K. 1198. Stela from Vat Samrong, 931-936 Śaka

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Palaeographic description

The lettering is characteristic of the eleventh century CE. On the top of the first face (Face A), there are sculptures of Brahmanical deities. Śiva is on the bull in the centre flanked by two guardians. They may be Nandin and Mahākāla. Next to them are the depictions of four-armed Viṣṇu on Garuḍa and four-headed Brahmā seated on a throne. After that, there is the Moon (Candra) on a pedestal and the Sun (Sūrya) on a chariot. At each extremity, there is a guardian.

Edition

〈Face A〉 〈A1〉 ᨔ//931 śaka siddhi svasti jaya Aiśvaryya mān· lābha tarāp· vraḥ candrāditya mān· leya (p)i vraḥ kamrateṅ· Añ· śrī lakṣmipativarmmeśvara nu vraḥ kamrateṅ· Añ· śrī lakṣmipativarmmasvāmi vraḥ kamrateṅ· Añ· śrī lakṣmipativarmmaika〈A2〉nātha vraḥ kamrateṅ· Añ· śrī lakṣmipativarmmeśvari vraḥ kamrateṅ· Añ· śrī lakṣmipativarmmajanani vraḥ kamrateṅ· Añ· gauripatiśvara vraḥ kamrateṅ· Añ· nartakeśvara dār· pūjā lvoḥ mahāsaṁhāra ⦿

1. Anuṣṭubh

〈A3〉 //namaś śivāya yo 〈'〉rdhāṅga_m
umāṅgāliṅga-saṅgatam·_
lamvi-bhramāhi-pāśena_
vedhe bhedabhayād iva//_

2. Anuṣṭubh

sarvva-jyotir-nidhānāya_
sarvvato-vyāpine namaḥ_
kāryya-grāhyāya sūkṣmāya_
śivāya vyoma-rūpiṇe

3. Anuṣṭubh

〈A4〉 //sarvvais saṁlakṣitā yasya_
mūrttayo vasudhādayaḥ_
tathāpi durlabho jñātā_
namas tasmai smara-dviṣe//

4. Anuṣṭubh

cetaś śuddhaṅ kathan nr̥̄nāṁ_
yat-sthitas syām itīva yaḥ_
Adhākṣīc citta-jañ ceto_-
-dūṣaṇaṁ tan name haram·

5. Anuṣṭubh

〈A5〉 //harāṅga-śleṣaṇa-prīti_-
-niryyat-svedām umān name_
gaṅgām iva nirasyantīṁ_
sveda-mūrtyāntara-sthitām·//_

6. Anuṣṭubh

vande viṣṇun dadhau śaṅkha_-
-cakre yaś śubhra-pātale_
nandana-ploṣaṇāyeva_
vimve candrārkkayor hr̥̄te

7. Anuṣṭubh

〈A6〉 //surāṇām ādir āvāsa_s
sumerur nābhi-jāmvu-jam·_

yasya bhūyaḥ kim ucyeta_
māhātmyan tan name harim·//_

8. Anuṣṭubh

lakṣmīn namāmi sarvveṣu_
sthitā mūrtyā kayāpi yā_
prītim evākaron nr̥ṇāṁ_
sutaptam iva kāñcanam·⦿

9. Vasantatilakā

〈A7〉 [//]Āsīd aśeṣa-nr̥patīndra-kirīṭa-koṭi_-
-santānakopari-parisphuritāṅghri-kāntiḥ_
śrī-sūryyavarmma-nr̥patir jaladhi-dvi-randhra-
-lavdhāṁ payodhi-vasanāṁ vasudhān dadhānaḥ//

10. Vasantatilakā

〈A8〉 //kāntyā manobhava-vapur vvibhavād abhinnaṁ_
manye yam amvuja-bhavo yadi nāma paśyet·_
roṣāgninā paśupater na hato manobhū_r
ity ākulo nu kalayed vikalaṁ sva-śāpam·//

11. Mālinī

〈A9〉 //kṣaṇam api harinākṣyo vīkṣya yaṁ vīkṣatāṅgā_s
smara-śara-śikhi-dhāmnāhar-nniśaṁ śarmma-śūnyāḥ_
prati nija-paritāpāt kartukāmā Ivārttiṁ_
sva-hr̥di nidadhur uṣṇe vahninā cittayoneḥ//

12. Vasantatilakā

〈A10〉 //dharmmonmukhaṁ valinam uttama-śauryya-yuktaṁ_
kāntaṁ priyam-vadam avāpya patiṁ yam ekam·_
lakṣmir jahāsa kila pāndava-dharmmapatnī_m
evaṁ-vidhaika-patim īpsum apārayantīm·//

13. Vasantatilakā

〈A11〉 //Āhlādanātapana-karmma-samartham ekaṁ_
yaṁ vīkṣya tīkṣna-kiraṇas tapanaika-kāryyaḥ_
kartuṁ sva-śaktim iva tat-sadr̥śīṁ himāṁśo_r
gr̥hnan kalāṁ pratisasarja punar na śaktaḥ//

14. Vasantatilakā

〈A12〉 //spaṣṭaṁ prakāśya makaradhvajam aṅga-kāntyā_
vīryyena vīryyam api vidviṣato surāṇām·_
nyāyyābhirakṣaṇa-guṇena kalau vihīnaṁ_
dharmmasya pādam api yas sakalīcakāra//

15. Vasantatilakā

〈A13〉 //y¿ā?〈a〉syoditasya yaśasi jvalite yaśāṅsi_
kṣoṇī-bhṛtāṁ yugapad eva tirovabhūvuḥ_
hīna-prabhāva-vibhavād athavātmanāśā_t
tārākarā Iva divā dinakṛt-prakāśe//

16. Indravajrā

〈A14〉 //śauryyāt sva-daurdanda-samit-samutko_
dūraṁ samutsārita-śatru-saṅghe_
Ātma-prabhāve 〈'〉py upajāta-roṣaḥ_
prāyas svayaṁ yuddham alavdhavān yaḥ//

17. Indravajrā

〈A15〉 //yeṣāṁ spṛhā nāmayitun dhanūṅṣi_
yuddhāya pūrvvan dharaṇīdharāṇām·_
yad-v¿i?〈ī〉ryyam udvīkṣya tu vandanāya_
vītābhimānāt sva-śirāṅsi teṣām·//

18. Upajāti

〈A16〉 //Ā vāri-rāśeḥ praṇate samaste_
rājanyake vidviṣatāṁ purastāt·_
samānati-vyakta-ruṣeva cāpe_
nāropayām āsa punar guṇaṁ yaḥ//

19. Vasantatilakā

〈A17〉 [//ba]ddh(a)ṁ guṇaiś śaśi-kalā-viśadaṁ samantā_d
ākīrṇnam antarita-viśvam arandhram iddham·_
kṣoṇī-vadhū-dhṛta-sumeru-suvarṇna-yaṣṭe_r
dhautātapatram iva yasya yaśaḥ-pratānaṁ//

20. Upajāti

〈A18〉 //yādṛk-prathimnā prathitāpi pṛthvī_
tanūkṛtā vīryyaguṇena yena_

tṛṣṇāpy anantārthi-janasya tādṛ_k
tyāgena nītā gata-mūlam antam·//

21. Vasantatilakā

〈A16〉 //satsūpapādita-samasta-samṛddhi-jātaṁ_
yaṁ vīkṣya ditsum api jīvitam arthi-vargge_
dadyāt kadā cid api mām iti śaṅkayeva_
dikṣu drutā daśasu kīrttir atipr¿a?〈i〉yāpi//

22. Anuṣṭubh

〈A20〉 //śrī-sūryyavarmma-devasya_
tasya vyādhapurānvayaḥ_
śrī-lakṣmīpativarmmā ya_s
senāṇīr agraṇīr yudhāṁ//_

23. Anuṣṭubh

Ādau yas tena bhū-bhartrā_
paścimāśāvakāśināṁ_
rāmanyānām adhīśatve_
niyukto yuddha-dohadaḥ//

24. Anuṣṭubh

〈A21〉 //yathābhilaṣitaṁ bhartu_r
vvikramāntair nayair nayī_
yas tān nītvā vaśe 〈'〉nekā_n
karaughān kṛty akārayat·//

25. Anuṣṭubh

pauruṣopārjitair yyena_
jīvitāntair upāyanaiḥ_
svāmino mahatī prīti_r
ātma-kīrtyā samaṁ kṛtā//

26. Anuṣṭubh

〈A22〉 //yasya śuddhāṁ matiṁ vīkṣya_
dākṣyañ ca draviṇārj[j]aṇ(e)_
kośādhipatvaṁ vidadhe_
sa rājā rājya-rañjanaḥ//

27. Anuṣṭubh

mahoragasyojvalāṁ haimīṁ_
dolāṁ r¿u?〈ū〉pya-pratigrahaṁ_
yasmai prādān nṛpaḥ prītyā_
sa karaṅkañ ca kāñcanaṁ//

28. Anuṣṭubh

〈A23〉 //vibhūtiṁ mahatīṁ prāpya_
bhartur ārādhitāt tataḥ_
ya[j]ñair (y)yo vividhair devā_n
viprān vittair atarppayat·//_

29. Anuṣṭubh

hema-r¿u?〈ū〉pyādibhir dravyaiḥ_
krītvā kṣmāṁ kṣetra-saṁyutāṁ_
dṛḍhīkartuṁ sa rājānaṁ_
punas tāṁ samayācata//

30. Anuṣṭubh

〈A24〉 //sa madhyadeśa-nāmānaṁ_
grāmaṁ cakre sva-pauruṣaiḥ_
mahā-t[aṭāka]-parikhā-
-prākārārāma-rañjitam·//

31. Anuṣṭubh

śaivaṁ liṅgaṁ sa ¿g?〈ś〉arvvasya_
śarvvānyāś ca nime Ime_
saśriyaś śār¿g?〈ṅ〉gapāṇeś ca_
vidhinā samatiṣthipat·//

32. Anuṣṭubh

〈A25〉 //gauryyā gaurīśvarasyāpi_
govṛṣe vasator nimāḥ_
sa haimīḥ (s)th[āpa]yām āsa_
nṛtyataś ca kapardinaḥ//_

33. Anuṣṭubh

vidhinā tena tat sarvvaṁ_
nandi-kālādi-mūrttibhiḥ_

sthāpayitvā kṛtaṁ sthānaṁ_
harmmya-prāsāda-bhāsvaram·//

34. Anuṣṭubh

〈A26〉 //(na)ra-nārī-gajāśvādi_-
-pūrṇnaṁ {pu} pu{rṇnaṁ}(ra?)bhide puram·_
dadau hemādi-bhogāṁś ca_
ratnāṅkābharaṇāni ca//_

35. Anuṣṭubh

grāme sa svāminā datte
sukhāvāse samṛd-girau
liṅge saṁsthāpayām āsa
sthānos sthāsnu-yaśo-dhanaḥ//

36. Anuṣṭubh

〈A27〉 //pṛthu-parvvata-śarvvasya_
sa kṛtvāśramam uttamam·_
pūjāvali-vidhiṁ bhaktyā_-
kalpayat prativatsaram·//_

37. Upajāti

kāleya-doṣair lavap¿u?〈ū〉r aranyaṁ_
pranaṣṭa-rūpā hata-sarvva-śobhā_
vyāghrādibhir vyāla-mṛgaiḥ prakīrṇnā_
śmaśāna-bhūmer api bh¿i?〈ī〉ma-rupā//

38. Śārdūlavikrīḍita

〈A28〉 //sarvve śūnyatamāś ciraṁ kali-yuge naṣṭā dhruvaṁ vāruṇāḥ_
saṁr¿u?〈ū〉ḍha-druma-rāśayo 〈’〉pi viṣayā rājñā niyuktena ye_
śrī-lakṣmīpativarmmaṇā kila punaḥ kartuṁ yathāpūrvvakaṁ_
te kṛtvādiyuge yathātibharitan n¿i?〈ī〉tās samṛddhiṁ punaḥ//

39. Sragdharā

〈A29〉 //kṛtyāny etāni kṛtvā dvija-vudha-hutabhuk-sannidhau dhauta-bhaktyā_
bhartre teṣāṁ phalāni pramudita-hṛdayas sa pradāya pradāyī_
Ātmārthan tv ācakāṁkṣa kṣaṇam api na vinā svāminañ jīvītārthī_
saṁśuddha-svāmi-bhakti-prajanitam adhikaṁ sat-phalan tv ekam eva//

40. Vaṁśamālā

〈A30〉 śr¿i?〈ī〉mān sa lakṣm¿i?〈ī〉pativarmma-nāmadhṛk·_
śivāddh¿u?〈va〉re dh¿u?〈ū〉rjati-mantra-n¿i?〈ī〉rajaḥ_
s(u)varṇa-liṅgaṁ para-janma-pāvane_
s¿u?〈va〉tiṣthapac caivam apārivāridhauO

devadravya nā vraḥ kamrateṅa Aña śivaliṅga ◦ vraḥ koṣa〈A31〉 hanira vraḥ suvarṇa Oṅkāra mvāya thmo ta gi vraḥ na〈〈va〉〉vapatra suvarṇa liṅ· 10 rūpya liṅa 10 cancyān· hāra ta gi thmo sarvvaratna 100 80 10 5 karaṅ· navapatra panEṅ· snap· pranāl· ◦ vāt· mās· I ṅana jyaṅ· II liṅa 10 vat(·)〈A32〉 veṅa caṁlāka hanira I ṅana jyaṅ· 4 vaudi prak· I ṅana jyaṅ· 10 khlās· I ṅana jyaṅa 7 rūpyapatigraha I ṅana jyaṅ· 10 rūpyabhājana vār· hanira II ṅana jya〈ṅ·〉 4 sme ◦ rūpyabhājana sraḥ I ṅana jyaṅa 4 nu leka vraḥ curu caruko〈A33〉ṣa I graloṅa tai hanira I ṅana jyaṅa III khāl· prak· hanira 4 ṅana liṅ· 10 sme ◦ khāl· praka sraḥ I val·vyal· jeṅ· praka hanira vār· I śarāva prak· 5 liṅa 5 sme pādya prak· I tanlāpa prak· hanira I kalaśa I suvarṇapatala〈A34〉kamandalu 8 trayūṅ· II jagara I khān· II (⁜) nā vra〈ḥ〉 kamrateṅa Añ· ta parameśvara rūpyabhājana I ṅana jyaṅa 4 śarāva prak· II kalaśa I Arghya prak· I pādya prak· II jagara I kamandalu laṅgau I svok· laṅgau I trayūṅ· I curi I khan· I〈A35〉 koṅgi I ⁜ nā vraḥ kamrateṅa Aña nārāyana rūpyab-hājana I ṅana jyaṅ· 4 rūpyārgha I rūpyapādya I tanlāp· prak· I śarāva prak· II kalaśa I trayūṅ· I jagāra I svoka laṅgau II kamandalu laṅgau II khān· II vraḥ cakra II〈A36〉 vat· vvatteṅkuy· I ⁜ nā vraḥ kaṁmrateṅ· Aña gauripatīśvara nu vraḥ kaṁmrateṅ· Aña nartakeśvara rūpyabhājana II ṅana jyaṅ· 4 sme rūpyakamandalu II rūpyārghya I śarāva prak· III pādya prak· I tanlāp· hanira II kalaśa (I)〈A37〉 jagara I trayūṅa I svok· laṅgau I karaṅ· navapatra paneEṅ· ⁜ 936 śaka sauravāra nu trā pañjiya qnaka paṁre vraḥ kaṁsteṅa Aña śri lakṣmipativarmma ta ti pre pa〈ṁ〉re ta vraḥ kaṁmrateṅa Aña śivaliṅga maddhyadeśa panlāsa śarira vraḥ ka〈ṁ〉steṅa〈A38〉 〈Column A.a〉 me hastināpura kvana I〈Column A.b〉 kñuṁ vraḥ kamrateṅa Aña〈Column A.c〉 śival-iṅga〈Column A.d〉 tai ka〈ṁ〉vit· kvana si I〈Column A.e〉 tai kandeṅ· kvana II〈Column A.f〉 O khña〈ṁ〉 vraḥ kamrateṅa〈Column A.g〉 〈Column A.h〉 tai kaṁvrā kvana tai II〈Column A.i〉 tai kandhan· sot·〈Column A.j〉 si sthira〈Column A.k〉 tai khmau kvana III〈A39〉 〈Column A.a〉 me sāṅ· janlyāṅ·〈〈rūpyasahasra〉〉〈Column A.b〉 khloña qnaka si tamrac·〈Column A.c〉 tai surasuti kvana I〈Column A.d〉 tai kañjā〈Column A.e〉 tai kandica〈Column A.f〉 Aña parameśvara〈Column A.g〉 tai narāya kvana II〈Column A.h〉 tai k·AnaĪna kvana II〈Column A.i〉 tai kabha kvana I〈Column A.j〉 si sthira sot·〈Column A.k〉 tai vara kvana III〈A40〉 〈Column A.a〉 me bhāt· kvana II〈〈dhāra I ṅana jyaṅa I〉〉〈Column A.b〉 si kan·Ā〈Column A.c〉 tai narāya phqvana〈Column A.d〉 tai kanlān·〈Column A.e〉 tai kanteṁ〈Column A.f〉 khloña qnak si kansāt·〈Column A.g〉 tai Ājya kvana〈Column A.h〉 tai kañju kvana II〈Column A.i〉 tai kaṁvrau kvana I〈Column A.j〉 si kañjā〈Column A.k〉 tai pandān· kvana II〈A41〉 〈Column A.a〉 me kradām· kvana I〈〈ratna ta gi 9〉〉〈Column A.b〉 si dharmma〈Column A.c〉 si vyara〈Column A.d〉

