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plate I

# SOUTII-INDIAN INSCRIPTIONS. 

TAMIL. INSCRIPTIONS

or
RAJARAJA, RAJENDRA-CHOLA, AND OTHERS
in this
RAJARAJESVARA TEMMPE AT TANJA゚VUR.

EDITED AND TRANSLATED'
BY

E. HULTZSCH, Ph:D.,
zplorapilist to the covernyemet of madrat.

VOLUME II.-PART I.


INSCRIPTIONS ON THE WALLS OF TḢE CENTRAL SHRINE. WITH FOUR PLATES.

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1891.

- [Prico, Pour Rupees.]


# INSCRIPTIONS OF THE TANJAVUR TEMPLE. 

## PART I.

## INSCRIPTIONS .ON THE WALLS OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE.

## No. 1. On the north and west walle, cepper tier.

This inscription consists of nine sections engraved on the north wall and four sections on the west wall of the central shrine. It opens with a Sanskrit sloka, according to which it is an edict of Râjarâja, (alias) Râjakesarivarman. The remainder of the inscription, like all the other Tanjêvur inscriptions, is written in Tamil.

After the list of conquests, which is found at the beginning of many inscriptions of the Chôla king Râjarâja, paragraph 2 contains the date, after which this and all the other Tafjivetr inscriptions were incised. On the 20th day of the 26th year of his reign, Kô-Râjakêsarivarman, alias Râjarâjadêva, issued orders, that the gifts made by himself, those made by his elder sister (viz., Kundavaiyar), those made by his wives, and those made by other donors shoutd be engraved on the stone walls of the temple. A second important fact, which we learn from paragraph 2, is, that the Tanjâvor temple had been built by Râjarajadêva himself, and that it was called after him Râjarajésvara, i.c., the Ísvara (temple) of Rajarafja.

Paragraphs 3 to 107 contain a list of gold images, vessels and ornaments, which the king himself presented to the temple of Rajarâjêsvara (paragraphs 3 to 98 ) and to the image of Dakshiṇa-Mêru-Viṭankar (paragraphs 99 to 107) on the following dates: -

| Paragraphs | 3 and | , |  | 312th |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " | 5 to | 9: 26th |  | 14th | " |
| " | 10 to | 16: „ | " | 27th | " |
| " | 17 : | " | " | 34th | " |
| " | 18 : | 25th | " | 275th |  |
| " | 18 to | 32 : 26th | " | 104th |  |
| " | 33 : | " | " | 318th |  |
| " | 84 to | 50: " |  | 310th |  |
| " | 51 to 107 | 107 : 23rd | to 2 | th year |  |

The last set of paragraphs ( 51 to 107 ) was incised at a later date than the preceding part of the inscription, to which it refers as previously engraved (paragraph 51 ).

Part of the gifts, which the king made between his 23nd and 29th year, were taken from the treasures, which he seized after having defeated the Chêra king and the Pandyas
in Malainâdu ${ }^{1}$ (paragraphs 34, 51,52 and 107). A number of gold trumpets were presented to the temple, after he had assumed the titles of Sivapâdasêkhara, 'he devotee of Siva,' aud of Rajjarâja, 'the king of kings' (paragraph j5j), and a number of gold flowers, after he had returned from the conquest of Satyasraya (paragraph 92).

Lach of the gifts is stated to have been weighed by 'the stone called (after) $\hat{\mathrm{A}}$ davallâu.' 'This was evidently a staudard weight for gold, or a set of such weights, made of stone and preserved at the shrine of the god Adavallây or Adavallàr, who was also called Dakshina-Mêru-Vitankar.?

## Text.

## A. Nomith wiath.

## First section.






[3.] Cுற்ब



 Qबनா





## Sccond section.

 4.5 [ $2^{*}$ ]



 Qurcit aficir a.




[^0]





 H1


Third section.


[2.] ब ¢



 あ mano
 Qெa







Fourth section.










 இOFV $\dot{\rho}$ Q



Fifth section.








[3.] बंड







[5.] ®y












Sixth section.
 जन
 Exy $\dot{\boldsymbol{j}}$ -
[3.] बை Qupinuq




 \&Qavoraty an-
万fio snatrecro.



Seventh seclion.





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 Quir．




 ＊のsprour $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$－

Eighth section．
 Quásir angr－
 め电守



 －दẹ－




Ninth section．




















 Quick இார் [

## B. West wall.

First section.
[1.] єм



 zaitul Quai















 -ケச்ல இの





Second section.
 -nf




[^1]












Third section.















[6.] Lu,












Fourth scion.






## Translatron.

## First part.

1. Hail! Prosperity! This (is) the edict (sdasana) of Râjarâja, (alias) Râjakêsarivarman, which is cherished by the multitude of the diadems of (i.e., which is obeyed by) the crowd of all princes. ${ }^{\text {a }}$
2. On the twentieth day of the twenty-sixth year (of the reign) of Kô-Râjakêsarivarman: alias Sri-Râjarâjadêva, who,-while (his) heart rejoiced, that, like the goddess of fortune, the goddess of the great earth had become his wife,-in his life of growing strength, during which, having been pleased to cat the vessel (kalam) (in) the hall (at) Kûndalar, he conquered by his army, which was victorious in great battles, Vêngai-nâdu, Ganga-pádi, Taḍigai-pâdi, Nulamba-pâdi, Kudamalai-nâdu, Kollam, Kalingam, Ịra-maṇda-- lam, (the conquest of which) gave fame (i.e., made (him) famous) (in) the eight directions, and the seven and a balf lakshas of Iratta-padi,-deprived the Seriyas (i.c., the Pậdyas) of their splendour, while (he) was resplendent (to such a degree) that (he) was worthy to be worshipped everywhere;-having been pleased to make gifts (in) the royal bathing-hall (tirru-manjana-salui) to the cast (of the hall) of Irumadi-Sôray within the Tanjâvor paiace (köyil), the lord (uluaiyar) Srîi.Rajarâjadêva vouchsafed to say:-"Let the gifts made by us, those made by (our) elder sister,' those made by our wives, and those made by other donors to the lord (udaiyâr) of the sacred stone-temple (tirukkarrali), (callad) Sri-Rajarâjêsuara, which we caused to be built (at) Tañjâvar, (a cily) in Tafjavar-karram, ( ${ }^{\text {a subdivision) of Pâņ̣dyakulásani-valanâdu, -be engraved on stone on the sacred }}$ shrine (srr-vinana)!" (Accordingly, these gifts) were engraved (as follows):-
3. On the three-hundred-and-twelfth day of the twenty-fifth year (of his reign), the lovd SríRâjarâjadéva gave one gold (image of Kolgaidêvar, ${ }^{\text {, }}$ which is to be present (at) the sacred ofierings (s,r-bali), ${ }^{6}$ weighing eight hundred and twenty-nine karanjil ${ }^{7}$ and three guarters and three manjaḍli by the stone called (after) Âdavallûu.

[^2]4. On the same day (he) gave one dish (tala) of geld for the sacred offerings, supported by a lotus (padmdsuna), weighing nine hundred and ninety-five karanjiu and a half and four mafjadi by the same stone.
5. On the fourteenth day of the twenty-sixth year (of his reign), the lord Sri-Raja: râjadéva gave one sacred diadem (tiruppattam) of gold, weighing four hundred and nincty-nine karanju by the stone called (after) Âda vallần.
6. On the same day (he) gave one sacred diadem of gold, weighing four hundred and nisety-four karañju and a half and two manjaddi by the same stone.
7. On the same day (he) gave one sacred diadem of gold, weighing four hundred and eighty-four kurañiu and a quarter by the same stone.
8. On the same day (he) gave one sacred diadem of gold, weighing four hundred and ninety-seven karanju and a half by the same stone.
9. On the same day (he) gave one sacred diadem of gold, weighing four hundred and ninety-one kayanju and a half by the same stone.
10. On the twenty-seventh day (of his twenty-sixth year), the lord Srí-Râjarâjadêa gave out of (his) minor treasure (sirudanam) one gold plate (taligai), weighing six hundred - and fifty-two karanju and eight mañjadi by the stone called (aftor) Ad avallâp.
11. On the same day (he) gave one gold plate, weighing four hundred and ninety-three karanju and a quarter by the same stone.
12. On the same day (he) gave one gold bowl (mandai), weighing three hundred and ninety-seven karanju and six manjadi by the same stone.
13. On the same day (he) gave one gold bowl, weighing three hundred and ninety-three $k a r a n j u$ and (one) manjadi by the same stone.
14. On the same day (he) gave one gold bowh, weighing three hundred and ninety-eight karanju and (onc) kuuri by the same stone.
15. On the same day (he) gave one gold bowl, weighing three hundred and ninety-six karanju by the same stone.
16. On the same day (he) gave one gold pitcher (kendi), weighing two hundred and eighty-four karanju and a half by the same stone.
17. On the thirty-fourth day (of his twenty-sixth year), the lord Sri-Râjarâjadêva gave out of (his) minor treasure (sirudanam) one gold salver (tattam), weighing forty kayunju and a quarter by the stone called (after) Âdavallâu.
18. On the two-hundred-and-seventy-fifth day of the twenty-fifth year (of his reign), the lord Sri-Rájarajadêva gave qne copper water-pot (kuta), to be placed on the copper pinnacle (stupitturi) ? of the sacred shrine (sri-vimana) of the lord of the Sri-Rajarâjêsvara (temple), weighing three thousand and eighty-three pala. ${ }^{2}$ The various gold plates (tagadu), which were laid over it, weighed two thousand nine hundred and twenty-six karuanju and a half by the stone cadled (after) Âdavallầ.
19. On the one-hundred-and-fourth day of the twenty-sixth year (of his reigi), the lord Sri-Râjarájadêva gave to the lord of the Sri-Rajarajésvara (tomple) one gold kettle (kiddram), weighing eleven thousand seven huudred and forty-two karanju by the stone called (after) Âdavallâa.
20. On the same day (he) gave one gold sttu-vattil, weighing four hundred and eighty. eight karanju by the same stone. .

[^3]21. On thie same day (he) gave one gold pot (kalasa), weighing five hundred and seven karauju by the same stone.
22. On the same day (he) gave one gold pot, weighing four hundred and eighty-three karanju by the same stone.
23. On the same day (he) gave one gold pot, weighing four hundred and ninety-two karanju by the same stone.
24. On the same day (he) gave one gold pot, weighing four hundred and ninety-two karanju and a quarter by the same stone.
25. On the same day (he) gave one gold pot, weighing five hundred and twelve karanizs and a half by the same stone.
26. On the same day (he) gave one gold spittoon (pudikkam), weighing eight hundred and two karanju and a half by the same stone,-including the three legs and the two rings (valaigil).
27. On the same day (he) gave one gold salver (tattam), weighiag forty-nine katanfiu and three quarters by the same stone.
28. On the same day (he) gave one gold salver, weighing forty-nine karanju and three quarters by the same stone.
29. On the same day (he) gave one gold salver, weighing fifty karanju by the same stone.
30. On the same day (he) gave one gold salver, weighing forty-nine karaitju and three quarters, two manjadi and (one) kuyri by the same stone.
31. On the same day (he) gave one small receptacle for saored ashes (kurzu-madal) of gold, weighing ninety-seven kurallju by the same stone.
32. On the same day (he) gave one gold measuring-cup. (mana-vattil), weighing twenty karanju by the same stone.
33. On the three-hundred-and-eighteenth day of the twenty-sixth year (of his reign), (he) gave a gold (image of) K.shêtrapâladêva, (which measured) by the cubit-measure (muram), (preserved) in the temple (koyil) of the lord, three fingers (viral) and three torai ${ }^{1}$ in height from the feet to the hair, which had a saored foot-stool (sripdadapttha) of silver, (measuring) six torai in height and four fingers and six torai in circumference, and which weighed seventy-two karaikju and a half,- including the spear (sûlu), the skuil (kapala), the noose ( $p \mathrm{~d} s a$ ) and the drum (damaruka), which (the image) held in its four divine hauds, and the sacred foot-stool of silver.
34. Out of the treasures (bhandara), which he seized after having defeated the Chera king (Šeramañ) and the Pândyas in Malainâdu, the lord Sri-Rájarajadêva gave on the three-hundred-and-nineteenth day of the twenty-sixth year (of his reign) to the.supreme lord (paramasuanin) of the Sri-Rajaraja-Isvara (tomple) the following gold emblems (chilna), which were weighed by the stone called (after) Âdavallán and engraved on stone:-
35. One betel-pot (kalanji), (consisting of) five hundred and eighty-six karanju of gold.
36. One betel-pot, (consisting of) six hundred and twenty-two karaiju and a half of gold.
37. One water-pot (kuta), (consisting of) three hundred and eighty-two kuranik and a half of gold.
38. One water-pot, (consisting of) three hundred and sixty-seven kayanjin of gold.

[^4]39. One water-pot, (consistiky of ) three hundred and fifty-two karafitu of gold.
40. One water-pat, (consisting of) two hundred and ninety-four karaifiu of gold.
41. One chunnam box (karandigaichcheppu), (consisting of) one hundred and twenty-one karafin and a half of gold, - including the stand (adi) and the lid. ${ }^{1}$
42. One betel-leaf box (ilaichcheppu), (consisting of) one hundred and eighty-five kuraifik and three quarters of gold, - including four lion's feet ( $y d l i k k a l$ ) and the lid.
43. One betel-leaf box, (consisting of) one hundred and forty-seven karanju of gold, including four lion's feet and the lid.
44. One plate (taligai), (consisting of ) one thousand one hundred and thirty-five karaljin and a half of gold, -including the stand.
45. One censor (kalasappäai), (oonsisting of) four hundred and seventy karanjit of gold, -inoluding the spout (mikkia) and the stand.
46. One censer, (consisting of) four hundred and thirty-eight karanju of gold, -including the spout and the stand.
47. Dight gold chains (kodi), consisting of seventy-eight karafju and three quarters of gold, - including sixteen flowers, (two of) which were attached to the hanging part (tûksam) (and) to the top part (talai).(respectively, of each chain).
48. One taruittal-vattil, (consisting of) four hundred and forty-eight karanju of gold, - , including two bass-reliefs (karukkn) and two lion's feet (sì̀ihapâda).
49. One sacred orown (tiru-mudi), (conṣisting of) two hundred and seventy-three karanjik of gold.
50. One handle (kai) for a fly-whisk (fchehoppi), (consisting of) two hundred and four karainu of gold.

## Second part.

51. From the twenty-third year to the twenty-ninth year (of his roign), the lord SriRajarajadeva gave to the suprome lord of the Sri-Rajarajésvara (temple) out of his own treasures and out of the treasures, which he seized after having defeated the Chêraking and the Pandyas in Malainâdu, the following embloms (chihna) of gold, sacred ornaments (ablarana) of gold, ste., which were weighed by the stone called (after) Adavallan and engraved on stone, 一excluding those (gifts of) the twenty-fifth year and the twenty-sixth year, which had been engraved on the adjacent stones before this (part of the inscription) on the east of this upper tier (jugatippaclai) :-2
52. Out of the treasures, which he seized after having defeated the Chêra king and the Pandyas in Malainadu, (ke) gave :-
53. One handle for a fly-whisk, (consisting of) thirty-four karaiju of gold.
54. One handle for a fly-whisk, (consisting of) thirty-three kayanifiu of gold.
55. Having obtained the illustrious names of Siyapadasêkharas and SríRaja. rija,' (he gave the following) gold trumpets (kalam), which had one kaigil (?), two pipes (kwral) and five rings (môdirame):-

[^5]56. One trumpet, (consisting of) two pundred and ninety-four karanjin and a half of gold.
57. One trumpet, (consisting of) two hundred and ninety-five karafiju and a quarter of gold.
58. One trumpet, (consisting of) two hundred and ninety-six karanjic and three quarters and two manjadi of gold.
59. Two trumpets, consisting of five hundred and ninety-three karanjuz of gold,-each (consisting of) two hundred and ninety-six karaifiu and a half of gold:
60. One trumpet, (consisting of) two hundred and ninety four karanju, nine marjadi and (one) kuari of gold.
61. One trumpet, (consisting of) two hundred and ninety karanju and three quarters of gold.
62. One trumpet, (consisting of) two hundred and eighty-six karanju, three manjadiliand (one) kuaxi of gold.
63. One trumpet, (consisting of) two hundred and ninety-eight karanju and a half and two manjadi of gold.
64. One trumpet, (consisting of) two hundred and eighty-seven.karyanju and three quarters, four manjadi and (one) kuari of gold.
65. Out of (his own) treasures (he) gave :-
66. One trumpet, (consisting of) one huidred and sixty-eight karanju and a quarter of gold.
67. One trumpet, (consisting of) one hundred and sixty-eight karaifju of gold.
68. A single (trumpet), (consisting of ) one hundred and forty-nine karaiju and a half and three manjadl $i$ of gold, - including one kangil and one pipe (kur $a l$ ).
69. (The following) tops (makuta) for temple-parasols (tiruppallittongal), including a knob (mottu) and a plate (puralai) soldered together:-
70. Three tops for temple-parasols, consisting of one hundred and forty-eight karanjut and three quarters, two manjadi and (one) kuari of gold, - each (consisting of) forty-nine karanju and a half, two maijjacli and (one) kunzi of gold.
71. Five tops for temple-parasols, consisting of two hundred and forty-eight karanju and three quarters of gold, - each (consisting of) forty-nine karainju and three quarters of gold.
72. Two tops for temple-parasols, consisting of one hundred karanju of gold, - each (consisting of) fifty karanju of gold.
73. Two tops for temple-parasols, consisting of ninety-eight karaffiu of gold, - each (consisting of) forty-nine karanju of gold.
74. One top for a temple-parasol, (consisting of) fifty-ono karanju of gold.
75. Two tops for temple-parasols, consisting of ninety-eight kayranju and three quarters of gold, - each (consisting of) forty-nine karanjik, seven marjadili and (one) kuari of gold.
76. One top for a temple-parasol, (consisting of) fifty karanju, two mafjadi and (one) kuuri of gold.
77. One top for a temple-parasol, (consistiug of) forty-eight karaxju and three quarters of gold.
78. One top for a temple-parasol, (consisting of) fifty karanju and three quartors, two manjdadi and (one) kuuri of gold. .
79. Two tops for temple-parasols, consisting of one hundred and one karanju and a half of gold, 一each (consisting of) fifty karanju and three quarters of gold.
80. One top for a temple-parasol, (consisting of) forty-nine karariju and a half of gold.
81. One top for a temple-parasol, (consisting of) forty-nine karanju and six manjadi - of gold.
82. One top for a temple-parasol, (consisting of) forty-nine karanju and a quarter of gold.
83. One top for a tempte-parasol, (consisting of) forty-eight karulfus and a half of gold.
84. One top for a temple-parasol, (consisting of) forty-nine karanju, two manjadi and (onc) kunri of gold.
85. One top for a temple-parasol, (consisting of) forty-eight karanju and three quarters, two manjadi and (one) kumi of gold.
86. One top for a temple-parasol, (eonsisting of) fifty zaranju and (one) manjadi of gold.
87. Three tops for temple-parasols, consisting of one hundred and forty-nine karanju and a half, two manjadi and (one) kunti of gold, - each (consisting of) forty-nine karanju and three quarters, two manjadi and (one) kuari of geld.
88. Five tops for white parasols (dhavalachchhattra), consisting of fifty karaffu of gold, - including a plate (paralai) soldered together with the knob (motta).
89. One top for a coloured sacred parasol of victory (vannigai-tiru-korra-kudai), (consisting of) fifteen karanfiu and a half, two manjaḍi and (one) kurri of gold, - including a plate soldered together with the knob.
90. One betel-leaf salver (ilaitlattu), (consisting of) nine hundred and ninety-five karaffu of geld.
91. One betel leaf salver, (consisting of) nine hundred and eighty-eight kararjju of gold.
92. Having returned from the conquest of Satyâsraya, (he) poured out as flowers at the sacred feet (sripdelapushpa) and worshipped the feet of the god (zoith the following gold . Aowers):-
93. Two saesed gold flonpers (tirupporpit), eonsisting of twenty karajiju of gold, - each (consisting of) ten karanju of gold.
94. Twelve sacred gold flowers, consisting of one hundred and ninetcen karanju and a half and four manjadi of gold,- each (consisting of) nine karuifiu and three quarters, four manjadi and (onc) kuuri of gold.
95. Ten saered gold flowers, eonsisting of ninety-nine karafiju and a half of gold,each saered gold flower (consisting of) nine kuranju and three quarters and four manjadi of gold.
96. One sacred gold flower, (consisting of) nine kayufju and three quarters, three manjadi and (one) kunri of gold.
97. Ono sacred gold flewer, (consisting of) (one) karafiu and three quarters and (one) manijadi of gold.
98. One sacred gold fiower, shaped tike a lotus (tamarai), (consisting of) thirteen karanju and six manjadi of gold.
99. To Dakshiṇ-Meru-Vitankar (he) gave (the following ornaments), to be worn (by this gotd):-
100. One string of round beads (tiral-mani-vadam), (consisting of) five (strings) soldered together, (and containing) forty-nine kayanju, seven mainjadi and (onc) $\dot{k} u n r i$ of gold.
101. One polished ${ }^{2}$ ring for the arm of the god (tirukkaikkarai), (consisting of) fiftyone karaifju and a half of gold.

[^6]102. One polished ring for the arm of the god, (consisting of) forty-five karanju and a half and two maijadit of gold.
103. One polished ring for the arm of the god, (consisting of) forty-nine karafju and three quarters, two marjáali and (one) kuari of gold.
104. One polished ring for the arm of the god, (consisting of) forty-five karanju and three quarters of gold.
105. One pair of polished rings for the feet of the god (tiruvadikkdrai), (consisting of) ninety-six karanju and a half of gold.
106. One sacred girdle (tiruppattigai), (consisting of) one hundred and forty-nine karanjut and a quarter of gold.
107. (Finally, he) gave one sacred diadem (tiruppattam), (consisting of) nine hundred and eighty-one karaifin and a quarter of geld, which was made of gold taken from the treasures, which he seized after having defeated the Chêra king and the Pậdyas in Malainâdu.

## No. 2. On the west Wall.

This inscription is engraved in five sections, each of which occupies a separate face of the west wall. It consists of two distinct parts.

The first part extends to about two thirds of line 7. of the first section and describes eleven gold vessels, which were presented on the 310th day of the 25th year of the reign of Kô-Râjakêsarivarman, alias Râjarâjadêva, 'to (the goddess) Umâparamêsvarí, who is the consort of our lord Addavallâr,' by the king's elder sister,' who was the queen of Vallavaraiyar ${ }^{2}$ Vandyadêvar.

The second part euumerates other gifts of gold vessels and ornaments, which were made by the same royal lady between the 25 th and 29th year of the king's reiga. The items detailed in paragraphs 14 to $4^{\prime}$ were given'to (the goddess) Umâparamếsvarí, who is the consort of our lord Âdavallâr Dakshina-Mêru-Viṭankar.' Paragraphs 44 to 50 describe gifts 'to (the goddess) Umâparamésvari, who is the consort of our lord TanjaiVitankar.'

## Text.

First section.


[^7]






厄人的

 נォ









Seciond section．
［1．］R．மாuनQ8：









 Quлсіт




［9．］宀் Qanaig Qдап

Third section．









[4.] த



 Quectis gix






 Quri அब்

[9.]



Fourth section.






 Q




 ब


Fifh section.
[1.] 』y























Translation.

## First part.

1. Hail! Prosperity ! On the three-hundred-and-tenth day of the twenty-fifth year (of the reign) of K $\hat{0}$-Râjakêsarivarman, alias Švi-Râjarâjadêva, who, 一 while (his) heart rejoiced, that, like the goddess of fortune, the goddess of the grent earth had become his wifo, - in his life of growing strength, during which, having been pleased to cut the vessel(in) the hall (at) Kandalar, he conquered by his army, which was victorious in great battles, Vêngai-nâdu, Ganga-pâḍi, Taḍigai-pâdi, Nulamba-pâḍi, Kuḍamalainadu, Kollam, Kalingam, Irra-maṇdalam, (the conquest of which) made (him) famous (in) the eight directions, and the seven and a half lakshas of Iratṭa-pidi,- deprived the Seriyas of their splendour, while (he) was resplendent (to such a degrec) that (hc) was worthy to be worshipped everywhere; - the venerable elder sister of Sri-Râjarâjadéva, (who zoas) the great queen (maliadevi) of Vallavaraiyar. Fandyadevar, gave to (the goddess) Umâparamévari, who is the consort of our lord Âdavallar, one gold plate (taligai), weighing three hundred and ninoty-eight karanju and a half by the stone called (after) Adavatháa.
2. On the same day (she) gave one gold plate, weighing four hundred and ninety-six karafin by the same stone.
3. On the same day (she) gave one gold bowl (mandat), weighing one hundred and pinety-nine karafiju by the same stone.
4. On the same day (she) gave one gold bowl, weighing three hundred and ninety-nino karafiju and three quarters by the same stone.
5. On the same day (she) gave one gold water-pot (kuta), weighing one hundred and ninety-eight karanju and a half by the same stone.
6. On the same day (she) gave one gold water-pot, weighing one hundred and ninetsnine karanju and three quarters by the same stone.
7. On the same day (zhe) gave one gold water-pot, weighing one hundred and ninety-. six karanju, seven manjadi and (one) kuari by the same stone.
8. On the same day (she) gave one gold water-pot, weighing one hundred and ninettyeight karafiju by the same stone.
9. On the same day (zhe) gave one gold cup (vattil), weighing ninety-seven karatju and a half by the same stone.
10. On the same day ( 8 he) gave one golden receptacle for sacred ashes with lotusornaments (pushkara-patti-madal), together with a staud (udi), 一weighing eighty kuranju by the same stone.
11. On the same day (she) gave one golden chunnam box (kazandigaichchoppu), ${ }^{1}$ including . . . . . . . a a bolt (ôlậi) and a pin (niluiydâi), -weighing one hundred and ninetynine karanju by the same stone.

## Sccond part.

12. From the twenty-fifth year to the twenty-ninth year (of the king's reign), the venerable elder sister of Srí-Râjarâjadêva, (who was) the great queen of Vallavaraiyar Vandyadêvar, gave to (the goddess) Umâparamêsuri, who is the consort of our lord Âdavallâr Dakshina:Meru-Vitankar, and to (the godess) Umâparamesvarí, who is the consort of our lord Tanjai-Vitankar, the following sacred ornaments (ablarana), emblems (chihna), etc., of gold, which were weighed by the stone called (after) Âdavalláu. and engraved on stone,- excluding those (gifts of) the twenty-fifth year, which had been engraved on the adjacent stones before this (part of the inscription) on the north of this upper tier (jagatippadai):- ${ }^{2}$
13. To (the goddess) Umáparamestars, who is the consort of our lord $\hat{\mathbb{X}}$ davallâr Dakshipa-Meru-Vitankar, (she) gave:-
14. One bttu-vattil, (onsisting of) one hundred and ninety-eight karafju and a half, two manjadi and (one) kunri of gold.
15. One bttu-vattil, (consisting of) one hundred and ninety-seven karaajju and a half of gold.
16. One tavukkai, (consisting of) one liundred and forty-seven karanju and six manjadi of gold.
17. One tavukkai, (consisting of) one hundred and forty-six karanju and three quarters, (one) munjadi and (one) kunti of gold.
18. Oue censer (kalasappdaai), (cohsisting of) two hundred and ninety-five karafiu and a quarter of gold.
19. One swan (anaam), (consisting of) ninety-eight karaffiu and a quarter of gold.
20. One parrot (kili), the gold of which weighed thirty-four karariju, nive manjadili and (one) kunzi, 一 including two precious stones set into the eyes.
21. One handle for a white chdmara (ven-samarai), (consisting of) ninoteen karanju and three quarters of gold.

[^8]22. One handle for a white chämara, (consisting of) nineteen karafiju and a half and two manjâdi of gold.
23. One handle for a fly-whisk (ichehoppi), (consisting of) twenty karailju of gold.
24. One handle for a fly-whisk, (consisting of) nineteen karanju and a half of gold.
25. One saered crown (makuta), (consisting of) two hundred and seventy-five karafju and a half of gold.
26. One hundred and sixty-five sacred gold flowers (tirupporpi), consisting of eight - hundred and twenty-five karañju of gold, - each sacred gold flower (consisting of) five karafju of gold.
27. Thirty-five sacred gold flowers, consisting of one hundred and seventy-four karanin, two manjadi and (one) kuri of gold,- each sacred gold flower (consisting of) four karainiu and thvee quarters, fows mafijadi and (one) kunci of gold.
28. One pendant (tûkham), (consisting of) twenty-nine karanju and a half of gold.
29. One pair of sacred ear-rings (tiru-váli), consisting of six karafju, eight manjadi and (one) fuuri of gold. .
30. One pair of double sacred urutiu, ${ }^{1}$ consisting of ten karanju and (onc) manjadi of gold.
31. One pair of sacred ear-rings (iorukkabi), consisting of fourteen kayufifu and three quarters, (one) maijjadi and (one) kunri of gold.
32. One string (vadam) of beads for the marriage-badge (tâli-mani), set with diamonds (vayiram), consisting ef eleven karanju and (one) manjadi of gold, - including one hundred and fifty-seven beads for the marriage-badge, . . . . . . . four padugan, four kallippit, one kokkuvaly and two square diamonds (savakkam). ${ }^{2}$
33. One neeklace (kantha-tudar) of three (chains) soldered into one, (consisting of) sixtytwo karanju of gold.
34. One outer chain (? purattudar), ineluding (onc) padugan, (onc) kallippi and (one)
 gold.
35. One sayalam of diamonds (vayiram), (containing) one hundred and twenty-two lourafju and three quarters of gotd.
36. One pair of pottu ${ }^{3}$ for the arms of the goddess, (consisting of) ninety karanju and - a half of gold.
37. One pair of bracelets (kataka) for the arms of the geidess, (consisting of) fifty-six karainju, two maijadia and (onc) kuuri of gold.
38. One pair of rings for the arms of the goddess (tirukkaiklidrai), ${ }^{4}$ with claws ${ }^{6}$ (engraved) on the outside (? ugirppuravau), (consisting of) one hundred and fifty karanju and a half of gold.

