Plate II A

1. नील: परामुन्निमुनीलिने। अतः एकरिधियाः पोदगातासम-

2. धिगातालीज़चन्द्रम जमा (1) राजदीवासागवांधिगितिलगत तागादर-

3. पुर परमेश्वरं शिवलालाकर्णिस्तु शीतल विद्वानहालक वाञ्चय।

4. प्रस्तुत सुवर्णिकर्नववार्जिलिहार राजा शादगाड़कालिनी-

5. धार्मिकताकीशिला (4) मणि नारायणसन्नवं नववेंजर प्रभुतित शामगत,

6. राजासही राजमहत्वहुल महामण्डफ़ेरर (5) धीरजीतार शाले

7. जगतुषु, जीयाजिलं लोक महामण्डफ़ेरनं पुरी प्रभुवहुलुकुरी ग्राम।

8. सातीसातियों समुकृताकाकस्बुल सम्रुपसातित त्रिगुणार्धी-

9. विचित्रलक्षण मुद्र हुत्सु (7) संविधिकारिशी नागाज्ञत घासिन्धी-

10. धिरुहैदिन श्री श्रीभैपैय सप्तांतर, संविधिगितिस्त्री (8) श्रीकार्यी

11. श्रीकरणामिदं फलं जुकुड़ीलुकुरु जात्सु असिन्नालो प्रभुवहुलुककै सा-

12. महामण्डफ़ेरर, श्रीकरण्डराजेकलेक ।।। (9) संविधिगितिस्त्री संविधिकारिशी

( incomplete)
The illustrious Chittaraja, the son of Vajjadadeva became the king, when an infant, that great (prince) already raised the Śilār 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 Śilāhāra 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 Konkan country, containing 1,400 villages, chief of which is Puri as well as over various provinces conquered by his own arm. While the chief five ministers of the state; the Prime minister, the illustrious Nāgaṇāiya, the minister of peace and war, the illustrious Śimcapaiya the minister of peace and war in Karnāṭaka, 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 Chittaraja-deva addresses with salutation ------ Be it known to you -- -------- (in-complete).
A New Silar Copper Plate Grant!

Plate II (a)

Plate II (b)

Plate IX (a)

Plate IX (b)

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(B) EDDIAN ANTICUITY, VOL. IX, p. 33.
TRANSLATION

Śrī Chittarāja, the son of Vajjadadeva became the king, who being himself an exalted personage even though a child, greatly exalted the Silāra 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 courtesans. 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 Silāhāra family became the king.
(6) JOURNAL OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC
SOCIETY PART XII, PAGE 329 - 332.

No. 1, Transcript Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji:

(1) राजसंवत १५२२ शा (वर्ष 1) गुजरात के नामिन्ता लोक प्रमाणपात्र मंडळे महर(प्रति रिपुदैत्य रत्नाकरोदर)
(2) शारणागत नागरिक उपनिवेशीयि समस्त हस्यलिन्यमान
श्रीमान्यासिद्धां एतत्साहस्तराजमिनिसनातर -
(3) समुद्रहरा महामात्रा श्री (दिवाकर) चैत्यस्तन्त्र प्रतिपधारण
श्री नागायस्तित्रा तेजसादिविप्रतिप्रस्तहित्रैवक्रियाय स्तूतया
महायतेरिप्रस्तहित्रैव (4) श्री जोग्लिय भाण्डरार युवराज (से!)
वाँधिसिन अहादेवचरण्वा विद्यालय द्वितीय (दंडन) आठवीरिप्रस्तहित्यारण
श्रीकरणाधिपतिक तत्त्वाचार्यतिप्रकाश्य अध्वति
(5) श्रीमहाशार युवकाव्य - दलितागुरु - श्रीविष्णुसिन्धुभाट -
सक्षात्कारिक (9) महाशारक श्रीराजसिवराराज चौबे (!) भाग्यसिन्ह युज्ज्वला
शृणुला आंबालातिसनंदरो तों - तों विश्वास अणुपारित
(पाटपल्या) महामुद्रेमल्लार श्रीमधुमक्तराजस्य श्रवणे जोपादितम्।
TRANSLATION