tai kañacān· sota<Column A.e> tai kandhi<Column A.f> si kansuka<Column A.g> tai kand<v>ata phqvana 6<Column A.h> tai Agat·<Column A.i> tai pandān·<Column A.j> si śārikā<Column A.k> tai kanaU kvana I<A42> <Column A.a> me dān· syāv· kvana I<Column A.b> si kanaĀ sot·<Column A.c> tai thqyak· kvana II<Column A.d> tai muliḥ<Column A.e> tai sādha<Column A.f> si puruṣa<Column A.g> tai kandeṅ· kvana<Column A.h> tai Agat· sot·<Column A.i> tai kandes·<Column A.j> si tirtha<Column A.k> tai kansu kvana I<A43> <Column A.a> me roṅ· kvana I<Column A.b> si panlās·<Column A.c> tai ka<ṁ>pit·<Column A.d> tai ka<ṁ>hañ·<Column A.e> tai kanteṁ<Column A.f> si kansān·<Column A.g> tai vyara cau II<Column A.h> tai saAp·<Column A.i> tai kanasoṁ<Column A.j> si varṇṇanā<Column A.k> tai kanso kvana I<A44> <Column A.a> [m]e (vit)· (ṅes?)· [.][.][.]· [k]va[na] I<Column A.b> si thṅe<Column A.c> phqvana si II<Column A.d> tai panlās·<Column A.e> tai kansu sot·<Column A.f> si panaheṁ<Column A.g> tai pandān· kvana III<Column A.h> tai qnanta<Column A.i> tai narāya<Column A.j> si śri<Column A.k> tai gandha kvana I<A45> <Column A.a> me stuk· kok· kvana I<Column A.b> si sukho<Column A.c> tai th[qya]k· sot·<Column A.d> tai kanaĀ<Column A.e> tai kandes·<Column A.f> si sth<i>ra<Column A.g> cauva III<Column A.h> tai Ādhi<Column A.i> tai thadvoṅ· kvana II<Column A.j> si kansān·<Column A.k> tai thqyak· kvana II<A46> <Column A.a> me gandha travāṅ· vloṅ· kvana II<Column A.b> si ka<ṁ>vrau<Column A.c> [tai] [...]<Column A.d> tai kaṁpit·<Column A.e> tai śrāṣṭa<Column A.f> si Udyota<Column A.g> tai th<q>yak· kvana I<Column A.h> tai kañjā<Column A.i> tai cān·<Column A.j> si mānu qleṅa<Column A.k> tai thṅe kva(na) (I?)<A47> <Column A.a> me vnura tamaṅ· kvana I<Column A.b> si vaṅā<Column A.c> [...] si II<Column A.d> tai kanteṁ<Column A.e> tai paroṅa<Column A.f> si mānuśakti<Column A.g> tai kanahyaṅ·<Column A.h> tai pan·heṁ<Column A.i> tai kanteṁ<Column A.j> si kaṁvai<Column A.k> tai panlās· kvana 5<A48> <Column A.a> me śataśṛṅga kvana I<Column A.b> si caṅkās·<Column A.c> [...] (s)[i] I<Column A.d> tai kan·U<Column A.e> tai kaṁpit·<Column A.f> si kañcān·<Column A.g> kvana I<Column A.h> tai prayaṅga<Column A.i> tai kan·ru kvana I<Column A.j> si kan·Ā<Column A.k> tai panlās· kvana I<A49> <Column A.a> me vra¿m?<h>mā nāgapura<Column A.b> si khñuṁ vraḥ<Column A.c> [...]<Column A.d> tai dharmma<Column A.e> tai ka[ṁ]vai kvana I<Column A.f> si śri<Column A.g> tai bhādra kvana II<Column A.h> tai mālati<Column A.i> <Column A.j> si kalaOk·<Column A.k> tai ka(ṁ)bha kvana I<A50> <Column A.a> kvana prāma<Column A.b> si ka(n)[.][...]<Column A.c> [...]<Column A.d> tai kaṁvit· sot·<Column A.e> tai haṁ<Column A.f> si sthira sota<Column A.g> tai bhādra sot·<Column A.h> tai daṁmrāṁ<Column A.i> <Column A.j> si laṁveṅ·<Column A.k> tai paroṅa<A51> <Column A.a> me stuka cok·<Column A.b> si pa(n)[.][.][...]<Column A.c> [...]<Column A.d> tai kaṁprvat·<Column A.e> tai kan·hyaṅ·<Column A.f> si kaṁvraḥ<Column A.g> kvana mvāy·<Column A.h> tai cina<Column A.i> <Column A.j>

si kaṁvit·⟨Column A.k⟩ tai qgata⟨A52⟩ ⟨Column A.a⟩ me (dā)[.]· [.][.](vaṅ)· [k]vana I⟨Column A.b⟩ gvāl· [...]⟨Column A.c⟩ [...] [k]van(a) si I⟨Column A.d⟩ tai kanarun·⟨Column A.e⟩ kvan· tai śri⟨Column A.f⟩ si kandā⟨Column A.g⟩ tai kaṁvit· (k)[va](na) II⟨Column A.h⟩ tai kaṁvrau⟨Column A.i⟩O khñuṁ vraḥ kaṁmra⟨Column A.j⟩ si kansuk·⟨Column A.k⟩ tai kanteṁ⟨A53⟩ ⟨Column A.a⟩ me soṁ kvana I⟨Column A.b⟩ gv[āl·] [...]⟨Column A.c⟩ [...]v[.]ta⟨Column A.d⟩ tai surasuti kvan 4⟨Column A.e⟩ ⟨Column A.f⟩ si sneha⟨Column A.g⟩ tai thqyak· (so)t[·]⟨Column A.h⟩ tai panlās·⟨Column A.i⟩ teṅ[· A]ña nārāyana⟨Column A.j⟩ gvāl· Anāya⟨Column A.k⟩ tai tirtha⟨A54⟩ ⟨Column A.a⟩ me dvat· kvana II⟨Column A.b⟩ [t](ai) [...] pram[aḥ]⟨Column A.c⟩ [tai] naso⟨Column A.d⟩ tai vit· rmmā kvana I⟨Column A.e⟩ ⟨Column A.f⟩ si rāma⟨Column A.g⟩ tai kandvat· sot·⟨Column A.h⟩ tai śreṣtha⟨Column A.i⟩ khloña qnak si kandeṅ·⟨Column A.j⟩ gvāl· chpoṅ·⟨Column A.k⟩ tai kandhi⟨A55⟩ ⟨Column A.a⟩ me vit· kvana I⟨Column A.b⟩ tai kansa⟨Column A.c⟩ tai paroṅ·⟨Column A.d⟩ tai mānu qleṅa⟨Column A.e⟩ ⟨Column A.f⟩ si hṛdaya⟨Column A.g⟩ kvana [...]⟨Column A.h⟩ [tai bh]ādra rmmā⟨Column A.i⟩ si kaṁvai⟨Column A.j⟩ tai svāsti pramaḥ⟨Column A.k⟩ tai paroṅ·⟨A56⟩ ⟨Column A.a⟩ me na⟨Column A.b⟩ tai khñu⟨ṁ⟩ vraḥ⟨Column A.c⟩ tai thqyak·⟨Column A.d⟩ tai ka(nah)yaṅa kvana I⟨Column A.e⟩ ⟨Column A.f⟩ si Ājya⟨Column A.g⟩ tai [.][.][.][.] [...]⟨Column A.h⟩ [tai ka]nsāna⟨Column A.i⟩ si kañcān·⟨Column A.j⟩ kvana vyara⟨Column A.k⟩ tai kandhan·⟨A57⟩ ⟨Column A.a⟩ me dep·⟨Column A.b⟩ tai dharmma⟨Column A.c⟩ tai ka⟨ṁ⟩vit·⟨Column A.d⟩ tai phEṁ kvana I⟨Column A.e⟩ ⟨Column A.f⟩ gvāla kantri gvāl· rac·⟨Column A.g⟩ tai (t)a[.] [...]⟨Column A.h⟩ [tai ka]nsu⟨Column A.i⟩ si hariya⟨Column A.j⟩ tai vrahma kvana II⟨Column A.k⟩ tai ka⟨ṁ⟩vit· kvana I⟨A58⟩ ⟨Column A.a⟩ gvāl· dharmmapāla⟨Column A.b⟩ tai tīrtha kvana si II⟨Column A.c⟩ [tai] [...]·⟨Column A.d⟩ t(ai) kan·su kvana II⟨Column A.e⟩ ⟨Column A.f⟩ gvāl· kansuk·⟨Column A.g⟩ (so)[t·] [...]⟨Column A.h⟩ [tai] (dh)a⟨r⟩mma⟨Column A.i⟩ si kañ·jun·⟨Column A.j⟩tai vrahma so⟨Column A.k⟩ tai kandesa⟨A59⟩ ⟨Column A.a⟩ me vit·⟨Column A.b⟩ tai (ka)nahyaṅ·⟨Column A.c⟩ [...]⟨Column A.d⟩ [tai] kansa sota⟨Column A.e⟩ ⟨Column A.f⟩ tai dharmma mramaḥ⟨Column A.g⟩ tai (su)[...]⟨Column A.h⟩ tai pāna⟨Column A.i⟩ si kavit·⟨Column A.j⟩ t· kvana mvāya⟨Column A.k⟩ tai thmāna⟨A60⟩ ⟨Column A.a⟩ me lās·⟨Column A.b⟩ kvana tai I⟨Column A.c⟩ (t)[ai] [...]⟨Column A.d⟩ [tai] śrāṣṭa⟨Column A.e⟩ ⟨Column A.f⟩ tai vrah(m)a⟨Column A.g⟩ k(v)ana si II tai I⟨Column A.h⟩ tai kandhana⟨Column A.i⟩ si kañju⟨Column A.j⟩ tai panhe kvana II⟨Column A.k⟩ tai dharmma

⟨Face c⟩ ⟨c1⟩ ⟨Column c.a⟩ tai kan·As·⟨Column c.b⟩ tai vrahma kvana I⟨c2⟩ ⟨Column c.a⟩ tai padma kv¿a?⟨ana⟩ tai II⟨Column c.b⟩ tai deṅ· kvana I⟨c3⟩ ⟨Column c.a⟩ tai bhaddra kvana II⟨Column c.b⟩ tai deṅa so(t·)⟨c4⟩ ⟨Column c.a⟩ tai sarāca⟨Column c.b⟩ kvana I⟨c5⟩ ⟨Column c.a⟩ tai sralit·⟨Column c.b⟩ tai dharmma kvana I⟨c6⟩ ⟨Column c.a⟩ tai vrau kvana I⟨Column c.b⟩ tai k¿a?⟨aṁ⟩vrau kvana I⟨c7⟩ ⟨Column c.a⟩

tai pandāna<Column c.b> tai sān· (so)[t·]<c8> <Column c.a> tai śrāṣṭa<Column c.b> kvana II<c9> <Column c.a> tai dh¿a?<ar>mma sot·<Column c.b> tai kan·U kvana I<c10> <Column c.a> tai panlās· sota<Column c.b> (tai) jan· kvana III<c11> <Column c.a> tai tirtha kvana I<Column c.b> tai karmma<c12> <Column c.a> tai thqyak·<Column c.b> tai kansuk(·)<c13> <Column c.a> tai kanteṁ<Column c.b> tai sarāc·<c14> <Column c.a> tai nimita daiva<Column c.b> tai graha<c15> <Column c.a> tai cān· kvana II<Column c.b> tai jā<c16> <Column c.a> tai jan(·)<Column c.b> tai vit·<c17> <Column c.a> tai kaṁvrau<Column c.b> tai pur· kvana I<c18> <Column c.a> tai caṅkās·<Column c.b> tai vai kvana III<c19> <Column c.a> tai jna<Column c.b> tai ta(ṁ) vraḥ<c20> <Column c.a> tai narāya<Column c.b> tai srāṣṭa<c21> <Column c.a> tai kaṁvrau sot·<Column c.b> O jaṁnvan· mratāña<c22> <Column c.a> tai thmās· kvana I<Column c.b>khloña śri samarendra<c23> <Column c.a> tai panheṁ<Column c.b> vira pañacoṅ·<c24> <Column c.a> tai sarāca kvana II<Column c.b> ta vraḥ kamrateṅa<c25> <Column c.a> janvan· mratāña<Column c.b> Aña śivaliṅga<c26><Column c.a>khloña (ś)ri nṛpe<Column c.b> tai ka(ṁ)pita kvana tai II<c27> <Column c.a> ndravallabha stuka<Column c.b> tai ka(ṁ)vai kvana si II<c28> <Column c.a> sraṅe<Column c.b> phsaṁ 6<c29> <Column c.a> tai thqyak·<Column c.b> ta vraḥ kaṁmrateṅa<c30> <Column c.a> tai (c)ān·<Column c.b> Aña nārāyana<c31> <Column c.a> tai chke<Column c.b> tai sralit·<c32> <Column c.a> tai manaḥ kvana I<Column c.b> tai pad(a) kvana III<c33> <Column c.a> tai jan·<Column c.b> tai kanaĀ<c34> <Column c.a> tai jan· sot·<Column c.b> tai malyaṅ·<c35> <Column c.a> si ka(ṁ)bhāka<Column c.b> tai dvata kvana I<c36> <Column c.a> si Ātmā<Column c.b> phsaṁ 7 □ phsaṁ pho(ṅ·) (10III)<c37> <Column c.a> tai prayaṅg(a)<Column c.b>j¿a?<aṁ>nvan(·) mratāña khlo<c38> <Column c.a> tai karpura<Column c.b> ña canahvar· jrau<c39> <Column c.a> kñ¿a?<u>ṁ vraḥ kaṁmrateṅ·<Column c.b>ta vraḥ kaṁmrate<c40> <Column c.a> Aña gauripatiś-vara<Column c.b> ṅ· Aña śivaliṅga<c41> <Column c.a> nu vraḥ kamrateṅ(a)<Column c.b> tai dhar(m)ma kvana tai I<c42> <Column c.a> Aña nārtakeśvara<Column c.b> ta vraḥ ka[ṁ]mrate(ṅa)<c43> <Column c.a> khloña qnak si Ana<Column c.b> Aña nārāyana<c44> <Column c.a> si deṅ·<Column c.b> tai sān·<c45> <Column c.a> si kaṁvis·<Column c.b>ta vraḥ kaṁmrate<c46> <Column c.a> si kaṁbhū<Column c.b> ṅ· Aña ta rāṁ<c47> <Column c.a> si saṁAs·<Column c.b> tai kaṁvrau kvana I<c48> <Column c.a> si vrahma<Column c.b> tai bhojya phs¿a?<aṁ> 6<c49> <Column c.a> si svāsti<Column c.b>ja[ṁ]nvan· mratāña khlo<c50> <Column c.a> si sṅvan·<Column c.b> ña stuka cok· ta<c51> <Column c.a> si kanso<Column c.b>vraḥ ka(ṁ)mrateṅa A<c52> <Column c.a> si candravāra<Column c.b> ña śivaliṅga<c53> <Column c.a> si sarāc·<Column c.b> si sthira<c54> <Column c.a> si dha<Column c.b> tai thleṁ<c55> <Column c.a> (s)i Aṅgāra<Column c.b> tai tirtha kvana si II(I)<c56> <Column c.a> (s)i vaṁṅā<Column c.b> jaṁnvan· mratāña<c57> <Column c.a> [si] sṅvana<Column

c.b〉 khloña khdaña ta vra(ḥ)〈c58〉 〈Column c.a〉 t(ai) panlāsa pramaḥ〈Column c.b〉 kamrateṅa Aña〈c59〉 〈Column c.a〉 kvana tai III〈Column c.b〉 parameśvara〈c60〉 〈Column c.a〉 tai kansa kvana 5〈Column c.b〉 tai sthira〈c61〉 〈Column c.a〉 tai qyaka kvana III〈Column c.b〉jaṁnvan· loñ· dha〈c62〉 〈Column c.a〉 tai U kvana II〈Column c.b〉 rmma kaṅkoṅ· ta〈c63〉 〈Column c.a〉 tai dvata kvana I〈Column c.b〉 vraḥ kamrateṅ·〈c64〉 〈Column c.a〉 tai sāna kvana III〈Column c.b〉 Aña ta [rāṁ]〈c65〉 〈Column c.a〉 tai ph¿E?〈Eṁ〉〈Column c.b〉 tai dharmma〈c66〉 〈Column c.a〉 tai soṁ kvana II〈Column c.b〉 tai jā〈c67〉 〈Column c.a〉 tai khñuṁ kvana I〈Column c.b〉 tai kaṁvai〈c68〉 〈Column c.a〉 tai srāṣṭa kvana I〈Column c.b〉 tai kaṁvit·〈c69〉 〈Column c.a〉 tai dharmma sota〈Column c.b〉 si gandh(a) phsaṁ 5〈c70〉 〈Column c.a〉 tai prvata〈Column c.b〉 〈c71〉 〈Column c.a〉 tai kanaĀ〈Column c.b〉 〈c72〉 〈Column c.a〉 tai theṅa〈Column c.b〉 〈c73〉 〈Column c.a〉 tai kante(ṁ)〈Column c.b〉 〈c74〉 〈Column c.a〉 tai pāna〈Column c.b〉 〈c75〉 〈Column c.a〉 tai qgat· kvana II〈Column c.b〉 〈c76〉 〈Column c.a〉 tai sarāca〈Column c.b〉 〈c77〉 〈Column c.a〉 tai cān· kvana II〈Column c.b〉 〈c78〉 〈Column c.a〉 tai ratna kvana II〈Column c.b〉

