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THE CŪLĀS

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The following abbreviations are used for the names of districts:—

Anantapur .. .. An.
North Arcot .. .. NA.
South Arcot .. .. SA.
Bellary .. .. Bel.
Chingleput .. .. Ch.
Chittoor .. .. C.
Coimbatore .. .. Coi.
Cuddapah .. .. Cud.
Ganjam .. .. Gj.
Godavari .. .. God.
Guntur .. .. Gu.
South Kanara .. .. SK.
Krishna .. .. Kr.
Kurnool .. .. Kur.
Madras .. .. Ms.
Madura .. .. Md.
Malabar .. .. Mal.
Nellore .. .. Nel.
Ranmad .. .. Rd.
Salem .. .. Sm.
Tanjore .. .. Tj.
Tinnevelly .. .. Tin.
Trichinopoly .. .. Tri.
Vizagapatam .. .. Viz.
Cochin .. .. Chn.
Mysore .. .. Mys.
Pudukkottah .. .. Pd.
Travancore .. .. Tv.

Also, caturvēdi-mangalam is abbreviated into catm., and n-d. signifies 'no date.'
APPENDIX.
Rājakaśari Kuloṭṭunga I—(A.D. 1070—1120).  

Inscriptions with Śaka dates only.

Becarākh Mārṇahulli (Mys.)—Ś. 99(7)—Fragment.  
192 of 1911; EC. ix, Ht. 101.  

Simhācalam (Viz.)—Ś. 102 (1)—pugal śūnda puṇari. The whole nādu gives 422½ mādai comprising some taxes as dēvadāna iraiyili. Ten māda given for the ardhaśāma by Sandhivigrahi Madhurāntaka Brahmapārayar spent in digging a tank in Uḍuttavādai, a dēvadāna of the temple, apparently of Laksminarasimha. 363 of 1899; SII. vi. 1144.  

Year 2.—Ārpakkam (Ch.)—tiru manni vilangu. Rājak. Rājendra. Land for two lamps, tiruvilakkun-pattti, to Tiruvil Vinṇagar Āḻvār by queen Trailōkya-mahādēvi, one on behalf of her mother Umāi-nangai and the other for Vikramakāśari Pallavaraiyar. Liquid measure Arumolidēvan. 138 of 1923.  

Elvānāśur (SA.)—Śrī Kulōttunga. Fifteen kāśu for a lamp on the top of the hill during iravai-sandhi in the temple of ēr-pāgān-gonḍarulīya-nāyanār. Rate of interest was ½ kāśu per kāśu. 147 of 1906.  


Kölār (Mys.)—tiru manni vilangu. Rājak. Rājendra. Adigārigal Viraśikhaṃṇi Mūvēndavela inspected the temple and appointed a committee to make allotments to the various shrines including those of Brahmapī, Īṣvari, Vaishnavi, Indraṇī, Mahāsāstā and  

1Mallapadēva’s Pithāpuram inscription EI. iv, p. 227 gives a reign of fifty years to Kulōttunga I.  
2Gives regnal year 6.  
3As in SII. ii, 58. Proof of Kalinga conquest ARE. 1900, paragraph 22.
Sūryadēva. One māḍai was equal to two kāśu, one kāśu to 2¼ kalam paddy.

131 of 1892; SII. iii, 66.*

Year 2.—Maḍam (NA.)—pūniyum tiruvum. Rājak. Rājēndra.
Lamp.

281 of 1919.

Puttali (Ch.)—viramē tuṇaiyāga tyāgamē-yaniyāgac-
colginra Kulōttungan-āna kali kaḍinda venkuḍai nilal
virasimhasanattu puvanamulududai - yāl - udanum
virirundarulīya kō viraśēkhara-dēva. Seven vēlī of
land by the queen abovementioned to Paraśu-
rāmīśvaram uḍaiyār at Puttalī after sanction of her
husband.

156 of 1923.5

Tiruppaccaur (Ch.)—Ś. 994—Rājēndra Cōladēva—
Assembly of Aparājita-catm. gave 7 vēlī of land for
expenses in temple.

133 of 1930.

Tiruvālangādu (C.)—tiru manni vilangum. Rājak.
Rājēndra. Royal order that twenty-five families of
Śankarappāḍī should be settled at a part of
Tiruvālangādu, to be called Rājēndra-sōlap-pāḍi, the
settlers to supply oil for fifteen lamps in the temple.

14 of 1896; SII. iii. 65.

Tiruvorriyur (Ch.)—tiru manni vilangum. Rājak.
Rājēndra. Sēnāpati Paraṇṟpa-rākṣasa Vira-cōla
Ilangōvelār gave 240 current kāśu for purchasing
twelve vēlī lands for the temple from the sabbā of
Maṇali alias Śingā-Viṣṇu-catm. and the ār of four
other villages, two in the same nādu and the rest
in another. One vēlī was 2000 kuli by the 16—span
rod; one kāśu was worth four kalam of paddy.
Mentions vaṅgugappuṟḷați. Also taxes named:
antarāya and kuḍinai including pūp-pon, paṅca-
vāram, vēlik-kāśu, nīr-vilai, and vētti, muṭṭaiyāl,
ecchṛuk-kūrrunel. These were to be paid by the

4Same as 479 of 1911. EC. x Kl. 108 and 106 d.
5Ascribed to Kulo. II at ARE. 1923, II. 36.
villagers who sold the lands, they having been paid irai-dravyam as well as vilai-dravyam.

106 of 1892; SII. iii. 64—131 of 1912 (ARE. 1913, II. 6 and 33).

Year 2.—Uyyakkoṇḍan-tirumalai (Tri.)—puṇiyum tiruvum.
Rājak. Udaiyār Rājendra. Seven kāsu for three lamps (sāndi-vīḻakkku) by a Brahmin lady to Tirukkaṅkuḍi-vīḻumiya-dēva. 465 of 1908.⁶

Vaḷuvūr (Tj.)—pū maruviya tiru-madandaiyum.
Tribhuvana-ccakravartin Rājendra. One hundred kāsu given for a lamp, turned into land.

425 of 1912.


Āvani (Mys.)—tiru manni valara iru kuvaḍanaiya.
Rājak. Rājendra. A general assembly of all the dēsams including 78 nāḍus of Niranda-sōlamanḍalam, 48,000 puṁis of Jayangoṇḍa-sōla-manḍalam and the Perumbadaḻi-valangai-mahāśēnai was held at the suggestion of the king, and it fixed the schedule of taxes to be levied in the eighteen Viṣayas.

464 of 1911; EC. x, Mb. 49 (a)⁸ and p. xxviii.

Kāṅcipuram (Ch.)—tiru manni vilangum. A sabhā sold 3 vēli of land with water-rights for 60 kāsu to the temple of Attiyūr-āḻvār, and undertook to pay all the taxes thenceon by taxing themselves (nāṅgalē ēr-mēḻē varindu iruppōm).

522 of 1919.

⁶Contra ARE. 1909. II. 45.

⁷The date of this record is A.D. 1071, Nov. 29, (ARE. 1914. App. D).

ARE. 1913 II 43 ascribes this introduction and also puṇiyum tiruvum to Rājendra III who was a Parakēsari.

⁸458 from Uttanār is identical—EC. x Mb. 119. See also Köllār 42 (n.d.) of MAR. 1909-10, p. 29.
Year 3.—Lālgudi (Tri.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kulōttunga. Fragment stating that annual settlements of land revenue impeded the agricultural operations and the regular payment of taxes in Śembiyan-kāṭṭūr in Kalār-kūṛram. 142 of 1929.

Nandavacana (Mys.)—tiru manni vilāngum. Rājak. Rājēndra. An enquiry into temple affairs. 186 of 1911; EC. x, Sd. 92.


Śōmangalam (Ch.)—tiru manni vilāngum. Rājak. Rājēndra. Mahāsabhā of Śōmangalam alias Rājaśīkhāmanī-catam. regulated the administration of endowments in the temple of Citrakūṭam. 182 of 1901; SII. iii. 67; vii 392.

Tirumakkōṭṭai (Tj.)—Kulōttunga-cōḷadēva. Fourteen kāśu for a lamp, interest being 1⁄₄ tiramam per month per kāśu. 267 of 1917.


Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—tiru manni vilāngum. Rājak. Rājēndra-cōḷa-dēva. Sale, by the ār of Ennūr, of 2 vēli and 1 ¹⁄₂ kāṇi of land and 50 kūli for residence of the labourers (ulū-kudi) for 40 kāśu. The kudi-mai and antarāyam to be paid by the ār. The sale included certain irrigation rights. The land was to be set apart for midday services in the temple and for feeding a vaidik Brahmin or a Śivayōgi. 133 of 1912.

*No introduction; still may be a record of Kulōttunga I who is called Tribhuvanacakravartin in a fifth year record from Tribhuvan (197 of 1909).*

*Details given, cf. 131 of 1912 (ante).*
Year 3.—Tribhuvani (Pondicherry)—tiru manni vilangum.  
Rājēndra. Fragment. 185 of 1919.

Trišulam (Ch.)—pūmiyum tiruvum. Rājak. Rājēndra.  
Gift of 150 kalam of paddy yielding 37½ kalam as  
interest at 3 kūrūni per kalam per annum for  
offerings. 315 of 1901; SII. vii. 541.

Uttanūr (Mys.)—tiru manni valara. See under  
Āvani (ante). 458 of 1911; EC. x Mb. 119.

Year 4.—Bāhūr (Pondicherry)—tiru manni vilanga. Rājak.  
Rājēndra. Lamp. 180 of 1902; SII. vii, 807.

Kāvantondealam (Ch.)¹¹—tiru manni vilanga. Rājak.  
Rājēndra. Proceedings of the mahāsabhā of  
Kāyvān—taṇḍalam on some payments due from  
them to the temple. Incomplete.  
206 of 1901; SII. iii, 77.

Kīlūr (SA.)—pūmiyum tiruvum. Rājak. Rājēndra.  
32 cows for a lamp. 247 of 1902; SII. vii, 875.

Kokkarāyanpet (Sm.)—pugāl mādu vilanga. Rājak.  
Cakravartin Kulōttunga. Details of provision for  
offering for the health of the emperor made by  
Gangai-konḍan Ammaiappan alias Mādhava-raja.  
468 of 1913.

Mahādānapuram (Tri.)—tiru manni vilanga. Rājak.  
Rājēndra. Land purchased from the sabhā of  
Śōḷakula-māṇikka-eatm., and given to the temple.  
3 nilam sold for four kāśu; the land was of the  
fourteenth grade, and 6 kāśu was taken as  
vaidravyam to make it tax-free. 386 of 1903.¹²

Śalukki (NA.)—pūmiyum tiruvum. Rājak. Rājēndra.  
Land to temple by the nagaram of Śōḷakēralapuram  
for the benefit of a person who fell in a fight (nagara

¹¹Thursday, 7 Nov., A.D. 1073—Kielhorn, EI. vii, p. 2.  
¹²ARE. 1904, paragraph 21, says that this record shows Kulōttunga's  
influence in the Cōla country in this year. The war between  
Adhirājēndra and the usurper must, it is argued, have taken place  
subsequently, though the latter is admitted to have been in possession of  
Kāñcēi and the Cōla country in A.D. 1074-75 when he changed his  
name from Rājēndra to Kulōttunga.
samvāda) among merchants in the third year of the king who, having taken Kalyāṇapuram and Kollāpuram, died on the elephant's back. 472 of 1920.

Year 4.—Tiruppugalūr (Tj.)—puγaḷ mādu. Registers a remission of taxes granted in favour of the temple by the assembly of Bhūlōka-māṇikka-catm. 101 of 1928.13

,, Tiruppurambiyam (Tj.)—tiru māṇu vilanga.
Rājēndra. Fragment. 334 of 1927.

,, Yeldur (Mys.)—pūmiyum tiruvum. Rājak. Rājēndra. An oil mill (sēkku) for lamps by the nagarattār of Iratiyūr, including the Virarākṣasa-brahma-mārāyar. 470 of 1911; EC. x, Mb. 105 a.

Year 4, day 329.—Kāṇcipuram (Ch.)—puγaḷ mādu. Rājak. Kulōttunga. Village Puduppākkam granted by the king (by oral order to his secretaries) as dēvadāna to the temple of Tirukkacakalai-udaiyār. 68 of 1921.

Year 5.—Kāṇcipuram (Ch.)—puγaḷ sūnda puṇari. Sale of land made tax-free by ār of Örirukkai to a merchant of nagaram Kāṇcipuram for being given for a flower garden to the temple of Tiruppādagam. Mentions Madurantakan-māḍai and Kuḍi-nārcallu. 17 of 1893; SII. iii, 68.

,, Nellorepet (NA.)—puγaḷ sūnda puṇari. Ninety sheep for a lamp. 130 of 1921.

,, Tirumukkūḍal (Ch.)—puγaḷ mādu. The mahāsabhā of taniyūr Madhurāntaka-catm. accepted 500 kāśu from taniyūr Tiruvaduganāthan aliас Sēnāpati Virarājēndra-dhanmapāḷar for making the temple (Tirumukkūḍal) lands tax-free. Mentions twelve sēris with names adopted from royal titles. 173 of 1915.

13The date of this record is doubtful. On the impression there seems to be another figure before 4.
Year 5.—Tribhuvani (Pondicherry)—viramē tuṇai, followed by pugal-mādu. Tribhuvanaacakravartin Kulōttunga. Land as tiruvilāp-puram to Tirunāgēśvara. 197 of 1919.

Yeldur (Mys.)—pugal mādu. Fragment, mentioning Pillaiyār Ammangai Āḷvār.14 469 of 1911: EC. x, Mb. 105 (b).

Year 6.—Kāṅcīpuram (Ch.)—pugal sūnda puṇari. 108 good current kāśu for bathing the deity with 1000 pots (of water) at every uttarāyāṇam. Rate of interest was 1/4 tiramam per month per kāśu yielding 27 kāśu in all.15 1 of 1893: SII. iv, 813.


Madhurāntakam (Ch.)—Two persons unable to repay twenty kāśu they had borrowed from the temple, borrowed the amount from Āḍavālān Ponvāṇaṇ aliās Madhurāntaka-mūvēnda-vēlān and paid off the debt to the temple. In lieu of the interest on the new loan, they gave away their tax-free land, two pūḍagam, to their new creditor who made it over to the temple for a flower-garden. All the three sign document at the end. 394 of 1922.

Tirukkōyilār (SA.)—pū mēl arivaiyum. Sabhā of Tirukkōvalār aliās Śrī Madhurantaka-catm. recorded on stone the boundaries of the villages granted to the temple of Tiruvīḍaikaḷi-āḷvār. 125 of 1900; SII. vii, 137.

Tribhuvani (Pondicherry)—pugal sūnda puṇari, including the Čālkuya war. Land for worship of Kolavarāha-āḷvān. 177 of 1919.

14Identified with mother of Kulōttunga, ARE. 1912, II, 25.
15Hence 6 tiramam went to the kāśu. In l. 5 of SII. text, read polindu mudalāna for poli tiramamukkālāga.
Year 7.—Cebrōlu (Kr.)—Ś. 998, Naḷa. Sarvalokāśraya Śrī Viṣṇuvardhana Mahārāja. Sheep for three lamps by general (samaṣṭa-senādhīpāti) Velanāṭi Gonka, son of Guṇḍāṃbikā, on the occasion of a solar eclipse; also five gold coins, Jayamāda, for a garland presented to Kumāra-svāmī-dēva. The protection of the lamps entrusted to the sthānapati of Cebrolo, the 300 ayyulu and the 300 sānulu.

151 of 1897. SII. vi, 109.

"Narasapura (Mys.)—Ś. 99(8). Frag.

483 of 1911; EC. x, Kl. 191.

Year 7, day 290.—Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—pugal mādu. An enquiry into the affairs of the temple by Kuḷamulār Ēran Kūttan alias Rājarāja-mūvēndavēḷar showed that the dues to the temple were in arrears to the extent of 125 kāśu, (1 kalaṇju of gold being equal to three kāśu and six mā), and he ordered two puravuvari accountants and Caturānana paṇḍita of the local maṭha to allocate the money for the service called Vīrājēndran-tiruppaḷiyēḷuṭcī.

401 of 1896; SII. v, 1356. Same as 130 of 1912.

Year 7, day 290.—Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—pugal mādu. Sale of land by ār of dēvadānam Igaṇiṭyūr for a drinking place of the extent of 7 rods (east to west) by 3 rods (south to north) by the rod of 16 spans, and also of 2000 kuḷi by the same rod for providing 30 kalum paddy and two kāśu per annum for one person to supply (drinking) water.

154 of 1912.

Year 8.—Tirumanāṇaṉēri (Tj.)—pugal sūlṇḍa punari up to oro-viśaik-kaik-kōṇḍu. Land (for offerings in temple) given by the king at the request of Munaiyadaraiyan, the order being written out by Tirumantra-ōlai Vikrama-singa-Viluppaiyaraiyan. 5 of 1914.

Year 9.—Perumbēr (Ch.)—pugal mādu. Parakēsari title given to Kuloṭtunga (by mistake). Ten cows for a lamp.

268 of 1901: SII. vii, 484.

16Friday, 10th Feb., A.D. 1077 Kielhorn, EI. vi, p. 278.
Year 9.—Tiruvidiavayil (Tj.)—Kulottunga. Money for lamp by a washerman. 22 of 1918.

Tribhuvani (Pondicherry)—pugal sūndandu puñari up to oru viśai kaik-kond. The sabhā of Tribhuvanamādēvi-catm. received a royal order to give one nilam and four mā to Tiruvayindrapurattu Ālvār after placing it in the twelfth grade for purposes of taxation. Nirupanārayaṇa-mūvenda-vēḷar, an officer of the central government (namm ār paripālakkiṇḍa), was present when the sabhā carried out the order. 178 of 1919.

Tribhuvani (Pondicherry)—pugal sūnda puñari. Assembly met at night in the maṇḍapa in front of the temple of Vīranārayaṇa-vinṇagāra-ālvār, called namm ār-mūladeyvam, and placed some charity land (endowed for feeding Brahminas) in the twelfth grade for purposes of taxation, in accordance with an order received from the king. 186 of 1919.

Uttaramērū (Ch.)—pū mēvi valara. Thirteen current kāsu (for one lamp) converted into 24 pāḍagam of land. 57 of 1898; SII. vi, 340.

Year 10.—Āvanī (Mys.)—pugal sūnda puñari. 24 cows for lamp received by pati-pādamūlapa-patipādi-paṇcācārīya-dēva-kannigaḷ. 465 of 1911; EC. x, Mb. 47.

Ayyampēṭṭai (Tj.)—pū mōdu valara. The parigrahattār of Marudamangalālam agree to pay the taxes on 2 vēḷi of land given in their charge tax-free, about forty-five years earlier, for offerings and a flower garden to Tiruppattisvaram-udaiyār temple. 124 of 1928.

Dharmapuri (Sm.)—Appointment of a Śiva-brāhmaṇa by Adiyamān for worship in two old

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10 As in 178 of 1919.
11 As in SII. iii, 69.
12 ARE. 1901, paragraph 11.
ruined temples in Ganga-nāṭṭu-Tagaḍūr in Nigarili-sōla-маndālam, at the instance of an Āṇḍār from Kālāhasti. The temples are described as: 'Śānāyiram- mulamāyiram utsattā kōyil-udaiyār Tiruvēḷāśvaram-udaiyārum uḍaiyār orāiyirśvaram-udaiyār kōyilum'. 307 of 1901; SII. vii, 533.

Year 10—Ś. 1002.—Drāksārāma (God.)—Viṣṇuvardhana Mahāraja. Lamp to Bhīmēśvara by Padmāvatī, wife of Rājēndra, pradhāni of Trikalingādhipati Rāja-rājadēva. 181 of 1893; SII. iv, 1006.

Year 10.—Kīḷūr (SA.)—pugal mādu. 224 cows for seven lamps to Tiruviraṭṭanam-udaiyār by the Malaiyamān of Kiliyūr. Śāvanaśayakan alias Malaiya-kula-rājan, for the benefit of īvvūr-udaiya malaiyamān Śandiran-malaiyan-āna Rājēndra-sōla-malaiyamān.

251 of 1902; SII. vii, 879.

Neyv牟ai (SA.)—pugal mādu. 64 cows for two lamps to Mahādēva in Tirunelvēṇai, for the merit of Rājēndra-sōla. 376 of 1908.

Tīrthamalai (Sm.)—The nāḍu (assembly) of Puramalai-nāḍu, a sub-division of Tagaḍūr-nāḍu, and maṟu-padai-gaṇḍan Jayangonḍa-sōla appointed a pūjāri Śivabrāhmaṇa to the temple of Tīrthamalai. Tagaḍūr-nāḍu was a sub-division of Ganga-nāḍu in Nigarili-sōla-маndālam. 676 of 1905.

Tirukkōyilūr (SA.)—pugal mādu. 192 sheep for two lamps to Tiruvīḍaikaḷi-ālvār, by Malaiyamān Śūriyan-maṟavaṇ alias Śūriyan-malaiyakularājan of Kiliyūr on the S. bank of the Peṇṇai, for the benefit of īvvūr-udaiya-malaiyamān Śadiran-malaiyan alias Rājēndra-sōla-malaiyamān.

121 of 1900; SII. vii, 133.

Tirunmānanallūr (SA.)—pugal mādu. 128 cows for four lamps by Malaiyamān Śūriyan Piraman Sahāyan alias Malaiyakularājan for the benefit of Rājēndrasōla-malaiyamān. Tirunāvalūr is called
Rājadittapuram. Other gifts by Śendamangalattu vēṭṭaik-kāran-māṇi and his grandson Śendamangalanāḍālvān.

Year 10.—Tiruvilakkudi (Tj.)—pugal māḍu. Four Śiva-brāhmaṇas undertake to maintain a lamp before the consort of Manaṃa-la-nambi, the lamp being an endowment by a lady of Śembiyān Kaṇḍiyūr.

118 of 1926.

Year 10, day 235.—Paḷaiyāśivaram (Ch.)—pugal sūnda puṇari up to ponnagar purattidaik-kiṭappa. The sabbā of Śrī-Parāntaka-catm. (including 27 kramavittas named) sold some land to the temple of Śingappirān-ālvān in the Rājendra-sōla-vinnagar under the following circumstances. In the fourth year of the king,²⁰ they had borrowed from the temple treasury 433 kaḷaṇju of silver, equal to 100 kāśu, which, with interest, had doubled by the date of this record; again, on several occasions, they had borrowed in all 176 kaḷaṇju of pon on the understanding that twice the amount would be repaid; of the sum total of this debt 120 kaḷaṇju went to the price of the land sold, and the balance of 80 kāśu²¹ and 352 kaḷaṇju of pon became the corpus from which the sabhā agreed to pay all the future taxes on this land called Āriyambakkam.

211 of 1922.

Year 11.—Gudihalli (Mys.)—pugal māḍu. Tax-free land to temple.

178 of 1911; EC. x, Sd. 66.

Perumbēr (Ch.)—pugal sūnda puṇari. Record of Perunguri-sabhā of taṇiyūr Śrī-Madhurāntaka-catm. exempting some temple-lands from taxes.

264 of 1901; SII. iii, 78.

²⁰The introduction in this record is perhaps of this year.

²¹This shows that this kāśu was the same as kaḷaṇju. Note also the ratio of gold to silver 1: 4·33.
Year 11.—Ratnagiri (Tri.)—pugāḷ śūṇḍa puṇarī (full, but no queens mentioned). Sale of land by the ūr of Kannamādūr for two kāśu, the ēraikāval on the same land being sixteen kāśu. 186 of 1914.

Year 12.—Pon-Amarāvati (Pd.)—Gift of a village to a temple called after Rājendracōla. 3 of 1909.

Šivapuri (Rd.)—Tribhuvanacakravartin Kulöttunga. Gift of tax-free land by Rājendraśīlān-kēraḷan alias Niṣāda-rājan to the temple of Tiruttānṟōṅṅīṟvaram at Šōla-māttāṇḍa-catm. in Šōla-pāṇḍiya-valanāḍu. 35 of 1929.

Tiruvāmāttūr (SA.)—Gift by prince (rājasūnu) Mādhava of a gold diadem (of the value) of two nīkṣās to Śīva at Rāmāgraḥāra. 25 of 1922.

Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—tirumagāḷ jayamagāḷ. King’s name lost. Lamp by Ānāṅgūr Kunṟangilān Śingalāntakaṉ Gangaikōṇḍān (who figures also in 230 of 1912 of the tenth year). 231 of 1912.

Valappūrṇāḍu (Sm.)—Taxes on some lands in Vāyulūr, which had originally been assigned to the temple by king Rājamahēndra, when Kollimalai-nāḍu was assessed, not-having been paid, were now made over to the temple, on a representation being made to the king. 502 of 1930.

Year 13.—Tribhuvani (Pondicherry)—tirumagaḷ jayamagaḷ. On receipt of an order from an officer of the central government, the Kūṭṭapperumakkaḷ of Tribhuvanamādēvi-catm. who were, for the time being, in charge of grāma-kāryam, met and resolved not to collect antarāyaṃ from the cultivators of the village and its suburbs (ūr and piḷāgaḷ). The decision is called sabhā-vyavasthai. 212 of 1919.22

22The inscription is summarised differently in ARE. 1919, App. C.
Year 14.—Ammūndi (NA.)—pugal sūnda puṇari. Land by the ār of Aimpūndi for a flower garden to Mapatkan-īsvaram-uḍaiya-mahādeva.

325 of 1901; SII. i, 130-1; vii, 551.

" Kālahasti (C.)—pugal mādu. 1786 kuḷi of land as māḍavilāgam for the residence of māḥēśvaras by the ār of Tirukkalatti alias Mammudi-śōlapuram.

86 of 1922.

", Tirukkalukkkunram (Ch.)—pugal sūnda puṇari. Ninety sheep for one lamp; another next year by the same donor. Mentions Arumōlidēvan uḷakku.

174 of 1894; SII. iii, 69.

", Tiruvāduturai (Tj.)—pugal sūnda puṇari—(mentions Nangili episode, but no queens). On receiving some paddy, the assembly of Abhayāśraya-catm. undertook themselves to pay the peruvari-nilavari-tiruvāsali-pōnda kuḍimai eppērpaṭṭadum on some lands granted by a person to the Tiruvādi matha for feeding devotees (ittēvar-adiyār). 147 of 1925.

Year 15.—Drākṣārāma (God.) Ś. 1006—Viṣṇuvardhana-mahārāja. Gifts by the daughter of an officer of Kulottunga-cōḷadēva.

190 of 1893; SII. iv, 1015.

", Königırājapuram (Tj.)—Stone temple of Caṇḍēśvara built by Tiṭṭai-viḷumiyān alias Piḷḷai Aḍiyār.

658 of 1909.

", Mēlapaluvūr (Tri.)—Land by (Vāṇakōvaraiyan Śu)utta-mallan-uttamaśōlan alias Ilangeśvaran.

396 of 1924.22

", Naṭhvaccēri (Coi.)—Gold for lamp by Śōlan-umai, wife of a merchant, Śri-Pūman-Nambi.

440 of 1909.

", Śrīrangam (Tri.)—pugal mādu. Fifty kalaṇṭu of gold for tiruppatli-yeluccit-tiruvāyomi-vinnappam.

61 of 1892; SII. iv 508.

22ct. 389 of 1924 n.d.
Year 15, day 165.—Kaḷappēri (Ch.)—pugal śūṇḍa puṇari. Temple of Tiruvenkāḷuḍaiyār built by Pallī Śengēni Śāṭtan Śōlan alias Śēnāpatigal Vāṇarājar. Gift of land bought from sabhā for 2000 current kāśu, which it used for sabhā-viniyōgam.

138 of 1896; SII. v, 1003.

Year 16.—Perumukkal (SA.)—pugal māḍu. Thirty cows for a lamp. Other lamps of years 43 and 45.

37 of 1905.

" Tiṇḍivanam (SA.)—pugal māḍu. Three lamps by Īsvaran Rājendra-śōla-mummalarāyan, who gave 60 cows for two lamps, and 90 sheep for another; also eight cows for eurd offering. The Tiruvuṇṇālīgai-sabhāi of Tiruttinḍisvara took charge of them.

145 of 1900; SII. vii, 159.

" Uḍaiyārķōyil (Tj.)—pugal śūṇḍa puṇari. Sabhā of Śrī-bhūti-catm. met in the temple of Kulottunga-śōlavinnagār, and gave to the temple good land, easy of cultivation, in exchange for old gifts by them not so good. Signatures in the record called Sayiũnai at the end of each name.

399 of 1902; SII. vii, 1032.

Year 17.—Maḷūr (Mys.)—pugal śūṇḍa puṇari. The assembly met in the temple and granted the minor taxes on shops in the village for a perpetual lamp, the trust to be administered by the pūjāris of the temple.

197 of 1911; EC. x, ep. 77.

Year 18.—Hebbalaguppe (Mys.)—Alagiya Cōla of Pervvayalu, the nālgāvunda of Navile-nāḍ, endowed a flower-garden for the benefit of his son Navalāśi-Rāja and his wife who committed sati.

499 of 1911; EC. iv, Hg. 100.

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*Earliest inscription here. The present stone temple built under Vikramaśēla, 40 of 1905. ARE. 1905, II, 15.

Year 18.—Kalahasti (C.)—pugal mādu. An order of the king restoring to the temple some dancing girls who had been taken into his service and branded with his own lāñchana by a mistake. This was to be erased and the sūla was to be put in its place.

141 of 1922.

Mānambūḍi (Tj.)—Land in Nāganpāḍi as Kūttak-kāṇi by nagaratīr and the temple authorities to Vikkiramādhittan Tirumudukunṭan alias Virudarājabhayankara Ācārayan for enacting the Tamiḻakkūṭṭu on five occasions during the Cittirai festival in the temple of Kailāsamudāiyā Mahādeva at Viranārāyaṇapuram in Miḷalai-nāḍu. 90 of 1932.

Pon-Amarāvati (Pd.)—Land as maṭappuram to the nilamai-ālagiyān-tirumāḍam by Koḻungunṟamudaiyān Ālagiya-dēvan alias Niṣadarājan. Boundary stones bore the sūla-mark. 5 of 1909; Pd. 150.

Śrīrangam (Tri.)—pugal sūḷnda puṇari. Provision for offerings on three nights when the text tēṭṭarundirai, (the second ten of Kuḷaśekhara-āḻvār) was recited. Mentions śrī-kāriyañjeykira adigārigaḷ Niṣadarājar, the Śrī-Vaiṣṇava-vāriyam, Śrī-bhanḍāra vāriyam. Also the mahāsabhā of Tiruvarangam who was to supervise the whole.

62 of 1892; SII. iii, 70.

Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—pugal mādu. Ninety sheep for a lamp by the queen Śōḷan-Sōrudaivāḷār alias Kāḍavan Mahā-dēvi. 111 of 1912.

Year 19.—Kūhūr (Tj.)—Sale of land. Mentions a survey of land—tiruvulagalānda-paṭi. 282 of 1929.

Tiruvadatturai (SA.)—An imprecation on the servants of the temple-treasury receiving gold or Korru (wages). 232 of 1929.

Uttaramērūr (Ch.)—pugal mādu. The mahāsabhā sell some land and houses made tax-free to the temple of Rājendra-śōḷavinṇagar, for a flower-garden.

K—72
Kulōttunga-śōlan. The sabhā undertake themselves to pay the īrai if it is wrongfully demanded by the Köyirramar, temple authorities. 170 of 1923.

Year 20.—Kālaḥasti (C.)—pugal śūnda pūnari, (Nangili). 128 cows and 384 sheep by Āḍavallān Gangai-koṇḍan ālias Irungōlan for 20 lamps (from evening till mid-night service) in the mandapā and the verandah built by his mother around the temple. 151 of 1922.

Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—pugal mādu. Three vēli given by the king as devadāna to Āḷuḍaiyār tiru-Anēkatangāpadam uḍaiyār of nagaram Kāncīpuram.

24 of 1890; SII. ii, 77; iv, 347.

Kilappaluvūr (Tri.)—pugal śūnda pūnari. Sabhā of Śīrupaluvūr sold 1 mā of land for 1 kāṣu as sabbhai-vilai to Sōlakulasundaran Vicēādari-ālvār, the mother of Virudarāja-bhayankara Vāṇakōvaraiyār.

105 of 1895; SII. iii, 71.

Kilappaluvūr (Tri.)—pugal mādu. 32 cows for a lamp by Śuttamallān Sōlakulasundaran ālias Gangaikoṇḍa-śōla Vāṇakōvaraiyār.

246 of 1926.

Kūvam (Ch.)—pugal mādu. The residents of four villages contested the ownership of some land; a śivabrāhmaṇā of the temple of Madhurāntakanallūr offered to buy it for being presented to the temple; the villagers sold the land to him after demarcating it.

338 of 1909.

Leyden (smaller copper-plate)—pugal mādu. Confirmation of old grants to the Śailēndra-eṇḍāmaṇi-varma-vihāra ālias Rājarājap-perumballī in Sōlakulavalli-patṭanām on a representation made by ambassadors from the king of Kaṭāram. The king was seated, while issuing the order, on the palli-piṭam Kālēngārāyan in the tirumaṇjana sālai inside the palace at Āyarattāli ālias Āhava-malla-kula-kālapuram.

ASSI. iv, pp. 224 ff.; EI. xxii, pp. 267-81.
Year 20.—Tiruppugalūr (Tj.)—pugal mādu. A village accountant laid down his life in the service of the village, and the sabhā of Mudi-konṭa-śōla-catm. arranged that the fifth day’s festival in the month of Cittirai be conducted for the merit of the deceased accountant by assigning some taxes as tiruvilāppuram. 89 of 1928.

Year 21.—Brahmadēsam (NA.)—Sale of land to Rudrasūlai mahādēva at Jinacintāmani-catm. Among the boundaries are mentioned: Rājamalla-peruvadi, Śōla-pāṇḍiyap-pērāru, and the temples of Kailāsa- muḍaiya mahādēva and Perumaṇḍapattu Mahāviṣṇukkal. 269 of 1915.

Gidangil (SA.)—pugal mādu. 45 sheep for half a lamp by the father of a boy of six years who had accidentally killed another boy of seven while cutting wood. 223 of 1902; SII. vii, 850.

Śivapuri (Rd.)—Tirukkoṇungunṟam-uḍiyān Kēralan alias Niṣadarājan got some lands exempted from taxes, and gave them for a service called Vīram-alagiyyān-śandi in the temple at Maṭṭiyur alias Nrpaśekhara-catm. 23 of 1929.

Tinnevelly (Tin.)—pugal mādu vilanga. Land in Nāṉji-nādu to Sēleṭṭi-uyyavandān alias Viḷiṅat-taraiyan of Viḷiṅam alias Rājendra-śōla-paṭṭinām in Rājarāja-tennādu. 46 of 1927.

Year 22.—Kuhūr (Tj.)—3 mā of land bought for 3 kāśu and given to Tirumāṃbalamuḍaiya mahādēva temple for feeding some persons during Sundays. 297 of 1917.25

Nandi (Mys.)—pugal mādu. Gift of a gold paṭṭam, 8 kaḷ, 1 kunri by kuḍiṇai-kal and superior in fineness to Madhurāntakan-mādai, to Nandisvaram-uḍiyya-mahādēva. 180 of 1911; EC. x, Cb. 24.

24298 of 1917 states that this stone temple was built by maḍamumuḍaiyar Varaguṇa-tonḍar, whose figure is sculptured above the inscription.
Year 22+1.—Tiruvēndipuram (SA.)—pugal mādu. Twenty veli of land with all its revenues (saruvāyam) to Tiruvayindrapuratt-ālvār by the king at the request of Piḷḷaiyār Viṣṇuvardhana on the occasion of a lunar eclipse. 136 of 1902; SII. vii, 760.

Year 23.—Kanḍarādittam (Tri.)—pugal sūnda punari. Sheep for lamp in Śivalokam-udaiyār temple by Irungōḷan Gangaiκonṭāḷan alias Viraśōlaṇ. 201 of 1929.

" Tirukkalukkunram (Ch.)—pugal mādu. Copy of a copper-plate recording the boundaries of Tirukkalukkunram made in accordance with the order of puravu-vari-tinaik-kalam Śekkiḷār. 180 of 1894; SII. v, 473.

" Tiruvallam (NA.)—Lamp by a feudatory (araiṣar-talaivan) Nilagaṅga(na) n A(calavima)n for the benefit of his daughter Villavan-mādeviyār, the nambirāṭṭiyār of Piḷḷaiyār Viraśōla-dēvar. 300 of 1897; SII. iii, 59.

" Tribhuvani (Pondicherry)—pugal mādu. Regulation, by royal order, by the mahāsabhā of taniyār Tribhuvana-mādevi-catm. of the usufruct of a pāraśavak-kāṇi, usurped in part by some potters (kuśavār). 206 of 1919.

Year 24.—Ālangudi (Tj.)—pugal mādu. One hundred kalam of paddy for a lamp in the temple of Irumbūḷai-udaiya-mahādeva in Janaṅatha-catm. The interest (danmappaliśai) was 3 kuruni, 4 nāli, 3 uḷakku and 2 seviṭu per kalam, yielding 30 kalam. One kuruni of paddy fetched 4 nāli of ghee. 506 of 1920.

" Lālgudi (Tri.)—pugal mādu. 96 sheep and one lamp-stand to the temple of Tiruttavatturai-mahādeva by adigārīgai Aykkolundu Arikaṇḍān alias Rāja-Rāja Muttaraiyan of Kōṭṭūr. 118 of 1929.
Year 24.—Śōlapuram (NA.)—pugal mādu. Fragment. Gives Parakēsari title to the king by mistake.

425 of 1902; SII. viii, 11.

Tiruvārār (Tj.)—pugal śuṅda puṇari. (Nangili episode and queens Dīnacintāmaṇi, Ėliśaivallabhi, and Puvani-muḻududaiyāl mentioned). Gift of gold, 3 kalaṅju, 1 maṅjadi and 1 kvarī of fineness equal to Rājarāja-māḍai, by Arumolī Rājēndra-sōlan. For this amount, the mahāsabhā of Vēlangudi sold 450 kulī of land, tax-free, as provision for expenses for the sacred bath. The wage of the tapasya who supplied daily 1 kalam, 1 tūṇi and 1 padakku water from the river Kaṭuvāy (a branch of the Kāvēri) was 1 kuruṇi and 2 nāli of paddy per diem.

671 of 1919.


462 of 1911; EC. x, Mb. 42 (b).

