

APPENDIX II

INSCRIPTIONAL PASSAGES

(A) INDIAN ANTIQUARY, VOL. V, P. 276.

Plate 1 Continued

(15) वज्रदेवसूनुः श्रीचिच्छतराजो नृपतिर्बभूव । शिलारवंशः

शिशुनापि येन

Plate II A

(1) नीतः पराभुन्नतिमुन्नतेन । अतः स्वकीयपुण्यदोषात्सप्त-

धिगताशेषपञ्चमहा (२) शब्दगहासागन्तादिपति तगर-

पुरपरमेश्वरसिलाहारनरेन्दु जीमूतवाहनान्वय -

(3) प्रसूतसुवर्णगरुडध्वजसहजविद्याधरत्यागजगज्ज्ञामि-

म्राण्डलिकशिखा (4) नगिराणागततनूतपञ्जरप्रभृति समस्त

राजावलीसमलंकृत महामण्डलेन्द्र (5) श्रीमच्छिच्छतराजदेव

निजभुजोपाजितानेकमण्डलसमेतं पुरी प्रमुखक्षेत्रदेशगाम -

(6) सतीसमन्वितं समग्रकोकणभुवं समनुशासति तच्छैलद्राज्य-

चिन्ताभारमुद्रहत्सु (7) सर्वविहारि श्रीजागणैय सान्धि-

विग्रहिक श्रीसीहंपैय कर्णटिक सान्धिविग्रहिकः (8) श्रीकपर्दि

श्रीकरणादि पञ्चप्रधानेषु सत्सु अस्मिन्नाले प्रवर्तमानै स - य

महामण्डलेक्षरश्रीमच्छिच्छतराजदेवः । - - - (११) सान्धिशाल्यसूनु सान्धिदेव

यथा । - - -

(incomplete)

TRANSLATION

The illustrious Chittarāja, the son of Vajjadadeva became the king, when an infant, that great (prince) already raised the Śīlār race to its highest elevation. Therefore while the great provincial ruler, the illustrious Chittarājadeva, who, as reward of his own spiritual merit, has obtained all the five great titles, who is the great lord of Sāmantas and the ruler of the town of Tagara, who is born in (the race of) the Śīlāhāra kings, the descendants of Jimūtavāhana, who carries to (him as to) a vidyādhara, surpasses the world, who is chief among the provincial chiefs, who protects suppliants like an adamant cage, and so forth, and who is made illustrious by the whole succession of kings - rules over the whole Kōṅkaṇ country, containing 1,400 villages, chief of which is Purī as well as over various provinces conquered by his own arm. While the chief five ministers of the state; the Prime minister, the illustrious Nāgaṇaiya, the minister of peace and war, the illustrious Sīmpapaiya the minister of peace and war in Kārṇāṭaka, the illustrious kapardi, the illustrious Karana and others who bore the burden of the cares of that kingdom were in existence, at this time the great provincial chief the illustrious Chittarājadeva addresses with salutation ----- Be it known to you -- ----- (in-complete).

(B) INDIAN ANTIQUARY, VOL. IX, P. 33.

A New Silar Copper Plate Grant :

Plate II (a)

तद्भ्रातृजो नञ्जडेवसूनुः त्रिचिह्नसाराजो नृपतिर्नभूव ।
श्रीलारवंशः शिशुनापि येन - - - - लंजालकानि कुचकुम्भतरोपकंठ-
प्रभृष्टहारलतिकानि निरंजनानि ।

Plate II (b)

उत्खाततीक्ष्णकरवालविदारितस्य योऽन्तःपुराणि परिपंथिजनस्य ।
- - - - हृष्टारिकोपकालदहनः सौभाग्यनारायणो वारस्त्रीषु । ततोऽनुजः
समभवन्नागाजुनिः क्षमापतिः - - - - तदनु तदनुजन्मा मूर्तिमान्
मीनकेतुः क्षतरिपुत्रिभवोऽभ्रन्मुमुगुणिः क्षोणीपालः । - - - तस्मिन्
नृपे प्रवरकीर्तिशिरीरभाजि नागाजुनस्य तनयो नञ्चक्रवेदी ।
भूपोऽभूत् परमधर्मीविशुद्धदेहः श्रीलारगौत्रनृपरत्नमनन्तपालः ।
शकनृपकालातीतसंवत्सरदशशतेषु जोडराधिकेषु च (शक १०१६)

TRANSLATION

Śrī Chittarāja, the son of Vajjadadeva became the king, who being himself an exalted personage even though a child, greatly exalted the śilāra dynasty. The wives of his antagonists, who were cut down by his unsheathed sharp sword, had, owing to him, their hair hanging loose, their necklaces fallen off from the vicinity of the edges of their breasts and their eyes devoid of collyrium. (His fame like a creeper, climbs the universe which is like a shed, as if it had been reared up by being watered with the tears of the women of his destroyed enemies.).

