SII 3.24: original edition by Eugen Julius Theodor Hultzsch

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Alternative title: III.—INSCRIPTIONS IN THE PASUPATISVARA TEMPLE AT KARUVUR. No. 24.—ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE SECOND PRAKARA, LEFT OF ENTRANCE

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Summary

This inscription is dated in the 25th year of the reign of *Tribhuvanachakravartin* **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** (III.), who receives here the same attributes as in No. 23. It records that the villagers of **Tēvaṇappaḷḷi** sold some land to the temple for three *kaḻañju* of gold, which a hunter had paid into the temple treasury. This person was a native of **Pūvāṇiyam** near **Puṉṉam** in **Veṅgāla-nāḍu**, a district of **Śōḻa-Kēraḷa-maṇḍalam**. Tēvaṇappaḷḷi belonged to **Taṭṭaiyūr-nāḍu**, another district of the same *maṇḍalam*. The land granted was bounded in the east by the village of **Nōmbalūr**.

Puṉṉam is found on the map of the Coimbatore district, about 6 miles west-north-west from Karuvūr. From inscriptions of Rājarāja I. and Rājēndra-Chōḷa I. on the walls of the small deserted temple of Sōmēśvara at **Sōmūr** near the junction of the Kāvērī and Amarāvatī rivers, 7 miles east of Karuvūr, it appears that **Tēvaṇappaḷḷi** was the ancient name of Sōmūr, and that the Sōmēśvara temple belonged to **Tirunōmbalūr**, a quarter or hamlet of Tēvaṇappaḷḷi.

Edition

〈1〉 **svasti śrī** [||] (ti)ripuvaṉaccakkaravarttikaḷ Īḻamumaturaiy¿ū?〈u〉m pāṇṭiyaṉ muṭittalaiy¿ū?〈u〉ṅ karuvūrum koṇṭaru(ḷi)ṉa **śrī**kul(o)ttuṅkacoḻatevarkku yāṇṭu Irupattaiñcāvatu coḻakera(ḷa)ma(ṇ)ṭalattu veṅkā〈2〉lanāṭṭu karuvū(r)āṉa muṭivaḻaṅkucoḻapurattu Uṭ(ai)yār tiruvānilai Āḷuṭaiyārkku Im(maṇ)ṭalattu Innāṭṭuppuṉṉattuppūvāṇiyaveṭṭuvaril ve(ḷ)āṉ kariyāṉāṉa marutaṅkaveḷāṉ Innāyaṉār **śrī**paṇ〈3〉ṭārattukku Oṭukkiṉa poṉ kācukallāl tuḷai niṟai cempoṉ mukka(ḷa)ñcu [|] Ippoṉ (mu)kka(ḷa)ñcu(m I)mmaṇṭalattutta(ṭ)ṭaiyūrnāṭṭu tevaṇap(pa)ḷḷi Ūrom Ūr vi¿(ṉi)p?〈niy〉okattukkukko(ṇ)ṭa (p)oṉ mukka〈4〉ḷañcum [|] m¿u?〈ū〉la(pi)ruttarāṉa **śrī**caṇṭe**śvara**tevar **śrīhasta**ttāl Ippoṉ mukkaḷañcu(m) kaikkoṇṭu tevatāṉam tirunāmattukkāṇiyāka viṟṟukkuṭutta nilam mel(ppu)lattu Āloṭupoyi(l)āl nīr pā〈5〉y¿ū?〈u〉m nilam pāṭi(k)āppāṉañcey Eṉṉum peruṭai nilam perumpaṭi Araimāvum [|] I(tu)k(kel)lai [|] (kīḻpāṟ)kkellai nompalūr nattattukku meṟkkum [|] va(ṭa)pāṟkkellai virutti(k)ku tekkum [|] melpā〈6〉ṟkkellai tekku nokki (nī)r pāykiṟa kavarukkukkiḻakkum [|] teṉ{m}pāṟ(kk)ellai Aṇu(kka)nampi ce(y)kku vaṭakkum [|] Ipperunāṉ{ṅk}kel(lai)kkuṭppaṭṭa Ivvaraim(ā) nilamum Iṟaiyili mu〈7〉(ṟ)ṟūṭṭāka Innā(ya)ṉārkku tevatā(ṉa)māvitākavum [|] Innilattāl vanta I(ṟ)ai vari ciṟṟāyam Eṟa(c)co(ṟu) kūṟ(ṟa)〈ri〉ci E(p)peṟppaṭṭaṉavum (Ū)rome E(ṟi)ṭṭu koṇṭu Innilam Araimāvum Iṟaiyi〈8〉li teva(tāṉa)m(ākakkuṭut)tu ce(n)n¿i?〈ī〉r veṭṭi ceyyakkaṭavat¿a?〈i〉llaiyākavu(m) (pu)¿nni?〈ṉṉī〉r vi(ṭ)ṭu pāccikkoḷvi(t)āka(vu)m [|] (I)ppa(ṭi ca)m(mati)ttu Iṟ(aiyi)li te(vatāṉamākak)kal veṭṭik(ku)ṭut(to)m (t)eva(ṇappa)ḷ(ḷi Ū)ᵣ〈9〉(ro)m [|] Inn(ā)ya(ṉār) [10+]

