Patna plates of Mahābhavagupta Janamejaya Kārttika month year 6

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Summary

The object of the inscription is to record the gift by the king of the village Pāsitalā attached to the viṣaya of Potā to the following two Brahmin brothers, Keśava and Apya, sons of Dāddī, belonging to the the Kauśika gotra and the pravaras of Audala, Devarāta and Viśvāmitra, students of the Kāṇva śākhā of the Śukla Yajurveda, immigrants from the village Kommāyira and residents at Loiśṛṅa. The record was written by Kāyastha Koighoṣa son of the Vallabhaghoṣa, attached to the office of the mahāsandhivigrahin Mallā son of Dhāradatta.

Edition

〈Page 1r〉

〈Page 1v〉 〈1〉 □ svasti| mūras¿i?〈ī〉ma-samāvāsita śrīmato vijaya-kaṭakāT parama-bha〈2〉ṭṭāraka-mahārājādhirāja-parameśvara-śrī-śivagupta-deva-pādānudhyāta-parama-mā〈3〉heśvara-parama-bhaṭṭāraka-māhārājādhirāja-somakulatilaka-tṛkaliṅgādhipa〈4〉ti-parameśvara-śrī-mahābhavag¿ū?〈u〉pta-rājadevaḥ{||} ku¿ṣ?〈ś〉alī{|} potā-viṣaya-prati¡v!〈b〉addha-pā〈5〉sitalā-grāme ¡v!〈b〉rāh-maṇā¿ṁ?〈n〉 sa〈m〉pūjya tat-pratinivāsi-k¿ū?〈u〉ṭ¿ū?〈u〉m¡v!〈b〉i-janapadā〈ṁ〉s tad-viṣayī〈6〉ya-yathākālādhy¿u?〈ā〉sinaḥ samāhartṛ-sannidhātṛ-dāṇḍa-pāśika-cāṭa-bhaṭa〈7〉-piś¿ū?〈u〉na-vetrikāvarodhajana-rājavallabhādī〈n〉 sarvvān rāja-pādopajī〈8〉vinaḥ samājñāpayati〈.〉 viditam astu bhavatāṁ yathāsmābhir aya〈ṁ〉 grā-maḥ〈9〉 sa-nidhiḥ sopanidhiḥ sarvva-¡v!〈b〉ādhā-vivarjjitaḥ sarvvoparikarakarādāna-sa〈10〉hitaḥ sāmra-madhukaḥ sa-ga〈r〉ttoṣaraḥ pratiniṣiddha-cāṭa-bhaṭa-praveśaś catu〈ḥ〉〈11〉-s¿i?〈ī〉māparyantaḥ kauśika-gotrābhyāṁ Audala-deva-rā¿j?〈t〉a-viśvābhiprava〈12〉rābhyāṁ kāṇvaśākhādhyāyibhyāṁ kommāyira-vinirggatābhyāṁ loḍa〈13〉śṛṅgāvāstavyābhyāṁ bhaṭṭa-putra-śrī〈Page 2r〉〈14〉-kośava-śrī-Apyābhā〈ṁ〉 bhaṭṭa-dāddīs¿ū?〈u〉tābhyā〈ṁ〉 saliladhārāp¿ū?〈u〉raḥ〈15〉saram ācandra-tārakārkka-kṣiti-samakālopabhogārtha¿ḥ?〈ṁ〉 śrī-deva-mātā〈16〉-pitror ātmanaś ca p¿ū?〈u〉ṇya-yaśo 'bhivṛddhaye t{r}āmra-śāsanenākarīkṛ〈17〉tya pratipādita Ity avagatya samucita-bhoga-bhāga-kara-hiraṇyādi〈18〉kam ¿a?〈u〉panayadb-hir bhavadbhiḥ sukhena prativastavyam iti| bhāvibhiś ca bhūpa〈19〉tibhir dat-tir ¿ī?〈i〉yam asmadīyā dharmma-gauravād asmad-anurodhāc ca sva〈20〉-dattir ivānupālanīyā〈.〉 tathā cokta〈ṁ〉 dharmmaśāstre|

1. Anuṣṭubh

¡v!〈b〉ahubhir vvas¿ū?〈u〉dhā dat〈t〉ā
〈21〉 rājabhiḥ sagarādibhir
yasya yasya yadā bhūmiḥ
tasya tasya tadā phalaṁ||

2. Anuṣṭubh

〈22〉 mā bhūd a-phala-śaṅkā vaḥ
para-datteti pā〈r〉thivāḥ
sva-dānāt phalam āna〈23〉ntyaṁ
para-dattānupālane||

3. Anuṣṭubh

ṣaṣṭhi-varṣa-sahasrāṇi
svargge modati bhūmi〈24〉daḥ
Ākṣeptā cānumantā ca
tāny eva narake vaseT|

4. Indravajrā

Agner apatyaṁ pratha<Page 2v><25>ma<ṁ> suva<r>ṇṇa<ṁ>
bhūr vvaiṣṇavī sūrya-sutāś ca gāvaḥ
yaḥ kāñcanaṁ gāñ ca ma<26>h¿i?<ī>ñ ca dadyā¿T?<d>
dattās trayas tena bhavanti lok¿e?<āḥ>||

5. Anuṣṭubh

Āsphoṭayanti pitar¿a?<o>
<27> pravalg{ay}anti pitāmahā<ḥ>
bhūmi-dātā kule jātaḥ
sa nas trātā bhaviṣya<28>ti||

6. Anuṣṭubh

bhūmiṁ yaḥ pratigṛh¡n!<ṇ>āti
yaś ca bhūmiṁ prayacchati
Ubhau t¿o?<au> puṇya-ka<29>rmmāṇau
niyataṁ svarga-gāminau

