(2) Sarephāhāra Vishaya (Dt.)
(3) Ghaṇṭākaraṇa kshetra
(4) Sarephasānga grāma (Village).
7. Donee... .. Bhaṛaṇa Śvāmin of Bhāradvāja gotra and Kaṇva-Śakhā.
8. Authority Edited by N. G. Majumdar in E. I. XXIII, p. 201.
9. Remarks.... .. The name of the Śaṁvat is not given.

Text

(Obverse)

- १ ॐ [॥] जयस्कन्धावारात्तम्परवडम बासकाच्छ्रुत विनय विभू-
- २ पणः प्रणयिजन यथेष्टभोग्य विभवः सर्वदिक् परिसर-
- ३ प्रतिष्ठितानन्त पुण्यकीर्तिरापन्नाभयमन्त्रदिक्षितो निज-
- ४ भुजपराक्रमाक्रान्त शतृपक्षः प्रजापालनदक्षिणो मुद्गल-
- ५ कुलाम्बरेन्दु श्रीचूडामणिः परमदेवत बप्पपादानुध्यातो महो-
- ६ राज श्रीशम्भुयशाः कुशली [॥]उत्तरतोल्ल्यां वर्त्तमान भवि-
- ७ ध्यन्महासामन्त महाराज राजपुत्र कुमारामात्योपरिक-
- ८ विषयपति तदायुक्तक दण्डवासिक स्थानान्तरिकानन्या[]-
- ९ इच वल्लभ जातीयान् सुरेफ(फा)द्वार विषय महामहत्तर
- १० [कू]टकोलसाद्या(ध्या)धिकरणं मानयति विदितमस्तु वो यथै-

Reverse

- ११ तद्विषयसम्बद्ध¹ सरेफासङ्ग गृमे घण्टाकरणक्षेत्रे टिम्पिरा-
 १२ ष्टी स(श)स्य सहितावास्तु शतहस्तद्वय समेताः सोपरिकराः
 १३ सोद्देशा[ः]सर्व्वीपीडावज्जिता आचन्द्रावर्कसमकालं मातापित्तो-
 १४ रात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये भारद्वाजसगोत् काण्यथ
 १५ भरणस्वामिने प्रतिपादितास्तदेवास्मद्दत्तिः प्रतिपाल-
 १६ यितव्येत्याज्ञा स्वयं । उक्तं च धर्मशास्त्रे[॥]बहु भिद्वसुधा दत्ता
 १७ राजभि[ः]सगरादिभि[ः] यस्य यस्य यदाभूमिः तस्य तस्य तदा
 १८ फल*(लम्)[॥] लिखितं(तं) महासन्धिविग्रहिक नारायणेन
 १९ तापित्तं(तं)महत्तर विदे[श]स्वामिन(ना) । सम्बत् २००. ६०. कार्ति[क] दि ३०.

NOTES.

This copperplate was discovered along with three other copper-plates (nos. 26, 28 and 29) while digging the foundation of a house of Karman Bibi, wife of Abdul Rasid of Badakhey P. S. of Soro in the District of Balasore. She presented them to the Orissa State Museum where they are now preserved.

These plates (four in number) have been edited by Sri N. G. Majumdar in E. I, XXIII, pp. 197-203, under the heading A, B, C & D.

This plate (A) measures about 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ " by 3 $\frac{4}{5}$ "

Sri Majumdar gives the following gist of the grant:-

"This plate records a grant of eight Timpiras of land by ahārāja Śambhuyaśas of the Maudgala family in a village called Ghaṇṭakarṇṇa-kshetra adjoining Sarepha, evidently the head quarters of the same Vishaya, in Uttara-Toshali. It was issued from the royal camp at Tanaparavādama to a Brāhmin named Bharāṇa Svāmi, belonging to the Bhāradvāja gotra and the Kāṇva śākhā (of the Yajurveda). The draft was made by the Mahāsandhivigrahika Nārāyaṇa and the plate was heated by the Mahattara Videśa Svāmin. It is dated in the year 260,

1 This word which was omitted at first has been added below.

the 30th day of Kṛttika. This date, in view of palaeography, referable to the Kālachuri-era and becomes therefore equivalent to A.D. 508-09.”

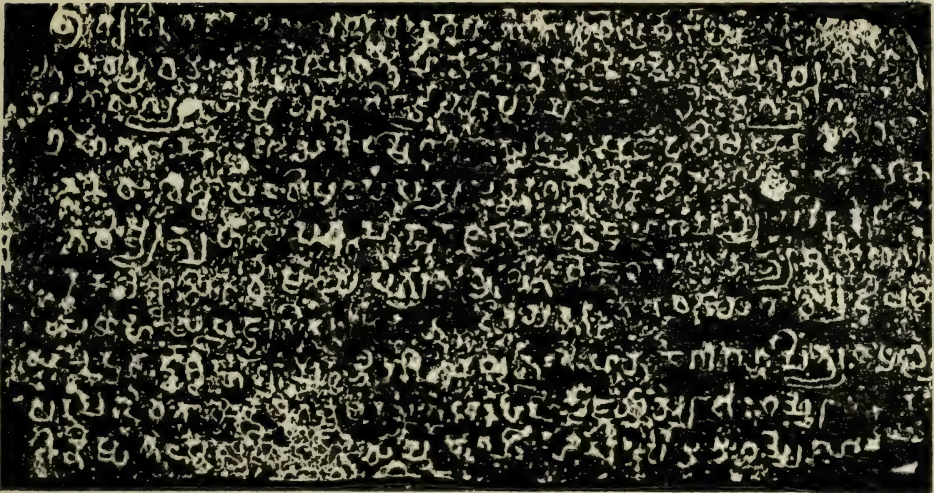
It should be noted here that the Kālachuri era was never used in any inscriptions of Toshali or Kaliṅga. On the other hand we find from Nos. 21, 23 & 32 that the Gupta-era was then in vogue. Therefore, I am inclined to take this date as the Gupta-Samvat and attribute the plate to A. D. 580.

Kanas Plates of Śrī Lokavighraha

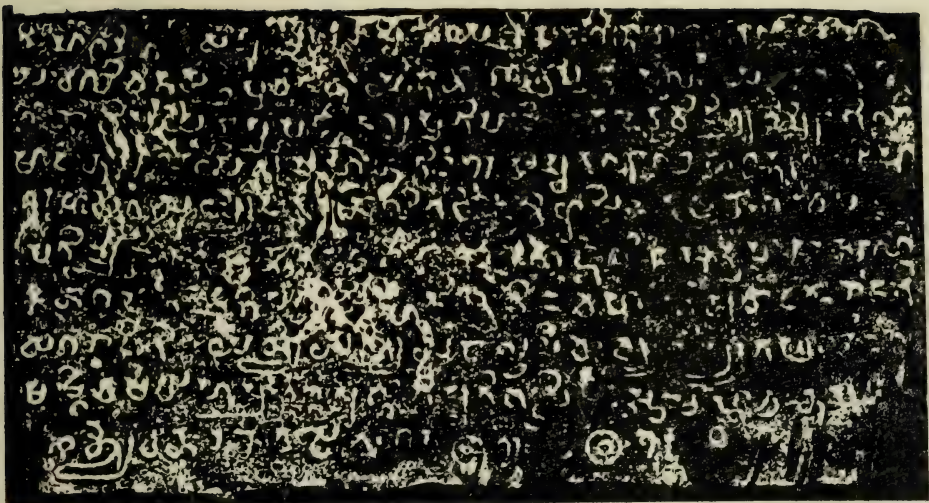
- 1 Donor Śrī Lokavighraha.
- 2 Title Bhatta Mahāsāmanta and Ashtādaśa-Toshalādhipati.
- 3 Place of issue ... Taficchapattana.
- 4 Date ... Gupta year 280.
- 5 Officers ...
 - (1) Sūryadikshita (Lekhaka)
 - (2) Bhavanīga (Vaiśvasika)
 - (3) Śudra ... (Vishayapati)
 - (4) Śūdrapaka (Vṛhadbhogika)
 - (5) Nāgadatta (Karaṇika)
 - (6) Kaścha (Durga-pati)
- 6 Topography....
 - (1) Dakshīṇa-Toshali
 - (2) Svāsida-Vishaya (Dt.)
 - (3) Urdhvāśrīga (Village)
- 7 Donee ... Śrī Maṇināgeśvara Bhaṭṭāraka (deity) and the Brahmaṇa students who belonged to Maitrayanīya Section.
- 8 Authority Edited by Sri Satyanarayana Rajaguru in the Journal of Kalinga Historical Research Society, Vol. III, pp. 261-66 ff. Re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sirkar in E. I. XXVIII, p. 331.
- Remarks The reading of Sri S. N. Rajaguru differs from that of Dr. D. C. Sirkar in many places. It is due to illegibility of the letters.

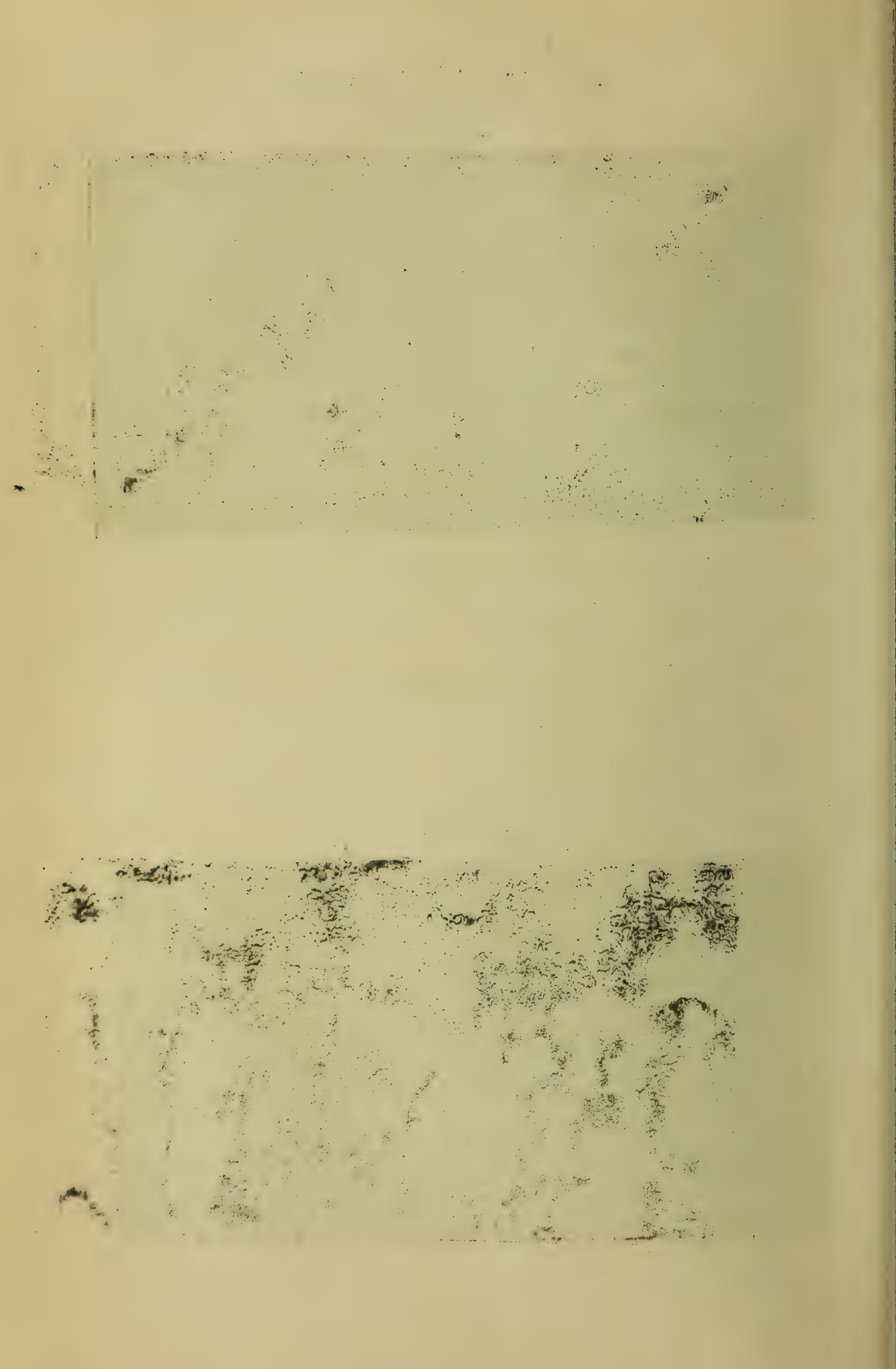
Kanas plate of Śrī Lokavīgraha

No. 23
(Obverse)



No. 23
(Reverse)





Text

(Obverse)

- १ ॐ स्वस्ति[॥]चतुरदधि सलिलवीचीमेखला..... वलय^१ सद्त्रीपा(प)गर(गिरि)प-
 २ त्तनवत्यां वसुन्धरायां वत्तमाने गोप्तकाले २०० शतमृशिवर-
 ३ य(या) तोसल्यायामष्टादशाधिराज्यया^२ परमदेवताधिदेवत श्रीलोकवि-
 ४ ग्रहभट्टमहासामन्तो^३ दक्षिणतोसल्या[]साट्टदविषयात् ततिच्छप-
 ५ त्तने सखस्वासिदविषयपत्या समूह^४ ज्ञाप[य]ति वत्तमान
 ६ भविष्यन् महासामन्त महाराज राजपुत्र कुमारामात्य(त्यो)परिकरादय(या)
 ७ द(दि)कं च श्वाट्टिद् विषयपत्य(त्या)नन्यांश्च ततोन्यं ज-
 ८ यवाह^५ + स पूज्य विज(ज्ञा)पयन्ति(ति) ॥ विदितमस्तु वा भवतां यथास्मिन् विषय^६
 ९ सम्बद्धदुर्ध्वशुभ्रग्रामः विधीयन्त्या(नी)तमान कालाले)ग (न)मि(ई)त्यवधृत्य^७
 १० परमदवताधिदेवत श्री परमभट्टारक पादयोऽहमाभिधर्माय^८ पा-
 ११ लनीषत्तया.....समुपभुजा[न]मया स्व स्व धर्मेण तत^९

(Reverse)

- १२ सीमालिङ्गानि स स्थाप्य सु(शु)भवृदये^{१०}श्रीमणिनागेश्वर भट्टारकम-

- 1 Dr. D. C. Sircar reads 'मेखलानिली]नायां'
 2 " 'प्रवत्तमाने गुप्त[का]ल[सम्बत्स]रे भ[सी]त्यु[त्त]र शत[दव]
 (ये) तो[स]त्ययं साष्टादशा[ट्ट(ट)]वीराज्यायां' For this readers
 may refer my note in O.H.R.J. Vol [v], p. 6 n.
 3 " 'भट्टार[केप्र]शासति'
 4 " उट्टिदविषया[त्]विनि[यु][क्त]का[.] स वैश्वसिक विषयपत्य'
 [स]वृहद्भागिकाधिकर[णा]
 5 " 'कुमा[रा]मात्योपरिक[त]दायुक(वत)क[वैश्वसिक]विषयप
 [त्य] स[वृ]हद्भोगि[का]धिकरणानन्यांश्च[भाग]भुज(जो)य[था]
 ह'
 + " 'जयवराह'
 6 " 'यथास्मद्विषय'
 7 " 'ग्रा[मः]चि[रखिलशू]न्यमने कगुणमित्यवधृत्य'
 8 " 'पाद[ानु]ज]यास्माभिधर्माथकाम'
 9 " 'वित्तपत्त[ये][आचं]द्राकं]सम[कालीयाक्षयनी]वीधर्मेण च[तुः]'
 10 " 'संस्थाप्य[चै]क(का)स्व[की]य'

- १३ या¹¹वलि चरु सत्त् प्रवत्नाय ना ना गोत्रमैत्रायणीयं छ(छा)त्र ब्राह्म-
 १४ णं बोधितव्य ताम् फलकेद्य¹²प्रतिपादिनः तदेव[] विदित्य (त्वा) धर्माभिला-
 १५ षादानुपालयितमिह इति¹³ ॥ सम्बत् २००. ८०० फाल्गुण दि १०¹⁴
 १६ ॥ लिखित¹⁵सूर्यक्षि[त]सलितटे ॥ वैश्वसिक भवनाग विषय-
 १७ पति शुद्र¹⁶.....वृहद् भोगिक सु(शू)द्रपाक¹⁷करण-
 १८ क नागदत्त दुर्गपतयोक्श्चेति¹⁸ । बहुभि वंसुधा दत्ता राजभिः
 १९ सगरादिभिः [] यस्य यस्य यदाभूमिस्तस्य तस्य त[दा]फलं (लम्) ॥
 २० षष्टि[]वर्षे सहस्राणि स्वर्गो वसति¹⁹भूमिदः [] आक्षेप्ताचा(श्वा)नुमन्ता च(श्च)
 २१ तान्येव नरके वसेत् । ० । ० ॥

NOTES.

This copperplate grant was discovered from the village of Kanas in the Puri District in possession of Sri Harekrishna Das Bābāji of the temple of the above village. Pandit Sankṣīva Ratha Śarma of Puri secured the plate and gave it to Sri Satyanarayana Rāguru in 1948 for decipherment, who edited the same in J. K. H. R. S., Vol. III, pp. 261-66 ff. It was re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar in E. I. XXVII, p. 331 ff. The plate measures 4.8" × 2.5" and a semi-circular seal, attached to the plate, is broken.

The condition of writing of the plate is so bad that a large number of variations is found in the readings of Sri S. N. Rajaguru and Dr. Sircar.

Sri Rajaguru gives the purport of the text as quoted below:-

11	Dr. Sircar reads	'म[ग]य'
11	"	'ब्राह्मणानांसि(स्ति)[त]य(ये)नाम्प[ट्टी]कृत प्रतिपादित[:][]'
13	"	'[पा]लयि[तुमह]थेति' ॥
14	"	'फाल्गुण(न)दि ५ []'
15	"	'[म]नु स (सू)त'
16	"	'पति[क्षीदत्त]'
17	"	'जिरोदां[स]वृहद्भोगिक सुडुमा क ।'
18	"	'नागदत्त[द्रङ्गा].....कश्चेति'
19	"	'तिष्टति'

“Om, Hail : In the country, encircled by the girdle of waves of the four oceans (and) consisted of islands, castles (and) cities (there lived) Bhaṭṭa Mahā Sāmanta Śrī Lokavighraha (who is) the worshipper of the supreme divine of the divines and who is the lord of eighteen-Toshalis—declares, in the Gupta-era 280, from (the town of) Taticcha-Pattana (situated in the District of) Saṭida Vishaya in Dakṣiṇa-Toshali (or the Southern-Toshali), (and) in the presence of the friendly lords of Svāsida-Vishaya, that :-

Know ye; the present and future Mahāsāmantas, Mahārājas, Kumāras, Amātyas, (and) the servants (Parikaras) of the lord of Svāsida-Vishaya after having worshipped the victorious Boar (the god incarnate), we proclaim that in order to enhance our ‘Dharma’ the village (named) Ūrdhva-Śṛṅga, attached to the District (Saṭida-Vishaya), whose boundaries have already been fixed up, is granted by us, at the sacred feet of ‘Parama-Daivatādhidaivata’, for the purpose of providing Bali, Charu (and) Satra of Śrī Maṇināgeśvara Bhaṭṭaraka * the (deity) in favour of the Brāhmaṇa students, belonged to different gotras (of the Maitrāyaṇa Section), on the 10th day of (the month of) Phālguna, in Saṃvat 280.

Having known this from this copperplate, incised today, those who observe ‘Dharma’ (the religious code), should obey this (order) accordingly.

This is written by Sūrya Dīkshita (at) the banks of the Sali (river ?) before the officer (named): Nāgadatta, the Karaṇika (Registrar) and the two Durga-patis (the Fort Commanders).

(After this follow two usual benedictory and imprecatory verses, quoted from the ‘Mānava-Dharmaśāstra’)

Sri S. N. Rajaguru identifies the modern Teispur village of the Puri District with Taticcha-Pattana, Olasinga with Ūrdhvasṛṅga and the Saliā river with Sali of the inscription.

* Maṇināgeśvara deities are installed at the mouths of the Nagavali and the Suvarṇarekhā.

No. 24

Patiakella plate of Sivaraja

1. DonorSivaraja.
2. TitleMaharaja.
3. Place of issue...Vorttanoka.
4. Date... ..Māṇa (?) Samvat 283.
5. Officers?
6. Topography ... (a) Dakṣiṇe—Toshali (Province)
(b) Taṇḍralvalu (Village)
7. Donees (1) Anuruddha Śvamin. (19) Bhoga Sv.
(2) Gomideva Svamin. (20) Ana(ṅta) Sv.
(3) Śūra Sv. (21) Prabhākar Sv.
(4) Voppa Sv. (22) Nāva .ra Sv.
(5) Piṭṛ Sv. (23) Dīpi Sv.
(6) Haṛuṅga Sv. (24) Jaṁ (Vu) Sv.
(7) Chandra Sv. (25) Gomi Sv.
(8) Bhadra Sv. (26) Vala Sv.
(9) Chhedi Sv. (27) Jyeshṭha Sv.
(10) Pushya Sv. (28) Adarśana (Deva)
(11) Kara Sv. (29) Dhaṇa Deva
(12) Rohiṇī Sv. (30) Kumāra Sv.
(13) Buddha Sv. (31) Jyeshṭha Sv.
(14) Mahāśena Sv. (32) Revati Sv.
(15) Viṣṇu Sv. (33) Praya Sv.
(16) Yadu Sv. (34) Pushya Sv.
(17) Matrāḍa Sv. (35) Chhedḍi Sv.
(18) Nāga Sv. (36) Sarva Sv.
(37) Gopāla Sv.
8. Authority ... Edited by R. D. Banerji in E. I. IX; pp. 285-88 ff.
9. Remarks..... The date of this inscription is found in two places,
Viz. in line 2 : “माणवशराज्य कालेन याधिकाशीत्युत्तर”
and in line 18 : “सम्बत् २००....”

(Overse)

- १ ॐ स्वस्ति[]सलिल निधिवेला बल[यितच]ल तरङ्गाभरण र चिर मङ्ग र.....
 २ पत्तनवत्या[]वसुमत्य[]प्रवत्मान मानव'श राज्यकाले त्य'धिकाशीत्युत्तर[]
 ३ मोद्गलामलकुले गगनतल शोतदीधितिनिवाते सितचरिते परममाहेश्वर श्रीशरगुप्ययने^१
 ४ शासति दक्षिणतोसख्या[]वोत्त'नोकात् परमदैवताधिदैवत श्रीपरमभट्टारक चरण-
 कमलामल क्षौ-
 ५ णि^२ हाराधिगम प्रतिहत[]कलियुगागत दुरितनिचयः(यो)महाराज शिवराजः कुशली[]
 अस्मिन्नेव
 ६ विषये समुपगताभविष्यत् सामन्तराज राजस्थानीयोपरिकुमारामात्य तदायुक्तक
 महामहत्तर
 ७ बृहद्भोगिकाधिकरणान्येव राजपादोपजीवी यथाह []श्रावयति मानयति च विदितम[स्तु]
 भवतां यथा|-
 ८ त् विषय सम्बद्ध तण्डुल्वलु^३ ग्राम(मो)वोत्त'नोक^४ []ववासरे] (?) दत्तास्माभिः,माता-
 पित्तोरात्मनश्च पुण्या-
 ९ भिवृद्धये सलिलधारा पूर्व'केणाचन्द्राकं समकालिया क्षय^५ निवि(नीवा)धम्मेण नानागोत्

(Reverse)

- १० चरणेभ्यः] अनुरुद्धस्वामि-गोमिदेवस्वामि-शूरस्वामि- वोष्पस्वामि पितृस्वामि
 ११ हरुद्धस्वामि चन्द्रस्वामि भद्रस्वामि च्छेदिस्वामि पुष्यस्वामि....करस्वामि
 रोहिणीस्वामि
 १२ बुद्धस्वामि महासेणस्वामि विष्णुस्वामि यदुस्वामि मातृडस्वामि नाग स्वामि
 भोगस्वामि
 १३ अन[न्त]स्वामि प्रभाकरस्वामि नाव....रस्वामि दीपिस्वामि जं[बु]स्वामि गोमि
 स्वामि वठस्वामि
 १४ ज्येष्ठस्वामि अदर्शनदेव धणदेव कुमारस्वामि ज्येष्ठस्वामि देवतीस्वामि
 प्राय(?)स्वामि-

I The editor of E. I. XI at page 145, Sten konow remarks the following—

“I am unable to see ‘सगुप्ययने’ but I cannot suggest a satisfactory reading; I think I see ‘सम्भूयथे तु’

2 I read ‘श्रेणि’ [in the plate of ‘क्षौणि’]

3 I see ‘तुण्डुल्वलुजग्राम’

4 I read ‘वोत्त'नोकेचावास’ but cannot make out the rest.

5 Read, कालमक्षय’ and compare E. I. VI, p 139. and Vol VII, p 101 not 1.

- १५ पुण्यस्वामि च्छेडिन्धामि वण्णस्वामि सर्वस्वामि गोपालस्वामि
गोमिस्वामिम्नाम् -
- १६ पट्टीकृत्य सम्प्रदत्तः[॥] पूर्वरजकृतो धम्म(म्मो)नुपालनी येति(यं इति)मत्वा भवद्भिः
[] धम्मशास्त्रैवपि श्रूयते []
- १७ बहुभिर्द्वैसुधा दत्ता राजभिः सगरादिभिः[] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य [तदा फलम्]
[॥][षष्ठिं] वष-
- १८ सहस्राणि स्वर्गं तिष्ठति भूमिद[] आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसेत् [॥]
सम्बत् २००.....

NOTES.

This copperplate inscription was discovered from a corn-field at the village of Patiakella in the Cuttack District. The plate was secured from the ex-Zamindar of Patiakella by Babu N. N. Basu, the honorary Archaeological Surveyor to the Ex-State of Māyurbhanj. The inscription was edited by the late R. D. Banerji in E. I. IX, pp. 285-88 ff.

This is a single copperplate which measures 7.25"X2.75". The seal is not in good condition although it is traced at the extreme corner of the plate.

R. D. Banerji gives the translation of the text as follows:-

In the (two hundred) and eighty-third year of the rule of the Mana family of the earth, full of cities, which has shores of the ocean as its bracelet, the moving waves as its trinkets and the radiant 'maṅgura' fishes as its.....In the spotless family of Maudgala, when the great worshipper of Maheśvara (Śiva), the illustrious Sagguyayana, whose character was white and who was undisturbed like the moon in the sky, was ruling in Southern Poshali, Mahārāja Śivarāja, whom the accumulation of sins could not approach on account of his obtaining from the lotus-like feet of the Paramabhāṭṭarada, the God of Gods, the spotless position of a ruler of the earth, being in good health, from Vorttanoka honours all present and future feudatory chiefs, and other dependants of the king in this Vishaya in due form and proclaims:- "Be it known to you that the village Tanḍralvalu belonging to this Vishaya, from (the residential house at ?) Vorttanoka, for the increase of the merit of my father and mother

and myself, as a permanent endowment, is given by writing on copper-plates to Anurudhasvāmi, Gomidevasvāmi, Savasvāmi, Voppasvāmi, Pitṛsvāmi, Haruṅgasvāmi, Chandrasvāmi, Bhadrāsavāmi, Chhaḍisvāmi, Pushyasvāmi, karasvāmi, Rohiṇīsvāmi, Vu (Bu)ddhasvāmi, Ana(ṅta)svāmi, Prabhākarasvāmi, Nāvarasvāmi, Dīpīsvāmi, Jam(bu)svāmi, Gomīsvāmi, Balasvāmi, Prāyasvāmi, Pushyasvāmi, Chheḍīsvāmi, Vappasvāmi, Śrāvasvāmi, Gapālasvāmi, Gomīsvāmi, belonging to various gotras and charaṅas. A law laid down by former kings should be observed, thinking so (you should observe my gift). It is heard in the laws (two of the ordinary benedictory verses follow). Saṁvat 200'



No. 25

Balasore Copperplate Inscription of Śrī Bhānu.

1. Donor... .. Śrī Bhānu
2. Title... .. Mahāpratihara; Mahārāja-Mahāsāmanta.
3. Place of issue ... Sagaḍhā.
4. Date Śaṁvat 5, Mārga(śira), 4.
5. Officer (1) Sandhivigraḥika Aruṇadatta (Lekhaka)
(2) Peḍāpālaka-Pratishṭhitachandra (Tāpita).
6. Topography ... (1) Chiraṅkhilaśunya (Village ?)
(2) Vandīraka-grāma (Village)
(3) Sagaḍāhāra Vishaya (Dt.)
7. Donee (1) Mahāmahattara-Priyamitrasvāmin
(2) Chāṭumitra Svāmin
(3) Dhruvamitra Svāmin.
(4) Āraṅgamitra Svāmin of Vatsa gotra and
Vājasaneyā charaṇa.
8. Authority ... Edited by Sri Haridas Mitra in I. H. .Q. Vol.
XI, P. 611-18. A note on this plate was
given by Sri R. K. Ghoshal in E. I. XXVI,
pp. 239-40.
9. Remarks... ..

Text

(Obverse)

- १ ॐ स्वस्ति[॥]सगढावासकान्महाप्रतीहार महाराज महासामन्त श्रीभानुः
- २ कुशली[॥]सगढाहार विषये समुपगतान्वत्तमान भविष्यन्महासा-
- ३ मन्तमहाराज राजपुत्र कुमारामात्मोपरिक विषयपति तदा-

- ४ यत्कृतक दाण्डवासिक स्थानान्तरिकानभ्यांश्च चाटभटादीन् महामहत्तर वृहन् (द्)-
 ५ भोगिकाद्यधिकरणांच यथाहम्पूजयति बोधयति चास्तु वो विदित-
 ६ मेतद्विषय सम्बद्ध चिरंखिलजो(शू)न्य घन्दीरक ग्रामोस्माभिः श्रीपरम-
 ७ भट्टारक^१ पादानामाचन्द्राक^२ समकालम्पुण्याभिवृद्धये वत्सगोत्र
 ८ वाजसनेयचरणभ्यः महामहत्तरप्रियांभवस्वामि चाटुमित्र-
 ९ स्वामि ध्रुवमित्रस्वामि आरुह(ङ्ग)मित्रस्वामि^३ नामागूहारीकृत्य प्रतिपादितः
 १० तदेषां समुचित राजपत्ति(त्तिः)दानन्दत्वा भुजानानां नकेनचिद्वाधा करणीया[॥]
 (Reverse)
 ११ श्री परमभट्टारक पादानां गौरवाच्चैषापत्ति(त्तिः) परिपालयितव्येति[॥]
 १२ सम्बत् ५ मागर्ग[शीर्ष]दि ४॥ उक्तंच धम्मशास्त्रे [॥]वहुभिर्व्वमुधा दत्ता
 १३ राजभिः सगरादिभिः[॥] यस्य यस्य यदाभूमिः तस्य तस्य तदाफल(लम्)[॥] माभू-
 १४ दफलशङ्का वः प[रद]त्तेति पाथिवा[॥]स्वदानात्फलमानस्यम्परदाना-
 १५ नुपालनं(नम्)[॥] षष्टि[म्बर्ष]सहस्राणि स्वर्गमोदतिभूमि[दः][॥]
 १६ [आ]श्रैप्ला चानुमन्ताच तान्येव नरकं वसेत् ॥ पूड्वदत्तां दिवजाति[भ्यः]
 १७ [य]त्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिरः[॥]मही महीमतां श्रेष्ठः दानाच्छेयोनुपालनं(नम्)[॥]
 १८ लिखितन(म्) सान्धिविग्रहिकेनारुणदत्तेन[॥] तापितपेडापालक^३ प्रतिष्ठित-
 चन्द्रणेति ॥

NOTES

Mr. Ziauddin of the Viśvabhāratī gave this plate to Sri Haridas Mitra who edited it in the Indian Historical Quarterly, Vol. XI. pp. 611-26. It is stated that the plate, along with several other copperplates, was discovered from a village near the town of Balasore. The seal of the plate is said to have been destroyed. The plate measures 3.2" × 3.7" and both sides of the plate are inscribed. A note on this plate is given by Sri R. K. Ghoshal of Calcutta in E. I. XXVI, pp. 239-40. Sri Ghoshal identifies the donor correctly with Bhānudatta of the Soro plates. Palaeographically the scripts in this plate may be assigned to the last part of the 6th century and the first part of the 7th century A. D.

- 1 Sri Haridas Mitra wrongly reads 'भट्टारक' for 'भट्टारक'
- 2 Basing on his own erroneous reading Sri Haridas Mitra infers as follows—
 "Perhaps from the name Āruha, it is to be derived the Bengali form 'Ha-ru' which might also be from Nhr." (T. H. Q. Vol. XI, p. 624)
- 3 Sri Mitra wrongly reads 'पीडापालक' for 'पेडापालक'

Sri Haridas Mitra gives the following translation of the text:-

“Om ! Blessings ! (attend upon you). From the camp (of the army) of Sagaḍhā, the mighty Guard (of the realm) the Great King, the Great Feudatory Śrī Bhaṇu, hale (and hearty), in the province of Sagaḍhāhāra offers respectful greetings, unto those, assembled presently as also as would flourish in future - Great Feudal Lord-and others,-the Governors of the big provinces and other State Officials-(one and all) accordingly as becometh them, and declares for information (and guidance), that let this be known unto you all, that we have made for the enhancement of the merits of His Exalted Highness of the lesser Baṇḍiraka village, lying along fallow and under this Province-a permanent donation lasting even until the Sun and Moon, unto Mittra Svamins, Chief Officials with the family surname of Vatsa and belonging to the Vājasaneyā School. And that-whereas genuine (and authentic) is their royal charter (of gift), once the gift has been made, by no one, should be offered any hinderence to those enjoying (their legitimate rights); and that-out of respect unto (the person and majesty of) His Most Exalted Highness, must this deed of gift be fully acted upon. Saṁvat 5 Mārgga di 4, (Year 5 Agrahāyana day 4).

Thus, hath it been said in the Sacred Texts-Respectful acquiescence, rendered unto the acts of gift by other persons, is even more infinitely meritorious, than one's own personal gifts O'. Yudhishtira ! protect carefully the previous gifts, unto the twice-born-

(Drafts) Written (drawn up) by the Minister of Peace and War, Aruṇa Datta; (plate) smelted by Chandra, under the establishment of Piḍapālaka.*

* 'Piḍapālaka' is a mistake for 'Peḍāpālaka'.

No. 26

Soro Plate of Bhanudatta

1. Donor Bhānudatta
2. Title Mahāpratihāra Mahārāja
3. Place of issueVirāñjā
4. Date Samvat 5, Phalguna; di. 10.7
5. Officer (1) Sandhivigrahika-Aruṇadatta.
(2) Peḍapālaka-Pratishṭhita Chandra.
6. Topography.... ..(1) Sarephāhāra Vishaya (Dt.)
(2) Va(hirvā)ṭa (Village).
7. Donee (1) Mahāmahattara-Priyamitra Svāmin.
(2) Vāṭamitra Svāmin
(3) Dhruvamitra Svāmin
(4) Āruṅgamitra Svāmin of Vatsa gotra and
Vajasaneya Charaṇa.
8. Authority Edited by N. G. Majumdar M. A., in E. I. XXIII,
pp. 203-4.
9. Remarks.... .. The donor, the donees and officers, recorded in this
grant, are same as found in No. 25 above.

Text

(Obverse)

- १ ॐ स्वस्ति[॥] विरञ्जावातकान्महाप्रतिहार महाराज भानुदत्तः कुशली[॥]
- २ सरेफाहार विषये समपगतान्वत्तमान भविष्यन्महासा-
- ३ मन्त महाराज राजपुत्र, कुमारामात्योपरिक विषयपति-
- ४ तदायुक्तक दाण्डवासिक स्थानान्तरिकान् न(न)न्यांश्च चाटभट जाती-
- ५ यान् (म्)तद् विषय विनियुक्तकांश्च समहामहत्तर त्रि(वृ)हद्भौगिक
- ६ कटकोलसाद्या(ध्या)धिकरणान् यथा हं पूजयति मानयति चास्तु

- ७ वो विदितमेतद्विषय सम्बन्ध चिरखिला(ल)रून्य व[द्विर्वा]टक-
 ८ ग्रामोऽस्माभिः श्रीपरमभट्टारक पादानामाचन्द्राक सम-
 ९ कालं पुण्याभिर्बुद्धये वत्सगोत् वाजसनेय चरणेभ्यः
 १० महामहत्तर प्रियमित्रस्मामि बाटमितस्मामि ध्रुवमितस्मामि
 ११ भारुकुमितस्मामिनां(भ्यः)प्रतिपादितः सव्वपीडा वजितः[]

(Reverse)

- १२ तदेषां समुचित ताम्पट्टदानं दत्त्वा भुङ्जानानां तकेनचिन्
 १३ बाभा करणीया श्रीपरमभट्टारक पादानां गौरवा(चर्च)षा दत्तिः
 १४ परिपालयितव्येति[]सम्बत् ५ फ(फा)ल्गु[न]दि १०.७ उक्तं च धम्म-
 १५ शास्त्रे[]बहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता राजभिः सगरादिभिः[]यस्य
 १६ यस्य यदा भूमि त(स्त)स्य तस्य तदा फल(लम्) ॥ माभूयफलष(श)-
 १७ द्धा वः परदत्तेति पाथिवाः[]स्वदानात् फलमानन्व्यं परदाना-
 १८ न्पालन(तम्) ॥ स्वदत्तां परदत्ताम्वा यो हरेत् वसुधरां(राम् []
 १९ स विषठायां कृमिभूत्वा पितृभिः सह पंच्यति(ते) ॥ लिखितं
 २० सान्धिविग्रहिक अरुणदत्तेन[]तापितं पेडापालकप्रति-
 २१ प्ठित चन्द्रणेति ॥

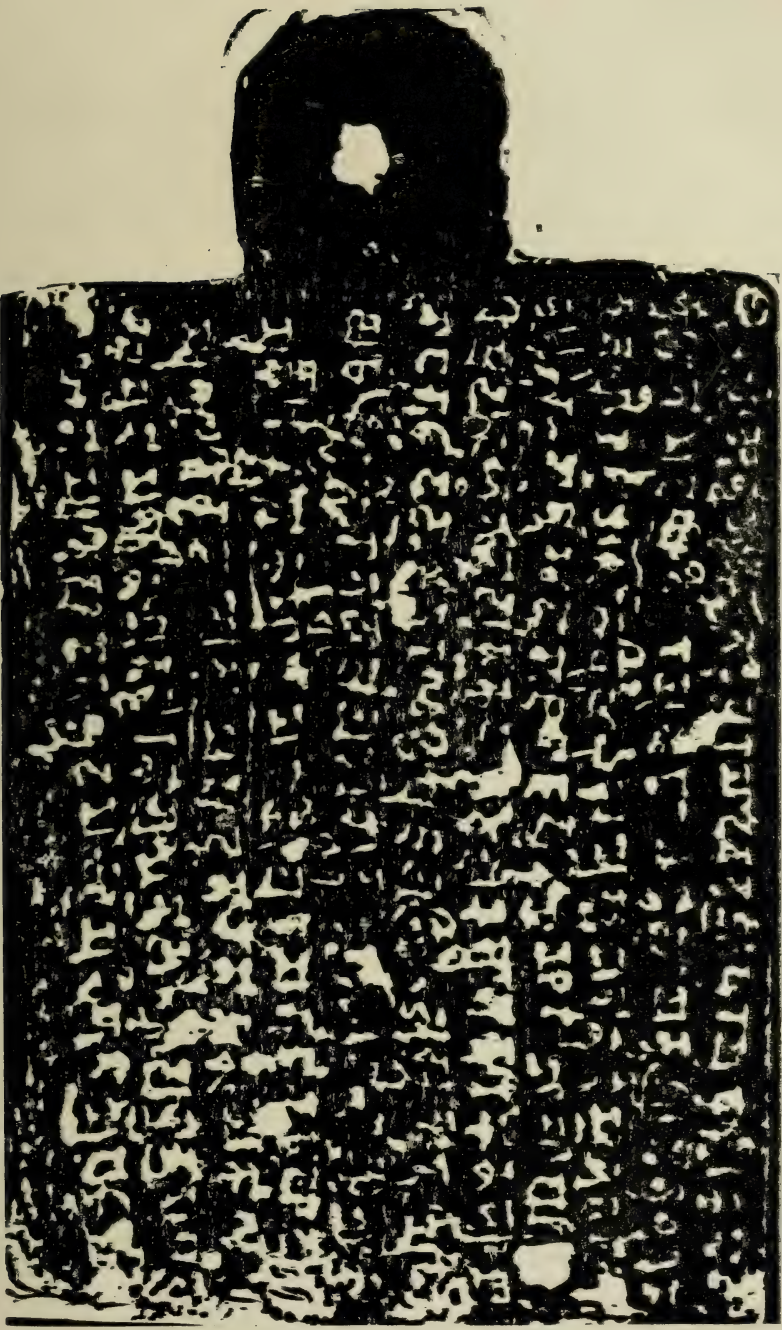
NOTES.

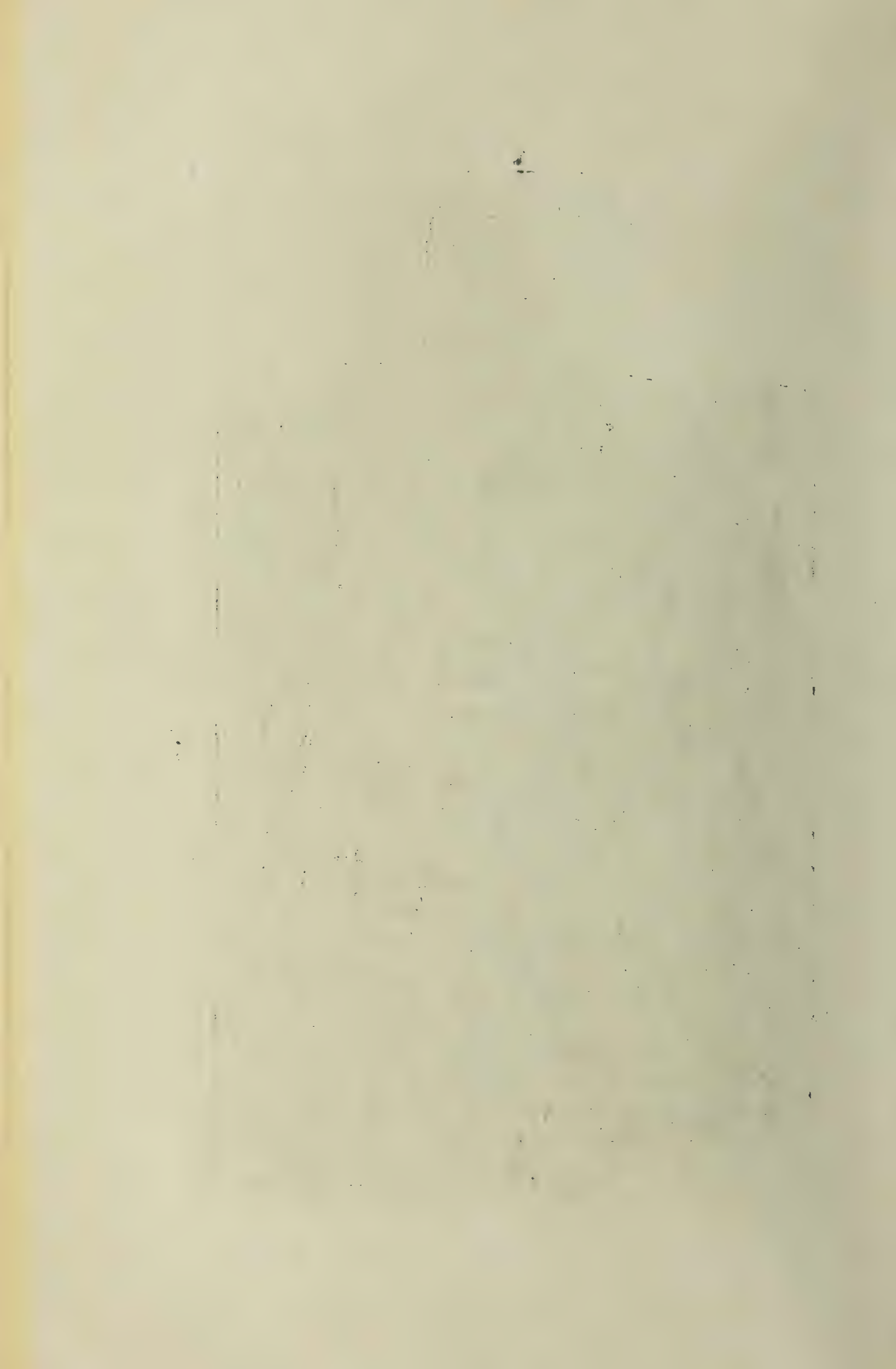
This plate is one of the four plates discovered from the land of Karman Bibi of Soro as stated in the note in No. 22 above. Along with the other three plates this was also edited by Sri N. G. Majumdar in E. I. XXIII, and it is named as the plate 'D' by him. This plate measures $6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$. There is a seal at the centre on the top of the plate. The legends of it are not clear. Sri Majumdar gives the following note on the text :-

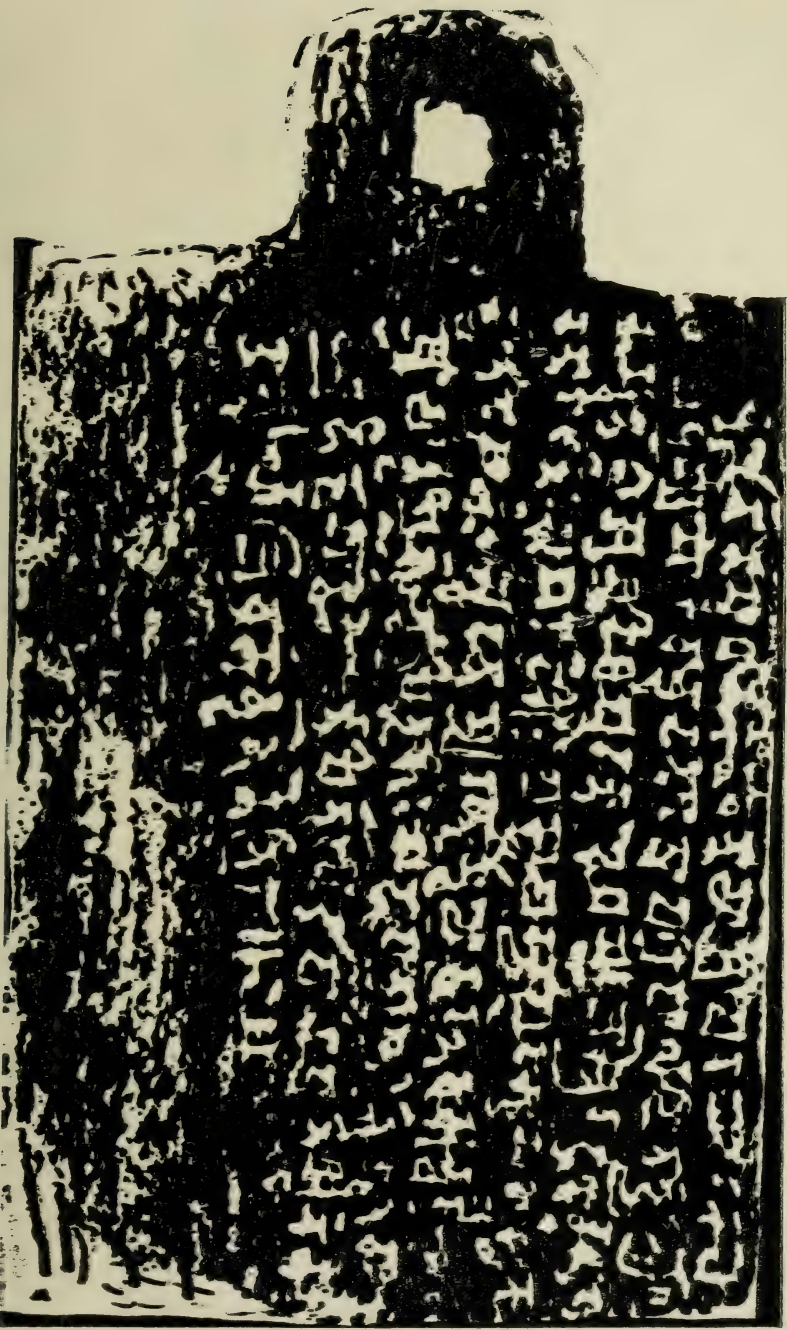
"This plate (D) was issued from a place called Virañjā by the Mahāpratihara, Mahārāja Bhānudatta. The same Bahirvātaka village which is mentioned in plate C as having been granted to Druvasvāmin and Aruṅgasvāmin, is here by granted once again. The donees this time are Priyamitrasvāmin, Vatamitrasvāmin, Dhruvamitrasvāmin and Aruṅgamitrasvāmin, all of them belong to the Vatsa gotra and Vajasaneya Charaṇa. In this plate the village is stated as being within the Sarephahāra Vishaya and not Varukaṇa Vishaya as in plate C. The grant was written by the Sāndhivigrahika Aruṇadatta and 'heated' by Peḍāpālaka Praṭiśhṭhitachandra. The date is the year 5, the 17th day of Phālguna".

(Vide E. I. XXIII, P. 199).

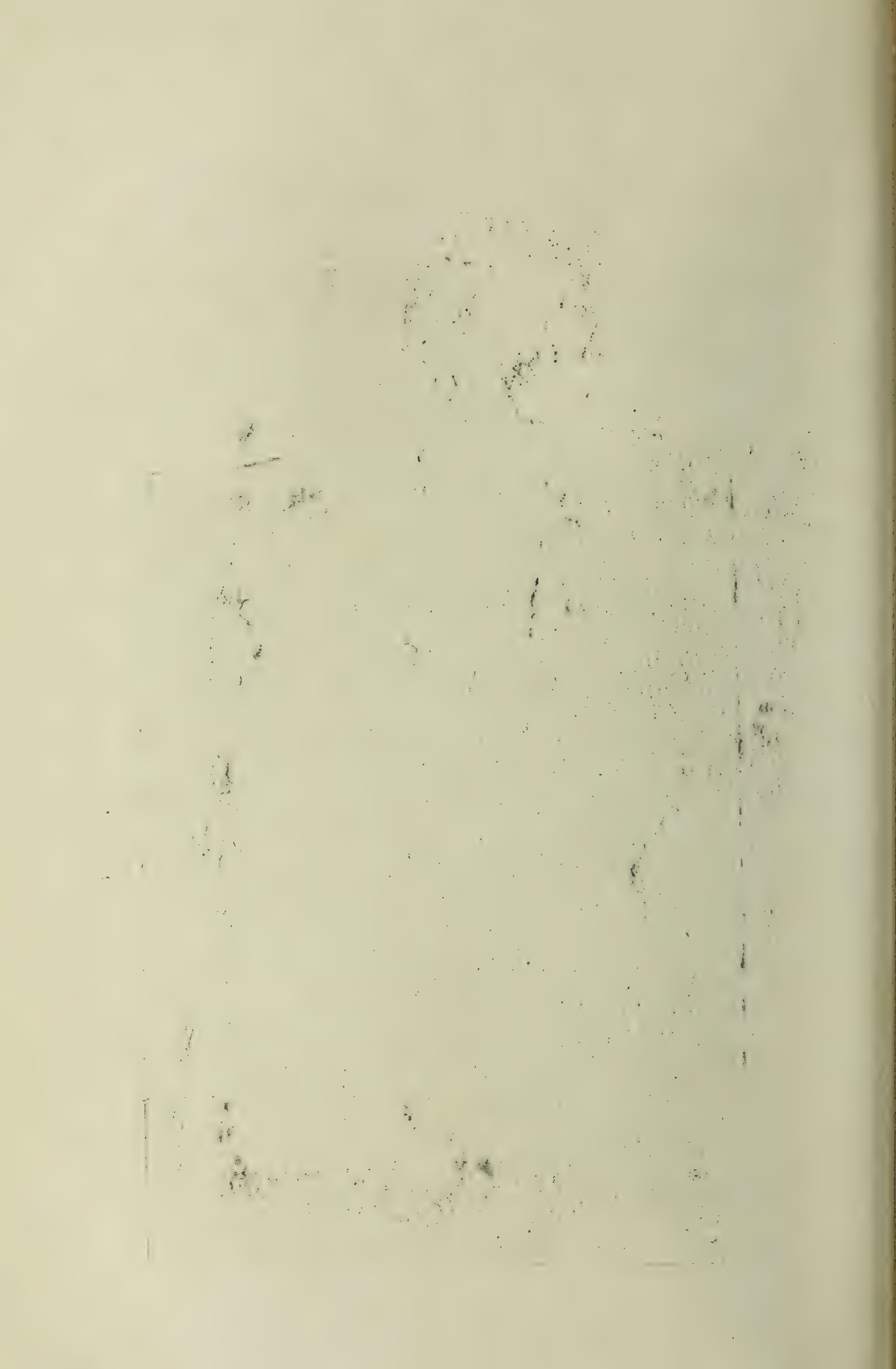
Olasing plate of Bhanuvardhana
No. 27
(Obverse)







o. 27
(Reverse)



No. 27

Olasing plate of Bhānuvardhana.

1. Donor Bhānuvardhana.
2. Title Mahāpratihara, Maharāja-Mahāsāmanta
3. Place of issue... .. ?
4. Date... .. Śamvat (1 or 7) Ā (Āṣaḍha or Āśvina), Su. di 24.
5. Officers (1) Mahāsandhi viḡrahika-Govinda
(2) Peḍāpala,- Pratishṭhita
(3) Engraver- Śivanandana
6. Topography ... (1) Uḍḍīmaloka Vishaya (Dt.)
(2) Śunḡkhalāka (Village)
7. Donee (1) The Brahmana Students of the Maitrāyaṇiya (Śākhā)
(2) Maṇināgēsvara Bhaṭṭāraka (the deity)
8. Authority ... Edited by Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru in
J. K. H. R. S. Vol. II, p. 31-46. Re-edited by
Dr. D. C. Sircar in E. I.XXVIII, p. 331.
9. Remarks There is a lot of difference between the readings of
Sri S. N. Rajaguru and Dr. D. C. Sircar.

