K. 1150. Stela from Wat Kut Tae, 7th century CE

Kunthea Chhom, Gerdi Gerschheimer and Dominic Goodall

Authors of digital edition: Kunthea Chhom, Gerdi Gerschheimer, Dominic Goodall

Identifier: DHARMA_INSCIK01150

Repository: Khmer (tfc-khmer-epigraphy)

File path: texts/xml/DHARMA_INSCIK01150.xml

Language: Sanskrit [Khmer]

Commit: 2026-11-14 14:32 (f68ac07), last modified 2026-09-17 01:54 (2c24a58)

Palaeographic description

The lettering is characteristic of the seventh century.

Edition

1. Anuṣṭubh

〈1〉 〈Column a〉 śrīśānavarmma-bhūto ya〈Column b〉ś
cintayeśāna[dhā](raṇa)ḥ
〈Column c〉 (ya)sya varmma (sa v)eśāno
〈Column d〉 babhū[vā]bhedya[.][.] [◡̈]

2. Anuṣṭubh

〈2〉 〈Column a〉 tasyā(t)ma(jo) mahārāj(o)
〈Column b〉 bhavavarmmā śri-yojjvalaḥ
〈Column c〉 samabhūd (dh)vas(ta)-niśśeṣa-
〈Column d〉 -śa(tru)sa(ṁ) [◡̆] ma(hā)va [◡̆]

3. Anuṣṭubh

〈3〉 〈Column a〉 Adhikāra-pada-sthāy(ī)
〈Column b〉 śivadattābhisaṁjña(ka)ḥ
〈Column c〉 śaṅkara-grāma-jāto 'sau
〈Column d〉 svāmi bhavapure purā

4. Anuṣṭubh

〈4〉 〈Column a〉 Āḍhyaś cāḍhyapure dhanvi-
〈Column b〉 -pure varapure vare
〈Column c〉 saṁrakṣa(k)o janaughasya
〈Column d〉 kāryyāṇāṁ sādhaka(ś ca)[◡]

5. Anuṣṭubh

〈5〉 〈Column a〉 paścāj jyeṣṭhapura-svāmī
〈Column b〉 śūras senāpatir mmah(ān·)
〈Column c〉 (śam)(p/v)ūkavala-kāyasya
〈Column d〉 vināśī niśitai(ḥ) śarai(ḥ)

6. Anuṣṭubh

〈6〉 〈Column a〉 patir bhīmapurā [– ◡]
〈Column b〉 (p)u [–] (g/ś)ra [◡] (bha) [– ◡ ◡]
〈Column c〉 Īśvaro bhaya(v)āse ca
〈Column d〉 punaś candrapure ta(d)ā

7. Anuṣṭubh

〈7〉 〈Column a〉 (ś)akto na[.]i [4+]
〈Column b〉 prā(g a)[◡ ◡ ◡ –] pra(bhuḥ)
〈Column c〉 sat-kṛ̥taṁ prāñjali-śatai〈Column d〉r
ādhipatyaṁ mahājanaiḥ

8. Anuṣṭubh

〈8〉 〈Column a〉 [◡ ◡] (t)y[.] [4+]〈Column b〉r
yyā(c)akā(nāṁ) mano(r)a[thān·]
〈Column c〉 (mā)tsaryya-doṣa-rahita〈Column d〉s
sarvvathā samapūpurat·

9. Anuṣṭubh

〈9〉 〈Column a〉 vipulāṁ d¿i?〈ī〉rggh(i)kā(ṁ) ramyā〈Column b〉m
agādhā(ṁ) svaccha-vāribhiḥ

〈Column c〉 saṁpūrṇṇāṁ svādubhis sevyāṁ
〈Column d〉 matsya-pakṣi-gaṇākulā[ṁ]

10. Anuṣṭubh

〈10〉 〈Column a〉 Acīkhanan nidāgheṣu
〈Column b〉 maddhyāhne sūryya-raśmibhiḥ
〈Column c〉 Ārttānāṁ sarvva-satvānāṁ
〈Column d〉 tṛṣṇānām āpraśāntaye

Apparatus

〈1〉 [dhā](raṇa)ḥ ◇ *[2+]ṇa* DG • For the conjecture °*dhāraṇaḥ*, see translation and commentary below. — 〈1〉 (ya)sya ◇ *yasya* DG. — 〈1〉 (sa v)eśāno ◇ *saveśāno* DG • The letter "*sa*" might also be read "*pa*"; as for the (ve), it could perhaps be read as (ce) (*sa ceśāno*). — 〈1〉 babhū[vā]bhedya[.][.] [◡̽] ◇ *babhū[1+] bhedya [3+]* DG.

