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Summary

This inscription is dated on the 200th day of the 3rd year of the reign of **Parakēsari-varman**, *alias* **A(dhi)rājēndradēva** (l. 4 f.). Two royal officers met at **Kāñchipuram** (l. 7) and called for the accounts of the villages which belonged to the **Tiruvallam** temple. One of the two decided that the revenue from the villages of **Kukkaṉūr**[1] in **Tūy-nāḍu**[2] (l. 12) and **Mandiram**[3] in the same *nāḍu* (l. 13) should be assigned to the temple for expenses not previously provided for. A larger committee then assembled and made allotments from this revenue for various heads of the temple expenditure.

In line 11 it is stated that, before the time of this inscription, the income of the temple had been regulated in the 8th year of the reign of "the emperor **Vīrarājēndradēva**." Consequently Adhirājēndra must have reigned later than Vīrarājēndra I. Among the kings

[1] See above, p. 25, note 2.
[2] See p. 22 above.
[3] See No. 50 above.

who are mentioned in the *Vikkirama-Śōḻaṉ-Ulā* after Vīrarājēndra I., the only one who has not yet been traced in inscriptions is the immediate successor of **Vīrarājēndra** I. and predecessor of **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa** I.[4] This king may be identified provisionally with Parakēsarivarman, *alias* Adhirājēndradēva. If the account in the *Vikramāṅkadēvacharita* can be trusted, he would have been the son of Vīrarājēndra I. and the brother-in-law of **Vikramāditya** VI.[5]

Edition

〈1〉 **sva(sti) śrī** [||] tiṅkaḷer malarntu veṇkuṭai maṇṭilama(ṉ)nuyi(r)t(o)ṟumiṉṉa(ru)ḷ curan{tu}tiṟainiḻal parappi niṟ(pa) muṟaimai(yi)ṟceṅkol ticaitoṟu〈2〉ñce(l)la taṅkaḷ kulamutaṟparutiyin va(la)noḻi n¿i?〈ī〉vaṟku Oṟṟaiyāḻiyulāva naṟṟavattiru-malaṟcelviyumirunilappāvaiyu(ṅkī)rtti(yaṅ)kiḷḷaiyum port〈3〉ta(ni)ppūvaiyum vatuvaiyi〈ṟ〉puṇarn=tu ta(n)nurimaitte(viya)rākaccuṭarma(ṇi)makuṭañ(cū)ṭṭi neṭuṉilama(ṉava)r muṟai muṟai taṉṉaṭi vaṇaṅka (vīramu)ntiyākamu(m Ā)ramenappuṉain(tu)〈4〉 (vīra)**(si)ṁhāsa**nattu Ulakamuḻututai(y)āroṭum v¿i?〈ī〉ṟṟiru(n)taruḷi māppukaḻ ma(nu)vuṭaṉ vaḷartta kopparakecariva**nma**rāṉa Uṭaiyār **śrī**A(ti)rā**je**(nti)rat(e)varkku (y)ā(ṇ)〈5〉ṭu (mū)nṟāvatu nāḷ) Iru(nūṟi)n(ā)l (Atikā)rikaḷ (c)oḻamaṇṭalattu pāṇṭikulācanivaḷanāṭṭu puṟakki(ḷi)yūrnāṭṭu pulāṅ(ku)ṭaiyār (pū)ran (Āti)tta(teva)nārā(na) rā**ja**rā〈6〉**je**ntira(mū)ventaveḷārum **s(e)**(n)āpati Uy(ya)kkoṇṭārvaḷanāṭṭu tirai(mū)rnāṭ(ṭu na)ṭā(r)〈7〉 kiḻān rā**ja**rā**ja**n paraniru{p}parākkatanāṉa (vī)rac(o)ḻaIḷaṅ(ko) [5+] m Eyiṟk(o)ṭṭattu E(yil)nāṭṭu kāñ-cipurattu ti(ru)may(āna)mu(ṭ)ai(y)ār (kī)ḻai{ma}〈8〉maṇṭapam (ka)ṅkaikoṇṭaco(ḻani)li(ru)ntu (ti)ruva(l)lamuṭaiyār (te)vatā(na)māna Ūrkaḷ kaṇakku keṭṭu It(t)e(va)r tevatā-namāna Ūrkaḷil Ūrk=kaḻa(ñ)cuṅkumara〈9〉kaccāṇamum ¿(mi)n?〈mīṉ〉pāṭṭamum taṭṭārpp(āṭṭamu)ḷ(ḷi)ṭṭa (kīḻiṟai)ppāṭ(ṭamu)m (taṟi)pputavaiyum (ve)likkācum ta(ṇ)ṭa(li)ṟkaṭamaiyum valaṅkai(yi)ṭaṅkaimakanmai〈10〉yum Uḷḷi(ṭṭa A)ntarāya(ttu)kku Ā(yi)rakkalattuvāyi(rupa)ttaiñcu kācākakko(ṇ)ṭu〈11〉 varu(ki)ṟa paṭi ca**kra**varttikaḷ **śr¿a?〈ī〉**v¿i?〈ī〉rarā**je**ntiratevarkku yāṇṭu (E)ḻāvatin Etirā(m)ā〈12〉(ṇ)ṭu mutal It-tevaṟke variyiliṭṭupperṟamaiyilittevar tevatā(na)m p(e)rumpāṇapp(ā)ṭi tūy(n)āṭṭu kukkaṉūr kācu mup〈13〉pattetṭe kālināṟk(ā)coṉṟukku (c)elavirā**ja**kecariyāl nellu nāṟkalamāka nel (ṉū)ṟṟaim(pa)ttu mukkalamum In(n)āṭṭu mantiram kācu〈14〉 Iru(pa)ttāṟe mukkālināl nellu nūṟṟeḻukalamu(m) Āka kācu Aṟupattaiñcināl nel〈15〉liruṉūṟṟaṟupatin kalamum Ittevaṟku mun(pi)lāta niva(nta)ṅkaḻukku