Text

(Obverse)

- १ ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] अन्धमु निमुतः(॥)परमदं बत^१ श्रीपरमभट्टार[क] [पादा]
२ नु ध्यातो महाप्रतिहार महाराज महासामन्त श्रीभानु^१ बद्ध[नः]^१

-
- 1 Dr. D. C. Sircar reads “[सिद्धि] स्वस्ति[॥] अन्धमुभिश्चतः परमद(दं)बत”
 - 2 “श्रीभानुदतः”
 - 3 The letters ‘भा’ and ‘नु’ are not clear

- ३ कुशली[॥]उड्डामलोक विषय^४ समुपगतान्दत्त^(त्ति)मान [भविष्य]-
 ४ न्महासामन्त महाराज राजपुत्र कुमारामात्यो[परिक]
 ५ विषयपति तदायुक्तक दा[ण्ड]वासिक स्थानान्तरिकानग्यान् इच
 ६ चाटभटा[न अधि]करणान इच पूजयति[अस्तु दत्ति]स्वदित^५
 ७ यथास्माभिरेतद्विषय सम्बन्ध × × × ल' क्षेत्रा कु-
 ८ म्बक'शुद्धलाक ग्रामः श्री परमभट्टारक पादा[ना]-
 ९ इपुण्याभिवृद्धये ताम्पट्टेनाचन्द्रावक' समकाल'
 १० अश्विका मणिनागेश्वर भट्टारकाय^७मैत्रायणीय च्छात्र^८बा-
 ११ ह मणानाम्प्रतिपादितस्तदेवां समुचितान् ताम्पट्टकान् ^९

(Reverse)

- १२ स्ववर्णनानाम्वाधा^{१०} नकेनचित् कार्या[॥]श्री परमवन्दित म-
 १३ दीयधम्मगौरवाच्च दत्तिरेषा परिपालयितव्येति ॥
 १४ सम्बत् ७१२ आ शु दि २०. ४१३[]उक्तं च घडमशास्त्रे[]बहुभि व्वमुधा-
 १५ दत्ता राजभिः सगरादिभि[]यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य त-
 १६ स्य तदा फलं (लम्) । [] स्व दत्तां परदत्ताम्वा यः हरेति(त)वमुन्धरां[]सवि-
 १७ ष्ठायां कृमिभूत्वा पितृभिः सह पच्यते । [] लिखितं सन्धि-
 १८ दिग्गृहिक गोविन्देन[] तापितं पेडापाल प्रतिष्ठितेन[]
 १९ उन्कीर्णं शिघ्रनन्दनेनेति ॥०॥

NOTES

This plate was discovered from Olasingh in the District of Puri, and preserved in the Emar Muth, Puri. The plate measures

- 4 Dr. Sircar reads "उ[न]मा[लो]क विषये"
 5 " अस्तुवः[स]वि(सम्बि)दित[]"
 6 " सम्बद्ध चि[रखिल]शुभ्य कु [वु]कीरिक्षिलाक ग्रामः"
 7 " समकाल['च']काश्वकामणीनागभट्टारकाय"
 8 " च्छात्र[मठ]"
 9 " स्तदमीषामुचितंताम[पट्टदान]"
 10 " दत्वा(स्त्वा)भु'जानानाम्वाधा"
 11 " श्री परमभट्टा[र]क पा-"
 12 Sri S. N. Rajaguru remarks in the note that the symbol my also be read as ' । '
 13 Dr. Sircar reads "सम्बत् ५ आश्व दि २०.४"

According to sri Rajaguru the letter 'आ' denotes either 'आषाढ' or 'आश्विन'
 Then follow the letters 'शु' denoting 'शुक्ल' and 'दि' for 'दिन'

5.5"×4". In March, 1953, Sri Satyanārāyan Rajaguru examined the plate and edited it in O. H. R. J., Vol. II, pp. 31-46. Subsequently it was re-edited by D.C. Sircar in E.I.XXVIII, p. 331. As the writing on the plate is not clear owing to mutilation, there is a lot of difference between the readings of Sri Rājaguru and Dr. Sircar,

Following translation of the text is given by Sri Rajaguru:—

“Om. Hail, Sri Bhanuvardhana (whose designation is) Mahāpratihāra (and) Maharaja's Mahāsamanta, (who is) the son (or descendant) of ANDHAMUNI, (who is) a great believer in gods (paramadaivata) (and) a devotee worshipper at the feet of parama Bhaṭṭaraka is well.

The future and the present Mahasāmantas, the Mahārājas, the Rājaputras, the Kumāras, the Amātyas, the Uparikas, Daṇḍavā-(pī)śikas, the Sthānāntarikas and the other Chāta, Bhaṭṭa and Adhikarāṇas, who assembled in the Vishaya (named) Uddāmaloka, are being honoured,

We granted a village named Kumvarka Suakhalāka, attached to this Vishaya (District) of.....lam Kshetra, in favour of Āmbikā Maṇināgeśvara Bhaṭṭaraka, in order to increase (our) merit (Dharma) through the feet of Śrī Parama-Bhaṭṭaraka (the god) as long as the existence of the moon and the sun, by (issuing this) copperplate, (It has been) ordered for the sake of our ‘Dharma-gaurava’ (religious glory) that the Brāhmaṇas (who are) the students of the Maitrāyana (Section) (are to) maintain the charter of copperplate without any sort of obstruction whatsoever caused by any of their cast-people to it,

(The grant is made in) Saṁvat 7, on the 24th day of the bright fortnight of Āśvina (or Ashāḍha ?)

(Here follow two ślokas quoted from Dharma-sastra)-

It is written by the Sandhivigrahika Govinda, heated by the peḍapala pr. tishthita (and) engraved by Śivanandana,

Soro Plate of Somadatta.

1. Donor Somadatta
2. Title... .. Mahābalādhikṛta and Mahāsandhivigraha.
3. Place of issue ... Sañchātaka
4. Date Saṃvat 10. 5. Māgha, di 20-4
5. Officers ... (1) Lekhaka- Śubhasiṃha
(2) Peḍāpala- Divakara
(3) Engraver- Nārāyaṇa
6. Topography.... (1) Varukaṇa Vishaya (Dt.)
(2) Saṃphāhara (Dt.)
(3) Vahirvaṭaka (Village)
7. Donee ... (1) Dhruvamitra Svāmin.
(2) Āruṅga Svāmin *
8. Authority Ed. by N. G. Majumdar in E. I. XXIII, p. 202 -3 ff.
9. Remarks

Text

(Obverse)

- १ ॐ स्वस्ति[॥] शास्त्राटकात् परम दैवत श्री परमभट्टारक पादानुध्यातो महा-
२ बलाधिकृतान्तरङ्ग महासन्धिविग्रहिक सोमदत्तः कुशली[॥] सरेफाहार
३ सम्बद्ध चरुकरणविषयो वर्तमान भविष्यमहासामन्त महाराज राज-

* They appear to be the same as found in no. 26 above.

1 There is a village called Varukana near Bhadrakh, not far from Soro. It may be identified with Varukana of this inscription.

- ४ पुत्तकुमाराभास्योपरिक विषयपति तदायुक्तक दण्डवामिक स्थानान्तरिका-
 ५ नन्यांश्च चाटभटवल्लभ ज्ञानीयान् विषय महामहतर कूटकोल स-
 ६ पुस्तपा द्यधिकरणंश्च यथाहं पुजयत्यवगमयति च विदितमस्तु भव-
 ७ नामेतद्विषयसम्बद्ध चिरखिल[श्]न्यो ब्रह्मिर्वाटिक ग्रामः परमर्दवत
 ८ श्री परमभटा(ट्टा)रक प(पा)दानामाचन्द्राकं समकालं पुण्याभिवृद्धये वस्त्यगो-
 ९ त्त्र वाजसनेय चरण ध्रुवमित्त्रस्वामा(भ्या)रुङ्गस्वाम्यां राजतामपट्टस्थित्या
 १० प्रतिपादितस्तदनयोस्समुचित राजदत्तितामपट्टदानं दत्त्वाभुवानयो-
 ११ केनचिद् बाधा कार्या एषा च दत्तिः परमर्दवत श्री परमभट्टारक पादानां

(Reverse)

- १२ धम्मस्य च गोरवात्प्रतिपालयितव्या । उक्तं च धम्मशास्त्रे [॥] बहुभिर्बभूवु-
 १३ धा दत्ता राजभिस्सगरादिभिः [] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा
 १४ फलं (लम्) ॥ माभूदफलशङ्का वः परदत्तेति पार्थिवाः [॥] स्वदानान् फल
 १५ मानस्त्य परदानानुपालनं (नम्) । षष्टिवर्षसहस्राणि स्वर्गोति-
 १६ ष्टति भूमिदः [॥] आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसेदिति इति २ ॥
 १७ सम्वत् १०. ५ माघ दि २०. ४ [॥] लिखितं शुभसिंहेन ।
 १८ तापितं पेडापालक दिवाकरेण । उत्कीर्णं नारायणेन ॥

NOTES.

This copperplate grant is one of the four plates discovered from Sorā and edited by Sri N. G. Majumdar in E. I. XXIII. The circumstance under which the plates were discovered is given in note to No. 22 above. This plate is No. C of Sri Majumdar's paper. The plate measures 6.75" by 4.2".

Sri Majumdar gives the purport of the grant as follows:-

"This plate is another grant of the same Mahābalādhikṛta, Antaraṅga, and Mahāsandhivigrahika Somadatta. It was issued from a place called Sañchāṭaka, the grant consisting of a village called Bahirvāṭaka, situated in Varukaṇa Vishaya in Sarephahāra. The donees are Dhruvanitrasvāmin and Āruṅgasvāmin of the Vatsa gotra and the Vājasaneyā charaṇa (of the Yajurveda). The grant was written by Śubhasimha and 'heated' by the Peḍāpālaka Divākara, while it is engraved by Nārāyaṇa. The date of the grant is the regnal year 15, the 24th day of Māgha.

It should be noted here that Verukaṇa Vishaya is in Sarephahāra which was also a Vishaya, known from Nos. 22 and 29.

3 The word 'इति' here is superfluous.

- ५ मात्योपरिक विषयपतितदायू(यु)क्तक दाण्डवासिक स्थानान्तरिका न-
 ६ न्यानश्च चाटभट वल्लभजातीयान् महामहत्तर कूटकोल स-
 ७ पुस्त गालाद्यधिकरणांश्च यथाहं पूजयत्यवगमयति च विदित-
 ८ मस्तु भवतां यथास्माभिरेतद्विषय सम्बद्ध अ ड या र ग्रामो^१ श्रीपरम
 ९ [भ ट टारक पादानामाचन्द्रार्क समकालं पुण्याभिवृद्धये राजदत्ति
 १० ताम्रपट्टस्थित्या वात्स्यगोत्र आजसनेय ध्रुवमित्र स्था म्या रङ्ग-
 ११ म्या म्या दीनां प्रतिपादितस्तदेषां समुच्चित ताम्रपट्टट्टदा[न]न्दत्वा[स्त्वा]
 १२ भुञ्जानानां न केनचिदन्यथा करणीया एषा च दत्तिः परमदैवत-

(Reverse)

- १३ श्री परमभट्ट टारक पादानां धर्मम्य च गौरवात् प्रतिपालयितव्या ॥
 १४ उक्तं च धर्मशास्त्रे [॥] बहुभिर्भवे सुधा दत्ता राजभिः सगरादिभिः [॥]
 १५ यम्य यम्य यदा भूमित्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं (लम्) [॥] स्वदत्ताम्परदत्ताम्वा
 १६ यो हरेत वसुन्धरां [॥] स विष्टायां कुमिभूत्वा पितृभिः सह पच्यते ॥
 १७ माभूदफलशङ्का वः परदनेति पार्थिवाः [॥] स्वदानात् फलमानन्त्यं
 १८ परदानानु पालनं (नम्) ॥ पण्डितं वर्षं सहस्राणं स्वर्गं मोदति
 १९ भूमिदः [॥] आक्षेपना चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसेदिति ॥ इति ॥ २
 २० सम्बत् १०. ५ वैशाख दि १०. ३ [॥] लिखितं साम्प्रिविग्रहिक
 २१ केशवेन [॥] तापिनं महत्तरक सूर्यदेवेन ॥

NOTES.

This copperplate is one of the four plates discovered from Soro and edited by Sri N. G. Majumdar in E. I. XXIII under the heading 'B'.

This plate measures 7" by 5 2".

It is interesting to note here that Uḍra Vishaya (District) was in Uttara-Toshali. In some ancient literature it is found that Oḍra was a separate tribe. Even in Bharata's Nāṭyaśāstra we find the mention of Oḍhra or Oḍra in the following verse :-

1 Adayara village may be identified with the moderen Ada village, situated at a distance of about seven miles from Bhadrakh Ry. Station.

2 The word 'दत्ति' is superfluous.

अङ्गा वङ्गाः कलिङ्गाश्च वत्साश्च वोढूमागधाः ।
 पौण्ड्रनेपालकाश्चैव अन्तर्गिरबर्दिगिराः ।*

THE FOLLOWING GIST OF THE GRANT IS GIVEN BY
SRI N. G. MAJUMDAR:-

This plate records the grant of a village called Aḍayāra situated in the Sarephāhāra Vishaya in Uttara-Toshali which again formed a part of the Oḍra Vishaya. The donees are Druvamitra Svāmin, Araṅga-Svāmin and others of the Vātsa gotra and the Vājib aneya charaṇa (of the Yajurveda). The grant was issued by the Mahāvālaahikṛta, Antaraṅga and Mahāsandhivigrahika Somadatta, from his camp at Amratakshaka. It was written by the Sandhivigrahika Keśava and 'heated' by the Mahattaraka Sūryadeva. It is dated in the 15, the 15th day of Vaiśākha.*

* Nāṭya-Sāstra, Gaekwad's Oriental Series, Vol. LXVIII, (1934), Vol. II, p. 209.



No. 30.

Midnapur Plate of Somadatta

1. Donor Somadatta
2. Title Śrī Sāmanta Mahārāja
3. Place of issue ... ?
4. Date Śaṁvat 19, Bhādrapada, Di. 19.
5. Officers Amātya Prakīrṇadāsa
6. Topography... .. (1) Utkaladeśa (Country)
(2) Daṇḍabhukti (Province ?)
(3) Kumbhārapadraka (Village).
7. Doree Bhaṭṭeśvara of Kāsyapa gotra,
8. Authority R. C. Majumdar edited the plate in J.A.S.B.,
Vol. XI, (1945), No. 1, pp. 7-8
9. Remarks A small part at the top and bottom of the
plate is broken which caused missing of a
little portion from the text.

Text

- 1 [स]म्बन् १०. ९ भाद्र दि १०. ९ [॥]विष्णोः पोन्नागू विक्षेप क्षणभा[वितसाधवसां ।
जेवा]-
- 2 शेषशिरोमध्य मध्यासीनमहानतु ॥ कामाराति शिरोभ्रष्ट [ग]ङ्गीधध्वस्त
- 3 कल्मषां [श्री श शा ङ्गे मर्त्री पाति चतुर्जलधि मेखलां ॥ तस्यपाद [खज्योत्सना]
- 4 विभूषित शिरोमणौ [॥] श्री सामन्त महाराज सो म द त्ते गुणाधिके ॥ स¹ + + +
- 5 गमोत्सन्न कालेय ध्वान्तसंहतौ [सहिता मु क ल दे शे न द ण्ड भुक्तिं
प्रशासति ॥]
- 6 सत्यशौर्यकृतास्त्रत्व रूपविद्यादयः पृथक् [॥]वाङ्मेषु स्थिता [ः]सन्ति य[स्मि]
- 7 न्नेकत्र ते गुणाः ॥ अमान्यो यस्य गुणवान् प्र की णं दा स इति श्रुतः [॥]साधुकारि-
- 8 नयात्रित्यं यः पूज्यैः पूज्यते दिवजैः ॥ आगामिनो नृपान् सर्वान् ज्ञापयित्वा

- ९ प्रणम्य च [] प्राह तावीरकं सर्व्वं करणं लोकसङ्गतं ॥ भूमेर्गोवर्ममात्रा[याः]
 १० दाने स्वर्गः फलं स्मृतं []पराशर सुनस्योऽवैव्याचशृत्वेतिभाषितं । तेने[द्व]स
 ११ समाम्नात[] मनुशास्त्रानुवर्तिना[]श्रीसान्तेन कृतिना सोमदत्ते न
 १२ धीमता[] भट्ट इवरायगुणिते काश्यपाया धुर्यवे[] म हा कु म्भा र प द्र को
 १३ दत्तः सर्व्वमण्डल यज्जित[] ।
 १४ पापं प्रकुरुते लोभान् महापातकवान् भवेत् । सुखानामन्व × × ×
 १५ × × स्यात्प्लव धीमताः [] दिवजदेवस्य भाहेतोः ल्योकाः × × × सहिता ×

NOTES.

Two copperplate grants were secured by Mr. B. R. Sen, I. C. S. in August, 1937 from some inhabitants of the district of Midnrapur. The find spot of the plates is not known. Sri Manishinath Basu published a short account of the plates in a local Bengali Journal 'Madhavi' of Ashādha, 1345 Sana. Subsequently the plates were removed to Calcutta when Dr. D. C. Sircar and R. C. Majumdar jointly published a short account on these records in the 'Pravāsi', a Bengali Journal in its Śravaṇa, 1350, issue.

The plate measures 8" by 5½". A circular seal is soldered to it and its diameter is 1½". There is a legend on the seal which is read by Dr. Majumdar as "Tāvīrakaraṇasya".

Dr. Majumdar admits that he was not able to read the symbols given as date; but suggests to read it as Gupta year 309 or 319 (=629 or 639 A. D.)

Translation as given by Dr. Majumdar—

"(Ll. 1-2):- Year 19, 19th day of Bhādra. While the illustrious Śaśāṅka is protecting the earth,—whose girdle is formed by the four oceans; whose sins are washed away by the Ganges fallen from the head of the enemy of the Cupid (i. e. Śiva); whose great body is placed in the middle of the infinite hoods of the Śesha (Nāga); and who was agitated when Viṣṇu (in the form of a boar) cast his snout (to raise her)

(Ll. 3-9) :- While Daṇḍabhukti, along with Utkala, is being ruled by the illustrious feudatory Mahārāja Somadatta - the jewel on

whose head shines by the light of the nails of his (Śaśaṅka's) feet; who has excessive virtues: by whose the mass of darkness, due to Kali age, is dispelled: in whom found together the virtues as truth, prowess, skill in wielding arms, beauty and learning which were possessed separately by the (five) Pāṇḍaves; whose excellent minister, known as Prakīrṇadāsa, and daily worshipped for his good deeds by the Brahmanas who are themselves worthy of worship, having saluted and informed all the future kings, addressed all the officers and people of Tāvīra (as follows):

(Ll. 9-10):- It is loudly proclaimed by the son of Parāśara (Vyasa) and (consequently) held that the gift of even a 'gōcharma' measure (i. e. 150 cubits square) of land to the attainment of heaven.

(Ll. 11-13):- Hence the successful, intelligent and illustrious feudatory Somadatta, who follows the Law-code of Manu, has ordered as follows :-

The village of Mahā-Kumbhāraṇadraka, detached from the District (?), has been given to the meritorious priest Bhaṭṭeśvara (of the Kaśyapa (gotra).

(Then follow the imprecatory verses).



No. 31.

Midnapur plate of Subhakirtti

1. Donor Śabhakīrtti
2. Title Mahāpratihāra
3. Place of issue Daṇḍabhukti
4. Date Śamvat ? 8, Pushya, Di. 12.
5. Officers ?
6. Topography (1) Daṇḍabhukti (Dt.),
(2) Ketakapadraka (village)
(3) Kumbhārapadraka (Village).
7. Donee Dāmya Svāmin of Bhāradvāja gorta and
Mādhyandina Śākhā.
8. Authority Edited by R. C. Majumdar in J. A. S. B.,
Vol. XI. (1945), No. i p. 9
9. Remarks

Text

(Obverse)

- १ [सम्ब]त् ८ पौष दि१०-२. अस्मिन् दिवसप्राप्तसम्बत्सरे ॥ विष्णोः पोत्राग्र विश्वे-
- २ पक्षणभाविन साध्वसां [] शेषशेषशिगे मध्य मध्यासीन महाननु[] कामारा-
- ३ निशिरोभ्रष्ट मङ्गोद्यध्व[स्त]कल्पसां [] श्री श शा ङ्गे महीपाति चतुर्जलधिमेखलां []
- ४ यस्यगाम्भीर्य लावण्य बहुरत्नतयाज्ञया [] न समः क्षारकालुष्यं^१ व्यालोपय +
- ५ व्योदधि[ः]^२ तस्यपादनखज्योत्स्नाविभूषित शिरोमणौ [] श्री मा न्म हा प्र ति (नी)

1 Dr. Sircar reads 'क्षारकालेष्यव्यालो[पाङ्ग]तयोदधि[ः]' But 'कालुष्य' is clear on the plate. R. C. Majumdar)

2 The metro will not stand if "व्यालोपय - व्योदधिः" is read So, it may be "व्यालोपयमहोदधिः" The suggested two letters as "पाङ्ग" for "पय" are not traceable from the inscription (S. N. Rajaguru).

- ६ हा रे शु भ की त्तौ विचक्षणेः (णे)॥ द ण्ड भु क्ति मि मां पाति पितृवत् पाप-
वर्जिते [1]
- ७ धर्मशास्त्रानुरोधेन न्यायान्यायं विचेरति ॥ अस्यां तावीरकरणं विप्र प्र-
८ धान सङ्गतं [1] भविष्यद् वर्तमानानाधीन् विज्ञापयति सुनृतं ॥ क्रीत्वास्ततो
९ यथान्यायं शु भ की र्ति रेयं (रिंम) बुधः[1] चत्वारिंशद्दीद्रोणान् द्रोणघण्टं च
१० वास्तुनः । केत(?)क पद्रिकोद्देशे ग्रामेकुम्भारपद्रके[1] भारद्वाजसगोत्त्रा-
११ य माध्वपिन्दाय धीमते[1] दाम्यस्वामिन एतस्मिं पितृवो[.] पु^{११}भिवृद्धये[1]³
१२ तद्यो वास्तुकुले जानो मोहान्दयोपिधानरः[1] पापं प्रकुरुते मोहान् महा-

(Reverse)

- १३ [पा]तकवान् भवेत् ॥

NOTES.

The discovery of this plate is same as No. 30. This plate measures 6½" by 4½". The seal is a replica of No. 30. Its diameter is 1.7".

According to Dr. Majumdar "the alphabets belong to the type used in North-East India during the period 550-650 A. D. and shows some divergence from those used in Ganjam plates of Śaśāṅka".

THE FOLLOWING TRANSLATION OF THE TEXT IS GIVEN BY

SRI MAJUMDAR :

"(L. 1)- Year 8, 12th day of Pausha; in this day, month and year

(Ll. 1-3): Vr. 1-2, As in No. 1 plate of Midnapur (No. 30).

(L. 4): who (Śaśāṅka) possesses profundity, beauty and many gems like the ocean, but cannot be compared to the latter (on account of its) pollution by black salt. 1

3 The first half of the verse is not given

1 The full meaning of the verse cannot be grasped on account of the uncertainty of reading at the end of L.4. The last part of the translation is, therefore, only conjectural (R. C. Majumdar)

(Ll 5-7): While this Daṇḍabhukti is being ruled like a father by the wise, illustrious Mahāpratihāra Śubhakīrtti, the jewel on whose head shines by the light of the nails of his (Śaśāṅka's) feet; who distinguishes right from wrong in conformity with the Darmaśāstras; and who is free from sin;

(Ll 7-8): The administrative office of Tāvira, full of eminent Brāhmaṇas, situated within this (Daṇḍabhukti), communicates the (following) true and pleasant words to the present and future (officers?)

(Ll 9-11): Having purchased from us, according to rules, the learned Śubhakīrtti gave 40 Droṇas (of land) and one Droṇavāpa of homestead, in the village Kumbharapadraka in the Keta (?)kapadrika to the intelligent Dāmya Śvāmī, of the Bhāradvāja gotra and Mādhyandina (Śakhā) for increasing the religious merit of his parents.

(Here follows an imprecatory verse)



THE HISTORICAL NOTES.

The name "Toshali" occurs in the first and second Rock Edicts of Aśoka at Dhauri. ¹ Therefore, its existence can be traced from the 3rd century B. C. or before. These Rock-Edicts were addressed to the Mahāmātras or Governors, posted at Toshali by Aśoka.

Prinsep identified Toshali with Toshalai metropolis of the Geography of Ptolemy. Vogel suggests to connect her with Dosara of the said Greek writer or Dosarene of Periplus. ² Wilford identified her with Toshala Kosalaka of the Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa (Ch. 51). ³ Kittoe, in his note on the Aswastāmā inscription at Dauli near Bhubaneswar in Orissa, observes that in the Sanskrit language the words 'Tush' and 'Kuśala' render the same meaning i. e. 'pleasure'. So, the names Toshala and Kośala were identical; and for that reason the large tank Kośala-gaṅgā near Dhauri was so named. While writing a paper on 'Ptolemy's Geography of India and Southern Asia' J. W. Mc.Crindle writes the following :-

"Tosalei, called Metropolis, has become of great importance since recent archaeological discoveries have led to the finding of the name in the Aśoka inscriptions on the Dhauri rock. The inscription begins thus: "By the orders of Devanāmpīya (beloved of the gods) it is enjoined to the public officers charged with the administration of the city of Toshali," &c. Vestiges of a larger city have been discovered not far from the site of this monument, and there can be no doubt that the Toshali of the inscription was the capital in Aśoka's time of the province of Orissa, and continued to be so till at least the time of Ptolemy. The city was situated on the margin of a pool called Kosala-Gaṅgā, which was an object of great religious veneration throughout all the country. It is pretty certain that relative to this circumstance is the name of Tosala-

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1. Hultzsch's Inscriptions of Aśoka (C I I.—I, pp. 92—100);
Prof Kern's separate Edicts of Dhauri and Jaugada in
J. R. A. S. Vol. XII, (1880), p. 384
 2. E. I, XX, p. 8.
 3. J. A. S. B, 1838, p. 449
 4. Ibid. p. 450.

Kośalakas, which is found in the Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa, which Wilford had already connected with the Tosala of Ptolemy.”⁵

Lassen, in *Indische Alterthumskunde*, Vol. iii. p. 159, says that Tosali, mentioned by Ptolemy, VII, 2, 73 sq., cannot be identified with Aśoka's Tosali. But while writing on the *Separate Edicts at Dhāuli and Jaugada*, prf. Kern writes the following regarding the location of Tosali city:—

“About the name of the city Tosali little is to be added to what has been already remarked by Lassen in *Indische Alterthumskunde*, Vol. iii, p. 159. He pointed out that the Tosali mentioned by Ptolemy, vii, 2, 73 sq., cannot be identified with Aśoka's Tosali, on account of the difference in site. General Cunningham comes to the same conclusion (*Cor. Inscr.* p. 16). Even if we are willing to accept Ptolemy's statement as a correct one, it does not follow that Tosali in Katak should mean any thing else but the “capital of the people called Tosalas”. There may have been two divisions of the same people inhabiting different tracts of country. This much is certain, that the Tosalas, Toshalas as the name of a people are known from Sanskrit sources viz. Toshala in *Harivaṁśa* 4736; the form of Tosalaka 4734, 4741. Tosala occurs in a *Paṛiśiṣṭha* of the *Atharvaveda*, extracts from which are given by Prf. Weber in his *Catalogue of the Berlin Sanskrit Manuscripts*. In the passage alluded to the Tosalas are enumerated in connexion with the *Veṇātaṭa*, the people living on the banks of the *Veṇā* river, which goes far to prove that the people in Katak is meant.”⁶

In the *Hatigumpha* inscription of *Khāravela* of the 1st century B. C. we are not getting the name of Tosali, although *Kaliṅga* is mentioned there. Most probably, Tosali was a division of *Kaliṅga*, for which reason it was not separately mentioned in that inscription. Subsequent to *Khāravela* and before the 3rd century A. D. it appears that Tosali was separated from *Kaliṅga*

5. I. A. Vol. XIII (1884), p. 382.

6. J. R. A. S. Vol. XII, (1830), pp. 384-5.

and formed into an independent kingdom. After the rock-edicts of Aśoka, for the first time, however, we get the name of Tosali in a Prakrit inscription of Nagarjunikonda. One Virapurisadata of the Ikshvāku lineage was living there in the 3rd. century A. D. During his regime, according to the said Nāgarjunikoṇḍā inscription, Toshali was enlisted among many independent kingdoms whose inhabitants received happiness through the Cylonese Theris. 7

In Bharata's Nāṭyaśāstra⁸ we come across the name of Toshali as quoted below:-

“कोशलस्तोसलाश्चैव कलिङ्ग यवनाः खसाः”

There too, Toshali has been treated as a separate kingdom. Although it was described as an independent country in an epigraph of the 3rd century A. D, and in Nāṭyaśāstra of about the 4th century A. D., we have enough reason to believe that it was neither a full fledged kingdom nor disintegrated from Kalinga with which it was attached from the time of Khāravēla, i. e. the 1st century B. C.

The Atharva Veda Pariśiṣṭha, Ch. 56, places Kośala and Toshali along with the people of the South-coast. The Matsya Purāṇa, Ch. CXIV, Vr. 53 and the Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa Ch. 54. Vr. 51 mention the following:-

“तोसलाः कोसलाश्चैव त्रैपुरा विदिशस्तथा”

Vāgbhaṭṭa writes as follows:-

“वाराणस्या परतः पृथुदेशः यस्याङ्गकलिङ्ग कोशलतोपलोत्कल.....”

Hemachandra refers to it in his Kāvyaṇuśāsana. The Harivaṃśa II, 30, 50, 48 and 55 and the Vishṇu Purāṇa of Wilson's edition, (Vol V, p. 39) describe a wrestler defeated by Śrī Kṛṣṇa, as from Toshala or Toshalaka. Avaśyaka, nijjhuti 8, Ind. Stud, XVII, 63, and Hemachandra Pariśiṣṭhaparvan, XIII, give the name of 'Toshaliputta' to the Jain teacher of Ārya Rakshita or Rakshita-Svāmin, pupil of Vajra, the last Daśapūrvins

7. E. I., XX, p. 7 ff.

8. The Nāṭyaśāstram, Ch. 13, V. 40 (Vide Gaekwad's Oriental Series, Vol. LXVIII, p. 208).

It is not out of place to quote here from an unpublished passage of the Buddhist work in Sanskrit called Gaṇḍavyūha, referred to by Silvan Levi and cited by the late Rajendra Lal Mitra in his 'The Sanskrit Buddhist Literature of Nepal', p. 90. It was a work translated by Prāñña for the third time into Chinese, some time in 796-98 A. D., from a manuscript sent by Śubhākarakeśari, a Bhauma-Kara king of Orissa, to the then Emperor of China. Śubhākarakeśari of Orissa was then ruling the country of Toshali. The following passage is found in that work :-

“गच्छ कुलपुत्रो ह्येव दक्षिणापथे अमित तोषले जनपदे तोसलं नाम नगरं तत्र सर्वगामो परिव्राजकः प्रतिवसति . येनामित तोसलो जनपद स तेनोपजगामपेस्य तोसलनगरं परिमार्गन् परिगवे-
षमाणोऽनु पूर्वैण तोसलं नगरम् अनुप्राप्तः सूर्यास्तं गमनकाले स तोसलं नाम नगरं अनुप्रविश्य
मध्ये नगरं शृङ्गाटकस्य स्थित्वा वीथिं मुखेन वीथिमुखं चत्वरं चत्वरं रथ्यया रथ्यं सर्वग्रामेण
अद्राक्षीत् १ रास्यं प्रशान्तायां तोसलस्य नगरस्योत्तरे दिग्भागे सुरभं नाम पर्वतं तस्य शिखरे
विविधतृणं गृह्णमौषधिं वनाराम रचिते महोवभासप्राप्तं भास्करमिवोदितं तस्य तमवभासं
दृष्ट्वा.....”⁹

Sudhana, the disciple of Mañjuśrī, has set out for a town of India to seek instructions. Achalasthirā, the Upāsikā, after instructing all that she could say :-

“Now, youngman, go hence; in this Deccan where we are, there is a country Amita Toshala; there is a town there named Toshala, it is there that dwells a wandering Parivrājak of the name Sarvagrāmin”..... He went from there to the country of Amita Toshala, in search of the town of Toshala. At the time of sun set, he reached by stage the town of Toshala. He stopped at the midst of the carrefour of the place, and from lane to lane, from place to place, from chariot-ways to chariot-ways he roamed and ended by seeing Sarvagrāmin. And when the night drew to a close, he perceived in the northern region of the town of Toshala the mountain called Surabha, the top of which was covered with grass groves, plants, forests and gardens.....”

Buddhabhadra translates Amita-Toshala as pou-ko-tch'eng, rendered 'atulya' by Mahavyutapatti (246, 116 and 247, 123). But Śikshā-

nanda and Prajña place the mountain "to the east of the town" and give the forms Toshala, Tosala and Tosara (from root tush to satisfy).

In the 4th Canto of Raghuvamśam of Mahākavi Kālidāsa we find that Raghu marched towards Kāliṅga from the banks of the Kapiśā or the modern Kaśai of Manbhum and Midnapur Districts of W. Bengal. There, the Utkalals had shown the way to Mahārāja Raghu to proceed to Kāliṅga.** If Kālidāsa's time is to be attributed to the 5th century A.D., then during his period Toshali must have been treated as a part of Kāliṅga; other wise, Kālidāsa should have named Toshali instead of Kāliṅga as a neighbouring territory of the Utkalals.

After the 5th century A.D., however, Toshali was separated from Kāliṅga for some unknown reasons, and it is known to us from epigraphical sources (see, Nos. 21-31 above). The period of these inscriptions range from 570 A. D. to 620 A. D. Presumably, Toshali got the position of an independent kingdom during the middle of the 6th century A. D. Then it was divided into two divisions namely, (1)-Dakṣiṇa-Toshali and (2)-Uttara-Toshali, perhaps for administrative convenience. In No 23 Mahārāja Mahasāmanta Śrī Lokavighraha styled himself as the lord of Eighteen Toshalis. It shows that the whole territory consisted of eighteen parts, which, in the latter age, seem to have been converted into the eighteen Gaḍajit States of Orissa. During the time of the Somavaṃśi kings that number was doubled, immediately after the amalgamation of Kośala with Utkala.*

From Nos. 23 and 24 we get the name of Dakṣiṇa-Toshali, while from Nos. 22 and 29 we get Uttara-Toshali. No. 30 mentions that Somadatta was the Governor of Daṇḍabhukti which was a part of Utkala-deśa. He was an officer under the Mahā-

** "सतीर्त्वा कपिशां सैन्ये वृद्धिं द्विरदसेतुभिः ।

उत्कलादेशितपथः कलिङ्गाभिमुखं ययौ" (Raghuvamśam, cants IV, Vr. 8)

• J. A. S. B., Vol, XIII (1947), p.

rājadhiraja Saśānkaraja of Karmasuvārṇa. Daṇḍabhakti has been identified with the present Districts of Midnapur, Manbhum and Bankura of West Bengal. So, it is quite evident that, according to Kālidāsa, the Utkalas, who met Raghu at the banks of the Kapiśā, were living in the tract, connected with the above Districts of West-Bengal. Since Utkala was named as a Deśa instead of a Vishaya or Bhukti, it is presumed that it covered of an extensive area towards the north-west of the Kaśai.

The capital of Toshali was probably at the famous town of Virañjā or Virajā which has been identified with the modern town of Jajpur in the District of Cuttack. It was situated on the sacred banks of the Vaitaraṇī which presumably bifurcated both the parts of Toshali distingwishing 'Dakshīṇa' and 'Uttara'. Uttara-Toshali, therefore, extended from the Kaśai in the north, upto the Vaitaraṇī in the south; while Dakshīṇa-Toshali began from the Vaitaraṇī as far as the R̥shikulyā in the south. The following towns were in Uttara-Toshali :-

- (1) Tamparabaḍama ... (No. 22).
- (2) Sagaḍhā ... (No. 25).
- (3) Sañchāṭaka ... (No. 28).
- (4) Amratakshaka ... (No. 29).

The following two towns were in Dakshīṇa Toshali :-

- (1) Taticchapattana ... (No. 23).
- (2) Vorttanaka ... (No. 24).

The most difficult part in the history of these epigraphs is to ascertain their chronological position. As is said before, these eleven inscriptions (Nos. 21-31) belong to a short range of period, confining to only about fifty years (i. e. 570-620 A. D.). I have divided these inscriptions into two groups. The first group, consisting of four plates (Nos. 21-24), mentions the title of the donors as Maharaja, Mahārāja-Mahāsāmanta, and Ashṭhādaśatoshalādhipati. The second group, consisting of seven plates (Nos. 25-31), belongs to some officers who possessed of the titles as Mahāpratihara-Mahārāja-Mahāsamanta, Mahavalādhipati-

Antaraṅga, Mahā Sandhivigrahin, and Śrīsāmanta-Mahārāja. All these titles were bestowed on military officers of superior rank.

Fortunately, the inscriptions of the first group] mention the dates; and among them two grants (Nos. 21 and 23) have been recorded in the Gupta-era 250 and 280, corresponding to A. D. 570 and 600 respectively. The other two inscriptions of the same group mention the dates as 260 and 283 (Nos. 22 and 24). It is not known whether they refer to the same Gupta-era or any other Samvat which might have been popularly used in that locality. No. 22 gives a date without naming the year; but No. 24 refers to some unknown 'Māna-Samvat' ("प्रवर्तमान-माणवश राज्यकाले...") Although the date-portion of that inscription was damaged, R. D. Banerji, while editing the grant, conjoined the missing portions with following remarks:-

"One corner of the plate is missing and has carried away portions of the date with it. Fortunately the date can be made out correctly from the portions still remaining. In this grant the date is given twice. First of all we read in the second line 'त्र्यधिकशित्युत्तर.....' and secondly at the end of the eighteenth line 'सम्बत् 200'. Thus tens and hundreds are all fairly certain" 5

I have dealt with this aspect with reference to the conclusions of R. D. Banerji in details in my paper on 'The Māna-Samvat', published in the Orissa Historical Research Journal, Vol. IV, Nos. 1 & 2, pp. 6-10. There, I suggested that the two dates given in that grant were not one and the same. One of the dates might be the Gupta-era and the other the 'Māna-era' which probably started from 240 A. D.

The second group of inscriptions, consisting of seven grants, belong to some official class who lived mostly in Uttara-Toshali. They were posted at different centres by their over-lords. From Nos. 21, 24, 30 and 31 it is clear that many subordinate chiefs were living in both parts of Toshali. No. 21 says that one Mahārāja Dharmarāja was a subordinate king under Prthivivigraha, the Governor of Kalinga-Rāshṭra.

5. E. I., IX, p. 285.

No. 24 mentions that Mahārāja Śivarāja was a subordinate chief under one Sagguyayyana or Śambhūyaśa * of Maudgala-kula. Similarly, Nos. 30 and 31 state that Śaśaṅka was the over-lord of Somadatta and Śubhakīrti of Utkala cum Daṇḍabhukti and Daṇḍabhukti respectively. Now, the question is whether these over-lords, namely Pṛthivivigraha, Sagguyayyana or Śambhūyaśa and Śaśaṅka, all belonged to one and the same family? So far as the name of their family is concerned from No. 24 only we find that Sagguyayyana or Śambhūyaśa, the over-lord of Śivarāja of Dakshina-Toshali, belonged to Maudgala-kula or the family of the Maudgalas.† I have already stated in the historical notes to Section II above that in an old temple of Mohanagiri, in the District of Kalahandi, an inscription was found containing the name of one Chitrachanḍa of Maudgala family.‡ It not unlikely that Sagguyayyana or Śambhūyaśa of No. 24 might have belonged to the family of Chitrachanḍa.

While writing the historical notes for the first section, I have noticed that Pṛthivī Mahārāja of Srīrāma-kāśyapa gotra and the king of Piṣṭapura granted a village in his 49th regnal year at Virañja-nagara, from which place Śivarāja of the time of Sagguyayyana granted a village. According to No. 13, one Śaktivarman of the Māthara family was the ruler of a country which extended between the Kriṣṇā and the Mahānadī. These two records prove, without a least shadow of doubt, that some kings of Kalinga captured Toshali and became rulers of the country of Sakala-Kalinga which extended from the Ganges in the north up to the Godāvarī in the south Pṛthivī Mahārāja of Piṣṭapura, who was responsible for the defeat of the Mātharas in Kalinga, should have captured the country upto Virañja nagara. Later on

* The reading of Sagguyayyana was amended to Śambhūyaśa.

† “प्रवर्त्तमान मानवशरज्यकाले त्यधिकाशित्युत्तर]मौद्गलामलकुले...”

• This is an unpublished inscription. The scripts belong to the 5-7th century A.D. There are only two lines on a stone pillar inside the temple which I deciphered as follows:—

Line 1:—श्रीमूद्गलकुलश्य(स्य)

Line 2:—[श्री]श्चित्रचण्ड[ः]

he or his successors were defeated at Pishtapura by the Chalukyas of Badami. But, before they were cleared off from Pishtapura, it appears that they suffered a defeat either by Prthivivighraha or his predecessors at north-Kalinga immediatly before 570 A.D. (See No. 16). A short while after this, they were crushed by Pulakeśin II, as recorded in the Aihole inscription. ("पिष्ट पिष्टपुरं येन.....") * After this his brother Vishṇuvardhana issued a grant from Pishtapura. **

After Prthivivighraha, another king named Śrī Lokavighraha came to the throne of Toshali. Like Prthivivighraha he also used the customary epithet of his family beginning with:—

“चतुरदधिसलिलवीचीमेखला...वलय सद्वीपगिरि पत्तनवत्यां वसुन्धरायां
गौतकाले.....”

The date is given in his inscription as Gupta-year 280 or A. D. 600. After Śrī Lokavighraha, we get the name of one Sagguyayyana or Śambhūyaśa, the over-lord of Mahārāja Śivarāja of Virāñja. He belonged to the Maudgala-kula. In that inscription (No. 24) we get an era as 283. We are not sure whether it is the same Gupta-era, but it is clear that Sagguyayyana or Śambhūyaśa must have succeeded Śrī Lokavighraha. Therefore, he should be assigned to the first quarter of the 7th century A. D. Then comes the copperplate inscription of Mahāsāmanta-Mahārāja Mādhavarāja of the Śailodbhava dynasty, who granted No. 32 in the Gupta-era 300 or A. D. 600. It is, therefore, evident that Sagguyayyana or Śambhūyaśa must have ruled between A. D. 600 and 620. Mādhavarāja's over-lord was Śaśāṅkarāja for whom the same epithet, used for Prthivivighraha and Śrī Lokavighraha of the Gupta era 250 and 280 respectively, was used. From the Midnapur plate of Somadatta and Śubhakīrti it is known that Śaśāṅkarāja was also the over-lord of them who used the titles of Śrīsāmanta-Mahārāja and Mahāpratihāra. Presumably they posse-

* E. I. VI, p. 6.

** Ibid. X, p. 318.

ssed of some military status under Śaśāṅkarāja of Karṇasuvārṇa. In their inscriptions we get the following verse relating to their over-lord:—

“कामाराति शिरोभूषट् गङ्गोवध्वस्तकल्पत्रां ।
श्री शशाङ्के मही पाति चतुर्जलधिमेखलाम् ॥”

The Praśasti as well as the use of the Gupta-era by these kings indicate that Orissa was under the Gupta-rule before and during the 6th century A. D. Probably Pṛthivivigraha, Śrīlokavigraha, Sagguyayyana or Śambhūyaśa, who ruled the countries of Kalinga and Toshali before the advent of Śaśāṅkarāja, were posted as Governors under the Guptas. After Śaśāṅkarāja, however, the over-lordship disappeared when the Śailodbhavas became powerful at Koṅgoda and the Gaṅgas at Kalinga having their countries extended to the south of the Vaitaraṇī. This change must have taken place only a few years after 620 A. D. or after No. 32.

THE CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION

<u>Over-lord.</u>		<u>Subordinate king.</u>		<u>Date of grant.</u>
(1) Pṛthivivigraha	-	Dharmmarāja	-	570 A. D.
(2) Śrī Lokavigraha	-	-	-	600 A. D.
(3) Sagguyayyana or Śambhūyaśa	-	Śivarāja	-	603 A. D.
(4) Śaśāṅkarāja	-	a) Somadatta		
	-	b) Śubhakīrti		
	-	c) Mādhavarāja		620 A. D.

Within this period, i. e. 570-620 A. D., we have to fix the period of the other subordinate kings, namely Bhānudatta, Bhānuvardhana and Somadatta, in whose grants no date is given.



SECTION—IV.

[CENTRAL ORISSA]

THE ŚAILODBHAVAS

CONTENTS

	Page.
No. 32. Ganjam Plates of Mādhavarāja ...	157-161
No. 33. Khurda Plates of Mādhavarāja	162-165
No. 34. Buguda Plates of Mādhavarāja ...	166-172
No. 35. Purushottamapur Plates of Mādhavarman	173-177
No. 36. Puri Plates of Mādhavarman Śrī Sainyabhīta	178-185
No. 37. The Orissa Museum Plates of Mādhavarman	186-190
No. 38. Banapur Plates of Madhyamarāja	191-198
No. 39. Parikud Plates of Madhyamarājadeva	199-205
No. 40. Nivina Plates of Dharmmarāja	206-212
No. 41. Chandesar Plates of Dharmmarāja	213-217
No. 42. Ranapur Plates of Dharmmarāja	218-222
No. 43. Banapur Plates of Dharmmarāja	223-228
No. 44. Puri Plates of Dharmmarāja	229-234
No. 45. Konddede Plates of Dharmmarāja ...	235-240
No. 46. Tekkali Plates of Madhyamarāja II.	241-247
No. 47. Two Incomplete Plates of Palimpsests from Dharakota,	248-253
Historical Notes ...	254-264
Appendix-I.	
Index.	

- ४ विनि [ः] सूत भगीरथावतारिताया हिमवद्गिरेर(रु)परि-
 ५ पतना[दि]नेकशिलासंहात विभिन्न वहि ५ पातालान्तर्जलौघे^१
 ६ सुरसरित इव विविधतरुवर कुसुम सञ्छन्नोभयतटा-

2nd plate; 1st Side.

- ७ न्तविनिपतित जलाशयायाः श (शा) लि मा स रि तः कुला(लो)पकण्डा-
 ८ द्वे(द्वि)जय कोङ्के(ङ्को)दात् महाराजमहासामन्त श्री मा ध व रा ज स्य प्रियतनयो
 ९ महाराजा य शो भी न स्तस्यापि प्रियसूनुः स्वगुण[म]रीचि निकर-
 १० प्रधा(वो)धित शि(शै)लोद्भवकुल कमलो विको(का)श नीलोत्पल-
 ११ प्रतिस्पद्धि [नी] खड्गधारा निशित निश्शेष प्रतिहत रिपु^३-
 १२ बलो द्वीनानाथ कृपणघनीपकोपभुज्यमान विभवः स्वभु-
 १३ ज परिघ युगलोपाङ्गित नृपश्री[ः] कमलविमलरुथ(चि)र-

2nd plate; 2nd Side

- १४ तनुर्जगन्म(ण्ड)ल मण्डन श्रुतशौ र्घेर्घ्य गुणान्वितो महावृषभपर्यङ्क
 १५ ककुधो(दो)पधान विन्यस्तवाहोर्बलचन्द्रोद्योनितजटाकलापैकदे-
 १६ शस्य भगवतः स्थित्युत्पत्तिप्रलयसृष्टिसंहार कारणस्य
 १७ नृ(त्रि)भुवनगुरो ५ पादभक्तः परमब्रह्मण्यो महाराज महासा-
 २४ मन्त श्री मा ध व रा जः कुशली [॥] कृ ण गि रि वि ष य सम्बद्ध च्छ व ल-
 २९ ख्यय^४ ग्रामे वर्तमान भविष्य[न्]ककुमारामात्योपरिकृतदायुककानन्याश्च
 २० यथार्ह[ः] पूजयति मानयति च [] विदितमस्तु भवतामयं गामो-

3rd Plate; 1st Side.

- २२ स्माभिरर्द्धे(र्धे)ण मानापित्तोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभि वृद्धयेसलिल धारापुर-
 २२ स्सरेणाचन्द्रार्कक समकालीनाक्षयनीये^५ भारद्वाजसगोत्रायाङ्गि-

- 1 Read 'सद्विपगिरि पत्तनवत्यां'
 2 Read "संवात विभिन्न वहिष्पातितान्तर्जलौघायाः" (This is suggested by Dr. Hultzsch.
 3 'निशित' ought to stand before 'निश्शेष' (Hultzsch)
 4 From the facsimila, given in E. I. VI, I read the name of the village as 'च्छवल ख्यय' The modern village 'Sābuliyā' in Khallikota Taluk may be identified with it.
 5 Read 'ली नोक्षणियो' (Hultzsch)

- २३ रस वार्हस्पत्यप्रधराय छ र म्प स्वा मि ने सूर्योपरामे प्रतिपादतः [:]
 २४ उक्तं च स्मृतिशास्त्रे । बहुभिर्बहुधा दत्ताराजभिस्सगरादिभिः [।]
 २५ यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि त (स्त)स्य तस्य तदा फलं ॥ पण्डितं वर्णं सहस्रा-
 २६ णि स्वर्गं मोदति भूमिदः [।] आक्षेपना चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके
 २७ वसे [त्] ॥ स्वदत्तां परदत्ताम्वा (।) यो हृषेत वसुन्धरा [म्] स विष्टायां

3rd Plate; 2nd Side.

- २८ [कृमि] भूँवा पितृभिस्सह पच्यते ॥ माभूत(द)फलशङ्का ष [:] परदत्त
 २९ [ति] पार्थिव (वाः) ॥ स्वदान[त्] फलमानन्त्य । परद[त्तानुपालने] 6...
 ३०
 ३१ [प्र] यच्छति ॥

NOTES.

This inscription was edited by Dr. E. Hultzsch in E. I. VI, pp. 143-6 ff. In 1900 Mr. H. D. Taylor, I. C. S., the then collector of Ganjam, brought the plates to light and deposited them in the Madras Museum, where they are now preserved.

The inscription consists of three copperplates each measuring 5½" × 2¼". The plates are attached to a ring with a seal containing a couchant bull facing to the proper right at the top and a legend 'श्रीसैन्यभी-तस(स्य)' at the bottom.

The donor of this grant is Mādhavarāja II, son of Ayaśobhita and grandson of Mādhavarāja I of the Śailodbhava dynasty. He was a subordinate chief under Śaśāṅkarāja whose Praśasti is "चतुर्दधिसलिलवीची मेखला नीलिमायां सद्भिपगिरिपत्तनवत्यां वसुन्धरायां....." etc., corresponding to the Praśasti used for Pṛthivivigraha and Śrī Lokavigraha in Nos. 21 and 23 above. For the sake of similarity in Praśasti it is presumed that Śaśāṅka of this inscription belongs to the family of Pṛthivivigraha and Śrī Lokavigraha. Scholars have identified Śaśāṅka of this grant with

6 The last portion of the inscription (i. e. lines 29-31) is not distinct. Probably the names of the writer and engraver are mentioned there.

the king of Karnaśuvarṇa whose name is mentioned in the Si-yo-ki and also in Bāṇa's Harshacharita where he is called Narendragupta of Gauḍa. He killed Rājyavardhana, the elder brother of Harshavardhana of Kanauj. Dr. Hultzsch remarks: "if the Śaśāṅka of the Si-yu-ki and of the Harshacharita is really identical with the Śaśāṅkarāja of this inscription, it follows that he must have continued to reign at least 13 years after the murder of Rājyavardhana and the accession of Harsha".

The grant was issued in the Gupta year 300 or 619-20 A. D. on the occasion of a solar eclipse. The village Chhavalakhaya or Chhavalanikhaya in the Kṛṣṇagiri Vishaya (District) was granted. Dr. Hultzsch identified Kṛṣṇagiri with Nīlāgiri or the modern Puri. But, while editing No. 44 Sri S. N. Rajaguru has rightly identified Kṛṣṇagiri with a hill of the same name in the Khallikota Taluk of Ganjam. The village Chhavalakhaya may be identified with the modern village Sābuliya near the Khallikota railway station.

In line 7 of the inscription it is stated that Vijaya Koṅgoda was situated on the banks of the Sālimā river. Some scholars identify it with the Salia of the Puri District. But it may also be identified with the modern Rishikulya of Ganjam, because on the banks of that river we get all the places, found in the grants of the Śailodbhavas.

The following translation of the text is given by Dr. Hultzsch:-

(Line 1) om. Hail ! While the Gupta year three hundred was current (and) while the Mahārājadhirāja, the gloricus Śaśāṅkarāja, was ruling over the earth surrounded by the girdle of the waves of the water of the four oceans, together with islands, mountains and cities, — from the victorious Koṅgoda near the bank of the Sālimā river, on both of whose banks, covered with flowers of various excellent trees, pools of water have formed, (and which therefore) resembles the river of the gods (Gaṅgā), which issued from the sky, which was brought down by Bhagiratha, (and) the streams of whose water are split and dashed outside by many masses of rock at (her) fall on the top of the Snowy Mountain, —

the dear son of the Mahārāja Yaśōbhita, * (who was) the dear son of the Mahārāja Mahāsāmanta, the glorious Madhavarāja (I)-the very pious Maharāja Mahāsāmanta, the glorious Mādhavarāja (II), who has caused to bloom of lotus—the Śailodbhava family, by the mass of rays—his virtues; who has repulsed the armies of all the enemies by the sharp edge of (his) sword which rivals an unfolded flower of the blue lotus; whose wealth is being enjoyed by the distressed, helpless, poor and mendicants; who has acquired the prosperity of a prince by the pair of his bar-like arms; whose body is as spotless and as brilliant as a lotus; who possesses the virtues of learning, courage and constancy which adorn the whole world; (and) who is devoted to the feet of the blessed lord of the three worlds (viz. Śiva) who is the cause of existance, creation and destruction; † whose arms are placed on the hump of the great bull (viz. Nandi) as on the pillow of a couch. (and) whose matted hair is illuminated in one place by the crescent of the moon.—being in good health, suitably worships and honours princes, ministers, officers, their subordinates, and others who are present or shall be present at the village of Chhavalakkhaya which belongs to the Kṛishṇagiri-Vishaya, and informs them as follows:-

(L. 20) "Let it be known to you (that), for the sake of (our) father and mother and for the increase of (our) own merit, with libations of water, at an eclipse of the sun, we have given the village, to last for the same time as the moon and the sun, to Chharampaśvāmin who belongs to the gotra of Bhāradvāja (and) has the pravaras of Āṅgīrasa and Bārhaspatya."

