

REPRINTS
FROM
The Journal of Oriental Research
MADRAS



तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गमय

PRINTED AT THE MADRAS LAW JOURNAL PRESS
MYLAPORE

AN APPEAL.

GENTLEMEN,

In making this appeal to you we wish to inform you that this is the **ONLY JOURNAL** in SOUTH INDIA, which is dedicated purely to advanced research in the field of Oriental Learning. We are receiving articles from eminent scholars all over India. Such a journal has an important place in the sphere of higher culture. Due prominence is given to all sides of Oriental Studies.

Moreover, we have undertaken the publication of many rare books which exist only in the form of manuscripts. Sanskrit renderings of *original Buddhistic works* preserved in the *Tibetan Language* are also published for the first time. A critical and readable English Translation of the "*Tolkappiyam*" with illustrations is being published. The articles published in this Journal cover the whole field of Oriental Literature—Linguistics, Philosophy, Literary Criticism, Astronomy, Dravidian Studies, Sastric Research, etc.

The Annual Subscription is fixed at **Rs. 6**, so as to be within easy reach of everybody. We request you to become subscribers and to help us in enlisting others.

Yours faithfully,

K. BALASUBRAHMANI AIYAR,

Managing Editor.

N.B.:—Orders may be sent either to

Mr. K. Balasubrahmani Aiyar, B.A., B.L.,
"The Ashrama," Luz, Mylapore.

or to

Mr. T. Chandrasekharan, M.A.,
Manager & Correspondent,
5, North Mada Street, Mylapore, MADRAS.

OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS

Madras Oriental Series.

1. Vibhrama Viveka of Maṇḍanamiśra. Price As. 8.
2. Viṇāvāsavadattam (available only up to the end of the third act). Price As. 8.
3. Tolkāppiyam.—With English Notes and Translation. Vol. I. Eḷuttatikāram. Price Re. 1.
4. Madhyamakāvātāra of Candrakīrti.—Rendered into Sanskrit from Tibetan version. In the Press.
5. Tripādīnītinayanam of Murārīmiśra. In the Press.

THE NĀMPALI GRANT OF YUVARĀJA
RĀJENDRA VARMA, GAṄGA YEAR 314.*

BY

K. A. NILAKANTHA SASTRI, M.A.

*Professor of Indian History and Archaeology,
University of Madras.*

The plates now edited belong to the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library; when my attention was drawn to them some time ago, I found on a cursory examination, that they contained an interesting early Gaṅga record, and I at once applied to the curator of the library for a loan of the plates; he readily placed them at my disposal, and I edit the record from the original plates.

The record comprises three rectangular plates 8" x 3½", the first and last plates being engraved only on the inner side; the plates are thick and the engraving is fairly clear though not deep. The ring fastening the plates is cut and is about 4½" in diameter and 4|10" thick; the seal has disappeared.

The alphabet resembles that of other early Gaṅga records and shows a slight admixture of *nāgarī*, and the language of the record is Sanskrit with many mistakes and perhaps an admixture of the local dialect. The record shares the usual features of Gaṅga records in its orthography as will be seen by a perusal of the notes to the text. The bulk of the inscription is in prose; the two usual imprecatory verses said to be cited from Vyāsa are in the *anuṣṭubh* metre (ll. 24-27), and verse in *Vasantatilakā* that follows is defective in the latter half.

Opening with the usual Kalinga Gaṅga *praśasti* (ll. 1-12), the record mentions Yuvarāja Śri Rājendra-Varma, the son of Ana (nta) varma. It should be noted that this is the first record of the Early Kalinga Gaṅgas to mention a Yuvarāja by the side of the ruling sovereign. The object of the grant is to record the

*This paper formed the subject of a communication made to the Archaeological society of South India at its meeting held on 13-2-35.

gift, in perpetuity, by the Yuvarāja, of the village of Nāmpali in the Nidijeru-viṣaya, freed from all taxes and imposts, for the spiritual merit of the donor and his parents. The donee is called Sāmirāja, the son of Śrī Guṇamarāja, an ornament of the Ayana-kula (ll. 13-18). The boundaries of the village are then described (ll. 19-23). Then follow two verses from Vyāsa, the usual imprecation (ll. 23-27); a third verse, rather corrupt in the latter half, announces the donor's wish that his successors, whether they be kings of his own line or another, should protect this charity (ll. 27-30). The date follows, only the year in the Gaṅga era being given in the words: *Samvachara Śatātaye Caturdasotare*. (ll. 30-31). The grant was composed by Mahā-sandhivigrahi Raha Śrī Sāmanta and engraved by Śrī Dāmacandra. (ll. 31-32).