[4] See p. 32 above.
[5] See above, Vol. II. p. 231 f.

yāṇṭu m¿un?<ūṉ>āvatu<16> mutal niva(n)tañceytu kuṭuk=kavenṟu Atikārikaḷ (r)**ājarāje**ntira(mū)v(e)ntaveḷār (E)va pu(rava)<17>ritiṇaikkaḷattu kūṟu coḷamaṇṭalattu **kṣa(tri)**yacikāmaṇivaḷanāṭṭu pa(ṉai)yūrnāṭṭu Iḷaiyānkuṭaiyān v¿i?<ī>ti(ya)¿(n)?<ṉ> ti(ru)<18>māli(ruñ)colaiyāna kuvalaiyativākara(mū)ventaveḷānum puravaritiṇaikkaḷa(m) cayaṅk(o)ṇṭacoḷamaṇṭalattu puḷaṟkoṭṭattu (Ā)<19>kuṭināṭṭu A(ya)ṇṭampākkiḻān kaṇṭa(nī)ṟaṇintānāṉa cempiyanpa(l)lavarayanum paiyyūrkkoṭṭattu k(o)<20>(ḷū)r ni(lai) rācakecarinallūr taḻuvupokan(ce)ri tirucciṟṟampalamuṭaiyānāṉa nirupacikāmaṇi(mū)ventaveḷānu<21>m Ūṟṟukkāṭṭukkoṭṭattu kunṟanāṭṭu (m)ā tūr maṅkalaṅkiḻān kaṇavati piccanāṉa villa(va)nm¿u?<ū>ve<22>(n)taveḷā(ṉu)m rācentiracoḷavaḷanāṭṭu p(o)ykaippāk=kattukkuḷamuḻān Eṟa(ṉ Ī)caraṅkiricekaranāṉa cayatuṅkam¿u?<ū>ve<23>ntaveḷāṉum mukaveṭṭi paiyyūrkkoṭṭattu Āraṇi nilai mummuṭicoḷanallūriḷaiyūṟu kiḻavaṉ nākan(ā)rāyaṇanā<24> (ṉa) rācanārāyaṇam¿u?<ū>ventaveḷāṉum (puliyū)r(k)koṭṭattu māṅkāṭunāṭṭu cemmarampākkiḻānārāyaṇan muṭikoṇ<25>ṭacoḷappa(l)lavaraiyanum ceṅk(ā)ṭṭukkoṭṭattu mākaṇūrnāṭṭu (ti)ttanai(ta)nallūr Ātimaṅkalaṅkiḻān picca<26>n Ampalakkūttanāṉa Ātirācentirattamiḻataraiyaṉum Eyiṟkkoṭṭattu Eyilnāṭṭu kāñcipuramuṭaiyāṉ karumā<27>ṇikkan comanāṉa coḷarāj**a**m¿u?<ū>ven(ta)veḷā(ṉu)m Iruntu nimantañceyta paṭi kalliyāṇacuntaratevarkku canti (O)nṟukku tiru<28>vamutarici nānāḻiyāka canti m¿u?<ū>ṉṟuk=karici ku(ṟuṇi) n¿a?<ā>nāḻiyum Ittevar nampirāṭṭiyārkku canti Onṟukku Amutukkariciyirunā<29>ḻiyāka ca(n)ti m¿un?<ūṉ>ṟuk=karici Aṟunāḻi(yu)m karumāṇikkatevarkku canti Onṟukku Ariciyirunāḻiyumittevar nampirāṭṭi<30>yārkku can=ti Oṉṟukkarici Irunāḻiyumāka Arici pata(k)kaṟunāḻikku Iraṇṭaiñcākki ூ <tūṇi> ஆ 7 <nāḻi> kaṟiyamutukku nellu<31> muṉnāḻiyum ney(ya)mutu Āḻakk(e)yi(ru)cevi(ṭa)raikku nellaṟunāḻi ta(yi)ramutu nāḻi Urikku (ne)l muṉnāḻi Aṭaik<32>kāyamutu veṟuṅkāy panṉira(ṇ)ṭum veṟṟilai(ya)mutu A(ṟu)patukkumāka nellirunāḻi muḻakkumāka nāḷoṉṟukku nelli<33>(ru)tū(ṇi) Aiññāḻi muḻakkāka nellu (I)runūṟṟaṟupa(t)toruka(la)ne muk(ku)ṟuṇikku [|] (mu)kaveṭṭi rā(ca)nārāyaṇam¿u?<ū>venta<34>veḷāneḻuttu [||]