[^9]39. One wrought girdle (toril-pattigui), (consisting of) three hundred and forty-four karuniju of gold.
40. One pair of rings for the feet of the goddess (tiruvadikkarai), with claws (cnyraved) on the ontside, (consisting of) one hundred and fifty karanju and a quarter of gold.
41. One pair of sdyalam for the feet (padla-sâyalam), ${ }^{1}$ (consisting of) one hundred and nine karatiju and a half of gold.
42. Ten rings for the toes of the goddess (firulkal-mödiram), consisting of fourteen karunju and three quarters, two munjadili and (onc) kunti of gold.
43. To (the goddess) Umaparamésari, who is the consort of our lord TanjaiVitankar, (she) gave:-
44. One plate (taligai), (consisting of) fonr hundred and forty-eight kayurju and four manjädi of gold.
45. One bowl (mandui); (consisting of) two hundred and ninety-six kurarju and a half of gold.
46. One otttu-vattil, (consisting of) one hundred and ninety-seven karuafju and three quarters of gold.
47. One tavukkai, (consisting of ) one hundred and forty-eight karanju and nine manjadi of gold.
48. One censer (kalasappanai), (consisting of ) two hundred and ninety-five karunju, seven manjadi and (one) kunri of gold.
49. One pot (kalasa), (consisting of) one hundred and ninety-six karunju and a half of gold.
50. One pot, (consisting of) one hundred and ninety-seven kapariju and a quarter of gold.
51. One pot, (consisting of) one hundred and ninety-seven karanju and oight marijalli of gold.
52. One chunnam bex (karandigaichcheppu), (consisting of) one bundred and ninety-eight karatiju and a quarter of gold.
53. One handle for a white chdmara (ven-sdmarai), (consisting of) nineteen karanju and a half and four manjadli of gold.
54. One bandle for a fly-whisk (schchóppi), (consisting of) nineteen karanju and a half and (one) manjadili of gold.
55. Forty-eight sacred gold flowers (tirupporpú), eonsisting of two hundred and forfy karanju of gold, - each sacred gold flower (consisting of) five karaliju of gold.
56. Seventy-two sacred gold flowers, eonsisting of three hundred and fifty-eight karanju and four manjadi of gold,- each sacred gold flower (consisting of) four karanjiu and three quarters, four manjadti and (one) kuazi of gold.
57. Six sacred gold flowers, consisting of twenty-nine karanju and a half and four manjadil of gold,- each sacred gold flower (consisting of) four karanju and three quarters and four manjadi of gold.
58. Three sacred gold flowers, consisting of fourteen kuyariju and three quarters and (one) kuati of gold, - each sacred gold flower (consisting of ) four karanjiu and throe quarters, three mañjáli and (one) kuari of gold.
59. One sacred gold flower, (consisting of) four karariju and three quarters of gold.

[^10]No. 3. On The Note wall, lower mir.
This inscription is engraved in $\mathbf{3 8}$ sections of 1.5 lines each and contains $a^{\circ}$ description of thirty sacred omamonts. These were made partly of gold and jewels from the temple treasury, and partly of pavis, which Kó-Rajakesarisarman, alias Rajarfijadêpa, had given to the temple up to the 29 th year of his reign. Paragraphs 5 and 6 allude to gold, which the king had seized after conquering the Cher king and the Pandyas, and which Ire had presented to the temple.

## Text.

## First section.











[11.] कQ.
[12.] ज שூォ



Second section.




[5.]








[14.] ai

Third section.



[^11]













- Fourth scetion.










[11.] மர்சாா [4]




Fifth seclion.
[1.] मั்










[12.] $\kappa \pi \dot{\omega}$





## Siath section.


[2:] coin wi








[11.] Aupis Qe்க




Seventh section.


[3.] 户

[5.] هட்ட~иі


[8.] க்ண்க்க்







Fighth seetion.















Nintli section.


Ten ith section.











[12.] டடடும



Bleventh scction.

[2.] is Werfion doraic ourcirl



[6.] ロч,

[8.] 0 分


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    [10.]. .14
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    [14.] : :Qurax فa[r] Q Qaís m.
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Troclfth section.











[12.] ©




## Thirteenth section:





[5.] 凸








[14.] Qufair Qan(0) Qanis مpissorbatis.

Fonitecnth seation.

[2.] $\pi \pi$ Opani viautpara.













Fiftenth section.













[14.] जfロ,
$[15$.$] 为$
Sixtcenth section.

[2.] is AisQurarioin Uu-





[8.] (






[15.] न.

[^12]Scuenteenth section.









[10.]


[13.]


Eightacirth section:

जminnatio



[5.] - -


■மக்.








Ninoleenth section.
















## Twaticth soction．

［1．］и





［7．］\＆








Twenty－first section．
［1．］



［5．］\＆







［13．］і末


Irwenty－sceond sectiou．

［2．］घ，

［4：］இロジロ



No. 3. INSORIPTION OF RAJARAJA.


## Twenty-third ection.


[2.] को












[15.] 9ix4
Trventy-fourlla section.
[1.] にட்

[3.] அ












Theurly-fifin section.



[4.] URள்
[5.]


[8.] Qar(1) Qaij\& apक்
[9.] Qurcin ஜix






Twenty-sixth section.








+あ



[12.] क्यQunair Qar(4) Qबujs



Troenty-seventi scetion.






[7.] ©

[9.] बं





[15.] С阝

Twenty-eighth section.
[1.] பцளுக்

[3.] cคi





[9.] is .y






Theinty-nintik section.








[9.] :
[10.]





Thirticth section.
















Thirty-first section.
















## Thirty-second section.












[12.] \& அட்டி்



Thirty-third seclion.








[^13][8.] नа்்(Q in







Thirty-fourth section.

[2.]
[3.]








[12.]



Thirty-fifth section.















Zhirity-sixth section.





Thirly－seventh scelion．




［5．］யi










Thirly－eighth saction．
［1．］$Q_{\sigma}$ बட்（ （


［4：］Сெт末்
［5．］ォsioil－cpio 9i4．


［8．］i





［14．］sir pejQe ふcinus மe்－


## Translatton.

1. Hail! Prosperity! The sacred ornaments (abharana) of jewels (ratna) of the first quality, made (partly) of gold and jewels of the first quality, which had accumulated in the treasury (bhandara) of the lord of the SríRâjarầjêsvara (temple), -excluding those which were exhibited (to the public ?) at the treasury of the lord of the Sri-Râjarâjêsvara (temple), -and (partly) of jewels, which the lord Srî-Râjarâjadêva had been pleased to give (to the temple) until the twenty-ninth year (of the reign) of K $\hat{0}$-Râjakêsarivarman, alias Srí-Râjarâjadêva, who,-while (his) heart rejoiced, that, like the goddess of fortune, the goddess of the great earth had become his wife, --in his life of growing strength, during which, having been pleased to cut the vessel (in) the hall (at) Kandalar, he conquered by his army, which was victorious in great battles, Vềngai-nâdu, Gañgapâdi, Taḍigai-pâdi, Nulamba-pâḍi, Kudamalai-nâdu, Kollam, Kalingam, Iramandalam, (the conquest of which) made (limm) famous (in) the eight directions, and the seven and a half lakshas of Iratta -pâdi,-deprived the Seriyas of their splendour, while (he) was resplendent (to such a degree) that (he) was worthy to be worshipped every-where,-were weighed by the jewel weight ( $k a\langle u-k a t$ ) called (after) Dakshiṇa-MêruVitankan, ${ }^{1}$ excluding the threads (saradu) and the frames (sattam), (but) including the lac (arakka) and the pinju, (and) were engraved on stone on the sacred shirine (sri-vimana). of the lord,-exeluding those which had been engraved on stone on the jagatippadai and on the upapithaltu-kanduppadai ${ }^{2}$ of the temple (kbyil) of Chanḍêsvara,-(as follows):-
2. One sacred girdle (tiruppattigai), made of gold taken from the treasury of the lord, (and containing) ten karanjiu and three quarters, three manjaddi and (one) kuari of gold, which was a quarter inferior in fineness to (the gold standard called) dandavani. The lae weighed eight karanju and seven manjadi. The pinju weighed three quarters. (of a karanju). Fifteen crystals (palingu), set into (it), weighed (onc) karuñju. Three potti weighed three mañjadi. One thousund five hundred and twelve strung pearls (muttu) of brilliant water and of red water, (taken) from the pearls of the second quality, which the lord Sri-Rájarfijadêva had poured out-as flowers at the sacred feet (sripadapushpa) and with which he had worshipped the feet of the god, (viz.) round-pearls (vattam), roundish pearls (anuvattam), polished pearls (oppu-muttu), small pearls (kuru-muttu), nimbolam, payittam, ambumudu, crude pearls (karadu), twin pearls (irattai), sappatti and sakkattu, weighed forty-one karanjju and seven manjadai. Twenty-four strung corals (pavaram), (taken) from the corals in the treasury, weighed three quarters (of a karanju), three manjadi.and (one) kunri. Altogether, (the girdle) weighed sixtythree karanjju and nine mañjddi, corresponding to a value of ninety kdsu.
3. One sacred girdle, made of gold taken from the treasury, (and containing) ten karanju and three quarters and four manjadi of gold, which was a quarter inferior in fineness to the dandavàni. The lac weighed eight karantiu and seven mañjadi. The pintiu weighed three. quarters (of a karainju). Fifteen crystals, set into (it), weighed three quarters (of a karanju), four manjadli and (one) kunti. Three potii weighed three manjadi. One thousand five hundred and two strung pearls of brilliant water and of red water, (taken) from the pearls of the second quality, which the lord KríRâjarâjadêva had poured out as flowers at the

[^14]sacred feet and with which he had worshipped the feet of the god, (via.) round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, nimbolam, payittam, ambuniudu, crude pearls, twin pearls, sappatti aud sakkattu, weighed forty-one karanju and nine manjadi. Twenty-four strung corals, (taken) from the corals in the treasury, weighed three quarters (of a karuljut), three mafjadi and (one) kunri. Altogether, (the girdle) weighed sixty-three karatiju and a half and (one $)$ manj $j d d i$, corresponding to a value of ninety $k d s u$.
4. One sacred girdle, made of gold taken from the treasury, (and containing) ten karanju and theee quarters and four manjadi of gold, whioh was a quarter inferior in fineness to the dandavani. The lac weighed nine karañju, three maijädli and (one) kunri. The pinju weighed half a karanju, three manjadli and (one) kunri. Three potti weighed three maflajdi. Fifteen crystals, set into (it), weighed (one) karcanju, (one) manjadi and (one) kuuri. One thousand six hundred and fifty-three strung pearls of brilligant water aud of red water, (tuken) from the pearls of the second quality, which the lord SríRâjarajadêva had poured out as flowers at the sacred feet and with which he had worshipped the feet of the god, (vis.) round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, nimbolam, payittam, ambumude, crude pearls, twin pearls, sappatti and sakkattu, weighed forty-two karafjiu and a half, (one) mariadi and nine tenths. ${ }^{\text {s }}$ Twenty-four strung corals, (taken) from the corals in the treasury, weighed three quarters (of a karuiju) and three manjadi and six tenths. Altogether, (the girdle) weighed sixty-five karafju and a half and (onc) manjadi, corresponding to a value of ninety-five $k \hat{a} s{ }^{\prime} u$.
5. One sacred girdle, made of gold taken from the treasury of the lord, (and containing) ten karanju and three quarters, (one) manjadi and (one) kuuri of gold, which was a quarter inferior in fineness to the danduvani. The lac weighed eight karafiu and a half, three matjädi and (one) kunri. The pinju weighed three quarters (of a karu才ju) aud two manjádi. Fifteen crystals, set into (it), weighed (one) kurunju, three munjädi and (onc) kuri. Three potti weighed three manijali. One thousand six hundred and fifteen strung pearls of brilliaut water and of red water, (iaken) from the pearls of the second quality, which the lord Sri. Rajarajadêrahad poured ouit as flowers at the sacred feet and with which he had worshipped the feet of the god, (viz: ) round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, nimbolum, payittum, ambumudu, crude pearls, twin pearls, sappatli and sakkattu, weighed forty-two karaiju and a half and four manjadi. Twenty-four strung comls, (taken) from the corals, for which the treaswers of the chief jewels (mulu-ratna-bhundirathir) supplied the funds (mudal) from the gold (madlu), which (the king) had seized after conquering the Chêra king and the Pạ̣dyas, weighed three quarters (of a karafju), two manjaḍi and (one) kuyri. Altogether, (the girdle) weighed sixty-five karaffiu and a quarter, correspouding to a value of ninety $k d s u$.
6. One sacred girdle, made of gold taken from the treasury of the lord, (and containing) ten kuranju and tbree quarters and three manjadli of gold, which was a quarter inferior in finemess to the danclavani. The lac weighed oight karafiju and six mafjadi. The pinju weighed three quarters (of a kar(ufiu) and (one) manjadi. Fifteon crystals, set into (il), weighed (one) karafiu and a quarter and (one) kuari. Three potli weighed two mafladis One thousand five hundred and ninety-nine strung pearts of brillint water and of red wator, (blien) from the pearls of the second quality, whioh the lord Sri-Rajarfjadeva had poured

[^15]out as fowers at the sacred feet and with which he had worshipped the feet of the god, (viz.) round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, nimbolam, payittum, ambumudu, orude pearls, twin pleark, sappatti and salkattu, weighed forty karanju and a half and two manjadi. Twenty-four strung corals, (taken) from the corals, for which the neeasurers of the chief jewels supplied the funds fuom the gold, which (the king) had seized after conquering the Chêra king and the Pânḍys, weighed (one) Karanju and six manfaçdi, Altogether, (the girdle) weighed sixty-three karanju and a quarter and (one)duuri, corresponding to a value of ninety $k d s u$.
7. One peart bracelet (muttu-valaiyil), made of gold taken from the treasury of the lord, (and containing) five karaijiu, nine mafjaddiand (one) kunri of gold. In this, three hundred and fifty-nine strung pearls of brilliant water and of red water, (laken from) the pearls of the second quality, whieh the lord Sri-Râjarâjadêva had poured out as flowers at the sacred feet and with which he had worshipped the feet of the gad, (viz.) round pearls, roundish peasls, polished pearls, smah piearls, nimbolam, payittam, ambumudu, crude pearls, twin pearls, sap $\dot{p} a t t i$ and sakkattu, weighed ten karanju, (one) maijjạli and (one) ksuri. Altegether, (the bracelet) weighed fifteen karanju and a half gnd (one) manjadic, corresponding to a value of twenty-five kásu.
8. One peaw bracelet, made of gold taken from the treasury (and containing) six karanju and (one) mafjêcli of gold. Three hundred and sixty-eight strung pearls of brilliant water and of red water, (tuken) from the pearls of the seeond quality, which the lord Sri-Rajaraja. dêva had poured out as flowers at the sacred feet and with which he had worshipped the feet of the god, (viz.) round plearls, roumdish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, nimbolam, payittam, ambumudu, crude pearls, twin pearls, sappatti and sakkattu, weighed ten karaijiu.
 of twenty-seven kấsu.
9. One pearl bracelet, made of gold taken from the treasury, (and containing) six karualju and (one) manjadi of gold. Four handred and one strung pearls of brilliant water and of red water, (taken) from the pearls of the second quality, which the lord Sri-Rajarajadêya had proured out as flowers at the sacred fect and with which he had worshipped the feet of the god, (viz.) round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, nimbolan, payittam, ambumudu, erude pearls, twin pearls, suppatti and sakkattu, weighed ten karulju, six manjádi aud (one) knzri. Altogether, (the bracelet) weighed sixteen kaỵajiu, seven mafjadi and (owe) kunri, corresponding to a value of thirty $k a\langle u$.
10. One pearl bracelet, made of gold taken from the treasury, (and containing) five kasanju and twe skaljddi of gold. Three hundred and thirty-seven strung pearls of brilliant water and of red water, (taken) from the pearls of the second quality, which the lord SriRâjarajadeva had peured out as fowers at the sacred feet and with which he had ${ }^{-}$ worshipped the feet of the 'god, (viz.) round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, nimbolan, payittam, ambumudu, erude pearls, twin perrls, sappati and sakjattu, weighed nine ka!anju and a quarter. Altogether, (the bracelet) weighed fourteen karanju and seven maijjd $d i$, corresponching to a value of twenty-four $k d s a$.
11. One pearl bracelet, made of gold taken from the treasury, (and containing) five kuraliju and eight manjadi of gold. Three huadred and fifty-two strung pearis of brilliant water and of red water, (taken) from the pearls of the second quality, which the lord-SriRâjaràjadêva had poured out as flowers at the sacred feet and with which he had worshipped the feet of the god, (viz.) round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small
pearls, nimbolam, payittam, ambumudu, crude pearls, twin pearls, sappatti and sakkattur, weighed nine kayaijiu and a half, three manjadi and (one) kuari. Altogether, (the bracelet) weighed Gfteen karañju, (one) manjadi and (one) kurri, corresponding to a value of twentyfive kâsu.
12. One pearl bracelet, made of gold taken from the treasury, (and containing) fivekaraijic and eight martjadi of gold. Three hundred and fifty-one strung pearls of brilliant water and of red water, (taken) from the pearls of the second quality, which the lord SxiRâjarâjadêva had poured out as flowers at the sacred feet and with which he had worshipped the feet of the god, (viz.) round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, nimbolam, payittam, ambumudu, erude pearls, twin pearls, sappatti and sakkaltu, weighed eight karafiju and three quarters, (one) maljadi and (one) kwari. Altogether, (the bracelet) weighed fourteen karanju, four mainjadi and (one) kunri, corresponding to a value of twenty-four kâsu.
13. One pearl bracelet, made of gold taken from the treasury, (and containing) five karafiju and eight manjadil of gold. Three hundred and sixty-mine strung pearls of brilliant water and of red water, (tuken) from the pearls of the second quality, which the lord SriRajarâjadêva had poured out as flowers at the sacred feet and with which he had worshipped the feet of the god; (viz.) round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, nimbolam, payittum, ambumudu, erude pearls, twin pearls, sappatti and sakkattu, weighed ten karanju, eight manjadid and (one) kunri. Altogether, (the bracelet) weighed fifteen karaijiu and three quarters, (one) manjadi and (one) kuari, corresponding to a value of twenty-five kasu.
14. One pearl bracelet, made of gold takeu from the treasury, (and containing) five karanju and a half and four manjadi of gold. Three hundred and eighty-nine strung pearls of brilliant water and of red water, (taken) from the pearis of the second quality, which the lord Sri-Râjarâjadêva had poured out as flowers at the saered feet and with which he had worshipped the feet of the god, (viz.) round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, nimbolam, payittam, ambumudu, erude pearls, twin pearls, sappatti and sakkattu, weighed ten karanju and a haif, two manjialli and (one) kuari. Altogether, (ile bracelet) weighed sixteen karanju, six munjadi and (one) kuari, corresponding to a value of twenty-six kasu.
15. One pearl braeelet, made of gold taken from the treasury, fand conlaining) five karanju, seven manjadi and (one) kuazi of gold. Three hundred and seventy-five [strung] pearls of brilliant water and of red water, (taken) [from the pearls] of the second quality, which the lord Sri-Râjarâjadeva had poured out as flowers at the sacred feet and with whieh he had worshipped the feet of the god, (viz.) round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, nimbolam, payittam, ambumudu, crude pearls, twin pearls, sappatti and -sakkattu, weighed ten karariu and eight maijadal. Altogether, (the bracelet) weighed fifteon karafiju and three quarters and (one).kunri, corresponding to a value of twenty-six kasa.
16. One pearl bracelet; made of gold taken from the treasury, (and containing) fivekaranju, two manjaddi and (one) kurri of gold. Three hundred and forty-nine strung penrls of brilliant water and of red water, (taken) from the pearls of the second quality, which the lord Sri-Râjarajadéva had poured out as flowers at the saered feet and with which he had worshipped the feet of the god, (viz.) round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, nimbolam, payittam, anbumudu, crude pearls, twin pearls, sappatti and salkatlu, weighed nine karanju and six manjadia. Altogethar, (fle bracclet) weighed fourteen karunju, eight merijadi and (onc) kuari, corresponding to a value of twenty-four hasu.
17. One pearl braeelet, made of gold taken from the treasury, (and containing) five karanju, two manjadi and (ons) kuari of gold. Three hubdred and fifty strung pearls of brilliant water and of red water, (taken) from the pearls of the second quality, which the lord Sri-Râjarâjadeeva had poured out as Alowers at the sacred feet and with which he had worshipped the feet of the god, (viz.) round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, nimbotum, payittam, ambumudu, erude pearls, twin pearls, sappatti and sakkaytu, weighed nine kayranju, seven marjidali and (one) kuari. Altogether, (the bracelet) weighed fourteen karanju and a half, corresponding to a value of twenty-four kasu.
18. One pearl bracelet, made of gold taken from the treasury, (and containing) five karanjiu, two manjadi and (one) kueri of gold. Three hundred and thirty-eight strung pearls of brilliant water and of red water, (taken) from the plearls of the second quality, whieh the lord Sri-Rîjarajadeva had poured out as flowers at the saered feet and with which he had worshipped the feet of the god, (viz.) round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls; small pearls, nimbolank, payittum, ambumudu, crude pearls, twin pearls, sappatti and sakkatlu, woighed nine karulifu and three manjadi. Altogether, (the bracelet) weighed fourteen karanju and a.quarter and (one) kuari, corresponding to a value of twenty-four kadsu.
19. One pearl bracelet, made of gold taken from the treasury, (and containing) five kararjiu and six manjadi of gold. Three hundred and sixty-one strung pearls of brilliant water and of red water, (tuken) from the pearls of the sceond quality, which the lord Srirajarajadéva bad poured out as fowers at the sacred feet and with which he had worshipped the feet of the god, (piz.) round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small' pearls, nimbolam, payittum, ambumudu, crude pearls, twin pearls, sappatti and sakkatlu, weighed nine karanju and three quarters and (one) maijjali. Altogether, (the bracelst) weighed fifteen kurvarju and two marljadi, corresponding to a value of twenty-five kâsu.
20. One pearl bracelet, made of gold taken from the treasury, (and containing) five kararjiu and three quarters and (one) kuari of gold. [Three] hundred and sixty-four strung pearls. of brilliant water and of red water, (taken) from the pearls of the seeond quality, which the lord Sri-Rajarajadeva had poured out as flowers at the saered foet and with which be had worshipped the feet of the god, (viz.) round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small penrls, nimbolam, payittam, ambumudu, crude pearls, twin pearls, suppatti and sakkattu, weighed nine kuruinju and a half and (one) manjjadi. Altogether, (the bracelet) weighed fifteen kararju, six marjidi and (onc) kwari, corresponding to a vatue of twenty-six kadsu.
21. Une pearl bracolet, made of gold taken from the treasury, (and containing) five karanju and a half and two marfjadi of gold. Three hundred and fifty-three struag pearls of brillimat watcr and of red water, (faken) from the pearls of the second quality, which the lord Sri-Rajarajadeva bad poured out as flowers at the sacred feet and with which he had worshipped the feet of the god, (vis.) round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, ninbolam, payithme, ambumadn, crude pearls, twin pearks, sapputii and sakkattu, waighod nine kurcunju and a half and two mumjadi. Aitogether, (lhe bracelet) weighed fifteen kayanju and four maitjadi, corresponding to a value of twenty-five kasu.
'22. One pearl braselet, made of gold taken from the treasury, (and containing) five kapatiju and a quartor of gold. Tbree hundred and fifty four strung pearls of brilliant water and of red water, (taken) from the pearls of the second quality, which the lord SriRajarâjadèva had poured out as flowers at the sacred feet and with which he had worshipped the feet of the god, (vis.) round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, nimbolam, payittum, ambumudu, crude pearls, twin pearls, sappattic and sakkutlu,
weighed nine ku!cuiju and a half and (one) manjadi. Altogether, (the bracelet) weighed fourteen karanju and three quarters and (one) menjadi, corresponding to a value of twentyfour $k \hat{\alpha} s u$.
23. One sacred crown ( 5 ri-mudi), made of gold taken from the treasury of the lord, (and containing) thirty-eight karranju and three quarters, four manjauli and (one) kunri of gold. One hundred and twenty-four crystals (palingu), set into (it), weighed (one) karafju, nine manjadi and (one) kunri. Seventy-one diamond crystals (palikku-vayiramu) weighed three manjadi and (one) kunti. Thirty-two potti weighed seven manjadi and (one) kunri. The pinju weighed (one) karafiju and a half. Three hundred and thirty-four strung pearls of brilliant water and of red water, (taken) from the pearls, which the lord Sri-Râjarâjadêva had ponred out as flowers at the saored feet and with which he had worshipped the feet of the god, (viz.) round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, payittam, nimbolam, aimbumulu, crude pearls, twin pearls, sappatii and sakkuttu, weighed seven karanjiu. Altogether, (the crown) weighed forty-nine karafju and a half, corresponding to a value of eighty-six kâsu.
24. One sacred garland (tiru-mâlui), made of gold taken from the treasury of the lord, (and containing) seven karafiju and a half, (one) manjadi and two tenths of gold. The pinju peighed six manjadi and (one) kunri. Sixty-two diamond crystals weighed (one) mafijadi. Seventyone crystals weighed half a karanju and (one) manjąli. Three potti weighed three tenths (of a mañjádi). Forty-five strupg pearls of brilliant water and of red water, (taken) from the pearls, which the lod Sri-Rajarâjadêva had poured out as flowers at the sacred fect and with which he had worshipped the feet of the god, (viz.) round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, payittam, nimbolam, ambumudu, crude pearls, twin pearls, sappatti and sakkattu, weighed three quarters (of a karafju), (one) manjadi and (onc) kuazi. Altogether, (lhe garland) weighed nine kayuiju, six mafjadeli and (one) kuuri, corresponding to a value of - eighteen $k a ̂ s u$.
25. One sacred pearl ornament (sri-chhanda), made of gold takon from the treasury of the lord, (and containing) five karanju and three quarters, three manjadi and one tenth of gold. The lac in (it) weighed half a karufju, three majjadi and (one) kunri. The pinju weighed a quarter (karanju). Eighteen erystals, set into (it), weighed four manjadi and four tenths. Six diamond crystals weighed (one) kunri. Thirteen potti weighed two manjacli and (one) kurri. Nine hundred and eighty-one strung pearls of brilliant water and of red writer, (tuken) from the pearls, which the lord Sri-Rajarajadeva had poured out as flowers at the sacred feet and with which he had worshipped the feet of the god, (viz.) round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, nimbolam, payittam, ambumudu, orude pearls, twin pearls, sappatti and sakkatlu, weighed thirty-three karanju and three quarters, four manjadi and (one) Kuzri. Altogether, (the pearl ornament) weighed forty-one karanju, three manjadi and (ounc) kunri, corresponding to a value of fifty-five kisn.
26. One sacred pearl ornament, made of gold taken from the treasury of the lord, (and containing) six karajju and nine tenths (of a manjadi) of gold. The lac in (it) weighed three quarters (of a karanju) and (onc) manjadi and one tenth. The pinju weighed a quarter (karalju) and two tenths (of a marjadli). Eighteen crystals, set into (it), weighed four manjadi and (one) kuari. Six diamond crystals weighed (onc) kunri. Thirteon potti weighed two murjạdi

[^16]and eight tenths. [Seven] hundred and fifty-nine strung pearls of brilliant water and of red water, (taken) from the pearls, which the lord Sri+Râjarâjadêva had poured out as flowers at the sacred feet and with which he had worshipped the feet of the god, (viz.) round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, nimbolam, payittum, ambumudu, crude pearls, twin peurls, sappatti and sakkattu, weighed twonty-six karafiju and a half and four manjiạli. Altogether, (the pearl ornament) weighed thirty-four karafiju and four manfjadi, corresponding to a value of forty-five kasu.
27. One sacred pearl ornament, made of gold taken from the treasury of the lord, (and containing) six kayafju and seven manjaçi of gold. The lac in (it) weighed three quarters (of a karouiju) and two manjaḍi. The pinju weighed a quarter (karunju). Eighteen crystals, set into (it), weighed four maifiadi and four tenths. Six dianond crystals weighed six tenths (of a marijadli). Thirteen polti weighed two manjaidi and (one) kunri. Nine hundred and ninetyeight strung pearls of brilliant water and of red water, (taken) from the pearls, which the lord Sri-kàjarâjadêva had poured out as flowers at the sacred feet and with which he had worshipped the feet of the god, (viz.) round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, nimbolam, payittam, ambumudu, crude pearls, twin piearls, sappatti and sakkattu, weighed thirty-five karouiju and (one) kuuri. Altogether, (the pearl ornament) weighed fortytwo karunju and three quarters and two manjaidi, corresponding to a value of fifty-six lấsu.
28. One sacred pearl ornament, made of gold taken from the treasury of the lord, (and containing) six kayorju, nine manjadi and (onc) kunri of gold. The lac in (it) weighed three quarters (of a kaycuju), (one) manjaidi and (onc) kuuri. The pinju weighed a quarter (kayanju). Eighteen crystals, set into (it), weighed four matjadi and one tenth. Six diamond orystals weighed (onc) kunri. Thirteen potli weighed three vnafjâdi and one tenth. Eight hundred and forty-six strung pearls of brilliant water and of red water, (taken) from the pearls, which the lord Srl-Rajarâjadêva had poured out as flowers at the sacred feet and with which he had worshipped the feet of the ged, (viz.) round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, uimbolum, payittam, ambumudu, crude pienrls, twin pearls, sappatti and sakhattu, weighod thirty karaiju. Altogether, (the prarl ornament) weighed thirty-seven karailju and three quarters, three marjädi and seven tenths, corresponding to a value of fifty kásu.
29. One sacred pearl ornament, made of gold taken from the treasury of the lord, (and containing) (onc) kayculu and two manjadi, six tenths and one twentieth of gold. The pinju weighed one tenth (of a mufijali ). Two crystals, set into ( $i l$ ), weighed two tenths (of a $m a n j a(i)$. Two hundred and sixty strung pearls, (taken) from the pearls, which the lord Sri-Rajarifjadêa had given (lo the temple), (viz.) round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls and small pearls, weighed two kayaliju and five tenths (of a manjatili) and one twentieth. Altogether, (the pearl ornamont) weighed three karallin, three manjadi and (one) kumri, corresponding to a value of three kấsu.
30. One saered girdle (tiruppattigai), made of gold taken from the treasury of the lord, (and containing) two kuyanju and three manjadi and three tenths of gold. The pinju weighed three tonths (of a mailidẹi). Six erystals weighed seven tenths (of a manjaidi). Two hundred and seventy-seven strung pearls and pearls sewn on' (tuippu-muttu), (taken) from the pearls, which the lord Sri-Rajaríjadeva had given (to the temple), (vie.) round pearls, roundish qearls, polished pearls, small pearls and pearls in clusters (punju-muthu), weighed two kayafju and nine manjadi and two tenths. Altogether, (the girdle) weighed four karafju and a half, three manjädi and.(onc) kruri, corresponding to a value of five kâsu.
31. One sacred outer (i.e., upper ?) parasolo (tiruppurakkudai), made of gold taken from the trensury of the lord, (and conteining) seventy-one krrafiju and a quarter and one tenth
(of a maxjadi) of gold. Eighty-one crystals, set into (it), weighed two karanju: Sixteen diamond crystals weighed nine tenths "(of a manjadi). The pinju woighed two karanju; eight maljideli and (one) kunri. One thiousand thriee hundred and seventydtwo strung pearls, (taken) from the pearls, which the lord Śri-Râjarâjadêvà had given (to the temple), (viz.) round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, (pearls) with rubbed surface ( tol) and old pearls, weighed twenty-three karanjii and a half, four manjadi and (onc) kurari. Altogether, (the parasol) weighed ninety:nine kayuliju and nine maljadli, corresponding to a value of one hundred and sixty kastu.

