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Summary

This inscription is dated in the 9th year of the reign of **Parakēsarivarman**, *alias* **Rājēndradēva**, the successor of Rājādhirāja.[1] An unpublished inscription of the same year in the Vaidyanātha temple at **Tirumalavāḍi** (No. 87 of 1895) states that **Rājādhirāja** was Rājēndra's elder brother, and that he fell in the battle of **Koppam**. The subjoined inscription and others[2] mention Rājēndra's elder brother,' but do not give his name.

The inscription records that the king granted the village of **Kaṇavadinallūr** in **Veṅgāla-nāḍu**, a district of **Adhirājarāja-maṇḍalam**, to the Tiruvānilai temple. It is signed by five officers, whose names appear also in the Karuvūr inscription of **Vīrarājēndra** I. (No. 20, l. 15 ff. and l. 22 ff.). This fact corroborates the conclusion drawn above (p. 32), that Vīrarājēndra I. succeeded Rājēndra within a single generation.

[1] See page 32 above.
[2] See Vol. II. p. 303 ff.

One of the five officers whose names occur in Nos. 20 and 21, is **Araiyaṉ Rājarājaṉ**, *alias* **Vīrarājēndra-Jayamurināḍāḷvāṉ**. This person is very probably identical with the *Sēnāpati* **Jayamurināḍāḷvār**, who is mentioned in an inscription of **Rājēndradēva** at **Sangili-Kanadarāva** in Ceylon.[3] This inscription proves that the island of **Ceylon**, or at least a portion of it, was in Rājēndra's possession.

Edition

〈1〉 **svasti śrī** [‖] tirumakaḷ maru(vi)ya ceṅko(l) ventaṉṟaṉ (mu)ṉṉ¿er?〈oṉ〉 ceṉai (pi)ṉṉatuvāka muṉṉe(tir) ceṉṟu I(ra)〈2〉ṭṭaipāṭi(y)eḷaraiyilakkamuṅko(ṇ)ṭu Et¿a?〈i〉ramar peṟātu (E)ṇṭicai (na)ka(m) paṟaiya¿ṅ?〈tu〉 kaṟaṅka(p)perāṟṟaṅka〈3〉raikkop-pattu vantetirtta **Āha**(va)malla(ṉṟa)ṉ p(eruñ)ce(ṉai)yellām paṭapporutu pā(ra)tu nikaḷappacu〈4〉m piṇamākki Āṅkavaṉañc¿a?〈i〉ppuṟkiṭṭoṭa Ava(ṉāṉaiyu){ma}ṅ(ku)〈ti〉raiyum peṇṭupa(ṇ)ṭāramum Oṭṭakattoṭu Akap〈5〉(pa)〈ṭa〉ppiṭittu ticaiyatu nikaḷa v¿i?〈ī〉rar A(vi)**ṣe**kam (paṇ)ṇi v¿i?〈ī〉ra**si(ṁ)hāsa**na(t)tu v¿i?〈ī〉ṟṟi(ru)nta(ru)ḷi(ya) kop-para(k)e(ca) [3+] rāṉa (U)〈6〉ṭaiyār **śrīrāje**n=tiratevaṟ(ku) yā(ṇ)ṭu 9 vatu [|] A(ti)rā¿t?〈c〉arācamaṇṭalat(tu) veṅkālaṉāṭṭu ka(ṇa)vatinal(lūr kīḻ)pāk(k)e〈7〉llai Erut-tukkuḷattu(kku){tu} meṟkum [|] vaṭapākkellai nāṭṭupperuvaḻikku teṟkum [|] teṉpākkel-lai (Āṟ)ṟukku {vaṭa}〈8〉{kku} vaṭakkum [|] mel(p)ākkellai I(rā)cama(h)e**ntri**raṉ vatikku ki(ḻak)kum [|] I(ṉ)ṉāṉkellai(k)kuṭpaṭ(ṭa) nilanañ(cai) puñcai ti〈9〉ruvāni-lai **mahā**(t)evaṟ(ku) (v)e(ṇ)ṭum nimantaṅkaḷuk(ku)ttiru(ṉā)ma(ttukk)ā(ṇiy)ā(ka) Uṭump¿e?〈o〉ṭi (Ā)mai ta(vaḻ) puṟṟu (Eḻu)〈10〉nta Iṭam kaṟṟuppul perakaramuṟṟūṭṭum I(ṟu)ppatāka nam O(lai) kuṭukka [|] tiruvā〈y〉 mo(ḻi)nta〈ru〉(ḻi)nār(e)ṉṟu tiru-mantira(v)o(lai)〈11〉 **[kṣa]{(n)}(tri)**ya{ṉ}**ś{r}i**¿kā?〈khā〉ma¿ṉa?〈ṇi〉va(ḷa)nāṭṭu paṉaiyū〈r〉n(ā)ṭṭu nervāyiluṭ(ai)yāṉ tāḻitiruppa(ṉa){na}ṅkāṭu (U)ṭ(ai)yāṉāṉa vāṉavaṉ-pal〈12〉lavata〈r〉aiyaṉ Eḻut(tu) [|] (ti)ruman(ti)raO(lai)nā(ya)kam Irā**ja**rā**ja**ṉāṉa (t)oṇṭaim(ā)ṉ Eḻuttu [|] (Ū)rāṉ Uttamac(o)ḻaṉāṉa Irā**ja**rā**ja**〈13〉**(bra)hma**ṭa [1+] pa[.]e [1+] [.]ai [1+] [|] Arai(yaṉ I)rācarācaṉā(ṉa vī)ra〈r〉**ājentraje**yamu(ri)nā(ṭ)āḻvā(ṉ)n¿**ai**?〈e〉(ḻu)t(tu) [|] (U)ṭa(ṉ)kūṭṭattu Atikā[rikaḷil **kṣatri**]¿kaṉ?〈ya〉〈14〉**ś¿ra?〈i〉**¿kā?〈**khā**〉maṇ¿a?〈i〉va(ḷa)nāṭṭu〈p〉 pa[ṉai]¿(ḷumuṉā)?〈yūrnā〉ṭṭu (j)e〈ya〉ṅkoṇṭaco(ḷa)nallū〈ru〉ṭaiyār (U)taiya(ti)v(āka)ra(ṉ kū)t(t)ā(ṭi)yārā(ṉa vī)rarā**je(ntra)**〈15〉ma(ḷa)varāyaṉ Eḻut(tu) [|] (I)v(ai) pa¿(ṉtma)?〈ṉmā〉**he(śva)rarakṣ¿a?**〈ai〉 ‖~