(L. 24.) And it is said in the Law-book (smṛtiśāstra)³ [Here follow four of the customary verses, and perhaps a fifth verse which is obliterated.]

* The correct form of the name is Ayaśobhita (S. N. Rajaguru).
 1. This meaning of 'vikośa' is not given in the dictionaries.
 2. The words वृष्ट and नहर are mere repetition of वृष्टि and नद्य.
 3. In the Buguda plates (L. 44 f.) the same four verses are stated to be quotations from the Law of Manu. (Hultzsch).

No. 33

Khurda Plates of Mādhavarāja

1. Donor Śrī Mādhavarāja
2. Title Sakala-Kaliṅgādhipati.
3. Place of issue Jayaskandhāvāra
4. Date ?
5. Officer ?
6. Topography ... (1) Koṅgo la (Province)
(2) Thorāṇa Viṣaya (Dt.)
(3) Raḥaṇṇa (Village).
(4) Kumbhārachh (Village).
7. Donee Prajāpatisvāmin of Vatsasa gotra, Vājasaneyā-Kaṇva (Śākhādhyaīn).
8. Authority ... Edited by Gangamohan Laskar M.A. in J.A S.B., Vol. LXXIII, (1904) pt. i, pp. 282-6 ff.
9. Remarks... .. The middle plate of the set is cut at the extreme end of the right side of it. with this cut some letters at the end of the lines from 8 to II in the first side of the 2nd Plates and from 18 to 21 of the 2nd side of the same plate are missing.

The seal of this grant is a prototype of that used for the Orissa Museum plates (No. 37)

Text

Ist plate; 2nd Side.

२ स्वस्ति[1] जयस्कन्धावारात् कोंगोदवासकात्सकलक्षमा[क्षमा]तलो-
२ पलक्षित क्षमानय विनय विवक्र मस्य प्रतापवारितारि स्वै(स)न्य-

- ३ स्य श्रीसैन्यभीतस्य पं (पौ) तत्र प्रसूतविपुलामलयशसः
 ४ सततमयशोभीतस्य श्रीमतोयशोभीतस्यात्मजो
 ५ भगव महेश्वर* चरणय गले (ल) क शरण्यः (णः) शैशव एव विद्याचतुष्ट-
 ६ याभ्यासोन्मीलित सहजप्रजातिशयावगत समस्ता-
 ७ र्थतत्त्वः स्वमतविरचितात्यद्भुतकाट्याथवोधनैक काथ्यसंगृहि-

2nd plate; 1st side.

- ८ त विद्वदग्धजनसमूहो निजभुजवलावलेपावमि + + + + 1
 ९ स्तपथ्यन्त सामन्तशिरोमणि मराचि संमूच्छित च [र(ण)+ + + +]
 १० च्छिन्नान्तरैतरारातिवर्गो यथाक्रम प्रवृत्त समनुरजित [+ + + +]
 ११ महानिपा[त]नमिव सडवसत्त्वै यथेष्टा मुपभु*ज मा[(न)+ +]
 १२ वभोगसारसत्त्वसार प्रकर्ष प्रकाशित शैलोद्भवान्वधाय[(उ)+]
 १३ नत सकल कलिङ्गाधिपत्यः सकलकलावाप्त कौमूर्त् 2
 १४ व जगता प्रमदः प्रवृत्त चक्रश्चकधर इव भगवान्माधवः

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

- १५ श्री माधवराजः कुशली [||] थोरण विषये श्रीसामन्तमहासाम-
 १६ न्त महाराज राजपुत्र(दण्ड) दण्डनायक कुमारामात्योपरिक वि[ष]
 १७ य पति तदोयुक्तकाद्यन्ताजप्रसादोपजीविनः सरण [णी] [व-]
 १८ त्तमानभविष्यतो यथाहं सत्कृत्योपदशवति भवतु [भव?]
 १९ त्यं विदितमेतद्विषय संवद्धा रहणगामेकुम्भार*छे + + + 3
 २० द्वयं वत्ससगोत्र वा जसनेषि काण्व प्रजापतिस्वामिने [+ + +] 4
 २१ त्रोरत्तमनश्च पुण्याभि वृद्धये ताम्ब्र(म्ब्र) पट्टस्थित्य [+ + +]

3rd plate; 1st Side

- २२ तदस्याचन्द्राक्कालं यथास्थिति भुंजानस्य धर्मगौरवानकेन-
 २३ चि (वि) दिवघातकाथ्य (य्या) [||] उक्तं च ऋषिभिः [||] बहुभिर्बुध्वादात्ता बहुभिश्वा-

- * The editor reads 'महेश्वर' and suggests to read 'महेश्वर' although the 'E' matra is there.
 1 The reading might have been 'वनमित समस्त' (G. Loskar)
 2 Probably 'कौमुदइव' (G. Laskar)
 3 There was a village called Kumbhārapadraka in Daṇḍabhukti as found in Nos. 30 and 31. Brāhamans of Vatsa gotra Vājasaneyā Charaṇa are the donees of Nos. 25, 26, 28 and 29.
 4 The last three letters were 'मातापि' (G. Laskar)

- २४ नुपालिना [१] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि त (स्त)स्य तस्य तदा फलः (लम) ।
 २५ माभूद फलशङ्का व [ः] परदत्तेति पाथिवा [ः] स्वदानात्फलमान-
 २६ न्त्यः परदानानुपालनं । स्वदत्तां परदत्तां व यो हरेत वसुधरां स-
 २७ विष्ठायां किं(कु)मिर्भत्वा पितृभिस्सह पच्यते ।

NOTES.

The plates were discovered from Khurda and edited by Sri Ganga Mohan Laskar, M. A. in J. A. S. B. (1904), Vol. LXXIII, pp. 282-6 ff. The learned editor has not given any account regarding the history of discovery. The plates are now preserved in the State Museum of Orissa at Bhubaneswar. The learned editor has also not given any account relating to the circumstance under which the second plate was damaged. From the old records of the Museum of Orissa I gathered that the plates were presented to the Museum by a Sub-Deputy Collector of Banki in whose paddy field at the village of Uttaramudmohan, in Khurda Sub-Division, they were discovered from under the earth in 1890. The cultivator who found the plates thought that they contained some valuable mattles. So he cut a portion from one of the plates and tested the same with the help of a gold-smith. When he decidedly understood that the plates were nothing but made of copper, he handed over them to the Sub Deputy Collector of Banki.

The plates are three in number and each measures about $5\frac{1}{2}$ " by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ". The plates are attached to a circular ring which is 3" in diameter. There is a seal on it which is parabolic in shape and contains the figure of a lying bull and legend as "Śrī Sainyabhītasya". The scripts, used in this inscription, seem to have belonged to the later period, i. e. the 9th or 10 centuries A. D.

Sri Laskar gives the purport of the text as quoted below:-

Hail From the victorious camp at the residence of Koṅgoda King Mādhyava, — who is grnd son of Sainyabhīta and son of Yaśobhīta, who is a devote wor-shipper of Maheśvara's feet who belongs to the Śailodbhava dynasty, who has sovereignty over the whole of Kaliāga,—being in good health and having duly honoured all the present and future recipients of the royal favour (such as Sāmantas, Mahāsāmantas, Mahārājas, Rājaputras,

Danjanayakas, Kumārānāthas, Uparikas, Vishayapatis, and their employees), informs them thus:—

“Be it known to you that for the increase of the religious merit of our parents and ourselves, we give ‘Kumbhāracche...’* in the Arhanna or (Arahanna) village attached to the District of Thorana, by means of a copper-plate charter to Prajāpatisvāmin, of the family of Vatsa and a student of the Kāṇva branch of the Vājasaneyi texts. So out of respect for religion, no one should obstruct him in its lawful enjoyment as long as the sun and the moon endure.”

(After this follow three benedictory and imprecatory verses.)

-
- Some three letters are lost after ‘chhe’ I suppose, the word ‘Kumbaracche...’ signifies a part of the village, and that it was the part where Kumbharas or potters lived. It was this portion only that granted by this charter (Sri Laskar.)

The missing letters may be read as ‘Kumbhārachheda’, because the suffix ‘Chheda’ is not un-common in naming a village. (S. N. Rajaguru).

No. 34

Buguda Plates of Mādhavavarman

1. Donor Mādhavavarman
2. Title... .. Ripumānavighaṭṭana
3. Place of issue ... ?
4. Date ... ? Solar eclipse.
5. Officers ... (1) Lekhaka Upendrasimha
(2) Lāñchita-Jayasimha
(3) Utkīrṇṇa-(Da)ḍḍibhogin
(4) Dūtaka & Pratinarin- Gaṅgabhadra.
6. Topography... (1) Koṅgoda (country)
(2) Guḍḍa Vishaya (Dt)
(3) Khadirapaṭaka (village)
(4) Puipīṇa grāma (Village.)
7. Donee ... Bhaṭṭa Bāmaṇa, son of Adityadeva of Hārīta
Aṅgīrasa-Bārhaspatya Yauvanāśva pravara and
Taittirīya Charaṇa.
8. Authority Edited. by F. Kielhorn, Ph. D., C. I. E. in E. I.
III, pp. 41-50. It is re-edited by the same scholar
(Kielhorn) in E. I. VII, pp. 100-102 where he
published the litho print of the plates and discus-
sed on the palaeographical points at the request
of Dr. Hultzsch.
9. Remarks While editing this grant, for the first time in
E. I. III, p. 41, Kielhorn remarks: "a careful
examination shows that these plates originally
contained another inscription, the letters of
which probably were in to make room for the
inscription, here edited; but some letters of the
older inscription may still be recognized, even in

the ink-impression, especially on the second side of the second plate." But while re editing the same plates with litho-print of them, neither he said any thing about his previous remarks nor any simptom of palimpsest was found on the second plate or any other Plate of the set. It is, however, a very mysterious account of him, as from subsequent enquiry I found that there is no mark of any older writing on these plates, preserved in the Madras Museum. I am surprised how Dr. D. C. Sircar, basing on that faulty account of Dr. Keilhorn, decided some important issues relating to the palaeographical discrepancies of the Buguda plates, (O. H. R. J. Vol. III. No. 1, p. 32.)

Text

1st plate; 2nd side

- १ ॐ स्वस्ति[.] इन्द्रोद्दौत मृणाल तन्नुभिरिव श्लिष्टाः करैः कोमलैर्द्विद्धाहे र-
 २ [रु]र्णस्फुरत्फण मर्णा(णे)दिदाध प्रभासोद्भुभिः[.] पाव्वेत्या[.]स कच ग्रहव्यति-
 ३ कर व्यावृत्त बन्धश्लथा गङ्गाम्भः प्लुतिभिन्नभस्म कणिकाः शम्भो-
 ४ ज्वटाः पान्तु वः ॥ श्रीमान् च्चे(च्चे)न्नभस्तो गुर रचलपतेःक्षोभजिद्यः क्ष-
 ५ माया गम्भीरस्तोयराशे रथ दिवसकराद्भास्वदालोककारि(री)[]ग्रा-1
 ६ ह्लादी सव्वस्य चेन्दोस्तु(स्त्रि)भ्वन भवन प्रेरकश्चाति वायो राजे-
 ७ [न्द्रः]स्थोणु मृत्ति(ज्ज)यति कलिम[ल क्षाल[नो] माधवेन्द्रः ॥ प्राङ्शु म्भ-
 ८ हे भकरपि(पी)वर चारुबाहुः[.]कृष्णाश्मसञ्जय विभेद विशालवक्षा[.][.]
 ९ राजीवकोमलदलायन लोचनान्तः स्यातः कलिङ्गजनतासु पु-
 १० लिन्दसेनः । 2 तेनेथ्य (त्थ)गुणिनापि सत्व(त्त्व)महता नेष्टं भुवो मण्डलं श-
 ११ [क्तो]यः परिपालनाय जगतः को नाम स स्यादिति[.]प्र त्यादि-

1 This syllable, which makes the metre incorrect should have been omitted (Kielhorn).
 2 The Pulindaraja Rastra is mentioned in the grant of Hastin of G. E, 198 or 518. A. D.(E. I. XXI, p. 120),

2nd plate; 1st Side.

- १२ ष्ट वि[भु]त्मवेन भगवानाराधितः याश्वन स्तच्चित्तानुगुणं विधित्स्व-
 १३ रदिश(द्वारदिश)द्वाञ्छा []म(स्व)यम्भूरपि । सशिला शकलोद्भूदे(दो)
 १४ तेनाप्यालोक्य धीमन(ना) [] परिकल्पित तद्वंशः प्रभुः 'सौ' शौ-ओद्भव-
 १५ कृतः ॥ शैलोद्भवस्य कुलजो रणधीत आसीदय(दयो)नामकृन् कृतभियां
 १६ दिवपदङ्कनानां [] ज्योत्स्ना प्रबोध समये स्वधियैव साद्धि माकम्पितो
 १७ नयन पक्षम जलेषु चन्द्रः ॥ तस्याभवदिवबुधपाल समस्य भू-
 २८ नुः श्रीसैन्यधीन इति भूमिपतिर्गैरि(री)थान [] यं प्राप्यने(नै)कशन[वै]
 १९ [रि ?] घटाधिघट्टि(टट्)लब्धप्रमाद विजय[] म्मुदे धरित्री ॥ तस्यापि वंशे-
 २० थ यथ(था)यं नामा जानीयशोधीन इति क्षितीशः [] येन प्ररूढो
 २१ [पि]गुभैश्चरित्रैर्मृष्टैः कलङ्कैः [] कलिदपर्णस्य ॥ जातः सतस्य

2nd plate; 2nd Side

- २२ तनयः मुकुती समस्त सीमन्तिनी नयन पटुपद पुण्डरीकः []
 २३ श्रीसैन्यधीन इति भूमिपतिर्महेभ कम्भस्थली दलन दुर्ल-
 २४ लितासिधारः ॥ जातेन येन कमला करवत् स्वगोत्रमभ्योलि-
 २५ तं दिनकृतेव महोदयेन [] संक्षिप्त मण्डलरुचश्च जाताः प्रणाशमा-
 २६ शूद्वि[षो]ग्रह[ग]णा इव यस्य दीप्त्या ॥ काले यं भूतिधात्रीपतिभिरु-
 २७ पचिनानेक पापावतार स्नातायेषां कथापि प्रलयमभिपता की-
 २८ त्तिपा(मा)ले(लै)रजस्र[] यजंस्तेरश्वमेध प्रभूतिभिरमरालम्बितास्तृप्तिमुर्वी-
 २९ मुद्दृप्नारानिपक्ष[क्ष]य कृति पटुना श्रीनिवासेन येन ॥ कैङ्गादकृत
 ३० निकेतः शरन्निकाकर मरीचिसितकीर्तिः [] स शीमाधव[व]र्मा रिपु-
 ३१ मानविघट्ट]नः कुशली ॥ गुड्ड विषये श्रीसामन्त मह(हा)सा-

3rd Plate; 1st Side.

- ३२ [म]न्त महाराज राज(जा)नक राजपुत्र दण्डनायकान्तरङ्ग कुमा-
 ३३ [रा]मात्योपरिक तदायुक्तक विषयपति वैश्वसिक पत्त-
 ३४ लकादी [न] ब्राह्मणपूर्वञ्जनपद(दा)म(न)स्याश्च वत्त मान भविष्य[तो]

- 3 Kiellhorn has suggested to read as "वैरि". But, it should be "नाग" according to the correction made with the help of other inscriptions (S. N. Rajaguru)

- ३५ व्यवहारिणः स[धा]रणा[न्यथा]र्हदतेत्योपदर्शयति 5 । विदि-
 ३६ तम[स्तु]भवतामेतद्वि पयसम्बद्ध(ज)खदिरपाट्टक(के)पुःपिणो 6
 ३७ ग्राम[ः स्व]पित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्यभिवृद्धये सूर्यगृहपराणेण 7 तै-8
 ३८ त्तिर चरणाय हरितक गोत्र : तूर्यपिय आङ्गिरसं वर्ह प(स्पद) यौवनाश्वे
 ३९ [ति] ॥ युवनश्ववदम्बर्ष वदङ्गिरोवत् वामणस्य नप्ता आदित्यदेवस्य
 ४० सूनु[ः]भट्टवामण सलिलधारापुरः सरेण अकरीकृत्य प्रतिपादि-
 ४१ तस्तदेषाम(मा)चन्द्रावककालमुपभुंज(जा)नानां धम्मगो(गौं)रवान्नकेनचिद्विधा-
 ४२ [ते]वर्तितव्यं ॥ अपिच[॥]विद्युद्विलासतरलामवगम्य स-

3rd plate; 2nd Side

- ४३ म्यक् लोकास्थितं यशसिसक्तमनोभिर्गुचैः[॥]नित्यं परोप-
 ४४ कृतिमात्ररनैर्भवेद्विद्धिर्माभिराधनपरं रनुमोदितव्यं ॥ उक्तच मान-
 ४५ वे धम्म[॥]वहुभिर्वमुधा दत्ता राजभिः सगरादिभिः[॥]यस्य यस्य यदाभूमि-
 ४६ स्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं ॥ स्वदत्तां परदत्ताम्वा योहरै(रे)न वमुन्धरां[॥] सविष्ट(ठ)ा[यां]
 ४७ कृमिभूत्वा पितृभिः सह पच्यते ॥ माभूद फलशङ्को वः परदत्ते(त्ते)ति
 ४८ पार्थि[वाः][॥]स्वदानात्फलमानस्य परदत्तानुपालन(ने) ॥ षष्टि[ष्टि]वर्ष सह-
 ४९ साणिस्वर्गमोदति भूमिदः । आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसे[त्] ॥ लि-
 ५० खितोपेन्द्रसिंहोत्र तनयः कुण्डभेगिनो(ः)[॥]लाञ्छितं जयसिंहेन उक्षीण्य
 ५१ [द]ड्डिभोगिना । सम्यगाराधित स्वामि प्रसादः[थे]ष्ट(ठ)दूतको(कः)[॥]गङ्गभद्रो

- 4 Kielhorn wrongly suggested "धा" in the place of "क" and corrected it afterwards (E. I. VII p. 100)
- 5 The letters "दतेन्यो" are quite clear. Perhaps a word like "प्रबोधयो" was intended (Kielhorn).
- 6 Kielhorn revised his reading and suggested to read "पुइपिणो" (E. I. VII, p. 100)
- 7 Read 'पराण'
- 8 From here the text becomes very incorrect. Ordinarily the donee would have been described thus: "तैत्तिरीय चरणाय हरितगोत्रायाङ्गीरसाम्बरीष यौवनाश्वेति त्रिप्रवराय वानस्य नप्ता आदित्य देवस्य सूनवे भट्टवामनाय." In the text, as we have it, 'तूर्यपिय' stands for 'तूर्यपिय' (त्रियषय) 'containing three lines of Rishi's, which properly would qualify a pravara. (Kielhorn)

५२ ...९ प्रतिहार्ये व्यवहितः ॥

NOTES.

The plates were discovered from inside a pot, buried in a field at the village of Buguda in Ganjam. Mr. E. C. Johnson, I. C. S., the then Collector of Ganjam, presented them to Dr. Hultzsch in 1890. Before the plates were sent to Dr. Hultzsch it was noticed that somebody had cut the plates from the ring-holes to the edges and damaged some letters of the text thereby.

The total number of plates is three and each measures about 6.75" by 3.9". The ring which held together all the three plates is about 8" in diameter. A seal containing some illegible letters and an emblem is found on the ring:-

Kielhorn has not given the translation of it. Therefore, I request the readers to refer to inscription No 44 below for translation of the Śailodbhavapraśasti'.

Excluding the verses containing the genealogy and those quoted from Dharma Śāstras, the purport of the text will be as follows:—

It is declared by Srī Mādhavavarman, king of Kōngoda, who belongs to the glorious dynasty of Śailodbhava, before the officers of Guḍḍa Vishaya of the present as well as of the future that the village named Puipino in the village of Khadirapīṭaka of this Vishaya (Guḍḍa) is granted by us during the eclipse of the sun for our and our parent's religious merit to a Brāhmaṇa named Bhaṭṭa Vāmana, son of Ādityadeva and grandson of Vāmana of Haritaka gotra, Taittirīya charaṇa of the pravaras of 3 hermits, namely Aṅgīrasa, Ambarisha and yuvanāśva, to enjoy as long as the existance of the sun and the moon.

It is written by Upendrasinha, son of Kuṇḍabhogin, enshrined by Jayasinha and engraved by Daḍḍibhogin. The pratihārin is the Śreṣṭha-Dūtaka, whose name is Gaṅgabhadra.

Dr. Kielhorn gives the gist of the text as follows:—

9 Here one Akshaṛ, probably ऩ, is almost entirely broken away, and before it three syllables (perhaps भवत्य) have been omitted by the writer or engraver. (Kielhorn)

“After the words Om Svasti, the inscription opens with two verses, one of which invokes the protection of the god Śambhu (Śiva), while the other glorifies the donor, here called the Rajendra Madhavendra. Verses 3-12 then give the genealogy of the donor. The first personage spoken of is Pulindasena, ‘famous amongst the peoples of Kalinga’. He, although endowed with many excellent qualities (a lofty stature, strong arms, a broad chest, etc.), did not covet sovereignty for himself, but rather worshipped Brahman, in order that the god might create a fit ruler of the land. And Brahman granted his wish, and created, apparently out of a rock, the Lord Śailodbhava (verse 5), who became the founder of a distinguished family. In this family was born Raṇabhīta* (verse 6); his son was the Lord of the earth Sainyabhīta (verse 7); in his family Yaśobhīta was born (verse 8); his son again was Sainyabhīta (verse 9); and his son was the powerful and pious prince Mādhavarman (verses 10-12). Beyond the indication that these chiefs** ruled in the country of Kalinga, nothing of importance is reported of any of them.

Vers 12 is followed by the formal part of the grant, the contents of which have been given above. Here I would only add that the list of officials, in line as 30-33, is a fairly long one, and that it includes officials termed Antaraṅga, Vaiśvāsika, and Pattalaka, who are not met with ordinarily. The formal part of the grant closes with the usual admonition not to disturb the donee in the enjoyment of the land granted to him, and is followed, in lines 42-49, by five of the customary benedictive and imprecatory verses. The second verse, and evidently the third, fourth and fifth too, are stated to be a quotation from the Law of Manu (Mānava Dharma, line 44f.). Another verse informs us that the grant was written by Upendrasinha, the son of Kuṇḍabhogin, marked by Jayasinha, and engraved by Daḍḍibhogin. The inscription closes with the statement that the Dūtaka for this grant was the Pratiharin Gaṅgabhadra.

* The names are actually Araṇabhīta and Ayaśobhīta, which have been pointed out by Sri S. N. Rajaguru in J. B. O. R. S. Vol. XVI P. and accepted by scholars.

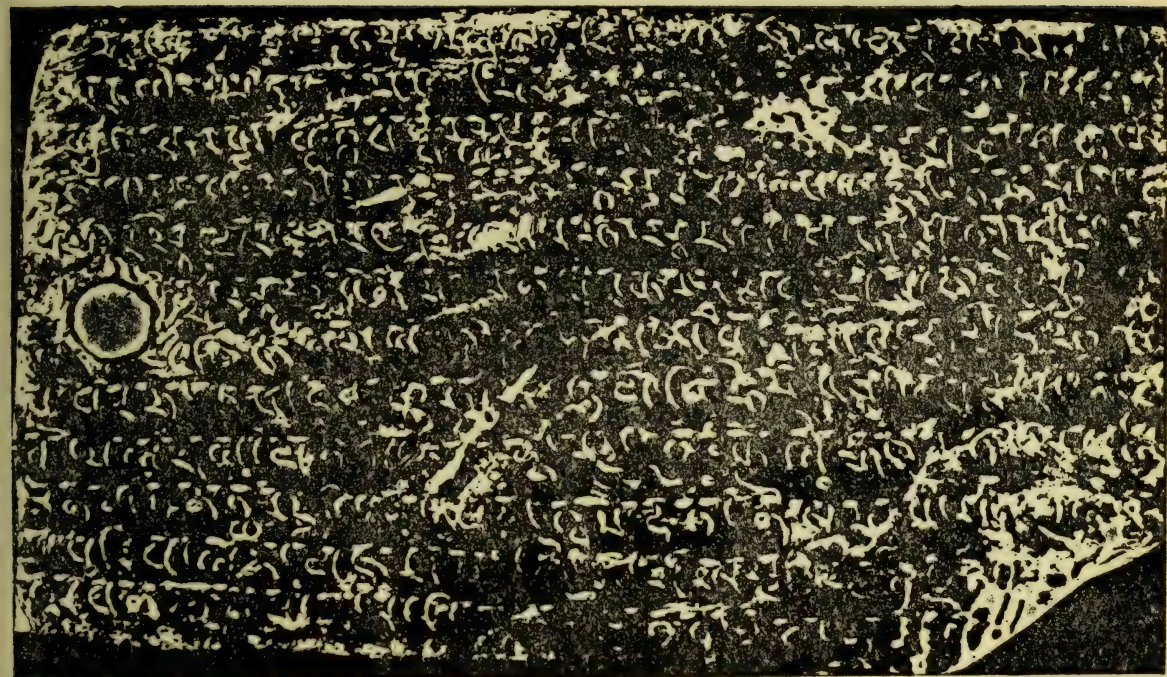
** Except Mādhavarāja no other king of the family is styled as ‘कलिङ्गा-विपति’

Among the grants of the Śailodbhava kings of Koṅgoda the present grant (Buguda plates of Mādhavavarman) created a difficult problem in palaeography; because the scripts used in it differ from the style of characters found in other plates. While writing a note on the Buguda plates' in E. I. VII, p. 101, Kielhorn says that "the characters employed in these plates are the same as those of e. g. the Gumsur plates of Netṛbhañja, of which a rough lithograph is given in Jour. Beng. As. Sec. Vol. VI, Plate xxxiii; the plates of Vidyādharaḥhañja, of which there is a photo lithograph *ibid.* Vol. LVI, Part I, Plate ix; and the Ganjam plates of Pṛithivīvarmadeva". In this connection I would like to ask my readers to compare the letters used in the Buguda plates with the letters of the Ganjam plates of Śatṛbhañjadeva granted in Saṁvat (Bhauma-Saṁvat ?) 198, of which a litho-print was published in O. H. R. J. Vol. IV, Nos. 3 & 4, pp. 67-76 ff. While editing this inscription I ascertained the starting point of the said Bhauma Saṁvat as 736 A. D. So, that grant was issued in or about (736 + 198) 934 A. D. Accordingly, we can say that the Buguda plates were written some time in the beginning of the 10th century A. D. Therefore, we are not able to presume that the plates belong to the time of Mādhavavarman of the Śailodbhava family who ruled immediately after the Ganjam plates of Mādhavarāja of the time of Śaśāṅka of the Gupta-year 300 or 619 A. D. (E. I. VI, p 143).

Purushottampur Plates of Mādhavarman

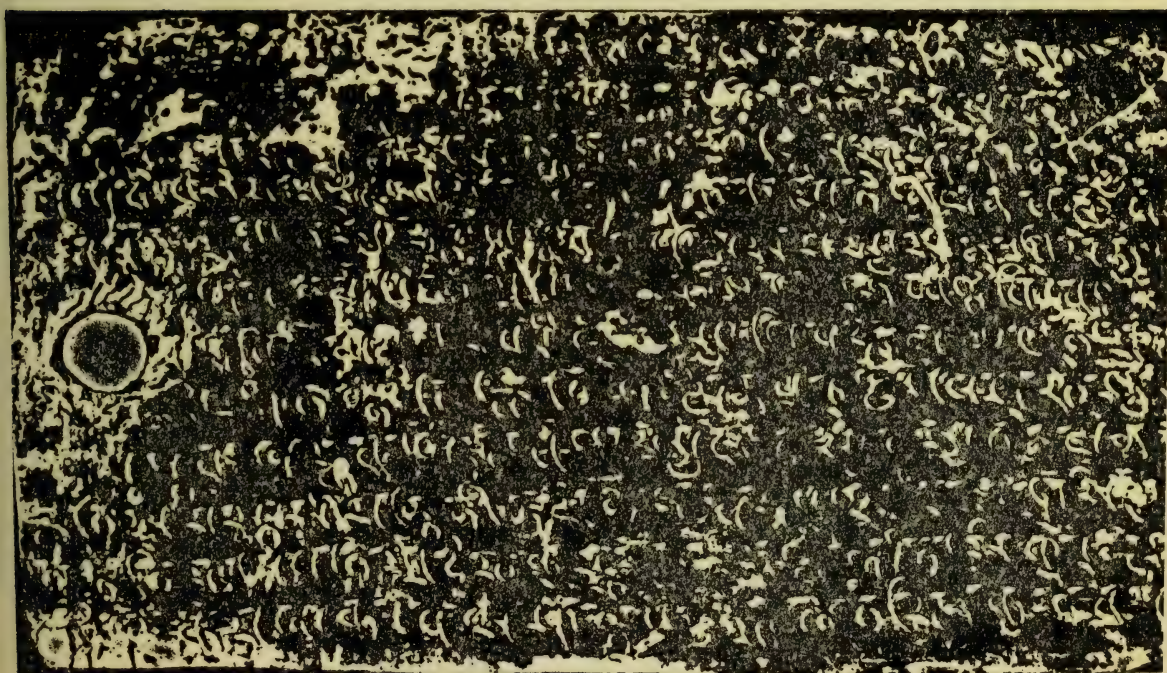
No. 35

(1st Plate; 2nd Side)

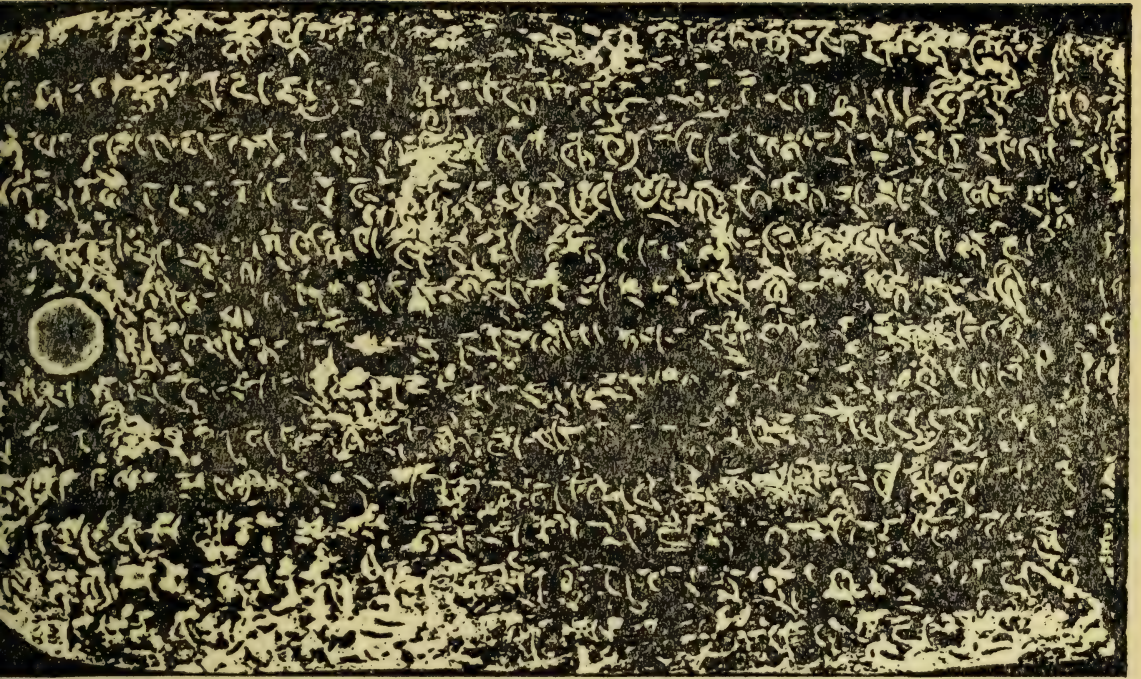


No 35.

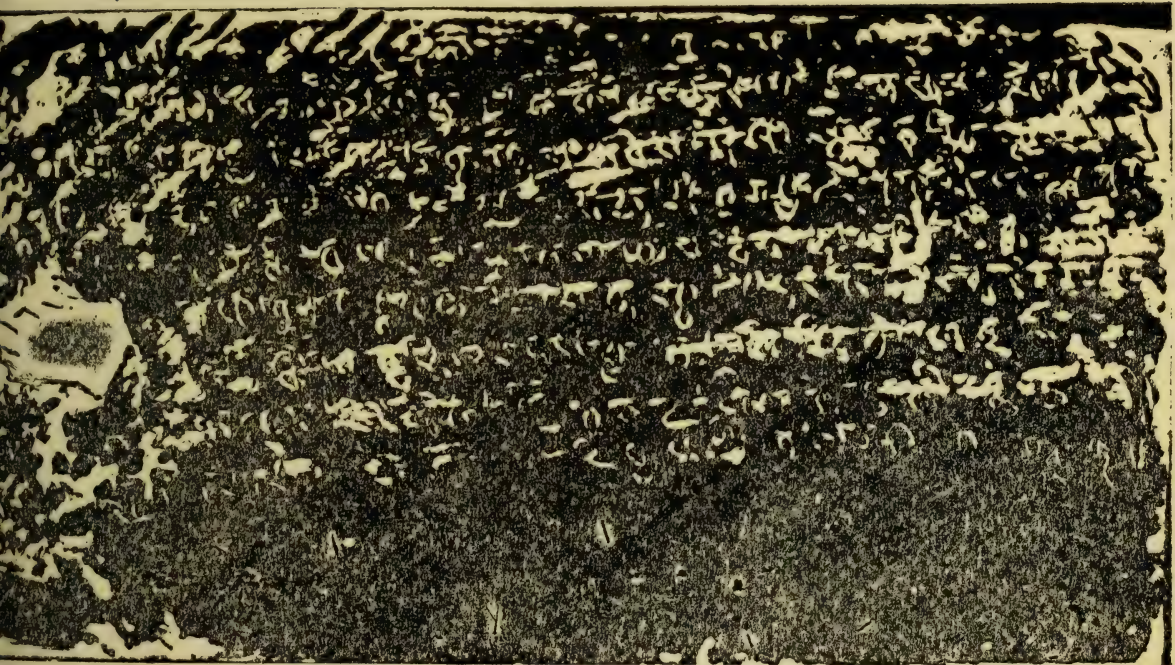
(2nd Plate; 1st Side)



No. 35
(2nd Plate; 2nd side)



No. 35
(3rd Plate; 1st Side)





No. 35
Purushottamapur Plates of
Mādhavavarman

1. Donor Śrī Mādhavavarman
2. Title ?
3. Place of issue ... ?
4. Date Śaṃvat 13.
5. Officers (1) Lakhaka....Kunḍabhogin, son of
 Upendrasimha.
 (2) Lāñchita...Jayasimha.
 (3) Utkirṇṇa...Akshasālin.
 (4) Dūtaka & Pratihārin...Gaṅgabhadra.
6. Topography ... (1) Kōṅgola Maṇḍala (Province)
 (2) Devagrāma Viśaya (Dt.)
 (3) Āmba grāma (Villaga)
7. Donee Bhaṭṭa Narāyaṇa of Mudgalya gotra, [Śankara]
 bhadra anu-pravara and Chhandogyā Charaṇa.
8. Authority ... Edited by Sri Satyanārāyan Rajaguru in C. H.
 R. J., Vol. II, Nos. 3 & 4, pp. 20- ff.
9. Remarks... .. The royal seal, found on the ring attached to
 the plates of this grant, contains the figure of a
 couchant-bull, and the legend 'Śrī Sainyabhīta-
 sya'. It is interesting to note here that Mādhava-
 varman-Śrī Sainyabhīta of these grants is the same
 king as found in Nos 33 and 37. But the shape
 and size of the seal of this inscription differ
 from those of Nos 23 and 37.

Text1st plate; 2nd Side

- १ ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] इन्दोद्घौते मृणालतन्तुभिरिवाः (घ)दली (दिल)ष्टा[ः] करै[ः]
कोमलै[ः] बद्धा-
- २ हेररुणै[ः] स्फुरत्फणि (ण)गणै[ः] दिग्ध [प्र]भासो(शो([ङ् शुभिः।] पार्व्वत्या
सकच प्र-
- ३ ह व्यतिकर व्यावृत्तबन्धश्लथा गङ्गाम्भ[ः] प्लुति [भिन्ने]भस्सकणिका श[म्भो]-
४ र्जटा[ः] पान्तु वः ॥ श्रीमानुद्घेन्नेभस्तो गुरुरचलपतेक्षत्रज(जी)घ(द्व)क्षधर्मा
५ गम्भीरस्तोयराशीरथ दिव[स]करद्गास्वदालोककारी[] आह्लादी^१ सर्व्व
६ [स्य चे]न्दोस्तु(स्त्रि)भुवन भु(भ)वन प्रेरकश्चापि वायो राजा स स्थाणुम्
७ र्ति[र्ज]यति कलिमल क्षालतो मा ध वे न्द्रः ॥ प्राङ् शुर्मर्हैभ कर-
८ पीवर चारुवाहु कृष्णाश्मसञ्चय विभेद् विपा(शा)लवभ्रा[]राजीव -
९ कोमल दलायत लोचनान्तो खगानः क लिङ्ग जननासु पु लि न्द्र-
१० से नः ॥ तेन(ने)न्ध' गुणितापि मन्व महतां नेष्ट' भुवोर्मण्डलं श[क्तो]-
११ यं परिपालनाय जगतः को नाम स म्यादिति [] प्रत्यादीष्ट विभु
१२ त्सवैत भगवानाराधित [ः] सा(शा)श्चत[ः] तच्चिन्ता(त्त)नुगुण' [विधिन्सुर-]

2nd plate; 1st Side.

- १३ [दि]शद्वाङ्गं स्वयम्भो [रपि]॥ स शिलाशकलोद्भेदी [तेनाप्यः]लोक्य
१४ धीमता [परि कल्पित त]द्वंश प्रभुः शै लो द्म वः कृतः [॥] शै लो द्म व स्य
कुलजो(म)र]-
- १५ ण भी त आसीद्देनासकुन् कृतमियां द्विपदङ्गाना [म] [] जो(ज्यो)-
१६ त्साप्रबोधसमये स्वा(स्व)धिये(यै)व' साद्धमाकम्पितो नयनपक्ष्मज-
१७ लेषु चन्द्रः ॥ तस्योद्भवद्विविधपाल समस्य सूत्रुः[] धी सै न्य भी
१८ त [इ]ति भूमिपतिर्महैभः । यं प्राप्य त(नै)क(व) शतनागघट्टा(टा)विघट्ट
ल[द्व]-
- १९ प्रसाद् विजयम्मुमुदे धरित्त्री [॥] तस्यापि वरु शे[थ] यथार्थिनामा जा-
२० तो य शो भी त इति क्षिति(ती)शः [] येन प्ररूढोपि शुभैश्चरि-

1 Read 'ह्लादी'

2 After the letter 'व' there is a symbol like 2 after which the 'Mātrā' of the letter 'क्ता' of the previous line (line No. 15) is written, so the symbol 2 denotes a sign for addition of letters in the line

- २१ त्रंमुष्टे [ः] कलङ्कः [ः] कलिदर्पणस्य [॥] जातस्य तस्य तनयः [ः] [सु]कृती
 २२ (कृति) समस्त सीमन्तिनी नयन षट् पद पुण्डरीकः [॥] श्री सै न्य भी-
 २३ त इति भूमिपतिर्महेश कुम्भस्थली [दलन दु ब्लेली(लि)तासिधारः [॥] जाते-
 १४ न येन कमलाकर वत्स्वगोत्रमुन्मीलितः दिनकृतेव म (स)

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

- २५ हो दयेन [॥] सक्षिप्तमण्डल रुचश्चगता [] प्रणास(श)माशुद्रिपो गू-
 २४ ह गणा इव यस्य दीप्यां ॥ कालेयेभूतघात्रीपति[भि]रुपचिता
 २७ नेक प(पा)पाघनार(रेः) नीता येषां कथापि प्रलयमभिमना की-
 २४ र्तिमालैरजस्र [ः] यज्ञ स्तैरश्वमेध प्रभृतिभिरमरा लभिमतस्त-
 २९ मिसूर्वामुदमारातिपक्ष क्षयकृति पटुना श्री नि वा सेत येन [॥] कङ्को-
 ३० द कृत निकेत शरद निशाकर मरि(री)चि सि,शि)तकीर्त्तौ सः मा ध व-
 ३१ व र्मा ख्यात विक्रमः [ः] कुशली ॥ अस्मिन् कोङ्कदमण्डले सर्व-
 ३२ सामन्त महासामन्त महाराज राजपुत्र(त्रा)न्तरङ्ग दण्डपासि(शिक) [दौवा]-
 ३३ गिक [वि]षयपति तदावियुक्तक^४ वत्नेमानभविष्यन् [॥] व्यवहारिणे(णः)
 ३४ सकरणा[न्] यथाहं पूजय[ति] मानयति विदितमस्तु ॥ दे व-
 ३५ ग्ना म विषयप्रभवद्वः अ भव ग्ना मो यं चातु [ः] सीमोपठक्षितञ्च
 ३६ मुद्गल्यस गोत्र [शङ्करा?]मद्रानुप्रवर च्छन्दाग(ग्य) चरणाय भ ट्ट ना-
 ३७ [रा]य[णाया]स्मन्माता [पित्रो]रात्मनश्च पुण्यावि(भि)बुद्धये सलिल[धारा]

3rd Plate; 1st Side.

- ३८ [पुरः]मरेणाचन्द्रार्क क्षिनी (ति) सपकालो (ल) [प्रतिपादितोस्माभिः यतश्च ता-
 ३९ म्र षट् ट-
 ३९ [कं] दर्शनात् [ध]र्मगौरवा च काले काले न्नराणापिनकैश्चिद[प्रि परिप-]
 ४० न्थिता भवितव्यमिति [॥] उक्तं च मानवे धर्मशास्त्रे [॥] बहुभिर्वसुधा द-
 ४१ क्षा राजभिस्सगरादिभि. यस्य [यस्य] यदा भूमि त(स्त स्य तस्य तदा फल[म्] ॥
 ४२ [माभूद फल शङ्का वः] परदा (द) त्तेति पार्थिवा [ः] स्वदानात् फलमानन्त्यं
 पर[द]-
 ४३ क्षानुपालने [॥] स्वदत्तभरदत्तभ्या यो हरति^५ वसुन्धरा [ः] स वि-

3 The word 'कृति' is written again by mistake of the engraver.
 4 Read 'तदानियक्तकः'
 5 Read हरेत

- ४४ [छायां कृमि]भू त्वा पितृभिस्सह पच्यते ! [] लिखितो पे न्द्र [सिंहेन]
 ४५ [समहा]⁶ कु ण्ड भो गि ना नः लाङ्कित[] ज य सिं हे ना उत्कीर्ण इवा-
 क्ष [शा]-
 ४६ लिना [] दूतको ग ङ्ग भ द्र [श्च] प्रतिहार्ये व्यवस्थितः सम्बत्⁷ १०.३. ।

NOTES.

This set of copperplate inscription was discovered from under the earth while digging a well in the premises of the Jagannātha temple at the village of Purushottampur in the Purvakhanda of the District of Ganjam. The plates were secured by Sri Harihara Das, M. L. A., Orissa, and acquired for the State Museum, Orissa, in 1952. The plates are three in number. Each plate measures about 6.5"×3 7". They are attached to a ring containing a seal which is not a prototype of the seals found in Nos. 33 and 37 of the same king, although the emblem and legend are the same. The inscription was edited by Sri Satyanārāyan Rājaguru in O. H. R. J. Vol. II, Nos. 3 & 4, pp. 20—4 ff. Sri Rājaguru gives the purport of the text as follows:-

“After the usual family Praśasti of the Śailodbhava kings, beginning from Pulindasena up to Mādhavavarman *alias* Śrī Sainyabhīta (II), the document runs as follows:-

(Ll. 31-34): Be it known to you all, the illustrious Sāmantas, Rājaputras, Antaraṅgas, Daṇḍapāśīkas, Dauvārikas, Vishayapatis, Niyuktakas together with the present and future Vyavahārins and the karaṇas of our Koṅgoda Maṇḍala that:-

(Ll. 34-40): We grant, free of all sorts of duties, the village (named) Am̐ba grāma with all its four boundaries which are attached to the District (Vishaya) of Devagrama Vishaya, to the Baāhmaṇa (named)

6 The editor should suggest “[नयः]” insted of “[नहा]”

7 In the Puri, and Bugudā plates we find the same śloka.

Nārāyaṇa who belonged to the Maudgala gotra, (Śaṅkara)bhadra (?) anu-pravara, (and) Chhandogya charaṇa, with libations of water to increase the merit of our father, mother and our own self, till the existence of the sun and the moon, (and) none should cause obstruction to this religious grant of ours when this copperplate grant was produced.

After this the usual verses from the Mānava-Dharmaśāstra have been quoted.

(Ll. 44-46): The text of the grant is composed by Upendra Siṃha, son of Kuṇḍabhogin and the charter was marked or sealed by Jayasiṃha and incised by Chaṇḍabhogin. This has been published by Gaṅgabhadra, the Pratiharin, in Saṃvat 13.



No. 36.

Puri Plates of Mādhavavarman Śrī Sainyabhita

1. Donor Mādhavavarman-Śrī Sainyabhita.
2. Title ?
3. Place of issue ?
4. Date Śamvat 23 (?)
5. Officers (1) Lekhaka ..Kunḍabhogin, son of Upendra-siṃha.
(2) Lāñchhita...Jayasiṃha
(3) Utkīrṇṇa...Chhaddibhogin
(4) Dūtaka & Pratihārin...Gaṅgabhadra
6. Topography... .. (1) Kōṅgola-Manḍala (Province)
(2) Thorāṇa Vishaya (Dt.)
(3) Sā(Mā)lagraṃa (Village).
7. Donee Bhaṭṭa Vittadeva of Kauśika gotra, Utathya pravāra, Chhandogya Charaṇa and Kauthuma Śakhēdhyāyin.
8. Authority At first this grant was published in the "Sāhitya", a Bengali Journal, 1319 (B. S.), p. 889 ff. and afterwards edited by prof.R.G. Basak in E. I. XXIII, pp. 122-31 ff.
9. Remarks Out of the three plates one plate was acquired for the Museum of the Varendra Research Society, Rajashahi (Bengal) and two other plates of the same set were subsequently acquired by the Indian Museum, Calcutta. The ring attached to these plates is not yet found. All these plates were discovered from puri

In 1927 I noticed the last plate of the set at the temple of Uttarapārśva Mūth, Puri, where I discovered the Puri plates of Dharmmarāja (No 44) (S. N. Rajaguru).

Text 1

1st Plate; 1st Side.

- ॐ स्वस्ति [] [इ]न्दो [द्वौ] त मृणाल तन्तुभिरिव शिलष्टा [] करं [] कोमलं व (वं) द्वाहै ररु-
 २ णं [] स्फुरत् फणमणै (णै) र्दी (दि)ग्ध प्रभासोडशुभि [] पाव्वय्या [] स [कच] ग्रहव्य-
 तिकर व्यावृत (त्त) व-
 ३ न्ध श्लथा गङ्गाम्भ [] प्लुतिभिन्न भस्म कणिका [] शम्भोजंटा [] पान्तु वः । [] प्राङ्शु-
 म (म) हेभ क
 ४ र पीवर चारुबाहु [] कृष्णाश्मसंचय विभेदविषा (शा) लवक्षा [] राज्व (जीव) कोमल-
 दलाय-
 ५ [त] लावनास्ता (न्तः) व्या (व्या) त [] कलिङ्गजनासु • पुलि (लि) न्द सेन [] [] तेनेत्थं
 गुणिनापि सत्त्व (त्वे) महता
 ६ नेष्टं (ष्टं) भुवो मण्डल [] शक्तो य [] परिपालनाय जगत [] को नाम स स्यादिति []
 प्रत्या
 ७ दिष्ट विभूत्सवेन भगवानारा [धि] त [] शास्वत त (स्त) चित्ता (त्तो) नु गुणं विधित्सु-
 ८ रदिशद्वाङ्छा [] स्वयम्भो (म्भू) रपि ॥ स शिलास (श) कलोद्भेदी तेनाप्यालोचय धि
 (धी) म-
 ९ ता [] परिकल्पित तद्वंशे (शः) प्रभुः [] शैलोद्भवः [] कृतः । [] शैलोद्भवस्य कुलजोरण-
 १० भीत आसीद्येनासकृत् कृतभियां दिवषदङ्ग नानां [] ज्योति (त्) स्ना प्रबोधसम-
 ११ ये र्धधिय (यं) व साद्ध (र्द्ध) माकम्पितो नयनपक्ष्मजलेषु चन्द्रः [] तस्याभ-
 १२ वदविशुघपाल समस्य सु (त्) नु [] श्री सैन्यभीत इति भूमिपतिग (र्ग) गी

2nd plate; 1st Side.

- १३ यां (यान्) [] यं प्रा [प्य] नैक शतनागधरा विघट्ट लब्धप्रसाद विज [यं] मु [] मुदे
 १४ धारस्त्री [म्] [] तस्यापि वङ्ग (ङ्ग) [ध] यथाथेनामा जातो यशोभीत इति क्षि-
 १५ ति (ती) शः [] येन प्ररू (रू) ढीपि शुभं श्वरित्त्रै म्मृष्ट [] कलङ्क [] कली (लि) दप्प-
 णस्य []

1 It is also named as "Melagrāma C. P. grant of Mādhava-
 varman (Sainyabhita II)

- १६ [जातोष] तस्यतनय सु(स्म)कृति(ती) समस्त भ (सी)मन्तिनीनयनषट्पदपुण्डरीक[ः]
 ॥ (1) श्री-
 १७ **सैन्यभीत** इति भूमिपतिर्महेभ कुम्भस्थली दलन दुलैलितासि-
 १८ धार [ः] [1] जातेन येन कमलाकरवत्स्वगोत्र[म्] उन्मीलितं दिनकृतेव
 १९ महोदयेन [1] संक्षिप्तमण्डलरुचश्चगना[ः] प्रणाश माशु द्विषोग्रह ग-
 २० णा इव यस्य दाप्त्या[॥]कालेयै भूतघाती पतिभिरुपचितानेक पापा-
 २१ वतारैनी ना)ता येषां कथापि प्रलयमभिमता कीर्त्तिमा(पा)लं 2 रजत्तं [1]
 २२ यज्ञं स्तैरश्वमेध प्रभृतिभिरमरालम्भितातृ(स्तृ)पितमु(मू)र्ध्वीम दृष्टाराति-
 २३ पक्ष क्षयकृति पटुना श्रीनिवासेन येन । कोङ्कोदकृत निकेतः

2nd plate; 2nd side.

- २४ शारद निशाकर³ मरि(री)चि सिति(तकीर्त्ति [ः] [1] स श्री माधव[व]र्मा रिपु.मा-
 २५ न विषट्टन[ः] कुशली ॥ अस्मि(स्मिन्)भूम(म)ण्डले श्रीसामन्त महासाम-
 २६ न्त महाराज राजन(ग्य)क राजपुत्र(त्तू)त(न्त)रङ्ग दण्डनायक दण्डपाशि-
 २७ कोपरिकर विषयपति तदानियु[क्त]कां(कान्) वत्तमान भविष्यतोव्य-
 २८ वहरिण[ः] सकरणां(णान्) ब्राह्मण पुरोगादी[न्] जानपदाङ्श्चाट्टा(ट)भटवल्लभ-
 २९ जातीयां(यान्) यथाहं पूजयति मानयति[॥]विदितमस्तु भवतां(ता)तिम्
 ३० **थोरण विषय सम्बन्ध(द)सा(मा?)लग्नाम[ः]** †††††4 कौशिक
 ३१ गोत्राय † उत्तथ्य⁵ प्रवराय † † † † † ना ना⁶ प्रवराय च्छन्दोग(ग्य)चरण-
 ३२ य कौथुम शाखाय भट्ट वित्तदेवस्य(वाय)मातापित्तोरात्मनश्च पुण्या-
 ३३ भिवृद्धये मल्लिधारा पुरस(स्स)रेणाकरस्वेनमाचन्द्रार्क्षिती(ति)सम-
 ३४ कालं प्रतिपादितोस्माभिः(ः)यत्स्वताम्ब्र(म्)पट्टकं दशधा(शं)नात्)धर्म गौर-

3rd plate; 1st Side

- ३५ वा(त्)कल्पकल्यान्तरेणापि नकैश्च(श्च)त 7 परिपन्थिना भवितव्यमिति ।

- 2 N. P. Chakravarti suggests 'कीर्त्तिपालः' but the inscriptions mention 'कीर्त्तिमालः' which, I think, is a correct expression. (S. N. Rajaguru)
 3 Read 'शरनिशाकर' as in the plates No. 14 above
 4 The five missing letters of this line is probably 'बिनिगताय'
 N. P. Chakravarti
 5 Read 'नकेनचित्'
 6 Read 'जीतथ्य'
 7 Read 'ग्रान् प्रवराय'

- ३६ उवतञ्च मानवे धम्मशास्त्रे [1] बहुभिर्विमुधा दत्ता राजभि स(स्म)गरादि-
 ३७ भि[ः] यस्य यस्य यदाभूमि त(स्त)स्य तस्य तदा फलं ॥ माभूव(द)फल श-
 ३८ ङ्का वः परदत्तं ति पाथि(थि)वः(वाः) [] स्वदानात्फलमानस्यं परदत्तानुपाल-
 ३९ न (ने) [] स्वदत्तांपरदत्तां(त्तां)वा योहरेति(त) वमुग्धरा[.] [1] स विष्ठायांकृमिभूर्त्वा
 ४० पितृभिः[] सहपच्यते ॥ षष्टिं वर्षं सहस्राणि स्वर्गं मोदति भू-
 ४१ मिद [] प्राक्षेप्त्वा चाक्षुमन्ता च तान्येव नरकं (के)वसेत् ॥ ला (लि)खितो-
 ४२ पेन्द्रसिंहेन^४ व तनया(यः) कुण्डभोगिना(नः) [] लाञ्छितजयसिंहेन^५(उ)त्की-
 ४३ ण्णं [] च्छडि उभोगिनो (ना) [] सम्यगाराधित स्वामि प्रसाद श्लिष्टमानसः [1] दूत-
 ४४ (को)गङ्गभद्रं (र)प्रातिहाय (य्ये)व्यवस्थितः ॥ सम्बत् २० [?] ३ ॥

NOTES.