The date *śatātaye caturdasotare* is in itself somewhat confusing; because *śatātaye* lends itself to two emendations, *śatātame* and *śatātraye*. The latter is, however, the correct form; because we have another grant,¹ dated in the Gaṅga year 342 in which Rājēndravarma figures as the ruling king, which makes it probable that he was *Yuvarāja* twenty-eight years earlier, 314—the date of the present record. Further in 304 (Gaṅga era) we have a grant of Anantavarman². Moreover 114 will be too early a date for our record judging from its paleography. Again, a son of Sāmirāja, the donee of our grant, is also mentioned in the grant of 342 just mentioned. If these identifications of the persons mentioned in the two sets of plates are correct, we may correct the name of Rājēndra's father given as Anavarma (l. 13) in our record into Ana (nta) varma. The initial year of the Gaṅga era is now generally taken to be 495-6 A. D.,³ and our record will therefore be of 809-10 A. D.

TEXT.

PLATE I.

1. [ओं] स्वस्तिमैरपुराणुकारिणं सर्वर्तुसुखरमणीया-
2. द्विजयवर्त कलिङ्गनगरवासकान्महेन्द्राचलाम-

1. No. 13 of 1917-18; *ARE*. 1918, II 15.

2. *EI*. iii, p. 17.

3. *Indian Antiquary*, 1932 p. 237.

1. Spiral at the beginning of the line.

2. Read स्वस्त्य.

3. Read पुराणुकारिणः.

4. Read वतः.

NĀMPALI GRANT

Plate I.

To face page 60.

