Junvānī Plates of Śivagupta, Year 57

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Edition

Seal

1. Anuṣṭubh

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

Plates

〈Page 1v〉 〈1v1〉 □ svasty aśeṣakṣit¿i?〈ī〉śavidyābhyāsaviśeṣāsāditamahan¿i?〈ī〉ya{naya}vinayasaṁ〈1v2〉patsampāditasakalavijigīṣuguṇo guṇavatsamāśrayaḥ prakṛṣṭataraśau〈1v3〉ryyaprajñāprabhāvasaṁbhāvitamahābhyudayaḥ kārttikeya Iva kṛttivāsas¿au?〈o〉 rā〈1v4〉jñaḥ śrīharṣa◯guptasya sūnuḥ somava¡ṅ!〈ṁ〉śasaṁbhavaḥ {t}paramamāheśvaro mātā〈1v5〉pitṛpādānu◯{nu}dhyātaḥ śrīmahāśivaguptarājadevaḥ kuśalī□ ¿u?〈o〉ṇi〈1v6〉bhogīyagrām¿a?〈e〉 pāśipadrake kurapadrakasahite| brāhmaṇāṁ

sa{ṁ}mp¿u?<ū>jya ta<1v7>tpratinivāsikuṭumbino yathākālādhyāsinaḥ samāhartṛsannidhātṛpra<1v8>bhṛt¿i?<ī>n asmatpādopajīvinaḥ sar¡bv!<vv>arājapuruṣā¡ṁ!<n> samājñāpayati

viditam a<Page 2r><2r1>stu bhavatāṁ yathāsmābhir ayaṁ grāmaḥ sakurapadrakaḥ vājasaneyaca<2r2>raṇād abhyarthya bhāṇḍāgāratulapadrakam oṇ¿ī?<i>bhogīyaṁ parivarttena dat<t>vā<2r3> sa¡t!<m>prati sanidhānaḥ sopanidhānaḥ sar¡bb!<vv>akarādānasametaḥ sar¡bb!<vv>apīḍāvi<2r4>va<r>jj¿a?<i>tas sa◯da¡s!<ś>āparādhaḥ prat¿a?<i>ṣiddhacāṭabhaṭaprave¡g!<ś>aḥ asyā{ṁ}<2r5>m ¡āpu!<phālguna>pau◯rṇṇamā¡ś!<s>yām atraivātmakāritaśrībāleśvarabhaṭṭārakatapo<2r6>vanapratipālanārtham āropitebhyaḥ śivasya mūrtt¿i?<ī>nām aṣṭau vigraheśvarāṇāṁ ga<2r7>haneśasya mūrttayo rudrāḥ ṣaṭ¡ś!<ṣ>aṣṭy anugrāhakā yuge yuge parivarttamā<2r8>nā Adhunā kalikālam āsādya śrīmallakulīśanātho 'vatīryya soma¡s!<ś>a<Page 2v><2v1>rmmākhyabrāhmaṇakule bhūtvā mahā¡b!<v>ratena dīkṣito jagadindus tenāpi<2v2> mugalisas tataḥ somādipāraṁparyakrameṇa sthān¿e?<a>guruśr¿i?<ī>rudra¡ś!<s>omapra<2v3>śiṣyaśr¿i?<ī>teja¡ś!<s>omaśiṣ<y>ebhya<ḥ>śr¿i?<ī><ma>dbh¿i?<ī>masomapādebhya<ḥ> śiṣyapraśiṣyāṇā<ṁ><2v4> yāgad¿i?<ī>kṣā◯¡b!<v>yākhyān¿ā?<a>{n}vasat{r}¿a?<i>pravarttanāya bhagnavid¿i?<ī>rṇṇadevakula<2v5>saṁskṛtaye ◯ca| mātāpitror ātmanaś ca puṇyābhi¡b!<v>ṛddhaye samakālopa<2v6>bhogārtham ācandratārakārkkam udakapūr¡bb!<vv>akaṁ tām{b}raśāsanena pratipādi<2v7>ta Ity

avagatya samucita<ṁ> bhogabhāgādikam upanayanto bhavantaḥ sukhaṁ prati<2v8>vasantu□ bhāvinaś ca bh¿u?<ū>mipālān ud<d>iśyedam abhidhīyate