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(Line 1.) Hail ! Prosperity ! While (*the king's*) white parasol was raised, expanding like the moon, diffusing sweet mercy on all the creatures that abide on the globe, and affording royal protection; while (*his*) sceptre rightfully swayed all the quarters; (*and*) while the matchless wheel (*of his authority*) rolled about, in order to remove and wipe away the force (?) of the sun, the progenitor of his race; (*he*) took in marriage the goddess of the beautiful (*lotus*) flower (*i.e.* Lakshmī), whose austerities (*thus*) bore fruit, the goddess of the great earth, the (*goddess of*) fame, (*who resembles*) a parrot in beauty, and the

matchless goddess of (*victory in*) war, and adorned (*them*) with crowns of brilliant jewels as his rightful queens.

(L. 3.) While the princes of the vast earth worshipped his feet by turns, (*he*) decked himself, as with garlands, with valour and liberality and was pleased to be seated on the throne of heroes together with (*his queen*) **Ulagamuḻuduḍaiyār**.

(L. 4.) On the two-hundredth day of the third year (*of the reign*) of (*this*) king **Parakēsarivarman**, *alias* the lord **Śrī-A(dhi)rājē(nd)radēva**, who (*continually*) increased (*his*) great fame by following (*the laws of*) **Manu**,—the magistrate (*adhikārin*) **(Pū)raṉ (Ādi)tta(dēva)ṉār**, *alias* **Rājarājēndra-Mūvēndavēḷār**, of **Pulāṅ(gu)ḍai** in **Puṟakki(ḷi)yūr-nāḍu**, (*a subdivision*) of **Pāṇḍikulāśani-vaḷanāḍu**, (*a district*) of **Śōḻa-maṇḍalam**, and the *Sēnāpati* **Rājarājaṉ Paranṛiparākshasaṉ**, *alias* **Vīraśōḻa-Iḷaṅ(gō)** . . . . ., the headman of **(Na)ḍā(r)** in **Tiraimūr-nāḍu**, (*a subdivision*) of **Uyyakkoṇḍār-vaḷanāḍu**, having met in the *Gaṅgaikoṇḍa-Śōḻaṉ*, a *maṇḍapa* on the east (*of the temple*) of **Tirumayānam-uḍaiyār**[6] at **Kāñchipuram** in **Eyil-nāḍu**, (*a subdivision*) of **Eyiṟ-kōṭṭam**,[7] called for the accounts of the villages which are *dēvadānas* (of the temple) of **Tiruvallam-uḍaiyār**.