Drāksārama (God.)—Abhaya. Lamp to Īśvara in Īddarkkarambai by Muḻikoṇḍān, the chief of the Vattar and son of Paṅcanadivāṇan, nobleman (mudal) of Taṅjai. 416 of 1893; SII. iv, 1338.

Tiruppugalūr (Tj.)—pugal mādu. Sabhā of Bhūlōka-maṅnikka-catm. accept 40 current kāśu, in commutation of taxes on 2 vēli of land, to be utilised for burning four lamps and the maintenance of two persons to fetch water from the Kāvēri. The donor was Kurukādi-kilān. The following expression is note-worthy: ivvūr pāgan-gūrīṭṭaṇḍi nīlam nālu māvināl kulī mūvāyirat tāru-nūṛṛu-mūnṛē oru-mā-varaḯyum.

72 of 1928.

Year 26.—Kālahasti (C.)—pugal mādu. Twenty-five paṭṭi of waste (apōhanamāyik-kiṭṭanda) land reclaimed by the residents of Kaṇṭhanallūr, a dēvadāma of Kāḷatti-udaiyār, for providing extra offerings to the god. The land was leased out at the
rate of 30 kalām and 1½ kāsu per patti and yielded 750 kalām and 37½ current kāsu per annum. Mentions irrigation tank dug by Sēnāpati Rājanārāyaṇa Munaiyadaraiyar. 27

157 of 1922.

Year 26.—Kāmarasavalli (Tri.)—pugal mādu. Śribali and festivals in the temple of Śrī-kailāsa alias Rājendraśoḷiśvara provided for by ordaining that every mā of harvested field growing paddy, millet (varagu) or gingelly was to supply one kūrunī of paddy, each areea palm one nut, and each velḷān’s household one ulakkku of oil,—all these to be collected by the revenue collectors for the time being (ivviṇaṅgalil bhōga-svāmigalāy vāriyamāy ninrārē) and brought to the premises of the temple. ‘‘This dharma is (under) the protection of the Seven-Hundred-and-Fifty.’’

73 of 1914.

Māramangalam (Tin.)—Establishment of a public drinking place. 163 of 1903. 27a

Śērmādēvi (Tin.)—Enumerates the properties of the temple and states that they are under the protection of mūŋrukai-māsinai-paḷai-piṭita-paltiyiravar. 189 of 1895; SII. v. 753.

Tiruvallam (NA.)—pugal mādu. 96 sheep for lamp by a resident of Kalavai alias Ulagaḷanda-sūḷa-eatm. in Śengunra-māḍu. 9 of 1890; SII. iii, 58.

Year 26 day 172.—Tiruvīḍaimarudūr (Tj.)—pugal śūnda punari, mentioning Kalinga war. Three lamps by Nambirāṭṭiyār Śirāman Arumoḷinangai alias Ėḻulagam-udaiyār, evidently a queen of Kulōttunga. The letter communicating the gift is addressed to the priests of the temple, the sabhā of Tiraimūr, the nagaram of Tiruvīḍaimarudil, the ur of Tiraimūr, the śrikāriyam, the śrīmahēśvarak-kanāṇi, the

27 Called also Araiyan Rājendraśoḷan in 158 of 1922.

27a This record is dated 2(6) in ARE. and 2(4) in SII. viii, 458.
Rājakēsari Kulōttunga I

karaṇattān, and we have expressions: śrīmuṇam
varat-talaimēṟkoṇḍu pirasādappattu.

304 of 1907.

Year 26.—Tiruvīḍaiamarudur (Tj.)—pugal śūṇḍa puṇari (as in
304 of 1907)—120 sheep for two lamps.
132 of 1895; SII. iii, 72.

Year 27.—Āvani (Mys.)—pugal śūṇḍa puṇari. Mentions
Kalinga conquest. 24 cows as Śāvāmūvāppēr-āḍu
for a lamp to Sūrya-dēva in the temple.

463 of 1911; EC. x, Mb. 42(f).

Kālahasti (C.)—pugal śūṇḍa puṇari. Nangili episode
and only queen Puwanamuḷududaiyāl. 32 cows for
10 bright lamps during the first evening service—
mun-mālai śandī maḍangumalavum tirumāṇikka
vilakkāyerciyak-kaḍava śandī-vilakkup-pattu.

84 of 1922.

Kāmarasavalli (Tri.)—Rājak. Tribhuvana-cakra-
vartin Kulōttunga. Land for flower garden by
assembly of Kāmarasavalli-catm.

66 of 1914.

Nandalur (Cud.)—Rājak. Cakravartin Kulōttunga.
The village is called Nirandalur alīas Śrī-Kulōttunga-
Cōla-catm, in Mēṟpākkai-nāḍu, a district of the
Adhirājendra-maṇḍalam.

600 of 1907.

Tirukkaḍaiyur (Tj.)—pugal māḍu. The mahāsabhā
of Ambar-nāḍutpadha-mōviya Tirukkaḍavur met in the
Tiruc-eirrāmbala-vēḷaikkāran-tirumaṇḍapam in
the temple of Kālaṇkāla-dēva, and sold 1ḍ nilam (138 kuli
to the mā) to a certain Vāṇavarājar of
Koṟrāmangalam for feeding in the Mārkaṇḍēyan-
maḍam ten śivayōgis well versed in the Vēdas. This
was intended for the benefit of the king’s health.
The land had lain fallow for about fifty years as the
owners had disappeared somewhere.

243 of 1925.

**October 18, A.D. 1907—ARE. 1915, App. F.

**A name continued till Ś. 1213. (618 of 1907).
Year 27.—Tribhuvani (Pondicherry)\textsuperscript{30}—pugal mādu. The sabhā of taniyūr Śri Tribhuvanamādēvi-eatm. received a letter from the king requesting them to listen to a Kāvya composed in praise of the king and called Kulōttunga-Cōla-Caritai by a certain Tirunārāyaṇa-bhatṭa alias Kavikumudacandira of the Mānakulāśaniecēri; accordingly, they met in a pavilion in front of the temple of Vīranārāyaṇa Viṇṇagar-ālvār, heard the poem recited, and gave as a reward (sarkāram) for the composition ½ nilam and 2 mā of land to be enjoyed by him and his descendants, and to be assessed at rates obtaining for lands in the 12th grade.

Year 28.—Gangaikōṇḍān (Tin.)—pugal mādu. Fifty sheep for a lamp by Pon-peggi Udāiyān Śēndan Konambi alias Adigaimān.

Māramaṅgalam (Tin.)—Damaged. Mentions Candrasekharā-Īsvaram-Udaiyār.

Neyvānāi (SA.)—pugal mādu. Lands, renamed Śungandavirtta-Śōla-nallūr and given to Pōrkudan-guḍuttaruliyadeva at Tirunelvenṇai, as the result of a request made by Arumbākkilān Araiyān Ponnambalakkūttan Pōrkōyil Tōṇḍaimān.

Tinḍivanam (SA.)—pugal mādu. 90 sheep for a lamp in expiation of an accidental murder (pramādaṃ).

Tirukkālar (Tj.)—(Copper-plate). 120 kalam of paddy for procession of Aravābharaṇadēva, for offerings to Pīḹlaiyār and the God of Mūlattānām, and for feeding devotees (dēvaradiyār) on all new moon days. Rate of interest 3 kur̄uni per kalam.

\textsuperscript{30}No date in A.D. 1096-8 will suit the data in this record, ARE. 1919, App. E.
Year 28.—Tribhuvanī (Pondicherry)—pūgaḷ śālinḍa puṇḍari. Rules for the cultivation of areca-palms. Lands devoted to growing areca-palms made iraiyīlī for five years by the sabhā in accordance with an order (kaḍaiyīḍu) from government. Exchange of land for the promotion of this scheme is also sanctioned.

201 of 1919.

Year 29.—Agastyaakoṇḍa (NA.)—Grant of a village to Agastyēśvara temple at Koyāṟṟūr alīaś Uttama-Śōḷappuram in Puli-nāḍu. 556 of 1906.

Kaḍappēri (Ch.)—pūgaḷ māḍu. 90 sheep by a merchant for a lamp.

135 of 1896; SII. v. 1000.

Tiruppanandāḷ (Tj.)—A temple priest had embezzled gold and silver ornaments, bronze utensils etc., belonging to the temple; this was detected in the 28th year; he had been found similarly guilty on three former occasions, when the temple treasury had been inspected by Rājarāja Mūvēnda-vēḷār, Śēnāpati Pallavarāyār and Śēnāpati Nandiyanaiyar respectively in the third year of Adhirājēndra, and in years 8 and 21 of Kulōttunga Cōla. He was now required to make good the whole amount due from him, and to eke out his resources, he sold his right of worship in the temple for 4½ days in the month and raised some money. The inscription records incidentally that 1 kaḷaiṇju of gold was equal to two kāśu; bronze sold at 35 palam per kāśu, copper at 30 palam, silver at 26½ palam and tarā (alloy) at 70 palam.

46 of 1914;31 ARE. 1915 II 23.

Tiruvukkarai (SA.)—pūgaḷ māḍu. Three Vellāḷas present a woman (aḍiyāḷ) and her daughter and their children (makkal) as dēvaraḍiyār to Tiruvukkarai-udaiya Mahādēva. 183 of 1904.

*147 of 1914 contains similar details about five other priests.
Year 29, day (3)08.—_Peñnādam (S.A.)—pugal śālnda puṇari._ (Nangili episode; only queen Puvanamulududaiyal). The taxes on some lands were assigned to the temple of Vaḍa-Kailāyamuḍaiya-Mahādēva by the Perungurī-sabhā of Muḍi-konḍa-Śōla-catm. which met in the precincts of the temple of Śuttamallī Viṇḍagar-ālvār. Bhaṭṭas of several sēris doing ār-vāriyam took part in the proceedings. 234 of 1929.

Year 30.—_Akkaśālai (Tin.)—Fragment. Mentions Akkaśālai-Īśvaram-Uḍaiyār._ 165 of 1903; _SII._ viii, 460.

"_Attālanallūr (Tin.)—pugal mādu._" The sabhā of Rājarāja-catm., a brahmadēya in Muḷī-nāḍu, separated some fields in its eastern hamlet of Attāṅinallūr, named them Rājanārāyaṇa-nallūr, and granted the land as īraiṇi dēvadāna to the temple of Moymām-pūmpōlīlālvār. Revenue terms—variṇīlār, uḷvari, puravu-vari-tīṇaik-kala-nāyakam, and uṭ-kūṭṭattup-puravu-vari-tīṇaikkalam; also tirumandiriv-ōlai. 429 of 1916.

"_Melappaluvūr (Tri.)—pugal mādu._ Fragment. Mentions construction of the stone temple by Vāṇakōvaraiyan....uttamaśōlan alias Ilangēśvaran for the prosperity of the king. 392 of 1924.

"_Peñnādam (S.A.)—pugal śālnda puṇari._ At the request of the committee looking after the affairs of the village, the assembly of Muḍi-konḍa-Śōla-catm. and Tūndai-nāḍudaiyār Śōlakulasundaran Kaliyāṇapurangoṇdār, ordered that the lands acquired by purchase and gifts to the temple of Tiru-ttūngānaimāḍam-uḍaiya Mahādēva on various occasions, should be engraved on the temple walls. 242 of 1929.

_Later characters._

_Fought in Kulōttunga’s war against Vikramāditya VI who was driven from Nangili—_ARE. 1929, II-33._
Year 30.—Śrīmuṇaṇam (SA.)—pugal mādu. Gift of Śungan-daviratta-Śoḷa-nallur and Ādivarāha-nallur to Tiru-muṭṭam-Uḍaiya Mahādeva and Śrī-Varāha-āḷvār temples respectively, at Muḍi-koṇḍa-Śoḷa-nallur, by the king while he was seated on Śēdirāyan in his palace at the camp in Tirumaḷuvādi in Poygai-nādu of the Gēya-vinōda-vaḷanādu. 231 of 1916.

Tiruppugalur (Tj.)—pugal mādu. The Perunguri-sabhā undertake to maintain a perpetual lamp in the temple for 20 kāsu received from Viḻupparaiyar of Muḍi-koṇḍa-śoḷaṇ-tenkarai-nādu. Liquid measure Dīna-cintāmaṇi. 94 of 1928.

Tiruvorriyur (Ch.)—Sanskrit verse. Jayadhara. One lamp by Jñānamūrti alias Madhurāntaka. 109 of 1892; EI. v. p. 106, same as 121 of 1912.

Tiruvorriyur (Ch.)—Ninety sheep for a lamp by Jñānamūrti Paṇḍitān alias Madhurāntaka Brahmādhirājan of Vatsa-gōtra, a native of Nālūr and Sēnāpati of the Cakravartin. 119 of 1912.

Year 30, day 180—Cōlapuram (Nagercoil) (Tv.)—pugal śūnda puṇari. A temple, Rājendra-Cōḷēśvara, was built by Kulōttunagāoḷa-Kērala-rāyan at Koṭṭāru alias Mummudi-Śoḷa-nallur in Nānji-nādu. To this temple the king, while he was at Kāṅciyuram, gave a village as iraiyili dēvadāna. 31 of 1896; SII. iii. 73; TAS. i, pp. 244 ff. and vi, pp. 14 ff.

Year 31.—Brahmādēśam (SA.)—pugal mādu. 128 cows for four perpetual lamps in expiation of homicide. 159 of 1918.

Drāksārāma (God.)—Ś. 1022. Rājak. Saptama Viṣṇuvardhana Kulōttunga. Lamp by Bhima-nārayana Brahma-mārāya for the benefit of his mother. 365 of 1893; SII. iv. 1263.
Year 31.—Kālahasti (C.)—pugal mādu. 96 sheep for lamp. Measure tirukkalattī-uḍaiyān. 139 of 1922.

Kālahasti (C.)—pugal sūnda punari. Two lamps with six kāsu equal to 180 nāli of oil, being interest per annum on an endowment of 40 kāsu invested with the nagarattār of the sāndrappādi of Kulottunga-Solapperunderu. 142 of 1922.

Kīlur (SA.)—Cocoanut garden to Tiruviraṭānam-Uḍaiyār after purchase from sāhba of Tirukkōvalūr alias Madhurāntaka-catm. by Arumbākkīlīn Śri Madhurāntakan Ponnambalakkūṭṭān alias Kālingarājan. 264 of 1902; SII. vii. 892.

Tirukkōyilūr (SA.)—pugal mādu. Two vēli land to Tiruviḍākali-ālvār by Kiliyūr-Malaiyamān Nānṟṟuvan Atimallan alias Rājendraśālacakṛdiyārāyan, including the dues (āyangal) such as perumbādi-kāval usually collected by him (nāngaḷ kollak-kāḍava). 122 of 1900; SII. vii. 134.

Tiruppugalūr (Tj.)—pugal mādu. Remission of taxes on payment of 30 kāsu by sāhba of Dānatonga-catm. on land given for two lamps by an adhikāricci of Nambirāṭṭiyār Buvana-muluduḍaiyār. 95 of 1928.

Tiruvāduturai (Tj.)—pūgal sūnda punari. The Perungūri Sabhā of Tirunalam remitted taxes on land set apart for feeding tāpasvis and devotees in the Tirunila-viṭhankan-māṭha; this was done after receiving 10 kalaṅju and odd of gold from Sēnāpati.

There seems to be a mistake in the inscription and this is reflected in the summary in ARE. saying that 6 kāsu was the monthly interest. The text is: ikkāsu-nārpadukkum kāsinvāy-gaṅgār arak-kālukkum paliśai paliśadaga āṅguruvarai paliśayāl nāngaḷ kāḍava kāsu āru. Evidently the rate of 6 kāsu per month was meant for a unit of 10 kāsu and the word pattu has been inadvertently omitted after nārpadukkum.

Note the numerous māṭhas in the records from Tiruvāduturai—ARE. 1925, II, 17.
Ädittan Tiruccirṟambalam-Uḍaiyān alias Kāḍavarāyan of Kaṇjanūr. Kudīnai-kal was equal in weight to the māḍai. The extent of the land is mentioned in two ways thus: Sabhā-vivasthai-ppaḍī nūṟṟarupattēttu-kuli koṇḍa-doru-māvāga, and tiruvulag-ālandaruṭṭya-paḍī nūru kuli koṇḍadorumāvāga.

Year 31.—Tiruvāḍuturai (Tj.)—pugal śūṅḍa puṇari. Gift of 1000 kuli of land, freed from taxes, to the temple for aṟaccālai attached to it. 145 of 1925.

Vāvilōṭa (C.)—pugal māḍu. Land to Tiruvagatīśvaram-Uḍaiya Mahādeva at Vāḷalikkāḍu by Kuvalālapura-paramēśvaran Ganga-kulōrbhavān Śiyagangan. 432 of 1929.

Year 31, day 283—Drākṣārāma (God.)—Land by an inhabitant of Toṇḍaināḍ to Bhumēśvara. 195 of 1893 (Telugu); 196 of 1893 (Tam.). SII. iv. 1021 and 1024.

Year 31+1—Śrīmuṇṣam (SA.)—At the instance of Kulōttunga Śōla Sauvarṇādhirāja and another, the separation of the two villages of Śungandavirtta-śōla-nallūr and Ādi-varāha-nallūr was ordered by the king when seated on Śōdirāyan in his palace at Āyirattai alias Mīnavanai-men-kaṇḍa Śōlapuram. Mentions the ‘big road’ leading to Peṇnāgarlam. 233 of 1916.

Year 32.—Drākṣārāma (God.)—Saptama Viṣṇuvardhana. Lamp. 362 of 1893; SII. iv. 1260.

Marudāḍu (NA.)—Śungandavirttu iruṇikki ulagāṇḍa. Two toḍi of iraiyīlī land purchased from the ūr of Marudāḍu alias Vikkiramaśōlanallūr, and given to the temple. Mentions at the end: ivvūrk-kainit-tacco Gaṇavadi . . . . n Marudāḍu-nāṭṭup-perundaccanēn. 408 of 1912.

*Ancestor of Amarābharaṇan Śiyagangan, patron of Pavaṇandi and contemporary of Kulōttunga III. ARE. 1929, II, 33.

*Gives pugal māḍu introduction.
Year 32.—Śivapuri (Rd.)—Nambi-viṭtankan alias Kulūttunga-śoḷatayilar-pērāriyan of Śeyāmangalam constructed the first and second tiers of the maṇḍapa of the temple of Tiruttān-tōṇriśvaram-uḍaiyār at Śoḷamārttaṅḍa-catam. 16 of 1929.


"Tirukkōyilur (SA.)—The authorities of the Tiruvidaiṅkaḷi-āḷvār temple discovered an old entry in the temple accounts (Śri-bhaṅḍārap-pottagam) showing that 10 cows, given by Pirudigangan for curds to the Śrī Vaṁśavas fed in the Araṭṭamukki-dāsan-tirumālīgai-mādam, had been entrusted to the grandfather of a certain Araṭṭamukki-dāsan, and accordingly they recovered the cows from him and added them to the temple herd (tirucccurabhi).

327 of 1921.

Year 33.—Āvani (Mys.)—pūgal śuṅḍa punari. 24 cows for one lamp. 466 of 1911; EC. x. Mb. 54.

"Drākṣārāma (God.)—Samastabhuvanāṣraya śrī-prthivivallabha mahārājādhirājaparamē (śvara parama-bhaṭṭāraka ravikulatilaka Cōḷa) kuḷasēkhara Pāṇḍya-kulāntaka (samasta rājāśraya rāja) rājendra viramahēndra vikramacōḍa vijayābharaṇa śrī rājakēśari varmaṇaḥ tribhuvanacakravarti śrī Kulōttunga Cōḍasya). Pallavarāya Karuṇākara Toṇḍaimān built a temple of black stone to Viṣṇu in Ālavēly and endowed land to it by purchase. He also made gifts in Drākṣārāma. His father was Śirilango of Maṇḍalāṇjēri in Tirunāraiyūr-nāḍu; his personal name was Tiruvaranga. He is also called Vaṇḍuvaṛāja and a Sadvaiṅṇava. He is said to have destroyed Kalinga, conquered the Ganga in battle, humbled Dēvēndravarman and others with the aid
of the Kōsala army, and to have planted Rājendra Cōḍa’s pillar of victory in the Oḍra frontier. 349 of 1893; SII. iv, 1239; EI. xxii, pp. 138-45.²⁷a

Year 33.—Drāksārāma (God.)—Saptama Viṣṇuvardhana. 50 inupa-edalu for a lamp by a merchant.

398 of 1893; SII. iv. 1320

Madhurāntakam (Ch.)—pugal mādu. Twenty pādagam of waste land given by the mahāsabhā at the instance of Tillaiyāli alias Vīranārāyaṇa Mūvendavelān for the maintenance of Tillaiyāl-andaṇan-maṭha in the temple of Tiruvenkāḍ-udaiya Mahādeva, and for feeding tapasvīs and śivayogins. The land is described in the following terms: peruvayalil kalai-kalaniyāy virasōlap-pērēri-nir-kōvaiyāy vilālendu taraminiri pāl-kidanda nilattileg irupađu pādagam. 404 of 1922.


Year 34.—Agara (Mys.)—pugal sūndra puṇari. In the twelfth year, while engaged in making puṣpābhisekam to Tiruvēkambam Udaiyār in Kānci, the emperor, at the request of the rāja-guru, made Rājendra-Cōla-catm. and two other villages into an agara called Virudhārijabhayankara-catm., and granted it to 108 caturvēdibhattas; he ordered also that the grant should be entered in the tax-register; this was done,

²⁷aThis inscription does not necessarily show that the war described in the Kalingattupparaṇi must have come to a close before A.D. 1103, or that it was waged against Dēvendrarvarman Rājarāja, the father of Anantavarman, as Mr. K. V. S. Alyar thinks it was. (EI. xxii, p. 142). And the reading of Anantavarman’s name is verse xi, 63 of the Paraṇi is supported by a Tanjore Ms. No. 210, p. 43 (b). A Dēvendrarvarman appears to have been a contemporary of Anantavarman Cōḍa-ganga, ARE. 1933, II, 9.
and the order communicated to the Maṇḍala-
mudaliyar of Muḍikonda-śōla-maṇḍalam, Toṇḍai-
nāyanar by name, stationed at Taḷaiṅkāḍu alias 
Rājarājapuram, and two other officers, who, in their 
turn, caused the entry to be made in the revenue 
registers of the maṇḍalam. Subsequently, in year 
34, seated on the Kālinga-rājan in the abhisēka-
maṇḍapa of the palace at Kaṅcei, the emperor 
ordered additions to this gift; he also required 
an image of the goddess Durgā to be set up at the 
same time. MAR. 1917, pp. 42-4.

Year 34.—Drāksārāma (God.)—Saptama Viṣṇuvardhana. Land 
for a maṇṭha by a Śūdra Śīrāla of Cōḍadēsa.

373 of 1893; SII. iv. 1281.

" Kaṅcipuram (Ch.)—puṭal mādū. Two vēli of iṟaiyīlī 
land by the king to Āluḍaiyār Tiruvanēkatangā-
padam-uḍaiya Mahādēva of Nagaram-Kaṅcipuram. 
Among the boundaries figure: tirukkaṟṟalī-mahādēvar 
Kōyil (Kailāsanātha) and Rājēndra-śōla-madīl.

22 of 1890; SII. ii. 78; iv. 345.

" Naraśingapuram (Ch.)—puṭal śūḷnda puṇari. Land 
by the ār of Madhurāntaka-nallūr for offerings to 
the god, goddess and iḷaiyāḻvēr in the Madhurāntaka-
viṇṇagar. 8 areca-nuts and 32 betel leaves were 
had for one nāṭi of paddy. 249 of 1910.

" Tirukkaṇṇapuram (Tj.)—puṭal śūḷnda puṇari. Lamps, 
silver utensils, and land for lamp by Virakēraḷan 
Adhirājadēvar of Kongu. 521 of 1922.

" Tiruvenkāḍu (Tj.)—puṭal mādū. The maḥāsabhā 
fixes the amounts of tax to be realised from lands 
given as ār-kīl-iṟaiyīlī to the temple; this is done in 
the presence of the Śrī-kōyil-vāriyan, dēvarkanmi, 
and kaṟṇattān. 471 of 1918.

Year 34+1.—Naraśingapuram (Ch.)—puṭal mādū. A shrine of 
Rāma, Siṭā and Iḷaiyāḻvēr was erected and con-
secrated in the temple Madhurāntaka-viṇṇagar in
Madhurāntaka-nellur by the Vāniyan Śrī-Rāmadūtan; thereupon, the nagarattār of Kadārangandha-sōla-puram in Pāsāli-nādu of the Māṇayil-kōttam undertook to supply \( \frac{1}{4} \) measure of oil every day for two lamps.

244 of 1910.

Year 35.—Kōttaiikkarungulam (Tin.)—pugal mādu. Gift of a dharmadāna uvacca aḍimai by a Mārāyan who bought the person thus given away.

280 of 1928.

" Tiruppuugalur (Tj.)—pugal mādu. Rājarājasōlan Rambhaiyār, a waiting maid of queen Ėḻulagam Udaiyār, gave some land to provide for feeding māhēśvaras during the festival in Śittirai and Vaiyāśi months, in the Nambi-tirumurugantarumādam. The Perunguri Mahāsabhai of Muḍi-kōṇḍa-sōla-catm. received four kūsū from the temple servants in commutation of the taxes on that land.

88 of 1928.

Year 36.—Āṭṭūr (Tin.)—pugal mādu, below an incomplete Tirumagal Jayamagal introduction of Pāṇḍya Śrī Vallabha. Sale of land for being given over to the temple.

402 of 1930.


310 of 1893; SII. iv. 1187.

" Kuḍumiyāmalai (Pd.)—pugal mādu. Two persons of the Raṭṭapāḍi-kōṇḍa-sōla-valanādu undertake to collect brokerage (taraṇu) on all betel-leaf imported into the district, and to supply 30,000 areca-nuts and 750 bundles of betel-leaves per annum to the temple of Tirunalakkunrām-udaiya-mahādēva. The nādu, mūnru-padai-(porkōyil)-kaikkōlar, and innāṭṭup-padai-paliyili-aiṁūṟṟuvar were the guardians of the

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trust. Some other persons are added to the two persons who originally undertook this task of collection and supply, and from the 48th year, 60 tiramam per annum (at the rate of five per month) was also to be supplied for tiru-meyp-puccu; kal vetpuvittom nattomum kaikkolaromum paiiyili ainnurruvaromum. 353 of 1904; Pd. 125.

Year 36.—Siddhalingamaqam (S.A.)—Land for offerings to the minor deities in the temple of Tiruppulappagarav by the wife of Malaiyamman Nannurvan Malaiyan alias Rajaendrasekhar Ceddavan of Kilyur in Tirumunaipadi. 388 of 1909.

Takkolam (Na.)—pugal madu. Five veli of land, sold as iraiyili for 2 kasu per veli by sabha of Uriyur alias Raja-martanda-catm., became the tiruvidi-madhapparam of Tiruvurral-Mahadeva. 18 of 1897; SII. v. 1381.

Tenneri (Ch.)—pugal madu. Twelve sheep for lamp by ivvur-irundu-valum veillatii ulagudaiyilselvi. 195 of 1901; SII. vii. 405.

Tirukkanapuram (Tj.)—pugal sainda punari. (Nangili episode mentioned, Tyagavalli omitted from among the queens). Money and land for lamp by Keralak-sari Adhirajadhirajadivar and his minister Bharadva canvranarayan alias Vira-santosa Brahma Cakravartin of Tirupputtur. An earlier gift of year 34 of 20 kasu for 20 pasu. The cows were marked by the tiru-vilaccinai; a kaic-cattu (receipt) was to be obtained for the ghee supplied. Protection of the Sri-vaisnavas of 18 nadus invoked. 519 of 1922.

There is a record of his 22+18 year at Pajani (711 of 1905). Perhaps a Cera subordinate of Kulottunga. His minister from Tiruppattur is also called Minister of Kulottunga. ARE. 1923, II, 33.
Year 37.—Bāpaṭla (Kr.)—Cañukya titles of the King. Thirty Rājarājaṃda as Śālabhōga for five apurva-brāhmanas, (called aivar attiyayanan-pirāmanar in the Tamil translation) being fed.

237 and 238 of 1897; SII. vi. 200-1.

" Kaṇḍarādittam (Tri.)—vīramē tuṇai followed by pugal mādu. Incomplete. 197 of 1929.

" Tirukkāćcūr (Ch.)—States that the ār had difficulty in paying taxes owing to a crop-failure in the tenth year—(engalūrūr-ceyda-payir sāvi-pōy iṟaivasana migayal)—and that they borrowed 15 kāsu from a neighbouring magnate and assigned some of the waste land in the village to him for reclamation. Tirukkāccūr is also called Nittavinōda-nallūr.

274 of 1909.40

" Tripurāntakam (Kur.) (Telugu)—Mentions the Mahāmanḍalēśvara Karikāla-Cōla-Mahārāja and the Moṭṭavāḍa district. 265 of 1905.41

Year 38.—Jambai (SA.)—100 kulī of land for a lamp to Tiruttāntōṇri-āluḍaipy-nāyanār by Śōla-ganga Pallavaraiyan Ālavandān alias Rājarāja Śisupāḷan of Māmanḍūr in Mey-kunra-nādu on the southern bank of the Peṇṇār.

69 of 1906.

" Madam (NA.)—¼ lamp to expiate an accident in a deer-hunt. 278 of 1919.

" Madam (NA.)—¼ lamp ordered by the periyanaṭṭūr in expiation of another similar accident.

279 of 1919; ARE. 1919, II, 22.

" Niṭūr (Tj.)—A stone temple to Śiva and Pārvati erected at Niṭūr by Kaṇḍan Mādhavan, the vēl of

See IA., xxv, p. 321.

40279 of 1909, which refers to the same transaction places the crop-failure in year 37 and ascribes it to failure of rain.

41262, 263 and 265 of 1905 are proof of the extent of the Cōla Empire in this direction. ARE. 1906, II, 22.
Miḷalai-nādu, the nephew of him who caused the Kārigai on yāppu to be composed by Amita-sāgaramuni.\textsuperscript{42} 534 of 1921; \textit{EI.} xviiie, No. 8.

Year 38.—\textit{Peṇṇāḍam} (SA.)—(Sanskrit verse). Jayadhara. At the instance of Bāṇarāja, a fine maṇḍapa was constructed by Māliruṇjōlai, the maṇtri of the Cōla king, the foremost among the good śūdras, the chief of Pūvaṇūr and worshipper of Viṣṇu.

271 of 1929.

,, Śrīvilliputtūr (Rd.)—pugal mādu. Fifty sheep for lamp in the temple of Vaḍa-perungöyil-ālvār at Vikrama-sōla-catm. 551 of 1926.

Year 38, day 50.—Eṇṇāyiram (SA.)—pugal mādu. The sabhā of taniyūr Śri Rājarāja-catm., met in the temple of Rājarāja Viṇṇagar, and made a vyavasthai, (nammūr paripālikkinā...sōla-mūvendā-vēḷār being present in accordance with an order from Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kulōttunga), for the sale by sabhai-vilai of some land as iroiyili. The general object of the transaction is described in the words: deyva-pratiśthaiyum duṣṭa-nigraha śiṣṭa-paripālanā... yum brahmattai valurppadarukum. 348 of 1917.

Year 39.—Cōlapuram (Nagercoil) (Tv.)—pugal mādu. Fifty sheep for a lamp to the Mahādeva of Rājendra-sōljśvara in Kōṭṭāru alias Mummuḍi-sōla-nallūr. The sheep were left in charge of: Kōṭṭārru nilaippaḍai taraṇi-viccādirat-tarumbil paḍaiyilān tamilān Māṇikkam. 46 of 1896; \textit{TAS.} i, 246-7 (P).

,, Kānçipuram (Ch.)—pugal śūṇda puṇari. A merchant of Kānci paid 2 kalaṇju and 2 maṇjaḍi of gold of the fineness of Madhurāntaka-māḍai\textsuperscript{44} to the pūjāris

\textsuperscript{42} Cf. 535 of year 46.

\textsuperscript{44} Cf. 1 and 2 of 1898—the Parāntaka inscriptions from Uttaramērū.

\textsuperscript{44} \textit{EI.} v. p. 106 nn. 1 and 3 for kuṭṭhaikal and māḍai.
for two nāli of curds (tayiramudu) every day to the temple of Tiruppāḍagam (Pāṇḍavap-perumāl).
18 of 1893; SII. iii. 74.

Year 39.—Minikibanda (C.)—Opening with Ganga titles in corrupt Sanskrit, the record then gives the pugal mādu introduction, and the construction of a channel to the Uppanelli tank by Śokkanāyan, the son of Paramaṇḍalāditta-virudarāja-bhayankara-duṭṭar-ganḍa-rājendra-sōla-ksatriyan Ganga-nulumban Mulvāy-maṇḍalikan Nulumba-dēvar. This channel was improved by Nulambadevan, the son of Śokkanāyan and lord of Dāmalūr and Āvai with other titles. 568 of 1906.

,, Paṇṭarangam (Nel.)—Land. 541 of 1906.
,, Tiruveṅkādu (Tj.)—(Sanskrit verse)—Mahādēva, a Brahmin, gave some land reclaimed by him for a nityadipa to Śiva at Śvētāranya.
110 of 1896; EI. v. p. 104.
,, Tiruviḍaiuvāyil (Tj.)—pugal mādu. Sale of land to the temple. 13 of 1918.
,, Trisūlam (Ch.)—Śungandavirtta Kulottunga Tri-bhuvana-eakravartin Kōnerinmai-konḍan. Grant of the village of Munnalūr to the temple by the king at the instance of Vānāraya who renamed it Tiru-nīrgruccōla-nallūr. 312 of 1901; SII. vii, 538.

Year 40.—Kāṇcipuram (Ch.)—pugal mādu. Sale of lands as madai-pallip-puram by the assembly of Rājasundari-catm. to the temple of Aṣṭa-puyakiragattu-ninṟarulina paramasvāmi of Nagaram Kāṇcipuram. The vendors guaranteed that the land was free from all encumbrance (kalam), and that if any was discovered later they would themselves free the land from it.
8 of 1921.
,, Kunnakkudi (Rd.)—Land to Tirumalai-udaiya Mahādēva by Adalaiyūr-nāḍālvān. 28 of 1909.
Year 40.—Kunnakkudi (Rd.)—puガル mädu. Nāṭṭān Vira-sēkharam alias Virudarāja-bhayankara Adalaiyur-nāḍālvān granted a remission of taxes on the dēvadāna lands belonging to the temple of Tirukkunṛakkudiṭ-tirumalaiyuḍaiya-mahādēva and situated in the villages that formed his jīvitam in the Tēnāṛrup-pōkku. 35 of 1909.

Ratnagiri (Tri.)—viramē tuṇai, followed by pugal mādu. Land sold by the Perunguri Sabha of Kūḷṭtandaḷai to a merchant of Rājarājapuram in Vaḍa-Kongu, for feeding dēvaradiyār, śivayōgins and tapasvins in the Elunūṛruvan-tirumaṭam. 179 of 1914.

Tirukkāṇji (Pondicherry)—viramē tuṇai followed by pugal mādu. The full tank of Tribhuvanamādēvivatam. breached its banks in a storm; the banks were restored and a stone revetment (karpadai) called Kūḷöttunga Śōlan also made by Bhūṭamangalam udaiyān Orriyūran Bhūpālasundaran alias Śōla-kōnār, and left under the protection of the Mahāsabhā. 215 of 1919.

Tiruvāḍuturai (Tj.)—puガル śulnda puṇari. Assembly of Tirunalam remitted taxes on some land after receiving 24 kāsu, the extent of the land being 4½ mā according to the sabhā-vyavasthai by which 128 kuḷi went to the mā, and 6 mā by the general survey (tiruvulagaḷandapadi). The money was part of an endowment (maḍappuram) by a Virāṭarājam for feeding devotees in the Pramāṇa-vācakaṇ-madam. 155 of 1925.

Tiruvaigāvīr (Tj.)—puガル mādu. Parakēsari (by mistake). Erection of stone temple to replace an old brick structure dedicated to Tiruvaigā-vaḍaiya-mahādēva and grant of land to it by Śūriyann Pavalakkurumaṇār. 51 of 1914.

*Cf. 1, p. 121 ante.*
Year 40.—Tiruvallam (NA.)—‘who abolished the tolls’. Land for feeding āṇḍārgal. 231 of 1921.

Year 40, day 200.—Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—pugal mādu. At the request of queen Tribhuvana-mādevi, the king made a tax-free gift of Śirīrceambākkam, a brahmādeva village, after renaming it Kampadēvi-nallūr (after the queen), and offered the income from it for festivals on Puṣya and Svāti days, the asterisms respectively of the king and the queen.

45 of 1921.46

Year 41.—Binnamangala (Mys.)—Śaka 1032—pugal mādu. Gift of a dēvadāna. Formula of gift note-worthy.

503 of 1911; EC. ix. Nl. 3.

" Brahmādiśam (SA.)—pugal sūṇḍa puṇari. Purchase of land for the temple of Brahmīśvara by the Sabhā of Rājarāja-catm. met in the presence of Ādavalān alias Kulottunga-sōla-mūvēnda-vēlār deputed by the emperor to perform dēvapratiṭṭhā and jālapratīṭṭhā in the precincts (tirumurram) of Rājarājavinnagar and to increase the virtues (brahma) of the village by duṣṭa-migraha and sīṣṭa-paripālana.47

158 of 1918.

" Gangaikonda-cōlapuram (Tri.)—After the regnal year, there begins the Gāhadvāl introduction, akunṭhōtt-kaṇṭha etc., of Gōvindacandra and his predecessor Madanapāla.

29 of 1908.

" Tennēri (Ch.)—pugal mādu. Sale of land by sabhā of Kulottunga-sōla-catm. to the temple of Tiruvanantiśvara.

197 of 1901; SII. vii. 409.

4639 of 1921 of the same year, 240th day is similar. It mentions another queen Ādittan Āṇḍakuṭṭiyār alias Sōjakula-valliyār. Both had Vaiṣṇava leanings.

47These expressions are interpreted as indicating local troubles in ARE. 1918 II, 33; also II, 35 where 160 of 1918 of Vikrama Cōla (year 15) is similarly misunderstood.
Year 41.—Tirumālpuram (NA.)—puγal śūnda punari. Sale of land as maḍappuram by the ār of Nittavinōdanallūr. 287 of 1906.

" Tiruppāpuliyūr (SA.)—(verse). One mā of land yielding two crops and some other garden land to the author of the Kannivana-purāṇa and the Pūmpuliyūr-nāḍagam. The author’s name appears to have been Kamalālaya. 129 of 1902; SII. vii, 753.