1. Vasantatilakā

bhūmipradā divi<Page 3r> <3r1> lalanti patanti hanta
hṛtvā mahī<ṁ> nṛpatayo narake nṛśa¡t!<ṁ>sā<T>
Etad <d>vaya<ṁ> pari<3r2>kalayya calāñ ca lakṣmīm
āyus tathā kuruta yad bhavatām abh¿i?<ī>ṣṭaṁ|

Api ca

2. Anuṣṭubh

ra<3r3>kṣāpālanayos tāvat phalaṁ sugatidurggatī
ko nāma svarggam utsṛjya narakaṁ pra<3r4>tipadyate□

◯¡b!<v>yāsag¿i?<ī>tāṁś cāt{t}ra ślokān udāharanti

3. Indravajrā

Agner apatyaṁ pratha<3r5>maṁ suvarṇṇaṁ

◯bhūr ¡bb!⟨vv⟩aiṣṇavī sūryasutāś ca gāvaḥ
dattās trayas tena bhavanti⟨3r6⟩ lokā
yaḥ kāñcanaṁ gāñ ca mahīñ ca dadyā⟨T⟩|

4. Anuṣṭubh

ṣaṣṭi{ṁ}varṣasahasrāṇi svarge⟨3r7⟩ modati bhūmidaḥ
¡Atsettā!⟨Ākṣeptā⟩ cānumantā ca tāny eva narake vase⟨T⟩|

5. Anuṣṭubh

bahubhi⟨r⟩ va⟨3r8⟩sudhā dattā rājabhiḥ sagarādibhiḥ
yasya yasya yadā bhūmi⟨s⟩ tasya tasya tadā pha⟨Page 3v⟩⟨3v1⟩la⟨ṁ⟩

6. Anuṣṭubh

svadattā⟨ṁ⟩ paradattām ¡b!⟨v⟩ā yatnād rakṣa yudhiṣṭhira
mah¿i?⟨ī⟩ṁ mahī¿ma?tāṁ śreṣṭha dānāt ¡s!⟨ś⟩re⟨3v2⟩yo 'nupālanaṁ□

pūr¡bb!⟨vv⟩āyā¡n!⟨ṁ⟩ diśi nady¿ā?⟨a⟩rddheṇa uttaradakṣiṇāyatena ha⟨3v3⟩stasahasrāṇi saptaśatatrayapañcāśābhyadhikañ ca| dakṣiṇāyā¡n!⟨ṁ⟩ diśi⟨3v4⟩ p¿u?⟨ū⟩r¡bb!⟨vv⟩apaści◯māyatena ṣaṭsahasrāṇi śatam ekapañcāśad uttare⟨3v5⟩ paścimāyā⟨ṁ⟩ diśi dakṣiṇottarāyatena sahasrāṇi sapta| uttarāyā¡n!⟨ṁ⟩ diśi⟨3v6⟩ paścimapūr¡bv!⟨vv⟩āyatena ṣaṭsahasrāṇi śatatrayapañcāśābhyadhikañ ca|⟨3v7⟩ catur¡bbiṅ!⟨vviṁ⟩śāṅgu¡le!⟨lair⟩ hastair mmānam eta⟨d a⟩nusa⟨ṁ⟩khyayā| pravarddhamānavijayarājye⟨3v8⟩ sam¡b!⟨v⟩atsare saptapañcāśattame ph¿a?⟨ā⟩⟨l⟩gunakṛṣṇapakṣaprathamadvādaśyām ¿ā?⟨a⟩ṅkena⟨Page 1r⟩ ⟨1r1⟩ sam¡b!⟨v⟩aT 50 7 ¡phagguṇa!⟨phālguna⟩ dina ⟨10⟩ 2

Apparatus

Seal

⟨ab⟩ rājña⟨ḥ⟩ ◇ *rājña⟨ḥ⟩* RS; *rājñaḥ* AMS; *rājña⟨ḥ⟩* BJ; *rājñaḥ* SBM. — ⟨ab⟩ sūno⟨ḥ⟩ ◇ *sūno⟨ḥ⟩* RS; *sūnoḥ* AMS; *sūno⟨ḥ⟩* BJ; *sūnoḥ* SBM. — ⟨ab⟩ sadguṇaśālina⟨ḥ⟩ ◇ *sadguṇaśālina⟨ḥ⟩* RS; *sadguṇaśālinaḥ* AMS; *sadguṇaśālina⟨ḥ⟩* BJ; *sadguṇaśālinaḥ* SBM.