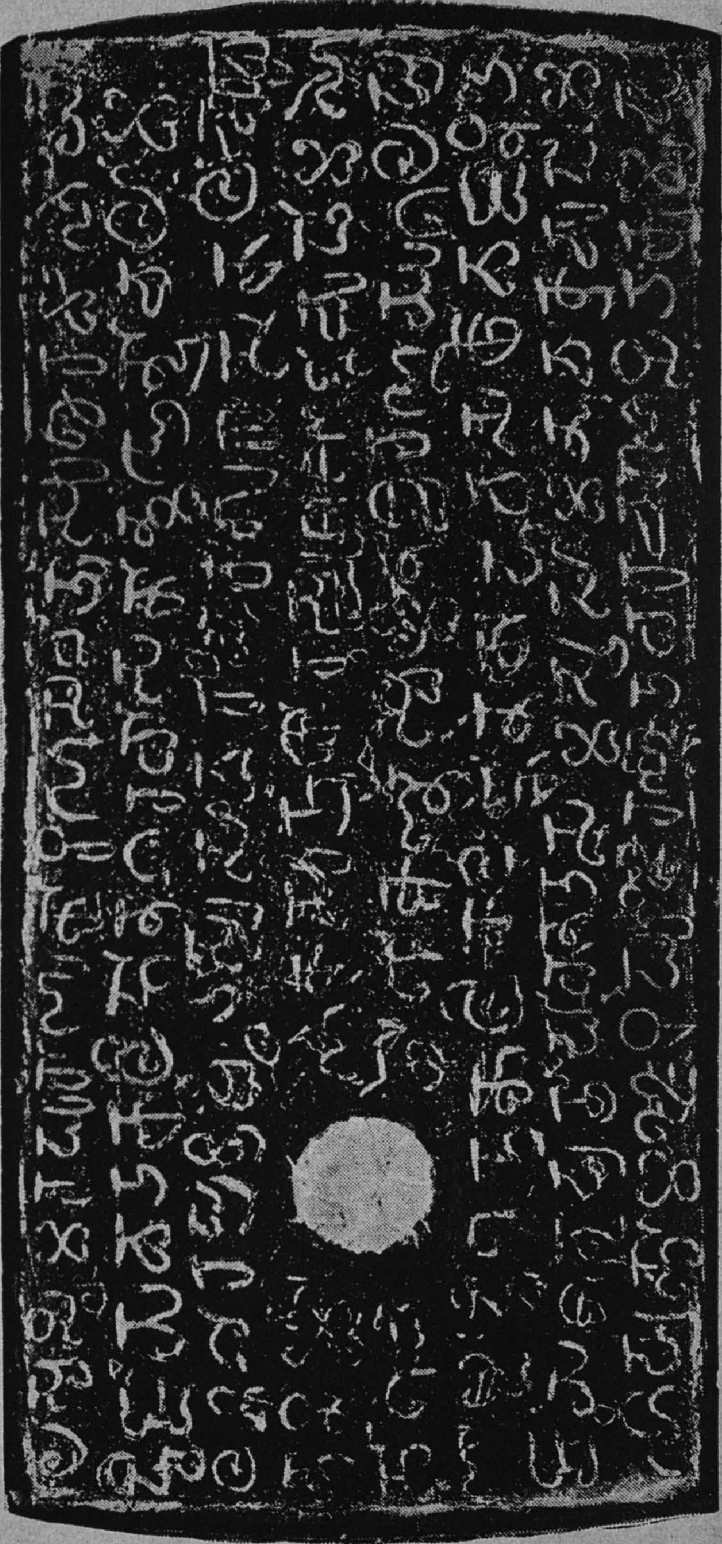


Plate II (a).

To face page 61.



Plate II (b).

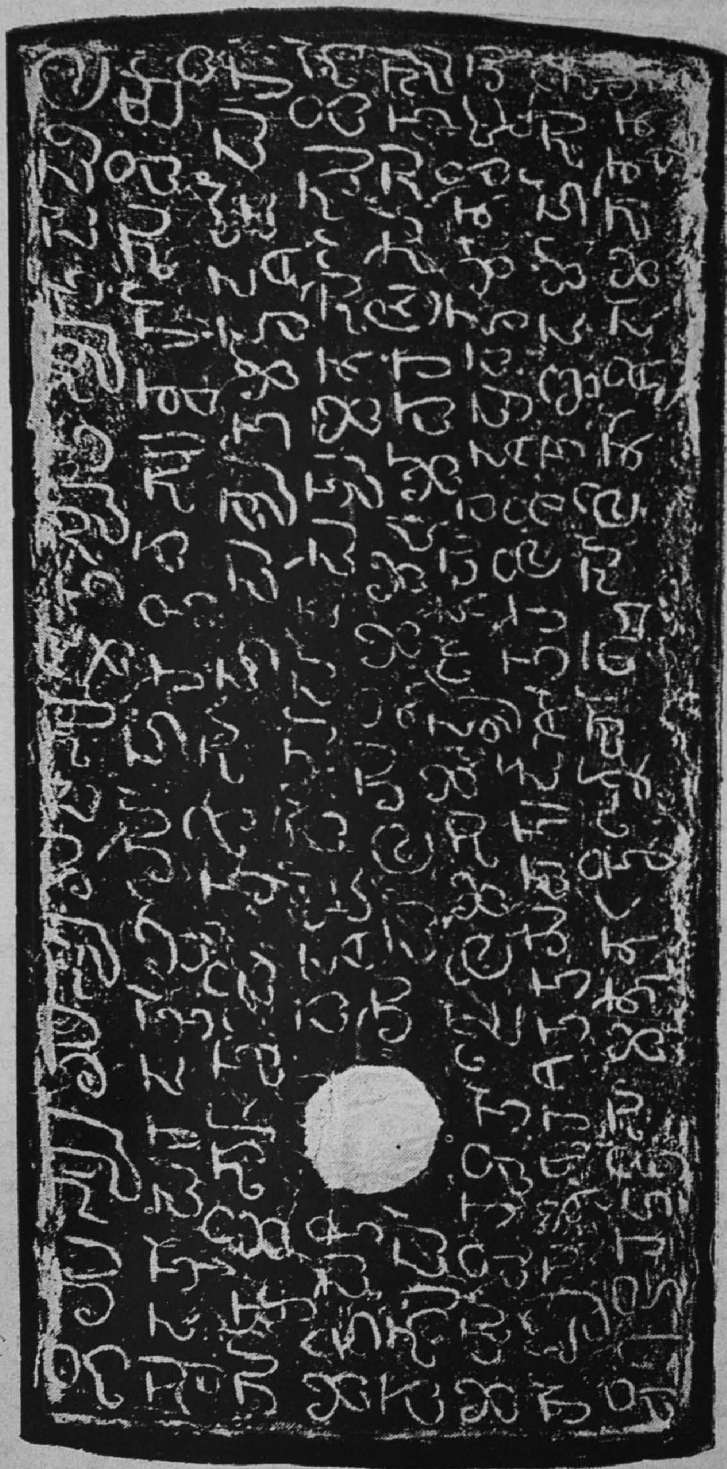
To face page 62.