(L. 8.) The magistrate **Rājarājēndra-Mūvēndavēḷār** ordered as follows:—"(*The income*) from the villages which are *dēvadānas* of this temple, (*viz.) ūr-kaḷañju, kumarakachchāṇam,*[8] the fishing-rent,[9] the rent of the goldsmiths,[10] and the other minor taxes and rents, the cloth on the loom,[11] *vēlikkāśu*, the tax on collecting rents (*taṇḍal*),[12] the sonship (?) of the right hand and left hand,[13] and the other internal revenue, which was being collected at the rate of twenty-five *kāśu* per thousand *kalam* (of paddy), had been entered in the register and made over to this temple exclusively from the year which was opposite to (*i.e.* which followed after)[14] the seventh year (*of the reign*) of the emperor **Śrī-Vīrarājēndradēva**. Accordingly, **Kukkaṉūr**, a *dēvadāna* of this god in **Tūy-nāḍu**, (*a subdivision*) of **Perumbāṇappāḍi**, (*has to pay*) thirty-eight and a quarter *kāśu* or, at the rate of four *kalam* of paddy, (*measured*) by the *rājakēsari*, per *kāśu*, one hundred and fifty-three *kalam* of paddy; and **Mandiram** in the same *nāḍu* (has to pay) twenty-six and three quarter *kāśu* or one hundred and seven *kalam* of paddy. Altogether sixty-five *kāśu* or two hundred and sixty *kalam* of paddy were allotted to this temple

[6] This is the Tamil name of the Śmaśānēśvara temple at Conjeeveram.
[7] See above, Vol. II. p. 390.
[8] Compare *kumara-gadiyāṇaka, Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 99.
[9] Compare above, Vol. I. p. 89, note 4.
[10] See *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 53, note 6.
[11] See *ibid.* note 7.
[12] Compare *taṇḍalil-akkai*, above, Vol. II. p. 115, text line 10 f.
[13] Compare above, Vol. I. p. 110, note 2.
[14] See above, p. 38, note 3.

for expenses not previously provided for, and should be given from the third year (*of the king's reign*)."

(L. 17.) The *Puravaritiṇaikkaḷattu-kūṟu*[15] **Vīdi(yaṉ) Tirumāli(ruñ)jōlai**, *alias* **Kuvalayadivākara-Mūvēndavēḷāṉ**, of **Iḷaiyāṉkuḍai** in **Paṉaiyūr-nāḍu**, (*a subdivision*) of **Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu**, (*a district*) of **Śōḻa-maṇḍalam**; the *Puravaritiṇaikkaḷam* **Kaṇḍa(nī)ṟaṇindāṉ**, *alias* **Śembiyaṉ-Pallavaraiyaṉ**, the headman of **A(ya)ṇḍambā(kkam)** in **(Ā)guḍi-nāḍu**,[16] (*a subdivision*) of **Puḻaṟ-kōṭṭam**, (*a district*) of **Jayaṅkoṇḍa-Śōḻa-maṇḍalam; Tiruchchiṟṟambalam-uḍaiyāṉ**, *alias* **Nṛipaśikhāmaṇi-Mūvēndavēḷāṉ**, (*a native*) of **Taḻuvupōsaṉ(śē)ri** (*near*) **Rājakēsarinallūr** (*and*) a resident of **K(ōḷū)r**[17] in **Paiyyūr-kōṭṭam; Kaṇavadi Pichchaṉ**, *alias* **Villayaṉ-Mūvēndavēḷāṉ**, the *Maṅgalaṅgiḻāṉ* of . . . . . in **Kuṉṟanāḍu**, (*a subdivision*) of **Ūṟṟukkāṭṭu-kōṭṭam**;[18] **Ēṟa(ṉ Ī)ś(v)araṉ Giriśēkharaṉ**, *alias* **Jayatuṅga-Mūvēndavēḷāṉ**, a *Kuḷamuḻāṉ*[19] of **Poygaippākkam** in **Rājēndra-Śōḻa-vaḷanāḍu**; the *Mugaveṭṭi*[20] **Nāganārāyaṇaṉ**, *alias* **Rājanārāyaṇa-Mūvēndavēḷāṉ**, the headman of **Iḷaiyūṟu** (*near*) **Mummuḍi-Śōḻa-nallūr** (*and*) a resident of **Āraṇi**[21] in **Paiyyūr-kōṭṭam; Nārāyaṇaṉ Muḍikoṇḍa-Śōḻa-Pallavaraiyaṉ**, the headman of **Śemmarambā(kkam)**[22] in **Māṅgāḍu-nāḍu**,[23] (*a subdivision*) of **(Puliyū)rkōṭṭam**;[24] **Pichchaṉ Ambalakkūttaṉ**, *alias* **Ādirājēndra-Tamiḻadaraiyaṉ**, the *Ādimaṅgalaṅgiḻāṉ* of **(Ti)ttanai(da)nallūr** in **Māgaṇūr-nāḍu**,[25] (*a subdivision*) of **Śēṅgāṭṭu-kōṭṭam**; and **Karumāṇikkaṉ Śōmaṉ**, *alias* **Śōḻarāja-Mūvēndavēḷāṉ**, the lord of **Kāñchipuram** in **Eyil-nāḍu**, (*a subdivision*) of **Eyiṟ-kōṭṭam**, having met together, allotted (*the above-mentioned revenue*) as follows:—