〈Face B〉 〈B1〉 (✤) ✤ 936 śaka pañcami ket· mārgaśīra vudhavāra nu dhūlī vraḥ pāda kaṁmrateṅ· kaṁtvan· Añ· śrī sūryyavarmmadeva stāc· vraḥ cat[u]rmmukha vraḥ (ś)ilātatāka vraḥ śrī jayendranagari pi pandval ta kaṁsteṅ[·] (ma)〈B2〉hātma guṇadoṣadar(ś)i pre cuñ· pandval· ta vraḥ ka〈ṁ〉steṅ· śīvapāda sabhāpatī nā triṇi nu vraḥ kaṁsteṅ· kuti ruṅ· sabhāpati nā catvāri nu mratāñ· khloñ· jalāṅgeśvara guṇadoṣadarśi nā trini n(u) pratihā[ra]p(ā)〈B3〉la triṇi pi pre [mo](k)· sthāpaṇā praśasta neḥ Āy· maddhyadeśa nu thve vrahmayajña mātṛyajña pan·lyaṅ· suvarṇnaliṅga māsapūrṇna s¿i?〈aṁ〉vatsarapūrṇna syaṅa mahāpandita ta juṁ (daṁ)nepra vraḥ kamrateṅ· Añ(·) v(i)〈B4〉(d)yādhipandita vraḥ ka(ṁ)mrateṅ· Añ· (v)lok· ta mok· pan·lyaṅ· suvarṇnaliṅga ta kāla noḥ Uka ✤ 931 śaka nu mān· bhūmi mādhyadeśa toy· paścīma prasap· sruk· cās· sme nu thnala ta mok· Aṁvi sjuṅa dau Utta〈B5〉ra lvoḥ sureṅa toya da(k)ṣ(i)ṇa Issa sre krapi toy· purvva tarāpa kralā tut· sru toy· Uttara tarāpa sureṅa neḥ ti mratāña khloña śr¿i?〈ī〉 nṛpendropakalpa sruk· cāsa varṇna qninadittipura teṁ Anamoda nu kule〈B6〉 ta jm¿e?〈o〉ḥ vāpa mādhava vāpa vrahmaśiva vāpa dharmma caṁnata Oya gussa ta vraḥ ka〈ṁ〉steṅ· Aña śr¿i?〈ī〉 lakṣm¿i?〈ī〉pativarmma man· vraḥ kaṁsteṅa Aña vva〈ṁ〉 khmi gussa Oya drāvya ta vāpa vrahmaśiva vāpa mādhava vāpa dharmma ta ku〈B7〉le mratāña khloña śr¿i?〈ī〉 nṛpendropakalpa ta thve rājakaryya drāvya man· Oy· khāl· praka praṁvyala ṅana jyaṅ· II dop· yo I thnapa yo I jña thyāy· yo 4 vlaḥ Aṁval· 20 10 poṅa I kryav· II rddeḥ jeṅ· I thp[v]a〈B8〉ca II vaudi I padigaḥ I ✤ bhūmi tarāp· hajaya [1+] [.]i [1+] (d)au p[aścima] [6+] (dau) [dakṣ]i[ṇa] [4+] [.]i (s)[.]ṅ· ti vraḥ kaṁs[t]e(ṅa) Añ· śr¿i?〈ī〉 lakṣm¿i?〈ī〉pat¿a?〈i〉varmma duña ta vāp· pavitra vāp· pit· samarānivarta sruk(·)〈B9〉 [2+] [.]v[.] [1+] (d)r(āv)ya [n]u (d)uñ(·) v(ā)[2+] (ṅan·) jy(aṅ·) I l[i](ṅ·) (10) t(a)n[·](lāp·) prak[·] I stāy[·] prak[a] I ta(m)rya jmol[a]

I dop[·] yo I sa[ṁ]lāp[·] jrvak[·] I Oy[·] pāy[·] [✤] 931 (śaka) nu vraḥ kaṁsteṅ· Añ· śr¿i?〈ī〉 lakṣm¿i?〈ī〉pativarmma du〈B10〉ña bhūmi sjuṅ· ta vāp· qyak· vāp· dep· chmāṁ vraḥ kralā phdaṁ ṇā cātvāri vāpa Īśva〈ra〉bhā〈va〉 vāp· Ā vikrānta bhūmi toy· dakṣina tarāp· gol· nā teṁ Aṁvila ◦ toya purvva tarāp· thnal· sa[ṁ]dip· kralā〈B11〉 tut· sru toya Uttara prasap(·) sre krapi ◦ toy· paścima tarāp· thnala ◦ drāvya nu duña khāla prak· 4 ṅana jyaṅa I liṅ· 8 mās· liṅ· II jña yo 4 Aṁval· 20 ti Oy· ta vāpa ¿I?〈Ī〉śvarabhāva nu vāp· Ā〈B12〉 khāl· praka 4 graloṅ· tai I phsa(ṁ) ṅana jyaṅ· I liṅa 10 mās· liṅ· I dop· vlaḥ vrahān· yo I paraḥ dik· vlaḥ ti Oy· ta vāp· qyak· vāpa depa (✤) 933 śaka nu vraḥ kaṁsteṅ· Aña śr¿i?〈ī〉 lakṣ〈m〉¿i?〈ī〉pativarmma〈B13〉 duña bhūmi [1+](ṁ t)i nu vnaṁ ta vyara ta vāp· śri yova nu vāp· dhārmmapāla sruk· rlaṁ slut· pi duk· vraḥ kaṁmrateṅ· Aña śivaliṅga ta gi vnaṁ ◦ Ācāryya ta sthāpa mratāña khloña vraḥ vrāhmanaśāla dravya mana Oy· ta〈B14〉 vāp(a) śri yova nu vāpa dharmmapāla rlaṁ sl(u)t· nu kule noḥ phoṅ(·) vaudi I padigaḥ I canlyak· 20 śvetakaṁvala vlaḥ vrahān(·)śira vlaḥ ◦ mana vra〈ḥ〉 kaṁsteṅa Aña kanlaḥ vnaṁ gi nā dau prasāda qnak· rlaṁ slut· phoṅ· pi dau〈B15〉 Anamoda nu qnaka rlaṁ sluta pi Oy· bhūmi noḥ ta vraḥ kaṁsteṅ· Aña śri lakṣmipativarmma ◦ ti Oya dravya ta vraḥ kaṁsteṅ· kanlaḥ vnaṁ dai taṁmrya jmola I tamrya ye I Aseh· I ti Oy(·) ta mratāñ· khloñ·〈B16〉 ka[ṁ]dvat· dik· ta khlāya vraḥ kaṁsteṅ· Aña kanlaḥ vnaṁ kryava II mratāña khloña gral¿o?〈oṁ〉 ta kule vraḥ kaṁsteṅa Aña kanlaḥ vnaṁ ti Oy· praqapa deśa I canlyāk· yo 5 ◦ kaṁvit· khloña cāñ· dika nā vraḥ〈B17〉 kaṁsteṅ· Aña kanlaḥ vnaṁ ti Oy· vroḥ II saṁlāp· krapi I Oy· pāy· vraḥ ka[ṁ]steṅ· Aña kanlaḥ vnaṁ nu gi ◦ mratāña khloña nu khloñ· vala sañjak· phoṅ· ta pakṣa vraḥ kaṁsteṅ· Aña kanlaḥ vnaṁ ta mo〈B18〉k· hvap· thṅāy· noḥ Ukka ti Oy· phlās· sap· (phsa)ṁ canlyāk· 20 man· (l)v(o)ḥ ta gi śaka ta gi khneta mārgaśira pi vraḥ kaṁsteṅa Añ· śri lakṣmipativarmma thve vrahmayajña mātṛyajña ta gi bhūmi noḥ nu〈B19〉 pan(·)lya〈ṅ〉 suvarṇnaliṅga ta vraḥ sureṅa pi vraḥ ka[ṁ]steṅa Aña kanlaḥ vnaṁ mok· samayajña sanme ni pi jaṁnuṁ mahāpanditta phoṅa ta daṁnepra vraḥ ka(ṁ)mrateṅa Aña śrī vidyādhipandita gi ta guru ni〈B20〉 ta vrahmayajña vraḥ kaṁmrateṅ· Aña bhimapura ta thve mātṛyajña vraḥ kaṁmrateṅ· Añ· vlok· ta panmyaṅ· suvarṇnaliṅga nu vraḥ kaṁsteṅ· Añ· sabhāpati nā triṇi ◦ vraḥ kaṁsteṅa Añ· sabhāpati nā catvāri〈B21〉 ta mok· sthāpanā praśasta neḥ nu mratāña khloña jalāṅgeśvara guṇadoṣa ◦ mratāña khloña niśādi sabhāsat· yugapat· Issa mahāpandita ta Aṁpālla neḥha dep· vraḥ kaṁsteṅ· Aña (k)an(l)aḥ vnaṁ〈B22〉 vol· nu satya vnek· vraḥ mandala pi Oy· Issa bhūmi rla[ṁ] slut· dau ta vraḥ kaṁmrateṅa Aña śivaliṅga Āy· madhyadeśa nu vraḥ kaṁmrateṅ· Aña śival〈〈g〉〉iṅga Āy· vnaṁ ti Oy· saṁnaṅ· gol· toy· purvva ta gi je〈B23〉ṅa vnaṁ kaṁvaṅ· vna〈ṁ〉 toy· Agneya prasap· bhūmi krakop· (✤) 933 śaka man· trakval· vo saṁ nu tāṁpāṅa pi khmi kh(m)āṅni kaṁmrateṅ· kaṁtvan· Aña pre nirṇnaya yok· bhūmi nu vraḥ sukhāvāsa nai tāñ(·) tritati〈B24〉 trakval· vo hau qji Oy(·) prasāda ta vraḥ kaṁsteṅ· Aña śr¿i?〈ī〉 lakṣm¿i?〈ī〉pativarmma ◦ vraḥ pre vraḥ kaṁsteṅa Aña sthāpanā śivaliṅga viṅ ta gi prāsāda noḥ nā tel· vraḥ

vuddha ◦ Ācāryya ta mo〈B25〉k· sthāpanā śivaliṅga vraḥ kaṁmrateṅ· Aña vidyāśrama ta kanmyaṅ· ◦ vraḥ sabhā ta mok· saṅ gol· kaṁsteṅ· yanap· guṇadoṣa nā trini nu raṅvāṅ· nā trini ◦ caṅvāt· ta bhūmi toya paścima prasap· jāle〈B26〉y· to〈y·〉 dakṣiṇa prasap· stuk· ransi kridāripura trāc· toya purvva prasap· caṅkvar· sa〈ṁ〉roṅ· sāṅ¿t?〈k〉e toy· Uttara tarāp· vrai praṅa prasap· racanāpūra ◦ tarāp· chdiṅ· viṅa dau paścima ti vraḥ kaṁsteṅa A-〈B27〉 ña śri lakṣmipativarmma Oya ta kvana Āy· stuk· Antās· cāṁ caṁnāṁ saṅ·krānta ta vraḥ kaṁmrateṅ· Aña śivaliṅga Āy· madhyadeśa (✤) śaka man· vāp· le daśagrāma dmuk· vraḥ vasana sruk· trā〈B28〉c(·) pul· māsa chiqin· liṅ· II ta vraḥ [ka]ṁsteṅ· Aña śr¿i?〈ī〉 lakṣm¿i?〈ī〉pativarmma pi Oy· rājakāryya man· guṇa mās· liṅ· 4 pi qyat· mās· pi Oya Oy· bhūmi Āy· trāc· ◦ caṅvātta bhūmi noḥ toy· pu〈B29〉rvva prasap· bhūmi tvaṅ· panlā toy· dakṣiṇa tarāp· sureṅa toy· paścima Issa travāṅ· ruṅ· toy· Uttara prasap· raṁleṅ· ◦ vra〈ḥ〉 sabhā ta moka saṅ gol· ta bhūmi noḥ mratāñ· khloña virā〈B30〉grāma sabhāsat· mratāña khloña thpal· cār· ta khloñ· vraḥ vasana (✤) śaka nu vraḥ kaṁsteṅ(·) Aña śr¿i?〈ī〉 lakṣm¿i?〈ī〉pativarmma duñ· bhūmi māt· cadvā ta vāp· jū pralāy· mṛtakadhana drāvya〈B31〉 nu duñ(·) khāl· prak· 4 ṅana jyaṅ· II cancyān[·] 4 ṅana liṅa 4 vaudi I padigaḥ I canlyāka 20 caṅvātta bhūmi noḥ toya paścima Issa chdiṅ· mat· caṅvā prasap· bhūmi caṁkā saṁ ◦ toya dakṣiṇa tarāp· vo〈B32〉 ganeśvara prasap· bhūmi vraḥ kaṁsteṅa Aña jaroy· cār· toy· purvva Isa dvāk· rl¿a?〈aṁ〉 slā prasap· nu rlaṁ vo toy· Uttara cvala chdiṅ· prasap· nu bhūmi kaṁsteṅ· jalavandha ◦ man· lvoḥ ta 935 śaka〈B33〉 pi kaṁsteṅ· malvay· viruddha nu vraḥ kaṁsteṅ· Añ· śr¿i?〈ī〉 lakṣm¿i?〈ī〉pativarmma kathā man· hetu vraḥ kaṁsteṅ· Añ· khloñni gus· pi yok· bhūmi vraḥ vnv(a/ū)k· nu Aṁnāca kaṁsteṅ· malvay· pre qnak· crvatta sru〈B34〉 ta sre noḥ dau ◦ vraḥ ka〈ṁ〉steṅa Añ· śr¿i?〈ī〉 lakṣm¿i?〈ī〉pativarmma thvāy· saṁnvat· roḥha purvvāpara leha vraḥ kaṁsteṅa Aña māna bhūmi noḥha ◦ vraḥ roṣaṇa ta kaṁsteṅ· malvāy· pre stap· vyava〈B35〉hāra ◦ kaṁsteṅ· malvay· Oy· vāp· ju pralāya ta māna bhūmi cuña vyavahāra cañ· vāp· jū ta vraḥ kaṁsteṅ· Aña śr¿i?〈ī〉 lakṣm¿i?〈ī〉pativarmma vraḥ sabhā pre chvā(k·) vāp(·) ju pi nu nirṇṇaya man· vāp· ju thvā〈B36〉y· dravya gi pi ros· siddhi bhūmi noḥ ta vraḥ kaṁsteṅ· Añ[·] śri lakṣmipativarmma ◦ ta cāre vraḥ kaṁsteṅ· Añ· śivapāda sabhāpati nā trini vraḥ kaṁsteṅa Aña giripāda sabhāpati nā do kaṁsteṅa ku〈B37〉ti ruṅ· gunadoṣa nā do ◦ mratāñ· khloñ· jalāṅgeśvara guṇadoṣa nā trini vraḥ Oy· vraḥ karuṇāprasāda bhūmi noḥ ta vraḥ kaṁmrateṅ· Aña śivaliṅga dvihasta Āy· māddhyadeśa〈B38〉 vraḥ pre steṅ· Aña bhavanāditya sabhā nu raṅvāṅ· nā trini dau hau grāmavṛddhi puruṣapradhāna pvān· toya pi samakṣa pi saṅ gol· ◦ man· vraḥ kaṁsteṅ· Aña khmi pi sākṣi sragat· vega so〈B39〉t· thvāy· cancyān· II bhājana pra(k)· I ṅana jyaṅ· 4 tanlāp· hanira 4 ṅana jyaṅ· I svaṁ kaṁsteṅ· jalavandha ta mān· sruk· samipa nu bh¿u?〈ū〉mi noḥ ta dau saṅ gol· nu steṅa Aña bhavanāditya vraḥ pre dau〈B40〉 saṅ gol· ta gi caṅvāt· ta roḥha neḥha Oy ta vraḥ kaṁmrateṅ· Añ· śivaliṅga roḥha vraḥ karuṇā (⌘) 935 śaka nu vāp· vai kanmyaṅ· paṁre sruk· taṁvvaṅ· Oya bhūmi taṁvvaṅ· ta〈B41〉 vraḥ kaṁsteṅa Añ· śr¿i?〈ī〉

