Sirpur Plates of Śivagupta, Year 11

Natasja Bosma

Author of digital edition: Natasja Bosma

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Edition

Seal

1. Anuṣṭubh

rājñaḥ śrīharṣaguptasya sūnoḥ sadguṇaśālinaḥ
śāsanaṁ śivaguptasya sthitam ā bhuvanasthiteḥ

Plates

〈Page 1r〉

〈Page 1v〉 〈1v1〉 □ svasty aśeṣakṣitīśavidyābhyāsaviśeṣāsāditamahan¿i?〈ī〉yav-inaya〈1v2〉sampatsampāditasakalavijig¿i?〈ī〉ṣuguṇo guṇavatsamāśraya〈ḥ〉 prakṛ〈1v3〉ṣṭataraśauryyaprajñāprabhāvasambhāvitamahābhyudaya〈ḥ〉 kārtt¿e?〈i〉keya I〈1v4〉va kṛttivā◯saso rājña〈ḥ〉 śr¿i?〈ī〉harṣadevasya sūnuḥ somava¡ṅ!〈ṁ〉śasa〈1v5〉mb-havaḥ paramamāheśvaro mātāpitṛpādānudhyātaḥ śr¿i?〈ī〉mahāśivagu〈1v6〉ptarājaḥ kuśalī□ svalpaśark〈k〉arāmārgīy¡a-A!〈ā〉ḍakerake brāhmaṇān saṁpū〈1v7〉jya

yathākālādhyāsi<nas> ¡b!<v>yavahāriṇaḥ sakaraṇān an¡o!<yā>n api samāha<Page 2r><2r1>rtṛsannidhātṛprabhṛt¡iḥ!<īn>| sarvvarājapuruṣā<n> prativāsinaś ca sa<ṁ>ni<2r2>diś¿ā?<a>ti

viditam astu bhavatāṁ yathāsmābhir aya<ṁ> grāmaḥ sanidhiḥ sopa<2r3>nidhir acāṭabhaṭapraveśaḥ sarvvakarādānasahitaḥ sadaśāparādhaḥ<2r4> sadvopa◯dravavivarjjitaḥ mātāpittror ātmanaś ca puṇyābhivṛddha<2r5>ye kāmakāyanasagotrāya ¡v!<b>ahv¿a?<ṛ>cabhaṭṭanandikumārāya Udaka<2r6>pūrvvakam ācandrārkasamakālopabhogārtha<ṁ> tām{v}raśāsanena pratipādi<2r7>ta Ity

avagamyāsya samucita<ṁ> bhogabhāgam upanayadbhiḥ bhava<Page 2v><2v1>dbhi<ḥ> sukhaṁ prativasta¡b!<v>yam iti□ bhāvinaś ca bhūmipālān uddiśye<2v2>dam abhidh¿i?<ī>yate

1. Vasantatilakā

bhūmipradā divi lalanti patanti hant¿i?<a>
hṛtvā<2v3> mah(ī)<ṁ> nṛpatayo narake nṛśa<ṁ>sā<T>
Etad <d>vayaṁ parikalayya calā<2v4>ñ ca lakṣm¿i?<ī>◯m
āyus tathā kuruta yad bhavatām abhīṣṭaṁ

Api ca

2. Anuṣṭubh

<2v5> rakṣāpālanayos tāvat phalaṁ sugatidurggat¿i?<ī>
ko nāma svargga<2v6>m uts¿ri?<ṛ>jya narakaṁ pratipadyate

¡b!<v>yāsagītāṁś cāt{t}ra ślokān udāha<2v7>ranti

3. Indravajrā

Agner apatyaṁ prathamaṁ suvarṇa<ṁ>
bhūr vvaiṣṇav¿i?<ī> sūryyasutā<Page 3r><3r1>ś ca gāva<ḥ>
dattā<s> trayas tena bhavanti lokā
ya<ḥ> kāñcana<ṁ> gāñ c¿u?<a> mahīñ c¿u?<a> dadyā<T>

4. Anuṣṭubh

<3r2> ṣaṣṭivarṣasahasrāṇi svargge modati bhūmidaḥ
Ācchettā cānumantā ca<3r3> tā¡ṇ!<n>y eva narake vaseT□

5. Anuṣṭubh

bahubhir vvasudhā dattā rājabhi<ḥ> sagarādibhiḥ
<3r4> yasya ya◯sya yadā bhūmis tasya tasya tadā phalaṁ

6. Anuṣṭubh

svadat<t>āṁ para〈3r5〉dat<t>ām vā yatnād rakṣa yudhiṣṭhira
mahī<ṁ> mah¿i?〈ī〉matāṁ śreṣṭha dānā<t> śreyo 'nu〈3r6〉pālana¡m!〈M〉

¡i!〈I〉ti†

pravarddhamānavijayarājye sam¡b!〈v〉atsare Ekādaśame jyeṣṭha〈3r7〉śuk<l>apakṣa-
pañcamyāṁ Utk(ī)rṇṇaṁ Ak¡ā!〈ṣa〉śālikaboppanāgas¿u?〈ū〉n¿a?〈u〉nā golāyy¿a?〈e〉na

Apparatus

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〈1v3〉 °sambhāvita° ◇ *°savambhāvita°* PKS.

〈1v4〉 śr¿i?〈ī〉° ◇ *śrī°* PKS. — 〈1v4〉 sūnuḥ ◇ *s¿u?〈ū〉n¿ū?〈u〉ḥ* PKS.

〈1v5〉 śr¿i?〈ī〉° ◇ *śrī°* PKS.

〈1v6〉 kuśalī ◇ *kuśal¿i?〈ī〉* PKS. — 〈1v6〉 brāhmaṇān saṁpū〈1v7〉jya ◇ *brāhmaṇā〈ṁ〉 saṁmpū〈1v7〉jya* PKS.

