# Sirpur Plates of Śivagupta, Year 37

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## Edition

### Seal

1. Anuṣṭubh

rājña〈ḥ〉 śrīharṣaguptasya sūno〈ḥ〉 sadguṇaśālina〈ḥ〉
śāsanaṁ śivaguptasya sthitam ā bhuvanasthite〈ḥ〉

### Plates

〈Page 1r〉

〈Page 1v〉 〈1v1〉 □ svasty aśeṣakṣit¿i?〈ī〉¡ṣ!〈ś〉avidyābhyāsaviśeṣāsāditamahan¿i?〈ī〉yavi〈1v2〉nayasampatsaṁpāditasakalavijig¿i?〈ī〉ṣuguṇo guṇavatsamāśraya〈ḥ〉〈1v3〉 prakṛṣṭataraśauryyaprajñāprabhāvasambhāvi{ḥ}ta{ḥ}mahābhyudaya〈ḥ〉 kārttikeya〈1v4〉 Iva kṛt〈t〉i◯vāsaso rājñaḥ śr¿i?〈ī〉harṣadevasya sūnu〈ḥ〉

somava¡ṅ!<ṁ>śasa<1v5>mbhava<ḥ> paramamāheśvaro mātāpi<tṛpā>dānud-
hyāta<ḥ> śr¿i?<ī>mahāśivaguptarājaḥ<1v6> kuśal¿i?<ī>□svalpaśarkarāmārgg¿i?<ī><ya>hasti-
padrake brāhmaṇāṁ{ṅ} saṁpūjya sapra<1v7>dhānā¡t!<n> prativāsino yathākālād-
hyāsina<ḥ> samāhartṛsannidhā{r}tṛprabhṛt¿i?<ī><Page 2r><2r1>n anyā<ṁ>ś cās-
matpādopaj¿i?<ī>vina<ḥ> sarvvarājapuruṣā<n> saka<ra>ṇān adhikā<2r2>riṇaś ca
samājñāpayati

viditam astu bhavatāṁ yathāsmābhir aya<ṁ> grāma<ḥ><2r3> sanidhāna<ḥ> sopanid-
hāna<ḥ> sadaśāp[[ā]]<<a>>rādha<ḥ> sarvvakarādānasameta<ḥ> prati<2r4>ṣi<d>dhacāṭa◯bhaṭapraveś¡ā!<aḥ
A>dya vaiśākhaprathamapañcamyā<ṁ> śr¿i?<ī>bāleśva<2r5>rapratiṣṭhākāl¿a?<e>
nandap¿ū?<u>r¿i?<ī>yabhagavatpādad¿i?<ī>rghācāryyaśiṣyavyāpaśivā<2r6>cāryyab-
hagavatpādānā¡n!<ṁ> udakapūrvvaṁ mātāpittror ātmanaś ca puṇyābhi¡b!<v>ṛd-
dha<2r7>ye tām{v}raśāsanenācandrārkasamakālopabhogārtha<ṁ> pratipādita Ity

a<Page 2v><2v1>vagatyāmiṣā samucitaṁ bhogabhāgādikam upanayadbhi{ḥ}r
bhavadbhi<ḥ> sukha(ṁ) pra<2v2>tivastavyam iti□ bhāvinaś ca bhūmipālān
ud<d>iśyedam abhidh¿i?<ī>yate

1. Vasantatilakā

bhūmi<2v3>pradā divi lala{ṁ}nti patanti hanta
hṛtvā mah¿i?<ī><ṁ> nṛpatayo narake nṛśa<2v4>¡ṅ!<ṁ>sāT□
Eta◯d <d>vayaṁ parikal¿ai?<a>yya calāñ ca lakṣmīm
āyus tathā kuruta<2v5> yad bhavatām abh¿i?<ī>ṣṭaṁ

¿Ā?<A>pi ca

2. Anuṣṭubh

rakṣāpālanayos tāvat phalaṁ sugatidurggat¿i?<ī>
ko<2v6> nāma svarggam u¡cchri!<tsṛ>jya narakaṁ pratipadyate□

vyāsag¿i?<ī>tāṁś cāt{t}ra ślokān u<2v7>dāharanti

3. Indravajrā

Agner apatyaṁ prathamaṁ suvarṇṇaṁ
bhūr vvaiṣṇav¿i?<ī> sūryyasutā<Page 3r><3r1>ś ca gāvaḥ
dattā<s> t{t}rayas tena bhavanti lokā
ya<ḥ kā>ñcanaṁ gāñ ca mah¿i?<ī>ñ ca dadyāT