PLATE II (b)

To face page 62

Plate III.



J. O. R. M.

3. लशिखरप्रतिष्ठितस्य सचराचरगुरार्सकलभुर्व-
4. ननिर्माणकसुत्रधारस्य शशाङ्कचुडामणे-
5. भगवतो गोकर्ण⁸स्वामिनश्चरणयुगलप्र-
6. णामाद्विगतकलिकलङ्कानकाहवसञ्क्षार्भजानत-
7. जयशब्द¹⁰प्रतापावनतसमस्तसामन्तचक्रचूडाम-
8. णिप्रभामञ्जरिपुञ्जरश्चितवरचरण¹¹सितकुमुद-

PLATE II (a).

9. कुन्देन्द्रवदातदिग्दिशविनिगतयसं¹² ध्वस्तारातिकुला-
10. चलो नयविनयदयादानदाक्षिन्यसौर्यौ¹³दियसत्य-
11. ल्यागादिगुणसम्पदाधारभूतो गङ्ग[1]मलकुलतिल-
12. कमहाराजश्री अन[न्तं]¹⁴वर्मसुनूयुवराजश्रीराजे-
13. न्द्रवर्म¹⁵ कुशली निदिजेरुविषये नाम्पालिग्राम-
14. कुटुम्बजनपद¹⁶ समाज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु वो
15. भवता यतोयं ग्राम^{16a} सर्वकरभरपरिहृत्या-
16. चन्द्रार्कप्रतिष्ठा मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुन्यो¹⁷भि[वृ]

-
5. Read गुरोस्सकल
 6. भ has been engraved twice over and the उ sign overlaps the following व.
 7. Read सूत्र and चूडा.
 8. Read गोकर्ण.
 9. Read संक्षोभ.
 10. Read शब्द.
 11. Read चरणः The letter ण has been engraved twice, the first time in continuation of र.
 12. Read दिग्देशविनिर्गतयशाः
 13. Read दाक्षिण्यशौर्यौ-
 14. Read सुनूर्युव.
 15. Read वर्मा.
 16. Read जनपदान्.
 - 16a. Read यं ग्रामः
 17. Read पुण्या.

PLATE II (b).

17. द्वये अयनकुलतिलकश्रीगुणमराजसूनुश्रीसा-
18. मिराजस्य सलिलधारापुरस्वरेण¹⁸ प्रतिपादितः¹⁹ अ-
19. त्र च सामालिङ्गानि लिख्यन्ते²⁰ पूर्वस्थि²¹ देशि नद्या ततो पू-
20. र्वदक्षिणमध्ये उसरतिन्त ततो दक्षिणस्य²² दिशि अ
21. पि खण्डिवनराजिक ततो पश्चिमस्य दिशि तडा-²³
22. कस्यर्द्धगुण्डेरिवापि तृकूटवुरजखण्डिख ततो उत्तर-²⁴
23. स्य²⁵ दिशि वनराजिका²⁶ वटवृक्षकदम्बवृ[क्ष]श्च अस्य च व्यास
24. गिता शिलोका²⁷ भ[व*]न्ति बहुभि²⁸र्वसुधा दता²⁹ राजभि³⁰सगरादि-

PLATE III.

