SII 3.77: original edition by Eugen Julius Theodor Hultzsch

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Summary

In chronological order this inscription follows immediately after No. 67 above, and No. 78 after No. 68 above. It was found impossible to insert them in their proper places, because Nos. 64 to 76 had been already set up in pages when Nos. 77 and 78 were copied. Besides these two records, the following inscriptions commencing with *pukaḷmātu viḷaṅka* were copied in 1901, in addition to those noted under clause VIII. on page 126 above:—

- 30. 36th year: Teṉṉēri, No. 195 of 1901.
- 31. 41st year: do. No. 197 of 1901.
- 32. 42nd year: Achcharapākkam, No. 254 of 1901.
- 33. 43rd year: do. No. 259 of 1901.
- 34. 49th year: do. No. 256 of 1901.

The subjoined inscription (No. 206 of 1901) is engraved on the south wall of the **Lakshmīnārāyaṇa** temple at **Kāvāntaṇḍalam**. The same temple contains three earlier inscriptions (Nos. 207 to 209 of 1901), according to which it was built in the time of the Gaṅga-Pallava king **Kampavarman**[1] by a certain **Mānasarpa** from **Kuḷaṉūr**[2] in **Vēṅgai-nāḍu**.

The inscription, which is incomplete, is dated in the 4th year of the reign of **Rājēndra-Chōḷa** II., but omits the reference to his queen which occurs in the Sōmaṅgalam inscription of the 3rd year (No. 67 above). It records the proceedings of a meeting of the assembly of **Kāyvāṉtaṇḍalam** (l. 3) in **Tamaṉūr-nāḍu**, a subdivision of the district of **Ūṟṟukkāṭṭu-kōṭṭam** Kāvāntaṇḍalam, Tamaṉūr[3] and Ūṟṟukkāḍu[4] are all included in the modern Conjeeveram tāluka.[5]

Edition

〈1〉 **svasti śrī** [||] tiru ma(ṉṉi) viḷaṅka I(ru)kuvaṭaṉaiya taṉ toḷum vāḷuṉtu(ṇai)yenakkeḷalar vañcaṉai kaṭa(n=tu vayi) rākarattukku(ñ)carakkuḷām pala vāri Aiñcalic(ca)kkarakoṭṭat-tārāvaraicaṉaittikku nikaḷattiṟai koṇṭaruḷi Arukkanutaiyatta(r)¿ai?〈a〉cai(yi)lirukku(m) kamalamaṉaiya ni(la)makaṭaṉṉai muṉṉ¿āḷ?〈īr〉 kuḷitta〈va〉¿ṉ?〈n〉nā¿ṉ?〈ḷ〉 tirumālā¿k?〈t〉ikkeḷalākiyeṭut(ta)〈ṉ〉(ṉa) yātuñcaliyā vakaiyiniteṭuttu taṉ kuṭai〈2〉niḻalil I(ṉ)puṟaviruttittikir{t}iyum puli(yu)ṉticaitoṟunaṭāttippukaḻu(n=ta)rumamum puvitoṟuniṟutti vīramuṉtiyākamumānamuṅkaruṇaiyum Urimaiccuṟṟa{mu}mākappiriyātta〈la〉nikaḻa **ja**〈ya〉mu〈m〉 tānum vīṟṟiru(ntu kulamaṇi)makuṭamuṟaimai(yi)ṟcū{ṭ}ṭi taṉ ka(ḻa)l tarātivar cūṭacceṅkol nāvalampuvi(t)oṟuna〈ṭā〉tti(ya) kovi**rāja**kecariva**tmarā**ṉa Uṭaiyār **śrī(r)ājendra**coḻa**de**vaṟkku yāṇṭu 4 Āvatu **ja**yaṅ〈3〉koṇṭacoḻamaṇṭala(ttu Ūṟ)ṟukkāṭṭukkoṭṭat(tu) tamanūrnāṭṭu **brahma**te(yaṅ)kāyvāṉtaṇṭalamākiya **ca(tur)vve**timaṅkalattu **mahāsabhai**yom Ivvāṭṭai **¿m?〈v〉ṛści**kanāyaṟṟu **pūrvvapakṣa**ttu **ṣaṣ¿ṭ?〈ṭh〉iyu**¿t?〈n〉tiruvoṇamum peṟṟa vi(y)āḻakkiḻamai nā(ṉ)ṟu namm¿u?〈ū〉r naṭu(vil) **śrī**koyil vīṟṟi(ru)¿t?〈n〉tā(ḻ)vār (ti)rumu(ṟṟa)tte Atikāri(ka)ḷ coḻamūve〈n〉(t)taveḷā{r}ru(m) naṭan=tirukkakkūṭṭakkuṟaivaṟakkūṭiyi(ru)〈4〉(n)tu (paṇi)ppa paṇiyāṟpaṇi{y}(tta) E(ḻuttu) [|] Ik[.]e [9+] pu Uḷḷārum nāṅkaḻum celut〈ta〉 m¿a?〈ā〉ṭṭātu kiṭaṇṭamaiyil **mah(ā)sabhai**yom kaṭavomāna (cittirai tiruvoṇat)tiruviḻ¿a?〈ā〉 [10+]

