SII 1.144: original edition by Eugen Hultzsch

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Alternative title: PART III. NOTES AND FRAGMENTS. No. 144-150. INSCRIPTIONS OF THE KAILĀSANĀTHA TEMPLE AT KĀÑCHĪPURAM. No. 144. FRAGMENTS OF GRANTHA INSCRIPTIONS

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Identifier: DHARMA_INSSIIv01p0i0144

Repository: SII original (south-indian-inscriptions)

File path: SII_B_clean/SII01/DHARMA_INSSIIv01p0i0144.xml

Language: Sanskrit [Grantha]

Commit: 2026-11-14 15:07 (85a1dec), last modified 2026-09-29 11:08 (2b36d53)

Summary

Besides the fragments noticed below, the shrine of **Rājasiṁhavarmeśvara** and its *mahāmaṇḍapa* contain a number of fragments in the *Grantha* character, which must have belonged to one or more inscriptions in Sanskrit verse and prose. One of the fragments, which is found on the floor of the *mahāmaṇḍapa* and which consists of 10 lines, mentions the **Choḷas** in the genitive case (*coḷānām*, line 3). A second fragment, which is found on the roof of the *mahāmaṇḍapa*, consists also of 10 lines and seems to be connected with the first. It mentions **Choḷa-Triṇetra** (lines 1 and 10) and three Eastern **Chalukya** kings, *viz.*, **[Vijay]āditya-Guṇakāṅga, Chāḷukya-Bhīma** and **Kollavigaṇḍa**[1] (line 3). The name of **V[ai]dumba**, a king who is known to have been conquered by the **Choḷa** king **Parāntaka** I.,[2] occurs at the beginning of line 5. In lines 7 and 8, (*the temple of the god*) **Bhīmeśvara** is mentioned. The 8th line of both fragments seems to have contained a date in the Śaka era, of which the first number was 9 and the third was 3.[3]

[1] These three kings are Nos. 13, 14 and 15 of the table on page 32, above.

[2] See page 112, note 3.

[3] *[śa]kanṛpanavaśatasaṁkhyā[pi] [8+] ṣu yāteṣu tribhirādhikeṣuṁ caturttha [10+]*

A third fragment, which is found on the floor of the **Rājasiṁhavarmeśvara** Shrine and consists of 49 lines, mentions the Eastern **Chalukya** king **Dānārṇava**[4] (line 17) and the **Choḷa** king **Karikāla-Choḷa**[5] (line 38) and contains a long list of *birudas* of some king. Another list of *birudas* is contained in a fourth fragment, which is found on the roof of the *mahāmaṇḍapa* and consists of 30 lines. There is a fifth fragment in 9 lines on the roof of the *mahāmaṇḍapa*. Two small fragments, each of which contains 8 lines, are found near the window, which opens from the *mahāmaṇḍapa* into the front *maṇḍapa*.

Edition

[text not available]

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. Page 139, item 144.

[4]This king is No. 24 of the table on page 32, above.

[5]**Karikāla** is mentioned in line 24 of the large Leyden grant (Dr. Burgess' *Arch. Survey of S. India*, Vol. IV, p. 206) as the builder of the "Grand Anicut," which prevents the waters of the **Kāverī** being drawn off into the Koḷḷiḍam and thus secures the irrigation of the Tanjore District.