Saka Samvat 982 on Friday the 9th of the bright half of the Srāvana, the illustrious king Māmvanirāja, 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 admantine 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 Nagaṇaiya and the secretary and minister for peace and war, the illustrious Vakaṇaiya, and the great minister for peace and war the illustrious Jogalaiya, and the first treasury officer Pāthisena 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 Nābbat (?) the second Rāj Guru illustrious Vītaṇḍasiva, Bhata Shakaṇas ā paivayaka (?) the great chief of a district the illustrious Tāsivarāda. All these together, (near) Ambarnātha temple constructed a temple of the God of the most illustrious Mahāmāndalesvara Chittarāja in (Pāṭ palli ?) restored by Bhagal.
Continued Plate I:

(B) Indian Antiquary, Vol. XII, Page 196

Continued from previous page...
श्री गीतस्म प्रथमनित्यः पालसभी सः प्रजाना ।
मश्रुणासनुमित महसो मुदिनि पादे व्याहस ॥ ११ ॥

प्रायुषणहन्नमदसरुपदल्लु स्युतस्य श्रीकीरितराजनुपृत्यः स
ब्राह्मण तस्मात् । वा जात्प्रायुष्णभद्रोमित्रामध्ये
धर्षेण कीरितिकवलस्य दिमत्तदर्शिणी ॥ १२ ॥

अन्याय नक्षत्राभी मुक्तनलयायित्विनिः ।
सूरह मुक्तहमुकायो भयनानां । स्वयं ॥ २५ ॥
आवाल्यादिवनन्त्र भूतित्विनेन भयैः सबं श्रीः विमलः
श्रीवानश्र पूर्वित्विस्वदिवलो प्रचन्दादनली सती ।
तत्साहायिकानां ज्यात्यजितात् भक्तुर्मेलो आत्मीः
सा विपिनविभ अत्सराजुपौतः । सापत्तवर्जीसिताः ॥ ३४ ॥
इतः कामवर दुःस्पर्शायकविलीकोणः दिशा: ।
दृश्याच्छादनमत्मानी अत्सराः कीरिताराजः ॥ ३५ ॥
होमश्वरज्ञानं धर्मं सीमनायस्य भूमिः

तदाश्चायमकूले स्त्रात्मावरितस्यकारः॥ ३७॥

तस्या हुः अतसंभवः सीमानु ढिलेचनो भूमिः।

भृगु श्री लाहदेशस्य वाणुः कलिभूलुस्तः॥ ३८॥

तन्मृतापि भागिना व्रस्य दुःखन्नुसनागिनः।

सन्ते करमो धर्मो नामः श्रेयं शीतनलभिः।॥ ३५॥

धर्मीपयस्त्वे हैतनेऽवलं भीक्ष्य अगस्त्याः।

मेन्द्रपृविवमदानामिः कस्तामे हृदिन्यन्तः॥ ३२॥

शान्ते नायनो युनों द्विसतत्वशिक्षे तथा।

विन्यौति अत्सर्वे पौणे पासे पासे कर तासाये॥

आमात्श्चतिनि स्यविप्रवियन्वनार्त्स्य।

गत्वा प्रत्यागुरुद्वनस्तैं लीले आग्रस्य संतवे॥
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 Rastakutas 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 kshatriya born of Caulukya, like the many streams of a river from a mountain (7)

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

Who having obtained the country of Lata, verified to the delight of the people, the maxims of the science of politics and who winning over his subjects and destroying his enemies, always obtained the fruit of the replenishment of his treasury. (9)
From him was born Goṅgirāja, 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 kīrīṭirāja 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 bird, 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 Viśṇu. (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 resplendent 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 Viṣṇu. (29)

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