25. मि³¹ यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि³² तस्य तस्य तदा फलं
26. स्वदत्तां परदत्ताम्वा यो हरेति³³ वसुन्धरा³⁴ स विष्ठा-

18. Read पुरस्सरेण.
19. Read प्रतिपादितः.
20. Read लिख्यन्ते.
21. Letters पूर्व written over an erasure. Read पूर्वस्यां.
22. Read दीक्षणस्यां.
23. पश्चि and दि written over an erasure. Read पश्चिमायां.
24. Read उत्तर .
25. Read स्यां.
26. Read राजिका.
27. Read गीताः श्लोका.
28. Read बहुभि.
29. Read दत्ता.
30. Read राजभिस्स-
31. Read मिः.
32. Read भूमिः.
33. Read हरेत.
34. Read वसुन्धरां.

27. यां क्रुमिभूत्वा³⁵ पितृभि³⁶ सह पच्यते मद्रंशजा³⁷ पर-
 28. महीपतिवञ्शजावा पापादपेत्य³⁸ मनसो भुवि भा-
 29. व³⁹ भूपा ये पालयन्ति मम धर्मवरं असेसतश्च
 30. मया विरचिताञ्जलिमे समुद्युगाङ्गेयवञ्शप्रवर्द्धमानविजय-
 31. राज्यसम्बद्धर शततये⁴¹ चतुर्दशोतरे⁴² लिखितमिदं माहासन्धि-
 32. विग्रहि⁴³ रह श्रीसामन्तेन उत्कीर्ण⁴⁴ न चाक्षसालिना श्रीदाम-
 चन्द्रेण⁴⁵

35. Read क्रुमिभूत्वा.

36. Read पितृभिस्सह.

37. Read मद्रंशजाः.

38. Read पेत.

39. Read भावि.

40. Read somewhat like: ये पालयन्ति मम धर्मवरं विशेषात्तेभ्यो मया विरचिताञ्जलिरेवमद्य.

41. Read शतत्रये.

42. Read दशोत्तरे.

43. Read महासान्धिविग्रहिक.

44. Read उत्कीर्णे.

45. Read चन्द्रेण.

SEMANTIC DIVERGENCIES IN INDO-ĀRYAN LOAN WORDS IN SOUTH DRAVIDIAN.

BY

L. V. RAMASWAMI IYER, M.A., B.L.,

Maharaja's College, Ernakulam.

Continued from Vol. VIII, Part iii, page 266.

23. *daṇḍam* 'fine' 'punishment'.

Mal. usage shows new meanings for the adaptation *daṇṇam*.¹

(i) 'pain' 'suffering'.—

ēdume daṇṇam-illāda karmam mama mādāv-inikku vidhiccadu ṇaṇṇallō² (it was well that my mother decreed for me a duty so free from suffering)—ER, Ayodhyākāṇḍam.

rātri-y-il kaṇṇu kāṇmān daṇṇamill-avarkaḷku (they have no difficulty in exercising their power of vision at night)—PT, III, 18.

(ii) *dēha daṇṇam* which originally meant 'bodily labour' is restricted in many Mal.—speaking areas to 'the labour of cooks while making preparations for an extensive feast'. The compound is often contracted to *dēhaṇṇam*; and the idea of 'labour' is sometimes lost sight of, the phrase then being equated to 'the service of cooks in connection with a feast'.

(iii) A unique development, met with only in the mass-colloquial, is the meaning 'disease' 'scourge' (< 'bodily suffering'). Cf. *dīnam* (discussed below) for a similar evolution of meaning.

daṇṇavum dīnavum piḍiccu, vaḷarē āḷugaḷ aṇṇṭṭil marikkunṇu (many people are dying in that land, stricken with diseases)—colloquial.

24. *dāhaḥ* 'burning' 'feverish heat' 'conflagration'.

'Thirst' is a signification appearing for this word in Tam., Mal., Kann. and Tel. The word appears in literary texts with this meaning.

1. *ṇṇ*-of Mal. *daṇṇam* is due to nasal assimilation characteristic of Mal., as in *khāṇṇam* (piece) adapted from OIA *khaṇḍa*.

2. I have used the symbol *ṇ* with a dash below to denote the dental variety of this consonant. Dental *ṇ* is an independent phoneme in Mal. In the previous instalment of my paper, the alveolar nasal of some Tam. and Mal. illustrations has been wrongly printed with a dash mark below.

