

Stances consacrées, stances consacrantes : Cartographier les usages et analyser les fonctions des stances de bénédiction et de malédiction en Inde et au-delà

Amandine Wattelier-Bricout - 19 Janvier 2024
Séminaire « Littératures d'Asie du Sud » DELI



BESTOW

Benedictive and Exhortative Stanzas,
a Thread of Officially uttered Words



Benedictive and Exhortative Stanzas

- Un ensemble de stances sanskrites circulant dans un vaste espace et sur un temps long

*sva-dattāṁ para-dattāṁ vā yo haretā vasundharām
sa viṣṭhāyāṁ kṛmir bhutvā pitṛbhiḥ saha pacyate*

best_0132

Celui qui vole une terre qu'il a lui-même donnée ou qui a été donnée par un autre, devient un ver dans des excréments et cuit avec ses ancêtres.



Objectifs

- Éclairer des zones d'ombre

No. 22.]

TWO GRANTS OF PRITHIVICHANDRA BHOGASAKTI.

225

valī, (*and*) Mahādēvapuri joined to Drugalēgāhvāṇa ; to the north the Gaṅgā. The *agrahāra*, which has the other name of Purushōttamapuri, has thus been formed with the four boundaries well-determined in this manner.

(Ll. 117-20) Now rules for the conduct of the Brāhmaṇas. This land shall be enjoyed by these (*Brāhmaṇas*) and their descendants, following always the righteous path ; it shall not be mortgaged or sold. No quarter shall be given to prostitutes ; the custom of gambling also shall be prohibited ; (*and*) weapons and (*such*) other things shall not be used¹. These Brāhmaṇas shall (*always*) be intent on (*performing*) good deeds. There shall be no forced contribution (*for the expenses of*) royal officers halting at and departing from (the *agrahāra*)².

(Ll. 120-41) Now the praise of a gift of land :—

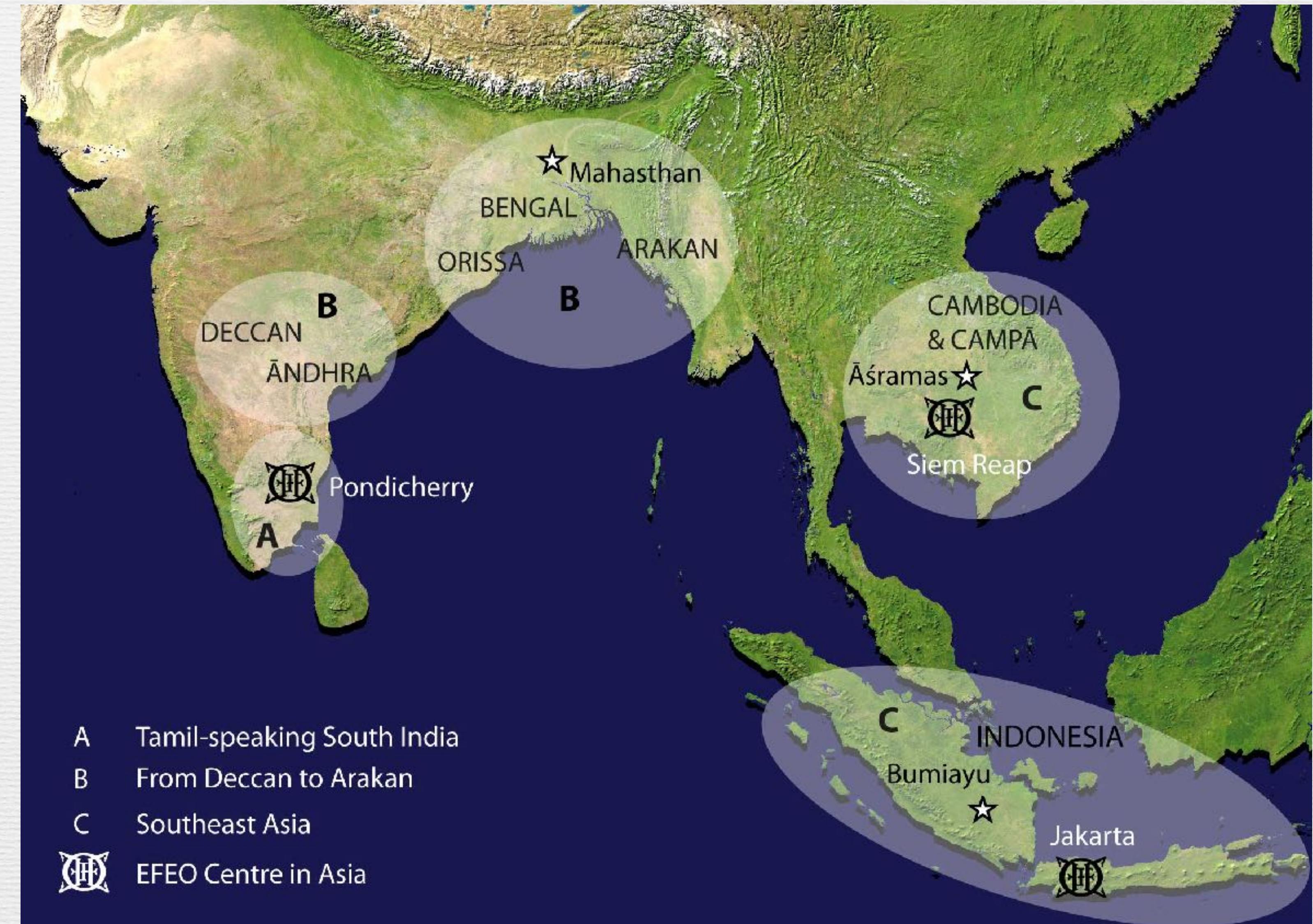
(Here follow twenty-three benedictive and imprecatory verses.)

(Line 141) May there be bliss and great fortune !

