SII 3.188: original edition by H. Krishna Sastri

Emmanuel Francis

Alternative title: XV.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PARTHIVENDRAVARMAN OR PARTHIVENDRADHIPATIVARMAN, 'WHO TOOK THE HEAD OF VIRA-PANDYA.' No. 188.—ON A SLAB SET UP IN THE TIRUVALISVARA TEMPLE AT KATTUR. No. 252 of 1912

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Summary

This inscription is dated in the 9th year of **Pārthivēndrādhipativarman** and records a gift of land as *taṇṇippaṭṭi*[1] by the residents of **Kāṭṭūr** to the *ambalam* constructed by **Paṭṭaiyaṉār**, the chief superintendent of the order of *perundaram*.[2]

Edition

〈1〉 **svasti śrī** [||] koppā〈r〉t=tive〈2〉**ndrā**ti{Ati}pati**panma**(rkku) yāṇ〈3〉ṭu Oṉpa**dā**vatu paiyūrkoṭṭa〈t〉tukkā〈4〉ṭṭur Ūrom peru**nda**ra〈t〉tuk=ku menāyaka〈m〉〈5〉

[1] It is not clear what *taṇṇippaṭṭi* means in the inscription. Literally it signifies "land (*given*) for water" (*i.e.*, maintenance of tanks, channels, etc., for irrigation purposes). But there is no mention of any gift of land for temple use, for which the present grant was a *taṇṇippaṭṭi*. The word *ambalam* can also be explained as a hall wherein the general business of the village was transacted: *taṇṇippaṭṭi*, in this case, would mean a gift made for the maintenance of a water-shed.

[2] For the meaning of *perundaram*, see *South-Indian Inscriptions*, Vol. II, page 223, note 1.

ceykiṉṟa paṭṭaiyaṉār Ivvūr Am(pa)〈6〉lam Eṭuttut taṇṇippaṭṭiĀka yāṅka〈7〉ḷ (viṟ)ṟukkuṭutta nilam Amaṇampoka{m}mā〈8〉na pālerikkaḷuvalil me(lai)ttaṭi Iraṇ〈9〉ṭumā(ka) Eḷu māvum kiḻaiEri Erippaṭṭiyil (va)〈10〉ṭakkil kaḻuval nāṉku mā Aññūṟṟu (Añ)〈11〉patināl nilam Araiye Oru mā [||] Itu yiṟakkinā〈12〉ṉ keṅ(k)ai-Iṭaik kumariIṭai Eḷuṇūṟṟu〈k〉(kāta)〈13〉(m ce)yta pāvam (koḷ)vāṉ Ittaṉma〈m〉 **rakṣi**p〈14〉(pāṉ) **śrīpā**tam talaimeliṉa [||]

Translation by Krishna Sastri 1920

Hail ! Prosperity ! In the 9th year of (*the reign of*) king **Pārthivēndrādhipativarman, Paṭṭaiyaṉār**, the chief superintendent of *perundaram*, having constructed the temple (*ambalam*) of this village, we the residents of the village (*ūrōm*) of **Kāṭṭūr** in **Paiyūr-kōṭṭam** sold and gave as *taṇṇippaṭṭi* seven *mā* of land comprised of two *taḍi*[3] in the western (*portion*) of (*the field called*) **Amaṇambōgam** *alias* **Pālērikkaḻuval**, which with four *mā* and five hundred and fifty of *kaḻuval* (*land situated*) to the north of the *ērippaṭṭi* of (*the tank called*) **Kīḻai-ēri**, (*forms*) one half and one *mā* of land.[4] He who destroys this (*charity*) shall incur the sins committed in the seven hundred *kādam* (*of land lying*) between **Gaṅgā** (the Ganges) and **Kumari** (Cape Comorin.) The sacred feet of him who protects this charity shall be on (*my*) head.

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 364–365, item 188.

[3]According to Winslow's *Tamil and English Dictionary*, the word *taḍi* means a compartment of a rice-field.

[4]The total of 7 *mā* + 4 *mā* + 550 (*kuḻi*) is a little over 1/2 *vēli* and 1 *mā*. The omission of 550 (*kuḻi*) in the calculation cannot be explained. It is possible that *aññūṟṟu añpatiṉāl* is not meant to be included in the calculation but indicates some local standard of measurement.