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Summary

This inscription (No. 264 of 1901) is engraved on the west wall of a *maṇḍapa* in front of the **Tāndōṉṟīśvara** temple at **Perumbēr** in the Madurāntakam tāluka of the Chingleput district. The ancient name of the temple was **Śrīkaraṇīśvara** (l. 22), and that of the village was **Perumbēṟūr** (ll. 22 and 23). From this and other inscriptions we learn that **Śrī-Madurāntaka-chaturvēdimaṅgalam**, which is the modern **Madurāntakam**, formed a separate division of the district of **Kaḷattūr-kōṭṭam**[1] (l. 21); that **Achcharapākkam** (9 miles south-south-west of Madurāntakam) was a quarter of it; and that **Perumbēṟūr** (3 miles south-west of Achcharapākkam) was a hamlet on the south of it (l. 22).

The date is the 11th year of the reign of **Kulōttuṅga** I. (l. 20 f.). As stated in the introductory remarks to this chapter (p. 129 f.), the inscription carries the account of the king's achievements as far as the defeat of **Vikkalaṉ** and the conquest of **Gaṅgamaṇḍalam**

[1] See above, p. 143 and note 13.

and **Śiṅgaṇam.** It records that the assembly of Madurāntakam remitted the taxes on certain land at Perumbēṟūr in favour of the temple, and breaks off with the signatures of a number of citizens in charge of different portions (*śēri*) of the city, which were named after Chōḷa kings.

To the list of inscriptions opening with *pukaḷ cūḻnta puṇari* on p. 125 f. the following one, which I had overlooked, must be added:—

16. 15th year: Kaḍappēri near Madurāntakam, No. 138 of 1896.

Edition

〈1〉 **svasti śrī** [||] pukaḷ cūḻn=ta (pu)ṇa(ri) Akaḷ (cū)ḻn=ta puviyilp(poṉ)ne(mi)〈2〉yaḷavum tan nemi naṭappa viḷa(ṅ)ku **ja**yamakaḷai I(ḷaṅ)k(op)paruvat(tu)〈3〉ccakkarakoṭṭattu vikkiramattoḻilālpputumaṇam puṇarn=tu (ma)t¿u?〈a〉va〈4〉r(ai)y¿i?〈ī〉ṭ=ṭa(m) vayirākarat=tu vāri Ayilmu(ṉaik)kun=taḷava(r)aicar tan=taḷamiriya vāḷuṟai kaḻi(t=tu)〈5〉 toḷ va(li) kāṭ=ṭikk¿i?〈ī〉(r)t=tiyai niṟut=tipporppari naṭāt=ti vaṭati(cai) vākai cūṭitte(ṉ)〈6〉ṟicaittemarukamala(p)pūmakaḷ potum(ai)yum po(ṉṉi)yāṭai (naṉṉilappā)v(ai) ta(ṉimai)〈7〉yun=tavira van=tu pu(ṉi)ta¿ru?〈t〉tiru maṇi-makuṭa(mu)rim(ai)yiṟ(cū)ṭi (taṉṉa)ṭiyiraṇṭun=taṭamu(ṭiyā)kat(to)〈8〉(ṉṉi)laven=tar cūṭa (mu)ṉ(ṉai maṉu)vāṟu peru¿k=ka?〈ka〉 kaliyāṟu vaṟuppa ce(ṅko)l tic(ai)〈9〉t(o)ṟuñ-cella veṇkuṭai Irunilavaḷākameṅka(ṇun=taṉā)tu tirunilav(e)ṇṇi〈10〉(l)ā(t=ti)kaḻa Oruta(ṉi) meruviṟpuli viḷaiyāṭa vārkaṭal t¿i?〈ī〉vān=tarat=tuppūpatiyar (vi)ṭu¿n=ta?〈tta〉 kalañc¿e?〈o〉〈11〉ri kaḷiṟu (mu)ṟ(ai) ni(ṟ)pa (vi)la(ṅ)kiya t(e)ṉṉavaṉ karun=ta(lai) pa(ru)n=talait=tiṭa taṉ poṉṉaka(r)p(pu)ṟat=tiṭaik=kiṭa(ppa)〈12〉viṉṉāḷppiṟ¿(cū)?〈ku〉lap-piṟai pol niṟpiḷaiye¿ṉe?〈ṉ〉ṉu(ñ)colletir k(oṭi)ṟṟallatu taṉ (k)ai〈13〉 (vi){(cca)}(lle)tir koṭā vikkalaṉ ka(l)la¿n?〈t〉ar naṅkili (tu)ṭa(ṅ)ki maṇa¿(ṉū)?〈lū〉r naṭu-veṉa(t=tuṅka)pa(t=ti)r(ai)ya(ḷa)〈14〉(vum) Eṅkaṇum paṭ=ṭa veṅkaḷ¿a?〈i〉ṟum viṭ=ṭa (ta)ṉ (m)āṉa(mu)ṅkūṟiya v¿i?〈ī〉ramuṅkiṭappa (E)ṟiṉa ma(lai)kaḻu(mu)〈15〉(tu)ku neḷip(pavi)ḻin=ta natika(ḷu)ñcuḷaṉṟu(ṭ)ain=toṭa viḻun=ta kaṭalun=talaiviri(t=ta)lama-rakkuṭati(c)ai〈16〉t=taṉṉā(ḷu)ka(n=tu t)ā(ṉu)n=tā(ṉai)yum pa(ṉ)ṉāḷiṭ=ṭa (pa)lapala mutuku¿pp?〈m p〉ayatt(eti)r māṟiya **ja**ya(p)〈17〉perun=ti(ru)vu(m) paḻi(yu)kan=tu kuṭut=ta pukaḻi(ṉ) ce(l)viyum vā(ḷ)ā¿miṭ=ṭa?〈roṇkaṇ〉 maṭan=taiyar¿i?〈ī〉ṭ=ṭa-mum¿i?〈ī〉ḷā(tu) ku(ṭu)〈18〉t=ta ve(ṅkari ni)r(ai)yu(ṅ)kaṅkamaṇṭalamuñ-ciṅka(ṇa)¿(ṉv)?〈m〉eṉ(ṉu)m pāṇiyiraṇṭu(m Oruvi)c(ai) kai(k)〈19〉koṇ(ṭā)ra(mun=ti)rup-puyat=talaṅka(lu)m pol v¿i?〈ī〉ramun=tiyākamum viḷaṅkappār(mi)c(ai) mevala(r va)〈20〉(ṇa)ṅka (v)¿(i)?〈ī〉(ṟṟi)run=ta(ru)ḷiya kovirā**ja**kecari**panma**rā(na) Uṭ(ai)yār

