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Summary

This inscription (No. 457 of 1902) is engraved on the west wall of the second *prākāra* of the great Śaiva temple of **Naṭarāja** at **Chidambaram**[1] in the South Arcot district. It is dated on the 88th day of the 9th year of **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa** III. and records that the king sanctioned a grant of land to the temple by a certain **Kēraḷarājaṉ** (ll. 6 and 10). The land granted was situated in two hamlets of Chidambaram, the first of which bore the name **Kaḍavāychchēri** *alias* **Tillaināyaganallūr** (l. 6). Kaḍavāchchēri is found on the map about 2 miles south of Chidambaram,[2] and Tillaināyaganallūr survives as the name of a neighbouring village which has now been joined to Uśuppūr.[3] The second hamlet, **Śāttaṅguḍi** *alias* **Mahīpālakulakālanallūr**[4] (l. 7), I am unable to identify.

[1]Two inscriptions from the same temple have been published in *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. pp. 103 f. and 105 f.

[2]No. 108 on the *Madras Survey Map* of the Chidambaram tāluka.

[3]No. 107 on the same map.

[4]This surname seems to be derived from one of the titles of Rājēndra-Chōḷa I., who is stated to have defeated a certain Mahipāla; see above, Vol. II. p. 109.

Edition

〈1〉 **svasti śrī** ||ꝏ puyal vāyttu vaḷam perukappoyyāta nāṉmaṟaiyiṉ ceyal vāyppattirumakaḷuñ**ja**yamakaḷuñciṟantu vāḻa veṇmati poṟkuṭai viḷaṅka velventaraṭi vaṇaṅka maṇmaṭantai maṉaṅkaḷippa maṉunīti taḻait〈2〉toṅkaccakkaramuñceṅkoluntikkaṉaittuñcela naṭappakkaṟpakālam puvi kākkappoṟpamainta muṭi puṉain(tu) vi**kra**mapāṇṭiyaṉ veṇṭa viṭṭa taṇṭāl vīrapāṇṭiyaṉ makaṉ paṭa Eḻakam paṭa maṟappaṭai paṭacciṅkaḷappaṭai m¿u?〈ū〉kkaṟuppuṇṭu Alaikaṭal〈3〉 puka vīrapāṇṭiyaṉai mutukiṭum paṭi tākki maturaiyum Aracuṅkoṇṭu **ja**ya**staMbha**naṭṭu Ammaturaiyum Aracum nāṭum Aṭainta pāṇṭiyaṟkaḷittaruḷi meymmalarnta vīrakkoṭiyuṭaṉ tiyākakkoṭi Eṭuttuccempoṉ (vī)ra**siṁhāsa**ṉattuppuvaṉamuḻututai〈4〉yāḷoṭum vīṟṟiruntaruḷiya kopparakecaripaṟmarāṉa **tribhu**vaṉacca**kra**varttikaḷ maturai koṇṭaruḷiṉa **śrī**kulottuṅkacoḻatevarkku yāṇṭu Oṉpatāvatu nāḷ Eṇpa(t)teṭṭiṉāl **prasāda**ñceytaruḷi vanta ceyyumpaṭippaṭi [|] Āḷuṭaiyāṟkuccāttiyaruḷattiruppaḷḷittāmat〈5〉tirunantavaṉañceyyavum (I)ttirunantavaṉañceykiṟa tirunantavaṉakkuṭikaḷ per Iruvarkku Ilakkaikkuṅkoṟṟukkum tirunantavaṉppuṟaIṟai(yi)liyākavum **rājarāja**vaḷanāṭṭukkīḻveṅkaināṭṭupperunallūruṭaiyāṉ tiruvekampamuṭaiyāṉ tiruvaṉant¿i?〈ī〉**(śva)ra**muṭaiyā〈6〉ṉāṉa ke**ra**(ḷa)**rāja**ṉ perumpaṟṟappuliyūr Uḻaiccaraṇaṉ vaṭukaṉ (ti)runaṭṭamāṭi peril A**nya**nāmakaraṇattāl palar pakkalum vilaikoṇṭa nilam [|] Ivvūrppiṭākai kaṭavāycceriyāṉa tillaināyakanallūril cuntaracoḻavatik(ku) meṟku Uttamacoḻavāykkālukkutteṟku mutaṟ〈7〉kaṇṇāṟṟu Iraṇṭāñcatirattukkollainilam Orumāvum [|] piṭākai Accericcāttaṅkuṭiyāṉa ma**hī**pālakula(k)ālanallūril kuntavaivatikku meṟku Uttamacoḻavāykkālukkutteṟku nālāṅkaṇṇāṟṟu mutaṟcatirattu mikutikkuṟaivu Uḷḷaṭaṅkattaram peṟṟa nilam Araiye m¿u?〈ū〉ṉṟu mā〈8〉 mukkāṇi Araikkāṇi muntirikaikk¿i?〈ī〉ḷ mukkāle nālu mā Araikkāṇi muntirikaiyum [|] Ākakkollai (U)ṭpaṭa Ūr(p)paṭi nilam Araiye nālu mā mukkāṇi Araikkāṇi muntirikaikk¿i?〈ī〉ḷ mukkāle nālu mā Araikkāṇi muntirikaiyiṉāl maṭakkunilam Araikkāṇi muntirikaikk¿i?〈ī〉ḷ Oṉpatu mā muk〈9〉kāṇikkīḻ mukkāle mukkāṇiyum [|] tirunantavaṉamum tirunantavaṉappuṟaIṟaiyiliyumāka Āḷuṭaiyār tevatāṉam Ivvūril pala varavaiyoṭuṅkūṭṭavum [|] Innilattukku Ivvūr taṇṭa niccayitta kācil maṭakkopātiyāl vanta kācu Ūril kaḻikkavum [|] Ippaṭikkukkoyilil tirup〈10〉pūmaṇṭapattukku **sa**m¿i?〈ī〉pattile tirumāḷikaiyile kal veṭṭavum [|] tirunantavaṉakkuṭikaḷ per Iruvaṟkuntiruntavaṉakkuṭikaḷ ceytu varuṅkuṭimai Uḷḷiṭṭaṉa koḷḷātoḻiyavu(m) [|] peṟa veṇumeṉṟu keraḷa**rāja**ṉ namakkucoṉṉamaiyil Ippaṭi cey〈11〉yakkaṭavatākaccolli Ippaṭi kaṇakkilum Iṭṭukkoḷḷakkaṭavarkaḷāka varikkukkūṟu ceyvārkaḷukkuñcoṉṉom [|] In(ni)lam Oṉpatāvatu mutal pala varavaiyoṭuṅkūṭṭi(tti)runantavaṉamum tirunantavaṉakkuṭikaḷ per Iru-