Apparatus

〈2〉 kariyāṉāṉa • Here and three times in the word *nāyaṉār* (ll. 2, 7 and 9), the syllable *ṉā* is expressed by two separate symbols. Compare *ṇā* for *ṇā* in the Karikal inscription of Madhurāntaka, *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 331.

Translation by Hultzsch 1899

(Line 1.) Hail ! Prosperity ! In the twenty-fifth year (*of the reign*) of the emperor of the three worlds, **Śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Śōḻadēva**, who was pleased to take **Īḻam, Madurai**, the crowned head of the **Pāṇḍya**, and **Karuvūr**,—three *kaḻañju* of pure gold, weighed by

the gold weight (*kāśu-kal*),[1] were paid into the treasury of the god of the **Tiruvānilai** (*temple), (who is*) the lord of **Karuvūr**, *alias* **Muḍivaḷaṅgu-Śōḻapuram**, (*a city*) in **Veṅgāla-nāḍu**, (*a district*) of **Śōḻa-Kēraḷa-maṇḍalam**, by **Vēḷāṉ Kariyāṉ**, *alias* **Marudaṅga-Vēḷāṉ**, (*one*) of the hunters (*Vēṭṭuvar*) of **Pūvāṇiyam** (*near*) **Puṉṉam**, (*a village*) in the same *maṇḍalam*) (and) in the same *nāḍu*).

(L. 3.) We, the villagers of **Tēvaṇappaḷḷi** in **Taṭṭaiyūr-nāḍu**, (*a district*) of the same *maṇḍalam*, have received these three *kaḻañju* of gold for the use of the village.

(L. 4.) Having received these three *kaḻañju* of gold from the sacred hand of the holy **Chaṇḍēśvaradēva**, who is the first servant (*of* Śiva),[2] (*we*) sold as temple land one fortieth (*vēli*), roughly, of land, which bears the name *Pāḍikāppāṉañjey*[3] (and) which is watered by the *Ālōḍupōyi[l]* (channel) of the western fields.

(L. 5.) The boundaries of this (*land are):*—The eastern boundary (*is*) to the west of the site of **Nōmbalūr**; the northern boundary (*is*) to the south of the *Vṛitti;*[4] the western boundary (*is*) to the east of the branch (*channel*) which flows towards the south; and the southern boundary (*is*) to the north of the field of **Aṇu[kka]-Nambi**.

(L. 6.) This one fortieth (*vēli*) of land, enclosed within these four great boundaries, shall belong to this god as temple land, free of taxes (*and*) to be enjoyed in full.

(L. 7.) We, the villagers, having fixed (?) and received all revenue, taxes, small tolls . . . (*and*) pounded rice[5] due from this land, and having given this one fortieth (*vēli*) of land as tax-free temple land, shall not be permitted to waste the good water, but shall use the dirty water for irrigation.

(L. 8.) Having agreed thus, we, the villagers of **Tēvaṇappaḷḷi**, engraved (*it*) on stone as tax-free temple land. This god . . . . . .

Bibliography

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[1] In the Tanjore inscriptions the same weight is used for weighing jewels; see Vol. II. p. 35, note 1.
[2] See *ibid.* p. 73, note 2.
[3] *I.e.* 'the wet land of the village watchman.'
[4] *I.e.* 'the land enjoyed by Brāhmaṇas or others;' compare Vol. I. p. 91, note 7.
[5] *kūṟṟarici* is the same as *kūttarici*.

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 45–46, item 24.