SII 1.64: original edition by Eugen Hultzsch

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Summary

This inscription is dated in the 28th year of **Rājarāja-deva**, which was current after the expiration of the Śaka year 1165. It records the gift of the village of **Attiyūr**.

Edition

〈1〉 **svasti śrī** [||] cakaraiyāṇṭu Āyirat⌜〈2〉torunūṟṟaṟupattaiñc¿a?〈i〉ṉ mel cellāni〈3〉ṉṟa **śrīrājarāja**tevaṟku yāṇṭu 2 10 8 〈Ā〉vat¿a?〈u〉〈4〉 kaṟkaṭakanāyaṟu mutal cittirameḷimalaimaṇ〈5〉ṭalaviṇṇakarāṉa poykai Aruḷāḷap⌜〈6〉perumāḷukku Attiyūr tevatāṉantiruvi〈7〉ṭaiĀṭṭam paḷḷiccantantukkaipaṭṭi〈8〉 piṭāripaṭṭi paṭṭavirutti vayittiyavirutti〈9〉 nila niṅkal (nikki) nāṟpāṟkellaiyumuṭpa〈10〉ṭṭa melṉokkiṉa maramuṅkiṇokkiya kiṇa〈11〉ṟum nañce puñcey veṭṭitaṉiyāḷ Ā〈12〉(ya)m pāṭikāval kaṇkāṇi kaṇakkavari Eṭuttu〈13〉kkoṭṭi A(ri)mukkai Uḷḷiṭṭa nell(ā)ya〈14〉ṅkaḷum ve(ṭṭi)ppuṭavai mutaṟtiramam vakai〈15〉nta kācu paṭ(ṭo)laikkācu

muḷḷaṭi ciṉṉam ⌜〈16〉velippayaṟu tāppaṭiArici Accataṟi cālikait〈17〉taṟi tūcakattaṟi (pa)ṟaittaṟi cekku(k)kaṭamai Ācu〈18〉vakakaṭamaiyumuḷḷiṭṭa kācukaṭamaiyum maṟ〈19〉ṟumeppe¿(t)?〈r〉paṭṭa ne(l)lāyaṅkaḷuṅkāc〈20〉āyaṅkaḷumuṭpaṭa Āya¿ka?〈ī〉ṉār ciṟai Irāmaṉ ke〈21〉{ka}raḷaceṭṭiyār pakkal poṉṉaṟakkoṇ〈22〉ṭu maṇṇaṟappoykai Aruḷāḷapperumā〈23〉ḷukkuttiruviṭaiĀṭṭamāka maṇṇaṟa viṭ〈24〉ṭeṉ ceṅkeṇi virācaṇi AmmaiAppaṉ A〈25〉ḷakiya coḷaṉāṉa Etirili c(oḷa)ccampuvarāyaṉe(ṉ) [||]

Translation by Hultzsch 1890

Hail! Prosperity! From the month of *Karkaṭaka* of the 28th year of the illustrious **Rājarāja-deva**, which was current after the Śaka year one thousand one hundred and sixty-five (*had passed*),—I, **Śeṅgeṇi-Vīrāśani-Ammaiappaṉ Aṟagiya-Śoṟaṉ**, *alias* **Edirili-Śoṟa-Śambuvarāyaṉ**, after having received gold from the **Keraḷa** merchant **Rāma**, a worshipper of **Āya-īṉār**,—gave to the **Vishṇu** temple of **Chitrameṟi-Malai-maṇḍala**, *alias (the temple of)* **Aruḷāḷa-Perumāḷ** (*at*) **Poygai**, (*the village of*) **Attiyūr** as a divine gift (*devadāna*) and as exclusive property:—the trees overground and the wells underground, the wet land and the dry land, included within the boundaries in the four directions, excluding the land (*called*) **Paḷḷichchandam,**[1] **Tukkai-paṭṭi, Piḍāripaṭṭi,**[2] **Bhaṭṭa-vṛitti** and **Vaidya-vṛitti**;[3] the revenue in paddy, excluding (*the revenue for*) one *Veṭṭi*, tolls, and the tax for the overseer of the village-police and the accountant, and including the three handfuls of paddy (?); the taxes in money, including (*that for*) cloths of males and females, ...[4] the money for documents, ...[5] *veli-payaru*, the gleaned rice,[6] . . . . . the tax on oil-mills and the tax on **Ājīvakas**; including all other revenue in paddy and revenue in money.

[1] *Paḷḷichchandam* probably means "temple-land," just as *paḷḷi-grāmam* "a village belonging to a temple." In the inscriptions Nos. 67 and 68, *paḷḷichchandam* seems to be used in the sense of *paḷḷigrāmam* itself.

[2] *Paṭṭi* means "a measure of land sufficient for a sheep-fold;" compare *Kūttāḍi-paṭṭi* in No. 42, above. Tukkai is the same as Turkkai, *i.e.*, Durgā, and Piḍāri is a form of Kālī.

[3] *I.e., (the land)* enjoyed by the *Bhaṭṭas* and enjoyed by the *Vaidyas*.

[4] *mutaṟtiramam vakainta kācu* seems to correspond to *iṉavari vakainta kācu* in Nos. 61 and 62.

[5] The meaning of *muḷḷaṭi ciṉṉam* is not apparent.

[6] With *tāppaṭiarici* compare *tāppiḍi* or *tālpiḍi*, "a handful of rice, as of gleaners," in Dr. Gundert's *Malayāḷam Dictionary*. I am unable to explain the four next-following terms, each of which ends in *taṟi*, "a loom." With *cālikaittaṟi*, compare *cālikaṉ* or *cāliyaṉ*, "a weaver," and with *tūcakattaṟi, tūcar*, "washermen." *paṟaittaṟi* seems to be connected with *paṟai*, "the Paṟaiya caste."

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 90–92, item 64.