〈1v7〉 °kālā° ◇ *°kāla°* PKS. — 〈1v7〉 yathākālādhyāsi<nas> ¡b!〈v〉yavahāriṇaḥ • The intended reading may be *yathākālādhyāsinaḥ* and *adhikāriṇaḥ*, which are phrases used in the address of other copperplate charters issued by the same king. — 〈1v7〉 samāha〈Page 2r〉〈2r1〉rtṛ° ◇ *samāha〈Page 2r〉〈2r1〉tṛ°* PKS.

〈2r2〉 sanidh¿ī?〈i〉ḥ sopa〈2r3〉nikadhar ◇ *sanidhiḥ sopa〈2r3〉nidhir* PKS.

〈2r4〉 sadvopa◯dravavivarjjitaḥ • The intended reading is probably *sarvvapīḍāvarjjitaḥ*, which is mentioned among the exemptions of the grant in other copperplate charters issued by the same king. — 〈2r4〉 °pittror ◇ *°pitror* PKS.

〈2r5〉 °nandikumārāya ◇ *°nandikumāraya* PKS. — 〈2r5〉 Udaka〈2r6〉pūrvvakam ◇ *Uṭaka〈2r6〉pūrvvakarm* PKS.

〈2v1〉 uddiśye〈2v2〉dam ◇ *uddaśye〈2v2〉dam* PKS.

〈2v3〉 parikalayya ◇ *parikalaruya* PKS.

〈2v6〉 cāt{t}ra ◇ *cātra* PKS.

〈3r2〉 °sahasrāṇi ◇ *°sahastrāṇi* PKS.

〈3r4〉 bhūmis ◇ *bhūmi* PKS.

〈3r5〉 mahī〈ṁ〉 ◇ *〈mahīṁ〉* PKS.

〈3r7〉 °śuk〈l〉a° ◇ *°śukla°* PKS. — 〈3r7〉 °pañcamyāṁ ◇ *°pañcamāṁ* PKS. — 〈3r7〉 Ak¡ā!〈ṣa〉śālika° ◇ *Āk¡ā!〈ṣa〉śālika°* PKS.

Translation

Seal

The charter of Śivagupta, son of the illustrious king Harṣagupta, who is possessed of good qualities, endures as long as the existence of the world

Plates

〈1v1–2r2〉 Success! Hail! The illustrious and great king Śivagupta who has been born in the Lunar Dynasty as the son of a king, the illustrious Harṣadeva, like Kārttikeya is of Kṛttivāsas (i.e., Śiva); who is entirely devoted to Maheśvara; who is favoured by his father and mother; and who is in good health: He has acquired all the qualities of a conqueror through the perfection of praiseworthy discipline, effected in particular by implementing all the ”political sciences”; he is a refuge for the virtuous; and his great prosperity has been brought about by his superior valour, intelligence, and strength! After having saluted the Brahmins in the village of Āḍakeraka situated in the Svalpa-Śarkkarā *mārga*, 〈the king〉 issues 〈the following command〉 to all royal officers and the residents 〈of the village〉; to the governor and other local council, beginning with the collector and the receiver; and to those who are temporarily posted 〈in the village〉:

〈2r2–2r7〉 Let it be known to you that by means of 〈this〉 copperplate charter and preceded by a libation of water, this village has been granted by us for the increase of religious merit of father, mother, and ourselves, to *bhaṭṭa* Nandikumāra, belonging to the Kāmakāyana *gotra* and to the Bahvṛca 〈school〉. 〈The grant of the village〉, which is meant to be enjoyed as long as the moon and the sun will endure, comes along with 〈the right to〉 hidden treasures and deposits; the exemption from being entered by irregular or regular troops; 〈the right to collect〉 all taxes 〈payable to the king〉; 〈the right to〉 punish and realise fines for the ten offences; and the exemption from all kinds of unpaid labour.

〈2r7–2v2〉 Having taken note of that, you should render the proper 〈shares of〉 periodical offerings and produce, while living happily 〈in this village〉. And this is said for the instruction of the future kings:

2v2–2v4.

〈Kings〉 who donate land sport in heaven, 〈but〉 look, kings who have taken land fall into hell for their wickedness. After having taken to heart these two rules and taken hold of Lakṣmī, you should live you life as you wish!

〈2v4〉 And also:

2v5–2v6.

Fortune and misfortune are truly the fruit of protecting and not protecting 〈the land〉; who then discards heaven and resorts to hell?

〈2v6–2v7〉 And in this respect they quote the 〈following〉 stanzas sung by Vyāsa:

2v7–3r1.

Gold is the first child of Agni, land is born of Viṣṇu, and cows are the offspring of Sūrya: 〈Therefore〉, whoever would give gold, a cow, and land would give the three worlds

3r2–3r3.

A giver of land rejoices in heaven for sixty thousand years; he who confiscates it or allows 〈another to confiscate it〉 will dwell for the same period in hell!

3r3–3r4.

The earth has been granted by many kings, beginning with Sagara; whoever possesses the land at any time, to him belong the fruits at that time!

3r4–3r6.

O Yudhiṣṭhira, zealously protect the land which was given by yourself or by others! O best of kings, protection is superior to giving!

〈3r6–3r7〉 In the eleventh year of the increasingly victorious reign 〈of Śivagupta〉, on the fifth 〈day〉 of the light half of the month of Jyeṣṭha, the 〈copperplate charter〉 has been engraved by Golāyya, son of the goldsmith Boppanāga.

Bibliography

First edited by Singh 2009 from the original plates; re-edited here by Natasja Bosma based on the published photographs (edition of the seal based on Singh).

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