Originally the plates were preserved in the temple of Uttara-
 p-rśva Muth. Puri. In 1927 Sri S. N. Rajaguru noticed the last plate
 of the set there. It is not known when, where and by whom the plates
 were discovered and removed from the ring, which is now missing. In
 1912, when the late Mahamahopādhyāya Sadaśiva Misra of Puri gave the
 second plate of the set to Ramaprasad Chanda for Varendra Research
 Society, Rajashahi (Bengal), it was informed to chanda that the late
 Padmacharana Mahanti, formerly Superintendent of the Puri Collectorate,
 obtained that single plate for Mahamahopādhyāya. It was edited in the
 now defunct Bengali Magazine, the 'Sāhitya' of Calcutta, in its Phālguna
 issue of 1319 (B. S), p. 889, by Prof. R. G. Basak. In 1935 Dr. N. P.
 Chakravarti, the Government Epigraphist for India, acquired the other
 two plates from Puri for the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and permitted
 Prof. Basak to edit. Accordingly, all the plates were edited by Prof.
 Basak in E. I. XXIII, pp. 22-31 ff. The set consists of three plates,
 each measuring 6" × 3.5". The ring is now missing. The scripts are
 prototype of those found in No. 35.

8 Read 'सिंहोत्र'

9 In this inscription and in other inscriptions also the 'सिच' is
 written in the place of 'सिह' probably in the prakrit form of
 Orissa used in the 7th. century A. D. S. N. Rajaguru.

The Translation of the text, as given by Prof. R. G. Basak, is quoted below:-

“Om Blessings. (Verse 1) May the matted locks of hair of Śambhū, in which the particles of ashes are separated by the overflowing waters of the Gaṅgā (on his head), which are touched by the soft rays of the moon (also on his head) as if by white lotus fibres, of which the lustre is daubed by the red rays of the entewrining snakes bearing sparkling gems on their hoods, and which are slackened because of their knot being set aside on account of Pārvatī's union accompanied with a grasp of His hair, protect you !

(Vr. 2) (There was a person) famous amongst the people of Kalinga, named Pulindasena, tall, with charming arms as stout as the trunk of a large elephant, having a chest as broad as the fragment (?) of a black mountain, and whose eyes were as large as the soft petals of lotuses.

(Vr. 3) By him, though so accomplished and great in spirit, (the rulership over) the circle of the earth was not longed for. (By this person) denying the pleasure of rulership. thinking as to who (else) would be the man that would be able to rule over the earth, was worshipped the lord Svayambū (Brahmā) * the eternal, and (the latter) being desirous of creating (one), according to his heart's desires, granted his prayer.

(Vr. 4) As (he) was observed as splitting as under pieces of

* While editing the plates No. 44 (Puri plates of Dharmarāja) I translated the word 'स्वयम्भु' as 'शिव'. In the Sanskrit language it is applied for Brahman as well as Śiva, Viṣṇu and Kāmadeva (Vide शब्दकल्पद्रुम, pp. 18:0). According to the Hindu belief Śiva is the lord who grants boon to the needed persons. More over, the summit of Mahendra mountain was considered to be an ancient Śaiva-kshetra, where the Lord Gokarṇasvāmin (Śiva) was installed. For this reason I translated the word स्वयम्भु as शिव. (S. N. Rajaguru).

rocks, Śailodbhava was made by this wise (god) as the lord with an illustrious dynasty (of rulers originating from him) vouchsafed.

(Vr. 5) A descendant in the family of Śailodbhava was Arāṇabhīta, by whom, at the time of the rise of the moon-light, the moon was caused to tremble, along with their own intellect, in the waters from the eye lashes of the wives of his enemies who were frightened repeatedly. ¹

Vr. 6) Of him who was equal to the lord of gods, (i. e. Indra), the very great king Sainyabhīta was the son; by obtaining him who attained victory in which prevailed calmness of disposition (even) in havoc caused (among his enemies) by rows of many hundreds of elephants, (as her lord), the earth felt delighted.

(Vr. 7) Afterwards, in his family was born king Ayaśobhīta, whose name carried a true import, by whom was purged, by means of his illustrious deeds, the accumulated dirt on the mirror of the Kali-age.

(Vr. 8) Then was born his son, the meritorious deeds, the king, named Sainyabhīta, who is (as it were) a lotus to the bee-like eyes of all ladies, and the edge of whose sword is playfully active in splitting as under the frontal globes of the huge elephants (of his enemies).

(Vr. 9) By this (King), while in great prosperity² is made illustrious of his own family, just like a lotus pool (in which the lotuses are) opened by the sun while rising; and on account of his majesty his enemies, with the power of their own circle of

- 1 This king caused death of his enemies, whose wives were therefore compelled to shed tears of sorrow on account of their widowhood which destroyed for ever their union with their husbands at moon-rise. (Basak)
- 2 It may be noted that the words उदय, मण्डल and दीप्ति as used in this verse convey by इत्येव the double meaning, (i) prosperity and (ii) rise; (i) the statal circle of kings and (ii) disc; and (i) majesty and (ii) lustre, respectively. (Basak)

kings reduced, meet with destruction, just as all (the other) planets] (disappear), with the brilliance of their own discs diminished, on account of the lustre (of the sun).

(Vr. 10) By this Śrinivāsa,³ who is skilful in the act of destruction of the partisans of his highly insolent enemies, the gods are made to enjoy extreme satisfaction on account of (his performance of these Avamedha⁴ and other sacrifices the very mention of which is (now) relegated to the domain of non-existence by kings of the earth belonging to the Kali-age who have accumulated (newly) introduced sins of many kinds, (but) which was liked ever so much by (kings) who were up holders of fame.

(Vr. 11) This Mādhavavarman, whose fame is as the rays of the autumnal moon and who is competent to crush the pride of his enemies, being in good health, and (while) putting up in his residence in Koṅgoda—

(Lines 25-35) duly honours and esteems the illustrious Sāmantas, Mahāsāmantas, Mahārājas, Rājanyakas, Rājaputras, Antarāṅgas, Daṇḍanīyakas, Daṇḍapāśīkas, Uparikas, Viśhayapatis and Tadayuktakas, the present and the future Vyavaharins (administrative officers), the Jānapadas, with the Karāṅgas and the chief Brahmanas and (also) those of the Chīta, Bhaṭṭa and Vallabha classes (with the following information :—

Be it known to you that the village of Śīla (Māla?) situated in the Viśhaya Thorāṇa, has been given, free of all dues, by me, to last as long as the sun and the moon endure and the earth lasts, with a libation of water for the enhancement of the religious merit of my parents and of my own self, to Bhaṭṭa Vittadeva of the Kauṭika gotra, having for his Pravaras Utathya and others, belonging to the Chhandogya Charāṇa and Kauthuma Śikha.

3 Sainyabhūta Mādhavavarman had a विरुद as श्री निवास, which also means विष्णु, as well as an abode of royalty—

4 This refers to the restoration of the वृष्णिप्रियम धर्मम् in the 7th century A. D. not only in Kalinga but also in many other parts of North-Eastern India (Bak).

As this was a copperplate grant, no one should stand as an impediment (in its operation) ever in future Kālpas, out of respect to Dharma in ten ways. There are verses also mentioned in the Mānava Dharmmaśāstra (to the same effect):-

(Vr. 12 15) [There are four of the usual imprecatory and benedictory verses].

(Vr. 16) In this (grant) Upendrasimha, son of Kunjabhogin, was the writer, and the charter was marked by Jayasimha and incised by Chhandibhogin.

(Vr. 17) Gaṅgabhādra, whose mind was attached, through favour, to his master whom he served thoroughly, and who was appointed to the duties of the Pratihāra, acted as the Dūtaka herein.

Saṁvat 20 (?) + 3.

No. 37

The Orissa Museum Plates of Madhavavarman

1. Donor Mādhavavarman
2. Title... .. Ripumānavighaṭṭana
3. Place of issue ... ?
4. Date Saṁvat 50, Śrāvaṇa, Dina 20.5 (?)
5. Officers (1) Pratighātakṛt, Sakandabhogin
(2) Jayasīrṅha
6. Topography... .. (1) Jayapura-Vishaya (Dt.)
(2) Vyāghrapura-bhukti
(3) Tamataḍā-grāma (Village).
7. Donee (1) Skandāditya Svāmin (2) Rudra Svāmin (3)
Dadda Svāmin (4) Veda Svāmin (5) Mahendra
Svāmin (6) Khadirāditya Svāmin (7) Pradyumna
Svāmin (8) Pāṇḍara Mātṛ Svāmin (9) Āditya
Svāmin (10) Yajña Svāmin (11) Agra Svāmin
(12) Chharaṁpa Svāmin (13) Kayavara Svāmin
(14) Sarva Svāmin (15) Mātṛchandra Svāmin
(16) Vontelvāditya Svāmin (17) Gola Svāmin
(18) Mādhava Svāmin (19) Mātṛchandra Svāmin
(20) Datta Svāmin (21) Vīmadeva Svāmin (22)
Śrī Svāmin (23) Svānichandra Svāmin.]
8. Authority Edited. by N. G. Majumdar in E. I. XXIV, pp.
148-53 ff. and re-edited by Sri Satyanarayana
Rajaguru, in O. H. R. J., Vol. II, Nos. 3 & 4 pp.
17-9 ff.
9. Remarks The seal of this inscription is same as found in
No. 33.

Text

1st plate; 2nd Side

- १ ॐ स्वस्ति [] इन्द्रोद्यौ त मृणालतन्तुभिरिव दिलग्नाः करैः कोमलैर्बद्धाहेरुणैः
 २ स्फुरत्कणमणौ(णै) दिग्ध प्रभासोऽऽशुभिः[] पार्वत्याः सकच ग्रह व्यतिकर व्यावृत्त-
 वन्ध-
 ३ इलथा गङ्गाभ्रःप्लुति भिन्नभस्स कणिकाः शम्भोर्ज्जटाः पान्तु वः ॥ प्राच्याभ्रो निधि
 रुद्ध-
 ४ सानु रतुलः पुष्य(ष्प)द्रु मालीवृतः स्यन्दन्निर्झरवारिदारितद रीपातस्खलन्निस्वनः[]
 ५ स्वानत्रस्तपतत्रिवल्गु विरुतैरापूरान्तर्गू हः श्रीमान्मेरुविवोद्गतः कुलगिरिः (।)
 ३ ख्यातो म हे न्द्रः क्षि तौ ॥ प्राङ् शुभ्रमेहेभ करपीवर चारुबाहुः कृष्णाश्म-
 ७ सञ्चय विभेद विशालवक्षा [] राजाव कोमलदलायतलोचनान्तः ख्यातः
 ४ कलिङ्ग जननासु पु लि न्द से नः । तेनेत्यः गुणिनापि सत्त्वमहता नेष्टं भुवो मण्डलं
 ९ शक्तो यः परिपालनाय जगतः को नाम स स्यादिति [] प्रत्यादिष्ट विभूत्सवेन
 भगवां (वान्)-
 १० नाराधितः शाश्वतः तच्चित्तानुगुणं विधिन्सुरदिशद्वाङ्मं स्वयम्भूरपि ॥ लोक-
 प्रतीनि
 ११ बाह्यः शकलशि(र्शा)ला सम्पुटान्प्रसून इव देवकुमारान्य तमोभर (?) निर्माणत्ततो
 दृष्टः ॥
 १२ सोप्याश्चर्य मनोभवाधिपतिना प्राणः प्रसादेक्षणं भीतोद्भ्रान्त सविस्मयसि (स्थि?)ति

2nd plate; 1st Side.

- १३ मता सम्भाव्यसौम्यं वपुः [] भूतानन्दकरः कृतश्च विजयी शै लो ङ्ग वः क्षमापतिः
 शास्ता दुष्पथ-
 १४ ॐ गामिनां सुकृतिनां रोपीवधम्मः स्वयं ॥ शै लो ङ्ग व इति ख्यातस्ततो वङ्गः
 शुभःक्षितो [] उन्सवा-
 १५ ति शयस्थान मदभुतानामिवाद्भुता[म]* ॥ शै लो ङ्ग व स्य कुलजो[६] र ण भी त
 भासीद्येनासकृत्कृतभिर्यां
 १६ द्विषदङ्गनानां [] ज्योत्स्नाप्रबोधसमये स्वर्धियैव साद्धर्माकम्पितो नयनपक्षमजलेषु
 १७ चन्द्रः ॥ तस्याभवद्विवुधपाल समस्य सूनुः धी सै न्य भी त इति भूमिपति गर्गीयान्
 १८ यम्गाप्यनैक शतनाग घटाविघट्ट लब्धप्रसाद विजयं मुमुदे धरित्वी ॥ तस्यापि
 १९ [] वङ्गश्रेष्ठ यथार्थनामा जातो य शो भी त इति क्षितीशः[] येन प्ररूढोपि
 शुभैश्चरित्वं
 २० भृष्टः कलङ्कः कलिदम्प(र्ष)णस्य ॥ जातस्स तस्य तनयस्सुकृती समस्त सीमन्ति-

* The above three verses are not given in other grants.

- २१ नी नयन पट् पद पुण्डरीकः [] श्री सैन्य भी त इति भूमिपतिर्मडेभ कुम्भस्थली
दलन दुर्लाल-
- २२ तासिधारः । जातेन येन कमलाकरवत्स्वगोत्रमुन्मीलितं दिनकृतेव सहोदयेन-
[] संक्षिप्त
- २३ मण्डल रुचश्च गताः प्रणाशमाशुद्धिपो ग्रहगणा इव यस्य दीप्त्या ॥ काले यैभूत-
धात्री ।
- २४ पतिभिरुपचितानेक पापावतारैर्येषां नीता कथा । पि प्रलयममिमता कीर्ति-
- २५ मालैरजस्रः [] यज्ञं स्तेरश्चमेघप्रभृतिभिरसकृत् मण्यनिष्टैरवहिन (?) स्त्रीतां
तृप्तिमु(स्तु)राणां

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

- २६ प्रतिहत बलवच्छत्रपक्षेण येन ॥ मा ध व पुर विद्धि तस्थितमम्बुददिमुक्तं चन्द्र
मितकीर्तिः
- २७ स श्री मा ध व व र्मा गिपुमानविघट्टनः कुशली ॥ विप्रयेस्मि[न्] ज्ञ य पुरे
वत्तमान भविष्यत []
- २८ द्विजाति पूर्वो(र्धा) नृपतीन्वाजस्थानीय संयुतान् ॥ कुमारामात्यमायुक्तात्क(न क)
रणोपरिकानपि []
- २९ तथा जनपदं सर्वमभिय(जा)त्यानुपूर्व्यतः² ॥ विदितमस्तु भवतामेतद्विज(प)य
सम्बद्ध व्या घ्र पुर-
- ३० भु क्तौ त म त डा गा म श्वनुसीम्मात्त्रयो विडु शति तिम्पीर परिमाणः स्क-
न्दादित्यस्वामि रुद्र
- ३१ स्वा मि द द्द स्वा मि वे द स्वा मि म हे न्द्र स्वा मि ख दि रा दि त्य-
स्वा मि प्र द्यु म्न स्वा मि पा ण्ड र मा त्-
- ३२ स्वा म्या दि त्य स्वा मि य ज्ञ स्वा म्य ग् स्वा मि छ र म्प स्वा मि
क य व र स्वा मि श र्व्व स्वा मि मा त्-
- ३३ च न्द्र स्वा मि वो न्ते ल्या दि त्य स्वा मि गो ल स्वा मि म ध्व स्वा मि मा त्-
च न्द्र स्वा मि द त्त स्वा मि
- ३४ ध र्म स्वा मि घ (वा) म दे व स्वा मि श्री स्वा मि स्वा मि च न्द्र स्वा मि श्यो
द्विजाति भ्यः मातापित्तोरात्मनश्च-

These is a gap between the letters था and पि because the ya-Matra of the above line covers that portion.

- 2 Majuandar reads 'सद्व महर्षयस्तान पूर्वतः' The letter 'ह' is wrongly read by Majuandar.

- ३५ पुण्याभिवृद्धये प्रतिपादितः तदेतच्छासन दर्शनादेणं यथोचनं ताम्र(म्)पट्ट-
दानं
३६ दत्त्वा भूण्डा(ञ्जा)ना नां धम्मगीरघान्(न)केनचिद्विघानैः [] वर्तितव्यमपिच ॥
विद्युदिवलास
३७ तरलामवगम्य सम्यग् लोकस्थितिं यशालेसक्तमतोभिश्चवेः[] एषाद्विजायकाने

3rd Plate; 1st Side.

- ३८ मातुग्नेभेवद्विद्धर्मानुगेचन परेशनुषोदितव्यः ॥ उक्तं च मानवेधम्मशास्त्रे ॥
३९ बहुभिर्वसुधा दत्ता बहुभिश्चानुपालिता[]यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदाफलं॥
४० अपि [च] माभूद् फलशङ्का वः परदत्तेति पार्थिवाः[] स्वदानात् फलमानन्त्यं पर-
दानानु पा-
४१ लने ॥ आभूद्विगुपाद्ध्याय गुह चन्द्रो न्त्र दूतकः लेखितो-
४२ पेन्द्र सिंहश्च तनयः कुण्डभोगिनः [] उत्कीर्णस्ताम्र-
४३ पट्टोऽयं दुरित प्रतिघातकृत् स्कन्दभोगिणा सम्यक
४४ जयसिंहेन तापितः ॥ जयति जयन्त प्रतिमः प्रसभ समाकृष्ट
४५ रिपु नृप श्रीकः श्रीवरमोरः क्षितिपो वरदीकृत लोकनाथ
४६ सखः ॥ सम्रत् ५० श्रवण दिन २५

NOTES

There is no record to disclose the history of discovery of these plates. They were edited by N. G. Majumdar in E. I. XXIV, pp.143-53 and re-edited by Sri S. N. Rajaguru in O. H. R. J, Vol. II. Nos. 3 & 4, pp. 6-23. ff. The set consists of three plates, each measuring about 3.75" x 4.75". All the plates are attached to a ring, the two ends of which are secured in an elliptical seal, measuring about 1.24" to 1" in diameter. The seal bears in relief a couchant bull, facing to its left.

The following purport of the grant is given by Sri S. N. Rajaguru:-

"After the usual family Praśasti *

Ll. 26-36:- Mādhavavarman, who was favoured by Mura (?) (and) speaded his glory like the moon which has become free from the

* For translation of the verses see the notes for No. 44.

darkness of clouds (and who) has tumbled down the greatness of his enemies, is well.

In the District (Vishaya) named Jayapura the present and future officers who are attached to the Rājasthāna (Government) (such as): the Kumāras, the Amātyas, the Ayuktakas, the Karaṇas, and also all the inhabitants (of the locality) are hereby informed that the village named Tamataḍā of Vyāgrapurabhukti, attached to this Vishaya and consisting of twenty three Timpiras measure of land is granted by us in favour of the following Brahmanas:-

Skandaditya Svāmin, Rudrasvāmin, Daddasvamin, Vedasvamin, Mahendrasvāmin, Khadirādityasvamin, Pradyumnasvāmin, Pāṇḍaramātrīsvāmin, Yajñasvāmin, Agrasvamin, Chharampasvāmin, Kayavarasvāmin, Sarvasvāmin, Mātrchandrasvāmin, Bontalvadityasvāmin, Golasvāmin, Madhavasvāmin, Mātrchandrasvāmin, Daṭṭasvāmin, Dharmmasvāmin, Vāmadevasvāmin, Śrīsvāmin (and) Svāmichandrasvāmin.

(After this follow the imprecatory and benedictive verses, quoted from the Mānava-Dharmaśāstra).

Ll. 41-46:- There lived a R̥tvik Upādhyāya (named) Guhachandra (who is) the Dūtaka. (It is) written by Upendrasīṃha, son of Kuṇḍabhogin, and engraved by Skanda Bhogin (and) heated by Jayasīṃha. After this the following verse is mentioned:-

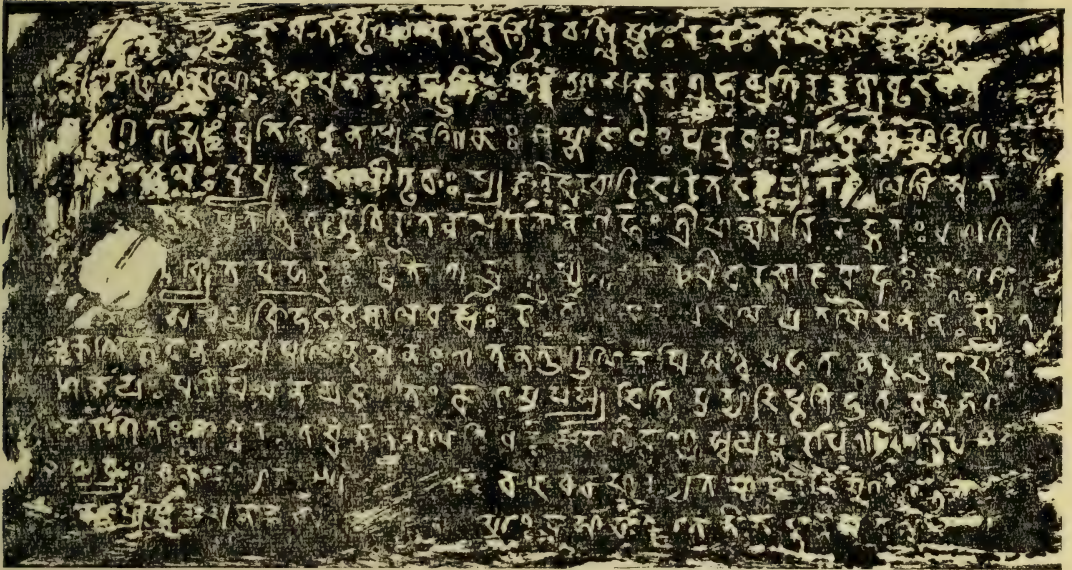
“जयति जयन्तप्रतिमः प्रसभ समाकृष्ट रिपुनृपश्रीकः ।
श्री वरमोरः* क्षितिपो वरदीकृत लोकनाथ सखः ॥”

* N. G. Majumdar reads 'श्रावरपीर'

The Orissa Museum Plates of Mādhavavarman

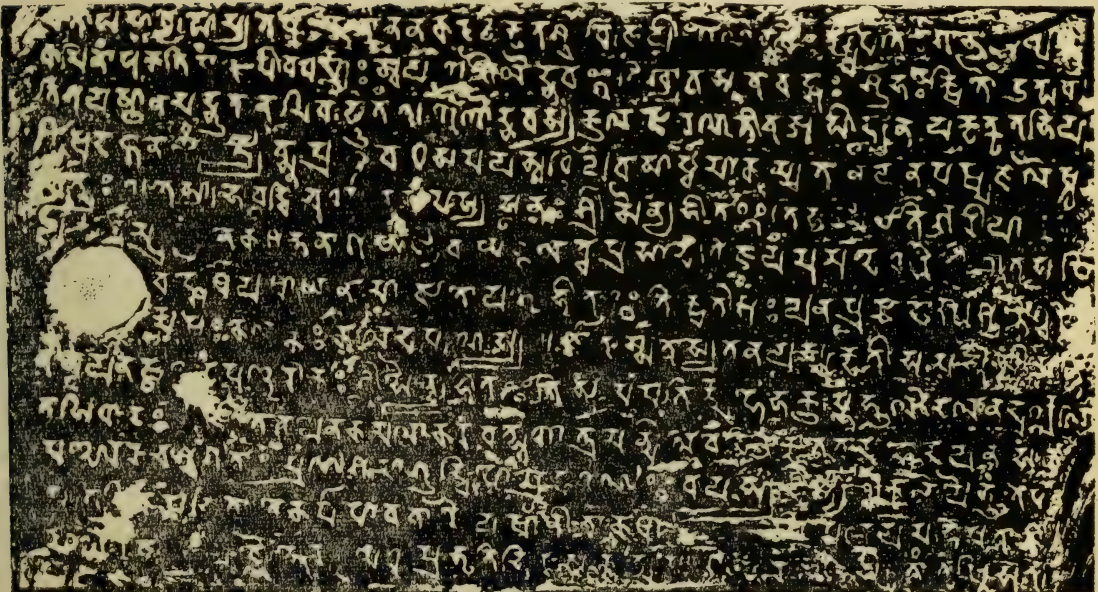
No. 37.

(1st Plate; 2nd Side)



No 37

(2nd Plate; 1st Side)



No. 38

Banapur Plates of Madhyamarāja

1. Donor Madhyamarāja.
2. Title ?
3. Place of issue ?
4. Date ?
5. Officers ?
6. Topography Kōṅgoda-Manḍala (Province)
7. Donee ?
8. Authority Edited by Sri Satyanārāyaṇ Rajaguru in J. K. H. R. S., Vol. II, Pt. i, pp. 59-65 ff. Re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar in E. I. XXX pp. 33-8 ff.
9. Remarks... .. The inscription abruptly stops after the 51st line which is not complete on the first side of the third plate. It is not known why the record was left incomplete.

Text

1st plate; 2nd side

- १ ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] विजयकोङ्गोद वासकात् [॥] इन्दोद्धीतमृणाल तन्तुभिरिव-
- २ शिलष्टाः करे[ः] कोमलैर्द्वन्द्वाहेररुणै[ः] स्फुरत्फणमणैर्दिग्ध प्रभासोद्गुम्भिः [॥]
- ३ पाठवस्था[ः] सकचप्रह व्यतिकर व्यावृत्तवन्धुलया गङ्गाम्भःप्लुतिभिन्नभस्मकणिका[ः]
शम्भो-
- ४ ज (जं)टा[ः]पातु(न्तु)वः ॥ [१] श्रीमान् चूर्चन् भस्तोगुरु रचलपतेः क्षेत्रजिदक्षधर्मागम्भी-

1 Dr. D. C. Sircar reads 'गुरु रमरपते[ः]क्षोभजिदय[ः]भ्र[माया]' In Nos. 39 and 40 it is written as 'गुरु रचलपतेः'

- ५ रसुनोयराशे रथदिवसकराद्भास्वदालोककारी । ह्लादी सव्वस्य चेन्दोत्रि (स्त्रि) भुवन भ-
 ६ वनपे (प्रे) रकश्चा (श्चा) पिधि (धा) म्नी' राजाम्स्थानु मूर्तिर्जयति कलिमलक्षालनो
 माधवेन्द्रः [] 2 [] [2]
- ७ प्राच्याम्भोनिधिहारसान्द्र महिला 4 पुष्पद्रुमालीवृतः म्यन्दन्निर्झरवारि-
 ८ घा (दा) रि सुदरी 5 फेनस्खलं (लन्) निस्वनेः [] स्वन्दत्स्न 6 पतत्तिवल्गु विरुतं रापू-
 ९ रितान्तगृहः [] श्रीमान्मेरु [सखो बृहत्कुलगिरिः 7 ख्यातं (तो) महैन्द्रः क्षि (तो) ॥ [3]
- १० प्रांशु मूर्हेभकरपीवरचारुवाहु [] कृष्णाश्म संचय विभेद विशालवशाः []
- ११ आ (रा) जीव कोमलदलायन लोचनान्तः ख्यातः कलिङ्गजनतासु पुलिन्दसेर [] [4]
- १२ तेनेत्थं गुणितापि सस्वमहं (ह) ना नेष्टं भुवोभण्डलं शक्तो यः [] परिपालनाय जग-
 १३ तः को नाम स ख्यादिति । प्रत्यादिष्ट विभुत्सवेन भगवानाराधितः [] शाश्वतस्तच्चित्ता-
 १४ णु (नु) गुण [] विधिस्सु (स्सु) रदिशद्वान्छां स्वयम्भो (म्भू) रपि [] [5] सशिलास (श) कलो-
 द्भेदि (दी) तेनाप्या-
- १५ लोव्य धीमता । परिकल्पित तद्वंशः [] प्रभुः शैलोद्भवः [] कृतः [] [6] शैलोद्भवस्य कुल-
 १६ जो रणभीत आसीदयेनासकृत् श (कृ) नभिया [] द्विषदङ्गनानां (नाम्) । जो (ज्यो) त्स्ना-
 प्रबोध समयो स्वधियं -
- १७ व साढेमाकम्पितो नयनपक्ष्म जलेषु चन्द्रः ॥ [7]

2nd plate; 1st side.

- १८ तस्याभवद्विबुधपाल सखस्य 8 मूनः श्री सैन्यभीत इति भूमिपतिर्ग-
 १९ रीयान् । यं प्राप्यने (नै) क शतनागघटाविधट्टलब्ध प्रसाद विजयो (यं) ममुदे धरि-
 २० त्ति (त्री) [] [1] तस्यापि वंशेथ यथाथनामा जानो [2] यशोभीत इति क्षितीशः [1]
 येना (न) प्ररू -
- २१ ढोपि शुभैश्वरिर्त्तः मृष्टः कलङ्कः [] कलिदप्पणैपयः (स्य) ॥ [2] सतस्य तस्य
 तनयः
- २२ मुकृती समसत् सीमन्तिनी नयन पटपद पुण्डरीकः [] श्री सैन्यभीत इति भूमि-

2 Dr. D. C. Sircar reads 'प (प्रे) रकश्चापिवायो'

3 In No. 37 this verse is not given although 'प्राच्याम्भोनिधि'
 etc. verse is given there which is not found in any other
 grant except Nos. 37 and 38.

4 Dr. Sircar reads 'प्राच्याम्भोनिधिरुच (द्ध) सान्द्र (नु) रतुल []'

5 " 'दारितदरी'

6 " 'स्वानत्स्त'

7 " 'श्रीमा [न] मेरु इ (रि) [वोद गतः कुल गिरिः

8 " 'समव्य'

- २३ पतिम्भं हंभं कुम्भस्थलीदलन दुल्लं ली(लि)तासी(सि)धारः [॥] [१०] जातेन येन कमला
कर-
- २४ वत्स्वगोत्तु म्भुमीलितो(तं)दिनकृतेव सहोदयेनः (न) [॥] संक्षिप्त मण्डल रुचिश्च
२५ गता[ः] प्रना(णा)शा(श)माशुद्विशो गृहगणा इव यस्म दीक्षयाः(प्त्या) ॥ [॥] काले
यं भूत धा-
- २६ स्त्रीपतिभिरुपचितानेक पापावतारं नीता येषां कथापिप्रल-
- २७ यमभिमता कीर्त्ति(त्ति)मालै १ रजस्र[॥] यज्ञं स्तं रश्वमेध प्रभृतिभिरमरा-
- २८ लम्भितास्तृप्तिमूवि(र्वी)मुदृप्तारातिपक्षक्षयकृतिपटुना शि(श्री)निवासेन येन । [१२]
२९ तस्याख्याताखिलारेम(र्)रुदिव जननाद्भ्रास्वदुष्णांशुतेजा जातो मानो दयालुन्तं-
३० रपतिरयशोभीतदेयस्तनूज[ः] । मातङ्कान्योतितुङ्गाम् (न्) बहलमुदमुचा(च)चा(इवा)-
रु व-
- ३१ वत्रा[न्] प्रचण्डा(ण्डान्) बध्वा कर्षत्यखिन्नः पुत्रपि दयतो(ते) यत्नतः स(त्) प्रगल्भः ॥
[१३] केचिद् वन्य-
- ३२ मृगेण साद्धमचर[न्] स्तांतां स्तिर्लीलया ११ केचिद्दग्धमुखा १२ सहस्रकिरणः(ण)ज्वा-
३३ लावली प्रे[ः] क्षिणः[ः] केचिद्वल्कलिनस्तथाजिनघराः १३ केचिज्जाटाधारिणः नाना रूप-

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

- ३४ धरास्तपस्ति मुनयो दिव्याप्प(स्प)दा कांक्षिताः ॥ [१४] केचिच्छैल गूहोदरेषु नियता धू-
३५ मावर्त्तपायिनः अन्येवायु फलाम्बुभक्ष निरता केचिन्निराहार नाः [॥] इत्थं -
३६ योग यु(ज्)गो विहाय वसति ध्यागंत दिव्यं पदं चित्तं मध्यमराजदेवगुग्धु-
३७ द्रा(ग्रा)ज्येपि तत्प्राप्तवां(वान्) ॥ [१५] यस्या ह्वाना रस(त्स)मीयूः सुरभवनगता
दिव्य सत्वा[ः] प्रग-
- ३८ लभाः ते(ते)साद्धं नित्यकालं सुकृतगुणकथालापहृदय(द्या)[न्] प्रकयुर्ध्वः(ध्वं)
[न्] शम्भोस्तस्यान्तु -
३९ कारी पदममरमजं शाश्वतं शान्तरूपं लब्ध्वा साहस्रधीरः १४ क्षितितल-

9	Dr. Sircar reads	'क'त्ति(त्ति)मा(पा)लै रजस्र'
16	"	'तस्योत ख्याताखिलारे'
11	"	'स्त्रियनिलीलया'
12	"	'केचिच्चोद्ध(ध्वं)मुखा[ः]'
13	"	'जिनघराः'
14	"	'लब्धोत्साहस्र वीरः'

- ४० वसते(ति)निज्जितारातिपक्षः ॥ [१६] स्थित्युत्पत्तिविनाशकारणपरं यज्यो(ज्ज्यो)ति-
रव्याहतं
- ४१ व्यक्ताव्यक्तमनन्त शक्तिनियतं देवानि(धि)देवाः 15 महाः(हान्)तस्यानुगृहकारि वि-
कमघन(न)श्चेष्टः(ष्टा)करोत्यङ्गनाः सश्रीमान्तुलः[ः]शशाङ्क धवलः क्षोणी य-
- ४२ स(शः)ख्यापितः[ः] ॥ [१७] आकर्णदितुल(लां) विकृष्य तरसा चापद्वय[ः] लीलयाः(या)
- ४४ अष्टाभिः[ः] कवचं वि(वि)वेष्ट्य फलकाना(न्मा)रादुभाभ्यामपि । पाणिभ्यां चतुरः
शिलीम् -
- ४५ ख मुखंभिन्नं 16 मुनीक्षणं भूशः(शं) जातो दिव्यमर्तः[ः] पृथासुत समं कोङ्कोदरत्न[ः]
क्षितः (तौ) ॥ [१८]
- ४६ बर्मभ्यां सकलं श(स)तारमसकृतं 17 सवेष्ट(ष्ट्य)लालान्वितः पीनोद्वै(?) 18 पुरुषार्ति-
धाय(यि)युग-
- ४७ प[त्]स्करन्ध द्वयोलीलया[ः] सद्यः[ः] शात कृपाणभामुरकरा(रो) धावत्यखिन्नो भ्रशः(शं)
- ४८ भूपाला[लैः] 19 हनुमत् पराक्रम इति ख्यातः[ः] क्षमालण्डलेः(ले) ॥ [१९] जातेन शुभ्र व-
पुषा शशिनेव येन सम्बद्धितं कुसुमदण्ड 20 मिवस्वगोत्रं । सङ्काचित-
- ५० इव रिपुपङ्कजवृन्दमारा स्फीतं नियोजयति 21 लब्धजयप्रतापः ॥ [२०]

3rd plate; 1st Side

- ५१ अस्मि[न्] कोङ्कोदमण्डल(ले) महासामन्त श्री-

NOTES.

It is not known from which place of Banapur P. S. in the District of Puri these plates were discovered. But, they have been preserved in the High-school at Banapur since a long ago. In the year 1947 the plates were brought on loan by Dr. K. C. Panigrahi, who supplied a set of photographs of them to the late P. C. Ratha of Balangir, who gave them to Sri S. N. Rajaguru for decipherment. Sri Rajaguru edited

15	Dr. Sircar reads	'देवातिदेवो'
16	"	'भिन्न(त्वा)'
17	"	'शरीरमसकृतं'
18	"	'प. नौद्वीपुरुषानिधाय य गपत्'
19	"	'भूपालो'
20	"	'कुसुमदण्ड'
21	"	'सोयनि(नृ)पो'

them in J. K. H. R. S. Vol. II, No. i (1947), pp. 59-82 ff. along with another set of plates found from Chandeeswar of the Puri District. Four years after Dr. D. C. Sircar re-edited the same plates in E. I. XXIX, pp. 32-8 ff.

The set consists of three plates attached to a ring. Each plate measures about 6.3"×3.7". A seal on the ring contains the figure of a lying-bull under which there is a line of writing as "श्री मध्यमराजदेव"

The text of the inscription is not complete. It stops abruptly after the 51st line, written on the third plate. It is not known why this record was kept unfinished.

Palaeographically the scripts used in this inscription belong to the 7th - 8th centuries A. D.

Sri S. N. Rajaguru gives the translation of the verses as quoted below:-

"Om, Hail, From the victorious abode of Kōṅgoda.

Vr. 1....Let ye be saved by the matted hair of Śiva, which is embraced by the moon with his tender hands (beams), resembling the clean fibres of a lotus stalk, whose radiance is besmeared with the tawny race of the bright gem of the great serpent (of Śiva), whose tie becomes loose when Pārvatī seizes Śiva by the hair; and from which the particles of ashes are washed away by the leaps of the Gangetic water.

Vr. 2... Like Nīlakaṇṭha (Śiva), who is greater than the sky; who is superior to the lord of immortal devine being (Indra); who is the establisher of Dharmma in the Yajña performed by Daksha; who is the winner of many Powerful Rākshasas; who is deeper than the fathomless ocean; who is more illuminative than the sun; who is more pleasant than the moon; who is the ruler of all the three worlds,—the glorious king Mādhavarman possessed of all these qualities (of Śiva) and became the destroyear of the impurities of the Kali-age.

Vr. 3...In the lands of the Mahendra mountain which is known as the 'Bḥat-Kula-Giri', equal to the virtuous Śrīmān Meru

(mountain), and whose caves are echoing by the whistling songs of birds that terrified by the harmonious sound caused by water falls which rise from the caves (of the Mahendra mountain), decorated with numerous creepers of the Mahila (?) flower, and which is (so situated as to show itself like) a necklace of the Eastern Sea.

Vr. 4...Pulindasena, the tall and famous king of the people of Kalinga, had a pair of arms as beautiful and corpulent as the trunk of a big elephant, a chest as broad as the tender petals of a lotus.

Vr 5...Even though he was thus adorned with qualities and possessed of great prowess, he did not like to rule over the world and rejected the royal insignia and worshipped the eternal being with a view to have a man, fully capable of governing the world. The 'self-born' स्वयम्भू god also gave him the boon which he so dearly desired.

Vr. 6...The clever Pulindasena saw a man coming out by splitting up a slice of stone, and made him king by the name Śailodbhava; and his dynasty went after his name.

Vr. 7...In the Śailodbhava's-family was born a king, who, very often frightened the handsome ladies of his enemies, who (the ladies) at the time of moon rise made their hearts as well as the moon tremble in the water of their eye-lashes.

Vr. 8...From him (the friend of Devendra) was born a pious son called Śrī Sainyabhita, who became a great king and destroyed hundreds of elephants with pleasure and won the Victory; and with him the world rejoiced.

Vr. 9...In his family was born Ayaśobhita of significant name, who wiped out the growing stain of the 'Kali mirror' with the noble deeds.

Vr. 10.. His son was the pious Śrī Sainyabhita (II) who was just like a lotus to the black bee-like eyes of all the paragons of beauty, and who was very fond of striking the chest parts of big elephants with the edges of his swords.

Va. 11...As the sun brightens the lotus with his own rise and makes the planets void of the lustre, so also the king elevated the royal family by his birth, and also he lessened the area of the kingdom of enemies and made them destitute of vigour by his own prowess.

Vr. 12...The king quite competent of subduing the adherents of the proud enemies, and the abode of the goddess Lakshmi (Śrī-nivāsa) could with his innumerable glorious deeds wiped out the memory of the people, even the popular deeds multiplied by the kings of the iron-age of vice-incarnation and greatly satisfied the heavenly beings with 'horse-sacrifices' (Aśvamedha) and the like.

Vr. 13...The king who utterly defeated all the enemies, had a son Ayaśobhita II by name, who was valiant, kind, proud, possessing of prowess like the hot rays of the sun and could run as swiftly as the wind. He repeatedly and carefully tried to drag the fierce and big elephants of five faces in rut with ease.

Vr. 14...In order to attain the supreme heavenly peace the hermits (Munis) were performing meditation in several ways, (namely) by following the functions of wild-deers having been lived with them by looking attentively the thousand hot-rays of the burning-sun, (which caused) mutilation of their faces, and some by wearing natural cloths (viz. 'Balkala' and 'Ajina').

Vr. 15...For the attainment of divine peace, people left their abodes and practised 'Yoga' in caves. Some of them inhaled smoke, others lived by taking air, fruit and water, while others lived without taking any thing. But it is a matter of surprise to find that the king Madhyamarājadeva with his noble qualities could obtain it (the peace-living) at his own kingdom.

Vr. 16...That renowned king, bearing the title 'Sāha', overpowered the enemies and lived in the earth by following closely (the deeds of) the great god Śambhū, who is ever existing (Śāśvata), above the spheres of death and decay and the figure of peace, and responding to whose invitations the lords of heaven (Devas) of great wisdom were coming down, and who was getting on with them (the divine beings).

Vr. 17...There exists the great Lord of the devines (Śiva), whose inevitable lustre is the root cause of the world's rise, existence and decay; whose features remain expressive and inexpressive; and whose movements are being controlled by innumerable powers; that Lord (Śiva) bestowed his mercy on the king who is like an incomparable and wonderful store of prowess, wealth (and) all the desired objectives, (so that) he could spread his fame over the world, which is as white as the moon, attached with the 'Śrī'.

Vr. 18...He (the king), who is skilful enough to hit at the far-off objectives by arrow; who, by wearing wonderful 'Kavachas' (armours) on his body, is able to pull the string of his bow right upto the ear with great strength and could hit the objectives, by using both hands at a time, by sharp arrows like the son of Prtha (i. e. Arjuna, the great hero of the Mahābhārata war) This king adorned himself like the ornament of Koṅgola, the country full of jewels.

Vr. 19... He, who has been repeatedly and easily held with his powerful and muscular arms a pair of newly sharpened and terrific sword; and who followed at the heels of the terror-stricken kings (running fast away), has become renowned in the world by possessing the title of 'Hanumat-parākramin'

Vr. 20...By whose birth the (Śailodbhava) family could increase (by number) like the lilies at the rise of the clear moon on the sky. (and) the number of the enemies diminished like the 'Padma-vana' or the forest of lotus; he became the winner in all the battles.

In this Koṅgola-Manḍala, the Mahasāmanta, Śrī...*

* The inscription is incomplete.

No. 39

Parikud plates of Madhyamarājadeva.

1. Donor ... Madhyamarājadeva.
2. Title ... Mahāmakha-Vājapeya-Aśvamedhāvabhīthasnāna
nirvarttita Prakṣhātakīrtti; Parama-Māheśvara;
Mātīpītpēdanudhyāta.
3. Place of issue...Kaṭaka
4. Date... ... Saṃvat 88 (?), Kārttika, Śukla .Regnal year 26.
5. Officers ... ?
6. Topography ... (1) Koṅgola-lapāla (Cont.)
(2) Śrī Kaṭakabhukti Vishaya (Dt.)
(3) Pūrvakhaṇḍa (Tl.)
7. Donee ... (1) (Śrī)lavāmin (2) Govardhanasvāmin (3) Vandhu-
svāmin (4) Kavaḷi vāmin (5) Nārāyaṇasvāmin
(6) Mādhasvasvāmin (7) Bharaṇisvāmin (8) Durga-
svāmin (9) Adityasvāmin (10) Rudrasvāmin
(11) Śivasvāmin (12) Sa(su)khasvāmin.
8. Authority ... Edited by R. D. Banerji in E. I. XI, pp. 281-7 ff.
9. Remarks

Text

Ist plate; 2nd Side

- १ ॐ स्वस्ति [] इन्द्रोद्भूत मृगालम्भुभिषि दिग्ग्याकरै [] कोमलैर्विद्वाद्देर-
हण ण (णै)ःफुरत्क-
- २ णि(ण) रणेदिग्ग्यामरा जो]ङ्गुभिः [] पाठेत्याः सकृच्चप्रद्वयतिहर वर(वरा)वृत्त(त्त)-
घन्धइलथा गङ्गाभ्रः]प्लुति
- ३ पित(न्)वस कणिहा [] गङ्गोजिटा [] पानु व[] [] श्रीमातुचै (चै) नैमस्तो
गुरचलते [] शोभत्र(त्रि)च[]

- ४ क्षमाया१ गम्भीरा(र)स्तोयराशेस्थ दिवसकरा[द]भास्वदालोककारी [I] ह्लादी
[स]र्धस्य चे न्द्रो]त्रि(त्रि)-
- ५ भुवन भवन प्रेक्षकश्चापि वायो राजा स स्थानु(णु)मु(मू र्तिज(जं यति कलिमल
क्षालनो मा [ध]-
- ६ वे न्द्रः ['] [I] प्राङ् शुर्महेभ करपीवरचारुवाहु [ः] कृष्णाश्मसञ्चय विभेद विशाल
वक्ष (क्षाः) [I] राजी [व]-
- ७ क (को) मल दलायन लोचनान्त [ः] ख्यात [ः] क लिङ्ग जनवासु पु लि न्द-
से न [ः] । [I] तेनेथं (त्थं)
- ८ गुणिनापि सत्व(त्त्व)महतान्य(नेष्ट) भू(भु)वो म्म(म)ण्डल' शक्तो यः परिवाल-
नाय जगत[ः] को ना-
- ९ म सस्या दिति प्रत्यादिष(ष्ट) विभूतसेन भगवानाराधित शा(श्शा)श्चन' (न) [I]
स्तचि(चि)ता(त्ता)नु गुण'
- १० व(वि)धित्सुरदिशा(श)द् वा ङ्गा ['] स्वयम्भूरपि । [I] स शिलाम(श)कलो-
दमेदी तेनाप्यालोक्य ध(धी)य-
- ११ त(ता) परिकल्पित सद्भैश(शः) प्रभु[ः] शै लो ङ्ग वः[ः] कृतः [ः] ॥ शै लो ङ्ग व स्य
कुलज(जो) रण-
- १२ भी त आली य (द्ये)[ना]सकृ[त्][कृ]तभिया['] द्विपदङ्गनानां [I] ज्योत्सा (त्सना)
[प्र]बोध सम-

2nd plate; 1st Side.

- १३ ये स्वधिय(यै)व सार्धमाकम्पितो नयनपक्ष(क्षम) ज ले]पु चन्द्र [ः] [I] तस्य
(स्या) भवद्व(द्वि)बुधपा[ल]सम [स्य सू]-
- १४ [नुः] श्री सै न्य भी त इति भूमिपतिर्गरीया [न्] यं प्राप्य[नै]क शतनाम घटा
विघ[ट्ट]लङ्ग(व्य) प्रस(सा)द-
- १५ विजय ['] मुमुदे धरित्त्रि (त्री) [] तस्यापि वङ्ग श्रेय यथा[थे नामा] ज्ञाता (तो)
य शो भी त इति क्षिति(ती)श[ः] [I] येन प्ररू-
- १६ ढोपि शुभैश्चरित्त्रं मृष्ट [ः] कलङ्क [ः] कलिद्वर्षणस्य [I] जातोथ तस्य तनयः सु-
(स्सु)कृति(ती) समस्त सीमन्ती(न्ति)-
- १७ नीनयनपट्पदपुण्डरीक[ः] [I] श्री सै न्य भी त इति भूमी (मि) पतिर्महेभ
कुम्भस्त(स्थ)ली दलन द (दु)-
- १८ [] लली(लि)तासिधार[ः] [I] कालेयेभूतघात्र (त्री)पतिभिरूपचितानै (ने) क
पापाव[ता]रे नि(नी)त(ता)येशां (पां) क [था] पि प्र-

1 * In No. 18 the Sloka in this place runs as "शोभजो द्दक्षवर्मा गम्भीर
स्तोयराशे..."

- १९ लय मभिमतता कीत्ति(र्त्ति)सा (पा) 2लैरजध्र(झ) ['] । यज्ञंस्तेरश्वमेध प्रभृतिभि-
रमरा लम्भिता[स्तृ]ति मू-
- २० र्त्ति(र्वी) [मुह]तारातिपक्षक्षयकृतिपटुना श्री ति वा से न येन । ['] तस्योत्-
खाताखिलारिम्भ (र्म) रुद्वि अ-
- २१ वनौ (?) भास्वदुष्णांशुतेजा [ः] शूरो मानी दयालु न (नं)रपति[पु]३ य शो-
भी त दे व स्तनूज [ः] मातङ्गान् योती(ति) तु-
- २२ क्का[न्] बह[ल] मदमुचश्चारुवक्त्रप्रचण्डो वध्वा (द्ध्वा)कर्षत्य[श्वे]न४ पुनरपि
नपने यन(न्त)त [ः] स प्रगल्भ [ः] [']
- २३ केचिद्बहन्त्य(न्य)मृगेण साद्धर्मलि(च)रं स्तास्ता स्थिति (ती)लि (लीं)लया
केलि (त्रि) स (चो) दर्ध (द्ध्व)मुखास्सहस्रकिरणज्वाला-
- २४ र्वाल प्रेणिण (णः) ['] केचि(द्) वक्षक(क्क) लिनस्तथाजिनधरा[ः] केचि ज (उज)टा
धारिणा (णो)ता(न्ता) नारु (रू)पधरा स्तपन्ति यति-
- २५ पा(नो)दिश्यास्प(दा) (कां)क्षिण[ः] ['] केचित्से त्तौ ला(ल) गुहोदरेषु नियता धूमाबली
पाइ (यि)न[ः] अन्ये घायुफला-
- २६ म्बु भक्ष निरता [ः] (के) चि [नि]राहारका [ः] ['] इय(त्थं) योगयुगो (षो) विहाय
वसती धा (ध्या)यन्ति दिव्यं पदं चित्रं
- २७ म ध्य म रा ज दे व गुणवृद्धा (प्रा)ज्यं ['] पितु [ः] प्राप्तवा [न्]५ । यस्याद्धाना-
मम [द्]यु सु (स्सु)रभवनग-

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

- २८ ना दिव्यसत्त्वा (त्त्वाः) प्रगल्भा [ः] । तै सा (स्सा)द्ध ['] नित्यकालं स (सु) कृ
[तः] गुणकथालाप ह्य (धाः) प्रकुर्व्व [न्] ['] शम्भो [ः] स (सं)-
- २९ स्थानकारी पदममरजव[ः] शाश्वत[ः] शान्तरूपं लब्धोत्साहस (स्स)वीर[ः] क्षिति-
तल वसनीं (तं) निर्जिता रा-
- ३० ति पक्ष [ः] ['] स्थित्युत्त(त्प)नि (त्ति) (वि) नाशकारणपरम् [म्] ज्यो U—6 व्याहृत
[ः] वृक्ताव्यक्तमनन्तशक्तिनियतं द (दे) धानि
- ३१ देवो महा(न्) ['] तस्यानुग्रहकारि विक्रमधनु(न) वे (श्चे)ष्टा(°) करोत्यद्भुता
स श्रीमानतुलश (इश)शाङ्का क्क धवल क्षो-

- 2 "कीत्तिमाल" is found in other grants.
3 "नरपतिरयशोभीत" is found in other grants.
4 "वद्ध्वा कर्षत्यखिन्नः" is found in other grants.
5 "प्राज्येपिज्ञत् प्राप्तवान्" is found in other grants.
6 "यज्ज्योतिरव्याहृत" is found in other No. 38 line 40.

- ३१ [णी] यशः[ः]ख्यापिता[ः][॥] आकर्णद्दतुल[ः] विकृश्य[ष्य] तर [सा] चापद्वयैर्ली-
लया (॥) [अ] प्राभिः[ः] कप(व)चैर्विद्येष्ट्य
- ३२ फलको(का)नारादुमाभ्यामपि [॥] पाणिभ्या उचतुरः शिलि(ली)मुखै(खः)मखैः
—सुति(ती)क्ष्णैभृ(भृ) शः(शं)जातो दी(दि)व्यगतिः[ः]प्रि(प)
- ३४ थातु शतसम[ः]कोङ्गो द र [त्नं] क्षितो(तौ) ॥ वम्मा(मै)भ्यांसकल[ः]शरीर-
मसकृद्सभ्य(भवे) र ष्टये(ष्ट्य)लीलान्वितं पीने(नौ)
- ३५ द्वो(द्वौ)पुरुषो(पौ)निधाय यगवत्^८ स्कन्ध[द्वये] लीलया । सद्य शा(शशा)त
कृपाण भासुरकरो धावत्य
- ३६ खिनो(न्तो)भृश[ः]भूगालो दनुम[त्]पराक्रम इति ख्यातः[ः]क्षमामण्डले । []जातेन
येन वपुषा^९ शंश
- ३७ न(ने)व येन सा[ः]वर्द्धितं कुमुद श(ष)ण्ड मिवात्मगोत्र [ः] सङ्कोचितं च रिपु
पङ्कज वृन्दमारात् क(को)पेन
- ३८ [यो]जयति लब्धजयप्रनाप[ः] ॥ कटात्^{१०} श्री शै लोद्भव कुलतिलको
महामख वाजपेयाश्व-
- ३९ मेघ(घा)वभृथ स्नान निर्वि(र्व)र्तित प्रख्यात कीर्तिक्रमाः[ः] परममाद्देश्वरा(रो)
मातापितृपादानुध्यात[ः]
- ४० श्री म ध्य म रा ज दे वः कुशली ॥ अस्मिन् कोङ्गो द म ङ ड ले श्री-
सामंत महासामन्त महारा-
- ४१ ज[रा]नक राजपुत्रा[ः]तर्ङ्ग दंडनायकोरिक विषयपति तदायुक्तक वर्त-
मान भविष्यद् घ(व्य)व-
- ४२ द्वारिणः[ः]सकार रुष्ये^{११} ब्राह्मण पुरोगादि जनपदाच्च^{१२} यथार्ह[ः] मा[न]यति
बोध य ति आ -

3rd Plate; 1st Side.