varṟkum Ilakkaikkuṅkoṟṟukkuntirunantavaṉap〈12〉puṟaIṟaiyiliyumāy n¿ī?〈i〉ṟkavum Ippaṭikkukkoyilile kal veṭṭavum paṇṇi Ittirunantavaṉakkuṭikaḷ Aḷakkakkaṭava tirup-paḷḷittāmam per Oṉṟukku nāḷoṉṟukkukkuṟuṇi nāṉāḻiyāka vanta tiruppaḷḷittāmam tiruppūmaṇṭapat(tu)kku mutalāka Aḷakkavum Ivarkaḷaittiru〈13〉nantavaṉakkuṭikaḷ ceytu varuṅkuṭimaiyuḷḷiṭṭaṉa koḷḷātoḻiyavum paṇṇuvatu [|] Eḻutiṉān tirumantiraOlai **rāja**nārāyaṇam¿u?〈ū〉ventaveḷāṉ [|] Eḻuti viḻuppā**dhirāja**rum nuḷampā**dhirāja**rum pāṇṭiyarā**ja**rum kaḷappāḷarā**ja**rum nantiyarā**ja**rum Irā**ja**vallavap〈14〉pallavar(ā)yarum vayirā**dhirāja**rum Eḻuttiṭṭuppukunta ceyyumpaṭippaṭi Eḻutiyatu || ൭

Apparatus

〈2〉 makaṉ • No. 1 of 1899 reads *makkaḷ*. — 〈2〉 Eḻakam • The same inscription reads *Eḻakattār*.

