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Emmanuel Francis

Alternative title: IV.—INSCRIPTIONS AT MANIMANGALAM. No. 27.—ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE SHRINE IN THE RAJAGOPALA-PERUMAL TEMPLE

Author of digital edition: Emmanuel Francis

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Summary

This inscription is dated in the 6th year of the reign of the **Chōḷa** king **Rājakēsari-varman**[1] (l. 2). It opens with two Sanskrit verses, which state that a person whose name is not given made a grant to the Vishṇu temple at **Ratnāgrahāra** or **Ratnagrāma**, *i.e.* Maṇimaṅgalam. From the following Tamil passage it appears that the donor had purchased the land from the inhabitants of **Maṇimaṅgalam**. The grant consisted of 4,000 *kuḻi* of land, of which 2,000 were situated on the west of Maṇimaṅgalam and south of **Kuḷattūr**, the modern Koḷattūr.[2] The remaining 2,000 *kuḻi* were situated on the south of Maṇimaṅgalam and east of **Amaṇpākkam**—the modern Ammaṇambākkam.[3]

In this archaic inscription the *virāma* is marked above several letters by a dot (*puḷḷi*),

[1] See above, p. 2, note 4.
[2] No. 289 on the *Madras Survey Map* of the Conjeeveram tāluka.
[3] No. 330 on the same map.

just as in the modern Tamil print. The Grantha *ṇā* of *praṇāśa* (l. 1) is expressed by a compound letter which differs from the Tamil *ṇā*.[4]

Edition

〈1〉 svasti śrī [||]

1.

vidyāramāvanitayossamudāyamū〈r〉ttirā〈r〉ttipraṇāśanipuṇo ramaṇ¿i?〈ī〉yak¿i?〈ī〉〈r〉¿(tti)?〈ti〉ḥ [|]
ratnā(gra)hāra Iti vi(śruta)nāmadheyassaṁrā〈〈(ja)〉〉te sakalasa¿ta?〈d〉guṇara¿nt?〈tn〉asindhuḥ [|| 1 ||]

2.

rannagrāmāgrahāre (v)ai śrīma〈d·〉dv(ā)〈2〉rādhivāsinaḥ [|]
Ācandratāramakaro¿(t·)?〈d〉bhogande(va)sya śāśvataM ||~ [2 ||]

ko(vi)**rāja**ke**sa**riva**(nma)**〈r〉kki 〈yā〉ṇṭu 6 vatu ceṅkāṭṭukkoṭṭattu maṇimaṅ(ka)lamākiya Uloka**mahāde**vi**¿ś?〈c〉a¿d?〈t〉ur{v}ve**dimaṅka〈la〉ttu **mahāsabhai**yom〈3〉 Em(mū)r **śrī(ma)〈d·〉dvārāpuri**devarkku (ṉā)ṅkaḷ viṟṟukkuṭu(t)ta **bhūmi** [|] melpiṭā(k)ai mākaṇūr Ellaik=ku (m)eṟ(ku)m periyaputteri karaik=ku vaṭa(k=ku)m (m)e¿l?〈r〉pā¿l?〈r〉kellai kaliccaṅkāluk=ku kiḻak(ku)m (vaṭa)pāṟkel〈4〉(lai) kuḷattūr Ellaik(ku)tteṟku Āka (I)〈n〉nā¿l?〈n〉kellaiyuḷḷu(maka)ppaṭṭa (Ira)ṇṭāyiraṅkuḻiyum [|] (t)e(n)piṭākai peṟūr Aṭṭiṉa putteri k¿i?〈ī〉ḻai **bhūmi** (kī)ḻpāṟkel〈5〉(lai) kuṭumpiṭupāṭakattukku meṟkum teṉpā(r)kellai maṇṇikkālukku vaṭakkum melpāṟk(e)llai Amaṇ〈6〉pā〈kka〉ttellaikku kiḻakku vaṭapāṟkellai Eri karaikku{m} teṟkumāka Innāṟpālellai(yuḷ)ḷumakappaṭṭa ni〈7〉lattil niṉṟa Iraṇṭāyiraṅkuḻiyum [|] Āka nālāyiraṅkuḻiyum **candrādi¿tta?〈tya〉vat·** Iṟaiyili ceytu kuṭu〈8〉ttom **mahāsabhai**yom [|] Iṉṉi(la)〈m〉 cuṭṭi Iṟaiyu〈m〉 E〈ṟa〉ccoṟu veṭṭi veya(ti kā)ṇa(m) Epp¿o?〈e〉r〈9〉(pa)ṭṭatu〈m〉 kāṭṭa (peṟā)tomā(n)o[m |] (kā)ṭṭinā(re) pe(r) p(e)r I(ru)pa〈t〉tai(ṅ)kaḻa(ñ)cu poṉ (ma)ṉṟavoṭ(ṭi) kuṭu〈ttom〉 **mahāsabhai**yo(m) [|]〈10〉 **(śrī)v(ai)ṣṇa¿b?〈v〉arā¿ṣ?〈kṣ〉ai** (||~)