¹ Such restrictions date from ancient times. See, for instance, vv. 31 ff. of the Sirpur inscription of the time

Objectifs

- poser un regard nouveau et sortir de la logique de corpus en conciliant histoire “connectée”/ croisée et “material turn”



Objectifs

- Est-ce que les stances de bénédiction et d'exhortation ont participé à l'institutionnalisation de l'hindouisme? (concepts véhiculés)



Méthodologie

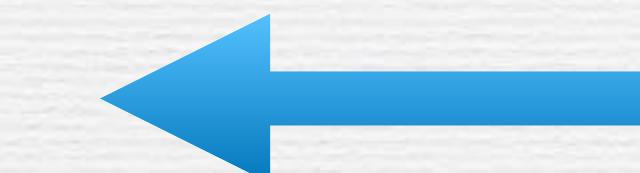
- Liste de Sircar : 1965 « Stanzas on Bhūmi-Dāna Quoted in Raja-Śāsanas, Appendix II ». In *Indian Epigraphy*, 170-201. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.

mahīm̄ mahimatām̄ śreṣṭha dānāc=chreyo=’nupālanam II
131¹

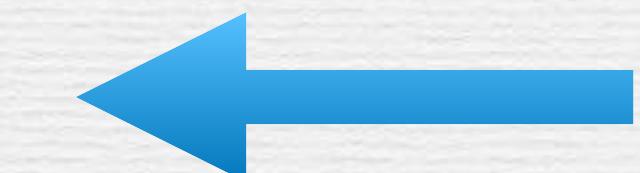
Sva-dattām̄ para-dattām̄ vā yo hareta vasundharām I
sa viṣṭhāyām̄ kṛmir=bhūtvā pitṛbhiḥ saha pacyate II 132²
Sva-dattā putrikā dhātri pitṛ-dattā sahodari I

1. *CH*, pp. 119, 122, 127, 133, 194, 198, 296. The word *mahimatām̄* is altered in most cases to *mahim̄atām̄* (*CH*, Vol. III, pp. 96, 104, 108, 115, 137, 167) and sometimes to *mahibhṛitām̄* (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, p. 313), while the first and third feet are sometimes quoted respectively as *Pūrva-dattām̄ dvijātībhyo* (*CH*, p. 108) and *bhūmīm̄ deca-dvijālinām̄* (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXII, p. 261, text line 148). *Yudhiṣṭhīra* is sometimes replaced by *narādhīpa* (*ibid.*, Vol. XXII, p. 85, text lines 74-75). Sometimes the first foot reads *Prāg-dattām̄ bhūmīm̄ rīpṛbhyo* and the third reads *mahyām̄ mahibhṛitām̄ śreṣṭha* (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, p. 97, text lines 26-27). The first half in some cases reads *Pūrva-dattām̄ narendraiś=ca yātuñād=rakṣa Śatkrato* (*ibid.*, Vol. XI, p. 313). The stanza occurs in the *Bhartiya Purāna*, IV, 164, 38 (with variants and mutations).

2. *CH*, Vol. III, pp. 104, 108, 137. In some cases, the first foot is found as: *Sare-a-sasya-saṇyuddhām̄ tu* (*ibid.*, pp. 11, 122, 127, 133) and the second foot as : *yo hare=vasudhām̄=iha* (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXVIII, p. 114, text line 27). In the second half, sometimes we find *śa-viṣṭhāyām̄* (*CH*, Vol. III, pp. 119, 137) and *śa-riṣṭhāyām̄* (*JASB*, Vol. VI, 1910, p. 436) instead of *sa viṣṭhāyām̄*, and *majjati* or *majjate* (*CH*, Vol. III, pp. 108, 119, 137) instead of *pacyate*, and the last three words also as : *pacyate pitṛbhiḥ saha* (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXXIX, 1910, p. 196). Sometimes the first half is given as : *Para-dattām̄ sva-dattām̄ tā yo harati narādhīmaḥ* (*Ep. Carn.*, Vol. VII, Tm. No. 51) and the second half is modified as : *sasṭi-varṣa-sahastāni viṣṭhāyām̄ jāyate kṛmih* (*CH*, Vol. III, p. 289) or as *gavām̄ sata-sahaṣrasya hantur=harati* (or *pibati*) *duskrītam* (*ibid.*, pp. 238, 247; sometimes *hanuh pibati* *kilbiṣam* in the last quarter,—*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXI, p. 80, text lines 43-3), or *sastīm̄ varṣa-sahastāni narake pacyate tu saḥ* (*ibid.*, Vol. XVI, p. 267; cf. *bhīṣam* for *tu saḥ* in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI, p. 26, line 26), or *sasṭi-varṣa-sahastāni Kumāhipāke sa pacyate* (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI, p. 25, text line 16; or *niraye sa vipacyate*—*ibid.*, p. 30, line 16; or *ghore tamasi vartate*—*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XIV, p. 335, verse 90), or *tenajātā janayitā narake pālitā dhrūwam* (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XII, p. 203), or *śvāna-yoni-satam gatvā Cāyḍāleṣu=abhiṣayate* (*ibid.*, Vol. XX, p. 128, text line 21), or *narakān=na nirvartante yāvāc=candra-dīrākāsan* (*Ep. Carn.*, Vol. VIII, Sb. No. 477), or *sa rūpi kula-saṇyuktaḥ kalpānterū narakān vajet* (*ibid.*, Vol. X, Malur No. 57), or *na tasya narakād=phorād=vidyute uikṛtiḥ kracit* (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XVII, p. 304, verse 10), or *kaṇīlā-śata-ghṛtinām̄ enasā pratipadyate* (*ibid.*, Vol. XXXIII, p. 213, v. 5). For *biluma-eytīm̄ hare=tu yah* (*hareta yah*—*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. II, p. 159) in the second foot, see Chhabra, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, II, p. 178. We have also *Āṅgam=ekām padam=ekūm* in the first foot and *diyām̄ varṣa-sahastāni jāyats Brahmarākṣasāḥ* in the second half (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXIII, p. 143, text lines 12-13). For *diyām̄ varṣa-sahastāni* in the third foot, see also *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XII, p. 121. The second half is sometimes given as : *ākṣ phāt e=ānuvāntā ca sarvathā narakān vajet* (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XVII, p. 337, text line 13). In the Tan Kran (Cambodia) inscription of about the 7th century A.D., we have the second half as : *Avici-narake jātī pitṛbhiḥ saha bandhubhīḥ* (R. C. Majumdar, *Inscriptions of Kambuja*, p. 50). The stanza occurs in the *Padma Purāṇa*, op. cit., verses 28-29 (with *hare=tu* and *viṣṭhā-kṛmī*), *Bhartiya Purāṇa*, op. cit., verse 34 (with the second half as *sa narake ghore kliṣyati=ā pralay-āntikam*), *Brahma Purāṇa*, 115, 67 (with *sastī=varṣa* and *viṣṭhāyām̄ jāyate kṛmih*); *Bṛhaspatisauhitā*, verse 23 (with *hare=ea* and *sa=viṣṭhāyām̄*). In the *Vigñudharmo-*



Stances standardisées classées par ordre alphabétique



Une liste de sources (épigraphie et littératures) : des occurrences de la stancē



Des données bibliographiques “FINDABLE” et réutilisables



Absence de “métadonnées” nécessaires à la localisation spatiale et temporelle

Méthodologie

- Liste de Sircar : 1965 « Stanzas on Bhūmi-Dāna Quoted in Raja-Śāsanas, Appendix II ». In *Indian Epigraphy*, 170-201. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
- Base de données DHARMA
-

Contents

[Metadata](#)[Edition](#)[A. Seal](#)[B. Plates](#)[Apparatus](#)[Translation](#)[Translation](#)[Bibliography](#)[Primary](#)[Secondary](#)[Notes](#)

Gopalpur plates of Mahābhavagupta Janamejaya year 10.