〈2〉 tasyā(t)ma(jo) ◇ *tasyātmajo* DG • The gloss of these first two stanzas given by Claude Jacques (1986:79) supposes reading (tasyānujo) ("his younger 〈brother〉"). — 〈2〉 mahārāj(o) ◇ *mahārājā* DG. — 〈2〉 śrīyojjvalaḥ ◇ *śri yajjvalaḥ* DG. — 〈2〉 (dh)vas(ta) ◇ *mata* DG. — 〈2〉 śa(tru)sa(ṁ) [◡̽] ma(hā)va [◡̽] ◇ *gātra saṁ[2+]mahā[1+]* DG • We should probably restore the text thus: śa(tru)sa(ṁ)gho ma(hā)valaḥ.

〈3〉 sthāy(ī) ◇ *sthāyī* DG. — 〈3〉 saṁjña(ka)ḥ ◇ *saṁjṇagāḥ* DG. — 〈3〉 svāmi ◇ *svāmī* DG • Understand *svāmī*. — 〈3〉 bhavapure purā ◇ *bhavapulapurā* DG • Several instances of *re* have been misread in SJ as instances of la: see IVa, IVb (twice) below.

〈4〉 °pure dhanvi° ◇ *°pulavanvi°* DG. — 〈4〉 °pure varapure ◇ *°pulavarapula°* DG. — 〈4〉 saṁrakṣa(k)o janaughasya ◇ *saṁrakṣako jano yasya* DG. — 〈4〉 sādhaka(ś ca)[◡̽] ◇ *sādhakasya* DG.

〈5〉 śūras ◇ *bhūras* DG. — 〈5〉 mmah(ān) ◇ *mmahān* DG. — 〈5〉 (śam)(p/v)ūka° ◇ *śambūka°* DG. — 〈5〉 niśitai(ḥ) śarai(ḥ) ◇ *niśitaiḥ śaraiḥ* DG • The *visargas* are only faintly visible.

〈6〉 (p)u [–] (g/ś)ra [◡̽] (bha) [–◡̽̽] ◇ *°purāṇasya pu [1+] gra [1+] bha [3+]* DG. — 〈6〉 °(v)āse ◇ *°vāse* DG. — 〈6〉 ta(d)ā ◇ *tathā* DG.

〈7〉 (ś)akto na[.]i [4+] ◇ *śaktonadīna [3+] vrā [5+]* DG. — 〈7〉 prā(g a) ◇ *prabhū* DG. — 〈7〉 ādhipatyaṁ ◇ *ādhipatya°* DG.

〈8〉 yyā(c)akā(nāṁ) mano(r)a[thān·] ◇ *[11+]yyaca kābamanorathān* DG. — 〈8〉

(mā)tsarya° ◇ *[1+]suryya°* DG. — 〈8〉 sarvvathā samapūpurat ◇ *sarvvadhā samapūpurati* DG •

〈9〉 dirggh(i)kā(ṁ) ◇ *dīrgghikā°* DG. — 〈9〉 agādhā(ṁ) ◇ *agādhā°* DG. — 〈9〉 °gaṇākulā[ṁ] ◇ *°gaṇākulā* DG.

〈10〉 acīkhanan ◇ *adhikanan* DG. — 〈10〉 tṛṣṇānām ā° ◇ *tṛṣṇānāha°* DG.

Translation by Goodall 2019

1–2.

He who, bearing Īśāna in his thoughts (*cintayā*), became (°*bhūtaḥ*) 〈the king named〉 Śrī Īśānavarman (/was the cuirass of the venerable Lord), or (*vā*) one whose cuirass was the Lord, inviolable ...[1] To him was born a son: Bhavavarman 〈II〉, a great king resplendent in his majesty, with an imposing army, who destroyed all his hosts of enemies.

3.

〈There was〉 a man named Śivadatta 〈who〉 held a rank of 〈high〉 office; born in the village of Śaṅkara, he was at first governor (*svāmī*) in Bhavapura.

4.

And, being richly endowed, in Āḍhyapura, in Dhanvipura, 〈and〉 in excellent Varapura, he protected a multitude of people and accomplished 〈many〉 works.

5.