śrīku(l)ot=tuṅkacoḷa**de**vaṟku (y)āṇṭu patinoṉṟā〈21〉vatu ||~ **ja**yaṁkoṇṭacoḷamaṇṭalattu ka(ḷa)ttūrkkoṭṭattu taniy¿u?〈ū〉r **śrī**maturān=taka(ca)tu**(r)vve**timaṅka(la)t=tu 〈p〉e〈22〉ruṅkuṟi**sabh**(ai)yom Eḷuttu [|] na¿mu?〈mmū〉rttenpiṭākai (p)erumpeṟūril **śrī**kara¿(ṇi)?〈ṇī〉**śva**ramuṭai(ya) **mahāde**var kā(ṇi)y〈āṉa〉〈23〉 (I)ṟ(aini)lam perumpe(ṟūr **śrīkṛṣṇa**puravāyk=kāluk=ku va)ṭa(k=ku) muta(ṟkaṇā)ṟṟu maturān=taka(va)tik=ku kiḷak=ku ¿(mu)?〈mū〉ṉṟām (ca)tiram p(ā)ṭa(ka)〈m E〉〈24〉(ṭ)ṭum nālāñca(ti)ra(t=tu) ka [1+] (ḷa) [2+] (m) [|] Iraṇṭāṅka(ṇā)ṟṟu (Ivvatik=ku kiḷak=ku) ¿(mu)?〈mū〉(ṉṟāñcatiram) pāṭakam Eṭṭum nālāñcatiram pāṭakam Eḷu(m)〈25〉 (Ai)ñcāñcatira(m) pāṭakamelainālil vaṭak=kaṭ(ai)y pāṭakam¿u?〈ū〉ṉṟum [|] m¿u?〈ū〉ṉṟāṅkaṇā(ṟ)ṟu Iv(vati)k=ku kiḷak=ku nālāñcatirattu vaṭak=ka(ṭ)aiyppā(ṭa)〈26〉(ka)m Iraṇṭe kālum [|] Ākappāṭakam muppattiraṇṭe k(ā)lināṟpo(ṉ) patinorukaḷañce mu(k=k)āle mañcāṭiyumiraṇṭu (m)āvum [|] koyilil ¿(t)e?〈Ita〉〈27〉(ṟ)ku Eḷumāvar(ai) E(ṟṟi) pon pa(ṉṉi)ruka(ḷa)ñcu(m) I〈t〉**de**vaṟku I(ṟ)ai(yi)liyāka **cantrā**tittava(r)ai I(ṟ)ai(yiliy)ākak=ka(l)li(lum) cempi(lu)m veṭṭuvit(tu ⌜)〈28〉k(o)ḷak=kaṭavarkaḷā(ka)vu〈m〉 An=tarāyamakaṇmai koḷātomākavum kuṭuttom peruṅkuṟi**sabh(ai)**(y)o(m) [|] pa(ṇi)ttār **śrī**maturān=takacceri Ira〈29〉(ā)yūr coṭṭai kovin=tapaṭṭarum c¿i?〈ī〉(pa)rān=takacceri Uṟuppuṭṭ¿uru?〈ūr〉 kunṟakā(ḷi) ¿**somai**?〈**soma**〉yā**ji**yārum **śrī**Irumuṭic(o)ḷacceri nampūr kāṭṭukai nārāya(ṇa)**kra**mavi〈30〉(ttaru)m **śrī**ciṅkaḷān=ta(ka)cceri Araṇaippuṟattu **śrīkṛṣṇa**paṭṭarum **śrī**v¿i?〈ī〉racoḷacceri pippirai nār(ā)ya(ṇa)paṭṭa**sarvva**(kra**t**u)vā**ja**pe〈y〉yā**ji**yārum **śrī**ko(ta) [10+]

