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Alternative title: XII.—INSCRIPTIONS OF RAJAKESARIVARMAN, MADIRAIKONDA RAJAKESARIVARMAN OR GANDARADITYA. No. 111.—ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE ADIMULESVARA TEMPLE AT TIRUPPALATTURAI. No. 570 of 1908

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Summary

This inscription is dated in the 8th year of **Rājakēsarivarman** and registers a grant of land to the Śiva temple at **Tiruppaṇambūdūr** which was a hamlet of **Uttamaśīli-chaturvēdimaṅgalam**, by **Tappildaram Pallavaraiyaṉ** *alias* **Kīḻmāndūr Paruvūr**, a *perundaram* of prince (*piḷḷaiyār*) **Arikulakēsaridēva**. The land granted was made tax-free by the village assembly.

The inscription is engraved on the walls of the stone temple at **Tiruppātturai**, *i.e.*, the modern **Tiruppalātturai** which is quite close to **Uttamaśīli**,—the **Uttamaśīli-chaturvēdimaṅgalam** of the inscription, evidently so called after prince **Uttamaśīli**, a probable son of **Parāntaka** I., not mentioned in the **Tiruvālaṅgāḍu** plates. Of the two names **Vīraśrīkāmugavadi** and **Ariñjigaivāykkāl** mentioned among the boundaries of the land granted, the latter was probably named after prince **Arikulakēsaridēva**.

Arikulakēsaridēva is identical with the **Arikulakēsarin** of the Tirukkōyilūr record of

Parakēsarivarman Parāntaka I.[1] Professor Kielhorn thinks that this **Arikulakēsarin** is the same as **Ariñjaya**, one of the sons of **Parāntaka** I., mentioned in the large Leyden grant.[2] If this is correct, the king **Rājakēsarivarman** of our inscription who was ruling at that time must evidently be **Rājakēsarivarman Gaṇḍarāditya**.[3]

Perundaram or *Perundanam* is already known as a title of high rank from the Tanjore inscriptions.

Edition

〈1〉 **sasti śrī** [||] ko **rājakesari**va**rmma**〈r〉kku yāṇṭu 8 Āvatu piḷḷaiyār Arikula**kesaride**var peruntarattu tappiltaram {p}pallavaraiya〈n̲〉 Āṉa kiḻmāntūr〈2〉 paruvūreṉ teṉkarai **brahmade**yam **śrī**Uttamacili**ccatu**r**vvedi**maṅkalattu tirup-paṇampūtūr **parameśvara**rkku ca**ndrā**tittavaṟ tiruvamirtukkum〈3〉 tiruvuṇṇāḻikaip-puṟamāka kuṭutta ṉilam ¿mi(yū)r?〈Ivvūr〉 Uṭkuṟai vira**śrī**kāmukavatikkumeṟkku Aṟiñcikaivāykkālukku teṟkku veṅkaiy Iḷaya**rudra**kumā〈4〉ra**kra**mavittaṉpakkal ṉāṉ vilaikoṇṭu Uṭaiya nilam maṇṇilai nikki Iraṇṭu māvum maṇṇilai Araimāvum Ivvūr kumāra**kra**mavittaṉ tirup(paṇa)mpūtūr **para**〈5〉**meśara**〈r〉kku tiruvami-tukkum A〈r〉**cca**nā**bhoga**mumāka Itiṉoṭumaṭaiya Orumāvum Ivvatikkuk kiḻakku **dve**taikomapurattu caṉṉamaṇṭai**kra**mavittaṉ Uḷḷiṭṭa catukkattu Ai〈6〉ñcām pāṭakam Iraṇṭumāviṟ kuṭṭur ṉārāyaṇaṉ **daśa**puriyaṉ **brāhma**ṇi pakkal vilai koṇ〈〈ṭu〉〉ṭaiyeṉāy kuṭutta nilamaraiy māvumāka (Iṉ)ṉā〈n̲〉māc ceyyum **ca(ndr)ādītya**vat·〈7〉 tiruppaṇampūtūr pa**rameśvara**〈r〉kku Innā〈n̲〉mācceyyum tiruppā〈t〉tuṟai tirukka〈r̲〉ṟaḷiyile **¿ślā?〈śilā〉lekhai** ceytukkuṭutt(o)m I〈v〉viruvom I〈n〉nilam **candrāditya**vat〈8〉 Iṟaiyiliyāka paṇ(ṇi)kkuṭuttom peruṅ{k}kuṟi**sabhaiy**¿e?〈o〉m [||] I〈n〉nilam Iṟaikoḷḷap paṇiccāraiyum Aṉṟu **sabhai**yil Irun=tāraiyum Iṟai kāṭṭi〈9〉ṉāraiyum pa**nmāheśvara**〈re〉 tāṅkaḷ veṇṭu kovukku maṉṟapperuvatāka paṇiccukkuṭuttom peruṅkuṟi**sabhai**yom [||] I〈tu〉 {(pa)**nmā**}pa**nmāheśa**ra Ira**kṣai** [||]