Editor: Amandine Wattelier-Bricout.

Identifier: DHARMA_INSSomavamsin00003.

Languages: eng, fra, san.

Repository: [fb-somavamsin-epigraphy](#).

Version: 2023-12-22 15:37 ([b40fc3b](#)), last modified 2023-12-20 15:19.

Edition

Logical Physical XML

A. Seal

[1 illegible line]

B. Plates

(1v)

(1) @ svasti(.) suvarṇapura-samāvāsita-śrīmato vijaya-kaṭakāT(.) parama-bhaṭṭāraka-mahārājādhīrāja-parameśvara-śrī-śivagupta-deva-pādānudhyāta-parama-māheśvara-parama-bhaṭṭāraka-mahārājādhīrāja-śsoma-kula-tilaka-tṛkaliṅgādhipati-śrī-mahābhavagupta-rāja-devaḥ kuśalī lupattarā-khāṇḍīva-iollamurā(5)-grāme vrāhmananā(n) sampñiva tat-nrativāsinah kutumvi-ianapadāṁs tad-visava-

Catalog

Texts database last updated 2024-01-11 17:33.

This interface allows you to look for texts in the DHARMA collection. The search form below can be used for filtering results. Matching is case-insensitive, does not take diacritics into account, and looks for substrings instead of terms. For instance, the query [edit](#) matches "edition" or "meditation". To look for a phrase, surround it with double quotes, as in "[old javanese](#)". Searching for strings that contain less than three characters is not possible.

Per default, all metadata fields are searched (except "lang", see below). Metadata fields are (for now): "title", "editor", "summary", "lang", "repo", "ident". You can restrict search to a specific field by using a field prefix, as in [editor:manu](#) or [title:"critical edition"](#). Several clauses can be added successively, separated with whitespace. In this case, for a document to be considered a match, all query clauses must match. Try for instance [editor:manu title:stone](#).

The "lang" field is special. If you look for a string that contains two or three letters only, as in [lang:en](#) or [lang:san](#), it is assumed to refer to an ISO 639 language code, and an exact comparison is performed. If you look for a string longer than that, it is assumed to refer to a language name and the above-mentioned substring matching technique will be used instead. You can consult a table of languages [here](#).

Find: Sort by: Title

Have 2450 documents.



Des données FAIR

DHARMA_mdt_Somavamsin_v01 ★ ↗ ☁

Fichier Édition Affichage Insertion Format Données Outils Extensions Aide

Partager

A1 | fx

	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
1	-01-11 17:33.									
2	Text identity									
3	Corpus	<i>Distribution rights of the metadata</i>	<i>Identifier of the text</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Alternative identifier</i>	<i>Alternative designation</i>	<i>Alternative designation</i>	<i>Location on the artefact/conglomerate artefact/monument</i>	<i>ID of the artefact(s)</i>	<i>ID of the conglomerate artefact</i>
4	Corpus to which the inscription pertains	Licence applicable to metadata	Identifier of the text. Syntax: INS<corpus>00001	Designation of the text [= title in xml edition]	Alternative identifier(s)	Alternative designation(s)	Alternative designation(s)	Location on the artefact/conglomerate artefact/monument (free text)	ID of the artefact bearing the text. If there is more than one artefact bearing the text, use \$ as separator.	ID of the conglomerate artefact bearing the text
5	Somavamsin	CCO	INSSomavamsin00001	Vakratentali grant of Mahābhagavagupta Janamejaya	Vakratentali grant of Mahābhagavagupta I Janamejaya	COMMA Year 3				
6	Somavamsin	CCO	INSSomavamsin00002	Gopalpur plates of Mahābhagavagupta Janamejaya year 1				ARTSomavams	CONARTSomav.	
7	Somavamsin	CCO	INSSomavamsin00003	Gopalpur plates of Mahābhagavagupta Janamejaya year 10				ARTSomavams	CONARTSomav.	
8	Somavamsin	CCO	INSSomavamsin00004	Gopalpur plates of Mahābhagavagupta Janamejaya year 12				ARTSomavams	CONARTSomav.	
9	Somavamsin	CCO	INSSomavamsin00005	Patna plates of Mahābhagavagupta Janamejaya Āśāḍha month year 6						
10	Somavamsin	CCO	INSSomavamsin00006	Patna plates of Mahābhagavagupta Janamejaya Kārttika month year 6				ARTSomavams	CONARTSomav.	
11	Somavamsin	CCO	INSSomavamsin00007							

Capture d'écran

Sort by: Title Search

+ Text Artefact conglomerateArtefact Surrogate 3D model closedLists

A. Seal

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Des données FAIR

B. Plates

(1v)

