Tiruvōṟṟiyūr, Ādhipurīśvara, time of Rājendra Cōḻa, year 29

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〈1〉 [**svasti śrī**]

1. Āciriyappā

tirumaṉ¡n!〈ṉ〉vaḷara Irunila maṭan=taiyum
pōrcc¿a?〈e〉ya-p pāvaiyum c¿i?〈ī〉rttanic ce[lviyum]
〈2〉 [taṉ] perun=t¿a?〈ē〉viyar [āki iṉpu]ṟa
neṭ¿u?〈i〉t¿u?〈i〉y¿i?〈a〉l¿u?〈ū〉l̤iyu¿l?〈ḷ〉 Iṭ¿ai?〈a〉tuṟai nāṭu〈m〉
tuṭarvaṉa vēli paṭarvaṉa〈3〉 [vā]ciyuñ
culḷi-c cūl̤mati¿ṭ?〈l〉 koḷḷi [pākkaiyu]〈m〉
naṇṇaṟa karumuraṇ maṇṇai-k kaṭa〈kka〉mu[m]
〈4〉 poru[kaṭal ¿i?〈ī〉]l̤att' ar¡ai!〈a〉cartam 〈m〉uṭiyum
Āṅkavaṉ ṟēviyar oṅkel̤il muṭiyum
muṉṉavar pakka[l]〈5〉 teṉṉavaṉ vaitta
cun=tara muṭiyum [Intiraṉ āramu]〈m〉
[teṇṭi¿c?〈r〉ai y-¿i?〈ī〉l̤a-ma]ṇṭala〈m〉 mul̤uvatum

[Eṟipa]〈6〉⌜ṭ[ai]-k kēraḷaṉ muṟaimaiyiṟ cūṭuṅ
kulataṉam ākiya palarpukaḻ muṭiyuñ
ceṅkatir mālaiyuñ c¿a?〈e〉ṅ〈7〉katir vēlai-t
tol peruṅkāval palpaḻan=t¿i?〈ī〉vum
ceruviṟ ciṉavil irupattoru kāl
{av}araicu〈8〉 kaḷaikaṭ〈ṭa〉 paracurāmaṉ
mēvaruñ cān=timan t¿i?〈ī〉varaṇ karuti
Iruttiya cempoṟ ṟiruttaku muṭiyum
payaṅ〈9〉⌜koṭu paḻimika muyaṅkiyil mutukiṭṭ’
oḷitta cayaciṅkaṉ Aḷapperum pukaḻoṭum
p¿i?〈ī〉ṭi〈yal〉 Ira〈10〉ṭṭa pāṭi Ē〈ḻa〉rai
y-ilakkamum navaniti-k kulapperu malai〈ka〉ḷum
vikkirama virar cakkara-〈k〉 koṭṭamum
mutir ¿v?〈p〉aṭa val〈11〉lai matura-maṇṭalamum
kāmiṭai vaḷa¿r?〈iya〉 nāmaṇaik kō[ṇamum]
veñci¡na!〈lai〉 v¿i?〈ī〉rar pañca-p paḻḷiyum
pācaṭai〈12〉[-p pa]ḻana mācuṇi-〈t〉 tēcamum
ayarvil{v}aṇ k¿i?〈ī〉rtti yātinaka ravaiyiṟ
can=tira¡n!〈ṉ〉 ṟolkulat tin=tira ra¡caḻai!〈taṉai〉
viḷiyama〈13〉r-k kaḷattu-k kiḻaiyoṭum piṭittu-p
palata¡n!〈ṉ〉a-t toṭuniṟai kulata¡n!〈ṉ〉a-k kuvaiyuṅ
kiṭṭaruñ ceṟimiḷai y-oṭ[ṭa]〈14〉 vi**〈k〉**ṣayamum
pūcurar cēranal-k kōcal¡ai!〈a〉 nāṭun=
ta pālaṉai vemmuṉai y-aḻittu
vaṇ¡ṭuṟai!〈ṭamar〉 cōlai-t taṇṭa〈15〉 puttiyum
iraṇa cūraṇai muraṇu[ṟa]t tākkit
tikka¿ṉ?〈ṇ〉ai k¿i?〈ī〉rtti-t ta[k]kaṇa lāṭamuṅ
kōvin=ta can=ta¡n!〈ṉ〉 māviḻin=tōṭa-t
ta〈16〉ṅkāta cāral vaṅkāḷa tēcamun=
toṭukaṭaṟ caṅk¡a!〈u〉 ¡voṭṭal!〈koṭṭaṉ〉 ma¡**hi**!〈ki〉-pālaṉai
veñcamar viḷākatt’ añcuvi-t taru[ḷi]
〈17〉 oṇṭiṟal yāṉaiyum peṇṭirpaṇ ṭāramum
nittala{r} neṭuṅkaṭal uttira lāṭamum
ve¿ḷ?〈ṟ〉imalar t¿a?〈ir〉tta-t eṟipu¡n!〈ṉ〉al〈18〉 kaṅkaiyum
alaikaṭal naṭuvuḷ palakalañ celutti-c
caṅkirāma vicayō-t tuṅka **vanma**¡n!〈ṉ〉
ākiya kaṭāratt’ ar¡ai!〈a〉caṉai〈19〉vāk¡ai!〈a〉yam
porukaṭal kumpa-k kariyoṭum akappaṭum {akappaṭum kaṭappat’}