## No. 4. On tie sottif thath, second tiet.

The preserved part of this inscription comprises eight sections of nine lines each. The end of each live of the third section, the commencement of each line of the fourth section, and the whole of any other section, which may have intervened between the third and fourth, are covered by a flight of steps, which was constructed at a period subsequent to thant, during which the inscription had been incised.

The inscription specifies the revenue in paddy and the revonue in gold and in mouey (kâu), which a number of villages had to pay to the stone-templo, called Rajarâjêsvarn, which Râjarâjadêva had caused to be built at Tanjîvûr. ${ }^{1}$ The villages were situated both in the Chopa country and in other countries and had been assigned to the temple by Râjarâjadêva until the 29th year of his reign. The extent of the land, which the king had given to the temple in each of the villages, is recorded in great detail by a land measure, the name of which is not stated, and by fractions of it. The paddy due to the tomple had to be measured by 'the marakkal' called (after) Adavallau,' i.c., by a corn measure which was preserved at the shrine of the god Âdavallàn; ${ }^{\text { }}$ and this marakkal was 'equal to a rajakêsari.' This term was evidently derived from Rajake êsarin, the surname of the reigning king Raijarâja and of other Chôla kings, ${ }^{4}$ and must be taken as the real name of the royal standard measure, ${ }^{5}$ a copy of which was preserved at the temple. The only case, in which the revenue had to be paid in gold, occurs in paragraph 13. No instance of payment in money (kâsu) occurs in the presorved part of the inscription.

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Text:
First section.
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``` Qwems.
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[^17]


















Sccond saction.




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 8नain (a) cor.
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[6.] cor-
[7.] ்ंबन

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## Ihird suchion.




















Fourth section.
[1.]




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 $\pi$ リधान









 Qafiafio s-











[7.]











 «міх



Fifth section.




[3.] 民íp ธa






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## Sixth section.





 menalu coisiranf \&-

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[6.] $\ddagger \boldsymbol{1}$
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 ब示

Severth section.








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[7.] @i

 $\sin Q$ thir.
 Arcires veres".

Eigkith section:
[1.] க் ஜ்



[^18]














 QबAf[ [山"








## Translation.

1. Hair Prosperity ! There was engraved on stone, as orally settled, the revenue (kan k kadar) in paddy, -which has to be measured by the marakkal called (after) Âdavalláv, which is equal to a rajakèsari, -and the gold and the money ( $k d s u$ ), which have to be paid from the land paying taxes; and (there was also engraved on stone) the land free from taxes, -including the village-site (ir-nattam), the sacred temples (sri-koyil), the ponds (kulam), the channels (vaykkal) passing through (the villages), the Paraichchéri' ${ }^{1}$ the Kammanansériz and the burning-ground (sudukddu), -in the villages, which the lord Sri -Raj jaraja dêva had given in the Cholla country (Sora-mandalam) and in other countries as divine. gifts (dêvadàna) for the expenses (nibandha) ${ }^{3}$ required by the supreme lord (paramasvamias) of the sacred stone-temple (firukkarraî), (called) Sri-Rajarâjésvara,-which the lord Srí-Rájarájadéva had caused to be built (at) Tafijavar, -until the twonty-ninth year (of the reign) of Kô-Râjakêsarivarman, alias Sri-Rajarâjadêva, who, while (his) heart rejoiced, that, like the goddess of fortune, the goddess of the great earth had become his wife,-in his life of growing strength, during which, having been pleased to cut the vessel (in) the hall (at) Kanda!ur, he conquered by his army, which was victorious in

[^19]great battles, Vengai-nâdu, Ganga-padic, Taḍigai-pậi, Nulamba-pậi, Kuda-marai-nâdu, Kollam, Kahingam, Ira-maụdalam, (whiek was the country) of the Singalas who possessed rough strength, the seven and a half lukshas of Irațta-pâdi, and twelve thousand ancient islands of the sea,-deprived the Seriyas of their splendour, while (he) was resplendent (to such a degree) that (he) was worthy to be worshipped everywhere:-
2. (The village of) Pâlaiyarin Ingaṇadu, (a subdivision) of Ten-Kaduvay, ${ }^{3}$ atias Arumoridêva-vaḷanậu, (contains), according to measurement, one hundred and thirtyfour (measures of) land and eight twentieths; $\mathrm{s}^{\frac{1}{2} \delta} \mathrm{of}^{2}$ three quarters, three twentieths, one fortieth, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-tiventieth; and $\left(r_{5} \frac{3}{2}\right)^{2}$ of ${ }^{3}$ four twentieths,-mincluding the Jaina tomple (palli) and (the land) enjoyed by the community of Jaina teachers (ganimurruttu). There have to be deducted nine (measwres of) land free from taxes, one eightieth, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-andtwentieth; and $\boldsymbol{J}^{\frac{1}{z} \pi}$ of one haff, - consisting of the village-site, the ponds, the Kammanaseri, the Paraichcheri, the burning-ground, and the channels whieh pass through the Jand of this village. (There remain) one hundred and twenty-five (measures of) land paying taxes, seven 1wentieths, one fortieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; ry of eight twentieths, one
 twentieths." The revenue paid as tax is twelve thousand five hundred and thirty kalam;" two tuni, (one) kuruni and one nari of paddy, which has to be measured by the marakkdl cutled (after) Â da vallín, which is equad to a rajakêsari.
3. (The village of) Â rappâr in the same nidu (contains), according to measurement, one hundred and eleven (measures of) land, six twentieths, one fortieth and one hundred-andsixtieth; $\frac{\mathrm{T}}{\boldsymbol{\prime}} \boldsymbol{\sigma}$ of three quarters and one eighth; and $\left(\frac{1}{3} \sigma\right)^{2}$ of one half and two twentieths, -including the nayudiam, ${ }^{6}$ (the land) enjoyed by the physician (masuttuotapperuy, ${ }^{7}$ and the Jaina temple. There have to be deducted three (measurcs of) land free from kazes, one half, four twentieths, one eightieth and one hundred-and-sixtieth,-(consistiug of) the villagesite, the ponds, the sacned temple, the temple of Aiyay," the temple of Pidêri, ${ }^{36}$ the ponds in paddy-fields (karani) and the site of the Paraichcheri. (There remain) one hundred and seven (measures of) land paying taxes, one half, two twentieths and one eightieth; $5 \frac{1}{2}$ of three quarters and one eighth; and $\left.\left(\mathrm{r}_{3}\right)^{2}\right)^{2}$ of one half and two twentieths. The revenue paid as tax is ten thousand seven hundred and forty-five kalam, two tûni, (one) padakku and

[^20]three nâri of paddy, which has to be measured by the marakkal called (ufter) Âḍavalláu, which is equal to a rajakêsari.
4. (The village of) Kirandêvaukuḍi in the same nâdu (contains) [forty-]two [measures of land], three quarters, four twentieths, one eightieth and one three-hundred-andtwenticth; ${ }^{\frac{1}{3} \sigma}$ of one half, three twentieths, three eightieths and one hundred-and-sixtieth; and ( $\left.\mathrm{r}^{\frac{1}{5}}\right)^{2}$ of eight twentieths. [There have to be deducted] two (measures of) land free from taxes, one twentieth, one fortieth, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-
 one half and tro twentieths],-(consisting of the village-site, . . . . . . . . . . the sacred temple and (its) flower-garden (nandavazam), and the ponds. (There remain) forty (measures of) land [paying taxes], three quarters, two trentieths, one forticth and one hundred-and-sixtieth ; $\boldsymbol{T}^{\frac{1}{2} \delta ~ o f ~ a i n e ~ t w e n t i e t h s ~ a n d ~ t h r e e ~ e i g h t i e t h s ; ~ a n d ~}\left(\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{2} \sigma\right)^{2}$ of three quarters and one twentieth. [The revenue] paid as tax is four thousand and seventy kalum, five kuruni and five nâri of paddy, which has to be measured by the nurukkàl called (ufter) [Âdava]11âu,
5. (The village of) Nâgavk . . . . in the same nâdu (contains) [twenty-two measures of land, one half,] two twentieths, three eightieths and one hundred-and-sixtieth; $3 \frac{1}{z} \delta$ of two twentieths, one fortieth and one hundred-and-sixtieth; and $\left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}\right)^{2}$ of eight twentieths. [There have to be deducted] three quarters (of a measure) of land free from taxes, one twentieth, one hundred-and-sixtieth [and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and $5 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} 0}$ of two twentieths and one fortieth], 一consisting of the village-site (ür-irukkai), the ponds, [the temple of] Aiyav, .......... the channels which pass through the land of this village, and the burning-ground. (There remain) twenty-one (measures of) land [paying taxes], three quarters, one twenticth, one fortieth, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; $\boldsymbol{x}^{\frac{1}{2} \sigma}$ of one hundred-and-sixtieth; and ( $\left.\mathrm{x} \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}$ of eight twentieths. [The revenue] paid as tax is two thousand one hundred and eighty-three kalum, five kuruni and four ndri of padly, which has to be measured by the marakkal culled (after) [Adaval]lâa, ...........
6. . . . . . . . . . . There have to be deducted five (mectsures of) land free from taxes; Jto of one hulf, three twentieths and three eightieths; and ( $\left.\mathrm{J}_{\mathrm{J}}^{\mathrm{J}}\right)^{2}$ of three quarters and one twentieth, - (consisting of ) . . . . . . . . . . the Paraichcherr, the ponds and the water-courses (odai). (There remain) one huadred and fifteen (measurcs of) land paying taxes, one quarler, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; stro of one half, three twentieths and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and ( $\left.\frac{1}{3} \sigma\right)^{2}$ of one half and two twentieths. The revenue paid as tax is eleven thousand five hundred and twenty-six kalam, (one) kuruni and seven narari of paddy, . . . . . . . . . which is equal to a rajakésari.
7. (The village of) Taṇ̣irkkuqum, alias Râjarâja-nallar, in the same nadu (contuins), according to measurement, thirty-six (measurcs of) land, one half, one twentieth, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; गчo of three quarters, one twentieth and one eightieth; and (ritr): of three quarters and one twentieth. There have to be deducted two (measures of) land free from taxes, seven twentieths, one hundred-andsixtieth and one three-huadred-and-twentieth; $\boldsymbol{r}_{\frac{1}{\boldsymbol{f}} \sigma}$ of three quarters, one twenticth, one fortieth and one three-hundred-and twentieth; and ( $\left.\mathrm{r} \frac{1}{6}\right)^{2}$ of one half and two twentieths,censisting of the village-site, the ponds, the sacred temples, the burning-ground, the Purcichcheri, . . . . . . . . . and the channels which pass through the land of this village to other villages. (There remain) thirty-four (measurcs of) land, three twentieths, three

quarters, four twentieths, one fortieth, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-andtwentieth; [and $\left(\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}$ of four twentieths. The revenue paid as tax is] three thousand three hundred and seventy-eight kalam, (one) padakku and four nari of paddy, which has to be measured by the marakkal called (after) Adavallâu, which is equal to a [ra]jakêsari.
8. (The village of Uchehipâdi in the same nâdu (contains), according to measurement, fifty-seven (measures of ) land, one half, one twentieth, three eightieths, one hundred-andsixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and $\frac{1}{2} \sigma$ of one half, four twentieths and three eightieths. There have to be deducted one (measure of) land free from taxes, three quarters, three twentieths, three eightieths, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; $3 \frac{1}{8} \sigma$ of two twentieths, one fortieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and $\left(\pi \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}$ of one half and two twentieths,- [consisting of] the village-site, the ponds, the sacred temples, the Írachehêri, ${ }^{2} . . . . .$. . (There remain) fifty-five (measures of) land paying taxes, one half and three twentieths; $\mathrm{x}^{\frac{1}{3} \sigma}$ of one half, two twentieths and one hundred-and-sixtieth; and ( $\left.\frac{3}{3} \pi\right)^{2}$ of eight twentieths. The revenue paid as tax is [hundred] and twenty-six kalam, (one) tụ̂i and four nậi [of paddy, which has to be measured] by the marakkâl called (after) Adavallâp, which is equal to a rajakêsari.
9. (The village of) Kiṛ-Vaḍugakkuḍi in the same nadu (contains), according to measurement, twenty-seven (measures of) land, one half, one twentieth, one fortieth and one hundred-and-sistieth; $3 \frac{1}{2}$ of four twentieths, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and $\left(\frac{1}{2} \sigma\right)^{2}$ of four twentieths. There have to be deducted [one measure of land free from taxes, two twentieths,] one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth ; $3 \frac{1}{2} \sigma$ of three twentieths, one eightieth and one hundred-and-sixtieth; and ( $\left.\frac{1}{3} \sigma\right)^{\circ}$ of eight twentieths,-[consisting of] the village-site, the ponds, the sacred temples, the burning-ground, the Iḷachchêri, the Kammanaséri, the Paraichchêri, the Vamarachchêri, ${ }^{9}$ the ponds and wells of the Paraiyas (paraikkulakkuri), ${ }^{8}$. . . . . . . . . (There remain) twenty-six (measures of) land paying taxes, nine twentieths, one eightieth, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; $\boldsymbol{~}^{\frac{1}{2} \sigma}$ of three eightieths; and $\left(3 \frac{1}{2}\right)^{*}$ of three quarters and one twentieth. The revenue paid as tax is two thousand six hundred and . ... . . . . . . of paddy, which has to be measured by the marakkal called (after) Âdavallîn, which is equal to a râjakêsari.
10. (The village of) Kanjara[na]gar ${ }^{4}$ in . . . . . . . . . (contains), according to measurement, six (measures of) land, three quarters, two twentieths, three eightieths, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; $\frac{1}{2} \delta$ of three quarters, one twentieth and three eightieths; and $\left({ }_{5} \frac{1}{2} \sigma\right)^{2}$ of three quarters and one twentieth. There have to be deducted one twentieth (of a measure) of land free from taxes, three eightieths, one hundred-andsixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; $\boldsymbol{J}^{\frac{1}{z} \delta}$ of six twentieths, one eightieth and one hundred-and-sixtieth; and ( $\left.{ }_{3} \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}$ of eight twentieths,-consisting of the ponds of this village. (There remain) six (measures of) land paying taxes, three guarters and one twentieth; ' $\frac{1}{2} \sigma$ of one half, one eightieth [and one hundred-and-sixtieth; and $\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \gamma\right)^{2}$ of eight twentieths]. The revenue [paid as tax] is six hundred and seventy-four kalam, two tinni, (one) kuruni and four nâri of paddy, which has to be measured by the maraklâl called (after) Âdavallâd, which is equal to a rajukêsari.

[^21]11. The land, which is a divine gift, in (the villaye of) USikkaṇanagudi in the same nádu (contains), according to measurement, five (measures of) land, one half, two twenticths, one fortieth and one hundred-and-sixtieth; $\sin _{\frac{1}{8}}$ of three quarters, three eightieths, one huadred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and $\left(\frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}$ of four twentieths. There have to be dedacted three twentieths (of a measure) of land free from taxes, one fortieth and one hundred-and-sixtieth; $\mathrm{T}^{\frac{1}{3}} \boldsymbol{\sigma}$ of three quarters, three twentieths and three eightieths; and $\left(5 \frac{1}{2} \delta\right)^{2}$ of three quarters and one twontieth,-consisting of the village-site, the ponds, the burning-ground, and the causenay (kntai) on the bank of the Pâday ily (river). ${ }^{2}$ (There remain) five (measures of) land paying taxes, eight twentieths, three eightieths, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one dhree-hundred-and-twentieth; sita of three quarters, two twentieths and one hundred-and-sixtieth; and ( $\mathrm{J}_{\mathrm{z}} \mathrm{I}_{6}$ ) of eight twentieths. The revenue paid as tax is five hundred and eighteen kalam, two tini and two ndri of paddy, which has to be measured by the marakkal called (after) Autavallîn, which is equal to a rajakésari.
12. (The village of) Vadaviraiyd́paḷam in Ârvalakkarram, (a subdivision) of the same nadu, (contains), according to measurement, twenty-four (measures of) land, one quarter and one hundred-and-sixtieth; $5 \frac{1}{2} \overline{5}$ of nine twentieths, one eightioth and one hundred-and-sixtieth; and ( $\left.\mathrm{s} \frac{1}{\sigma}\right)^{3}$ of eight twentieths. There have to be deducted six twentieths (of a mecosurc) of land free from taxes, one eightieth and one hundred-and-sixtieth; $\frac{1}{3 \cdot \sigma}$ of six twentieths, one eightieth and one hundred-and-sixtieth; and ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ) ${ }^{2}$ of eight twentieths,consisting of the villagersite, the pronds of this village, the burning-ground, and the channels which pass through the land of this village and supply water to other villages. (There remuin) twenty-three (measures of) land, three quarters, three twentieths and three eightieths; and $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{2}$ of three twentieths. The revenue paid as tax is two thousand three hundred and nincty-thres kalam, two tinni, (onc) kuruni and five sari of paddy, which has to be measured by the maralkal catled (after) Âdavallan, whieh is equal to a rajakesari.
13. Tiruttengur, a town (zagara) in the same addu, (contains), according to measurement, thirty-four (measures of) land, one quarter, three eightieths and one three-hundred-andtwentieth; $\boldsymbol{J}^{\frac{1}{2} .6}$ of three quarters, one twentioth, three eightieths and one three-hundred-andtwentieth; and $\left(\frac{1}{3} \sigma\right)^{2}$ of twe twentieths. There have to be deducted four (measures of ) land free from taxes, one half, three eightieths and one hundred-and-sixtieth; $\frac{1}{2}{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ of three quarters, one fortieth, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and twentietz; and $\left.\left(\mathrm{I}^{\prime}\right)^{\prime}\right)^{\text {: }}$ of four twentieths,-consisting of the village-site, the ponds of this village, the ponds in the fields (pulam), the Tindachchéri, ${ }^{2}$ the Paraichchêri and the burning-ground. (There remain) twenty-nine (measures of) land, one haff, four twentieths, three eightieths, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one threc-hundred-and-twenticth; $\frac{4}{2} \delta$ of one twentieth and one throe-hundred-and-twentieth; and $\left(5 t_{5}\right)^{2}$ of three quarters and three twentieths. The gold paid as tax is two hundred and ninety-seven karanju, four mailjadi, three tenths ${ }^{3}$ and three fortieths.*
14. (The village of) Arakkaykudi in Tirunaraiy Ar-nâdu, (a subdivision) of VadaKaduváy, ${ }^{\text {s }}$ alius Kshatriyasikhámani-vaṭanậu, (contains), aceording to measuroment, seven (measitres of) laud, six twentieths, one eightieth and one hundred-and-sixtieth; $3 \frac{1}{2} \delta$ of one eightieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; $\left(3 \frac{1}{5}\right)^{*}$ of eight twentieths and three
"This is probably the "Pándavaybru," a branch of the "Vennarru;" soo the Tanjors Nlanual, pp. 327 and 401.
; I.e., 'the quartor of thoso who must not be toluchod, of low-caste peoplo.'

[^22]eightieths; and $\left(\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{2}\right)^{3}$ of three quarters and one twentieth. There have to be deducted cight twentieths (of a measure) of land free from taxes and one eightieth; and $\frac{1}{3} \%$ of nine twentieths,-consisting of the village-site and the ponds of this village. (There remain) six (measures of) land, three quarters, three tweutieths and one three-huadred-and-twentieth; $3 \frac{1}{2} \sigma$ of one half, one twentieth, one eightieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; $\left({ }_{3} \frac{1}{2} \sigma\right)^{2}$ of eight twentieths and three eightietbs; and $\left(\frac{y}{7} \%\right)^{s}$ of three quarters and one twentieth. The revenue paid as tax is six hundred and fifty-six kalam, seven kuruni and threa nati of paddy, which has to be measured by the marakkal called (after) Âdavallâu, which is equal to a rajakésari.
15. (The villuge of) Piḍ̂rasêri in the same nadu (contains), according to measurement, five (measures of) land, one half, two twentieths, three eightieths and one three-hundred-andtwentieth; $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{2}$ of one half and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and $\left(3 \frac{1}{2} \sigma\right)^{2}$ of one half and two twentieths. There have to be deducted four twentieths (of a measure) of land free from taxes, one eightieth, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one threc-hundred-and-twentieth; Tto of one twentieth, one eightieth and one hundred-and-sixtieth; and ( $\left.3 \frac{1}{2} \delta\right)^{2}$ of eight twenticths, -consisting of the village-site and the ponds of this village. (There remain) five (measures of ) land, eight twentieths, one eightieth and one hundred-and-sixtieth; $3 \frac{1}{2} \sigma$ of eight twentieths, one fortieth, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twenticth; and $\left(\frac{1}{3} \frac{2}{2}\right)^{2}$ of four twentieths. The revenue paid as tax is five hundred and thirty-five kalum, two tûni, (one) padakku and four nariri of paddy, which has to be measured by the marakkàl called (after) Âdavall $\hat{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{n}$, which is equal to a râjakêsari.
16. (The villuge of) Manarkâlappaḷi, the divine gifts to Tirappâa Mahâêvar, the divine gifts to Tiruvadigal, ${ }^{1}$ and (the village of) Penpalli, which adjoins this village (of Maparkâlappalli), in Vêlânâdu, (a subdivision) of the same nâdu, contain, according to measurement, fifty-one (measures of) land, three quarters, one twentieth, one eightieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; $3 \frac{1}{3} \delta$ of three quarters, three twentieths, one fortieth and one hundred-and-sixtieth; and $\left.\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{2}\right)^{2}$ of one half. There have to be deducted one (measure of ) land free from taxes, three quarters, two twentieths, one eightieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{5} 5}$ of one half, two twentieths and one eightieth; and ( $\left.3 \frac{1}{3}\right)^{2}$ of thrce quarters and one twentieth, -consisting of the village-sites, the ponds, the temple of Pidari, and the high-road (peru-vari). (There remain) forty-nine (measures of) land, three quarters and four twentieths; $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \sigma}$ of six twentieths, one eightieth and one three-hundred-andtwentieth; and $\left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}$ of one half and four twentieths. The revenue paid as tax is . . . . [thousand] nine hundred and eighteen kalam, two tûni, three kuruni and one nâri [of paddy], which has to be measured by the marakkal called (after) Adavallân, which is equal to a rajakêsnri.
17., (The village of) Nerkuppai, in which a pallichchandam ${ }^{2}$ is established(?), in Tirai-mar-nâḍu, (a subdivision) of Uyakkonḍar-valanâḍu, which is situated between the Arisil ${ }^{3}$ and Kâvîri (rivers), (contains), [according to measurement], thirty•nine (measures

[^23]of) land, three eightieths, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; Tito of oue half, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and ( $\quad\left(\frac{1}{8} 5\right)^{2}$ of four twentieths. There have to be dedueted one (measure of) land free from taxes, one half, three twentieths, one fortieth and one hundred-and-sistieth ; sto of one half, one twentieth, [oue hundred-and-sixtieth] and one three-bundred-and-twentieth; and (stro) of four tweutieths,-consisting of the vilhage-site, the ponds, the burning ground, and the rivers and channels whieh pass tireugh [the land of this village] and supply water to the eustern country. (There remain) thirty-seven (measurcs of) land, seven twentieths and one eightieth; and J to of three quarters and four twentieths. The revenue paid as tax is three thousand seven hundred and twenty-two kalam and five nari of paddy, which has to be measured by the marakkall called (after) Âdavallân, which is equal to a rajakêsari.
18. (The vitlage of) Maruttuvakkudi in Lqpambar-nâdu, (a subdivision) of Va-ḍakarui-Râjêndrasimha-vaḷanâduu, (contains), acoording to measurement, [thirty] (measures of) land, one half, four twentieths, three eightieths and one hundred-and-sixtieth; and $\frac{1}{2} \delta$ of one half and three twentieths. There have to be deducted three quarters (of a mecasure) of land free from taxes, two twentieths and one hundred-and-sixtieth; and yis of one twentieth, one fortieth and one three-hundred-aud-twentieth, -consisting of the villagesite, the sacred temples and (their) sacred courts (tiru-nurram) and saered flower-gardens, the Paraichcheri and the burning-ground. (There remain) twenty-nine (measures of) land, three quarters, two twentieths and three eightieths; and rytv of one half, [ore] twentiech, out eightieth, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth. The revenue puid as tax is two thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven kalam, two tựi, (one) padakkw und two naṛi of paddy, which has to be measured by the murakkdl called (after) Âdavallân, which is equal to a rajakesari.

## No. 5. On the north walle, tpper ther.

The original of this inseription is divided into two sections of nine lines each. At the - commencement of each line of the first section, a few syllables are lost, and the first five lines of the same section are considerably damaged about the middle. In the first live the date is lost. As, however, the preserved part of the historical passage, with which the line opens, agrees literthly with the corresponding passage of No. 4, the inscription cannot have been engraved before the 29 th year of the reiga of Rajarajjadeva. Like No. 4, this inseription speecifies the revenue in paddy and the revenue in gold, to be paid by a number of villages which Râjarâjadéva had given to the templo.

## Text.

## First section.




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Second section.