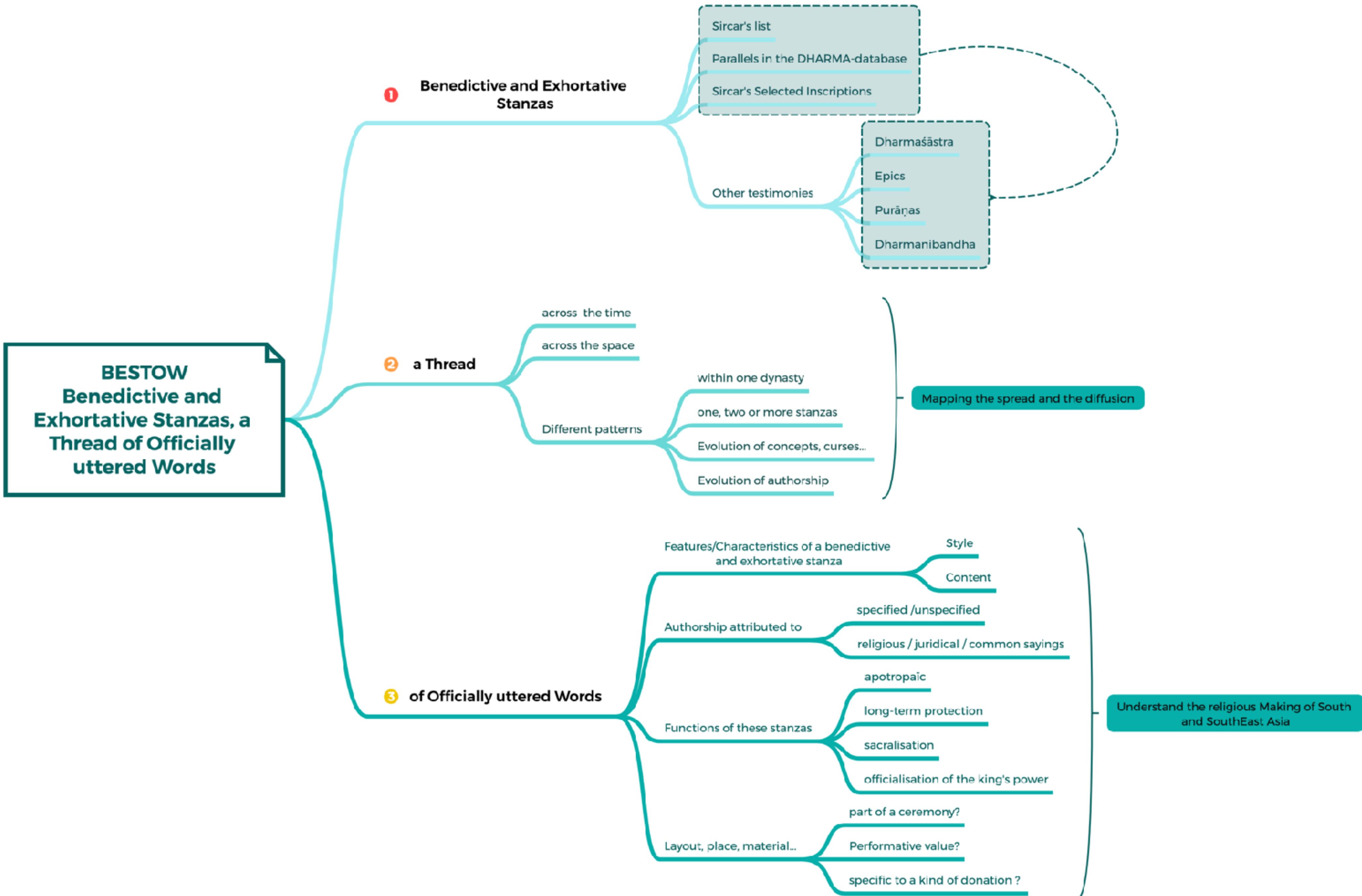
(1) @ svasti(.) suvarṇapura-samāvāsita-śrīmato vijaya-kaṭakāT(.) parama-bhaṭṭāraka-mahārājādhīrāja-parameśvara-śrī-śivagupta-deva-pādānudhyāta-parama-māheśvara-parama-bhaṭṭāraka-mahārājādhīrāja-śsoma-kula-tilaka-tṛkaliṅgādhipati-śrī-mahābhagavagupta-rāja-devaḥ kuśalī lupattarā-khāṇḍīva-iollamurā(5)-grāme vrāhmananā(n) sampūñiva tat-nrativāsinah kutumvi-ianapadāṁs tad-visava-



Des feuilles de métadonnées

Méthodologie

- Liste de Sircar : 1965b « Stanzas on Bhūmi-Dāna Quoted in Raja-Śāsanas, Appendix II ». In *Indian Epigraphy*, 170-201. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
- Base de données DHARMA
- Sircar, Dines Chandra. 1965a. *Select Inscriptions Bearing on Indian History and Civilization*. Volume I: From the Sixth Century B.C. to the Sixth Century A.D. 2nd edition revised and Enlarged. Calcutta: University of Calcutta
- Sircar, Dines Chandra. 1983. *Select Inscriptions Bearing on Indian History and Civilization*. Volume II: From the Sixth to the Eighteenth Century A.D. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass



Premiers résultats

Étude de cas : best_117

- *sarvān evāgāminaḥ pārthivendrān bhūyo bhūyo yācate rāja-sinhaḥ
sāmānyo yan dharmma-setur narāṇāṁ kāle kāle pālanīyo bhavaḍbhiḥ*
“The Lion among Kings again begs all future kings among kings, without exception, that this universal Dharma-causeway for humans, is to be maintained by you in every age!” (A. Griffiths)

INSIDENKKalasan “Kalasan”

- *sāmānyo 'yam dharma-setur nrpāṇāṁ kāle kāle pālanīyo bhavaḍbhiḥ
sarvān etān bhāvināḥ pārthivendrān bhūyo bhūyo yācate rāmacandraḥ*
“Rāmacandra begs repeatedly to all these future kings: "this bridge of Dharma which is common to all the kings, you always must protect it!".
Stanza numbered 117 in : Sircar, Dines Chandra. 1965. « Stanzas on Bhūmi-Dāna Quoted in Raja-Śāsanas, Appendix II ». In *Indian Epigraphy*, 170-201. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.

Étude de cas : best_117

- Des premiers résultats surprenants :
stance au traitement particulier (autorité spécifique)
liberté d'adaptation au contexte / Appropriation personnelle

origine problématique en périphérie ?
origine en contexte bouddhique ?
Lien initial avec le Rāmāyaṇa ?

