SII 3.51: original edition by Eugen Julius Theodor Hultzsch

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Summary

This inscription is dated in the 16th year of the reign of the **Chōḷa** king **Rājarāja** I. (l. 2) and records that the citizens of **Vāṇapuram** (ll. 2 and 6), *i.e.* Tiruvallam,[1] sold 700 *kuḻi* of land to **Śaṁkaradēva**, the son of **Tiruvaiyaṉ** (ll. 5 and 6), who granted it to the temple of **Tiruvaiya-Īśvara** (l. 6). This temple was situated on the south of the Bilvanāthēśvara temple and was evidently named after Tiruvaiyaṉ, the father of the donor. Tiruvaiyaṉ seems to have claimed descent from the Western **Gaṅga** kings. For, to his name are prefixed the name and the epithets of **Śivamahārāja** (l. 4 f.), as we have found them in Nos. 47 and 48. As these epithets are spelt with almost exactly the same mistakes as in No. 48,[2] I believe that the donor copied them from that very inscription, which he found engraved on the temple.

[1] See p. 91 above.

[2] *Viz.* ***goguṇidhamma*** and ***goguṇidhanma*** for ***koṅguṇivarma***, ***nipuṇilapura*** for ***kuvaḷālapura***, and ***śrīnāradha*** for ***śrīnātha***.

Edition

〈1〉 **svasti śrī** [||] tirumakaḷ polapperunilaccelviyum taṉa〈k〉ke Urimai p¿u?〈ū〉ṇṭamai maṉa〈k〉koḷ kāntaḷ¿u?〈ū〉rcālai kalamaṟut(ta)ruḷi veṅkaināṭuṅkaṅ〈ka〉pāṭi(yu)m taṭivaḷi〈yum〉 (nuḷa)〈mpa〉p(ā)ṭiyum ku(ṭama)laināṭuṅkollamuṅkaliṅkamu〈m〉 tiṇṭiṟal veṉṟi taṇ〈2〉ṭāl koṇṭa taṇeḷil vaḷaroḷi ceḷiyarai tecu koṇṭa ko **r¿a?〈ā〉jar¿a?〈ā〉jarāja**kecaripaṉma〈r〉k=kiyāṇṭu 10 6 Āvatu paṭuv¿u?〈ū〉rkoṭṭattu karaivaḷi taṉ kūṟṟu vāṇapuratturomeṅkaḷ ¿U?〈Ū〉r mañ(cik)kamā〈ṉa〉 pūmi po(ḷi)kkāvati melaicceṟuvumita(ṉ) melai kuṇṭiliraṇṭumitan k¿i?〈ī〉ḷ〈3〉¿(p)ā(ṭ)?〈pāṟ〉kellai poḷik=kāvati paḷḷaceṟuviṟkuntirut¿i?〈ī〉kkāli perumā(ṉ) **(śr)¿(a)?〈ī〉**pal¿a?〈i〉pokam Araik=kālmukkāluk=ku (m)e¿k?〈ṟ〉ku [|] tenpāṟkellai Araik=kālmukkāl kuṇṭukaḷuk=ku karu(m)¿a?〈ā〉n ku(ṇ)ṭukaḷu〈k〉ku vaṭa〈k〉kumitaṉ melpāṟkellai meṟpaṭṭiyāṉa cīpalipa〈ṭ〉ṭi〈k〉ku kiḻa〈k〉kum [|] vaṭapā〈ṟ〉kellai I〈v〉vū〈4〉r mātevapokamuk=kālceṟu(vi)ṟkum ku〈ṭ〉ṭai k¿i?〈ī〉ḷ (c)eṟuviṟku teṟkum [|] Āka (ṉā)ṟpālellaiyuḷ naṭuvupa〈ṭ〉ṭa nilam pa(tiṉa)ṟucā(ṇ) kolāl puḷḷi Eḷunūṟu kuḷi nilamum **goguṇi(dha)nmaparamadhanmamāharāja**ni**puṇilapuraparameśvaraśrīnāradhaśrīma**taśi〈5〉va**māharā(ja)**tiruvaiyan caṅkaratevaṟku (I)n(ni)lam viṟṟu vilai**(śr)¿a?〈ā〉**vaṇai ceytu kuṭutto[m] 〈|〉 ¿ne?〈i〉nilatt¿a?〈ā〉l vaṉta **kra**yattirappiyamu〈m〉 Iṟaitirappiya{m}(mu)mivar pak=kalaṟakkoṇṭu (I)ṟaiyiḷi〈t〉ti (vi)ṟṟu vilai**śrā**vaṇai ceyt¿a?〈u〉 kuṭuttomap〈6〉pū(mi ti)ru(va)llattu (ti)rut¿(ti)?〈tī〉kkā(li) ¿poḷ?〈perumāṉ〉 koyilin te¿k?〈ṟ〉kil (tiru)vaiyyaīcura(ttu)kku Aṟcanāpokamāka (ti)ruvaiyanār maka¿ḷ?〈ṉ〉 caṅkara(te)vanu〈k〉ku viṟṟu vilai**(śr)ā**va(ṇai) ceytu kuṭuttomuṟco〈l〉lappaṭṭa vā(ṇa)puratt¿u?〈ū〉rom [||]