- ४३ ज्ञापयति च ॥ विदितमस्तु भवता[ः]ज्ञा(धी) क ट क भु क्ति वि ष [य] सम्बद्ध
पूर्व[ख]ण्ड ...

7 Read “शिलीमुख मुखैर्भिन्नः सुनीक्षणैर्भृश” This can be supplemented with the help of the grant No. 38 lines, 44-45.

8 Read “युगपत्”

9 “जातेन शुभ्रवपुषा” is found in No. 38.

10 Read “कटकाच्छी”

11 Read “सकरण”

12 Read “पुरोगान जानपदान इच”

- ४३ [मो]द्वादश ति म्मिर¹³ प्रमाण स(स्स)र्ध्व पीडावर्जितश्चाटभटा प्रवेश्य(श्यो)न
किञ्चिदनप [र गा]¹⁴
- ४४ ह्यः] षड्विंशतितमे सम्बत्सरे¹⁵ विजयवर्धमान राज्य(ज्ये)मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च
पूण्य भि त्तु-
- ४६ ध(द्ध)ये सलिलधारापुर स(स्स)रेण(णा)चन्द्रार्कक्षिति समकालमस्माभि ना(र्ना)ना
गात्रप्रवर
- ४७ चरणाय ब्राह्मण [श्री]ल स्वा मि गो व द्ध (र्ध्व) न स्वा मि व न्धु स्वा मि
क वा ड स्वा मि ना रा य ण
- ४८ स्वा मि मा ध व स्वा मि भ र णि स्वा मि दु र्ग स्वा मि आ दि त्य स्वा मि
रु द्ध स्वा मि शि व स्वा मि-
- ४९ स सु ख स्वा मि ने वि (श्र) के(?)¹⁶ प्रतिपादित[:] यतो(तः)यस्य यथा काल-
मुपयुज्यतो न क(के)नश्चि(चि)द्[विघात] [:] कर-
- ५० णीय[:] । उक्तञ्च धर्मेश(स्त्र)े । बहुभिर्बहुसुधा दत्(त्ता)राजभि स(स्स)गर(रा)-
दिभि[:] । यस्य यस्य यदाभु(भू)मि-
- ५१ त(स्त)स्य नस्य तद्(दा)फल ॥ माभु(भू)द फलशङ्का व[:] परदत्ते(त्ते)ति पाथि-
(थि)वा[:] । [स्व] दानात् फलमानन्त[] परदत्(त्ता)-
- ५२ तु पाल(ने) ॥ स्वदत्ता(त्तां)परदत्ता(त्ता)म्वा यो हरेति(त)वसुन्धरां [] स विष्टाया[]
कृमि भू(भू)त्वा पितृभिस(स्स)ह
- ५३ पश्यते ॥ हरते हारयते भु(भू)मि[]मन्दबुद्धि न(स्त)मोतृत्त[:] [] स बद्धो वारुणै[:]
पासै(शै)ती(स्ति)य(र्य) ग् योनिप(षु)जा-
- ५४ यति(ने) ॥ इति कमलदलाम्बुविन्दुलोलां (श्री) श्रि यमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्य जीवि-
तञ्च सकलमिद[मु]-
- ५५ दा हतञ्च बुद्ध्या नदी(हि)पुरुषै[:] परकीर्तयो विलोप्या[:] ॥ विद्युद्विलास-
तरलामघगम्य म[भ्य]कृ(म्)लोक-
- ५६ स्थितिं यस(श)शि(स्ति)श(स)क्त मनोभि रुचै (च्यैः) । नित्य[] परो[पकृति] मात्र-
रने [र्भवद्भिः] धर्माभिगोयनपरैरनुमोदित-

13 It should be read as "तिम्पिर" but not "तिम्मिर"

14 Read "नकेनचित परग्राह्य"

15 Read "षड्विंशतिसम्बत्सरे"

16 The reading is perhaps "विपश्चिते"

3rd Plate; 2nd side

- ५७ व्यं ॥ ... [लिखित]सन्धिचिह्निक-
 ५८ ... देवेन [] लाङ्घिनं ... 18
 ५९ वृद्धेन ॥ स भवत्[८८...] 19 कार्तिकशुक्ल...

NOTES.

The plates were discovered from the District of Puri, and secured in 1906 by Mr. J. R. Blackwood, the then District Magistrate of Puri. He sent the plates to the Superintendent of Archaeological Survey, Eastern Circle. * They were edited by R. D. Banerji in E. I. XI, pp. 281-7 ff. After enquiry Banerji came to know that the plates had come from Parikud in Puri District through the then Raja of Parikud.

The set consists of three plates each measuring about 7.75" × 4.5". They are attached to a circular ring which contains an indistinct seal. The last plate is damaged at the top of the right corner.

While editing the inscription R. D. Banerji did not give the purport of the text. As the translation of the verses from 1 to 20 of the royal praśasti have already been given in No. 38 above, they need not be repeated here. So the context of the grant portion is given below : —

From Kaṭaka (city ?) Madhyamarājadeva, who belonged to the family of Śailodbhava and who performed the Mahā Yajñas like **▲śva-**

18 The last three letters of line 58 may be read as “स्थ(वि)वीर” and the First three letters of line 59 as “वृद्धेन”. So, the complete word is “स्थविरवृद्धेन”

19 It may be taken as “88”

* In the notes at page 281 in E. I. XI, V. Venkayya, the editor says that “these plates were sent to the office of the Asst. Arch. Supt. for epigraphy, Southern Circle, in 1906 by Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar when the latter was the acting as Archaeological Surveyor of the Bengal Circle.”

medha and Vajapeya, declared from his Koṅgoda Maṇḍala, before the officers, namely Śrī Sāmanta, Mahā-Sāmanta, Mahārāja, Rājanyaka, Rājaputra, Antarāṅga, Daṇḍanāyaka, Uparika, Vishayapati, Ayuktaka etc., and also before the Brāhmaṇas and other Janapadas, that the village..... of Pūrva-Khaṇḍa in Kaṭaka-bhukti Vishaya, in the twenty-sixth regnal year, a land extending twelve 'Timpiras' have been granted to Śiḷaśvāmin, Govardhanasvāmin, Vandhusvāmin, Kabaḍisvāmin, Nārāyaṇasvāmin, Mādhavasvāmin, Bharāṇisvāmin, Durggasvāmin, Ādityasvāmin, Rudrasvāmin, Śivasvāmin, (and) Sukhasvāmin of different gotras, Pravaras and Charaṇas. Knowing this none should cause any disturbance to it.

(Here follow the verses, quoted from Dharmma-śāstra)

It is written by Sandhivigrahika.....Deva (and) enshrined by.....Vṛddha. Saṁvat (88 ?), Kārttika, Śukla..... *

* The last three lines of the text are not clear.

No. 40

Nivina plates of Dharmmarāja

1. Donor Dharmmarājadeva
2. Title Parama-Māheśvara, Mātā-pitrpādānudhyata, Parama-Bhattāraka, Mahārājādhirāja.
3. Place of issue Alatālaṅgapurakoṭa (or Alaṅghapurakoṭa)
4. Date Samvat (9), Vaiśakha, Su. Di. Prathamapaksha, Dviti(va).
5. Officer (1) Dūtakoṭra & Mahākshapaṭala....Deva
(2) Jayasīmha (Lāñchhita)
(3) Chha(ḍḍibhogi)n (Utkīrṇa)
6. Topography.... ..(1) Koṅgoda-Maṇḍala (Province)
(2) Khīḍiṅgahāra-Vishaya (Dt.)
(3) Nivina grāma (village)
7. Donee Savarideva Dikshita Bhaṭṭa of Vatsa gotra, Pañcharshi Pravara & anu-pravara (anl) Chhandogva-charaṇa.
8. Authority Edited by Dr. N. P. Chakravarti in E. I. XXI, pp. 24-41 ff.
9. Remarks.... .. A large number of Prakrit words have been used in it, especially when the boundary of the village is described. This is the only record where Dharmmarāja used the title of 'Mahārājādhirāja' unlike in his other records.

Text

1st plate; 2nd side

- १ ॐ स्वस्ति ॥ इन्द्रो(न्दो)दोत मृणाल[तन्तुभि]रिव शिलहटाःकरं[:] कोमलं[:]
 २ वद्धाहेररुनी(र्णः)स्कुरत फणमर्ण(णं) [दिदग्ध]प्रभा[सो]शुभिः [1] [पाडवस्या[:] सकव-

- ३ गृह्यतिकरः(र)इयावत्तवम्भइलथा गङ्गाम्भः[ः][प्लुतिभन्नभस्मकणि]का[ः]शम्भोज्जटा[ः]
 ४ पान्तु वः[।]श्रीमांभनर्ण(न्न)भस्ते(स्तो) गुरुरवलपति(ते)क्षो[भजिद्यः] क्षमा[या] गम्भी-
 रस्तोयरा-
 ५ शैरथदिवसकरा[द्]भस्म^२दालोककारि(री) । ह्लादी सव्वैस्य चेन्दास्तृ(स्त्रि)भु[व]न-
 भवान् प्रे[रकस्त्रिच(श्चा)पि
 ६ वायो राजाम्ब(स)स्थाणु मूर्त्तिर्जयति कलिमलक्षालनो माघ[वेन्द्रः ॥]प्रांशर्महिभ क-
 ७ र पीवरचारुवाहु[ः]कृष्णाश्च(श्म)संचय विशाल विवेकदक्षोः^३(।)राजीव[कोमलदला]यत लो-
 ८ चनान्नः खयातः कलिङ्ग जननामु पुन्ड्रिसेनः ॥ तेनेत्यं गुणि[नापि]सस्व महतो(ता)न-
 ९ ष्टं भुवोम्भण्डल^४ (।) शक्तोयं परिपालनाया(य)जगतः को नाम[स]स्यादि[ति ।]
 प्रत्यादिष्ट वि-
 १० भूत्सवेन भगवां(वान)नाराधिन(तः) [शाश्वतं]तच्चि[त्तानु]गुणंवि[धिस्मुर]दिश[द्]व-
 (वा)च्छा[ः] इव(म्ब)-
 ११ यम्भो(म्भू) [र]पिः (पि) ॥ म शिलास(श)कलो[द्भे]दि(दी) तेना[प्यालोक्य]धीमता(।)
 [प]रिकल्पितः (त)-

2nd plate; 1st side.

- १२ [सद्वंशः] प्रभुः[शैलोद्भवः]कृतः[] [] शैलोद्भवस्य कृल[जो]रणभीत [आ]सि-
 (सी)द(दये)नामक-
 १३ स्तुनभियां त्रि(द्वि)षदङ्गनानां । ज्योत्स्न्य(त्स्ना)प्रवाहः समये स्वधिय(यै)व सार्द्धं मा[क]-
 म्पितो नय-
 १४ न पश्च(श्म)जलेपु चन्द्रः ॥ तस्याभवद्विबुधपालममस्य मूनु(नुः) श्री सैन्य[भीत]
 इति भूमि-
 १५ पतिर्गरीया[न्] यं प्राप्य नागघटाघट लब्ध^६ प्रमाद विजय[ः] म्मु[दे] धिरितृ[त्री] [।]
 तस्यापि वंश(ङ्ग)-
 १६ षु(थ)यथाथ(थ)नामो(मा) जातो यशोभीत इति [क्षिती]वः(शः) । [ये]न पु(प्र)रूढो
 (पि)शुभे(भै)श्चरित्रे(त्रै)मृ(मृ)ष्टः कलङ्क[ः]कलनदलं-

- 1 Read 'श्रीमानुच्चैन्न भस्तो'
 2 Read 'भास्व'
 3 Read 'संचय विमेद् विशालपश्चाः'
 4 Read 'नेष्टं भुवोमंडल'
 5 In some other plates it is written ज्योत्स्नाप्रबोध समये'
 6 Read 'यं प्राप्यनैक शतनाग घटाविघट्टलब्ध'

- १७ स्यात् । [I] यातो[ध]तस्यतनय[ः] [सुकृती समस्त] सीमन्तिनि (नी)नयनषट्पद पुण्ड-
राकः८ [I] श्रा. [सै]न्यभीत इ-
- १८ ति भूमिपतिम्महंभ कुम्भस्थलि(ली)दलन दुल(ल्ल)लितासिधारा(रः) [II] कल(काले)
यै भूतघातृ(त्री)पतिभिरु-
- १९ पचितानै(ने)क पाया(पा)वतारैः(ः)नि(नी)ता येषां कथाभि(पि)प्रलयमभिमतता कीर्त्ति-
मालैर[ज]स्त्रा'(स्त्र') [I]
- २० यज्ञ(र्ज्ञ)स्तै रश्वमेध प्रभृतिभिरमरा लम्बि(म्भि)त(ता)स्तृप्तिम(म्) [द्वी]म्(द्)दृप्ता-
रात्रि (ति)पक्षक्षय कृतिपटु-
- २१ ना श्रीनिवासेनि(न)येनः(न) । [I] तस्योस्त्राताखिलारेर्मरु(दि)व जननोद्गा-
स्वड(डु)ष्णां शु तेजाः ॥ शूरो मा-
- २२ नि(नी)श्यालुनैरपतिरयशोभीतदेवस्ता(स्त) नूजः[II] मातङ्गां(ङ्गा)न्योतितु[ङ्गान्]वहल
मदम्-

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

- २३ चा(च)इचारुवक्त्रां(क्त्रान्) प्रचण्डा[न्]वद्ध्वाकर्षति खिन'९ पुनरपि नयते 10 यत्कृत'(तः)
सं(स)प्रगल्भा(ल्भः) [I]
- २४ केचिद्वृ(व)न्य मृगेण साद्वैरमते त(स्तां)तां स्थितिली(ली)लयः(या) । केचिन् चोर्द्ध
(ध्व)मूखा मयूख ॥
- २५ किरण[ः]ज्वालालि(ली)प्रेक्ष(क्षि)णः(णाः) । केचित् शैलगुहोदरेषु निरता धूमावालि-
(ली)पाइ(षि)नः(ः) अ-
- २६ ने(न्ये)वायु फलाम्बुभक्षनिरता[ः]केचि[न्]ना(नि)राहारकाः इय'(त्यं)योगजुषो
बिह्वाम वसति [I]
- २७ ध्यायन्ति दिव्य'पदं । चित्रन्(ः)मध्यमराजदेव त्रिगुणां त्रिद्राज्यंपि 12 तत् प्राप्तवां-
(वान्) ॥ तस्या भ-
- २८ वत सकल शास्त्रविशेषवेदा(ः)धीधर्मराज इति सूनुरधीति(त)शास्त्रः । तस्या-

- 7 Read 'कलिदृष्णस्य'
8 Read 'पुण्डरीकः'
9 Read 'वद्ध्वाकर्षत्यखिनः'
10 Read 'तयते'
11 Read 'सहस्र'
12 Read 'गुणधृग राज्ञेषि'

- २९ ति नी(नि)म्मल यशः परिवद्धमान[] पादौ हारैरु(रि)व्रतमायति मत्तिलोकाः 13 ॥
राज्यं लब्धा(ब्धा) प्र-
- ३० दर्पादविगणितन(न)यो माधवो जे(ज्ये)ष्ट भावां(वात)नस्या तस्मादप(पा)स्तं कृतविषम
मति वि(त्रि)ग्र-
- ३१ हे फामिकायां । युद्धक्षोभे न(ण)ल(भ)ग्नो 14 नूपतिपरमसौ स'शू(श्रितस्त(स्त्री) वरा-
ख्यः () प-
- ३२ श्वां (श्वात्) तेनापि सार्द्धं पुनरपि विजिता (तो) विन्ध्यपादेषु जोष्णात् (ष्णां) ॥ गो
र्यं श्रीर्यौवनं-
- ३३ राज्यमेकैक्य(क)मदकारकं । सर्वं श्रीमान्नीतस्य निविकारमुपास्थितः(तम्) ॥
अल-

3rd Plate; 1st Side.

- ३४ तालङ्गपुरकोटात् 15 । परम माहेश्वरो मातापितृपादानुध्यातो(तः) प-
- ३५ रमभटा(ट्टा)रको महारा[जा]धिराज परममाहेश्वर[ः] श्री[म]धर्मर(रा)जदेवः
कुशली ॥ आ(अ)स्मत् कोङ्को-
- ३६ दमण्डले श्रीसामन्त मा(म)हासामन्त मा(म)हाराज राज[न्य]क राजपुत्रः(त्त)न्तरङ्ग-
दण्डना-
- ३७ यक दाण्डपाशिकोपरिकस्तकद विनियुक्तक 16 सकरण व्यवहारिणता(न) न्यांश्च ब्राह्मण-
पुरोगादि वे(र्व)षै(ष)यिक जनपदां (दान) यथार्ह[] मानय[ति] बोधयति [आ]जापयति
विदितमस्तु
- ३८ भवतां खिडिङ्गहार विषय सम्मन्ध(म्बद्ध) निविनाग्रामात् (मः) (।) सवरिदेव
दीक्षित ॥
- ४० भट्ट (ट्टा)य च्छन्दो(त्स)गोत्राय पञ्चरिष(र्वि)प्रवर अनुप्रवराय कौयुक(म)शाखाय
च्छन्दो[र्य]चरणाय
- ४१ मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुन्याभिवृध(द्ध)यो(ये) सलिलधारापूरस(स्स)रेण चन्द्रार्कक्षिति
समकाल[]ग्र-

- 13 Read 'नमायिनमत्यैल के' In some records it is written as 'नमायतिमां-
त्रिलोके'
- 14 The word 'लग्नो' also gives the same meaning. But in other records
we find 'भग्नो'
- 15 I Read 'आल अलं व्रपुरकोटात्' from the facsimile. The letter 'ता' used
in the some plates does not resemble to the letter 'अ' (S. N.
Rajaguru)
- 16 Read 'तद् विनियुक्तक'

- ४२ करि(री)कुन्ध ताम्ब्र(म्)जाश(स)नन्वेन प्रतिप्रा(पा)दित(तो)म्मात्(स्माभिः)नको-
(के) [न]चित् विघाति(त)तद्व्यमिति ॥ ग्रामस्य शि(सी)मा क(कृ)त ॥
- ४३ पश्चिम दिशहित्(त्रि)कुट आडपापादि¹⁷ वणराई वालिमक वङ्कसिल वणराइ उत(त्)र
दिशहि
- ४४ तृ(त्रि)कुट । पाणि साशनरि मणिवाधै वणि¹⁸ । उत्तरदिसहि दिघशिल । पूर्वहि अत-
वणराइ-19
- ४५ वाड । पूव उतरकोणेहि सोमणित(त्रि) कुट । पूव दांखणाहि से...मत्(त्रि)कुट । पूव-
दिसहि खो ?
- ४६ लाड [1] पूव दखिण कोर्णहि वाघगुहून्(त्रि) कुट । दखिणहिश पबदिसिल गाडि सावतिः

3rd plate; 2nd Side

- ४७ ण्डपुर द्विटिम्पिरः²⁰ ॥ सम्बत् (?) वैशाख । सुदि प्रथमपक्ष द्वितीया
- ४८ उक्तञ्च धम्मशास्त्रे ॥ बहुभिर्व्वैभुधा दनां(त्ता)राजा(ज)भिः सगरादिभि [1]
- ४९ यी(य)स्य यस्य यदा भूमि (॥) त(स्त)स्य तस्य तदा फलम् ॥ स्वदनां(त्तां)परदतां(त्तां)वा
यो ह-
- ५० रेतित(त)वसुन्धरां । स विष्ठायां कृमिभूत्वा पितृभिः सह पच्यतेः(ते) ॥ इति दूतको-
त्र महाक्षपट[ल]...देवो(वः) प्रधानतन मः (?) । लांछितं जयसिंघेन
- ५२ उत्कीर्णं ल्ल[हिभये ?]²¹ नाः(न)मितिः(ति) ॥

- 17 Chakravarti reads 'जोडपापादि'
- 18 " 'पाणिसास्त्र(?)त्रमणि चादैवणि'
- 19 " 'अतवणरइ'
- 20 N. P. Chakravarti while editing it in E. I. XXI gives an editorial note as follows:— "I am not able to share with the reading of the editor in this place. The editor writes in the foot note:— 'the meaning of this expression is not at all clear. The sign at the commencement looks like that of an अवग्रह, but it cannot be connected with the previous line' "

The correct reading of this line would be:— "ण्ड पुरविंशद्द्विटिम्पिर"
The word द्विटिम्पिर denotes a measurement of land, probably equal to 'गोचर्म' as found in No. 31 above. (S. N. Rajaguru)

- 21 Read ल्ल(ड् डिमोगि)ता

NOTES

The plates were discovered in 1938 from a field at the Nimmina village in Kōdala Taluk of the District of Ganjam and the then Collector of Ganjam sent them to the Government Museum, Madras, where they are now preserved. The set consists of three plates, attached to a ring, containing a circular seal at the meeting place of the two ends of it. Each plate measures about 7.25" × 4.11". The writing on the plates is badly damaged owing to corrosion. The seal is marked with a crescent, below which is found a couchant bull in relief. The name of the king was possibly written below the bull. According to Chakravarti, the first two letters of the legend are 'श्रीम' and the last one is 'स्य' and there are traces of three letters in between them. *

The characters, adopted in these plates, belong to a much latter age. According to Chakravarti, they resemble to those introduced in the Ganjam plate of Netta Phaṅjadēva (E. I. XVIII, p. 293). I think, these plates have been engraved at a latter period, probably for transcribing the original document.

The purport of the grant portion is given below:-

Ll. 33-35:- From (the fort of) Alaalanghapurakoṭa, the Mahārājādhirāja Dharmmarājadeva, who is the Parāma-Māheśvara (and) the follower to the feet of (his) father and mother, is well.

Ll. 35-42:- "From our Koigoda-Maṇḍala, in the presence of Śrī Sāmanta, Mahā-Sāmanta, Mahārāja, Rājanyaka, Rājaputra, Antaraṅga, Daṇḍanayaka, Daṇḍapāṭila, Uparika, Viniyuktaka, including the Karaṇas, the Vyavahārins and the Brāhmaṇas, to-

* The facsimile of the seal is not given in E. I. XXI, p. 40. So, there is no chance to examine the condition of it. When the donor is Śrī Dharmmarāja, and the total number of letters found on the seal is six, according to Chakravarti, I think it might have been written as "श्रीमानभीतस्य".

gether with the Vaishayika-Janapadāns, it is announced that the village of Nivinā, situated in Khibāṅgahāra-Vishaya, has been granted to Śavarideva Dikshita Bhaṭṭa of Vatsa-gotra, Pañcharshi pravara (and of the same) anu-pravara of the Kuthuma Śākhā (of the Sāma-veda), and who belonged to the chhandogya charaṇa, to increase the merit of our father, mother and ourselves, with libations of water and by making the grant free of all taxes, to be sustained till the existance of the sun, the moon and the earth.

Ll. 42-47: The boundaries of the village are fixed as follows:- To the west-the trikuṭa, Aḍapāpēdivaṇarāi, Vālmika, Vaikasila-Vaṇarāi.

to the north:- The Trikuṭa, Pāṇisāatarimaṇibādhai-vaṇarāi;

to the north:- Dighasila;

to the east :- Ata vaṇarāivaḍa;

to the north-east:- Somaṇi-trikuṭa;

to the south east :- Se...ma trikuṭa;

to the east:- Kholāḍa;

to the south-east:- Baghaguhū trikuṭa

to the south:- the stream (named) Pāvadisilā Gāḍi.

(within these boundaries) (we have granted a land extending) two 'Timpiras' in Saṁvat (?), Vaiśākha, Su. Di. Prathama-paksha, dviti(yā).

(Here follow the Ślokas, quoted from Dharma-śāstra)

Ll. 50-52:- Dūtakotra (and) Mahākshapaṭala.....Deva.....
(it was engraved by) Chha(ḍibhogin).

No. 41

Chandeswar Plates of Dharmmarāja

1. Donor ... Dharmmarāja
2. Title ... Parama-Māheśvara, Mahāmakha Vājapeyāśvamedha-
vabhṛtha-snānanirvartita and Mātā-pitr-padānu-
dhyāta.
3. Place of issue...Kanakontalā
4. Date.... ... Saṃvat 10.0.5 Lunar-eclipse.
5. Officers ... (1) Dharmmachandra (Dūtakotra)
(2) Bhogichandra (Sandhivigrahika)
(3) Jyeshṭhasiṃha (Peṭapāla & Lekhaka)
(4) Chira Vrddha (Utkirṇṇa).
6. Topography ... (1) Śrīrājatilaka Vishaya (Dt.)
(2) Śivāvivāsa grama (Village)
7. Donee ... Baṭṭa Śubhaḍeva of Kauṇḍinya gotra and Vājasa-
neya charaṇa.
8. Authority ... Edited by Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru, in J. K.
H. R. S. Vol. II, No. i, pp. 59-72 ff.
9. Remarks ... 'The first plate of the set is missing. The date of
this record is mentioned in line 41 in decimal
figures as 10.0.5 It is not known if they denote
105 and refer to any known Saṃvat. From
palaeographical stand point we may say that the
inscription was written in a much later age.
On that point I think it was copied many years
after the grant was issued.

Text1st plate; 1st Side

- १ प्रभुः शैलोद्भव कृतः । शैलोद्भवस्य कुलजोरणभीत आसीद् येनासकृत -
 २ कृतभियां दिवश(ष)दङ्कनातां [] ज्योत्स्ना प्रबोध समयो स्वधियं व साद्धैमाकम्पितो नय-
 ३ न पक्षमजलेषु चन्द्रः [] तस्याभवद्विबुधपाल समयस्य सूनुः श्रीसैन्यभीत इति
 ४ भूमिपतिर्गिरि(री)यां(यान्) । यं प्राप्य नै(ने)क गतनागघटा विघट दृ)लब्ध प्रसाद वि-
 ५ जयं मुमुदे धरित्रिः(त्री)[] तस्यापि वंश[थ]यथार्थ नाम(मा)जातो यशोभीत इति
 क्षिति(ती)श[ः ।]
 ६ येन प्ररूढोपि शुभंश्चरित् [ः]मृष्टः कलङ्क[ः] कलदप्यणस्य [] जातोथ तस्य त-
 ७ नय[.] मुकृति(ती)समस्त सोमन्तिनी ननय षट्पद पुण्डरि(री)क[ः] [] श्री सैन्यभीत
 इति भूमि-
 ८ पति म(म)हंभकुम्भस्थलीदलन दुलली(लि)तासिधारः । [] कालेयभूतधात्रि(त्रा)
 पतिभि-
 ९ रुपचितानेक पापावतारैः[] नीता येषां कथापि प्रलयमभिमता कीर्त्तिमालैरज-
 १० श्र(स्त्रं) [] यज्ञंस्तं रश्वमेध प्रभृतिभिरमरा लम्बनास्तृप्तिमु(मू)र्द्धीमुद्रि(दृ)प्ता-
 राति पक्ष क्षय-
 ११ कृति पु(प)टुनां(ता) श्रीनिवासेन येन । [] तस्योज्ज्वेताखिलारम्भंरुदिव जननोभा(ञ्ज्) ।

1st plate; 2nd Side.

- १२ स्वदृष्टांशु तेजा शु(शु)रो मातो दयालु स्म(न्त)रपति [र]यशोभीतदेवस्तनु(नू जः ॥
 न्मा(मा)तङ्कान्योतितुङ्कान् ब-
 १३ हलमदमुचश्चरुव(व)वत्रान् प्रचण्डा[न्] वद्ध वाकर्षत्यस्त्रीन(स्त्रिनः) पुनरपि दयते
 यत्नत[ः] स प्रगल्भ[ः] []त-
 १४ स्याभवत्स[क]ल शास्त्र विज्ञेस(ष)वदि(वेदी) श्रीधर्मराजदेव¹ इतो(ति)मृ(सू)
 नुरधीतशास्त्रः [] यस्याति निम्भ-
 १५ ल यश[ः] परिवर्द्धमान पाद(दौ)हरेरिव नमाइ(यि)त मा[ं] त्रिलोक्या[म्] [] निराश्रय
 प्रयत्न(त्न) न गुणः (णैः)
 १६ सपरिवारितः [] वैमुख्यादीषीया चैव सर्वपापैद्विवर्जी(र्जि)त[ः] [] राज्यं लब्ध
 (दध्वै) व दर्पादवि-
 १७ गणितनयो माभ्रवा(वो) जेष्ठ भावाः(वा)ते(दे) पादस्मादपास्मा (स्त) (दपात्रं) कृत विषय
 (म) मती त वि (वि) ग्रहे फा-

1. The word "देव" is added after "धर्मराज" and this addition disturbs the metric rhythm.

- १८ 2मिकायां यद्भु क्षोभेत् (ण)भग्नः नृपति परमय(सौ)म[]शो(सू)तेस्ति(स्ती)घराख्यं 3
। [] शौय (यं) श्री-
- १९ यौवेन' राज्यमेकैकं प(म)द क (का) र क[] सध्व[] श्रीमानधीतस्य न्ति(नि)विकार-
मुपस्थितं (तम) । [] तुरग खु-
- २० राभिघात विदलध(द्ध)रणि(णी) तलज' य(ज)[य] गज [कण्ण] चामर विधु(धू)नन । वस्फ-
रितं [] मुभट प्रधारस नि-
- २१ गुध(द्ध) 4 ? [] कनकोन्तलापि धि वासकान् ी शौलो(धू)व कुलतिलको भहामख
वाजप(वे)याश्व-
- २२ मेध वभृथ स्तान निव्वृत्ति (निव्वृत्ति) त) प्रखा(ख्या)त कीर्तिकम परम म(मा)हेश्वर
मातापितृ पादानुध्यात श्री-
- २३ ध[धर्मराज]देव[] कुशली । तश्चि स्मि न् कोद्गोदमण्डले धीसामन्त महाराजन(स्य)-

2nd plate; 1st side.

- २४ कराजपुत्रान्तरङ्ग दण्डनायक दण्डपासि (शि) कोपरिकस्तद्विनियुक्तक ब्ववहा-
- २५ रिण[ः]सकरगा ब्राह्मणपुरोगादिजनपदाञ्च (दान्) इचाटभट दल्लभ जानि (नी) यां (यान्)
- २६ यथाहं [] पूजयत्याजापयति च विदितमस्तु भवता [] श्रीगजतिलक विषय सं-
- २७ म्ब वे द्ध शिवाविधाम श्र(श्रा)मोये (यं) दातु [] सोमोपलक्षित कौण्डिज न्य) स गोत्राय
- २८ वाजसनेय चरणाय भट (द्वे) शुभदेवस्य मातापित्रो रात्मनस्य (श्च) पुण्याभिवृ-
- २९ द्यये सत्तिलधारापुरस(स्म)रेणा चन्द्रात्कौक्षितिसमकालं (ल)मकरीकृत (स्य) च[न्द्र]ग्रहो-
परागं
- ३० प्रतिपादित तोऽस्मा[भिः]सि(स)मुपभुञ्जानो धम्मं गौ[र]वा च काला(ल)कालान्तरेण
मि (इ द[] [न]-
- ३१ कश्चि[त्] परिपन्थिना भवितव्यमिति लवतञ्च धम्मशास्त्रे[] बहुभिर्बर्वा सुधा दत्ता(त्ता)
राजभिः[]

2. From line 8 on wards in J. K. H. R. S., Vol II. p. 67 the numbers of line have been wrongly printed
3. After this some verses are found in other records of Dharmmarāja which are not given in it.
4. By mistake of the engraver the last portion of the verse has been omitted.
5. Actually it is written 'मकरीकृत्य गृहोपरागं' although the letter 'स्य' resembles 'त्+च'

- ३२ सगरादिभिः[1] यस्य यस्य यदाभूमि त(स्त)स्य तस्य तदा फलं [1] माभूदफलशङ्का वः
 ३३ परदत्ते(त्ते)ति पाथिव(वाः)स्वदानात् फलमानन्त्यं परदत्ता (त्ता)नुपालन(ने) [1] स्वदत्ता[1]
 परदत्ता(त्ता)म्वा योहरे-
 ३४ ति(त)वसुन्धरा[*] स द्वि(वि)ष्टाया(यां)कृमिभूर्त्वा पितृभिः[1] सह पच्यते । [1] इति
 कमलदला-
 ३५ म्बु विन्दु लोलां श्री (श्री)यमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्य जीवित'(त)ञ्च [1] सकलमिदमुदाहृतं च
 वुध्वा

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

- ३६ नहिप(पु)रुषै परकीर्त्तयो वी(वि)लोप्याः । [1]विद्युद्विलास तरला मवग-
 ३७ म्य स[म्यक्] लोकस्थिति यैशसी(सि)शक्त मनोभिकारै निर्य[1]परोदयरतै —
 ३८ भिराधनपरै रन् मोदितव्यः [1] दूतकोत्तू चित धर्मचन्द्र लिखितं सा-
 ३९ न्धिविग्रहिकं भोगिसामन्त लाङ्कितं पेटपालज्येष्ठसिंहेन उत
 ४५ कीर्णं च चिरवृद्धेनेति । दत्त[त्त]पदिष्टया [1] स्वस्ति सम्बत्
 ४१ १०-०-५ ॥

NOTES

It is an incomplete set of copperplates of Dharmmarāja. The first plate of the set is missing. So, the text begins from the last portion of the verse No. 9, as shown in Appendix I. The remaining two plates were discovered from an old well in the village of Chandesar in the Puri District. In the year 1936 Sri K. N. Mahapatra, now Curator of Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar, secured the plates and sent them to the late P. C. Ratha of Balangir who gave them to Sri S. N. Rajaguru for decipherment and publication in the Journal of Kalīnga Historical Research Society, Balangir where Sri Ratha was the Honorary Secretary. Sri Rajaguru edited the inscription in the said Journal in 1947.

The purport of the grant, excluding the conventional Praśasti-verses, is as follows:-

Ll. 21-23 :- From the royal residence at Kanakontalā (city) Mahārāja Dharmmarājadeva, the best of the Śailodbhava family, who is a devotee worshipper at the feet of father and mother; who performed the

Yajñas like Aśvamedha and Vajapeya; whose fame has been circulated to all quarters (and) who is a Parama-Maheśvara, is well.

Ll. 28-31 :- In Kōṅgoda-Maṇḍala, in the presence of Śrī-Samanta, Mahā-Sāmanta, Maharāja, Rājaputras, Artaraṅgas, Daṇḍanāyaka, Daṇḍapāśika, Uparika, Vinīyaka, Vyavahārin, together with Karaṇas, Brāhmaṇas and other Janapadāns, it is declared that the village named Śivāvivāsa, in the District of Śrī Rājatilaka, has been granted by us to Bhaṭṭa Śubhadeva of Kauṇḍīnyasa gotra and Vājasaneyya charaṇa, for the increase of the merit of our father, mother and ourselves, on the auspicious moment of the lunar-eclipse. This charity of ours should endure up to the existence of the sun, the moon and the earth. None should disturb the grant for infinites ages to come.

(After this follow some verses quoted from the Dharmma-Śāstra).

Ll. 32-41 :- The document is announced (?) by Uchita-Dharmachandra, the Dātakotra; written by Saṅghivigrahika Bhogisāmanta; enshrined by Peṭapāla Jyeshṭhasiṅha (and) engraved by Chira-Vṛddha. Saṃvat 10.0.5.

No. 42

Ranapur Plates of Dharmmarāja

1. Donor Dharmmarājadeva
2. Title... .. Mahāmakha-Vājapeyāśvamedha-Vabhr̥thasnānanir-
vartrita-Sūnostanaya, Bahuvīdhamatta-varaṇava-
raturagapadātīśastraśūpātasaṅkula bahvāhavavi-
nihataśatru, Anekavikramakrāntasakalabhūmaṇḍala-
prathitayaśas, Chāturdantaśaṅgrāmadasakṛllabdha-
pratāpa, Parama-Makeśvara, Matāpitṛpādānu-
dhyāta.
3. Place of issue ... Vijaya Mātrchandrapāṭaka
4. Date ... Śaṅvat 3, Jyeshṭha, Su. Di. 5 (?)
5. Officers² ... (1) Śrī Naṅga (Dūtakotra)
(2) Naidhr̥vadatta (Vṛhadbhogin)
(3) Udyotasīṃha (Peṭapala)
(4) Sthavīra-(Vṛddha).
6. Topography... (1) Koṅgoda-Maṇḍala (Province)
2 Tanekaṇḍrā-Vishaya (Dt.)
(3 Usta-vāṭaka (Village)
7. Donee ... Trilochanasvāmin of Atreya-gotra, Atreya and
Urehanānasa (?) (Anu-pravara)
8. Authority ... It is to be edited by Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru
in O. H. R. J.
9. Remarks ... The Village Usta vāṭaka, which was granted
may be identified with the modern Uṭapala
village in Ranapur where the plates were
discovered.

1st plate; 2nd Side

- १ ॐ स्वस्ति [।] इन्दोद्घोत मृणालतन्तुभिरिव श्लिष्टाः करैः कोमलै ब द्वाहे [रु]-
 २ णै स्फुरत्फणिमणैर्द्विग्ध प्रभासोड् शुभिः[] पार्वत्यासकच ग्रह व्यतिकर व्या-
 ३ वृत्तवग्धश्लथा भङ्गाभ्रः प्लुतिभिन्न भस्मकणिकाः शम्भोजटाः पान्तु वः ॥ प्राड् शु-
 महे-
 ४ भकर पीवर चारुबाहु कृष्णाश्म संचय विभेद विशालवक्षाः [।] राजीव कोमल-
 द शय-
 ५ त लोचनान्तः ख्यातः कलिङ्ग जनतासु पु लि न्द से न [ः] ॥ तेनेत्थं गुणिनापि सत्त्व
 महता
 ६ [ने]ष्टं भुवोमण्डल शक्तो यः परिपालनाय जातः को नाम स स्यादिति ॥ प्रत्यादि-
 ७ [ष्ट वि]भूत्सत्वेन भगवानाराधितः शाश्वत(श्व)तस्तच्चिन्तानुगुणं विधित्सु रदि-
 शद्व्याङ्कां
 ८ [स्थयम्भू] रपि ॥ सशिलाशकलोद्भेदि तेनाप्य (प्या) लोक्य धि(धी)मता [।] परि
 कल्पत स-
 ९ [द्वड् शो प्रभुः शै] लो द्भ वः कृतः ॥ शै लो द्भ व स्य कुलजो र ण भी त भा-
 सीदयेनासकृत्क-
 १० [तभियांद्बिष [द]ङ्गनां [।] ज्योत्स्ना प्रबोध समये स्वधियैव सार्धमाकम्पितो
 नयन-
 ११ [पक्ष्म जलेषु च]न्द्रः ॥ तस्याभवा(घ)द्विविधपाल समस्य स्रुतुः श्री से न्य भी त
 इति भूमि-
 १२ [पति महेभ [।] यै] प्र'पनेक शरनागघटा विघट्ट ट लब्धप्रमादविजय' सुमुखे धरि-
 १३ [त्री] ॥ तस्यापि व]ड् श्रेथ यथार्थनामा जातो य शो भी त इति क्षितीशः
 [।] येन प्ररुढोपि
 १४ [शुभेश्वरित्ते मु]ष्टः कलङ्कः कलिदर्पणम्य ॥ जानस्य तस्य तनयः [सुकृती समस्त]

2nd Plate; 1st side

- १५ सीमन्तिनीनयन षट् पद पुण्डरीकः [।] श्री से न्य भी त इति भूमिपतिर्महेभ
 कुम्भस्थ-
 १६ ली दलनदुर्ललितासिधारः [ः] ॥ ज्ञातेन यो(ये)न कमलाकरघटस्वगतोत्तमुन्मीलित'
 दिन कृ-
 १७ तेव सहोदयेन [।] संक्षिप्तमण्डल रुचश्च गता. प्रणाशमाशुद्विषो ग्रहगणा इ-
 १८ व यस्य दीप्त्या ॥ कालेयैभूतधात्रीपतिभिरुपचिन्तानेकपापाघतारैर्नीता येषां
 १९ कथापि प्रलयमभिमता कीर्तिमालैरजस्र' [।] यज्ञं स्तै रश्वमेध प्रभृतिभिरमरा-
 २० लम्भिनास्तृपितमुर्वी मुद्दसारातिपक्ष क्षयकृति पटुता श्री नि वा से न येन [।]
 तस्योद्देशे-

- २१ ताखिलारेर्महदिव जननोद्गास्वदुष्णाङ् शुतेना शूगे मानी दयालुर्नरपति-
 २२ र य शो भी त दे ष स्तनूजः ॥ । मातङ्गान्योतितुङ्गान्बहलमदमुचश्चारुवक्त्रा
 २३ प्रचण्डा[] बध्वा कर्षत्यखिन्नः पुनरपि दयते यत्नतः स प्रगल्भः ॥ केचिच्छै-
 २४ ल गुहोदरेषु नियता धूमावलीपायिनः अन्ये वायुफलाम्बुभक्षनिरताः केचिन्नि-
 २५ राहारकाः इत्थं योगजुगो विहाय वसतिं ध्यायान्न दिव्यं पदं चित्रं म ध्य म रा-
 जदेव गुण-
 २६ धृ ग्ना ज्येपितत्प्राप्तंवां (वान्) ॥ तस्याभवत्सकलशास्त्र विशेषवेदी श्री ध र्म-
 रा ज इति सूत्रधी-
 २७ त शास्त्र [ः] यस्य(स्या)ति निर्मल यशः परिवर्द्धमान पादोदरेखि नमायित मार्तृ
 (न्त्रि) लोक्या[म्] ॥ नि-
 २८ राश्रयैः प्रयत्नेन गुणैः स परिवारितः वैमुख्यादीर्षया चैवः सर्वदोषै विवर्जि-
 २९ तैः ॥ कालैर्हन्ति रिपुन्महारणशनः व्यापारलब्धोन्नतैः(नैः)काले स(श)क्तिमुपैति
 शुभ्रचरितैः

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

- ३० शम्भोः कथा विस्तरैः [] काले धर्मे विवेचनाय निरतैर्ब्रह्मार्थमध्य (ध्ये) स्थितः
 कौञ्चारे रि-
 ३१ [व] यस्यचेष्टितमलं लोकः समालोकते ॥ राज्य['] लब्धैवदर्पाद्विगणिततयो मा-
 ३२ ध वो ज्येष्ठभावां(वा)देशादस्मादपात्रं (स्तै)कृतविषममतिविग्रहे फा सि का यां
 युद्धक्षोभेण
 ३३ भग्नो नृपति परमसौ स'श्रुते स्ती व रा ख्यं पश्चात्तेनापि सार्धं पुनरपि विजितो
 वि न्ध्य पा दे-
 ३४ पु जाण्णः ॥ शौर्यं श्री यौवनं राज्य मेकैकं मदकारकं [] सर्वं श्री मा न भी त-
 स्य निर्विकार मुप-
 ३५ स्थितं(तम्) ॥ तुरगखुराभिघात विदलद्धरणीतलजं जयगजकर्णचामर विभूतन विस्फु-
 ३६ रितं [] सुभटफरं प्रसर्पेण निरुद्धककुब्जगनं बलरज एव यस्य जयति द्विष-]
 ३७ ताधूजिनी(नीम्) ॥ आरच्य प्रसभंघटा गजगणैरश्वीय पादानकै जि(जि)त्यान्यान्व-
 लशा-
 ३८ लिना नृपवरानागत्यदृष्टेभुवं [] युद्धे भीमपराक्रमेण विजिता निवृत्पदं प्रापि-
 ता ह-
 ३९ श्यन्ते भवनाङ्गणे प्रतिदिनं प्रातः प्रणामार्थिनः ॥ विजय मा तु च न्द्र पा ट का-
 च्छ्री-
 ४० शैलोद्भवकुल तिलको महामख वाजपेयाश्वमेधावभृयस्तान निवर्तित सूतो-
 ४१ स्तनयो बहुविध मत्तवारण वरतुरगपदाति शस्त्रसम्पात स['] कुलो बह्वाह्व-
 ४२ ध विनिहत शत्रून्नेक विक्रमाकक्रान्त सकलभूमण्डलप्रथित यशश्चातुर्दन्तस-

- ४३ ग्रामादसकल्लब्ध प्रतापः परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृ पादानुध्यातः श्री ध-
 ४४ र्म रा ज दे वः कुशली ॥ अस्मि(स्मिन्) को ङ्गो द म ण्ड ले श्री साम'(म)न्त
 महासामन्त

3rd Plate; 1st Side.

- ४५ महाराज राजनक राजपुत्रां(त्वा) न्तरङ्ग दा(द)ण्डनायक दा(द)ण्डपासि(शि)को
 परिकस्तद्विनि-
 ४६ युक्तक स्ववह्नारिणः सकरणानन्यांश्च ब्राह्मण पुरोगादि वैपयिक जनपदान्यथा-
 ४७ र्हे पूजयति मानयत्याज्ञापयति च विदितमस्तु भवता त ने क ण्डू वि ष य स-
 ४८ म्बद्ध उ स वा ट क ग्रामक्षेत्रटिम्पीर पञ्च अकरी कृत्य आत्त्रेयस गोत्राय
 ४९ अत्रिणामात्रेयोर्चनानसःश्यवाश्च^१ भ ट ट तृ(त्रि)लोच्च(च)न स्वामिने माता
 पित्तोरात्मन-
 ५० श्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये सलिलधारा पुरम्सरेण प्रतिपादित स्तदेषा माचन्द्रार्ककालं
 ५१ (ल)मुपभुञ्जानस्य धर्मगौरवांनकेनचिन्परिपन्थिता भवितव्यमिति ॥
 ५२ उक्तं च मानवे धर्मे[॥] बहुभिर्वसुधादत्ताराजभिः सगरादि-
 ५३ भिः यस्य यस्य यदाभूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदाफलं ॥ स्वदत्तां पर-
 ५४ दता(त्ता)म्वा यो हरेत वसुधरां सविष्टाया[.] कृमिभूत्वा पितृभिः सह पच्य-
 ५५ ते ॥ इति कमलदलाम्बु विन्दुलोलांश्रियमनुचिन्त्यमनुष्यजीवितं च
 ५६ सकलमिदमुदाहृतं च बुध्या नहि पुरुषैः परकीर्तयो विलोप्या ॥ दूतको-
 ५७ त्त्राधिकृत श्री णण्ण लिखित बृहद्भोगि ने ध्रु व द त्ते न लांछितं पे ट-
 ५८ पा लो घो त सि घेन उत्कीर्णं स्थ वि र वृ द्धे नेति । सम्यत् ३ ज्येष्ठ शु दि.
 ५ [॥]

NOTES.

This set of copperplate inscription was discovered from a village in the Ex-State of Ranapur, in the present Puri District. Details relating to its finding are not forthcoming. In April, 1957, the Superintendent of Archaeology, Orissa, borrowed the plates through Sri-Nityananda Mahapatra, M. A., and gave them to Sri Satyanarayan Rajguru for examination. The plates are to be edited by Sri Rajaguru in O. H. R. J.

1 The letter वा has a dot in the middle, I think, the writer intended to strike it off.

The set consists of three plates, attached to a ring. The two ends of the ring are shouldered into a circular seal containing the emblem of a lying-bull at its top, and a full-blown-lotus at the bottom. In between them there is a line of writing as "मानभीतरुय". Each plate measures about 7.5" × 4.5". The first plate is damaged at the right corner, for which reason some letters at the beginning of each line from the 6th to the 14th line are disappeared. Fortunately the damaged portion contains some verses already known relating to the family praśasti of the Śailodbhavas. So, it is not difficult to fill up the gap in each damaged line.

Following is the purport of the prose portion of the text:—

Ll. 39-44:- From the city of Vijaya Mātṛchandra Paṭaka, Dharmmarājadeva who is the best in the family of the Śailodbhavas; who is the son's son of the performer of Yajñas like Vājapeya and Aśvamedha; who was victorious in many battles, fought against several enemy-kings who were killed by him and thereby his fame was made known to all people of the globe; who is a Parama Maheśvara and the devote worshipper at the feet of father and mother, is well.

Ll. 44-51:- In Koṅgoda-Manḍala, in the presence of Śrī Samanta, Mahā-Samanta, Mahārāja, Rājanaka, Rājaputra, Antarāṅga, Daṇḍanāyaka, Daṇḍapāśika, Uparika, Viniyuktaka, Vyavahārin, including Karaṇas, Brāhmaṇas and other Vaishayika-Janapadēns, it is declared that the village Usavāṭaka in Tanekaṇḍrā Vishaya (District), a land extending to five 'Timpiras' is granted to Bhaṭṭa Trilochanaśvamin of Atreya gotra and Urechanānasa (?) (anupravara), for the increase of merit of our father, mother and ourselves, with libations of water, the grant being made free from all taxations. Let this religious grant be till the existence of the sun and the moon, and none should obstruct it.

(Here follow some verses, quoted from Dharmma-Śāstras.)

Ll. 56-58:- Dutakotra, in power, is Śrī Naṇṇa. The document is written by Vṛhadbhogī Naidhruvadatta, enshrined by Peṭapala-Udyota-siṃha and engraved by Sthavīra-Vṛddha.

Samvat 3, Jyeshtha, Su. Di 5 ?

No. 43

Banapur plates of Dharmmarāja

1. Donor Dharmmarājadeva
2. Title Same as found in No. 42 .
3. Place of issue Vijayasiliḍa.
4. Date Samvat ?
5. Officers 1 Dūtakotra
2 Pañchakarāṇa
3 Uparika
4 Vaiśvasika Vṛhadbhogi-Samanta
5 Akshaśāli Ādityadeva, engraver
6 Peṭapāla Valavarma, enshriner
6. Topography.... .. (1) Thorāṇa Vishaya Dt.
2 Rāṇḍa village
3 Suvarṇṇaralṇḍi Village
4 Madhuvāṭaka Village .
7. Donee 1 Darhadāchārya Nāsichandra and his disciple
Ekaśāṭa Prabuddhachandra.
8. Authority Edited by Dr. D. C Sircar in E. I. XXIX,
pp. 38-43 ff.
9. Remarks.... .. The actual grantor of this charter is Śrī Kalyāṇa-
devī, the queen of Dharmmarājadeva . The
donees appear to be some Jain gurus.

Text

Ist plate; 2nd side

- १ स्वस्तिः (स्ति॥) इन्द्रोद्धू (द्धौ) त मृणाल तन्तुभिरिव श्लिष्टा [ः] करै [ः]
कोमलैः बद्धाहे ररुगै [ः] स्फु-

- २ रत्नणि मणैर्दिग्धप्रभाशोड् शुभिः [] पार्वत्या[] सकचग्रह व्यतिकर व्यावृत्त बन्ध
श्लथा । गङ्गा-
- ३ म्बुप्लुति भिन्न भस्मकणिका[] शम्भोर्जटाः पानु(न्तु)वः । [] प्राड् शुर्महेभकर-
पीवर चारुबाहु [] कृष्णाश्म-
- ४ सञ्च[य] विभेद् विशाला(ल) दक्षा[] राजीव क्रौमल दलायत लोचनान्तः ख्यातः
कलिङ्ग जनतासु
- ५ पु लि न्द से न [] ॥ तेनेथं (त्थं) गुणिनोप (नापि) सत्व (त्त्व)महता नेष्टं भुवो-
र्मण्डलं । शक्तो यः परी(रि)पाल[ना]-
- ६ य जगतः को नाम स स्यादिति । प्रत्यादिष्ट विभुर्भवेन भ[ग]वानाराधित[] शाश्वतः
तच्चित्तानु-
- ७ गुणं विधिस्तु (त्सु) रदिशद्वाञ्छां स्वस(य)म्भो(म्भू)रपि ॥ स शिलाशकलोद्भेदी
तेनाप्यालोकयो(क्य)धी म-
- ८ ता [] परी(रि) कल्पित सद्वंश[] प्रभुः शै लो द्भ वः कृतः [] शैलोद्भवस्य कुल-
जो र ण भी त आसीत्य(दये)-
- ९ नासकृत् कृता(त) भिया [] द्विषदङ्गनानां । ज्योत्स्नाय¹ प्रबोध समये स्वधियैव सा-
र्द्धमाकं (क)म्पितो
- १० नयनपक्षमजलेषु चन्द्र[] ॥ तस्याभवद्विवुधपालसमस्य सूनुः श्री सैन्य भी त इ-
- ११ ति भूमिपति ग(र्ग)रीयान् [] यं प्राप्य नैकशतनागघटाविघट्ट लब्धप्रताप वि-
जयं म'सु'मुदे
- १२ घरी(रि)स्त्री ॥ तस्यापि वड् शोथ यथार्थनामा जातो य शो भि (भी) त इति क्षितीशः
[] येन प्र-

2nd plate; 1st side.

