SII 3.212: original edition by H. Krishna Sastri

Emmanuel Francis

Alternative title: XVII.—COPPER-PLATE GRANTS FROM SINNAMANUR, TIRUKKALAR AND TIRUCHCHENGODU. TWO CHOLA COPPER-PLATE GRANTS FROM TIRUCHCHENGODU. No. 212.—TIRUCHCHENGODU PLATE OF RAJAKESARIVARMAN

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Summary

This short inscription in seven lines is engraved on the first side of the first plate of the set of copper-plates obtained from M.R.Ry. Muthuswamy Konar of Tiruchcheṅgōḍu. It is dated in the 10th year of the reign of king **Rājakēsarivarman** and registers evidently an order of one of the feudatory chiefs of the sovereign named **Maḷavaraiyaṉ Sundaraśōḷaṉ**, stating that the taxes on full house-sites and half house-sites shall be recovered at 1/4th and 1/8th (*kāśu* ?) respectively from the citizens of **Tūśiyūr** and that fines and faults, if any, shall be realised at the rate prevailing in **Nandipuram**. The chief **Maḷavaraiyaṉ Sundaraśōḷaṉ** gets the surnames **Piradigaṇḍaṉ** and **Kolli-Maḷavaṉ** in B and **Oṟṟiyūraṉ Piradigaṇḍavarman** in No. 213. Rao Bahadur H. Krishna Sastri has identified the king **Rājakēsarivarman** of this and the following record with Rājarāja I and notes as follows regarding the donor's father who, in B is stated to have died at **Īḻam** (i.e., Ceylon):—"He was evidently a military officer of **Rājarāja** I or of one of his predecessors. An inscription from **Tiruveṇkāḍu** of the time of Rājarāja I refers to the general **Śiṟiyavēḷāṉ** of **Koḍumbāḷūr** who fell in a battle-field in **Īḻam** in the ninth year

of **Poṉmāḷigai-tuñjiṉa-dēva** (*i.e.*, Sundara-Chōḷa Parāntaka II). It is not impossible that the father of **Maḷavaraiyaṉ** was also connected with the battle in which **Śiṟiyavēḷār** fell"[1].

It is not possible to identify **Tūśiyūr** mentioned in this inscription.

Edition

Part A

〈Page 1r〉 〈1〉 **svasti śrī** 〈||〉

kovirāj**a**kecaripaṉmaṟkku yā〈2〉ṇṭu 10 Āvatu

maḷavaraiyaṉ cuntaracoḷaṉe〈3〉ṉ tūciyūr nakarattārai nāṅ koḷḷum miṟai muḻuma〈4〉ṉai kālum Araimaṉai Araikkālum niṉṟa IṟaiĀ〈5〉kak koḷvatākavum

taṇṭaṅkuṟṟa muḷḷatu nantipura ma〈6〉ṟcāti koḷavatākavum

Itaṉ ṟeṉṟāṉ **su**kitacantāṉa〈7〉m tuppaṉa vaṟuvāṉ

Itu Ira(kṣi)ttāṉaṭi Eṉ talai melatu[1+]

Part B

〈Page 1r〉 〈1〉 **svasti śrī** 〈||〉

kollimaḷavaṉ piratikaṇṭaṉ cuntaracoḷaṉeṉ〈2〉 Eṅkaḷācca riḻattup paṭa Avar **śrī-madā**hattukkuc ciṟu〈3〉pāṭu kalloṭu kuḻikkut teṉme〈ṟ〉kku tūciy¿u?〈ū〉r ti〈Page 1v〉〈4〉rukkaṟṟaḷi para**meśva**rarkku cetukuṭutteṉ piratikaṇ〈5〉ṭaṉ cuntaracoḷaṉeṉ ||~

Apparatus

Part A

〈2〉 cuntaracoḷaṉe〈3〉ṉ • Here the word *ōlai* seems to have been omitted.

〈5〉 ma〈6〉ṟcāti • Cf. *maryāda* in Sanskṛit.

[1] *Annual Report on Epigraphy* for 1913-14, Part II, paragraph 15.

Translation by Krishna Sastri 1929

Part A

Hail! Prosperity! In the 10th year of (*the reign of*) king **Rājakēsarivarman, I, Maḷavaraiyaṉ Sundaraśōḷaṉ** (*ordered as follows):—*

The tax which we used to receive from the citizens of **Tūśiyūr** (*viz.*) one-fourth (*kāśu*) on (*each*) full house-site, and one-eighth on (*each*) half house-site shall be realised as permanent tax; any fine or fault shall be realised according to (*the rate prevalent at*) **Nandipuram**. The merit and progeny of him who contradicts this shall be entirely[2] cut off. The feet of him who protects this shall (*rest*) on my head.

Part B

Hail! Prosperity! My father having been killed in **Īḻam** (Ceylon), I, **Kolli-maḷavaṉ Piradigaṇḍaṉ Sundaraśōḷaṉ**,[3] made a *śiṟupāḍu*[4] to the south-west of the boulder with a hole and gave it to the lord of the sacred stone temple at **Tūśiyūr** for (*appeasing*) his thirst.

Commentary

Part A

This is registered as No. 10 of App. A to the Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1913-14.

From impressions (received from) the office of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Madras.

Puḷḷi is marked in some places and left out in others.

Part B

This inscription is engraved below A and continued on the other side of the plate.

[2]With *tuppaṇa* cf. *tuppura* or *tuppuravāy*.

[3]This name is repeated twice in the inscription.

[4]The word *Śirupāḍu* seems to be connected with *Śiruvāḍu* 'small savings effected by females and youngsters'. In the text, it may refer to some land or property, which the donor might have obtained out of the savings effected by him in his youth.

Bibliography

Digital edition of SII 3.212 by Krishna Sastri 1929 converted to DHARMA conventions by Emmanuel Francis.

See revised edition by Emmanuel Francis (INSTamilNadu01019).

Primary

[SII] Krishna Sastri, H. 1929. *South-Indian inscriptions. Volume III, Part IV: Copper-plate grants from Sinnamanur, Tirukkalar and Tiruchchengodu. Including title page, preface, table of contents, list of plates, addenda and corrigenda, introduction and index of Volume III*. South Indian Inscriptions 3.4. Calcutta: Government of India, Central Publication Branch. Pages 476–477, item 212.