Étude de cas : best_117

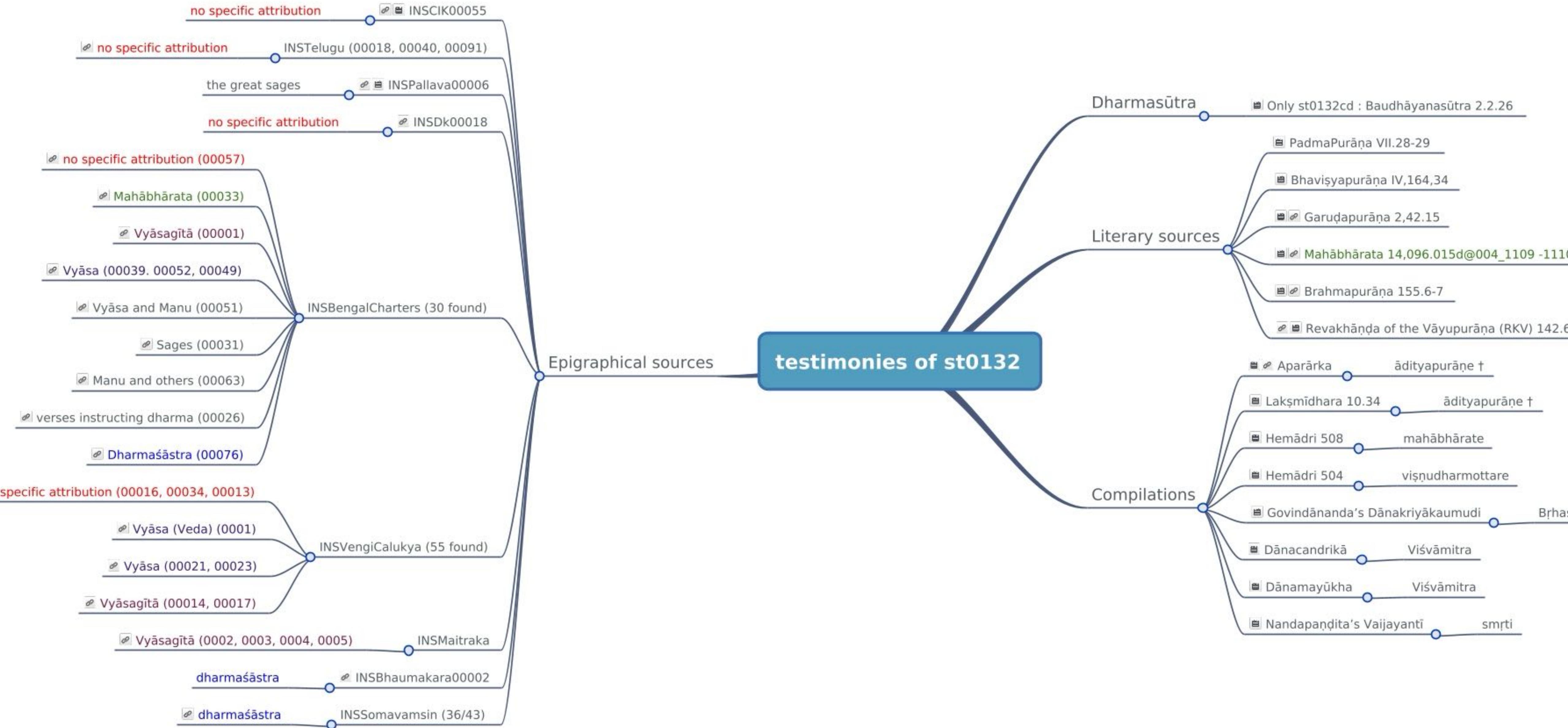
- Des premiers résultats surprenants :
stance au traitement particulier (autorité spécifique)
liberté d'adaptation au contexte / Appropriation personnelle

origine problématique en périphérie?
origine en contexte bouddhique ?
Lien initial avec le Rāmāyaṇa ?
- Qu'en est-il des stances les plus répandues?
Origine/Obéissance/Littérature

Au commencement...

Au commencement?

- *The Archaeology of Hindu ritual Temples and the establishment of the Gods*, Micheal Willis (2009), p.85 :
Stances en rapport avec le don de terre largement répandues au 5ème siècle
Certaines (best_23 best_123 best_132) déjà présentes au Deccan au début du 5ème siècle



Au commencement ?

- Présence best_23, best_123, best_131, best_132

- best_23
*babubhir vasudhā bhuktā rājabhiḥ sagarādibhiḥ
yasya yasya yadā bhūmis tasya tasya tadā phalam*
 Land has been given by several kings beginning with Sagara. Whoever holds land at a given time, to him does the fruit belong.
- best_123
*sastīm varṣa-sahasrāṇi svarge modati bhūmiḍaḥ
Ācchettā cānumantā ca tāny eva narake vaset*
 The giver of land enjoys sixty thousand years in heaven; the one who challenges (a donation) as well as the one who approves this act will reside as many years in hell.
- best_131
*sva-dattāṁ para-dattāṁ vā yatnād rakṣa yudhiṣṭhira
mahīṁ mahīmatāṁ śrestha dānāc chreyo 'nupālanam*
 O Yudhiṣṭhira, you must carefully protect land that has been given by yourself or by others, preserving is even better than donating.
- best_132
*sva-dattāṁ para-dattāṁ vā yo hareta vasundharām
sa viṣṭhāyāṁ krmir bhutvā pitrbhiḥ saha pacyate*
 The one who would steal land given by himself or another becomes a worm in excrement and is cooked with his ancestors.
- best_132_02
*sva-dattāṁ para-dattāṁ vā yo hareta vasundharām
gavāṁ jata-sahasrasya hantur pibati duṣkṛtam*
 He who would seize land, whether given by himself or by another, imbibes the sin of the slayer of a hundred thousand cows.

	Citation	Nbre total de stances	Nbre d'inscriptions	%
best_23	71	709	162	43,8 %
best_123	62	709	162	38,2 %
best_131	20	709	162	12,3 %
best_132	89	709	162	54,9 %

Au commencement ?

- Constat best_23, best_123, best_131, best_132
- Quelle fenêtre temporelle?

best_23

best_123

best_131

best_132

Date

350-1000

400-1287

432-616

350-1710

Au commencement ?

- Constat best_23, best_123, best_131, best_132
- Quelle fenêtre temporelle?
- Quelle répartition géographique?

