Sirpur Plates of Śivagupta, Year 52

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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〉śavidyābhyāsaviśeṣāsāditamahan¿i?〈ī〉yav¿a?〈i〉naya〈1v2〉sa〈ṁ〉pat-
sampāditasakalavijig¿i?〈ī〉ṣuguṇo guṇavatsamāśrayaḥ prakṛṣṭa〈1v3〉taraśauryyapra-
jñāprabhāvasambhāvitamahābhyudayaḥ kārttikeya Iva〈1v4〉 kṛt〈t〉ivāsa◯so
rājña〈ḥ〉 śr¿i?〈ī〉harṣaguptarājadevasya s¿u?〈ū〉nu〈ḥ〉 somava〈1v5〉¡ṅ!〈ṁ〉śasamb-
hava〈ḥ〉 paramamāh¿a?〈e〉śvaro mātāpitṛpādānudhyātaḥ śr¿i?〈ī〉mahāśiva〈1v6〉gup-
tarājadeva〈ḥ〉 kuśal¿i?〈ī〉□ kikkiḍabhukt¿i?〈ī〉yagrāmāṭavituṅge| brāhma〈1v7〉ṇāṁ

sampūjya tatpratinivāsikuṭumb¿a?<i>no yathākālādhyāsinaḥ samā{da}<Page 2r><2r1>ha<r>tṛsan<n>idhātṛprabhṛt¿i?<ī>n asmatpādopaj¿i?<ī>vinaḥ sar¡bv!<vv>arājapuruṣā¡ṁ!<n> sa<2r2>mājñāpayati|

viditam astu bhavatāṁ yathāsmābhiḥ sampraty ayaṁ grāmaḥ sani<2r3>dhānaḥ sopanidhānaḥ s{s}ar¡bv!<vv>akarādānasameta<ḥ> sar¡bv!<vv>ap¿i?<ī>ḍāvivarjjitaḥ sada<2r4>śāparādhaḥ ◯pratiṣiddhacāṭabhaṭapraveśa<ḥ>| asyām at¿i?<ī>takārttikapau<2r5>rṇṇamāsyā◯m atraiva śr¿i?<ī>puratalapratiṣṭhitaśr¿i?<ī>¡mutnatle!<madbāle>śvaratapovana<2r6>sthānagur¿u?<ū>bhyaḥ phuṭṭipāṭivinirggatanandapur¿i?<ī>yabhagavacchr¿i?<ī>madd¿i?<ī><2r7>rghācāryyapraśiṣyaśr¿i?<ī>mad¡u!<b>āleśvar¿i?<ī>yabhagavad¡b!<v>yāpaśivācāryyaśiṣyaśr¿i?<ī><2r8>madbhagavadastraśivācāryyebhyaḥ śr¿i?<ī>jejjaṭavijñaptikayā śiṣyapra<Page 2v><2v1>śiṣyāṇāṁ yāgad¿i?<ī>kṣā¡b!<v>yākhyānātrasat<t>rapravartanāya| mātāpitror āt¡n!<m>ana<2v2>ś ca puṇyābhi¡b!<v>ṛddhaye samakālopabhogārtham ācandratārakārkkam uda<2v3>kapūr¡bv!<vv>akaṁ tām{b}raśāsanena pratipādita Ity

avagatya samucita bhoga<2v4>bhāgādika<ṁ> ◯samupanayanto bhavantaḥ sukhaṁ prativasant¿i?<ī>ti| bhāvina<2v5>ś ca bhū<mi>pā◯lān ud<d>iśyedam abhidh¿i?<ī>yate|

1. Vasantatilakā

bhūmipradā divi lalanti<2v6> patanti hanta
hṛtvā mah¿i?<ī><ṁ> nṛpatayo narake nṛśa¡ṅ!<ṁ>sā<T>|
Etad <d>vaya<ṁ> parika<2v7>l¿ai?<a>y<y>a calāñ ca lakṣm¿i?<ī>m
āyus tathā ku<ru>ta yad bhavatām abh¿i?<ī>ṣṭaṁ