- १३ रु(रू)ढोपि शुभैश्चरितैः मृष्टः कलङ्कः कलिदर्पणस्थ ॥ जातोथ [तस्य तनय]स्तु
क-
- १४ ती समस्त सीमन्त(न्ति)नी नयन पङ्क (ट्)पद पुण्डरीक[] । श्री सैन्यभीत [इति
भूमि] पतिर्महे-
- १५ भ कुम्भस्थली दलन दुर्ललितालिधारः ॥ कालेयैभूतधात्री पतिभिरुपचिता-
नेक पा-
- १६ पाघतारैः नीता येषां कथापि प्रलयमभिप्रता कीर्तिमा(पा)लै रजस्र ॥ () यज्ञं स्तै-
रश्वमेघ-
- १७ प्रभि (भृ)तिभिरमरा लम्भितात्(स्तु)पित सुर्वीमुद(द्)त्तारातिरक्ष क्षयकृतिपटुना
श्री नि वा से न

- १८ येन ॥ तस्योत्खोताखिलारेऽम्बुदिव जनितो भास्वदुष्णाङ्गुनेजा [ः] शूरो मानी
दया-
- १९ लु नरपतिर य शो भी त दे ष स्तनूत [ः] ॥ मातङ्गान्योनितुङ्गान् बहलमदमुच-
- २० श्वारु वक्त्रा[न] स प्र चण्डान् बद्ध्वा कर्पित्याखन्तः पुनराप [द]यते यतनः स प्र-
गरमः ॥ केचि-
- २१ इहै (ह्लै)ल गुहोदरेषु निरता धूमावलीपायिनः अन्ये वायुफलाम्बु भक्षनिरता [ः]
केचिच (चि)न्ति(न्ति)रा-
- २२ द्वारका[ः] इत्थं योगजुषो विहाय वसतीं (तिं) ध्यायं(य)न्ति दिव्य(व्य)म्पदं चित्त-
[] म ध्य म रा ज दे ष
- २३ गुणधृग्राज्येपि तत्प्रप्तवान् ॥ तस्याभवत्सकलशास्त्रविशेषवेदी श्री ध र्म रा ज
- २४ इति सूनुर्धी[त] शास्त्रः ॥ यस्याति निर्मलयशः परिवर्द्धमान[] पादौ हरे-

3rd plate; 2nd Side

- २५ रिच नमायित मां तृ(त्ति) लोफयाः [॥] निराश्रयै [ः] प्रयत्नेन गुणैस्स परिवारितः
[] वैमुक्त्या दी-
- २६ र्षया चैव सध्वशंषे विधिर्जितः ॥ काले हन्ति रिपु(पु)न्मा(न्म)हारण शत व्यापार
लब्धोन्नतीन(न्)*
- २७ काले धर्म विवेचनाय न नि रतो ब्राह्मण्यमध्ये स्थितः कौञ्चारेरिव यस्य ज्येष्ठमलं
लोक(कैः)
- २८ समालोकयते ॥ राज्यं लब्ध्वैव दर्पाद् [वि] गुणितनयो मा ध वो ज्येष्ठभाषा (न्)
देशां (शा)दस्माद्-
- २९ पास्तु [ङ्.]न विषममतिर्दिग्दे फासिकायां ॥ युद्धक्षोभेण भग्नो नृपतिवरमसौ
संश्रुत-
- ३० स्तो व र (रा) ख्यः पश्चात्तेनानि साद्धं पुनरपि विजितो विग्ध्यपादेषु जीर्णः[] []
शौर्यं श्री [यौ] -
- ३१ घनं राज्यमेकैकं मदकारकं [] सर्वं [] श्री मा न भी त स्य निर्विकारमुप-
स्थित [म] ॥ तुग्ग
- ३२ खुराभिघात वदलद्वरणी तलज्जं जयगज कर्णः (र्ण) चामर वधूतन विस्फुरितः ।
सुभ-
- ३३ ट फर प्रसर्पण निरुद्धककू(कु)द्गगनं बलरज एव यस्य नयति द्विपता[] ध्वजिनीं ॥
- ३४ भारुच्य प्रसभघटा गजगणैरद्वीय प(पा) दातकैः जित्वा न्यां (न्या) बल शा-
लिनो नृपवरानागत्य

* The second pāda of this verse is missing.

- ३५ दृष्टेभुव['] [1] युद्धे भीमप[ग] क्रमेण विजिता निवृत्पदं प्रापिताः (ता) दृश्यन्ते
भवनाङ्गणे प्रतिदि]नं
- ३६ प्रातः प्रणामार्थिनः ॥ वि ज या सि लि [ड] वासकात् श्री शेलोद्भवकुल तिलक
महाम-

3rd Plet. 1st Side.

- ३७ ख घाजपेयाश्वमेधा वावभृथ¹ त्सन(स्ना)ना(न) निर्बर्त्तित सूतोस्तनयो बहुविध²
मत्तवारणवर-
- ३८ तुरग म(प)दाति शख स(स)म्पात सङ्कूल(ल) बह्वाहव विनिहत शत्रुरनेक वि-
क्रमाक्रान्त सकल भू-
- ३९ मण्डलो सु(भु)जबलातुल प्रथित यश(शा)श्चा(श्च)तुर्हन्त स'गामादसकल्लब्ध
प्रतापः परममाहेश्व-
- ४० रो मातापितृ पादानुध्यातः श्री ध र्म रा ज दे वः कुशली ॥ थो र ण वि ष ये
महासामन्त
- ४१ श्री सामन्त । महार(रा)ज । राजनक । राजपुत्रान्तरङ्ग । दांडनायक । दांड वा (पा)-
शिकौपरि [क]स्त(त)द्विनि-
- ४२ युक्तक व्यवहारिणस्सकरणानन्याङ् च ब्राह्मणपुरोगादि वैषयिक जनपद(दां)श्चाट-
भट-
- ४३ षल्लभ जातीयान् यथार्हम्पूजयति मानयत्याङ्गापयति च । विदितमस्तु भवतामे-
तद्विष-
- ४४ य सम्बद्ध³ । (a) दहता (दा)चार्य ना सि च न्द्र ॥ स्तद्शि(च्छि)ष्य ए कशाट -
प्र बु द्ध च न्द्र । याव[त]जीवति । वलि श(स)त्त चरु प्रव-
र्त्तनाय । भग[व]ती श्री रा ज्ञी
- (b) श्री क ल्या ण दे वी । थो र ण वि ष य सम्बद्ध । सु व'र्ण-
र लो णिड टिम्पीर तृ(त्री)णि । ३ रा ण्ड सी म सम्बद्ध म धु-
वा ट क ग्रा म टिम्पी-
- (c) र द्वयं २ पादा(दः) ।
- ४५ तदनुमोदितस्माभि [ः] यतस्ताम्र(घ्र)पट(ट्ट)क दर्शनात् यथाकाल समुचित
फलमुपभुञ्जानो⁴ धर्म-

1 Read "आवभृत्"

2 Read "बहुविध"

3 Here the engraver seem to have left some portions of the text and wrote in small letters two lines.

4 Read "भु'जानस्य"

- ४६ गौरवात् केनचित्परिपात्य(न्थि)ना[न]भवितव्यमिति । उक्तञ्च धर्मशास्त्रे ॥ बहुभि-
र्वसुधा दत्ता राजभिस्सग-
४७ रादिभि र्यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि त(स्त)स(स्य) तस्य तदा फल [म्] । स्वदा(द) न्ता
(त्ता) म्परदत्ताम्वा यो हरेत वसुन्धरा[.]
४८ स विष्टायां कृमिभूत्वा पितृभिस्सह पच्यते ॥ माभूदफलशङ्का वः परदत्तेति
पार्थिवा [:] । स्व-

3rd Plte., 2nd Side.

- ४९ दानात्कलमानन्त्यं परदत्तानुपालनं (ने) ॥ विद्युद्विलास तरलामघगम्य सम्य-
[ग]लोक स्थितिं
५० यशसि [सक्त] मनोभिरुच्चैः । नि [त्यं प] रोपकृतिमात्त्ररतैर्भवद्भिः धर्माभिरा-
धनपरैरनुमोदि-
५१ तव्या । [।] इति कमलदलाम्बु विन्दु [लोला] दिङ्ख्य (थ्र)यमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्य जी-
वितं (त)ञ्चः (ञ्च) सकलमिद-
५२ मुदाहतं (त) ञ्चः (ञ्च) बुद्ध्या नहि पुरुषैः परकीर्तयो विलोप्या [:] ॥ [दून-
कोत्र] पञ्चकरणोपरि [क] वै-
५३ श्वासिक बृहद्भोगी [सामन्तः] उत्कीर्णा अ [क्ष शालिकेन] आ दि त्य दे वेन
लांछ-
५४ तं पे ट पा ला (ल) ब ल क र्म [णा । स] वत् [।] .. [5][।] काले स(भ) [कित] म-
(मु)पैति शु-
५५ भ्र चरितैः शम्भोः कथा वित्तरैः । पृथ ...इति

NOTES

In December, 1950-Dr. K. C. Panigrahi, the then Curator of the Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar, requested Dr D. C. Sircar of Ootacamund to edit this set of plates which Dr. Panigrahi secured from Banapur. The plates are now preserved in the Banapur High-school. It is not known where from actually and by whom the plates were discovered.

The set consists of three plates each measuring 6.35"×3.5". They are held together by a ring with a seal containing the emblems of

5 Dr. Sircar remarks: "The preserved lower part of two Aksharas seems to read "लगुशु" which possibly stands for "फाल्गुन शुदि"

the crescent above, the couchant bull facing proper right in the middle and the expanded lotus below. Between the bull and the lotus there is the legend reading “श्री धर्मराजदेवस्य”

While editing this inscription Dr. Sircar had not given the translation of the text. I append below the purport of the text so far as the grant portion of it is concerned :-

Ll. 36-40:- While living at Vijaya Siliḍa, Śrī Dharmmarājadeva who is the best king of the Śailodbhava family; who is the son's son of the king who performed the Mahā Yajñas like Vājapeya and Aśvamedha; who fought in many battles and killed the enemies; whose valour is known throughout the globe; who acquired power by entering into the “Chatur-danta-Samgrāma”; is well.

Ll. 40-44:- In Thorāṇa Vishaya, before the officers known as the Mahā Sāmanta, Śrī Sāmanta, Mahārāja, Rājanaka, Rājaputra, Antaraṅga Dāṇḍanayaka, Dāṇḍapāsika, Uparika, Vinīyuktaka, Vyavaharins, including the Karāṇas, and Brāhmanas etc. Janapadāns with the Chātas, the Bhaṭas and the Ballabha-jātins, it is declared that in this Vishaya Bhagavati Śrī Rajñī (queen) Śrī Kalyāṇa Devī granted three ‘Timpiras’ of land in the village of Suvarṇa Raloṇḍi, situated in the Thorāṇa Vishaya and two ‘Timpiras’ of land in the village called Madhuvāṭaka, connected to the boundary of Rāṇḍa village, to Darhadachārya Nasichandra and his ‘Śishya’ Ekaśaṭa Pravṛḍihachandra, for introducing the Bali, Satra and Charu till they leave.

Ll. 45-46:- This grant is confirmed by this copper plate document, and none should abstract this grant when the plates are produced.

Here follow some verses quoted from Dharma Śāstra.

Ll. 52-54:- The document is issued in the presence of Dūta-kotra Pañchakarāṇa, * Uparika, Vaisvāsika, Vṛhadbhogi, Sāmanta. It is engraved by the Akshaśālin Adityadeva and enshrined by the Peṭa-pāla Balavarman.

Samvat 1 (?).

* Most probably the term ‘पञ्चकरण’ denotes the five executive officers, Viz. 1 दूतकोत्र 2 उपरिक 3 वैश्वसिक 4 वृहद् भोगिन् and 5 सामन्त.

Puri Plates of Dharmmarāja

1. Donor ... Dharmmarājadeva
2. Title ... Similar to that found in No. 43
3. Place of issue... Vijaya Matrchandrapāṭaka
4. Date... ... Samvat 2 (?). Vaiśākha, Su. Di. 8
5. Officers ... (1) Dūtaka-Mahāsāmanta Goshāla Deva.
(2) Vṛhadbhogī-Sāmanta
(3) Peṭapāla Balavarman (writer)
(4) Sthavīravṛddha (Engraver)
6. Topography ... (1) Koṅgoda-Manḍala (Country)
(2) Vartini-Vishaya (Dt.)
(3) Dongī-grāma (Village)
7. Donee ... Māsika Golaśvamin of Jātūkarnasa gotra, Vāśiṣṭha-
Ātreya-Jātūkrṇa pravara, Vājasaneya charaṇa and
Kāṇva Śakhā.
8. Authority ... Edited by Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru, in J. B.-
& O. R. S., Vol. XVI, pp. 176-88 ff.
9. Remarks ... The date of this inscription was wrongly deciphered by Sri Rajaguru as 512. The symbol for the letter 'T' in most of the inscriptions of the kings of the Śailodbhava family appear like the symbol for the number 500. The modern villages named Vartini and Dongi in the Athagada Taluk in Ganjam may be identified with the Vishaya and village of the same names here.

Text1st plate; 1stSide

- १ ॐ स्वस्ति [] इन्दोद्धौत मृणालतन्तुभिरिव श्लिष्टाः करैः कोमलं बद्धाहेररुर्णः
- २ स्फुरत्फणमणैर्दिग्ध प्रभासो शुभिः [] पावर्त्या सकचग्रहव्यतिकर व्यावृत्त व-
- ३ न्धइलथा गङ्गाम्भः प्लुतिभिन्न भ्रम कणिकाः शम्भोजटा (:) पान्त् वः ॥ [१] प्रांशुमहेभ
- ४ करपीवर चारुबाहु कृष्णाष्म सचय विभेद विशालवक्षा [] राजीव कोमल दलायत लो-
- ५ चनान्तः ख्यातः कलिङ्ग जनतासु पुलिन्दसेनः ॥ [२] तेनेत्थं गुणिनापि सत्त्व महता
नेष्टंभु-
- ६ वो मण्डलं शक्तो यः परिपालनाय जगतः को नाम स स्यादिति [] प्रत्यादिष्ट विभूत्सवे-
- ७ न भगवानाराधितः शास्वतस्तच्चित्तागुणं विधिस्सुरदिशद्वाङ्मूर्च्छां स्वयम्भो(म्भू) रपि [] ३]
- ८ स शि[लाशक]लोद्धेदी तेनाप्यालोक्य धीमता [] परिकल्पित तद्वंशः प्रभुः शै-
- ९ लोद्भवः कृतः [] [४] शैलद्भवस्य कुलजो [5] रणभीत आसीद्येनाशकृत् कृतभियां
द्विषदङ्गना-
- १० नां ज्योत्स्नाप्रबोध समये स्वधियैव साह्यं माकम्पितो नयनपक्ष्म जलेषु चन्द्रः [] [५]
तस्याभ-
- ११ वद्विबुधपालसखस्य सूनूः [] श्रीसैन्यभीत इति भूमिपतिगैरियां(यान्) [] यं
प्राप्यने(नै)-
- १२ क सतनाग घटा विघट्ट लब्ध प्रसाद विजय[म्] मुमुदे धरित्री ॥ [६] तस्यापि
वंशे-
- १३ थ यथार्थं नामा जातो [5] यशोभीत इति क्षितीशः [] येन प्ररूढोपि शुभैश्चरि-
- १४ त्रैमूष्टः कलङ्कः [] कलिदर्पणस्य [] [9] जातोथ तस्य तनयः सुकृती समस्त सी-

2nd Plate; 1st side

- १५ मन्तिनी नयन षट्पद पुण्डरीकः [] [] श्रीसैन्यभीत इति भूमिपतिमहेभ कुम्भस्थली-
- १६ दलन दुर्ललितासिधारः [] [८] जातेन येन कमलाकरवत्स्वगोत्त मुन्मीलित [] दिनकृते-
- १६ व सहोदयेन [] संक्षिप्त मण्डल रुचश्च गताः प्रणाश माशु द्विषो ग्रहगणा इव
- १८ यस्य दीप्या [] [९] कालेयै भूतघात्री पतिभिरुपचितानेक पापावतारैर्नीता येषां क-
- १९ थापि प्रलयमभिमता कीर्त्तिमालैरजस्रम् [] यज्ञैस्तरश्चमेध प्रभृतिभि रमरा ल-
- २० म्भितास्तृप्तिमूर्वी मदपताराति पक्ष क्षयकृति पटुना श्रीनिवासेन येन ॥ [१०] तस्यो-
- २१ जिज्जिज्ञोताखिलारे मरुदिव जननोद्भास्व दुष्गांशुतेजा शूरो मानी दयालु-

- २२ नरपतिरयशोभीतदेवस्तनुजः [] मातङ्गान्घ्योतितुङ्गाद्वहलमदमु -
 २३ चश्चारुवक्त्रां प्रचण्डान् बध्वाकर्षत्याखन्नः पुनरपि तयते (दयते ?) यत्नतः स प्रगल्भः
 [] [११]
 २४ केचिच्छैलगुह(हो)दरेषु नियता धर्मावला पायिनः अन्येवायु फलम्बुभक्ष निरताः
 २५ केचिन्निराहारकाः [] [] इत्थं योगजुषो विहाय वसति [] ध्यायन्ति दिव्यं पदं चित्तुं
मध्यम-
 २६ राजदेव गुणधृग् राज्येपि तत् प्राप्तवां (वान्) [] [१०] । तस्याभवत्सकलशास्त्रविशेष
 वेदीश्रीधर्मरा-
 २७ ज इति सूनुरधीत शास्त्रः [] यस्याति निम्मलं यशः परिवर्द्धमान पादौ हरेरिव नमा-
 २८ यितमां तृत्रि)लोवयाम् [] [१३] निराश्रयैः प्रयत्नेनगुणैः स परिवारितः []
 वैमुख्यादीर्षया-

2nd plate; 2nd side.

- २९ चं वः (व) सर्वं दोषं धि वजितः ॥ [१४] काले हस्तिरिपुंसमहाराणशत व्यापारि(र)
 लब्धोन्नतः (तः)-
 ३० काले सश्रित मुपति शुभ्र चरितैः शम्भोः कथा विस्तरं [] [] काले धर्मविवेचनाय नि-
 ३१ रतो ब्राह्मण्य मध्ये स्थितः क्रोड्चारैरिव यस्य चेष्टित मलं लोकः समालोकते ॥ [१५]
 ३२ राज्यं लब्धं वै दर्पादविगणितनयो माधवो ज्येष्ठभावादेशादस्मादपास्त कृ-
 ३३ त विषम मति द्विग्रहे फासिकायाम् । युद्धक्षोभेण भग्नो नृपति परमसौ संश्रुते स्त्री-
 ३४ वराख्यां पद्मचास्तेनापि साद्धं पुनरपि विजितो विन्ध्यपादेषु जीर्णः । [१६] शीघ्रं श्रीय्यै व-
 ३५ नं राज्यमेकं मदकारकम् । सर्वं श्रीमानभीतस्य निद्विकारं मुपस्थितम् । [१७] तुर-
 ३६ ग स्तुराभिघात विदलद्ध रणीतलज (ज) जयगजकर्णं चामर विधूनन विस्फु-
 ३७ रितं । सुभट्टेव प्रसर्पण निरुद्धककुप् गगनं बलमदूरतो यस्य जयति द्विषतां
 ३८ वृजिनीम् ॥ [१८] आरच्य प्रसभं घटा गजगणै रश्वीय पादातकैः जीत्वान्यां (न्यान्)
 बलशालिना (नो)-
 ३९ नृपवरान्नागत्यदृष्टे भूवाम् । युद्धे भीम पराक्रमेण विजिना त्रिभुत् पदं प्रापिता
 ४० दृश्यन्ते भवनाङ्गणे त्रतिदिनं प्रातः प्रणामार्थिनः ॥ [१९] विजयमातृचन्द्रपाटका-
 ४१ च्छाशैलोद्भवकुल तिलको महामख वाजपेयाश्वमेधा वभूथुस्तान निर्व्व-
 ४२ तितं सूनोस्तनयो वङ्ग विविध मत्तवारण वर तुरग पदातिशस्त्रसम्पान

2nd plate; 1st Side.

- ४३ सङ्कुल बह्वाहव विनिहत शत्रु रनेक विक्रमाक्रान्त सकल भूमण्डल प्र-

- ४४ धित यश(शा)श्वा तुर्द्धन्त सङ्गामादसकुल्लद्ध प्रतापः परम माहेश्वरो मा ·
 ४५ तापितृ पादानुघ्यातः श्रीधर्मराजदेवः कुशली ॥ अस्मिन्कोङ्कोदमण्डल श्रीसा-
 ४६ मन्त महासामन्त महाराज राजपुत्रान्तरङ्ग दण्डनायक दण्डपाशिक(को)-
 ४७ परिकस्तद्विनियुक्त व्यवहारिणः सकरणानन्यांश्च ब्राह्मण पुरोगादि वैष-
 ४८ यिक जनपदान्यथाहं पूजयति मानयत्याज्ञापयति च विदितमस्तु भवतां वर्तिनी वि-
 ४९ षये दौंगीग्राम सम्बद्ध मत्सिनी परिभूतेन किणियाच्छेद क्षेत्रे टिम्पर द्व-
 ५० य कैके दुकग्रामे पूर्वेण ग्रामरथ्या दक्षिणे न वृक्षपङ्क्तिः] पश्चिमेन(ण) तटाकः]
 ५१ उत्तहेण पथस्सीमान्तेन(ण) कांसकार भिट्टाक वास्तु समेतेन जातो(तु)कण्ठसगोत्राय
 ५२ वासिष्ठात्तु जातो(तु) कन्न(ण) प्रवराय बाजनये चरणाय काण्य(ध्व)शाख मासिकाख्य-
 ५३ गोलस्वामि तस्य अकरीकृत्य मातापितृरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये सलिल धारा
 ५४ पुरस्सरेण प्रतिपादित स्तवेषामाचन्द्रावर्क काल समुपभुञ्जानस्य धर्मगौरव
 ५५ नकेनचिद्विघातव्यमिति ॥ उक्तं च मानवधर्मशास्त्रे । बहुभि र्वसुधा दत्ता-
 ५६ राजभिः सगरादिभिः । यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलम् ॥ स्वदत्तां प-

3rd plate; 2nd Side

- ५७ रदत्ताम्बा यो हरेत बसुन्धरां स विष्ठायां कृमिभूत्वा पितृभिः सह पच्यते[॥]
 ५८ इति कमलदलाम्बु विन्दुलोलां श्रियमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्य जीवितं च । सकल-
 ५९ मिद मुदाहृतं हि ब्रुवा नहि परुषैः परकीर्तयौबिलोप्याः] ॥ दु(दू)तकीत्तु म-
 ६० हा सामन्त गापालदेव बृहद्भोगी सामन्त(त)नालिखितं पेटपाल
 ६१ बलवर्मेण उत्कीर्णं स्ववर्ारवृद्धेन(ने)ति ॥ सम्ब[त्] ५१२ ३ वैशाख सु. दि. ८

NOTES

This set of copperplates was found in the possession of the Mahanta Maharaja of Uttaraparsva Muth, Puri, who lent them to Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru in December, 1927, for examination. Sri Rajaguru edited the plates in J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. XVI, pp. 176-88 ff. The set consists of three plates, each measuring about 6.5" × 4". The plates are attached to a ring which contains a circular seal having a couchant bull and some indistinct legends on it.

2. Read वह्.
3. The date as deciphered by me is not free from doubt. Probably it is a mere regnal year of the king. Because the symbol at the hundredth place may also be read as the last letter of the word 'सम्बत्'. This letter 'त्' is used in many other inscriptions which is mistaken by some scholars for numerical symbol.

Sri S. N. Rajaguru gives the translation of the verses found in this grant. As the same translation up to the 12th Śloka of this text has already been given in No. 38 above I will give here the translation of only from 13-18 verses of the present charter and the prose portion of the grant:-

(Ll. 26-40) : Vr. 13:- Sri Dharmmarāja, son of the former king, studied the Śāstras and knew the peculiarities of them. Even the three worlds could not hold his ever-increasing fame as the feet of the eternal being.

Vr. 14:- The good qualities finding their proper nowhere, surrounded him very carefully where of all the voices became envious and abandoned him, as he did not even turn his face towards them.

Vr. 15:- The king, who acquired great prosperity engaged himself in hundreds of battles and dispowered the enemies when necessary occurred; and some times he raised the spiritual power by going through the pure extensive deed of Śiva; and some times engaged himself in discussing the religious doctrines. So his work was highly appreciated by the people as those of Kārtikeya, the destroyer of Krauñcha.

Vr. 16:- Having got the kingdom by the right of primogeniture he had to banish Mādhava from his country, who was so proud as to not consider the science of politics and was of unbecoming mind to fight with him at Phāsik. Mādhava being then baffled and disappointed in this fight, resorted to the great king Tivara by name and was again defeated with his ally; decayed at the place named 'Vindhya-pāda'.

Vr. 17:- Each of heroism, wealth, youth and kingdom is a source of arrogance. But all these assembled in Srimānabhīta without slightly changing his nature.

Vr. 18:- His army, which bruised the surface of the earth by the strike of hoofs of the horses, which greatly agitated with chāmara-like ears of the war-elephants, and which obstructed both the heaven and earth as well as the directions by the march of the soldiers, defeated the lofty army of the foes.

Vr. 19:- The king could make a great pomp violently assembling the elephants, horses and the infantry and could defeat even the powerful kings at his very sight. The kings, defeated in battles by this king of tremendous prowess, and reinstated by him to their former kingdoms, were seen every daybreak in the courtyard of his palace to show their due regards to him.

(Il. 40-61):- From the city named Vijaya Mātrchandrapāṭaka, Śrī Dharmnarājadeva, who is the best of all in the family of the Śailodbhavas, who is the grand son of one who performed the Mahā-Yajñas like the Vajapeya and Aśvamedha, who destroyed the enemy kings in several battle-fields where assembled the war-elephants, horses and infantry, is well. In the province named Koṅgodā-Manḍala, it is declared before the officers, namely the Śrī Sāmanta, Mahā-Sāmanta, Mahārāja, Rajaputra, Antaraṅga, Daṇḍanayaka, Daṇḍapāśika, Uparika, the Vinikyuktas, the Vyavahārins, including others, such as the Karaṇas, the citizens headed by the Brāhmaṇas of the district, that in the village named Doṅgī, in the Varttinī-Vishaya and in Dukagrāma, a land to the extent of two 'Timpiras' by measurement whose (the lands) four boundaries are the 'Grāma-rathyā (?)', the trees, the tank and house of a bronze-smith at the road side to the east, south, west and north respectively, is granted with privileges of free-hold to Māsika Golaśvamin of Jātūkarnaṇasa gotra, Vaśiṣṭha-Ātreya, Jātūkarnaṇa pravara and Vājasaneyā charaṇa, for increase of merit of our parents and ourselves; and it should be enjoyed by the donee and his family till the existence of the moon and the sun; and none should cause any disturbance to it.

(Here follow three customary verses quoted from Dharmma-Śāstra.)

At the instructions of the Dūtaka and Mahā-Sāmanta Goshāladeva, the Vṛhadbhogi-Sāmanta, the document was written by Peṭapāla Balavarman and engraved by Sthavira Vṛddha in Samvat 12(?), Vaiśākha, Su. Di. 8(?)

No. 45

Konedde Plates of Dharmmarāja

1. Donor Dharmmarāja
2. Title... .. Similar as in Nos. 43 and 44 above.
3. Place of issue ... Vijaya Saumyapura
4. Date Saṃvat 30, Vaiśākha, Śukla (8).
5. Officers (1) Chharampadeva (Dūtaka)
(2) Dā(moda)ra (Writer)
(3) Peṭapāla Sthavira Vṛddha (Engraver)
6. Topography... .. (1) Koṅgola-Manḍala (Country)
(2) Khiḍiṅgahāra-Vishaya (Dt.)
(3) Koṅḍedde-grāma (Village)
7. Donee The Agnihotrin Bhaṭṭa Goṇadeva Śvāmin of
Kauśika gotra, Audala-Devarāta-Viśvāmitra
pravara and Vajasaneya charaṇa.
8. Authority Edited by Y. R. Gupte in E. I. XIX, pp. 265-70
9. Remarks Mr. G. Venkoṭa Rao in the Annual Report of
Epigraphy for 1921 at page 94 writes that the
record is dated in Saṃvat (8)-100 (i. e. 800) in
symbols". Considering it to be the Vikrama-
era he assigns it to A. D. 744. But, this view
has been rejected by scholars.

Text

1st plate; 2nd Side

- १ ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] इन्दोद्धौत मृणाल तन्तुभिरिवः(व)दिलष्टाः करैः क्रोमलैर्यद्वाहे-
रुह[णैः]
- २ स्फुरत्फणमणेर्दिग्धः(ग्धाः) प्रभासोङ् शुभिः [॥] पार्वत्या सकच्चग्रह व्यतिकर व्या-
वृत्त व-

- ३ न्धदलथा गङ्गाम्भः प्लुतिभिन्नभस्मकणिका [ः] शम्भोर्जटा [ः] पान्तु वः ॥ प्राङ् शु
र्महेभ कर-
- ४ [पी]वर चारु व(वा)हु[ः] कृष्णाश्मसंशय विभेद विशालवक्षा [ः] राजीव कोमल
दलाय-
- ५ [त] लोचनान्त[ः] ख्यातः क्ल लि क्ल जनतासु पु लि न्द से नः । तेनेत्थं गुणिनापि
सत्त्व-
- ६ [म]हता नेष्टं भुवोर्मण्डलं । शक्तो यः परिपालनाय जगतः को नाम स स्या-
दिति []
- ७ प्रत्यादिष्ट विभु(भू)त्वेन भगवानाराधितः शाश्वतस्तच्चिन्तानुगुणं विधित्सु-
८ रदिशद्वाञ्छां स्वयम्भूरपि ॥ स शिलाशकलोद्भेदी तेनाप्यालोक्य धी-
९ मता [] परिकल्पित तद्वंशः प्रभुः शै लो द्भ वः कृतः ॥ शै लो द्भ व स्य
१० कुलजो र [ण] भी त आसीद्देनासकृत्कृतभियां द्विषदङ्गनानां [] ज्योत्स्ना प्रबो-
११ ध समये स्वधियैव सार्धमाकम्पितो नयनपक्षमजलेषु चन्द्रः ॥ तस्याभव-
१२ द्विवुचपालसमस्य सूनु[ः] श्री सै न्य भी त इति भूमिपतिर्गरीयां [यान्] [] यं
प्राप्य
- १३ ने(नै)कशतनाग घटा विघट्ट लब्धप्रसाद् विजयं मुमुद(दे) धरीत्ती ॥ तस्यापि
१४ वङ् शोथ यथार्थनामा जानो य शो भी त इति क्षितीशः [] येन प्रहोपि
१५ शुभैश्चरितैःमृष्टैः कलङ्क[ः] कलिदपैणस्य ॥ जातोथ तस्य तनयः

2nd plate; 1st side.

- १६ [सु] कृती समस्त सीमन्तनी नयन षट्पद पुण्डरीकः [] श्री सै न्य भी त इति
भूमिप-
- १७ निम्म(र्म)हेभ कुम्भस्थली दलनदुर्ललितनी (ता) सिधार(रः) ॥ कालेयैभूतधात्री
पति-
- १८ भिरुपचित्ता नेक पापाघतारैःनीता(ता) येषां कथापि प्रलयमभिमत (ता) की-
१९ [र्ति]मालैरजस्र [] यज्ञस्तैरश्वमेध प्रभृतिभिरमरा लम्भितास्तृप्ति मुर्वी-
२० मुद्दत्तारातिपक्ष क्षयकृतिपटुना श्री नि वा से न येन । तस्योत्खाताखिला-
२१ रेर्मरुदिय जननोद्गास्वदुष्णाङ्क शुतेजा[ः] शु(शू)गे मानी दयालुर्नरप
२२ ति र य शो भी त दे व स्तनूजः [] मातङ्गान्योतितुङ्गाद्व(न्व) हलमदमुच-
२३ श्चारुवक्त्रां (क्त्रान्) प्रचण्डां (ण्डान्) वध्वा कर्षत्यखिन्नः पुनरपि त(द)यते यन्त-
[ः] [स प्र-]
- २४ गल्भः ॥ केचिच्छैल गुहोदरेषु नियता धूमावलीपायिनः अन्ये वायुफला-

1. In the Buguḍā plates Kielhorn reads this portion as “विलाशकलोद्भेदे”
(E. I. III. P. 43)

- २५ म्बुभक्षनिरता[ः] केचिन्निराहारका[ः] इत्थं योगजुगो विहाय वसति ध्यायन्ति
[दिव्यं]
- २६ पदं चित्रन्म(त्रं म)ध्या म रा ज दे व गुणधृष्टाज्येपि तत्प्राप्तवां(वान्)॥ तस्याभव-
त्सकल[शा]-
- २७ स्र विशेषवेक्षी श्री ध र्म रा ज इति सूनुरधीत शास्त्र[ः] तस्याति निर्मल य[शः]
२४ परिवर्द्धमान(नं) पादौहरेरिव नमा(भ)श्रि(श्रि)तमार्ति(त्वि)लोक्या[ः]॥ निरा-
श्रयैः प्रयत्नेन
- २९ गुणैः स परिव्रासितः [॥] वैमुख्यादीर्ष्यया चैवः(न) सर्वदोषैर्विवर्जितः[ः] ॥

2nd Plate; 2nd Side.

- ३० काल हन्ति रिपून्महारणशतव्यापार लब्धोन्नतीः(तीन्) काले स(भ)क्तिमुपैतिशुभ्र-
३१ चरितैः शम्भोः कथा विस्तरैः [॥] काले धर्म विवेचनाय निरतैर्ब्राह्मण्यमध्ये
३२ स्थितः कौञ्चारे रिद यस्य चेष्टितमलं लोकः (कैः) समालोक्यते ॥ राज्यं लब्ध
(ब्धे)व-
- ३३ दर्पाद्विगणितनया मा ध वो ज्येष्ठभावां(वा)देशादस्मादपास्तं कृतविधममति-
३४ विग्रहे फामिकायां युद्धेक्षोभेण भगतो नृपति प(व)रमसौ सश्रु(श्रित स्ती-
व रा ख्य ख्यं)
- ३५ पश्चात्तेनापि सार्धं पुनरपि विजितो विन्ध्यपादेषु जंर्णः । शौर्यं श्री यौ[व]-
३६ नं राज्यमेकैकं मदकारकं[॥] सर्वान्(र्वं) श्री मा न भी त स्य निर्विकारमुपस्थि-
३७ त[म] ॥ तुरगखुराभिघात विदलद्वरणीतलजं जयगजकर्णचामर-
३८ विधून(न)न विस्फुरितः [॥] सुभट्फेरं प्रसर्पण निहृदककुब्ज(भृग)गनः ब-
३९ लएव यस्य जयति द्विपतां ध्वजि जी । अरुच्य प्रसभंघटा गत्रगणैरश्वी-
४० य पादानकैः जित्वात्या(न्या)न्व(व)लशालिनो नृपवरानागत्यदृष्टेभुवै[॥] युद्धे
भीम प-
- ४१ राक्रमेण विजिता मिवृत्त्यद् प्रापिता दृश्यन्ते भवनाङ्गणे प्रतिदिनं प्रातः-
४२ प्रणामार्थिनः[ः] ॥ वि ज य सौ म्य पु र वासका ळ्ठी शै लो द्भ व कु ल तिलको
४३ महामख वाजपेयाश्वमेधावभृथस्नान निर्बर्तित सूतोस्तनयो बहुवि-
४४ ध मत्तवारण वर तुरगपदाति शस्त्रसम्पात स कुलो वड्वाहव-

3rd plate; 1st Side.

- ४५ विनिहत शत्रुरनक विक्रमाकक्रान्त सकलभूमण्डल प्रथित यश(शा)श्वानु(तु)दर्द-
न्तः[ः]
- ४६ संग्रामादसकृत्(ल)ब्ध प्रताप[ः] परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृ पाद(दा)नु ध्यात[ः]-
श्री ध-

- ४५ मर्म राज देवः कुशली ॥ अस्मि(स्मिन्) को ज्ञो द म ण्ड ले श्री सामन्त म-
हासामन्त म-
- ४८ हाराज राज(जा)नक राजपुत्वान्तरङ्ग दाण्डनायक दाण्ड गसि(शि)कोपरिक स्तद्विनि-
- ४९ युक्तक व्यवहारि[णः] सकरणानन्याश्च ब्राह्मण पुरोगादि वैषयिक जन-
- ५० पदान्यथार्हन् (हं) पूजयति मानयत्याज्ञापयति च विदितमस्तु भवता (तां) खि-
- ५१ ड डि ङ्ग हा र वि ष य सम्बद्ध को षे ड्डे ग्रा मा द्धोय' अकरीकृत्य
- ५२ [कौ]शिक गोत्त्राय वाजसनेय'चरणाय औदलवत् देवरात
- ५३ विश्वामित्र (त्र) प्रवराय अग्निहोत्री(त्री) भ ट्ट गो ण दे ष स्वामिने माता
पित्तोरात्मनश्च-
- ५४ पुण्याभिवृद्धये सलिलधारा पुरस्सरेणाचन्द्रार्क² कालमुपभुञ्जानस्य ध-
- ५५ मर्मगौरवान्नकेनचिद्विघाते वर्तितव्यमिति । उक्तञ्च धर्मशास्त्रे [] बहुभिर्ध्वं-
- ५६ सुधा दत्ता राजभिः सगरादिभिः [] यस्य यस्य यदाभूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फ-
- ५७ लं ॥ स्वदत्तां परदताम्वा यो हरेते वसुधरां [] स विघ्नायां कृमिभूत्वा पितृभिः[]
- ५८ सह पच्यते ॥ माभूद् फलशङ्का वः परदत्तेति पार्थिवाः[] स्वदानात्फल मा-
- ५९ नन्त्यं परदत्तानु पाल[नं] ॥ दूतकोत्त्राधिकृत च र म्प दे ष (वो) लिखित'

3rd Plate; 2nd Side.

- ६० [सु...] दा[मोद]रेण ला[च्छित] [टा प ल ..
- ६१ उत्कीर्णं....] स्थ वि रा वृ द्धेनेति [] सम्बन्त ३० वैशाख शु [८] []

NOTES

These plates were discovered from an unknown village of Ganjam and secured by the late Tarinicharana Ratha of Ganjam who was the District Munsif at Golavari in 1921. In the M. E. R. for 1921, p. ९३, Mr. G. Venkaba Rao gives the description of the plates as follows:- "This record is engraved on a set of three copperplates hung together on a ring about ३ २५" in diameter. The plates measure 6.75 inches long and 4.5 inches broad. The circular seal set on to the ring has a diameter of 1.33 inches. On its surface are cut in relief the figures of the crescent at the top and a seated bull in the centre and a line of letters at the bottom which is completely damaged".

2. (Something like 'दत्तः यथा' may be supplied after 'आचन्द्रार्क' Ed.)

Y. R. Gupte gives a brief translation from line 26 onwards as quoted below while editing the plate in E. I. XIX, pp. 265-71 ff:-

Ll. 26-42 ¹ :- His (Madhyamarājadeva's) son was the illustrious Dharmmarāja, who studied all the Śāstras and who comprehended their characteristic differences, and whose very untarnished and increasing fame removed human sufferings as do the feet of Hari (Vishṇu). He was possessed of excellent qualities and was free from all failings. At times he would kill foes who had risen to prominence in battle-fields and go into raptures over the tales of Śiva's radiant deeds; or he would devote himself to religious deliberations with Br̥hmaṇas. His exploits were like those of the enemy of Krauñcha (i. e. Kārtikeya). King Mādhava, having obtained the kingdom by force, was defeated at Phāsikā for having formed the evil intention of driving away from the country his elderly relations. This king (Mādhava) then resorted for help to Strīvara, ² the king's enemy; but being later on foiled even when accompanied by him, fell at the foot of the Vindhya. Though bravery, prosperity, youth and sovereignty are ever singly sufficient to cause perturbation, yet all of them came to the illustrious king Mānabhīta without producing any change in him. The dust raised by his army alone conquers the bannered host of his foes — the dust which rises from the earth beaten at the trampling of the hooves of the horses, which is enlarged by the movement of the chawries in the form of the ears of successful elephants and screens the heaven and the quarters by the spreading caused by the shields of his great warriors. Having forcibly arrayed the troops with the multitudes of elephants, horsemen and foot-soldiers, he vanquished the rival kings. Others who were conquered by him, and who displayed formidable prowess in the battle-field, were brought to the place of bliss by his coming within their sight and were seen every morning in the court-yard of his palace ready to pay him their respects.

-
1. The translation of each verse, found in these lines (26-42), has been given in No. 44 separately.
 2. It should be 'स्त्री(ति)वर'

Ll. 42-61:- From his victorious camp located at Saunypura the glorious Dharmmarajadeva, the jewel of the Śailodbhava family, the son of one who had his body purified by the ablutions taken after the celebration of the Mahamukha, ³ the Vājapeya and the Aśvamedha sacrifice, who had a collection of proud elephants, excellent horses, and weapons of foot-soldiers of different kinds, who vanquished enemies in a number of battles, who is famous all over the world for his heroic actions, who is very liberal,, who won laurels in many a battle, who is a great worshipper of Maheśvara (Śiva), who meditates on the feet of his parents, in this province, called Koṅgoda, honours, commands and worships, as is befitting, the illustrious feudatory princes, great feudatory princes, great kings, royal personages, princes, superintendents over magistrates, police officers, and subordinate officers, appointed by them such as Karaṇas and local persons, such as Brāhmaṇas and citizens: "Let it be known to you that in order to increase religious merit of our parents and ourselves, this half of the village, called Koṅdeḍḍa, included in the district of Khidḍiṅgahāra rendered tax-free, has been bestowed with the libations of water on Bhaṭṭa Goṇadevaśvāmin of the Kauśika gotra, Vājasaneya-charaṇa and of the Audalavat(ha), Devarāta and Viśvāmitra pravara, who maintains the sacrificial fire. While he is in the enjoyment of it, so long as the moon and the sun endure, no body should obstruct him, out of regard for religious merit. It has been laid down in the Code of Law : (Here follow the three of the usual benedictory and imprecatory verses). The executive officer of this document is Charampadeva who is in charge (of such duties). This charter is written by Dāmodara. It is sealed by Tāpala and engraved by Sthavīra Vṛddha. (Dated) the 8th day of the bright fortnight of Vaiśakha of the 30th (regnal) year."

3. In some plate 'महामख' is written

No. 46
Tekkali plate of Madhyamarāja III

1. Donor Madhyamarāja (III)
2. Title ?
3. Place of issue ?
4. Date ?
5. Officers ?
6. Topography.... .. (1) Nasunda-parvata ? (Hill)
7. Donee ?
8. Authority Edited by Mm. Haraprasada Sastri in J. B. & O. R. S. Vol. IV, pp. 162-67 ff. Noticed in A.R. of 1935-6, p. 64 and in Bhandarkar's list of inscriptions, No. 1676.
9. Remarks.... .. This is a single plate found from Tekkali in the District of Srikakulam. The other plates of the set including the ring are missing. Mm. H. Sastri's reading is defective. So, I have given a revised text as I have deciphered from the estampages, published in J. B. & O. R. S. Vol. IV. The litho-print is not clear for which reason I might have also committed errors.

Text

(Obverse)

१ [अन्ये] वायु फ[ला]म्बुमक्ष निरताः¹ केचिन्निराहारकाः । इत्थं['] योगजुषो

1 Mm. H. Sastri reads भक्षगरताः

- २ विहाय व[स]तीः(ति)^२ ध्यायन्ति दिव्यं पदं (विचित्रं मध्यमराजदेवगुण-
- ३ धृद्राज्या)पितुः(त) प्राप्तवान्^३ ॥ तस्याभवत्सकलशास्त्रविशेषवेदि(दी)श्री-
धर्म
- ४ राज इति सुनुरधि(धी)तशास्त्रः । यस्यातिनिर्भ्रमलशः परिवर्द्धमानः पा-
- ५ दौ हरेरिव नमायित मर्त्यलोके ॥ निराश्रयैः प्रयत्नेन गुणैः^४ स परिवा-
- ६ रितः [॥] वैमुख्यादिरिषया (दीर्घया) चैव सर्वदोषै [ः] विवर्जितः ॥ शौर्यं श्री यौ-
वनं रा-
- ७ [ज्यमे]कैक[ः]^५ मदकारण[ः] सर्वैः^६ श्रीमानभि (भी) तस्य निर्विकारमु[ण]-
स्थितं (तम्) ।^७
- ८ [सकल] गुणार्जितकि(की)र्तिस्तस्याभूदैरसस्तु यः सूनुः । श्री मध्यम-
- ९ राजो नृपतिमणिम(मु)क्तालीढपादय(यु)गः (रमः)^८ ॥ क्षि(क्षी)रोदान्मधु-
सूदनं गतव-
- १० त(ती)तस्या(स्मा)द्रघूणा[ः] कुलं याताया शशी(शि)नस्तनोपि^९ बहुधा मर्ते (त्यै)-
श्वरा-
- ११ णामपि[] मत्वैव[ः] कुलदे(जे)त्यठ[ः] नरपतिः (तेः)^{१०} सामान्य भोग्या पुरा लक्ष्मी
(क्ष्मी) रुद्रव[ल] [स्तन]-
- १२ स्तनुर[भू]^{११} चिच्छ च्छी) मानभीतात्मजः ॥ स्फारोत्खातः कृपाण निर्भ्रमलकर-
[ः] श्रीमानतुहोद्भ-

2 Mm. II. Sastri read 'व स तीः न्ति)

3 „ गुण धृद्राज्य' पितुः (त) प्राप्तवान्

4 „ गुणः

5 „ रा [ज्यमे] कक'

6 „ सर्वैः

7 „ निर्विकारं म[नः] स्थितम्

8 „ श्री[मान्] मध्यमराजो नियति मणि मुक्तालीढ पाद

यशः And Pandit Gopabandhu Vidyabhushana reads the whole verse as follows:

सकल गुणार्जित कीर्तिस्तस्याभूदैरसस्तु यः सूनुः, श्रीमान् मध्यमराजो मणिमुक्ता
लीढ पादयुगः ॥ Both Mahamahopadhyaya and Vidyabhushana inserted
श्रीमान् although श्री is there, while the latter left the word नृपति in
the second line of the verse

9 Mm. II. Sastri reads सुतेपि

10 „ मत्वैवकुलदेत्यठनरपतेः

11 „ सा लक्ष्मीः कृततद्य (?) × सूनुर [भव] Pandit Gopa-

- १३ तान्¹² । चालेनैव [हनाश्च] येनरिद(प)च. प्रातं मही [म]ण्डलः [] स्वर्गाने पितरि
प्रताप¹- विभवे ध-
- १४ ममैक निष्ठः सदा स श्रीमानयशोभयान् परिगताः ख्यातिं क्षितौ प्रप्तवान् ॥
- १५ अराति करि कुम्भानां यस्यास्ति¹⁴ मिदुरः करः । श्री र ण क्षो भ सन्नानं ततो

Reverse

- १६ लोकेष्वचि(ची)करत् ॥ तस्मिन्नराति तिमिर¹⁵ प्रसरं विभिद्य कृत्वा जनस्य
सकलामुदयेन चेष्टां । अस्तं समस्त जगदेक महाप्रदि(दी)पे भूमे-
- १७ र्गते दिन कृति(ते)षु विधे नियोगात् ॥ भ्राता तस्तेस्य न समुन्द पर्वत शिरो
रत्न(त्ना)धि(र्थि)ता¹⁷
- १९ पि द्युतः पैतृव्यो लल व रा ज इत्यधनिपो ज्ञातो [थ शक्रो]पम [ः] ॥ को-
२० पाकृष्ट कृपाण मात्रक सु(स्फु)टः सङ्ख्ये विजित्य द्विषः राजाश्वः (?) पुनरा(रु)
त्तर(रा)-
- २१ ज्ञतमपि प्रापामलं यो यशः ॥ पक्ष च्छेद भयात्तु भूभृत्पर व्यापार-
- २२ [लब्धो]न्नते¹⁸ ममिम(मी)रा दुर्मुख(स)त्व योग महिपालब्ध्वा पृत(थि)व्यां []
त्तनः¹⁹ । तस्य

bandhu Vidyabhushana reads the last two lines of the verse as:

मत्वा सत् कुलवत्यलं नरपतेः सामान्न भोग्यां पुरा ।
सा लक्ष्मीः कृतवत्यच्छ्रीमानभीत्यात्मजं ॥

- 12 Mm. H. Sastri reads निर्मलकर पूयशाङ्कतुङ्गेदधृता
- 13 Pandit Gopabandhu Vidyabhushana reads प्रभाव
- 14 Mm. H. Sastri reads Reads यस्यास्ति
- 15 „ [ति]मिर
- 16 „ दिनकृति(त्ति)
- 17 Mm. Sastri has not deciphared this line of the verse. Pandit

Vidyabhushana reads the verse as follows:-

भ्राता तस्य नमुन्द पर्वतशिरो रत्नार्चितोऽक्षितौ
पट्-द्वयल्लपराज इत्यधनिपो जातः स शक्रोपमः ।
कोपाकृष्ट कृपाणमात्रक सखः संख्ये विजित्य द्विषः
राजा स्वं पुनरुत्तरां गतमपि प्रापामलं यो यशः ॥

- 18 Mm. Sastri reads. लोकन्नते
- 19 Pandit Vidyabhushana reads: लब्ध्वा च पृथ्वीं ततः

- २३ [श्री] युं (यु)वराज नै ल्ल प नि भा त्य [:] प्राप्त²⁰ जन्मोदयो भूयो मध्यमराज
व[]श श-
- २४ [U — — —] भवद्भूपतिः²¹ ॥ दर्पोद्धनं (तान्) बली (लि) रिपू [न्] समरादु
[दस्य] संयम्य नै (पौ)रुष धन [:]॥
- २५ [नि]ज विक्रमेण²² । लब्ध्वा जयश्रियमदध्र रिपु प्रतापा[त्]नारायणायितमिह
२६ श्रितियेन येन ॥ लोकालोक[]द्विलक्ष्य[न्]स्फुरदम[ल] करोहामरश्मि प्रतापान्
शोभा प्रा-
- २७ सा प्रकाश भ्रमदुरु वितमः स'घ भि(वि)चि च्छन्त मु(सू)र्त्तैः ॥ भूमेरालोक हेतोरिपु-
२८ जलधिमा(म)हासेखला भूतवहनेः कृत्स्न्यां (त्स्न') व्याप्य त्त प्रयातं हररा(रु)
[चि]द्वसित यद्यशः शो) व-
- २९ न्द(न्य)विस्व (श्चम) । [स्थास्थानादात्त यशस्पर््यादित वि(भि)षय यशोभीरु (र)[वा]
ध । भि सूक्तेः त]illegible)²³

NOTES

While editing this single plate in J. B & O. R. S., Vol. IV, pp. 162-67 ff, Mahamahopadhyaya Haraprasad Sastri, M. A., C. I. E., F. A. S. B. did not give any account regarding the history of its discovery. Although it is one of the detached plates of a complete set, the text found in it throws a new light on the declining period of the Śailodbhava family in Kōṅgoda-Maṇḍala. This inscription also gives the names of Raṅgakshobha *alias* Madhyamarāja II and his brother Allavarāja who succeeded Dharmmarāja *alias* Śrīmanabhīta.

Pandit Sri Gopabandhu Vidyabhushana who published the Śailodbava Praśasti in the Prāchi, Vol. III, (1933), Pt. ii,

- 20 Mm. Sa-stri reads नैल्लपनिभात् स(यम्) प्राप्य
- 21 „ भूयो[म]ध्यमराज × × यशसा(शा) [वा]ल्ये भवद्भूपतिः ।
But Vidyabhushana reads भूयो मध्यमराज दिव्य यशसा वाल्येऽभ-
वद्भूपतिः ।
- 22 „ स यम्यमेरुजघनं न्यजयि क्रमेण. Vidyabhushana reads संयम्य
× × धनान्यजयि क्रमेण
23. The entire line is doubtful. So I have given within brackets the passage what Mm. Sastri has deciphered.

pp. 79-91 (published at Cuttack), deciphered the plate conjointly with Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru who enquired and got the history of discovery of the plate as follows:

Some time before 1917 when a dilapidated temple at Tekkali was under repair, it was found that inside the 'Alā-Sri' or 'Śikhara' of the temple there was the present copperplate inscription. The then Rajah of Tekkali acquired it and sent to the Asiatic Society, Bengal, for publication. Subsequently it was edited by Mm. Haraprasad Sastri in J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. IV. (1918), pp. 162-7 ff. with a small litho-print which is not clear. The plate measures 5.5" × 3".

Both sides of the plate are inscribed and contain twelve and half verses in total. Out of this number three and half verses (viz. Nos. 23, 29, 30 and 33 of the Appendix I) are borrowed from the plate Nos. 40-45 and the remaining nine verses are new. As Pandit Gopabandhu Vidyabhushana's reading is nearing correctness, I give below the translation of these nine new verses from *The Prākṛī Journal* Vol. III, Pt. ii (1933), pp. 85-88:-

Vr. 36 * :- Madhyamarāja was his own son who by his countless accomplishments had earned stainless fame. Precious stones and pearls literally rolled at his feet in abundance.

Vr. 37:- Lakshmī who formerly had taken shelter under Lord Madhusūdana enjoying sleep in the Ocean of Milk, who subsequently had infinite happiness under the care of Raghu-Prince, who was glad by going to the sons of the Moon and who thereafter spent her days gladly under the lords of the earth, has today like a veritable housewife taken shelter under the son of Manabhīta and has forgotten all her previously-enjoyed facilities.

Vr. 38:- During his childhood he gained the sovereignty of the earth by causing death to his foes by means of the sharp edge of

* The nos. of these verses are as given in App. I.

his sword and attained fame in the world after the demise of his father by entertaining in his mind fear for sin and love for pity.

Vr. 39:- By seeing his hand which like a veritable thunderbolt tore the frontal globe on the foreheads of the elephants of his foes, his people named him 'Raṇakshobha'.

Vr. 40:- When the great illuminator of his kingdom the king like the sun after driving away his enemies as gloom with his rise unfortunately sank in the western horizon after giving fruition to all human enterprises in his kingdom.

Vr. 41:- His brother Allavarāja got himself crowned in a fort in the Odra-country which looks graceful by wearing the Nasunda mountain as a crest-jewel. Like the king of gods he accomplished the extreme glory. And after a time with the bare blade of his sword he vanquished all his foes and regained the fame that he had lost.*

Vr. 42:- Born of the prince Taiapanibha who was possessed of remarkable gravity, who had gained the adoration of his people by the exhibition of his matchless prowess and on seeing whom people thought that the king of mountains-for fear of having its wings lopped off had assumed the form of a human monarch whose actions betrayed his natural elevation. Prince Madhyamarāja succeeded to his grand-father's throne after getting himself duly coronated and his stainless fame spread on all quarters.

* Although there are certain doubts in this verse, the following translation may be substituted owing to great differences found between my reading and Pandit Vidyabhushana's decipherment in lines 18 and 19:-

His cousin was (named) Allavarāja, who was as great as the peak of the Nasunda mountain, who was equal in wealth and prowess to Indra, the king of heaven, whose fair fame had extended towards the northern quarters (of his kingdom) for wiping out the enemies with the help of his swords in battle fields.

Vr. 43:- That king won vast territories and wealth by forcibly binding his proud adversaries in the field of battle and by gaining the Lakshmi of victory from inside the ocean of his powerful foes, he was bearing comparison to Lord Nārāyaṇa.

Vr. 44:- His radiance was like that of the rising moon. His luminous figure tore up the mass of dense gloom that travelled from one end of the earth to the other in its quest of beauty (in other words he was source of light to his kingdom). And his prowess which shone like the fire being girdled by the ocean of his foes had radiated to the remotest parts of the globe.