lakṣm¿i?〈ī〉pativarmma caṅvātta bhūmi noḥ toy· purvva prasap· nu bhūmi kaṁmrateṅ· jagat· śivapāda toya dakṣiṇa Isa kulamātra toya paścima tarāpa vn〈u〉ra raṁtval(a) to〈B42〉y· Uttara tarāp· tannota karoṁ khyal· sruka ◦ dravya ti vraḥ kaṁsteṅa Aña Oy ta vāp· vai taṁvvaṅ· vaudi I ṅana jyaṅa _ padigaḥ I ṅana jyaṅa _ (⁜) 935 śaka mvāya ket· Āṣāḍha śukra〈B43〉vāra nu vraḥ pāda kaṁmrateṅa kaṁtvan· Aña śr¿i?〈ī〉 sūryyavarm-madeva stac· vraḥ caturmm〈u〉kha vraḥ śilātatāka vraḥ śri jayendranagiri pi pandval· ta vraḥ kaṁmrateṅa Aña śri vidyādhipanditta〈B44〉 pre pandval· ta mratāñ(a) khloña śr¿i?〈ī〉 nṛpendropakalpa sruk· cās· qnin·ditapura teṁ nu kule ta jmaḥ vāp· deṅ· vāp· vrahmaśiva ca〈ṁ〉nat· ◦ vāp· vai sruk· taṁvvaṅ· kanmyaṅ· paṁre teṁ ◦ vāp· qyak·〈B45〉 sruk· sjuṅ· chmāṁ vraḥ kralā phdaṁ teṁ ◦ vāp· ¿I?〈Ī〉śvarabhāva vāp· nārāyana sruk· sjuṅ· vikrānta teṁ pre qnak ta roḥha neḥha syaṅ ta dau nā khmuk· vraḥ kralā Arcaṇa pre saṁ mūla nu vraḥ kaṁ〈B46〉steṅa Aña śr¿i?〈ī〉 lakṣm¿i?〈ī〉pativarmma mvāy· rājakāryya nu kule vraḥ kaṁsteṅa Aña pradvānna ◦ nau ru mana kule vraḥ kaṁsteṅa Aña paripāla dharmma vraḥ kaṁsteṅa Aña qnak ta roḥha〈B47〉 neḥha paripāla dhar-mma vraḥ kaṁsteṅ· Aña ru kule vraḥ ¿g?〈k〉aṁsteṅ· Aña Uka ◦ gi hetu man· qnak ta roḥha neḥha syaṅ ta Oya bhūmi sanme ni sthāpanā thve dharmma phoṅ· Uk(k)a nu vraḥ kaṁsteṅ·〈B48〉 Aña śr¿i?〈ī〉 lakṣm¿i?〈ī〉pativarmma (⁜) 936 śaka caturthi roc· puṣya sauravāra nu khloña vala Acās· Āy· ka〈ṁ〉dvat· dol· nu teṅa tvana ta yā khloña vala ta mūla Āya __ kaṁdvata dol· nu khlo〈B49〉ñ(·) vala ta jm¿e?〈o〉ḥ loña śikhāvindva samayuga nu grāmavṛddh(a) ta jmah· vāpa snyātta nu khloña qnāk ta vyara ta jmah· gho panheṁ gho kañjan· pi Oya bhūmi kaṁdvat· dol· ta vraḥ kaṁsteṅa A〈B50〉ñ· śr¿i?〈ī〉 lakṣm¿i?〈ī〉pativarmma lap· sru 100 40 je II nu kañje pañacadaśa veṅa bhūmi mana Oy· 200 10 8 ruṅa 40 10 4 ◦ kalpanā vraḥ kaṁsteṅa Aña śri lakṣmi-pativarmma ta vraḥ kaṁmrateṅa Aña〈B51〉 śivaliṅga Āya ka〈ṁ〉dvat· dol· khñuṁ dāsadāsi vraḥ go raṅko liḥ 5 sapa saṅkrān(t)a gi pañ·cot·sava raṅko li〈ḥ〉 4 Āśrama noḥ ti vraḥ ka〈ṁ〉steṅa Aña kalpanā tarāp· ca〈B52〉ndra(ś)āla nā sādhujana cval· rok ni ta gi nau qnak ta ñāṅ· paripāla dharmma noḥ daha kule lah· daha qnak ta daiy ti lah· syaṅ ta mān· dharmma ru vraḥ ka〈ṁ〉steṅa Aña Ukka ◦ nau qnaka ta paṁpāta dharmma〈B53〉 noḥ dau svey· narakka tarāpa vraḥ candrāditya mān· leya (⁜) 936 śaka nu mratāña _ khloña śr¿i?〈ī〉 v¿i?〈ī〉rendravallabha vnura ta khloñ ni Āya vik· Ek· Oy· ca〈ṁ〉nat· puruṣakāra〈B54〉 dai vyara Āy· vyādhapūra ta vraḥ kaṁmrateṅa Aña śival-iṅga maddhyadeśa ka(l)panā sru kanlās· prak· 100 paryyaṅa qntvaṅ· 5 kalmvan· tul· I Oya pratisaṁvatsara ◦ gi jmaha caṁnata noḥ caṁ〈B55〉natta ñāṅ· taṁmrvāc· gho kaṁvau gho kansān· gho kaṁpaha gho kañju tai kaṁpit· ca〈ṁ〉nata thkval· rkā taṁmrvac· gho hṛdayaśiva kule noḥ qnak si 4 ◦ neḥ mratāña śri vi-〈B56〉 rendravallabha ket ta santāna vraḥ ka〈ṁ〉steṅa Aña śr¿i?〈ī〉 lakṣm¿i?〈ī〉pativarmma (⁜) kalpanā vraḥ kaṁsteṅ· Aña śri lakṣmipativarmma ta vraḥ kaṁmrateṅa Aña maddhyadeś· pujā pratidina raṅko

thlvaṅ(·) I je (II) saṅkrā〈B57〉nta thlvaṅa I thṅāya vraḥ je I liḥ 5 pañcotsava thlvaṅa I mahotsava thlvaṅa II

Apparatus

〈A1〉 931 ◇ *937* LF • 937 might be a typo; in Pou's translation it is corrected to 931. — 〈A1〉 leya (p)i ◇ *ley* LF. — 〈A1〉 lakṣmipativarmmaika ◇ *lakṣmipativarmmaka* LF.

〈A2〉 lakṣmipativarmmeśvari ◇ *lakṣmipativarmmeśvara* LF. — 〈A2〉 mahāsaṁhāra ◇ *pamāsaṁhāra* LF.

〈A30〉 nā vraḥ ◇ *vraḥ* LF. — 〈A30〉 śivaliṅga ◦ ◇ *śrī va[...]* LF. — 〈A30〉 koṣa ◇ *kośa* LF.

〈A31〉 mvāya ◇ *mvay* LF. — 〈A31〉 ta gi vraḥ ◇ *ta gi (2)* LF. — 〈A31〉 sarvvaratna 100 80 10 5 karaṅ· navapatra panEṅ· snap· pranāl· ◦ vāt· mās· I ◇ *sarvvarat I* LF. — 〈A31〉 jyaṅ· II ◇ *jyaṅ I* LF.

〈A32〉 veṅa ◇ *v(a/e)* LF. — 〈A32〉 hanira I ◇ *hanira 2* LF. — 〈A32〉 ṅana jyaṅ· 4 ◇ *ṅana jyāṅ· 4* LF. — 〈A32〉 vaudi ◇ *vodi* LF. — 〈A32〉 ṅana jyaṅ· 10 ◇ *ṅan jyāṅ· [...]* LF. — 〈A32〉 ṅana jyaṅa 7 ◇ *ṅan jyaṅ [...]* LF. — 〈A32〉 vār· ◇ *vāra* LF. — 〈A32〉 vraḥ curu caruko ◇ *vraḥ caru caru krap* LF.

〈A33〉 ṅana liṅ· 10 sme ◦ ◇ *liṅ· 10 [...]* LF. — 〈A33〉 vār· I ◇ *vāra* LF. — 〈A33〉 suvarṇapatala ◇ *suvarṇa patula* LF.

〈A34〉 vra〈ḥ〉 ◇ *vraḥ* LF. — 〈A34〉 rūpyabhājana I ◇ *rūpyabhājana* LF. — 〈A34〉 curi I khan· I ◇ *curna [...]* LF.

〈A35〉 koṅgi ◇ *konti* LF. — 〈A35〉 rūpyārgha ◇ *rūpyārghya* LF. — 〈A35〉 svoka laṅgau II ◇ *svok laṅgau I* LF. — 〈A35〉 cakra II ◇ *cakra [...]* LF.

〈A36〉 vat· vvatteṅkuy ◇ *vartavvattaṅkuy* LF. — 〈A36〉 ⁜ nā ◇ *nā* LF. — 〈A36〉 rūpyaka-mandalu II ◇ *rūpyakamaṇḍalu I* LF. — 〈A36〉 hanira II ◇ *hanira [...]* LF. — 〈A36〉 kalaśa (I) ◇ *kalaśa [...]* LF.

〈A37〉 jagara I ◇ *[...]* LF. — 〈A37〉 paneEṅ· ◇ *paneṅ* LF. — 〈A37〉 pañjiya ◇ *pañjīya* LF. — 〈A37〉 kaṁsteṅa ◇ *kamrateṅ* LF. — 〈A37〉 pa〈ṁ〉re ◇ *mula* LF. — 〈A37〉 maddhyadeśa ◇ *madhyadeśa* LF. — 〈A37〉 ka〈ṁ〉steṅa ◇ *kaṁsteṅ* LF.

〈A39〉 〈Column a〉 me sāṅ· ◇ *me sān* LF.

〈A40〉 〈Column a〉 me bhāt· ◇ *me vāt* LF.

〈A45〉 〈Column a〉 me stuk· kok· ◇ *me stuk śok* LF.

〈A47〉 〈Column a〉 me vnura tamaṅ· ◇ *me vnura taṁpaṅ* LF.

〈A49〉 〈Column a〉 me vra¿m?〈h〉mā ◇ *me vrahmā* LF.

〈A51〉 〈Column a〉 me stuka cok· ◇ *me stuka cot* LF.

〈A53〉 〈Column a〉 me soṁ kvana I ◇ *me sau kvana 2* LF.

〈A39〉 〈Column b〉 khloña qnaka si tamrac· ◇ *khloña qnaka si tamrvac* LF.

〈A44〉 〈Column b〉 si thṅe ◇ *si thnai* LF.

〈A46〉 〈Column b〉 si ka〈ṁ〉vrau ◇ *si kaṁvrau* LF.

〈A48〉 〈Column b〉 si caṅkās· ◇ *si caṁdās* LF.

〈A50〉 〈Column b〉 si ka(n)[.][...] ◇ *si kan[...]* LF.

〈A51〉 〈Column b〉 si pa(n)[.][.][...] ◇ *si pan[...]* LF.

〈A52〉 〈Column b〉 gvāl· [...] ◇ *[...]* LF.

〈A53〉 〈Column b〉 gv[āl·] [...] ◇ *[...]* LF.

〈A54〉 〈Column b〉 [t](ai) [...] pram[aḥ] ◇ *[...]* LF.

〈A55〉 〈Column b〉 tai kansa ◇ *[...] tai kansa* LF.

〈A56〉 〈Column b〉 tai khñu〈ṁ〉 ◇ *tai khñuṁ* LF.

〈A57〉 〈Column b〉 tai dharmma ◇ *[...] dharmma* LF.

〈A58〉 〈Column b〉 tai tīrtha ◇ *tai tirtha* LF.

〈A39〉 〈Column c〉 tai surasuti ◇ *tai sarasutī* LF.

〈A43〉 〈Column c〉 tai ka〈ṁ〉pit· ◇ *tai kaṁpit·* LF.

〈A45〉 〈Column c〉 tai th[qya]k· sot· ◇ *tai dhāk sot* LF.

〈A52〉 〈Column c〉 [...] [k]van(a) si I ◇ *[...]* LF.

〈A53〉 〈Column c〉 [...]v[.]ta ◇ *[...]* LF.

〈A54〉 〈Column c〉 [tai] naso ◇ *[...]* LF.

〈A56〉 〈Column c〉 tai thqyak· ◇ *tai thyak* LF.

〈A57〉 〈Column c〉 tai ka〈ṁ〉vit· ◇ *tai kaṁvit* LF.

〈A58〉 〈Column c〉 [tai] [...]· ◇ *[...]* LF.

〈A38〉 〈Column d〉 tai ka〈ṁ〉vit· ◇ *tai kaṁvit* LF.

〈A40〉 〈Column d〉 tai kanlān· ◇ *tai tanlān* LF.

〈A41〉 〈Column d〉 tai kañacān· ◇ *tai kañcās* LF.

〈A43〉 〈Column d〉 tai ka〈ṁ〉hañ· ◇ *tai kaṁpāñ* LF.

〈A47〉 〈Column d〉 tai kanteṁ ◇ *tai kantai* LF.

〈A51〉 〈Column d〉 tai kaṁprvat· ◇ *tai kaṁprvat* LF.

〈A53〉 〈Column d〉 tai surasuti ◇ *tai sarasuti* LF.

〈A54〉 〈Column d〉 tai vit· rmmā ◇ *tai vikarmmā* LF.

〈A57〉 〈Column d〉 tai phEṁ ◇ *tai [...]* LF.

〈A58〉 〈Column d〉 t(ai) kan·su kvana II ◇ *[...]* LF.

〈A39〉 〈Column e〉 tai kandica ◇ *tai kandvac* LF.

〈A43〉 〈Column e〉 tai kanteṁ ◇ *tai kantai* LF.

〈A46〉 〈Column e〉 tai śrāṣṭa ◇ *tai śreṣdha* LF.

〈A38〉 〈Column f〉 ○ khña〈ṁ〉 ◇ ◉ *khñuṁ* LF.

〈A39〉 〈Column f〉 Aña ◇ *khloñ* LF.

〈A40〉 〈Column f〉 khloña qnak si kansāt· ◇ *khloña qnaksi kansā* LF.

〈A42〉 〈Column f〉 si puruṣa ◇ *si parup* LF.

〈A45〉 〈Column f〉 si sth〈i〉ra ◇ *si sthira* LF.

〈A46〉 〈Column f〉 si Udyota ◇ *si vardyet* LF.

〈A48〉 〈Column f〉 si kañcān· ◇ *si kañjān* LF.

〈A51〉 〈Column f〉 si kaṁvraḥ ◇ *ta vraḥ* LF.

〈A53〉 〈Column f〉 si sneha ◇ *sneh* LF.

〈A55〉 〈Column f〉 si hṛdaya ◇ *si hṛdayā* LF.

〈A56〉 〈Column f〉 si Ājya ◇ *si rājya* LF.

〈A58〉 〈Column f〉 gvāl· kansuk· ◇ *[...]* LF.

〈A40〉 〈Column g〉 tai Ājya ◇ *tai ārya* LF.

〈A41〉 〈Column g〉 tai kand〈v〉ata ◇ *tai kandvat* LF.

〈A43〉 〈Column g〉 tai vyara cau II ◇ *tai vyar cey [...]* LF.

〈A46〉 〈Column g〉 tai th〈q〉yak· ◇ *tai thyak* LF.

〈A48〉 〈Column g〉 kvana I ◇ *kvan [1+]* LF.

〈A52〉 〈Column g〉 tai kaṁvit· (k)[va](na) ◇ *tai kaṁvit kvan* LF.

〈A53〉 〈Column g〉 tai thqyak· (so)t[·] ◇ *tai khvyak sot* LF.

〈A56〉 〈Column g〉 tai [.][.][.][.] [...] ◇ *tai vau* LF.

〈A57〉 〈Column g〉 tai (t)a[.] [...] ◇ *tai [...]* LF.

〈A58〉 〈Column g〉 (so)[t·] [...] ◇ *[...]* LF.

〈A38〉 〈Column h〉 tai kaṁvrā ◇ *tai kaṁvraḥ* LF.

〈A40〉 〈Column h〉 tai kañju kvana II ◇ *tai ka[...] 3* LF.

〈A45〉 〈Column h〉 tai Ādhi ◇ *tai ā dhaṁ* LF.

〈A48〉 〈Column h〉 tai prayaṅga ◇ *tai [...]* LF.

〈A55〉 〈Column h〉 [tai bh]ādra rmmā ◇ *tai bhadrārmmā* LF.

〈A56〉 〈Column h〉 [tai ka]nsāna ◇ *kvan 2* LF.

〈A57〉 〈Column h〉 [tai ka]nsu ◇ *tai kansā* LF.

〈A58〉 〈Column h〉 [tai] (dh)a〈r〉mma ◇ *tai dharma* LF.

〈A39〉 〈Column i〉 tai kaṁvrau kvana I ◇ *tai k[...]* LF.

〈A43〉 〈Column i〉 tai kanasoṁ ◇ *tai kan-se* LF.

〈A45〉 〈Column i〉 tai thadvoṅ· ◇ *tai tadvoṅ* LF.

〈A47〉 〈Column i〉 tai kanteṁ ◇ *tai kantai* LF.

〈A48〉 〈Column i〉 tai kan·ru kvana I ◇ *[...]* LF.

〈A52〉 〈Column i〉O khñuṁ vraḥ kaṁmra ◇ *si vraḥ kamra* LF.

〈A53〉 〈Column i〉 teṁ[· A]ña ◇ *tai [...]* LF.

〈A54〉 〈Column i〉 khloña qnak si kandeṅ· ◇ *khloñ qnaksi kandep* LF.

〈A55〉 〈Column i〉 si kaṁvai ◇ *si kaṁveṁ* LF.

〈A56〉 〈Column i〉 si kañcān· ◇ *tai kan-rān [...]* LF.

