# SII 2.71: original edition by Eugen Julius Theodor Hultzsch

Emmanuel Francis

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## Summary

The beginning of the first five lines of this inscription is hidden by a flight of steps, which has been constructed in front of the shrine after the time when the inscription was engraved. The record is dated in the cyclic year **Kshaya** which was current after the expiration of the **Śaka** year 1368 (A.D. 1446-47), and during the reign of **Dēvar**[**āya** II.] (of **Vijayanagara**). It describes a few gold and silver ornaments which were presented to the temple by a certain **Vallabhadēva**. This person was probably a military officer of Dēvarāya, as he professes to have made the gift with the object of effecting in return the conquest of the world.

While, in the Chōḷa inscriptions of the Tanjore temple, the weight of ornaments is given in *kaṛañju, mañjāḍi* and *kuṉṟi*, the subjoined inscription employs for this purpose the *tūkkam* of ten *paṇa-iḍai*. From the table of weights, which is contained in Sir Walter Elliot's *Coins of Southern India*, p. 47, and which is based on a Malayāḷam work entitled *Kaṇakkusāram*, it appears that the *tūkkam* and *paṇa-iḍai* of the subjoined inscription must be identical with the *kaṛañju* and *paṇattūkkam* (= 2 *mañjāḍi*) of the metrical system.

Although the *paṇa-iḍai* or *paṇattūkkam* (=1/10 *kaṛañju*) is not mentioned in the Tanjore inscriptions of the Chōḷas, it is there presupposed by the fact that the Tamil term *mā* (1/20) is used to denote 'one tenth whenever it follows the word *mañjāḍi* (= 1/2 *paṇa-iḍai* or *paṇattūkkam*).[1]

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## Edition

〈1〉 [10+] (yarā)ya(vi)pāṭa**N** **(bhāṣai)**kku tappu(va r)āya**r·**(ka)ṇṭaṉ muvva(r)āya**r·** kaṇṭa(ṉ) ka(ṇ)ṭa nāṭu ke〈2〉[10+] [.]ā(ṉ) pū**rvvadakṣi**ṇapa**ścima**Utta**racatusa**mu**drādhi**pati **gaja**veṭṭai kaṇṭaruḷiya **de**var(ā)〈3〉[10+] **(pṛ)dhi**virā**jyaM** paṇṇi Aruḷāniṉṟa cakā**bdaM** 1000 3 100 6 10 8 Itaṉ mel cellāniṉṟa **kṣa**ya**saṁvaT**〈4〉[10+] Āyanapu**ṇya**kālattu pū**rvva**pa**kṣa**ttu pa**ñca**miyum **budha**vāramum peṟṟa pū**rvva**pa**lgu**nina**kṣatra**ttu tañcāvū(r)〈5〉 [10+] **g**¿e?〈o〉**tra**ttu Ā¿śśi?〈śva〉lāyana**sūtra**ttu **śauṇḍarasar·** pu**traN** valla**bhade**var· _____ **di**¿T?〈g〉**vija**〈6〉yamāka veṇum Eṉṟu koṭutta periya paṭṭam Oṉṟu Eṭṭarai māṟi po(ṉ) tūkkam Oṉṟukku paṇaiṭai pa(t)tāka tūkkam Irupatu [|] paṭṭam〈7〉 Oṉṟu Eṭṭu māṟi tūkkam patiṉeḻu paṇa(I)ṭai Eṭṭu [|] paṭṭam Oṉṟu Eṭṭu māṟi tūkkam Āṟu paṇaIṭai Iraṇṭu [|] paṭṭaikkāṟai Oṉṟu Eṭṭu〈8〉 māṟi tūkkam Iraṇṭu [|] cantupaṭṭaikkāṟai Iraṇṭu Eṭṭarai māṟi tūkkam mūṉṟu [|] mūkkutti niṟai paṇaIṭai Iraṇṭu [|] tirukkaṇmalar Iraṇṭu〈9〉 Oṉpatu māṟi tūkkam Oṉṟu [|] patakkam Oṉṟu Eṭṭu māṟi tūkkam nālu [|] **kṣetra**pālaṉukku veḷḷi paṭṭam Oṉṟu tūkkam Oṉṟu paṇaIṭai [|]

## Apparatus

〈1〉 (yarā)ya(vi)pāṭa**N** • Read *ari{ya}rāya*, as in Vol. I, No. 81, text line 2. — 〈1〉 kaṇṭa(ṉ) ka(ṇ)ṭa nāṭu ke〈2〉[10+] [.]ā(ṉ) • Read *kaṇṭa nāṭu koṇṭu koṇṭa nāṭu kuṭātāṉ*, as in Vol. I, No. 81, text line 5 f.