urimaiyil piṟakkiya perun¡e!<i>ti-p piṟakkamu<20>m
ārttava¡n a!<ṉ a>[ka] nakara pōr-t toḷil vācalil
viccātira toraṇamum m¡o!<u>ttoḷi<r>
pu¡n!<ṉ>a maṇi-p putava<21>muṅ ka¡n!<ṉ>amaṇi-k katavam<um>
niṟai-¡jī!<cī><r> vi¡ja!<ca>yamu<m> tuṟain¿i?<ī>r-p panṇaiyum
¡v!<n>a¡n!<ṉ>malai y-¿u?<ū>r¡ai!<e>yiṟ ¡ceran!<toṉ> malai y-¿u?<ū>rum
āḷkaṭal aka<22>ḷ cūḷ māyir¡i!<u> ṭ¡a!<i>ṅkamuṅ
kalaṅkā valviṉai ilaṅkā ¡t!<c>ō¡p!<k>amuṅ
kāppuṟu niṟaipu¡n!<ṉ>al māppa pāḷamuṅ
kāval{am}<23> puricai mēvili [pa]ṅkamuṅ
viḷaippan= tūṟuṭai vaḷaippan= tūṟun=
kalāmutir [ka]ṭun=tiṟal ilāmuri tēcamun=
¿ta?<ka>laitta-k kōrpukaḷ ¿ka?<ta>lai-t takkōlamuṅ
¿ki?<tī>tamar<24> valviḷai mātam¿a?<ā> liṅkamuṅ
t¿a?<ē>¡n!<ṉ>a-k kalārpoḷil mānakka vāramu=n
toṭ¡u!<o>kaṭaṟ kā<25>val ka[ru]mura[ṭ] kaṭāramum
māpporu taṇṭāṟ [koṇṭa]

kō-p-para-kē**sa**ri-va**nma**r-ā¡n!<ṉ>a Uṭaiyār **śrī rāja**n**dra-coḷa-de**varkku yā<26> ṇṭu 2 10 9 Āvatu

jayaṅkoṇṭa-coḷa maṇṭalattu eyiṟ-koṭṭattu nakaram kāñcipurattu tiruvēkam<27>pam-uṭaiya **mahā**-tevar makaḷ nakkaṉ-kōtai-y-āṉa kāñcipura naṅkai tiruvoṟṟiyūr-uṭaiya-**mahā**tēva<28>rkku Āṭṭāṇṭu tōṟum putiyitu tiruvamirtu ceytaruḷavum cattira-cālaikaḷukkum pa[la]paṇi nivan=ta<29>kkāṟarkkum putiyit' uṇṇavum vēṇṭum

vicattukku It-tēvar tēvatāṉam Ikaṇaiyūr-¿u?<ū>rō<30>]m

koṇṭa poṉṉāl Āṭṭāṇṭu tōṟum Uṭaiyār pērum paṇṭārattu kārā<31>ṇai viṭaṅkaṉ marakkālāl aḷappatāṉa palicai nellu irupattaiṅ kalam iṉ-ṉel<32>lu irupattaiṅ kalat-tukkuñ celav'āka