〈A58〉 〈Column i〉 si kañ·jun· ◇ *si kañ-jan* LF.

〈A44〉 〈Column j〉 si śri ◇ *si śrī* LF.

〈A45〉 〈Column j〉 si kansān· ◇ *si kanlān* LF.

〈A49〉 〈Column j〉 si kalaOk· ◇ *[...]* LF.

〈A54〉 〈Column j〉 gvāl· chpoṅ· ◇ *gvāl cpoṅ* LF.

〈A57〉 〈Column j〉 tai vrahma kvana II ◇ *tai vrahma kvan I* LF.

〈A58〉 〈Column j〉 tai vrahma so ◇ *vrahmañ [...]* LF.

〈A40〉 〈Column k〉 tai pandān· kvana II ◇ *tai pandān kvan [1+]* LF.

〈A41〉 〈Column k〉 tai kanaU kvana I ◇ *tai kan-u kvan [1+]* LF.

〈A43〉 〈Column k〉 tai kanso ◇ *tai kanlo* LF.

〈A47〉 〈Column k〉 tai panlās· kvana 5 ◇ *tai panlās kvan [1+]* LF.

〈A48〉 〈Column k〉 tai panlās· kvana I ◇ *tai panlās kvan [1+]* LF.

〈A49〉 〈Column k〉 tai ka(ṁ)bha kvana I ◇ *tai [...]* LF.

〈A57〉 〈Column k〉 tai ka〈ṁ〉vit· ◇ *tai kaṁvit* LF.

〈B3〉 pre [mo](k)· ◇ *pre cuñ* LF. — 〈B3〉 s¿i?〈aṁ〉vatsarapūrṇna ◇ *saṁvatsarapūrṇna* LF.

〈B6〉 jm¿e?〈o〉ḥ ◇ *jmaḥ* LF.

〈B7〉 thyāy· ◇ *vyāy* LF. — 〈B7〉 20 10 ◇ *10 7* LF. — 〈B7〉 poṅa I ◇ *pojā* LF.

〈B20〉 panmyaṅ· ◇ *panlyaṅ* LF.

〈B21〉 nu mratāña khloña ◇ *nu mratāñ añ khloñ* LF.

〈B25〉 raṅvāṅ· ◇ *dvoṅ* LF.

〈B26〉 praṅa ◇ *priṅ* LF.

〈B30〉 cadvā ◇ *caṅvā* LF.

〈B31〉 20 ◇ *10* LF. — 〈B31〉 caṁkā saṁ ◇ *caṁkās* LF.

〈B38-B39〉 so〈B39〉t· ◇ *mok* LF.

〈B48〉 Acās· ◇ *qvās* LF.

〈B49〉 jm¿e?〈o〉ḥ ◇ *jmoḥ* LF.

〈B50〉 40 10 4 ◇ *20 10 4* LF.

〈B53〉 puruṣakāra ◇ *guru[...]* LF.

〈B55〉 hṛdayaśiva kule ◇ *hṛdaya śivakule* LF.

〈B57〉 thṅāya ◇ *thvāy* LF.

Translation

〈A1–A2〉 Śaka 931. Success! Prosperity! Victory! Sovereignty! May there be good luck as long as the Sun and the Moon exist so that V.K.A. My High Lord Śrī Lakṣmīpativarmeśvara, together with (*nu*) V.K.A. Śrī Lakṣmīpativarmasvāmin, V.K.A. Śrī Lakṣmīpativarmaikanātha, V.K.A. Śrī Lakṣmīpativarmeśvarī, V.K.A. Śrī Lakṣmīpativarmajananī, V.K.A. Gaurīpatīśvara, V.K.A. Nartakeśvara, receive a cult (*pūjā*) until the Great Dissolution.

1.

Homage to Śiva who, as if out of fear of separation, bound 〈his〉 half-body, united closely with Umā's body, with a pendent and agitating serpent as cord (or: that has the appearance of a necklace).

2.

Homage to Śiva, receptacle of all light, who is all-pervading, who is perceptible 〈only〉 by 〈his〉 effects, who is subtle 〈and〉 has the appearance of ether.

3.

Homage to this enemy of Smara, whose forms 〈consisting of〉 earth, etc., are known to all, yet who 〈himself〉 is known to few.

4.

I pay homage to Hara who burned (*adhākṣīt*) the heart-born (*citta-ja*) 〈god〉, a heart-corruptor, as though 〈wondering〉: "how might the heart of people in whom I dwell (*yatsthitaḥ syām*) become pure?"

5.

I pay homage to Umā who exudes sweat due to the joy of clinging to Hara's body, as if to wipe away Gaṅgā standing in the way 〈between her and Hara〉 in the form of sweat.

6.

I praise Viṣṇu who has taken up the white conch and the light-red disc, as if 〈they were〉 replicas of the Sun and the Moon stolen 〈by Him〉 in order to burn 〈Indra's〉 Nandana 〈garden〉.

7.

I pay homage to that Hari, from whose navel sprang the lotus which is the Sumeru ⟨Mountain⟩, the primordial dwelling place of the gods. What greater majesty could be pronounced?

8.

I bow to Lakṣmī who dwells in everything and, like well heated gold, causes the people to be very happy, whatever be her form.

9.

There was a king Śrīsūryyavarman whose feet's beauty brightened (*parisphurita*) on the row (*santānaka*) of the top (*koṭi*) of diadems of all the great kings; bearing/supporting the earth dressed with/surrounded by the oceans, obtained in ⟨the Śaka year reckoned by⟩ ⟨4⟩ oceans-two-⟨9⟩ holes.

10.

I think that (*manye*) if only (*yadi nāma*) the ⟨god⟩ born of the lotus saw him (the king) having a body of Manobhava (Kāmadeva) by his beauty ⟨and⟩ identical ⟨to him⟩ by his valor, he (Brahmā), getting confused, would then (*nu*?) think that his malediction was in vain/ useless: "Manobhū (Kāmadeva) was not burned by the rage fire of Paśupati."

11.

The deer-like eyed ⟨ladies⟩, having seen him even for a moment, got wounded (*vīkṣata-aṅgāḥ*) by the might of the arrow (*śikhi*) of Smara ⟨and⟩ became deprived of refuge/protection day and night; placed the pain (*artiṁ*) in their heart as if desirious to reverse their pain (*prati nijaparitāpāt*) ⟨caused⟩ by the hot fire of the god born of/in the mind.

12.

Having obtained him as a unique husband, ⟨a man⟩ longing for? Dharma, strong, endowed with excellent heroism, handsome, nicely speaking, Lakṣmī laughed indeed (*kila*) at the pious/virtuous wife of the ⟨five⟩ Pāṇḍava, who was unable to obtain a unique husband like that.

13.

Having seen him, the unique capable [man] of the action of rejoicing and heating, the burning ray one (the Sun) whose task is only to heat set forth (pratisasarja) again a digit of the cold ray one (the Moon) as if in order to make his might like the king's, [but] not capable.

14.

Having brightened (prakāśya) clearly the crocodile-banned [God] by [his] body's beauty and the perseverance of the enemy of the gods by [his] perseverance, he completed (sakalīcakāra) by merit of [his] protection of laws of governance (nyāya) the severed feet of Dharma even (api) in the Kali age.

15.

When his rising glory shone, the glories of [other] kings were surpassed all at once (yugapad eva) either by the disappearance (-vibhavāt) of the destroyed power or by their own destruction, like the rays of the stars [were surpassed] by the day (divā) in the presence of the sun.

16.

He was keen of battle [using] his rod-like arms; [but] when the troop of [his] enemy dispersed from far away because of his valour, he became angry at his own might (ātmaprabhāve), probably (prāyas) for not having obtained the fight himself?.

17.

Those kings who wanted to compete [with him] before, thus brandished their bows in order to fight, [now] seeing indeed (tu) his valour, [bowed] their heads out of subdued pride in order to greet [him] humbly.

18.

When all the kings among [his] enemies bowed down in front of [him] until the oceans, he did not place the cord on his bow as if out of very manifested anger because of pride.

19.

His extended glory was like a bright white parasol, bound with qualities, bright like the moon's digit, spread in all directions, covering whole universe, holeless, dazzling, having the Mount Sumeru as golden handle and held by [his] newly married wife, the earth.

20.

The earth, although being broad, was reduced by his extension (yādṛkprathimnā) [and] his quality of heroism ; likewise, by his generosity, the thirst of endless desirous people was brought to the end which had a destroyed root.

21.

Having seen him grown in all sorts of prosperity among the pious people, desirous to give even his life to the desirous people, 'he would give me [away] one day' as if by this doubt, his glory ran away in all the ten directions, even [she was] very dear [to him].

22.

The king Śrī Sūryavarmadeva has a general, Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman, of Vyādhapūra lineage, the first among the leaders of warriors.

23.

Desiring morbidly for battle, he was before offered by the king the governance (adhīśatve) of the Rāmanya [people] inhabiting (avakāśin) the western region (paścimāśā).

24.

Leader [of the army], after bringing them under control according to the desire of the king by using politics (nayaiḥ) and at the end the politics having force as its end, he, the expert, established a multitude of various taxes.

25.

With means of subsistence, even [his] life, obtained by his heroism, he caused a great joy to his master (the king), at the same time as his glory.

26.

Having seen his pure thought and his expertise in acquiring wealth, the king enjoying his kingdom gave [him] the ownership of the wealth.

27.

The king gave him with pleasure a golden palanquin shining with [head(s)] of great serpent, a silver spittoon and a golden cup.

28.

Then, having obtained the abundant fortune from the satisfied king, he pleased the gods with various sacrifices [and] the priests with wealth.

29.

Having bought the land endowed with fields with the wealth consisting of gold, silver, etc., he then (punaḥ) asked the king to endorse (dṛḍhīkartuṁ) it.

30.

He, with his kinsmen (svapauruṣaiḥ), established a village namely Madhyadeśa adorned with big lakes, moats, walls and gardens.

31.

He installed according to rules a liṅga of Śiva, two images of Śarva and Śarvānī, as well as of Śārṅgapāṇi together with Śrī.

32.

He installed the images of Gaurī together with Gaurīśvara on the bull, and the dancing Kapardin.

33.

Having made all that [including] the images of Nandin and Kāla etc., according to rules, he established a place shining with mansions and palaces.

34.

He offered to the [God] Pu-bhide the city full with men, women, elephants, horses, and endowments (bhogān) [consisting of] gold, etc. as well as ornaments embedded with precious stones.

35.

In the village Sukhāvāsa on the Mount of Prosperity, given by the king, he installed two liṅgas of Sthānu, rich in firm glory.

36.

Having established an excellent hermitage of Śarva on the Grand Mount [Phnom Rung], he organized every year with devotion a ritual consisting of adoration and offering.

37.

Lavapūr (city of Lava) by the defects of the Kali age, having its form lost, all sorts of beauty vanished, being dwelled (prakīrṇṇā) by tigers, snakes and deer etc., and having a fearful appearance [like that] of a cremation land [was really like] a jungle.

38.

In the Kali age, all the western districts which were annihilated, destroyed completely for long time and invaded by heaps of plants were brought to prosperity again by nobody else than (kila) Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman, being ordered by the king in order to make [them] like before again, reinhabitating [as if] in the first age (the Kṛtā Yuga).

39.

Having done these activities, he, the generous one, with a happy heart gave over their fruits to his master with pure devotion in the presence of Brahmins, sages and fire.

Having no desire to live even for a moment without his lord, for himself he wished only one more [thing]: the auspicious fruit generated by his pure devotion to his lord.

40.

And so the gentleman bearing the name Lakṣmīpativarman, who is devoid of defilement thanks the mantra of Dhūrjaṭi (Śiva), installed a golden liṅga in a ritual [dedicated to] Śiva, which purifies the next life [like] a bank-less ocean.

〈A30–A34〉 For V.K.A. the Śivaliṅga:

- A holy sheath in hanira, a golden Oṅkāra with 〈precious〉 stones on it, a vessel with nine leaves of 10 *liṅ* of gold and 10 *liṅ* of silver, rings, necklaces with 195 of 〈precious〉 stones of all sort on them, garlands, a vessel of nine leaves, a piece of *pan-qeṅ* cloth, a drain cover;
- 1 golden *vāt* weighing 2 *jyaṅ* 〈and〉 10 *liṅ*, 1 long *vat* with carving in *hanira* weighing 4 *jyaṅ*, 1 silver *vaudi* weighing 10 *jyaṅ*, 1 *khlās* weighing 7 *jyaṅ*, 1 silver spittoon weighing 10 *jyaṅ*, 2 elegant silver *bhājana* in hanira weighing 4 *jyaṅ* each;
- 1 highly polished silver *bhājana* weighing 4 *jyaṅ* in order to serve the holy *caru*, 1 *carukoṣa*, 1 bracelet in *hanira* weighing 3 *jyaṅ*, 4 *hanira* silver bowls weighing 10 *liṅ* each;
- 1 highly polished silver bowl, 1 excellent *hanira* silver ceremonial candlestick with leg, 5 silver *śarāva* weighing 5 *liṅ* each, 1 silver *pādya* (foot-basin?), 1 *hanira* silver caddy, 1 ewer, 8 golden water-pots with cover, 2 *trayūṅ*, 1 armor, 2 swords;

For V.K.A. Parameśvara: 1 silver *bhājana* weighing 4 *jyaṅ*, 2 silver *śarāva*, 1 ewer, 1 silver *arghya* (foot-basin?), 2 silver *pādya* (foot-basin?), 1 armor, 1 copper water-pot, 1 copper *svok* (footed-tray?), 1 *trayūṅ*, 1 *curi* (dagger?), 1 sword, 1 *koṅgi*;

〈A35–A36〉 For V.K.A. Nārāyana: 1 silver *bhājana* weighing 4 *jyaṅ*, 1 silver *arghya*, 1 silver caddy, 2 silver *śarāva*, 1 ewer, 1 *trayūṅ*, 1 armor, 2 copper *svok*, 2 copper water-pots, 2 swords, 2 holy discs, 1 *vat vatteṅkuy*; For V.K.A. Gaurīpatīśvara and V.K.A. Nartakeśvara: 2 silver *bhājana* weighing 4 *jyaṅ* each, 2 silver water-pots, 1 silver *arghya*, 3 silver *śarāva*, 1 silver *pādya*, 2 caddy in *hanira*, 1 ewer, 1 armor, 1 *trayūṅ*, 1 copper *svok*, 〈flower〉 garlands, 1? Navapatra, PanEṅ cloth;

〈A37〉 In 936 Śaka, on Saturday, was issued a list of personnel in service of My Holy Kaṁsteṅ Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman, ordered to serve V.K.A. Śivaliṅga of Madhyadeśa, as physical substitute of My Holy Kaṁsteṅ.

〈A38–A60〉〈Column a〉 Me 〈from〉 Hastināpura, 1 child; Me Sāṅ 〈from〉 Janlyāṅ; Me Bhāt, 2 children; Me Kradām, 1 child; Me Daṅ 〈of〉 Svāy, 1 child; Me Roṅ, 1 child; Me [...], 1 child; Me 〈of〉 Stuk Kok, 1 child; Me Gandha 〈of〉 Travāṅ Vloṅ, 2 children; Me 〈of〉 Vnur Tamaṅ, 1 child; Me 〈of〉 Śataśṛṅga, 1 child; Me Vrahmā 〈of〉 Nāgapura, 5 children; Me 〈of〉 Stuk Cok; Me [...], 1 child; Me Soṁ, 1 child; Me Dvat, 2 children; Me Vit, 1 child; Me Na; Me Dep; Gvāl Dharmmapāla; Me Vit; Me Lās.

〈A38–A60〉〈Column b〉 Servants of My High Lord Śivaliṅga. Chief of the personnel: Si Tamrac; Si Kan Ā; Si Dharmma; another Si Kan Ā; Si Panlās; Si Thṅe ; Si Sukho ; Si Kamvrau ; Si Vaṅā ; Si Caṅkās ; Si Khñuṁ Vraḥ ; Si [...]; Si [...]; Gvāl [...]; Gvāl [...]; Tai [...]Pramaḥ ; Tai Kansa ; Tai Khñuṁ Vraḥ ; Tai Dharmma ; Tai Tīrtha, 2 sons ; Tai Kanhyaṅ, 1 son ;

〈A39–A60〉〈Column c〉 Tai Surasuti, 1 child ; Tai Narāya, younger 〈sister〉 ; Si Vyara ; Tai Thqyak, 2 children ; Tai Kaṁpit, 2 younger brothers; another Tai Thqyak; Tai [...]; [...], 2 younger brothers/ sons; [...], 1 younger brother/ son; [...]; [...],1 son; [...]; Tai Naso; Tai Paroṅ; Tai Thqyak; Tai Kaṁvit; [...];

〈A38–A60〉〈Column d〉 Tai Kaṁvit, 1 son ; Tai Kañjā ; Tai Kanlān ; another Tai Kañcān ; Tai Muliḥ ; Tai Kaṁhañ ; Tai Panlās ; Tai KanĀ ; Tai Kaṁpit ; Tai Kanteṁ ; Tai KanU ; Tai Dharmma ; another Tai Kaṁvit ; Tai Kaṁprvat ; Tai Kanrun ; Tai Surasuti, 4 children ; Tai Vit Rmmā, 1 child ; Tai Mānu Aleṅ ; Tai Kanhyaṅ, 1 child ; Tai Phaqeṁ, 1 child ; Tai Kansu, 2 children ; another Tai Kansa ; Tai Śrāṣṭa ;

〈A38–A52〉〈Column e〉 Tai Kandeṅ, 2 children ; Tai Kandic ; Tai Kanteṁ; Tai Kandhi; Tai Sādha; Tai Kanteṁ; another Tai Kansu; Tai Kandes; Tai Śrāṣṭa; Tai Paroṅ; Tai Kaṁpit; Tai Kaṁvai, 1 child; Tai Haṁ; Tai Kanhyaṅ, 〈her〉 daughter Śrī.

