Teṉkāci, Viśvanāthasvāmin temple, *mahamaṇḍapa* inscription of Varaguṇa Śrivallabha

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Edition

1. Śārdūlavikrīḍita

〈1〉 śrīma¿T?〈c〉-citrana(dī)-taṭe varaguṇa-śrīvallabha-kṣmāpatir
{y}yajvā sthāpayati sma deva-yajane yajñeśa-vi〈2〉ghneśvaraM |
prādāT taT purato 'bhiṣeka-puram ity āv(ā) sa¿t?〈d〉ma śrīyāmṛt¿yu?〈vi〉
bhyaś śaka-vaTsare sugamake tatrā〈3〉grahārottamaM |

2. Vasantatilakā

prakhyāta-pāṇḍya-kula-śekhara-deva-yajvā
yajñeśvarābhidha gaṇādhipateḥ pratiṣṭāM |
〈4〉 kṛtvābhiṣeka-puramasya puro 'grahāraM
prādāT sva-deva-yajane nijayājakebhyaḥ |

3. Anuṣṭubh

Abhiṣeka-pure devā(n)
(yaja)<5>nto y(ā)jakā(ḥ) svayaM |
dakṣiṇasyāmaśnuvate
kāśyāṁ kaidārasa¿M?<ṁ>padaM ൭

Translation by Gopinatha Rao [1908] 1988

1.

In the Śaka year 1537 (denoted by) the chronogram *sugamaka*, the sacrificer, king Varaguṇa Śrīvallabha, set up on the bank of the (river) Chitranadi an image of Vighneśvara (called) Yajñeśa during a sacrifice (i.e., in commemoration of a sacrifice performed by him), and there presented to the sacrificial priests an excellent *agrahāra* named Abhiṣekapura, (situated) in front of it (the deity, which as it were was) the residence of wealth.

2–3.

Having consecrated during the sacrifice, a Gaṇeśa named Yajñeśvara, the sacrificer, the famous Pāṇḍya Kulaśekharadeva, gave to his priests the *agrahāra* (named) Abhiṣekapura (built) in front of the deity. The sacrificial priests, who were themselves performing sacrifices, are enjoying the yield of the paddy fields in the (*agrahāra* of) Abhiṣekapura at Kāśi (Teṉkāci).

Bibliography

Edited in Gopinatha Rao [1908] 1988, with English summary (TAS 1.6.14).

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Primary

[TAS] Gopinatha Rao, T. A. [1908] 1988. *Travancore archaeological series: Volume I*. Reprint. Trivandrum: Government of Kerala. Page 219.