EIAD 185. Copper plates from Godavari district (set I) — reign of Pṛthivīśrīmūla, year 25

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Identifier: DHARMA_INSEIAD00185

Repository: Early Āndhradeśa (tfb-eiad-epigraphy)

File path: texts/xml/DHARMA_INSEIAD00185.xml

Language: Sanskrit [Script (unspecified)]

Commit: 2026-09-22 13:22 (151ff65), last modified 2026-09-22 13:22 (151ff65)

Edition

〈Page 1b〉 〈1〉 □svasti vijayakāṇḍāḷivāsakāt· devadvija〈2〉gurucaraṇasamārādhanādhigatanirati〈3〉śayapuṇyanicayasya sakaḷadiṅmāṇḍalā〈4〉ḷāṅkārabhūtayaśasaḥ śrīprabhākaravikhyāta〈5〉〈Page 2a〉 mahārājasya sūnuḥ (mā)tāpitṛpādānuddhyātaḥ〈6〉 śrutismṛtivihitapadārtthāvabodhajanitapra〈7〉jñāvivekaniravagītānupālītaśeṣavarṇṇāśra〈8〉madharmmaḥ parānugrahamātraprayojanapra〈9〉〈Page 2b〉 tipann(ai)svaryyagurubhāra paramamāheśvaraḥ śrīmān·〈10〉 prithivimūlārajaḥ tāḻupākaviṣayanivāsina[ḥ]〈11〉 sarvvān eva rāṣṭrakuṭapramukhān evam ājñāpa〈12〉yati yathā viditam astu bhavatām· śrutābhija〈13〉〈Page 3a〉 navṛttasampatprabhābhāsurodārapuruṣaratnanikarapra(s)ū〈14〉tihetuprakhyātamaṇalkuḍivāstavyadvijātyanvaya〈15〉payodhisambhūtaśītaraśmer asakkṛdavāptacaturddanta〈16〉saṁgrāmavijayasya mitavarmmanaḥ priyatanayena〈Page 3b〉 〈17〉 sarabhasam indrabhaṭṭārakasamutpāṭanābhilāṣasamudi〈18〉tapramuditāśeṣanṛpatikkṛtatumulasama〈19〉rādhiruḍhasupratīkānekapābhimukhasamadakumu〈20〉daddviradanipātanādhigatabhuvanatala(v)itata〈21〉〈Page 4a〉vipulaviśuddhayaśasā

śrīmadindrādhirājena svamatā〈22〉pitroḥ puṇyāvāptinimitta vijñāpitena mayā viḷendi〈23〉reṅguṭakampāṟutukurāṇām· caturṇṇā grāmāṇā〈24〉 maddhye cūyipāko nāma grāmaḥ Upāddhyāyakulasambhū〈25〉〈Page 4b〉tebhyo nānāgotrebhyas ticatvāriṁśad ātharvvaṇikakule〈26〉bhyo grahārīkkṛtya datta sa sarvver eva paripālaniyo vi〈27〉śeṣeṇa hastikośavīrakośābhyām· Api ca

1. Anuṣṭubh

svadattāṁ〈28〉 paradattā vā
yo hareta vasundharā(m·)
gavāṁ śatasaha〈29〉srasya
hantu pibati ki(lbi)ṣa(m·)

2. Anuṣṭubh

ṣaṣṭivarṣasaha〈30〉〈Page 5a〉 srāṇi
svargge modati bhūmida
Āchettā cānumantā ca
tāny eva narake〈31〉 vaset·

3. Anuṣṭubh

tām eva rakṣatā yatnān·
nibodhaḥ kkṛitinaḥ phala(m·)
naikakalpa〈32〉sahasrāṇi
divi devai sa divyati

4. Anuṣṭubh

bahubhir vvasudhā dattāḥ
bahubhi〈33〉ś cānupālitā
yasya yasya yadā bhūmi
tasya tasya tadā phala(m·)

〈34〉 Ājñapti svamukhaṁ pravadamānavijayarājyasa〈〈m·〉〉vatsarāṇi pañcaviśa 205〈35〉 vāsā [1×]4divasaṁ 3

Apparatus

〈1〉 □ ◇ *om* Fleet 1883–1885.

〈3-4〉 -diṅmāṇḍalāḷāṅkāra- • Emend *-diṅmaṇḍalālaṅkāra-*

〈5〉 sūnuḥ • One has the impression that the *visarga* is engraved twice. — 〈5〉 -ddhyātaḥ • Read *-dhyātaḥ*.

〈7〉 -pālītaśeṣa- • Read *-pālitāśeṣa-*

〈9〉 -pann(ai)svaryya- • Read *-pannaiśvarya-*.

〈8〉 -bhāra • Emend *-bhāraḥ*.

〈10〉 prithivimūlārajaḥ ◇ *prithivimūlarajaḥ* Fleet 1883–1885 • With corrections to *pṛthivimūlarājaḥ*.

〈11〉 -kuṭa- • Read *-kūṭa-*.

〈14〉 -maṇalkuḍi- ◇ *-maṇalkudi(ḍi?)-* Fleet 1883–1885.

〈15〉 -śīta- ◇ *-śīta-* Sankaranarayanan 1977; *-śita-* Fleet 1883–1885. — 〈15〉 asakkṛd- • Read *asakṛd-*.