7. Anuṣṭubh

taḍāgānā<ṁ> sahasr¿āṇi?<eṇa>
vāja-peya<30>-śat¿āṇi?<eṇa> ca<.>
gavāṁ koṭi-pradānena
bhūmi-harttā na śudhyati||

8. Anuṣṭubh

ha<31>rate hāray¿ate?<ed> ¿bhūmi?<yas tu>
manda-¡v!<b>uddhi<s> tamo-vṛtaḥ<.>
sa ¡v!<b>addho vāruṇaiḥ
pāsai<32> ¿ti?<s ti>ryag-yoniñ ca gacchati|

9. Anuṣṭubh

sva-dattā<m> para-dattāṁ vā
¿po?<yo> ha¿red va?<reta va>sundharāṁ<.>
sa<33> viṣṭhāyāṁ kṛmir bhūtvā
pitṛbhiḥ saha pacyate||

10. Anuṣṭubh

suva<r>ṇṇam eka<ṁ> gām ekāṁ
<34> bhūmer apy arddham aṅgulaṁ<.>

haran narakam āyāti
yāvad āhūta-saṁplavaṁ|

11. Anuṣṭubh

Ā〈35〉dityo varuṇo viṣṇuḥ
¡v!〈b〉rahmā somo hutāśanaḥ
śūlapāṇi¿s? ca bhaga〈Page 3r〉〈36〉vān
abhinandanti bhūmidaṁ|

12. Śālinī

sāmānyo 'yaṁ dha〈r〉mma-setu〈r〉 nṛpāṇāṁ
kāle kāle〈37〉pālanīyo bhavadbhiḥ〈.〉
sarvvānn etān bhāvinaḥ pārthivendrāN
bhūyo bhūyo yā〈38〉cate rāmabhadraḥ||

13. Puṣpitāgrā

Iti kamala-dalām¡v!〈b〉u-¡v!〈b〉indu-lolāṁ
śriyam anucintya〈39〉manuṣya-j¿i?〈ī〉vitañ ca〈.〉
sa-kalam idam udāhṛtañ ca ¡v!〈b〉u〈d〉dhvā
na hi puruṣaiḥ para〈40〉-kīrtta¿p?〈y〉o vilopyā

Iti parama-bhaṭṭāraka-mahārājādhirāja-parameśva〈41〉ra-śrī-janamejaya-devasya vijaya-rājye samva¿ccha?〈tsa〉re ṣaṣṭhe|| kārtti〈42〉kamāsasita-pakṣa-trayodaśyāṁ yatrāṅkataḥ samvaT 6 kārttika ś{r}udi〈43〉 13 likhitam idaṁ śāsanaṁ mahā-sāndhivigrahi-śrī-malladatta-śrī-dhārada〈44〉tta-suta-prati¡v!〈b〉addha-kāyastha-koIghoṣeṇa vallabhaghoṣa-sutena| prativa〈45〉rṣe cātra śāsane kara-paṇcar¿u?〈ū〉pya p〈a〉lāni niṣṭaṅkya〈.〉 kara-śāsanam idaṁ〈46〉 dattaṁ yatra rūp〈a〉la 5

Translation by Laskar 1905

From the victorious camp located at Murasīma [or from the victorious (city of) Kaṭaka]—

〈1–4〉 The most devout worshipper of (the god) Maheśvara, the Paramabhaṭṭāraka, the Mahārājādhirāja, the ornament of the Somakula, the lord of the three Kaliṅgas, the Parameśvara, the glorious Mahā-Bhavagupta-rājadeva, who meditates on the feet of the Paramabhaṭṭāraka, the Mahārājādhirāja, the Parameśvara, the glorious

〈4–5〉 Śivaguptadeva, ['being in residence at Murasīma' (this is to be put here if the interpretation of the description of the place of issue given above in the first line of

the Abstract be objected to)], being in good health and having done worship to the Brāhmans of the Pāsītalā village in the Potā district (viṣaya),

〈5–8〉 issues this command to the cultivators and other inhabitants of the village as well as to all the dependents of the king who may be living from time to time in that district, such as the Samāhattṛs, etc.

〈8–18〉 "Be it known to you that for the increase of the religious merit and glory of our godly parents as well-as of our own selves, this village,—with everything included within its four boundaries, with its hidden treasures and deposits, with the freedom from all lets and hindrances, with the power to receive all extra cesses, with its ditches and deserts, with the exemption from the entrance into it by regular and irregular troops—is granted by us with libations of water, after being made revenue-free—to be-enjoys as long as the moon, the stars, the sun and the earth endure,

〈11–14〉 to Bhaṭṭaputras (Śrī) Keśava and (Śrī) Apya, sons of Bhaṭṭa Dāddī, belonging to the Kauśika gotra, with the pravaras Audala, Devarāta and Viśvāmitra, students of the Kāṇva śākhā, immigrants from Kommāpīra and inhabitants of Loisṛgā.

〈17–18〉 Knowing this you should live in happiness, rendering unto them (the donees) the taxes, gold and other shares of their enjoyments.

〈18–40〉 In these lines are contained the mandate to future kings for the preservation of the grant and the usual imprecatory and benedictive verses.

〈40–46〉 This charter was written by Kāyastha Koighoṣa, son of Ballabhaghoṣa and a writer attached to the office of the Mahāsāndhivigrahin Malladatta, son of Dhāradatta, on the thirteenth tithi of the bright fortnight of the month of Kārtika in the sixth year of the victorious reign of Paramabhaṭṭāraka, the Mahārājādhirāja, the glorious Janamejayadeva. Or (dated) in figures, Samvat 6, Kārtika sudi 13. This revenue-charter is granted after the fixing of the yearly revenue as five silver coins.

Bibliography

The set is preserved in the Odisha State Museum. The photos are available here.

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