〈A38–A60〉〈Column f〉 Servants of My High Lord Parameśvara. Chief of the personnel: Si Kansāt, Si Kansuk; Si Puruṣa; Si Kansān; Si Panheṁ ; Si Sthira ; Si Udyoga ; Si Mānuśakti ; Si Kañcān ; Si Śrī ; another Si Sthira ; Si Kaṁvraḥ ; Si Kandā; Si Sneha; Si Rāma; Si Hṛdaya; Si Ājya; Gvāl Kantri; Gvāl Rac; Gvāl Kansuk; Tai Dharmma 〈of?〉 Mramaḥ; Tai Vrahma;

〈A39–A60〉〈Column g〉 Tai Narāya, 2 children; Tai Ājya, [...] child; Tai Kandvat, 6 younger 〈sisters?〉; Tai Kandeṅ, [...] child; Tai Vyara, 2 grandchildren; Tai Pandān, 3 children, 3 grandchildren; Tai Thqyak, 1 child; Tai Kanhyaṅ, 1 child; Tai Bhādra, 2 children; another Tai Bhādra, one child; Tai Kaṁvit, 2 children; another Tai Thqyak; another Tai Kandvat, [...] child/children; [...], 2 sons, 1 daughter;

〈A38–A60〉〈Column h〉 Tai Kaṁvrā, 2 daughters; Tai Kanqin, 2 children; Tai Kañju, 2 children; Tai Agat; another Tai Agat; Tai SaAp; Tai Ananta; Tai Ādhi; Tai Kañjā; Tai

Panheṁ; Tai Prayaṅga; Tai Mālatī; Tai Daṁmrāṁ; Tai Cina; Tai Kaṁvrau; Tai Panlās; Tai Śreṣṭha; Tai Bhādra Rmmā; Tai Kansāna; Tai Kansu; Tai Dharmma; Tai Pāna; Tai Kandhan;

〈A38–A60〉〈Column i〉 another Tai Kandhan; Tai Kabha, 1 child; Tai Kaṁvrau, 1 child; Tai Pandān; Tai Kandes; Tai Kansoṁ; Tai Narāya; Tai Thadvoṅ, 2 children; Tai Cān; Tai Kanteṁ; Tai Kanru, 1 child. Servants of My High Lord Nārāyaṇa. Chief of the personnel: Si Kandeṅ; Si Kaṁvai; Si Kañcān; Si Hariya; Si Kañjun; Si Kavit; Si Kañju ;

〈A38–A60〉〈Column j〉 Si Sthira; another Si Sthira; Si Kañjā ; Si Śārikā ; Si Tīrtha ; Si Varṇnanā ; Si Śrī ; Si Kansān ; Si Mānu Aleṅ ; Si Kaṁvai ; Si KanĀ ; Si Kal Ok ; Si Laṁveṅ ; Si Kaṁvit ; Si Kansuk ; Gvāl Anāya ; Gvāl Chpoṅ ; Tai Svāsti Pramaḥ, two children ; Tai Vrahma, 2 children ; another Tai Vrahma, one child ; Tai Panhe, 2 children ;

〈A38–A60〉〈Column k〉 Tai Khmau, 3 children; Tai Vara, 3 children; Tai Pandān, 2 children; Tai Kan U, 1 child; Tai Kansu, 1 child; Tai Kanso, 1 child; Tai Gandha, 1 child; Tai Thqyal, 2 children; Tai Thṅe, 〈1?〉 child; Tai Panlās, 5 children; Tai Panlās, 1 child; Tai Kaṁbha, 1 child; Tai Paroṅ; Tai Agat; Tai Kanteṁ; Tai Tīrtha; Tai Kandhi; Tai Paroṅ; Tai Kandhan; Tai Kavit, 1 child; Tai Kandes; Tai Thmān; Tai Dharma;

〈C1–C24〉〈Column a〉 Tai Kan As; Tai Padma, 2 daughters; Tai Bhadra, 2 children; Tai Sarāca; Tai Sralit; Tai Vrau, 1 child; Tai Pandān; Tai Śrāṣṭa; another Tai Dharmma; another Tai Panlās; Tai Tīrtha, 1 child; Tai Thqyak; Tai Kanteṁ; Tai Nimita Daiva; Tai Cān, 2 children; Tai Jan; Tai Kaṁvrau; Tai Caṅkās; Tai Jna; Tai Narāya; another Tai Kamvrau; Tai Thmās, 1 child; Tai Panheṁ; Tai Sarāca, 2 children.

〈C25–C38〉〈Column a〉 Donation of Mratāñ chief Śrī Nṛpendravallabha of Stuk Sraṅe: Tai Thqyak; Tai Cān; Tai Chke; Tai Manaḥ, 1 child; Tai Jan; another Tai Jan; Si Kaṁbhāk; Si Ātmā; Tai Prayaṅ; Tai Karpur.

〈C39–C78〉〈Column a〉 Servants of My High Lord Gaurīpatīśvara and My High Lord Nārthakeśvara. Chief of the personnel: Si Ana; Si Deṅ; Si Kaṁvis; Si Kaṁbhū; Si Saṁ As; Si Vrahma; Si Svāsti; Si Sṅvan ; Si Kanso ; Si Candravāra ; Si Sarāc ; Si Dha ; Si Aṅgāra ; Si Vaṁṅā ; Si Sṅvan ; Tai Panlās Pramaḥ, 3 daughters ; Tai Kansa, 5 children ; Tai Ayaka, 3 children ; Tai U, 2 children ; Tai Dvat, 1 child ; Tai Sāna, 3 children ; Tai PhEṁ; Tai Soṁ, 2 children; Tai Khñuṁ, 1 child; Tai Srāṣṭa, 1 child; another Tai Dharma; Tai Prvat; Tai Kan Ā; Tai Theṅ; Tai Kanteṁ; Tai Pān; Tai Agat, 2 children; Tai Sarāc; Tai Cān, 2 children; Tai Ratna, 2 children;

〈C1–C20〉〈Column b〉 Tai Vrahma, 1 child; Tai Deṅ, 1 child ; another Tai Deṅ, 1 child; Tai Dharma, 1 child; Tai Kaṁvrau, 1 child; another Tai Sān, 2 children; Tai Kan U, 1 child;

Tai Jan, 3 children; Tai Karma; Tai Kansuk; Tai Sarāc ; Tai Graha ; Tai Jā ; Tai Vit ; Tai Pur, 1 child ; Tai Vai, 3 children ; Tai Taṁ Vraḥ ; Tai Srāṣṭa.

〈C21–C28〉〈Column b〉 Donation of Mratāñ chief Śrī Samarendravīra of Pañcoṅ, to My High Lord Śivaliṅga: Tai Kaṁpit, 2 daughters; Tai Kaṁvai, 2 sons; total: 6.

〈C29–C36〉〈Column b〉 To My High Lord Nārāyaṇa: Tai Sralit; Tai Pad, 1 child; Tai Kan Ā; Tai Malyaṅ; Tai Dvat, 1 child; total: 7. Grand total: 13.

〈C37–C48〉〈Column b〉 Donation of Mratāñ chief Canhvar Jrau to My High Lord Śivaliṅga: Tai Dharma, 1 daughter. 〈Donation〉 to My High Lord Nārāyaṇa: Tai Sān. 〈Donation〉 to My High Dancing? Lord: Tai Kaṁvrau, 1 child; Tai Bhojya; total: 6.

〈C49–C55〉〈Column b〉 Donation of Mratāñ chief of Stuk Cok to My High Lord Śivaliṅga: Si Sthira; Tai Thleṁ; Tai Tīrtha, 3 sons.

〈C56–C69〉〈Column b〉 Donation of Mratāñ chief 〈of?〉 Khdañ to My High Lord Parameśvara: Tai Sthira. Donation of Loñ Dharma 〈of?〉 Kaṅkoṅ to My High Dancing? Lord: Tai Dharma; Tai Jā; Tai Kaṁvai; Tai Kaṁvit ; Si Gandha ; total : 5.

〈B1–B4〉 936 Śaka, 5th day of waxing moon of 〈the month of〉 Mārgaśīra, Wednesday, His Majesty of female line V.K.A. Śrī Sūryavarmadeva was(?) at the holy Caturmukha, at the holy Śilātaṭāka, at the holy 〈city〉 Śrī Jayendranagari in order to command Kamsteṅ Mahātman, an inquisitor to issue an order (*pre cuñ pandval*) to Vraḥ Kamsteṅ of Śivapāda, chief justice of 3rd rank, Vraḥ Kaṁsteṅ of Kuṭi Ruṅ, chief justice of 4th rank and Mratāñ the chef of Jalāṅgeśvara 〈and〉 chief justice of 3rd rank and gate-keeper(?) of 3rd rank to come (*pi pre mok*?) to establish this edict/proclamation at Madhyadeśa and (*nu*) to organize a Brahmayajña, a Mātṛyajña, 〈and〉 install a golden liṅga, at 'the end of the month' 〈and〉 at 'the end of the year'. The Mahāpaṇḍita to gather 〈there〉 in particular V.K.A. Vidyādhipaṇḍita, V.K.A. Vlok, in order to install the golden liṅga at that time altogether (*uk*).

〈B4–B5〉 In 931 Śaka, there was a land at Madhyadeśa, to the west reaching the village of Cās of the same level of the road coming from Syuṅ going north until/upto Sureṅ, to the south 〈reaching〉 the whole paddy-field of Krapi, to the east reaching the area (*kralā*) of paddy burning, to the north reaching Sureṅ.

〈B5–B6〉 This 〈land〉 was assigned to give fully by Mratāñ Chief Śrī Nṛpendropakalpa of village of Cās, 〈member〉 of the corporation (*varṇa*) of the old Aninditapura , with pleasure/joy of/ in accord of 〈his〉 family namely Vāp Mādhava, Vāp Vrahmaśiva, Vāp Dharma, to Vraḥ Kaṁsteṅ Añ Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman.

〈B6–B7〉 But (*man*) Vraḥ Kaṁsteṅ Añ did not wish for 〈that〉 at all (*gus*) 〈and〉 gave the

wealth to Vāp Vrahmaśiva, Vāp Mādhava ⟨and⟩ Vāp Dharma, being the family/relatives of Mratāñ chief Śrī Nṛpendropakalpa who served/ assured the royal service.

⟨B7–B8⟩ The wealth ⟨that he⟩ gave: seven silver bowls weighing 2 *jyaṅ*, 1 *yau* of Dop ⟨cloth⟩, 1 *yau* of Thnapa ⟨cloth⟩, 4 *yau* of Jña Thyāy, 30 pairs of wrapping cloth (*aṁval*), 1 pregnant ⟨cow⟩, 2 castrated ⟨bulls⟩, 1 Jeṅ chariot, 2 young animals?, 1 *vaudi*, 1 spittoon.

⟨B8–B9⟩ A plot of land ⟨extended⟩ upto Hajaya [...] to the west [...] to the south [...] was bought by My Holy lord? Kaṁsteṅ Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman from Vāp Pavitra, Vāp Pit Samarānivarta of Sruk [...] ; the wealth to buy ⟨the land⟩: [...] weighing 1 *jyaṅ* 10 *liṅ*, 1 silver caddy, 1 silver container (*stay*), 1 male elephant, 1 *yau* of Dop ⟨cloth⟩, killing of a pig ⟨and⟩ giving rice/meal.

⟨B9–B10⟩ In śaka year 931 My lord Kaṁsteṅ Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman bought the land of Sjuṅ from Vāp Ayak, Vāp Dep, guardian(s) of royal chamber? Of 4th rank, Vāp Īśvarabhāva, Vāp Ā Vikranta.

⟨B10–B11⟩ The land: to the south up to the born(s) at the tamarin tree(s); to the east up to the lane near the area of burning the paddy; to the north up to (*prasap*) Sre Krapi; to the west up to the road.

⟨B11–B12⟩ Wealth to buy ⟨it⟩: 4 silver bowls weighing 1 *jyaṅ* ⟨and⟩ 8 *liṅ*, 2 *liṅ* of gold, 4 *yau* of Jña ⟨cloth⟩, 20 pieces of wrapping cloth (*aṁval*); ⟨all these were⟩ offered to Vāp Īśvarabhāva and Vāp Ā.

⟨B12⟩ 4 silver bowls, 1 bracelet together weighing 1 *jyaṅ*, 10 *liṅ*; 1 *liṅ* of gold, 1 *yau* of a pair of Vrahān ⟨cloth⟩, 1? pair of *paraḥ dik* (bowl to put water of ablution?) ⟨were⟩ given to Vāp Ayak ⟨and⟩ Vāp Dep.

⟨B12–B13⟩ In 933 Śaka, My High Holy Lord Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman bought a land [...] along with (*ti nu*) two mountains (*vnaṁ ta vyara*) from Vāp Śrī Yova and Vāp Dharmmapāla of Sruk Rlaṁ Slut in order to install V.K.A. the *śivaliṅga* at the mountains. The priest to install ⟨the śivaliṅga was⟩ Mratāñ Chief of the sacred Brahmin hall (?).

⟨B13–B14⟩ Wealth to offer to Vāp Śrī Yova and Vāp Dharmmapāla of ⟨Sruk⟩ Rlaṁ Slut as well as all (*phoṅ*?) ⟨their⟩ relatives: 1 *vaudi*, 1 spittoon, 20 *canlyak*; two lengths of white *kaṁval*, two lengths of Vrahān ⟨cloth⟩ for the head.

⟨B14–B15⟩ There was a My Holy Kaṁsteṅ Kanlaḥ Vnaṁ to go ⟨to witness?⟩ the pious gift (*prasāda*) of all (*phoṅ*?) the people of Rlaṁ Slut and to go to rejoice with the people of Rlaṁ Slut and to give that land to My Holy Kaṁsteṅ Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman. Wealth

to be given to another Holy Kaṁsteṅ Kanlaḥ Vnaṁ: 1 male elephant, 1 female elephant, 1 horse.

〈B15–B17〉 To be given to Mratāñ chief of Kaṁdvat Dik, an in-law brother of My Holy Kaṁsteṅ Kanlaḥ Vnaṁ: 2 castrated 〈bulls〉. To Mratāñ chief of Graloṁ, a relative of My Holy Kaṁsteṅ Kanlaḥ Vnaṁ was given: 1 imported box, 5 *yau* of cloth (for lower garment). 〈To〉 Kaṁvit ? Chief of Cāñ Dika near (*nā*?) My Holy Kaṁsteṅ Kanlaḥ Vnaṁ was given 2 reproductivity animals. 〈They〉 killed a buffalo to give 〈it as〉 a meal to My Lord Kaṁsteṅ Kanlaḥ Vnaṁ.

〈B17–B18〉 To 〈those〉 Mratāñ chiefs and to the chief(s) of army 〈as well as〉 the *sañjak* who were associates of My Holy Kaṁsteṅ Kanlaḥ Vnaṁ and who came to eat that day altogether were given *phlās sap* total 20 *canlyāk*.

〈B18–B21〉 When we arrived 936 Śaka, in the bright fortnight of Mārgaśira, it happened that My High Lord Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman conducted 〈ceremonies of〉 Brahmayajña 〈and〉 Mātṛyajña on that land and installed a golden *liṅga* of the god of Sureṅ. 〈And it happened also that〉 My Holy Kaṁsteṅ Kanlaḥ Vnaṁ came to participate in the *yajña*s and met with many Mahāpaṇḍitas such as My Lord Śrī Vidyādhipaṇḍita, the priest for the Brahmayajña(s), My Lord of Bhīmapura to conduct the Mātṛyajña(s), My High Lord Vlok to erect/install the golden *liṅga*, together with (*nu*) My Lord Kaṁsteṅ the chief justice of third rank; My Lord Kaṁsteṅ the chief justice of fourth rank to come to install the present edict, together with (*nu*) Mratāñ chief of Jalāṅgeśvara, inquisitor; Mratāñ chief of Niśādi, the court assessor.

〈B21–B23〉 In the presence of all the mentioned (*aṁpāl*) Mahāpaṇḍitas that My Holy Kaṁsteṅ Kanlaḥ Vnaṁ proclaimed with truth (*nu satya*?) in front of the holy assembly (*maṇḍala*) consisting of the gift all the land of Rlaṁ Slut to (*dau ta*) My High Lord the śivaliṅga at Madhyadeśa and My High Lord the śivaliṅga at the mountain. Bornes which were constructed [had the limit] to the foot of the Mountain Kaṁvaṅ Vna to the east, to the land of Krakop to the southeast.