〈17〉 -samutpāṭānābhi-

〈18〉 -kkṛta- • Read *-kṛta-*.

〈19〉 -ruḍha- ◇ *-ruḍa-* Fleet 1883–1885 • It seems we can read *ḍh*; correct *-rūḍha-*.

〈20〉 -(v)itata- • Fleet 1883–1885 notes that the *v* is imperfect in the bottom stroke.

〈21〉 svamatā- • Correct *svamātā-*

〈22〉 -nimitta • Correct *-nimittam·* or *-nimittaṁ*.

〈23〉 -reṅguṭakampāṟutukurāṇām· ◇ *-reṅguṭakampāṟutukurāṇām·* Fleet 1883–1885; *-reṅguṭa-karmpaṟ-ānukūrāṇām·* Sankaranarayanan 1977 • Fleet's reading seems distinctly better. — 〈23〉 caturṇṇā • Correct *caturṇṇām·* or *caturṇṇāṁ*. — 〈23〉 grāmāṇā • Correct *grāmāṇām·* or *grāmāṇāṁ*.

〈24〉 maddhye • Read *madhye*. — 〈24〉 Upāddhyāya- • read *Upādhyāya-*.

〈25〉 ticatvāriṁśad • Emend *tricatvāriṁśad*.

〈26〉 grahārīkkṛtya • Read *grahārīkṛtya*. — 〈26〉 datta • Correct *dattaḥ*. — 〈26〉 sarvver • Correct *sarvair*. — 〈26〉 paripālaniyo • Read *paripālanīyo*.

〈31〉 yatnān· ◇ *yatnāt·* Fleet 1883–1885. — 〈31〉 kkṛitinaḥ phala(m·) • Note combination of *ṛ* and *i* vocalisation. The consonant below the *upadhmānīya* sign looks more like a *p* than the expected *ph*. The presence of small and low *m·* is hard to verify on the plate.

〈33〉 phala(m·) • The presence of small and low *m·* is hard to verify on the plate.

〈34〉 Ājñapti • Read *Ājñaptiḥ*? — 〈34〉 pravadamāna- • Correct *pravarddhamāna-*.

〈35〉 vāsā [1×] 4 divasaṁ 3 ◇ *vāsāka-divasaṁ || 3* Fleet 1883–1885 • No trace of any punctuation is visible on the plate. See Sankaranarayanan's n. 5 for the reading 4. Presence of any illegible sign between *vāsā* and 4 was not assumed by Sankaranarayanan 1977 and is indeed uncertain.

Translation

〈1–12〉 Hail! From the victorious residence at Kāṇḍāli, the illustrious king Pṛthivī[śrī]mūla, blessed by the feet of his parents; impeccable upholder of all laws on class and stage of life, through [his] intelligence and discrimination produced by [his] perception of the meanings of the words enjoined in revelation and tradition; who had undertaken the heavy burden of sovereignty with the sole purpose of favoring others; devout worshiper of Maheśvara; son of the celebrated great king Śrī Prabhākara, whose fame was the ornament of all quarters of space, whose unsurpassed store of merit had been obtained by the veneration of the feet of gods, brahmins and masters, commands all residents of the district of Tāḻupāka, starting with the governors (*rāṣṭrakūṭa*), as follows:

〈12–27〉 'Be it known to you that the village called Cūyipāka, amidst the four villages Viḷendi, Reṅguṭa, Kampāṟu and Tukura, has been given to forty-three (Brahmins), born from families of teachers, of various *gotra*s, belonging to Ātharvaṇika families, by me, after I had received a formal request, for the sake of acquiring merit on behalf of (his) own parents, from the illustrious Indrādhirāja ('overlord of Indra'), whose abundant and pure fame, spread over the surface of the earth, had been obtained by killing the Kumuda elephant (of the S/SW?) that was intoxicated as it faced the Supratīka elephant (of the NW) that had been mounted (by him) for battle whose clatter was produced by all kings who were pleased at having assembled out of the desire violently to uproot Indrabhaṭṭāraka; (by Indrādhirāja), who was the dear son of Mitavarman, who had more than once obtained victory in elephant combat, who was the moon born in the ocean which was the lineage of brahmins residing in Maṇalkuḍi, famous for giving birth to heaps of jewels of men, radiant and pure by the light of the good conduct and success of their famous ascendants — after I had made it into an *agrahāra*. It is to be safeguarded by all [of you], particularly by the Hastikośa and the Vīrakośa.'

〈27–33〉 And also:

1.

The one who would steal land given by himself or another imbibes the sin of the slayer of of a hundred thousand cows.

2.

The giver of land revels sixty thousand years in heaven; the one who confiscates [land] as well as the one who approves (of the confiscation) will reside as many [years] in hell.

3.

Hear the fruit of the virtuous man who protects it scrupulously: during numerous thousands of aeons he plays in heaven with the gods.

4.

By numerous [kings], land has been given; and by many it has been protected. Whoever holds land at a given moment, to him does the fruit then belong.

〈34–35〉 The executor is [the king's] own mouth. Twenty-five 25 years of [his] prosperous, victorious reign. [Fortnight] 4 of the rains. Day 3.

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First described and edited by Fleet 1883–1885 and then by Sankaranarayanan 1977, pp. 182–4 (XI). Re-edited here from published documentation.

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