K. 1489. Inscription of Tuol Slaeng, 563 Śaka

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Identifier: DHARMA_INSCIK01489

Repository: Khmer (tfc-khmer-epigraphy)

File path: texts/xml/DHARMA_INSCIK01489.xml

Language: Old Khmer [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 CE.

Edition

1. Sragdharā

〈1〉 rājñā śākena piṇḍaṁ dahana-rasa-śarair aṅkitaṁ vatsarāṇāṁ ◦
māghasyādye ca pakṣe dvi-divasa-ra(h/m/p)ite yāmini sā yadā syāt· ◦
senduḥ puṣyas (t)adāyaṁ tri-(bh)uvana-(va)radas sthāpita(s tatra saśrī)-
〈2〉 -(v)i(ṣṇ)ur yyogai(śubha)smair vviracita-makareṇodite ca grahāṇā[m· ⦿]

2. Anuṣṭubh

〈3〉 〈Column a〉 yad dattaṁ śramanādibhyo
〈Column b〉 tad ato ’pi na tad dhanaṁ
〈Column c〉 tad ahāryya(ṁ) nṛpeṇāpi
〈Column d〉 kiṁ punaḥ suta-vāndhavaiḥ ⦿

3. Anuṣṭubh

〈Column e〉 pāka-[bhe]do kṛtaghnaś ca
〈Column f〉 bhumi-ha[r]tt[ā] ca te trayaḥ
〈4〉 〈Column a〉 narakān na nivarttate
〈Column b〉 yāvat soma-divākaraḥ ⦿

4. Anuṣṭubh

〈Column c〉 satrānāṁ prāk-pravṛttānāṁ
〈Column d〉 bhedanaṁ yaḥ karoti ca
〈Column e〉 sa pāpa-kṛt pāpataraḥ
〈Column f〉 pāka-bheda Iti smṛtaḥ [⦿]

5. Anuṣṭubh

〈5〉 〈Column a〉 Ācāryya-viṣṇudattasya
〈Column b〉 satyavattyāś ca yas sutaḥ
〈Column c〉 dharmadattāhvayo dvābhyā〈Column d〉n
tenāyaṁ sthāpyate hariḥ (//)

6. Anuṣṭubh

〈Column e〉 yo dattā veṣṇave samya〈Column f〉(k)-
-dāsā-dāsi-dhanāni ca
〈6〉 〈Column a〉 kṣetrārāma-paśun bhaktyā
〈Column b〉 svarggam yāti savān(dha)vai〈ḥ ⦿〉

7. Anuṣṭubh

〈Column c〉 śrīgovindasya ya〈d〉dravya〈Column d〉ṁ
kaś cit puṣpādi yo hare〈Column e〉t
sarvvai〈ḥ〉 prakula-santānai〈Column f〉s
tīvraṁ yātu sa rauravam· [⦿]

〈7〉 (⦿) vraḥ ka(ṁ)mratāṁ· śrī (go)vindasvāmī man· Ācāryya dharmmadatta duk· nu dravya Ācāryya (dai)ya Oy· puṇya〈8〉 Ācāryya viṣṇudatta Oy· puṇya vraḥ haṁ· satyavati ge yajamāna Ācāryya dharmmadatta Aṁno〈9〉y· ta vraḥ kñuṁ ghoda vā klapit· I kñuṁ ta kantai ku jadda I ku kanteṁ· I ku smo vñau I ku Anr(o)k· I〈10〉 kon· ge phoṁ· caṁdak ta si vā kaṁvañ· pOn· vā (U)kka vā ti bhāgya tmur· 10 sre sanre IIII da(ṁ)riṁ· Anta(ṁ) kaṁluṁ(·) gui〈11〉 phoṁ· gan· Aṁnoy· ta vraḥ phoṁ· gui na gui tel· prasiddha saṁ Āy· ta vraḥ kamratāṁ· Añ· śrī cakratīrthasvāmi vraḥ (Ācā)〈12〉ryya dharmmadatta • sru satra ge vraḥ ta gui saṁvatsara ta moyya droṁ· (ca)ṁren ta gui dvādaśi viṣuvagraha bhai IIIIII tloṁ· IIIII santā(k·) tloṁ· I〈13〉 Aṁpel· hvāṁ· 10 IIII slā slik· IIIIIIII plon· I pareṁ· pañjut·

Antoṅ· II mās· IIII pareṅ· ma(dhu)pak(ka) mās· IIIIII ṅraṅor· Anto〈14〉[ṅ·] III krīyā nu Utsava ge vraḥ ta gui Ai ta ponna sru so tloṅ· 10 rnāc· 10 IIIII sla vraḥ plon· IIII tnaḥ IIII bhāgavata p(ā)s· plon· IIII〈15〉 [varṣā]kāri pnon· IIII pareṅ· mās· IIIII ṅroṅor· Antoṅ· 10 pañjut· mās· II santāk· je II Aṁp(e)l· hvāṅ· IIII va〈16〉rṣā [1+] (sre sanre) II lṅo tloṅ· II varṣā paṁnos· paṁjuḥ canlek(· yau) IIII k(n)ey[·] I kandel· II pareṅ· mās· II sre〈17〉 sanre 10 (bhag)(a/e)nmātra bhāgavata lṅo tloṅ· I _ varṣā ge vraḥ dai 〈ca〉nl(e)k(·) yau II snuṁ tpoṅ· yau I kansā yajña yau I〈18〉 (c)naṅ· saṁr(u?)k· IIIIII daṅgā(ra) IIII noṅ· IIII crās· II qvāk· II taroṅ· II lañcoṅ· IIIIII ckoy· pāy· II carā II ja(ga)rtti〈19〉 bhai IIIII krapās(·) ka¡dd!〈ṭṭ〉i IIII canhus· pur· kvit· kaṁdot· qnap· pañjut taṅkal· bhoga [1+]t· (s)ti[.](ita) gui Utsava

Translation

1.

