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Summary

The first portion of this record consists of a string of *birudas* in Sanskrit which describe the family, character and achievements of **Kōpperuñjiṅgadēva.** The concluding portion is in Tamil and contains an order of the chief issued, through his officer **Nīlagaṅgaraiyar,** to the residents of Āṟṟūr remitting, in favour of the god Āḷuḍaiya-Nāyaṉār, from the **5th year** of the chief's rule, the tax *aripāḍikāval* excluding *kāvalpēṟu,* on their village which was hitherto collected by the king. In the Sanskrit portion the chief is called *Pallavakula-pārijāta, Kāḍavakula-chūḍāmaṇi, Avanipālana-jāta,* etc. He claims supremacy over the **Chōḷa, Pāṇḍya, Chēdi, Karṇāṭa** and **Āndhra kings.** The chief's conflict with **Gaṇḍagōpāla** and the extent of his dominions are indicated by the titles *'Gaṇḍa-bhaṇḍāra*[1]*-luṇṭāka' Kshīrāpagādakshiṇanāyaka, Kāvērī-kāmuka* and *Peṇṇānadī-nātha.* The title *'Khaḍgamalla'* corresponding to the Tamil *'Vāḷvalla'* explains the heroism, while the epithets *'Bhāratamalla'* and *'Sāhityaratnākara'* describe the cultural attainments of the chief. His connection with Mallai i.e., Mahābalipuram and Conjeeveram is indicated

[1][This refers perhaps to *Gaṇḍapeṇḍāra* - Ed].

by the titles *Mallāpuri-vallabha*[2] and *Kāñchīpurī-kānta.*[3] The last verse in the Sanskrit portion gives a clue to the identification of Kōpperuñjiṅga. This verse, conveying a double entendre, refers to the attempts of the chief to enjoy Dhātrī, i.e. Earth, when it is implied that the town Kāñchī was taken and Madhya-(dēśa) i.e., Naḍu-nāḍu was conquered. Since the capture of Toṇḍai-maṇḍalam and Naḍu-nāḍu is to be attributed to the elder Peruñjiṅga, this record may be assigned to him.

The officer Nīlagaṅgaraiyar, from the title *piḷḷaiyār* applied to him, appears to have been a favourite and important officer of Kōpperuñjiṅgadēva. Three generations of Nīlagaṅgaraiyars are known, viz., (l) Kulōttuṅgaśōḻa Kaṇṇappaṉ Nallanāyaṉār Pañchanadivāṇaṉ Nīlagaṅgaraiyar (16th year of Kulōttuṅga-Chōḻa 111),[4] (2) the officer figuring in the present inscription, and (3) his son, Pañchanadivāṇaṉ Aruṇagiriperumāḷ Nīlagaṅgaraiyar figuring in the time of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla,[5] Sundara-Pāṇḍya[6] and Kōpperuñjiṅgadēva II.[7] They were in power in the present Chingleput district under the Chōḻas and their successors and sometimes issued orders in their own names.[8]

Aripāḍikāval may be explained as a tax payable in kind to the king for protection.

Edition

〈1〉 svasti śrīḥ [||]

Anuṣṭubh

Etat trailokyabhūpāla-
maulimāṇikkamaṇḍanaM [|]
śrīmaT gonarasiṁhasya
khaṭgamallasya śāsanam ||

tribhuvanabhūpāḷanāyakassamastabhuvana bhūpaticūḍāmaṇi pādapiṭhapratiṣṭhitapādapaṁkajaścoḷapratiṣṭhācāryyaḥ pāṇḍyamaṇḍaladaṇḍadharastoṇḍīramaṇḍalapuṇḍarīkamārttā〈2〉ṇḍaḥ karṇṇāṭārṇṇavakuMbhasaMbhavaḥ Āndhrasindhumandhācalaścedirājagiridurgganighāta bheribhāṁkāraḥ pararājaghaṭṭanagharaṭṭaḥ paragaṇḍakaṇṭhīrava〈gaṇḍa〉pheruṇḍacaṇḍa mārutaḥ Abhimānatuṁgassaṁgrāmarāmaḥ

[2] cf. *Mallai-vēndaṉ* in No. 128 below.
[3] cf. *Kāñchī-Nāyaka* in a record from Tirupati.
[4] *A.R.* No. 2 of 1911.
[5] *A.R.* No. 4 of 1911.
[6] *A.R.* No. 306 of 1909.
[7] No. 212 below.
[8] *A.R.* Nos. 3, 5 and 11 of 1911.

A(sahāya) (vī)ra Āhavadhīro bharatamallo bhāratamallaḥ〈3〉 khaḍgamallaḥ pallavakulapārijātaḥ kāṭavakulacūḍāmaṇiravanipālanajāto maṁgalanila yo viravino(da)styāgavin(o)do gaṇḍabhaṇḍāraluṇṭākaḥ pararājāntaḥpura bandikārassāhityaratnākaro mallāpuri〈4〉vallabhaḥ kāñcīpurīkāntaḥ kāberīkāmukaḥ kṣīrāpagādakṣiṇa nāyakaḥ peṇṇānadīnāthaḥ kanakasabhāpatisabhāsarvakāryyasa(rva)kālanirvāhako gopṛthusiṁha mahārājassakalabhuvanacakravartti ൧ nṛtteśvarāya〈5〉 puragopurasālapūjā mācandratāramavilāntu dadau vidhātuM [|] toṇḍīra maṇḍalamahītala rājarājakhyāta nnadīnjanapadaṁ karavāḷamallaḥ [||] śrīkhaḍgamalle jagade kavīre bhoktuṁ〈6〉 karagrāhiṇi bhūtadhātriM [|] kāñcīhṛtā kaMpitamaṁgadeśairmmadhyotibhugnaśca litoḷakā{ṅ}ntaḥ ||൧

kopperuñciṅkaṉ Olai [*] Āṟṟūr Ūravar kaṇṭu viṭu tantatāvatu ൧〈7〉 **svasti śrī**〈8〉 Āṟṟūr Ūravarkku〈9〉 niṉaippu [|]〈10〉 taṅkaḷūr Aiñcāvatu Āṭi**māsa**mutal Āḷuṭaiyanāyaṉārkkut tevatāṉamāka〈11〉 Aṉaittāyaṅkaḷum Uṭpaṭa tevar tirumukam kuṭuttaruḷiṉapaṭiye Ūr kāvalppe(r)〈12〉 koḷḷum kāvalppeṟu nīkki nāṅkaḷ koḷḷakkaṭava Arippāṭikāval〈13〉 Āḷuṭaiyanāyaṉārkku nirvārttuk kuṭuttom [|] Ippaṭikkut taṅkaḷūril〈14〉 koyilile kalluveṭṭivittuk koḷvate [|] Ivai nilakaṅkaraya ṉeḷuttu Eṉṟu〈15〉 piḷḷaiyār pañcanativāṇaṇāṉa nilakaṅkarayar **śāsa**ṉappaṭi kalveṭṭiyatu poṉ

Apparatus

〈2〉 bharatamallo • In the Tiruvaṇṇāmalai inscription he is styled *paratamvallaperumāḷ* (*A.R.* No. 480 of 1902).

Bibliography

Digital edition of SII 12.120 by Venkatasubba Ayyar & Krishnamacharlu 1943 converted to DHARMA conventions by Emmanuel Francis.

Primary

[SII] Venkatasubba Ayyar, V. & C. R. Krishnamacharlu. 1943. *South Indian inscriptions. Volume XII: The Pallavas (with introductory notes in English)*. South Indian Inscriptions 12. Madras: Government Press. Pages 58–59, item 120.