Apparatus

〈8〉 E〈ṟa〉ccoṟu • See above, No. 24, text line 7.

[4]Compare above, Vol. II. p. 200, note 1.

Translation by Hultzsch 1899

(Line 1.) Hail ! Prosperity !

(Verse 1.) Resplendent is (*the village*) whose famous name is **Ratnāgrahāra** (*and which is*) an embodiment of the union of the two goddesses of learning and prosperity, able to remove distress, of lovely fame (*and*) an ocean of all gems—noble qualities.

(V. 2.) (*He)*[5] founded, for as long as the moon and the stars endure, a perpetual enjoyment (*bhōga*) of the god who resides in (*the temple of*) **Śrīmad-Dvārā** in the *agrahāra* of **Ratnagrāma**.

(Line 2.) In the 6th year (*of the reign*) of king **Rājakēsarivarman**, we, the great assembly of **Maṇimaṅgalam**, *alias* **Lōkamahādēvi-chaturvēdimaṅgalam**, (*in the district*) of **Śēṅgāṭṭu-kōṭṭam**, sold (*the following*) land to (*the temple of*) **Śrīmad-Dvārāpuridēva** in our village.

(L. 3.) Two thousand *kuḻi*, enclosed within the following four boundaries:—(*The eastern boundary is*) to the west of the boundary of **Māgaṇūr**, a hamlet on the west (*of our village); (the southern boundary is*) to the north of the bank of the *Periyaputtēri* (tank); the western boundary (*is*) to the east of the *Kalichchaṅgāl* (channel);[6] and the northern boundary (*is*) to the south of the boundary of **Kuḻattūr**.

(L. 4.) Two thousand *kuḻi* of land below the *Puttēri* (tank) at (?) **Pē̱rūr**, a hamlet on the south (*of our village*), enclosed within the following four boundaries:—The eastern boundary (*is*) to the west of **Kuḍumbiḍupāḍagam**; the southern boundary (*is*) to the north of the *Maṇṇikkāl* (channel); the western boundary (*is*) to the east of the boundary of **Amaṇpā[kka]m**; and the northern boundary (*is*) to the south of the bank of the tank.

(L. 7.) Altogether four thousand *kuḻi* were given, for as long as the moon and the sun exist (*and*) free of taxes, by us, the great assembly.

(L. 8.) On this land we shall not be entitled to claim any taxes, ... forced labour (*veṭṭi, vēdi*) and *kāṇam*.[7]

(L. 9.) We, the great assembly, agree that each of those who claim (*them*) shall pay a fine[8] of twenty-five *kaḻañju* of gold.

(L. 10.) (*This charity is placed under*) the protection of the *Śrī-Vaishṇavas*).

[5]The name of the donor is not stated.

[6]From this channel is probably derived the name of the modern village of Kariśaṅgāl (No. 319 on the *Madras Survey Map* of the Conjeeveram tāluka), south of Maṇimaṅgalam.

[7]Compare above, No. 12, text line 8.

[8]The verb *maṉṟu*, which occurs also in Vol. I. Nos. 82 and 83, evidently means 'to pay a fine;' compare above, p. 38, note 5.

Bibliography

Digital edition of SII 3.27 by Hultzsch 1899 converted to DHARMA conventions by Emmanuel Francis.

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 50–51, item 27.