Afterwards he became master of Jyeṣṭhapura, 〈and〉 a great warrior general who destroyed with his sharpened arrows the army of the Śamvūkas.

6.

Master 〈of?〉 Bhīmapura, ...[2] and Lord in Abhayavāsa, then later in Candrapura.

7.

Powerful/capable ...[3] master...[4] 〈whose〉 sovereignty was honoured by people of high status with hundreds of clasped and outstretched hands.

8.

[1]The passage is illegible.
[2]The passage is illegible.
[3]The passage is illegible.
[4]The passage is illegible.

Free of the fault of envy/jealousy, he entirely fulfilled the desires of suppliants ...[5]

9–10.

In order to appease somewhat the thirsts of all creatures tormented in the middle of the day in summer by the rays of the sun, he caused to be dug an extensive (*vipulām*) oblong tank (*dīrghikām*), which was charming (*ramyām*), deep (*agādhām*), full of sweet clear water, approachable (*sevyām*), teeming with fish and birdlife.

Translation into French[6]

1–2.

Lui qui, ⟨soutenant (°dhāraṇa)⟩ Īśāna par la pensée (*cintayā*), devint (°*bhūta*) Śrī Īśānavarman – fut comme (°*bhūta*) la cuirasse (*varman*) de Śrī-Īśāna –, ou bien encore (*vā*) dont ce même Īśāna devint la cuirasse, infrangible ⟨qui ne peut être brisé, détrui, rompu⟩. Il eut pour fils Bhavavarman, grand roi, resplendissant par sa splendeur, à l'armée imposant, qui détruit toutes les troupes de ses ennemis.

3.

Le dénommé Śivadatta a rang de gouverneur ; né dans le village de Śaṅkara, il (*asau*) fut d'abord (*purā*) maître (*svāmin*) dans Bhavapura.

4.

Et riche dans Āḍhyapur, dans Dhanvipura et dans l'excellente Varapura, il protégea une foule de gens, ...[7]

5.

Puis, maître de Jyeṣṭhapura, héros, grand général, il détruisit de ses flèches acérées l'armée des Śambūka.

6.

Maître ⟨de ...[8]⟩ Bhīmapura, ...[9], et seigneur d'Abhayavāsa,

7.

[5]The passage is illegible.
[6]This translation was prior to the English one below.
[7]The passage is illegible.
[8]The passage is illegible.
[9]The passage is illegible.

maître...[10] (dont) la souveraineté a été honoré par des centaines de notables, les mains jointes et tendues.

8.

...[11] dépourvu du défaut d'envie/de jalousie, il exauça entièrement les désirs des solliciteurs.

9–10.

Il fit creuser, pour apaiser quelque peu (*ā-praśānti*) les soifs (*tṛṣṇā*) de tous les êtres tourmentés, à midi dans la canicule, par les rayons du soleil, un grand (*vipulā*) étang oblong (*dīrghikā*), charmant (*ramyā*), très profond (*agādhā*), plein d'une eau (*vāri*) claire (*sv-accha-*) et savoureuse, objet de jouissance (*sevyā*), plein d'une multitude de poissons et d'oiseaux.

Commentary

〈6〉 Conerning the term *Īśvaro*, the estampage of K. 1150 isn't so clear, but I suspect the form of *Ī* intended was like the one seen more clearly in C. 87 and K. 1322: a kind of *ra* surrounded by dots (see attached screenshot from Indoskript, which gives ample parallels for this shape that I remember Claude Jacques refused to acknowledge when K. 1322 had just been discovered) AG.

Bibliography

First edited by Cha-em Kaeokhlai ([2530 BE] 1987, pp. 73–78); reedited by Dominic Goodall (2019, pp. 62–70) with English translation.

Primary

[DG] Cha-em Kaeokhlai [□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□]. [2530 BE] 1987. "Charuek phra chao phawaworaman thi II [Inscription of Bhavavarman II]." SJ 31 (5), pp. 73–78. Pages 73–78.

[DG] Goodall, Dominic. 2019. "Nobles, bureaucrats or strongmen? On the "vassal kings" or "hereditary governors" of pre-Angkorian city-states: Two Sanskrit inscriptions of Vidyāviśeṣa, seventh-century governor of Tamandarapura (K. 1235 and K. 604), and an inscription of Śivadatta (K. 1150), previously considered a son of Īśānavarman I." UJKS 14, pp. 23–85. [URL]. Pages 62–70.

[10]The passage is illegible.
[11]The passage is illegible.