Then his younger brother Nāgārjuna became the king, who in his anger was like the fire of destruction to his proud foes and in gracefulness like Kṛṣṇa to the courtezans. After him his younger brother Mummuni became the king, who was cupid incarnate, who had destroyed the power of his enemies ----- upon that king assuming an excellent body of renown Anantapāla the son of Nāgārjuna, conversant with the whole circle of politics, whose body was purified by the highest piety, and who was an ornament of the princes of the Śilāhāra family became the king.

(C) JOURNAL OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC
SOCIETY PART XII, PAGE 329 - 332.

No. 1, Transcript Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji :

- (i) शकसंवत् १८२२ म्ना (वण!) शुद्ध ९ शुक्ले समधिगताशेष
पञ्चगणशब्द मंडलेश्वराधिपति रिपुदैत्यदलनदामोदर -
- (२) शरणागत वज्रपंजरीत्यादि समस्त राजावलि विराजमान
श्रीमाम्बाधिदेव एतत्समस्त राज्यचिन्ताभर -
- (३) समुद्रहनमहामात्य श्री (चित्त) पैयस्तथा महाप्रधान
श्री नागपैयस्तथा लेखसाधिबिग्रहिक श्री लकडैयस्तथा
महासाधिबिग्रहिक - (४) श्री जोगलैय भाण्डागार प्रथमस्थ (स्ते!)
पाठिसेन महादैवैयस्तथा द्विलीन (इधैल) भाइलैयाधिप्रधान
श्री करणाधिष्ठित कल्याणविजयराज्यं वर्धते
- (५) श्रीमहाराज गुरुणाभात - लघुराजगुरु - श्रीवितण्डसिबभट्ट -
छकाणपैयक (?) महामंडलेश्वर श्रीतासिवराजोले [ः] कारापकेन
भूत्वा आम्बनाथदेवकुला ० ० ० पैभगल समुद्ररित
(पाटपल्यो) महामंडलेश्वर श्रीमच्छिउत्तराजस्य भवनं संपादितम् ।

TRANSLATION

Saka Samvat 982 on Friday the 9th of the bright half of the Śrāvaṇa, the illustrious king Māmvāṇirāja, lord of the great circle, who has obtained the five great entire worlds, who is the lord of the ruler of great provinces, is like Dāmodra in killing his enemies, the demons, an adamant cage to suppliants, illustrious by these and other royal titles.

For bearing the burden of this kingdom, the great councillor is the illustrious (vinta) Paiya, and the great minister the illustrious Naganaiya and the secretary and minister for peace and war, the illustrious vakaḍaiya, and the great minister for peace and war the illustrious Jogalaiya, and the first treasury officer Pāṭhisena Mahādevaiya and the second treasury officer the illustrious Bhāilaiya. Under the administration of these and other ministers like the illustrious karana the beneficent and victorious kingdom is flourishing.

The illustrious Mahārāja Guru Nābhāt (?) the second Rāj Guru illustrious Vitandasiva, Bhata Shakanama paivayaka (?) the great chief of a district the illustrious Tāsivarāola. All these together, (near) Ambarnātha temple constructed a temple of the God of the most illustrious Mahāmandalesvara Chittarāja in (Pāt pallī ?) restored by Bhagal.

(D) INDIAN ANTIQUARY, VOL. XII, PAGE 196

Continued Plate I :

कदाचिद्वैत्यस्तेदौत्यचिन्तामन्दरमन्यनात् ।

विरिञ्चोद्युलुकाभोधैः राजरत्नं पुमानभूत् ॥ ४ ॥

देव किं करवाणीति नन्वा प्राह तमेव सः ।

समादिष्टार्थसंलिङ्गौ तुष्टः स्रष्टाब्रवीच्च तम् ॥ ५ ॥

कान्यकुब्जो महाराज राष्ट्रकूटस्य कन्यकां ।

लब्ध्वा सुखाय तस्यां चोलुब्ध्यानुहि सन्ततिम् ॥ ६ ॥

इत्यमत्र भवैतत्तत्र सन्ततिविति ता किल ।

चोलुब्धात्प्रथिता नद्याः स्रोतांसीव महीधरात् ॥ ७ ॥

तत्रान्यथे दयितकीर्तिरिक्तीर्तिनारी संस्पर्शभीत इव भजितवान् परस्य ।

वारप्पराज इति निश्रुतनामधेयो राजा बभूव भुवि नाशितलोकशोकः ॥ ८ ॥

श्रीलाटदेशमधिगम्य कृतानि येन सत्यानि नीतिवचनानि मुदे जनानाम् ।

तत्रानुरज्य जनमाशु निहत्य शत्रून् कोशस्य वृद्धिफलमाप निरन्तरं यः ॥ ९ ॥

यस्माज्जातो विजयवसतिः गौड़िराजो क्षितीशो ,

यस्मादन्ये मनुजपतयः शिक्षिता राजधमनि ।

यो गोत्रस्य प्रथमनिलयः पालको यः प्रजानां ,
यः शत्रूणां ममितामहंसां मूर्ध्नि पादं व्यधत् ॥ १० ॥