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## Translation．

1．［¥ail！Prosperity！］There was engraved on stone，as orally settred，the revenue in paddy，－whioh has to be mensured by the maratkal called（afler）Âdavalláo，which is equal to a rajalicsari，－and the gold and the money（kásu），which have to be paid from the land paying taxes；and（there was also engraved on stond）the land free from taxes，- inchud－ ing the village－$\{s i t e], \ldots . . . . .$. the channels，the Pazaichcheri，the Kammanaseri and the burning－gnound，－in the villages，which［the lord］Srî－Râjarajadêva had given ．．．

2．The land which forms the portion（vagai）of the cultivators（Vellin），－excluding that which is given to the temple（divadiana）and that which is enjoyed by the（royal）palace （？saldaboga），一（in the village of）Karuppar in Iuvambar－naḍu，（a subdivision）of［Vaḍa． karai－Râjê Jndrasimha－valanâdu，（contains）five（measures），one half，four twenticths， ene eightieth，one hundred－and－sixtieth and one three－hundred－and－twentieth； $\mathrm{s}^{\frac{1}{2} \sigma}$ of one half，one fortieth，one Iundred－and－sixtieth and one three－hundred－and－twentieth；and（ $\left.\frac{1}{3} 5\right)^{\text {a }}$ of one half and one twentieth．［There have to be deducted］．．．．．．．．．consisting of the village－site，the ponds and（their）banks，the sacred temple and（its）sacred court，the temple of Piḍari，one third of the pond in which red water－liies are planted，and the burning－ground ．．．．．．．．．［The revenue is］five humdred and forty－nine kalam，seven kurumi and four natri of paddy，

3．（In the millage of）T［i］ruttevaqkudi in［Tisuvali］－nâdu，（a subaivision）of the same undu，（some）land had beon set aside for（the temple of）Kadadêvar in the village， （but）had been＂entirely taken away and enjoyed（by others）．Therefore another eskate

[^27](? mudal) was formed and made over to the cultivators. The land which forms the portion of the cultivators, -excluding the estate ${ }^{1}$ which belongs to the portion of the cultivators, and exeluding the laud free from taxes, whiel ineludes the village-site and the burningground of this village, (and which) has to be enjoyed in common (by all the cultivators), (contains), according to measurement, twenty-nine (measures of) lawd, one quarter, threeeightieths and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; $3 \frac{1}{36}$ of four twentieths, one eightieth and one hundred-and-sixtieth ; and $\left(з \frac{1}{z \sigma}\right)^{2}$ of one quarter and one fortieth. The revenue paid as tax is two thousand nine hundred . . . . . kalam, two tupi and one nari of paddy, which has to be measured by the maraklal called (after) Âdavałlân, which is equal to a rajakêsari.
4. (The village of ) Ku[ruv]âriyakkudii in Tiruvalifnadin, (a subdivision) of the same nâdu, (contaius), aecording to measurement, forty-six (measures of) land, one fortieth. and one handred-and-sixtieth; $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} 5}$ of three twentieths and three eightieths; and ( $\frac{1}{3}$. $)^{2}$ of three quarters and one twentieth,-including the Jaina temple. There have to be deducted . . . . . . . . . . the village-site, the saeved temple and (its) sacred court
(There remain) thirty-nine (measures of) tand paying taxes, one half, three twentrethe, one eightieth and one hundred-and-sixtieth; $3 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \sigma}$ of three quarters, four trentieths and throeeightieths; and ( $\mathrm{c}_{\mathrm{y}} \frac{1}{3}$ ) ${ }^{2}$ of three quarters and one twentieth. The gold paid as tax is three hundred and four karafju and three manjadi, nịne tenths and one twentieth.
5. (The village of ) Anpanûr in Mî-Palâru, ${ }^{3}$ (a subdivision) of Pâchchirctrramin* Mara-nâdu, alias Râjâsraya-vaḷanâdu, (containsł, according to measurement, eighty (ncosures of) land and three quarters ; sto of one half, four twentieths, one hundred-andsixtieth and eae three-hundred-and-twontieth; and ( $\left.3 \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}$ of four twentieths. There have to be deducted four (measures of ) land free from taxes, three quarters, three twentieths, three eightieths and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; $\frac{1}{2}$ of one quarter, .......... [and $\left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{8}\right)^{2}$ of one half and two twentieths], -eonsisting of the village-site, the thrashing-floor ${ }^{4}$ of
 this village and irrigates the eountry, the channel which branches off from.the Peruvalavay, passes through this village and irrigates (the village of) Settimangalam, the sacred temple of Mahâdêva, (called) Tiru-Vanvi-bhagavar (i. e., Sri-Vahmi-bhagavat), in this village and (its) sacred court, the temple of Pidari and (its) saered court, the temple of Sețtaiy âr ${ }^{7}$ and (its) sacred ecurt, the pond of Tiruppaifanli-Mâdevar (Mahadêva) and (its) banks, the Irachcheri of this village, the Paraichehori, the burning-ground of the cultivators, the burning-groand of the Paruiyas, and the stone fold (Kazkidai). (for cattle). (There remain) seventy-five (micasures of) land, three quarters, .......... . one fortieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and $\left(\frac{1}{3} \sigma\right)^{2}$ of one half and-two twenticths. The revenue paid as tax is five thonsuad eight hundred and fifty kalam, two twin, (onc) kurumi and one ndri of

[^28]paddy, which has to be measured by the marakkal called (after) Âdavaliân, whieh is equal to a rajakésari.
6. (The village of ) Îngaiyor in Kirr. Palarru, ${ }^{\text {( }}$ (a subdivision) of Pachehirkarram in the same nudiv, (eantains), nccording to measurement, forty-five (measures of) land, one half, one fortieth and one hundred-and-sixtietti ; and $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{2}$ of one half. There have to be deducted two (measures of) land free from taxes and three quarters, - consisting of the village-site, the temple of Piḍari in this village and (its) sacred court, the temple of . . . . . and (its) sacred court, the sacred temple of Mahâdequ in this village and (its)sacred court, the sacred bathing-pond (tirumarijanakkrulam) of this god, the Paraichcherri, the burning-ground of the cultivators, and the burning-ground of the Paraiyas. (There romain) forty,twa (measures of ) land, three quarters, one fortieth and one hundred-andsixtieth; and $\frac{1}{38}$ of one half. The revenue paid as tax is four thousand two hundred and seventy-eight kalam, three kuruni and four nadri of paddy, which has to be measured by the marakkall called (after) A davallado, which is equal to a rajakêsari.
7. (The village of) . . . . notr, alias Paṇamaingalam, (in) Panamañgala-Vanaka-rai-parru, (a subdivision) of Kir-Palfiru in Pachchirk arram in the same nadu, (contains), according to measurement, forty-two (measures of) land, eight twontieths, . . . . . . . . . .
 one twentieth. There have to be deducted one (measure of land free from taxes, one half, two tweatieths, . . . . . and one three-hundredrand-twentieth ; sts of one balf, one twentieth, one huadred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and ( $\left.5 \frac{1}{2} \delta\right)^{2}$ of four twentieths,-consisting of the village-site (ur-irukkai-nattam), the sacred temple of Mahâdêva in this village and (its) sacred court, the channels which pass through this village and supply water to other villages, the temple of Pidari and (its) sacred court, the public pond (ûruni-kulam) and (its), banks, the temple of Aiyau and (its) sacred court, the stables, ${ }^{2}$ the burning-ground of the oultivators, the burning-ground of the Paraiyas, the Pataichcheri and the Ifrachcheri. (There remain) forty (measures of) land, thiree quarters, three eightieths and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; sity of three quarters; two twentieths, one fortieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and ( $\frac{1}{8}$ ) $)^{2}$ of one half and two twentieths. The revenue paid as tax is four thousand and seventy-two kalam, (onc) kuruni and seven nadri of paddy, which has tobe measured by the marakkal called (after) Adouvaltax, which is equal to a rajakécari.
8. (The village of) Sattafnp]adi (in) Pap̣amangala. Vadakarai-parru, (a sub-
 measurement, ninetcen (measures of) land, one twentieth, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twontieth ; sto of four twentieths, three eightieths and one hundred-and-sixtieth ; and ( $\left.\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{5}\right)^{2}$ of eight twentieths. There have to be dedueted four twentieths (of a measure) of land free from taxes, one eightieth and one hundred-and-sixtieth; and $5 \frac{1}{5}$ of three quarters and one twentieth, -consisting of the vilagesite, the Paraichcherri, and the [P] ainge[ni] ehannel, which passes through the land of this village and supplies water to other villages. (There remain) eighteen (measures of) land, three quarters, one twontieth and three eightieths ; sto of eight twentieths, three eightieths and one hundred-and-sixtieth; and ( $\left.\frac{1}{2} \delta\right)^{2}$ of eight twentieths. The revenue paid as tax is one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three kulam, two tani and three kurumi of

[^29]paddy, which has to be measured by the marakkal called (after) Âdavaliang, which is equal to a rajakesari.
9. (The village of) . . kkankudid (in) Sem . . . pparra, (a subdivision) of Kịr-Palâyu in Pâehehifk $\mathrm{Ar}_{\mathrm{r}} \mathrm{am}$ in the same nâdu, (contains), according. to measurement, four (measures of) land, three quarters, two twentieths and three eightieths; $\frac{1}{3 / 2}$ of six twentieths and three eightieths; ( $\left.\left.\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{5}\right)^{5}\right)^{3}$ of three twentieths, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) $)^{3}$ of four twentieths. There have to be dedncted three twentieths (of a measure) of land free from taxes, one fortieth and one three-huadred-
 quarters, two twentieths, one fortieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and ( $\left.\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{y}} \mathrm{w}\right)^{3}$ of one half and two twentieths,-consisting of the village-site, the Prachcherri, the stables and the Paraichcheri. (There remain) four (measures of) land, ope half, four twentieths, one hundred-and-siztieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; J $\frac{1}{2}$ \% of two twentieths, one fortieth and one three-hundred-andrtweatieth; ( $\left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^{2}$ of one quarter, one fortieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and ( $\left.\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\right)^{3}$ of one half and two twentieths. The revenue paid as tax is four hundred and sixty-nine kalam, (one) tumi and one nari of paddy, which has to be measured by the marakkal called (after) Âdavallâp, which is equal to a rejakésari.
 (contains), according to measuremeat, fifteen (measures of) land, one half, one eightieth, one hundredrand-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; $5 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{6}}$ of one half, three twentieths, one fortieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and ( $\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{2}$ of one hatf and two twentieths. There have to be deducted three quarters (of a measure) of land free from taxes, four twentieths and one hundred-and-sixtieth; $\frac{1}{3} \boldsymbol{y}$ of seven twentieths, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and (Jitz) of [four] twentieths, -consisting of the village-site, the thrashing-floor of this village, the Kammañaseri, the Paraichcherri of this village, and the Agaijaru (river) at this village. (There remain) fourteen (measwres of) land, one half, one twentieth, one eightieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; sts of six twentieths, one eightieth and one bundred-and-sixtieth; and ( $\mathrm{y} \frac{1}{2}$ ) $)^{2}$ of eight twentieths. The serenue paid as tax is one thoussind four hundred and fifty-six kulam, five kuruni and seven nâri of paddy, which has to be measured by the marakkal called (after) î davallìn, which is equal to a rajakesari.
11. (The village of) Iraiyanserii in Kalârakkarram, (a subdivision) of the same nadu, (contains), aceording to measurement, twelve (measures of) land, one half, two twentieths, one fortieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; J $\frac{1}{5}$ of one quarter and three eightieths; and $\left(\frac{1^{2}}{2}\right)^{2}$ of three quarters and one twentieth. There have to be deducted three quarters (of a meusure) of land free from taxes, two twentieths, one eightiettr and one hundred-andsixtieth; $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \sigma}$ of oue half and three twentieths; ( $\left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{5}\right)^{2}$ of three twentieths, one hundved-and-sixtiath and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; ( $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{3}$ of three eightieths; and ( $\left(\frac{1}{2} x\right)^{4}$ of three quarters, and one twentieth, -consisting of the village-site, the site of the houses (kudizirukkai), the Paraichcherri, the water-eourse (nir-odu-kadl), (called) the Kaṇnan chnnnel, (and the other) channels which pass through this vittage and irrigate other villages, the village thrashing-floor of this village, the ponds of this village and (their) banks, the sacred temple of Mâdêvar (Mahdidéva) in this village and (its) sacred court, and the sacred bathing-pond of this god. (There remain) eleven (measures of ) land, three quarters and' one hundred-andsixtieth; $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{8} \sigma}$ of one hatf, two twentieths and thres eightieths; ( $\left(\frac{1}{3} \delta\right)^{2}$ of one half, two twentieths and three eightieths; ( $\left.\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3}\right)^{3}$ of three quarters, four twentieths, one hundred-and-sistieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and ( $\left.\left.\frac{1}{2}\right)^{4}\right)^{4}$ of [four twentieths]. The
revenue paid as tax is one thousand one hundred and sixty-nine kalam, two tanni, two nari and (one) uri of paddy, which has to be menoured by the marakkal called (after) Âdavallàu, which is equal to a rajakesari.
12. (The uillage of) Venkêqkuḍi in Venkôukudi-kaṇ̣am,' (a subdivision) of the same uddu, (contains), according to measurement, fitty (measwres of) land, seven twentieths and one eightieth; and sits of tirree quanters and one twentieth. There have to be deducted two (measures of) land free from taxes, one quarter and one eightieth; sto af one twentieth, one fortieth, one huadred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and ( $\left.\mathrm{r}_{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{2}$ of one half and two twentiethe, -consisting of the village-site, the site of the houses, the public pond, the land lying waste as pasture for the calves, the site of the houses of the Kanmánaséri; ${ }^{2}$ the temple of Pidtiri and (its) sacred court, the road (vari), which leads to the burning-ground of the cultivators, the burning-ground of the cultivators (itself), the burningground of the Paraigas, the land used as thrashing-floor, the temple of Aiyab and (its) saered court, the eastern quarter in which Paaaiya cultivators (Urappaazaiyar) live, . . . . . . . . . . the western Paraichciêri in which Paraigh cultivators live, and the Nattêar channel,' which passes through the dand of this village. (There remain) forty-eight.(measures of) land
 twentieths. The revenue paid as tax is four thousand seven hundred and eighty-four kalam, two tuini and six ndri of paddy, which has to be measured by the marakkal called (after) $\hat{A}$ da valianu, which is equal to a rajakesari.
13. (The village of Mâgânikuḍi in Venkônkudi-kandan, (a subdivision) of the same nadu, (coutains), according to measurement, twenty-three (meastres of) land, one balf, three twentieths and one hundred-and-sixticth; $\frac{1}{3} \delta \mathrm{of}$ one eightieth and one hundred-andsixtieth; and ( $\left.\frac{1}{120}\right)^{2}$ of eight twentieths. There have to be deducted nine twentieths (of a measurc) of land free from taxes, three eightieths, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; sto of nine twentieths; one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hurdred-and-twentieth; and ( $\left.\mathbf{J}_{1 / \sigma}\right)^{4}$ of four twentieths,-consisting of the village-site, the thrashing-floor of the village; the saceed tomple of K解ar ${ }^{4}$ (and) Pidâriytr in this village and (its) sacred court, the flower-garden (nandavinam) of Pidariyâr, in which cocoanut-trees grow, the channels which pass through this village and supply water to othor villages, the Irachchetri, the burning-ground of the cultivators, the burning-ground of the Paraiyas, and the Paraichcheri. (Thers remaiu) twenty-three (measurres of) land, three twentieths and one hundred-and-sistieth; $5 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ of one half, one twentieth, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and (itrof ${ }^{2}$ of four twentieths. The revenue paid as tax is two thousand three hundred and fifteen kalam and (one) kurumi of paddy, which has to be measured by the marakkall called (after) Âdavallan, whieh is equal to a rajaketeari.
14. (The village of) Siru-Semburai in Sembugai-kandam, (a subdivision) of the same nddu, (contains), according to measurement, six (measures of) land, one balf, three twentieths, one fortieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and $\frac{1}{2} \delta$ of one balf, four twentieths, tlrree eightieths, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-huindred-and-twentieth. There have to be deducted seven twontieths (of a moxsure) of land free from taxes and

[^30]one eightieth; $\frac{1}{3}$ - of seven twentieths, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-andtwentieth ; and ( $\left.\mathrm{r} \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}$ of fous twontioths, - consisting of the village-site, the stables, the hill (tidal) on which (the temple off) Mâdévar (Mahddèva) stands, the ehannel which branehes off from the Kanṇan ehannel, passes . . . . . the land of this village, and supplies water to other villages, the burning-ground of the cultivators, the Kanmanasêri, the Paraichchêri, and the burning-ground of the Paraiyas. .(There remain) six (measures of) land, six twentieths, one eightieth and one three-hundred-aud-twentieth; $\mathrm{s}^{\frac{1}{\xi} \delta}$ of seven twentieths, one fortieth, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and ( $\left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\right)^{\prime \prime}$ of three quarters and one twentieth. The revenue paid as tax is six hundred and twelve kalam and (onc) padakku of paddy, which has to be measured by the marakkal ealled (after) Âdavaliâu, whieh is equal to a rajakesari.
15. (The village of) Turaiyûr in Kirr-Palaru, (a subdivision) of Pâchchil-karram in the same nddu, (contains) one hundred and fifty-two (measures of) land, three quarters, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; sto of one half, three twentieths and one eightieth ; and $\left(\mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{t}}^{2}\right)^{2}$ ) of three quarters, three twentieths and three eightieths. There have to be deducted three (measures of) land free from taxes, one eightieth and one hundred-and-sixtieth ; $\frac{1}{1 \geqslant 8}$ of three quarters, two twentieths, three eightieths, one huadred-and-, sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth ; ( $\left.\frac{1}{3} \frac{7}{5}\right)^{2}$ of seyen twentieths, one hundred-andsixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth ; and ( $\left.3 \frac{1}{2} \sigma\right)^{3}$ of four twentieths, 一consisting of the site of this village, the site of the houses, the wells (kinaru) and cisterns (totti), the burning-ground of the cultivators, the stables, the quarter near the gate (Talaivaychcheri), the Irrachchêri, the Kammânasêri, the Pazaichcherri, the burning-ground of the Paraiyas, the. channels which pass through the land of this village and supply water to other villages, the temple of Piḍari, (called) Punnaitturai-nangai, and (its) saered court, the sacred temple of Pidári, (oalled) Poduva[g]ai-ûr-udaiyâl, and (its) sacred court, the temple of Kadugà ${ }^{1}$ in this village and (its) saered court, the temple of Durgaiyâr (Durgd) in this village and (its) sacred court, the fold ${ }^{2}$ for the mate sheep of this village, the sacred temple of Kallar (and) Piḍâriyât in this village and (its) saered court, the temple of Aiyan and (its) sacred court, the sacred temple of Piḍari, (ealled) Kuduraivatțam-uḍaiy alt, in this village and (its) sacred court, the ponds of this village and (their) banks. (There remain) one hundred and forty-nine (measures of) land, one half, four twentieths and three eightieths; TIJ of three quarters, one eightieth and one three-hundred-and-twontieth; ( $\left.5 \frac{1}{25}\right)^{2}$ of one half, one twentieth and one fortieth; and ( $\left.\mathbf{s} \frac{1}{6}\right)^{3}$ of three quarters and one twentieth. The revenue paid as tax is fourteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight kalam, (ome) tani, (one) padakku and one marri of paddy, whicb has to be measured by the marakkal called (after) Âdavallân, which is equal to a rajakêsari.
16. (The village of) Karimangalam in the same nadu (contains) eleven (measures of) land, nine twentieths and one eightieth ; $\frac{1}{2} \pi$ of three quarters, three eightieths and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and ( $\left.\left.\frac{1}{3}\right)^{2}\right)^{z}$ of one half and two twentieths. There have to be dedueted seven twentieths (of a measure) of land free from taxes, one fortieth, one hurdred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; $\frac{1}{3 / \delta}$ of three quarters and one fortieth; ( $\left.{ }^{\frac{1}{2} \sigma}\right)^{2}$ of six twentieths, one eightieth and one hundred-and-sixtieth; and ( $\left.\left.\frac{1}{3}\right)^{3}\right)^{3}$ of eight twentieths,-consisting of the site of this viltage, the thrashing-floor, the buraing-ground of the cultivators, the sacred temple of Pidiri, (colled) Tiruval-uđ̣ayal, and (its) sacred court, the temple of Kâdugâl and (its) sacred court, the Itrachchêri, the Kawmanaséri, the

[^31]Paraichcherri, and the burning-ground of the Paguiyas. (There remain) eleven (measures of) land, one twentieth, one fortieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; sisx of one eightieth and one three-huudred-and-twentieth; $\left(\mathrm{r}_{1}\right)^{4}$ of one quarter, one fortieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and ( $\mathrm{r}_{\left.\frac{1}{8} 6\right)^{5}}$ of one half and two twentieths. The revenue paid as tas is one thousand and eighty-three kalani and five nâri of paddy, which has to be measured by the murakkâl called (after) Âdavallâu, which is equal to a rajakêsari.
17. Veṇni, a town (nagara) in Veṇni-k arram, (a subdivision) of Nittavipôdavalanâdu, (contuins) twenty-one (measures of) land, one half and one huadred-and-sixtieth; Tro of eight twentieths and three eightieths; and ( $\left.\mathrm{J} \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}$ of three quarters and one twentieth. There have to be deducted four (measures of) Jand free from taxes and one hundred-andsixtieth; and $\operatorname{l}^{\frac{1}{2} \sigma}$ of two twentieths and one fortieth,-consisting of the site of this village, the ponds and (their) banks, the sacred temple, the temple of Aiyau, the Paraichchêri, the buming.ground, and the land used as a pit (pallavai!) which is dug (for) the water from the tank (êri) (of the village) of Śiru-Mupviytur. (There remain) seventeen (measures of) land
 twentieth. The gold (to be paid) is ninety-three karaifju, three mafijadi, four tenths and one fortieth. ${ }^{1}$
18. (The village of) Pudamañgalam (i.e., Bhatamangalam) in the same nadu, which adjoins this village (of Veṇui), (contains) twenty-five (measures of ) land, three quarters, two twentieths, one fortieth, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; ${ }_{3}^{\frac{1}{2} \delta}$ of three quarters, three twentieths, three eightieths and one hundred-and-sixtieth ; and ( $\left.\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sigma}\right)^{2}$ of one half. There have to be deducted one half (of a measurt) of land free from taxes, four twentieths, three eightieths and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and $\frac{1}{3 \frac{1}{2} \sigma}$ of nine twentieths, three eightieths and one three-hundred-and-twentieth,-consisting of the ponds and (their) banks, the burning-ground, the site of the Pazaichcheri, and the site of the villuge. (There remain) twenty-five (mcasures of) land, two twentieths, three eightieths and oue hundred-and-sixtieth; $\frac{1}{2} \sigma$ of nine twentieths and one three-huudred-and-twentieth ; and ( $\left.\mathrm{s} \frac{1}{2}\right)^{*}$ of one half. The gold (to be paid) is two hundred and forty-six karaijiu and a half, three tenths (of a mafjididi) and three fortieths.
19. (The village of) Miduveli in the same nadu, which is a part (pál) of Padamangala m , and which adjoins this village, (contains) three (measures of) land and a quarter; and $3 \frac{1}{2} \delta$ of eight twentieths. There have to be deducted four twentieths (of a measure) of land free from taxes, one eightieth, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-andtwentieth; $\frac{1}{2} \delta$ of three quarters, two twentieths, one fortieth and one three-hundred-andtwentieth; and ( $\frac{1}{3}$ 万 $)^{2}$ of one half and two twentieths,-consisting of the village-site. (There remuin) three (meastures of) land and one fortieth; sto of one half, one eightieth and one hundred-and-sixtieth; and ( $\left.\frac{1}{5} \delta\right)^{2}$ of eight tweatieths. The gold (to be paid) is thirty kapunju and a quarter, three tenths (rf a munjididi) and three fortieths.
20. (The village of) Nagarakkêrikurichchi in the same nadu, which adjoins this village, (contains) two (measures of) land, three quarters, one twentieth, three eightieths, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-huadred-and-twentieth; yite of six tweutieths, one hun-dred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and ( $\left.\frac{1}{\boldsymbol{f} \boldsymbol{r}}\right)^{t}$ of four twentieths. The gold (to be paid) is twenty-eight kupurfiu, nine manjadili, seven tenths and one twentieth.

[^32]21．（The village of）Vadatâmarai in the same nádu，which adjoins this village，（con－ tains）six（measures of）land，three quarters，two twentieths and one eightieth；$\frac{1}{3 / 0}$ of one balf，one fortieth and one three－huadred－and－twentieth；and（ $\left.\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{\gamma}\right)^{2}$ of one half and two twenticths．There have to be deducted two twentieths（of a measure）of land free from tuxes， one hundred－and－sixtieth and one threeuhundred－and－twentieth；and ${ }_{3} \frac{3}{2} \sigma$ of eight twenti－ eths，－consisting of the village－site．（There remain）six（measures of）land，three quarters and one three－hundred－and－twentieth； $\mathrm{y}^{\frac{1}{2} \sigma}$ of two twentieths，one forticth and one threc－ hundred－and－twentieth ；and $\left(\frac{1}{3} 0\right)^{2}$ of one half and two twentieths．The gold（to be paid） is sixty－four karanju and three quarters，（one）manjadi，eight tenths and three fortieths．

22．（The village of）Veụni－Tirappâqpalḷi in the same nôdu，which adjoins this village，（contains）ten（measures of）land，one half，two twentieths，one eightieth and one hundred－and－sixtieth；$\frac{1}{3} \delta$ of one half，two twentieths and one eightieth；and（ $\left.3 \frac{1}{3} \%\right)^{2}$ of three quarters and one twentieth．There have to be deducted two（measures of）land free from taxes，one half，four twentieths，three eightieths，one bundred－and－sixtieth and one three－ hundred－and－twentieth；$\frac{1}{3}$ ，of three quarters，three twentieths，one eightieth and one hun－ dred－and－sixtieth；and $\left(\pi \frac{1}{3} \sigma\right)^{2}$ of eight twentieths，－consisting of the pouds and（their）banks， the temple of Séṭai，and the village－site．（There remain）seven（measures of）land，three quarters，two twentieths，one eightieth and one huadred－and－sixtieth；$\frac{1}{7} \delta$ of one half，three twentieths，three eightieths and one hundred－and－sixtieth；and（ $\mathrm{r}^{\left.\frac{1}{2} \sigma\right)^{2}}$ of eight twentieths． The gold（to be paid）is seventy－seven karunfin and three quarters mind（onc）manjiadi．

23．Altogether，${ }^{1}$（the villages of）Venni，Padamangalam，Miduveli，which is a part of Padamañgalam，Nagarakkârikurichchi，Vadatamarai and Veṇ̣i－Tirappáa－
＊This peragraph gives the total of the numbers contained in paragraphs 17 to 22．The whole operation is as follows：－

| No． | Name of the village． | Extent of the wholo lasd． | Land froo from taxes． | Land paying tates． | Amount of gold． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | karañja． | manjadi． |
| 1 | Venai． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \frac{1}{2}+3^{\frac{2}{3} \delta}\left(7^{2}+\frac{18}{18}\right) \\ & +\left(x^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)^{2} \end{aligned}$ | 98 | $33^{4} 8+3^{2} 6$ |
| 2 | Pídamanga－ lam． |  |  |  | 2461 | $\mathrm{r}^{2} 8+3^{2}$ |
| 3 | Miduvêli． | 34 ＋118 $\times$ \％\％。 |  |  | 301 | ${ }^{2} 8+8$ |
| 4 | Nagarakkári－ kurichchi． |  | ， |  | 28 | $93^{2} 6+8$ |
| 5 | Vadatimarai． |  |  1古 $0 \times 2$ 解． |  | 64\％ | 1．18 +8 |
| 6 | Total ．． |  | $2 \frac{1}{2}+28+8^{2}+$ <br>  <br>  <br>  \％． |  | 773 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 541 | 13＇6 |

palli contain seventy (measures of) lund, three quarters, four twentieths, one fortieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth ; $\boldsymbol{s}^{\frac{1}{2} \sigma}$ of four twentieths and three eightieths; and $\left(\frac{\pi}{5} \ddagger\right)^{3}$ of three quarters and three twentieths. The land free from taxes, which has to be delucted, (contains) seven (measures), three quarters, one twentieth, one fortieth and one hundred-andsixtieth; and ${ }_{5}^{1} \frac{1}{2}$ of three quarters, one twentieth, one eightieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth. (The remaining) land (contuins) sixty-three (measures), two twentieths, three eightieths and one hundred-and-sixtieth; rto of eight twentieths, one eightieth, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and ( $\left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{5}{5}\right)^{9}$ of three quarters and three twentieths. The gold paid as tax is five hundred and forty-one karaifju, (one) manjadi and eight teaths.
24. (The village of) Kodimangalam, which is enjoyed by the (royal) palace (? saldahoga); in Takkaḷ̂-nâdu, (a suddivision) of Arumioridêva-valanadu, (contains) fifty-three (mecsures of) land, one quarter, one fortieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and $3^{\frac{1}{2} \delta}$ of one half, three twentieths and one huadred-and-sixtieth. There lave to be deducted two (measures of) land free from taxes, one half, one twentieth, one fortieth and one hundred-and-sixtieth; fism of three quarters, one twentieth, one fortieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and ( $\left.\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{5}\right)^{2}$ of one half and two twentieths, -consisting of the village-site, the ponds, the sacred temple, and the Tindèthiche $[r i]$. There have (further) to be deducted two twentieths (of a measurc) of land free from taxes, one fortieth and one hundred-and-sixtieth, -consisting of the channel which passes through the land of this village and irrigates (the village of) Tiruminkuuram. There have (further) to be deducted three eightieths (of a measure) of land free from taxes and one hundred-and-sixtieth; $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{8}$ of one half, two twentieths and three eightieths; and ( $\left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}$ of three quarters and cne twentieth,-cousisting of the channels which pass through the land of this village and irrigate (the pillaye of) Paruttiy Ar. Altogether, there have to be deducted two (measures of) land free from taxes, three quarters, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-andtwentieth; $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \sigma}$ of nine twentieths, one eightieth and one hundred-and-sixtieth; and ( $\frac{\mathrm{f}}{\mathbf{2} 5)^{2}}$ of eight twontieths. (There remain) fifty (measures of) land, one half, one eightieth and one hundred-and-sixtieth; $3 \frac{1}{5} s$ of three twentieths, one fortieth, one hundred-and-sixtieth and one three-hundred-and-twentieth; and ( $\left.\frac{1}{\pi}\right)^{2}$ of one half and two twentieths. The revenue paid as tax is five thousand and fifty-one kulam, two tuni, three kuruni and four nâri of paddy, which has to be measured by the marakkal called (after) Âdavallâu, which is equal to a rajakêsuri.
25. Ve[n]elvidugu-Pallavapuram, a town in Takkalar-nâdu, (d subdivision! of A rumorideva-valanadu, (contuins), according to measurement, twenty-seven (measures of) land, three quarters, three twentieths and one fortieth; $\frac{5}{3} \frac{1}{8}$ of one half and one fortieth; and ( $\left.\mathrm{r}_{2} \mathrm{t}^{2}\right)^{2}$ of eight twentieths. There have to be deducted seven (measures of) land free from taxes, one half, two twentieths, one fortieth and one three-handred-and-twentieth;
 of eight tweosieths,-consisting of the village-site, the Paraicheheri of this village, the Kammanaseri, the ponds included in the village, the ponds in the fields (pulam) and (their) banks, the sacred temple of Tiruvadiga! in this village and (its) flower-garden, the embankment (kulai) of the Pandavay (river), the sacred temple of the god of P[u]gar, Isvara-[gri]ham in this village and (its) sacred court, the quarter near the temple (Tulicheheri'), and the buming-ground. (There remain) twenty (measures of) land, ons
quarter, three eightieths and one hundred-and-sixtieth; and $3 \frac{1}{2} \pi$ of three quarters, one fortieth and one hundred-and-sixtieth. The gold paid as tax is one hundred and sixtyseven karantju and a half, three maijjadi, two tenths and one twentieth.

## No. 6. On the sotth wall, sheond tier.

This and the next inscription, though of different date, are engraved continuonsly in two sections. No. 6 fills the whole of the first section and part of the first line of the second section.

The inscription describes a number of gifts, which were made until the 29th year of the reign of Kô-Râjakessarivarman, alias Râjarâjadêva, by Ârvâr Parantakau Kundavaiy $\hat{a} r$, who was the elder sister of Râjarâjadêva and the queen of Vallavaraiyar Vandyadêvar. As, according to the large Leyden grant, Râjarâja was the son of Parântaka II., it is evident that the name of his sister, Parantakan Kundazaiyar, is an abbreviation for Parantakun magal Kundavaiyar, i.e., Kundavaiyar, the daughter of Parântaka (II.).

