SII 1.55: original edition by Eugen Hultzsch

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Alternative title: PART II. TAMIL AND GRANTHA INSCRIPTIONS. II. INSCRIPTIONS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF VELŪR. No. 55. ON THE WEST AND SOUTH WALLS OF THE VIRŪPĀKSHEŚVARA TEMPLE AT VEPPAMBAṬṬU NEAR VELŪR

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Summary

This inscription is dated in Śaka 132[8] expired and the *Vyaya* year current. It is a deed of sale of the revenue in gold and the revenue in rice of one half of the village of **Veppambaṭṭu** and of the village of **Śiṟu-Kaḍambūr**. The first-mentioned village belonged to **Āndi-nāḍu**, a division of **Agara-paṟṟu**. Both villages are stated to have been granted to the temple of **Virūpāksha-deva**[1] at **Veppambaṭṭu** by **Vīrapratāpa-Bukka-mahārāyar** (*of* Vijayanagara), and the temple itself is said to have been consecrated one year before the date of the inscription in the *Pārthiva* year, *i.e.*, Śaka 1328 current. This date is puzzling, as it does not agree with other inscriptions, according to which **Bukka's** son **Harihara** II. was reigning in Śaka 1301 and 1321.[2]

The cost of one half of the first village and of the second village as well as the total are given in *kuḷapramāṇas* or *kuḷas* of gold (*poṉ*) and in *paṇas*. In line 2 of the south wall

[1] The same is the old name of the Pampāpati Temple at Hampi (Vijayanagara).

[2] See Mr. Fleet in *Jour. Bo. Br. R. A. S.*, Vol. XII. p. 339.

another gold standard, called *kovai*, seems to be mentioned. The numerous signs for fractions, which occur throughout the inscription, are palaeographically interesting.

Edition

〈Zone A: West.〉 〈1〉 **svasti śrī** vija**y**ā**{T}bh〈y〉uda**ya [||] **śakābdaM** 1000 3 100 2 10 (8) n̲ mel cellāniṉṟa pā**rtti**va**saṁvaTsara**ttukkuccellum viya**saṁvatsara**ttu **jeṣṭabahuḷa**〈Zone B: South.〉 〈1〉 **Amā**vā**syai**yu**M** viyāḻakkiḻamaiyum peṟṟa nāḷ [|] **śrīmaNmahārājādhirājarājaparameśvaraśrī**vī**rapra**tāpapukka**mahārā**yar vep-pampaṭṭu virūpā**kṣa**tevaṟku〈Zone A: West.〉 〈2〉 **Aṁgaraṁgabhoga**Amutupaṭikku **dharmmaśāsa**na**M** Āka kuṭutta **sausti** muṉṉāḷ vai**śākaśuddadvādaśi**yum **guru**vārattu nāḷ **pratiṣṭai**〈Zone B: South.〉 〈2〉 Ākaiyāl Aṉṉāḷ mutal Ākakkuṭutta Akarappaṟṟu Āṉtināṭu veppampaṭṭu Ūr Oṉṟukku kuḷa**pramā**ṇam poṉ 2 100 4 10 2 ᔕ 4 1/16 takukkovai〈Zone A: West.〉 〈3〉 poṉ 3 10 6 ᔕ 5 1/8 [|] Itil nāyiṉār virūpā**kṣa**tevaṟku **Addhya**yanam paṇṇum **brāmma**ṇarkku **sarvvamānnya**M Āka kuṭutta Ūr pāti〈Zone B: South.〉〈3a〉kku kuḷa**pramā**ṇam poṉ 100 2 10 1 ᔕ 2 nīkkī Ūr pātikku kuḷam poṉ 100 2 10 1 ᔕ 2 1/16 m [|] Irāvutta canti Opuḷi Āy〈Zone A: West.〉 〈4〉 kaṅki(n)ātarkkuc-ceṉṟa [4+] nāṭu ciṟukaṭampūr Ūr 1 kku kuḷa**pramā**ṇa**M** poṉ 100 6 10 2 ᔕ 4 1/2 1/5 1/40 [|] Āka Ūr 1 1/2 kku {ku}kuḷa〈Zone B: South.〉〈4a〉m poṉ 2 100 8 10 3 ᔕ 6 3/4 3/80 [|] Akṣarattāl vi**rūpākṣa**tevar **Aṁgaraṁgabhoga**M **Amṛ**tapaṭikku **pārtthi**vavaruṣa**M** vai**śā**kacu〈Zone A: West.〉〈5〉**ddhadu**vā**daśi**yu**M** **guru**vāram mutalāka Eṉṟeṉṟaikku **sarvvamānnya**(m) **dha(rmmaśā)sa**na**M** Āka kuṭutta Ūr (Oṉṟu) Araikkum kuḷa**pramā**ṇam〈Zone B: South.〉 〈5a〉 poṉ (Iru)nūṟṟuEṇpat-tumūṉṟu paṇam Āṟemukkālemukkāṇikkum cuṅkam **(U)bhai**ya**M** **māmagaM** Iṭatturai puṟampu Ā(ka) **saka**〈3b〉**lasvarnnādā**yamum **sakalabhaktā**tāyamum cekkukaṭa-mai〈4b〉 veṭṭivari tirupputiyitu Erimiṉvīṟppaṇam Uvaccavari〈5b〉 vaṇṇārvari Uṭppaṭa **Āca〈ṁ〉drārkka**¿stā(hi)?〈sthāyi〉 Āka **sarvvamānnya** Āka kuṭuttoM **stā**na**{m}pūrvva{va}**M [||] Aṟṟamari Āticiruppaṇaṅkaḷ Eḻuttu [||]

Apparatus

〈2〉 **sausti** • ***sausti*** seems to stand for ***svasti*** and to be inserted as a sort of *maṅgala* at the beginning of the mention of the date of the *pratishṭhā*.