(L. 27.) To **Kalyāṇasundaradēva** (one) *kuṟuṇi* and four *nāḻi* of rice for three daily offerings, *viz.* four *nāḻi* of rice for each; to the consort of this god, six *nāḻi* of rice for three daily offerings, *viz.* two *nāḻi* of rice for each; to **Karumāṇikkadēva**, two *nāḻi* of rice for each daily offering; and to the consort of this god, two *nāḻi* of rice for each daily offering, altogether (one) *padakku* and six *nāḻi* of rice or, at the rate of two to five,[26] 1 *tūṇi*, 1 *padakku* and 7 *nāḻi* of paddy; for vegetables, three *nāḻi* of paddy; for (one) *āḻakku*

[15]This seems to be the designation of a class of revenue officers; compare above, p. 44, note 10.

[16]Āguḍi-nāḍu is mentioned in Mr. Crole's *Chingleput Manual*, p. 438, as a division of Puḻaṟ-kōṭṭam; regarding this district see above, p. 76, note 15.

[17]This village is No. 213 on the *Madras Survey Map* of the Poṉṉēri tāluka of the Chingleput district. It is also mentioned as belonging to Paiyūr-kōṭṭam in the British Museum plates of Sadāśivarāya; *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 9.

[18]See above, p. 91, note 7.

[19]Compare *Kōmuḻāṉ* on p. 16 above.

[20]This is apparently the designation of some office.

[21]No. 129 on the *Madras Survey Map* of the Poṉṉēri tāluka.

[22]Now Śembarambākkam, No. 201 on the *Madras Survey Map* of the Saidāpēṭ tāluka.

[23]This division is called after Māṅgāḍu, No. 144 on the same map.

[24]See above, p. 49, note 9.

[25]See page 49 above.

[26]*I.e.* five measures of paddy are required for two measures of rice; compare above, Vol. II. p. 129.

and two *śeviḍu* and a half of ghee, six *nāḻi* of paddy; for (one) *nāḻi* and (one) *uri* of curds, three *nāḻi* of paddy; for twelve areca-nuts without shells and sixty betel-leaves, two *nāḻi* and three *uḻakku* of paddy,—altogether two *tūṇi*, five *nāḻi* and three *uḻakku* of paddy per day, or two hundred and sixty-one *kalam* and three *kuṟuṇi* of paddy (*per year)*.[27]

(L. 33.) (*This is*) the writing of the *Mugaveṭṭi* **Rājanārāyaṇa-Mūvēndavēḷāṉ**.

Bibliography

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[27] If 2 *tūṇi*, 5 *nāḻi* and 3 *uḻakku* are multiplied by 360, the result is 3(3/4) *kuṟuṇi* in excess of the yearly total given in the text.