Paragraph 2 records a gift of gold to the same two goddesses, who are mentioned in the inscription No. $2 .{ }^{2}$ According to paragraph 1, these two images had been set up in the temple of Râjarâjêsvara by Kundavaiyâr herself. The same princess had set up an image of her mother, to which she presented certair ornaments (paragraphs 3 to 5 ). Other ornaments were given to the image of the god lakshiga-Mêru-Vitankar (paragraphs 6 and 7 ), which had been set up by kirg Râjarajadêva (paragraph 1), and to his cousort (paragraphs 8 and 9), who was one of the two goddesses referred to in paragraph 2. The remainder of the inscription treats of endowments to these two goddesses (paragraph I0), to the image of l'onmâligaittunjina-dêvar (paragraph 14), and to the image of the mother of Kundavaiyar (paragraph 19). These endowments were made in the following manner. Kundavaiyâr deposited certain sums of money ( $k \hat{\alpha}\langle u$ ), which were subsequently borrowed on interest by the imhabitants of certain rillages from the shrine of Chanḍêsvara (paragraph 1), the saint in whose name the money affains of temples are generally transacted.s The interest had to be paid yearly into the treasury of the Râjarâjésvara templeat Tanjâvar either in paddy ${ }^{4}$ or in money. In the former case, the interest was three kuruni of paddy for each kásu, and in the latter $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If it is assumed that the rate of interest was the same in both cases, one kasu would correspond to the ralue of 24 kuruni or 2 kalam of paddy. In two instances (paragraphs 18 and 21), money was deposited for purchasing a number of sheep, from the milk of which two private individuals bad to supply daily a cortain amount of ghee for lamps. ${ }^{5}$ The value of one sheep was reckoned as $\frac{1}{8} k d s u$. In paragraphs 14 and 19 , the value of various duty requirements is given in measures of paddy; the whole lisi probably represents the daily wants of a siugle pajart.

Text.
First section.




[^33]${ }^{2}$ See above, page $14 . \quad{ }^{2}$ See Vol. I, p. 92, noter 6.
${ }^{4}$ Compare Vol. I, Nos. 85 and l46. ${ }^{\circ}$ Coupare Vol. I, Nos. 82, 83, 148 aud 150.








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Second section.
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## Translation.

1. Hail! Prosperity ! Until the twenty-ninth year (of the reign) of K仑̂-Rajak êsarivar- ${ }^{-}$ man, alias Sri-Râjarâjadêva, who, -while (his) heart rejoiced, that, like the goddess of fortune, the goddess of the great earth had become his wife, Din his life of growing strength, during which, having been pleased to cut the vessel (in) the hall (at) Kindalar, he conqueered by his army; which was victorious in great bathes, Vêngai-nâdu, Gauga-padi, Taḍigai-pâḍi, Nulamba-pâḍi, Kuḍamalai-nâdu, Kollam, Kahingam, Ị̣a-maṇdalam, (which was the country) of the Singalas who possessed rough strength, the seven and a half lakshas of Irattan-pâdi, and twelve thousand ancient islands of the sea,-deprived the Serin as of their splendour, while (he) was resplendent (ta such a degree) that (he) was worthy to be worshipped everywhere ;-Ârvâr Parântakan Kundavaiyâr gave to the images (tiru-mêzi) (of the goddess) Umêparamêsvart, who is the consort of our lord Dakshiṇa-Mêru-Vitankar, and (of the goddess) Dmâparamésvart, who is the consort of our lord Tanjai.Vitankar, -which (two images) had been set up in the temple, (called) the lord Sri-Rajaràjêsvara, by Ârvar Parântakan Kundavaiyâr, (edo was) the venerable elder sister of the lord Sri-Rajarajadêva (and) the great queen of Valtavaraiyar Vandyadêvar,-to the image which had been set up to Poumâligaittunjiqa-dêvar, to

[^35]the image which Arrvâr Paríntakau Kundavaiyâr had set up to her mother, and to the image (of the god) DakshinarMêru. Vitankar, which had been set up by the lord Sri-Râjarîjadêva, 一gold which was weighed by the stone (used in) the city (kudinai-kal) and calted (after) ÁdavaHấn, and jewels (ratna) which were weighed by the jewel weight (kdsu-kal) called (after) Dakshina-Mêru-Viṭankau,-excluding the threads (saradu), the frames (sattam), the copper nails (seppami), the lac (arakku) and the pinja. For the ex ${ }^{-}$ penses (nibaudha), ${ }^{\text {ºn }}$ which are required by these (gods), Ârvâr ParântakanKundavaiyâr deposited money ( $k d s u$ ), to be put out to interest (polisai). (The amount of this gold, these jewels, these deposits) and the money, which the inhabitants of (certain) villages had received on interest from Ckandésvara, who is the first servant ' of the supreme lord (paramasvamin), who has been pleased to take up gladly his abode in (the temple called) Sri-Râjarajês. vara,-wizas engraved on stone (as follows):-
2. For decorating the sacred hall (tirwoorangn); which (the goddess) Umaparamesvari, who is the consort of our lord Dakshina-Méra-Vițankar, and (the goddess) Umâparamesvarf, who is the consort of our lord Tanjai-Vitankar, are pleased to enter, when they are earried in procession (at) the sacred festival ( $i$ iru-virai),-(she) gave three thousand. five hundred kurufif of gold, which was a quartor superior in fineness to the (gold standard, called) dandavani, and one thousand five hundred karoomit of gold, which was one (degree) inferior in fineness to the danduvani,-altogether, five thousand karamiou of gold.
3. Te the image, which Ârvar Parâutakay Kundavaiyâr had set up to her mother, (she) gave:-
4. Twenty ear-rings (kambi), consisting of six karainju and (one) kuari of gold.
5. One string of beads for the marriage-badge (tati-mani-vadum), (consisting of) four karanju, six manjadi and (one) kunri of gold,-including the marriage-badge (itself).
6. To (the god) Dakshina-Mêru-Vitañkar (she) gave:-
7. One ornament consisting of a single string, ${ }^{*}$ on which were strung thirty-five old pearls,-viz, roundish pearls (anuvattiam), polished pearls (oppu-muttu) and small pexals. (kuru-mutta), -two corals (pavaram), two lapis lazuli (rajavarta), (one) talimbam,' (one) padugan and (one) kokkuvay, and which weighed four karainju, eight manjadi and four tenths, corresponding to a value of eleven $k d s u$.
8. To (the goddess) Umaparamesvari, who is the eonsort of our lord. Dakshina-- Mêru. Viṭankar, (she) gave:-
9. One ornament consisting of a single string, on which were strung thirty-five old. pearls,--vis., roundish pearls, polished pearls and smail pearls,-two corals, two lapis lazuli, (one) talimbam, (one) padkyan and (one) kokkuvay, and which weighed four karaliju, nipe manjaidi and (oue) kuuri, corresponding to a value of twelve kásu.
10. For the sacred food (tirn-amirdu), tomple-garlands (tiruppallittamam), oil for the saered lamps, and other expenses (ariva), which are requived, when (the goddess) Umáparamesvari, who is the consort of our lord Dakshina-Meru-Vițankar, and (the goddess)

[^36]Umâparamếvari, who is the consert of our lord Tañjai-Vitankar, are carried in processions (at) the sacred festival, (she) deposited money, to be put out to interest. Having agreed tomeasure from (the harvest of) the pasang in the twenty-eighth year (of the king's reign) as long as the moon and the sun endure, three kuruni of paddy per year as interest for eaeh kasu into the large treasury (bhandara) of the lord Sri-Rajarâjésvara (at) 'Taffâvar with the marakkal called (after) Âdavallâı, -the members of the assembly (sabkâ) of Jananâthachaturvêdimangalam, a brahmadaya in Muḍichchôra-naddu, (a subdivision) of Nitta-viuAda-valarầdu, have to measure every year fifty kalam of paddy for the two hundred. kassu, which they have received out of (that money).
11. Having agreed to measure from (the harvest of) the pasda in the twenty-eighth year (of the king's reign), as long as the moon and the sun enduwe, three kwruni of paddy por year as interest for each kâsu into the large treasury of the Jord Srí Râjaràjévpara (at) Tanjavar with the marukikal called (after) ÂdavaNía, - the members of the assembly of Irumbudal, alias Manukulaehoṭmani-ctaturvédimangalam, a brahmadêya in
 twenty-five kalam of paddy for the one hundred kasu, which they have reeeived.
12. Having agreed to measure from the twenty-ninth year (af the king's reign), as long as the moon and the sunn endure, three kurnmi of. paddy per yenr as interest for each kásu into the large treasury of the lord Sxi-Râjarầjés vara (at) Tanjâvur with the marakkâl called (after) Âdavallâu, -the members of the assembly of Râjásraya-chaturvêdimangalam, a brahmadéya in Oraíyar-kêram, (a subdivision) of Kêralantakavalanâduu, have to measure every year one hundred and twenty-five kalam of paddy for the five hundred $k d s u$, which they have received.
13. Having agreed to measure from the twenty-ninth year (of the king's reign) three kuruni of paddy por year as interest for each kder into the large treasury of the lord Srt Râjarâjếsvara (at) Tắjâv âr with the marakkal called (after) Âda vallấa,-the villagers of Perumilattûr in Kirâr-Kûrram, (a subdivision) of Nittavinôda-valạnâdu, have to measure every year fifty kalam of paddy for the two hundred kd\{a, which they have received.
14. Having agreed to measure from the twenty-ninth year fof the king's reign), as. long as the moon and the sua endure, three kurumi of paddy per year as interest for eaeh lấsu into the large treasury of the lond Snf-Rajarâjêsvara (at) Tanjavar with the marakkal called (after) Âdavaltau, 一the mombers of the assembly of Gandaradityachaturvêdimangalam in Poygai.nâdu, (a subdivision) of Vaḍakarai-Râjêndra-simha-valanâdu, have to measure every year one hundred and thinty kalam of paddy for the five hundred and twonty $k \dot{d} s u_{\text {, }}$, which they have received out of the money, which (shc) had deposited (auder the condition), that every year, as long as the moon and the sun endure; three kurumi of paddy should be measured as interest for each kisur into the large treasary of the lord Srî-Râjarâjếsvara (at) Tanjầvar with the marakkâl called (after) Âdazahinu for (the requirements of) the image, which had been set up to Poumaligaitturijuja- đevar. (One) kuruni and two nalri of paddy (are required) for (conversion into) four nati of old rice (to be used) for the sacred food (tiruvamuda) at both times (of the day), 一two nari of old rice (bcing usad) each time ; four ndri of paddy for (one) drakk' ${ }^{2}$ of ghee (ney-amudu), -two scidiut

[^37]and a hadf (beingy used) eaeh time ; ${ }^{2}$ six nareri of paddy for six dishes of citryy (kari-amudu), three dishos of curry (being used) each time; ;'(onc) nari and (onc) uri of paddy for (one) uri of pulse (parappu-amudu), 一(one) urakku (being used) each time; (one) ndri and (one) uri of paddy for half a palan of sugar (sarkarai-amulu),-(one) kaisu (Dcing used) each time; ' two nari of paddy for twe sevidu and a half of ghee, to prepare fried eurry (porikkaritamulu), one and a quarter Sevidu of ghee (being used) each time ; (one) nari of paddy for two plantains (viraippara-amucur),-one (being used) each time; three navi of paddy for (one) nati of curds (tayir-amudu), -(one) ari (being used) eack time; (one) uri and (one) drakku of paddy for mustard (kadugu), pepper (milagu) and salt (wppu); four nari of paddy for fire-wood (viragu); and (oue) natri of paddy for eight areca-nuts (aduikkidy-amudu), 一four nuts (paikku) (being used) each time,--and for thirty-two betel-leaves (vellilai-amuliu);-altogether,-including the old paddy for the boiled rice (potaajam), $\rightarrow^{3}$ (onc) tuạn, two nậi, (one) wri and (one) aralkku of paddy every day, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ one hundred and twenty-nine kalam, two tuini, (one) palakku and one nạ̛i of paddy every year, or,-(including) the excess (êrrum) of (one) kurani and seven nạri of paddy, -one hundred and thirty kalam of paddy.
15. For reahizing fiftyoune kastu, - vis., twenty-six kasu for the sacred eloth' to be worm by this (god), ${ }^{s}$ wwo kasu for four sacred curtains, ${ }^{9}$ two keásu for four sacred towels

- Accordingly, a sevidu was equal to $t$ drakiku, one of which is agrain equal to $I$ nari; see page 48 , note 5 .
* Accordingly, a kaifu was oquat to $\ddagger$ palam.
* This rofors to the 1 kuruni and 2 ndri of paddy, which are mentioned first in the list.
- FOfisi is probably a cortuption of नित्यम् ; soe Vol. I, page 116, note 6.
- The calculation of the ameunt of paddy, which was to be suppliod daily, is as follows :-


If the amount of paddy rofnirod per yoar is dividod by this totni, wo find that the yoar was reokonmd as consiatirg of 300 days. Tho oxcoss (ezzan) was ovidently addod in ondor to.simplify acconnts by fixing a round number, bus :-

| $\square$ | kalans. | tepai | padakka. | kurami. | MAtri. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Parldy raquirad por sonr. | 129 | 2 | 1 | * | 1 |
| Exxcess . . . . | . | . | . | 1 | - 7 |
| Total . . | 180 | - ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | * | -1 | ** |

[^38]（tiruvorràdai），two kâsu for four sacmed canopies（tiru－mérkatti），four kaśn for sisteen sacred cloths on which rice is offèred（tiruppâvaidai），and fifteen kdast for temple－garlands（tirup－ pallittamam），at the rate of half an akkam per day or one bundred and eighty akkam per year， $\boldsymbol{-}^{2}$ twelve akkam being reekoned as one $k a \hat{s u n}$ ，－（she）depasited money（under the con－ dition）that，as long as the moon and the sun endure，one eighth akkam per month should be paid as interest for each kasu．：Having agreed to pay every year from the twenty－ninth year（of the king＇s reign），as long as the moon and the sum endure，one eighth akkam per month as interest for eaek kasu into the treasury of the Iord Sri－Rajjarâjêsvara（at） Tanjâvar，一the members of the assembly of Śri－Viranârâyana－chaturvedimañgalam， a free village（？taziyâr）in Râjêndrasimha－valanâdu，have to pay every year twenty－ four and a half kâsu for the one hundred and ninety－six kâsu，whieb they have received out of（that money）．

16．Having agreed to pay every year from the twenty－ninth year（of the king＇s reign），as long as the moon and the sun endure，one eighth ogkkam per month as interest for each hasu into the treasury of the lord Srí－Râjarîjêsvara（at）Tanjûvar，－the members of the assembly of Sri－Parântaka－chaturvêdimangalam，a free village in Râjêmdrasimha－ valan $\hat{a} d u$ ，have to pay every year fourteen kấu for the one huadred and twelve kâłu，which they have received．

17．Having agreed to pay every year from the twenty－ninth year（of the king＇s reign），as long as the moon and the sun endure，one eighth akkum per month as interest for each kassu into the treasury of the lord Srî－Râjarâjêsvara（at）Tafjâvîr，－－the members of the a sembly of $S \hat{u}[$ la $]$ mañgalam，a brahmadêya in Kiṛar－kurram，（a subdivision）of Nitta－ viuôda－vaḷanậư，have to pay every year twelve and a half kásu for the one hundred kâsu， which they have reeeived．

18．Pâttattâtan Âchelran Adigal has to pour out daity（one）urakku of ghee for the thirty－two katsu，which he bas reeeived out of the money，which（shc）had deposited for（purckusing），一at the rate of three sheep for each kialsu，一－inety－six shelep，（the milk of） which is required（for preparing ghee），in order to keep ton twilight lamps（samdlii－vilakku） buraing for this（god），${ }^{3}$ as long as the moon and the sun endure，at the rate of（one）urakiku of ghee per day．

19．Having agreed to measure from the twonty－ninth year（of che king＇s reign），as long as the moon and the sun eadure，three kwrani of paddy per year as interest for each kasuinto the large treasury of the lord Sri．Eajjarâjésvara（at）Tanjẫar with the marakkal called （after）Âdavallâu，－Tthe villagers of Kundavai－nallari in Karambai－nâdu，（a aub－． division）of Nittaviqóda－valanadudu，have to measure every year one hundred and thirty． kalam of paddy for the five hundred and twenty kasu，whichin they have received out of the money，which（she）had deposited（under the condition），that every year，as long as the moon and the sun endure，three kurumi of paddy should be measured as interest for each kasn into the large treasury of the tord Sri－Rajarajêsvara（at）Tanjâvar with the marakkat called（after）Â ̣̂avallăup for（the requirements of）the image，which Âṛvar Parantakan Kundavaiy âr，－－（who wacs）the venerable elder sister of the lord Sri－Râjarâ jadêva（and） the great queen of Vallavaraiyar Vandyadêvar，－had set up to her mother．（One） $k u_{1} u i_{i}$ and two nâri of paddy（are required）for（conversion into）four nari of old rice（to be used）

[^39]for the sacred food (tiru-amurdu) at both times (of the day), -two nary of old rice (being used) each time; four sari of paddy for (one) ârakku of ghee, -two sevidu and a half (being used) each time; six nary of paddy for six dishes of curry, -three dishes of curry (bong used) each time; (one) mari and (one) yuri of paddy for (one) uri of pulse,-(one) uralian (being used) each time; (one) nary and (one) uni of paddy for half a palm of sugar, - (one) kaifu (being used) each time ; two nay of paddy for two sevidu and abaft of ghee, to prepare fried curry,--one and a quarter Sevidu (being used) each time; (one) mari of paddy for two plantains, -one (being used) each time; three nâri of paddy for (one) nation of curds,-(one) uni (being used) earth time; (one) uri and (one) âraktu of paddy for mustard, pepper and alt; four nary of paddy for fire-wood; and (one) ndyi of paddy for eight areca-nuts,-four (nuts being used) each time,-iand for thirty-two betel-leaves;-altogether,-including the old paddy for the boiled rice,-(one) tuini,: two atari, (one) ort and (one) atrakku of paddy every day, one hundred and twenty-aine kalam, two tain, (one) padakku aud one mari of paddy every year, or,-(including) the excess of (one) Luruni and seven nair of paddy, -one hundred and thirty kalam of paddy.
20. For realizing sixty-qne kásu every year, -viz., thirty -six k $k \dot{\alpha}\langle u$ every year for the sacred cloth to be worn by this (godless), two kagu for four sacred curtains, two kansu for four sacred towels, four $k d f u$ for sixteen sacred cloths on which rice is offered, two kagu for four sacred canopies, aud fifteen $k$ kos for tomple-garlands, at the rate of half an akkam per day or one hundred and eighty akkam per year, -twelve akkam being reckoned as one katy, -(she) deposited money (under the condition) that, as long as the moon and the sun endure, one eighth akkain per month should be paid as interest for each kôsu. Having agreed to pay every year from the twenty-ninth year (of the king's.reign), as long as the moon and the sun endure, one eighth akkam per month as interest for each kist into the large treasury of the lord Srínâjarâjêsvara (at) Tanjâvur, 一 the members of the assembly of Sxi-Paran-taka-eđiturvédimañgalam, a free village in Rájéndrasimha-valanâḍ, have to pay every year sixty-ane kansu for the four hundred and eighty-eight.kâsu, which they have received out of (that money).
21. Pattattâlatr Kalyan [Pa]radag (ie.; Bharata) has to pour out daily (one) urakkn of ghee for the thirty-two kagu, which he has received out of the money, which (she) had deposited for (purchasing), -it the rate of three sheep for each kasu, -minety-six sheep, (the milk of which is required (for preparing ghee), in order to keep ten twilight lamps burping for this (goddess), as long as the moon and the sun endure, at the rate of (one) irdiku of ghee . per day.

## No. 7. On the sofia wall, second tier.

As remarked on page 68, the following inscription is engraved in continuation of the preceding No. 6. It describes thirteen ornaments of gold and jewels, which Âpír Parántakao Kundavaiyar gave 'to (the goddess) Пmaparamesvari, who is the consort of our lord Dakshiṇa-Méru-Vitankaf,'until the Bsd year of the reign of Kó-Parakesarivarman, alias Rajéndra.Chôtậ́va.

Text.




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## Thanslation．

1．Hail！Prosperity！Ontil the third year（of the reign）of Kô－Parakésarivarman， alius the lord（udaiyàr）Síi－Râjêndra－Sôradêva，－Ậrvâr Parîntakau Kundavai yâr， （who was）the venerable etder sister of the lord Sri－Râjarîjadêva（and）the great queen of V allavazai yar Vandyadévar，gave to the images（tiru－míni）which she had set up herself，－＿gold whieh was weighed by the stone（uscit in）the eity（kudimairkal）and called （after）Âdavallâv，and jewels（ratna）which wese weighed by the jewel weight（kasu－kal） called（after）Dakshipra－Mêru－Vitainkau．Those（jevcls），which eould be weighed（scpa－ rately），were weighed without the threads（saradu），the frames（sattam），the copper uails （seppani），the lac（arakku）and the piniu．Those jewels，the net weight of which•could not ${ }^{1}$ be ascertained，as they were united with the lac and the pinjiu，（were wocighed）together with the lac and the piniju．（The umonnt of this gold und these jewels）was engraved on stone（as follows）：－

2．To（the goddess）Umâparamésuari，who is the consort of our lord Dakshina－ Meru－Vitaikar，（she）gave：－

3．One saered trown（malututa），（containing）three hundred and forty eight kerrafijit and a half and three tenths（of amaijadit）of gold．Eight hundred and fifty－nine diamonds． （vayiram），set（into it），viz．，six hundred and thizty－six diamends with smooth edges（？matta－ dârai），one hündred and sixty－nine square diamonds with smooth edges（mattadârai－savakkam）， thirty－［two］flat diamonds with smooth edges（mattadiarai－sappadi），${ }^{2}$ ．．．．．．．．．．including such as had spots，${ }^{3}$ cracks（ ${ }^{2}$ uriviv），red dots（rakta－bindu），black dots（kâka－bindu），and marks as of burning（vendana），一weighed seven karafiju and three quarters，four matjèdi and four tenths．Three hundred and nine large（pariya）and small（nériya）rubies（mậikkam），viz，one luundred and twenty－five halahalam of superior quality（gwnavigau），＇one hundred and twenty－ two dalatalalan，forty－one smooth rubies（kómalam），${ }^{\text {s }}$ eleveu bluish rabies（nilagandhi）${ }^{4}$ and ten
 （fasmar），＂flaws（trasa），and sueh as still adhered to the ore（kal），一weighed fourteen karufito and three quarters，two manjadi and eight tenths．Six hundred and sixty－nine large and small pearls，set（inta it）or strung，－including round pearls（vattam），roundish pearls（anu－ vattam），polished pearls（oppu－muttu），small pearls（kuru－muttu），nimbolam，payittam，old pearls（para－muttu），such as had been polished while still adhering to the shell（ippi），（pearls） of red water and of brilliant water，（and pearls）with lines（varai），stains（karai），red dots ${ }^{10}$ and white specks（subhra），一weighed thirty－six karanju，（onc）manjaidi and（one）kuzri．Alto－ gether，（the crown）weighed four hundred and seven karafjiu and nine manjadili，corresponding to a value of five thousand kást．

4．One ear－ring（vâli），（containing）（one）turrafjik，eight manjâdi and eight tenths of gold．Nine pranks sewn on，－inciuding round pearts，polished pearls，nimbolam，（pearls）of

[^41]brilliant water, (and pearls) with lines . . . . . . . . . . weighed (one) karunju and nine tenths (of a manjadi). Altogether, (the ear-ring) weighed two karanju, nine manjadidi and seven tenths, corresponding to a vahue of fifteen kidsiv.
5. One ear-ring, (containing) (one) karaikju, eight mañjadi $\cdot$ and eight tenths of gold. Nine pearls sewn on,-including round pearls, polished pearls, nimbolum, (pearls) of brilliant water, (and pearls) whth lines, stains, red dots, white speeks and wrinkles (tirangar), 一 weighed (one) Karanjiju and nine tenths (of a manjâdi). Altogether, (the ear-ring) weighed two kuriatiju, nine manjadi and seven tenths, corresponding to a value of fifteen kdsu.
6. One uruttn, (contuining) two karanjiu and (one) kurri of gold. Six diamond crystals (palikku-veyjirain), weighed nine tenths (of a manjadi). Two smeoth rabies weighed six tenths (of a manjidai). Two pearls sewn on, viz., (one) ambumudu (with) lines and (one) ambumudu (with) padaun, ${ }^{1}$ weighed nine manjadi and seven tenths. Altogether, (the urruttu) weighed two karanju and a hulf, (one) manjadi and seven tenths, correspending to a value of fifteen $\# d s t$.
7. Ome uruttu, (containing) two karaitinu and (one) kuari of gold. Six diamond crystals, set (into it), weighed nine tenths (of a majajadi). Two smoath rubies weighed (one) kuari. Two pearls sewn on (of the kind called) amlumudw, which had padacand red dots, weighed -nine smanjadil and nine tenths. Altogether, (the uruttu) weighed two karanjiz and a hualf, (one) manijadi and eight tenths, corresponding to
8. One saered garland (tiru-màlat), (containing) eighty-six karauju and a half, four marijadi and one twentieth of gold. Five hundred and five diamonds, set (into it), viz., eighty pure diamonds (tûyana), two hundred and vinety diamonds with smooth edges, fiftythree flat diamonds with smooth edges, four pandasâram, five flat diamonds (sappadi), fifteen square diamonds (saeaklam) and fifty-eight round diamonds (arulai),-including such as had spots, cracks, red dots, black dots; and marks as of burning;-weighed two karanju and three manjadedi, nine tenths and one twentieth. One hundred and tem large and smali rubies, viz., twenty lalahulam of saperior quality, thirty halahalam, six bluish rubies, thirty three smooth rabies, twenty unpolished rubies and one sattam,-including such as had cavities, cuts, holes, white specks, flaws, and such as still adhered to the ore, - weighed five karuijuiu, one half and one eighth. Ninety-four strung peards,-ineluding pootished pearis, small pearls, nimbolam, payittam, ambumudu, (pearls) of brilliant water and of red water, such as had been polished while still adhering to the shell, (and pearls with) lines, stains, red dots and white specks, -weighed nine karuliju and (one) kwari. Altogethor, (the garlanid) weighet one hundred and three kasuafiu and a half and (onc) marijadi, corresponding to a value of one thousand lâasu.
9. One saered armlet (sri-badiu-valaya), (eontaining) eighty-[nine] karanjur and (ons) maf$j a d i$, one tenth and one fortieth of gold. Four hundred and forty-one diamonds, set (into it), viz., twenty pure diamoids, four hundred and six diamends with smopth edges, five flat diamonds with smooth edges, and ten square diamonds witk smooth edges,-minctuating such as had spots, craíks, red dots, blaek dots, and marks as of burning, 一weighed three karanjju, two manjadi and three fortieths. Fifty-four large and small rubies, viz., eight halakalam of superior quality, seventeen halahalam, nineteen smooth rubies, two Dhish rubies, and eight unpolished rubies, -inekuding such as had cawities, cuts, heles, white specks, flaws, and such as still adhered to the ore,-weighed six karcanju and a half, two mañjadi and three tenths. Sixty-eight struag pearls,-including round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small

[^42]pearls, payittam, (pearls) of brilliant water and of red water, such as had been polished while still adhering to the shell, (and pearls with) lines, stains, red dots and white specks,weighed five karuinju and three quarters, three manjjadi and (one) kunri. Altogether, (the armlet) weighed one hundred and four karanju and a half and four manjadi, corresponding to a value of one thousand two hundred and fifty $k \hat{k} s u$.
10. One sacred armlet, (containing) eighty-nine karanju, eight manjâdi, four tenths and [one twentieth] of gold. Four hundred and forty-eight diamonds, set (into it), viz., twenty pure diamonds, four hundred and thirteen diamonds with smooth edges, five flat diamonds with smooth edges, and ten square diamonds with smooth edges,-including (such as had) spots, cracks, red dots, black dots, and marks as of burning,-weighed, three karanju and two manjadi, three tenths and one twentieth: Fifty-three large and small rubies, viz., eight halahalam of superior quality, fifteen haluhulam, twenty smooth rubies, two bluish rubies and eight unpolished rubies,-including such as had cavities, cuts; holes, white specks, flaws, and such as still adhered to the ore,-weighed six karaiju and a half, two manjadi and four tenths. Sixty-two strung pearls,-including round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, payittam, (pearls) of brilliant water and of red water, such as had been polished while still adhering to the shell, (and pearls with) lines, stains, red dots and white specks,weighed five karanfiu and a balf and (one) kunri. . Altogether, (the armlet) weighed one hundred and four karaijju and a half, three manjadi and seven tenths, corresponding to a value of one thousand two hundred and fifty kâsu.
11. One sacred pearl ornament (sri-chhanda), (containing) sixty-nine karanju and three guarters, two manjadid, five tenths and one fortieth of gold. Three hundred and ninety diamonds, set (into it), viz., three hundred and fifty diamonds with smooth edges, and forty [square] diamonds with smooth edges,-including such as had spots, cracks, red dots, black dots, and marks as of burning, -weighed (ons) karanju and a half, four manjadi and six tenths. Eighty large and small rubies, viz, five halahalam of superior quality, twenty halahalam, thirty smooth rubies, four bluish rubies, two sattam and nineteen unpolished rubies,-(including) sueh as had cavities, cuts, holes, white specks, flaws, and such as still adhered to the ore,-weighed six Karanju and seven manjadi, eight tenths and three fortieths. One thousand four hundred and sixty-two pearls, strung or sewn on,-including round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, payittam, nimbolam, (pearls) of brilliant water and of red water, such as had been polished while still adhering to the shell, (and pearls with) lines, stains, red dots and white specks,-weighed ninety-six karunju and a quarter. Altogether, (the pearl ornament) weighed one handred and seventy-four karanju and a quarter, corresponding to a value of one thousand and five hundred $k \hat{k} s u$.
12. One pottu for the arm of the goddess, (containing) eighteen karainu and three quarters, three manjad $\dot{\text { and }}$ and eight tenths of gold. One smooth ruby weighed (one) mañjádi and (one) kuari. One hundred and thirty-seven strung pearls,-including round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearis, small pearls, nimbolam, payittam, (pearls) of brilliant [water] and of red water; (and pearls with) lines, stains, red dots and white specks,-weighed seven karanju and three quarters, four manjadi and (one) kuari. Altogether, (the pottu) weighed twentysix karanju and three quarters, four manjậli and eight tenths, corresponding to a value of eighty kdsu.
13. One pottu for the arm of the goddess, (containing) eighteen karanju and six manjadi of gold. One smooth ruby weighed (onc) manjadi and three tenths. One hundred and fortythree strung pearls,-including round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, nimbolam, payittam, (pearls) of brilliant water and of red water, (and pearls wilh) lines,
stains, red dots and white specks,-weighed eight karanju and six manjâdi. Altogether, (the pottul weighed twenty-six karajfju and a half, three manjad $i$ and three tenths, corresponding to a value of eighty kâsu.
14. One bracelet (sûdagam), (containing) eighty karanju and four manjadi, six tenths and one tweutieth of gold. Six hundred and twenty diamonds, set (into it), viz., thirty pure diamonds, four hundred and three diamonds with smooth edges, seventy square diamonds with smooth edges, thirty-five flat diamonds with smooth edges, and eighty-two round diamonds,-including (such as had) spots, cracks, red dots, black dots, and marks as of burning,-weighed four karafjju and seven tenths (of a manjâdi). Fifty-five large and small rubies, viz., ten"halahalam of superior quality, twenty four halahalam, seventeen smooth rubies and four [bluish rubies];-including such as had cavities, cuts, holes, white speeks, flaws, and such as still adhered to the ore,-weighed (one) kuranjju and a half, (one) munfjadi, one tenth and one twentieth: Altogether, (the bracelet) weighed eighty-five karanju and three . quarters, (one) maffjádi and (ene) kunri, corresponding to a value of eight hundred kâsu.
15. One bracelet, (containing) eighty four karañju and three quarters and three mañjädi of gold. Six hundred and seventy-five diamonds, set (into it), viz., thirty pure diamonds, four hundred and fifty-six diamonds with smooth edges, seventy square diamonds with smooth edges, thirty-six flat diamonds with smooth edges, and eighty-three round diamonds,-including (such as had) spots, cracks, red dots, black dots, and marks as of burning,-weighed four karafju, four manjâdi and (one) kunri. Sixty large and small rubies, viz, ten halahalam of superior quality, thirty-one haluhalam, sixteen smooth rubies and three bluish rubies,including such as had cavities, cuts, holes, white specks, flaws, and such as still adhered to the ore,-weighed (one) karanju and a half, three manjadid and (one) kunri. Altogether, (the braceltt) weighed ninety karanju and "[three quarters] and (one) manjaddi, correspending to a value of eight hundred $k a \hat{s} u$.