[3] I owe an inked estampage of this record to Mr. H.C.P.Bell, c.c.s.

Apparatus

〈2〉 Etaramar • Read *Etiramar*; No. 22 reads *etir por*.

〈8〉 ma(h)e**ntri**raṉ • Read ***mahendra***ṉ or *makentiraṉ*.

〈13〉 **(bra)hmaṭ**a [1+] pa[.]e [1+] [.]ai [1+] • Read ***brahmādhi***rāyaṉ *Eḷuttu*; compare No. 20, ll. 16 and 22. — 〈13〉 Atikā [5+] kaṉ〈14〉**śra**kāmaṇava(ḷa)nāṭṭu pa [1+] (ḷumuṉā)ṭṭu • Read in accordance with No. 22, l. 10: *Atikārikaḷil* ***kṣatri****yaśikhāma*ṇivaḷanāṭṭuppaṉaiyūrnāṭṭu.

Translation by Hultzsch 1899

(Line 1.) Hail ! Prosperity ! While the army of his elder brother—the king (*who wielded*) the sceptre (*and*) was embraced by the goddess of fortune,—was at (*his*) back, (*he*) went in front (*of his army*) against (*the enemy*) and conquered the seven and a half *lakshas* of **Iraṭṭai-pāḍi**. (*He*) did not meet with opposition in battle; and (*his*) drums were sounding in the eight directions of the earth. (*He*) fought until the whole great army of **Āhavamalla**, who had proceeded to **Koppam** on the bank of the great river to oppose (*him*), perished, and converted (*it*) into reeking corpses (*that*) covered the earth. Then he (*viz.* Āhavamalla) became afraid, incurred disgrace, and ran away. (*The king*) seized his elephants and horses, women and treasures, together with the camels, and performed the anointment of heroes, (*the news of which*) spread in (*all*) directions. In the 9th year (*of the reign*) of (*this*) king **Para[kēsarivarman]**, *alias* the lord **Śrī-Rājēndradēva**, who was graciously seated on the throne of heroes.

(L. 6.) "The eastern boundary of **Ka[ṇa]vadinal[lūr]** in **Veṅgāla-nāḍu**, (*a district*) of **Adhirājarāja-maṇḍalam**, (*is*) to the west of the 'Bull-tank;' the northern boundary (*is*) to the south of the high-road of the district; the southern boundary (*is*) to the north of the river; and the western boundary (*is*) to the east of the road of **Rājamahēndra**.

(L. 8.) "Let our written order (*ōlai*) be issued that the wet land and the dry land enclosed within these four boundaries (*shall be given*) as temple land to (*the god*) **Mahādēva** of the **Tiruvānilai** (*temple*) for necessary expenses,—(*including every*) place where the iguana runs, the tortoise crawls and an ant-hill rises, the grass for the calves, and (*the land*) enjoyed in full by the great village,[4] —(*and*) shall pay taxes (*to the temple*)."

(L. 10.) (*Thus*) the king was pleased to order. The writing of the royal secretary, **Vāṉavaṉ-Pallavadaraiyaṉ**, the lord of **Tāḻi-Tiruppaṇaṅgāḍu** (*and*) the lord of **Nērvāyil** in **Paṉaiyūr-nāḍu**, (*a district*) of **Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu**. The writing of the chief secretary, **Rājarājaṉ**, *alias* **Toṇḍaimāṉ**. The writing of the citizen **Uttama-Śōḻaṉ**, *alias*

[4]With the term *perakaramuṟṟūṭṭu* compare *kaṇimuṟṟūṭṭu* in Vol. II. No. 4, paragraph 2.

Rājarāja-Brahm[ādhirāyaṉ]. The writing of **Araiyaṉ Rājarājaṉ**, *alias* **Vīrarājēndra-Jayamurinādāḷvāṉ**. The writing of **Udayadivākaraṉ Kūttāḍiyār**, *alias* **Vīrarājēndra-Maḷavarāyaṉ**, (*one*) of the heads of the assembly (*and*) the lord of **Jayaṅkoṇḍa-Śōḷanallūr** in **Paṉaiyūr-nāḍu**, (*a district*) of **Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu**.

(L. 15.) "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 39–41, item 21.