uṭaiyārkku Amirtu ceytaruḷa Arici kalamum neyya<33>mirtu nāḷikkum caṟkaraiyamirtu nāḷiyurikkum paruppamirtu nāḷikkum tayiramirtu n<34>ā-nāḷikkum puḷiṅkaṟi-y-amirtukkum miḷakuṅ kaṭukuñ cirakamum mañcaḷukkum pala-kaṟiyamir<35>tukkum vāḷaippaḷattukkum Aṭaikkāy-amirtukkum āka nellu mukkala¡n!<ṉ>ē tūṇi-p-patakkum kārā<36>ṇai viṭaṅka-tēvarkku tiruvamirtukku Arici kuṟuṇiyum **kṣetra**pāla tēvarkum cūriya-tevaṟkum A<37>ṟiñc¿i?<ī>**śva**ram-uṭaiyārkkum kampi**śva**ram-uṭaiyārkkum viṭelviṭuki**śva**ram-uṭaiyārkkum Arici nā-nāḷi<38>-p paṭiyum tuṟkaiyārkkum Aṇukka-p piḷḷaiyārkkum Arici Iru-nāḷi-p paṭiyum It-tēvarkaḷu<39>kku ney-y-amirtukkum kaṟi-y-amirtukkum-āṉa nelluk

kalamum māṭā-pattiyañ ceyvārkku〈40〉 [1+]y kuṟuṇiyum tiruvārātaṉai ceyvārkku Arici Aṟu-nāl̤iyum tēvarā-māṇikaḷukku Arici tūṇiyum tiruppatiyam viṇṇappañ ceyvārkku Arici kuṟuṇiyum tiru[ṉa]nir cumappā[r]kku ariciku¿ṇ?〈ṟu〉ṇi〈41〉 [Iru]nāl̤iyum tiru〈p〉[pa]l̤l̤ittāmam paṟippā〈r〉kku Arici patakkun nāl̤iyum tirup-paḷḷittoṅkal iṭuvārkku Aric¿u?〈i〉 mu〈42〉-k kuṟuṇiyum tirumeykāppārkku Arici tūṇiyum tirupp¿i?〈ī〉ṭameka-k kāvitiraṉukku Arici-kuṟuṇi nā-nāl̤iyum〈43〉 [ci]va taruma[vā]cippā¡n!〈n̲〉ukkum **śrī**maṟ-k¿i?〈ī〉rtti vācippā¡n!〈n̲〉u(kku)m **sto-tra**m viṇṇappañ cevānukkum sāma〈44〉vētam viṇṇappañ ceyvā¡n!〈n̲〉ukkum tirupūcaikaṭ[ṭu]vā¡n!〈n̲〉ukkum tiruvāykkē¿l̤?〈l̤〉vi Uṭaiyā¡n!〈n̲〉ukkum〈45〉 civa-paṇṭār¿i?〈a〉kaḷukkum tēvarka**nmi**kaḷukkum tirumuṉṉaṭippā〈r〉kkum ta**nmāsa**¡n!〈n̲〉añ cey〈46〉vā¡n!〈n̲〉ukkum vakkāṇikkum paṭṭa¡n!〈n̲〉ukkum āka

pati¡n!〈n̲〉ālvarkku Arici-k kuṟuṇi nā-nāl̤iyum taḷai〈47〉 [3+]va [2+]kala nel tūṇi pata [4+]vārkku Arici tūṇiyum Uṭu〈k〉[kai] vācippā¡n!〈n̲〉ukkum viṇaivā〈48〉cippā¡n!〈n̲〉ukkum pāṭaviya¡n!〈n̲〉ukkum [9+]kku Arici kuṟu[ṇiyum] tē-varaṭiyārkku Arici kala¡n!〈n̲〉ē〈49〉 [2+]kkum [2+] Arici Eḷu kuṟuṇiyum [5+] arici tūṇip-patakkum tiruppaḷḷiccivikaiyārkku arici〈50〉 kuṟuṇi [nā]-nāl̤iyum Āṉai meyppārkkum [kucava¡n!〈n̲〉ukkum] mālaikāra¡n!〈n̲〉ukkum Aṇu[kki vāl̤] māṟuva¡n!〈n̲〉ukkum tēvar ce〈51〉vi[6+]kum pērāl Arici Iru-nāl̤iyum [8+]kku Arici kalamum [5+] [Aṭikaḷ mā]rkku Arici tūṇi-p-patak〈52〉kum kālum piṭāruñ ceyvārkku Arici kuṟuṇiyum [5+]kku Arici Iru-tūṇiyum paṭṭarkaḷukku A〈53〉rici tūṇi-p-patakkum cāttira〈ttu〉kku Aricikku aricikala¡n!〈n̲〉ē tūṇiyum maṭaiyarkku 〈a〉rici kuṟuṇiyum Āka aricipatiṉ kala¡n!〈n̲〉ē p〈54〉 mukkuṟuṇiyi¡n!〈n̲〉āl Iraṭṭi nellu Irupatiṉ [ka]la¡n!〈n̲〉ē [tū]ṇi-p-patakkum āka

nellu irupattaiṅ kalamum Āṭṭāṇ〈55〉ṭu tōṟum **candrādi**ttavarai It-tēvar paṇṭārattu Aḷappomā¡n!〈n̲〉ōm Ikaṇaiyūr 〈ū〉rōm