**Two Incomplete Plates of Palimpsests
From Dharakota**

1. Donor ... Kalyāṇa Kalaśa
2. Title ... Rājā
3. Place of issue... Vijaya-Baṅgulvaka
4. Date... ... Saṁvat (?) Chaitra Śu. Di. (?)
5. Officers ... + (1) Bhaṭṭa Durgāḍa (Dūtaka)
(2) Ānanda Datta (Saṁdhivigrahika)
† (3) Durgadeva (Akshaśālin)
(4) Bachhika (the engraver)
6. Topography ... ?
7. Donee ... ?
8. Authority ... To be Edited by Sri Bipinvehari Nath, M. A.,
Superintendent of Research & Museum, Orissa, in
O. H. R. J., Bhubaneswar, Vol. VI
9. Remarks ... Only two plates of a set have been discovered.
Each plate contains the royal praśastis of the Śailodbhava and the Bhaṅja families of Orissa. From the contents we learn that the 1st plate was used as the 1st plate of the Śailodbhava-grant, as well as the grant of the Bhaṅjas. But, the 2nd plate which was used as the 2nd plate of the grant of the Śailodbhavas was the 3rd plate of the grant of Bhaṅjas. Probably to minimise the trouble in

† Names of these two officers are found in other grants of the donor.

erasing the inscribed letters from the plate the donor of the Bhañja-grant allowed to retain the former writing unobliterated on the sides of the plates which would have been left blank in his grant.

Text

1st plate; 1st Side

(The Śailodbhava Praśasti)

- १ ॐ स्वस्ति [] इन्दोद्ध (दधौ)त मृणालतन्तुभिरिव श्लिष्टा [] करैः कोमलैर्बद्धा-
 २ द्वे[र]णैः स्फुरत्फणिमणो(णै)र्दिग्ध प्रभाशोड् शुभिः पार्वत्या सक-
 ३ चपद् व्यतिकर व्याघ्रि(वृ)त्त बन्धश्लथा गङ्गाभ्र[] प्लुतिभिन्न भस्मकणि-
 ४ काः शम्भोर्जेटा पान्तु वः ॥ प्राङ् शुर्नहेभ करपि(पी)घर चारुबाहु कृष्णा-
 ५ ष्म(श्म) सञ्चय विभेद विशाल वक्ष्मा[] राजीव कोमल दलायत लो-
 ६ चा(च)नान्तः ख्यातः कलिङ्ग जनतासु पु लि न्द से नः [] तेनेथं (थं) गुणिना-
 ७ पि सत्वमहता नेष्टं भुवो मण्डलं शक्तो यः परिपालनाय ज-
 ८ गतः को नाम स स्यादिति प्रत्यादि[ष्ट] विभूच्छत्सवेन भगवानाराधितः सा (शा)-
 ९ श्वतः तमता¹ ॥ परिकल्प्य(ल्पिते) सद्व[] शःत्प्र(प्र)भु शै लो द्भ वः कृतः²[] शै-
 १० लोद्भवस्य त्क(कु)लजे(जो)रणभि(भी)ता(त) [आ]सीत्³ ॥ गोत्त(त्त) मुन्मीलित-
 दिनकृते वम(स)-

3rd plate; 1st Side

- ११ हो दयेन[] स क्षिप्त मण्डल हरश्च गताः प्रणाशमाशुद्विषो ग्रहगणा
 १२ इव यस्य दि(दी)पत्या⁴[] कालेयेभूत्त(त)द्वा(धा)स्त्रो[पति] मिहपचितान्ने(ने)क
 पापावतारैः⁵

- 1 The word 'तमता' is not necessary. The last pāda of the verse is omitted.
 2 The first pāda of the verse is omitted inadvertently.
 3 The continuation of this verse is found in line 13
 4 The first pāda of this verse is not given and this verse should go to the end of the line 20 of the text.
 5 The other three pādas of the verse is omitted.

- १३ सीतमास कृत(त्)⁶ कृतभिया[] द्विषद्द(ङ्क)न(ना)[नां] ज्योत्स्ना प्रबोद्ध(ध)समये
स्वधियैव
- १४ साद्ध(द्ध)माकम्पितो नयनपक्ष्मजले[पु] चन्द्र [:] []⁷ तस्य(स्या)भवद्दिवुद्ध(ध)-
पाल सेस (सख)स्य सू-
- १५ नुः श्री सै न्य भी त इति भूमिपति र्ग(र्ग)रि(री)या[न्] यः प्राप्य नैकशननाग
१६ घधा(टा) विघट्ट लब्ध प्रसी(सा)द विजयं मु(मुदे) धरि [त्री ॥] तस्यापि
वङ्गशे-
- १७ थ य[था]थि नाम(मा) जायो(तो) य शो भि (भी) त इत(ति) क्षिति (ती)स(शः)
[] येन प्ररूढोपि शुभै-
- १८ श्ररित्त्रं मु(सृ)ष्टः[] कलङ्क[] कलिदपु(र्षे)ण स्य [] जातोथ त[स्य] तनय[] सु-
कृति(ती)
- १९ समस्त सि(सी)द(म) न्ननि(नी) म(ने)यन [ष]ट्पद दु (पु)ण्डगि(री)क[] [] श्री-
स (सै) न्य [भी] त इति भूमि-
- २० पदहभ्रि⁸ कुम्भस्थली⁹ दलम(न) द(दु)ल्ल(ल्ल)ली(लि)त(ता)सि धरा(धारः) []
जलयभूतधिराज¹⁰

6 Read येनासकृत्

7 The first pāda of this verse begins from the last letter in the 9th line.

8 Read भूमिपतिर्महेभ

9 The letter ली in two places of this line possesses of a peculiar form.

10 Here जलयभूतधिराज is not intelligible. I think the engraver intended to write here "जातेन येन कमलाकरवत्स्व". The continuation of this passage is found from the middle of the 10th line of the text.

I have discussed in the notes about the probable reason for committing such a great error in this inscription.

Text

1st plate; * 2nd side

(The Bhanja Praśasti)

- १ ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] जयतु कुसुमवाणप्राणविश्वोभदक्षं स्वकी(कि)र-
 २ ण परिवेषोर्जित्य जीर्णोन्दुलेख [] त्(त्रि)भुवनभवनान्तर्द्योति भा-
 ३ स्व[त्]प्रदीपं कनकनिकश(प)गौरं चारुनेत्रं हरस्य [॥] शेषाहे-
 ४ रिव ये फणप्रविलस(स त्यु(त्य)द्भास्वरेन्दु त्विषः प्रालेयाचलशृङ्ग-
 ५ कोट्ट(ट)य इव त्वङ् शंति येत्युन्नताः [] नृता(त्ता) टोप विघट्टिता
 ६ इव भुजा राजन्ति ये शाम्भवास्ते सर्व्वाग्र विघातिनः [] सु-
 ७ [-स्त-] र सरित्तोयोर्मयः पान्तु वः ॥ वित्तयवञ्जुत्वकात् अस्ति
 ८ जय श्री निलय प्रकटगुणप्रस्त सर्व्वरिपुगर्व्वः श्री कल्या-
 ९ ण कलश नामा राजा निधूत कलि [क]लुश(ष) भञ्जामल कु-

2nd plate; 2nd Side.

- १० र्वसुधावहो(दत्ता) राजभिः सगरादिभि [ः] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि [ः]
 ११ तस्य तस्य तदा फलं [॥] माभू [द] फलशङ्का घः परदत्ते(त्ते)ति(ति) पार्थि-
 १२ वाः स्वदानात्फलमानन्त्य [] परदत्तानु पालनं (ने) ॥ स्वदत्ताम्परद-
 १३ त्ताम्वा यो हरेति वसुन्धराम स विष्टायां किं (कृ)मिर्भयं भू(स्वा)पितृभिः स-
 १४ ह पच्यत्ये(ते) [] पण्डित वर्ष सहस्राणि स्वर्गं मोदति भूमिद [ः] [] आक्षे-
 १५ सा चानुमन्ता [च ता]न्येव नरकं ब्रज(जे)त् [॥] इति कमलदलाम्बु नि-
 १६ ष्णु लोलां श्रियमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्यजि(जी वितञ्च [r]श(स)कलमिद मुदा-
 १७ हतद्भि(ञ्च) बुध्वा नदिपुरुषैः [] पर कि(की)र्तयो विलोप्या [ः] स्वयमादिष्टो रा-
 १८ ज्ञा दुतकोत्त्रः भट्ट दुर्ग ड लिखितञ्च सान्धिविगृहे आ ण (न) न्द द तः
 (त्तः) उत्की-
 १९ ण्णा(र्ण)वाक्षशा(रा?)ली दुर्गदेवेन लालिनां वचिडकाया [] साम्ब चैत्र शु. दि.(?)

* The cavity of this plate through which ring was passed has been sealed by lead probably some time after the plate was issued.

1. The letter 'स्स' is superfluous.

2. In some other known grants of the king Kalyāṇakalaśa we get the same epithet as follows:- श्री कल्याण कलशनामाराजा निधूत कलिकलुष भञ्जामल कुलतिलकः श्री शत्रुभञ्ज देवस्य नत्ता रणभञ्जदेवस्य सुतः श्रीनेट्टभञ्ज देवः कुशली.

NOTES

On 16-6-1958 Sri B. V. Nath, Superintendent of Research and Museum, Orissa, gave me two copperplates for examination, and allowed me to notice the same in this book. I was informed by him that the plates have come from Dharakota in the Ganjam District.

From my examination it is found that one plate and the ring to which the plates were attached are now missing from the set. Each plate measures 6.6" × 3.9" and consists of ten lines of writing on each side except the second side of the first plate which contains nine lines. The peculiar feature of these two plates is that one side of each plate contains the Praśasti of the Śailodbhava kings whereas the other side contains the grant of the king Kalyāṇakalaśa *alias* Netṭa Bhaṅjadeva of the Bhaṅja dynasty of Khinjali-Manḍala. He issued the grant from Baṅjulvaka. It is, therefore, clear that both the plates are palimpsests. Formerly they were used by a king of the Śailodbhava dynasty of Kongoda-Manḍala, and afterwards by Kalyāṇakalaśa, a king of the Bhaṅja dynasty of Khinjali-Manḍala. The types of scripts used on both the sides of the plates indicate an interval of at least two centuries on palaeographical considerations.

One interesting point to which I invite attention of readers is that in the Śailodbhava praśasti it is found that in the 9th and 10th lines of the text the verse which starts from "शैलोज्ज्वलस्य कुलजोरणभीत आसीत्" continues in the 13th line of the text, leaving in between the above two lines the following passage which ought to have been mentioned after the 20th line of the text:-

“गोक्तमुन्मीलितं दिनकृतेव सहोदयेन
संक्षिप्तमण्डलरुच्यं गताः प्रणाशमाशुद्विषो
गृहगणाद्वयस्य दीप्त्या ॥ कालेयैभूतधात्तरी”

It is a grave mistake in the part of the engraver. What caused him to commit such a blunder? I imagine that he was asked to

copy the praśasti of the grant from a record previously written on some palm-leaves which were not properly arranged or that the contents of a leaf which was wrongly placed and copied by the engraver who neither knew the language nor the subject matter written on it. He blindly copied out one leaf after the other. So, the misplaced leaf was written by him in between the lines 10 and 13 of the text. Now, we may presume that the misplaced leaf contained 63 letters, and probably each side of the palm-leaf contained one line of writing covering about 32 letters in average.

On the whole we can say that the text of this grant was very badly engraved with full of mistakes. Probably for this reason the record was cancelled and afterwards utilised by a Bhañja-king.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

The total number of copperplate grants of the Śailodbhava kings of Kōṅgoda, discovered up till now, is sixteen. Among them the first is No. 32, the grant of Mādharāja (II). He was a feudatory chief under Mahārājādhirāja Śaśāṅkarāja whose praśasti and glory are written as follows:-

“चतुरदधि सलिलवीचीमेखलायां सद्द्वीप गिरि पत्तनवत्स्यां
वसुन्धरयां महाराजाधिराज श्रीशशङ्क”

A similar praśasti is used for Prthivivigraha, the Governor of Kaliṅga-Rāshṭra, who lived in 570 A. D., and also for Śrī Lokavigraha, the ruler of eighteen-Toshalis, who lived in 600 A. D. (Vide Nos. 21 and 23). Mādharāja issued his Ganjam charter (No. 32) on the occasion of a solar eclipse, occurred in the Gupta year 300 or 619-20 A. D. He was a feudatory king of Kōṅgoda under Śaśāṅkarāja, whose name is also given in Nos. 30 and 31 as the over lord of Mahāsāmanta-Mahārāja Somadatta and Mahāpratihara Śubhakīrti of Daṇḍabhukti and Utkala-Deśa. * This is the first known epigraph where Utkala-Deśa is mentioned. Presumably Utkala-Deśa and Daṇḍabhukti, governed by Somadatta under Mahārāja Śaśāṅka, are two separate geographical units and situated side by side at the north-eastern borders of Śaśāṅka's territory. According to No. 29. Somadatta possessed of the titles of Mahābalādhikṛta, Antarāṅga and Mahāsandhivigrahin. There, he granted a village in Sarephabāra-Vishaya which has been identified with the modern village Soro in the District of Balasore. If Mahāsandhivigrahin Somadatta of No. 29 happens to be the same person whose name is found in No. 30, then it is quite clear that he governed not only the tracts of Daṇḍabhukti and Utkala-Deśa but also the entire Uttara Toshali.

The position of Somadatta in No. 30 is similar to that of Mādharāja in No. 32, who was another Mahāsāmanta under Śaśāṅkarāja and governed the Province named Kōṅgoda-Maṇḍala.

* “सहितामुत्कल देशेन दण्डभुक्तिः प्रशासति”

Utkala-Deśa under Somadatta and Kōṅgoda-Maṇḍala under Mādhavarāja are not known from any other grant issued prior to the time of Śaśāṅka. Apart from Nos. 30, 31 and 32, Śaśāṅka is known from the following records:-

(1) The Harshacharita of Bāṇabhaṭṭa (2) Reports of Huen-Tsang (3) The Mañjuśrī-Mūlakalpa (4) The Ekamra-Purāṇa (5) The Rotasgadha Seal-matrix of Mahāsamanta Śaśāṅkadeva* and (6) The gold-coins of Śaśāṅka-Narendragupta. The last two items are not helpful to us for locating the residence of Śaśāṅka. Items 3 and 4 are not trustworthy records as they were compiled many centuries after the age of Śaśāṅka (i. e. the beginning of the 7th century A. D.). The remaining two items are the Harshacharita of Bāṇabhaṭṭa and the Report of Huen-Tsang, the Chinese traveller.

Bāṇa's Harshacharita is a biographical account and narrates the life history of Mahārāja Harshavardhana of Kānyakubja. His great enemy in East-India is Śaśāṅka, whom Bāṇabhaṭṭa called by the name 'Gauḍadhama'. It is not, however, clear whether this appellation indicates that he was the ruler of a kingdom named 'Gauḍa' or belonged to the race which was called 'Gauḍa'. Most of the scholars have taken the former view although there was no clear evidence at our disposal to ascertain the geographical limits of Gauḍa-Deśa, which, according to the Bhatsamhitā of Varahamihira, extended to the eastern regions of India.

* Beglar discovered this seal-matrix from the hill-fort of Rohtasgada of the Sahabad District in Behar. The upper part of it contains a figure of bull and below it there are two lines of writing as:-

“श्री महा सामन्त
वशाङ्क देवस्य ।”

The seal is 4.25" in diameter and the characters, according to Dr. Fleet, belong to the 5th-6th century A. D. (Vide Fleet's C. I. I., Vol. III, pp. 283-4).

From the Chinese source (i. e. the accounts of Huen-Tsang) it is understood that Śaśāṅka was the king of Karṇasuvarṇa. That country was not far from the Gauḍa Deśa and contiguous to the provinces called Toshali and Koṅgoda, where Śaśāṅka's subordinate chiefs and officers lived. From the accounts of Huen-Tsang we learn that the headquarters of Karṇasuvarṇa were at a distance of about 700 *Li* to the South-West of Tamruk or the port town named Tāmralipti.

Following is quoted from the accounts of Huen-Tsang:-
 “.....his personal name was Harshavardhana, and he was a younger son of the great king whose name was Prabhākara-
 vardhana. When the latter died he was succeeded to the throne
 by his elder son named Rāja (or Rājya) vardhana. The latter,
 soon after his succession, was treacherously murdered by Śaśāṅka
 the wicked king of Karṇasuvarṇa in the East-India, the persecuter
 of Buddhism.....” *

Watters writes the following about Karṇasuvarṇa:-

“The pilgrim goes on to tell that from Tāmralipti he travelled north-west for over 700 *Li* to the ‘Kie-(Ka)-lo-na-su-ra-la-na’ (or Karṇasuvarṇa) country. This was about 4,450 *Li* in circuit and its capital was about 20 *Li* in circuit. The country was well inhabited and the people were very rich. The land was low and moist; farming operations were regular; flowers and fruits were abundant; the climate was temperate, and the people of good character and were patrons of learning.....” **

From the port of Tāmralipti the Chinese pilgrim travelled about 700 *Li*. towards the south-west and came to the country called Oḍra (U-tu).

Starting from the modern Districts of Manbhum and

* Watters' Vol. I, pp. 343.

** Watters' Vol. II, p. 191.

and Dhalbhum, Huen-Tsang seems to have proceeded on the down-ward trend of the river Śuvarṇarekhā to arrive at the present districts of Balasore and Cuttack which formed parts of Uttara-Toshali where, according to No. 29, Oḍra formed a district (Vishaya) at the time when that tract was governed by Somadatta, the Valādhikṛta, Antarāṅga and Mahā Sandhivigrahin under Śaśāṅka. His capital was called Āmratakshaka which has not yet been identified. It is also not known whether Āmratakshaka was a capital of the Provincial Division named Uttara-Toshali or the district (Vishaya) named Oḍra of that Division. According to Julien, the Chinese traveller arrived at 'Pu-sie-p'o-ki-li' or Pushpagiri. To the north-east of it there was a tope in a hill monastery, believed to have been erected by supernatural beings. And, near the shore of the ocean in the south-east of this country, was the city 'Che-li-ta-lo' or Chāritrya. Regarding its identification Watters quotes the following from Dr. Waddell's writing:-

"In the locality here indicate in exact keeping geographically with the distances and directions noted by the pilgrim in the Mahānadī-delta, about 15 miles below Cuttack, we find an older channel of the great Mahānadī river which is still known as the Chitratolā * River."

According to Dr. Waddell, opposit to Kendupatna, there was an old port-town called 'Chitratolā' which is, now covered by sand and the Chinese 'Che-li-ta lo' is nearing to this local pronunciation of Chitratolā.

Huen-Tsang offers no detailed description relating to 'U-tu' or Oḍra. But, while writing about Kōṅgoda he gives a vivid picture relating to the strength of her people as follows:-

"The country contained some tens of towns which stretched from the slopes of the hills to the edge of the sea. As the towns were

* The Chitrotpalā is a well known river in Orissa. Probably its name was deduced from the names of the Śiva-Liṅgas, Chitresvara and Utpalesvara, installed at the two extreme corners of the Chitrotpalā, which formed the downward course of the Mahānadī.

naturally strong there was a gallant army which kept the neighbouring countries in awe, and so there was no powerful enemy.....The country produced large dark-coloured elephants which were capable of long journeys....." *

At the time of the pilgrims's arrival at Kōṅgoda it was invaded by Mahārāja Harshavaradhana. From Nos. 32-37 we learn that Mahārāja-Mahāsamanta Mādhararāja, who was a feudatory under Śaśāṅkarāja in 619-20 A. D. (No. 32) declared himself as the lord of Sakala-Kaliṅga in No. 33 by using the title 'सकलकलिङ्गाधीश्वरि', but afterwards gave up that title in Nos. 34, 35, 36 and 37 where he introduced a new family praśasti composed of Sanskrit verses. In Nos. 34, 35 and 36 the last verse of the praśasti states that he made Kōṅgoda his abode (केङ्गाद् कुतनिकेतः). Under what circumstance he could elevate his position from a feudatory chief to an over-lord of Sakala-Kaliṅga, and again reduced from that position by confining his power within Kōṅgoda-Manḍala which was a much smaller kingdom than Sakala-Kaliṅga? It is supposed that Mādhararāja became independent soon after the death of Śaśāṅkarāja of Kārṇasavarṇya, i.e. some time after 610 A.D. when the kingdom of Sakala-Kaliṅga had to run without ruler. In the historical notes for Section I it is discussed how in between A. D. 550 and 570 the Śvirāma Kāśyapas of Piṭṭapura ousted the Mādharas from Sakala-Kaliṅga and advanced their sway as far north as the Vaitarapī at Virāṅjā-nagara, and how they were pushed back by the Vighrahas who acted as Governors under the Gupta rule and among whom Sri Pṛthivivighraha was described as the governor of Kaliṅga rāshṭra (or the kingdom of Sakala-Kaliṅga) in 570 A. D. Presumably fifty years after that sovereignty was acquired by Śaśāṅkarāja who did not remain a governor under the Guptas but declared himself as an over-lord of the countries, lying between the Ganges and the R̥shikulyā on the east-coast. So, after his death Mādhararāja, who became an independent king in Kōṅgoda, tried to possess of the entire kingdom of Sakala-Kaliṅga and for a short time indeed he succeeded to that end. That position of his, however, did not last long.

* Watters, Vol. II, pp. 196-7 ff.

Between A.D. 610 and 626* he was over powered by the Eastern-Gaṅgas of Kalinga, who presumably came from the south along with the Chalukyas. They jointly succeeded in restoring peace and order in Kalinga as well as in Veṅgī. At this stage we can fairly imagin what obstructed Mādhavarāja from using the glorious title of 'Sakala-Kalingādhipati' in his subsequent records. In this connection I invite attention of those who are dealing with the problem of the initial year of the Gaṅgas of Kalinga to the point that if the Ganga-era will start from 498 A. D., then its 72nd year would correspond to 570 A. D. in which year pṛthivivigraha was the Governor of Kalinga-rāshṭra and at the same time either Trikalīṅgādhipati Samantavarman or Sakala-Kalingādhipati Hastivarman of the Gaṅga dynasty was ruling over the same kingdom (i. e. Kalinga). How can Pṛthivivigraha and these powerful Gaṅga-kings live side by side claiming the same title? This is quite absurd. Again, the Ganga-era 128 which would correspond to 626 A. D., when Mādhavarāja-Sainyabhīta was using the title of Sakala-Kalingādhipati would be the time of Devendravarman, the Sakala-Kalingādhipati. How can it be possible? So, I have concluded that the Gaṅgas came to Kalinga some time after 620 A. D., immediately after which date Mādhavarman-Sainyabhīta used the title of Sakala-Kalingādhipati.

It is not known what relation was existing between Mādhavarāja of Koṅgoda and the Gaṅgas of Kalinga. But, eventually, one can imagin that their relation was not happy. Most probably, Mādhavarāja expected trouble from the south; So, he made friendship with some kings of East India, which fact is fully supported by the following verse found in No. 37:-

* According to my theory the Ganga-era was started from 626-7 A. D. when the Gaṅgas first came to Kalinga. From various accounts this theory is supported. So, I am unable to accept that the Ganga-era was started from 498 A. D. which many scholars believe. I have fully discussed this point in J. K. H. R. S., Vol. I, No. 1, pp. 49-50 ff. and J. B. R. S., Vol. XXXV, pp. 1-27.

जयति जयन्त प्रतिमः प्रसभ समाकृष्ट रिपुनूप श्रोकः।
 श्रावरमोरक्षिनिपो वरदीकृत लोकनाथसखः ॥”

It is not possible at present to identify the Lokanātha with whom Madhavarāja made friendship, although we should not overlook in this matter the king Lokanātha of the Tipera plates of the 7th century A. D. The following verse is given in that inscription of Lokanātha:—

“दुर्लभ्ये जयतुङ्गवर्ष समरे सद्यः प्रयोगोधिनां
 नीनौ नीति विधानतेति चतुरा नित्यप्रहृष्टप्रजः।
 मैत्र्यापादित निर्वृतिर्वाहुगुणो विद्वत्प्रियस्सर्व्वदा
 सार्वः साधुसमाश्रयः पटुमतिर्लब्धप्रनापोदयः ॥”

R. G. Basak gives the following translation of it:—

In obstinate battle with Jayatungavarsha he showed his readiness; he is expert in the matter of prescribing the right course to seekers (of instruction) in policy; his subjects are always pleased, and he is happy in making friendship; this man of many qualities, dear to the learned, a resort to good people, and prone to (doing) universal good, of sharp intellect, has achieved majesty and prosperity” *

Madhavaraja-Sginyabhita (II) seems to have reigned for a long period, for No. 37 gives the Samvat 50 in symbol. Supposing that he assumed the throne of Kondoga as an independent king after Śaśāṅka in or about 625 A. D. his rule must have continued upto atleast 675 A. D. After him his son Ayaśobhita *alias* Madhyamarāja I came to the throne. His regnal year, in No. 39, is mentioned as 26 (“षड्विंशतितमे राज्यसम्बत्सरे”). If we give a margin of say four years between the above regnal year and the end of his rule, then we have to assign 705 A. D. as the beginning of the reign of his second son Mādhave, who adversely captured the throne by ignoring the claim of his elder brother Dharmmarāja

* E. I. XV, pp. 310-11 ff.

alias Śrī mānabhita. We are not aware how long Mādhava possessed of the throne by force, but subsequent records of Dharmmarāja narate that between the two brothers there was a fight in which Dharmmarāja achieved victory. The verse, relating to this event, is quoted below:—

“राज्यं लब्ध्वैव दपदित्रिगणिततया माधवोऽज्येष्टभावा-
 देशादस्मादपास्तं कृतविषममनिविग्रहे फासिकायाम् ।
 युद्धं शोभेणभग्नो नृपतिवग्मसौ संगृते स्तीवराख्यं
 पश्चात्तेनापि साधे पुनरपि विजितो विन्ध्यपादेषु जीर्णः ॥”

The translation of this verse is given below:—

Having got the kingdom by the right or primogeniture he (Dharmmarāja) had to banish Mādhava from his country, who was so proud as to not consider the science of politics and was of unbecoming mind to fight with him at Paāsika. Mādhava being then baffled and disappointed in this fight restored to the great king Tivara by name and was again defeated with his ally; decayed at the Vindhyapāda.†

Although this verse has been recorded in all the six grants of Dharmmarāja (Nos. 40-45), it is interesting to note that it has been deleted from the Prasasti in No.46. Most probably the family dispute, which impaired the Śailodhavas in Koṅgoda and ultimately gave opportunity to some neighbouring principalities to interfere in the internal affairs of the country, was subsequently given up by the successors of Dharmmarāja. In spite of some wonderful glories and victory achieved by Madhyamarāja II, the downfall of the family had become an indispensable occurrence. The surviving members of the family seem to have left their parental home and settled in some remote parts of the South. It should have been accomplished when the Bhaumakara kings captured Toshali including the Koṅgoda-Maṇḍala during the first half of the 8th century A. D. Therefore, it may be concluded that the Śailodbhavas abandoned Koṅgoda before 736 A.D. We find that there was a gap

† J. B. & O. R. S. Vol. XVI, p. 184.

of 36 years between the period of accessin of Dharmmarāja and that of the extinction of the Śailodbhava family from Koṅgoda.*

The battle between Dharmmarāja and his brother Mādhava was fought at Phāsika. There was a village of the same name in the Kodala Taluk in Ganjam. Not very far from that village there is a hill named Kṛṣṇagiri which is mentioned in No. 32. There was a District in Koṅgoda called Kṛṣṇagiri-Vishaya. Probably it was so named because the above hill was situated in that Vishaya. Some old temples are found at the foot of this hill and the architectural style of them belong to the 7th and 8th centuries A. D. The time of the battle of Phāsika which took place after the death of Ayaśobhita II *alias* Madhyamarāja I may be fixed at the beginning of the 8th century A. D. Tivaradeva, who helped Mādhava in that battle, was no other than Mahāśiva Tivaradeva of the Pāṇḍu-vaṁśi kings of Mahā-Kośala. †

The Chandessvara plates of Dharmarāja (No. 41) records three numerical symbols, viz. 10, 0 and 5 after the word 'Samvat' indicating 105. We have no evidence at our disposal to say that that was the family era of the Śailodbhavas or any other Samvat. But, the style of scripts used therein indicates that the document was inscribed at a much

* On astronomical grounds I have proved that the Bhaumakara kings introduced their own era in Orissa beginning from 736 A. D. (O. H. R. J., Vol I, pp. 208-13 and *Ibid* Vol. 1V, pp. 67-76 ff.)

† Some scholars are of opinion that Tivaradeva who participated in the civil war at Koṅgoda was not the same Tivaradeva of Mahākośala whose name is found in some inscriptions. But, uptill now we have no record to say that another Tivara was living at any part of Kośala or other neighbouring tracts, not far from Vindhya-pāda and Koṅgoda. Adding to this point we find that Mahāśiva Tivaradeva's Praśasti is written in the style of the Kādamvari which was newly introduced in the Sanskrit literature by Bāpabhaṭṭa in the 7th century A.D. (O. H. R. J. Vol. III, PP. 109-14. ff)

latter age (i. e. between the 9th and 10th centuries A. D.). Most probably, the plates were transcribed at a latter time for some reason not known. It is, therefore, not possible to say whether the Śamvat 105, mentioned in this grant, is an era current at the time of issue of the grant or when the document was transcribed at some latter age.

We have now six inscriptions (Nos. 32-37) which belong to Mādhavarāja II *alias* Śrī Sainyabhīta II. The first two grants (Nos. 32 and 33) have been written in Sanskrit-prose while the other four inscriptions (Nos. 34-37) in Sanskrit-verse so far as the Praśasti portion of the grant is concerned. After Mādhavarāja we have only two grants (Nos. 38 and 39) which belong to his son Madhyamarāja I *alias* Ayaśobhīta II. After him, we get six grants (Nos. 40-45), issued by his son Dharmmarāja *alias* Śrīmānabhīta. In order to trace out the chronological order of all these grants the regnal years given in some grants are not helpful as they are written in numerical figures and creates confusion while deciphering them. Some figures seem to have been based on decimal system while some are not. As such, we are not able to read these figures with any amount of certainty. Therefore, to fix up the chronological order of the grants I followed the development of Praśasti-verses as found in these inscriptions. To clear this position I have given a chart in Appendix I below. From this chart we gather that Nos. 34-36 ended at the verse 16 and No. 37 grant at the verse 20. These grants belong to Mādhavarāja. Then, the two grants of Madhyamarāja I (Nos. 38 and 39) ended at the verse 28. After Madhyamarāja I the plate No. 40 which belongs to Dharmmarāja gives three new verses in the Praśasti. Then, No. 41 grant adds three more verses (i. e. Verses 30, 31 and 34). After this follow four grants of the same king (Dharmmarāja) (Nos. 42-45) where we get one more verse added in the Praśasti found in No. 41. The last grant of the dynasty, known so far, is No. 46 where we get nine new verses (36-44) which are not found in any other grant. Now, with the help of this development of Praśasti-verses I have arranged the groups of inscriptions in a chronological order as shown at the end of this note.

In No. 40 the epithets of the king (Dharmmarāja) is given as follows : “परम माहेश्वरो मातापितृपादानुध्यातः परमभट्टारको महाराजाधिराज परम-माहेश्वरः श्री धम्मराजदेवः ।”

It is, however, significant to note that the title of 'Mahārājādhirāja' is not used in any other grant of Dharmmarāja except in No. 40. After this, No. 41, records the following epithets: 'श्री शैलोद्भवकुलतिलको महामखवाजपेयाश्वमेधवभृथस्नाननिर्व्वर्त्तितप्रख्यातकार्तिकमपरममाहेश्वरमातापितृपादानुध्यातश्रीधम्मराजदेवः'

Although in this grant Dharmmarājadeva has not used the title of Mahārājādhirāja as in No. 40, he claims that he performed the Yajñas like Vājapeya and Aśvamedha. But, in his subsequent records the tone is changed. There, it is stated that his grand father performed the above Yajñas. That changed epithet of Dharmmarāja which is invariably found in Nos. 42-45, is quoted below: 'श्री शैलोद्भवकुलतिलको महामख वाजपेयाश्वमेधवभृथस्नाननिर्व्वर्त्तितसूनो स्तनयो बहु विविधमत्तवारणवरतुरगपदातिशस्त्रसम्पातसङ्कुलवह्बाहर्वावनिहतशत्रुरनेकविक्रमाक्रान्तमकल भू मण्डलप्रथिनयशाश्चातुर्द्वस्तसंग्रामादसकुललडधप्रतापः परममाहेश्वरः मातापितृपादानुध्यातः श्रीधम्मराजदेवः'

The genealogical table of the Śailodbhava kings with their approximate time of rule is given below:-

1. Pulindasena
ii
2. Śailodbhava
ii
3. Arāṇabhīta.....575 A. D.
i
4. Mādharāja I *alias* Śrī Sainyabhīta I..... 590 A.D.
ii
5. Ayaśobhīta I..... 605 A.D
i
6. Mādharāja II
alias Śrī Sainyabhīta II620-670 A.D.
i
7. Ayaśobhīta II
Madhyamarāja I..... 670-700 A.D.
|
|
9. Dharmmarāja 8. Mādharāja
Śrī *alias* mānabhīta.....705-725 A.D.
i
10. Madhyamarāja II
11. Allavarāja
i
12. Yuvarāja Tailapanibha
(Ended in or before 736 A.D.)

S. No. of Verses.	Beginning of Śloka.	Ganjam	Khurda	Buguda	Purushottampur	Puri	Orissa Musain	Banapur	Parikud	Nibina	Chandeswar	Banapur	Banapur	Puri	Kondede	Tekkali	Kings	Approximate period.
		32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46		
	Prose	++																
1	इन्द्रोद्योत मृणालतन्मुभिरिव			+	+	+	-	-	+	+	?	+	+	+	+			
2	प्राच्याम्भोजनिधि			-	-	-	-	-	+	-	?	-	-	-	-			
3	श्रीमानुक्चं न भस्तो			+	+	-	-	-	+	+	?	+	+	+	+			
4	प्राङ्शु महेभकर पीवर			+	+	+	-	-	+	+	?	+	+	+	+		Pulindasena'	
5	तेनेत्थ गुणिनापि			+	+	+	-	-	+	+	?	+	+	+	+		i	
6	लोक प्रतीतिवाह्यः			-	-	-	-	-	+	-	?	-	-	-	-		Śailodbhava	
7	सोप्याश्चर्य मनोभवा			-	-	-	-	-	+	-	?	-	-	-	-		ii	
8	गंलोद भव इति ख्यातः			-	-	-	-	-	+	-	?	-	-	-	-		Arpabhita	
9	स शिला शकलोद भूदी			+	+	+	-	-	+	+	?	+	+	+	+		Mādhavarāja I alias	575 A.D.
10	गंलोद भवस्य कुलजे			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+		ii	
11	तस्याभवद विवृषपाल			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+		Śrī Sainyabhita	590 "
12	तस्यापि वंशोद्य			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+		Ayaśabhita I	
13	जातोद्य तस्य तनयः			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+		i	
14	जातेन येन कमलाकरवत्			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+		Mādhavarāja II alias	
15	कार्यं भूतवायो			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+		Śrī Sainyabhita II.	620 "
16	कङ्कोद कृतनिकेतः			+	+	+	-	-	+	+	?	-	-	-	+		"	
17	माधवमु रविहित स्थिति						-	-	+	+	?	-	-	-	-		"	
18	विषयोस्मिन् जयपुरे						-	-	+	+	?	-	-	-	-		"	
19	कुमारामात्यमावृत्तात्						-	-	+	+	?	-	-	-	-		"	
20	जयतिजयप्रतिमः						+	-	+	+	?	-	-	-	-		"	
21	तस्योज्ज्वला खिलारे							+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+		Ayaśabhita II alias	686 "
22	केचिद वस्यमृगेण							+	+	+	?	-	-	-	-		Madhyamarāja I	
23	केचिच्छैलग्हीदरेषु							+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+		"	
24	यस्याह्वाना समीपुः							+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+		"	
25	स्थित्युत्पत्तिविनाशकारणपरं							+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+		"	
26	प्राकभ्यादनुलं							+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+		"	
27	वमभ्या सकलं							+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+		"	
28	जातेन शुभ्र (येन) वपुषा							+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+		"	
29	तस्याभवत् सकलशास्त्र								+	+	?	+	+	+	+		i	
30	निराश्रयं प्रयत्नेन									+	?	+	+	+	+		Dharmmarāja alias	711 "
31	काले हृदिन रिपुत्									+	?	+	+	+	+		Śrī Manabhita	
32	राज्यं लब्ध्वैव दर्शान्									+	?	+	+	+	+		"	
33	शौर्यं श्री योवनं राज्यं									+	?	+	+	+	+		"	
34	तुरग सुराभिघात									+	?	+	+	+	+		"	
35	प्रारब्ध प्रसभं									+	?	+	+	+	+		i	
36	सकलगुणाजिनकीर्ति										?	+	+	+	+		Madhyamarāja II	
37	श्रीरोदाग्धस्युदना										?	+	+	+	+		alias	
38	स्फारोत्प्लान्त कृपाण										?	+	+	+	+		Ranakshobha	725 "
39	प्ररातिकरिक्कभानां										?	+	+	+	+		"	
40	तस्मिन्नराति निमिरं										?	+	+	+	+		"	
41	भ्राता तस्य तमुन्द										?	+	+	+	+		Allavarāja	730 "
42	पक्षच्छेदभयान्										?	+	+	+	+		"	
43	दर्पादनान् वलि रिपुत्										?	+	+	+	+		"	
44	लोकात्काकं विच्छेद्य										?	+	+	+	+		"	

INDEX

[Abbreviations:-C = Country; D = District; F = Family; G = God; H = Hill; M = Mountain; P = Province, R = River; T = Town; V = Village]

Page	Page
Abhaya (F) 113	Āmratakshaka(T) 138,152,257
Achalasthira 150	Ānanda Datta·248, 251
Achaṅṭapura (T) 35, 36	Anantaśakti varman 13, 15,
Achhedya 47	16, 17, 19, 66, 67, 68, 72
Adarśanadeva 124, 125, 127	Anantasvāmin 124, 125, 127
Aḍayāra-grāma (V) 138, 139,140	Ananta varman 15, 31, 34-38,
Adhivarman 76	60, 71, 72
Ādityadeva 166, 169, 170, 223,	Andhavaram (V) 14
228	Āndhras (F) 23n, 109
Ādityaśvāmin 186, 188, 190, 199	Āndoreppā-grāma (V) 13
203, 205	Āṅgīrasa 166, 169
Agnihotrin 235	Anuruddhasvamin 124, 125,
Agniśarman 1, 2, 3	127
Agnishṭoma 53, 83	Araṇabhita 17, 18, 20, 22, 24,
Agraśvāmin 186, 188, 190	67, 118-132, 264
Aihole 63n., 110, 155	Arsavilli (V) 32
Aja 97	Arthapati 86, 87, 91, 93, 103.
Āja 95	108, 111
Akshatāgrahārin 40, 42n.	Ārya 82, 85
Alāśrī 245	Āryāvarta 91n.
Alatālaṅgapura (Koṭa) (T) 206,	Ashṭādasa-Toshali 65, 121, 123
211,	152
Allahabad 58-61, 104-106, 110	Aska (T) 147-149
Allavarāja 244, 246	Aśoka 147-149
Amaraoṭi 102	Astihavera (V) 4
Amarāvati (D) 91	Aśvayuja 70
Amāthagada 105, 106	Aśvamedha 217, 223, 224,
Amātya 20-22, 24, 67, 68, 75	240, 264
Amba grāma (V) 173, 175, 176	Athagada Taluk 229
Amita-Toshala (C) 150	Atharva-veda-Pariśiṣṭha 149

Page	Page
Atreya gotra 219, 221, 222, 229, 234	Bharata 149
Audala (anupravara) 235, 240	Bhāratī 87
Avasyaka Nijjuti 149	Bhāsa 110
Ayaśobhita 168, 171n., 174, 179, 183, 192, 193, 196, 197, 200, 201, 207, 262, 263, 264	Bhaṭṭa-Bāmana 166, 169, 170
Bachhika 248, 251	Bhaṭṭa Durgāḍa 248, 251
Bactrian 107n.	Bhaṭṭa Śubhadeva 213, 215, 217
Badagada (V) 112	Bhaṭṭa Trilochanasvāmin 219, 221, 222
Badami (T) 63, 110, 155	Bhaṭṭeśvara 141-143
Bāghaguhu 212	Bhaṭṭotpala 0
Bahirvāṭaka (V) 132	Bhauma-kara (F) 262
Bahvṛcha-Śākhā 12	Bhauma-era 112
Bahvṛchasa-brahmachārin 10	Bhavadatta 94, 96, 103, 107 111, 112
Balasore (D) 57, 64, 71, 128, 129, 257	Bhavanāga 120, 122
Balavarman 228, 229, 234	Bhavaśarman 48, 49
Bamanda 72	Bhavattavarman 89, 91, 93n, 108, 112
Bāmandā-pāṭi 72	Bhiliṅgabhoga-Vishaya (D) 75
Bānabhaṭṭa 262n.	Bhelliṅga (V) 75
Banapur (T) 194, 227	Bhīmasenadeva 112
Baraṅga (V) 75, 78, 80	Bhita 109, 110
Bastar (Ex-State) 103, 107, 110, 111	Bhogasvāmin 124, 125, 127
Belkhandi (V) 84, 105	Bhogisāmanta 213, 215, 217
Berar 102	Bhojaka 27
Berhampur (T) 114	Bhṛguśa-gotra 54, 55
Bhadrasvāmin 124, 125, 127	Bhubaneswar (T) 8
Bhañja (F) 85, 112, 248, 252	Bobbili (T) 72
Bhānudatta 64, 129, 131, 132, 156	Boḍhudeva 1-3
Bhānuvardhana 132, 135, 156	Brahmā (G) 92, 93, 96, 186,
Bhāradvāja 28, 30, 117, 144, 146	Brahmachārin 19, 26, 28, 35, 36, 48, 54
Bharaṇasvāmin 117	Brahmānda-Purāna 107n, 147, 148
Bharaṇīsvāmin 199, 203, 205	Brahmāṇī (G) 65
	Brahma-Purāṇa 64
	Brahmapurī 96n.

	Page	Page
Buddhabhadra	150	Chulla 86, 87, 89, 93, 97n, 111
Buddhanirvāṇa-era	57	Cuttack (D) 65, 126 152, 257
Buddharāja	51	Cylonese Theris 149
Buddhasvāmin	124, 125, 127	Daddibhogin 166, 169, 171
Buguda (V)	161n., 170, 172	Dakshiṇa Kośala 72, 111, 112
Calcutta (T)	8, 27, 129, 181	Dakshiṇāpatha 104, 150
Chakradroṇa	94-96	Dakshiṇa-Toshali (P) 120, 121, 123, 125, 151, 152, 154
Chālukya (F)	63, 95, 96, 259	Damana 104
Chandanavāṭaka(V)	113, 114, 116	Dāmodara 235,
Chañḍavarman	25, 27, 28, 30, 67 68, 71	Dāmodaraśarman 54, 56
Chandeswara (T)	195, 213 262	Dāmyasvāmin 144-146
Chandrasvāmin	124, 125, 127	Daṇḍabhukti (D) 141, 142, 144, 146, 151, 152, 154, 163n.
Chāritrya (T)	257	Dantayavāgu-Vishaya (D) 10, 12
Chāṭumitrasvāmin	128-130	Darhadāchārya Naśichandra 223, 228,
Chauli	94, 95, 97, 111	Daśa-nivarttana 90
Chhadḍibhogin	178, 185, 206, 212	Dāsuka 113, 114
Chhandogy-Śākhā	9, 48, 173-175 178, 184, 206	Dattasvāmin 186, 188, 190
Chharmapadeva	235	Debhogaka-kshetra 81, 84-86
Chharampasvāmin	157, 16, 186 188, 190	Debhun 84
Chhatisa-maujā	25n.	Deccan 51, 52, 104, 150
Chhavala(V)	156, 157, 160, 161	Degām (V) 84
Chheḍisvāmin	124-127	Devadattārya 89, 92
Chicacole (T)	23, 40, 41	Devādi (V) 33
Chikati	74-76, 78-80	Devagrāma Vishaya (D) 173-175
Chipurapalli (T)	32	Devagupta 109
Chiravṛddha	213, 216, 217	Devānāmpīya 147
Chitraṅkhilāsūnya (V)	128-130	Devapura (T) 31, 34, 59
Chitratolā (R)	257	Devarāshṭra 34, 35, 38, 39, 58- 60, 104
Chitrachāṇḍa	106, 154	Devarāta-gotra 40, 41n., 42, 235, (Anupravara) 240,
Chitreśvara (G)	257n	Devārya 89, 92
Chitrotpalā (R)	257	Devaśarman 28-30
Chola (F)	64	Deveda 33

Page	Page
Devendra (G) 193	Gandibedha (V) 57, 71
Devarāta 40	Gaṅgā (R) 90, 92, 108, 160, 182
Devendravarman 259	Gaṅgā (F) 59, 65, 258, 259
Dhalbhum (D) 257	Gaṅgabhadra 166, 169-171, 173, 177, 178, 181, 185
Dhanadeva 104	Gaṅga-era 1, 19, 33, 59, 71, 259
Dharakota (T) 112, 248	Gaṅgā-kings 19, 62n., 156
Dharmmachandra 213, 216, 217	Ganjam (D) 3, 23, 33, 41, 61, 76, 79, 82, 112, 115, 157, 159, 160, 170, 172, 211, 229, 238, 254, 262
Dharmmaraja 61, 65, 113, 115, 153, 156, 178, 206, 208, 209, 211, 213, 218, 222, 223, 224, 229, 233, 235, 239, 240, 260, 264	Ganjam-Agency 84, 105
Dhauri (H) 147, 148	Gara (V) 70
Dhavalapeta (V) 8, 62n.	Garavapadu (V) 51
Dhṛvadattārya 89, 90, 92	Garuḍāyāvda-māna 37
Dhṛvamitrasvāmin 128-130, 136- 138, 140	Gauḍa 160
Dīpīsvāmin 124, 125, 127	Gauridattārya 89, 90, 92
Divākara 130, 137	Gautamīputra 109
Doṅgi grāma (V) 229, 234	Gavuḍas (Leagues) 61
Dosara 147	Ghaṅṭākarma-kshetra 117, 118
Droṇa 146	Gocharma 142, 143
Droṇasvāmin 199, 203, 205	Godavari (D) 15, 33, 51
Durgahasti 98, 102	Godāvari (R) 58, 63, 6
Durgadeva 248, 251	Gokarṇasvāmin (G) 182n.
Durjaya (F) 51, 64	Golasvāmin 186, 188, 190
Durllabha 39n.	Gollavalli (V) 54, 56
Early Gaṅga (F) 58	Gomīsvāmin 124, 125, 127
Eastern-Gaṅgas (F) 259	Gomidevasvāmin 124, 125, 127
East-Godavari (D) 60	Goṇadevasvāmin 235, 240
Edenga (V) 103	Gopālasvāmin 124, 126, 127
Ekaśāṭa Prabuddhachandra 223	Goshālaudeva 229, 234
Elamāñchi-Kaliṅga-Deśa 36, 60	Govardhanasvāmin 109, 203, 205
Eraṇḍapallī 58, 104	Govinda 133-135
Galajat States of Orissa 151	Greeks 107n., 147
Gaṇapati 51	Gṛhapatikan 21n.
Gaṇḍavyūha 150	Guḍḍa-Vishaya (D) 166, 168, 170
	Guhachandra 189, 190

Page	Page
Gumsur 105	Jambusvāmin 124, 125, 127
Guṇavarman 31, 34, 39, 60, 71	Janturadāsa 94, 95, 97, 111
Gupta (F) 58, 258	Jauḡaḡa 148
Gupta-era 59, 65, 69, 70, 106, 113, 119, 120, 123, 142, 153, 155, 157, 160, 172	Jātukarṇasa gotra 229, 234
Gupta-rule 156	Jayanta (G) 189, 190
Gupta-script 59	Jayapura 3, 63, 64, 63
Hala 90	Jayapura (T) 188
Hanumat 198, 202	Jayapura-Vishaya (D) 186
Hari (G) 95, 96, 239	Jayasimha 166, 169-171, 173, 176-178, 181, 185, 186, 189, 190 206, 210
Hariddatta 10-12	Jayatungavarsha 260
Harish andrasvāmin 40	Jayavarāha (G) 121
Hārīta 166, 170	Jayavarmadeva 64
Harivaṃśa 107, 148, 149	Junagadh Inscription 88
Harshacharita 160	Juttiga 51
Harshavardhana 160, 255, 258	Jyeshthasimhr 213, 216, 217
Hārūṅgasvāmin 124, 125, 127	Jyeshthasvāmin 124, 125, 227
Hastin 70, 167n.	Kabul (R) 107n.
Hastivarman 104, 259	Kachha 107n.
Hātigumphā-Inscription 58	Kadamvagiri (V) 89, 92
Havera (V) 4	Kādambarī 262n.
Hemachandra 149	Kailāsasṛṅga 101
Himālaya (M) 807n.	Kakatiya (F) 51
Hindukush (M) 107n.	Kālachuri-era 119
Hombakagrahāra (V) 114, 116	Kalahandi (D) 83-85, 154
Hoṛarāva 44, 45, 47	Kalamba 92
Huen-Tsang 256, 257	Kālidāsa 115
Ikskvāku (F) 149	Kalīṅga (C) 12, 15, 16, 19, 23, 27, 30, 34, 38, 42, 57-65, 68-71, 73, 109-111, 119, 148, 149, 151, 154-156, 164, 171, 174, 179, 182 184n, 200, 259,
Indo-Scythian coins 107n.	Kalīṅgadhīpati 13, 21, 25, 28, 31-33, 35, 36, 60, 62, 65, 66, 69, 71, 171n.
Indra (G) 52, 195	Kalīṅga-Nagara 58
Indravarman 1, 19, 33	
Ishtadevata 110	
Ishtadevi 85	
Jain Guru 223	
Jajpur (T) 152	
Jalahasti 98, 102	

Page	Page
Kaliṅga-Rāshṭra 65, 113, 115, 153 258, 259	Kaustubheśvarī 82, 85
Kaliṅga-Vishaya (D) 21	Kauthuma-Śākha 178, 184
Kalpa 185	Kavaḍi-svāmin 199, 203, 205
Kalpasūtra 67n.	Kāvyaṅuśāsana 149
Kalyāṇadevī 223, 228	Kayavarasvāmin 186, 188, 190
Kalyāṇakalaśa 248, 252	Kendupatna (V) 257
Kalyāṇamālī 95n.	Kerala (C) 104, 105
Kāmadeva (G) 182n.	Kesaribeda (V) 86, 87
Kāmakāyanasa-gotra 48, 52	Keśava 138-140
Kanakontalā (V) 213, 215, 216	Keśavadeva 4-6
Kanas (V) 120	Keselaka (V) 86
Kāñchī (C) 104	Ketakapadraka (V) 144-146
Kāṇva-Śākha 118, 162, 163, 165	Khadirādityasvāmin 186, 188, 90
Kapila 61	Khadirapāṭaka (V) 166, 169, 170
Kapila Samhitā 64	Khallasvāmin 7-9
Kapikā (R) 151, 152	Khallikota (T) 114, 160
Karapaṅāgra 45n, 46	Kharaपुरishamaṭamva 31, 32, 34
Karasvāmin 124, 125, 127	Khāravela 58, 69, 148, 149
Karikāla (F) 51, 64	Khiḍiṅgahāra-Manḍala (D) 112, 206
Karjavada (V) 3	Khiḍiṅgahāra-Vishaya 209, 212, 235, 240
Karṇasavarṇa (C) 152, 156, 258	Khiḍiṅga-Manḍala (P) 112
Kārtikeya (G) 92, 239	Khiḍiraśṛṅga-Manḍala (P) 112
Kasai (R) 151, 152	Khiṅjali Manḍala (P) 252
Kascha 120	Kholāḍa 212.
Kāśyapa-gotra 4-6, 12, 75, 77, 81, 85, 141, 143	Khurda (T) 162, 164
Kaṭaka (T) 148, 199, 204	Kiṅdeppa (V) 35, 36, 38, 39,
Kaṭakabhukti-Vishaya (D) 17-19	Kodala 211
Kathiawad 107n.	Kohetura (T) 28, 30
Kātyāyanasa-gotra 17-19	Komarti (V) 28
Kauṇḍinya gotra 213, 215, 217	Koṇḍamāñchi (V) 48, 49, 52
Kaurāla 104	Koṇḍapaḍumāṭi 51
Kauśika-gotra 35, 36, 39, 178, 184, 235, 240,	Koṇḍapālem (V) 38
Kautsa-gotra 85	Konedde 235, 240,

Page	Page
Koṅḡoda-Maṇḍala (C) 64, 156, 162, 164, 166, 170, 172-174, 178, 180, 191, 194, 198, 199, 202, 205, 206, 211, 213, 215, 216, 223, 229, 234, 235, 240, 244, 252, 254, 257, 258, 259, 261, 262,	Lakshmī (G) 197, 247
Korāshoḍaka Pañchāli (D) 1-3, 19	Lendulura (T) 63
Koroshonda (V) 3, 16	Lokanātha 189, 190, 200
Koraput (D) 11, 87, 95, 107, 110	Lokavigraha 65, 120, 121, 123, 151, 155, 156, 159
Kośala (C) 104, 105, 110, 147, 149, 151, 262n.,	Lord of Kaliṅga 27
Kośala-Gaṅga 147	Lunar-race (F) 107
Kottura 58	Madanapur-Rampur (V) 83
Krauñcha 239,	Mādhava (Month) 97
Krishna (D) 51, 52.	Mādhavapura (T) 188
Kṛshṇachandra 78-80	Mādhavarāja 155, 164, 171n., 172, 209, 239, 254, 258, 259, 200, 261, 263, 264
Kṛshṇagiri-Vishaya (D) 157, 158, 160, 161, 262,	Mādhavasvāmin 186, 188, 190, 199, 203, 205
Kṛshṇaveṇī (R) 46, 62, 63, 154	Mādhavavarman 69, 166, 168, 172, 173, 175, 178, 179n., 180, 184, 186, 188, 189
Kṛshṇaveṇṇā (R) 44, 65	Mādhavendra 167, 171, 174, 192, 200, 207
Kubja-Viṣṇu 51, 62n., 110	Madhukalatiḡa 93
Kulāḍa (T) 104n., 105	Madhukaṇṇava 73
Kumāra (king) 62, 75-77	Madhuvāṭaka (U) 223
Kumāradattārya 89, 90, 92	Madhyabharat (P) 91, 95, 103, 106, 107, 108n., 110, 112
Kumāraśarman 21-23	Madhyamarāja 191, 192, 197, 199 201, 202, 204, 208, 239, 241, 244-246, 259-264
Kumārasvāmin 124, 125, 127	Mādhyaḡdina-Śākhā 144, 146
Kumbhārachha... (V) 162, 163, 165	Madras (P) 18, 32, 37, 41, 50, 95, 159
Kumbhārapadraka (V) 141, 144, 146, 163n.	Magadha-kula (F?) 21, 23,
Kuṇḍabhogin 166, 169-171, 173, 176-178, 181, 185, 188, 190	Mahābhārata 64
Kusthalapura (T) 104	Mahābhavagupta 72
Kuthuma Śākhā 212	Mahākāntāra (C) 104-106
Kuttura-grāma (V) 7, 9, 62	Mahākośala (C) 262
Kuvera 59, 104	
Lakshmaṇasvāmin 113, 114	

