THE Morum PLATES OF VIJAYADITYA SATYASRAYA

The Morum plates which are three in number was received by Sri D.R. Amaladi, Assistant Director of Archaeology, Maharashtra State, Aurangabad.

The historical portion of the record closely resembles that of the Nerur plates published by Fleet. The portion relating to the grant of the Village of Jamalagama is damaged.

The record belongs to the reign of Vijayaditya Satyasraya. His other records have been published to which references have been made in Chapters II and III of the thesis.

The importance of the record is that it gives the genealogy of the Chalukyas of Badami (which is similar to that of Nerur Plates) and mentions places like Rasena Pura etc. which are mentioned in Chapter III of the thesis. It is also the earliest known records of the reign of Vijayaditya Satyasraya, issued in his first regnal year. The Nerur plate is dated in the 4th year of his rule. The date of the Morum plates confirms the date of the king's accession, namely, S. 618-19 or A.D. 696-97.
Translation

Ps. 1. Hail! Victorious is the form, which was that of a Boar, that was manifested of (God) Vishnu which troubled the ocean, and which had the earth resting on the uplifted right tusk.

2 - 7 The son of the Great king Sri Pulakesi Vallasaka - whose body was purified by ablutions performed after celebrating the horse-sacrifices; who adorned the family of the Chalukyas; who are glorious; who belong to the Hanavya Gotra which is praised over the whole world; who are the descendants of Hariti; who have been nourished by the seven mothers who are the mothers of mankind itself; who have attained uninterrupted prosperity through the protection of (the God) Kartikaya who have had all kings subject to them on the instant at the sight of the sign of the Boar, which they attained through the favour of the holy (God) Narayana - was Sri Kirtivarana, the Lord of the Earth, the Great king, whose pure fame was established in the territories of the subdued kings of Vanavasi and other (cities) that had been invaded by his Valour.

8 - 11 His son was Satyasraya, the Lord of the Earth the Great king, the supreme Lord, Supreme Master who
acquired the title 'Paramesvara' by defeating Sri Harśavardhana, the warlike Lord of Uttaṇapatha.

11-18 His dear son was Vikramaditya Satyasrāya the Lord of the Earth. The Great king, the Supreme Lord, Supreme Master, the Venerable one, who was also his father's Prajñānatanaya whose only aid was his sword; who was anxious to conquer all the people, whom he drove before him by means of only one wonderful horse called Chitrakātha; who having acquired for himself the regal splendour of his father, which had been interrupted by a confederacy of the three Kings subdued (like Indra) with the thunderbolt which was his prowess. The mighty tumult of the mountains (kings) which were the Pandyas, the Chola, the Kerala and the Kalabhras and other kings; and who had, the water like (lotuses) which were his feet kissed by the diadem of the Lord of Kanchi, who had bowed down before no other.

16-23 His dear son was Vikramaditya Satyasrāya the Lord of the Earth, the Great king, the Supreme Lord, the Supreme Master, the Venerable one (Bhataiśā) who, having, at the command of his father arrested the extremely exalted power of the Lord of Kanchi whose kingdom consisted of the three (component) dominions, just as Tārakarati (Kārtikeya) (at the
command) of (his father) Balaṇḍuśekhara (sīva) did arrest the power of the demons, caused the rulers of Kanera (Kesera) Pāraskika, Simhala and other islands, to pay tribute to him; and who possessed the Pālīdhavaja and all other mighty insignia of Supreme Dominion which he had acquired by crushing the Lord of Uttarapatha.

23-32 His dear son, Vijayaditya Satyasrāya, the Lord of the Earth, the Great King, Supreme Lord, Supreme Master, the Venerable one - who even in his childhood acquired a knowledge of the 'astra sastraś' (science of weapons); who, his grandfather having been victorious in the region of the south, uprooted the thicket of the thornbushes which was the assemblage of his foes (in that direction); who, following the evocations of war even in front of his father, who was desirous of conquering the region had the edge of his sword worn away by splitting open the foreheads of the elephants of his foes; who was in the foremost rank in all battles; who was flavoured with the quality of excellent impetuosity; who drove back the bands of his enemies; who — while acquiring for his father the tokens (Pāda) of the (rivers) Ganga and Yamuna, and the Pālīdhavaja, the insignia of the Dhakka, and the Mahāsabhā, the rubies and
elephants—having been attacked by his enemies, (who
turned upon him), while they were fleeing, and having
been some-lead away (into great danger)—by his prowess,
quelled the anarchical disturbance is not depending on
any other for help, came safely through his obstacles
and tranquillised the whole world by the support of his
own armies who, being then the Lord, became the asylum
of the whole world by reason of possessing in all their
integrity the three constituents of power, by reason of
high-mindedness, by reason of having broken the pride of
his enemies; and by reason of his blamelessness; who
possessed the palidhvaja, which indicates entire supreme
dominion, and the other brilliant (insignia of) mighty
sovereignty, thus issues his compounds to all people.

32-36 "Be it known to you; six hundred and nineteen of
the saka years having expired and the first year
of (our) increasing and victorious reign being current,
and (our) victorious camp being located at the city of
Rasenapura, on the day of full-moon, of the month Vaisakha,
by the request of............aditya kotti samra of Kausika
gotra has received one thousand, prabhakara of Bharadvaja
gotra obtained one thousand, prabhakara of the same gotra.
To all these, who are well versed in the six angas (vedangas),
has been granted the village which
is situated between
in the western part of
challamki desa.
36-38 This Grant should be preserved by all the future kings, who are desirous of acquiring fame, whether they belong to our lineage or to other families, as long as the moon, sun, the earth and the seas exist, just as if it were a grant made by themselves, bearing in mind that the charms of life and riches etc. are evanescent as lightning.

38-42 And it has been said by the holy Vyasa, the arrangement of the Vedas: Land has been enjoyed by many kings commencing with King Sagara; He, who for the time being possesses lands enjoys the fruits of it! It is a very easy thing to give one's own property; but the preservation of (the grant of) another is difficult! (If the question is whether giving or preserving (is more meritorious act) - preservation is better than giving. 'tis is born a war in ordure, for the duration of sixty thousand years, who confiscates lands that has been given, whether by himself or by another.

42 This (Charter) has been written by SRI RAMA PUNYA VALLABHA, the high minister entrusted with the arrangement of peace and war.