Apparatus

〈3〉 *naṇṇaṟk' arumaraṇ* ◇ *naṇṇaṟa karumuraṇ* SII.

〈14〉 *cērnal* ◇ *cēranal* SII.

〈15〉 *muraṇu[ra]* ◇ *muraṇu[ra]* SII.

〈20〉 *ārttava¡n a!〈n̲ a〉[ka]* ◇ *ārttava¡n!〈n̲〉[kara]* SII.

〈24〉 *kalārpoḷil* ◇ *kavārpoḷil* SII.

〈25〉 *ka[ṭu]mura[ṭ]* ◇ *ka[ru]mura[ṭ]* SII.

Translation

〈1〉 Prosperity! Fortune!

〈2–25〉 Meykkīrtti of Rājendra Cōḻa:

- While Fortune (*tiru*) was perduring (*maṉṉi*) and growing (*valaṛa*), while the goddess of the great (*iru*) earth (*nilam*), the goddess of victory in war, and the unique goddess of fame rejoiced (*iṉpuṟa*) to have become (*āki*) his great (*pērum*) queens (*tēviyar*), in the extensive span of 〈Rājendra's〉 age, 〈he conquered...〉
- 〈2〉 the country of Iṭaituṟai;[1]
- Vaṉavāci,[2] whose warriors (*paṭar*) / where spread (*paṭar from paṭartal*) had fences (*vēli*) of continuous (*tuṭar*) forests (*vāṇam*) 〈as protection〉; / and Vanavāci, which is fenced by continuous forests;
- Koḷḷippākkai,[3] whose walls (*matil*) were surrounded (*cuḻ*) by *culḷi* trees;
- Maṇṇaikaṭakkam,[4] whose fortifications (*araṇ*) were difficult (*arum*) to approach (*naṇṇaṟku*);
- the crown (*muṭi*) of the kings of Īḻam (*īlattu aracar*), an 〈impetuous〉 sea (kaṭal) in fighting (*poru*), and the exceedingly (*oṅku*) beautiful (*eḻil*) crowns (*muṭi*) of the queens (*tēviyar*) of that 〈king〉;
- the beautiful crown ((*cuntaramuṭi*)) and the pearl necklace ((*āram*)) of Intiraṉ, which the king of the south ((*teṉṉavaṉ*, i.e. Pāṇṭiyaṉ)) had previously (*muṉ*) given up (*vaitta*) to (*pakkal*) that (*avar*) 〈[king of Īḻam]〉;[5]
- the whole (*muḻuvatum*)() Īḻamaṇṭalam on the shining (*teḷ*) sea (*tirai*);[6]
- the crown praised (*pukaḻ*) by many and the red-light emitting garland (*ceṅkatir mālai*), which are (*ākiya*) family-treasures (*kula taṉam*) which the Kēraḷa king, with a shooting/conquering (*eṛi*) army (*paṭai*), by due 〈[right of birth]〉 (*muṟaimaiyiṟ*) wore (*cūṭṭum*);[7]

[1] This is identified with Eḍatore, which is the territory of Raichur district.

[2] This is Banawāsi in north Kanara coast, capital of the Kadamba kings>

[3] NS identifies this with Kulpak, north of Hyderabad.

[4] Probably Mānyakheṭa, in Northern Karnataka; apparently a pavilion in the name of this city was built in Tiruvōṟṟiyūr. NS wonders whether this indicates the first or second campaign against Satyashraya of the Western Calukyas. Until here, he thinks all these places refer to just one long military campaign to the north.

[5] The king of Laṅka had offered refuge to the Pandya king previously, who had left his regalia there.

[6] NS: This is the end of the Sri Laṅka campaign.

[7] This is the beginning of the Southern campaign, even though these territories were already annexed.