4. Anuṣṭubh

<3r2> ṣaṣṭivarṣasahasrāṇi svargge modati bhūmidaḥ
Ācchet<t>ā cānuma{ṁ}ntā ca tā<3r3>ny eva narake vaseT

5. Anuṣṭubh

bahubhir vvasudhā dattā rājabhi〈ḥ〉 sagarādibhi〈ḥ〉
yasya〈3r4〉 yasya yadā ◯bhūmis tasya tasya tadā phalaṁ

6. Anuṣṭubh

svadattāṁ {m}paradat〈t〉ām vā〈3r5〉 yatnād rakṣa{ḥ} yudhiṣṭhira
mahī〈ṁ〉 mah¿i?〈ī〉matā〈ṁ〉 śreṣṭha{ḥ} dānā〈t〉 śreyo 'nupālana〈3r6〉¡m!〈M〉

¡i!〈I〉ti□

pravarddhamānavijayarājye samvatsare saptatri¡ṅ!〈ṁ〉śe vaiśā〈3r7〉khaprathama-
pañcamy¡ā!〈āṁ A〉ṅkenāpi samvaT rla gra vaiśākha dina 5

# Apparatus

## Plates

〈1v4〉 śr¿i?〈ī〉° ◇ *śrī°* BJ.

〈1v5〉 mātāpi〈tṛpā〉dānudhyāta〈ḥ〉 ◇ *mātāpi〈tṛ〉pāpādānudhyāta* BJ. — 〈1v5〉 śr¿i?〈ī〉° ◇ *śrī°* BJ.

〈1v6〉 °mārgg¿i?〈ī〉〈ya〉° ◇ *°mārggī°* BJ. — 〈1v6〉 brāhmaṇāṁ{ṅ} saṁpūjya ◇ *brāhmaṇāṅ sapūjya* BJ.

〈2r1〉 °opaj¿i?〈ī〉vina〈ḥ〉 ◇ *°opajīvina* BJ.

〈2r4〉 śr¿i?〈ī〉° ◇ *śrī°* BJ.

〈2r6〉 °pādānā¡n!〈ṁ〉 ◇ *°pādānāṁm* BJ. — 〈2r6〉 udaka° ◇ *udraka°* BJ.

〈2v3〉 mah¿i?〈ī〉〈ṁ〉 ◇ *mahī* BJ.

〈2v5〉 ¿Ā?〈A〉pi ◇ *Api* BJ.

〈2v6〉 °g¿i?〈ī〉tāṁś ◇ *°gītāṁś* BJ.

〈2v7〉 vvaiṣṇav¿i?〈ī〉 ◇ *vvaiṣṇavī* BJ.

〈3r1〉 ya〈ḥ kā〉ñcanaṁ ◇ *ya 〈kā〉ñcunaṁ* BJ. — 〈3r1〉 ca mah¿i?〈ī〉ñ ca ◇ *cu mahīñ cu* BJ.

〈3r2〉 cānuma{ṁ}ntā ◇ *cānumantā* BJ.

〈3r7〉 samvaT rla gra ◇ *samva 30 7 rla gra* BJ.

# 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 Hastipadraka situated in the Svalpa-Śarkkarā *mārga*, 〈the king〉 issues 〈the following command〉 to the governor and local council, to all other royal officers who are dedicated to our service, beginning with the collector and the receiver; to those who are temporarily posted 〈in the village〉; and to the residents 〈of the village〉 with their headman:

〈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 the venerable *ācārya* Vyāpaśiva, pupil of the venerable *ācārya* Dīrgha of Nandapura. 〈The grant of the village took place〉 today, on the fifth 〈day〉 of the first 〈fortnight〉 of the month of Vaiśākha, on the occasion of the establishment of the illustrious Bāleśvara temple. 〈The grant〉), 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 right to〉 punish and realise fines for the ten offences; 〈the right to collect〉 all taxes 〈payable to the king〉; the exemption from all kinds of unpaid labour; and the exemption from being entered by irregular or regular troops.

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

2v2–2v5.

〈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!

〈2v5〉 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〉 〈The copperplate charter has been engraved〉 on the fifth 〈day〉 of the first 〈fortnight〉 of the month of Vaiśākha, in the thirty-seventh year of the increasingly victorious reign 〈of Śivagupta〉. In numbers: Year 37, 〈Month〉 Vaiśākha, Day 5.

## Bibliography

First edited by Jain *et al.* 2005, pp. 196–217 from the original plates; published again by Bosma 2013; re-edited here by Natasja Bosma from the original plates (edition of the seal based on Jain).

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