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Summary

This incomplete inscription (No. 371 of 1902) is engraved on the north wall of the *maṇḍapa* in front of the shrine in the **Bhaktajanēśvara** temple at **Tirunāmanallūr** in the Tirukoilur (Tirukkōvalūr) tāluka[1] of the South Arcot district. It records an order which **Vīrarājēndra** I. issued in the 4th year of his reign. As in other inscriptions, Tirunāmanallūr is here called **Tirunāvalūr** *alias* **Rājādittapuram**,[2] and its Śiva temple **Tiruttoṇḍīśvara**, which is the Tamil equivalent of the modern name Bhaktajanēśvara.[3] The village is stated to have been included in **Mēlūr-nāḍu**, a subdivision of **Tirumuṉaippāḍi**, a district of **Rājēndra-Chōḷa-vaḷanāḍu**, while, according to an inscription of Rājēndra-Chōḷa I., Tirumuṉaippāḍi was a district of Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Chōḷa-maṇḍalam.[4] The end of the published portion refers to the village of **Perumbākkam** in Mēlūr-nāḍu,

[1] No 320 on the *Madras Survey Map* of this tāluka.
[2] *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 133 and note 2.
[3] See *ibid.* p. 132.
[4] See *ibid.* p. 138.

which belonged to the temple and was surnamed **Vīrarājēndra-chaturvēdimaṅgalam** after the king.[5] Perumbākkam[6] is situated 4 miles west-north-west of Tirunāmanallūr.

Edition

〈1〉 **svasti śrī** [||] vīrame tuṇaiyākavun=tiy(āka)meyaṇiyākavu(m) ceṅkoloc-cikkaruṅkali kaṭin=tu kū(ṭal)caṅkamattu (Ā)**ha**vamallaṉai Añcuvittu vikkalaṉaiyum (U)ṭ(ai) puṟa(ṅkaṇṭu maṟṟavaṉ māteviy)ār¿e?〈o〉(ṭu)m va**stu**vā**ha**〈na〉ṅkaiy〈k〉koṇṭu vīra¿**sigājaṉ**?〈**siṁhāsan**〉a〈t〉tu Ulakamuḻututaiyā{ḷ}ḻoṭum vīṟṟiruntaruḷiya kov¿ā?〈irā〉**ja**kecariva**nma**rāṉa Uṭaiyār **śrī**vīra**rājen**tratevark(ku)〈2〉 yāṇṭu 4 Āvatu [||] **svasti śrī** [||] **sakalabhu**vanāś**ra**〈**ya**〉 **śrīmedi**nivalla**bha mahārājād-hirāja coḷakula**sundara **(pā)ṇḍyakulā**n=ta**ka Āha**va**mal**la**kulakāla Āha**〈**va**〉**mal**lan**ai mumma**ṭi ¿**mi**?〈veṉ〉ṉ kaṇṭa **rājāśra**ya **vīracoḷa ka(ri)kā(la)coḷa śrī**vī**rarājendrade**va **rājakesari**va**nma**perumānaṭikaḷ koneriṉmaikoṇṭāṉ **rājendra**coḻavaḷanāṭṭuttirumuṉaippāṭi me(lū)rnāṭṭuttirunā(va)lūrāna rāj**ādi**ttapurattu nakaratt¿a?〈ā〉rkku [|] Avvūr tiruttoṇ(ṭī)**śva**ramu(ṭaiya)〈3〉 **mahā**tevar tevatāṉam Innāṭṭu pe(ru)mpākkam vīra**rājen**tra**tra**caruppetimaṅkalattu [10+]

Apparatus

〈1〉 vikkalaṉaiyum • Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of clause II. on p. 192 f. above add *ciṅkaṇaṉaiyum*. — 〈1〉 kaiy〈k〉koṇṭu • Nos. 5 and 6 add *vijaiApiṣekam paṇṇi*. — 〈1〉 vīra**sigāja**ṉatu • Read ***siṁhāsa**nattu*. — 〈1〉 kovā**ja** • Read *kovirāja*.

〈3〉 vīra**rājen**tra**tra**caruppetimaṅkalattu • From here the stones bearing the inscription are out of order.

Translation by Hultzsch 1903

(Line 1.) Hail ! Prosperity ! While courage was (*his*) only help and liberality (*his*) only ornament, (*the king*) wielded the sceptre and dispelled the dark Kali (*age*). (*He*) terri-fied **Āhavamalla** at **Kūḍalśaṅgamam**, saw the retreating back of (*i.e*). put to flight)

[5] Among the fragments of the concluding portion of this inscription occurs the statement that a village, which may be identical with Perumbākkam, received the new name Vīra-Śōḻaṉallūr. This name is evidently derived from Vīra-Chōḷa, one of the titles of Vīrarājēndra I.

[6] No. 251 on the *Madras Survey Map* of the Tirukoilur tāluka.

Vikkalaṉ [and **Śiṅgaṇaṉ**], and seized riches and vehicles[7] along with his (*viz.* Āhavamalla's) great queen. In the 4th year of (*this*) king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias*) the lord **Śrī-Vīrarājēndradēva**, who was pleased to be seated on the throne of heroes together with (*his queen*) **Ulagamuḻuduḍaiyāḷ**.

(L. 2.) Hail ! Prosperity ! **Sakalabhuvanāśraya Śrīmēdinivallabha**[8] *Mahārājādhirāja* **Chōḷakula-Sundara Pāṇḍyakulāntaka Āhavamallakula-Kāla Āhava-mallaṉai-mummaḍi-veṉ-kaṇḍa Rājāśraya**[9] **Vīra-Chōḷa Karikāla-Chōḷa Śrī-Vīrarājēndradēva Rājakēsarivarman-Perumāṉaḍigaḷ Kōnēriṉmai-koṇḍāṉ**[10] (*addresses the following order*) to the citizens of **Tirunāvalūr** *alias* **Rājādittapuram** in **Mēlūr-nāḍu**, (*a subdivision*) of **Tirumuṉaippāḍi**, (*a district*) of **Rājēndra-Śōḻa-vaḷanāḍu:—**. . . . . of **Perumbākkam** (*alias*) **Vīrarājēndra-chaturvēdimaṅgalam** in this *nāḍu*, a *dēvadāna* of (*the god*) Mahādēva of the **Tiruttoṇḍīśvara** (*temple*) in that village . . . . . .

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., Kulottungachola I., Vikrama-chola and Kulottunga III*. South Indian Inscriptions 3.2. Madras: Government Press. Pages 197–199, item 81.

[7] *I.e.* horses, elephants, camels and chariots.

[8] *I.e.* 'the asylum of the whole world, the favourite of Fortune and of the Earth.'

[9] *I.e.* 'the god of Love of the Chōḷa family, the destroyer of the Pāṇḍya family, the god of Death to the family of Āhavamalla, who saw the back of (*i.e*). who put to flight) Āhavamalla three times, the asylum of kings.'

[10] See above, p. 44, note 8.