" Tiruvāḍuturai (Tj.)—Remission by the sabhā of Abhayāśraya-catm. of the taxes on some land given to the Nārpattenāyiravan maḍam. 100 kuli was one mā; 37½ kāśu equalled pon 13 kālaṇju. 150 of 1925.

" Tiruviḍaimarudūr (Tj.)—Provision for the supply of bathing water to god by a native of Gangai-kōṇḍa-sōla-puram. 279 of 1907.

" Vāriyūr (Tv.)—puγal mādu. Two salt pans at Vāriyūr⁴⁰ alias Parākrama-sōla-ppēralam given by Ponparriyūdaiyān Araiyan Mūvāyirat-toruvan alias Kurukula-rāyan for a perpetual lamp called after Kulōttunga in the temple of Sucindram. TĀS. i. pp. 247-8 (Q).

Year 42.—Bāpatla (Gu.)—puγal mādu (damaged). Some land in the Arumolijēvap-pēralam was engulfed by the sea, and a temple which sustained a loss thereby was reimbursed by a donor. 207 of 1897; SII. vi. 167.

" Kālahasti (C.)—puγal mādu. Salt, 30 kalam, for offerings, and 10 kalam and 1½ kurumi for 8 lamps for the whole year for one sēviḍu of ghee per lamp per day, by two persons of Oraṭṭambēḍu alias Madhurāntakap-pēralam. 152 of 1922.

⁴⁰Cf. 128 of 1902 (Year 49).
⁴⁰Still makes salt.
Year 42.—*Kūvan* (Ch.)—*pugal mādu*. The *ūr of Kūvan alias* Madhurāntakanallūr assigned *ivvēriyil ten-kadātyālulla nelbum min pāṭiattālulla vastuvum* for the upkeep of the Tribhuvana-māḍēvi-ppērēri. 326 of 1909.

"*Śivapuri* (Rd.)—Kaṇḍan Mangalattēvan alias Tuvarāpati-vēlān vowed to remain faithful to Sundarattōlān Kaṇḍan alias Rājēndra-śōla Tuvarāpati-vēlān. 65 of 1929.

"*Śrīnivāsanallūr* (Tri.)—*pugal śūlinda puṇari*. Land by *sabhā* of Tyāgavalli-eatm. for garden to Tirunārāyaṇapurattu-ālvār. 608 of 1904.

"*Tirukkalukkunram* (Ch.)—*pugal śūlinda puṇari*. An inhabitant of Rājarājapuram gave 10 *kāsu* to the temple authorities for the purchase of some land, tax-free, from the *sabhā* of Vānavan-mahādēvi-eatm. for the Nami-nandi-aḍigal-maṭha. 179 of 1894; *IA. xxi*, p. 281; *SII. iii*, 75.

"*Tirumāḷam* (Tj.)—*pugal mādu*. At the request of Nulambādhirājan the king, seated on the (throne) Vānādhirājan in the hall Rājēndra-śōlān of his palace at Mudikōnda-śōlapuram, ordered a change of tenants in some *dēvādana* lands, as the old tenants could not clear arrears or grow fresh crops without breaks which damaged the income of the temple. 93 of 1910. 50

"*Tribhuvani* (Pondicherry)—*pugal mādu*. The lands of the temple of Ėmāḷattu-durgaiyār Omkāra-sundari in the eastern hamlet of the village, together with the flower-garden and tank of the temple, were registered under class 12 as a gift of the village, after being named Bhūpālasundara-viḷāgam. 207 of 1919.

**94, 95 and 96 of 1910 also relate to the regulation of the leasing of *dēvādana* lands of the same temple at the request of the same chief.**

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Year 42.—Tiruparantakam (Kur.)—Ś. 1033. Fifty buffaloes by Ramaṇa, the dāṇḍanāyaka of Kāmadēva Cōḍa Mahārāya, and son of dāṇḍanāyaka Gūṇḍayā. 263 of 1905.

Year 43.—Accarapākkam (Ch.)—pugal māḍu. 42 sheep for a half-lamp in expiation of accidental homicide—kaiy-pilai kurrattāl...seyda aniyāyam tira. 259 of 1901; SII. vii, 474.

Bāpatla (Gu.)—Ś. 1034. Six Uttama-gaṇḍa māḍa for a lamp by a merchant. 236 of 1897; SII. vi, 199.

Drāksarāma (God.)—Land, 15 kalam (dish) weighing 15 palam, ten cows, and two slaves (aḍimaṇ) for feeding fifteen persons in the Mahēśvara maṭha. 354 of 1893; SII. iv, 1246.

Drāksarāma (God.)—Ś. 1034. Titles as in 349 of 1893 (Yr. 33). Provision for feeding. 355 of 1893; SII. iv, 1248.

Drāksarāma (God.)—Ś. 1034. Parāntaka Brahmādhīrāya (Parāntakasya sēnādhipō) gave fifty inpa edlu for a lamp to Bhīmēśvara for the benefit of his mother. 402 of 1893; SII. iv, 1324.

Drāksarāma (God.)—Ś. 1034. Lamp in the time of mahāmanḍalēśvara Sūraparāja of Bīrāgōṭṭa for his dēvi Sejjama. His titles are: Sakala-jana-nutaparama - vamsōdbhava Bhāradvājagōtra vṛṣabhalaṅghana kaḍuva-page-ghōsaṇa khatvāṅga-kētanālalitārdha-candra-dhara Kāñci-purēśvara Nambi-kula-tīlaka yuddha-trīṇētra. 405 of 1893; SII. iv, 1327.

Kālahasti (C.)—pugal māḍu. Lamp by Paḷli Angādi Ayyārān, one of the...konḍa-sōḷat-terinjja vilīgal, for the benefit of his brother. Mentions Nellūr alias Vikrama-simha-puram in Pīḍa-nāḍu of the Rājendrasōḷa-maṇḍalam. 150 of 1922.
Year 43.—Maḍam (NA.)—48 sheep for a half-lamp in expiation of an accidental homicide during a deer hunt on horseback (pari-vēṭṭai). 273 of 1919.


Tiruppāḷatturai (Tj.)—virame tuṇai followed by pugal māḍu. At the request of Madurāntakap-paravai-nāṭṭu Mūvēnda-vēḷān, the antarāya-pāṭṭam and other dues from the dīvādāna village of Tiruceirrambalā-nallūr were remitted. Three officers of the puravu-vari-tiṇaik-kaḷa-nāyukam attest the document. 434 of 1912.

Tiruvanāḷjuṇi (Tj.)—Ādamangalamudaiyān Oṟṟiyūran Pupāḷan Kuruṇākaran built this tiru-parikāla-manḍapa. 621A of 1902; SII. viii, 219.

Tribhuvani (Pondicherry)—pugal māḍu. Persons who are qualified to do the services of bhaṭṭavṛtti, kiḍai, aḍaiṇṇu, kūṭṭam, kaṇakkō, taccu, etc. should engage in them only in the village (uḷḷūr); those who seek to do so in other villages will incur the penalties of disobeying the mahāsabha and the sin of ruining mahāgrāmas. 205 of 1919.

Tripurāntakam (Kur.)—Ś. 1033 Khara. Fifty buffaloes for a lamp by Bhīmaya, the peggada of Pottappi-Kāma-Cōla-mahārāju. 262 of 1905.

Year 44.—Cidambaram (SA.)—Rājarājan Kundavai-āḻvār gave a gold vessel (fifty kaḷाṅju, of the fineness of māḍhurāntakam māḍai) for tāṇṭir-amudū to Āḷuḍaiyār. A Tamil verse states that in year 44 of Jayadharā the same lady covered with gold the whole of the temple: tellai-nāyakar-tan-kōyilelām

\[\text{Friday, 13th March, A.D. 1114—EI. iv. pp. 71-2.}\]
şembon-mēyndāl. She also gave a mirror (tiruk-kaṇṇādi) to the nāyaka dēva. This stone, shown as a curiosity (kāṭci) to Rājendra-sōla-dēva by the Kāmbōja-rāja, was fixed here in the front row of the edirambalam by order of Rājendra-sōla-dēvan.

119 of 1888; EI. v, p. 105; SII. iv, 224.

Year 44.—Ennāyiram (SA.)—pugal śūnda puṇari. Land at the instance of the king by the sabhā of Rājarāja-catm. and the nādu-kūru (settlement officer) Āditta-sūlamani-brhama-mārāyar. 351 of 1917.

" Perungarṇai (Md.)—pugal mādu. Land to Tiruvēlaiṅkaṅa Mūnṟu-kai-Iṣvaram-uḍaiya mahādēva.

401 of 1907.

" Sūryanārkōyil (Tj.)—pugal śūnda puṇari up to Kalinga conquest. Royal letter granting as kāṇi the accountantship (kaṇṇakkū and kāvidī) of the village of Danmadāna-vinōda-catm., belonging to the temple of Kulottunga-sōla-māttāṇḍālaya-dēva, and of the dēvadāna villages of this god, to certain persons who had been enjoying it for some time after purchasing it at a Kulottungasōlap-peruvilai.

229 of 1927.

" Tirukkāṇji (Pondicherry)—Records gifts for the maintenance of the works (mentioned in 215 of 1919 of year 40) by Śōlaṅkōnār; the original gift of paddy was converted into land, as it was found that the paddy was mixed up with the general dues from the village, the repairs to the tank being neglected.

216 of 1919.

" Tiruvadi (SA.)—Land to a maṭha of Vāgiśa. 2000 kulī for 8 kāśu.

49 of 1903; SII. viii, 324.

Year 45.—Ālandudi (Tj.)—pugal śūnda puṇari. (Kalinga conquest in detail). Land assigned by the sabhā of Jananātha-catm., in return for money realised by the

**8 Oct., A.D. 1114—Kielhorn, EI. iv, p. 71.**
sale of paddy, to a feeding house for Brahmans. 5240 kālam of paddy sold at 13 kālam to the kāṣu yielded 4031\(\frac{1}{20}+\frac{1}{40}\) kāṣu.

44 of 1891; SII. iv, 445.

Year 45.—Bhīnavaram (God.)—Ś. 1037. Lamp by Mādhava alias Rāja-vallabha Pallavaraṇiyaṁ, minister of Parāntaka, to the Nārāyaṇa temple founded by Vaiśya Maṇḍaya. 473 of 1893; EI. vi, pp. 219-23.

"Kaṇṇambāḍī (Mys.)—Fragment. Two temples built to Kaṇṇēśvara. 494 of 1911; EC. iv, Kr. 34.

"Poṭṭapalli (Mys.)—Kāma-muttarasen alias Munivarādittan killed a tiger and fell (puḷi kuttip-pattan). 189 of 1911; EC. x, Ct. 162.

"Takkōlam (NA.)—puṇaḷ māḍu. Sixty pon, for lamps by Maṇavil Arumbakkilān Madurantakan Ponnambalak-kūttan alias Kālinga-rājan, deposited 60 pon for 10 lamps with the nāgarattār of Śankarappāḍi who agreed to measure out 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) measures of ghee per diem and maintain the lamps even if they left this village and settled elsewhere. Takkōlam is also called Kulōttunagāsāla-puram. 263 of 1921.

"Tirumalavāḍī (Tri.)—puṇaḷ māḍu. Lamp by Karpagam Rājendra-sōlijār, daughter of Śīraṁdurudaiyān Perumān Karpagam alias Kālappalarājar, and wife of Bhūpāla-sundaran alias Śolakōṅār. The gift comprised 90 ewes (śevari-āḍu) divided among eight shepherds equally each getting 11\(\frac{1}{4}\).

80 of 1895; SII. v, 640.

"Tiruppuḷivanam (Ch.)—puṇaḷ māḍu. Twelve kālaṇju of gold for four lamps by Arumbakkilān Ponnambalak-kūttan of Maṇayil. 207 of 1923.

"Tiruvāḍandai (Ch.)—puṇaḷ māḍu. Gift by a native of Tiramangalam of 142 kālam of paddy yielding

\*\*Cf. smaller Leyden grant II. 11 and 49.\*
interest of 71 kalam (50%), paid by the Vellâlar and bhâratavar of the place, for feeding 50 Brahmins on amâvâsa days in the Kâliccingan mâdam erected by the villagers.

Year 45+1.—Tennêri (Ch.)—The mahâsabhâ of Tînaiyanêri âlias Kulottunga-sôla-catm. gave iraiyîl land, which had lain fallow between the 2nd and 45th year, to the Tiru-vâAnantîsvaram-uḍaiyâr temple for offerings and recitation of tiruppadiyam during the morning service (tirup-pallî-yelucci) for the benefit of the king (perumâl tirumênikku nanrâga). Taxes and dues mentioned include: vâsâl-tiramam, manai-yirai, sôru-mâttu, vetî, mûtâiyyâl. The sabhâ also undertook themselves to pay nîr-vilai and antarâîyam on the land.

Year 46.—Âlanguḍi (Tj.)—pugâl māḍu. Twelve kâśu (for lamp to Tiru-vîRumbûlai-uḍaiyâr), equal to 120 kalam of paddy yielding 30 kalam as interest which fetched 90 measures of ghee.

Ś. 1037.—Drâkṣârâma (God.)—Câltukya Parântaka. Lamp by maḍapalli Nûnkaya.
191 and 208 of 1893; SII. iv, 1017.

Ś. 1038.—Drâkṣârâma (God.)—Parântaka set up images of Śiva and Pârvati and gave villages to them.
333 of 1893. SII. iv, 1214.

Mâdam (NA.)—Land to Agniśvara for a flower-garden and a fresh-water tank.
259 of 1919.

Maḍavîlāgam (SA.)—pugâl māḍu. Thirty-two cows for a lamp in the temple of Râja-rajeśvaram-uḍaiya mahâdēva at nagaram Iraṭṭakula-kâla-puram in Tônḍai-nâdu, by Palli Tîṇdiviman, an archer of the king’s army, residing in the town. The gift was made in expiation of his having killed his companion by mistake in a hunt.
389 of 1925.
Year 46.—Niḍūr (Tj.)— (Verse). Said to be engraved also in Cidambaram. Records the construction (1) of the temple of Śonnavaṃśarivār and the purāṇa-nāl-virikkum-puriśai-māliga; and, (2) in the 38th year of the stone temple of Niḍūr-nilāvinār, by Kāṇḍan Mādhavan, the vēl of Mīlalai-nāḍu, and the ruler of Kuḷattūr of the Kārigai of Amutasāgara.

35 of 1921.54

Tirupparuttikunram (Ch.)—pugal sūnda puṇari. Sale of land for 16 madurāntakan-māḍai to the Rṣi-samudāyattār for digging an irrigation channel. The land was freed from taxes by the mahāsabhā of Kaitadvippūr alias Hastivāraṇa-catm. Among boundaries occurs the phrase: ilavaṅjeruva.

382 of 1929.

Tiruppugalur (Tj.)—pugal māḍu. Provision for festival on amāvāsya days. Madurāntakan māḍai of the fineness of 9½ māri was the kalaṅju equal to two kāśu. Interest rate was 4 kalam of paddy per kalaṅju per annum, to be measured in two equal instalments at the kār and paśānam harvests.

90 of 1928.

Tiruvāḍuturai (Tj.)—pugal sūnda puṇari. Sale of land to temple by assembly of Kōṭṭūr alias Jayadhara-catm. A gift of 70 kāśu by Rājadhirājan alias Rājendra-sōla-anantapālan towards an endowment to meet the taxes on the land, which was intended to provide for mantira-pōnakam to the Tiruceirrambalam-uḍaiyar (Naṭarāja) in the temple, the pōnakam to be divided among the vidyārthis of the ‘eighteen countries’, those who sang the īsai, and the dancers (kūttāḍakkaḍavār); also for maintaining a nāṇāvida-nāṭaka-sālaī.55

152 of 1925.

54 Cf. 534 of 1921 of year 38. Note the form Amutasāgara, for Amita.

55 ARE. 1925—II 13 for other examples of theatres.
Year 46, day 160.—Citambaran (SA.)—tirumagal jayamagal.
Land by Madhurantaki, the younger sister of the
king (namberumal), for a flower-garden and for
feeding maheshvaras.

117 of 1888; SII. iv, 222.

Year 47.—Alanguudi (Tj.)—pugal madu. Seven kasu for lamp
by Kuricei-udaiyan Pañcanethri Parantaka-devan
alias Kulottunganola-kongaraian. The money was
equal to 100 kalam of paddy yielding at 3 kurumi,
4 nali, 3 ulakkku and one pidi per kalam, 30 kalam
of interest, equal to 90 nali of ghee.

515 of 1920.

Govindaputtur (Tri.)—4 kasu and 9 mā for appam
amudu on every new moon day. The interest rate
was three kurumi and one nali per kasu, yielding one
calam, one kurumi and six nali; of this one tūni was
given for flour, five kurumi for 1 ½ nali of ghee, one
tūni and four nali for 50 palam of sugar, 2 nali for
betel-nuts.

182 of 1929.

Jambukeswaram (Tri.)—pugal sūnda punari. Sale of
land by temple to Villavarayan to provide for
offerings to the images of Rṣabhavāhanadēva and
Pārvati set up by him. The land had been lying
waste and was of the extent of 43 nilam, expected
to yield to the temple 5 kalam per vēli at puṇjadi rate
(punṣai-variśaiyāl).

31 of 1891; SII. iii, 76.

Kottur (Pd.)—Repair of a tank by a Kulottunga-cōla
Kanakaraian.

155 of 1907.

Tiruccirai (Tj.)—Sale (in accordance with royal
order), of lands deserted by owners who were unable
to pay the taxes on them, by the sabhā of Vānavan-
mādēvi-catm. to the temple Tiruccenneri-udaiyār at
Rājasundari-catm.

620 of 1909.

*Note that one pidi is thus equal to two sevīfu.
Year 47.—Tiruvadisulam (Ch.)—pugal śūlinda puviyil. Land to Tiruvidaiçe-curam-uḍaiyār temple.

340 of 1908.

Tiruvaduturai (Tj.)—pugal śūlinda puṇari. Village as virabhōga to Agambadi-Kaikkōlas of Mērkā-nādu.

72 of 1926.

Vēppattūr (Tj.)—Damaged. Mentions the hall Rājēndra-sōlān in the palace at Muḍikoṇḍa-sōla-puram. Records that Tirundu-dēvan-kudi was a dēvadāna of Gangai-konḍa-cōḷēsvaram-uḍaiyār and registers a gift of land.

51 of 1910.

Year 48.—Brahmadēsam (NA.)—One hundred current kāśu left with the temple authorities for two lamps.

261 of 1915.

Drāksārāma (God.)—Saptama Viṣṇuvardhana. Lamp. 404 of 1893; SII. iv. 1326.

Elvānāsūr (SA.)—pugal mādu. The sabhā of Iraiyānariyār alias Śōla-kērala-catm. got and carried out an order (mahānīyōgam) to sell some lands for paying the kaḍamai due from two absconding accountants of the village—ūrkkānakkēludikkaḍamaip-pattuk-kaḍamai pōkkarādē kudi-ōdippōna-mayiyil ik-kaḍamai engaḻukku īrukkē-vēndinamaiyil. The sale was to the Pālliyārai-nambirāṭtiyār set up by Ponnambalak-kūttan Arumbākkīlan.

164 of 1906.

Kaṉcēpuram (Ch.)—pugal mādu. A dancing girl gave five kāśu to the mahāsabhā for feeding the persons who assisted during the ten days of the festival and the śrīvaiṣṇavas in a maṭha. The sabhā assigned in return for it some common waste land (sabhaippoṇdu) as maḍappuram for being reclaimed by the temple.

War against Kalingam not mentioned here as in a record of year 42 cited in the Perundogai.

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authorities who were to provide for the feeding from
the land-lord’s share (svāmi-vāram) of the produce.
36 of 1888; SII. iv, 134.

Year 48.—Kōvilanguḷam (Rd.)—Verse. Erection of a maṇḍapa
and vimāna and, a stone image of Jina to suit both,
and metallic images of the god and yakṣi, and gift of
land for the temple precincts and of a well for a
public drinking place. Mentions: irupattunārṇcān
kōl.

Maṇimangalam (Ch.)—pugal mādu. 1050 kuḷi of
land given to temple as provision for processions
on new moon days.

4 of 1892; 23 of 1896; SII. iii, 31.58

Mannāryuḍi (Tj.)—pugal mādu. Sabhā of taniyūr
Rājādhīrāja-catm. met in front of the temple, the
meeting having been summoned in the following
manner: dharmi-yūdi perunguri-kotti. The sabhā
resolved to pay 30,000 kāśu (as tax?) after
apportioning it to each mā in a meeting of the sabhā
attended by the temple authorities (kōyirrāmar).

103 of 1897; SII. vi, 57.

Śivapuram (Tj.)—pugal mādu. Uttaman Ammangai,
a peṇḍāṭṭi of the agap-parivāra of nambirāṭṭiyār
Ēḷulagam-udaiyār, gave five kāśu to the Śiva-
brahmanas of the Mahādēva temple for a lamp.

274 of 1927.

Takkōlām (NA.)—pugal mādu. Sale of land by the
guilds of merchants and weavers (vīyāpāri
nagarattōmum, sāliya-nagarattōmum) to an indi-
vidual who presented it to the temple for expenses
in the māśi-makham festival.

268 of 1921.

**Friday, 25th January, A.D. 1118—Kielhorn, EI. iv, p. 263.
Definitely confirms accession of the king between 14th March and
8th October, A.D. 1070. SII. iii, 32 seems to be connected with this
record.

**Monday, 7th January, 1118 A.D.—Kielhorn, EI. v. p. 49.
Year 48.—Tiruppācūr (Ch.)—pugal mādu. Two lamps by Nāḍuḍaiyān Tiruvēkambamuḍaiyān alias Ulagalanda-sōlap-Pallavaraiyan of Tēvūr. 132 of 1930.

Tiruvadi (SA.)—pugal mādu. The nagarattār of Adhirājamangalyapuram60 allowed 48,000 kuṭi of dry land belonging to Arumbākkilān of Maṇāvīl to be converted into wet land as maḍappūram assigned to the Tiru-nāvukkarāsa-dēva-maṭham. 382 of 1921.

Tribhuvani (Pondicherry)—pugal mādu. Land in the twelfth class for feeding itinerant śivayōgis and māhēśvaras in the Tirunāvukkarāsan-maṭham for the health of the emperor (perumāḷ tirumēni kaliyānat-tirumēni-yāga) and the prosperity of the village. 203 of 1909.

Uyyakkoṇḍān-Tirumalai (Tri.)—Records decision of the bhaṭṭās of Rājāśraya-catm., in accordance with the śāstras, on the profession to be followed by the anulōma caste of Rathakāras. 479 of 1908.

Year 48, day 245.—Sūryanārkōyil (Tj.)—pugal mādu. Royal order granting the kaṇakku-kāṇi in some dēvadāna villages to two persons. Mentions Kulōttunga-sōla-māttāṇḍālayattu Sūrya-dēvar.61 231 of 1927.

Year 49.—Drāksārāma (God.)—Ś. 1040. Cālukya titles. Lamp by Nunkaya, son of Nelupūni Bhimārāja. 194 of 1893; SII. iv, 1020.

Drāksārāma—Uyyavandān Tiruvanṇāmalaiyān Vijaya-bāhu Māśāṭtu-nāyan made provision for feeding fifteen tapasyar in the Panmāhēśvara maṭha founded by him near the temple. 344 of 1893; SII. iv, 1227.

Gangaikōṇḍa-cōlapuram (Tri.)—Damaged. Land. 80 of 1892; SII. iv, 527

60 Another name for Tiruvadigal (384 of 1921).

61 ARE. 1927 II. 20-21 gives references to Sun-worship in S. India.
Year 49.—Kālāhasti (C.)—pugal mādu. 1100 kuḷi of land by the servants of sēnāpatigal Kulōttunga-sōla-Karuppār-udaiyān for 20 lamps from sunset to the close of śrībali. Each lamp took 1½ seviḍu of ghee per day; the proceeds of 1,000 kuḷi supplied the ghee required and of 100 kuḷi went to remunerate the lamp-lighter. 90 of 1922.

Kālāhasti (C.)—pugal mādu. Kaliyavvai gave 96 sheep for a lamp to burn in a stand cast after the form of her deceased brother62 Kēttan Ādittan alias Mangalūr-nāḍāḷvān, a servant of sēnāpati Kulōttunga-sōla-karuppār-udaiyār. 95 of 1922.

Kāḷḷa Perumbūr (Tj.)—A vyavasthā of the sabhā of Rājasundari-catm. that from the current year, in elections to the executive (varaṇam), those who had served once should be kept out for the two following years, and that at the end of the interval they may be re-elected in a duly constituted meeting—mūnēm āṇḍu perunugri koṭṭi mahāsabhaīkkku idīḷ sēyyappērūvārāgavum; that, finally, those who served for two consecutive periods or got into their place by undue influence through the palace, would be liable to punishment. 581 of 1904.

Kāḷḷa-Perumbūr (Tj.)—pugal mādu. Land as maḍappuram to the temple of Śrī Kailāyam alias Śrī Kulōttunga-sōla Īśvaram at Rājasundari-catm. 582 of 1904.

Kāṇcipuram (Ch.)—pugal mādu. Sale of 600 kuḷi of waste land, tax-free, for 1½ kalaṇju by the īr of Kāḷḷikai-nallūr to Araiyan Parudimāṅnikkam alias Arumbākkilān of Manavil for providing for the sacred bath of Āḷudaiyār Tirukkacakalai-udaiyār at Nagaram Kāṇcipuram. 58 of 1921.

**Photo No. 725 ARE. 1922 II 21.**
Year 49.—Kōnerirājapuram (Tj.)—pugal mādu. Mentions sale of lands and houses of persons who had defaulted in paying land revenue and disappeared, by sabhā of Tirunalam (in Veṇṇādu of Bhūpālakulavallavaṇādu) as sabhai-vilai in accordance with an order (kaḍaiyīdu) from revenue officials. 647 of 1909.

Kunnakkuḍi (Rd.)—The irai, antarāyam, kaḍamai etc. from Kīl-kaṇṭamangalam due to Naṭṭān Viraśēkharan alias Adalaiyūr Nāḍālvān were made over by him to the temple of Tirumalai-udaiyanānār. 32 of 1909.

Pandāravāḍai (Tj.)—Gift to temple, by Kulōttungasōla Mūvaraiyan of Kīranguḍi, of 10½ mā of land bought for 12 kāsu. 243 of 1923.

Siddhaliṅgamaḍam (S.A.)—32 cows (equal to ten kāsu) for one lamp by a Brahmin who ‘prayed for a son and was blessed with one.’ 371 of 1909.

Tirumānikkuḍi (S.A.)—pugal mādu. Sale of land by the nagaram of Vānavaṅ-mādivaipuram as iraiyili-

madappuram, ten kāsu being the cost and twenty the irai-kāval. 160 of 1902; SII. vii, 785.

Tiruppāpuliyūr (S.A.)—(Verse). Two mā of land yielding two crops to Parasamaya-kōḷari-māmuni, the author of Kannivana-purāṇa, as dharma-vṛtti-

iraiyili. 128 of 1902; SII. vii, 752.

Tiruvallam (N.A.)—Āccapiḍāran Gaṇavadi Nambi alias Aḷagiyā Pāṇḍiya Pālavaraiyan, of the Irumudi-sōl-

terinda-vīlīgaḷ, settled in Vāṇapuram, gave five women of his family, including a daughter of his

**235, 245, 251, and 267 of 1923 are similar gifts by the same donor.
**Cf. 129 of 1902. (yr. 41).
and her two daughters, as dévaraḍiyār: tiruvallam-udaiyār śri-pādattile udakam paṇṇi tiruccūlam sāṭṭi dévaraḍiyār-āga viṭṭēn.

230 of 1921.

Year 49.—Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—pugal māḍu. The king, from his palace at Gangaikondasōla-puram, ordered the gift of 37¼ nilam and 1 mā, (comprising one-crop land and puṇjai) yielding 750 kalam per annum, to be renamed Eḻuttarivā-nallūr and used for feeding fifty devotees (nitta-pūjakar) in the Kulöttunga-sōlan-mādam at Tiruvorriyūr. The land was to pay no antarāyam in the 49th year, ½ rate for the next year, ¾ for the next and full rate subsequently. The gift was made at the instance of Tirumalāpādi-piecār.

200 of 1912.

Uḍaiyalūr (Tj.)—Land by māheśvarāp-perundariśa-nattār for the chanting of tiruppadiyam in the temple of Śrī-kailāsam-udaiyār Śivapāda-śekharis-varam-udaiya-mahādēva.

306 of 1927.

Year 49, day 333.—Drākṣārāma (God.)—Land as sarvakara-parihāramu iraiyiti dēvadāna. Names of viṇṇappam, āṇatti and likhitam mentioned.

343 of 1893; SII. iv, 1226.

Year 49+1.—Tirukkōṭhiyūr (Rd.)—viramē tuṇai followed by pugal māḍu. Fifteen kāśu equal to 105 tiramam given by a Brahmin lady for a lamp in the kīlaiṭ-tirumīlai (where the god was in a lying posture) of the periya śrī kōyil of Tirukkōṭṭiyūr, a dēvadāna in Cōla-pāṇḍiya-valanādu.

284 of 1923.\(^3\)

Year 50.—Ālangudi (Tj.)—pugal māḍu. 100 kalam of paddy, yielding interest of 30 kalam per annum, equal to 90 measures of ghee for one lamp.

520 of 1920.

Tiruvēndipūram (SA.)—33 sheep for lamp.

139 of 1902; SII. vii, 763.

\(^3\)The Attic drachma of 93d. ARE. 1924. II 16.
Year 52.—Idaiyattur (Pd.)—Copy of a deed describing a
devadana sold to temple by the ur in the fifth year of
a Parakesari.

The regnal year is missing or uncertain in the following:—
Aduturai (Tj.)—Sale of land, bounded on the north by
Sungadavittan (river?) for a lamp. 365 of 1907.

Anbil (Tri.)—pugal mādu. Land as tiruvilappuram
to Anbil-Jala-sayanattup-pallikonda-ālvār by the
mahāsabhā. 589 of 1902; SII. viii, 185.

Āttur (Tin.)—(Sanskrit). Gold aureola and money
for two lamps to temple by Mānāvatāra.
405 of 1930.

Cidambaram (SA.)—Sanskrit verse. Eulogy of Kulottunga’s conquests, especially in the Pāṇḍya and
Kērala.
115 of 1887/8; SII. i, 155; EI. v. pp. 103-4.

Chinna-dhārāpuram (Tri.)—pūmād ur pūnāra.
Nagarattār and Ilamaiyār accept a cash endowment
by Vīrānārayaṇa-māvali-vānarāyan and undertake to
supply paddy as interest to be spent on festivals in
the temple. 365 of 1928.

Kālahasti (C.)—pugal mādu. 96 cows for ¼ lamp by
Tengangudaiyān-kūṭta-vaḍugan, a sirudanam officer
Malaiyaraṇa-paḍaivīdu in Gangai-kōṇḍa-śōla-puram
in Virudarāja-bhayankara-vaḷanādu. 130 of 1922.

Kālahasti (C.)—An inscribed bronze image given by
Uḍaiyanambi to the temple. 168A of 1922.

Kuhur (Tj.)—Land to Kulottunga-śolap-perumballī at
Kūrur. 288 of 1917.

Melappaluvur (Tri.)—pugal mādu. Land to Tiru-
ttōram-uḍaiya-mahādeva at Perumbaluvur by
Vāṅkōvaraiyan Šuttamallan Uttamāsōḷan alias
Ilangośvaran. 389 of 1924.
Mēlappaḷuvūr (Tri.)—pugal mādu. The above temple, originally built of bricks and in a neglected condition without worship, was rebuilt of stone with gopuras and prākāras by Ilангēsvaran, and renamed Kulōttunga-śoja-īśvaram for the benefit of the king. 393 of 1924.

Siddhalingamaḍam (SA.)—A verse in Sanskrit by Ṣndapillai-bhaṭṭan of Tirukkōvalūr recording the renovation of the Śiva temple by Maṇaviladhipati Sabhānartaka Kālingarāja. 367 of 1909.

Siddhalingamaḍam (SA.)—Same subject. Mentions details such as prākāra, vimāna, and areca-garden, chronogram tirē-nadyāḥ for Ś. 1025. 369 of 1909; ARE. 1928, II, 10.

Takkōlam (NA.)—tirumanni vilanga. Twenty-five kalāṇju of gold by a lady of Takkōlam alias Vallavapuram for sandal on the 6th day of the Makha festival in the month of Māśi. Fifty kalam of paddy was the interest due on the amount. 243 of 1921.

Tinnevelly (Tin.)—pugal mādu. Some land lying waste was assigned with rights of irrigation from the Uttamaśoḷan vāykkāl as kāni to the sabhā of Uttama-śoḷa-catm. on condition that they remitted 4 kāsu and 4 kalam of paddy per mā of cultivated land at each crop, and were not liable to any other dues. Ends: nāṭṭu-ppadi śādanam paṇṇinamaikkku dēvar tirumandira ṣillai maṇalur Virāsvāmināṭha-bhaṭṭan eluttu. 145 of 1894; SII. v, 436.

Tiruvakkarai (SA.)—Śungandavīrttarulīṇa. Gift of a dēvadāna by the king while encamped in a tope (ambil-tōppil) in Kāṇeipuram. 186 of 1904.

Tribhuvani (Pondicherry)—pugal mādu. Land as maḍappuram for feeding sampradāyins on stated occasions in the Vēdānta-vēdyar maḍam. The land
was to pay tax like lands in the twelfth grade and the irai-migudi was to be paid to the maṭha.

202 of 1919.

_Ceylon inscriptions:_

Jayabāhu I. Yr. 8.—A.D. 1122—_Buḍumuttava._

1. Gift of a perpetual lamp to Vikkirama-śilāmēga-Iśvara in the town of Mahāgala alias Vikkirama Śilāmēga-pura by (Sū)riyavalliyār, wife of Virapperumāḷ, the Pāṇḍyan, and daughter of the Cōla king Kulōttunga-cōla.


2. Grant of certain social privileges such as the use of pāvāḍas, drums etc., and the use of the services of a washerman to the kammāḷar by Virabahu Mānābharaṇa, the father of Parākramabāhu I.

PARAKESARI VIKRAMACOLA.

Year 2.—Siddhalingamaḍam¹ (SA.)—pūmāḍu puṇara. Land for offerings by purchase from the mahāsabhā of Sīrīṅgūr, a brahmādeya, by the wife of Malaiyamān Tirukkalaimarundān Ālvānangakāra-malaiyamān. 408 of 1909.

Sugatūr (Mys.)—Ś. 1042. pūmagaḷ puṇara. Erection of Sōmēśvara temple by Udayamāttāṅḍa Brahma-
mārāyana, and gift of land to the temple after consecration. 175 of 1911; EC. x Sd. 9.

Tirunaṟaiyūr (Tj.)—pūmāḍu puṇara. The mahā-
sabhā of Tirunaṟaiyūr alias Paṅcavanmādevi-catm. gave some lands as īrāiyili to two temples in lieu of some cash they owed to them for expenses which they had incurred, the sabhā finding it difficult to raise the cash from the village, (ārīl marabīl-inda-
vari kōḷa uṇāmaiyil). 170 of 1908.

Tiruppugalūr (Tj.)—A certain Tēvūr-uḍaiyān Vēḷān Manatukkiniyān alias Virāṭarājan established at Tiruppugalūr a combined hospital (ātulaśālai) and māṭha on the north bank of Muḍikonaḍālāp-pērāṟu for the benefit of the sick and the destitute (ātula-
raiyum anāṭharaiyum). The sabhā of Kṣatriya-
śiṅkhamāṇi-catm. sold some land as ātula-śalaip-puṟa ārāiyili after receiving the cost from the treasury of the temple at a meeting held in the Naralōkavirān-
maṇḍapa in the temple. 97 of 1928.

Tiruvaḍatturai (SA.)—pūmāḍu puṇara. The Śiva brāhmaṇas received eight kāśu for a perpetual lamp from dēviyār Karuṇakāraṇ Elvār-kuḷaliyār alias Vāṇakō-mādeviyār, wife of Śuttamallan Muḍi-
goṇḍān alias Vāṇakōvaraiyār. 229 of 1929.

¹ARE. gives year 6.
Year 2.—Tiruvādutūrai (Tj.)²—pū mālai miḍainḍu. Remission of taxes on temple lands by the assembly of Abhayāśraya-catm. met in the temple of Maṇiyambalam-uḍaiyār. 157 of 1925.

Tiruvādutūrai (Tj.)—pū mālai miḍainḍu. Remission of taxes by the assembly of Pāṇḍiyanai-venkoṇḍa-sōla-catm. (met in the temple of Viṟarājendra-viṇḍagar Āḷvār) on land given as maḍappuṟam to the hall munnūṟrirupattu-nāḷvan by Sēnāpati Śankaran Īḷangāri-kudaiyān Ambalāṅgoyil-koṇḍān alias Anantapālān of Pērāvūr-nāḍu. Also sale by the sabhā of some other lands on which they were called upon to pay taxes since the Veḷḷāḷas had left the village owing to some feuds (?) 158 of 1925.

Year 3.—Āccāpuram (Tj.)—Land by purchase by the assembly of Parākrama-catm. for feeding Māhēśvaras in the Para-samaya-kōḷari-maṭha. 534 of 1918.

Ālangudi (Tj.)—pū mādū punara. 100 kalam of paddy yielding interest of 30 kalam per annum for a lamp by ivvūr-irukkum kuikkōḷan Porkkōyil Śōla-mārāyan. 502 of 1920.

Karūr (Coi.)—Gift of 100 paṇam and 80 pudukkāśu making a total of 180 paṇam for offerings; also ten sīrī-yakκi paḷaṅjalākai accu. 63 of 1890; SII. iv. 387.

Nandalūr (Cud.)—Ś. 1044. Gift by Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Bettarasa, ruling in Pottappi-nāḍu, for the success of the king’s arms. 583 of 1907.


²September 4, A.D. 1119—ARE. 1925, App. D.
Year 3.—Siddhalingamaadam (SA.)—Money for lamp by Sadiri, daughter of Tillai-nayan Dakar-kantha Ahamada-iyan Malaiyan alias Rajendra-sola Cedirayan of Perringur: also lamp stand and three vessels of bell-metal. 378 of 1909.

Sivapuram (Tj.)—pumadu punara. Reclamation of some land for the benefit of a temple. Three mā yielded 45 kalam revenue to the temple. 276 of 1927.