	Gujarat	Karnata ka	Madhya Pradesh	Mahara shtra	Odisha	Rajasth an	Tamil Nadu	West Bengal	Telangana- Andhra Prades	Cambodia
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best_23	3	1	2	0	36	1	2	14	6	1
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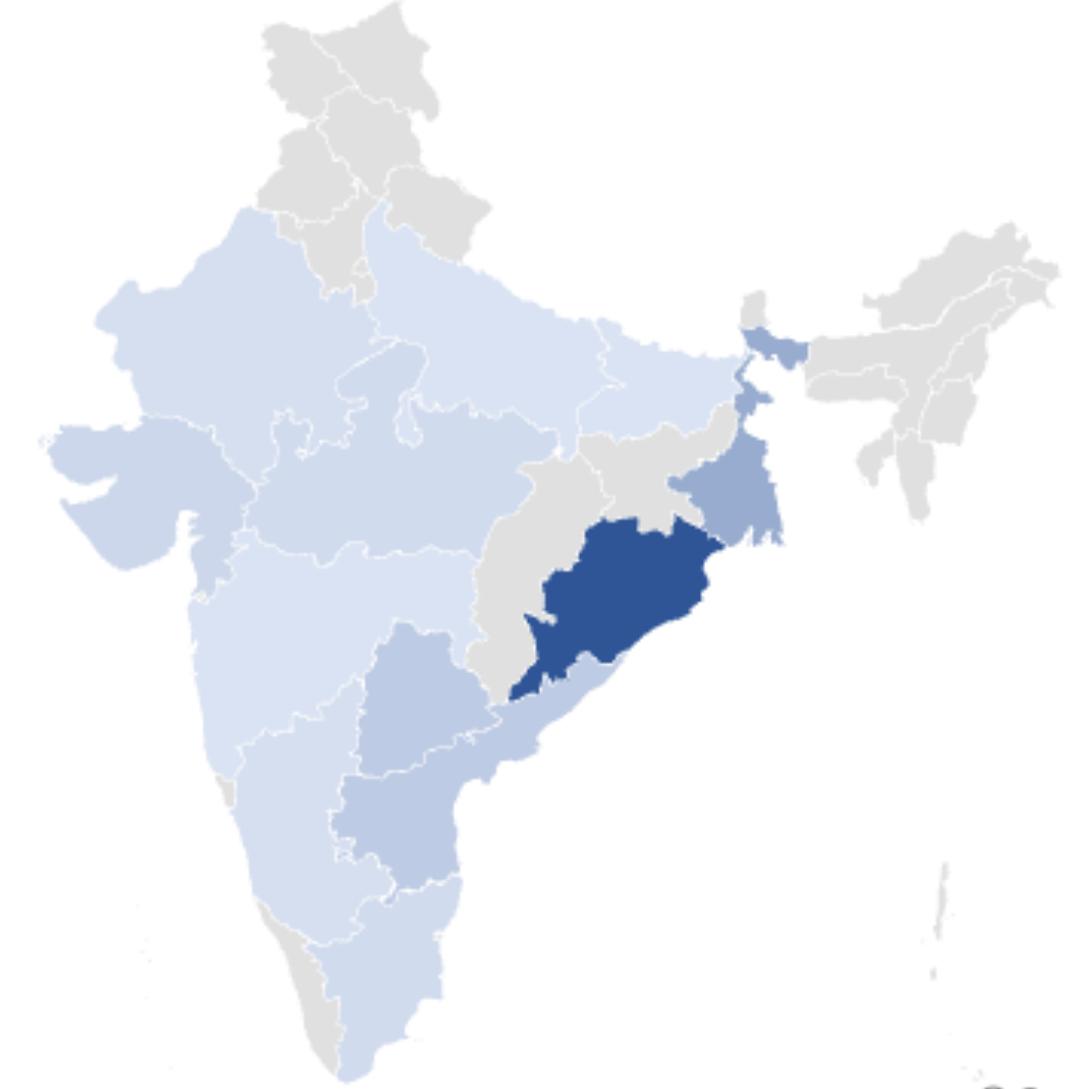
best_12 3	4	0	2	1	32	0	0	18	0	0
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best_13 1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	14	0	0
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best_13 2	2	2	1	4	34	1	2	23	7	0
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Népal : non comptabilisé

