SII 3.5: original edition by Eugen Julius Theodor Hultzsch

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Summary

This inscription is dated in the 15th year of the reign of **Kampavarman**. The archaic alphabet employed in this record and in No. 8 below, which is dated in the 10th year of the same king, proves that Kampavarman must be anterior to the Chōḷa occupation of Toṇḍai-maṇḍalam. A stone inscription of the 9th year of the same king is quoted in the unpublished Madras Museum plates of **Parakēsarivarman**, *alias* **Uttama-Chōḷadēva**.[1] The temple of Vīṟṟirunda-Perumāḷ at Dūśi near Māmaṇḍūr in the Arcot tāluka contains a fragmentary inscription of a king named *kō vijaya*-**Kampa-Vikramavarman**.[2] The fact that the two words *kō vijaya* are prefixed to the name of this king, suggests that he belonged to the same family as *kō vijaya*-Narasiṁhavarman, Nṛipatuṅga-Vikramavarman

[1] See my *Progress Report* for October 1890 to March 1891, p. 5. The original reads: *ko vic**ai**yakampapa**nma**ṟku yāṇṭu oṉpatāvatu oḷukk**ai**pākkattu **sabhai**yār **śilālekhai**ppaṭi*. The village of Oḷukkaipākkam is identical with the modern Oḷugavākkam, No. 192 on the *Madras Survey Map* of the Arcot tāluka.

[2] See my *Annual Report* for 1892-93, p. 6.

and Nandi-Vikramavarman.[3] A later **Kampa** was the second of the five sons of Saṁgama I., the founder of the first Vijayanagara dynasty.[4]

The inscription records that a certain **Śaḍaiyaṉ** made over 1,000 *kāḍi*[5] of paddy to the villagers of **Uṭkar**, who pledged themselves to supply in return 500 *kāḍi* of paddy per year for some unspecified purpose.

Edition

〈1〉 **svasti śrī** [||] kampava**(r)mma**ṟku yāṇṭu patin¿ā?〈a〉ñcāvatu [|] Uṭkar **sabhai**yom Eḷuttuccaṭaiyaṉ pakkal Āyirakkāṭi nel koṇ〈2〉ṭom [|] Ivvāyirakkāṭi nellālum palicai Aynnūṟṟukkāṭi nel Āṭṭāṇṭu toṟum Erikkaṭṭi Ikuttuvippomāṉo{ā}m **sabhai**〈3〉yem [|] I(ta)ṉṟeṉṟār kaṅkai Iṭai(k=ku)mari Iṭai ceytār ceyta pā(va)m paṭuvārākappa(ṇit)tom [|] **sa¿Mb?〈ṁv〉atsa**¿ra?〈**ra**〉vāriyapperumakkaḷe Aṭṭuvikka kaṭavā(r) [||]

Apparatus

〈3〉 **saMbatsa**ra • Read ***saṁvatsara***.

Translation by Hultzsch 1899

(Line 1.) Hail ! Prosperity ! In the fifteenth year (*of the reign*) of **Kampavarman**. The writing of us, the assembly of **Uṭkar**. We have received one thousand *kāḍi* of paddy from **Śaḍaiyaṉ**.

(L. 2.) We, the assembly, shall close (*the sluice of*) the tank (*to collect water for irrigation*), and shall cause five hundred *kāḍi* of paddy to be supplied every year as interest on these one thousand *kāḍi* of paddy.

(L. 3.) We declare that those who disobey this, shall incur (*all*) the sins committed

[3] *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. pp. 177 and 180 ff.

[4] See *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 36.

[5] The same measure for paddy is mentioned in an inscription of the ancient Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman (Vol. I. No. 85), in one of Rājarāja I. (Vol. I. p. 140, note 2), and in the Madras Museum plates of Uttama-Chōḷa (see my *Progress Report* for October 1890 to March 1891, p. 5).

between the **Gaṅgā** and **Kumari**. The great men[6] elected[7] for the year shall cause (*the paddy*) to be supplied.

Commentary

〈2〉 *palicai*. *palicai* is another form of policai; see the Index to Vol. I. s.v. *paliśai*, and Dr. Gundert's *Malayāḷam Dictionary*, s.v. *paliśa*.

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 8–9, item 5, plate III.

[6] *Perumakkaḷ* is an honorific designation of respectable villagers. The corresponding Sanskrit term is *mahājana*, on which see the Index to Vol. I.

[7] Compare *ūra[m]ai ceyyum vāriyapperumakkaḷ* in Vol. I. p. 117.