प्रद्युम्नवन्मदनरूपधरोऽच्युतस्य श्रीकीर्तिराजनृपतिः स
बभूव तस्मात् । यो लोटभूषणदवीमधिगच्छ चक्रे
धर्मेण कीर्तिधवलानि दिगन्तराणि ॥ ११ ॥

up to ३३

तस्माद्वा वत्सराजो गुणरत्नमहानिधिर्जीतः ।
शूरो युद्धमहाणविमथनाय मन्दरः ख्यातः ॥ १२ ॥ ✓
आबाल्यादियमत्र भूतिभ्रवने भद्रैः सप्त श्रीः स्थिता , ✓
व्रीडाप्यत्र बधूरिव स्वविषयं प्रच्छादयन्ती सती ।
तामेवाधिकृतां नयत्यविरतां भर्तुर्मनो जानती ,
सा विष्णोरिव वत्सराजनृपतेः सापत्नवर्जस्थिता ॥ १३ ॥
सहैकाम्बरदुःस्थत्वे काचि त्कीर्णमिता दिशः ।
द्वुतीयाच्छादयत्याग्री वत्सेशः कीर्तिकर्षटः ॥ १४ ॥

हेमरत्नप्रभं धनं सोमनाथस्य भूषणं ।

दीनानाथकृते सत्रमवारितमकारि सः ॥ १७ ॥

तस्य इ. भवसंभवः श्रीमान् त्रिलोचनो नृपः ।

भोक्ता श्री लाटदेशस्य पाण्डुवः कलिभूभुजां ॥ १८ ॥

त्यागोऽपि मार्गजा यस्य गुणग्रहणमाग्निः ।

सत्ये धर्मो धवेनकाः शौर्ये गोपालविक्रमः ॥ १९ ॥

धर्मशीलेन तेनेदं चतुर्लोकं जीक्ष्य जगत्त्रयं ।

गोभूहिरेण्यदानानीह दत्तानीह द्विजन्मनां ॥ २० ॥

शकौ नवशतैर्युक्ते द्विसप्तत्यधिके तथा ,

विभूते वत्सरे पौषे मासे पक्षे च लग्नसे ।

अमावस्यातिथौ सूर्यपर्वण्यङ्गारवारके ,

गत्वा प्रत्यगुदन्वन्तं तीर्थं चागस्त्यसंहके ॥

TRANSLATION

Once upon a time there arose a man, a jewel of a king from the ocean of his Guluka, by the churning of it with the mount Mandara of anxiety arising out of depression caused by the demons. (4)

He having saluted him, said what shall I do, O lord ? and to him the well pleased created replied on the matter of the fulfilment of the object. (5)

O thou Caulukya, king of kings, marrying the princess of the Rāstrakūtas in Kanyakubja, bless thou (the world) with offspring obtained of her. (6)

Thus here there may be for certain a far extending race of the ksatriya born of Caulukya, like the many streams of a river from a mountain (7)

In that family was known a king, a renowned name Bhārappa, beloved of fame, who avoided the winds of the enemy, afraid as it were of even (their touch). (8)

Who having obtained the country of Lāta, varified to the delight of the people, the maxims of the science of politics and who wining over his subjects and destroying his enemies, always obtained the fruit of the replenishment of his treasury. (9)

From him was born Gongirāja, the native land of victory from whom all kings learnt the duties of royalty. The first home of the family, the guardian of his subjects, who planted his foot on the crest of the enemies of unbounded splendour. (10)

From him was the glorious kirtirāja as beautiful as the God of love, as Pradyumana was of Acyuta, who gaining the throne of Lātadesa, by righteousness made the directions bright white with (his) fame. (11)

From him was born Vatsarāja, the great ocean of the precious gems of virtues, the valiant one, famed as mount Mandara for the churning of the ocean of war. (24)

Here rests from infancy downwards in the mansion of statues this Śrī, the goddess of fortune with the auspices and here is chaste modesty, too like the birds, well concealing her passion, knowing the mind of her lord bringing about uninterrupted greatness, she rests here without a rival with king Vatsarāja as with Viṣṇu. (25)

Some quarters of the world, as all of them cannot be accommodated in a single ambar (i.e. sky or cloth) nestled into a corner, so the bounteous king Vatsa dressed them with the robes of his glory. (26)

He dedicated an umbrella resplendant with gold and jewels as an ornament to the god Somanātha, and instituted an asylum unimpeded for the poor and the helpless. (27)

His son, the glorious king Trilocanapāla, the ruler of Lāta desa a Pandava among the kings of the Kali age. (28)

Whose Solicitations (or arrows) even in giving over (discharging) went on discriminating the virtues (or proceeded from the twanging of the string of the bow) : he was Dharma or justice to truth and cross with the cheat, in valour like Visnu. (29)

That righteous one having observed the three worlds fickle offered the cow, the earth and the gold to the Brāhmanas at the ocean near Agastya tīrtha on the angārāday of the sūrya parva, on the last day of the dark half of the pausa month in 972 Śaka era. (32 - 33).