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Summary

This inscription is dated in the 26th year of the reign of **Rājakēsarivarman**, *alias* **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** (I.), and mentions, in addition to the conquests recorded in Nos. 77 and 78 of Vol. II., the defeat of **Vikkalaṉ** and **Śiṅgaṇaṉ**, *i.e.* the two Western **Chālukya** kings **Vikramāditya** VI. and **Jayasiṁha** III.[1] It states that a lamp was granted to the temple by a native of **Kalavai** in **Śeṅguṉṟa-nāḍu**, a subdivision of **Palakuṉṟa-kōṭṭam**. Kalavai is a village in the Arcot tāluka,[2] and Śeṅguṉṟa-nāḍu seems to be named after **Śeṅguṇam** in the Pōlūr tāluka of the North Arcot district.[3]

[1] See above, Vol. II. p. 390.

[2] No. 96 of the *Madras Survey Map*; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 271.

[3] No. 34 on the *Madras Survey Map*. Maṇḍaikuḷa-nāḍu, another division of Palakuṉṟa-kōṭṭam (above, Vol. I. p. 102), is probably named after Maṇḍakoḷattūr in the same tāluka (No. 136 on the map).

Edition

〈1〉 **(svasti) śrī** [||] pukaḷmātu (viḷa)ṅkacc(e)yamātu virumpa (ni)lamakaḷ nilava malarmakaḷ puṇara Urimaiyiṟciṟan=ta maṇi(mu)ṭi cūṭiy mī(navar ni)lai keṭa villavar (kulai)tara (vik)kalan (ciṅ)kaṇan melkaṭal pāya(t)tikka(nai)ttu〈n〉ta(n) cakkaranaṭātti vi**jay**¿a?〈ā〉**bhiṣe**¿g?〈k〉**a**m pa(ṇṇi) vī(ra)**siṁhāsa**nattu pu(vana-muḻu)tuṭaiyā(ḷ)oṭu(m vī)ṟṟirun(ta)ruḷiya ko(vi)rā**ja**kecari(pa)nmarā(ṉa) cakkaravat-tika[ḷ **śrī**]ku(lo)t(tu)ṅ〈2〉kacoḷatevaṟku yāṇṭu Irupattāṟāvatu **ja**yaṅko(ṇ)ṭacoḷamaṇṭalattupperumpāṇappāṭikkaraiva(ḻi) tiruvallamuṭaiya ma**hāde**vaṟku pa(laku)ṉṟakoṭ(ṭa)ttu ceṅkuṉṟanāṭṭu kalavaiyāna Ulakaḷa n=tac(o)(tur)vetima(ṅ)kalattu man(ṟāṭi) A(rai)yarāma(n) ma(ṇṭaka)vanāna A(ra)cara(ṇāla)yakkoneṉ Itteva(r)ku vaitta tirunu(n)tāvi(ḷa)k(k)o(n)ṟu〈kku〉 (vai)tta cāvā〈3〉 m¿u?〈ū〉vāpperāṭu toṇṇūṟṟāṟum [|] Iv(ai) kaikkoṇṭu ca**ntrā**〈〈(titta)〉〉(va)ṟ Ittiruviḷakkerippa(t)ānom (I)ttiru(vuṇ)〈4〉(ṇ)āḻik(ai) Uṭai(ya) **k(au)śi**kan Aṅkāṭi-paṭṭanum kuṭi muppattiruvapaṭṭanu(m U)ḷḷiṭṭa **śi**va**(brāhma)**(ṇa)rom [|] (I)tu pa**nmāhe(śva)rarakṣai** [||]

Translation by Hultzsch 1899

(Line 1.) Hail ! Prosperity ! In the twenty-sixth year (*of the reign*) of king **Rājakēsarivar-man**, *alias* the emperor **Śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Śōḻadēva**, who,—while the goddess of fame became renowned (*through him*), while the goddess of victory was coveting (*him*), while the goddess of the earth became brilliant (*with joy), (and*) while the goddess with the (*lotus*) flower (*i.e.* Lakshmī) wedded (*him*),—had put on by right of inheritance the excellent crown of jewels; who had caused the wheel of his (*authority*) to roll over all regions, so that the Mī[navar] **(Pāndyas)** lost (*their*) firmness, the Villavar **(Chēras)** trembled, (*and*) **Vikkalan** (*and*) **Śinganaṉ** plunged into the western ocean; and who, having performed the anointment of victory, was graciously seated on the throne of heroes together with (*his queen*) **Puvanamuḻuḍuḍaiyāḷ**.

(L. 2.) I, **Maṉ(ṟāḍi) A(rai)yarāmaṉ Ma[ṇḍaga]vaṉ**, *alias* **A(ra)śara(ṇāla)yakkōṉ**, of **Kalavai**, *alias* **Ulagaḷanda-Śōḻa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam**, in **Śeṅguṉṟa-nāḍu**, (*a sub-division*) of **Palakuṉṟa-kōttam**, gave one sacred perpetual lamp to (*the temple of*) **Mahādēva** at **Tiruvallam** in **Karaivaḻi**, (*a subdivision*) of **Perumbāṇappāḍi**, (*a district*) of **Jayaṅkoṇḍa-Śōḻa-maṇḍalam**. For (*maintaining this lamp, I*) gave ninety-six full-grown ewes, which must neither die nor grow old.[4]

(L. 3.) Having received these (*ewes*), we, *Kauśikaṉ* **Aṅgāḍi-Bhaṭṭaṉ**, who is in charge

[4] See above, Vol. II. p. 375, note 3.

of the store-room of this temple, **Muppattiruva-Bhaṭṭaṉ** of (*this*) city,[5] and the other *Śiva-Brāhmaṇas*, shall have to burn this sacred lamp as long as the moon and the sun exist.

(L. 4.) This (*charity is placed under*) the protection of all *Māhēśvaras*.

Bibliography

Digital edition of SII 3.58 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 118–120, item 58.

[5] See below, No. 59, text line 7.