〈B23–B24〉 〈In〉 933 Śaka, when Trakval Vo connived with Tāṁpāṅa to carefully rebel, His Majesty of female line ordered a condemnation, confiscated the land and the Holy 〈temple〉 Sukhāvāsa of Tāñ Tri who was called Aji by Trakval Vo 〈and〉 gave 〈them〉 to My High Lord Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman. The king (*vraḥ*) ordered My High Lord to install a śivaliṅga in that 〈Sukhāvāsa〉 temple in the place of (*viṅ ... nā tel*) the 〈image of the〉 Buddha.

〈B24–B26〉 The Priest/Master who came to install the śivaliṅga 〈was〉 My High Lord of Vidyāśrama, the junior. 〈The members of〉 the holy court who came to install the bornes 〈were〉 Kaṁsteṅ Yanap, inquisitor of the third rank and an investigator of the

third rank. The delimitation of the land: to the west ⟨it reached⟩ Jaley, to the south Stuk Ransi, Kridāripura ⟨and⟩ Trac, to the east Caṅkvar Saṁroṅ ⟨and⟩ Saṅke (Saṅte sic), to the north ⟨it ran⟩ along Vrai Praṅ reaching Racanāpūra ⟨then running⟩ along the river then turning to the west.

⟨B26–B27⟩ ⟨The land⟩ was given by My Holy Kaṁsteṅ Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman to his son at Stuk Antās in order to assure the provision during the Saṅkrānta of My High Lord Śivaliṅga at Madhyadeśa.

⟨B27–B30⟩ 934 Śaka. There was a Vāp Le of Daśagrāma, guardian of the holy cloth of Sruk Trāc borrowed 2 *liṅ* of pure gold to pay ⟨the taxes of⟩ the royal service. ⟨The amount⟩ was multiplied to 4 liṅ of gold ⟨but he⟩ did not have gold to return (*oy*) ⟨so he⟩ gave the land at Trāc. The delimitation of that land: to the east reaching the land of Tvaṅ Panlā, to the south ⟨it ran along the limit of⟩ Sureṅ, to the west ⟨it covered⟩ the whole pond of Ruṅ, to the north reaching Raṁleṅ. The Holy ⟨members of the⟩ Court of Justice who came to install the bornes of that land ⟨were⟩ Mratāñ, the chief of Virāgrāma, court assessor ⟨and⟩ Mratāñ, the chief of Thpal Cār, chief of sacred cloth.

⟨B30–B32⟩ In (*nu*) 934 Śaka, My Holy Kaṁsteṅ Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman bought a land of Māt Caṅvā from Vāp Jū of Pralāy ⟨which was his⟩ heritage. The wealth ⟨used⟩ to buy: 4 silver bowls weighing 2 *jyaṅ*, 4 rings weighing 4 *liṅ*, 1 *vaudi*, 1 spittoon, 20 cloth (*canlyāk*). The delimitation of that land: to the west ⟨it covered⟩ the whole river of Mat Caṅvā reaching the land of Caṁkā Saṁ; to the south running along Vo Ganeśvara up to the land of My High Kaṁsteṅ of Jaroy Cār; to the east ⟨it covered⟩ the whole of Dvāk Rlaṁ Slā reaching Rlaṁ Vo; to the north ⟨it⟩ crossed (*cval*) the river reaching the land of Kaṁsteṅ Jalavandha.

⟨B32–B34⟩ When we reached 935 Śaka, it happened that Kaṁsteṅ ⟨of?⟩ Malvay had a conflict with My Holy Kaṁsteṅ Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman stating that because My Holy Kaṁsteṅ ⟨Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman⟩ acted as chief (*khloṅ ni*) of everything (*gus*) and seized the land of Vraḥ Vnūk ⟨sacred personnel⟩ by ⟨royal?⟩ authorization. Kaṁsteṅ ⟨of?⟩ Malvay ordered ⟨his⟩ people to harvest the paddy of that field.

⟨B34–B36⟩ My Holy Kaṁsteṅ Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman presented a petition in the form of a strong (*leha*) proof of title ⟨so that⟩ My Holy Kaṁsteṅ ⟨Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman⟩ would get that land. The king (*vraḥ*) was angry with Kaṁsteṅ ⟨of?⟩ Malvay ⟨and⟩ ordered ⟨him⟩ to attend the case in court Kaṁsteṅ Malvay had Vāp Jū of Pralāya who possessed the land to take part in the court (*cuṅ vyavahāra*). Vāp Jū lost ⟨the case⟩ to My Holy Kaṁsteṅ Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman. The royal court ordered to confine Vāp Jū before issuing a verdict that Vāp Jū would offer ⟨his⟩ wealth in order to stay alive ⟨and⟩ transfer the ownership of that land to My Holy Kaṁsteṅ Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman.

〈B36–B37〉 The court investigators: My Holy Kaṁsteṅ of Śivapāda, Chief of Justice of third rank; My Holy Kaṁsteṅ of Giripāda, Chief of Justice of second rank; Kaṁsteṅ of Kuṭi Ruṅ, inquisitor of the second rank; Mratāñ the chief of Jalāṅgeśvara, inquisitor of third rank. The king (*vraḥ*) gave, with royal grace?, that land to My High Lord 〈the god〉 Śivaliṅga of two cubits at Madhyadeśa.

〈B38–B40〉 The king (*vraḥ*) ordered My Holy Steṅ Bhavanāditya, 〈member of〉 the court and inspector of the third rank to go to call/invite four senior villagers-local notables to come along in order to witness the installation of the bornes. My Holy Kaṁsteṅ 〈Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman〉 desiring 〈to get〉 an extra very self-possessed witness gave 2 rings, 1 silver *bhājana* weighing 4 *jyaṅ*, 4 caddies made of *hanira* weighing 1 *jyaṅ*. He asked the Kaṁsteṅ Jalavandha who had a village (*sruk*) near that land to install bornes together with My Steṅ Bhavanāditya. The king (*vraḥ*) ordered 〈him〉 to install the bornes there; 〈and〉 the delimitation 〈of the land was〉 in this manner. 〈He〉 gave 〈the land〉 to My High Lord Śivaliṅga according to the royal mercy.

〈B40–B42〉 In Śaka 935, Vāp Vai, page of/from Sruk Taṁvvaṅ, gave the land of Taṁvvaṅ to My Holy Kaṁsteṅ Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman. Delimitation of that land: to the east reaching the land of the god Śivapāda; to the south 〈covering the whole〉 Kulamātra; to the west 〈running〉 along Vnar Raṁtval; to the north 〈running〉 along Sruk of Tanot/Tnot Karoṁ Khyal the North. Wealth given to Vāp Vai of Taṁvvaṅ: 1 *vaudi* weighing [...] *jyaṅ*, 1 spittoon weighing [...]*jyaṅ*.

〈B42–B46〉 In Śaka 935, first day of the waxing moon of the 〈month of〉 Āṣāḍha, Friday, His Majesty of female line V.K.A. Śrī Sūryavarmadeva was at the sacred Caturmukha, the sacred Śilātaṭāka, the sacred 〈city〉 Śrī Jayendranagari to order My High Lord Śrī Vidyādhipaṇḍita to transmit the order (*pre pandval*) to Mratāñ Chief Śrī Nṛpendropakalpa of Cās village 〈and who was〉 originally of Aninditapura together with his family namely Vāp Deṅ, Vāp Vrahmaśiva of this colony, Vāp Vai of Sruk Taṁvvaṅ, originally a page of 〈royal〉 service, Vāp Ayak of Sruk Sjuṅ, originally a guardian of the royal chamber, Vāp Īśvarabhāva, Vāp Nārāyana of Sruk Sjuṅ, originally of Vikrānta; ordering all the above mentioned people to be part of (*dau nā*) the Khmuk of the holy chamber of worship 〈and〉 ordering to share the propriety (*saṁ mūla*) with My Holy Kaṁsteṅ Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman during one royal service 〈term and?〉 with the family of My Holy Kaṁsteṅ 〈Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman〉 later (*pradvānna*).

〈B46–B48〉 In the way that the family of My Holy Kaṁsteṅ 〈Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman〉 protects/protected? the foundation of My Holy Kaṁsteṅ 〈Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman〉, in the same way these people should protect the foundation of My Holy Kaṁsteṅ 〈Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman〉 like all the family of My Holy Kaṁsteṅ 〈Śrī Lakṣmīpativar-

man〉. The reason is that all these people had given the lands as if equally (*sanme ni*) to build/construct the foundation altogether with My Holy Kaṁsteṅ Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman.

〈B48–B50〉 In Śaka 936, the fourth day of the waning moon of 〈the month of〉 Puṣya, Saturday, the chief of ancient force/ the ancient chief of force at Kaṁdvat Dol and Teṅ Tvan/ Senior Lady, grand-mother of the principal chief of force at Kaṁdvat Dol as well as the chief of force named Loñ Śikhāvindu joint with the senior of the village namely Vāp Snyāt and two chiefs of laborers namely Gho Panheṁ 〈and〉 Gho Kañjan to offer the land of Kaṁdvat Dol to My Holy Kaṁsteṅ Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman. Payment/compensation: 140 〈quantifier 〉, 2 *je* and fifteen *kanje* of paddy. The length of the offered land: 218 〈unit〉, width: 54 〈unit〉.

〈B50–B52〉 Offering (*kalpanā*) of My Holy Kaṁsteṅ Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman to My High Lord Śivaliṅga at Kaṁdvat Dol: labor force 〈for paddy field?〉, male and female servants, holy cows, 5 *liḥ* of husked rice every Saṅkrānta; for Pañcotsava (Five festivals) 4 *liḥ* of husked rice. Was that Āśrama endowed by My Holy Kaṁsteṅ 〈Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman〉 running along (*tarāp*) Candraśāla where righteous people could enter to take shelter.

〈B52–B53〉 Those who try to protect that foundation, whether family 〈members〉 or strangers, will obtain almost (*syaṅ*) the same merit as My Holy Kaṁsteṅ 〈Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman〉. Those who destroy that foundation will go to hells as long as the sun and the moon exist.

〈B53–B56〉 In śaka 936, Mratāñ Chief Śrī Vīrendravallabha of Vnūr, working as chief (*khloñ ni*) at Vik Ek offered two other colonies made by his effort (*puruṣakāra*) to My High Lord Śivaliṅga of Madhyadeśa. Offering: half 〈of unit〉 of husked rice, 100 〈units〉 of silver, 5 *antvaṅ* of oil, 1 *tula* of wax; 〈to be〉 given every year. Names of those colonies: Colony of Ñāṅ, 〈under the〉 inspectors Gho Kaṁvau, Gho Kansān, Gho Kaṁpaha, Gho Kañju, Tai Kaṁpit; Colony of Thkval Rkā, 〈under the〉 inspectors Gho Hṛdayaśiva 〈and〉 that family of 4 men. This Mratāñ Śrī Vīrendravallabha was born in the lineage of My Holy Kaṁsteṅ Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman.

〈B56–B57〉 Offering of My Holy Kaṁsteṅ Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman to My High Lord of Madhyadeśa 〈for〉 daily cult, 1 thlvaṅ 〈and〉 2 *je* of husked rice; 〈for〉 Saṅkrānta (New Year festival), 1 thlvaṅ 〈of the husked rice〉; 〈on〉 holy day, 1 *je* 〈and〉 5 *liḥ* 〈of husked rice〉; 〈for〉 Pañcotsava, 1 *thlvaṅ*; 〈for〉 Mahotsava, 2 *thlvaṅ*.

Translation into French by Pou 2001

〈A1–A3〉 L'année 931 *śaka*. Succès; bonheur; victoire et suprématie ! Que la chance

nous reste acquise tant que dureront le soleil et la lune ! V.K.A. Śrī Lakṣmīpativarmeśvara, V.K.A. Śrī Lakṣmīpativarmasvāmī, V.K.A. Śrī Lakṣmīpativarmekanātha, V.K.A. Śrī Lakṣmīpativarmeśvara, V.K.A. Śrī Lakṣmīpativarmajananī, V.K.A. Gaurīpatīśvara, V.K.A. Nartakeśvara reçoivent un culte jusqu'au moment de la Grande Dissolution.

〈A3–A30〉 (Sanskrit)

〈A30–A34〉 Biens des dieux. Pour V.K.A. le Śivaliṅga ; une sainte gaine en *hanira* ; 1 *oṅkāra* d'or à 3 gemmes ; - navapatra d'or pesant 10 *liṅ* ; 10 *liṅ* d'argent ; 1 bague *hāra* sertie de diverses gemmes pesant 1 *jyaṅ* et 10 *liṅ* ; 2 *vat veṅ* ciselés en *hanira* pesant 4 *jyaṅ* ; 1 cruche d'argent pesant [...] *jyaṅ* ; 1 broche pesant [...] *jyaṅ* ; 1 crachoir d'argent pesant 10 *jyaṅ* ; 2 coupes d'argent *vāra hanira* pesant 4 *jyaṅ* chacune ; 1 coupe en argent *sraḥ* pesant 4 *jyaṅ* pour contenir la sainte bouillie ; 1 anneau de bras en *hanira* pesant 3 *jyaṅ* ; 4 petits bols en argent *hanira* pesant 10 *liṅ* chacun ; 1 bol en argent *sraḥ* ; 1 porte-bougie à pied en argent *hanira vāra* ; 5 coupes d'argent de 5 *liṅ* chacune ; 1 bol d'argent pour lavage de pied ; 1 *tanlāp* d'argent *hanira* ; 1 carafe d'or *patula* ; 8 aiguières ; 2 *trayvaṅ* ; 1 *jagara* ; 2 épées.

〈A34–A35〉 Pour le Seigneur Parameśvara : 1 coupe d'argent pesant 4 *jyaṅ* ; 2 *śarāva* d'argent ; 1 carafe ; 1 *arghya* d'argent ; 2 bols en argent pour lavage de pied ; 1 *jagara* ; 1 aiguière en cuivre ; 1 porte-plat en cuivre ; 1 *trayvaṅ* ; 1 couteau *cari* ;

〈A35–A36〉 1 cruche (?). Pour le dieu Nārāyaṇa : 1 coupe d'argent pesant 4 *jyaṅ* ; 1 *arghya* d'argent ; 1 bol pour lavage de pied en argent ; 1 *tanlāp* en argent ; 2 *śarāva* en argent ; 1 carafe ; 1 *trayvaṅ* ; 1 *jagara* ; 1 porte-plat en cuivre ; 2 aiguières en cuivre ; 2 épées ; 1 [...].

〈A36–A37〉 Pour le dieu Gaurīpatīśvara et le dieu Nartakeśvara : 2 coupes d'argent pesant 4 *jyaṅ* chacune ; 1 aiguière en argent ; 1 *arghya* en argent ; 3 *śarāva* en argent ; 1 bol en argent pour lavage de pied ; [...] *tanlāp* en *hanira* ; [...] carage(s) ; 1 *trayvaṅ* ; 1 porte-plat en cuivre ; corbeille *navapatra paneṅ*.

〈A37–A58〉 En 936 *śaka*, un samedi, on inscrit dans le registre les noms des serviteurs désignés par V.K.A. Śrī Lakṣmīpativarma pour assurer en son nom le service de V.K.A. le *liṅga* de Śiva de Madhyadeśa : a. Me Hastinapura avec 1 enfant. Servant V.K.A. le *liṅga* : Tai [...]. Servant V.K.A. : [...] b. Me Sān Janlyāṅ. Responsable des gens : Si Tamrvac, Tai [...] c. Me Vāt et 2 enfants. Si Kan-ā [...] d. Me Kradāṁ avec 1 enfant. Si Dharma [...] e. Me Dān Syāv avec 1 enfant. 1 deuxième Si Kan-ā [...] f. Me Roṅ avec 1 enfant. Si Panlās [...] g. 〈Me〉 [...]. Si Thnai [...] h. Me Stuke Śok avec 1 enfant. Si Sukho [...] i. Me Gandha de Travāṅ Vloṅ avec 2 enfants. Si Kaṁvrau [...] j. Me Vnur Tampaṅ avec 1 enfant. Si Vaṅā [...] k. Me Śataśr̥ṅga avec 1 enfant. Si Camdas [...] l. Me Vrahmanāgapura. Si Khñuṁ Vraḥ [...] m. Me Stuk Cot. Si Pan [...] n. 〈Me〉 [...] o. Me Sau avec 2 enfants. [...] p. Me Dvat avec 2 enfants. [...] q. Me Vit avec 1 enfant. [...] r. 〈Me〉 [...] s. Me Dep [...]

〈B1–B4〉 En 936 *śaka*, le mercredi 5e jour de la lune croissante de Mārgaśīra, Sa Majesté Śrī Sūryavarmadeva se tenant aux 'Quatre Faces' du 'Bassin de pierre sacré' de Śrī Jayendranagari, s'adressa à Kaṁsteṅ Mahātma, inscpecteur des qualités et défauts. Il lui ordonna d'aller porter ce commandement à Vraḥ Kaṁsteṅ Śivapāda, président du tribunal de 3e catégorie, à Vraḥ Kaṁsteṅ Kuṭi Ruṅ, président du tribunal de 4e catégorie, à Mratāñ Khloñ Jalāṅgeśvara, inspecteur des qualités et défauts de 3e catégorie et gardien de porte de 3e catégorie : ils devraient aller ériger cette inscription à Madhyadeśa, relatant le sacrifice à Brahma, le sacrifice aux déesses-mères, lors du *panlyaṅ* d'un *liṅga* d'or à la nouvelle lune du dernier mois de l'année. De grands savants y ont participé, à commencer par V.K.A. Vidyādhipaṇḍita, V.K.A. Vlok, venus pour 'installer' le *liṅga* d'or à ce moment-là aussi.