	Page		Page
Mahākumbhārapabdrka (V)	143	Maṇināgeśvara (G)	121, 123.
Mahāmātra	147		133-135
Mahānadī (R)	44, 46, 61, 63, 65, 105, 154, 257	Mañjuśrī	150
Mahanya Gattarāja	91	Māsika Golasvamin	229, 234
Mahasena	92, 107, 109, 110	Maṅṭarāja	104, 105
Mahasenasvamin	124, 125, 127	Mantraśakti	38n.
Mahāśiva Tivaradeva	262	Mārkaṇḍeya-Purāṇa	149
Mahāśvayuja Saṁvatsara	31, 33, 34, 37, 70, 71	Maṭhara (F)	15, 16, 19, 23, 33, 46, 58-63, 65-72, 74, 154, 258
Mahāvala	17	Mātraśasvāmin	124, 125, 127
Mahāvīranirvāṇa-era	57	Mātraḍhyārya	89, 90, 92
Mahā-yajña	204	Mātrchandrasvāmin	186, 188, 190
Mahendra (king)	34, 59	Mātrśarman	35, 36, 39, 54-56
Mahendra M	62, 63, 104, 105, 187, 192, 195, 196	Mātrvara	10-12, 14, 16, 25-27, 67
Mahendrabhoga-Vishaya (D)	7, 9, 62	Maudgala (F)	106, 118, 154n., 155, 173, 174
Mahendrasvāmin	186, 188, 190	Maynabhanj	126
Maheśvara	34, 38, 92, 107, 109, 110, 240	Meru (M)	187, 195
Maitrāyaṇa (Section)	121, 123, 133, 134, 135	Midnapur(D)	141, 144, 151, 152, 155
Mālagrāma (V)	178, 179n, 180, 184	Mohanagiri (V)	106, 154
Mālina	97	Morsi (Taluk)	91
Māluka viruka (D)	92	Moudgala (F)	117, 154
Mānabhīta	222, 239, 244, 245	Mukhalinga (V)	58, 73
Māna Saṁvat	106, 124, 153, 154n.	Muni	197
Mānava-Dharmaśāstra	47, 171, 177, 185, 190	Mura	189
Manbhūm (D)	151, 152	Nāga (F)	107n.,
Mañchasvāmin	114, 116	Nāgadatta	120, 122, 123
Maṅḍala	34n.	Nagapur (T)	91, 107, 109
Maṅḍuka (V)	114, 116	Nagardhana	91, 109
Maṅimekhalai	60	Nagarjunikonda	69n., 149
		Nāgaśarman	1-3, 17-19
		Nāgasvāmin	124, 125, 157
		Nāgāvalī (R)	58, 63, 123n.
		Naidhṛvadatta	219, 221, 222
		Nala (F)	86, 96, 103, 106-112
		Nala-nṛpa	86, 89, 92, 106

Page	Page
Nalapura (T) 107n.	Oriya 39n.
Nalaraja 104, 107n.	Padopādhyāya 89, 91
Nalodbhava (F) 108n., 112	Padmakholi (T) 113, 115
Nanda 71	Padmaśarman 54-56
Nandaprabhañjanavarman 40, 42, 61, 71, 72, 74, 78-80, 88n.	Padmavana 198
Nandi 72	Pāguṇāra-Vishaya (D) 48, 49, 51, 52
Nandivardhana(T) 89, 91, 107, 109, 110	Palakat 108
Nanduru (V) 91	Palakka 58, 104
Narṇa 219, 221, 222	Pallava (F) 106
Nārāyaṇa 117, 118, 136, 137, 173-175, 247	Pamir 107n.
Narāyaṇasvāmin 199, 203, 205	Pañcha-Mahāpātaka 90
Narendragupta 160	Pañcharshi-Pravara 21, 206
Narsannapeta (Taluk) 14, 63	Pāṇḍaramātrsvāmin 186, 188, 190
Narwar 107n.	Pāṇḍavas 143
Nasunda Parvata (H) 241, 246	Pandiapathar (V) 112
Nāṭyaśāstra 140n, 149	Pāṇḍuvamśi (F) 112, 262
Nāvasvāmin 124, 125, 127	Pa-oo 108
Navarangapur (T) 95	Parakkalamārga-Vishaya (D) 114, 115
Nepal 150	Pārāśarasa-gotra 90, 92
Netṭa Bhañja 172, 211, 252,	Paribrājaka 150
Nilagiri 160	Parikud 204
Nilakaṇṭha (G) 195	Pāripātra 107n.
Nimina (V) 211,	Parisishṭaparvan 149
Niṅgoṇḍi (V) 44, 45, 47, 71	Parivrājaka (F) 70
Nishadha (C) 107, 108n.	Parlakimedi (T) 3, 61, 64
Niśśankamalla 73	Paropamises 107n.
Nivinā-grāma (V) 206, 212	Parvataadvāraka (T) 105
Nyāya 52	Pārvatī (G) 182, 195
Oḍra (C) 246	Pathara (V) 124, 126
Oḍra-Vishaya (D) 138, 139, 140, 257	Pattanabhoga (D) 31, 32, 34
Olasing (V) 133	Pavunāvāra-Vishaya (D) 51
Ookal 108	Pegu 108
Ootacamund 18	Periplus 108n.
Orissa 19, 25n, 83n, 85, 105, 106, 110, 112, 147, 159, 181n, 212n, 221.	Peshawar 108n.
	Phisika (V) 261, 209, 239

Page	Page
Pishtapura (T) 4-6, 15, 16, 21, 35, 38, 48, 50, 52, 58-60, 63, 65, 109, 110, 154, 155, 258	Pulindasena 167, 171, 174, 179, 182, 187, 192, 196, 200, 207, 264
Pithapura (T) 50	Puñja 72
Pitr̥bhakta 28, 30, 40	Puri (T & D) 134, 160, 179, 181, 182n., 194, 195, 204, 221.
Pitr̥svamin 124, 125, 127	Purusha 96
Podagada (V) 92	Pūrvakhaṇḍa (D) 199, 202, 205
Poona (T) 91	Pushkalāvati-nagara (T) 108
Prabhākarasvamin 124, 125, 127	Pushkarī (T) 86, 94, 96, 107
Ppabhañjanavarman 31, 34, 35, 38, 44, 46, 60, 61, 65	Pushpagiri (T) 257
Prabhāvati-gupta 91	Pushyasvāmin 124, 16, 127
Prabhuśaktī 38n.	Raghu 151, 152, 245
Pradyumnasvāmin 186, 188, 190	Raghuvaṁśa 151
Prajapati (G) 92	Rāgolu (V) 11, 15, 21, 22, 46
Prajāpatisvāmin 162, 163, 165	Rahaṅga-grāma (V) 162, 163, 165
Prājña 150, 151	Rahasika 81, 83, 85
Prakīrṇadāsa 141-143	Rahasiniyukta 111
Prastaradvāraka (T) 81-85	Rahas-yādhikṛta 86, 89, 111
Prastarakshetra 85	Raipur (T) 102
Prastaravātaka (V) 82, 84	Rāja-jananī 82, 85
Pratishṭhita 133-135	Rajastaniya 67n.
Pratishṭhitachandra 128-132	Rajim (V) 98, 102
Pravṛddha Chandra 228	Rajim-temple 99n.
Prayāga 90, 92, 108, 109, 110	Rājivalochana (G) 102
Prāyanitrasvāmin 128-130	Rājapadar (V) 105
Prola 51	Rakaluva (V) 21, 23
Pr̥thivī Mahārāja 48-52, 54, 55, 60, 63-65, 154	Rakshitasvāmin 149
Pr̥thivīśarman 49, 52	Raṇabhīta 171
Pr̥thivīvarmadeva 172	Raṇadurjaya 48, 51, 52, 54, 55, 60
Pr̥thivī Vighraha 61, 65, 66, 113, 115, 153, 155, 156, 159, 254, 258, 259.	Raṇakshobha 244, 246,
Pr̥thvirāja 99, 102, 111, 112	Ranapur 218, 221
Ptolemy 147, 148	Rāṇḍa (V) 223,
Puipīṇa-grāma (V) 166, 169	Ravidattārya 86, 87
Pulinda-rāshṭra (C) 167n.	Ravirārya 86, 87
	Rengoon 108

Page	Page
Revatīsvāmin 124, 125, 127	Sālaṅkayana (F) 64, 109
Rīthapur (V) 89, 91, 97n.	Sali (R) 123
Rohiṇīsvāmin 124, 125, 127	Sālīā (R) 160
Rshikulyā (R) 152, 258	Śālimā (R) 157, 158, 160
Ṛtvik-Ūpadhyāya 190	Sāmantavarman 259
Rudradāman 88	Śāmbhūyaśa 106, 117, 118, 154-156
Rudradatta 25-27, 67, 68	Samgrāmaka 81
Rudrasvāmin 186, 188, 190, 199, 203, 205	Samkshobha 70
Rudrāvati Vishaya (D) 54-56	Samudragupta 34, 58, 59 (1, 62, 69, 88, 104, 105)
Rūpanārāyaṇa (R) 65	Sañchātaka (T) 136, 137, 152
Sadgāmaka 83n.	Saṅkarābhadrā 173-175
Sagaḍhā (T) 128-130, 152	Saṅkaravarman 44
Sagaḍhāhāra-Vishaya (D) 128-130	Śarabhapuriyan (F) 40, 42, 59
Sagguyayyana 106, 125, 126, 154, 155, 156	Sārepalli (T) 40, 42, 59
Sāha 197	Sarephahāra-Vishaya (D) 64, 117, 131 132, 136-140
Sāhasamalla 73	Sarephasamga (V) 117, 115
Sahasraraśmin (G) 113, 115	Sarvagrāmin 150
Śailodbhava (F) 69, 155, 158, 161, 163, 164, 168, 170-172, 174, 179, 183, 187, 192, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 207, 223, 224, 244, 248, 252, 254, 262-264.	Sarvasvāmin 124, 126, 127, 186, 188, 190
Sainyabhīta 158, 159, 163, 164, 168, 171, 173, 175, 178-180, 183, 184n, 187, 188, 192, 196, 200, 207, 208, 259, 260, 263, 264.	Śāsānka 142-146, 152, 154-157, 159, 160, 172, 254, 257, 258, 260
Saiva-kshetra 182n	Śāśvata 197
Śaka-era 37	Śatṛbhañjadeva 172
Sakala-Kaliṅga (C) 46, 63, 80, 58, 259,	Satyāditya 52
Sakala-Kaliṅgādhipati 40, 44, 61, 64, 65, 78, 162, 163, 258, 259,	Śavarabhoṇḍaka 1-3
Śaktibhaṭṭāraka 13	Śavarideva Dīkshita 206, 209, 212
Śakuṇaka (V) 15, 17, 19	Savarṇasa-gotra 21, 23
Śaktivarman 15, 19, 21, 23, 44, 46, 61, 64, 65, 78, 162, 163	Seragada (T) 112
	Shew Dagon Pagoda 108
	Sihapura (T) 10, 27, 73
	Śikhara 245
	Śikshānanda 150
	Śimhapura (T) 16, 17, 19, 25, 28, 44, 49, 61, 62, 69, 73
	Singapura (T) 44
	Singhala (V) 78, 80
	Singhalese Chronicle 73

Page	Page
Singupuram (V) 63	Śṛṅgavarapukoṭā (V) 33, 35, 37
Śiripura (T) 3, 31, 37	Śṛti 53
Śiva (G) 142, 161, 182n, 195, 198, 239, 240,	Stambheśvarī (G) 82, 84, 85, 105
Śivabhojaka 17, 18, 20	Stambheśvarī-Pāṭaṇā (T) 84
Śivanandana 133-135	Sthavīra Vṛddha 219, 221, 222, 229, 234, 235, 240
Śivarāja 103, 124, 127, 154-156	Śubhākarakeśarī 150
Śivaśarman 1-3	Śubhākīrtti 144-146, 154-156
Śivasvāmin 199, 203, 205	Śubhasīmha 136, 137
Śivāvivāsa (V) 213, 215, 217	Sudhana 150
Si-Yo Ki 100	Sudra 120, 122
Skandathogin 186	Śūdrapāka 120
Skandaḍityasvāmin 186, 188, 190	Sukhasvāmin 199, 203, 205
Skandavarman 94, 96, 107, 111, 112	Śulkī (F) 85
Smṛti 39, 53	Sunandala (V) 113, 115
Śobhinī 81	Sunagara (T) 7, 59, 62, 66, 75, 77
Somadatta 136-138, 140-143, 151, 155, 156, 257	Suniyā 83n.
Soro (T) 117, 129, 131, 136, 138, 139	Suñkhalāka (V) 133-135
Śreshṭhadūtaka 170	Sunyaghetra 85
Śreshṭhiśarman 1-3	Surabha 150
Śrī Bhṛṅgu 128	Sūryadeva 138-140
Śrikakulam (D) 8, 14, 33, 37, 58, 59	Sūryadīkshita 120, 122, 123
Śrī Kṛṣṇa (G) 149	Sūrya-parāga 159, 166, 169
Śrilasvāmin 199, 203, 205	Sūryasvāmin 124, 125, 127
Śrīmanabhīta 261, 263, 264, 209, 211n:	Suvandhu 81, 83
Śrī Nanda 57, 72	Suvarṇarekhā (R) 123n, 157
Śrinivāsa 168, 175, 180, 184, 193, 197, 201, 208	Suvarṇaraloṇḍī (V) 223, 228
Śrīpura (T) 1, 2, 59, 61, 62	Svāmichandrasvāmin 186, 188, 190
Śrī Rājatilaka Vishaya (D) 213, 215, 217	Svāmidatta 104
Śrīrāma-Kāśyapa (F) 43, 55, 60, 63, 64, 66, 69, 109, 154, 253	Svapna-Vāsavadattā 110
Śrīrāma Lendurāja 48-50, 53, 54	Svāsida-Vishaya (D) 120, 123
Śrī Śobhinī Kaustubheśvarī 85	Svayambhū (G) 182
Śrīsvāmin 186, 188, 190	Tailapanibha (yuvaraj) 244n, 246
	Taittirīya-Śākhā 19, 35, 36, 39 54-56, 166
	Talabhamarā (V) 84, 105
	Talavara 17, 20, 67, 68

Page	Page
Tamataḍā-grāma (V) 186, 190	Uddāmabhoga-Vishaya (D) 133-135
Tamparabaḍama (T) 117, 118, 152	Udyotasimha 219, 221, 222
Taṇḍivada (V) 124-126	Ugrasena 104
Tanekaṇḍrā Vishaya (D) 219, 221, 222	Ujjayinī (T) 110
Tanra (V) 84	Umarkot (V) 87, 95
Tarabhramaraka (T) 81, 84, 85, 105	Umavarman 4-8, 10, 11, 62, 63, 66, 67, 69, 74, 75, 77, 80, 88n.
Tapau 108	Unmattakeśarī 64
Tapoosa 108	Upanishad 52
Tapoyaka (V) 1-3, 78	Upāsikā 150
Tatichhapattana (T) 120, 123, 152	Upendrasimha 166, 169, 171, 173, 176, 177, 181, 185, 189, 190
Teisipur (V) 123	Urchhanānasa (Anupravara) 219, 221, 222
Tekkali (V) 4-6, 4t, 62n, 80, 241	Urdhvaśṛṅga (V) 120, 121, 123
Tel (R) 84	Usavāṭaka (V) 219, 221, 222
Tellagāmuḍi (V) 38	Ustapada (U) 219
Tellavalli-Vishaya (D) 35, 36, 38, 39	Utathya-pravara 178, 184
Terasinga (V) 81	Utkala (P) 108, 141, 142, 151, 152, 154
Thorāṇa-Vishaya (D) 162, 163, 165, 178, 180, 184, 223, 224	Utpaleśvara (G) 257n.
Timpira 190, 205, 212, 228	Uttara Mudmohan (V) 164
Tiritthāṇavāṭaka (V) 25-27, 68	Uttarapārsva-Muth 179, 181
Tivaradeva 261, 262	Uttara-Toshali (C) 117, 118, 138-140 ⁰ 151-153, 257
Toṇṭapara (V) 31-34	Vāgbhaṭṭa 149
Toṣara (V) 151	Vahirvāṭa (V) 131, 132, 136, 137
Toshala (C) 147-151	Vaitaraṇi (R) 64-66, 152, 156, 158
Toshali (C) 65, 106, 119, 147-153, 155, 261	Vājapeya 217, 164, 218, 222, 223, 124, 240
Toshaliputta 149	Vājasaneyā-Śakhā 21, 23, 28, 30, 128- 130, 137-140, 162, 163, 165, 217, 235, 240
Toṭapara (V) 33	Vakasama'aka (V) 90
Trikaliṅga (C) 72, 259	Vākāṭaka (F) 91, 109, 111
Trilokasundarī 73	
Trimandara 90, 93	
Tripatakādhvaja 89, 92	
Tsandavolu (V) 51	
Tuṅga (F) 85	
Tushṭikāra 81, 82, 84, 85, 105, 106	

Page	Page
Valādhikṛta 20	Vidyādharaḥhañja 172
Valasvāmin 124, 125, 127	Vigraha (F) 63, 65, 69
Valavarman 223	Vijayabāhu I 73
Vallabha 39n.	Vijaya-Koṅgoda (C) 157, 160, 191
Vallabha-Durllabha 39n.	Vijaya Mātṛchandra pātaka (T) 223, 229, 234
Vāmadevasvāmin 186, 188, 190	Vijayapura (T) 13, 15, 59, 66
Vaṁśadhāra (R) 14, 58, 59	Vijayasaumyapura (T) 235
Vaṅgarāi bāḍa (V?) 212	Vijayasiliḍa (T) 223, 228
Vandhusvāmin 199, 203, 305	Vijayasimhapura (T) 16, 17, 59
Vandiraka-grāma (V) 12, 130	Vijayaśrīpura (T) 2, 3
Varāhamihira 70	Vijayojeta (G) 96n.
Varāharaja 103, 105, 111	Vikramāditya 52
Varaha-Varttinī (D) 17, 19	Vikrama-era 235
Vardhamānapura (T) 4, 6, 59, 62, 66	Vikramendra 48, 52, 54, 55
Vārhaspatya-pravara 157, 159, 161, 166, 169	Vilāsatuṅga 98, 100, 102, 111, 112
Vārhaspatya-māna 70	Vinayavijaya 67n.
Varttinī Vishaya (D) 229, 234	Vindhya (M) 239.
Varukaṇa-Vishaya (D) 136, 137	Vindhyapāda 209, 261
Vappadevi 113	Viradattārya 89, 90, 92
Varamora-kshītīpa 189	Virajśdevī (G) 64, 65
Vāśishṭha 16, 31, 34, 38, 68, 229, 234	Virajā-kshetra 64, 65
Vāśishṭhī 23, 60, 68, 69	Viraka 90, 92n.
Vasu (King) 61	Virañjā (T) 131, 132, 155
Vasudatta 1, 18	Virañjā-nagara (T) 54, 56, 63-65, 154, 258
Vasudattārya 89, 90, 92	Virapurishadatta 149
Vasudeva (G) 97	Viruparaja 100, 102, 111, 112
Vāṭaka 90	Visakhapattana (D) 3, 14, 27, 32, 60
Vatsa-gotra 7, 128-130, 137-140, 162, 163, 165, 206, 212	Viśakhavarman 1-3, 61, 62, 66, 69, 71
Vāvilavalasā (V) 3	Vishṇu (G) 142, 182n.
Veda 52	Vishṇugopa 104
Vedāṅga 52	Vishṇukunḍin (F) 63, 64, 88
Vedasvāmin 186, 188, 190	Vishṇu-Purāṇa 149
Veṅatāṭa 148	Vishṇu-Sahasranāma 96n.
Veṅgi (C) 63n. 64, 104, 109, 110, 259	Vishṇuśarman 1-3, 49, 52, 75, 77
Videśasvāmin 117, 118	Vishṇusvamin 124, 125, 127
	Vishṇuwardhana V 51, 155

Page	Page
Viśvarūpa 95, 97	Vyāghrarāja 104, 106
Viśvāmitra 235, 240	Vyāghraprasthara 47
Vittadeva 178, 181, 184	Vyāghrapurabhukti (D) 186, 191
Vontalvādityasvamin 186, 188, 191	Vyāsa 12, 27, 30, 43, 53
Voppadeva 89, 91	Vyāsa-gīta 2, 3, 6, 16, 20
Voppasvāmin 124, 125, 127	West-Bengal (P) 152
Vorttanoka (T) 124-127, 152	Yadusvāmin 124, 125, 127
Vṛhaspati 70	Yajñasvāmin 186, 188, 190
Vrihatproshṭhā (V) 8, 10, 12, 62, 67	Yajurveda 118
Vṛshadhvaja 109-111	Yaśaśarman 4-6
Vṛttādhyayana 113, 116	Yaśobhīta 161, 164, 179
	Yauvanāśva 136, 197



ERRATA

<i>Page. Line. for</i>	<i>read</i>	<i>Page. Line. for</i>	<i>read</i>
1 4	Paramabha- ttāarakapāda- bhakta	Bappabhattā- akapada- bhakta	2n rig t right (to be) record Paramamahe- śvara; is editor plates afterwards obviously should हकि(रि)श्चन्द्र देवरात्र चान्म(नु.)मन्ता दानाच्छ्रयो 7 ¹ / ₈ " 1 ³ / ₈ " standerd formar peaceful religion. this Agrahāra
7	Heman 7,	7, Heman 7,	30 13 33 6 35 4
2 17	स्वर्ग	स्वर्ग	36 25 1n editer
3 31	Heman(nta)	Heman(nta) 7	37 3 10 29 39 19 40 21 41 2 14
8 4n	t xt	text	5n. दानाच्छ्रयो
10 6	Sihapara	Sihapura	42 2 5 20 21 25
12	Aupyama- nyavasa	Aupamanya- vasa	7 ¹ / ₈ " 1 ³ / ₈ " standard former respectful religion or succession (of inheri- tance) or prowess, as their own act of reli- gion, this Agrahāra
1n	Expresed	Expressed	
1n	Symbot	Symbol	
2n	readnig	reading	
11 17	Porf.	Prof.	
18	7 aypore	Jaipur	
3n	when	where	
12 1	“रा[ज्ञो]वर्मस्य”	रा[ज्ञो]मवर्मस्य	
29	M. vara,	M...vara, ✓	
16 19	exist being known	exist	
25	Deśādhipatāla	Deśāksha- patālā	
23 9	blew:-	below:-	
16	Śak ti]varman	Śak[ti] varman	
1n	D strict	District	
24 8	pronounced	pronounced	
10	tho	the	
26 4n	howerver	however	
27 12	dovout	devout	42 4n. भरण 44 21 भगव[त्] 22 वर्मणो 1n. नद्यान्तर[°]
27	inharitence	inheritance	
28 7	Samvatsara	Samvatsara 6,	
29 24	witha	with a	

(II)

<i>Page. Line. for</i>	<i>read</i>	<i>Page. Line. for</i>	<i>read</i>
45 2 एषं	एष	54 17 edeted	edited
5 सम्प्रतन	सम्प्रतः	55 9 वदवेद(दा)ङ्ग	वेदवेद(दा)ङ्ग
9 एषस्त्वधर्म	एषखलुस्त्वधर्म	57 12 trace that	trace out
10 प्योक्ता	श्लोका	58 16 bank	banks
13 वसति	मोदति	59 1n P. 1	PP. 29-50 ff
19 दिवस	दिवसो	60 2 thers	there
19 महाप्रतिहार[!]	महाप्रतिहार	16 praśsti	praśasti
	दूतोमहादड- नायक[ज्येष्ठ]	17 powerfull	powerful
1n. by	be	27 intitled	entitled
9n. शतेद्वे	शतीद्व(द्वौ)	3n discasded	discussed
9n interprit	interpret	61 24 prominence	prominence
11n to is be men-	is to be	(2 7 mounteain	mountain
tion ?	mentioned ?	7 cast-cost	east-coast
46 2 blocks	estampage	11 three	four
15-16 interprits	interprets	11-14 Revise the sentence as follows :-	
16 Which refers	with reference	“The first was granted in his	
22 whould	would	6th regnal year from Suna-	
48 15 Kāmakāyaya-	Kāmakāya-	gara. The second was issu-	
nasa	nasa	ed from Vardhamānapura in	
1n found	not found as	his 9th regnal year and the	
49 3 यशाविशेष	यशोविशेष	third which gives no date	
3 श्रारामः	श्रीरामः	was issued from Sunagare	
5 पागुणाविषय	पागुणविषये	when he presented a villag.	
11 सहम्	त्रिसहम्	named Kuttūra in the Disa	
1n. समद्वे	समद्वे	trict (Vishaya) of Mahendra-	
50 12 88-89	88-99	bhoga ⁶ .	
1n g ven	given	15 two	three
51 13 genealogy	genealogy are,	17 third	fourth
15 Velanāḍu	Velanāḍu	6n greant	grant
24 ancestr	ancestor	6n whille	while
29 his	this	64 1 Śrīrāmn	Śrīrāma
30 Kalikāla	Karikāla	29 Mahabhārats	Mahābhārata-
35 must began	must have	66 4 Māṭhara	Māṭharas
	begun	31 Māṭhara's	Māṭhara's

(III)

<i>Page.</i>	<i>Line.</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>read</i>	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Line.</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>read</i>
67	5	appeard	appears	Appendix-II In line 2 read 'genealogy'			
	9	at lest	at least	for 'Geneology'; in line 1			
	19	writea	writer	(f. n.) read 'kings will			
	20	year	year of	for 'kings'; in line 2 (f. n.)			
	23	duaing	during	read 'line will indicate			
	25	coclude	conclude	for 'line indicates'; in			
	26	pehalf	behalf	line 3 (f.n.) read 'as fa-			
	27	merbaby	merely a baby	ther' for 'a-father' and in			
	3n.	Kalapasutra	Kalpasūtra	the same line read 'succe-			
68	6	belong	belongs	ssor' for 'sucessor'			
70	7	Cuhningham	Cunningham	81	2	Tushtika.a	Tushtikara
	1n.	ditails	details	82	5n.	reeds	reads
72	12	are	is	84	29	adjeent	adjacent
	20	suppliment	supplement	85	30	repitition	repetition
73	1n.		To be deleted.	91	20	5th century	6th century
74	7-8	"suppliment"	"supplement"	92	23	g eat	great
75	4	Malārāja	Mahārāja, Pa- ramadaivata and Bappabha- ttārapāda- bhakta.	93	12	sucress	success
	13	Bhalinga-	Bhilinga-	6n. the sewords these words			
	20	महाराजोवर्म	महाराजोवर्म	6n. tho the			
	24	मगहारङ्क.त्वा	मगहारङ्क.त्वा	The foot-note no. 5 is to be deleted.			
	24	पारहारैश्च	परिहारैश्च	94	7	Māddhva.	Mādhava.
76	11	स्वग्ग	स्वग्ग	95	12	insaripation	inscription
	25-26	4.5"x2.2"	6.2"x3.1"	19		yistrict	District
79	10	वप	वप	3n.		respectively	respectively
	14	सम्बस्तर	सम्बत्सर	96	5	af	of
	19	repitition	repetition	99	2	Vilasatūnga	Vilāsatu- nga
	21	7"x2.1"	7"x3.1"	6n		estampar	estampage
Appendix-I From No. 8 and column				8n		not	note
2 delete: (son of Prabha-				101	2n	end	and
ñjana and grand son of				102	17	by 1 foot	by 1 foot
(Gūpa)				103	13	Iarger	large
				107	15	When	when
				108	3	peper	paper

(IV)

Page	Line	for	read	Page.	Line.	for	read
	20	Erōm	Form	117	21	मस्त्रदिक्षितो	मस्त्रदीक्षितो
	21	Brāhmn̄as	Brāhma-	118	2	ग्रमे	ग्रामे
			nas		3	शतहस्तद्वय	हस्तशतद्वय
109	29	Nala family	Nala kings		5	काण्वेय	काण्वेय
	30	matronymic	matriar-		6	भरणस्वामिने	भरण स्वामिने
			chal		14	Badakhey	Badkhuri
110	3	entrused	entrusted		22	harāja	Mahārāja
111	7	some	same	119	1	referable	is refera-
	7	script	scripts				ble
	10	af	of	121	8	delete 'राजपुत्र'	
	18	Vr̄ishdhvaja	Vr̄ishadh-		10	वा	वो
			vaja		12	परमदवता	परमदैवता
112	1	Śarabhapur-	Śarabha-		12-13	पालनीषत्तया	पालनीषुत्तया -
		ayans	puriyans		15	संस्थाप्य	संस्थाप्य
	8	Pāṇḍuvah̄sis	Pāṇḍuvah̄-		4n.	refer	refer to
			sis		7n.	बृहद् भोगि	बृहद् भोगि
	11	disappeared	disappea-		14n.	धर्मार्थकाम	धर्मार्थकाम
			red		15n.	विनिष्पत्त[ये]	विनिष्पत्त[ये]
	15	at	as	122	1n.	म[ग]य	म[ठी]य
	4	VI, No. 1,	VI, No. 2,	123	23	officer	officers
113	15	Vr̄ttadhyana	Vr̄ttadhy-	124	8	Daksh̄iṇe	Daksh̄iṇa
			ayana				Add in the column :- '(38'
	27	प(पा)पादभवतो	पादभवतो				Bappasvāmin (39) Gomisvāmin
114	10	व(वृ)त्ताध्ययनवतां	व(वृ)त्ताध्ययन-		31	माणवश	माणव श
			वतां 6	125	11	यथाह[.]	यथाह[.]
	17	भूमिदः	भूमिदः		13	[। व वामरे]	[आववासणे]
	3n.	free doubt	free from		1n.	E.I.XI at	E.I.IX, at
			doubt			page 145	page 287n.
	5n.	'मट्टस्वामि'	मट्टस्वामि		2n.	satisfactory	satisfactory
115	14	bell-like	ball-like		4n.	plate	place
	15	devote	devout	126	2	गोमिस्वामि	गोमिस्वामि एभ्य
	18	as	is		20	of	on
	19	is	is		25	rulling	ruling
	31	Di triet	District		27	Paramabha-	Paramabha
	32	existance	existence			tt̄ārada	tt̄āraka

Page.	Line.	for	read	Page.	Line.	for	read	
	29	After 'feudatory chiefs' add:- Rājassthāriyas, Uparikas, officers of the heir-apparent. Tadāyuktakas, great nobles, tax-collectors'			14	पच्यति(ते)	पच्यते [इ]ति	
					25	"This plate(D)	This "plate (D)	
					27	Dhruvasvāmin	Dhruvamitra- svāmin	
127	1	After 'and myself, add:- 'after having poured out water, to last as long as the Sun and the Moon subsist, everlastingly,			30	belong	belonging	
				133	15	J.K.H.R.S.	CHRJ, Vol. Vol.II, p.31- II, No. i, pp.	
					46		31-46 ff.	
					16	p. 331.	p 334	
				134	5	सम्बन्ध	सम्बन्ध	
	1	writting	writing		6	ग्रामः	ग्रामः ⁶	
	2	Savasvāmi	Śūrasvāmi		11	परमवन्दित म-	परमवन्दित म् "	
	3	Chhaḍisvāmi	Chheḍisvāmi		4n	मणीनाग	मणिनाग	
	4	After 'Vu(Bu)ddhasvāmi' add:-'Mahāseṇasvāmi, Vi- shṇusvāmi, Yadusvāmi, Mātraḍasvāmi, Nāgasvāmi Bhogasvāmi,'			6n	[पट्टदान']"	प[पट्टदान']"	
				135	22	or	of	
	6	After 'Balasvāmi' add:-'Jye- shthasvāmi, Adarśanadeva, Dhaṇadeva, Kumārasvāmi Jyeshthasvāmi, Ravisvāmi,			23	existence	existence	
					26	mantais	maintain	
	7	Gapālasvāmi	Gopālasvāmi		30	A	A	
				137	3	पुस्तपाद यधि-	पुस्तपालाद्य-	
						करण इच	धिकरणं च	
					5-6	वात्स्यगोत्र	वात्स्यगोत्र	
					7	वानयो	जानयो न	
					18	So.e	Soro	
128	12	Sagaḍhāra	Sagaḍhāra		24	"This plate is	This plate "is	
129	4	वत्सगोत्र	वत्सस-गोत्र		28	Vatsa	Vātsya	
	5	प्रियमित्र स्वामि	प्रियमित्र स्वामि		128	9	Sūryadeva- Tapita	Kalūyadeva Tāpita
	4n.	Nhr.	√hr̥		139	2	वत्सभजातीयान्	वत्सभ जाती-
130	6	Lord-	Lords				यान् विषय-	
	15	hinderence	hindrance				महामहत्तर	
131	23	समपगतः	समुपगता				महामहत्तर	
	25	न(न)भ्यांश्च	नभ्यांश्च		3	करणांश्च	करणं च	
	27	कूटकोल	कूटकोल		6	वात्स्यगोत्र	वात्स्यसगोत्र	
132	1	सम्बन्ध	सम्बन्ध		16	वसेदिति ॥इति॥ ²	वसेदिति ॥	
	4	स्वामि	स्वामि		18	महत्तरक सूय्य-	महत्तर कलूय-	
	8	गौरवा(च्चै)पा	गौरवाच्चैपा			देवेन	देवेन	

(VI)

Page.	Line.	for	read	Page.	Line.	for	read
	22	52,"	5.2"	146	4	confirmity	conformity
	3n	Substitute the following in note No. 2:-			4	Darmu a-	Dharma-
		' 2. Majumdar reads सूयदेवेन.				śāstras;	śāstras;
		But, from the facsimile कलय-देवेन is fairly discernable		11		the Keta (?)	the deśa-Keta (?)
140	5	This plate records	This plate "records	147	3	existance	existence
	8	Vātsa	Vātsya	148	6 & 21	Prf.	Prof.
	8	Vājbaneya	Vajasaneya	149	7	Cylonese	Ceylonese
141	20	[ग]ङ्गीघध्वस्त	[गङ्गीघध्वस्त.]	151	12	reasone	reasons
	21	तस्यपाद [खज्यो-त्सना]	तस्यपाद न[ख-ज्योत्सना]		2n	cants	canto
	27	द्विजे:	द्विजे:	152	13	distingwi- shing	distingui- shing
	1n	Add:-1. 'Dr.Sircar substitutes 'द्वसम'. But, it is not agreeable to the metre'		154	5	queslion	question
					13	It not	It is not
				155	24	t is,	it is,
				157	24	महाराजाधिराज	महाराजाधि राजा
				158	9	प्रतिस्पद्धि [नी]	प्रतिस्पद्धिनी
					13	जर्गन्म, षड ल	जर्गन्म [षड] ल
142	2	व्वाचं	व्वाचं	14		व्वलचन्द्रो	व्वालचन्द्रो
	3	श्रीसान्तेन	श्री सामन्तेन	15		भगवतः स्थित्यु- त्पत्ति	भगवतस् स्थित्यु- त्पत्ति
	3	सोमदत्तेन]	[सोमदत्तेन]	22		भारद्वाज	भरद्वाज
	4	भट्ट	भट्टे	5n		facsimila	facsimile
	4	धुय्यवे	ध्वय्यवे	159	1	प्रतिपादितः[:]	प्रतिपादित[:]
	5	सर्वमण्डल यज्जित [:]	सर्वमण्डल व- ज्जित[:]. तद्यो- त्रास्मत् कुले जातो मोहादभ्यो पि वा [नरः]		4	स्वर्ग	स्वर्ग
					23	सद्विप	सद्वीप
					25	similarity	similarity
	10	Midnrpur	Midnapur	160	27	with flowers	with the flowers
143	3	when found	when are found	161	14	existance	existence
	5	Pāṇḍāves	Pāṇḍavas		23	given the	given this
	12	land to	land leased to		2n	This	The
144	3	Śabhakīrtti	Śubhakīrtti	162	19	2n1 plate:	2nd plate
145	7	वत्मानानाधीन्	वत्मानाधीन्		27	(स)न्य	(सं)न्य
	5	(रि)म	(रिय)				

Page.	Line.	for	read	Page.	Line.	for	read
163	3	चरण यगले(ल)क	चरणयुगले- (लै)क	17		सिंहेन	सिंघेन
	7	विद्वद्गधजन	विद्वद्विदग्धजन	18		[द]ड्डिभोगिना	[छ]ड्डिभोगिना
	10	यथेष्टामुपभुंज	यथेष्टमुपभुज्य	10n		वामनस्य नप्त	वामनस्य नप्ता
	17	तदायुक्नकाद्य	तदायुक्तका-	170	27	existence	existence
		न्ताज	दीनाज		1n	brokem	broken
	17	सरण	सकरण	172	8	Sec.	Soc.
	18	दर्शवैति	दर्शयति	172	18-19	C.H.R.J.,	O.H.R.J., Vol.
	19	त्य	तां			Vol. II, Nos.	II, Nos. 3&4.
	3n	Loskar	Laskar			3&4. pp. 20	pp. 20-22. Re-
	8n	(G. Laskar)	(G. Laskar).			ff.	edited by Dr.
164	3	परदत्तां व	परदत्तां वा				D.C. Sircar in
	4	क्रि(कृ)मिभूत्वा	क्रि(कृ)मिभूत्वा				E.I. XXX, pp.
	17	mattles	metals	174	7	बन्धश्लथा	बन्धश्ल(श्ल)था
	29	ia grand son	is the grand- son		9	स्तोयराशी	स्तोयराशी (शे)
	31	has sover-	has got sove-		18	स्वयम्भो	स्वयम्भो
		ignty	reignty	21-22		जो(ज्यो)त्सा	जो(ज्यो)त्सना
165	4	ourseves,	ourselves,		3n	'वतो'	'कृत'
	3n	pottors	potters	175	6	सक्षिप्त	सक्षिप्त
	4n	that granted	that was granted		7	दीप्तयां	दीप्तया
	5n	my	may		9	यज्ञस्तै	यज्ञस्तै
167	13	discripancies	discrepancy		17	छन्दाग(ग्य)	छन्दाग(ग्य)
	23	प्ररकश्चाति	प्रेरकश्चापि	22		कश्चिद [पि	कश्चिद [पि
168	4	तद्वशः प्रभुः	सद्वशः प्रभुः		2n	तदानियुक्तकः	तदानियुक्तकः
		सौ(शै)लो	शौ (शै)लो	176	2	[समहा] 6	न[त]नयः
	15	स्वगोत्रम	स्वगोत्रमु		20	Add after Sāmantas:-	Mahā-Sāmantas,
	18	पापावतारन्नाता	पापावतारैर्नीता		1n.	<i>Delete</i>	
169	2	सम्बद्ध (ज)	सम्बद्ध	177	3-4	existence	existence
	4	तृतीयपिय आङ्गिरस-	तृ(त्र)याप्येय आ-	179	7	[इ]न्दो[द्धौ]त	[इ]न्दो[द्धौ]त
		वर्हप(स्पद')	ङ्गिरस'(सां)वर्ह-		14	पुलि(लि)न्द	पुली(लि)न्द
			(री)प		18	शास्वत	शाश्वत
	10	लोकस्थित	लाकस्थिति		24	भूमिपतिग(र्ग)री	भूमिपतिग[रीं]-
	17	सिंघोत्र	सिंघोत्र	180	7	नी ना)तां	नी (नीं)ता
					16	भवतां (ता)तिम्	भवताम् (तां)

(VIII)

Page	Line	for	read	Page.	Line.	for	read
	18	† † नाना ⁶	अस्व (श्व) त-		9	Chhaṅḍḍi-	Chhaḍḍi-
		प्रवराय	(स्था मानु प्रव- राय			bhogin	bhogin
	20	चन्द्राक ^७	चन्द्राक ^७	186	21	Mādhava	Madhva
	23	कैश्च(श्च)ेत	कैश्च(श्च)त्		22	Datta	Dharma
	n. 14		३४	187	24	क्षीो	क्षितौ
	7n.	5. Read 'नकेनचित्'	5. Two let- tters before 'उतथ्य' look like 'तरु'	188	३२	म्मूष्टः	मूष्टः
					15	पूर्वो (र्वा)	पूर्वो (र्वा)
	8n.	6. Read 'औतथ्य'	6. These let- tters may be read as 'अस्व- (श्व)त(स्थ)ामा- नु प्रवराय'		1n.	These	There
					३n	सद्वमाहृयस्थान	सर्वमाहृयस्था-
	9n.	Delete				तूव्यतः	नु पूर्वतः
181	6	चाधुमन्ता च	चानुमन्ता च	189	7	मातुरतर्भवेद्भि	मात्तुरतर्भवेद्भि
	8	छडिडभोगिने(ना)	छडिडभेगिने- (ना)		15	श्रीवरमोर-	श्रीवरमोरः*
	9	गङ्गभद्रे (1)	गङ्गभद्रे [त्र]		16	श्रावण	श्रावण
182	7	entwining	entwining		24	Tho	The
183	8	wss	was	1n.	Add the following: -*M.G, Majmular reads श्रीधर[पो(पौ)- रः]		
	16	sen, the	son of	190	12	Svamin,	Svāmin. Adi- Yajñasvāmin, tyasvāmin. Yajñasvamin.
	22	of his own	his own	191	12	E.I.XXX,	E I.XXIX,
	6n.	disc;	disc;		21	पाव्वत्या [:]	पाव्वत्या [:]
184	7	of those	of) those		2	(घा)म्नी ¹	(घा)म्नी ²
	8	existance	existence		३	माधवेन्द्र[s] ²	माधवेन्द्र[s] ³
	12	as the rays	as white as the rays		20	जातो [७]	जातो[s]यशोभीत
	23	Ś la(Māla ?	Śala(Māla ?)		10	मदमुचा(च)	मदमुचा (च)
	24	Vishaya	Vishaya of		12	यत्नतः स (त)	यत्नतः स्स (स)
	2n.	will	well		15	केचिज्जाटा	केचिज्जटा
185	2	impediment	impediment		19	योगयु(जु)गा	योगयु(जु)षा
	2	ever	even	194	3-4	विक्रमधन(न)	विक्रमधन (नु)
					4	तद्भताः	त्यद्भुताः
					12	भ्रशः (शः)	भृश (शः)
					13	क्षमामण्डले. (ले)	क्षमामण्डलेः(ले)
					14	सङ्काचित	सङ्काचित

(IX)

<i>Page.</i>	<i>Line.</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>read</i>	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Line.</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>read</i>
	19	plae	place		3	पाणिभ्यांचतुरः	पाणिभ्या[.]श्च- तुरः
	4n	पुनौद्वीपुरुषा	'प(पी)नी द्वा (द्वी) पुरुषो(- (षी)		3	मुखै(खः)	मुखै(ख)
195	19	race	rays	4 5	िप्(प)थानु- शतसम[:]	िप्(पृ)था सुतश- (स)म[:]	
	29	destroyear	destroyer	6	सम्य(म्बे)र- ष्ट्ये (ष्ट्य)	सम्ये (म्बे)ष्ट्ये - (ष्ट्य)	
196	7	corpulant	corpulent	18 19	महाराज[रा]नक	महाराज राज (जा) नक	
	8	Add in between 'as as' and 'the tender' - 'a slab of big black stone and was charming with a pair of eyes, looking like'		21	सकररुण्यं	सकार(रु)ण्य	
	17	a king,	Araṇabhita,	22	वोधयति आ-	[वोध]य[तिआ]-	
197	7	wiped out	wipe out	203	7	[श्री]लस्वामि	[श्री]लस्वामि
	14	tried to drag	tied and dra- gged	11	ससुखस्वामि	स(सु)खस्वामि	
	16	peace	place	17	पाल(ने)	पाल ने]	
199	14	Kavaḍi vamin	Kavaḍisva- min	204	2n First	first	
	22-23	ररुण(ण)(णं)	ररुण(णं)	8n	as Archaeolo- gical Surveyar	Archaeolo- gical Surve- yor	
200	1	गम्भीरा(र)स्तेाय	गम्भीराम्भीय	206	28	ररुती(णैः)	ररुण(णैः)
	30	कालेयं	कालेयं	28	[पाव्वेत्या[:]	[पाव्वेत्या[:]	
201	7	श्चारुवक्त्रप्रचण्डो	श्चारुवक्त्र(क्त्रा)- [न्]प्रचंडा[न्]	207	2	(न्)भस्ते(स्तो)	(न्)भस्ते(स्तो) ¹
	10	केच्छि(चि)च(च्चे)	केचिचे(च्चे)र्द्धं ध'(दध्वं) (दध्वं)	2-3	गम्भार	गम्भीर	
	11	ज(ज्ज)टा	ज(ज्ज)टा	6	प्रांश	प्रांशु	
	12	ना(न्ना)ना	नाना	22	धिरितृ(त्रां)	धरितृ(त्री)	
	15	(के)चि	[के]चि	208	6	माल	मा(पा)लै
	24	परम्[म्]	परम(म्)	7	मु(द्)दृता	मुद् दृता	
	25	शक्ति	शक्ति	9	(दि)व	[दि]व	
	26	धनु(न)चे(श्चे)- ष्टा(°)	धनु[श] चेष्टा- [.]	17	मयूख ॥	मयूख ¹¹	
	1n	कीर्त्तिमालै	कीर्त्तिमालै	24	विशेषवेदी	विशेषवेदी	
		विवेष्ट्य	विवेष्ट्य	209	3	त(न)यो	तयो
				3	भावां(वात)	भवां(वान्) :	
				5 6	स्त(स्ती)वराख्यः	स्त(स्ती)वराख्यः	
				7	जीर्णार्त्(र्णं)	जीर्णार्त्(र्णः)	
				9	मुपास्थितः	मुपस्थितः	

<i>Page. Line. for</i>	<i>read</i>	<i>Page. Line. for</i>	<i>read</i>	
13	श्रा[म]धर्मर- (रा)ज	श्री[म]द्धर्मर- (रा)ज	214 10 ननय 12 धातू(त्वा) 15 लां वता 19 र्म(न्)रपति 19 स्तनु(नूजः। 30 मतीत	ननय धातू(त्वी) ल भिता ण(न्)रपति स्तनु(नू)जः। मती(त)
17	दाण्ड पाशिके	[दाण्ड]पाशिके	215 5-6 विम्फरित' 6-7 निगुध(द्ध) 1n.' 8	विस्फुरि[त'] निरुध(द्ध) 18
20	सम्मन्ध(म्बद्ध)	संम'ध(म्बद्ध)	216 31 devote	devout
22	वच्छ(त्स)	वत् च्छ(त्स)	217 Caption. OIPTRIN- SCINS OF- ORISSA.	INSCRIPTIONS OF ORISSA
5n	I Read	I read	10 lunar	lunar
6n	some plates	same plate	10 endur	endure
210 3	आडपापादि- वणराइ	आडपापदि- वणराइ	11 existance	existence
3	व ड्कसिल	वांङ्कसिल	12 infinities	infinite
5	पाणिसाशतरि	पाणिसिल- साखतरि	16 Dūtaketra	Dūtaka
5	उत्तर	उत्तर	218 13 (Dūtakotra)	(Dūtaka)
5	दिघशिला	दिघसिल	19 & 24 Usta-	Uṣa-vāṭaka
7	घाड ।	घड	vāṭak	
9	दखिणदिश	दखिणदिश	219 4 शम्भोजटाः	शम्भोजटाः
12	सगरादिभि	सगरादिभिः	220 3 दयते	द(त)यते
15	दूतको-	[दू]तको	9 पादो	पादौ
16	प्रधान ननमः	प्रधान नन[मः]	221 13 (ल)मुपभुञ्जा- नस्य	[स]मुपभुञ्जा- नस्य
4-6n	Delete in line 4n. from 'N.P. Chakravarti' upto 'in this place.' in line 6-n.		14 र्वसुधा	र्वसुधा
9n.	Conneted	Connected	18 बुध्या	बुध्वा
13n.	Read च्च(ड्)ि Read च्छा... भ गिना		2n. strike	strike
212 8	existence	existence	222 2 shouldered	soldered
10	Aḍapāpādi- vaṇarāi	Aḍapāpādi- vaṇarāi	26 grant be till	grant be co tinued till n
11	Vaṅkasila	Vāṅkasila	26-27 existance	existence
25	Dūtakotra	Dūtaka	29 Dutakotra	Dūtaka
213 15	Baṭṭa	Bhaṭṭa	30 Naidhrva- daṭṭa	Naidhrva- datta
18	pp 59-72 ff.	pp. 65-72 ff. and re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar in E. I. XXX, pp.169-73.		

Page.	Line.	for	read	Page.	Line.	for	read
223	7	Dūtakora	Dūtaka	22		सुभटवेर	सुभटवे(फे)र
224	28-29	पापाघतारैःनीता	पापाघतारैनीता	25		After 'विजित'	
225	1	खिलारेम्महादिव	खिलारि(रे)म्मे- हदिव			read	निवृत्तपदं प्रापित
	4	स(प्र)चण्डान्	स(प्र)चण्डान्	27		च्छीशैलोद्भव	च्छी शैलोद्भव
	4	पुनराप	पुनरपि	28		वङ्ग	वङ्ग (हु)
	7	केचिच(चि)	केचिच्छ(चि)	29		2nd plate	3rd plate
	12	3rd plate	2nd plate	232	9	जातो(तुकर्न्(र्ण))	जातो(तू)कर्न्- (र्ण)
	15	सर्वदोषै	सर्वदोषै	18		गोपालदेव	गोपालदेव
	17	न निरतो	न(नि रतो	18		सामन्त (त)	सामन्त(न्ते)
	19	गुणितनयो	गणितनयो	2n.		deciphent	deciphered
	23	स्तीवर(रा ख्यः	स्तीवर(रा ख्यं	5n.		may	many
225	29	नयति	जयति	233	10	prope	prop
	29	धूजिनीं11	धूजिनीं11 आ-	12		abandoned	abandoned
	30	आरच्य	रच्य	14		necessary	necessity
	30	जित्वाभ्यां(भ्या)	जित्वाभ्यां(भ्यान्)	15		occured	occurred
226	6	धावभृथ1	धवभृथ	16		extansive	extensive
	15-16	विनियुक्तक	विानयुक्त[क]			deed	deeds
	20	स्तद्शि च्छि)प्य	तद्शि(च्छि)प्य	234	12	Koṅgodā	Koṅgodā
	27	तद्नुमोदिन	तद्नुमोदिनो	14		Daṇḍanayaka	Daṇḍanāyak
227	1	परिपात्थ (न्थि)	प र ात्थि(न्थि)	18		extant	extent
	12	[लोलां]च्छि)य	[लोलां]च्छि	21		privilage	privilege
	14	बुद्ध्या	बुद्ध्या	25		existance	existence
	18	बलकर्म	बलवर्म	236	3	कृष्णाश्मस'श्य	कृष्णाश्मसंचय
	2n	fer	for	9		विभु(भू)त्वेन	विभु(भू)त्सवेन
228	9	the	the	10		शकलोद्भेदी	शकलोद्भेदी
	18	thre	three	18		श्रित्तैःमृष्टः	श्रित्तैःमृष्टः
	25	abstract	obstruct	24		पापाघतारैः	पापाघतारै-
	27-28	Dūtakotra	Dūtaka			नीता (तो	नीतां(ता)
	2n	दूनकोत्र	दूनक	1n		विलाशकलोद्भेदे	सशिला शक- लोद्भेदे
229	22	appear	appears	237	10	कालहन्ति	कालेहन्ति
230	24	१६	१७	27		सकुलो	संकुलो
231	4	धूमावला	धूमावली	238	11	गौरवान्केनचिद्	गौरवान्केनचिद्
	10	तृत्रिलोक्याम्	तृ(त्रि)लोक्याम्	17		ला[च्छित्त][टापाल	ला[च्छित्त][पे- [टापाल
	21	तलज(ज)	तलज[.]				

(XII)

<i>Page.</i>	<i>Line.</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>read</i>	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Line.</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>read</i>
	13	स्थावरावृद्धेनेति	स्थविरवृद्धेनेति	257	1	and Dhalbhum	Dhalbhum
	23	Venkava Rao	Venkoba Rao		18	fnđ	fnđ
240	48	Mahamukha,	Māhāmukha,		21	called	called
	15	inerease	increasē		16	indicate	indicated
	20	pravara	pravaras		18	fnđ	fnđ
	21	sum	sun		19	river which	river is
	26	Tāpala	(Pe)tāpāla			is	
242	5	नमायित	नमायिन		21	ealled	called
	1n.	वसतीः(न्ति)	व[स]ति (ीः(न्ति)	258	21	Piṣṭapura	Piṣṭapura
	10n.	दौरसस्तु	दौरसस्तु	259	20	used	has not used
243	15n.	लोकान्त	लोकान्ते	200	1	जयति	“जयति
244	1n.	प्राप्य	प्राप्त		2	श्रावरमोर	श्रीवरमोर
	2n.	[वा]ल्ये	[व]ल्ये		9	चतुरा	चतुरो
	5n.	सयम्य	सयम्य	261	3	narate	narrate
	8n.	what	which		9	विधानतेति	विधानतेति
256	10	was a	was the		18	intalect,	intellect,
	14	succession	accession		26	occurance	occurrence
	17	Wat ter	Watters	263	2	fer	for
	19	Kie-(Ka)-le-	Kie (Ka)-lo-		15	creats	creat
		na su-ra-	na-su-fr-	264	12	निड्विस्त्रित	विर्वस्त्रित
	24	people of	people were		13	भू मूण्डल	भू मूण्डल
			of				



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