〈5〉 ti**(śva)ra** • Read tī**śvara**.

Translation by Hultzsch 1903

(Line 1.) Hail ! Prosperity ! (*The king*) put on the beautiful crown in order to protect the earth to the end of the world, while clouds were abundant and (*hence*) the fertility (*of his country*) increased; while the conduct (*prescribed*) in the four true Vēdas prospered; while the goddess of Fortune and the goddess of Victory were greatly delighted (*to be his wives*); while (*his*) parasol shone like the white moon; while victorious kings bowed at (*his*) feet; while the goddess of the Earth rejoiced; while the rules of Manu flourished and spread; (*and*) while (*the king's*) discus and sceptre went (*and*) ruled every region.

(L. 2.) While, by an army despatched at the request of **Vikrama-Pāṇḍya**, the son of **Vīra-Pāṇḍya** was subdued; while **Ēḻagam**[5] was subdued; while the **Maṟa** army[6] was subdued; while the **Śiṅgaḷa** soldiers had (*their*) noses cut off and rushed into the rolling sea,— (*he*) attacked **Vīra-Pāṇḍya**, (*forcing him*) to turn (*his*) back, took **Madurai** and the throne, set up a pillar of victory, was pleased to bestow that (*city of*) **Madurai**, the throne and the country on the **Pāṇḍya** who had taken refuge (*with him*), and raised the banner of liberality, together with the banner of heroism which displayed the body (*of the tiger ?*).

(L. 3.) On the eighty-eighth day of the ninth year of (*this*) king **Parakēsarivarman**, who was pleased to be seated together with (*his queen*) **Bhuvanamuḻuduḍaiyāḷ** on the

[5]This place is probably identical with Tiruvēḍagam near Koḍimaṅgalam in the Madura tāluka, which is referred to as 'Ēḍagam' by Tiruñāṉasambandar.

[6]*I.e.*, perhaps, the army of the Maṟavas.

throne of heroes (*which consisted of*) pure gold, *alias* the emperor of the three worlds, **Śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Śōḻadēva**, who was pleased to take **Madurai**,—the following order was issued (*by the king*) and received.

(L. 4.) In order to lay out a flower-garden (*which shall furnish*) the garlands to be placed on (*the image of*) **Āḷuḍaiyār**, and in order to (*provide*) tax-free (*land*) for the maintenance[7] of the flower-garden, (*viz*). for (*supplying*) clothing[8] and food[9] to the two attendants who work in this flower-garden,—**Tiruvēgambam-uḍaiyāṉ**[10] **Tiruvanatīśvaram-uḍaiyāṉ** *alias* **Kēraḷarājaṉ**, a native of **Perunallūr** in **Kīḻ-Vēṅgai-nāḍu**, (*a subdivision*) of **Rājarāja-vaḷanāḍu**,[11] purchased (*the following*) land from several persons in the name of another, (*viz.*) in the name of **Uḷaichcharaṇaṉ Vaḍugaṉ Tirunaṭṭamāḍi**[12] of **Perumbaṟṟap-puliyūr**.[13]

(L. 6.) In **Kaḍavāychchēri** *alias* **Tillaināyaganallūr**, a hamlet of this village, one twentieth (*vēli*) of dry land in the second square of the first *kaṇṇāṟu* to the west of the road of **Sundara-Śōḻa** (*and*) to the south of the channel of **Uttama-Śōḻa**; and in **Śāttaṅguḍi** *alias* **Mahīpālakulakālanallūr** (*near*) that *śēri* (*i.e.* Kaḍavāychchēri), a hamlet (*of this village*), one half (*vēli*), three twentieths, three eightieths, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and 1/320 of[14] three quarters, four twentieths, one hundred-andsixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth—more or less—of classified land[15] in the first square of the fourth *kaṇṇāṟu* to the west of the road of **Kundavai** (*and*) to the south of the channel of **Uttama-Śōḻa**,—altogether, including the dry land, according to the village (*accounts*), one half (*vēli*), four twentieths, three eightieths, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and 1/320 of three quarters, four twentieths, one hundredand-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth of land.