Sivapuri (Rd.)—Undertaking by Rajendra-solan Nisadarayan to be loyal to Kantha Sundarattolan alias Tuvarapat-vellan, to respect his usir-porul-mahimai-mānam, etc. 55 of 1929.

Tirumanikulii (SA.)—pumadu punara. A gift of 777½ nilam and mā kāni, yielding 1035 kañju, four mā and a half, to be called Vikrama-sola-nallur. 150 of 1902; SII. vii. 774.

Tirunagaraivur (Tj.)—Sabha of Tirunagaraivur alias Pañcavan-mahadevi-catm., having incurred an expenditure in excess of their income (marapinda kāsukku mēl ēṛramāga sabhaiviniyogamāga aśinda-maiyil) and being unable to raise the money by taxation, gave away some land as iraiyili to the temple in lieu of the money (ikkāsukku udalāga). 171 of 1908.

Tiruvaduturai (Tj.)—pū mālai midaindu. The sabha of Āhommallanai-irumaṭi-menkañda-sola-catm. made some maḍappuram land iraiyili after receiving a lump sum. Taxes named include: velikkasu, mutṭaiyil, vellan-veṭṭi, marrum tiruvasalil pōnda kuḍimai eppērpatṭadum. 149 of 1925.

Tiruvaduturai (Tj.)—pū mālai midaindu. Remission of taxes, by assembly of Viruda-rāja-bhayarkara-catm., on lands given by a senapati to the Sankaradevan-araccalai for feeding Brahmins,
tapasyas, anādīgirīśas(?), those who studied vayiṣṭha-
śāstra, Bāhaṭa, Caraka, vyākaraṇa and Rūpāvatāra;
also for general feeding at festivals.

159 of 1925.

Year 3.—_Tiruvāḍuturai_ (Tj.)—pū mālai mīḍaindu. The sabbhā
took 100 kāśu for making 2 vēlis of land kāśu-kollā
iraiyili. The land was a gift by Pavalakkunru
Periyāl, a penḍāṭṭi of queen Mikkōkkilān-adigāl at
Gangaikonda-sōlapuram, to the temple of Mangalēś-
varam-uḍaiya Mahādeva at Kulōttunga-sōla-nallūr,
a virabhōga of the Kāikkōlas of Gangaikondasōlapurām.

69 of 1926.

" _Tiruvāḍuturai_ (Tj.)—pū mālai mīḍaindu. Sabbha of
Ulaguuyak-kondā-sōla-catm. received 716½ anrādu
paḷangāsu and remitted taxes on 13 vēli of land set
apart as araccalaippuram for the sālā called
Perundiru-vāṭṭi established by Gangaikonda-sōlan
tiruk-kōṟṟavāsalil purā-vāyil sēnāpati Iḷangāri-
kuḍaiyān Śankaran Ambalam-kōyil-kondān alias
Anantapālar.

71 of 1926.

Year 4.—_Elvāṉāśūr_ (SA.)—The king made a grant from
Mūḍigonda-sōlapuram.

168 of 1906.

" _Maṉimangalam_ (Ch.)—pū mālai mīḍaindu. Sale of
land by the village for being given to the temple.

24 of 1896; _SII_. iii, 33.

" _Pennaṭad_ (SA.)—pū mādu puṇara. Fourteen kāśu
by Kurukakaran Sundarattōḻudaiyān alias Valavan
Pallavaraiyan of Pāṇḍi-nādu for repairing a breach
in the tank bund and for feeding pilgrims in the
temple.

262 of 1929.

" _Siddhalingamaṭad_ (SA.)—Land by Ādavallān Vāsu-
dēvan alias Mūḍigoṇḍa-sōla Mūvēnda-vēḷān.

383 of 1909.
Year 4.—Tanjore (Tj.)—pū mālai miḍaindu. Appointment of a person by royal order to a hereditary post in the temple on the death of his father.

56 of 1893; SII. ii, 68.

" Tirukkaḍaiyūr (Tj.)—Three vēli of land as arcanā-bhōga by the Mahāsabhā of Tirukkaḍavūr. Mentions Arulākara vāykkāl. 250 of 1925.

" Tiruvāḍuturai (Tj.)—pū mālai miḍaindu. Sale of 9 mā of land for 9 current kāsu by Karuṇākaran of Šēndiram, a member of the ālunγaṇam of Virudrarāja-bhayankara-catm. in Maṇṇi-nādu, to Šutta-mallan Mudikōṇḍār alias Vāṇakōvaraiyar residing at Vāḷaiyūr alias Śaṅbai on the north bank of the Peṇṇai in Vāṇagōppādi alias Rājendra-śōla-vāḷanādu. 62 of 1926.

" Tiruvalaiyulī (Tj.)—pū mādu puṇara. (Damaged). Fourteen kāsu for a tumbai garland to god for the benefit of Śēramānār Rāma-vaṇmar. 623 of 1902; SII. viii, 221.

" Tiruvārūr (Tj.)—pū mādu puṇara. Sale by sabhā of Tirunallūr, (a brahmadēya), of a tank, Neṭungulam, of the extent of nilam irṇāḍe-mukkalē-śinnam for 100 kāsu equal to 32½ kaḷaṇju of šembon of the fineness of Rājarājan-mādai, to Arumbākkiḷan Ponnambalakkttān of Maṇavil who desired to provide for garlands of red lilies (śenɡaḷiunir) to Śrī-mūlasthānām-udaiyār of Tiruvārūr. 563 of 1904.3

" Tiruviḍaiyarudūr (Tj.)—Gift of money for a bathing water pot by a native of Gāngai-kōṇḍa-śōlāpuram. 293 of 1907.

3No. 564 also relates to the same transactions, records that the tank was tax-free, and secures its ancient rights re. water-ways, and authorises the plantation of trees including coconuts on its banks.
Year 4.—Tiruvidiyamudur (Tj.)—pū mālai mīdaimdū. Ten
vēli of land given as dēvadāna īrai jīli by royal order
to the image of Kulottunga-Colisvaram-Udaiyamahādeva set up at Mangalakkuṭḍī by Svāmīdēvar
Śrī-kaṇṭhāśīva for the merit of the king. The land
yielded (paḍī ṭ) 525 kalam, 3 kurūṇi and 4 nāli
besides a kāṇik-kadān of 100 kalam per vēli.

301 of 1907.

Tiruvilakkuḍī (Tj.)—pū mādu puṇara.4 Remission of
taxes, for a payment of 20 kāṣu from the temple
at Tiruvāḍuturūrī to the assembly of Pugaloka-
māṇikka-catm, on land purchased for founding a
temple to Tirukkēdāra-lingam by Ālaga-viṭānkan
Uyyavandān alias Jñāna-śivār of Pūṇći, a tapasvin
attached to the temple.

144 of 1926.

Tukkacchi (Tj.)5—Land given tax-free by the assembly
of Vijayarājēndra-catm, to Tentirukkaḷattī-mahādeva
at Kulottungasōla-nallūr for recitation of tirup-
padiyam.

6 of 1918.

Year 5.—Kāḷahasti (C.)—33 kāṣu by two ṣettis for a lamp.

106 of 1922.

Kāṇcippuram (Ch.)—The king, seated in the maṇḍapa
Sundara-sōlaṇ on the south side of the tank at
Vaṣāru alias Kunivalla-nallūr, ordered Sundara-
sōla-vēḷār to give to the temple of Śura-vaṭṭālam-
uḍaiya-nāyanār, five taḍis of land making up
1600 kuḷi by the rod of 14 spans.

229 of 1910.

Kilputtur (NA.)—pū mādu puṇara. Registers an
earlier gift of land (kal-vēṭṭu) made in the fourth
year of Vijayālaya-dēva, for offerings and worship.

164 of 1915.

Kīḷār (SA.)—32 cows and one bull for a lamp by
Kīḷīyūr Malaiyamān Vikrama-Cōḷa Cēdiyarāyan.

286 of 1902; SII. vii. 915.

4King given the Rājakēsari title by mistake. ARE. 1926, II 27.
5Rājakēsari title by mistake.
Year 5.—Kōyil Tēvarāyanpēṭṭai (Paṇḍāravāḍai) (Tj.)—Sale of land to temple by Gōmadattu Arulāla-bhaṭṭan, a kālāmukha, resident in the Śōla-sulāmānīcēri of Rājakēsari-catm. 247 of 1923.

Śāyāvanam (Tj.)—(verse) Tirucīṟṟambalavan Māna-sēkaraṇ, a minister of the Cōla king and lord of Mukandaiyar (?), built a matha at Śāyāvanam in Pūm-pugār-nagar for feeding fifty brahmins every day, and presented lands to it. 269 of 1911.

Tinḍivanam (SA.)—pū mādu puṇara. The ūr of Kidangil alias Rājēndra-sōla-nallūr sold land to Tiruttinḍivanam-uḍaiyar for 120 current kāśu given by Madhurāntakan alias Kalingamān of Maṇavil. The extent of land was six vēlī with water-rights; the price was 20 kāśu, and the remaining 100 was an endowment from the interest on which the ūr agreed to pay: sennīr-amaṇji, tiruvēḻuccik-kuḍimai, peru-vari, sīliṟai, eccoru, vēṭṭi muṭṭaiyāl, kōyil-vāsāḻal-pondā kuḍimai eppēr-paṭṭadum. They also sold nattakkollai for the residence of the kuḍigal for 10 kāśu, freed from the following dues viz. uppukkāśu, sennīr-amaṇji and tiruvēḻuccik-kuḍimai besides eccoru kūr-runellu eppēr-paṭṭana. 205 of 1902; SII. vii. 832.

Tirumaṇaṇjēri (Tj.)—pū mādu puṇara. Mahāsabhā of Karikāla-sōla-catm. considered the action to be taken in the case of persons who were unable to pay taxes or had deserted the village, and sold some lands in Sabhai-vilai and made others iraiyīlī dēvadāna to be able to pay the dues. 4 of 1914.

Tiruvvaṇḍandai (Ch.)—Nine drammas for a lamp by a resident of Satyāśraya-kula-kāla-catm. 280 of 1910.

Tiruvāduturai (Tj.)—On payment of 26 kāśu, the sabhā of Tirukkaḍavūr at their meeting in

*ARE. 1924, II, 17.
Tiruccirrambala-vēlaikkāran-tirumanḍapam in the temple of Kālakāladēva, made some temple lands kāsu-kolla-iṟaiyili. Mentions the usual taxes; also arulākara-vāyykkal among boundaries. The inscription is recorded by the mārram\(^2\) of several persons named and signed by several others in addition.

60 of 1926.

Year 5.—Tiruvallam (NA.)—Sale of land by the mahāsabhā of Kārai alias Bhuvana-муluduḍai-catm. for 62\(\frac{1}{2}\) kāsu received from Iraṇḍāyiravi Ṭāsāravalli, the wife of Ammaiappan Śambuva-rāyan, for the maintenance of a maṭha in the temple. 232 of 1921.

" Tiruvārūr (Tj.)—pū mālai midāindu. Land, māṭiyai manaḷi kuḷi 120, to Paḷaiyūr-ḍaiyān Candra-sēkkara-nāti-viṭanka alias Kulottunga-cōla-mahābali-Bānārāja, who was a descendant of the minister of Manu at the time when the king’s son was sentenced to death for having killed a calf.

164 of 1894;\(^3\) SII. v. 456.

" Tiruviḍaimarudūr (Tj.)—pū māḍu puṇara. 175 kuḷi (i.e. one mā and three kāṇi) of fallow land, and one kāsu for offerings. 130 of 1895; SII. v. 694.

" Tiruvilakkudi (Tj.)—Sale of land, tax-free, by Pugalōka-māṇikka-catm. for 31 kāsu to Jñānaśiva who purchased it for offerings to Tirukkōḍāra and for feeding māheśvaras coming for worship, and the maintenance of persons reciting the Vedas and Śāstras in the temple. 146 of 1926.

" Udaiyargudi (SA.)—pū māḍu puṇara. Sabhā of Viranārāyana-catm. gave five mā of land as iṟaiyili to the Rājendraśōlān-maṭha (after Rājendra I) for feeding twelve Brahmins. This was done at the request of the Kōyil-vaṟiyappurumakkal and other temple authorities. 622 of 1920.

\(^1\) Cf. the term Sabhā-mārram in the Tennāṭi records of the reign of Rājarāja I. 240 and 241 of 1922.


K—78
Year 6.—Madhurāntakam (Ch.)—pū mādu puṇara. Sale of 25 pāḍagam from the village common (gō prâcâra-bhûmîyây, ellōmikkum sadârânam âdalâl) for 20 kāsu for a temple of Arulâkara-Īsvara being built with a maṇḍapa, tiruceṟṟu-mâligai, eduttukkatṭi and tiru-nandavanam. They also undertook not to collect kadamai on the areca-palms grown on this land and to forgo manaiyirai on houses built and all other vari.

128 of 1896; SII. v, 993.

Olagapram (SA.)—Cows for lamp by a merchant to Śrî-Kailâsam-Arikulakâsari-Īceuram-uḍaiya-mahâ-dēva. 128 of 1919.

Peṭnâdam (SA.)—Provision for offerings to tiruppaḷḷi-yarai-nâcciyâr by Kûttan Šēndan alias Vâṇakularâyan, the pâdi-kâval of the nâḍu. 243 of 1929.

Tillaiyâdi (Tj.)—Ten kâsu to the temple for a tûni and padakku of salt to be supplied daily from the pans at Āyturâi alias Râjêndrasâlap-pérâlam, granted by the king for meeting the expenses of offerings during the ardhaṇâma service called Vikramaśôjan-sandi in the Tillaiyâli-Īsvaram-uḍaiyâr temple.

239 of 1925.

Tiruvâlangâdu (C.)—pū mādu puṇara. The mahâ-sabhâ of Vâḷaikulam alias Nittavinôda-eatm. sold some land to a person for endowing a lamp. The sale was made in a public auction described thus: ‘‘kuḷî âyirattaiṇûrum engal-ûr kaṭṭâlaippâdiyê irai illiccidâga koḷvir ulîrûv-erîru kûra immoli kēṭṭû edir moḷî koḍuttân.’’ 458 of 1905.

Tiruviḍaimamudûr (Tj.)—Money for lamp by a kaikkôlan of the agapparivâram of Nambirâṭṭiyâr Nêriyan-mâdeviyâr. 136 of 1895; SII. v. 700.

Tribhuvoni (Pondicherry)—pû mādu puṇara. Land for temple site, a hall and flower-garden to Arulâkara-Īsvaram-uḍaiyâr set up in the fifth year by Arumbâkkîlân Ponnambalakâttan of Maṇâvil, for
the prosperity of the king and the village. The gift was made by order of the mahāsabhā of Tribhuvana-mādevi-catm. 175 of 1919.

Year 6.—Vayirapuram (SA.)—Land, free from sīlvari and peruvvari, for services in the temple by the ūr of Vayiramēgapuram alias Jananātha-nallūr.

256 of 1913.

Vēppattūr (Tj.)—Land as vinaik-kāni to a śiva-brāhmaṇa for playing on the vina in the temple of Arumarundu-udaiyār at Tirundu-dēvan-gudi by the māheśvaram, śivabrāhmaṇas and the sabhā.

47 of 1910.

Vṛddhācalam (SA.)—pū mādu puṇara. While the king was seated on the Śōla-kōn in the ēkānta-kūdham within his palace at Vira-nārāyana-catm., a certain Śōla-kōn represented to him the need for giving 90 vēli of īraiyyi dēvadāna land to the temple of Tirumudukunram-udaiyār, as the old endowments did not meet the expenses of worship in the temple and of feeding in its maṭha; accordingly, the king ordered the gift of the village of Jina-cintaṃaṇi-nallūr of the extent of 90 vēli excluding 10 vēli of free land comprising the nattam of the village. The īrai to the temple was to be 40 kalam per vēli.

63 of 1918.

Year 6+1.—Tiruvōttūr (NA.)—pū mādu puṇara. Sale of land by the ūr to raise money for paying taxes as a big flood had destroyed the crops. Two thousand kuṭi by the tiruvulagālanda-śri-pādak-kōlō was sold for 25 current kāśu. 87 of 1900; SII. vii. 96.

Year 7.—Ālangudi (Tj.)—pū mādu puṇara. One hundred kalam of paddy for a lamp. The interest was thirty kalam per annum, equal to 90 measures of ghee.

512 of 1920.

*The Śrī-pāda was, it has been suggested, the foot of Kulōttunga I, ARE. 1900, I, 25.
Year 7.—Kalavai (NA.)—One thousand kuḻi as iṟaiyili dēvadāna by two women. Kalavai is called Rājanārāyaṇa-catm.\textsuperscript{10}

229 of 1901; SII. vii. 443.

Śivapuri (Rd.)—Undertaking by Śundan Gangai-kōndān alias Tuvarāpati-vēlān given to his vālilār (swordsmen) to provide five mā of good land (talai) and three mā of indifferent land (kaṟai) as udirappatti for each of them that fell fighting (pūsalil paṭṭār); and in the case of camp-followers (vālilarāy śēvakanrāy-ullār) who died in war (pūsal) or by disease, he would not collect any taxes from their relations other than what they consented to give.

47 of 1929.

Tiruvadi (SA.)—pū mādu puṇara. Some of the common land (samudāyamāna nilam) sold by sābhā to a merchant of Adhirājamangalyapuram for paying the kaṟamai dues for the sixth year of the reign.

30 of 1903; SII. viii, 303.

Tiruviṭaimarudūr (Tj.)—pū mādu puṇara. The king ordered, while he was in the Ėkanāyakan tiruveṭuttukkaṭṭi in the large outer court in the temple of Tiruviṭaimaraududhaiyār, that the village of Vaṃṇakkudi (99\frac{1}{2} vēli and odd), was to be made a dēvadāna iṟaiyili under the name Tyāgasamudra-catm. The revenue of 60 kalam per vēli fixed in the 38th year (of Kulōttunga?) was remitted.

272 and 273 of 1907.

Tiruviṭaimarudūr (Tj.)—One cow for a lamp at the three sandis by a dévar-ādiyāl.

299 of 1907.

Year 8.—Kāṅcipuram (Ch.)—pū mādu vaḷara. 197\frac{1}{2} kalaṅju of gold, 9\frac{1}{2} māri in fineness by the kōyil-kal, for a sahasra-dhārā for Śrīrangaśāyi alias Vikrama-sōla-viṅñagar Perumāl.

516 of 1919.

\textsuperscript{10}230 of 1901 is a record of Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvarāya.
Year 8.—Nandalar (Cud.)—Ś. 1047. pū mādu puṇara. Gift of an agrahāra of 70 shares by Mahāmāndalēśvara Vimalāditya-dēva, ruler of Pottappi and son of Siddarasa, for the success of the king’s arms. The donor was also called Madhurāntaka Pottappi-Cōla and claimed descent from Karikāla (caraṇa-sarorūha etc.) 579 of 1907.

Neyvānai (SA.)—Land to god at Tirunelvenṇai by Malaiyamān Ubaiyan alias Vikramaśōla-cēdirāyan of Kiliyūr.11 371 of 1908.

Peṇnādām (SA.)—pū mādu puṇara. Land yielding 240 kalam (extent two vēli and 8 mā of reclaimed land) for 8 lamps in the temple of Tirut-tūngānai-mādam-udaiyār, by Vēḷān Tiruppūvanam-udaiyān alias Tennavadaraiyan of Irumbāli in Miḷalaiik-kūṟram 265 of 1929.

Tiruvalaṅjuḷi (Tj.)—Copy of an inscription of the seventh year of Rājendra II (Iraṭṭapāḍi introduction) providing for festivals in the temple. 625 of 1902; SII. viii, 224.

Tiruvārūr (Tj.)12—pū mādu puṇara. An ubhayat-tīṭṭu by the Śivabrāhmaṇas (described as mūlasthānamuḍaiyār kōyil nila nivandam uḍaiyā śivabrāhmaṇar nāṟpatenmarkkuc-camaindu) given to the horse-dealer Ganga-seṭṭi, son of Siddha-seṭṭi, living in the neighbourhood (sāṭṭu) of Vīrarājendrādēva-mangalam, that from the interest on 17 kāsu given by him, they and their successors would maintain a perpetual lamp supplying 91½ nālis (of oil) for the 365 days of the year at the rate of one uḷakkku per day. 556 of 1904.

Tiruvōṭṭūr (NA.)—pū mālai mīḍaindu. 4250 kuḷi of dry land bought from 20 kāsu (current) and given

11Cf. 373 of Year 12. ARE. 1909, II, 46.
12Tuesday, 18th August, A.D. 1125—Kielhorn, EI. viii, p. 263.
as tiruvidi-maṭappuram for feeding the āṇḍār who were doing the tiruvidippaṇi.

88 of 1900; SII. vii, 97.

Year 8.—Uḍaiyalūr (Tj.)—pu machen puṇara. One kāśu for a śandi-vilakku by Paṇcanadivān Pārāntaka-dāvan alias Kulottungā-Cōla Gonkayan of Kuricci in Venṇik-kūṟram. 305 of 1927.

Year 9.—Cebrolū (Gu.)—Ś. 1049.13 Čālkya titles of the king. Fifty sheep for lamp by mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Nambaya, lord of the city of Kolliyāka and of the Śatāahasra country.

153 of 1897; EI. vi, pp. 223-7.

Elvānāśūr (SA.)—pu machen puṇara. Kiḷiyūr Malaiyamān Śûrīyān Rāman alias Rājēndra-sōla Malaiyakula-rājan, who had the pāḍi-kāval of the town (īvūr), remitted some taxes in favour of seven temples.

177 of 1906.

Guḍimallam (NA.)—pu machen puṇara. (Re)building of the stone temple of Paraśurāmēśvara by Nāraṇadēvan Puḍolaraśan alias Vikrama-sōla-karuppārudaiyān for the merit of his father Nāraṇaḍēva alias Kulottungā-sōla-karuppārudaiyān. Also land for offerings. 212 of 1903; SII. viii, 511.

Jambai (SA.)—pu machen puṇara. Lamp in expiation of man-slaughter.

92 of 1906.

Kāṇctpuram (Ch.)—pu machen puṇara. 780 kalam of paddy for offerings on the 13 Jyēṣṭhā days in a year from the interest which was 50% in this case. The asterism was that of the āḻvārs Pūdam and Poygai. The Śri-kōyil-vāriyām agree to administer this charity. 33 of 1893; SII. iii, 80.

Pullamangai (Tj.)—A quarrel between two watchmen of the temple who were bitter enemies ends in the

1127 May A.D. 1127—EI. vi, p. 281.
death of the son of one of them at the hands of the other; the offence is expiated by a gift of 72 sheep for $\frac{1}{4}$ lamp. 554 of 1921.

Year 9.—Tiruppâceēur (Ch.)—pū māđu puṇara. Ornaments by Šūrai-nāyakan alias Mādhavarāyan, son of Arumbakkilān Araiyan Ponnambalakkūttan alias Pōrkojil Tōndaimān of Maṇavīl. Also provision for lamps and a flower garden. 128 of 1930.

" Tiruvānakkōjil (Ch.)—Lamp. Mentions Gōmadattu Šailarāśi-paṇḍitar. 360 of 1911.

" Tribhuvani (Pondicherry)—pū māđu puṇara. Land and ten houses to some weavers; the āyōgavas were born of Brahmins and Vaiśyas (brahma-vaiśyanukku janittā) and entitled to supply cloths for upanayam and other rites, and to supply the dhvajapāṭhas to temples and cloths to kings. The cloths (tiruppariṣāṭṭam) they were to supply to the temple in return for the land and houses given to them are specified together with the occasions for the supply. 208 of 1919.

Year 10.—Ānāngūr (Tj.)—pū mālai midaindu. The great assembly of Ānāngūr met in the temple of Tirunārāyaṇa Piriyyattāḷvār, and accepted 30 kāśu as irai-kāvāl on $\frac{1}{2}$ vēli of land which they had sold in sābhai-vilai for 10 kāśu to the Tiruvagastīśvara temple, and on which they had been collecting irai (nāṅgai irai koṇḍu varukiga nilam). 74 of 1926.

" Becirak-māṭivala (Mys.)—Construction of a Vimāna. 467 of 1911; EC. x Sp. 61.

" Kāṅcīpuram (Ch.)—pū māđu puṇara. Land and salt-pan to Attiyur-āḷvār by royal order. Four pūru-vari-tiṇaik-kāla-nāyakam officers and three muga-veṭṭis prepared the ulvari, which was then entered in the pottagam; signed at the end by one varip-pottaga-nāyakam and three men of the pūru-vari-sri-karaṇattu-mugaveṭṭi. 520 of 1919.
Year 10.—Śeṇji (Ch.)—pū mādu puṇara. Money for lamps by Agambaḍi-nangai, wife of Vaḍavāyirceḷvan, headman of Koṟramangalam. Śeṇji is called a dēvādāna of Tiruvēkambam-uḍaiyār. 159 of 1930.

Śivankūḍal (Ch.)—Sale of land to temple for conducting a festival of seven days beginning with Ānuttiraṭṭādi, the asterism of the king’s birth. 285 of 1912.

Tirukkaṇṇapuram (Tj.)—pū mādu puṇara. Migration to this brahmādēya of 20 families of weavers (āyōgavas), four from each of the five villages specified. They were to do service in temple in return for certain privileges granted to them. The mahāsabhā of Tirukkaṇṇapuram is called ēḷaimbadinmar. 508 of 1922.

Tiruvānakkōyil (Ch.)—Gift of land to god Candraśēkhara of the locality. 358 of 1911.

Year 11.—Bādūr (NA.)—pū mādu puṇara. Two thousand kuḷi of dry land (kollai-nilam), by the rod of 20 spans, was purchased for gold as iraiyili from Vaḍavūr and handed over to the temple of Tiruvanantūvaram uḍaiyār. 413 of 1922.

Kāḷakasti (C.)—96 sheep for lamp by Vimalādittan alias Madhurāntaka-pottappie-cōḷan, son of Siddiyaraśan of the Pottappie-cōḷa family. 100 of 1922.

Kōvilāḍi (Tj.) 14—The Perunguri Mahāsabhā of Tiruppēr made some temple land tax-free in acknowledgement of the fine services (ivar engalukkuceeyda alاغu) of Vā sudēva Śridharabhaṭṭa alias Madhurāntaka Brahmādhirāja who rescued the village from ruin, when the times were bad and the ryots had fled, by taking the

14Saturday, 5 June 1129 A.D. acc. 29 June 1118—Kielhorn, EI. vii, pp. 4—5.
village under his protection by royal permission (perumālukku viṇṇappaṇjeydu kaikkondu rakṣittamaiyil).

276 of 1901; SII. vii, 496.

Year 11.—Tirukkanṇapuram (Tj.)—pū mālai miḍaimdu (full).
Sale of 7 mā of land by temple priests to an individual on condition that he should bring it under cultivation and utilise the produce left after paying the antarāyam for making offerings in the temple.

502 of 1922.

Tirukkanṇapuram (Tj.)—pū mādu puṇara. Twenty kalāṇju of gold, of 9½ māri fineness, for lamp with ghee and camphor in the morning and evening. The donor was a Brahmin who also presented a bronze lampstand made after his own image. The gift was accepted by the Śrīvaiṣṇavas of the village and those versed in the sacred lore (kalai-yilangu-moliyālar) assembled in the Tirunirāvi of the temple of Sourip-perumāl, sung by Tirumangai-ālvār.15

509 of 1922.

Vāyalūr (NA.)—pū mādu puṇara. Gift, as dēvadāna, of Pāṇjarai Tirunallūr alias Śittīra-mēli-nallūr by the residents of Uttama-sōla-valanādu to god Ammai-vinṇagar-tiruvirundālvār and his consort, set up in Tiruvēdi-malai at Vāyalūr by Śengēni Śambugarājan Nālāyiravan Ammai-yappan alias Rājendra-sōlā-cambaga-rājan of Munnūṛṟuppalī. The gift was in appreciation of his meritorious acts, such as, founding villages and constructing tanks and temples.

422 of 1922.

Year 11, day 54.—Ayyampēṭṭai (Tj.)—pū mālai miḍaimdu.16
Royal order issued when the king was seated in the

15No. 510 of year 11, day 345, is gift of an arcanā-bhōga by the king to the shrine of Tirumangai set up in the West street by a certain Nārāyaṇa tādar.

16This introduction is wrongly ascribed to Kulōttunga II in ARE. 1928, App. B.

K—79
Akalanka maṇḍapa in his palace at Vikramasolapuram for the grant of certain taxes to the temple for providing for offerings. 118 of 1928.

Year 12.—Aduturai (Tj.)—Tiruccirrambalam uḍaiyār tiru māḷigaiyana diruk kōpurumpon mēndarulīya.17 Paddy and oil to temple. 16 of 1913.

"Kālahasti (C.)—pū māḍu puṇara. Provision for lamp by Mādēvi, daughter of Kannaradēva alias Rājēndra-śōlap-pottappie-cōlan, son of Kāmarasar, for the merit of her father. 102 of 1922.

"Kālahasti (C.)—One hundred cinnam for lamp by Kongayan,18 son of Rājēndra-śōla Gangaiyārajan of Veli-nādu. 103 of 1922.

"Kālahasti (C.)—One hundred cinnam for lamp by Vāśanan, son of Niravaceiyan, minister of Rājēndra-śōla Gangēyarāyan of Veli-nādu. 108 of 1922.

"Kālahasti (C.)—One hundred cinnam for lamp by Daṇḍanayaka Gonkaiyan, brother-in-law of Rājēndra-śōla Gangai-rājan, son19 of Nandimārajan. 111 of 1922.

"Kālahasti (C.)—One hundred cinnam for lamp by Śōliyan alias Rājēndraśōla Gangayārajan of Veli-nādu. 112 of 1922.

"Neyvanai (SA.)—Land for offerings by Malaiyamān Malaiyan Mallan alias Rājēndraśōla Malaiyamān of Kiliyūr.20 373 of 1908.

"Tiru kkōyilār (SA.)—pū māḍu puṇara. The vaikhānasas of the temple of Tiruvīdaiṅalī aḻvār took 17 kāśu from an individual in the 18th year of

17ARE. 1913 II 34; 165 of 1894 and 82 of 1895.

18Gonka II A.D. 1133–57. It was only later that Gonka II acquired supremacy over a large tract of land from Kālahasti to Ganjam. ARE. 1922, II, 20.

19Really grandson, EI. iv, p. 35; (ARE. 1922, II, 20).

20Cf. 371 of year 8.
Kulöttunga for buying 1000 kuţi of land for two gardeners; unable to do so, they now allotted some temple lands for this purpose, and arranged for the daily supply of flowers and garlands during the three śândis. 348 of 1921.

Year 12.—Tirumāṇikulī (SA.)—pū mādu puṇara. Royal gift of land to Vikrama-Cōlijśvaram-uḍaiyār set up by the king himself at Tirumāṇikulī. The occasion when the gift was made is described thus: ‘‘Perumbarráp-puliyūr-kōyilin-ullārriyāga-samuttirak-kūḍattup-pallie-cōṭṭaie-cōḷak-kōnil-irundu’’. 163 of 1902; SII. vii, 788.

Tirunāraiyūr (Tj.)—pū mādu puṇara. Land by Śembiyān Mādevip-pirāṭṭiyār for offerings to the shrine of Piḍāri at Tirunāraiyūr. 174 of 1908; ARE. 1909 II 46.


Year 13.—Kambayanallūr (Sm.)—Construction of a sluice by two persons. 12 of 1900; SII. vii, 12.

Tirupparruttikkunram (Ch.)—pū mālaie midaindu. Sale of land, free of taxes, to the Jaina temple by the mahāsabhā of Viḷaśāru alias Kuvalaya-tilada-catm. Another sale of land to Ārambanandi (of the 17th year) as īraiyiḷi pālliccandam also engraved in continuation. Mentions i-tтируп-paruttik-kunrįl ῶṣi-ramudāyattār. 381 of 1929.

Year 14.—Kālakasti (C.)—pū mādu puṇara. Installation and provision for offerings to Āluḍaiyār Ten-kailāyam-uḍaiyār. 85 of 1922.

Kāmarasavalli (Tri.)—Land. Mentions that Venkādan Pāṇḍarangam-uḍaiyān alias Neriyudaicōḷa Pallavārāyar of Marudāḍu-mādu was also present in the assembly. 80 of 1914.
Year 14.—Tiruccatturai (Tj.)—pū mālai midiṇḍu. Land for tiruppaḷḷiyeḻucci by the nagaratār living in the street called Vikkirama-šōḷap-perunderu at Āyirattāḷ alias Venkaṇḍa-šōḷapuram. 194 of 1931.

"Tiruppalāṭturai (Tri.)—Five tiraman with the Śiva-brahmanas for a sandi-vilakku by Āttūrp-pāḷāsrayan Jātavēdan Nārāyaṇan. 578 of 1908.

"Tiruvēṅgaivāsal (Pd.)—The nāḍu and Māhēśvaras of Peruvayal-nāḍu gave land to Ėḷu-nāṭṭu-nangai who was to give nine performances of sāndikkāṭṭu in the Sittarai festival before god Tiruvēṅga-vāyil Āṇḍār. She was to receive korru for the performances given during years in which crops failed. 253 of 1914; Pd. 128.

"Ūṭṭattūr (Tri.)—pū māḍu puṇara. Uttamasōlan alias Virattarājan gave land as ārkki-iraivyili for a festival in Sittirai. 510 of 1912.

Year 15.—Ālambakkam (Tri.)—Land as kāśu-kollā-iraivyili by the Mahāsabhā of Madhurāntaka-catm. (in Poygai-nāḍu) met in the Madhurāntaka-đēva-maṇḍapa of the village. 725 of 1909.

"Madhurāntakam (Ch.)—pū māḍu puṇara. An agreement (tiṭṭu) of the shepherds of the place to burn a perpetual lamp in the temple of Tiruvenkāduḍaiyār for 96 sheep received from Pukkaturai-vallavan alias Akalaṅka Śambuvarāyan, the tuṇaiyan of Śengeni Nālaiyiravan Ammaiyanpan. Madhurāntakam is called a catm. and taniyūr. 400 of 1922.

"Siddhalingamaḍam (SA.)—pū māḍu puṇara. Land to the shrine of the goddess by Āḷavandāḷ, daughter of Malaiyamāṇ Nānūṛṟuvaṇ Malaiyan alias Rājēndra-śōḷa-cēdiyarāyan of Kiliyūr, and wife of Malaiyamāṇ Raman Śūṛriyan alias Rājēndra-śōḷa Malaiya-kula-rājan of the same village; the shrine was caused to be built by her mother Nīraitavaṇjeydāḷ. 401 of 1909.
Year 15.—Tirukkolambiyär (Tj.)—pu mālai miḍaindu. Sale of land tax-free to temple, by the mahāsabhā of Aḷajiya-śōla-catm., for seventy kāśu deposited by a resident of Tiruvāḍuturai as saṭṭippuram for saṭṭippirasādam to be given to aḍiyār.

46 of 1925.

" Tirukkōyilār (SA.)—pu mādu puṇara. One vēli of land by purchase from the sabhā for feeding Śrī-Vaiṣṇavas of the Tirumaḷiśai-āḷvār Tirumāḷigai maḍam attached to the temple of Tiruvīḍai-gaḷ-āḷvār. The Brahmins of the village assembly were to supervise the charity. Vikramaśōla Cēdiyarāyān exempted the land from the taxes due to him.

349 of 1921.

" Tirumalavādi (Tri.)—pu mālai miḍaindu. A record of the sthānattār of the temple describing land given as dēvadāna. 82 of 1895; SII. iii, 79 and v. 642.

" Tiruvellāraī (Tri.)—Land for supply of flower by a person who calls himself Pāṇḍi-nāḍu-kondān.

521 of 1905.

" Uṭṭattār (Tri.)—Sale of temple land for benefit of a mātha called Kēralāṅtakan-maṛṇam; the money got was utilised for a fillet called Kēralāṅtakan-pattam. One kāśu weighed ½ kalaņju of gold and 4 vēlis of land were sold for 90 such kāśu.

509 of 1912: ARE. 1913 II, 34.

Year 16.—Erumbār (SA.)—Eight kāśu for a lamp to Śirutirukkōyil-mahādēva at Urumūr alias Vikramaśōla-catm. for the merit of Tirumāṃbaḷam-śūṛri alias Munaiyadaraḷiyap-pallavaraḷiyān, one of the Čaḷukkis of Toṇḍai-maṇḍalam residing at Ānaivāri.

378 of 1913.

" Puṇjai (Tj.)—pu mālai miḍaindu. At a meeting of the mūlaparudai of Talaccangādū held in Mummuḍi-śōḷan-pōrmabalam, Tennavan Brahmarāyān of Cidambaram and the servants (kaṇmīgāl) of the
temple of Cidambaram came with some others (ikkōyilil kālum-biḍāruṇjeyvār), and reminding the assembly that they had given a betel garden to Āludaiyār, suggested that they should further give a similar garden to Śrī-vikrama-sōla-dēvar-tirumagālār Āludai-nāceiyār and provide Jivitam for persons preparing the ilaiyamudū to the two shrines; accordingly they gave a koñittōṭṭam and some vilai-nilam as kāśu-kollā iraiyili. Fifty-seven signatures follow, many of them beginning with Śātakarni-kaṇṇam.

181 of 1925.

Year 16.—Śevvallimōdu (Ch.)—(grantha-verse)—Land. Titles of the king; Tyāgavārākara and Akalanka.

43 of 1900; EI. vi, 227-30.

Śiyamangalam (NA.)—Proceeds of certain taxes by Śengēnī Nālāyiravan Ammaiyan panna alias Rājendrasōla Śambuvarāyan for ardhayāma and annudupadi to Tūṇāndār. 63 of 1900; SII. vii, 67.

Year 17.—Elvānāśūr (SA.)—Land for daily requirements of the temple, including recitation of Tiruccāḷal every Sunday. 165 of 1906.

Niḍubrōlu (Kr.)—Ś. 1054—Mārāya Panḍa, the daṇḍadhīpa and māṭula of Velanāṇṭi Gonka, and the syāla of the Cōḍa who conquered for Gonka-mahēvāra Karṇāṭa, Marāṭa, Lāṭa and Kaṭaṇka, built at Ikṣupalli a fine temple to Śiva and gave lands for worship, lamps, etc. 163 of 1897; SII. vi, 123.

The following inscriptions bear no regnal year:—

Brahmadīśam (SA.)—Vikramaśoḷan tiru-maḍaip-pallī. 182 of 1918.