Api ca

2. Anuṣṭubh

rakṣā<2v8>pālanayos tāvat phalaṁ sugatidurggat¿i?<ī>
ko nāma svarggam u¡cchri!<tsṛ>jya nara<Page 3r><3r1>ka<ṁ> pratipadyate□

¡b!<v>yāsag¿i?<ī>tā<ṁ>ś cātra ślokān udāharanti

3. Indravajrā

Agner apatya<ṁ><3r2> prathamaṁ suvarṇṇaṁ
bhūr ¡bv!<vv>aiṣṇav¿i?<ī> ¡ś!<s>ūryyasutāś ca gāvaḥ
dattā<s> trayas tena bha<3r3>vanti lokā
yaḥ kāñcana<ṁ> gāñ ca mah¿i?<ī>ñ ca dadyāT|

4. Anuṣṭubh

¡s!〈ṣ〉aṣṭivarṣasaha〈3r4〉¡ś!〈s〉rāṇi svargge ◯modati bhūmidaḥ|
¿A?〈Ā〉cchettā cānumantā ca tāny eva na〈3r5〉rake va¡ś!〈s〉eT

5. Anuṣṭubh

◯bahubhir ¡bv!〈vv〉asudhā dattā rājabhiḥ sagarādibhiḥ
yasya ya〈3r6〉sya yadā bh¿u?〈ū〉mis tasya tasya tadā phalaṁ

6. Anuṣṭubh

svadattāṁ {m}paradat〈t〉¿a?〈ā〉m ¡b!〈v〉ā yatnād ra〈3r7〉kṣa yudhiṣṭhira{ḥ}
mah¿i?〈ī〉〈ṁ〉 mah¿i?〈ī〉bhṛtā〈ṁ〉 śreṣṭha{ḥ} dānā〈t〉 śreyo 'nupālanaṁ|

prava〈3r8〉rddhamānavijayarājye sam¡b!〈v〉atsare dvāpa¡n!〈ñ〉cāśe mārggaprathamacaturdaśyā〈Page 3v〉〈3v1〉m aṅkenāpi sam¡b!〈v〉a〈tsa〉ru 5 2 mārgga dina 1 4 utk¿i?〈ī〉rṇṇaṁ tām{b}rapaṭ〈ṭ〉¿i?〈a〉ka〈ṁ〉 golā〈3v2〉yyas¿u?〈ū〉nunā nāgadeveneti□O□

Apparatus

Plates

〈1v1〉 °mahan¿i?〈ī〉ya° ◇ *°mahanīya°* BJ.

〈1v2〉 °vijig¿i?〈ī〉ṣu° ◇ *°vijigīṣu°* BJ.

〈1v4〉 śr¿i?〈ī〉° ◇ *śrī°* BJ.

〈1v5〉 śr¿i?〈ī〉° ◇ *śrī°* BJ.

〈2r3〉 °p¿i?〈ī〉ḍā° ◇ *°pīḍā°* BJ.

〈2r5〉 śr¿i?〈ī〉° ◇ *śrī°* BJ. — 〈2r5〉 °śr¿i?〈ī〉° ◇ *°śrī°* BJ.

〈2r7〉 °śr¿i?〈ī〉mad¡u!〈b〉āleśvar¿i?〈ī〉ya° ◇ *°śrīmadrāleśvarīya°* BJ. — 〈2r7〉 °¡b!〈v〉yāpaśivā° ◇ *°vyāpaśivā°* BJ. — 〈2r7〉 °śr¿i?〈ī〉〈2r8〉mad° ◇ *°śrī〈2r8〉mad°* BJ.

〈2r8〉 śr¿i?〈ī〉° ◇ *śrī°* BJ.

〈2v1〉 °¡b!〈v〉yākhyānātra° ◇ *°vyākhyānātra°* BJ.

〈2v5〉 ud〈d〉iśyedam ◇ *udiṣyedam* BJ.