- many (*pal*) ancient (*paḻan*) islands (*tī*), whose old ⟨(told)⟩ and great guard (*perum kāval*) was the sea (*vēlai*) which resounds with with conches;[8]
- the crown (*muṭi*) of pure gold (*cem poṉ*), worthy (*taku*) of Lakṣmī, which Paracurāmaṉ, having considered (karuti) the fortifications (*araṇ*) of Cāntimattīvu, impossible (*aṟu*) to conquer (*mēvu*), had deposited ⟨[there]⟩ (*iruttiya*), when, in anger (*cinavil*), he uprooted (*kaḻaikaṭṭa*)() kings/kṣatriyas (*araicu*) twenty-one times (*kāl*) in battle (*ceruvil*);
- the seven and a half lakṣas (*ilakkamum*) of Iraṭṭapāṭi, ⟨(through the conquest of whose)⟩ throne (*pīṭi*) immeasurable (*Aḻapperum*) fame arose, ⟨(and which he took from)⟩ Jayasimha, who, out of fear (*payam koṇṭu*) and while blame (*paḻi*) increased (*mika*), gave/turned/showed (*iṭṭu*) his back (*mutuku*) at Mucaṅki/Muyangi and hid himself (*oḷitta*);[9]
- and great Kula-mountain-loads of treasures consisting of *navaniti*;
- Cakkara-k-kōṭṭam, whose warriors were brave;[10]
- Maturamaṇṭalam, whose fortresses (*vallai*) touch the clouds (*mutirpaaṭa*);
- fertile Nāmaṇai-k-kōṇai, which was ringed by groves;
- Pañca-p-paḻḷi, whose warriors have cruel bows (*veñ cilai*)
- Mācuṇitēcam, with green (*pācu aṭai*) paddy fields (*paḻaṉam*);
- a large (*niṟai*) heap (*kuvai*) of family-treasures (*kulataṉa*), together with many (*pala*) ⟨(other)⟩ treasures (*taṉattoṭu*)(), ⟨(which he carried away)⟩ after having seized the king ⟨intirataṉ⟩ of the old race ⟨tol kulam⟩ of the moon ⟨cantiraṉ⟩, together with his family ⟨kiḻaiyōṭum⟩, in a roaring (⟨viḻi⟩ battlefield ⟨amar kaḷattu⟩ in the hall at Ātinakar, famous ⟨kīrtti⟩ for its unceasing ⟨ayarvil⟩ abundance ⟨vaḻ⟩;
- Oṭṭaviṣayam, which was difficult (*arum*) to approach (*kiṭṭu*) ⟨[due to]⟩ thick (*ceṟi*) woods (*miḻai*);
- the good Kōcalai-nāṭu, where Brāhmaṇas assembled;

[8] These are probably the Maldives and islands in the Arabian sea.

[9] This is the record of the war against the Rastrakutas, under king Jayasiṁha III. "the seven and a half *lakṣas* of Iraṭṭapāḍi" have to be taken as formulaic since the Cholas did not conquer the whole of it.

[10] Here begins the record of the second phase of the campaign—the march of the army through Kalinga and Odda to the Ganges, and the advance of Rajendra himself to the Godavari and beyond to protect the rear of the Ganges expeditionary force.

- Taṇṭaputti (*Daṇṭa-bhukti*), in whose gardens bees abounded, ⟨(and which he acquired)⟩ after having destroyed Dharmapālaṉ in a hot battle;
- Takkaṇalāṭam (*Dakṣina-Lāṭa*), famous ((*kīrtti*)) in ⟨(all)⟩ directions, after having attacked ⟨(*tākki*)⟩ Raṇacūraṉ with (*uṟa*) strength (*muraṇ*);
- Vaṅkāḷatēcam, where the rain ((*cāral*)) never stopped ((*taṅkāta*)), while Kōvinta cantiraṉ, whose fortune/horse (*mā*) diminished/weakened (*iḻintu*) and fled (*ōṭa*);
- elephants ((*yāṉai*)) of rare ((*oṇ*)) strength ((*tiṟal*)) and treasures ((*paṇṭāram*)) of women (peṇṭir), after gladly (aruḷi) frightening (añcuvittu) on a hot battle-field (viḷākattu) Makipālaṉ, of Caṅkukoṭṭam, which is near the deep (toṭu) sea (kaṭal);
- (*X*)

Commentary

⟨23⟩ *kalāmutir kaṭuntiṟal ilāmuri tēcamum*. Original inverts lines: content of verse no. 65 appears as verse no. 62, disrupting the verse sequence.

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