⟨cd⟩ °sthite⟨ḥ⟩ ◇ *°sthite⟨ḥ⟩* RS; *°sthiteḥ* AMS; *°sthite⟨ḥ⟩* BJ; *°sthiteḥ* SBM.

Plates

⟨1v6⟩ °bhogīya° ◇ *°bhogīya°* RS; *°bhog¿i?⟨ī⟩ya°* AMS; *°bhogiya°* BJ; *°bhogīya°* SBM. —

〈1v6〉 brāhmaṇāṁ ◇ *brāhmaṇāṁ* RS; *brāhmaṇā〈n〉* AMS; *brāhmaṇāṁ* BJ; *brāhmaṇā〈n〉* SBM.

〈1v7〉 °kālā° ◇ *°kālā°* RS; *°kālā°* AMS; *°kālā°* BJ; *°kalā°* SBM.

〈1v8〉 sar¡bv!〈vv〉arājapuruṣā¡ṁ!〈n〉 ◇ *sar¡vb!〈vv〉arājapuruṣāṁ* RS; *sar¡bv!〈vv〉arājapuruṣāṁ* AMS; *sar¡bb!〈vv〉arājapuruṣā〈n〉* BJ; *sar¡bb!〈vv〉arājapuruṣā〈n〉* SBM.

〈2r2〉 bhāṇḍāgāra° ◇ *bhāṇḍāgāra°* RS; *bhāṇḍāgāra°* AMS; *bhāṇḍāgāra°* BJ; *bhāṇḍagāra°* SBM. — 〈2r2〉 °bhogīyaṁ ◇ *°bhogīyaṁ* RS; *°bhogīyaṁ* AMS; *°bhogīyaṁ* BJ; *°bhogiyaṁ* SBM.

〈2r3〉 sar¡bb!〈vv〉akarā° ◇ *sar¡vb!〈vv〉akarā°* RS; *sar¡bb!〈vv〉akarā°* AMS; *sar¡bv!〈vv〉akarā°* BJ; *sar¡bb!〈vv〉akara°* SBM. — 〈2r3〉 sar¡bb!〈vv〉apīḍā° ◇ *sar¡vb!〈vv〉apīḍa°* RS; *sar¡bb!〈vv〉apīḍā°* AMS; *sar¡bv!〈vv〉apīḍā°* BJ; *sar¡bb!〈vv〉apīḍā°* SBM.

〈2r4〉 °prave¡g!〈ś〉aḥ ◇ *°prave¡g!〈ś〉aḥ* RS; *°praveśaḥ* AMS; *°prave¡g!〈ś〉aḥ* BJ; *°praveśaḥ* SBM.

〈2v2〉 °pāraṁparya° ◇ *°pāraṁparya°* RS; *°pāraṁparya°* AMS; *°pāraṁparya°* BJ; *°pāramparya°* SBM.

〈2v4〉 °¡b!〈v〉yākhyān¿ā?〈a〉{n}vasat{r}¿a?〈i〉° ◇ *°vyākhyānānvasaṭṛ°* RS; *°vyākhyān¿ā?〈a〉{n}vasat¡ṛ!〈i〉°* AMS; *°vyākhyānānvasaṭṛ°* BJ; *°vyākhyānānn{v}asattra°* SBM.

〈2v6〉 pratipādi〈2v7〉ta ◇ *pratipādi〈2v7〉ta* RS; *pratipādi〈2v7〉ta* AMS; *pratipādi〈2v7〉ta* BJ; *pratipād¿ī?〈i〉〈2v7〉ta* SBM.