Apparatus

〈4〉 **goguṇi(dha)nmaparamadhanmamāharāja**° • Read ***koṁguṇivarmaparamadharmamahārāja***°. — 〈4〉 °**śrīnāradhaśrīma**taśi〈5〉va**māharā(ja)**° • Read **śrīnāthaśrīmacchiva**mahārāja.

〈6〉 poḷ • Read *perumāṉ*, as in text line 3 above.

Translation by Hultzsch 1899

(Line 1.) Hail ! Prosperity ! In the 16th year (*of the reign*) of king **Rājarāja-Rājakēsarivarman**, who, (*in his*) tender youth, during which,—(*in*) the belief 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, which was victorious in great battles, **Vēṅgai-nāḍu, Gaṅga-pāḍi, Taḍi-vaḷi, Nuḷambapāḍi, Kuḍamalai-nāḍu, Kollam** and **Kaliṅgam**,—deprived the **Śeḻiyas**, whose lustre had been growing, of (*their*) splendour,—we, the citizens of **Vāṇapuram**, (*a city*) in its own subdivision[3] of **Karaivaḷi**, (*a division*) of **Paḍuvūr-kōṭṭam**, sold and gave by a deed of sale[4] the following land in the environs[5] of our city to **Śaṁkaradēva**, (*the son of*) **[K]o[ṅ]guṇi[va]rman**, the very righteous *Mahārāja*, the supreme lord of **Nipuṇilapura,**[6] **Śrīnātha**, the glorious **Śivamahārāja-Tiruvaiyaṉ:**—The upper field of **Poḷikkāvadi** and two pieces above this. The eastern boundary of this (*land is*) to the west of the lower field of **Poḷikkāvadi** and of (the field called) *Araikkālmukkāl,*[7] (the produce of) which is used for the offerings of (*the god*) **Tirutīkkāli-Perumāṉ**. The southern boundary (*is*) to the north of pieces of the *Araikkālmukkāl* (field) and of pieces (*of the field*) of the blacksmith (*Karumāṉ*). Its western boundary (*is*) to the east of the *Śrībali-paṭṭi*[8] in the west. The northern boundary (*is*) to the south of the *Mukkāl* field enjoyed by (*the temple of*) **Mahādēva** in this city, and of the field below the pond. The land enclosed within these four boundaries is estimated at seven hundred *kuḻi* by the rod of sixteen spans.[9]

(L. 5.) Having received from him the whole of the purchase-money and tax-money due for this land, we sold (*it*) free of taxes and gave a deed of sale. We, the above-mentioned citizens of **Vāṇapuram**, sold and gave by a deed of sale that land to **Śaṁkaradēva**, the son of **Tiruvaiyaṉ**, for (*providing*) the expenses of the worship to (*the temple of*) **Tiruvaiya-Īśvara** on the south of the temple of **Tiruttīkkāli-Perumāṉ** at **Tiruvallam**.

Bibliography

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[3] See above, p. 3, note 7.
[4] *Vilai-śrāvaṇai* is the same as *vilaiy-āvaṇam* in No. 10, text line 2, and No. 33, text line 19.
[5] See above, p. 101, note 5.
[6] This is a mistake for Kuvaḷālapura; see p. 99 above.
[7] *I.e.* 'three quarters of one eighth (of a measure of land).'
[8] *I.e.* 'the land (the produce of) which is used for the offerings of the god.'
[9] Compare p. 17 above.

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 104–106, item 51.