Cintāmaṇī (SA.)—pū mādu puṇara. The 4000, viz. Minavanai—venkaṇḍan—vikramaśoḷan—dāva-vēḷaiikkārav of Dīna-cintāmaṇi-ṇallūr, set apart as

116th April, A.D. 1134. EI. vii, p. 4.
22Thursday, 18 April, A.D. 1135; EI. vii, p. 5.
tiruvilāppuram for Cōḷiśvara the taxes called kālalavu-kōr-kūli and angādip-pāṭlam of this town. 389 of 1922.

Jambai (SA.)—"A man pushed his wife who fell down and died in consequence. The 1500 men... of the four quarters (assembled and) declared the husband guilty. He was required to provide for lamps (number lost) in Tiruttandōṟi-Āḻudaiyār temple". 91 of 1906, ARE. 1907, II, 42.


Manganallūr (Tj.)—pu mālai miḍaindu. Tax-remissions by sābhā. Another fragment near records a grant of land by a certain Akalanka-rāyvar as compensation to his wife for his having spent the money given as śtṛ-dhana to her by her father Anapāyavāyvar. 39 of 1925.

Tirukkōṭikāval (Tj.)—Records that the temple of Tirukkōṭiśvara is called 'Tyāgasamudram.' 49 of 1931.23

Tirumūlam (Tj.)—A prākāra of the temple is called Vikramaśōlaṇ, (perhaps because he built it). 99 of 1910.

Tiruvāḍuturai (Tj.)—pu mālai miḍaindu. Purchase of land by the temple out of money endowed by a certain Dēvan Paṇcanadīvanāṇ, headman of Māṭtūr, for feeding āṇḍār daily in a matha called after him and situated in the street adjoining the temple. Land belonging to a nāṭaka-sālaį figures among boundaries. 67 of 1926.

23This inscription is at the entrance to the Candēśvara shrine. No. 56 on the E. wall outside the first prākāra reads: svasti śrī Vikkramaśōlaṇ-tirumāḷigai.
Uttattur (Tri.)—pu mādu puṇara. A fine of 20 kāsu was levied on a Brahmin for an offence against the temple (tugai-māmani-udaiyār sri koyililē śīru aparādam śedamaiyil). He also failed to pay irai on his kāni land which he had bought at Śrī-kaṇṭha-catm. alias Nambikkuricei, and the land was sold in sabhai-vilai by the mūla-sabhai of that village.

512 of 1912.24

24Cf. 490 of 1912.
RAJAKESARI KULOTTUNGA II.

Year 2.—Badur (NA.)—Setting up of an image of Udayya Pillaiyar in the temple of Tiruvanantivaram-udaiyar by a certain Tiruvenkatimu-nangai and provision for offerings and a sandivilakkku.

412 of 1922.

Year 2.—Ś. 1057.—Bapatla (Gu.)—Six cămara-māda for lamp by queen of Mahāmanḍalēśvara Ballaya Cōḍa Mahārāja. 210 of 1897; SII. vi. 170.

Year 2.—Kāncipuram (Ch.)—pū mannu pāvai. 64 cows and 2 bulls for two lamps by Vaigivandān alias Bhuvanādi-gangan. 5b of 1893; SII. iv, 818.

Köttur (Tj.)—Money for lamp by Śekkilār Pālāru-vāyan Kaḷappāḷarāyan of Kunruṭṭur.

445 of 1912.

Śevvalimēdu (Ch.)—pū mannu pāvai. Three paḍan-gāśu for a sandivilakku, and six paḍangāśu for two others. Śevarānūmēdu is also called Agaranagarisvaram-catm. 40 of 1900; SII. vii. 43.

Tirumalavāḍić (Tri.)—pū maruviiya puvi čhum. Two queens named at end of praśasti. Incomplete.

85 of 1895; SII. v. 645.

Tiruvāmattur (SA.)—pū mēru vaḷar. Land to Rājarāja Piccan and his troupe for singing the Tiruppadiyan hymns in the temple of Abhirāmēśvara. 433 of 1903; SII. viii, 749.

Vēdāranum (Tj.)—pū mēvi vaḷar. The king granted the tiruppadiyak-kāṇi and Śri-mayēśvarak-kāṅkāni to Nāgadēva alias Tyāgasamudra Piccan and his descendants, with right to nominate substitutes for doing the work.

422 of 1904.

Year 2, day 73.—Kāncipuram (Ch.)—pū mēya vaḷar. Land for offerings.

11 of 1893; SII. iv. 824.

K—80
Year 3.—Ś. 1058.—Bāpatla (Gu.)—Lamp by Guṇḍāmbikā, wife of Velanāṇṭi (Cōḍa), the son of Gonka.

182 of 1897; SII. vi. 142.

Year 3.—Brahmadēsam (NA.)—pu mēvu valar. Grant of Anapāyanallūr, yielding 500 kalam of paddy, separated from Rājēndrasōlā-nallūr as a dévadāna to Rudraśōlaiyuḍaiya Mahādēva at Kaḍaikkōṭṭu Brahmadēsam alias Dīnacintāmaṇi-catm. Order made by the king while seated on the throne below the pearl canopy in the abhiṣēka-mañḍapa of his palace at Vikramaśōlapuram, at the instance of Kulōttunga-sōḷa Savaraṇadhīrāja.1 Mentions three-crop, two-crop and single crop lands.

271 of 1915.

“Emappērūr (SA.)—pu mēvi valar. Lands newly called Anapāyanallūr to Tiruvālandurai-yuḍaiya Mahādēva. Royal order issued when the king was seated on the Śoṭṭai-cōḷa-kōn beneath the pearl canopy in the hall of the palace at Vikramaśōlapuram. Paddy corn sold at 8 kalam per māḍai.

533 of 1921.

“Jambai (SA.)—Trial of a Śūdra for accidental homicide in a hunting party ending in a penalty of 64 cows for two lamps being imposed on the offender. The trial was by the assembly described as elubattonbadu-nāṭṭuce-eittiramēlip-periya-nādu.

67 of 1906. ARE. 1907, II, 42.

“Kilappākuvūr (Tri.)—pu mēvi valar. Grant of land by king to supplement the existing dévadāna lands of the Vaṭāṃūḷēsvara temple on a representation from a Vāṇakōvaraiyar made while the king was in the abhiṣēka-mañḍapa at Vikramaśōla-puram.

261 of 1926.

“Neyvaṇai (SA.)—pu mēvi valara. Ten vēli of land in Panaippākkam renamed Kalikaṇḍa-sōḷa-nallūr at

1Cf. 233 of 1915 of Kulō. I.
the instance of Śivānanda-mahāmuni of Tiruttuṟaiyür and made a dēvadāna for Por-kuṇḍan-gudūt-taruḷina-mahādēva at Nelvenṇai. 380 of 1908.

Year 3.—Peṇṇādam (SA.)—pū mannu padumam. Similar gift of brahmādeva land newly called Ediriliśōla-nallūr as a tax-free dēvadāna to Tirut-tūṅganai-maḍam-uḍaiya Mahādēva. 255 of 1929.

Śalukki (NA.)—pū mēvi vaḷara.² Sale of land. Mentions the nagaram of Śalukki alias Śōla-kēṟaḷa-puram.

Shiyāḷi (Tj.)—Sale of land by the assembly of Tirukkaḷumalam for offerings to Āluḍaiya Pillaiyār. 470 of 1920.

Śiyamangalam (NA.)—pū mēnu vaḷar. An accidental homicide tried by the nāṭtavar and Śambuvarāyār who resolved that the culprit, Pallī-śelvan of Śambupuram, shall not die for his offence, but endow a half-lamp in the Tūṅṇāḍār temple. 380 of 1918.

Tirukkōyilūr (SA.)—633 kuḷi of land by purchase from the sabhā of Tirukkōvalūr alias Madhurāntakacatm., in Malāḍu alias Jananatha-vāḷanāḍu by Vannianāyār Malaiyamān alias Kariya-sēnai Uyyakkoṇḍān for the maintenance of Tiruvārangattamudanār³ of Mūngirkuḍī for cultivating a flower-garden called Kaḍakkattuk-kanḍan presented by him in accordance with the orders of Rājarājac-cēdiyarāyar. 315 of 1921.

Tirumāṇikuli (SA.)—Mōhan Āḷkkollī alias Kulōttunga Śōlak-kāḍavarāyān remitted the perum-pāḍikāval on

²As in 422 of 1904.
³Periya Nambi, at first the opponent, and then the disciple of Rāmānuja, and author of Rāmānujanāṟṟaṇaṭṭāṭī. ARE. 1922, II, 23.
the temple lands (tirunāmattuk-kāni) called Tiruppērampalam-pounmēynda-perumāl-nallūr to provide for expenses on worship and lamps.

157 of 1902; SII. vii, 782.

Year 3.—Tittagudi (SA.)—Rājarāja Magadai Nāḍāḷvān gave to the temple the perumpāḍikāval and other dues from wet and dry lands in the dēvadāna villages called Śīrūvāy alias Kali-kaḍinda-šōla-mangalam and Māvūr Virarājēndranallūr alias Pon-parappinallūr. 14 of 1903; SII. viii, 283.4

Year 3, day 85.—Tiruvaiyāru (Tj.)—pū mēru vaḷar. Ten vēlī of land called Anapāyanañallūr added to the dēvadāna lands of the goddess of the place. 157 of 1918.

Year 4.—Ś. 10585.—Bāpatlu (Gu.)—Fifty velleṭalu for lamp by Nili Śeṭṭi, a merchant from Penugonda, to the Bhāvanārāyaṇa temple at Bhāvapaṭṭana.

183 of 1897; SII. vi, 143.

Year 4.—Kiḷūr (SA.)—Construction of kitchen in the Viraṭṭānam temple by the wife of Vikramaṭa-Cēdiyarāyan and mother of Vikramaṭa-Kōvalarāyan.

285 of 1902; SII. vii, 914.

Year 4.—Ś. 1059.—Nutakki (Gu.)—Land to the dancing women of the Śaktiśvara temple by Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kandrvāṭi (Bhi)-marāja. 116 of 1917.

Year 4.—Ś. 1059.—Kōnidēṇa (Kr.)—Gift by Tribhuvanamalla Cōdamahārāja to the temple of Tribhuvanamalla Śrī-Kēśavadēva at Kōtyadona for havirbali-yareana.

185 of 1899; SII. vi, 630.

Year 4.—Nandalūr (Cud.)—Dam. Land. 574 of 1907.

*No. 15, a record of the same year, mentions some punitive expedition by the same chieftain resulting in the capture of cattle. It also mentions one lamp=22 paśu; one paśu=15 kāsu.

*Aug. 4, A.D. 1136—EI. x, p. 137. No. 697 of 1920, couples Ś. 1059 with the fourth year.

*This is given as 15 in the record.
Year 4.—Seyyur (Ch.)—pu mannu padumam. Ten veli of land as iariatil stridhana to the goddess pailliyaari-
nacciyar by the ur of Seyyur alias Jayangonda-sola-
nallur who undertake themselves to pay 'innilattal
vanda iaraiyum alum amanjiyum eppetpattha
silvariyum.' 444 of 1902; SII. viii, 30.

" Tiruvorriyur (Ch.)—pu maruviya valar. Sale of
land by sabha of Punnaiyil alias Raja-nariyana-
emat. to a person who gave it to the temple as
endowment for lamps, each perpetual lamp being
provided for at the rate of 250 kulii.

192 of 1912.

Year 4, day 137.—Tirumalavadi (Tri.)—pu mannu padumam.
Ninety sheep for lamp by Tiruvengaambam-udaiyil
Tyagasundari, daughter of Nuilumbar.

35 of 1920.

Year 5.—Accarapakkam (Ch.)—pu mevi valar. Land.

247 of 1901; SII. viii, 361.

" Brahmadesam (SA.)—pu mevi valar. Forty veli of
land called Kulottunga-sola-nallur declared to be
devadana and madappura iaraiyili. One maa was
taken to be 512 kulii by the 14-span rod.

179—181 of 1918.

" Kilur (SA.)—pu mevi valar. Gift by sabha of
3000 kulii (1½ veli) of land at the request of
Kiliyur Malaiyamman Malaiyan alias Kulottunga Soila-
Cediyarayan. 284 of 1902; SII. vii, 913."

" Olakkur (SA.)—pu mevi valar. One hundred
kalanju of gold given by Rajendradeva to the ur of
Olakkaiyur alias Rajamahendra-nallur for building
of stone the temple of Agastyesvara had been half
spent in building up to the rainca nga and then the
work stopped owing to bad time (kala virodam);
when required to complete the work, the ur found
themselves without resources as the balance of the

*290 of 1902 (Yr. 10) is connected with this.
money had disappeared, and to meet the pressure from the servants and Māhēśvaras of the temple, the ār gave 20 kalāṇju for setting up a Śomaskanda image and some land as dēvadāna,—extent not clear as the inscription is incomplete. 353 of 1909.

Year 5.—Tiruvaigāvūr (Tj.)—pū mēvi vāḷaṛ. King called Parakēśari by mistake. Incomplete. 49 of 1914.

Year 6.—Kālahasti (C.)—pū mēvi vāḷaṛ. Gift of Viramangālam by Ghaṭtidēva alias Kulōttunga-śōla-yādavāraya for the daily feeding of Brahmins, tapasvins and others in the temple. 83 of 1922.

" Tirukkalukkuṟṟam (Ch.)—pū mēvi vāḷaṛ. 90 sheep and 31 cows for two lamps by a military officer of Ediriliśōla Śambuvarāya for the merit of another officer whom he had killed, and of his wife who had committed satī. 162 of 1933—Text in ARE.

" Tiruvōṭṭūr (NA.)—pū mēvi vāḷaṛ. Sixteen cows for a lamp in expiation of accidental homicide in a hunting party. Sentence awarded by an assembly of the several nāḍus (Pannāṭṭār tiranḍu). 77 of 1900; SII. vii, 85.

Year 7.—Ś. 1061.—Drākṣārāma (God.)—Lamp by a relation of Kulōttunga Cōḍa Gonkarāja. 227 of 1893; SII. iv, 1068.

Year 7.—Kīḷputṭūr (NA.)—Sale of land as dēvadāna to temple. 165 of 1915.


Kāḷum piḍārum seysvārgai.

The same mistake is found in 373 of 1902 Tirunāmanallūr.

See also 384 of 1893.
Year 7.—Tiruppurambiyam (Tj.)—‘Who covered the Pēram-balām with gold’. Land for offerings to images (specified) on new moon days. 350 of 1927.11

Tiruvārūr (Tj.)—pū mannu paḍumam (full). Land, renamed Anapāyanaḷḷūr, to Āḷuḍaiya Nambi and Paravai-nācciyār in the Tiruvārūr temple. 269 of 1901; SII. vii, 485.

Year 8.—Dēvanūr (SA.)—Land in Vaḍapaṭṭi for mantra-pōṇakam to the deity by Sēngēni Nāḷāyiravan Ammayappan alias Rājēndra Śōla Śambuvārāyan. 298 of 1929.

Year 8.—Ś. 1062.—Kollūru (Gu.)—Five Rājanārāyaṇa gadyas for lamp. 705 of 1920.

Year 8.—Maṇimangalām (Ch.)—Sabhā of Maṇimangalām alias Pāṇḍiyanai-irumaṭi-ven-kaṇḍa-śōla-catm. make a gift to Vaṇṭūvarāpati Emberumān of two pieces of land, one purchased from Sāhāni Mādhava Bhaṭṭan and the other purchased in the 13th year of the reign of Vikrama Cōla-dēva. 25 of 1896; SII. iii, 34.

Nandalūr (Cud.)—pū mēvu tirumagul. Vīra Rājakēsari eakravartin Śrī Kulōttunga Cōḷadēva. Madhu-rāntaka Pottappicēla Siddharasa ordered the boundaries of the lands belonging to Kulōttunga-śōla-viṇṇagar in Kulōttunga-śōla-catm., the agara brahmadēya of Nirandanūr, to be engraved on stone. 572 of 1907.


Tiruvadi (SA.)—A jewelled necklace to Tiruvirattānam Udaiyār by Kūḍal Araśa-nārayaṇan alias Āḷappirandān Kāḍavarāyan. 391 of 1921.

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Year 8.—Tiruvēṇṇainallūr (SA.)—Silver pot 50½ kālaṇju by Kūḍal Araṣanārāyaṇan Āḷappirandān alias Kāḍavārāyaṇ for bath to god. 467 of 1921.

Year 9.—Ś. 106(3).—Bāpatla (Gu.)—Lamp. 199 of 1897; SII. vi, 159.

Year 9.—Tirunarungoṇḍai (SA.)—Land with taxes to the Nāṟpatteṇṭāyirap-perumballi by Viraśekhara Kāḍavārāyaṇ as tirunāmattuk-kāṇi. 381 of 1902; SII. vii, 1011.

Tiruppugalūr (Tj.)—pū månṇu pādumam. Assembly of Dānatunga-eatm. met in the maṇḍapa of the temple of Kailāsamudāiya Mahādēva and sold land, making it tax-free. Mentions the twelve-span rod used for the land survey. 104 of 1928.

Tiruvidāmarudūr (Tj.)—pū månṇu pādumam. Land to a pāṇaṇ for singing in the temple and for appointing pāṇar to make the taliyīlār dēvaraḍiyār also sing likewise. Mentions terms; pāṇa-pēru, pāṇakāṇi and nila-jīvitam. 141 of 1895; SII. v. 705.

Year 10.—Ś. 1064.12—Bāpatla (Gu.)—Damaged. 223 of 1897; SII. vi, 185.

Year 10.—Śōḷapuram (NA.)—Gift of certain taxes, ṣīḷvarī, to some temples by Śengēṇī Ammaiappan Kaṇṇudai-perumāl alias Vikramaśśa Śambuvarāyaṇ. 343 of 1912.

Tiruvārūr (Tj.)—pū månṇu pādumam. The sabhā of Rājarāja-brahma-mangalam met in the tirukkāvanām called Dēvāsirīyan for selling some land as iṟaiyīl kūḍi-nikkā-kāṇi. Sale price was 2½ kāśu per mā for 3½ nilam, and 60 kāśu for 1½ nilam more, total 217½ kāśu for 5 nilam. Each vēḷi had to measure out 120 kalam from which 5 nāḷi per kalam went for the freight charge (ḥumai-kūḷi) and the balance was to

12Date unsatisfactory—Sewell. EI. x, pp. 137-8.
be remitted to Tiruvārūr, the peruvari and silvari
and the antarāyam being borne by the vendors.
553 of 1904.

Year 11—Ś. 1065.—Bāpatla (Gu.)—Gift of sheep for lamp.
Ends with verse svadattām etc., though the subject
of the gift is not land.
180 of 1897; SII. vi, 141.

Year 11.—Ś. 1065.—Cellūr (God.)—Copper-plates. A brahma-
dēya village granted by Koḷani Kātāma Nāyaka with
the king’s permission. IA. xiv, pp. 56 ff.

Year 11.—Kaṇḍarādittam (Tri.)—pū ṁvi valar. Lamp endowed
in expiation of accidental homicide. Mentions
Tyāgasamudra-terinda Villigal and the advice the
Bhaṭṭas offered to Gangarāya that Neyyādi, being a
vellāla, was not liable to death sentence.
200 of 1929; ARE. 1929 II, 35.

Tirumālam (Tj.)—pū mannu padumam. Land by
Dēvaraganḍan alias Rājarāja Panaiyūr-ṇāṭṭu
Mūvēnda Vēlān. 109 of 1910.

Tiruvallam (NA.)—Some taxes made over to the
temple by Ammaiyappan Kaṇṇuḍaiperyumal alias
Vikramaśōja Šambavarāyan.
302 of 1897; SII. iii, 61.

Year 12—Ś. 1066.—Bāpatla (Gu.)—Lamp to the Bhāvanārāyaṇa
temple at Prempalli in Kammanāḍu, a sub-division
of Uttama-Cōla-vālaṇāḍu, by Sōmāṇḍiyamma, queen
of Mahāmāṇḍalēśvara Kulōttungaeśōja Gonkarāja.
174 of 1897; SII. vi, 135.

Year 12.—Dharmapuri (Sm.)—Repairs made in the temple called
Muḷamāyiram for merit of Adiyāman.
308 of 1901; SII. vii, 534.

12Wednesday, July 14, A.D. 1143—EI. x, p. 137.
13Ś. 1056 given in the plates by mistake. Kielhorn. List No. 574.
14Saturday, November 27, A.D. 1143: acc. 26, March—14, July 1133.
Sewell—EI. xi, p. 244.

K.—81
Year 12.—Kaḷattūr (Ch.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kōnērimaikoṇḍān. A royal order making some land dēvadāna iraiyiyi under the name Kulōttunga-śōlan-tiruttoṇḍat-togai-nallūr, addressed to the chief Toṇḍaimān and to the variyilār and varikkūr-śeyvār and written by the tirumandira-ōla Anapāya Mūvēnda-vēḷān.

346 of 1911.

Tiruvānakkōyil (near Kaḷattūr) (Ch.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kōnērimaikoṇḍān. An order similar to the last. The new name of the land granted was Kulōttunga-śōlan Tirunīrṛuc-cōla-nallūr. 17

363 of 1911.

Takkōlam (NA.)—Three palangāsu for lamp.

17 of 1897; SII. v. 1380.

Tirugōkarṇam (Pd.)—pērambilam ponmēynda. A verse (ahaval) recording some irrigation works and other benefactions by a chief of the family of brahmins who crowned kings:—tangal śelvan-dalaittidat-tāmennarai-muḍi śūṭṭuṅ-jengai vēdiyar kuḍit-tōṇṟal.

411 of 1902; SII. vii, 1044; Pd. 120.

Tiruvadi (SA.)—pū mēvi valar. Gift of perumbādi-kāval on lands and properties (described) by Paṅṅāka Muttaraiyan Āḷappirandān Araśa-nārāyanan alias Kulōttunga-śōlak-kaceiyaraṇyān of Kuḍalūr in Perugalūr-nādu of Tirumunaippādi.

45 of 1903; SII. vii, 319.

Year 13.—Ś. 1067.—Bāpatla (Gu.)—Lamp to temple of Bhāvanārāyaṇa at Prempalli or Brahmapalli, by Meḍama wife of Bhīma called Kollūrinātha.

168 of 1897; SII. vi, 129.

Year 13.—Ś. 1066.—Ghaṇṭasāla (Kr.)—Ten rājarājamāṉa for two perpetual lamps to Jaladhīśvara Mahādēva at

17See Šen Tamiḻ Vol. 25, pp. 271-5 for a view that Tirunīrṛucčōjā was Kulōttunga I (312 of 1901—Kulō. I. 39) and that he had also the name Anapāya and was the patron of Šēkkilār.
Ghanṭasāla *alias* Cōḍa-vāṇḍyavūra by Goṇṭa Kommi Setti, lord of Penugonda, and a vaiśya of Nābela *gōtra* belonging to Vēngi, for his own merit and that of his parents. 848 of 1917.

Year 13.—*Kāḷahasti* (C.)—320 cows for ten lamps by Mahā-
manḍalēśvara Gonkayān *alias* Kulottunga Śōla
Gonkarājān of Veḷi-nāḍū. 123 of 1922.

"Nāngupaḷṭi* (Pd.)—The village of Kudikkāḍu pre-
sented to Tirupperumānaṇḍār in North Kōnāḍu by a
native of Marudattūr (in Kāḷattūr Kōṭṭam of
Jayangonḍasōla-manḍalām) who had received it from
Vēdavanam Uḍāiyār of Paiyyūr whom he had
eulogised in verse. 335 of 1914; Pd. 129.

"Tiruvadī* (SA.)—pū mēvi vular. Kūḍalūr Paṇṇāka
Muttaraiyan Āḷappirandān Elīśaimogan *alias* Kulōtt-
tunga-Śōla-Kāḍavarāyān made over to the local
temple the following dues on three dēvadāṇa villages
included in his beat (en kāvalāga ittēvar dēvadāṇa
ūrgal), viz., perumbādi kāval, sīrūpādi-kāval, etc.,
(inscription incomplete).

46 of 1903; *SII.* viii, 320.

"Tiruvēṇāinallūr* (SA.)—32 cows for a lamp by
Śengēni Ammaiyanpan Kāṇḍuṇḍai-perumāl *alias*
Vikramaśōla Śambuvarāyān.18 422 of 1921.

Year 13, day 124.—*Ūṭṭattūr* (Tri.)—pū munnū pāḍumam. A
temple, Kulottunga-cōḷēśvara, was constructed by
Vāṇaviceḍira-nāḍāḻvān, the younger brother of
Brahmādārāya Muttaraiyar, and the income from the
village of Śiruvalaiippūr including antarāya-pāṭṭam
was assigned to it as dēvadāṇa iṟaiyili. Mentions
tirumanḍira-ōḷai Anapāyā Muvēndavēḻān; four
śīrkarana nāyagams and one mugaveṭṭi of the
puravuvari sign the record. 531 of 1912.

18Hultzsch (*SII.* iii, 61) thinks that this chief was a contemporary
of Kulottunga III.
Year 14.—Āḍuturai (Tj.)—Seems to open with mention of Viṣṇu shrine in Cidambaram. Land for lamps. Mentions Taṅjāvūr-peruvaḷi and Śungandavīrtta-śōḷap-pērāṟu among boundaries.

363 of 1907.


" Jambai (SA.)—Land to Tirukkavālīsvaram at Śaṅbai by Kiliyur Malaiyamān Ākārasūran alias Rāja-gambhirā Cēdiyarāyyan. 102 of 1906.

" Kāḷahastī (C.)—pū mevī vaḷar. Tribhuvanacakravartin-Kulōttungacōḷa-dēva. 32 cows for lamp by Śiya-gangan who has the usual Ganga birudas.

93 of 1922.

" Tirumalavāḍi (Tri.)—pū mannu padumam. Appointment by royal order of Candrabhūṣana Bhāṭṭa to an additional Śaivācāryak-kāṇi in the local temple.

19 of 1920.

" Udaiyārkōyil (Tj.)—pū mannu padumam. Sabhā of Tribhuvanamādēvi-catm. accept 8 kāṣu for making some land ḫraiyiḷī. The interest rate was ¼ tiramam per month (per kāṣu ?)

401 of 1902; SII. vii, 1034.

Year 15.—Ś. 1069.—Bāpatla (Gu.)—Gifts to various temples by Sōmayya-peggaḍa, the sandhivigrāhīn of the Mahā-manḍalika Bhīma Nāyaka, called also Vengi-dēṣa-Cālukya—ankakāra.

172 of 1897; SII. vi, 133.

Year 15.—Ś. 1069.—Bāpatla (Gu.)—Twelve birudumāḍa (gold) for lamp by Nāgalāḍēvi (Nāgāṃbikā), wife of Paṅḍarāja, son of Veluṇāṇṭi Cōḷa and Guṇḍāmbā.

176 of 1897; SII. vi, 137.

19 Figures in Vikrama Cōḷa's records—ARE. 1929, II, 35.
Year 15.—Konidēna (Kr.)—Joint gift by Tribhuvanamalla-dēva Cōḍamahārāja and Kulottunga Cōḍa Gonkarāja.

189 of 1899; SII. vi, 635.

Tirumalavāḍi (Tri.)—pū mānuṣa yāṇar pōḷi.21

180 ewes and two rams for a lamp.

83 of 1895; SII. v, 643.

Tiruvenṇuṇailūr (SA.)—pū mānuṣa pāduṃam.

Rājakē.... ennum muḍivēga uḷḷa śrī mēykkirrti-yuḍaiya Tribhuvanacakravartigaś śrī Kulottunga Śōḍadēvarkku yāṇḍu. Sale of land.

315 of 1902; SII. vii, 944.

Vṛddhācalam (SA.)—pū mēvi vaḷar. Āḷappirandēn Ėlēśaimōgan alias Kulottungasōla Kāḍavarādittan built a maṇḍapa, called Ėlēśaimōgan, for the māhāsnapana of the god.

137 of 1900; SII. vii, 150.

Year 16.—Ś. 1071.—Bāpatla (Gu.)—Fifty sheep for a lamp in the temple of Bhāvanārāyana at Prempalli by a Nāyaka.

173 of 1897; SII. vi, 134.

Year 16.—Ś. 1070.—Drākṣārāma (God.)—One lamp by Komma-bōla Kommayya for merit of his parents.

212 of 1893; SII. iv, 1044.

Year 16.—Ś. 1070.—Valaparla (Nel.)—Mahāmaṇḍalaśvara Tribhuvanamalla Cōḍa gave the village Oḷupara in Kammanāḍu to Kēśavadeva of Konṭridona.

NI. O. 142.

Year 17.—Vaḷuvūr (NA.)—Tribhuvanacakravartin Kulottunga.

Two lamps by Ammaiappan Śāvaka and others.

60 of 1908.

20Kotyadona (Konidena) in Kammanāḍu was his capital. (192 of 1899, same date).

21Same as pū mānuṣa pāduṃam, with variations. The date of the record is Thursday, 25th December, A.D. 1147—El. xi, p. 291.
The following inscriptions bear no regnal year:—

**Accarapākkam** (Ch.)—*pū mēvi vālar*. The king combined several villages under the name Kalikaḍindasōlaṇ Śāttanūr and made it a dēvadāna iṟaiyili for Āṭcikonḍa Mahādēva. 246 of 1901; *SII*. vii, 460.

**Kāṇcipuram** (Ch.)—*pū mānu pādumam*. Sale of land for the maintenance of a maṭha in the temple of Arulāḷa Perumāḷ. 406 of 1919.

**Tiruvārūr** (Tj.)—(Grantha verses). King Anapāya, a bee at the lotus feet of Naṭēsa of the Golden Hall of Cidambaram, made gifts to Sambandar, Appar and Sundarar in Tiruvārūr.\(^{22}\) 73 of 1890; *SII*. iv, 397.

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\(^{22}\) See 269 of 1901 (Year 7). Also *SII*. iii, pp. 153-4.
PARAKÉSARI RĀJARĀJA II.¹

Year 2.—Kūnnaṇḍārkōyil (Pd.)—One thousand kāśu to be paid per annum to Kunrap-perumāl by the Nagarattār of Perunguṇi alias Virudarāja-bhayankara-puram who were the tenants of the temple. The Araiyar of Vaḍa-panangādu-nāḍu were to ensure the observance of the agreement. 372 of 1914; Pd. 184.

Year 3.—Grāmam (SA.)—Remission by Mogan Āḷappirandān alias Anapāya Kāḍavarāyan of the pāḍi-kāval due to him from the temple of Tīru-āḍūṭṭāḷi-Āḷūḍāiyār. 181 of 1906.

" Kāṇcipuram (Ch.)—pū maruviya tirumāṭum. 96 sheep for lamp. 465 of 1919.

" Kūnnaṇḍārkōyil (Pd.)—The residents of Panangādu-nāḍu fixed one mā of land to be assigned to the temple as the penalty for any damage caused to the arable land at Nalvayalūr or for any injury done on the highway. 373 of 1914; Pd. 186.

" Tīrukkōyilūr (SA.)—Mentions the grandson of Rāman Narasingapananman who had built of stone the Śrī Vimānam of Trivikrama Perumāḷ temple. 119 of 1900; EIr. vii, p. 147.²

" Tīrumangalam (Tri.)—pū maruviya polil-ĉūn. Sale of some land to temple of Paraśurāmīśvara by some residents of the locality, and gift of some tax-free land by the sabhā. 243 of 1930.

" Tīruppugalūr (Tj.)—pū maruviya tirumāṭum. At the request of a tapasya, Śēramāṅṟōḷan, a cell (guhai) was built in the precincts of the temple for the residence of a recluse doing daily worship in the


²Cf. 123 of 1900 (Year 6) of Parak. Rājendrā II.
temple for the welfare of the king. The term Kāraṇavar is applied to the worshipping priest.

87 of 1928.

Year 4.—Ś. 1072.—Bāpatla (Gu.)—Sheep for lamp by a mūlabhytā of Mahāmanḍalēśvara Tribhuvana-malladeva Cōḍa-mahārāja of the family of Karikāla (caraṇasarorūruha formula).

203 of 1897; SII. vi, 163.

Year 4.—Ś. 1072.—Bāpatla (Gu.)—12 birudamāda for lamp by Rājēndra Kōṇa Lōkarāju.

213 of 1897; SII. vi, 175.

Year 4.—Kāncipuram (Ch.)—Land for matha. 389 of 1919.

Kukūr (Tj.)—Land (after purchase) to a processional image in temple. 315 of 1917.

Tiruvelumāḷ (Tri.)—Lamp-stand by a native of Tirunelvelī. 135 of 1914.

Year 5.—Tirunāraiyaśu (Tj.)—puyal vāyuttu. Money for lamp. 165 of 1908.

Year 6.—Ālangudi (Tj.)—pū maruviya tirumādam. Some lands had been given by the sabhā of Ālangudi alias Jananātha-cetm. to meet interest charges on a large loan given by the temple during a famine in the third year of ‘Vijayarājendra who took Kalyāṇapuram and Kollāpuram and died on the back of an elephant’. Kulottunga I ordered these lands, apparently scattered in the first instance, to be made into one block in his thirty-fifth year. What the sabhā did further in this year about these lands is not clear, as the inscription is incomplete.

5 of 1899; SII. vi, 440.

Ālangudi (Tj.)—pū maruviya tirumādam. Sabhā made over some lands as kāsu-kollā-iraiyili to temple in lieu of interest on sums borrowed: 3 vēli (a mā

*Friday, 24th March, 1150 A.D., EI. xi, p. 122.
being 128 kuli by 16—span rod) for interest on 311 ālāṇja borrowed when Vijayarājendra from his camp in Vengai-maṇḍalam levied a tax of one ālāṇja per vēli; and one vēli for interest on 150 kūśu (=50 ālāṇja) and ornaments weighing 55 ālāṇja (of fineness of 9 māri) borrowed for improving the irrigation of the village in a season of drought in the third year of Vikrama Cōla.

521 of 1920.

Year 6.—Ś. 1073.—Bāpatla (Gu.)—Lamp by Ananta Paṇḍita who wrote a commentary on the Nārāyanīya and came of a family of poets. 166 of 1897; SII. vi, 127.

Year 6.—Ś. 1073.—Bāpatla (Gu.)—12 birudamāda for lamp by Sūrāmbā,4 wife of Kulöttunga Cōla Gonka. 211 of 1897; SII. vi, 172.

Year 6.—Elvānāśūr (SA.)—pū maruvīya tirumādum. Taxes assigned to temple by Kuḍalur Āḷappirandān Mohan alias Rājarājakāḍavarayan ‘who conquered the four quarters’. The taxes named are perumbēḍi-kāval, śigupādi-kāval, tari-irai, taṭāra-pāṭām, antara-yām and other customary dues from Parundal alias Malaiyaviecdirinallur, and the record is signed by a śrīkaraṇa-nāyakam and three śrīkaraṇattu-mugaveṭṭis of the puravuvari besides others. 166 of 1906.

" Elvānāśūr (SA.)—A hall (tirumāḷignai) built by the same chieftain in Iraiyaṉarṇiyur alias Śṛi-Śōla-Kēraḷa-cetam. 170 of 1906.

" Udaiyārkōyil (Tj.)—pū maruvīya tirumādum. Sabhā of Tribhuvaṇaumadēvi-cetam. made iraiyili lands given by a donor to the temple of Tirukkalāvuḍaiyār for lamps for adhyayana on festival days when the

*Cf. 196 of 1897 (Year 9).

*Her daughter Prolāmbikā is also mentioned in Ś. 1073 (216 of 1897; SII. vi, 178).
God was seated in the yāga-maṇḍapa, and for puṇyāha and adhyayana on other specified occasions. 407 of 1902; SII. vii, 1040.

Year 7.—Erumūr (SA.)—pū maruviya tirumādum. Rājak. title given by mistake. Lands purchased from mahāsābhā of Urumūr and made dēvadāna. Including kaṇṭamai, pādi-kāval etc. the share of the temple amounted to 26½ kalam per mā. The sābhā had borrowed 60 kāsu owing to bad time and scarcity of akkam, the interest being 2 tūni and 3 kūrunī of paddy per kāsu. The total yield in both cases was 55 kalam of paddy. 397 of 1913.

"Kandatti (Mys.)—Phrase pū maruviya polil-ēlum before king’s name. A temple built on a hill at Śūrūr in Kuvalāla-nādu and a dēvadāna given to it by Kaṅeippura-paramēśvaran Mukkaraśar Kāḍu-veṭṭiyān Rājendraśōla-Pallavar-ādittan. 486 of 1911; EC. x, Kl. 75.

"Uraiyyūr (Tri.)—Mentions Mahāsābhā of Rājāśraya-catm. in Uraiyyūr-Kūṛram and the temple of Uḍaiyyūr Tīru-udaitalai-mahādēva at Tīru-ūraiyyūr. 186 of 1907.

Year 8.—Ś. 1075.—Bāpatlla (Gu.)—Lamp by a member of the guild of Teliki merchants. Their titles given, among which is: Bejavāḍāśasanulaina. 189 of 1897; SII. vi, 149.6

Year 8.—Manimangalam (Ch.)—pū maruviya tirumādum. Land for offerings, half of which had to be distributed among apūrvī śrī vaisṇavas who visited the temple. Mentions Śrī-Vaisṇava-vāriyam-śvēkāra Araṭṭamukkikidāsan. 29 of 1896; SII. iii, 35.

6Thursday, 24th January, A.D. 1152—Kielhorn, EI. viii, p. 2.
6Cf. 192 of 1897.
6Wrongly explained by Hultsch; the word really means a student of the Veda.
Year 9.—Kālahasti (C.)—pū maruviyā tirumādum. Gift of 96 sheep for lamp by Āriyan Padumāran Kattīmān of Kāśmirapuram. 146 of 1922.

Mađurāntakam (Ch.)—pū maruviyā tirumādum. Sale of land to the temple of Tiruvēkambam-udaiyār of Kāñeipuram by some of the āḷunganattār of Madhurāntaka-catm., a taniyār in Kaḷattūr-Koṭṭam. 399 of 1922.

Year 10.—Ś. 1077.—Janakavaram (Nel.)—Mahāśāmanta Jiyyaru-vāru gave to Pangalūru Mūlasthāna Bhīmēśvara some land as māṇyam. NI. O. 51.

Year 10.—Māgaral (Ch.)—kaḍal sūnta pār mādarum. Land for lamp. 219 of 1901; SII. vii, 432.

Mūnnūr (SA.)—Tax-free gift of land by purchase by Ammaiyaappan Śiyan Pallavāṇḍān alias Rājanārāyana Śambuvarāyana for a hunting festival of god in Śittirai. 52 of 1919.