## No. 8. On the walels of the portico, second tikr.

This inscription is engraved on the south, east and north walls of a portice, which forms the main entrance on the east of the central shrine. The published text, which consists of three sections of nine lines each, ends, in the middle of paragraph 26 with the statement, that the inscription is continued at the bottom of the south wall of the portico. Of this portion no copy could be taken, as the present pavement of the temple court rises to its level.

Like the preceding inscription, this one describes a number of ornaments of gold and jewels, which were presented by Ârvâr Parântakan Kundavaiyâr until the 3rd year of the reign of Kô-Parakêsarivarman, alias Râjêndra-Chôladêva. The donees were the images which she had set up herself. Among these, the published part of the inscription mentions the consort of Dakshiṇa-Mêru-Vitankar (paragraph 2) and the consort of Tanjai-Vitankar (paragraphs 8 and 24).

## Texp.

A. South wall. .


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## B. East tuall.

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C. North wall.

















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Translation.

1. Hail ! Prosperity ! Until the third year (of the reign) of Kô-Parakesarivarman,
 wous) the venerable elder sister of the lord Sri-Rájarajadêva (and) the great queen of Vallavaraiyar Pandyadevar, gave to the images which she had set up herself, - gold which was weighed by the stone (used in) the city and called (after) Âdavallân, and jewels which were weighed by the jewel weight called (after) Dakshina-Mêru-Vitañkau. Those (jetvels), whieh could be weighed (separately), were weighed without the threads, the frames, the copper nails, the lae and the piriju. Those jewels, the net weight of which could not be ascertained, as they were united with the lae and the $p: i n j u$, (were woighed) together with the lac and the pritiju. (The amount of this gold and these jewels) was engraved on stane (as follows):-
2. To fthe goddess), Tmanparannêfvari, who is the consort of our lord Dakshiṇa-Mêru-Vitankar, (shc) gave:-
3. One sacred girdle (liruppattigaz), (containing) ninety-seven karaifju and a half, four manjadi and nine tenths of gold. Six hundred and sixty-seven large and small diamonds with smooth edges, set (into it),-including such as had spots, cracks, red dots, black dots, and
marks as of burning,-weighed two karanju and a quarter and six tenths (of a manjadidi). Eighty-three large and small rubies, viz., twenty-two halahalam of superior quality, twenty halahalum, twenty smooth rubies, nine bluish rubies, two sattam and ten unpolished rubies,inchuding sueh as had cavities, cuts, heles, white specks, flaws, and such as still adhered to the ore,-weighed ten karaifiu and three quarters, three manjadi and two tenths. Two hundred and twelve pearls, struig or sewn on,-including round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, nimbolam, ambumudu, (pearls) of brilliant water and of red water, such as had been polished while still adhering to the shell, (and pearls' with) lines, stains, red dots, white specks and wrinkles,-weighed eighteen karanju and two marjadadi. Altogether, (the girdle) weighed one hundred and twenty-nine karafijiu and seven tenths (of a marjad $d i$ ), corresponding to a value of four thousand and five hundred kásu.
4. One ring for the foot of the goddess (tiruvadikkâai), (containing). seventy-three karafiju and tbree manjadi, six tenths, and one twentieth of gold. Four hundred and fifty-five diamonds, sot (into it), viz., four hundred and forty-nine diamonds with smooth edges, and six flat diamonds with smooth edges,-including such as had spots, cracks, red dots, black dots, and marks as of burning,-weighed (one) karariju and a half, two manjadid, five tenths and one twentieth. Thirty-nine large and small rubies, viz., ten haldalalam of superior quality, ten halahalam, eight smooth rubies, three bluish rubies and eight unpolished rubies,including such as had cavities, cuts, holes, white specks, flaws, and such as still adhered to the ore,-weighed four karanju and six tenths (of a manjiadi). Altogether, (the ring) weighed seventy-eight karcufju and three quarters, (one) muifjadi and eight tenths, corresponding to a value of five hundred $k a ̂ s u$.
5. One ring for the foot of the goddess, (containing) seventy-one karafiju and a half and two maajadi of gold. Four hundred and fifty-nine diamonds, set (into it), viz, four hundrect and fifty diamonds with smooth edges, and nine small square diamonds with smooth edges,including such as had spots, cracks, red dots, black dots, and marks as of burning,-weighed (one) karafiju and a half, three marjatali and nine tenths. Thirty-uine large and small rubies, riz., ten halahalam of superior quality, eight halahalam, nine smooth rubies, three bluish rubies and nine unpolished rubies,--including such as had cavities, cuts, holes, white specks, flaws, and such as still adhered to the ore,-weighed three karunju and three quarters, three manjadi and six tenths. Altogether, (the ring) weighed seventy-seven karainju, four manjjadi and (one) kuari, corresponding to a value of five hundred kâsu.
6. One sayalam for the foot of the goddess (sri-pâdu-sayalam.), (contuining) thirty-seven karanju and three quarters, three mainjadi and four tenths of gold. Three hundred and sixty diamonds, set (into it ),-ineluding such as had spots, cracks, red dots, black dots, and marks as of burning,-weighed three quarters (of a karainju) and four mainjadi. Seventy-two large and small rubies, via., fifteen haluhalam of superior quality, twenty halahalam, twenty-two smooth rubies, three bluish rubies and twelve unpolished rubies,-including such as had cavities, cuts, holes, white specks, flaws, and such as still adhered to the ore,-weighed two karanju and a half, two marjadali and six tenths. Forty-two pearls, strung or sewn on,including round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, nimbolam, payittam, (pearls) of brilliant water and of red water, (and pearls) with lines, stains and red dots, 一 weighed two karaiju, eight maijjadi and (one) kuari. Altegether, (the sâyalam) weighed forty-three karañju and three quarters, three maüjädi and (one) kunti, corresponding to a value of three hundred and fifty kasu.
7. One sayalum for the foot of the goddess, (containing) thirty-seven kayunju, two manjadl aud four tenths of gold. Three hundred and sixty diamonds with smooth edges, set
(into it),-including such as had spots, eraeks, black dots, red dots, and marks as of burn-ing,-weighed three quarters (of a karanju) and four manjädi. Seventy-two large and small rubies, viz., fifteen halahalam of superior quality, twenty halahalam, fifteen smooth rubies, ten bluish rubies and twelve unpolished rubies,-inctuding such as' bad cavities, cuts, holes, white splecks, flavs, and suell as still adhered to the ore, -weighed two karamju and a half, four maijjadi and one tenth. Forty-two pearls, strung or sewn on,--including round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, nimbolam, payittam, (pearls) of brilliant water and of red water, (and pearls) with lines, stains and red dots, -weighed two karafitw and a quaster and (oue) \&unri. Altogether, (the sâyalam) weighed forty three karanju and (one) manjadi, corresponding to a value of three hundred and fifty $k d s t x$.
8. The same (princess) gave to (the goddess) Umâparamesvari, who is the consort of our lord Tanjai-Vitankar, (the following) sacred orpaments (alhharana) of gold, whieh were weighed by the stone (used in) the city and called (after) Adavallân:-
9. One sacred crown (makuta), (consisting of) one hundred and ninety-soven karanfu. and a half of gold.
10. One pendant (tuikkant, (consisiting of) twenty-seven kaynjit and three. quarters of gold.
 of gold. .
11. One pair of double trutta, consisting of thmee karaifit and a half. of gold.
12. One pair of sacred ear-rings (tirukkambi), consisting of five karanifu and a half and * (one) kunri of gold.
13. One string of bieads for the marriage-badge (talk-mani-madam), (consisting of) two kayanju and three guarters and fone) kunri of gald,-including the marriage-badge (itself).
14. One sayalam of diamonds (vayira-sáyalam), (containing) twenty-seven karanju and a half of gold.
15. One mecklaee (kanthui-tuctur) of three (chains) soldered into one, (consisting of) twenty-one karafigu of gold.
16. One outer chain (? purattudar), (consisting of) ten karafju and three quarters and four manjâdi of gold.
17. One pair of poitit for the arms of the goddess, consisting of fifty-nine karaffin, seven manjadi and (one) kuari of gold,-including four strings (nän) on which (it) was strung.
18. One, pair of bracelots (kataka) for the arms of the gaddess, consisting of thirty-nine .karamiu and seven manjadi of gold.
19. One pair of rings for the arms of the goddess (lirukkaikfiarai), consisting of sixty. four karaviju and three quarters of gold.
20. One pair of rings for the feet of the goddess (tiruvadikkarap), consisting of eeventy. foir karantiju and thrue quarters and (one) kunri of gold.
21. One pair of sayalam for the feet of the goddess ( 5 fi-pada-sdyalam), consisting of sixty-seven karanju and nine manjidi of gold.
22. Ten rings for the toes of the goddess (tirwvadikkdi-modiram), consisting of eleven harainju and a quarter of gold.
23. To (the goddess) Umáparamesvari, who is the consort of our lord Tafjai: Vittankar, the same (princess) gave (the fallowing) sacred ornaments of jewels, which were weighed by the jewel weight called (after) Dakshina.Mcru-Vitankan without the threads, the frames, the lac and the pinju, and engraved on stone :-
24. One sacred crown (makuta), (containing) two hundred and seven faralju, eight majijali and two tenths of gold. Five hundred and twenty-five diamond crystals, set (into $i i$, weighed two karakju and three manjadi; five tenths and one twentieth. Two hundred and twenty-seven crystals (palingu) weighed five karamjiw, four manjiddli and one twentieth. Sixteen pearls, set (into it), (vis.) round pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, niwbolam, payittam, (pearls) of brilliant water and of red water, (and pearls) with white specks and lines, weighed (one) kay:anju and a half, four manjidid; mine tenths and one twentieth. Three hundred and eighty-five strung pearls,-including roumd pearls, roundish pearls, polished pearls, small pearls, mimbolam, sach as had been polished while still adbening to the shell, (pearls) of brilliant water and of red water, (and pearls) with lines, stains, white specks and wrinkles,-weighed thirteen karanju and seven manjadd; (these pearls) were staung on two strings (vadamr) on both sides of the front-plate (vira-patta), ${ }^{1}$ one valy-vadam over it, four bundles (savi) of single strings, two single pendants (tuikkam), and three strings on the ornamental curves (kódam): (and) on the karamdigai: Altogether, (the crown) weighed two hundred and twenty-nine karanju, and three quarters, two malijadi, seyen tenths and one twentieth, corresponding to a value of seven hundred $k d s m$.
25. Orie garland (malai), (containing) forty-six karanju, eight manjiadi and three fortieths - of gold. Two hundred and eighty-eight diamond crystals, set (into it), weighed half a karanju, three matjadi and seven tenths. Crystals,-The continuation of this (inseription) is engraved on the panel (kaxdappadar) ${ }^{3}$, nnderncath the .projecting stone (? ultiram) ${ }^{4}$ on the southern side (? saduram) of the portico (chatushkika).

## No. 9. On the soutil wahi, wirst ther.

The following eleven insoriptions (Nos. 9 to 19) are engraved continuously in two large sections, the first of which consists of seven, and the second of ten lines.

No. 9 is dated in the 6th year of the reign of Ko-Parakesarivarman, alias Rajêndra-Ch 8 ladêra, and fixes the interest to be paid to the temple by certain villagers for a sum of money, which had been contributed by several donors and by the tomple. treasury. The interest was to be used for the chief idol of the temple (paragraph 2) and for the images of Kritarju[ni]yadóvar ${ }^{5}$ and of Pichchadovar ${ }^{4}$ (paragraphs 3 and 4). The first of the two latter had been set up by a minister, who is also montioned in the large Leyden grant, and the second by Lokamahâdêvi, a queen of Rajarajadeva.

## Text.

First section.

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[^45]
## Translation.

I. Hail! Prosperity! In the sixth year (of the reigni) of Kơ-Parakêsarivarmanr, alias the lord Srí-Râjêndra-Chôladêva, who,-in (his) life of high prosperity, ${ }^{2}$ (during which he) rejoiced that, while Fortune, having become constant, was inereasing, the goddess of the great earth, the goddess of victory in battle, and the matchless gondess of fame had become his great queens,-: conquered with (his) great and warlike army Idaituryai-nâdu; Vauavâsi, whose warriors (were protected by) wahs of continuous forests; Kod lippakkai, whose walls twere surrounded by snlli. (trees); Mannaikkadagam ${ }^{3}$ of unappronchable strength; the erown of the king of Iram, who came to close quarters in fighting; ${ }^{4}$ the exeeedingly beautiful crewn of the queen of the kirg of that (country); the crown of Sundara and the pearl-necklace of Iadra, whieb the king of the South (i.e., the Pâpdya) had previously given up to that (king of fram); the whole fra-mandalam on the transparant sea; the crown praised by many and the garlond of the sun, family-treasures, which the arrow-shootings (king of) Kêrala rightfully wore; and many ancient islands, whose old and great guard was the sea, which resounds with conomes; mthene was engraved on stone the money ( aâsu), which the gara Isàmasiva-pandita had deposited until the sixth year (of the king 's reignt, to the put out to interest; the money, which the mixistor (adhikarin) Udayadivâkarag Tillaiyâliyâf, alias Râjarâja-Mûenda-Vêlâr, a native of Kânchirâyil,' had deposited until the sixth year, to be put out to intenest; the money, which the Valargais parambadaigaliidar ${ }^{7}$ bad deposited until the sixth year, to be put out to interest; the money, which had been given out of the (temple) treasury. until the sixth year, to be put out to interest ; and the village, which had received this money on interest.
2. The guru 1 sünasiva-pandita deposited one hundred and eighty kấsu, (to be put out) at an interest of one eighth kasu per year for eaek $k d j u, s o$ as to realize twenty-twoo and a half kâsu for (purchasing), -at the rate of two karaffic and a half of camphor (harpuira) for each kâsu,-fifty-six karanjuz and [a quarter] of camphor, viz., (1) (onc) marijddi of camphor for feeding the god, when he takes his food (amudu), at each of the three times (of the dai), altogether three mafijadi of camphor per day, or fifty-four kerunju of camphor per year, and (2) a quarter (kuranju) of camphor in excess (êrram) of the daily rate (padi) on each of the nine sacred days of the great sacred festival (utsava), altegether two karoufiw and a quarter of camphor.
8. The minister Udayadivakarap Tillaiyâliyâr, alias Rajaraja-MavíndaVellâr, a native of Kânchivêyil, deposited thirteen kâsu for the saered food and other requirements (of the image) of Krâtârju[ni]yadêvar, which he had set up himself.

[^46]4. (Adding to these amounts ${ }^{1}$ ) eight hundred and five käsu out of the sacred treasury (srr-bhandara) of the lord, and two hundred and fifty-two kấsu out of the money, which the Valangai-parambaḍaigaḷilar, -who had been attached by order of the lord Sri-Rajarajadêva to (the image of Pichehadêvar, which had been set up by Lókamahâdévi, the consort of our lord Sri-Râjaràjadêva, -had doposited for the sacred food and other requirements of this (image), -the total is one thousand two hundred and fifty kâsu.
5. Out of this money, the members of the assembly of Nedumanal, alias Madana-manjari-ehaturvédimangalam, in Neqmali-nâdu, (a subdivision) of Arumoridêvavalanâdu, bave received after (the harvest of) the pasdn ${ }^{2}$ in the sixth year (of the king's reign) from Chandésvaradeva,-whe is the first servant of the supreme lord, who has been pleased to take up gladly his akode in (the temple called) Sri-Râjarâjếs ara, -one thousand and seventy kásu. For (these) they have to measure every year, as long as the moon and the sun endure, two hundred and sixty-seven kalam, (one) tûni and (one) padakku of paddy into. the large treasury of the lord (at) Tafjavar with the marakkâl called (after) Âdavallan, whiek is equal to a rijakêsari,-the rate of interest being three kurumi of paddy pler year for eaeh kấsu.
6. The same (villagers) have to pay every year, as long as the moon and the sun endure, into the treasury of the lord (at) Taøjâvor twenty-two and a half kásu for (the remaining) one hundred and eighty $k d s u$, which they have reeeived after (the harvest of) the pasdu in the sixth year (of the king's reign), -the rate of interest being one eighth kasu per year for each kdsu.

## No. 10. On the south wall, pirst mier.

This inscription is dated in the 10th year of the reign of K $\hat{b}$-Parakêsarivarman, atias Mâjêndra-Choḷadêva, and fixes the interest, which the inhabitants of a certain village had to pay for the benefit of the image of Krâtârjunadêvar ${ }^{3}$ and of the images of Maha-Mêru-Vitankar and his consort. The first of these three images had been set up by the minister, who is montioned in the preeeding inscription, and the second by king Râjarâjadéva.

- Text.















[^47]+ Nos. 12 to 20 road A artivfis, which comes to the samio.



## Translation.

1. Hail! Prosperity! In the tenth year (of the reign) of K $\hat{6}$-Parakêsarivarman, alias Srí-Râjêndra-Chôladêva, who, -in (his) life of high prosperity, (during which he) rejoiced that, while Fortune, having become constant, was increasing, the goddess of the great earth, the goddess of victory in battle, and the matchless goddess of fame had become his great queens, -conquered with (his) great and warlike army Idaiturai-nâdu; ${ }^{1}$ Vanavấsi, whose warriors (were protected by) walls of continuous forests; Kollippâkkai, whose walls were surrounded by sulli (trees); Maṇaikkadakkam of unapproachable strength ; ${ }^{9}$ the crown of the king of Tram, who came to close quarters in fighting; the exceedingly beautiful crown of the queen of the king of that (country); the crown of Sundara and the pearl-necklace of Indra, which the king of the South had previously given up to that (king of Aram); the whole Ira-mandalam on the transparent sea; the crown praised by many and the garland of the sun, family-treasures, which the arrow-shooting (king of) Kerala rightfully wore; many ancient islands, whose old and great guard was the sea, which resounds with conchas; the crown of pure gold, worthy of Lakshmi, which Parasurama, having considered the fortifications of Sindimattivu ${ }^{2}$ impregnable, had deposited (there), when, raging with anger, (he) bound the kings twenty-one times; the seven and a half lakshas of Iratta-pidi, (which was) strong by nature, (the conquest of which sous accompanied) with immeasurable fame, (and vohioh he took from) Jayasimha, who, out of fear (and) full of vengeance, turned his back at M u yangit and

[^48]hid himself; and the principal great mountains, (which contained) the nine treasures;-1 there was ongraved on stone (the name of) the village, which had reeeived on interest from Chandêsvaradêva,-who is the first servant of the supreme lord, who has beẹn pleased to take up gladly his abode in (the temple called) Srí-Rajarâjêsvara,-(part) of the money, (which had been dcpasited) untill the tenth year (of the reign) of the lord Sri-RajjendraChôtadeva for the sacred food and other expenses required by (the image of) Krâtârjunadévar, 一whieh thad been set up by the minister Udayadivâkarau Tillaiyâliyâf, alias Rajarâja- Hûêsda-Vêlar, a native of Kâchivâyid,-and (of the money), whieh the Sirudauattu Panimakkal' had deposited for the sacred food and other expenses required by (the image of) Mahî-Meru-Vitañkar, - which had been set up by the lord Sri-Rajarâjadéva,-and by (the image of) his consort.
2. The members of the assombly of Irumbudal, alias Manukulachalâmaṇichaturvedimangalam, a brahmadaya in Âvar-korram, (a subdivision) of Nittavi-wôda-valanádu, have received after (the harvest of) the pasdal in the tenth year (of the king's reign) six hundred kásu, viz., (1) ninety-four kdsu taken out of the money, which had been deposited for the sacred food and other expenses required by (the image of) Krîtârjunadêvar, which had been set up by the minister Udayadivâkarau Tillaiyâliyâr, alias Rajaràja-Mavenda-Vêlâr, a native of Kanchivayil, and (2) five hundred and six ka'su taken out of the money, which the Sirudanattu Panimakkal had deposited for the sacred feod and other expenses required by (the image of) Mahê-Mêru-Vitankar,-which had been set up by the lord Sri-Râjarajadêva,-and by (the image of) his consort. For (these six hundred kasu), they have to measure every year, as long as the moon and the sun endure, one hundred and fifty kalam of paddy into the large treasury of the lord (at) Tanjâvar with the marakkall called (after) Âdavallân, which is equal to a rdjakésari, 一the rate of interest being three kuruni of paddy per year for eaeh kâsu.

## No. 11. On ties seutit wall, ffrst tier.

Thie date of this iuseription is the same as that of No. 10. It records ondowments to the two last of the images, which were mentioned in No. 10, and to the images of Kalyanasundarar and his consort, the first of which had been set up by Trailôkyamahidevi, a queen of Rajarâjadẹya.

## Text.










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## Translation.

1. [In the tenth year (of the reign) of] Kô-Parakêsarivarman, alias the dord Sri-Râjêndra-Chôla[dêva], who, eic., ${ }^{3}$ the members of the assembly of Arumoridévachaturvêdimañgalam in Purañgarambai-nâdu, (a suldivision) of Arumoridêvavalanâdu, (have received) from Ghaṇ̣̂êsvaradêva,-who is the first servant of the supreme lord, who has been pleased to take up gladly his abode in (the tenple called) Srí-Rajarije êsvara (at) Tafjjâver,-two hundred and ninety-four kdsu out of the money, which the Niyâyam ${ }^{3}$ Sirudapattu Panimakkal,-"who were attached to (the inage of) Mahâ-Mêru-Titañkar, which had been set up by the lord Srí-Râjarâjadêva, and to (the image of) this consort,-had deposited for the expenses required by these (images). And, out of the money, which the Niyâya[ñgali]lûr,-who were attached to (the image of) Kalyânasundarar, which had beon set up by Trailôkjamahâdêvi, the consort of our lord Srí Râjarâjadêva, and to (the image of) his consort, -had deposited for the expenses required by these (images), the Kêralântaka-vâsal-tirumeykàppar (have received) one hundred and eighteen kâsu; the Anukka-vấal-tirumeykûppar eight kásu; the Kêraḷ̂ntaka-terinda-parivârattâr ${ }^{6}$ thirty-five kásu; the Jananâtha-terinda-parivârattax five kdsu; the Singalantaka-terinda-parivârattâr one kasu; and the Parivara-mey-

[^50]kâppargal of Tenkarai-nâdu three hundred and thirty-nine kansu. Altogether, eight hundred katy were received after (the harvest of) the pasta in the tenth year (of the king's reign).
2. For these eight hundred kansu, (they) have to pay'every year from '(the harvest of) the $p^{p e s} \hat{a}_{n}$ in the tenth year (of the king's reign), as long as the moon and the sun endure, an interest of one hundred kansu into the treasury of the lord of the Sri-Rajarajjesvara (tomple),-the rate of interest being one eighth ka sup, per year for each káasu.

## No. 12. On tit south wall, first tier.

.This inscription, which is -dated in the same year as No. 10, records endowments to an image, the name of which is lost, but can be supplied with. certainty from No. 13, and to the image of Chapdêsvaradêva, which had been set up by a person, that is also mentioned in the large Leyden grant.

Text.











Second section.















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## Translation.



- varmanf, alias the lord Sri-Râjêndra-Chbladêva, who, etc., the members of the assembly of Palliyil in Nénmạli-nâḍa, (a subdivision) of Aruḷmeridêva-vaḷanạdu, have received from Chandéssaradêva,-who is the first servant of the supreme lord, who has been pleased to take up gladly his abode in. (the temple called) Śri-Rîajarâjeśvara (at), gañjâvaf,-me hundred and four kansu, viz., thirty-one kansu out of the money, which the Paṇíta-Sồra-terinda•villigal, ${ }^{2}$ (a subdivision) of the [Niyâyam $\mathbf{P}^{*}$ ]e[rundạuat]tu [Vala]n [gai-vê]laikkâra-padaigal, ${ }^{3}$ who were attached to the lord [of the Srî-Râjarầjês vara (tempts)], had deposited for the expenses required by this (image); ; thirteen ka bu; which the Nittavinoda-terinda-valangai-velaikkârar had deposited for the above (requirements) of this (image); and sixty kâsu, which the Niŷ̂yaun Uttama-Sôra-terindaandalagattậ̂ar, -' who were attached to 'the image of) Chandêesvaradêva, which had been set up by. Perundanam_Îrayiraivan Pa[llavayau], alias Mummadi-Sora-Posan, alias Uttama-Sóra-Pallavaraiyan, -- had deposited for the expenses required by this (image).

2. For these one hundred and four $k d s \dot{u}_{1}$ (they) have to pay every year from (the harvest of) the masan in the tenth year (of the king's reign), as long as the moon and the sun endure, an interest of thirteen kagu into the treasury of the lord of the Sri-Râjarijessvara '(temple),-the rate of interest being one eighth kầsu per year for each kansu.

No. 13. On the south wall, first tier. .
This inscription, which is dated in the same year as No. 10 , records endowments to the chief idol of the temple of Râjarájésvara.












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 Translation.

1. After (the harvest of) the pasan in the tenth year (of the reign) of K $\delta$-Parakesarivarman, alias the lord Sri-Rajéndra-Chofladêva, who, etc., the members of the assembly of Perumbalamarudet, a brahmadeya in Puranggarambai-nàdu, (a subdivision) of Arumoṛidêva-valanadu, have received from Chandésuaradéva,-who is the first. servant of the suppreme lord, who has been pleased to take up gladly his abiode in (the temple called) Sri-Râjarâjêsvara (at) Tañjâvar,--eighthundred kdsu, viz., three hundred and ten
 Niy íyam Perundapattu Valangai-vêlaikkara-padaigal, who were attached to the Pord of the Sri:Râjarajesvara (temple), had deposited for the expenses required by this (imagc); two hundred and twenty-three lrasu, which the Chandaparâkrama-terinda-. valangairvelaikkirar had deposited for the above (requirements) of this (image); and. two hundred and sixty-seven kâsu, which the Paṇdita-Sóra-terinda-[villigal] had deposited [for thie adove (requirements)] of this (image).
2. For these eight hundred $k \hat{d}\langle u$, (they) have to pay every year from (the harvest of) the pasan in the tenth year (of the king's reign), as long as the moon and the sun endure, an.' interest of one hundred kdsu into the treasury of the lord of the Sri-Rajarajesvara (temple),-the rate of interest beingone eighth $k d s u$ pier year for each $k d s u$.

> No. 14. On mhb south wall, pilist tier.

This iuscription is dated in the same ycar as No. 10 and records an ondowment to the image of Daksina-Meru-Vitankar; which had been set up by king Rajarajadeva.

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 இட்கLQ Qபா

- Translation.
- 1. In the tenth year (of the reign) of Kô-Parakesarivarman, alias the lord. S.pi-Rajêndra-Choladêva, who, etc. ${ }^{\text {t }}$ thé members of the assembly of Kalappâr, a bruhmadèga in Purañgarąmbaínádu, (a subdivision) of Arumoṛidêva-valanâdu, have received from Chandesvaradéva, -whe is the first servant of the supreme lord, whe has been pleased to take up gtadly his abode in (the temple ballea) Sri-Rajarajesvara (at) Tanjâvar, -one thousand kâsu out bf the money, which the Niyayan Sipudanattu - Vala[ñgai-vêlaik]kara-padaigalilar, - who had been attaehed by order of the king to (the image of) Dakshiṇa-Mêru-Viṭankar, [which had'been set up by] the hord SriRâjarâja [dêva.], -had deposited for the requirements of this (image).