〈B4–B5〉 En 931 *śaka*, la terre Madhyadeśa existait 〈déjà avec les limites suivantes〉: à l'ouest, elle confinait à Sruk Cās, à la hauteur du chemin venant de Sjuṅ dans la direction du nord, et touchant à Sureṅ ; au sud, elle se terminait à Sre Krapi ; à l'est, elle s'étendqit jusqu'à l'aire de "Brûlage du paddy" ; au nord, elle s'étendait jusqu'à Sureṅ.

〈B5–B8〉 Or, Mratāñ Khloñ Śrī Nṛpenddropakalpa de Sruk Cās, appartenant à la corporation originelle d'Aninditapura, s'est associé avec joie à certains de ses parents dont Vāp Mādhava, Vāp Vrahmaśiva, Vāp Dharma de Caṁnat, pour l'offrir exclusivement à Vraḥ Kaṁsteṅ Añ Śrī Lakṣmīpativarma. Celui-ci ne voulant pas le recevoir ainsi, donna des biens à ces Vāp, parents de Mratāñ Khloñ Śrī Nṛpendropakalpa qui assurait le service du roi. Voici ces biens: 7 bols d'argetn pesant 2 *jyaṅ* ; 1 *yau* d'étoffe *dop* ; 1 *yau* de couverture ; 4 *yau* de *jña vyāy* ; 17 vêtements doubles ; 2 animaux châtrés pour le culte ; q charette *jeṅ* ; 2 *thpvac* ; 1 cruche ; 1 crachoir [...].

〈B8–B9〉 La terre qui allait jusqu'à la cabane [...] fut achetée par V. K. A. Śrī Lakṣmīpativarma à Vāp Paritra, Vāp Pit Samarānivarta du village [...]. 〈Biens donnés〉 : 1 *stāy* en argent ; 1 éléphant mâle ; 1 *yau* de *dop* ; sacrifice d'un cochon , offrande d' un repas [...].

〈B9–B12〉 V.K.A. Śrī Lakṣmīpativarma acheta la terre de Sjuṅ à Vāp Qyak, Vāp Dep, gardien de la Chambre du roi de 4e catégorie, Vāp Īśvarabhāva, Vāp Ā *vikrānta*. Cette terre s'étendait : au sud jusqu'à la borne près du tamarinier ; à l'est, jusqu'à la route longeant l'aire du Brûlage du paddy ; au nord, jusqu'à Sre Krapi ; à l'ouest, jusqu'à lq route: Biens destinés à cette acquisition : 4 bols d'argetn pesant 1 *jyaṅ* et [...] *liṅ* ; 2 *liṅ* d'or ; 4 *yau* de *jña* ; 10 *aṁval*, donnés à Vāp Īśvarabhāva et Vāp Ā *vikrānta* ; 4 bols d'argetn, 1 anneau de bras [...] pesant 1 *jyaṅ* 10 *liṅ* ; 1 *liṅ* d'or, 1 *yau* de *dop* double *vrahān*, donnés à Vāp Qyak et Vāp Dep.

〈B12–B14〉 En 933 *śaka*, V.K.A. Śrī Lakṣmīpativarma acheta deux terres, Kuṭi et Vnat, à

Vāp Śrī Yauva et Vāp Dharmapāla du village de Rlā Slut, afin d'installer V.K.A. le *śivaliṅga* au sanctuaire dont la fondation revint à l'*ācārya* Mratāñ Khloñ Vraḥ Vrāhmaṇaśāla. Voici les biens qu'il donnait à Vāp Śrī Yauva et Vāp Dharmapāla de Rlā Slut et leur famille : 1 cruche, 1 crachoir, 10 sampot blancs ; des *kaṁbal vlaḥ vrahān* et *śīra vlaḥ*.

〈B14–B18〉 Or il advint que V.K.A. Kanlaḥ Vnaṁ commit des abus vis-à-vis des habitants de Rlā Slut, et les excita à remettre leur terre à V.K.A. Śrī Lakṣmīpativarma. Biens reçus par V.K.A. Kanlaḥ Vnaṁ ; 1 éléphant, 1 éléphante, 1 chevanl ; ceux donnés à Mratāñ Khloñ Kaṁdvat Dik, beau-frère de V.K.A. Kanlaḥ Vnaṁ : 2 animaux châtrés ; à Mratāñ Khloñ Gralot, parent de V.K.A. Kanlaḥ Vnaṁ, furent donnés 1 coffret d'origine indienne, 5 *yau* de *sampot* [...], 2 jeunes animaux, 1 buffle de sacrifice, un repas à V.K.A. Kanlaḥ Vnaṁ. Le Mratāñ Khloñ ainsi que les *khloñ vala* et *sañjak* du clan de V.K.A. Kanlaḥ Vnaṁ vinrent faire ce repas, et on leur donna 10 *sampot* pour [...].

〈B18–B23〉 Arrive l'année 936 śaka, en quinzaine claire de Mārgaśīra, V.K.A. Śrī Lakṣmīpativarma célèbre le Vrahmayajña, le Mātṛyajña en cette terre, puis il installa le *liṅga* d'or au temple de Sureṅ. V.K.A. Kanlaḥ Vnaṁ vint se joindre à ces sacrifices où furent assemblés de grands savants, en premier V.K.A. Śrī Vidyādhipaṇḍita, *guru* célébrant le Vrahmayajña ; V.K.A. Bhimapura célébrant le Mātṛyajña ; V.K.A. Vlok, chargé d'installer le *liṅga* d'or. Puis, V.K.A. le président du tribunal de 3e catégorie, V.K.A. président du tribunal de 4e catégorie vinrent ériger cette inscription ; Mratāñ Khloñ Jalāṅgeśvara, inspecteur des qulités et défauts, Mratāñ Khloñ Nisādi, assesseur, vinrent se joindre à cette assemblée de grands savants. Lors, V.K.A. Kanlaḥ Vnaṁ fit une déclaration de vérité devant le "Cercle sacré" en vue d'offrir la terre Rlā Slut à V.K.A. le *liṅga* de Madhyadeśa et à V.K.A. le *liṅga* à Vnaṁ. Il fit poser des bornes, à savoir : à l'est de Jeṅ Vnaṁ à Kaṁvaṅ Vnaṁ ; au sud-est, jusqu'aux confins de la terre Krakop.

〈B23–B27〉 Dès 933 *śaka*, Trakval Vau, de connivence avec Tā Pāṅ pour se déclarer ennemis de Sa Majesté Kaṁtvan Añ, furent condamnés en justice. Ils se virent confisqués la terre et le temple Sukhāvāsa, propriété de la Tāñ Tritakī, ancêtre connue de Trakval Vau ; cela fut gracieusement accordé à V.K.A. Śrī Lakṣmīpativarma. Le roi donna l'ordre à V.K.A. de restaurer le *śivaliṅga* de ce temple et l'installer à la place du Buddha. L'*ācārya* venu ériger le *śivaliṅga* était V.K.A. Vidyāśrama, page du roi ; les membres du tribunal venus planter les bornes : Kaṁsteṅ Yanap, inspecteur des qualités et défauts de 3e catégorie et *dvoṅ* de 3e catégorie. Voici le périmètre de la terre : à lùouest; elle touchqit Jaley ; au sud, Stuk Ransi, Kridāripura et Trāc ; à l'est, Caṅkur Samroṅ et Saṅke ; au nord, elle s'étalait vers Vrai Priṅ jusqu'à jouxter Racanāpura ; elle revenat vers l'ouest pour toucher à la rivière. Cela fut donné par V.K.A. Śrī Lakṣmīpativarma à son fils, de Stuk Antās, wui s'occupait des prestations de *saṅkrānta* en l'honneur de V.K.A. le *śivaliṅga* de Madhyadeśa.

〈B27–B30〉 Puis en 934 *śaka*, Vāp Le de Daśagrāma, gardien des étoffes sacrées au village de Trāc, emprunta 2 *liṅ* d'or pur à V.K.A. Śrī Lakṣmīpativarma pour le service du roi, l'interêt étant fixé à 4 *liṅ* d'or. N'ayant pas d'or à rendre, il lui offrit la terre de Trāc, dont voici le périmètre. A l'est, elle touchait Tvaṅ Panlā ; au sud, Sureṅ ; à l'ouest, Travāṅ Ruṅ ; au nord, Raṁleṅ. Les gens du tribunal venus pour planter les bornes en cette terre : Mratāñ Khloñ Vīrā...grāma, assesseur, Mratāñ Khloñ Thpal Cār, responsable des saintes étoffes.

〈B3–B32〉 En 934 *śaka*, V.K.A. Śrī Lakṣmīpativarma acquit la terre Māt Caṅvā de Vāp Jū de Pralāy Mṛtakadhana. Biens donnés pour cette acquisition : 4 bols d'argent pesant 2 *jyaṅ*, 4 bagues pesant 4 *liṅ*, 1 cruche, 1 crachoir, 10 *sampot*. Périmètre de cette terre : à l'ouest, elle allait jusqu'à la rivière Māt Caṅvā et touchait à la terre Caṁkās ; au sud, jusqu'à Vo Gaṇeśvara et la terre de V.K.A. Jaroy Cār ; à l'est, jusqu'à Dvāk Slā et Rlā Vo ; au nord, elle englobat la rivière, touchant la terre de Kaṁsteṅ Jalavandha.

〈B32–B37〉 En 935 *śaka*, Kaṁsteṅ Malvay eut un différend avec V.K.A. Śrī Lakṣmīpativarma ; il en donna pour cause le fait que V.K.A. avait usé de son pouvoir pour s'emparer de la terre de Vnaṁ Vnvak, ce qui fait qu'il fit moissonner le riz de cette rizière. V.K.A. Śrī Lakṣmīpativarma présenta 〈au roi〉 une requête relatant tous les faits, dans le but de se faire attribuer la propriété de cette terre. Le roi conçut du courroux contre Kaṁsteṅ Malvay, et ordonna l'audition des faits. Kaṁsteṅ Malvay demanda à Vāp Jū de Pralāy, propriétaire terrien, de le représenter en justice. Vāp Jū perdit devant V.K.A. Śrī Lakṣmīpativarma. Le tribunal ordonna la saisie de Vāp Jū pour le juger. Vāp Jū offrit des biens au roi pour s'en libérer et reconnaître à V.K.A. Śrī Lakṣmīpativarma la propriété exclusive de cette terre. Evoyés du tribunal : V.K.A. Śivapāda, membre du tribunal de 3e catégorie, V.K.A. Giripāda, membre du tribunal de 2e catégorie, Kaṁsteṅ Kuṭi Ruṅ, inspecteur des qualités et défauts de 2e catégorie, Mratāñ Khloñ Jalāṅgeśvara, inspecteur des qualités et défauts de 3e catégorie.

〈B37–B40〉 Le roi offrit pieusement cette terre à V.K.A. le *śivaliṅga* de deux coudées à Madhyadeśa. Il donna l'ordre à Steṅ Añ Bhavanāditya du tribunal et patrouilleur de 3e catégorie d'aller amener des notables et chefs des hommes au nombre de quatre, et de se réunir tous les planter des bornes. V.K.A. souhaite trouver des témoins extrêmement sérieux. Il vint offrir 2 bagues, 1 coupe en argent pesant 4 *jyaṅ*, 4 petites boîtes (*tanlāp*) en *hanira* pesant 1 *jyaṅ*. Il demanda que Kaṁsteṅ Jayavandha, propriétaire terrien voisin, allât planter des bornes avec Steṅ Añ Bhavanāditya. Le roi accéda à cette demande en vue de faire planter ainsi des bornes en pieuse offrande à V.K.A. le *śivaliṅga*.

〈B40–B42〉 En 935 *śaka*, Vāp Vai, page du roi au village de Taṁvvaṅ, donna une terre là, à V.K.A. Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman. En voici le périmètre : à l'est, elle touchait la terre

du dieu de Śivapāda ; au sud, Kulamātra ; à l'ouest, Vnur Raṁtval ; au nord, elle allait jusqu'au palmier au sud du village. Le V.K.A. donna les biens suivants à Vaap Vai de Taṁvvaṅ : 1 cruche pesant [...] *jyaṅ*, 1 crachoir pesant 1 *jyaṅ*.

〈B42–47〉 En 935 *śaka*, le vendredi 1er jour de la lune croissante d'Āsāḍha, Sa Majesté Śrī Sūryavarmadeva se tenant aux "Quatre Faces" du "Bassin sacré de pierre" de Jayendranagari, ordonna à V.K.A. Śrī Vidyāpaṇḍita de transmettre le commandement 〈suivant〉 à Mratāñ Khloñ Śrī Nṛpendropakalpa de Sruk Cās de l'ancien Aninditapura et à ses parents du nom de Vāp Deṅ, Vaap Vrahmaśiva de Caṁnat, Vāp Vai du village de Taṁvvaṅ, anicen page du roi, VāQyak de Sjuṅ, ancien gardien de la chambre du roi, Vāp Īśvarabhāva et Vāp Nārāyaṇa, ancien *vikrānta* à Sjuṅ. Ces personnes, entrées au service des *khmuk* de la salle du culte, devraient désormais s'associer à V.K.A. Śrī Lakṣmīpativarma dans le service du roi. Comme les parents de V.K.A. doivent prendre soin de ces œuvres pies du V.K.A., les personnes susmentionnées protégeront ces œuvres tout à fait comme la famille du V.K.A., du fait qu'elles ont donné des terre en se joignant à lui pour l'accomplissement de ces diverses œuvres.

〈B47–B53〉 En 936 *śaka*, le samedi 14e jour de la lune décroissante de Puṣya, le *khloñ vala* Qvās à Kaṁdvat Dol et Madame sa grand-mère audit village, le *khloñ vala* nommé Loñ Śaikhavindu, s'associèrent à l'ancien du village nommé Vāp Snyāt et à deux chefs de travailleurs, Gho Pansoṁ et Gho Kañjan, afin de céder la terre de Kaṁdvat Dol à V.K.A. Śrī Lakṣmīpativarma contre [...] V.K.A. fixa les prestations d'ffrande à V.K.A. le *śivaliṅga* à Daṁdvat Dol :serviteurs, hommes et femmes, vaches sacrées, 5 *liḥ* de riz décortiqué aux *saṅkrānta*, 4 *liḥ* aux Cinq Fêtes. A l'*āśrama* de cet endroit, V.K.A. décida des préparatifs rituels jusqu'à gqrder le "Pavillon de la Lune" ouvert aux gens de bien. Ceux qui s'efforceront de protéger cette fondation, qu'ils soient de la famille ou étrangers à la famille, ceux-là obtiendront des mérites tout comme le V.K.A. lui-même. Ceux qui 〈au contraire〉 détuiront cette fondation, ceux-là iront souffrir dans les enfers aussi longtemps que dureront le soleil et la lune.

〈B53–B55〉 En 936 *śaka*, Mratāñ Khloñ Śrī Vīrendravallabha de Vnur, administrateur à Vak Ek, offit deux lotissements ; Guru [...], dans Vyadhapura, à V.K.A. le *śivaliṅga* de Madhyadeśa, avec les prestations annuelles 〈suivantes〉 : du riz, 7 [...] d'argent, 5 *antvaṅ* d'huile, 1 *tula* de cire. Le lotissement dit Ñāṅ avait pour principaux serviteurs les Gho Kaṁvan, Kansān, Kaṁpaḥ, Kañju, et la Tai Kaṁpit ; le lotissement dit Thkval Rkā était dirigé par Gho Hṛdaya Śivakule 〈assisté〉 de quatre hommes. Mratāñ Śrī Vīrendravallabha 〈lui-même〉 était né dans la lignée de V.K.A. Śrī Lakṣmīpativarma. Pour ce dieu de Madhyadeśa, V.K.A. Śrī Lakṣmīpativarma institua les prestations suivantes : pour le culte quotidien, 1 *thlvaṅ* et 1 *je* de riz décortiqué ; aux *saṅkrānta*, 1 *thlvaṅ* ; en offrande au dieu, 1 *je* 5 *liḥ* ; aux Cinq Fêtes, 1 *thlvaṅ* ; aux Grandes Fêtes, 2 *thlvaṅ* [...].

Commentary

Venerable Bun Saluot who was the abbot of Vat Prasat Samrong Reachea (or Vat Samrong) visited the National Museum of Cambodia in April 2010. He recognized this inscription K. 1198 which was on exhibition in the museum. He told that the stela had been stolen from his monastery which is a Buddhist pagoda located in Utdor Mean Chey province, about 130 km north of Angkor and about 20 km from O Smach district where it was confiscated by the military in 1994. The modern pagoda may have been built on an ancient temple site.

Bibliography

The Khmer portion is first edited by Saveros Pou (2001, pp. 240–260) with a French translation; re-edited here by Gerdi Gerscheimer, Arlo Griffiths, Domonique Soutif and Kunthea Chhom from the estampage EFEO n. 1654 and by checking on the stela.

Primary

[LF] Pou, Saveros. 2001. *Nouvelles inscriptions du Cambodge, volumes II et III*. Paris: École française d'Extrême-Orient. [URL]. Pages 240–260.