Apparatus

〈24〉 ka [1+] (ḷa) [2+] (m) • Read *kīḻainālum* (?).

Translation by Hultzsch 1903

(Line 1.) Hail ! Prosperity ! While the wheel of his (*authority*) went as far as the golden circle (*i.e.* Mount **Mēru**) on the earth, which was surrounded by the moat of the sea, that was (*again*) surrounded by (*his*) fame, (*the king*) newly wedded, in the time (*when he was still*) heir-apparent, the brilliant goddess of Victory at **Śakkarakōṭṭam** by deeds of valour and seized a herd of mountains of rut (*i.e*). rutting elephants) at **Vayirāgaram**.

(L. 4.) (*He*) unsheathed (*his*) sword, showed the strength of (*his*) arm, established (*his*) fame, and spurred (*his*) war-steed, so that the army of the king of **Kuntaḷa**, (*whose spear had*) a sharp point, retreated.

(L. 5.) Having put on the garland of (*the victory over*) the Northern region, (*he*) came to put a stop to the prostitution of the goddess with the sweet and excellent lotus-flower

(*i.e.* Lakshmī) of the Southern region and to the loneliness of the goddess of the good country whose garment is the **Ponn̲i**, and put on by right (*of inheritance*) the pure royal crown of jewels, while the kings of the old earth bore his two feet (*on their heads*) as a large crown.

(L. 8.) The river (*of the rules*) of the ancient king **Manu** swelled, (*and*) the river (*of the sins*) of the Kali (*age*) dried up. (*His*) sceptre swayed over every region; the heavenly white light of (*his*) white parasol shone everywhere (*on*) the circle of the great earth; (*and his*) tiger(-*banner*) fluttered unrivalled on the **Mēru** (*mountain*).

(L. 10.) (*Before him*) stood a row of elephants showering jewels, which were presented by the kings of remote islands whose girdle is the sea.

(L. 11.) The excellent head of the refractory king of the South (*i.e.* the **Pāṇḍya**) lay outside his (*viz*). Kulōttuṅga's) beautiful city, being pecked by kites.

(L. 12.) Not only did the speech (*of* Vikkalan̲):—"After this day a permanent blemish (*will attach to* Kulōttuṅga), as (*to*) the crescent (*which is the origin*) of (*his*) family,"[2] — turn out wrong, but the bow (*in*) the hand of **Vikkalan̲** was not (*even*) bent against (*the enemy*).

(L. 13.) Everywhere from **Naṅgili** of rocky roads—with **Maṇalūr** in the middle— to the **Tuṅgabhadrā**, there were lying low the dead (*bodies of his*) furious elephants, his lost pride and (*his*) boasted valour.

(L. 14.) The very mountains which (*he*) ascended bent their backs; the very rivers into which (*he*) descended eddied and breached (*the banks*) in their course; (*and*) the very sea into which (*he*) plunged became troubled and agitated.

(L. 15.) (*The* Chōḷa *king*) seized simultaneously the two countries called **Gaṅgamaṇḍalam** and **Śiṅgaṇam**, troops of furious elephants which had been irretrievably abandoned (*by the enemy*), crowds of women, (*the angles of*) whose beautiful eyes were as pointed as daggers, the goddess of Fame, who gladly brought disgrace (*on* Vikkalan̲), and the great goddess of Victory, who changed to the opposite (*side*) and caused (Vikkalan̲) himself, who was desirous of the rule over the Western region, and (*his*) army to turn their backs again and again on many days.