Pallavarāyanpēṭṭai (Tj.)—Sale of land to temple of Rājarājiśvaram Uḍaiyār at Kulattūr in Tiruvindaḷurnāḍu by two persons from Tiruvindaḷūr; the sale is attested by a number of persons with the family name Sālankāyana. 434 of 1924.

Pallavarāyanpēṭṭai (Tj.)—pū maruviyā tirumādum. Iṟaṭiyili land for the above temple by Pallavarāyar who built it. 435 of 1924.

Tiruttalūr (SA.)—pū maruviyā tirumādum. Land for flower garden after purchase by Tiruvarangam Uḍaiyān Nambi alias Kāḍavarayakkōn. 431 of 1925.

Year 11.—Ś. 1078.—Bāpatla (Gu.)—Sheep for lamp by Mahāmanḍalēśvara Jikkidēva Cōḍa Mahārāja, son of Potana Cōḍa of the family of Karikāla (caranāsarōruha.) 193 of 1897; SII. vi, 153.

*ARE. 1924, II, 18.

*This is mentioned in 427 of 1924 (n-d.).
Year 11.—Ennāyiram (SA.)—pu manuviya tirunādum. By order of the king, the sabhā of Rājarāja-catm. gave a village as jamnakkāṇi to a person after renaming it Rājarāja-vānjiyīr and entering it in the revenue accounts. The old name of the village was Nannāḍerākkam alias Vikramaśōla-nallūr, a dēvādāna of Tiru-virāmśvaram-udaiyār at Eydār. Mentions tirumandiravōlai Šōlendira-singa-Mūvēnda Vēlār. 336 of 1917.

"Kudumiyāmalai (Pd.)—pu manuviya tirunādum. Mentions the 13th year of Vikrama Cōla and records a gift by Kulottunga-Cōla Kadambārayan for the maintenance of two lamps in the temple of Tirumēṟṟaḷi-Mahādēva at Tirunalakkuṟṟam. 355 of 1904; Pd. 135.

"Valuvūr (Tj.)—Money for lamps in the temple of Virattanam-Udaiyār at Valukūr, a brahmādēya; mentions the sixth year of Periyadēvar Vikrama-Cōḷadēva.10 418 of 1912.

Year 12.—Tiruvalaṅjuli (Tj.)—pu manuviya tirunādum. Gifts of land to images of Tirunāvukkaraśudēvar, Tiruvādavūr-aṅḍigaḻ and Tirukkaṇṇappadēvar by two dancing girls. 628 of 1902; NII. viii, 288.10a

Year 12, day 264.—Tiruppalātṟuṟai (Tj.)—pu manuviya jaya-

mādum. Land for worship and flower garden. Mentions revenue survey of the 16th and 40th year of Śungandavirtta Kulottunga. 440 of 1912.

Year 13.—Brahmadēsam (SA.)—pu manuviya tirunādum. Thirty-two cows for a lamp by Šōṟudaiyāl, wife of Nittavinōda Šambuvarāyan. 168 of 1918.

"Elvānāsūr (SA.)—The king made a gift of land when he was at Āyirattāḷi. Malaiyamān Periya

10ARE. 1913, II, 36 contains some groundless speculation on the relationship of Rājarāja to Vikrama-Cōla.

10aWednesday, 26th March, A.D. 1158—Kielhorn, EI. viii, p. 3.
Uḍaiyān Nivēṛṛan alias Rājarāja Malaiyakula-rāyan preferred the request to the king. 163 of 1906.

Year 13.—Ś. 1080.—Nutakki (Gu.)—Lamp in Śaktīśvara temple at Nudenkkī by Yangī Raṭṭādi, son of Pullikranta Eriyama Raṭṭādi. 114 of 1917.

Year 14.—Ś. 1081.—Ghaṇṭasāla (Kr.)—Five Rājarājamāḍa for lamp in temple of Jaladhīśvara Mahādēva in Ghaṇṭasāla alias Cōda-Vāṇḍyavārā (Cōla-Pāṇḍya-pura). 847 of 1917.

Year 14.—Mallapuram (Sm.)—Fragment. Mentions Tagaḍūr Nāḍu in Ganga-nāḍu, a sub-division of Nigarili-Śoḷamaṇḍalam. 18 of 1900; SII. vii, 18.

Puṇjai (Kidāragoṇḍān) (Tj.)—pū maruvīya polilēwn. Remission of taxes on some lands, kūṣukollū-iṟaiyili, of the temple of Kāla-kāladēva at Tirukkaḷavūr by the mūlaparuṣai of Talaicangādu (comprising the aḍaippumudalis, the kūṭiapperumakkāl and those doing velināyakam) on receipt of a sum of money from the temple and on the understanding that the land was to be converted into a betel garden; this was due to severe drought in the Āvaṇi and Purattāsi months of the year and consequent crop-failure. 191 of 1925.11

Tirukkaḷaiyūr (Tj.)—pū maruvīya tirumāḍum. A decision of the Mahasabhā of Tirukkaḷavūr, assembled in Kulottungasōḷan-tiruveṭtuk-kaṭṭi in the temple of Kālakāladēva, to confiscate to the temple the property of those Māheśvaras who, contrary to their tenets as custodians of the Śiva temple and its observances, intermingled freely with the Vaiṣṇavas, and themselves wore or sold the Śengalunir flowers grown for the deity. 257 of 1925.

11258 of 1925 from Tirukkaḷaiyūr is a copy of this record.
Year 14.—Tiruppālaiwanam (Ch.)—Buffaloes for lamp by Ariyan Tiruccīrambam-Udaiyān Paduman alias Kaṭṭimān, a native of Kāsmirapuram.12 345 of 1929.

"Titṭagudi (SA.)—pū maruviya tirumādum, giving the name of queen Mukkōkkīlān at the end. Śendan Kūttādukānu alias Rājarāja Vangāra Muttaraiyan gave 120 kālam of paddy out of the proceeds of his pāḍikāval-kūli collected at the rate of one kālam per vēli. 16 of 1903; SII. viii, 285.

Year 14, day 187.—Tirukkaṇṇapuram (Tj.)—Order of the deity seated with his consorts, on the seat Nambikaliyan under the canopy of pearls called ‘Rāvāṇāntaka’ in the nirāvi-māndapa, listening to the hymns of Śaṭhakōpa, on the 5th day of the marriage festival in the month of Caitra. The order related to the lease of land in the street, Śavurippārumāl-perunderuvu, for building shops and houses thereon, to certain merchants with the stipulation that they should pay to the temple certain cesses on their goods. 503 of 1922.13

Year 15.14—Kāṇcipuram (Ch.)—pū maruviya tirumādum. Mentioning Mukkōkkīlān-adigal. Records a Kāṇivilaiyāvanak-kaiyelātu of the Mahāsabha of Kāvirippākkam alias Vikramaśōla-catam. Gift of ten milch cows, twelve cows about to calve, 6 cows gone dry, four female calves and one bull, for a lamp. 9 of 1893; SII. iv, 822.

Year 15.—Pallavarāyampēṭtai (Tj.)—pū maruviya tirumādum. King called Rājādhīrāja perhaps by mistake.15 Land as kāsu-kollā-ūr-kiṟ iṟaiyili to temple by the assembly of Nāṅgūr. 11 of 1925.

12 Cf. 369 of 1911 and 146 of 1922.
13 Summarised differently in ARE. 1923, II, 42.
14 Thursday, 12th January, A.D. 1161—Kielhorn, EI. viii, p. 3.
15 Astronomical data in the inscription suit Rājādhīrāja II better, the date being June 12, A.D. 1178. The corresponding date, not quite so good, for Rājarāja II is June 19, A.D. 1161.
Year 16.—*Pallavarāyanpēṭṭai* (Tj.)—Seven mā of land given to the temple as *ārkiḷiṅgaṅaṅi*, by the Mahāsabhā of Tiruvindaḻur with permission to dig a *tīrtha-kulam* in it, in exchange for some temple land taken over by them for digging a channel. Mentions officer Cēdirāyan of Kaḍuvangudi. 6 of 1925.

Year 17.10—*Elvānāsūr* (SA.)—Fragmentary. This place is also called Šōka-kēraḷa-eatm. 129 of 1906.

Year 17.—*Tiruvorriyur* (Ch.)—Mentions Mukkōkkilan-aṟḷīgal before king’s name at the opening. Gift of twelve buffaloes for lamp by Āriyan Tiruccirrambalam Udaiyār Madumān *alias* Kaṭṭimān of Kāsmirapuram. 369 of 1911.

Year 18.—*Accarpākkam* (Ch.)—*pū* maruvīya tirumādum. Gift of the *pāṭikāval* of the town to the temple of Āteikōnda-nāyanār by Rājanārāyaṇa Šambuvarāyan of the family of Šengēṅgal.

> 244 of 1901; *SII*. vii, 458.

"*Perumbīr* (Ch.)—*pū* maruvīya tirumādum. Land for lamp by Tiruvēkamam-udaiyān, the Kilavan of Tagaḻur in Tagaḻur-nādu.

> 267 of 1901; *SII*. vii, 483.

"*Tiruppanandāl* (Tj.)—*pū* maruvīya poḷilīun. Sale of land to a devotee of Kungiliyakkalaiyar, who set up in the correct posture the *liṅga* of Tiruppanandāl, by Šendan Kūṭṭāduvān *alias* Rājarāja Vangāra Muttaraiyan who had the *pallikkāṉi* of the taniyār Peṇṇāgādam *alias* Muḍikōnda-šōla-eatm.

> 28 of 1908.

Year 19.—*Siddhalingamaṇḍam* (SA.)—*pū* maruvīya tirumādum. Land for offerings to Širringūr Āluḍaiyār Tiruppulippagava-dēvar by Malaiyāmān Attimāllan Šokkapurerumāl *alias* Rājakambāra Cēdiyarāya, a Malaiyamān of Kiliyūr. 411 of 1909.

Year 19.—Tiruppugalūr (Tj.)—The ūr of Toṭṭagudi alias Rājendra-sōla-nallūr made the land of Kuṭiçełunda-nāyanār temple kāsu-kollā-iraiyili, and with the savings built, of brick, the temple, maṇḍapa and the Vighnēśvara shrine, and provided for offerings, worship, etc. 86 of 1928.

Year 20.—Ś. 1087.—Drākṣārāma (God.)—A perpetual camphor lamp (karpūra-varti-yakhaṇḍa-dīpa) by Koṇḍapaḍumaṭi Buddhharāja. 216 of 1893; SII. iv, 1050.

Year 20.—Ś. 1088.—Drākṣārāma (God.)—Muppi-nāyaka an officer (paḍavalu) of Kulōttunga Rājendra Cōḍaaya.17 217 of 1893; SII. iv, 1051.

Year 20.—Ś. 1087.—Penumuli (Gu.)—Land by Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kulōttunga Rājendra Cōḍērāja for offerings to Cāmuṇḍidēvi at Kolamkulūru. 132 of 1917.

Year 21.—Ś. 1088.—Kollūru (Gu.)—55 sheep for lamp by Bhīma Nāyaka. 708 of 1920.

Year 21.—Ś. 108(9).—Koṇḍamunijalūru (Nel.)—Erṛama Nāyaka, Koṭṭāri of Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kulōttunga Rājendra Cōḍa, set up the liṅga Sabbēśvara called after his father and gave land for offerings to it. NI. O. 59.

Year 23.—Ś. 1091.—Bāpatla (Gu.)—Copper-plate grant of Velanānti Rājendra Cōḍa. CP. 23 of 1916-17; ARE. 1917, II, 26.

Year 24 (?). Ś. 1092.18—Pedakoṇḍūru (Gu.)—Land and cows for lamps to Rājarājēśvara by a Śiva brāhmaṇa, Mallidēva of Koṇḍrūru. In the introduction is described the family of the chief Kandēna who was

17No. 218 of 1893 is an endowment by his Guḍdavāḍī mudallī Bhīmanāyaka for feeding five tapasyas in the tiruvūḍi-māṭha. No. 225, dated Ś. 1087 is an endowment for lamps by his bhaṇḍāri Muppi-nāyakunuṭu.

18King's name not given in the record. But see ARE. 1921, II, 18.
lord of Konḍrāru and who served under king Vikrama-Cōḍa-dēva. Kandēna’s sons were Kāma, Drōṇa, Bhīma and Rāma.\(^{19}\) 695 of 1920.

Year 26.—Ś. 1094.—Kollūru (Gu.)—Sheep for lamp. 704 of 1920.\(^{20}\)

Year (2)7.\(^{21}\)—Tiruvorṇiyūr (Ch.)—pū maruviya tirumādum. Rājakēsari and Tribhuvanacakravarti titles. Ninety-six cows for three lamps by Kulottunga Śōla Mahipāla, son of Ārūr-nāḍalvān. 123 of 1912.

Year 28.—Ś. (1095).—Konidena (Kr.)—Lamp for merit of Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kulottunga Rājendra Cōḍa by Sārapa Nāyaka. 181 of 1899; SII. vi, 626.

The following records contain no regnal years or other date:—

Lāgvedi (Tri.)—Order of the king to Periyān alias Ediriliśoḷa Mūvēndavelān, at the request of Cēdiyavānan, to group together the lands purchased by the latter at several places and give them new names like Rājagambhiran\(^{22}\) Kūrrūr. 128 of 1929.

Tiruppandulē (Tj.)—pū maruviya tirumādum. Land by dēvakānumīs and kōyiṅkaṇṭakkan for opening a

\(^{19}\)696 of 1920 (Ś. 1095) says that Rāma, lord of Konḍrāru, much devoted to the Śivadharma, gave land for offerings and lamp to Rājarājēśvara.

\(^{20}\)703 of 1920 is similar, the date being Ś. 1095. The English equivalents of these dates in ARE. 1921. App. F. seem to be contradictory.

\(^{21}\)ARE. 1913, II, 36 points out that the 8th year of Rājadhirāja II was about 15 years later than the 19th year of Rājarāja II (SII. iii, p. 207), apparently in defence of the initial figure (2) in the regnal year; but the argument is not as conclusive as one should like, because the figure in Rājadhirāja’s inscription on which this argument rests is doubtful and is written by Hultsch 1(9). See also under 418 of 1912, year 11 (above). Also ARE. 1912, II, 28.

\(^{22}\)A title of Rājarāja II. The order is attested by Neṃyudalōḷa Mūvēnda-vēḷān who figures in other records of the reign. ARE. 1923, II, 36.

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road, Rājagambhiran-tiruvidi, by which the god was to be taken in procession to the Kolliṭam on festive occasions. The land was made kāśu-kollā-iraiyili and 750 cocoanut trees were to be raised on either side of the road and the income therefrom utilised for burning lamps in the temple.

45 of 1914, ARE. 1915, II, 26.
RĀJAKĒSARI RĀJĀDHİRĀJA II. 1

Year 2.—Marudanallur (Tj.)—Land by a dancing girl to an image of Tiruvādavur-nayanar set up by her in the temple. 285 of 1927.


Puṇjai (Kidārangonṉān) (Tj.)—Order of temple authorities to a tenant living in the tirūmadai-vilagam to pay the taxes due from the temple in lieu of interest due from him to the temple. 196 of 1925.

Tiruvārur (Tj.) 3—kaṭal sūṇda pār magaḻum. Land by Paḷaiyanur-uḍaiyān Vēdavanamudaiyān. 538 of 1904.

Year 2, day 121.—Cidambaram (SA.)—Tribhuvanacakravartin Rājādhirājadēva alias Karikālacōḷadēva. Royal order relating to assessment of revenue on some lands. 263 of 1913. 3a

Year 3.—Puṇjai (Kidārangonṉān) (Tj.)—Privileges granted by temple authorities to certain persons among the anulōma Rathakāras including blacksmiths, goldsmiths, carpenters and stone-masons. (Incomplete). 189 of 1925.

Tiruvāmāttūr (SA.)—kaṭal sūṇda pār mādacarum. Thirty-two cows for a lamp by a servant of the

1Acc. 28th February—30th March A.D. 1163. EI. ix, p. 211. Other inscriptions point to some day in A.D. 1166. EI. x, pp. 126—7; also 428 of 1912; 19 of 1913.

3rd December, A.D. 1162—Indian Ephemeris, I, ii, p. 70.

Monday, 30th March, A.D. 1164—Kielhorn, EI. ix, p. 211.

2See p. 108, n. 24, ante.
household of Mannattimohan alias Rajaraja-muvendaraiyan on behalf of a fellow servant whom he had injured by accident. 43 of 1922.

Year 4.—Karuvelli (Tj.)—Confirmation by Nyayattar of both perundanam and sirudanam of grants of land, some of them being virabhoga, made to the temple of Tirukkoittaitai-udaiyar by some persons in the reign of Kulottunga I. Among the donors is a Pottappiceolam. 224 of 1923.

Olakkur (SA.)—kaalal sula. A hunting accident expiated by gift of 32 cows and a bull to Vatapi-Vitankar. The gift was prescribed as prajyaastha by the bhattach-perumakkal, periyannattar and panattiar deliberating together. 352 of 1909.

Tiruppulivanam (Ch.)—Provision by gift of taxes for worship, offerings and repairs in the temple of Tiruppulivanam-udaiya nayanar by Sengeni Ammaiappan Sambuarayan. 393 of 1923.

Tiruvannamalai (NA.)—Fifty-two cows and one bull for one lamp and a half in expiation of an accidental homicide in an antelope hunt. 525 of 1902; SII. viii, 115.

Tiruvottur (NA.)—Lamp to Tiruvotturuudaiyan by Attiyanadan, son of Sengeni Virandan. 76 of 1900; SII. vii, 84.

Tottagudi (SA.)—A ssanam of the Cittirameli-periyanaulu of the seventy-nine naddus and the Tisaiyirattu Ainnurruvar recording the consecration of Sri Bhumi-piratti and prescribing the following rates of annual contributions towards the expenses in the temple: viz., one padakku of paddy per er, one kurumi per man; florists to pay five kasu per head; servants employed by the merchants (making this order) to pay two kasu each; shepherds to measure out four measures of ghee per kudi. The wages of the tanadvur were to be white rice one tuni
and padakkul, pūri rice one kalam, fifty areca-nuts and two pārru of betel leaves, four measures of salt and half measure of pepper with one measure of gingelly oil for each village entered by them; the contributions to be exacted if necessary by forced entry, breaking of mud vessels etc. (Incomplete).

21 of 1903; SII. viii, 291.

Year 4.—Trisūlam (Ch.)—Thirty-one cows and one bull for a lamp by Rājarāja Malaiyaraiyan alias Ārulāla Perumāl, son of Tiruceurak-kaṇṇappan Malaiyaraiyan. 321 of 1901; SII. vii, 547.

Year 5.—Ārppākkam (Ch.)—kaṭal śulṇā pār mādar. Describes the Paṇḍyan civil war. Grant of Ālappākkam as Ēkabhōga Iraiyyili by Edirili Śōla Śambuvarāya to Umāpatidēva alias Āṇanaśivadēva.

20 of 1899; SII. vi, 456.

Kilappaluvūr (Tri.)—Mōhan Āṇḍatiru gave the temple some lands which had become hers on account of the death of her husband and his brothers.

258 of 1926.

Kilūr (SA.)—pū maruviya tiśaimugattōn. Land to four images set up by Rājarāja Cēdiyarājan Sēnaimigāman. The gift was by Kiliyūr Malaiyamān Malaiyan Periyuḍaiya-nāyan alias Rājarāja Cēdiyaraṇyan and Iraiyyuran Periyuḍaiyan alias Rājarāja Kōvalaraṇyan. 262 of 1902; SII. vii, 890.

Nellore (Nel.)—Land to Sangamēsvara by Nilama-nāyakkar, Kēttama-nāyakkar, and Mummaḍi Nilama-nāyakkar, who were governing Viriyūr and Kollapūndi. NI. N. 108.

Tirukkōyilūr (SA.)—Tax-free gift to Tiruviḍaikalini-nāyanār temple of two vēli of land by purchase from the assembly of Tirukkōvalūr by Malaiyamān

'Gives Parakēsari title to the king, like some other inscriptions, by mistake e.g. 22 of 1913 (Year 8).
Attimallan Šokkapperumāḷ alias Rājugambhīra Cēdiyarāyan of Kiliyur. Tirukkövalur is also called Madhurāntaka-catm. 322 of 1921.

Year 5.—Tiruvēngaivāsal (Pd.)—Land to two women for performing the dance called Šāntikkūttu during the Tiruvadīrai festival in the month of Vaigāśi at the shrine of Šadira-viḍangānāyakar set up by Šadiran Irājan alias Kulōttungasōla Kidārattraiyan. 254 of 1914, Pd. 139.

" Tiṭtagudi (SA.)—Five vēli of land as tiru-viḍaiyāṭṭam (exempted from kaḍamai and pāḍī kāval) to Tirumēl-kōyil by Kaḍandai Šēndan Āḍittan alias Rājarāja Vangāra Muttaraiyan. 26 of 1903; SII. viii, 298.

" Valuvūr (Tj.)—Thirty kāśu endowed (interest being 11½ kāśu p. a.) for recitation of Tiruvambāvai before the image of Tiruvaduvārāḷi-nāyanār in the temple on Mārgalī Tiruvadīrai days, and also for maintaining the festival of Panguni. 421 of 1912.

Year 6.—Korukkai (Tj.)—The mahā-sabhā of Korukkai alias Vikrama-sōla-catm. received 160 kāśu collected by a devotee of the temple, Tiruṉānasambandar, raising public subscriptions (palar pakkulum ōṭṭil irandu) and deposited by him in the temple treasury, and in return made some land ār-kīḷ-iraiyili. This land had lain fallow for about fifty years as there were no claimants, and the sabhā which had paid kaḍamai and kuḍimaī on it for part of the time had stopped doing so as no one came forward to cultivate it. The terms of the present transfer to the temple were that the land was to be reclaimed, and cultivation of crops including paddy on it was to be resumed, and the temple to be supplied 100 Šengalūnir garlands every day, and the sabhā was to pay the kuḍimaigal including antarāyam, šilvari and peruvvari even if any doubt arose in future as to the iraiyili nature of the land by the owners of
the land raising a question (innila-mudaligaḷ kēṭṭu ēraiṭṭil mārīttāgīl).

Year 6.—Tirumalavāḍi (Tri.)—Mentions lamps endowed in the reigns of Rājendracōḷadēva and Kulōttunga I, and seems to provide anew for the maintenance of other lamps given during the reign of Periyadēva Rājarājadēvar as the recipients of sheep had died and their assignees were untraceable or unable to maintain the lamps. 90 of 1920.

" Tirunaraiyūr (Tj.)—kaḍal sūnda pārēḷum. Lamp to Śiddhiśvara by Araiyan Periyān. 172 of 1908.

" Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—Thirty-two sheep for lamp. Mentions Tribhuvana-sundarat-teruvil manṛādigal. 108 of 1892; SII. iv, 556.

Year 7.—Tirukkaḷakkuḷi (Rd.)—Land to temple of Śiva-dharmiśvaram-uḍaiya-nāyanār by Kōlan Tirukkoḍun-guṇram-uḍaiyān alias Nīṣādarājan of Pon-Amārāvati in Puṟamalai-nāḍu. 43 of 1916.

" Tirukkōyilūr (SA.)—Purchase from village assembly of three vēḷi and 3 mā of land to be given as tax-free dīvadāna by Malaiyamān Periya-uḍaiyān Iraiyyūran alias Rājarāja-cēdiyarāyaṇ of Kiliyūr for daily offerings to Tiruvīḍaikaḷi-emberumān at Tirukkovalūr alias Madhurāntaka-ecām. Mentions also Āttimallan Śokkapperumāl alias Rājagambhiracēdiyarāyaṇ. 311 of 1921.

" Tiruvakkarai (SA.)—Building of Śuriyān-tirukkoṭpuram of the Āluḍaiyūr (Candramauliśvara) temple by Ammāiyappan Paṇḍināḍu-koṇḍān alias Kaṇḍar Śuriyān Śāmbuvarāyaṇ. 195 of 1904.

Year 8.—Kāṇcipuram (Ch.)—kaḍal sūnda pār māḍarum. Mentions Śengēnu Ammāiyappan Śiyān Ammai-yappan alias Edirili-sōjac-cambuva(rāyan). Fragment. 7a of 1893; SII. iv, 820.

*Cf. 190 of 1904 of year 2 and 194 of 1904 year of 16 of Kulōttunga III.
Year 8.—Pallavarāyanpīṭṭai (Tj.)—kaṭal śūṅda pār mādarum. Records circumstances of Rājādhirāja’s accession and the part of Pallavarāyar in bringing it about, together with the provision made by the new king on behalf of the surviving relations of Pallavarāyar. Fully discussed in ch. xiv, pp. 89–95. 433 of 1924.

"Tirukkaccūr (Ch.)—The mahānagaram of the oilmongers in the neighbourhood of the mahānagaram of Kānei, and the twenty-four nagaratūr of this maṇḍalam met in the Tirukkāṭṭuppli-uṭaiya-nāyanār temple at Kāneipuram and resolved to observe the following rule as Jātidharma viz., to provide for expenses in the Tiruvālakkoṭī-uṭaiyar temple by contributing the kaṭumai-oil and one poḷangāsu due on each oil-mill (śekku) set up and worked in the premises (ṭiruṇaḍai-vilāgam) of the temple. 261 of 1909.

"Tirukkoṭiyūr (SA.)—A lady of Śingālyya-nāḍu gave seven kāḷañju of gold to the assembly of Candra-sōla-catm. for two festivals in Arpiśi and Vaigāśi, and for the recitation of Tiruvāymoli. The assembly set apart a portion of the temple lands for this purpose and utilised the money for completing the repairs of the southern prākāra wall of the temple. 343 of 1921.

"Tiruvadi (SA.)—kaṭal śūṅda pār mādarum. Mentions Araśanārāyaṇan Ēliśai Mōgan alias Jananātha Kaceciyavarāyan who set up a lamp. 47(b) of 1903; SII. viii, 322.

"Tiruvalaṇjuli (Tj.)—Sheep for three lamps by Kuṇamālaippādi Uṭaiyun Āṭkoṇḍāṇ Gangai Koṇḍān alias Pottappiecōlan of Veṇṇik-kūrṛam in Śuttamallī Vaḷanāḍu. 621 of 1902; SII. viii, 218.
RĀJAKĒSARI RĀJĀDHĪRĀJA II

Year 8.—Tiruvalaṅjuḷi (Tj.)—kaḻal śūṇdu pār mādarum.

Lamp.

627 of 1902; SII. viii, 227.

Tiruvenkāḷu (Tj.)—Gift of money to enable resumption of cultivation of some temple lands lying waste, the donees agreeing in turn to meet some expenses like those for the burning of lamps, the reciting of Vedas during procession of the image Dēvagaṇāyān, and the feeding of apūrvins, and also to pay the taxes on the lands. Mentions among boundaries: ‘the path along which corpses were taken.’

502 of 1918.

Tiruvāḷtūr (NA.)—Thirty-two cows for a lamp by Arumōlidēvan alias Paḷīkkāṭṭu Mummalarāyān, son of paḷī-sāmantan Mummalarāyān of Maduvūṟkudil, a piḻāyai of Madhurāntaka-eatm.

81 of 1900; SII. vii, 89.

Year 9.—Kāncipuram (Ch.)—A weaver of Ravikulamāṅikkappaperunderuvu reclaimed certain lands of the temple of Tiruvūṟagattu Emberumān, dug a small irrigation tank for 200 kāsu and allowed the produce from the land to be used for off. rings to god.

46 of 1921.8

Year 9.—Ś. 1095.—Tiruppāccūr (Ch.)—Lamp by a merchant of the Pirudivi-māṅikkappāḍi-teru at Tiruppūsūr.

134 of 1930.

Year 9.—Tiruvalaṅjuḷi (Tj.)—Two lamps by Vēdavaṇamudaiyān Karuṇākaradēvan alias Amarakōnār of Paḷaiyanūr in Mēn-malaip-Paḷaiyanūr-nāḍu in Jayangonḍa-sōla-maṇḍalam.

619 of 1902; SII. viii, 216.

1Monday, 10th August, A.D. 1170—Kielhorn, EL. ix, p. 211.
2No. 47 (n.d.) is an agreement by the 48,000 residents of Kānci to supervise the conduct of all daily services, worship, festivals, etc. in the temple of Tiruvūṟagattu-Āḻvār as established by old custom.
Year 9.—Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—While, in the temple, Caturānana-paṇḍita of the maṭha, Vāgīśvara Paṇḍita, the propounder of the Sōma-siddhānta,9 and others were listening to the Śrī-purāṇa of Āludaiya-nambi,10 they sold as kāni to Periyansōman and his descendants some lands on which the iṟai was to be paid by the śrī-bhaṇḍāra (temple treasury).

403 of 1906; SII. v, 1358, same as 371 of 1911.

Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—The maṭhapati Caturānana Paṇḍita caused the accountant Uravākkinān (Kāyastha Maitrīkara) to engrave the gifts of lamps and cows to the temple made in previous years. One lamp by dēvaraḍīyāl Sāni Orri Ālvi.

405 of 1896; SII. v, 360—206 of 1912.

Year 10.—Atti (NA.)—Thirty-two cows and a bull by Niraṇindān alias Śēdirāyan of Panangudi to the temple at Atti alias Kēralāntakānallūr.

297 of 1912.

Śīrmāṇ (SA.)—Land as pālliccandam by Paṇḍiṇādukoṇḍār alias Śengēnigal.

202 of 1902; SII. vii, 829.

Tiruppaṭcčūr (Ch.)—The Śivabrāhmaṇas received money from Tiruvarangamudaiyān alias Rājadhirāja Malaiyarāyan, son of Munaiyaraiyān of Naḍuvilmalai Perumūr-nādu and agreed to provide for special offerings and worship on Sundays.

150 of 1930.

Tiruvārūr (Tj.)11—kaṭal sūnda pārēṭum. Land by a native of Paḷaiyanūr.

540 of 1904.

Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—Twelve buffaloes for a lamp by Kāliyan Taṇḍai Tirunaṭṭap-perumal alias

9 Of the Kāpālikas. Mentioned in the Prabodhacandarodaya—ARE.

10 Sundaramūrti.

11 Tuesday, 27th February, A.D. 1173—Kielhorn, EI, ix, p. 212.
Vikkirama-śoḷa Paḍuvūr-nāḍāyān, the officer in charge of the tiruvellai-kāval of the temple of Tiruvorriyūr. 100 of 1912.

Year 10.—Uḍaiyārkōyil (Tj.)—Sabhā of Tribhuvana-mādēvi-catm. made some land ṭraiylī in lieu of interest on thirty kāśu yielding interest at ¼ śinnam p.m. per kāśu. 402 of 1902; SII. vii, 1035.

Year 11.—Eḍayāṛpākkam (Ch.)—A Brahmin lady purchased one vēḷi of land from the village of Purīsai in the twelfth year of Kulōttunga II (254 of 1910) and gave it to the temple for the maintenance of a lamp. On account of the high level of the land rendering its irrigation difficult and of its being in a distant corner of the village, no one came forward to cultivate it, and the trustees of the temple requested the villagers to take back the land and supply instead the required number of cows for the lamp. 253 of 1910. ARE. 1911, II, 28.

"Maḍam (NA.)—Private political compact of alliance between Śengēni Mīḍān Śiyan Pallavaṇḍān alias Śambuvarāyān on one side, and Śengēni Attimallan alias Rājēndraśoḷa Śambuvarāyān and Ōduvān alias Rājagambhirā Śambuvarāyān on the other. 252 of 1919.

"Mūṇnūr (SA.)—Gift of some taxes for repair of ‘Ediriganaṇāyan Tirumālīgai’ and other structures in the temple by Śengēni Ammaiappan Śiyan Palla-vaṇḍān alias Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvarāyān. 71 of 1919.

"Shiyali (Tj.)—Land for offerings to shrine of Āḷudaiya Pillaiyār by the headman of Venmali. 379 of 1918.

Year 11, day 182.—Āḷanguḍi (Tj.)—kaḍal sūṇda pār mādarum. (Damaged). A fresh revenue settlement of the
village with details of properties and tax-dues thereon. The number, e.g., of kamugu (areca) trees is given and each of them was to pay 400 nuts in a year. Iraiylili lands are also described. A large number of officers attest the settlement and the sabha ordered its engraving.

3 of 1899; ARE. vi, 438.

Year 12.—Attur (Tj.)—kaal sulnda par madarum. Agreement by certain persons to burn a perpetual lamp in the temple in lieu of interest on 80 kasu received by them. 132 of 1927.

" Ilambayangottur (Ch.)—The stone temple of Devanayakasvami was built by Sivacaranalayan alias Sivapada-shekhara muvendavelan. 231 of 1910; ARE. 1911, II. 28.

" Kalahasti (C.)—Forty-six sheep for a half-lamp by Talaiyari Taminayakan Pudoli Bhima, a pradhani of Siddhiyaraiyar of Nelluru. 105 of 1922.

" Nangupatti (Pd.)—Land for offerings to Periyanaeciyar by a merchant of Sarapattanam alias Vikramasolapperunderuvu. 336 of 1914.

" Nandalar13 (Cud.)—Land. 571 of 1907.

" Tirukkaadiyur (Tj.)—Tribhuvanacakravartin, 'who was pleased to take Madura and Ilam'. Land for lamp by a native of Pudalar in Pudalar-vatam of Pandikulasani-valanadu. 36 of 1906.


"Saturday, January 21, A.D. 1178, year being 15, not 12. There is no introduction as in the other records of the king dealt with by Kielhorn. Sewell, EI. x, pp. 126-7. See also ARE. 1908, II, 70.
Year 12.—Vaḷuvaṁ (Tj.)—kaḍal ṣūḷna pār mādarum. Two hundred kāśu for land for maintenance of a lamp. Mentions year 16 of Rājamāra (II). 513 kulī—1 mā. 428 of 1912.

Year 12, day 157.—Tirumayānām (Tj.)—kaḍal ṣūḷna pār mādar. (Damaged). Mentions incidents of the war of Pāṇḍya succession in which the Cōlas helped Kulaśēkhara against Vira Pāṇḍya, and the tax-free gift of some land to a person (name lost) who distinguished himself in the campaign.

261 of 1925.

Year 13.—Ālambākkaṃ (Tri.)—Tribhuvanacakravartin, who was pleased to take Iḷam and Madurai. Śivabrāhmaṇas of Madhurāntaka cat. borrowed 448½ kāśu from the temple treasury for paying kaḍamai and agreed, in lieu of interest thereon, to maintain a lamp in the Kailāsamuḍaiyār temple. Reckons 365 days to the year and mentions ‘Śivabrāhmaṇas who had the kāṇi of thirty vaṭṭams.’ Some of these deserted their homes, their lands falling in decay, and the others met and settled that the lands be sold to the temple.

731 of 1909; ARE. 1910, II. 28.

Korukkai (Tj.)—‘Who took Madura and Iḷam.’ Money by a lady, Aralavan Umāiyālvi, of the Periya Agapparivāram for offerings to images set up by her.

228 of 1917.

Mēl-sēvūr (SA.)—kaḍal sūḷna pār mādar. Land and houses given by Śengeni Ammaiappan Pāṇḍi alias Rājamāra Śambuvāraṇ. Quotes the fifth year and mentions the donor’s grand-father Ammaiappan Kulamāṇikkam Pāṇḍinā́du-kōṇḍar. 512 kulī made 1 mā. A manai was 21 kōl by 7, i.e. 147 kulīs.

222 of 1904.15

14Thursday, 18th August, A.D. 1177. Year 15 (?)—Indian Ephemeris, I, II, p. 70.

15Wednesday, 8th July, A.D. 1181. The regnal year must be 19 and fall in the reign of Kulōttunga III—Kielhorn, EI. ix, pp. 212-3.
Year 13.—Nāngupāṭṭi (Pd.)—'who took Īlam and Madura'.
Construction of Nṛtta-maṇḍapa. 340 of 1914.

"Tennēri (Ch.)—'Īlam and Madura'. Land by
Mangalangilān Ponnan Kākkunāyakan, a merchant
of Nagaram Pāṇḍamali, to Tiruppaḷliyarai-nācciyār
set up by him.

193 of 1901; SII. vii, 403.

"Tirucceṅgāṭṭangudi (Tj.)—'Madura and Īlam'. Sale
by one woman of four of her women-slaves (aṭiyār)
as dēvaraṭiyār to temple for 700 kāśu.

80 of 1913.

"Tiruvāḷangādu (C.)—kaṭal śūnda pār mādura, and
'who was pleased to conquer Madura and Īlam'.
Three lamps by Paḷaiyanūrūdaiyān Vēdavanam-
ūḍaiyān Ammaiypappu Pallavaraiyān.

474 of 1905.

Year 14.—Āccāpuram (Tj.)—kaṭal śūnda as in the last record.
An order of the sabhā of Paṇcavanmādevī ālīs
Kulōttunga-sōla-catm. reducing rates of vāram and
kaṭamai on some lands and fixing the duties and
privileges of certain classes of persons.

538 of 1918. 18

"Āṭṭūr (Tj.)—Tribhuvanacakravartīn Karikāla Cōḷa-
dēva who took Madura and Īlam. (Incomplete).
Agreement between the assembly of Rājanārāyaṇa-
catm. and their ryots regarding the terms of land
tenure applicable to the different classes of land.

129 of 1927.

"Kāṇcipuram (Ch.)—Eleven Nokki-māḍais for 250 kulī
of land for a flower-garden by Bhujahalavīrān
Āhōmallarasān, a māhāmaṇḍalīka sōla-mārāsān of
the Gānmaṇḍalam.

48 of 1893; SII. iv, 861.

18Same as 429 of 1918, same date, from Tirukkurugāvūr (Tj.).
Year 14.—Puṅganūr (C.)—Sabhā of Kunganūr alias Valavānărâyana-catm. appointed an ārkkanakkū for Īṅganūr. 209 of 1932.

Puṉjai (Kiḍārangonḍān) (Tj.)—kaḍal sūḷnda pār mādar. A joint gift, by order of the assembly, by four persons, of 200 kāśu for setting up metallic images of some Tiruccēḷavēlakkārār who sacrificed their lives by entering fire to attest to the ownership of the temple of certain dēvadāna lands as against the claim set up by these four persons who had ultimately to make them over to the temple and to make an additional gift of land for worship to these images. 188 of 1925.

Siddhalingamaṇḍam (SA.)—Vessel by Kaṇṇan Śūran alias Ākāraśūra Malaiyamān. 427 of 1909.