〈2〉 pū**rvvadakṣi**ṇapa**ścima**Utta**racatusa**mu**drā**° • Read ***paścimottaracatussamudrā***°.

〈5〉 valla**bhade**va**r·** • After this word is a blank space which might have contained about nine syllables.

[1]Compare page 36, note 1, and page 66, note 1.

## Translation by Hultzsch 1895

(*On the day*) of the *nakshatra* Pūrva-Phalgunī, which corresponded to a Wednesday and to the fifth *tithi* of the first fortnight, at the auspicious time of[2] . . . . . in the **Kshaya** *saṁvat[sara]* which was current after the **Śaka** year 1368, while . . . . . the destroyer of [hostile] kings, the disgracer[3] of those kings who break their word, the disgracer of the three kings (*of the South*), he [who takes] every country which he sees, [but never gives back a country which he has taken], the lord of the four oceans, (*viz.*) the eastern, southern, western and northern (*oceans*), who was pleased to witness the elephant hunt,[4] **Dēvar[āya]** . . . . . was graciously ruling the earth, —**Vallabhadēvar**, the son of **Śauṇḍarasar** of the . . . . . *gōtra (and)* of the *Āśvalāyana-sūtra*, gave [to the god at] **Tañjāvūr** (*the following presents*), with the desire to accomplish the conquest of the world (*dig-vijaya):*—One large diadem (*paṭṭa), (containing*) twenty *tūkkam* of gold of eight and a half (*degrees*) fineness,[5]—at the rate of ten *paṇa-iḍai* to one *tūkkam*; one diadem, (*containing*) seventeen *tūkkam* and eight *paṇa-iḍai (of gold*) of eight (*degrees*) fineness; one diadem, (*containing*) six *tūkkam* and two *paṇa-iḍai (of gold*) of eight (*degrees*) fineness; one neck-ring (*paṭṭaikkāṟai), (containing*) two *tūkkam (of gold*) of eight (*degrees*) fineness; two joined neck-rings, (*containing*) three *tūkkam (of gold*) of eight and a half (*degrees*) fineness; (*one*) nose-ornament (*mūkkutti*), weighing two *paṇa-iḍai*; two eyes for the idol (*tirukkaṇmalar), (containing*) one *tūkkam (of gold*) of nine (*degrees*) fineness; one breastornament (*padakkam), (containing*) four *tūkkam (of gold*) of eight (*degrees*) fineness. To (*the god*) **Kshētrapāla**[6] (*he gave*) one silver diadem, (*weighing*) one *tūkkam* and (*one) paṇa-iḍai*.

## Bibliography

Digital edition of SII 2.71 by Hultzsch 1895 converted to DHARMA conventions by Emmanuel Francis.

### Primary

**[SII]** Hultzsch, Eugen Julius Theodor. 1895. *South-Indian inscriptions: Tamil inscriptions of Rajaraja, Rajendra-chola, and others in the Rajarajesvara temple at Tanjavur. Volume II,*

[2] The syllables *āyana* which are preserved before *pu**ṇya**kālattu*, show that either *Uttarāyaṇa* or *Dakshiṇāyana* has to be supplied.

[3] See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, p. 40, note 3.

[4] This *biruda* appears to imply that *khēdā* operations were carried on in the time of the Vijayanagara kings.

[5] *Māṟi* appears to be synonymous with *māṟṟu*, which occurs in the inscriptions No. 3 and No. 59.

[6] The same deity is referred to in No. 1, paragraph 33, and No. 43, paragraph 2.

*Part III: Supplement to the first and second volumes*. South Indian Inscriptions 2.3. Madras: Government Press. Pages 338–340, item 71.