〈2v6〉 mah¿i?〈ī〉〈ṁ〉 ◇ *mahī* BJ.

〈2v7〉 lakṣm¿i?〈ī〉m ◇ *lakṣmīm* BJ. — 〈2v7〉 abh¿i?〈ī〉ṣṭaṁ ◇ *abhiṣṭaṁ* BJ.

〈3r1〉 ¡b!〈v〉yāsag¿i?〈ī〉tā〈ṁ〉ś ◇ *vyāsagītāś* BJ.

〈3r2〉 ¡bv!〈vv〉aiṣṇav¿i?〈ī〉 ◇ *bvaiṣṇavī* BJ.

〈3r3〉 mah¿i?〈ī〉ñ ◇ *mahīñ* BJ. — 〈3r3〉 dadyāT ◇ *dadyā〈T〉* BJ.

〈3r5〉 va¡ś!〈s〉eT ◇ *vaj́ś!〈s〉e〈T〉* BJ.

〈3r6〉 bh¿u?〈ū〉mis ◇ *bhūmis* BJ. — 〈3r6〉 svadattāṁ {m}paradat〈t〉¿a?〈ā〉m ◇ *svadattām paradatam* BJ.

〈3r7〉 mah¿i?〈ī〉〈ṁ〉 mah¿i?〈ī〉bhṛtā〈ṁ〉 ◇ *mahī mahībhṛtā* BJ. — 〈3r7〉 'nupālanaṁ ◇ *'nupālana* BJ.

〈3r8〉 dvā° ◇ *dvavā°* BJ.

〈3v1〉 utk¿i?〈ī〉rṇṇaṁ ◇ *utkīrṇṇaṁ* 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 *rājadeva* Śivagupta who has been born in the Lunar Dynasty as the son of a king, the illustrious *rājadeva* Harṣagupta, 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 Aṭavituṅga situated in the Kikkiḍa *bhukti*, 〈the king〉 issues 〈the following command〉 to all 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 householders being inhabitants of that 〈village〉:

〈2r2–2v3〉 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 today for the increase of religious merit of father, mother, and ourselves, to the venerable *acārya* Astraśiva,

who is the senior officiant at the penance grove belonging to the Bāleśvara temple established here in the plains of Śrīpura, ⟨and⟩ who is the pupil of the venerable *acārya* Vyāpaśiva of the illustrious Bāleśvara temple and the grand-pupil of the venerable *acārya* Dīrgha of Nandapura, who originally hailed from Phuṭṭipāṭi. ⟨The grant of the village took place⟩ at the end of this day of the full moon in the month of Kārttika, and was requested by the illustrious Jejjaṭa in order to finance offering ceremonies, initiations, teaching, and housing of pupils and grand-pupils. ⟨The grant⟩), which is meant to be enjoyed as long as the moon, the stars, and the sun will endure, comes along with ⟨the right to⟩ hidden treasures and deposits; ⟨the right to collect⟩ all taxes ⟨payable to the king⟩; the exemption from all kinds of unpaid labour; ⟨the right to⟩ punish and realise fines for the ten offences; and the exemption from being entered by irregular or regular troops.

⟨2v3–2v5⟩ Having taken note of that, you should render the proper ⟨shares of⟩ periodical offerings, produce, and the like, while living happily ⟨in this village⟩. And this is said for the instruction of the future kings:

2v5–2v7.

⟨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!

⟨2v7⟩ And also:

2v7–3r1.

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

⟨3r1⟩ And in this respect they quote the ⟨following⟩ stanzas sung by Vyāsa:

3r1–3r3.

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

3r3–3r5.

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!

3r5–3r6.

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!

3r6–3r7.

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

〈3r7–3v2〉 On the fourteenth day of the first 〈fortnight〉 of the month of Mārga〈śīrṣa〉, in the fifty-second year of the increasingly victorious reign 〈of Śivagupta〉, in numbers: Year 52, 〈Month〉 Mārga, Day 14, the copperplate charter has been engraved by Nāgadeva, son of Golāyya.

Bibliography

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