Tirukkaḍaiyūr (Tj.)—kaḍal sūḷnda pār mādar; Madurai and Īḷam. Agreement by mahāsabhā of Tirukkaḍavūr with the 240 Pēriḷamaiyār of Ambarnāḍu (in which the village was situated) regarding the collection of rents from lands and the disposal of unclaimed property in the village. 253 of 1925.

Tirukkurugāvūr (Tj.)—kaḍal sūḷnda pār mādarum; Madurai and Īḷam. Same as 538 of 1918 from Ācēapuram. 429 of 1918.

Tirumayāṇam (Tj.)—kaḍal sūḷnda pār mādarum; Madurai and Īḷam. Land as tirunāmmattukkāṇi to Tirukkaḍavūr-uḍaiyār Tirumayāṇam-uḍaiyār. 58 of 1906.

Tirunīḍaiyīyil (Tj.)—‘who conquered Madurai and Īḷam’. Money for lamp. 14 of 1918.

Year 16.—Tiruvadi (SA.)—kaḍal sūḷnda pār mādarum. An inventory of gold jewels and silver articles of the

**The regnal year is described thus: padināḷāvadāna pannirāṇḍāvadu.**
temple of uḍaiyār Tiruvirattānam-uḍaiyār of Adhirajamangalyapura in Tirumunaippāṭik-kiḻ-Āmūr-nāḍu. 389 of 1921.\(^{18}\)

No regnal year occurs in the following:—

*Kaḍappēri* (Ch.)—*kaḍal sūnda pār mādarum*. The merchants of Dīnacintāmanipperunderu including one Arulāḷappérumāḷ took 300 *palangāśu* from the temple treasury and agreed to supply unguents to the god. 129 of 1896; *SII*. v, 994.

*Pattisvaram* (Tj.)—Sheep and five lamp-stands by Vēdavanam-uḍaiyān Karuṇākaradevān *alias* Amara-kōn of Paḷaiyanūr. 270 of 1927.

*Tiruvilimilalai* (Tj.)—(Damaged). Rājakēsari *alias* Tribhuvana-eakravarintī................. Mentions Komaran-Kulottunga-śōla-catm. in Tiruvalundūr-nāḍu. 420 of 1908.\(^{19}\)

\(^{18}\)390 gives similar details of ornaments presented by Kūḍal Araśan...... Kāḍavarāyān to the temple at Tiruvadigal.

\(^{19}\)This inscription may be one of either Rājādhīrāja II or Rājarāja III. No. 259 of 1925 (Kulottunga III, year 9) mentions *gifts* in Komara Kulottunga-śōla-catm. in the third year of Pertiadēvar, evidently Rājādhīrāja II.
Year 2.—Hemāvati (Mys.)—Gift to temple of Tirumangēśvara. Mentions Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Tribhuvanamalla Malli-đēva Cōla, called also uraiyūr-puravarādhīśvara. 117 of 1899; SII. vi, 553.

"Korukkai (Tj.)—The servants of a temple ratified the grant by which they had paid 60 kāśu into the temple treasury in the nineteenth year of Periyadēvar, Rājarājadēvar, the interest on the endowment being used to ensure the supply of some camphor to the temple every day at ardhayāma. 229 of 1917.

"Tirumalavādi (Tri.)—Gift of 198 sheep for two lamps, ordered in the 15th year of Periyadēvar Kulottunga ‘who abolished tolls’, engraved on stone. 83 of 1920.

"Tirunaraiyūr (Tj.)—Money for lamp by Ėkavāśagan Kulottunga-sōlanār alias Vānakōvaraiyar. 166 of 1908.

Year 2.—Tirunaraiyūr (Tj.)—Money for lamp. 175 of 1908.

Year 2.—Tiruvakkarai (SA.)—Maduraiyum Pāṇḍiyam-mudit-talaiyum koṇḍa. Building of a maṇḍapa, the 1000 pillar-maṇḍapa in the Candramaulūśvara temple, called Gaṇḍar-śūriyam by Ammaitappan Gaṇḍar-śūriyam Sambuvarāyam alias Pāṇḍi-nādu-koṇḍān. 190 of 1904.

1Acc. 6th July—8th July, A.D. 1178—Kielhorn, EI. iv, p. 266 and viii, p. 264.
2Madakasira (Anant) in SII. vi.
3Father (?)—ARE. 1918, II, 40.
4The regnal year is given as (8); but the astronomical data work out to Wednesday, 13th February, A.D. 1180 in the second year. Jacobi, EI. xi, pp. 123-4.
5Thursday, 28th February, A.D. 1180. Jacobi, EI. xi, p. 124. No. 168 of 1908 has the words puyalvaiyttu at the beginning and calls the king Rājēndra-Cōla-dēva.
6194 of 1904 is a gift of a lamp-stand by the same donor in year 16.
Year 2, day 125.—Cidambaram (SA.)—The king ordered that assessed lands (*taram perra nilam*) standing in the name of Subrahmanyā Pillaiyār in the Arumōḷisvara temple must be added to those of the latter; that lands superior to the eighth class must be assessed at the rate for that class and those below allowed to continue as before; and that the site of the temple of Tiruttoḍattogai-Iśvaram-udaiyār, the tank in it, etc. be removed from the register of assessed lands. These orders¹ were executed by *nilam alavupadapp erumakkal* of the sabhā of Perumbagappuliyūr.

262 of 1913.

Year 3.—Brahmadēśam (NA.)—Land from Karaikkōṭṭu-Brahmadēśam *alias* Dinacintamaṇi-catm., the *jīvita* of Uḷḷāvūr Kamban Vāṇādaraiyān. Mentions Kaḍappēri and Śambuvarāyap-pēṟū.

265 of 1915.

" Kāḷahasti (C.)—Thirty-two cows for a lamp by Arungunrai-Pillaiyār *alias* Siyagangar, elder brother of Vaḍavāyil Šelviyār *alias* Candrakula-mādēviyār, the daughter of Siyagangar *alias* Sūra-nāyakar, lord of Kuvaḷālapuri.

195 of 1892 (*SII.* iv, 643) =154 of 1922.

" Kōṭtūr (Tj.)—Money for lamp by *maṭhapati* Tirumālīgai Piecan of Tirutturai-pūṇḍi.

446 of 1912.

" Nandalūr (Cud.)—Ten good Bhujabalamaṇā for two lamps by a native of Māṅgādu.

586 of 1907.

" Olagapuram (SA.)—Land as *dēvadāna* by nagaratār of Ulōgamādēvi-puram.

138 of 1919.

¹Possibly this is a record of Kulottunga II, the Parakēsari title in it being a mistake. No. 263 of Tribhuvanacakravartin Rājadhirājadēva *alias* Karikāla Cōjadēva (Year 2, day 121) states that the order was issued by Villavarāyan at the request of Vaidumbarāyan and signed by ten royal officers including Tirumandiravōlai Nārāyaṇa Mūvēnda Vēḷāṇ. See *ARE.* 1914, II, 17 and 1927, II, 27. Also p. 108, n. 24 ante.
Year 3.—Tirumanañjéri (Tj.)—A night lamp to temple of Tiru-edirkol-pādi-udaiyār in Kṛṣṇakai-nādu by Araṇukkaḍiyān Tirumilakaṇḍan Śrīmān-tōlan of Kiranār who constructed the temple of stone.

27 of 1914.

Tirumunikulī (SA.)—puyal peruga vālam-berukka.
No mention of the Pāṇḍyan war. Thirty-two cows for a lamp by Kūṭal Araṇarāyaṇan Śiṣaimāhan alias Jananātha Kacchāyarān.

165 of 1902; SII. iii, 85.

Tiruvennainallūr (SA.)—Gōpuravāsal of the temple of Āṭkōṇḍadēvar erected by Kūṭal Mōhan Āḷappiṇḍandān alias Kāḍavarān.

477 of 1921.

Vēlūr (SA.)—A royal order at the instance of Villavarāyar granting lands in three villages joined together and renamed Kulottungaśoḷanallūr as a tax-free dēvadāna to the temple of Kulottungaśoḷa-viṇṇagar at Vēlūr. The king issued the order from his palace at Vikramaśoḷapuram.

114 of 1919.

Year 4.—Brahmadēsam (SA.)—Ammaiyappan Pāṇḍi alias Rājarāja Sāmbuvavarāyan utilised the gold of two tōḍus for various services in the temple.

167 of 1918.

Brahmadēsam (SA.)—puyal vāyttu. No mention of Pāṇḍyan war. Land by same donor for worship and procession on Aviṭṭam days (his asterism).

176 of 1918.

Tirukkaḍaiyūr (Tj.)—Land by Śekkilān Ammaiappan Parantakadēvan alias Karikāla Śoḷa Pallavaraiyan of Kunṛattūr.

39 of 1906.

Tirukkōḍikāval (Tj.)—On a representation made by Pallavarājan that a channel had been dug in some

*August 12, A.D. 1180—Kielhorn, EI. vii, p. 171.
*See 479 under Tribhuvanacakravartin Vira-rājendra (same year).
dēvādāna land, it was decided that the portion so used should be filled up and the land restored to the temple.

Year 4.—Tiṭṭagudi (SA.)—Maduraiyum Pāṇḍiyan muqit-talaiyum koṇḍa. Tiruvidakaiyattam land made ɪrāiyili by being freed from payment of mīn-kāḍamaį and pāḍi-kāvαl by Magadai Ponparappinān alias Vāṇakōvaraiyan. 24b of 1903; SII. viii, 296.

Vēdāranyam (Tj.)—Gold for lamp by Gangaikoṇḍān Rājarājadeva alias Koṭṭappic-Cōlar. 415 of 1904.

Year 5.—Brahmadēśam (SA.)—malar mannu poliēlilum. Thirty-two cows and one bull for lamp by a dēvaraṇīyāl. 173 of 1918.

Elvānāsūr (SA.)—pυyla vāytyu. Kūḍalur Araśanārāyanaṇ Ėliṣai Mōgaṇ alias Jananātha Kacciyarāyan made over to the temple the kīlīrai antaraṇam turiyīrai tāṭαrpāṭṭam etc. payable by the Šeṭṭis, Vāṇiyar and workmen (pανιşeymākkuļ) residing in Iraiyanaraiyur alias Śōla-Kēraḷa-catm. 157 of 1906.

Tadaṉur (Sm.)—Land by Kulōttungaśōla Vāṇakōvaraiyar for worship, repairs and festivals in the temple of Tiruvēkambam-udaiyār at Tadaṉur in Mēlgaṅgapāḍi-nādu in the Āṟṟur-kēṟram, a part of Malāḍu alias Jananātha-vāḷanādu. 461 of 1913.

Tennēri (Ch.)—pũ mēvi maruviyā. Land to temple of Anantēśvara at Tirayanēri. The land was separately renamed Tiruniṟṟuccōḷan-tirumaṇḍai-vilāgam after the king. 196 of 1901; SII. vii. 407.

10Thursday, 11th March, A.D. 1182—Kielhorn, El. viii, p. 264.
11No reference to Pāṇḍiyan war. Rājakēsari title given at the end by mistake for Parakēsari.
12Cf. 435 of 1913 (year 35).
13The king is called Parakēsari. Otherwise this surname will surely make this a record of Kulōttunga II.
Year 5.—Tirukkōyilūr (S.A.)—puyal vāyppa. No mention of Pāṇḍyan war. Rājarāja Čēdiyarāyaṇ and Rājarāja Kövalarāyaṇ purchased one vēli of waste land from the assembly, reclaimed it, and gave it to the temple for feeding śri-vaiśṇavas on some specified days in the Cittiramēḷi maṭha in the temple.

341 of 1921.

Tirukkōyilūr (S.A.)—Malaiyamān Kāmaṇ Malaiyam Čēdiyarāyaṇ alias Muḍikonḍa-śōla Malaiyakulāraṇ of Kiljyur provided for the construction of stone and for the maintenance of Tiruppūmanḷapam and Tirukkākkāḷi in the temple of Tiru-vidaiagal-Emberumān by giving one vēli of land including the kuṭṭimai, maramañjādi, perumbādikāval and other āyams thereon. 345 of 1921.

Tirunāraiyyūr (Tj.)—pū maruviya tisaimugattōn. No mention of Pāṇḍyan war. Title Vīrājendra-dēva. Land. 176 of 1908.

Tiruvanūmānalai (NA.)—Certain merchants (danma vāniyur) undertake to supply a flag (kōlippumāvai) at each of the three annual festivals in the temple. 550 of 1902; SII. viii, 141.

Tiṭṭugudi (S.A.)—Maduraiyum Pāṇḍiyam muḍit-tolaiyum kōnda. Kaṭandai Ādittan Maṇḍali alias Vangāra Muttaraiyan gave some land as tiruvidai-yāṭṭam together with the kaḷanmai and pādikāval thereon. 24a of 1903; SII. viii, 295.

Year 5, day (3) 50.—Ciṭṭambaram (S.A.)—puyal vāykka valam peruga; no reference to the Pāṇḍyan war. Sale of land (anmiyanāmakaṇaṇ-tīṭṭu) to Ammangāi Ālvar alias Periyanațceiyār, daughter of Kulōttunga-śōla-dēva who abolished the tolls. 121 of 1888; SII. iv, 226.

14Friday, 18th February, 1183 A.D.—Jacobi, E7. xi, p. 124.
15Is this a reference to an image of Ammangā in the temple?
Year 5-1.—Kilaiyur (Tj.)—List of men and women bound to the temple of Vedapuruśvara as adimais.

74 of 1925.18

Year 6.—Sambanarkovil (Tj.)—Undertaking given at the request of Cakravartin Akkmadhavan by the devaradhyar and niyayattar of the temple of Tiruccembon-palili-udaiyar that they would continue to celebrate festivals in honour of Tērūrneḷar-ulalvār whose image with those of nayanārs had been removed to the Tiruvindaikali Pillaiyar temple owing to bad time (durita-kalamay padaiyēra)17 in the eleventh year (of Rājadhīrāja II ?) and that they would reconstruct the gateway called Tappadavēdiyan-tiruvāsal, the north wall and the car-stand (tēr-ērru-kūdam) which had fallen down in the cyclone.

171 of 1925.

Kugaiyur (SA.)—pugal vāytyu valamperuga; no mention of the Pāṇḍyan war. Kūgudaiyān Iranan Ponparappinan18 who had the kāni of Kūgaiyūr set up the image of Pon-parappina-isvaram-udaiyar, and constructed the stone temple Śri-Kailāsa of Kūgaiyūr, the ardhamandapa, snappa manda, nṛttamanda and two prakāras with gopuras and made gifts of land for offerings. He also created the tank Vīra-bhayankaram and provided for its upkeep.

93 of 1918.

Year 7, day 73.—Talaināyar (Tj.)—Only Tribhuvanacakravartin Kōnērinmaikondan title.19 Royal order issued at the instance of Brahmāndra and Vāṇādhīrāja laying down rules for the constitution of the sabhā of Talaināyaka-catam. 148 of 1927.

1876 is another such list (n-d.) of maṭa-adimais in 12th century characters.

17Pāṇḍyan War (?) ARE. 1925, II, 22.

18Some early member of the family perhaps covered the Cidambaram temple with gold. ARE. 1918, II, 40. More likely Tiruvaṇṇāmalai.

19See ARE. 1927, II, 28.
Year 8.—Pudutturai (Tj.)—Assembly of Tiruvăli alias Edirilīsōla-catm. acquired by purchase and made tax-free certain lands for the use of the temple of Tirukkēṭāramudaiyār. 405 of 1918.

Tirumayānām (Tj.)—Maďuraikoṇḍa. Land for lamp. 61 of 1906.

Tiruppanandāl (Tj.)—Land for offering to nāyanārs set up in the temple of Tiruppanandāl by a certain Kungiliyak-kalaiya-nāyanār. 40 of 1914.

Tiruvallam (NA.)—Śengēni Miṇḍan Attimallan Śambuvarāyān assigned some taxes to the temple for repairs to it.

301 of 1897; SII. iii, 60.

Tiruvēṅkāṭu (Tj.)—puyal vāyppa (no reference to campaign against Madura). Land for lamps.

118 of 1896; SII. v, 983.

Tīṭṭagudi (SA.)—Maďuraikoṇḍa. Land.

25 of 1903; SII. viii, 297.

Year 9.—Kōvil-veṇṇi (Tj.)—Begins. ‘puyal vāyṭṭu tiruvāyku-kēḻvi eludi tiripuvarava-cakairportgaṭ.’ The nagaram of Veṇṇi assigned some land in lieu of interest on gold due from them to the temple.

398 of 1902; SII. vii, 1031.

Kumbakōṇam (Tj.)—Maďuraikoṇḍa. Sale of a village to Vāṇakōvaraiyār.

296 of 1927.

Siddhalingamaṭṭam (SA.)—puyal vāyṭṭu. No mention of Pāṇḍyan War. Land by Malaiyamān Śūriyan Nīrēṟgran Edirikanāyān alias Rāja Rāja Malaiyakularāyān of Kīlīyūr.

400 of 1909.²¹

Tirumayānām (Tj.)—puyal vāyku (full). Order of the perungurip-perumakkaṭ of Maṇalkuḍi alias Uttama-sōla-catm. remitting kadāmaṭ and kuḍimaṭ

²¹December 25, A.D. 1185—ARE. 1915, App. F.
²²Thursday, November 20, A.D. 1186—Sewell, EI. xi, p. 245.
on lands (at Komara-kulöttunga-sōla-catm.) given in the third year of Periya-dēvar to Tirumayānam-uḍaiyār at Tirukkaḍavūr after purchase as subhai-vilai from the assembly and as kuḍi-vilai from certain residents by Paḷaiyanūr-uḍaiyān.

259 of 1925.

Year 9, day 88.—Cidambaram (SA.)—puyal vāyttu, and madurai-konḍarulina. The king sanctions the grant of land to temple by a Kēralarājan for nanda-vanan. Among the signatories are Kaḷappālarāja, Nuḷumbādhirāja and Pāṇḍya-rāja.

457 of 1902; SII. iii, 86.

Year 9, day 176.—Shiyāli (Tj.)—Land for lamp. The land is said to have been described, in the survey of the 16th year of Kulöttunga ‘who abolished the tolls,’ as waste land on which palmyras stood and as brackish soil.

125 of 1896; SII. v, 990.22

Year 10.—Kāmarasavalli (Tri.)—Maḍurai koṇḍa. 150 current kāṣu for lamp, and 100 kāṣu for midnight offerings, betel leaves, and areca-nuts, a knife (parikīlīk-kattī) and a pair of scissors (kattirigai) to the god and goddess. Mentions muppadu-vattattuk-kani-yudaiya śivap-pirāmaṇar.

83 of 1914.

Year 10.23—Maruttuvakkudi (Tj.)—puyal vāyttu.24 Maḍurai-koṇḍa. Foundation of an agaram, Kulöttunga-śōlan-niyāya-paripālana-catm. by taking land from several villages by Śendamangalam-uḍaiyān Edirili Śōlan.

393 of 1907.

Year 10.—Nellore (Nel.)—Maḍuraiyum Pāṇḍiyam muḍittalaiyum koṇḍa. The paḍai muḍalīs and the ‘nagarattār of the three streets’ undertake to pay to the temple some

22Same as 365 of 1918.
23Saturday, July 18, A.D. 1187—Sewell, EI. x, p. 127.
24As in SII. iii, 86.
dues at prescribed rates on merchandise and on the occasion of marriages.

193 of 1894; SII. v, 492; NI. N. 69.

Year 10.—Tirukkaccūr (Ch.)—Maduraiyum Pāṇḍiyan mudil-
talaiyum koṇḍa. Money for lamp by wife of Paṉcaṇadaivānān alias Nilagangaraiyan.

271 of 1909.

„ Tirukkaḷar (Tj.)—Maduraikoṇḍa. Shops in the tiru-
maḍai-vilāgam assessed for expenses in the temple.

647 of 1902; SII. viii, 252.

„ Tiruvanṇāmalai (NA.)—Gift of Malaiyanūr, on the
north bank of the Peṇṇai in Tāgaḍūr-nādu, by Rājarājadēvan alias Adiyamān55 of Tāgaḍūr in
Ganga-nādu.

536 of 1902; SII. viii, 126.

Year 10, day 52.—Tiruppugalūr (Tj.)—puyaḻ vāyṭtu. Maduraiyum
Pāṇḍiyan mudil-talaiyum koṇḍa. Some land taken
from Tiruppugalūr and Tōṭtakudi alias Rājēndra-
śōla-nallūr to form a new street called Rājākkal-
tambirān tiruvīdi. Land survey of the sixteenth
year of Kulōttunga I is mentioned.

80 of 1928.

Year 10, day 123.—Tiruccengāṭtungudi (Tj.)—Maduraikoṇḍa.
Landed property to Rājēndra-śōla-Ācāriyan, perhaps
the temple architect. The tirumanṇdira-ōla was
Rājēndraśinga-mūvēnda-vēlān.

70 of 1913.

Year 10, day 123.—Tiruppugalūr (Tj.)—puyaḻ vāyṭtu. (With
details of Pāṇḍyan war.) Maduraikoṇḍaruḷina.
At the instance of Rājarāja-mangalādarāyan, the
carpenters’ right in the temple was conferred on
certain persons by royal order. 82 of 1928.

Year 11.—Acyutamangalam (Tj.)—Maduraikoṇḍaruḷina. Mar-
riage of a certain dancing girl belonging to the
temple. 411 of 1925.

**His son was a vassal of Kulōttunga III, ARE. 1903, para 9.

K—86
Year 11.—Aragaṇḍanallūr (SA.)—Three lamps to god and land to an image of the goddess set up by the donor Kīliyūr Malaiyamān Attimallan alias Ediriliśōla Vāṇakula-rāyan.

390 of 1902; SII. vii, 1022.

"Cidambaram (SA.)—puyal vāytytu.\(^{23}\) Mađuraikoṇḍu Pāṇḍiyanai muḍittalai-konḍarulīya. Land to temple by a certain Vāluvarāyan. Regulation of the rights and duties of the tenants of the flower-garden of the temple by the mūlaparuṣai of Perumbāṟṟap-puliyūr. Mentions kaṇakku and varik-kūruṣeynār.

458 of 1902; SII. iii, 87.

"Maḍam (NA.)—A compact of mutual friendship between Kūḍal Araśanārāyaṇa Āḷappirandān alias Kāḍavaraṇāyan and Šengēni Vīraśōla Attimallan alias Kulottunga-śōla Šambuvarāyan, directed against Āḷappirandān Ediriliśōla Šambuvarāyan.

254 of 1919.

"Māgaral (Ch.)—pu mēvi vālar.\(^{27}\) Land as dēvadāna ṯraiṣyili by order of king. The yield of the land was 2925 kalam and 3 kuri of paddy. The inscription is attested by two officers with the designation puravu-vari-śi-karaṇa-nāyakam.

215 of 1901; SII. vii, 428.

"Tirukkaṇṇapuram (Tj.)—Madura and Īlam. An agreement among the Karuṇākara-vīrar Tennilangai-vālaiṇijiya that they would collect two kāśu from each individual living at Tirunīṟṟuccōlapuram and other places, for maintaining a person to look after the affairs of a māṭha called Sūcakar Karuṇākara-vīrāmadam, where Śrī-vaiṣṇavas were to be fed on all festive occasions. This record is said to have been engraved in place of an old one lost.

505 of 1922; ARE. 1923, II, 39.

\(^{23}\)As in SII. iii, 86.

\(^{27}\)This is typical of Kulottunga II. The king is, however, given the Parakṣari title.
Year 11.—Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—Tribhuvanavīra Cōladēva. Land by ulagudaiye perumāl nambirāṭṭiyār Tiruvaṇṇāmalaiyil kilḷatteruvelivē varādiyāril kūṭṭaṇ- dēvanācciyār ulagamuluduṇḍaiyār.

528 of 1902; SII. viii, 112.

" Tiruvaṇṇainallūr (SA.)—Mađuraiyum Pāṇḍiyan muḍittalaiyum koṇḍa. Thirty-two cows (for lamps) by Malai-mēl-marundu Śingam alias Cēdirāyan, the headman of Maṇalūr. 444 of 1921.

" Tiruvoṇṇīyūr (Ch.)—Twelve buffaloes for lamp and lampstand shaped like the donor, Tiruvanragam udaiyān alias Dhanmaparipālān Rājādhirāja Malaiyariyān, son of Muniyadaraiyān aliūs Kulōttunga-sōla Malaiyarayān. Also another gift of twelve buffaloes for a lamp, a similar lamp-stand and a silver bugle (kālam) to the goddess Āludaiyānācciyār. The lampstands were called Dhanmaparipāl after the donor. 114 of 1912.

" Tiṭṭagudi (SA.)—Mađuraiyum Pāṇḍiyan muḍittalaiyum koṇḍa. Gift of kaḍaiippattam to the image of Viśvēśvara by the maṇḍalika Rājarāja Vangāra Muttaraiyān.

18 of 1903; SII. viii, 288.

" Vēḷūr (SA.)—Fifteen cows for a half-lamp at the instance of the pannāṭṭār in expiation of an accidental homicide by the donor when he went ahunting. 106 of 1919.

Year 11, day 175.—Tiruccengāṭṭangudi (Tj.)—puyal váyṭṭu. A record of the lands of Tiruvirāmanandīśvaram

*Kielhorn, (EI, viii, pp. 7–8) holds that the astronomical data do not work out correctly for Kulōttunga, the only suitable date between A.D. 1000 and 1500 being Friday, 23rd August, A.D. 1342. Venkatasubbaiyā suggests Friday, 24th August, A.D. 1190 as the equivalent date, though with reservations. Some Śaka Dates in Inscriptions No. 257.

As in SII. iii, 87, with the addition ‘Vikkirama-pāṇḍiyan vēṇḍi vitta’ before ‘tanḍontal.’
udaiyar temple at Tirukkaṇṭapuram was engraved on the walls of the temple in this village as the former was evidently not constructed of stone. Mentions years 5 and 10 of Periyadēvar Kulöttunga-dēvar, probably Kulöttunga I, in whose time the temple at Tirukkaṇṭapuram came into existence.

65 of 1913; ARE. 1913, II, 41.

Year 12.—Accarapakkam (Ch.)—Two paṭṭoms by Śengēni Ammaiappan who took the Pāṇḍya country. The donor is also called Kaṇḍarkūliyanāna Rājarājacakbuvarāyān. 239 of 1901; SII. vii, 453.

Āvani (Mys.)—Ś. 1111—12 (Saumya). Mentions that Vallālādēva was ruling the earth at the time—evidently Hoysala Ballāla II who had a queen Cōlāmahādēvi. 460 of 1911; EC. x, Mb. 44 (b); ARE. 1912, II, 30.

Ayyampitṭai (Tj.)—Maduraiyum Pāṇḍiyan muḍit-talaiyum kōṇḍa. Royal order issued at the instance of Nuḷambāḍhirāja and containing rules for the varaṇam of the Assembly of Rājēndrasōla-catm.

113 of 1928.30

Kāṇippakkam (NA.)—Ś. 1102.31 Mentions Śūranaẏakan alias Śiyagangan-adigāri-vellālan of the Ganga family, lord of Kuvalālapura. 60 of 1907.

Kovūr (Nel.)—Ś. 1112. Maduraiyum Pāṇḍiyan muḍittalaiyum kōṇḍarulina. King Siddha gave land to god Gövinda. The Tamil part calls the donor Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōla. NI. N. 40.

Maṇimangalam (Ch.)—Madurai, Īlam, Pāṇḍiyan muḍittalai. Purchase and assignment to the temple (for offerings) of 600 kuḷi of land by a military officer.

5 of 1892; SII. iii, 36.

30 See 120 below. (Duplicate).
Year 12.—Tiruvāḷatturai (SA.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. List (with weights) of ornaments worn by god Tiruvāḷatturai-uḍaiya-nāyanār, in Vaḍagarai-viruda-rāja-bhayankara vāalanāḍu, as examined by Rājarāja Vangāra-muttaraiyar, the trustees of the temple and the assembly of the village. 210 of 1929.

Tiṭṭapuṭi (SA.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. 1010 kāśu by a merchant for offerings and the feeding of thirty Śrīvaiṣṇavas who performed the vidit-tiruppani on amāvāsyā days. The rate of interest was 3 nāli of paddy per kāśu per annum. 23 of 1903; SII. viii, 294.

Year 12, day 93.—Tiruppāḷatturai (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. The distribution and assignment of lands (karaikkūru) in Arapura alia Kuladipa-nāyaka-pura were, by the corporate consent of the Śāliya-nagarattār, engraved on the walls of the temple. 441 of 1912; ARE. 1913, II, 38.

Year 12, day 123.—Cidambaram (SA.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Sōndamangalam-uḍaiyān Araiyan Ediriliśōlan alia Irungōlan having founded a temple called Vikramacōḷiśvaram Uḍaiyār at Parakēsarinallūr, a piṭāgai of Perumbarrappuliyūr, and having given lands after purchase to the temple and its servants, the king ordered the assessment on this land to be deducted from the revenue accounts of the village and engraved on the wall, Vikramaśōlōn tirumālīgai, of the Āluḍaiyār temple. 309 of 1913.

Year 12, day 238.—Ayyampēṭṭai (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Regulation by the king at the request of Nulaṁbādhirāja, of the varāṇam of the assembly of Rājēndrāśōla-κatm. Only those who had not been elected during the ten years preceding an election were to be included if they were fit and
were above forty years of age. The royal order was addressed to the assembly and the taṇḍuvān.

120 of 1928.32

Year 12+1.—Śūlamangalam (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. (Incomplete). Some arrangement made by the Perungūri-mahā-sabhai to build a second prākāra to the temple and to make flower gardens and a street round it.

563 of 1921.33

Year 13.—Āragalūr (Sm.)—Terms of a compact between Rājarājadēvan Ponparappinān alias Kulōttunga-sōla-Vāṅakōvaraiyan and Kiliyūr Malaiyamān of Tirukkōvalūr. The territory lying to the south of the river Ālvinaiyāru must go to the former, and that to the north to the latter; also a defensive alliance in general coupled with the stipulation that they were to act together in the service of the king.

440 of 1913; ARE. 1914, II, 17.34

"Kāḷahasti (C.)—Thirty-two cows for a lamp by Puḍōlimāḍēviyār, the dēvi of Tirukkāḷattidēva alias Yādavarāya.

87 of 1922.

"Kāṇcipuram (Ch.)—Crowned head of the Pāṇḍya and Madura. Forty cows and one bull for lamp and milk by....Ammaiyappan Kaṇṇudaipperumāḷ alias Vikramacōla Šambuvarāyan.

620 of 1919.

"Mēl-sēvur (SA.)—Two chiefs pledged themselves to be loyal to Šengēni Ammaiyappan Rājarāja Šambuvarāyan, ‘who took the Pāṇḍya country’. 223 of 1904.33

"Tirukkaccūr (Ch.)—Madura, Īlam and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Thirty-two cows and one bull for a

32 Cf. 113 (ante).

33 295 of 1911 is a māhāvyāvasthai relating to the same temple of Karl-yurittā nāyanār.

34 Cf. 455 of year 35.

33 Cf. 222 of 194 (Rājādhirāja II, 13) re. title Pāṇḍuṇādu-kōṇdān.

Year 13.—Tiruvāmattūr (SA.)—A nilaimait-tiṭṭu by Kövan alias Rājarāja Nilagangaraiyan stating that, in return for his enjoyment of certain lands, he will help only Rājarāja Śambuvarāyan, Rājarāja-mūvēndaraiyar, Jananātha-mūvēndaraiyar and Ulaguyyakkoṇḍa kāḍavarāyan and none other. 56 of 1922.

Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—A necklace (ēkāvallivadām) by Kūdal Araśanārāyaṇan Āḷappirandān alias Vīrašēkhara Kāḍavarāyan.

531 of 1902; SII. viii, 121.

Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—Five vēlī of land to temple by a chief of Pangala-nāḍu, Piriduvi-gangan vanniya-māḍēvan Āḷagiya-sōlan.

546 of 1902; SII. viii. 137.

Vēlūr (SA.)—A buffalo spoiled some crops in the fields; the owners of the crop beat the buffalo, and it died as a result;** the Bhaṭṭas who were consulted decided that in expiation of the offence 48 sheep were to be given for half a lamp before Agniśvara-mahādēva. 110 of 1919.

Year 13, day 280.—Talaināyar (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Royal order at the instance of Villavarāyar to the assembly of Kulöttunga-sōlan Tanināyaka-catm. relating to a resettlement of the revenue dues from the village after deducting some taxes given away as dāna.*** 147 of 1927.

Year 13, day 361.—Tiruvīdaimarudār (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Royal order to the

** ARE. 1919, II, 22 says that the owner of the buffalo was beaten to death. The language of the text is defective, but I believe the summary given above is the correct one.

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were above forty years of age. The royal order was addressed to the assembly and the *taṇḍuvān*.

120 of 1928.32

Year 12+1.—Śūlamangalam (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. (Incomplete). Some arrangement made by the Perunguri-mahā-sabhai to build a second *prākāra* to the temple and to make flower gardens and a street round it. 563 of 1921.33

Year 13.—Āragalūr (Sm.)—Terms of a compact between Rājarāja-dēvan Ponparappinān *alias* Kulottunga-sōla-Vāṅa-kōvaraiyan and Kiliyur Malaiyamān of Tirukkōvalūr. The territory lying to the south of the river Ālvinaiyāṟu must go to the former, and that to the north to the latter; also a defensive alliance in general coupled with the stipulation that they were to act together in the service of the king.

440 of 1913; *ARE*. 1914, II, 17.34

**Kālāhasti** (C.)—Thirty-two cows for a lamp by Puḍōlimādēviyar, the *dēvi* of Tirukkaḷattidēva *alias* Yādavarāya. 87 of 1922.

**Kāṅcipurum** (Ch.)—Crowned head of the Pāṇḍya and Madura. Forty cows and one bull for lamp and milk by....Ammaiyappan Kanṇudaipperumāl *alias* Vikramacōla Šambuvarāyan. 620 of 1919.

**Mēl-sēvur** (SA.)—Two chiefs pledged themselves to be loyal to Šengēni Ammaiyappan Rājarāja Šambuvarāyan, ‘who took the Pāṇḍya country’. 223 of 1904.33

**Tirukkaccūr** (Ch.)—Madura, Īlam and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Thirty-two cows and one bull for a

Year 13.—Tiruvāmattūr (SA.)—A nilaimait-tīṭṭu by Kōvan alias Rājarāja Nilagangaraiyan stating that, in return for his enjoyment of certain lands, he will help only Rājarāja Śambuvarāyan, Rājarāja-mūvēndaraiyar, Jananātha-mūvēndaraiyar and Ulaguyakkonḍa kāḍavarāyan and none other. 56 of 1922.

" Tiruvaṅgāmalai (NA.)—A necklace (ēkāvallivadam) by Kūdal Arāsanarāyaṇan Āḷappirandān alias Vīraśēkhara Kāḍavarāyan. 531 of 1902; SII. viii, 121.

" Tiruvaṅgāmalai (NA.)—Five vēḷi of land to temple by a chief of Pangala-nāḍu, Piridiṉi-gangan vanniyan-māṇḍeṇa Āḷagiya-sōḷan. 546 of 1902; SII. viii, 137.

" Vēḷūr (SA.)—A buffalo spoiled some crops in the fields; the owners of the crop beat the buffalo, and it died as a result; the Bhaṭṭas who were consulted decided that in expiation of the offence 48 sheep were to be given for half a lamp before Agniśvara-mahādēva. 110 of 1919.

Year 13, day 280.—Talaināyar (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Royal order at the instance of Villavarāyar to the assembly of Kulottunga-sōḷan Tanaināyaka-catm. relating to a resettlement of the revenue dues from the village after deducting some taxes given away as dāna. 147 of 1927.

Year 13, day 361.—Tiruvindaimarudūr (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Royal order to the

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pati-pāda-mūlap-paṭṭudāip-paṅcācāriyan dēvakāumi, the ēri-māheśvarak-kaṅkāni-śeyvār and the ēri kāryam-śeyvān of the temple, increasing the number of dancing masters attached to the temple by one transferred from the king’s establishment. Mentions Agamārgam.

306 of 1907

Year 14.—Brahmadēṣam (SA.)—100 kāśu for śandivilakku by Vāccila-dēvi, daughter of Cā(ṭu)ki Tribhuvanamalladēva of Raṭṭarājya.

177 of 1918.

Kurucerdapādu (Nel.)—Ś. 1114. Madhurāntaka Pottappicēlan Rājaganḍagopālan alias Śrī Ranga-
nāthan gave land as sarvamāṇya to the Nellore temple.

N. G. 50.

Kūgaiyur (SA.)—puyal vāypa vālam. Maduraiyum muḍittalaiyum kōndarulina. Gift of Māmandūr alias Pon-parappinamallūr as dēvadāna to the same temple and by the same donor as are mentioned in 93 of 1918 (Year 6).

94 of 1918.

Sōmangalam (Ch.)—Madurai, Īlam. After breaches in the tank (in the twelfth and thirteenth years of the reign) repaired by Tiruceērak-kaṅnappan, an endowment was made by him of fourteen paḷūngaśu for the repair of the channels and bund of the tank. The assembly agreed to take charge of the endowment and its administration, undertaking to have 40 kuṭi of earth dug out every year.

183 of 1901; SII. vii, 393.

Tiruvanṇāmalai (NA.)—Ornaments by Ninṛaperumāl alias Kulōttungasōla-malaiyakularāyan.

535 of 1902; SII. viii, 125.

As in SII. iii, 86, with readings: Śingalappadai maṟṟappadai veṭṭumadai-kadal pukkalarī vaḻa; mudugiumbaṅḍi paḷal-yelundu maduraiyumaraṅasū-nāṭungaik-kōḍu; koṭiyum virūṭteṅuppā.

Year 15.—Accarapākkam (Ch.)—Attimallan Kulottungasōla Śambuvarāyan granted to the temple the proceeds of some specified taxes from certain villages. 240 of 1901; SII. vii, 454.

Avarani (Tj.)—Crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Tax-free land to Pārvatiśvaram-uḍaiyār by Rāja-nārāyanap-pallavarāyan (of Pālaikkurieci) at Kīlkkudi alias Simhaviśṇu-catm. Refers to survey of land in the ninth year of Periyadēvar (Rājādhīrāja II ?). 490 of 1922; ARE. 1923, II, 39.

Kālahasti (C.)—Land to temple by Śingappillaiyār alias Vīrarakṣasa Yādavarāya, son of Śaśikula-Calukki Yādavarāya alias Tirukkāḷattidēva with many titles including Gōdāvaritīra-kanakhāri-pura-varādhīśvara. 197 of 1892; SII. iv, 645.

