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Summary

This inscription is dated in the 14th year of the reign of the Chōḷa king Rājarāja I. and mentions the conquest of **Kuḍamalai-nāḍu** and of the Śeḷiyas (*i.e.* **Pāṇḍyas**) in addition to those recorded in No. 3 of this volume. Instead of Taḍigai-pāḍi, Taḍīga-pāḍi or Taḍiya-vaḷi[1] it reads **Taḍiya-pāḍi**. The king is designated by two different names, *viz.* **Rājarāja-Rājakēsarivarman** and **Mummuḍi-Chōḷadēva**. The second name means 'the Chōḷa king (who wears) three crowns,' *viz.* those of the Chōḷa, Pāṇḍya and Chēra kingdoms.[2]

The inscription records that **Īrāyiravaṉ Pallavayaṉ**, a well-known officer of Rājarāja I. and Rājēndra-Chōḷa I.,[3] made over 15 *kaḷañju* of gold to the assembly of **Tiruvallam**,[4] who, in return, assigned 1,000 *kuḷi* of land in the hamlet of **Vāṇasamudram** near

[1] See above, page 23.
[2] Compare *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 17, note 5.
[3] See above, p. 14 and notes 2, 3 and 4.
[4] The inscriptions at this place will be published below.

Tiruvallam to the **Chōḷēndrasiṁhēśvara** (now Sōmanāthēśvara) temple at **Rājāśraya-puram** (*i.e.* Mēlpāḍi). This land was made over to an inhabitant of Rājāśrayapuram, who had to supply ghee for a lamp in the temple.

Edition

〈1〉 **svasti śrī** [||] tirumakaḷ pola(p)perunilaccelviyu〈2〉n=tanakkeyurimai pūṇṭa-mai maṉakkoḷkkarutikkān=taḷūr〈3〉ccālai kalamaṟutta(ru)ḷikkaṅkapāṭiyuṉuḷampa-pāṭi(yu)m〈4〉 taṭiyapāṭiyu〈m〉 veṅkaināṭuṅkuṭamalaināṭun=taṇṭāṟk(o)〈5〉ṇṭa taṇṇeḷil vaḷaroḷi (c)eḷiyaraittecu ko(ṇ)ṭa〈6〉 **śrī**mummuṭicoḷa**de**va(ṟ)ku ko **rājarājar(ā)ja**ke**(sa)**〈7〉**ri**va**nma**ṟkiyāṇṭu 10 4 Āvatu (pa)ṭuvūrkkoṭṭat(tu) miy(yā)〈8〉ṟunāṭṭu tiruvallat**tu sabhai**yom coṇāṭṭu teṉkarai(p)〈9〉pāmpu(ṇi)kkūṟṟat-taraicūrarai(cūru)ṭaiyāṉ ¿I?〈Ī〉rāyirava(ṉ) pal〈10〉lavayaṉāṉa mummuṭiccoḷapocaṉ pakkal nāṅ(kaḷ) ko(ṇ)ṭu〈11〉 kaṭava (p)oṉ **¿ddh?〈dh〉armma**kaṭṭaḷaittuḷai niṟai patiṉaiṅkaḷañcu [|] (I)〈12〉ppo〈ṉ〉 10 5 kaḷañcukkumākattūynāṭṭirā**jāśr¿i?〈a〉**(yapu)ra(ttu) coḷe〈13〉**ntra**ciṅkaī**(śva)**ramuṭaiya **mahāde**vaṟku **ca(ntr)āditya**vat· Orutirunan=tā〈14〉viḷakkerip-pataṟku (E)ṅkaḷ (m)elpiṭākai vā(ṇa)**sa**mu**(dra)**tti(ṉ)〈15〉 kīḻmañcikkamāṉa nilam ciṟṟampalattukkolāl vaitta〈16〉 kuḻiyāyiram [|] Ivvāyiraṅkuḻiyuṅ(ko)ṇṭivvirā**jāśra**〈17〉yapurattu Arumoḻitevap(p)erun=te(ru)viṟcaṅkarappāṭi〈18〉yāṉ kaṇṭaṉ maṟavaṉāṉa coḻentiraciṅkamā(yi)laṭṭiye〈19〉 Ittirunan=tāviḷakkuk=ku nicatam Uḻa(k=ku) (n)eyyaṭṭuva(ta)ṟku (I)〈p〉**(bhū**mi)〈20〉 ko(ṇ)ṭu Aṭṭu¿(n)?〈vat〉āka kuṭuttom **sab-haiyom** [|] I**ddha〈r〉mma**(m) **panmā(he)**〈21〉**śva**rar **rakṣai [||]**

Translation by Hultzsch 1899

(Line 1.) Hail ! Prosperity ! In the 14th year (*of the reign*) of **Śrī-Mummuḍi-Śōḻadēva**, (*alias*) king **Rājarāja-Rājakēsarivarman**, who, (*in his*) tender youth, during which,—having formed the belief[5] 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 **Gaṅga-pāḍi, Nuḷamba-pāḍi, Taḍiya-pāḍi, Vēṅgai-nāḍu** and **Kuḍamalai-nāḍu**,—deprived the **Śeḻiyas**, whose lustre had been growing, of (*their*) splendour;—we, the assembly of **Tiruvallam** in **Mīyāṟu-nāḍu**, (*a subdivision*) of **Paḍuvūr-kōṭṭam**, have received fifteen *kaḻañju* of gold, weighed by the balance (*used in the case*) of charitable ediets (*dharma-kaṭṭaḷai*), from **Īrāyiravaṉ Pallavayaṉ**,

[5] See Vol. II. p. 249, note 2.

alias **Mummuḍi-Śōḻa-Pōśaṉ**, the lord of **Araiśūr** (*and a native of*) **Araiśūr** in **Pāmbuṇi-kūṟṟam**, (*a subdivision*) on the southern bank (*of the* Kāvērī) in **Śōṇāḍu**.

(L. 11.) For these 15 *kaḻañju* of gold, (*we*) assigned one thousand *kuḻi*, (measured) by the rod of **Śiṟṟambalam**,[6] of land which formed the eastern *mañjikkam*[7] of **Vā[ṇa]samu[dr]am**, a hamlet to the west of our (*village*),[8] to (*the god*) **Mahādēva** of the **Śōḻēndrasiṁha-Īśvara** (*temple*) at **Rājāśrayapuram** in **Tūy-nāḍu**, for burning one perpetual lamp as long as the moon and the sun endure.

(L. 16.) These one thousand *kuḻi* of land we, the assembly, made over (*to*) **Kaṇḍaṉ Maṟavaṉ**, *alias* **Śōḻendrasiṁha-Mā[yi]laṭṭi**, of **Śaṅkarappāḍi**, (*who resides*) in the high-street of **Arumoḻidēva** in this **Rājāśrayapuram**, in order to supply to this perpetual lamp (one) *uḻakku* of ghee daily.

(L. 20.) This charity (*is placed under*) the protection of all *Māhēśvaras*.

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 29–30, item 19.

[6] This is the Tamil name of Chidambaram.
[7] The same word occurs in an inscription at Māmallapuram; see Vol. I. p. 66, note 5.
[8] Compare above, No. 12, text line 3.