〈3r1〉 nṛśa¡t!〈ṁ〉sā〈T〉 ◇ *nṛśastā* RS; *nṛśa〈ṁ〉{n}sā〈ḥ〉* AMS; *nṛśastā* BJ; *nṛśa〈ṁ〉sā〈ḥ〉* SBM. — 〈3r1〉 pari〈3r2〉kalayya ◇ *pari〈3r2〉kalayya* RS; *pari〈3r2〉kalpayya* AMS; *pari〈3r2〉kalayya* BJ; *pari〈3r2〉kalayya* SBM.

〈3r2〉 abh¿i?〈ī〉ṣṭaṁ ◇ *abh¿i?〈ī〉ṣṭaṁ* RS; *abhīṣṭaṁ* AMS; *abh¿i?〈ī〉ṣṭaṁ* BJ; *abh¿i?〈ī〉ṣṭaṁ* SBM.

〈3r4〉 cāt{t}ra ◇ *cāt{t}ra* RS; *cāt{t}ra* AMS; *cāt{t}ra* BJ; *cātra* SBM.

〈3r5〉 bhūr ¡bb!〈vv〉aiṣṇavī sūryasutāś ◇ *bhur baiṣṇavī sūryyasutāś* RS; *bhūr ¡bb!〈vv〉aiṣṇavī sūryyasutāś* AMS; *bhur baiṣṇavī sūryyasutāś* BJ; *bhūr ¡bb!〈vv〉aiṣṇavī sūryasutāś* SBM.

〈3r6〉 ṣaṣṭi{ṁ}° ◇ *ṣaṣṭiṁ°* RS; *ṣaṣṭi〈ṁ〉°* AMS; *ṣaṣṭi°* BJ; *ṣaṣṭiṁ°* SBM.

〈3r7〉 ¡Atsettā!〈Ākṣeptā〉 ◇ *Astettā* RS; *¡Atsetettā!〈Ākṣeptā〉* AMS; *Astettā* BJ; *¡Atsetettā!〈Akṣeptā〉* SBM.

〈3v1〉 mah¿i?〈ī〉ṁ mahī¿ma?tāṁ ◇ *mah¿i?〈ī〉 mahi¡v!〈m〉atāṁ* RS; *mah¿i?〈ī〉ṁ mah¿i?〈ī〉¡v!〈m〉atāṁ* AMS; *mah¿i?〈ī〉 mahi¡v!〈m〉atāṁ* BJ; *mah¿i?〈ī〉〈ṁ〉 mahi¡y!〈m〉atāṁ* SBM. — 〈3v1〉 dānāt ¡s!〈ś〉re〈3v2〉yo ◇ *dānās te〈3v2〉yo* RS; *dānāt se〈3v2〉yo* AMS; *dānās te〈3v2〉yo* BJ; *dānās te〈3v2〉yo* SBM.

〈3v3〉 °pañcāśābhyadhikañ ◇ *°pañcāśābhyadhikañ* RS; *°pañcāśābhyadhikañ* AMS; *°pañcāśābhyadhikañ* BJ; *°pañcāsābhyadhikañ* SBM. — 〈3v3〉 dakṣiṇāyā¡n!〈ṁ〉 ◇ *dakṣiṇayān* RS; *dakṣiṇāyā¡n!〈ṁ〉* AMS; *dakṣiṇayān* BJ; *dakṣiṇāya¡n!〈ṁ〉* SBM.

〈3v4〉 p¿u?〈ū〉r¡bb!〈vv〉a° ◇ *pūr¡vb!〈vv〉a°* RS; *pūr¡bb!〈vv〉a°* AMS; *pūr¡bb!〈vv〉a°* BJ; *pūr¡bb!〈vv〉a°* SBM.

〈3v6〉 °pūr¡bv!〈vv〉ā° ◇ *°pūr¡vb!〈vv〉ā°* RS; *°pūr¡bb!〈vv〉ā°* AMS; *°pūr¡bb!〈vv〉ā°* BJ; *°pūr¡bb!〈vv〉ā°* SBM. — 〈3v6〉 °pañcāśābhyadhikañ ◇ *°pañcāśābhyadhikañ* RS; *°pañcāśābhyadhikañ* AMS; *°pañcāśābhyadhikañ* BJ; *°pañcāśebhya dhikañ* SBM.

