Southern doorjamb of the main shrine of Po Nagar

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Edition

〈1〉 ✤ svasti || madā pu poṁ tana rayā sidaḥ yāṁ poṁ ku śrī jayaparameśvaravarm-madeva〈2〉 auṁ aṅśarāja urāṁ turaiy· vijaya di śakarāja nī 1112 madā pu poṁ tana rayā kamvuja yāṅ· nā〈3〉ma vraḥ pāda śrī jayavṛrmmadeva kā pandāp· sarvvadvipa maṁn· ma°udyāna mar(ai) mak· (nagara ca)mpa pal(i)〈4〉(ṅya)k· (s)arvvaliṅga (je)m̃ kaliḥ rayā kluṁ pluḥ sā thun· vuḥ senāpatī kamvuja mvan· rumaṁ jumvuṁ taṁl· ril[v]ai〈5〉 di śakarāja nī 1123 pu poṁ tana rayā nan· nau vraḥ nagar· draṁ(n/ṅ)· nāma pu poṁ pu lyaṁ śrī yuvar[āja]〈6〉 (bharuv·) kamvuja ṅan· campa raṇḍaṁ phāṁ sā [...] nau pu poṁ tana rayā (nan·) vā vala kamvuja nau mak·〈7〉 (tanaḥ) vukāṁ | [1+]n· [...] kamvuja nau mak· [...]〈8〉 dā [...]〈9〉 [1 lost line]〈10〉 e[kacchatra] [...]〈11〉 [1 lost line]〈12〉 [1 lost line]

Apparatus

〈2〉 auṁ aṅśarāja ◇ *[.sa]ṅśarāja* AVS. — 〈2〉 turaiy· vijaya ◇ *turaiyvijaya* AVS.

〈3〉 śrī jayavṛrmmadeva ◇ *śrī jayavarmmadeva* Bergaigne 1888 AVS. — 〈3〉 sarvvadvipa ◇ *sarvvadvīpa* AVS. — 〈3〉 maṁn ◇ *man* AVS.

〈4〉 (s)arvvaliṅga ◇ *śarvvaliṅga* AVS. — 〈4〉 kaliḥ AVS ◇ *kalin* EA. — 〈4〉 sā AVS ◇ *dvā* EA. — 〈4〉 senāpatī ◇ *senapati* EA. — 〈4〉 mvan ◇ *mvak* AVS. — 〈4〉 rumaṁ jumvuṁ taṁl· ril[v]ai ◇ *urãṅ jumvu[v] [...]* AVS.

〈5〉 nī ◇ *ni* AVS. — 〈5〉 draṁ(n/ṅ) ◇ *draṅ* AVS.

〈6〉 raṇḍaṁ phām ◇ *raṇḍa thāṅ* AVS. — 〈6〉 kamvuja nau mak ◇ *kamvujadeśa [...]* AVS.

〈7〉 (tanaḥ) vukāṁ | ◇ *[...] vukāṁ |* AVS • After *kamvuja*, Schweyer reads no more and notes simply [...].

〈10〉 e[kacchatra] • restitution of Aymonier; Schweyer has not read this part of the text.

Translation

Hail! There was a P.P.T.R., that is to say Y.P.K. Śrī Jayaparameśvaravarmadeva oṅ Anśarāja, person of Turaiy Vijaya. In this year of the Śaka king 1112, there was a P.P.T.R. of Kamvuja called V.P. Śrī Jayavarmadeva. In order to subjugate all continents, then he went out to come and seize the Campā kingdom, destroyed all the liṅgas. The Great 'War' of thirty-one years took place. He gave a general of Kambuja *mvan* (?) 〈on the territory〉 from the North to the South. In this year of the Śaka king 1123, this P.P.T.R. went to the Holy Angkor 〈to〉 bear the name of Pu Poṁ Pu Lyaṁ, the Heir. Again, Kamvuja and Campā were drowning one another 〈in misfortune〉... This P.P.T.R. led troops of Kamvuja 〈to〉 go and seize the land of Pagan ... Kamvuja go and seize ... unique parasol ... .

Translation into French by Lepoutre 2013

Salut ! Il y avait un P.P.T.R., à savoir Y.P.K. Śrī Jayaparameśvaravarmadeva oṅ Anśarāja, personne de Turaiy Vijaya. En cette année 1112 du roi des Śaka, il y avait un P.P.T.R. du Kamvuja du nom de V.P. Śrī Jayavarmadeva. Pour subjuger tous les continents, alors il sortit venir prendre le royaume du Campā, détruisit tous les liṅga. Il se passait la grande « guerre » de trente et un ans. Il donna un général du Kamvuja *mvan* (?) 〈sur le

territoire〉 du Nord au Sud. En cette année 1123 du roi des Śaka, ce P.P.T.R. alla au Saint Angkor 〈pour〉 porter le nom de Pu Poñ Pu Lyaṁ, héritier. À nouveau le Kambuja et le Campā se noyaient mutuellement 〈dans le malheur〉... Ce P.P.T.R. conduisit les troupes du Kamvuja 〈pour〉 aller prendre la terre de Pagan ... Kamvuja aller prendre ... parasol unique... .

Commentary

Concerning the expression *rumaṁ jumvuṁ taṁl rilvai* (i.e. '[on the territory] from the North to the South'), see Lepoutre 2013, p. forthcoming.

As for the sequence *bharuv kamvuja ṅan campa raṇḍaṁ phāṁ sā*, Aymonier and Cabaton suggested it could be understood as follows: "love (*raṇḍaṁ*) one another (*phāṁ*) one (*sā*)" and proposed to translate "alors le Cambodge et le Campā s'aimèrent mutuellement" or "s'accoutumèrent". However, they translated *raṇḍaṁ* as the verb "to love" which in reality is *ramaṁ*. The absence of arguments in favor of their translation leads us to propose as alternative the translation above, where the term *raṇḍaṁ* is presumed to be cognate with Malay *rendam* "to soak, to drown".

Bibliography

A few words were read in Bergaigne 1888, pp. 89–91; partially read and translated into French in Aymonier 1891, pp. 47–48; whence summarized in English, in Majumdar 1985, p. 205 and Golzio 2004, pp. 176–177; whence again, with translation into French, in Schweyer 2005, p. 97. The present edition and translation after Lepoutre 2013, pp. 262–263 where we have re-edited the text from the inked EFEO estampage and the stone.

Primary

[EA] Aymonier, Étienne. 1891. "Première étude sur les inscriptions tchames." JA, pp. 5–86. [URL]. Pages 47–48.

[AVS] Schweyer, Anne-Valérie. 2005. "Po Nagar de Nha Trang, seconde partie : Le dossier épigraphique." *Aséanie, Sciences humaines en Asie du Sud-Est* 15, pp. 87–119. DOI: 10.3406/asean.2005.1847. [URL]. Page 97.

[AL] Lepoutre, Amandine. 2013. "Études du corpus des inscriptions du Campā, IV: Les inscriptions du temple de Svayamutpanna. Contribution à l'histoire des relations entre

les pouvoirs cam et khmer (de la fin du XII^{e} siècle au début du XIII^{e} siècle).” JA 301 (1), pp. 205–278. DOI: 10.2143/JA.301.1.2994464. Pages 262–263.

Secondary

Parmentier, Henri. 1909. *Inventaire descriptif des monuments čams de l'Annam. Tome premier: Description des monuments*. Paris: Imprimerie nationale. [URL]. Page 131.