SII 3.119: original edition by H. Krishna Sastri

Emmanuel Francis

Alternative title: XIII.—INSCRIPTIONS OF RAJAKESARIVARMAN SUNDARACHOLA PARANTAKA II. No. 119.—ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE SIVAYOGANATHASVAMIN TEMPLE AT TIRUVISALUR. No. 317 of 1907

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Summary

This inscription is dated in the 2nd year of **Rājakēsarivarman** and registers a gift of land to the temple at **Tiruviśalūr** by **Pirāntakaṉ Iruṅgōḷaṉ** *alias* **Śiṟiyavēḷār** of **Koḍumbāḷūr**. This chief has been identified by Mr. K.V.Subrahmanya Aiyar with **PirāntakaṉŚiṟiyavēḷār** *alias* **Tirukkaṟṟaḷi-Pichchaṉ** mentioned in a **Tirukkaḷittaṭṭai** inscription.[1] The name **Śiṟiyavēḷār** occurs again in a much mutilated **Tirukkaḷittaṭṭai** inscription of the reign of **Sundara-Chōḷa** *alias* **Poṉmāḷigaittuñjiṉadēvar** (*i.e.*, the lord who died in the golden palace) who 'drove the Pāṇḍya into the forest[2] .' The king who died in the golden palace was **Sundara-Chōḷa Parāntaka** II., the father of **Rājarāja** I[3] . This Sundara-Chōḷa Parāntaka II., is called a **Rājakēsarivarman** in No. 302 of 1908 quoted above which also refers to Īḻam; but the passage is much mutilated. The officer **Śiṟiyavēḷār** is stated in a record of the time of Rājarāja I.[4] to have died on the battlefield

[1] *Epigraphia Indica*, Volume XII, pp. 121ff.
[2] No. 302 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1908.
[3] *South-Indian Inscriptions*, Volume II, page 68, and Introduction, page 1, note 3.
[4] No. 116 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1896.

in Ceylon in the 9th year of **Poṉmāḷigaittuñjiṉadēva** (*i.e.*, Sundara-Chōḷa Parāntaka II.)[5] . Evidently Sundara-Chōḷa Parāntaka II. and his General were engaged in a battle with the Ceylon king who must as usual have helped with his forces, the Pāṇḍya king, the natural enemy of the Chōḷas.

Applying the correction of 23 years in the *Singhalese Chronology* worked out by Professor Hultzsch (*Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* for 1913, pp. 517-531) we gather that **Mahinda** IV. must have been the sovereign of Ceylon who was contemporaneous with **Sundara-Chōḷa Parāntaka II.** In his time, according to the *Mahāvaṁsa*, Chapter LIV, there was a fight with **Vallabha** (*i.e.*, the Chōḷa king) in which it is stated that Mahinda's General 'destroyed him (the Chōḷa) utterly.'

Edition

〈1〉 **sasti śrī** [||] k(o)**rā(ja)**(k)**esa**rivarmaṟku yāṇṭu 2 Āvatu (vaṭaka)rait te(va)tāṉa**brahmade**yam Avaninārāyaṇa**catu**r**vvedi**maṅkalattu tiru(vi)calūrppe-rumāṉaṭikaḷ **śrī**koyilile〈2〉 vaitta **candrāditya**vat· **Ekāgra**m Oru ve**dabrāhma**ṇa(ṉ) **U**t=ta**m(āgra**m) Uccamp(o)tuṇpataṟku k(o)ṭumpāḷūr pirāntakaniruṅkoḷa(nā)kiya ciṟiya(veḷā)r vilaikku koṇṭu vai(t)ta nilamā(va)tu tirunārāya〈3〉(ṇa)cceri pu [3+] ṉattu [3+] nārāyaṇaṉār catukkattu talaipāṭaka(m) para**(m)e(śva)**ravāykk(ā)liṉ vaṭakarai toḻurt tāyanārā(ya)ṇa(paṭṭa)com(ā)ciyār pa(k)ka(l) vilaikku koṇṭuṭaiya Araikkāṟcey〈4〉kkum I(ṟai)kāva(l)ā(ka) (t)e(va)ṅkuṭipperumakkaḷukku (Ai)¿ñ?〈m〉pati(ṉ ka)ḻañcu poṉ kuṭut(tu) Iṟaiyiḻic(cu vai)tta cey Araikkāla Itu **mahāsabhai**pperumakkaḷ (Ira)**kṣai** ||

Apparatus

〈2〉 vaitta • *vaitta* at the beginning of this line is either superfluous or may be construed with ekāgram in the sense of 'established.'

Translation by Krishna Sastri 1920

Hail ! Prosperity ! In the 2nd year of (*the reign of*) king **Rājakēsarivarman, Pirāntakaṉ Iruṅgōḷaṉ** *alias* **Śiṟiyavēḷār** of **Koḍumbāḷūr** purchased and gave the following land for

[5] *Epigraphia Indica*, Volume XII, page 124.

feeding at noon with one sumptuous meal[6] one Brāhmaṇa (*versed*) in the Vēdas, in the sacred temple (*śrīkōyil*) of the god (*perumāṉdigaḷ*) of **Tiruviśalūr** in **Avanināŕāyaṇa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam**, a *dēvadāna* and a *brahmadēya* on the northern bank (*of the Kāvērī*), as long as the moon and the sun (*endure*). He (*also*) paid fifty *kaḻañju* of gold to the great men (*perumakkaḷ*) of **Tēvaṅguḍi** as *iṟaikāval*[7] for the one-eighth *śey (of land)* purchased from **Tāyanārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa-Sōmayājiyār** of **Toḻūr**, on the northern bank of the (*channel called*) **Paramēśvaravāykkāl**, (*forming*) the first *pāḍagam* of the *śadukkam* of **Nārāyaṇaṉār . . . . . Tirunārāyaṇachchēri** got it exempted from the payment of taxes and gave over (*this*) one-eighth *śey (of land)*. This (*charity is placed*) under the protection of the great men of the great assembly.

Bibliography

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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 255–256, item 119.

[6] The words *ekāgram* and *uttamāgram* must be taken as synonymous in the sense 'sumptuous.' The word *agraśālā* is used in Malabar for the cooking place in temples.

[7] *I.e.*, security for exemption from the payment of taxes.