(L. 8.) Of (*this*), one hundred-and-sixtieth (*vēli*) and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; 1/320 of nine twentieths and three eightieths; and 1/320 of three quarters and three eightieths (*is*) second-crop land.

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[7] On *puṟam* see above, p. 6, note 9.

[8] With *ilakkai* compare *ilakkar* in the Tamil dictionaries, and its synonym *puḍavai* in No. 68 above, text line 4.

[9] On p. 141 above, note 13, *koṟṟu* was unnecessarily corrected into *kottu*. According to Dr. Gundert's *Malayāḷam Dictionary* it means 'food, victuals, rice.'

[10] This name is derived from the Tamil designation of the Ekāmranātha temple at Conjeeveram.

[11] See page 209 above.

[12] This is a Tamil synonym of Naṭarāja, the name of the god of the Chidambaram temple.

[13] This is one of the Tamil names of Chidambaram; see page 214 below.

[14] Here and in the next paragraph, 1/320 is substituted for the arithmetical term *kīḻ*, and 1/320 for the second *kīḻ*. Compare above, Vol. II. p. 48, notes 2 and 3.

[15] *I.e.* land assessed according to the quality of the soil.

(L. 9.) (*This land*) has to be added to the various plots in this village (*which are*) the temple property of (*the god*) **Āḷuḍaiyār**, as a flower-garden, and as tax-free (*land*) for the maintenance of the flower-garden. Out of the money which this village has decided to levy from this land, the money which accrues, from the second-crop assessment (?) has to be deducted from (*the amount due by*) the village. This has to be engraved (*on*) stone on the wall near the *Tiruppūmaṇḍapam*[16] in the temple. The services *etc.* which have to be rendered by the attendants of (*other*) flower-gardens shall not be demanded from the two attendants of (*this*) flower-garden.

(L. 10.)[17] "**Kēraḷarājaṉ** having submitted to us that (*the above request*) might be sanctioned, we ordered that it should be done thus, and directed the revenue officers[18] to enter (*that land*) as such in the account (*book*)."

(L. 11.)[19] "From the ninth (*year of the king's reign*) forward, this land has to be added to the various (*other*) plots (*of this village*) and has to be considered as a flower-garden and as tax-free (*land*) for the maintenance of the flower-garden, (*viz*). for (*supplying*) clothing and food to the two attendants of the flower-garden. This has to be engraved (*on*) stone in the temple. The garlands to be supplied by the attendants of this flower-garden, (*and*) amounting to one *kuṟuṇi* and four *nāḻi* (of flowers) per day for each person, have to be supplied in advance to the *Tiruppūmaṇḍapam*. The services *etc.* which have to be rendered by the attendants of (*other*) flower-gardens shall not be demanded from these (*attendants*)." Written by the royal secretary, **Rājanārāyaṇa-Mūvēndavēḷāṉ**.

(L. 13.) (*The above*) was copied from the order received, which was written (*by the royal secretary*) and signed by **Viḻuppādhirājar, Nuḷambādhirājar, Pāṇḍiyarājar, Kaḷappāḷarājar, Nandiyarājar, Rājavallabha-Pallavarāyar** and **Vayirādhirājar**.

Bibliography

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[16] *I.e.* the building in which the flowers for the use of the temple were kept.

[17] The following passage contains the order of the king on Kēraḷarājaṉ's request.

[18] Compare above, p. 44, note 10 [[*varikku kūṟu ceyvārkaḷ* (which occurs also in Vol. II. No. 21, second section, l. 4) corresponds to *variyilār* in No. 20, l. 21.]].

[19] The following passage is an endorsement of the royal secretary. I have omitted the two words *paṇṇi*, 'having caused' (l. 12), and *paṇṇuvadu*, 'it shall be caused' (l. 13), which would make the translation unintelligible.

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 210–213, item 86.