Translation by Hultzsch 1890

Hail! Prosperity! Victory! Fortune! On Thursday, the new moon of the dark half of *Jyaishṭha* of the *Vyaya* year, which follows the *Pārthiva* year (*and*) which was current after the Śaka year 132[8] (*had passed*), after having bathed, we gave as a *sarvamānya*, to last as long as the moon and the sun, all the revenue in gold and all the revenue in rice,[3] excluding tolls, offerings, *māmagam*[4] (and) *iḍattuṟai*, including the tax on oil-mills, the tax for the *Veṭṭi,*[5] the holy first fruits, the money from the sale of the fish in the tanks, the tax on **Uvachchas**[6] and the tax for the washermen, against (*payment of the sum detailed below):*—(1.) 242 *kuḷapramāṇas* of gold and 4 1/16 *paṇas*—equal to 36 *kovais (?)* of gold and 5 1/8 *paṇas*—for one village, (*viz.*) **Veppambaṭṭu** (*in*) **Āndi-nāḍu**, (*a division of*) **Agara-paṟṟu**, which, as the consecration of the temple took place on a former day, (*viz.*) on Thursday, the twelfth lunar day of the bright half of *Vaiśākha*, was given from that day forward by a *dharmaśāsana*, for (*providing*) enjoyments of all kinds and rice[7] to (*the temple of*) **Virūpāksha-deva** (*at*) **Veppambaṭṭu** by the illustrious *mahārājādhirāja-rājaparameśvara*, the illustrious **Vīrapratāpa-Bukka-mahārāyar**; having deducted from this (*sum of 242 kuḷapramāṇas of gold and 4 1/16 paṇas*) 121 *kuḷapramāṇas* of gold and 2 *paṇas* for the (*first*) half of the village, which was given as a *sarvamānya* to the *Brāhmaṇas* studying the *Vedas, (who are connected*) with (*the temple of*) the lord **Virūpāksha-deva**, (*there remain to be paid*) 121 *kuḷas* of gold and 2 1/16 *paṇas* for the (*second*) half of the village; (2.) 162 *kuḷapramāṇas* of gold and 4 1/2, 1/5, 1/40 *paṇas* for 1 village, (*viz.*) **Śiṟu-Kaḍambūr . . . . . ,** in all, 283 *kuḷas* of gold and 6 3/4, 3/80 *paṇas* for the 1 1/2 villages (*viz.*, 121 *kuḷapramāṇas of gold and* 2 1/16 *paṇas for the second half of* Veppambaṭṭu *and* 162 *kuḷapramāṇas of gold and* 4 1/2, 1/5, 1/40 *paṇas for* Śiṟu-Kaḍambūr); in words: two hundred and eighty-three *kuḷapramāṇas* of gold and six and three fourths and three eightieths *paṇas (were to be paid*) for the one and a half villages, which were given by a *dharmaśāsana*, as a *sarvamānya*, for ever, from Thursday, the twelfth lunar day of the bright half of *Vaiśākha (of*) the *Pārthiva* year, for (*providing*) enjoyments of all kinds and rice (*to the temple of*) **Virūpāksha-deva**.

The signature of **Aṟṟamari Ādi-Śiruppaṇaṅgaḷ**.

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[3] With ***sakalasvarṇādā***yamum ***sakalabhaktādā***yamum compare *Aṇaittu nellāyaṅkācāyaṅkaḷum* in line 21 of the Poygai inscription No. 62.

[4] According to Winslow, the *Māmagam, Māmāgam* or *Māmāṅgam* (Sanskrit *Mahāmagha* or *Mahāmāgha*) is a bathing festival, celebrated every twelve years at Kumbhakoṇam. A festival called *Mahāmakham* or *Māmāṅṅam* used likewise to take place every twelfth year at Tirunāvāyi in Malabar; see Dr. Gundert's *Malayāḷam Dictionary*. The meaning of *māmagam* and *iḍattuṟai* in the present inscription is not apparent.

[5] In this and other inscriptions, *veṭṭi* seems to stand for *veṭṭiyāṉ*, the lowest village servant, who is also called *tōṭṭi*.

[6] The **Uvachchas** or **Jonakas** (*i.e.*, Yavanas) are a low tribe of Muḥammadans; see Winslow.

[7] *Amutupaṭi* means "raw rice" (Winslow). It is spelt **amṛta***paṭi* in line 4*a* of the south wall.

Bibliography

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Primary

[SII] Hultzsch, Eugen Julius Theodor. 1890. *South-Indian inscriptions, Tamil and Sanskrit, from stone and copper-plate edicts at Mamallapuram, Kanchipuram, in the North Arcot district, and other parts of the Madras Presidency, chiefly collected in 1886-87. Volume I*. South Indian Inscriptions 1. Madras: Government Press. Pages 80–82, item 55.