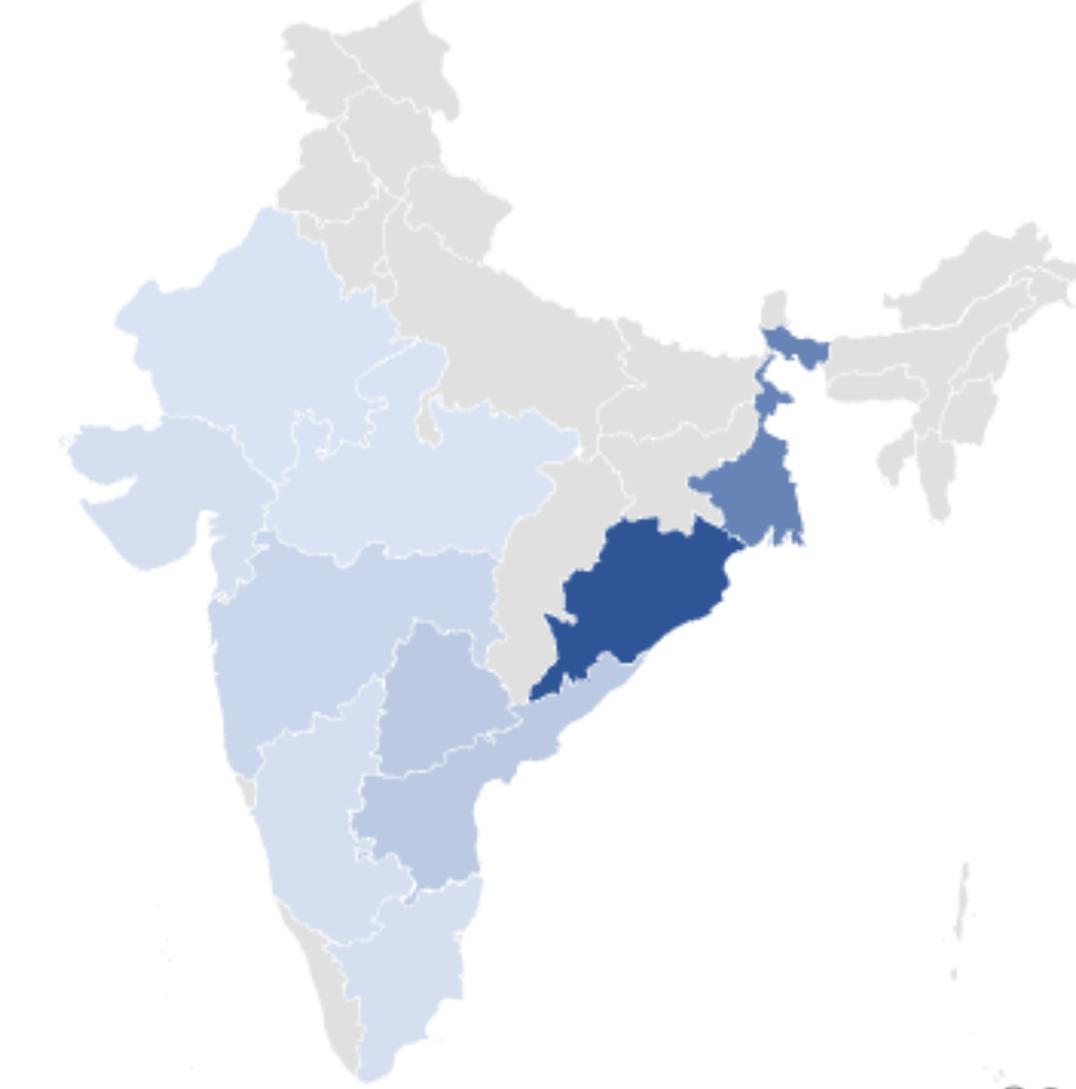
best_23



Série 1
36
0

Avec Bing
© GeoNames, Microsoft, TomTom

best_132



Série 1
34
1

Avec Bing
© GeoNames, Microsoft, TomTom

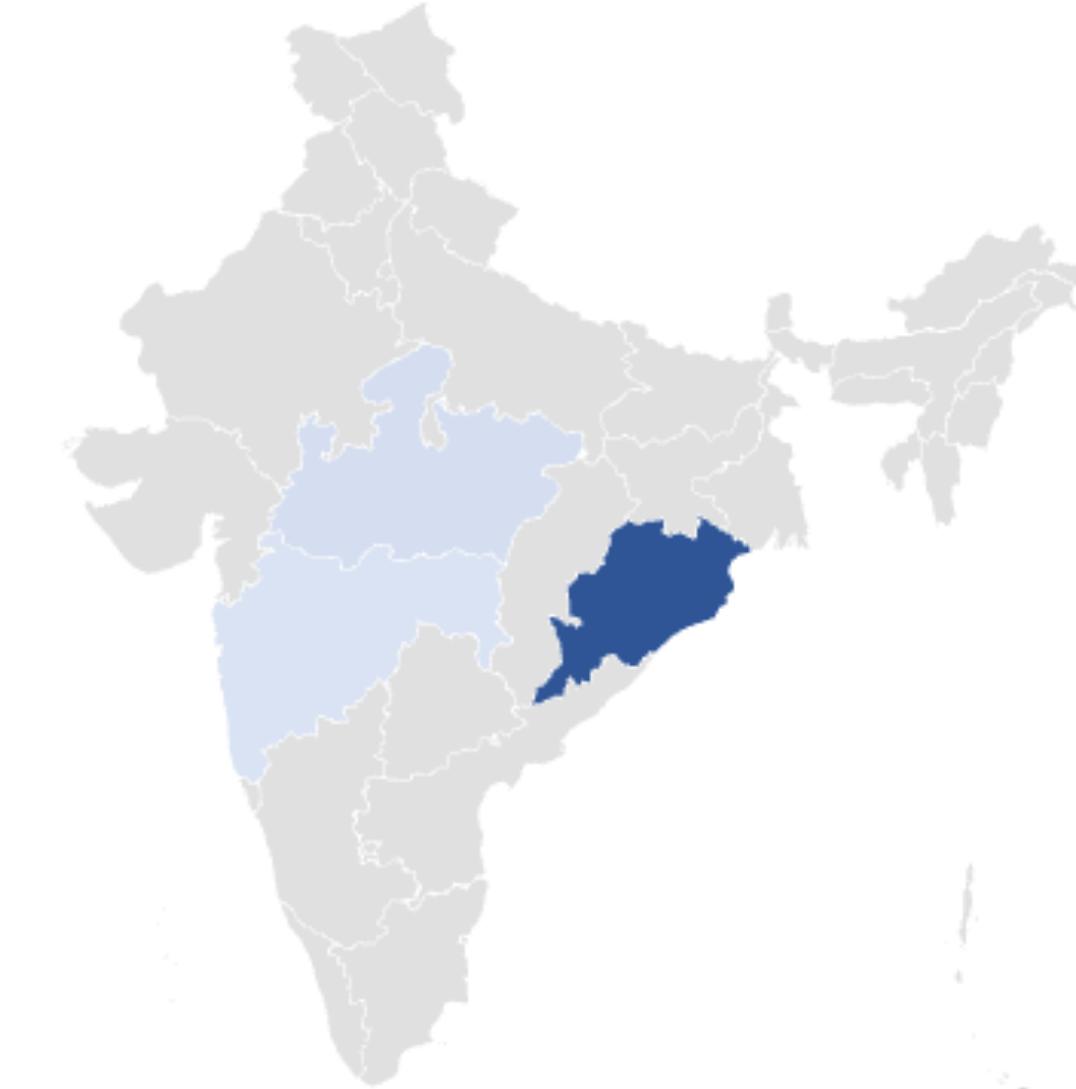
best_131



Série 1
14
1

Avec Bing
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best_123



18
32
1

Avec Bing
© GeoNames, Microsoft, TomTom

Premiers témoignages

- INSPallava00004 : Guṇapadēya copper plates, time of Vijaya-Skandavarman
Lieu : Tamil Nadu
Langue : prakrit / sanskrit
Écriture : brahmī of the southern class of about the 4th century

best_23 (une variante b trouvée également dans Koneki Grant
Viṣṇuvardhana II (fin 7e s))
best_132_02 variante de best_132

3ème plaque totalement dédiée aux stances - Pas de source

Premiers témoignages

- Kumāragupta I (6 CP) West Bengal
432 : 132 123 131 - Vyāsa
444 : 132 131 23 - śloka
447 : 132 131 23 - śloka
448 : 132 123 78 23 131 - Mahābhārata Vyāsa
448 : 132 123 23 150 - Vyāsa
448 : 132 123 131 - Vyāsa

Premiers témoignages

- INSSiddham00156 : Pune Charter of Prabhāvatīguptā
- INSSiddham00162 : Cammak Charter of Pravarasena II

Lieu : Maharashtra

Écriture : nail headed variety of brahmi of the southern class with some northern peculiarities of the fifth century

best_123 / best_132_02 attribuée à Vyāsagītā

Prabhāvatīguptā “possibly the elder sister of Kumaragupta I” (note 2 p 413 Sircar 1942)

The Archaeology of Hindu ritual Temples and the establishment of the Gods, Micheal Willis 2009, p.85 : "indicating that they were part of a text that was current in the Deccan from at least the early fifth century"