2. For these onc thousand kâsu, [(they) have to pay] every year from (the harvest of) the $p u s \hat{a}_{a}$ in the tenth year (of the king's reign), as long as the moon and the sun endure, an interest of one hundred and-twenty-five hasu' [into the treasury of] the lord [of the SriRàjarâjêsvara (temple)], -the rate of interest being one eighth kảa per year for each - kisut

No. 10゙. On the south wall, first tier.
Thike No. 14, this iuscription is dated in the same year as No. 10 and records an eudowment to the image of Dakshina-Mêru-Viṭankar.

Pext.-


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## Transtation.

- 1. In the tenth year (of the reign) of Ko-[Parakesarivarman, alias] the lord Sri--Râjêdra-Chóladêva, who, otc., ${ }^{1}$ the members ,of the assembly of Vanganagar, a brahmadêya in Purangarambai-nâdu,. (a subdivision) of Arumbridêva-vaḷanâdu, [have received from Chandésvaradéva,-who is the first servant of] the supreme lord, who has been pleased to take up gladly his abode in (the temple called) SríRâjarâjésvara (at) Tañjâvar,-five hundred [kâsu], out of the money, which the Niyayam Sirudanattu. Valangai-vêlaikkáca-paḍaigalilary ${ }_{j}$ whe had been attached by order of the king to (the image of) Dakshina-Meru-Vitankar, which had been set up by the lord Śri-Raja-râjadêva,-had deposited for the requirements of this (image).

2. Far these five hundred $k a \delta u$, (they) have to pay from (the harvest of) the pasdan [in the tenth year (bf tho ling's reign)] an interest of sixty-two and a hadf $k a \delta s u$ into the treasury of the lord of the Sri-Rajarajesvara (temple), -the rate of interest being one eighth kasu per year for cach $\$$ ấulu.

No. I6. 'On' qeir south wall, parst tibr.
This inscription is dated in the same year as No. 10 and records an ondowment in favoar of an image, the name of which is lost, but can be supplied with certainty from Nos: 14 and 15.

## Text.








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## Translation.

1. In the tenth year (of the reign) of Kọ-Parakessarivarman, alias the lord ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. 'Rajéndra-Chôladêra, who, etc., ${ }^{i}$ the members of the assembly of [K]ori, a brahmadêya in Purañgarambai-nâdu, (a subdivision) of Arumoridê̂va-valanâdu, have received: from Chardesvaradeva, who is the first servant of the supreme lord, who has been pleased to take $\mathfrak{u} p$ gladly his abode in (the temple culled) Sri-Râjarâjesvara (at) rajavîr, -three hundred kansu out of the money, which the Niyâyam Sirudapattu Valangai-.vêlaikkâca-paḍaigali[lâr], who had been attacked by order [of the king to (the image of). Dakshiṇa-Mêru-Viṭankar, which had been set up by] the lord Śri-Râjaraja[deva ],-had deposited [for the requirements of this (image)].
2. For these three hundred kansu, (they) have to pay every year from (the harvest of) the patin in the tenth year (of the king's reign), as long as the moon and the sun endure, on interest of thirty-seven and a half kdasw into the treasury of the lord of the Sri-Râjarâjêşara (temple), -the rate of interest being one eighth kansu per year for each bask.

No. 17. On the sooth wall, prises tube.
This inscription is dated in the same year as No. 10 and records an endowment to the same image as Nos. 14 to 16.

Text.



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-Thaneyamgas.

1. In the tenth year (of the reign) of Kô-Parakêsanivarman, alius the lord Sri-RAjêndra-Chôladêva, who, etc., ${ }^{*}$ (the following), written agreement (kaiycruttu) (was ventered into) by us, the members of the assembly of Arinjigai-chaturvêdimañgalam, a bralkmadéya in Iḍaiyala-nâdu, (a subdivision) of A rumoridêva-valanâdu.
. 2. (We) have reeefived aftor (the harvest of) the pasan in the tenth year (of the king's reign) from Chaṇ̣̂ésvaradê va, -who is the first servant of the supreme lord, who has beeil pleased to take up gladly his abode in (the temple called) Sri-Rajjarîjêsvara,-eight hundred [kdsn], out of the money, whieh the Niygyam Sirudanattu Valangai-vêlaikkâra-padaigahilar,-who had been attaehed by order of the king to (the image of) Dakshiṇa-Mêru-Viṭankar, whieh had been set up by the lord Sri-Rajarájadêva, -had deposited for the requirements of this (image). For (thesc sight hundred kasu), (we) liave [to pay] every year, as long as [the moon and] the stun endure, an interest of one hundred $\cdot k d s u$ into the treasury of thę lord,-[the rate of $]$ interest [boing one eighth $k d s u]$ per year for each $k d s u$.

> - No. 18. On the bouth wall, 'perst tien.

This inscription is dated in the same year as No. 10 and records an endowment to the same image as Nos. 14 to 17.

Text.
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Transhitton.

1. In the teatlit year (of the reign) of Kô-Parakêsarivarman, alías the lord Sri-Rüjềrdra-Cbolladêva; who, etc., ${ }^{2}$ (the following) [written agreement (wace entered into) by us, the members of the assembly of] Kundavai-chaturvèdimangalam, a brahmadêya in I deaiyala-nâdu, (a subdivision) of Arumoṛidêva- valanâdụ.
2. (We) have received after (the harvest of) the pasan in the tenth year (of the king's reign) from Chap̣̂êévaradêva,-who is the first servant of the supreme lord, who has. heen pleased to take up gladly his abode in (the temple called) Ŝri-Rầ jaruij $\hat{e} s$ vara, -five hundred kâsu out of the money, whicle the Niyayam Sirudayattu Valangai-vélajkiárapaḍaigalilâr, 一who had been attached by ordor of the king to (the image of). Dakshina-Mêru-Vitaṇikar, which had been set up by the lợd Srí-Râjarájadêva,-hàd deposited for the requirements of this (image). For (these five hundred kasu), [(we) have to pay] every year;, act logg as the moon and the sun endure, [an interest of sixty-]two and a half [kasy into] the treasury of the lord, -the rate of interest boing one eighth $k d \leqslant u$ per year for each kấu.

Ne. io. On' the sotth wall, first ctige.
This inscription is dated in the same year as No. 10 and records an endowment to the same image as Nos. 14 tor 18 .

Text.
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[^57] Q1] Q



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## Trívslaten.

1. In the tenth year (of the reign) of Kó-Parakêsarivarman, alias the dord Sri-Raijandra-Sôradeva, who etc., ${ }^{\text {t }}$ (the following) written agreement (was entered iato) by us, the members of the assombly of Papaiyar, a brahmadéya in Purañgarambai-nâdu, (a subdivision) of Arumoridêva-valanậ̣̂u.
2. (We) have reeoived from Chandésvaradéva, -who is the first servant of the supreme lord, who has been pleased to take up gladiy his abode in (the temple calledi) SriRajarâjês.vara (at) Tanjâvar, $\rightarrow$ five hundred kdsu out of the money, which the Niyáyam Sirudavattu Vałangai-velaikkira-pa[d]ai[galilar], -who had been attached by order of the king to (the inage of) Dakshing-Meru-Vitankar, which bad been set up by the lord Sri-Râjarà jadéva, 一had deposited [for the requirements of this (image)]. For (these Tfroe lundred kd\&u), (we), have to pay evering year from (the Warvest of) the pasda ia the tenth year (of the king's reign), as long as the moon and the sun endure, an interest of sixty-two aind a hali kasu into the treasury of the lord of the Srí-Râjaraj jésvára (temple), 一the rate of jaterest being ong eighth kdsu per year for each $\$ a \dot{s} u$ :

## No. 20. On the soutil vald, pirst and sebond tiens.

This inacription records that, on the 342n' day of the 19th year of his reign, Rijên-dra-Choladêva granted a yearly allowance of,paddy to a Saiva priest of the Râjarajjêésvara temple. He issued this order from his palace at Gangaikonḍa-Sorrapuram. ${ }^{3}$

The most importaat part of the inscription is the end of its historieal introduction, which adds a number of names of places, which the king had conquered between his 12th and. 10th year, to those mentioned in two. Tirumalai inseriptions of the 12 th year. ${ }^{3}$ Among these additional named of loealities I ean identify none but the last, viz., Kadáram

[^58](line 11), whose king, called Sam̀grâmavijayôttungavarman, was attacked by sea and caught (ll. 8 f .). This king must have been a successor of Maravijayoittuingavarman, the son of Chotdamaṇivarman and king of Kataha or Kidaram, who is mentioned in the large Leyden grant ${ }^{1}$ as a vassal of Râjarâja. Kiḍaram is now the head-quarters of a tâlluqa of the Râmoâd Zamindârín in the Madura district.' The remaining names of localities, which I am unable to identify, must probably be looked for in the same neighbourhood, as the inscription seems to imply that they were all taken from the king of Kadâram, together with Kadâram itself, which is the last item in the list.

At the beginning of each line of the second tier of this inscription, a few letters are lost. Most of these can be supplied with certainty from other inscriptions of Rajendra-Chôfa. Those letters which are lost at the beginning of lines 9 to 11 , are taken from an undated inscription of the Kailâsañ̂tha temple at Uttaramaditr. ${ }^{3}$ The Bilvanâthêsvara temple at Tiruvallam contains inscriptions of the 21st, 26th and [3]1st years of. Râjên-dra-Chola. . Owing to their imperfect preservation, these were of yery little use for the restoration of the text. As the historical passage at their beginning adds nothing new to that of the subjoined inscription, they serve at least to prove, that Râjendra-Chola did not make any further conquests after the 19 th year of his reign.

## Text.

First tier.











 Quாுu20us-




[^59]
[6.] ச்








Sccond tier.









 - ©






 - पद्री


 [Dar].






[^60]
## Tringlition.

Hail ! Prosperity ! On the two-hundred-and-forty-second day of the 10th year (of the reign) of Kíob-Parakêsarivarman,; alias the lord Śri-Râjêndra-Sôradêva, who,-in (his) life of high prosperity, (duriug which he) rejoiced that, while Mortune, having become constant, was increaslag, the goddess of the great earth, the goddess of victory in battle, and the matchless goddess of fame had become his great queens,-conquered with (his) great and warlike army Iḍaiturai-nâdu; Vauavâsi, whose warrions (were protectad by) walls of continuous forests; Kollippâkkai, whose walls were surrounded by sulli (trecs); Maṇnaikkaḍakkam of unapproachable strength; the crown of the king of Iram, (who was. as impetuons as) the sea in fighting; ${ }^{1}$ the exceedingly beautiful crown of the queen of the king of that (country).; the crown of Sundaria and the pearl-necklace of Indra, which the king of the South had previously given up to that (king of Iram); the whole Ira-mandalam on the transparent sea; the crown praised by many and the garland of the sun, familytreasures, which the arrow-shooting (king of $)$ Kêrala rightfully wore; many ancient islands, whose old and great guard was the sea, which resounds with conches; the crown of pure gold, worthy of Lakstimi, which. Parasurâma, haying considered the fortifications of Sandimattîvu impregnable, had deposited (there), when, raging with anger, (he) bound the kings twenty-one times; the seven and a half lakshas of Iraṭa-pâdi, (zihich was) strong by nature, "(through the ${ }^{\circ}$. conquest of which) immeasurable fame arose, " (and which he took. from) Jayasimha, who, out of fear (and) full of vengeance, turned his baek at Muyangi and hid bimself; the prineipal great mountains, (which contained) the nine trensures; Sakkarakôttam, whose warriors were brave; ${ }^{3}$ Madura-manḍalam, whose forts (bore) banners (which touched) the clouds; the fertile Nâmanaikkônai, which was full: of groves; ${ }^{4}$. Panchappalli, whose warriors. were hot with rage; ${ }^{6}$ Másuṇi- dêsam, whose paddyficlds were green ; ${ }^{6}$ a large beap of family-treasures, together with many (othor) treasures, (which he carried away) after having seized Indiradau' of the old race of the moon; together with (his), family, in a fight which teok plaee in the hall (at) Âdinagar; (a city) which 'was famous for its unceasing abundance; Odda-vishayam, which was difficult"to approach, (and which $\cdot$ he subdled in) close fights; the good Kêsalai-naḍu, where Brihmaụas assembled ; Taṇdabutti (i. e., Dap̣da-thukti), ìi whose gardens bees abounded, (and which he acquired) after having destroyed Dharmapala (in) a hot battle; Takkaṇalàdam (i. c., Dakshina-Latata), whose famé reached (àl) directions, (anid which hé occupiced) after. having attacked Rayasitra, (whose) strength departed; ${ }^{8}$ Vangala-dêsam, where the
${ }^{1}$ Like the Tirumalai inmoriptions, this insoription reads Qurajecci, while Nos. 9 to 19 have -
 inseriptions.
 list of conquests, I now considor it more probable that ac gouoral doscriptive opithot is intended.
"The Tirumalai iniseriptions road "Nàmaṇaikkônam, whioh was surrounded by donsa groves."
"The Thirumalai inscriptions read Qaウ் 8 a afori, which I took to bo a propor namo, but now profor to trànslate by " whose warriors possessed cruol bows ;" compare note 3, above.

'This doubtful name might bo a corruption of Iudraratha. If the roading of the Yimuma ai inecriptions,
 either Dhiratara or Iradaran (?).

- Instead of gorsy a Chidambaram insoription reads gorearn, which conios to tho samo.







 Z






 323519731325 उँ $20 \times 416$

 - $\cos ^{2} 7^{2}+9$ +4






 कणみका





 ovinरuना

 12
\%

rain did not cease, (and from which) Gôvindachandra, (whose) fortune diminished, fled; elephants' of rare strength and treasures of women, (which he seized) after having been pleased to frighten on a hot battle-field Mahipâla, who was deprived.(even) of his slippers, bracelets and ear-rings; ${ }^{1}$ Uttiralâdam, (i.e., Uttara-Lata) on the vast sea of pearls; the Gangâ, Whose waters sprinkhed tirthas, which were full of flowers; ${ }^{2}$ and (who),-having despatched many ships in the midst of the rolling sea and having caught Sangramavijáy 8 ttungavarman, the king of Kadîram, along with (his) vehicles, (viz.) rutting elephants, (which were as impctuous as) the sea in fighting, -(took) the large heap of treasures, ${ }^{3}$ whieh (that king) Had rightfully accumulated; the (arch called) Vidyadhara-torana at the "war-gate" of the extensive city of the enemy; the "jewel-gate," adorned with great splendour; the "gate of large jewels;" Vijayam, of great fame; Papuai, watered by the river; the ancient Malai-. y tir (with) a fort situated on a high hill; Mayirudingam, surrounded by the deep sea (as) a moat; Ilang ấsôgam (i.e., Lankkâsôka), undaunted (in) fierce battles; Mappappâlam, having abundant high waters as defence; Mêvilimbañgam, having fine walls.as defence; Valaippand $u$ ru, possessing (both) cultivated land (?) and jungle; Talaittakkolam, praised by great men (versed in) the sciences; Mâdamalingam, firm in great and fierce battles; Ilâmuri-dêsam, whose fierce strength was subdued by a vehement (attack); Mâbakkavàram, whose flower-gardens (resembled) the girdle (of the nymph) of the southern region; and Kadiram, of fierce strength, which was protected by the neighbouring sea; having been pleased to make gifts in the college (kalliri); which surrounds the king's flowergarden (aram) on the northern side of the royal hat (tirw-máligai) of Mudikonda-Sôrad within the palace (kôyil) at Gangaikonda-Sórapuram, the lord Sri-Rájendra-Soradêva vouchsafed to order, that two thousand kalam of paddy, fully measured by the marakkal (preserved) in the temple of this god (and) called (after) Âdavallîn, should be supplied every year, as long as the moon and the sun endure, to the treasury in the city, to be enjoyed (blodac) by the priests (acharya) of the temple of the lord. Sri-RajarajaIsvara, (viz.) by our lord, the [Sai]cacharya Sarvasiva-pandita, ${ }^{*}$ and by those who shall desenve it among the pupits (sishya) of this lord and the pupils of his pupils (prasishya), who, are natives of Âryadêsa, Madhyadêśa or Gaudidâŝa. (The above order) was written by the rayal ministor (who writes the king's) orders, 'Sembiyan Virupparaiyan, (and) engraved on stone, as heard from the mouth of the king. Let the Saiva-dcharyas of this (spiritual) tine (vamisa) preteet this charity (dharma)!


## No. 21.' On tife north 'Wali, lower mibr.

This inscription is dated 'on the seventh day of the year which was opposite to the fifth year' of Tribhuvanachakravartin Koperiqmai-kondâa. As I have shown in a paper on the Tirunelli deed of Bhâskara Ravivarman; which will sbortly appear in the

[^61]Indian Anliquary, the word 'opposite ' (edir) is used in Tamil dates in the sense of 'after.' Accordingly, this inscription is dated in the year which followed after the fifth year, i.e., in the sixth year of the king's reign. The naine of the king has remained a puzzle and has been misread in various ways, until my assistant discovered an archaic inscription at


 From the assimilated form Qबanぁaicow, which occurs in an inscription at Pallâvaram, ${ }^{1}$ we may further conclude that @orens is meant for இबireme. Qase Qmir must be dissolved
 signifies negation. Kô-nêr-il-mai-kondâa may thus be translated by "he who has assumed the title "the unequalled among kings"' and is synonymous with Kogodnmai-kondadn, 'he who has assumed the title "king of kings,"" a surname of the Chêra king Bhâskara Ravivarman, to whose reign the Cochin deed of the Jews ${ }^{2}$ belongs. Kônêril or Kônêril appears to have been corrupted subsequently into Kônêri. For, we find the surname Kốvêri-mêl-konḍ̣̂a or Kônêri-mếg-koṇ̣a applied to Vía-Chôla and to Kulôt-tunga-Choladêva; ${ }^{3}$ and on a coin, ${ }^{4}$ copies of which are not rarely met with at Tanjore


The title Kônêriumai-kondâu is applied to the Choḷa king Râjarájadèva in the large Leyden grant (line 112); to Kulôttunga-Chôladêva in an inscription at Karuver; ${ }^{5}$ and to Sundara-Pandya in an inscription of the Madura temple, ${ }^{6}$ in the cave-inscription. at Tirupparankupram, ${ }^{7}$ in the smaller Tiruppa vanam grant, ${ }^{8}$ and in inseriptions at Pêrtr. ${ }^{9}$ The same surname was borue by Vira-Pândya and by Kulasêkharadéva. ${ }^{10}$ The king to whose reign the present inscription belongs, must be different from, and considerably later than, Râjarîjadêva, whose inscriptions are written in archaio characters, while those of the subjoined inseription are not very far removed from the modern Tamil ones. There is no such objection to identifying the Kôperipmai-konḍân of the subjoined inscription with one of the three Pândya kings, who had that surname. But it is impossible to make any final identification, as the inscription does not contain any historical particulars about the king to whose reign if belongs.

The inscription records an order of the king, by which certain lands, that had been wrongfully sold during the third and fourth years of his reign, were restored to the temple of Rájarâja-İsvara at Tañjavar.

[^62]
## First secion:








[8.] к;



[12.] बர்
[13.] बus u


Second section.







 - CS[ $\dot{\infty}$ ].
 uबi [ $[\mathrm{\sigma}]$.




[^63]
## Translatiton.

1. Hail! Prosperity! ('he following are) the contents of an ordor (tirumugam) which (the king) vouchsafed to issue.
2. Tribhuvamachakravartin Kénêrinmai-koṇ̣̂any (addresses the following order) to the Panchächarya (who wears) a silk garment (in honour of) the feet of the lord of the temple of Râjarâja-Ísvara at Tainjâvar, (a city) in Pândikulâsan[i]-valanâdu, 'to the Devar-kuami, ${ }^{2}$ to those whe perform (the duties of) overseers (kankani) of the Srr-Mahesvaras, and to the person who carries on the maiagoment of the temple (srtkarya):-
.3. "We have ordered that the tax-free temple-land (devvadana) of this temple, which was sold in the third and fourth (years of our reign),-(viz.) eighty-three veli of land in (the village of) Sri-Parântaka-ehaturviédimañgalam in this madur ; five (oêhí), three quarters and one hundred-and-sixtieth of land in Vira-Rajendrau-Nerkuppai; ${ }^{3}$ eleven (vêi) and three quarters of land in Kulôtunga-Sorran-Nerkuppai; eleven (vêil), one half and three twentieths of laud (in) Kulottunga-Sorau-Parisai; six bwentieths, one. eightieth and one hundred-and-sixtieth (of a veli) of land in Nériyan-[I]rai[y ofr]; and seven (vél) and one quarter of land (in) the flower-garden (nandavanam) (ealled after) Gangai-konḍa-Sorran, which forms part of Karundițtaikuḍi,-_s shall pemais tax-free templelaud, as of old, from the year which follows after the fifth (year of our reign). And we have. ordered those (officers) who divide (the land) for (levying) taxes (vari), to enter (this land) as such in the account ( $b o o k$ ). This land shatl be taken possession of by this tomple as tax-free temple-land from the year which follows after the fifth (your of our reign)." "
3. Written by the royal minister (who writes the king's) orders, ${ }^{\text {b }}$ Râjêndrasimha-Mavenda-Velần; (this is kis) signature.i The signature of Virâtarâyan. The signature of [Chi]trârâyan. The signature of Vay[ir]âdarayan.' The signature of [Pal]lavarâyan. The signature of Pritiyaṇgaraiyan.
4. (The above are) the contents of an order which (the king) vouchsafed to issue on the seventh day of the year which followed after the fifth year (of his rcign).

No. 22. On the seuth wall, pibst ayp second tibris.
This inseription is dated on the 64th day of the 35th year of the reign of Trilhanvanachakravartin Kónériumai-koṇ̣ín and records the grant of the village of Sungandavirtta-Soranallar, ${ }^{7}$ which formed part of the town of Karuindittaikudi, ${ }^{8}$ and which was situated on both banks of the Fira-Sora-Vadavari ${ }^{\circ}$ and on the north-

[^64]wesiern extremity of the city of Tanjavor. The village was divided into 108 shares, of which 106 were to be enjoyed by the Brahmanas of the village of Samantanârâyanachaturyédimañgalam near Tañjâur, and 2 by the temple of Sâmantanârâyana-Vinnagar-Emberumáy in this village. Both this village and this temple had been called after his own name, and the granted village had been purchased from its former owners, by a person, who is designated in the text as the 'londaimayur, but whose proper name must accorlingly have been Samantanfurayana. He was apparently a feudatory or high officer of theking, who made the grant at his instance and on his behalf. At the present time the title of Tondaiman is borne by the chiefs of the state of Pudukkottoai in the Trichinopoly district. Their ancestor is reported to have ousted one Pallavarayau Tondaimáy about 1080 A.J.' This chicf was probably a descendant of Samantanârâyana Tondaimáu and of Karuṇ̂kaya Top̣daiman, who, accoiding to the Tamil poem Kalingatta-Parani, was king of the Pallavas, resided at Vandai ${ }^{3}$ and was the prime minister of the Ch $61 \dot{a}$ king Kulottunga. The title Tondaimán means the king of Toṇdai or Toṇdaimandalam, the Tamil name of the Pallava country, the ancient capital of which was Kafichipuram. The numerous Cloôla inscriptions found at this town prove that the Pallava kingdom must have fallen a prey to the Cholas. From the Kalingatta-Parani it further appears, that the former rulers of Tondaimandalam were allowed to retain possession of their dominions as feudatories. In the subjoined inscription they appear in the same position during the time of Kônêriumai-koṇ̣̂úu.

The chicf-difficulty in this inseription are the numerous fiscal terms mentioned in connection with the grant. A good many of them had to be left untranslated, while the translation of others is only tentative.

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TExT.
First tier, frrst section.
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[5.] sка л
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First tier, second section.
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[^65][3.] Qぁぁ்









[8.] बi




## Second tier.









 - 2கбन



















[^66]

Tranglation, -
Hail! Prospenity ! (The following is an order of) Tribhuvanachak ravartin Kôné, rịumai-kondén.
"From the rainy season (kar) in the thirty-Gifth (ycar of our reign), (the village of), Sungandavirtta-Sornapallar,-which forms part. of the town (nagara) of Karundit. ṭaikudi in Tanjâvar-parru, (a subdivision) of Tanjavar-kartam in Pandikulapativalanâdu, ${ }^{\text {b }}$ and which the Toṇdaimâjâr had purehased from' Tevnagañgadêvan, Siuattiraiyan and other partners (ullittar), 一was given for (providing) one hundred and eight shares (paxign), vis., one hundred and six shares for one hundred and six ChalurvédiBhattas, who had studied the Vedas and Sastras and were able to intorpret (them), (and who Hived) at Sâmantandrâ yana-chaturvodimaṇgala m,--a village (agaram) in (the neighbourhood of ) Tanjâvar, (a city) in Tanjâvar-kâram, (a sabdivision) of Pándikulapativalanadu, 一whicl the Tondaimâur had hestowed (on thom and called) after his own name; and two shares for (the mage of) Samantanârâ yana-Vinnagar.Emberumád, which he had sot up in this village (and called) aftor (his otom) name. The castern boundary of (this village) is to the west of the boundary of Kulôttunga-\$oravallár, which forms part of Karundittaikudi, and of the boundary of the sacred flower-garden (called after). Gengaik opda-Sorran, ${ }^{\text {' }}$ which forms part of Karundittaikuḍi; (that part of) the eastern boundary, which is to the south of the Fira-Sotra- Vaḍavaru (river.), is to the west of the boundary of Nandaravapparru, '(a quartor of) Tafjefvar. (That part of) the southern boundary, which is to the east of the wall (madil) of Mummadi-Sorran, is to the north of the boundary of Nandavanapparru; (that part of the southern boundary, which is) to the

[^67]west of the (same) wall, is to the north of the boundary of Palatalipparru, (a quarter of) Tafjâvâr. The western boundary is to the east of the high-road (peru-vari) of Kodi--vanam-udaiyal? (that part of the western boundary, which is on) the northern bank of the Vira-Sôra-Vadavaru, is (at the same time) to the east of this river. ${ }^{2}$ The northern boundary is to the south of the boundary of Kadavau-mahadêvi, alias Virudarajabhayam-kara-chaturvedimangalam. ${ }^{3}$ Altogether, (the land) included within these four boundaries, -excluding the cultivated land (vilui-nilam) and the dry land (prasey) (off). Ava. Kamallakulam, alias Jagadêkavira-Suvarnamangalam, the cultivated land and the dry land of Palatalipparru, and the cultivated land and the dry land of Nandavanapparru, - (is divided into) fifty blocks (karai). ${ }^{4}$ Of (these), the wet land (nanse[y]-nilam),excluding ancient gifts to temples (dêvadana), (and) including the portion on the bank of the river (padugai-irai) and the portion eonsisting of the causeways between fields (tala-varamb-irai),-(contains), according to the book (pottagam), "sixty vêli; the land on which the (village) servants subsist, (contains) one (vêli), three quarters and three twentieths; the dry land (punsey-nilam) (contains) fourteen veti; the land (uhich is occupied by) the villagesite (agara-nattam), the place used for sacrifieing to the gods (déva-yajana-bhumi), and the place used as pasture for the cows (gó-prachara-bhumi), ${ }^{6}$ (contains) six réli; the land which includes the houses of the cultivators (Vellâu), the ponds, channels, hills, jungles and mounds, (contains) twelve (véti), one quarter and one eighth. Altogether, the land which includes the wet land and dry land, the site of the village, the places used for sacrificing to the gods and as pasture for the cows, and the houses of the cultivators, the ponds, channels, hills, jungles and mounds, (contains), according to the book, ninety-four (vêli), one quarter and one fortieth. Deducting from this nine blocks in possession (kani) of Tenvagaingadêvau, which contain sixteen (vêli) of land, three quarters, four twentieths, one eightieth and one hundred-apd-sixtieth, (there remain) forty-one blocks, containing seventy-seven (véli) of land, six twentieths and one hundred-and-sixtieth. ${ }^{7}$ These seventy-seven, six twentieths and one hundred-and-sixtieth (vêli) of land, which may be more or less, ${ }^{8}$ we

[^68]gave,-including the trees overground and the wells underground in this land, and all othor bonefits (prapti) of whatever kind,' having first excluded the formor owners and the lrereditary proprictors, and having purchased (it) as tax-free proporty (fanni) for the one hundred and six Bhattas of this village and for the two slares (of the image) of Sâmantia-uârâyaṇa-Viṇnagar-Emberumâu,一from the rainy season in the thirty-fifth (year of our reigu), as a meritorious gift (dharmudina), with libutions of water, with the right to bestow, mortgage or sell ( $i t$ ), as a tax-frce grant of land, to last as long as the moon and the sun. (This grant) includes all kinds (varga) of taxes (kadamai) and rights (kadimai), viz., (the right) to oultivate $k d \dot{r}^{2}{ }^{2}$ maruch, ${ }^{3}$ single flowers (? ord-pù), flowers for the market (kadui-pú), limetreés, dry erops, red water-lilies, areca-palms, hetel-vines, saffron, ginger, plantains, sugarcane and all other crops (pagir); all kinds of revenue (aya), including the tax in money (kaśsn-kadamai), qdukkum-padi, wrai-wâti, ${ }^{4}$ (lhe share of) the village-watchman (? paddi-kâual) (who is placed) over the Vettis,' (the share of) the Kareunam who measures (the paddy?), the unripe (fruil?) in Kâritigai, the tax on looms (tari-irai), the tax on oil-mills (Sekk-itai), the tax on trade (sett-irai), tattoli, the tax on goldsmiths (lathir-pattame), (the dues on) animals and tanks, ${ }^{6}$ the tax on water-courses (ornliku-nir-pattam), tolls (vari-ayam), inavari; the tax on weights (idai-vari), (the finc far) rotten drugs (ariugal-sarukku), the tax on bàzärs (angadipattamm, (and) the salt-tax (app-ayam); . . . . . . . . . . . the elephant-stallis (and) the horse-stables. Thus, in accordanee with'this order (ólai); it shall pe engraved on stone and copper. On the sixty-fourth day of the thirty-fifth year (of our reign)."

