SII 3.104: original edition by H. Krishna Sastri

Emmanuel Francis

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Summary

This is a record of **Parāntaka** I. of his 30th year, which mentions a grant by prince (*piḷḷaiyār*) **Arindigai** or **Arindigai-Perumāṉār**, one of the sons of **Śōḻa-Perumāṉaḍigaḷ** (*i.e.*, Parāntaka I.). The **Tiruvālaṅgāḍu** plates call this prince **Arindama** and elsewhere we find the forms **Ariñjigai, Ariṁjaya**, and **Arikulakēsariyār**. The term *nishka* which occurs in the Sanskrit portion of the grant corresponds to *kaḻañju* of the Tamil portion, as in No. 103 above. According to Monier Williams' *Sanskrit-English Dictionary, nishka* is a coin varying in value at different times; but *kaḻañju* in Tamil has invariably represented a particular weight of gold bullion (= about 80 grains).

Palaeographic description

The *puḷḷi* or *virāma* is marked in this inscription in two or three cases.

Edition

〈1〉 **svasti śrī** [||]

1.

śrīmān· coḷan¿ra?〈ṛ〉pātmajā〈ḥ〉 paṭumati〈2〉 śśrīvallabho vairiṇām kālaśśi-laguṇairu〈3〉petamahimāṟin=tikai nāmādiś{v}at{a} [|]
Ādhigr(ā)ma〈4〉 ni(v)āsine purajite dīpasya dīptyai sadā triṁśanniṣkami〈5〉taṁ hiraṇyama〈pa〉randaṇḍañca lauhammahat· ||~

mati〈6〉raikoṇṭa kopparakecaripa**(dma)**ṟku yāṇṭu muppatāva〈7〉(tu ti)ruvoṟṟi(yū)r **mahāde**va(ṟku) coḷapperumāṉaṭi〈8〉kaḷ tirumakaṉār piḷḷaiyāraṟin=tikaiperumāṉār Ā**(ca)**〈9〉**ntra**tāramum na**ndā**vi(ḷa)kkerippataṟku Āliṉāṭṭiṟ cā〈10〉tapattūruṭaiyāṉ cen=taṉ [2+] tiyappaṉ kaṇ〈11〉kāṇiyāl vait(ta poṉṉū)ṟkaṟcemmai muppa(ti)〈12〉ṉ kaḻañcu [|]

Apparatus

〈1〉 paṭumati • The syllable *pa* is Tamil in the original.

〈3〉 nāmādiśvata • Read *nāmādiśat·*. The metre would not be correct unless *ṟin=tikai* is changed into something like *ṟin=tika* or *ṟiñciṁga*.

〈4〉 sadā • The syllables *sadā* are inscribed in the original after the following letter *tri*.

Translation by Krishna Sastri 1920

(Line 1.) Hail ! Prosperity ! The illustrious son of the **Chōḷa** king, named **Aṟindigai**, who possessed keen intelligence, who was the beloved (*of the goddess*) of wealth, who was (*the god of*) death to (*his*) enemies and whose greatness was accompanied by virtuous character and good qualities, gave 30 *nishkas* of gold by weight to the god, the Conqueror of (*the demon*) **Pura**, who resides in **Ādhigrāma**, for a lamp to be burnt always and also gave a big metallic lamp-stand.

(L. 6.) In the 30th year of (*the reign of*) king **Parakēsarivarman** who took **Madirai** (Madura), prince (*piḷḷaiyār*) **Arindigai-Perumāṉār**, the illustrious son of **Śōḻa-Perumāṉaḍigaḷ** (*i.e.*, Parāntaka I.) gave to (*the temple of*) **Mahādēva** (*Śiva*) at **Tiruvoṟṟiyūr** thirty *kaḻañju* of pure gold tested by the stone of the village for burning (*one*) perpetual lamp, as long as the moon and the stars (*last*) under the supervision of **Śēndaṉ** . . . . **diyappaṉ**, a resident of . . . **Śātapattūr** in **Āli-nāḍu**.

Bibliography

Digital edition of SII 3.104 by Krishna Sastri 1920 converted to DHARMA conventions by Emmanuel Francis.

Primary

[SII] Krishna Sastri, H. 1920. *South-Indian inscriptions. Volume III: Miscellaneous inscriptions from the Tamil country. Part III: Inscriptions of Aditya I, Parantaka I, Madiraikonda, Rajakesarivarman, Parantaka II, Uttama-Chola, Parthivendravarman and Aditya-Karikala and the Tiruvalangadu plates of Rajendra-Chola I*. South Indian Inscriptions 3.3. Madras: Government Press. Pages 236–237, item 104.