SELECT OPINIONS.

Hermann Jacobi, Professor of Sanskrit, University of Bonn, 14th December, 1926.—I have perused your New Journal of Oriental Research with great interest. I heartily wish you success in your meritorious undertaking.

L. D. Barnett, School of Oriental Studies, London, 19th December, 1926.—It seems to me to be a good beginning to the enterprise which I hope will be very successful. Some of the matter is very good indeed.

J. Jolly Wurzburg, Germany, 20th December, 1926.—This evidently is a periodical of great promise, with every chance of success.

Q. Strauss, Professor of Sanskrit, Kiel University, 1st January, 1927.—Being very well pleased with the first number of your Journal of Oriental Research I ask you to enrol me as a subscriber.

Sir Richard Temple, Editor, Indian Antiquary, London, 6th January, 1927.—Your excellent Issue.

F. O. Schrader, Kiel, 9th January, 1927.—I have read with absorbing interest through the first number and find its contents quite satisfactory A Journal of this kind has been undoubtedly a need in Madras since long.

Dr. Wilhelm Printz, Librarian, D. M. G. Halle, 14th January, 1927.— This fascicle contains many very interesting and scholarly written articles: a pretty start!

"Bombay Chronicle," 12th December, 1926.— The Quality of scholarship displayed is of a high order.

Indian Review, November, 1927.—We welcome this new Quarterly of Oriental Research The influence of Professor S. Kuppuswami Sastri, the Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in the Presidency College, has been ceaselessly exercised in furthering the cause of such learning.

"New India," 20th December, 1926.— The design and the get-up of the Journal is very good, and we recommend the Journal to all lovers of research and scholarship.

"Hindu," 9th February, 1927.— The Journal will not merely maintain the high level reached in its first number but frequently transcend itself.

The Madras Mail, 21st January, 1927.— The contributions are from persons who have specialised in particular branches and show striking evidence of original work.

Dr. Sylvain Levi, Paris.—" It deals with so many sides of Indian Science, and in such an interesting way. What I like most in it, is its genuine and regular Indian flavour, its proper 'Rasa'; Many of your contributors, if not all of them, know how to combine Pandit-learning and Western standards."

Dr. H. Luders, Berlin University.—" I was greatly impressed with the high standard of scholarship, the originality of thought and the soundness of critical methods displayed in your contributions,"

PRESIDENT

SIR P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

MEMBERS

M.R.RY. V. V. SRINIVASA AIYANGAR, B.A., B.L.

„ P. V. NAGANATHA SASTRI, B.A., B.L.

„ K. G. SESA AIYAR, B.A., B.L., M.R.A.S.

PROFESSOR M. HIRIYANNA, M.A., L.T.

M.R.RY. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR, B.A., B.L.

„ K. V. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR, B.A., B.L.

„ C. A. SESHAGIRI SASTRI, B.A., B.L.

„ R. KRISHNASWAMI SASTRI, B.A.

„ K. BALASUBRAHMANYA AIYAR, B.A., B.L.

„ T. R. CHINTAMANI, M.A.

„ T. CHANDRASEKHARAN, M.A.

DR. A. SANKARAN, M.A., PH.D., L.T.

M.R.RY. P. P. S. SASTRI, B.A., (OXON), M.A., (MADRAS).

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA, VIDYAVACASPATI- PROF. S. KUPPUSWAMI SASTRI,
M.A., I.E.S.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA, VIDYAVACASPATI PROF. S. KUPPUSWAMI SASTRI,
M.A., I.E.S.

M.R.RY. P. P. S. SASTRI, B.A., (OXON), M.A., (MADRAS).

DR. A. SANKARAN, M.A., PH.D., L.T.

M.R.RY. T. R. CHINTAMANI, M.A.

„ K. BALASUBRAHMANYA AIYAR, B.A., B.L.,

Managing Editor.

„ T. CHANDRASEKHARAN, M.A.,

Manager and Correspondent.

All Communications should be addressed to the Correspondent,
Journal of Oriental Research, 5, North Mada St., Mylapore, P.O.,
Madras, South India.