Translation by Krishna Sastri 1920

(Line 1.) Hail ! Prosperity ! In the 8th year of (*the reign of*) king **Rājakēsarivarman, I, Tappildaram Pallavaraiyaṉ** *alias* **Kīḻmāndūr Paruvūr** (*one*) of the *Perundaram* of prince (*piḷḷaiyār*) **Arikulakēsaridēva**, gave (*the following*) land as a gift for the maintenance

[1] *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. VII, p. 141.
[2] In the Tiruvoṟṟiyūr inscription (No. 104) above, the same prince is actually called Arindigai-Perumāṉār.
[3] The Director-General's *Archaeological Survey Report* for 1908-09, page 122.

of the sacred central shrine (*tiruvuṇṇāḻigaipuram*) for sacred offerings to the (*god*) **Paramēśvara** (*Śiva*) of **Tiruppaṇambūdūr** (*hamlet*) of the prosperous **Uttamaśīli-chaturvēdimaṅgalam**, a *brahmadēya* on the southern bank[4] ; (*viz.)—*

(L. 3.) The land (*consisting*) of 2 *mā* excluding *maṇṇilai*[5] and 1/2 *mā* of *maṇṇilai, (both*) purchased by me from **Vēṅgai Iḷaiya-Rudrakumāra-Kramavittaṉ** and (*situated*) to the west of the (*path called*) **Vīraśrīkāmugavadi** and to the south of (*the channel called*) **Ariñjigaivāykkāl** and (*which is the) uṭkuṟai*[6] of this village; one *mā (of land given*) by **Kumāra-Kramavittaṉ** of this village to be enjoyed along with the above as (*a gift*) for sacred offerings and for (*the maintenance of*) worshippers (*archanābhōga*) of the (*god*) **Paramēśvara** (*Śiva*) of **Tiruppaṇambūdūr**; and (1/2) *mā* which I purchased from the wife of **Nārāyaṇaṉ Daśapuriyaṉ** of **Kuṭṭūr** and gave out of the 2 *mā (of land situated*) to the east of this *vadi, (and formed*) the fifth *pāḍagam* of the *śadukkam* owned by **Śannamaṇḍai-Kramavittaṉ** and others of **Dvēdaigōmapuram**[7] . Thus (*were given*) these 4 *mā* of cultivable land (*śey*).

(L. 7.) (*The gift of*) these 4 *mā* of cultivable land was given by both of us as long as the moon and the sun (*endure*) to the (*god*) **Paramēśvara** (*Śiva*) of **Tiruppaṇambūdūr**, after having (*the gift*) engraved on stone in the sacred stone temple of **Tiruppāttuṟai**.

(L. 8.) We, (*the members*) of the big assembly, made this land tax-free as long as the moon and the sun (*endure*). We, (*the members*) of the big assembly, declared that (*the assembly of*) all *Māhēśvaras* could themselves decide upon and collect any (*fine*) they choose for (*i.e., on behalf of*) the king from (*such of us*) as might order the levying of taxes on this land or those as were present in the assembly on the occasion or those as might enter the taxes (*in the books). (The assembly of*) all *Māhēśvaras* shall protect this (*charity*).

Bibliography

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[4]Evidently of the river Kāvērī.

[5]The meaning of this word is not apparent. It must indicate a particular class of land.

[6]The revenue term *uṭkuṟai* is composed of *uḷ* and *kuṟai* which signifies the deduction of the lands in question from within the village. Perhaps the *uṭkuṟai*-lands were not subject to any assessment.

[7]Same as Vēdagōmapuram.

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 246–247, item 111.