Émergence

- INSPallava00002 : Mayidavōlu copper plates, time of Śiva-Skandavarman, year 10
- INSPallava00003 : Hīrahadagalli copper plates, time of Śiva-Skandavarman, year 8

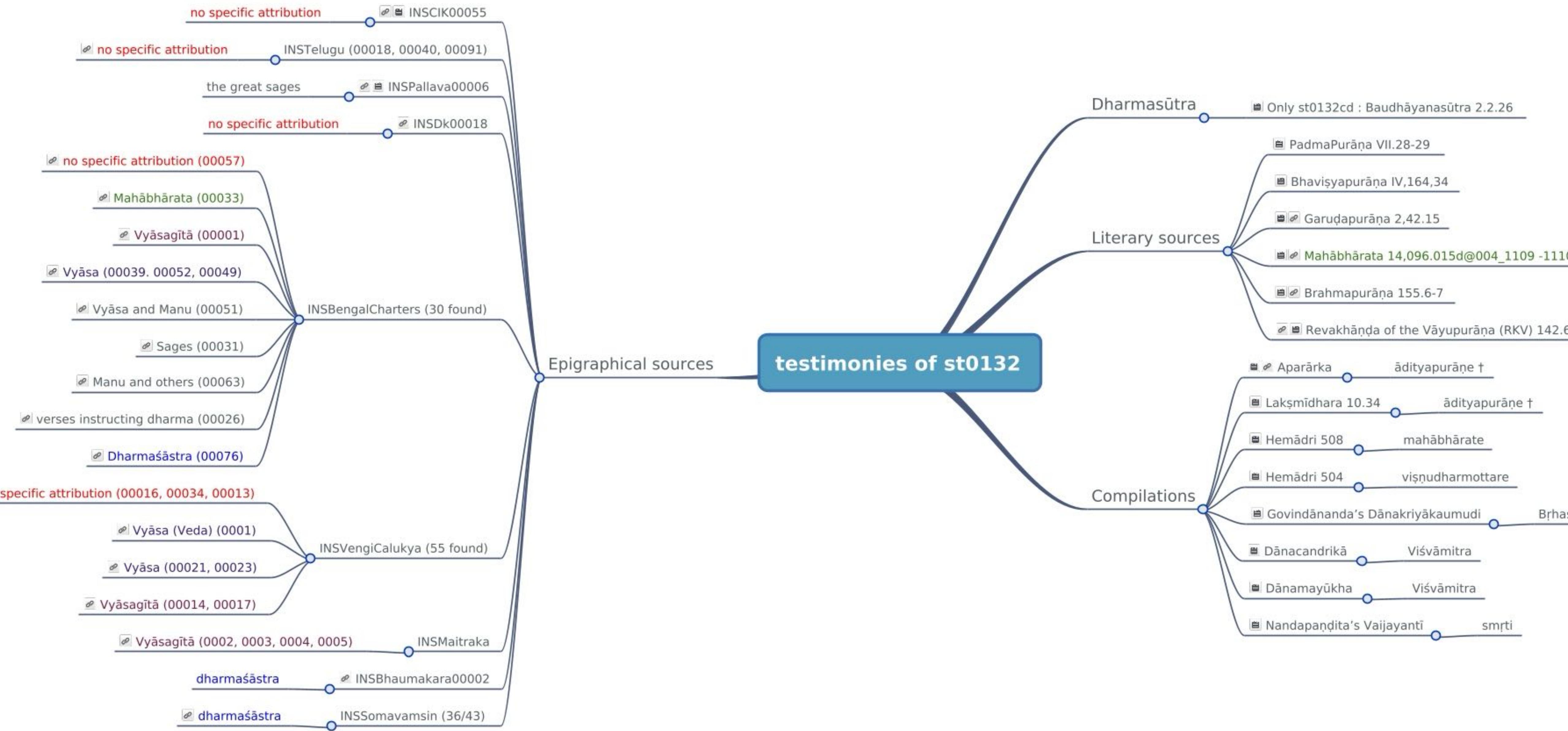
Tamil Nadu
brahmī of the southern class of about the beginning of the 4th century
Pas de sanskrit mais une phrase d'exhortation en prakrit

Évolution

date	350	400	432	444	447	448	448	448	450	466	500
stances	23 132	132 123	132 123 131	132 131 23	132 131 23	132 123 78 23 131	132 123 23 150	132 123 131	231 35 132	U	U 132 23 17 83
lieu	Tamil Nadu	Maharashtr a	Bengal	Bengal	Bengal	Bengal	Bengal	Bengal	Tamil Nadu	Bengal	Karnataka
auth	no source	Vyāsagītā	Dvaiपायना	śloka	śloka	Mahābhārat a Vyāsa	Vyāsa	Vyāsa	Manugītā	no source	no source
ID	INSPallava 00004	INSSiddha m00162	INSBengal Charters000 31	INSSiddha m00026	INSSiddha m00028	INSBengal Charters000 33	INSBengal Charters000 34	INSBengal Charters000 49	Sircar1942_1_n70_p_456	EI28_13	
Dynasty	Pallava	Vākāṭakas of Vidarbha	Gupta	Gupta	Gupta	Gupta	Gupta	Gupta	Western Gaṅga	Gupta	Aśamkita Bhoja

Vyāsa, auteur des stances?

- 448 : Mahābhārata Vyāsa
- Littérature éditée:
 - best_23 : *Mahābhārata* appendice dans recension du sud de l'āśvamedhikaparvan, *Pañmapurāṇa*
 - best_123 : absent du *Mahābhārata*, présent dans *Revākhāṇḍa* of the *Vāyupurāṇa* (RKV), *Viṣṇudharma*, *Brhaspatisambhitā*, *Viṣṇudharma* & *ādityapurāṇe* selon Aparārka



Choisir un “standard”

- Choix historique ? Choix littéraire?
best132_02 attesté avant best_132
best_132 attesté dans recension du sud de l'*āśvamedhbikarvan*
reléguée dans l'appendice de l'édition critique (Willis, 2009, p.86)
- Choix quantitatif?
best131 variante du pāda a (*pūrvā-dattāṁ dvijātibhyo*) 18/20

A scenic landscape featuring a river flowing through a valley. The water is a vibrant turquoise color. On the right bank, there's a steep hillside covered in dense green trees with patches of yellow and orange, indicating autumn. In the background, there are more hills and mountains, some of which are partially obscured by mist or clouds. A few power lines and poles are visible on the left side of the frame.

Merci