SII 3.4: original edition by Eugen Julius Theodor Hultzsch

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Alternative title: I—INSCRIPTIONS IN THE VISHNU TEMPLE AT UKKAL. No. 4.—ON THE WEST WALL OF THE SHRINE

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Summary

This inscription is dated in the 29th year of the reign of **Rājakēsarivarman**, *alias* **Rājarājadēva**, and records that **Kaṇṇaṉ Ārūraṉ**, a native of the **Chōḷa** country and a servant of the king, founded near **Ukkal** a well, which he named after the king, and assigned an allowance of paddy to the men who distributed water in a shed which was erected near the well.[1]

Edition

〈1〉 **(sva)sti śrī** [||] (ti)rumakaḷ pol perunilacce(lvi)yuntaṉakke Urimai p¿u?〈ū〉ṇṭa-mai maṉakk(o)ḷkkā(nta)l¿u?〈ū〉rccā(lai ka)la(maṟu)tta(ru)ḷi (v)eṅk(ai)nāṭum

[1] Sheds for the gratuitous distribution of water are mentioned already in one of the Nāsik inscriptions; see *Archaeological Survey of Western India*, Vol. IV. p. 100.

kaṅka(pā)ṭi(yum) nuḷampapāṭiyu**(nta)**ṭi(k)aip(ā)〈2〉ṭiyum kuṭamalaināṭum kollamum kaliṅkamum muraṭṭoḷil ciṅkaḷar Īḻa(ma)ṇṭalamum (I)raṭṭa(pā)ṭi Eḻarai Ilakkamum muṉ(ṉī)rppa(ḻa)n(tīvu) paṉ(ṉī)rāyira(mum tiṇṭi)ṟal ve(ṉ)ṟittaṇṭāṟ〈3〉kkoṇṭa taṉṉeḻil vaḷar¿u?〈ū〉ḻiyuḷellāy(ā)ṇṭuntoḻutakai viḷaṅkum yāṇṭe ceḻiyarai〈tt〉ecu koḷa **śrī**ko rā**ja**ke**sari**va**nma**rāṉa **śrīrāja**rā**jade**varkku yāṇ〈4〉ṭu 2 10 9 Āvatu **ja**yaṅkoṇṭacoḷamaṇṭala(t)tukkāliyūrkkoṭṭattuttaṉiyūr Ukkalākiya **śrī**vikkiramāpa〈ra〉ṇaccatu**(r)vve**timaṅkalattuṉ melai〈5〉pperuvaḻiyil **śrīrāja**rā**jade**var tiru(n)āmattālkkiṇaṟuntoṭṭiyum camaippittāṉ Uṭaiyār **śrīrā(ja)**rā**jade**var paṇimakaṉ coḷa(ma)ṇṭalattu t(e)ṉkar(ai)nā(ṭ)ṭu nitt¿ā?〈a〉〈6〉viṉo(ta)vaḷanāṭṭu Āvūrkkūṟṟattu (Ā)vūruṭaiyāṉ kaṇṇaṉār¿u?〈ū〉raṉ [|] Ivaṉe **śrīrāja**rā**ja**ki(ṇaṟ)ṟil(t)toṭṭik=ku nīr¿a?〈i〉ṟai(p)pārkku (A)rumoḻitevaṉ marakkā(l)āl nicatam ne(l) **ja** 2 ṅa (Ā)〈7〉kattiṅkaḷ 6 kku nel **ja** 3 10 (kḷa)mum **śrīrājarāja**(ṉ) taṇṇīraṭṭuvārkku nicata(m) nel **ja** (2 ṅa) Āka tiṅkaḷ 6 kku nellu 3 10 (kḷa)m Ippantalukku kucakkalam I(ṭu)〈8〉v(ā)rkku tiṅkaḷ 1 kku nellu vta Āka tiṅkaḷ 6 kku nellu (4 kḷa) mum **śrīrāja**rā**ja**ṉ kiṇaṟ(ṟu)kku(m) t(o)ṭṭik(ku)m (c)etattukkum Āṭṭāṇṭu toṟu(m) pu(tu)k=kuppuṟamāka (v)aicca〈9〉 nellu 2 kḷa vta Āka **ja** 6 10 6 (kḷa) vta [|] I〈n〉nellukku Ivaṉ pakkal (Ivvū)r **sa(bh)ai**(yom Iṟ)ai(**dra**)**vya**(mu)m (**kra**ya**dra**)**vya**(mu)m koṇṭu Iṟai Iḻiycci [9+]

Apparatus

〈4〉 °maṅkalattuṉ • Read *ttu* or *ttiṉ*.