Thisjs the signature of Géngayay, a native of Tuñalôr in Miralai-kerram." This is the siguature of Pallavaráyan, a antive of Tuđjalar in Mirakai-karram.

## No. 23. On tere bouth wall, firet tier.

This inscription contains an order of king Tirumalaidéva, by whicli a number of villages were exempted from taxes. This was probably done, beeause they had been grantedto the Tafijavar temple. The date of the inscription is Saka 1377 (expired), the cyclic year Yuvan, i.c., A.D. 1455. Consequently, the king to whose reign it belongs, must be distinct from the Karnaṭa king Tirumalaidêva, whose four inseriptions near Velar are dated in Saka 1488 (expired). It is not impossible that Tirumalaideva is identical with Timma, the founder of the second dynasty of Vijayanagara, for whose grandson Narasa, Nrisimha or Narasi itha we have the dates Saka 1404 and $1418 .^{\circ}$ In favour of this identification it can be adduced, that in the subjoined inscription, Tirumalaideva receives the same birudas which were bọne by Narasimhadêva according to an insbription at $\overline{\mathrm{F}}$ irinchipuram, ${ }^{\text {º }}$ and

[^69]that some of the fiscal terms, which occur in the text of the royal order, are of Kanarese extraction.

Both the spelling and the execution of this inscription are not very careful. ${ }^{1}$ Lines 2 to 6 are damaged by a crack, which has caused the loss of a few letters. The language is Tamil, with the exception of line 1, which consists of a Sanskrit sloka.

## Text.





 xix


 ( $\boldsymbol{6}$ 目)




 avetbiwr


## Translation.

1. "Of a gift and protection, protection is more meritorious than a gift; by a gift (one) obtains (only) heaven, by protection the eternal abode."

- 2. Let there be prosperity ! Fortune! [ On the 17th day] of the month of Sitiarai in the Yuvan year, which was current after the Bhava year (and) after the Saks year one thousand three hundred and seventy-seven, the ithustrious MA Mamandaldsvara Mödintsvara Ganda Kattâri Sâluva-sâluva Tirumalaidêva-maliarifja (addressed the following) order (nirubam) to Variyan, the Karanattann in the villages (agarame) of Taffjâvar, . . . . $\ldots .$. , Ta[ñ]jamámanigaṇañgurai, Nâgalapuram, Paṛamárapêri, Velañgudi, (which wows) the chief village (of a division) of fifty (villages), ${ }^{18}$ Ammaia[ppapu]ram,

[^70] Sora-nallar, : alias Tirumalairâjapuram, and Samudra
..... puram:-
3. "Having remitted to your villages . . . . . . . . . the prime minister's quit-rent (pradhani-jodi), ${ }^{3}$ the Karanam's quit-reut (karaniksa-jodi), the village-watchman's quitrent, '(the dres on) animals, trees and tanks, ${ }^{3}$ and all other dues (? upddhi') of whatover kind, (we order that these villages) to the extent up to which they were granted, shall romain taxfree (sarvamanyca) and undisturbed, as long as the, neoon and the suin endure."
4. Mantramarti caused (the above) to be engraved, as ordored by the king.
$\qquad$

- Aceording to Mr. Sewoll's Zists (Fol. I, p. 276), Karuppor and Maruvar are the mames of two villages in the Tañjaivur talluga.

2This village is the objeet of tho grant recondod in No. 22.

- Soo Sandorson's Camarcese Dietionary, s.v. jodi.
 Wijayanagara inseription of Eifishnaraya; Eppigraphia Indiea, p. 402, moto 40.



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[^0]:    'This namo moans 'tho hill-country' 'and is now-n.days confinod to Malayulam or Malnbar. In tho times of Hiuon-Tsiang and of Abeorom, the synonymons torma Malakolta nod Malnyn soom to have iacluded, besidos Malabar, the whote southorn part of the Mradras Prosidoncy boyend tho Kâroft (soo Goworal Cunaingham's Ancient Geography of India, Fol. I, p. 649; Indian Antiguary, Vol. XVIII, p. 2.11). In the presont caso, Malainadu ovidently comprises the torritories of tho Pindyas, besides those of tho Ohern kiug.
    ${ }^{2}$ Soo No. 2, paragraphs 12 aud 13.

[^1]:    - hoad Mosircq © $\dot{\text { w. }}$
    ${ }^{2}$ Read críafaita.

[^2]:    ${ }^{2}$ The of of $\pi \phi$ 多
    ${ }^{2}$ This Anuxhtubh verse is quoted, with three misroadings, in Dr. Burnoll's South-Indim Prlaggraphy, second odition, p. 40, note 2. Similar verses are found on the seals of the two Loyden grants; soe Dr. Burgess's Archeological Surtey of Southorin India, Vol. IV, pp. 204 and 224.
    ? This expression, which was mistranslated in Vol. I, seoms to rofor to somo incident in tho king's onrls life, porhaps to somo feat, by which ho showed tho groat strongth of his arm. In an inseription of the 12 th
     which precodes the namo of the king as a kind of biruda.
     Kundavaiyâr, tho queon of Vallavaraiyar Vandyaderar; soe tho introduotion to Nó. G. The gifts, which were made by herself, the king's wives and others, aro recorded in various other insoriptions of the Tuījavir tomple.
    '. I.e., 'the god (who is) to roceive (the offerings).'
     carried about in processions, while tho chiof idol (mala-vigraha) romains stationary.
    

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Acconding to Winslow, fris or gres is a synonym of sikhara, the upper pinnacle of a temple.
    " Lowis, ' a weight, thirteen of which make a trifle over a pound ; ' Winolow.
    ${ }^{3}$ This word signifios porhaps 'a cup (resombling) a shell (80).' .

[^4]:     8 rice corna, which are here called $8 \sigma \pi 50 \pi$.

[^5]:    : copoci is probubly the same ns cula or conc.
    = This olause relors to the first part of the prosont inscription, which procelos the socond part on the upper tior of the morth wall and is comeoquontly, with respeot to it, situated in the oast. On jagatippadai seo pago 85, note 2.
    ' I. . , ' ho whoso diadom aro Siva's foot,' "tho dovotoo of Siva.'

    - I.e., 'tho illinatrious king of kinge.'

[^6]:    
    

[^7]:    ${ }^{2}$ According to No. 6, tho propor name of this princoss was Kundavaiyar.

    * In the first volumo, pp. 97, 100 and 112, this word was transiated by 'tho Pallava king.' Tho
    

[^8]:    ' Qatrily is still used as a vulgar form for Qatily.
    ${ }^{2}$ 'This clauso rofors to the first part of the present inseription, which procedos the sonond part on tho wost wall and is consequently, with respoct to it, situated in the north. Compare prgo 11, note 2.
    ' This word might bo connoctell with the Kanareso tatkhu, 'a salvor, waitor.'

[^9]:    ' Compare ©
    ${ }^{2}$ Those names of procions stones aro not found in the dictionarios. Among thom, $u \theta_{\Delta} \sigma$ asm moans 'the
     F ©isici is probably bive same as folsisib, 'a squara' and ocours among various kinds of dianonds in No. 7, paragraph 8 .
    'According to Winslow, Quric® is ' ono of the two marriago-badgos, worn, eapocially by Tolugus, on the noek.'
    ' According to Winslow, aresp moana 'a golden or silvor collar, a nook-ring for a lad.' Hore and in paragraph 40, as in No. 1, paragraphe 101 to 105, it signifios a riag for the arns or feot.

    - Probably tigor's claws aro moant.

[^10]:    ' Compare rayira - Ayyalam in paragraph 36, abovo.

[^11]:    - Hor and in the similar passages, which odour throughout this inscription, Oar@ stamps for arsine.

[^12]:    ${ }^{1}$ Road

[^13]:    ${ }^{1}$ Read (2raze (1).

[^14]:    ${ }^{1}$ This standard woight for jewels was distinct from that for gold, which was called after Adàallin, anothor name of the grod Dakshina-Mêru-Vitankan; see page 2, above. In paragraph 1 of Nos. 6 to 8 , both weighte are mentiorted together.
    ${ }^{2}$ Those the terme probably mean 'the upper tier' and 'the lower tier' and refer to an inscription publishod bolew, which is engraved on the upper and lower btone-tiers of the Ohandéévara shrine.

[^15]:    ${ }^{1}$ From a caloulation of tho total in this and soveral othor paragraphs (24 to"31) of tho inpeription, it
     Tamil, 'atwentieth.'

[^16]:    

[^17]:    ${ }^{1}$. Compare tho introduotory remarks to No. 1.
    ${ }^{2}$ The marakidi is a core measuro, oqual to owe twolfth Ralamis soo p. 48, noto $\delta$.
    ${ }^{2}$ See page 2, alvove. " "Seo Vol. I, p. 141.
    'Comphre paramesvariya-hazta, 'a royal yard,' in a Gwalior ingoription of Snnivat 183 ; Espigraphia Indim, p. 135.

[^18]:    - Road cosimfleme.

[^19]:    ' Ifc., the quarter in which the Papayas lifo.
     tore, bluckamithe, goldsmiths and capporsmiths.

    - See tho trauslation of No. 6, paragraph 1, note.

[^20]:    * I.o., '(the country) on the south of the Kaduvây (ricery.' The later is probably ideatical with the "Kaduveiyáru" in tho Nàgapatfapam (Negratana) talluqaa; see the Tanjere Manaal, p. 7.
    
    ${ }^{7}$ The fraction ( $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}$ is subsitutod for the socond $\{$ sio.
    - The whole operation is as follows :-
    
    Doduct: 9 安 + Thz + sto $+\sin _{53} \times \frac{1}{3}$.
    
     $8 \operatorname{snt}$ or $\dot{4}$
    - The hiteral meaning of this obseure term woutd bo "tho dog's tail.'
    - Compare the gynonym caidya-vritli in Vol. I, p. 91.
    - This word dosignates the orthodox Hindí toupla as opposed to the tomplos of the Drividian village doities and to the Jaina tomples,
    - Aiyan or Aiyanar is a village god, who is worshipped in the Tamil country.

    30 This is the name of a village geddese; see Ziegonlalg's Gicnealogy of the SoutheIndian Gudd, p. 144.

[^21]:    : I.e., the quarter where toddy (iram) is sold. $\quad$ I.o., the quarter of the washermon (Vapair).
    "In villages the Paraiyas are not permitted to draw wator from tanks or wells used by the caste peopie.

    * After this word, the original stone has a arack, which looks like the romainder of a letter. Porhaps the true reading is Kanjajanagaram.

[^22]:    ${ }^{2}$ Soo page 36, note $1 . \quad$ 'Soo tho translation of No. 5, paragraph 17, note.
    ' I. $\sigma_{y}$ '(the country) on the north of the Kadnviny (river);' complare Ton-Kaduvay in paragraph 2.

[^23]:     sacred feet,' possibly refers to Chandeêvara, who is surnamed 'the first servant' of god Ćvara; soe the translation of No. 6, paragraph 1, note.
     word might be explained as a compound of palli, 'a Jaina temple' (seo paragraph 2), and anta, 'belonging to,' a Prakrit form of सत्.
    "This is probsbly the same as the "Arasileiyaru," a branch of the Kâveri which onters the soa at Káraikkal (Karikal); see the Tanjore Manual, p. 6.

[^24]:    II' '., ' the fortilo country, (called ofler) Rajendrasidha, on tho northern bank cof the 14

[^25]:    The broak at the begiming of this limo is filled mp with the help-of Non 4, paragraph 18.
    

[^26]:    

[^27]:    ＇Road ufuriQuran．
    
    ${ }^{3}$ The incomplotely presorved histosical passago is loft out in the translation．
    －This soems to be the samo as Ghatamani，i．d．，Agnstya．

[^28]:    ' This appears to have breen restored to the tomple of Kadelêrax, while the remainder of the land was given to the Tañjavar tomple.
    ${ }^{2}$ Seo page 36, note 1 . 'I. ©., ' (the country) on tho wost of the Palsru (river).'

    - $s$ sem is is the Tamil form of the Sanskrit wer.
    "This appears to be the "Poravala Vaykkal" of the Trichinopoly JFanual, pis.
    - During a stay at Kurittalai in the Trichinopoly district, I was informed tuat the Popavolavay channel branches off from the Coloroon (Kollidam) near the "Uppor Anicut" morth of Erumapor Railway Station, and passes Seltimangalam two miles from the hoad-sluice.
    ${ }^{1}$ Settai (i. e., Jyêshthat) or Mâdevi is the geddoss of misfortuno or povorty, whe is considerod as tho eldoer sistor of Lakshmit, the groldoss of fertune ; tee Ziogoubolg's Genealogy of the Squth-Indian Goris, p. 91.
    - According to the Periyapurdyam, Timuppaininli is a town sacrod to Siva, which is situatod on the north of the Kâveri.

[^29]:    'I. or.' ( (tho constry) on tho cast of tho-Palaru (frien); ' compare ML-Palifu in paragraph 5.
     an outhouso.'

[^30]:    
    ${ }^{2}$ Tho form Kanmanan coours again in paragraph 14 for Kammanam, i.e., Kammalan; see page.47, note 2.
    ${ }^{2}$ A robannol of this name is antored to the cast of Kumbhakònam on the map of irrigation worke, which recompanios tho. Tanjore Manual.
     arnuy undor tho charge of Aiyagir.' (8po page 48; noto 9);

[^31]:    'This goddess is considerod as the mothor of Bhairava.
    ${ }^{2}$ acéce is perhapmennectod with ®amic, which occurs in paragrapla 5.

[^32]:    ${ }^{1}$ From a calculation of the total, as given in paragraph 23, it follows that the term armaf, as part of a masidit, means 'a fortieth,' nad not, as usual, 'an eightieth,' just as, in the same caso, cor means 'a tenth,' and not 'a tweutieth'; see page 36, note 1. This irregular application of the terms wr and asfeef may be explainod by nssuming that these fracticns refor to a unit of 2 manijdif or tr karafju, which had passed out of une in the time of Rajaràaja.

[^33]:    ' Dr. Burgess' Archaological Survoy of Suuthern India, Vol. IV, p. 207.

[^34]:    

[^35]:    ' Le., ' the god who was sloping in the golden palace.'

[^36]:    ${ }^{1}$ From paragraphis 10 to 21 it apploara, that thio form nibandha inctudod food, clothing, gavlauds, and oil . for lumps.
    
     nagara, which recorde tho building of a raxiga-mandapa in connoetion with a tomple of Siva; Epigraphia Indica, p7. 863 and 370.

    - Ekdealli is a cormuption of tho Sanskrit ckdoali.
    - Compare the Kanaroso and Tolugu dalimba, which is a ladbhara from tho Sánskrit dalima, 'the pomogranato.'

[^37]:    ${ }^{3}$ Aceording to the Diclionnairc Tamoul-Frampaic, Lefrcin, waskerio ar Gerario is a kind of coarse paddy which ripons late.

    * The usual form of this word is apatiku.

[^38]:    'Thase 64 Lidsu ame made up of $24 \frac{1}{g}$ kifu in paragraph 15 , 14 in paragraph 16 , and $12 \frac{2}{2}$ in paragraph 17.
    ' uffecictio is porhaps the same as uffartini.

    - This rofors to the image of Ponmíligaittuijina-devar, whioh was montionorl in the proeoding paragraph.
    
    

[^39]:    ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ As in the procoding paragraph，the year is reckoned as consisting of $\mathbf{3 6 0}$ days．
     the phesont caso，the rosult is 241 out of 106 Rasu，as stated at the ond of the paragraph．
    ${ }^{3}$ See．page 75 ，noto 8 ．

[^40]:    This refers to tho image of tho mother of Kundavaiyir, which was montioniod in the preceding paragraph.

    - Continued from ago 72.

[^41]:    
    
    －This obsoure term might be a compound of 3ुण；＇a good quality，＇and eewci，＇excess，abundance．＇
    ＇The litoral meaning of कोमल is＇tondor，soft．＇
    －According to the Rdjapighantu，p． 137 of the Bonares edition，wilagandhika is the name of a bluish kind of ruby．
    ＊Prahara seems to be used in the sonse of prahara．
    －Vejiam is ovidoatly tho Kanarese and Tolugu bejja，which may bo a ladbhava of biedya．
    ＇Compare＠んseris，＇a whito spook or flaw in a gom＇（Winglow＇）．
    ${ }^{25}$ The originat monning of esल is＇small－qpox，priekty theat．＇

[^42]:    ${ }^{1}$ urfos is percaps connected with wre is. 'the artificial joining of precious stomes, or chasing of gold, so as to refleet tho desired colours ' (Winslow). Compare gíuis for gíuib, p. 18, note 1.

[^43]:    ${ }^{2}$ Compare the Sanskrit chidd, to which the same meaning is assigned by native lexicographers, and the Kanarese chideya.

[^44]:    'Litorally, 'the diadom of horoos.' The teohnical monnings of ray-eadans and karandigai as parta of $x$ crown are not found in the diotionaries.
    ${ }^{2}$ See Winslow, s. o. Qaflatio.

    - Compare renofogréaminiusol in No. 3, socond seotion, 11.10 f .
    ' According to Winslow, es © $\theta$ ocis moans 'a boam, a aross boam in a bwilding.'
    :This image is callod Kratizjunaderar is No. 10. The two names aro no doubt corruptions of Kirâtarjuna-and Kirátarjunlya-ddva.
    

[^45]:    ' Nos. 15 axd 16 moad Qapiex erext.
    ' No. 20 ronds Qaseserí.
    

[^46]:    
    : The same four goddesses, who are hore- ropresented by the poot as the wives of the king, are onumerated in inverso-ordor at the commoneoment of the ingoriptions of Kó-Rajakesarivarman, alias Kulór-tunga-Clonlaativa, undor the nasies of Pugaf-maddu (the geddess of fame), Jaya-mádu (the geddeae of vietory), Nila-magal (the gedalese of the earth) and Maler-magga! (the goddoss with the (lotur) flower, i.f., Takshmid.
    ${ }^{3}$ Nos. 10 to 20 read Many ikkalakkam.
    
    sThe Chira king had the device of a bow (vii) on his bannor andiz was therofore callod Tillavan, "the bearer of the bow.*
    ". The same person is mentioned in limes 96 ff. of tho alarge. Leyden gront.
    *This torm, the real applicetion of which is not apparent, means fitorally : ${ }^{2}$ those belonging to the abd troops of the right hand.' Similar tergs cecur in the following inseriptions. '

[^47]:    ' Vis., 180 keku (paragraqh 2) and 13 kdsu (paragraph 3)

    * Seo page 24, noto 1.

    Soe qago 90, moto $5 . \quad$ 'Continued from page 91.

[^48]:    ' Nos. 17 to 19 read Idaturai-nâdu.
     were unapproachable.'
    ${ }^{3}$ Irs., the island of Santimat (?).

    - Instead of coulis, No. 17 and two inscriptions at Tirumalai noar Pọlùr (Val. I, pp. 98 and 100) road cosign. As the Drâvịians gomercliy pronounce initial $x$ as on, and as tine oluango of into $m$, which is

[^49]:    froquent in Malayùlamin (soo Dr. Caldwoll's Comparatice Gramuar, 2nd edition, p. 58), ccours in Tamit too (o.g., in tones ì for aurex is, ' tho sky'), Nu'anigi might be identical with Ueholaingi-durga, an ancient hill-fort in the Frarpanahngli tillugni of tho Bollary distriot.
    
    2 The litoral moaning of this torm would bo: 'the sorvants of tho minor troasure.'
    , Continued from pago 94.

[^50]:    
    ${ }^{2}$ The historical part of this insaription is identical with that of No. 10.
    :The technical meaning of nighyam (Sanskrit nydya) is not apparont. Perhaps it atands for niydfam (Sanskrit nydsa), ' a doposit, plodge, mortgage,' and has to bio trouslated by 'dodicated (to the god).'

    - Soe page 95, note 2.
    - Litorally, 'the body-guard of tho gato of Kérulâztaka.'
    ' I.e., ' the choson retinue of Köralạntaka.'

[^51]:    'The historical part of this inscription is identical with that of No. 10.
    ${ }^{2}$ Ira., 'the chosen archers of Paṇita-Chôla.'
    
    
    
     peassoss.'
    

    - Continued from page 97.

[^52]:    ' The historical part.of thie inscription is identical with that of No. 10.
    ${ }^{2}$ Contixuod from the end of the text of No. 18. .

[^53]:    rThe histerical purt of this inscription is idontical with that of No. 10.
    : Continued from the and of the text of No.d4.

[^54]:    ${ }^{1}$ The historical part of this insoription is idontical with that of No. 10.'
    ${ }^{2}$ Continued from tho ond of the toxt of No. 15 .

[^55]:    Tho historical part of this inscription is identical with that of No. 10.
    ; Continued from the end of the text of No. 16 .

[^56]:    ${ }^{1}$ Road \&
    = Tho historical part of this inseription is idontical with that of No. 10.

    - Continued from tho ond of the toxt of No. 17 .

[^57]:    ${ }^{1}$ The listorical part of this inscription is identical with that of No. IO.
    © Continued from the end of the text of No. 18.

[^58]:    ' The hiatorical part of this insoription is idehtiont with that of No. 10.
    : This plaeo is situated in the Udaiyarpailuiyame talluag of the Trichinopoly distriet; see Mr. Eewoll's Liats of Anliquilied, Vol. I, p. 264.

    - Vol. I, Nos. bi and cs.

[^59]:     in the small Loyden grant; see Dr. Burgass's Archaslogical Surrey of Soudtarn India, Vel. IV, p. 224, toxt lino 6 f., and p. 295, text line 10.
    ${ }^{2}$ Mr. Sewfell's Lita of Antiquities, Val. I, p. $299 . \quad{ }^{\text {s }}$ Soo Vol. I, p. 07.

    - Nos. 7, 13 and 17 of my Progross Report for Ootobor 1889 to January 1890, Madrus G.0., 11 th March 1890, No. 189, Public.
    
    ${ }^{10}$ ©
    $: 1$ This broak has to bo fillod up by formaceaisai.

[^60]:    
    
    
    

    - An Uttaramallâr inmoription roeds Qufcealei siciusaxf.
    
    
    
     Qsfagoi is porfoetly distinot.
    "Aftor Qafrizic a fow lottors have boon orased by the ongraror.
    ${ }^{2}$ Road \&
    

[^61]:     more corruptions of the roading in tho text.
    : Instead of coori, ', a flower,' the Tirumalai inscriptions read cowoi, 'sand.'
    

    - As 太arva and Î́sana aro synomymous, this porson is perhaps identical with the guriu Ísanasiva-pạ̣̣ita, Tho is mentionod in No. 9, paragraphs 1 and 2.
    - Tirw-nantri olai is an abbroviation for tiru-mantri slai orudum, which occurs in the inseription No. 27, paragraph 1. In the largo Leyden grant, "the worde gib gisv agesib, 'who writes our orders,' and cof.ergenfasy are profixed to the name of one and the samo person at two difforent places (linos 128 and 161 f.).

[^62]:    ${ }^{1}$ See page 111, note 3. A coppor-plate inscription (Dr. Burgess' Archeological Survay of Southern India, Vol. IV, p. 184) contains the form Kondrimai-konddn, in which the first $m$ is olided.
    ${ }^{2}$ Madras Journal of Litorature and Science, Vol. XIII, Part I, p. 136 F .
    ${ }^{3}$ See No. 62 of my Progross Report for October 1890 to March 1891, Madras G.O., 10th June 1891, No. 452,. Public, and Vol. I, No. 132, respectively.

    - Sir Walter Elliot's Coins of Southern India, Plate iv, No. 173.
    - No. 61 of the Progress Report quoted in note 3.
    - No. 46 of my Prograse Report for Fobrumry to April 1890, Madras G.0., 14th May 1890, No. 355, Puilic.
    ' Dr. Burgoss' Archoological Surcey of Sowthern India, Vol. TV, pp. 46 and 49, where tho word is misread as Komerinadai-kondan. Instead of Komdrapanmaran Sundaracarumadetear (p. 45), the original reads
    
    - Ibid., p. 37, where Konder[i]nmai-konddn is misread as Kobnomạai-konddy.
    - Mr. Sewell's Liste of Antiquitios, Vol. I, p. 217.
    ${ }^{5}$ Ibid., Vol. II, p. 106 and p. 109.

[^63]:    ' Hore and at the ond of this insecription, the sign of the visarga combined with the Pillaiydr-suri" is used to donote a full ptop.
    = Road \&
    ${ }^{3}$ Read $\cup ल \dot{j}$
    
     ©
    
    
    

    - Rond elawarty.

[^64]:    - This is anothor spolling of Pàndyakulấani-valanîdu in No. 1, paragraph 2.
    
    3 A villago called Norkuppai had been given to tho Taíjivar temple by the Ohòla king Rajarp̂jndéva according to No. 4, paragrayh 17.
    - Bee bolow, note 8.
    
    - A porson of the same name is meatiened in Vol. I, p. 408.
    ' L.a., 'the good village (called after) Suhgandavirtta-Chöla.' An insoription at Palla varamg, tho hoginning of which is found om page 144 , noto 3 , montions a king of tho namo Sinngandavirtta-Kulattuinga-Chobladéva, ahas Tribhuvanachakravartin Kònérimmai-kouplang.
    'Whis is a morthorn suburb of Tenjore; seo the Iudox of the Tanjere Mrandal, where it is spollod " Karundattángudi."
    - According to the mapof irrigation works, which accompanice the Tayjars Mfanual, tho "Vadavaru" is the first rivor, which is crossed on the morth of Tanjose by tho roadse "Tirusfili" (Tirusniyniru).

[^65]:    ${ }^{1}$ Mr. Sowill's Liata of Antiqgitice, Vol. 1I, p. $225 . \quad{ }^{2}$ Ind. Ant, Vol. XIX, p. 337.
    ' Mr. Kawakasnbhai Pillai, ibid.,. P. 840, Jns antisfactorily idontifiod Vappai or Vandainagaram with Vapdalar, Railway station south of Pallaparam in th: Ohingloput distriet.

    - Compare Oeftor sim, : tho Chira king,' whioh ocours in No. 1, paragraphe 34, 51, 62 and 107.
    ${ }^{3}$ Tho Daglish moanings which are asaigned to somo of thest torms by' Mr. S. M. Nafesa Sastri in Dr. Burgose' Archaolegical Survay of Southern India, Vol. IV, p. 186, are puroly fanc̣iful.
    

[^66]:    - Rond Qerme.
    

[^67]:    

    - This torm ocoure frequontly in tho Tirupparaikupram inseription (seo plage 110, noto \%), where it is. poofoetly distinet, though in the publisied transoript it is read Uథ் susal.
    - The snmo sabdivision is montionod in No. 1, paragraph 2.
    - This designation corrosponde 'to Pandyakulatanni-and Pànḍikulakani-valanạ̀u in No. 1, paragraph 2, and No. 21; paragraph 2, rospectively.
    - I.e., 'our lord of the Vishạu tomple (ealled aftor) Samantanirrayana.' Dinuagar is anothor form of Fimmagaram, which, to judge from a Kañoh puram insoription (Wol. I, p. 87, noto 1), seomis to be a popular corruption of Fishmw;grina. It ocburs in insocriptions at Poygai and liapiyanair; in Vol. I, p. 87, line 1, and in paragraph 1 of tho Pragreas Report quoted on page 110, piote 6, road Pipnagar instead of Fipnagará.
    'Soo No. 21, paragrapli 3. - I.e., 'the quartor of llowot-gardons.'

[^68]:    ' I.i., 'the quartor of many temples.'
    = This queer description may be explained by assuming that the river whioh passos the village from east to west, takes a northerly bond on leaving it.
    ${ }^{3}$ This village might have received its name from the Ohola king Kulottuiga, one of whose birkdas was, nccording to Mr. Kanakasabhai Pillai's abridged translation of the Kalingaltu-Parani, 'ho who was a torror to Virutaràja;' Ind. Ant., Vol. XIX, p. 332.

    - On this division of land see Mr. H. Stokes' paper "Tho custom of "Karoiyld" or poriodical redistribution of land in Tanjore,' Ind. Ant., Val. II, pp. 65 ff.
    s This expression must refor to the land-register, which is called kanalku in No. 21, second soction, lino 3 .
    - Compare the fiscal tormsta-stma-trina-yûti-gbchare-paryanta; Ind. Anl., Vol. XIV, p. 161, noto 26, and Vol. $X V$, p. 309, neto 36.
    ; The whole manipulation is as follows :-
    
    
    - This clause sooms to provide for possiblo mistakes in the measuromont.

[^69]:     lino 19.
    ${ }^{2}$ According to tho Dietionnairs Tamodh Trangais, this is an inforior kind of paddy, which grows in somo localitios during tho rainy soason (kdr) and in othors aftor that soason.
    ' Logy is pertiaps the sante an tocccs, 'à fragrant plant, Origanum majoranum' (Winslow).

    - On Lif or pays soo pago 48, note 6. - 800 Vol. I, p. 82, note 3, ath p. 108, note 6.
     Tamil diotionarios quote fiom a doed of salo.
    ; Tho torm 回s هiff or @areuf ocours in Yol. I, Nos. 61, 62 and 78.
    * Vo.' T, pago 60 f. Road thore Tirumalaideca for Tirumalaiyadieca, and in the transoripts of Nos. 13 to 46
    
    - Vol. I, p. 132, No. I19, and p. 131, No. 116 ; Epigraphia Indioa, p. 362.

    10 Vol. I, p. 132, No. 119.

[^70]:    ' Plate xix in Dr. Burnall's South-Indian Paleography, second edition, is based on this inscription. The table contains throe mistakes:-The sign ontored as $A$ is not \&, but a vicarious form of a; the sign entered as $k a$ is not ac, but © ; and the sign entered as $\boldsymbol{l} \boldsymbol{\mu}$ is nat es, but fy (Granth ny).
    
     villago-accountant,' in a Mamallapuram inscription, Vol. 1, No. 40 , text lino 60.
    ${ }^{12}$ Another division of fifty villages is mentioned in two Mámallapuram inscriptions, Vol. I, No. 40, tort line 16, and No. 41, text line 33.