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[1] See page 8 above.
[2] This is evidently another form of Kuḷam or Kolanu, the modern Ellore; see above, Vol. II. p. 308.
[3] See above, Vol. I. p. 180 and note 1.
[4] See *ibid.* p. 181 and note 1; Vol. II. p. 345; Vol. III. p. 118 and note 2.
[5] Nos. 404, 395 and 112 of the *Madras Survey Map.*

Apparatus

〈1〉 keḻalar • See above, p. 135, note 1 [[No. 64 reads *kkeḷalar vañcaṉai*.]]. *Kēḻalar* would mean 'he of the boar(-crest),' *i.e.* the (Eastern) Chālukya (Vijayāditya VII.); see p. 128 above. — 〈1〉 (Aiñcalic) • See above, p. 135, note 2 [[No. 64 reads *yeñcalil*. Probably the reading intended in the present inscription is the same as in No. 67: *Añcalil cakkarakoṭṭattu*, 'at Śakkarakōṭṭam (whose inhabitants were) fearless.']].

Translation by Hultzsch 1903

(Line 2.) Hail ! Prosperity ! In the 4th year (*of the reign*) of king **Rājakēsarivarman**, *alias* the lord **Śrī-Rājēndra-Śōḻadēva**, who *etc*.[6] —we, the great assembly of **Kāyvāṉ-taṇḍalam**, *alias* **Chaturvēdimaṅgalam**, a *brahmadēya* in **Tamaṉūr-nāḍu**, (*a subdivision*) of **Ūṟṟukkāṭṭu-kōṭṭam**, (*a district*) of **Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Śōḻa-maṇḍalam**, being assembled, without a vacancy in the assembly,[7] in the court (*muṟṟam*) of the sacred temple of **Vīṟṟirund-Āḻvār** in the middle of our village on a Thursday which corresponded to (*the day of*) Tiruvōṇam (Śravaṇa) and to the sixth *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Vṛiśchika in this year,[8] ordered (*the following*) writing, while the magistrate (*adhikāṟin*) **Śōḻa-Mūvēndavēḷār**[9] also was walking about.

(L. 4.) Whereas . . . . . and ourselves had been unable to pay . . . . . which was due from us, the great assembly, [at] the festivals (*on the days*) of Śittirai (*and*) Tiruvōṇam . . . . . .

Bibliography

Digital edition of SII 3.77 by Hultzsch 1903 converted to DHARMA conventions by Emmanuel Francis.

Primary

[SII] Hultzsch, Eugen Julius Theodor. 1903. *South-Indian inscriptions. Volume III: Miscellaneous inscriptions from the Tamil country. Part II: Inscriptions of Virarajendra I., Kulottunga-chola I., Vikrama-chola and Kulottunga III*. South Indian Inscriptions 3.2. Madras: Government Press. Pages 172–173, item 77.

[6] The historical introduction of this inscription is the same as in No. 64.

[7] See above, p. 57, note 8 [[*i.e.* 'all members being present.']].

[8] This date regularly corresponds to Thursday, the 7th November A.D. 1073. See the continuation of Professor Kielhorn's paper on "Dates of Chōḷa kings," which will appear in *Ep. Ind*. Vol. VII., date No. 56.

[9] This seems to have been an officer delegated to attend the meeting of the assembly.