SII 23.129: original edition by G.V. Srinivasa Rao

Emmanuel Francis

Alternative title: No. 129. (A.R. No. 129 of 1907.) Koḍumbāḷūr, Kulattur Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District Mūvarkōvil—on the south wall of the central shrine

Author of digital edition: Emmanuel Francis

Identifier: DHARMA_INSSIIv23p0i0129

Repository: SII original (south-indian-inscriptions)

File path: SII_B_clean/SII23/DHARMA_INSSIIv23p0i0129.xml

Languages: Sanskrit [Grantha], Tamil [Tamil]

Commit: 2026-11-14 15:07 (85a1dec), last modified 2026-09-29 11:08 (2b36d53)

Summary

This is a Sanskrit inscription in early Grantha characters. It gives the genealogy of the family of Koḍumbāḷur Chiefs. The first line is mutilated and hence the name of the original ancestor is not known. He is said to have captured an elephant battalion evidently from some enemy. In his family was born Paravīrajit Vīratuṅga; his son was Atīvīra, the unrivalled (Anupama); his son was Saṅghakṛit to whom was born Nṛipakēsari; his son was Paradurgamarddana, the glorious conqueror of Vātāpi. To him was born Samarābhirāma who killed Chaḷukki in a battle at Adhirājamaṅgala. He married a princess named Anupamā the daughter of the Chōḷa king. His son by this princess was Bhūti who by his prowess in battle obtained the title Vikramakēsari. He is stated to have made the waters of the Kāvēri red with the blood of the Pallava army slain by him. He also conquered Vīra-Pāṇḍya in battle and destroyed one Vañchi-Vēḷ. It is stated that he was living at Koḍumbāḷūr with his two wives Kaṟṟaḷi and Varaguṇā, by the former of whom he had two sons Parāntakavarman and Ādityavarman. This Bhūti Vikramakēsari built three shrines in the name of himself and his two consorts for god Mahēśvara at Koḍumbāḷūr, and presented a *maṭha* to Mallikārjuna of Madura, a

teacher of the Kāḷāmukha sect of Śaivas and eleven villages for feeding 50 ascetics of that sect (every day).

Since this chief Bhūti Vikramakēsari is known from other stone records to be identical with Teṉṉavaṉ Iḷaṅgōvēḷ a feudatory of Chōḷa Āditya I, it is possible that the destruction of the Pallava army claimed by him was in connection with his liege-lord Āditya's overthrow of Pallava Aparājita in battle and his annexation of the latter's territory sometime before A.D. 890. In this case Vīra-Pāṇḍya over whom also, Bhūti claims a victory cannot be equated with his namesake who was killed in fight by Āditya II Karikāla (*vide An. Rept.* for 1908, Part II, para 88), because that event took place more than 70 years later. He should have been a contemporary of Parāntaka Vīra-Nārāyaṇa and probably belonging to a collateral Pāṇḍya line as surmised by Mr. K.V.S. Aiyar (*Q.J.M.S.* Vol. *XLIII*, Nos. 3 and 4).

Edition

〈1〉 [9+] nāthagajayūthaharaḥ purāsīT ൟ tadvaṁśyaḥ parapirajinmaḷavajic-chrī〈2〉vīratuṁgo muto jā(to)osmā datipira Ityanupama stasmādabhūt saṁ〈3〉ghakṛT Tsmāccrīnṛpakesarī vivadṛdhe yo bāla Ēvora(g)ai〈4〉 statsūnuḥ paradurggamarddana Iti khyātassavātāvijiT ൟ tasya samarābhirā〈5〉maḥ putrassutrāmatejasaḥ kadhirā-jamaṁgalāju yonijaghāna ca〈6〉ḷukkiM tasyācyuta{ṁ}sya kamaleva sarasvatīva patmotbhavasya girije (va)〈7〉 harasya sākṣāT preyasyabhūdanupameti yathārt-thanāmnā śrīcoḷarājadu〈8〉hitā yaduvaṁśaketoḥ ൟ tasyā masya babhūva bhūtira parāmmīnāmaḷākhyā〈9〉ndadhaN śramānvikramakesarīti samare labdhānyanāmā nṛ-paḥ ൟ kāverī〈10〉vāri śoṇaṁ samakṛta rudhiraiḥ pallavasya dhvajinyāḥ yo vīroḥ〈11〉 vīrapāṇḍyaṁ vyajayata samare vañciveḷantako bhūT ൟ mattāri sāmajā〈12〉hatvā vasanvikramakesarī koṭuṁ pāḷūppurādīndramābikāvivarodare ൟ〈13〉vidvatkalpata-rau kṣītīśvarakaradvadvāMbujendau bhuvaṁ yasmiN śāsati〈14〉 medinī〈M〉 jayaramā śrīkīrttivāgvallabhe taikṣṇya nnetrayuge bhuvoścala〈15〉natā keśeṣu kārṣṇya ntanau tanvinā ntanutā bhavaTsta nayuge cānnyonya〈16〉(saMbā)dhanaM ൟ tasyābhūT de-vyau kaṟṟabi varaguṇa samāhvaye satyau〈17〉 kaṟṟabi rabhavajjananī parāntakāditya-parmmaṇo kamrakamrāṇāM Ātreya〈18〉gotrajasśrīmā nmādhuro (na)gendrapāragaḥ vidyārāśestaporāśe śśi〈19〉ṣyo śrahṛnmallikārjjunaḥ ൟ (sthāna)traya mutthāpya pratiṣṭhāpya maheśvaraM〈20〉 svanāmnā priyayo rnnāmnā sodāT bṛhanmaṭhaM ൟ tasmai kālamukhā〈21〉khyā na yati mukhyāya yādavaḥ prādādekādaśagrāma vinibandhaM bṛhanmaṭhaM ൟ〈22〉 pañcāśatāma sitaktra tapodhanānāM bhuttyai

brahanmaṭha [3+] (gu) ra〈23〉ve sa rājā naivedya gandhakusumākṣata dhūpadīpa tāMbūla [3+]〈24〉 [3+] maheśvarasya ൟ

Bibliography

Digital edition of SII 23.129 by Srinivasa Rao 1979 converted to DHARMA conventions by Emmanuel Francis.

Primary

[SII] Srinivasa Rao, G.V. 1979. *South Indian inscriptions. Volume XXIII: inscriptions collected during the year 1906-07*. South Indian Inscriptions 23. Delhi: Archaeological survey of India (Director-General). Pages 101–102, item 129.