(L. 19.) (*He*) was pleased to be seated (*on the throne*), while (*his*) valour and liberality shone like (*his*) necklace and (*like*) the flower-garland on (*his*) royal shoulders, (*and*) while (*all his*) enemies prostrated themselves on the ground.

[2] See above, p. 147, notes 1 and 2.

(L. 20.) In the eleventh year (*of the reign*) of this king **Rājakēsarivarman**, *alias* the lord **Śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Śōḻadēva**.

(L. 21.) The writing of us, the great assembly[3] of **Śrī-Madurāntaka-chaturvēdimaṅgalam**, an independent village[4] in **Kaḷattūr-kōṭṭam**, (*a district*) of **Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Śōḻa-maṇḍalam**.

(L. 22.) We, the great assembly, have granted that (*the following*) tax-paying land, which is the property (*kāṇi*) of (*the god*) **Mahādēva** of the **Śrīkaraṇīśvara** (*temple*) in **Perumbēṟūr**, a hamlet in the south of our village, shall be caused to be engraved on stone and on copper (*as belonging*) to this god (*and*) as free from taxes as long as the moon and the sun shall last, and that we shall not levy (on it the taxes called) *antarāya*[5] (and) *magaṇmai*:[6] —Eight *pāḍagam*[7] (of) the third square to the east of the *Madurāntaka* road in the first *kaṇāṟu*[8] to the north [of the *Śrīkṛishṇapura* channel] (*at*) **Perumbēṟūr**, [and four (*pāḍagam*) on the east] of the fourth square. Eight *pāḍagam* (of) [the third square to the east of the same road] in the second *kaṇāṟu*, seven *pāḍagam* (of) the fourth square, and three *pāḍagam* on the northern side of the four *pāḍagam* on the west (*of*) the fifth square. Two and a quarter *pāḍagam*) on the northern side of the fourth square to the east of the same road in the third *kaṇāṟu*. Altogether, thirty-two and a quarter *pāḍagam* (*The tax due*) on (*this land is*) eleven and three quarters *kaḻañju* and one and two tenths[9] *mañjāḍi* of gold.[10] Having added to this (*sum*) from the temple (*funds*) seven tenths and one twentieth (*mañjāḍi*), (the total is) twelve *kaḻañju*) of gold.[11]

(L. 28.) (*The above*) was ordered by **Śoṭṭai**[12] **Gōvindabhaṭṭar** of **Irāyūr**,[13] (*in charge of*) **Śrī-Madurāntakachchēri; Kuṉṟakāḷi Sōmayājiyār** of **Uṟuppuṭṭūr**,[14] (*in charge of*) **Śrī-Parāntakachchēri; Kāṭṭugai Nārāyaṇa-Kramavittar** of **Nambūr**, (*in charge of*) **Śrī-Irumuḍi-Sōḻachchēri; Śrīkṛishṇabhaṭṭar** of **Araṇaippuṟam**,[15] (*in charge of*) **Śrī-**

[3]The two terms *kuṟi* and *sabhai* appear to be synonymous; see above, p. 17, note 3.

[4]On *taniyūr* see above, p. 3, note 7.

[5]See above, p. 162, note 7.

[6]With *magaṇmai*, 'the daughtership,' compare the similar term *magaṉmai*, 'the sonship,' in No. 57 above, text line 9.

[7]This is evidently the name of a land measure.

[8]For *śadiram*, 'a square,' and *kaṇṇāṟu* or *kaṇāṟu* see above, p. 154 and note 7.

[9]See above, Vol. II. p. 36, note 1.

[10]This sum must have been paid to the assembly by a person whose name does not occur in the preserved portion of the inscription.

[11]This total is wrong and seems to have been arrived at by adding further 3 1/20 *mañjāḍi* for rounding.

[12]According to the *Guruparamparāprabhāva* this was the name of the family of the Vaishṇava *āchārya* Nādamuṉi.

[13]The same place is mentioned in Nos. 29, 31, 32, 35 and 38 above.

[14]See above, p. 168 and note 4.

[15]The same place is mentioned in Nos. 30, 31, 32, 35 and 36 above.

Siṁhaḷāntakachchēri; Nārāyaṇabhaṭṭa-Sarvakratuvājapē[ya]yājiyār of **Pippirai**, (*in charge of*) **Śrī-Vīra-Śōḻachchēri** . . . . . .

Bibliography

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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 173–177, item 78.