〈3v8〉 sam¡b!〈v〉atsare ◇ *sambatsare* RS; *sa¡m!〈ṁ〉vatsare* AMS; *sambatsare* BJ; *sa¡m!〈ṁ〉vatsare* SBM.

〈1r1〉 ¡phagguṇa!〈phālguna〉 ◇ *¡phagguṇa!〈phālguna〉* RS; *¡phāgguṇa!〈phālguna〉* AMS; *¡phagguṇa!〈phālguna〉* BJ; *¡phāgguṇa!〈phālguna〉* SBM. — 〈1r1〉 〈10〉 2 ◇ *10 2* RS; *10 2* AMS; *1 2* BJ; *10 2* SBM.

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

〈1v1–1v8〉 Success! Hail! The illustrious and great *rājadeva* Śivagupta who has been born in the Lunar Dynasty as the son of a king, the illustrious 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 Pāśipadraka together with 〈the village of〉 Kurapadraka situated in the Oṇi *bhoga*, 〈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〉:

〈1v8–2v7〉 Let it be known to you that by means of 〈this〉 copperplate charter and preceded by a libation of water, this village together with 〈the village of〉 Kurapadraka has been granted by us today for the increase of religious merit of father, mother, and ourselves, to the illustrious and venerable Bhīmasoma, the pupil of the illustrious Tejasoma and grand-pupil of the illustrious *sthānaguru* Rudrasoma. The villages were retrieved from 〈brahmins of〉 the Vājasaneya *caraṇa*, who were given the village of Bhāṇḍāgāratulapadraka situated in the Oṇi *bhoga* in return. There are eight embodiments of Śiva, the Vigraheśvaras; the embodiments of Gahaneśa are the sixty-six Rudras who bestow grace (i.e., initiation) and who roam about in each *yuga*. Now the Kali age has come and the illustrious Lakulīśanātha has descended: He was born in the family of a Brahmin named Somaśarman. By him (i.e., Lakulīśanātha) he (i.e., Somaśarman) was initiated in the Great Vow and 〈came to be〉 a "Moon on Earth". By him again (i.e., Somaśarman), Mugalisa 〈was initiated〉. Then, in due succession of the lineage that started with the Moon, 〈the aforementioned Bhīmasoma〉 was raised 〈to a position〉 in charge of the *tapovana* of the Bāleśvara-bhaṭṭāraka temple that was erected by ourselves (i.e., Śivagupta) here (i.e., in the plains of Śrīpura). 〈The grant of the village took place〉 on this day of the full moon in the month of Phālguna, for the purpose of meeting the expenses of offering ceremonies, initiations, teaching and housing for the pupils and grand-pupils; as well as 〈to finance〉 the repairs of the temple's broken parts. 〈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.

〈2v7–2v8〉 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:

2v8–3r2.

〈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!

〈3r2〉 And also:

3r2–3r4.

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

⟨3r4⟩ And in this respect they quote the ⟨following⟩ stanzas sung by Vyāsa:

3r4–3r6.

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

3r6–3r7.

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!

3r7–3v1.

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!

3v1–3v2.

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

⟨3v2–3v7⟩ ⟨The extent of the granted land⟩ is 7350 *hastas* in the east, ⟨measured⟩ from the middle of the river and stretching from north to south; it is 6151 *hastas* in the south, stretching from east to west; it is 7000 *hastas* in the west, stretching from south to north; and it is 6350 *hastas* in the north, stretching from west to east. The measure of one *hasta* is equivalent to twenty-four *aṅgulas*.

⟨3v7–1r1⟩ ⟨The copperplate charter has been engraved⟩ on the twelfth ⟨day⟩ of the first, dark, fortnight of the month of Phālguna, in the fifty-seventh year of the increasingly victorious reign ⟨of Śivagupta⟩. In numbers: Year 57, ⟨Month⟩ Phālguna, Day 12.

Commentary

It was clearly the intention to leave the recto side of the first copperplate blank, but in the end the scribe was forced to use this empty space to finish the last sentence of the inscription.

Bibliography

First edited by Raikwar and Singh 1994 from the original plates; published again by Shastri 2001, Jain *et al.* 2005, pp. 188–192, and Majumdar 2007; re-edited here by Natasja Bosma from the original plates.

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