On the first [day] of [the month of] Māgha of the year totally marked by [3] fires-[6] flavours-[5] arrows (563) [in the era created] by King Śaka, ... at that time this Tribhuvanavarada was installed there along with Śrī Viṣṇu.

2.

What (yat) is given (dattaṁ) to the ascetics and others (śramanādibhyaḥ), that wealth (tad dhanaṁ), it (tat) is not to be taken away (ahāryyaṁ) even (api) by king (nr̥peṇa), let alone (kiṁ punas) by [his] sons and relatives (suta-vāndhavaiḥ).

3.

The obstructer of [what is] cooked (pākabhedaḥ), the destroyer of [what is] created (kr̥taghnaś) and the robber of land, these three (te trayaḥ) do not return (na nivarttante) from hell (narakāt) as long as (yāvat) the moon and the sun (soma-divākaraḥ) [exist].

4.

He who (yaḥ) destroys (bhedanaṁ karoti) the satras (satrāṇāṁ) which had been conducted/ had been occurring before (prāk-pravr̥ttānāṁ), is a sinner (pāpa-kr̥t), very sinful (pāpataraḥ), [and] is remembered (smr̥taḥ) as (iti) destructor of cooked food (pāka-bheda).

5.

He who (yaḥ) is son (sutaḥ) of the two (dvābhyām), Ācārya Viṣṇudatta (ācāryya-viṣṇudattasya) and Satyavatī (satyavattyāḥ), called Dharmadatta (dharmmadattāh-vayaḥ), by him (tena) this (ayaṁ) [image of] Hari (hariḥ) was installed (sthāpyate).

6.

He who (yaḥ) offers (dattā) with devotion (bhaktyā) the whole of male and female servants and wealth (samyak-dāsa-dāsī-dhanāni) as well as (ca) paddy field, parks and cattle (kṣetrārāma-paśūn) to Viṣṇu (viṣṇave) goes (yāti) to heaven (svarggam) together with his kinsmen (savāndhavaiḥ).

7.

He whoever (yaḥ kaś cit) takes away (haret) his ? wealth (yad-dravyam), flower etc. (puṣpādi), of Śrī Govinda (śrīgovindasya) goes (saḥ yātu) the severe [hell] Raurava (tīvraṁ rauravam) with all (sarvvaiḥ) [his] race and progeny (prakula-santānaiḥ).

〈7〉 Lord Śrī Govindasvāmī. Ācārya Dharmadatta arranged wealth of other Ācārya to donate as foundation.

〈8–12〉 Ācārya Viṣṇudatta donated as foundation of the god. Hañ Satyavatī was the person sponsoring the sacrifice. Ācārya Dharmadatta donated to the God the robust male servants [named] Vā Klapit; the female servants [named] Ku Jadda, Ku Kanteṅ, Ku Smo Vñau, Ku Anrok, together with their children [who were] the male domestics [named] Vā Kaṁvañ Paon, Vā Ukka, Vā Ti Bhāgya; 10 cows, 4 Sanre of paddy fields, plantations and the orchards inside the premises; the group of people which were offered to the god, [i.e.] those who were assigned to be used as common wealth with My Lord Śrī Cakratīrthasvāmī, the god of Ācārya Dharmadatta.

〈12–14〉 The paddy which was for distribution as food to the servants of the god every year in order to celebrate [the festival] on the twelfth days, on the equinox days and on the eclipse days was 120 [measures and] 5 tloṅ; 1 tloṅ of beans, 14 hvāṅ of salt, 400 arecas, 2 antoṅ and 4 mās of oil for purification; 6 mās of oil of honey and milk?; 3 antoṅ of [oil made of] sesame.

〈14–19〉 For ritual food and the festivals of the servants of (the four ?) gods: 10 tloṅ of husked rice, 15 rnāc, 160 arecas for the god, 4 tnaḥ, 160 of bhāgavat pās, 160 varṣākāri, 5 mās of oil/ ghee, 10 antoṅ of sesame oil, 2 mās of oil of purification, 2 je of beans, 4 hvāṅ of salt, ..., 2 sanre of paddy field, 2 tloṅ of sesame, 4 yau of the rainy-season lower garments for expiatory sacrifice priest, 1 pillow, 2 woven mats, 2 mās of oil/ ghee, ... 1 tloṅ of sesame, 2 yau of the rainy-season lower garments of the servants of other god, 1 yau of snuṁ tpoṅ, 1 yau of kansā yajña, 6 repoussé cooking-pots, 4 daṅgāra, 4 noṅ, 2 brushes, 2 ladles, 2 containers with hole?, 6 lañcoṅ, 2 ckoy of rice, 2 incense burners, 100 jagartti, 4 kaṭṭi of cotton, ... in festivals.

Bibliography

Preliminary edition by Chhom Kunthea, Hun Chhunteng and Arlo Griffiths from an estampage made by Hun Chhunteng in January 2021.