SII 1.59: original edition by Eugen Hultzsch

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Alternative title: PART II. TAMIL AND GRANTHA INSCRIPTIONS. III. INSCRIPTIONS AT AND NEAR VIRIÑCHIPURAM. No. 59. ON THE BASE OF THE NORTH WALL

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Summary

This inscription is dated in the twenty-second year of *Tribhuvanachakravartin* **Rājarāja-deva** and in the Śaka year 1160. It records the gift of the village of **Kumāramaṅgalam**, which was situated east of **Koṟṟa-maṅgalam**, north-west of **Aimbūṇḍi**— which lay to the north of **Poygai**, *alias* **Rājendra-Choḷa-nallūr**—and south of the **Pālaṟu. Aimbūṇḍi** is the old name of the modern village of **Ammuṇḍi**; it occurs also in an Ammuṇḍi inscription, which will be noticed in Part III (No. 131). The **Pālāṟu** is the well-known **Pālār**, the chief river of the North Arcot District.

Edition

〈1〉 **svasti śrī** [||] cakar**ai**yāṇṭu Ā(yirattoru)ṉūṟṟaṟupatu cellāṉiṉṟa **śrī**tiripuvaṉaccakkaravattikaḷ **śrīrājarājade**vaṟku yā〈2〉ṇṭu Iru(pa)tti(raṇṭā)va(tu) tai [5+] poyk**ai** Āṉa Irācentira-coḷanallūrccittirameḷimalaimaṇṭalaviṇṇakarā〈3〉ṉa Aruḷāḷapperumāḷukkuttiru-

viṭaiyāṭṭamākakkumāramaṅkalam [|] melpāṟkellai koṟṟamaṅkalattu Ellai Ācaṟutiyiṉaṭṭa tiruvā(l̲i)kkallukku kiḻak〈4〉kum [|] teṉpāṟkellai poykaiyāṉa Irācentiracoḻanallūrkku vaṭakkāṉa Aimpūṇṭi kayakkālukku vaṭakkum [|] ki(l̲)pāṟkellai Aimpūṇṭi Ellai Ācaṟutiyil naṭṭa ti〈5〉ruvāḻikkallukku meṟkkum [|] vaṭapāṟkkellai pālāṟṟukku teṟkku mi(n)ta ṉāṟppāṟkkellaikkumuṭpaṭṭa me(ṉokki)ṉa maramum kiṇokkiṉa kiṇaṟum nañcai puñcai kaṭamai kuṭi(ꟾ)〈6〉mai Uḻpaṭa veṭṭitaṉiĀḷ Āyam pāṭikāval cilvari peruvari kāṟti(k)aiArici kāṟtikaippaccai maṟṟumuḷḷa pala kā(cāyam)kaḻum taṟiIṟai kaṭaiIṟai taṭṭārppāṭṭañce〈7〉kkukka(ṭa)maiyum Āciva(ka)kācu Epperpaṭṭa Aṉaittāyaṅkaḻum ĀyaĪṉār ciṟai Irāmaṉ keraḷaṉ pakkal poṉṉa(ṟakkoṇṭu maṇṇaṟappoykai Aruḷāḷapperumāḷukkut)〈8〉tiruviṭaiyāṭṭamāka cant¿a?〈i〉rātittavarai celvatāka viṭṭeṉ ceṅkeṇi virācaṉi Ammai(ya)ppaṉ taṉiṉiṉṟu veṉṟāṉ taṉ vaci kāṭṭuvāṉ Aḻakiya coḻaṉāṉa Eti(rili) [10+]

Apparatus

〈7〉 Āya • *Āya* looks like *Āyi*.

Translation by Hultzsch 1890

Hail! Prosperity! *[In the month of] Tai* of the twenty-second year of the illustrious *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the illustrious **Rājarāja-deva**, which was current during the Śaka year one thousand one hundred and sixty,—I, **Śeṅgeṇi-Vīrāśani-Ammaiyappaṉ**, who has gained victory standing by himself, who shows his sword, **Aṟagiya-Śoṟaṉ**, *alias* **Edirili** . . . . . , after having received gold from **Rāma** the **Keraḷa**, a slave (i.e., *worshipper*) of **Āya-īṉār,**[1]—gave to the **Vishṇu** temple of **Chitra-meṟi-Malaimaṇḍala**, *alias (the temple of)* **Aruḷāḷa-Perumāḷ**, (*at*) **Poygai**, *alias* **Rājendra-Śoṟanallūr**, (*the village of*) **Kumāra-maṅgalam** as exclusive property,[2] to last as long as the moon and the sun;—the boundary on the western side is to the east of the *tiruvāṟi*[3] stone put up at the extremity of the boundary of **Koṟṟa-maṅgalam**; the boundary on the southern side is to the north of the channel of **Aimbūṇḍi**, which lies to the north of **Poygai**, *alias* **Rājendra-Śoṟa-nallūr**; the boundary on the eastern side is to the west of the *tiruvāṟi* stone put up at the extremity of the boundary of **Aimbūṇḍi**; the boundary on the northern side is to the south of the (*river*) **Pālāṟu**;—the trees overground and the wells underground, the wet land and the dry land, included within these boundaries in the

[1]This is probably a name of **Vishṇu.** It might mean: "he who is without a mother," and correspond to the Sanskrit **Aja**, "the unborn." Or could it be a corruption of *aiyaṉār*, a forest deity of the Tamil districts?

[2]See page 69, note 2.

[3]According to the *Dictionnaive Tamoul-Français*, *tiruvāḻi* means "a royal seal."

four directions; including taxes and rights; (*the revenue for*) one *Veṭṭi,*[4] tolls (*āyam*), the small taxes (*and*) the large taxes for the village-police, the rice in *Kārttika*, the unripe (*fruit*) in *Kārttika*, and all other revenue in money; the tax on looms, the tax on shops, the tax on goldsmiths, the tax on oil-mills, the tax on **Ājīvakas**,[5] and all (*other*) revenue.

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 87–88, item 59.

[4] See page 82, note 3.

[5] The **Ājīvakas** are the **Jainas** In stead of *Ācivakakācu* we read *Ācuvakakaṭamai* in three other Poygai inscriptions and *Ācuvikaṉ perkkaṭamai* in the Paḍaveḍu inscription No. 78.