〈6〉 **ja** • This symbol is the customary abbreviation for *nellu*, ‘paddy.’ — 〈6〉 ṅa • *ṅa* is an abbreviation for *kuṟuṇi*.

〈7〉 (kḷa)mum • *kḷa* is an abbreviation for *kalam*.

〈8〉 vta • *vta* is an abbreviation for 2 *tūṇi* = 8 *kuṟuṇi*.

Translation by Hultzsch 1899

(Line 1.) Hail ! Prosperity ! In the 29th year (*of the reign*) of the glorious king **Rājakēsarivarman**, *alias* **Śrī-Rājarājadēva**, who, in his life of growing strength, during which,—(*in*) the belief that, as well as the goddess of fortune, the goddess of the great earth had become his wife,—he was pleased to destroy the ships (*at*) **Kāndaḷūr-Śālai**, and conquered by (*his*) army, which was victorious in great battles, **Vēṅgai-nāḍu, Gaṅga-pāḍi, Nuḷamba-pāḍi, Taḍigai-pāḍi, Kuḍamalai-nāḍu, Kollam, Kaliṅgam, Īḻa-maṇḍalam**, (*which was the country*) of the warlike[2] **Śiṅgaḷas**, the seven and a half *lakshas* of **Iraṭṭa-**

[2]This inscription reads *muraṭṭoḻil* instead of *muraṭṭeḻil*.

pāḍi, and twelve thousand ancient islands of the sea,—deprived the **Śeḻiyas** of (*their*) splendour at the very moment when **Udagai**,[3] which is worshipped everywhere, was (*most*) resplendent;—**Kaṇṇaṉ Ārūraṉ**, a native of **Āvūr**, (*a village*) in **Āvūr-kūṟṟam**, (*a subdivision*) of **Nittaviṉōda-vaḻanāḍu**, (*a district*) of the country on the southern bank (*of the* **Kāvērī**) in **Śōḷa-maṇḍalam**, (*and*) a servant (*paṇimagaṉ*) of the lord **Śrī-Rājarājadēva**, caused to be constructed, in the royal name of **Śrī-Rājarājadēva**, a well (*kiṇaṟu*) and a cistern (*toṭṭi*) on the high-road to the west of **Ukkal**, *alias* **Śrī-Vikramābharaṇa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam**, a village forming its own subdivision[4] of **Kāliyūr-kōṭṭam**, (*a district*) of **Jayaṅkoṇḍa-Śōḷa-maṇḍalam**.

(L. 6.) The same person assigned to those who draw water for the cistern from the well of **Śrī-Rājarāja**, 2 *kuṟuṇi* of paddy per day, (*measured*) by the *marakkāl* (called after) **Arumoḻidēvaṉ**,[5] *i.e.* 30 *kalam* of paddy for 6 months; to those who distribute water (*in the name of*) **Śrī-Rājarāja**, 2 *kuṟuṇi* of paddy per day, *i.e.* 30 *kalam* for 6 months; to those who supply earthen pots for this water-shed (*pandal*), 2 *tūṇi*) of paddy per month, *i.e.* 4 *kalam* of paddy for 6 months; and for the repair of cracks in the well of **Śrī-Rājarāja** and in the cistern, 2 *kalam* and 2 *tūṇi* of paddy per year; altogether, 66 *kalam* and 2 *tūṇi* of paddy.

(L. 9.) In order to (*supply*) this paddy, we, the assembly of this village, having received from him the revenue and the purchase-money, having exempted (*the land granted*) from taxes . . . . . .

Bibliography

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Primary

[SII] Hultzsch, Eugen Julius Theodor. 1899. *South-Indian inscriptions. Volume III: Miscellaneous inscriptions from the Tamil country. Part I: Inscriptions at Ukkal, Melpadi, Karuvur, Manimangalam and Tiruvallam*. South Indian Inscriptions 3.1. Madras: Government Press. Pages 6–8, item 4.

[3] On Udagai see Vol. II. p. 250, note 3.
[4] On this translation of *taṇiyūr* see above, p. 3, note 7.
[5] This was a surname of Rājarāja I.; see Vol. II. p. 259, note 5.