SII 2.78: original edition by Eugen Julius Theodor Hultzsch

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Summary

Like No. 77, this inscription belongs to the time of **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** I. It is dated in the 34th year of his reign, and records that the king granted 2 *vēlis* of land to the **Aṉēkataṅgāpadam** temple at **Kāñchipuram**. The land granted was situated in the southern portion of Kāñchipuram, to the north of the temple of **Tirukkaṟṟaḷi-Mahādēva**, *i.e.*, of the **Rājasiṁhavarmēśvara** (now **Kailāsanātha**) temple,[1] to the east of the hamlet of **Puttēri**,[2] to the west of 'the royal wall of **Rājēndra-Chōḷa**,'[3] and to the south of the hamlet of **Kīṛ-Puttēri**, *i.e.*, 'Eastern Puttēri.'

As the land granted bordered on the Kailāsanātha temple, it is not impossible that it formed part of those gifts of **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva**, which were declared to be

[1] See Vol. I, p. 118.

[2] *Puttēri-teruvu* is still the name of the street which leads from Conjeeveram to the Kailāsanātha temple.

[3] It appears from this that Rājēndra-Chōḷa had built a fortification wall round Kāñchipuram.

unlawful and were restored to the Kailāsanātha temple in the time of **Kambaṇa-Uḍaiyar**.[4]

Edition

〈1〉 **svasti śrī** [||] pukaḻmātu viḷaṅka **ja**yamātu virumpa nilamakaḷ nilava malarmakaḷ puṇara Urimaiyiṟciṟanta maṇimuṭi cūṭi m¿i?〈ī〉ṉavar nilai keṭa villavar kulai(ta)ra Eṉai manṉavar Iriya(lu)ṟṟi(ḻita)rattikkaṉaittuntan cak〈2〉karaṉaṭātti vi**ja**ya**Abhiṣe**kam paṇṇi vīras**iṁhāsa**ṉattuppuvaṉamuḻutumuṭaiyāḷoṭum vīṟṟiruntaruḷiya **śrī**kulottuṅkacoḻa**de**varkku yāṇṭu muppattuṉālāvatu ti(ruvāy m)o(ḻintaruḷa) **ja**yaṅkoṇṭacoḻamaṇṭa〈3〉lattu Eyiṟkoṭṭattu nakaraṅkāñcipurattu Āḷuṭaiyār tiruvaṉekataṅkāpatamuṭaiya **mahāde**varkku nittanimantañceluttuk**ai**kku Antarāyamuṭpaṭa Iṟaiyili t(e)va(t)āṉamiṭṭa n¿i?〈ī〉rnilam kāñcipura(ttuttuṇ)¿(n)?〈ṇ〉(i)lattuttirukkaṟṟaḷi**mahāde**var koyilu〈4〉kku vaṭakkum putterikkukkiḻakkum **rāje**ntiracoḻan tirumat¿u?〈i〉ḻukku meṟkum k¿i?〈ī〉ḻputterikkutteṟkum naṭuvuṭpaṭṭa vaṭatāḻampaḷḷattuṭaippuṭpa(ṭat)teṟakaṭaiy Iṭṭa nilam Iruveliyum kallu veṭṭikkoḷkavenṟu tiruvāy moḻinta〈5〉(ru)ḷappallavataraiyar kal veṭṭivitta paṭi ||~

Translation by Hultzsch 1895

Hail! Prosperity! In the thirty-fourth year (*of the reign*) of **Śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Śōṛadēva**, who, etc.,[5]—the king was pleased to order that it should be engraved on stone that two *vēlis* of wet land on the southern side of the land belonging to **Kāñchipuram** were given,—for defraying the daily expenses, including the *antarāyam*, free of taxes, as a *dēvadāna*, including the breach (*uḍaippa*) in the pit on the north where pandanus trees grow (*vaḍa-tāṛam-paḷḷam*),[6] (and) which is situated within (*the land granted*),—to (*the god*) **Mahādēva** of the holy **Aṉēkataṅgāpadam** (*temple*), who is the lord of **Kāñchipuram**, a city in **Eyiṟ-kōṭṭam**, (*a district*) of **Jayaṅkoṇḍa-Śōṛa-maṇḍalam**.

(*The land granted*) is situated to the north of the temple of **Tirukkaṟṟaḷi-Mahādēvar**, to the east (*of the hamlet*) of **Puttēri**, to the west of the royal wall of **Rājēndra-Śōṛaṉ**, and to the south (*of the hamlet*) of **Kīṛ-Puttēri**.

The king having ordered thus, **Pallavadaraiyar** caused (*the above*) to be engraved on stone.

[4] See Vol. I, p. 118.

[5] The introduction of this inscription is identical with that of No. 77.

[6] The same term occurs in an inscription of Kambaṇa-Uḍaiyar, Vol. I, p. 119, text line 45 f.

Bibliography

Digital edition of SII 2.78 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, Part III: Supplement to the first and second volumes*. South Indian Inscriptions 2.3. Madras: Government Press. Pages 392–393, item 78.