Rāmagiri (Ch.)—Forty-six paḷangāsu for lamp by mahāmaṇḍalēsvara Vīrarakṣasa Śrī-Kaṅeipura-paramēśvara Vīrājēndra Śrī Nūḻumba Duraiyarasan. 632 of 1904.

Tirukkaḍaiyur (Tj.)—puyal vāyttu. Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. The sabhā took ten kāśu from the temple for their own expenses and assigned some public land to the temple for the maintenance of a gardener to look after a flower-garden. 254 of 1925.

Tiruppālaiyavan (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Vaḍugan Dēvan gave as Śidānam to his two sons-in-law two-thirds of his rights in several villages which had been assigned to him towards the cost of constructing a stone temple to Tiruppālaiyavanamuḍaiyār, undertaken by Śōdi vaḍugan alias Jayangōṇḍāsōla Kiḍārattaiyai. 313 of 1929.

Tiruppugalur (Tj.)—puyal vāyttu. Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. At the instance of

**As in SII. iii, 87 up to konḍamar in 1. 3, and then a variant form. K—87
Vāṇakōvaraiyan, the right of singing tiruppadiyam in the temple was conferred on Cōlēndrasimha-pīcēan of Tiruvenṇainallūr and his descendants, including the right to appoint persons to sing in their places.

93 of 1928.

Year 15, day 221.—Tiruvālangādu (Tj.)—puyal vāyytu. Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. At the instance of Kongarāyan, the king caused an enquiry to be made into a dispute at the end of which some land wrongly claimed as garden land of the Tiruvāḷuturai temple had to be restored to the temple of Tiruvālangādu. The enquiry (āracci) was conducted by Vāṇādarājan, Nuḷumbādarājan and Varikkūru-seyvār.

83 of 1926.

Year 16.—Gōvindaputtur (Tri.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. A certain Paḷuvūrāṇḍan, the māḍāpatyam of the temple, had misappropriated arecanut trees and money belonging to the temple; he was expelled and some plots of his land were confiscated to the temple as he was proved to have been a Śivadrōhi. Mentions year 7 of Periyadēvar Rājādhi-rājadēva and Pallavarāvar of Paḷaiyanūr, as the date of and authority for the original dēvadāna of the areca-gardens.

189 of 1929; ARE. 1929, II, 37.

Kadappēri (Ch.)40—Lamp by Kulōttungasaōla Kaṇṭappan Tūśi Ādināyakan Paṇcanadīvānan alias Rājarāja Nilagangaraiyan.

131 of 1896; SII. v, 966.

Kāṅcīpuram (Ch.)—Crowned head and Madura. Tirukkāḷattidēva-yādavarāya made a gift (to the temple) of taxes from Amanṭākkam including kaṭamai, kāśāyam, veṭṭi, sirupādikāval, eṭuttukkoṭṭi, tani-āl and other nellāyam.

38 of 1893; SII. iv, 851.

40Saturday, 4th June, A.D. 1194—Kielhorn, EI. iv, p. 266.
Year 16.—Maruttuvakkudi (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Land. Mentions Śivapādaśekharanallūr which was a mēl-vēṭṭappēru and two (Jain ?) palliś at Jananāṭhapuram called Cēdikula-māṇikkap-perumbāḷḷi and Gangakula-sundarap-perumbāḷḷi. 392 of 1907.

Tirukkaḍaiyūr (Tj.)—puyal vāyppa. Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Land as kāsu-kollā-iṟaiyili by the sabhā for tiruppaḍi-māṟru to the image Rājarāja-īsvāra set up by Arajyan Rājarājadēvan alias Vāṇāḍarāyar for the benefit of the king. 42 of 1906.

Tiruvudaimarudūr (Tj.)—puyal vāyytu. Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. A royal order at the instance of Vāṇāḍhirāja altering the procession of the god during festivals and rearranging the streets of Tiruvudaimarudūr. 288 of 1907.

Year 16, day 10.—Acyutamangalam (Tj.)—Madura, Iḷam, Karuvūr and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Appointment of some priests for worship in the temple of Sōmanāṭhadēva with provision for their maintenance. 397 of 1925.

Year 17.—Cidambaram (Śingārattōppu) (SA.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. 1100 kāsu for lamp and lamp-stand. It was stipulated that the grant was to be renewed at the end of every five years, the principal being produced after each period before the mūlaparuśai and the sthānattār. 264 of 1913.

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41 Variant form of prāṣasti.
42 No. 43 is the order of the sabhā to nammūril nilavariyanum nilak-kaṇakkanum to make proper entries and engrave the gift on stone and copper.
43 Variant form.
44 This provision is supposed to be due to the insecurity of the times ARE. 1914, II, 17.
Year 17.—Takkōlam (NA.)—Land by Tirukkāḷattidēva Yādavaraṇa. Takkōlam is called Kulottunga-sōlapuram. 16 of 1897; ŚII. v, 1379.

"Tirukkāḍaiyūr (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. A certain Svāmiśvar cancelled an order of the king appointing two Śaiva ācāryas, and put in two others who possessed hereditary rights. 40 of 1906.

"Tirumāḷam (Tj.)—puyal vāyttu. Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Release deed (vīdu titṭu) renouncing land in favour of the temple executed by Rājavallava Pallavaraiyan who claimed that he had bought the land in Rājarājap-peruvilai but was unable to substantiate his claim as against Vāṇādhirāja and Nuḷambādhirāja who took up the cause of the temple in the enquiry by Vēsālipparaiyar. 112 of 1910."


"Vāḷuvūr (NA.)—Some taxes (Kaṅkāṇi-māṇellu, āvikkāriyappēru, kāttigaik-kāśu, maṇdvēlāgattil tāriyērai cppēppaṭṭa āyangal) from some devadāna villages assigned by Śengēni Vērākkada Śambuvaṛāya (who styles himself a Pallava) for offerings and repairs to Tiruvayan-icecuram temple. 58 of 1908.

Year 18.—Pannateru (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Four hundred kāśu by an oil-monger Vīma-nāyaka of Šelkal, for a lamp to be maintained by Mugattalaiyuḍaiyār Kēyil muppadu vaṭṭan-gāṇi uḍaiya śivabrāhmaṇar. 163 of 1926.

"111 of 1910 also relates to this business.
Year 18.—Śrīrangam (Tri.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. 9000 kāśu for a perpetual lamp by a native of Malai-maṇḍalam, the amount of ghee to be supplied daily being one measure (nāli) by Tiruvanagaradēvan. 63 of 1892; SII. iv, 510.

" Tiruppālaivanam (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Ten māḍai for a lamp by Nūngamadēviyar, wife of Madhurāntaka Pottappicōlan Siddharāsaṇ. 317 of 1929.16

" Tiruppurāmbiyam (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Lands given by order of Ilangēsuraṇ in exchange for the site occupied by mūtha of Āṇḍar Gadaiyābharāṇa. 353 of 1927.

" Tiruvānakkāval (Tri.)—Renewal of political compact (nilaimait-tiṭṭu) between Rājarājadēvan Ponparappinān Vāṇakāvaraiyan and Śīyan Uḍaiyāpilāi alias Akaḷanka Naḍaḻvān. 483 of 1908.

" Uḍaiyār-kōyil (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Land to a person who successfully substituted a stone śri pitha in the temple of Tirukkaḷa Uḍaiya Perumāl in the place of an old masonry work,—a task in which others had failed. 408 of 1902; SII. vii, 1041.

Year 18, day 220.—Tinnevelly (Tin.)—15½ kāśu (accruing on some lands) granted for worship to Tirunelvēḷi Uḍaiyār by Pālaiyūr Kilavan Vīdiviṭtakaṇ Śelvan alias Tyāgavinōda-mūvēndavēḷān. 28 of 1927.

Year 19.—Kāḷahasti (C.)—Ninety-six sheep for a perpetual lamp by Nūngamadēvi, the wife (ahamuḍaiyāl) of Madhurāntaka Pottappicōlan. 198 of 1892; SII. iv, 646.

16 “318 is a supplementary grant to the same endowment. Cf. 601 of 1907 of year 24.”
Year 19.—Ś. 1119.47—Nellore (Nel.)—Madura, Ceylon, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Meeting at Cittiramēli-\textit{maṇḍapa} of the Periya-\textit{nāṭṭu-visayattār} (of twelve \textit{nāṭus} named) for giving some land as \textit{tiruvīḍaiyāṭṭam} to the temple.

197 of 1894; \textit{SII.} v, 496.

Year 19.—Pāpanāsam (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Two \textit{vēli} of land at Kundavai-nallūr as \textit{tirunāmattuk-kāṇi} to the temple of Viśvēśvara built at Nallūr by the donor, Ārā-amuda-mādevan alias Vikramaśōla Brahma-mārāyan. Mentions Tiruvorriyūr-vadi among the boundaries. 467 of 1922.

Śrīrangam (Tri.)—puyal vāyittu (variant form mentioning entry into Kāṅci). A royal order, contents lost. 66 of 1892; \textit{SII.} iii, 88.

Tirumāṇikulī (SA.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Golden girdle to god by Sāmantan Adiyāmān. 161 of 1902; \textit{SII.} vii, 786.

Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—puyal vāyittu (variant form mentioning cutting off the head of Vikkalan). Sale of temple land. Mentions dēvadāna-nāṭṭavār. 368 of 1911, same as 404 of 1896; \textit{SII.} v, 1359.

Year 20.—Cengama (SA.)—A compact between Malaiyan Vinaiyai Venrān alias Karikāla Śōla Ādaiyur nāḍālvān and Śengēni Ammaiappan Attimallan alias Vikramaśōla Śambuvarāyan.

115 of 1900; \textit{SII.} vii, 127.

Kāṅcipuram (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Gift to 32 Brahmins as agaram by Āṭkonḍa Cēdirāya of a village in Karitaḍutṭūr alias Hastinivāraṇa-catm. 24 of 1921.

Kīḻur (SA.)—Construction of a \textit{maṇḍapa} by a \textit{sandivi-grahi} of Ponparappinān alias Magadaipp-perumāḷ. 291 of 1902; \textit{SII.} vii, 920.

\footnote{Expired. Friday, 21st November 1197, the real regnal year being 20. Kielhorn, \textit{EI.} iv, p. 219.}
Year 20.—**Kurangaṇimuttam** (NA.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Gift of Śattimangalam alias Ammainallūr as a dēvadāna to the temple by Nīraṇiṇjān Sēdirāyan under orders from Śambuvārāyan. 291 of 1912.

"Ratnagiri" (Tri.)—Īlam, Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya and Karuvūr. Eight ānai-acou pañca-salāgai accu for offerings to the image of Āriya Nāyanār with the Śivabrahmanas of Tirumāṇikka-malai-udaiyār kōvil. 185 of 1914.

"Śiyamangalam" (NA.)—A stone mālūgai built by Kulōttungaśōla Śambuvārāyan in the Tūṇāṇḍār temple at Śiyamangalam. The land rights of the temple were re-engraved on the new walls as the old stones containing them had been dressed and used in the new structure. 61 of 1900; SII. vii. 65.

"Tirumāṇaṇjōri" (Pd.)—Madura, Karuvūr, Īlam, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. The tānattār, urittira-śrī-māheśvaras, and innāyanār-kāppārāna nālu-kudjyilār accept 500 kāśu from a dēvaradiyāl for lamp and offerings. Pd. 152.

"Tiruvulangādu" (Tj.)—Madura, Īlam, Karuvūr and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Gift of three persons after purchase to the temple to serve as maḍa-adimai by Allūr Kīlavan Vayirādarāyar. 91 of 1926.

"Tiruvannāmalai" (NA.)—Five hundred kāśu by a guild of merchants, sattiyavācakaraṇa damma-vānīyar, for reclaiming some land to serve as maḍappurar to a maḍam called after the guild. 547 of 1902; SII. viii. 138.

Year 20, day 350.—**Talaināyar** (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. The wife of Sōlakulāran Mangalādhīrāyar consecrated this temple and presented money

**See NA. Manual, II, p. 445.**
for cloth to god Pārvatibhāgar standing on the rock in the Kurramporuttisvara temple. 140 of 1927.

Year 21.—Caturvēdimangalam (Rd.)—Land by Tirukkoḍun-gunram-uḍaiyān Kēralarājan alias Viramaḷagiya Niṣadarājan of Ponnamarāpati for feeding aṅdārs in the Tirugnānasambandhan-guhai. 311 of 1928.

" Tirumāṇikuli (SA.)—puyal vāyṛtu man, variant of the usual form. Land to Viśveśvaradēva in Tirumāṇikuli-uḍaiyār temple.

170 of 1902; SII. vii, 797.

" Tirupparuttikunru (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Gift of land as paḷliccanda iraiyili. Mention Gurukkal Candrakīrttidēvar among those who asked for it.

43 of 1890; SII. iv, 366.

" Tiruvanāmalai (NA.)—96 cows and 3 bulls for three lamps by Rājarājadēvan Ponparappiān alias Vāṇakūvaraiyan of Aragāḻūr.

532 of 1902; SII. viii, 122.

" Úṭṭattūr (Tri.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Land to Śripāḍantāṇgi servants of the temple. This land had originally belonged to a Brahmin who, having stolen the jewels of the goddess, was compelled to give it up with his house (nattamanai) and slaves (aḷǐma) as dēvadāna.

490 of 1912.49

" Úṭṭattūr (Tri.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. The nāḍu and nagaram of Úrrattūr-nāḍu assembled in the Úttamaśōḷa—(manḍapa) within the temple of Togumāṇānī-nāyanār and granted the village of Venmanippāṭi, converting it into a mercantile town called Tāyulu-nallapuram, for the merit of Kulottunga-śōḷa Vāṇakūvaraiyār: ippaṭikkku kal vettiviccōm elubuttonbādu nāṭṭōm. 521 of 1912.

49Cf. 512 of 1912 (Vikrama Cōḷa n.d.).
Year 21, day 270.—Acyutamangalam (Tj.)—Madura, Karuvūr, Īlam and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Agreement, after royal sanction, between the authorities of the Sōmanāthadēva temple and its tenants who had built houses on temple land (taramīlī), to widen the street round the temple by forming a new street, the temple bearing the cost of putting up the dwelling houses in the new street in the case of kāni holders and agreeing to sell land for building to others as Caṇḍēśvara vilai. The king ratified the remission of taxes on houses in the new street.

407, 408 of 1925.

Year 22.—Aragaṇḍanallūr (SA.)—Land, 1500 kuḷi, for three lamps by Periya-uḍaiyān Rājārajā Kōvalarāyan, son of Kiliyūr-Malaiyāman Iraiyrān alias Rājārajācēdiyarāyan. 389 of 1902; SII. vii, 1021.

"Kambayanallūr (Sm.)—Viḍukādaḷagiyā-perumāl, son of Rājārajā-adīgan and lord of Tagadai, built a stone temple at Śiṟukōṭṭai (Nāgaiyanpalli) on the banks of the Peṇṭār and called the temple after his own name. 8 of 1900; EI. vi, pp. 332-4.

Year 22, day 130.—Tiruccengāṭṭangudi (Tj.)—Madura, Īlam, Karuvūr and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Lands acquired for the construction of a third prākāra of the temple and a street round it. 72 of 1913.

Year 23.—Karuvūr (Tri.)—Īlam, Madura, the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya and Karuvūr. Grant by the king of a village to the Karuvūr temple. Karuvūr is called Muḍi-valangu-sōḷapuram.

61 of 1890; SII. iii, 23.

"Kilaiyūr (Tj.)—Tribhuvanaekaravartin Śōḷa-kēraḷadēva who took Madura, Karuvūr, Īlam and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Śivabrahmanas undertook to bring water for sacred bath from the Kāvēri

126, 127 of 1900 are of Śōḷa-kēraḷadēva with no attributes. Kongu had the name Śōḷa-Kēraḷa-maṇḍalam. ARE. 1925, II, 22.

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in return for money received from Kaviṇīyan Vāsudēvan Vāmanabhaṭṭan of the village.

75 of 1925.

Year 23.—Tirukkaccūr (Ch.)—Madura, Karuvūr and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Some residents of Śengunṛṇam, seeing that its hamlet Āmbāṟppākkam, a dēvadāna of the Tirukkaccūr temple, was without a tank, deepened the tank in their kāṇi village Vēṇśinṛiyambākkm, and erected a new sluice at the cost of the temple, and ordered that thenceforth both the villages were to draw water for irrigation from the tank in the ratio of their cultivated land (-nilavilūkkāṭṭil).

295 of 1909.

Tiruppāmburam (Tj.)—Madura, Īḷam and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. The times were bad and paddy sold at 3 nāḷi per kāśu; a veḷḷāla and his two daughters sold themselves as madā-adimaś to the local temple for 110 kāśu to save themselves from death by starvation.

86 of 1911.

Year 23, day 283.—Tirukkaḍaiyūr (Tj.)—Madura, Īḷam and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. At the request of Vīṟāṇatappallavaraiyan, a favourite court-poet, the king confirms by letter the appointment of a certain Pāraśivan Ponnan aḷiḷas Kāḷavinōda-nirṣtuppēṟaraiyan to the naṭṭuva-nilai in the temple.

255 of 1925.

Year 23, day 342.—Kāṇcīpuram (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Ten Bhujabalan-māḍai for lamp to Arulāḷa Perumāḷ by a merchant from Puḷal in the country of the Poysalan.

360 of 1919.

Year 24.—Ācāpuram (Tj.)—Madura, Īḷam and crowned head of Pāṇḍya. Order of Pirudigangaraiyan of Puṟakkudu presenting lands (purchased) from the inhabitants of Nallār aḷiḷas Nigarili-śoḷapuram to the shrine of Panpadaikka Āḍuvār in the temple of Tirup-perumaṇaṁ-ūḍaiyān.

532 of 1918.
Year 24.—Jambai (SA.)—Land by a native of Kāncipuram. Mentions Kiliyūr Malaiyamān Aliyān Ākārasūran alias Rājagambhirā Cēdirāyan. 87 of 1906.

"Nandalūr (Cud.)—Ten Bhujabalamāḍai by Nūkkamāddevi, queen of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōla Nallasiddharasa. 601 of 1907.

"Śiyamangalam (NA.)—Twelve vēli of land by Pīḷaiyār Kulōttungasōla Śambuvarāyan to Uḍaiyār Tūṇāṇḍār. 62 of 1900; SII. vii, 66.

"Tirukkōyilūr (SA.)—Īḷam, Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, Kacci and Karuvūr. Exchange of lands between temples of Śiva and Viṣṇu. 2 of 1905.

"Tiruvanāmalai (NA.)—Temple authorities assigned certain lands as cippaṭṭi to two persons in recognition of the benefits they conferred on the temple. Among other things these persons had done much public good in a famine in the year when rice sold at $ measure per kāṣu by starting relief works in the form of a dam across the river and the digging of a tank. 560 of 1902; SII. viii, 151.

"Tiruvārūr (Tj.)—Tribhuvanaviradēva. Redistribution of temple lands among its servants. Purports to be an order of the god himself dated in the twenty-fourth year of his friend, nam tōlan, Tribhuvanaviradēva. 554 of 1904.

Year 25.—Karuvūr (Tri.)—Īḷam, Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Half a mā of land made iṟaiyili-devadāna by the ūr of Dēvanapalli in lieu of 3 kalaṇju of gold given by a Vēṭṭuva to the temple and borrowed by the ūr for their own expenses. 60 of 1890; SII. iii, 24.

"Kuttōlam (Tj.)—puyal vāyttu maṇvalara enra pāṭṭeludi-Tribhuvanacakravartiga Maduraiyum Êlamum Pāṇḍiyam mudittalaiyum kondā. Land as ūr-kil-śraiyili

*Friday, April 26, A.D. 1202—Sewell, EI. x, p. 129.*
to Öngärisvaram-uḍaiyār temple built by Pillai Jayadhara Pallavaraiyar.\(^{52}\) 479 of 1907.

**Year 25.—** Tirukkōdikāval (Tj.)—Madura, Īlam, Karuvūr and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. List of lands granted to the temple for various purposes. States that these as well as other lands that may be granted to the temple later should not be sold in Cāndēśvaru-vilai, and that in case any lands are taken possession of by force, they shall be resumed by the temple. 48 of 1931.

" Tiruvaṇṇamalai (NA.)—600 kuḷi of land (reclaimed) for a lamp by Pāvan-dittan alias Ākāraśūra-malaiyamān, son of Vānakōvaraiya-malaiyamān, one of the mudaliyārs, and resident of Tirukkōvalūr on the southern bank of the Peṇṇai.

534 of 1902; **SII. viii, 124.**

" Tiruvēṇṇainallūr (SA.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. 32 cows and a bull for a lamp by Viraśekharan alias Ādigamān of Kuḍalūr.

312 of 1902; **SII. vii, 941.**

**Year 26.—** Kāḷahasti (C.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. 96 sheep for lamp by Māraya Bōyiṇḍan, son of Muppi Nāyakan of Naṉuvil-paṭṭaiya-nādu, who possessed Kaluvakkuṇḍa and was called Taṇḍai-māḷai-uḍaiyān.

134 of 1922.

" Māllam (Ncl.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Land as dēvadāna to Subrahmaṇya temple by Bettarasa, son of Rājarājappaṭṭai Vattiyararasar with birudas beginning Ahiśchatra-pura-varādhīśvara.

**NI. G. 53.**

" Nandaḷūr (Cud.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya: Nallan Siddharasa, son of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḷan alias Erama Siddharasan, exempted from certain taxes three villages viz. Nirandanūr

\(^{52}\)Called also Araiyan Āḷuḍaiya-nāyaganār in 482 of 1907 (same year).
PARAKESARI KULOTTUNGA III

alias Śrī Kulottunga-söla-catm., Āṇḍappūr alias Tyāgasamudra-catm., and Mantaram alias Bhuja-balasiddhi-catm. 578 of 1907.

Year 26.—Nellore (Nel.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Tammusiddhi gave as tiruvidaiyāṭtam to Tiruppār-kaṭar-cittiramēli-viṇṇagari-pallikonda perumāl the village of Tāmarai-maḍu alias Cittiramēli-nallūr.

195 of 1894; SII. v, 494; NI. N. 72.

Śeyyār (Ch.)—Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, Ceylon, and Karuvūr. 2½ palangāsu for one lamp in year 23; again, 200 pudukkāsu for one lamp by another donor in year 26, both endowments accepted by Sivabrāhamaṇas. 449 of 1902; SII. viii, 35.

Tiruvanṇāmalai (N.A.)—Rule made by Śrī Māheśvaraś that owners of houses in the tirumādaivilāgam, when they sold the houses, should fix their price with the assistance of the superintendent of the temple treasury and remit 50% of the sale proceeds to the treasury, keeping only the remaining 50% for themselves; those who obstructed this or abetted such obstruction were to pay twice the amount and lose their houses in addition.

486 of 1902; SII. viii, 75.

Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—Tribhuvanaviradēva; vira- and vijayābhīśkas. Gift of a village, Kuḷappākkam, and gold ornaments including tiruvāṇudāṇḍu to god Vyākaraṇadānaperumāl by the king Ulaguyavanda-nāyanār, at the request of Tiruvorriyūr-ammai. Another gift of tiruvāṇudāṇḍu was made in year 37, again at her request. 120 of 1912.

Year 26, day 300.—Uttaramērūr (Ch.)—Madura, Īlam, Karuvūr, and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. At the request of nammūr mātrsthānangal janmakkāni-udaiya Bhāra-sīvan Tiruvirattanam-udaiyān alias Kulottunga-sōla Paṇḍitan, Čēdirajadēva gave ten vēli of land as
arcanābhōga īraiyili to the shrines of Piḍāri Vadāvāyīrcelvi and Mātiruvāṇḍāl, and the king confirmed his action. States that 6½ pāḍagam make one vēli.

SII. vi, 361; 76 of 1898; 175 of 1923.

Year 27.—Brahmadēsam (NA.)—Āḍavallān Gangai-koṇḍān alias Irungōla gave the village of Irungōla-vilāgam for gōpura, offerings and lamp. 266 of 1915.

" Kāṅcipuram (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. 32 cows and a bull for a lamp by Kuvālālapura-paramēśvaran Ganga-kulōdhavan Śiyagangan Amarābharaṇan alias Tiruvēgambam-udaiyān. 10 of 1893; SII. iv, 823.

" Kāṅcipuram (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Śōlappillai alias Śōla Śambuvarāya, the son of Ammaiyanappan, gave Śīrukaṟumbūr, including all tax-dues in money and kind (kaṭamai, veṭṭi, taniyāl, pāḍikāval, etc.), as tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam to Aruḷāla perumāl of Attiyūr. 36 of 1893; SII. iv, 849.

" Nāttāmalai (Pd.)—Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya and Kāṅcī. Nagaram of Telinga-kulakālapurem sell land 130½ paṇca-salāgai-accu to a merchant who presents it to the temple as īraiyili dēvadāna. 360 of 1904; Pd. 158.

" Taḍāvūr (Sm.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Construction of Tiruvēkambam-udaiyār temple of stone, the cost being met from gold already in the possession of the temple and from what was now presented by the king (nāyaṇār) and the younger of his queens (nambirattiyārīl ilaiya nambirattiyār). 458 of 1913.

" Tiruvēnaikkōyil (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Cows for lamp. Mentions the

11Thursday, 5th May, A.D. 1205—Kielhorn, EI. vi, p. 281.
Kalāmukha priests, Śailarāśi and Nānarāśi pañḍitas of Gōmadam, who had the kāṇi of the temple. 357 of 1911.

Year 27.—Tiruvanāṉāmalai (NA.)—Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Eleven chieftains promised allegiance to the king’s government and Cēdirāyadēvar. The imprecation at the end contains the words: paraiyarkku-ceruppu edukkirōm. 516 of 1902; SII. viii, 106.

Tiruvanāṉāmalai (NA.)—Madura, Ceylon and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Land by Malaiyaṉ Narasimharavman alias Karikāla-Cōla Aḍaiyūr-nāḍālvān. 538 of 1902; SII. viii, 128.

Tiruvanāṉāmalai (NA.)—Land as tirumandirappōṇagaprūram by Araśakalāiyan Nilagangan Kariya Perumāl. 539b of 1902; SII. viii, 130.

Tiruvanāṉāmalai (NA.)—Madura, Ceylon and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Land by Cōḷendrasimha Prthivigangan alias Alagiya-sōlan Varandarumperumāl. 558 of 1902; SII. viii, 149.

Vēdal (NA.)—Gift of a village to a temple by the inhabitants of Tellārṟṟup-parrū. 73 of 1908.

Year 28.—Muśirī (Tri.)—Ceylon, Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Land as dēvadāna by Kulōttungacōla Vāṇakōvaraiyan. 72 of 1890; SII. iv, 396.

Perunījōri (Tj.)—puyal vāytyu valam perukka. Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Records the construction in the fifth year of Periyadēvar Rājādhirājādēvar of the stone temple of Tiru-vāgisvaram-uḍaiyār at Mēlai-vāgai by a merchant of the village, and of the maṇḍapa and the balipitha by his son; also the endowments (tirunāmmaṭukkāṇi) given by them. 37 of 1925.

*Cf. 352 (Rājarāja III, 15).

*Also mentioned in 539a of 1902 (year 28).
Year 28.—Śeṇjī (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Money for lamp by Tiruvan Śelvan, a servant of Nāgaṇ Kōṟṟan Vāsudēvan alias Kāḍu-veṭṭigal. 163 of 1930.

Vṛddhācalam (SA.)—One hundred cows for milk (for abhiśēka) by Kāḍal Ėliśai-mōgaṇ Maṅavāḷapperumāḷ alias Vāṇilaikaṅḍapperumāḷ alias Rājarāja Kāḍava-rāyan. 133 of 1900; SII. vii, 146.

Year 29.—Idaiyāṭṭūr (Pd.)—Land by Tirukkoḍūngumṛam-uḍaiya Kēraḷan alias Niṣadarajar in Puḷamalai-nāḍu. Pd. 161.

Kāṅcipuram (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Ninety-six sheep for lamp to Arulāḷappaperumāḷ by Betarasa, son of Madhurāntaka Pottappicōla Manumasiddharasa. 456 of 1919; ARE. 1920, II, 21.

Kūgaiyūr (SA.)—Two cows and a calf to Śrī Kailāsa by one of the agambāḍi mudalīs of Rājarāja Kōvalarāyan. 95 of 1918.

Pattisvaram (Tj.)—Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Rules regarding the levy of dues on dēvadāna lands of the Tirumceattimurram temple. 267 of 1927.

Tirukkalar (Tj.)—(Copper-plate). Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr and the head of the Pāṇḍya. List of temple jewels with weights by kudiṇaiṅkal and fineness of gold, each jewel being described in detail. SII. iii, 211.

Tiruppāccūr (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. The merchant communities of Nellūr, Nāraṇaṇapuram, Ārkādu, Mayilāppur, Tiruvorriyūr, Pūndamali, Neṭumpirai, Damanakaceēri, Perunaḷāri and Tirunīru acquired the village Kaivanḍūr in Īkkāṭṭuk-kōṭṭam, and gave it as a tax-free dēvadāna to the temple of Tiruppāsūr for constructing the
Danmadāvalavan-tirumadil, and left the village in charge of Madhurāntaka Pottappiceōlan alias Tammusiddharaiyar. 120 of 1930.

Year 30.—Ayyampēṭṭai (Tj.)—Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Order of kūṭṭa-sabhāi of Rājendra-śōla-catm. addressed to Uruppuṭṭur Aḍigal Nambi Bhaṭṭan, the ēr-vāriyam and the ēr-kañaṭakku, framing certain rules for leasing out lands belonging to the residents of the village to tenants of good standing on concession terms, as there was confusion and trouble in realising the produce from the lands on account of floods, drought or infertility. 114 of 1928.

Kalahasti (C.)—Land by purchase for offerings and for the construction of a car to Tirukkāḷatti-uḍaiyār, the purchase money being paid by Rājamalladēvar alias Yādavarāya of Kāṟṟuppūṇḍi to the Cittiramaṇip- periya-naṭṭavar. 122 of 1922.

Mallam (Nel.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Three lamps to be maintained with the thirty-six māṇai collected as kurrattēṇḍam and sittāyam to the Subrahmanya temple at Tiruvānūr. 521 of 1908.

Śulamangalam (Tj.)—Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. An āḷ-vilaip-piramāṇa-śaiṇu-tiṭṭu recording sale by two accountants of a temple at Śōḍakulavalli-paṭṭinam of a number of women as servants to the temple of Śulamangalam; the women sold are described: engalukku kramā-gatamāy varugiṟa adiyār. 296 of 1911 = 562 of 1921.

Tiruvāḷangādu (Tj.)—Madura, Īḷam, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, virābhīṣeka and vijayābhīṣeka. Gift by purchase of 36 persons as

**EJ. vii, p. 126.

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maṇḍa-āḍimaṇḍai to the temple of Tiruvālangadu by Vayirādarāyar, headman of Allūr.  90 of 1926.

Year 30, day 116.—Koḷattūr (Pd.)—Tribhuvanavirādeva who took Madura, Īlam, Karuvūr, and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya and performed virābhīṣeka and vijayābhīṣeka. Registers the fixed periods of the day when each dancing girl had to perform her daily service in the temple of Sundara-cōḷisvaramudaiyar. 383 of 1914; Pd. 162.

Year 31.—Aragaṇḍanallūr (SA.)—Land for three lamps for the benefit of Āragaṇṭurudaiyān Rājarjadēvan Ponparappinān alias Magadaip-perumāl by one of his Agambadi mudalis, Perumāl Pāṇḍyarāyan. 388 of 1902; SⅡ. vii, 1020.

" Kāḷahasti (C.)—Land for flower garden by Vīra Narasingadēva Yādavarāya. 120 of 1922.

" Nandāḷūr (Cud.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Lamps by Madhurāntaka Pottappiceōla Tirukkāḷattidēva for the merit of his father Manumāsiṭṭarasan and of Nallasiddharasa. 582 of 1907.

" Nellore (Nel.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Land as tiruvādaiyattam by Periya Śittappa-nāyakkan, a kanmi of Madhurāntaka Pottappiceōla Nallasiddharasa. 205 of 1894; SⅡ. v, 504; NI. N. 67.

" Śomangalam (Ch.)—Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhīṣekas. Two narpalangāsu for lamp. 186 of 1901; SⅡ. vii, 396.

" Tiruppāṃburam (Tj.)—Tribhuvanavirādeva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya; vīra- and vijayābhīṣekas. Gift by mahāsabhā of land, free of certain taxes, to the temple at the request of Śrī-kāriyam Arumoḷi Brahma-mārāyan. The taxes remitted were: antarāyam, kāṭṭāl, kāuterik-karaṇ-viniyāgam. 96 of 1911.
Year 32.—Aragaṇḍanallūr (S.A.)—Construction of stone of the temple of Opporuvarumillāda-nāyanār at Tiruvaṟai-yaṇi-nallūr by a native of the Pāṇḍya country.

387 of 1902; SII. vii, 1019.

Itāmāgiri (Ch.)—A dēvadāna including kāsāyam and nellāyam for a festival in his name by Śaśikulacāḷukki Taninirā-venra Vira-narasingadēva Yādava-rāya, mentioned with many birudas. 640 of 1904.

Tiruvāḷangāḍu (U.)—Tribhuvanavirādēva; Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya; vīra and vijayābhīṣekas. Lamp by Arunilai Viśākhan Trailōkyamallan Vatsarājan of Arumbākkam, who rendered the Bhārata into elegant Tamil and pursued the path of Śiva—pāradandannai arundamīḻpaṭuttuc-civuneri-kaṇḍa. Forty palangāṣu for thirty-two cows and one bull. Mentions measure Arumolidēva. 482 of 1905.

Toḷudūr (S.A.)—Tribhuvanavirādēva; Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya and Karuvūr. A certain Śēdirāyaveḷḷān, chief of Śambai, built the stone temple and maṇḍapa of Madhurāntakāśvaram-uḍaiya-nāyanār at Perum-Toḷuvūr in Ugaḻūr-kūṟram. He also presented the proccessional images of the god and goddess. 400 of 1913.

Year 32.—Ś. 1133.—Yedurūr (Mys.)—Mentions maṇḍalika Pulladēva, son of Jakkidēva.

473 of 1911; EC. x, Mb, 125.

Year 32, day 327.—Aṭcāpuram (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-virādēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, and vīra- and vijayābhīṣekas. Land to shrine of Tirukkāmakkōṭṭam-uḍaiya-nācciyyar constructed in the temple of Tirupperumaṇam-uḍaiyār by Candrasekharan Paṇcanadivaṇa of Nerkuṇam. Mentions tirumandiravōḷai Neriyuḍaicōḷa Mūvendavēḷān. 530 of 1918.
Year 33.—Kīlūr (SA.)—Āragāḷuruḍaiya Magadēsan Rājarājadēvan Ponparappinān Vānakoḷvaraiyan assigned to the temple of Tiruvirāṭānam-uḍaiyār the dues of kurrattendam, tariyirik-kāṣu, kaḍaiyirai, kannairai, āsvi-kāṣu, paṭṭi-ṭendam and vilakkal-ṭendam.

283 of 1902; SII. vii, 912.

Munnūr (SA.)—Tribhuvanavirādēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, and vīra- and vijayābhīṣēkas. A confirmation by Kūḍal Āḷappirandān Āḷagiya Pallavan alias Kāḍavarāyān of gifts made by his grandfather. 63 of 1919.

Ṛṣiyūr (Tj.)—Tribhuvanavirādēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhīṣēkas. Land, four vili by the pottagam, by Malaiyappiyarāyān who had married a daughter of Kulottungasōḷa Vānakoḷvaraiyar of Kaḷattūr. An image of Sarasvati figures among the donees.

476 of 1907.

Tiruvaigavūr (Tj.)—Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhīṣēkas. Land and two houses sold to temple in Cāṇḍēśvarappurūvilai for 28,800 kāṣu being the arrears of kaḍamai kāṣu and paddy due from the 24th pasān to the 33rd pasān, the arrears being discovered by Pillai Munaiyadaraiyar in charge of temple lands by auditing the accounts for these years.

57 of 1914.58

Tiruvottūr (NA.)—Tribhuvanavirādēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhīṣēkas. Land and taxes to temple by Śengēni Ammaiyan Āḷagiya Śōḷān alias Edirili Śōḷa Śambuvarāyān.

94 of 1900; SII. vii, 103.

58 of 1914 is another similar transaction of same date, the amount involved being 15,500 kāṣu; also 60 of 1914.
Year 34.—Kālahasti (C.)—Tribhuvanavirādēva; vira- and vijayābhīṣekas. Thirty-two cows and a bull for lamp by Śūra Nāyakkan Tiruvēkambam Uḍaiyān alias Amarābharaṇa Siyagangan, Kuvalālapura-paramēśvara and Gangakulottama. 116 of 1922.

"Kudumiyāmalai (Pd.)—puyal vāyattu (variant form with new facts). Land for offerings.

Pd. 166.°

"Tirumalavādi (Tri.)—puyal vāyattu maṇvalara (variant form). Tribhuvanavirādēva. Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vira- and vijayābhīṣekas. Boundaries of devadāna lands. 74 of 1895; SII. v, 632.

"Tiruvallam (NA.)—Two lamps by Ariyapiḷḷai, queen of Amarābharaṇa Siyaganga. 303 of 1897; SII. iii, 62.

Year 35.—Āragalür (Sm.)—A mutual compact between Śengēṇi Ammaiappan Alagiyasōlan alias Edirili Śōla Sambuvārayan on one side and the chiefs (aiyar) Ponparappina Vāṇakōvaraiyar, Kulōttungaśōla Vāṇakōvaraiyar and maiccunanār Kāṇṭavaraiyar. 435 of 1913; ARE. 1914, II, 17.

"Battupādu (Nel.)—Gift by Śrī Madhurāntaka Pottappieēa Nallasiddharasā. NI. A. 18.

Year 35.—Ś. 1134.—Kāncipuram (Ch.)—Tribhuvanavirādēva; Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vira- and vijayābhīṣekas. Siyaganga built the Anantālvar shrine of stone. His father was Cōḷendrasimha and his titles include Śirāimīṭṭa perumāl. 589 of 1919.

Year 35.—Kudumiyāmalai (Pd.)—Gift to Tirunalakkanṟam-uḷaiya-nāyanār by the mūṇṟu-padai Pōrkōyil Kaikkōḷar of Konādu alias Iraṭṭapādi-kōṇḍa-śōla-vāḷanādu. In the schedule of daily expenses provided for, occurs the rate of two nāḷi of paddy per

*Cf. Pd. 163 for same introduction.
day for the potter and for the supplier of fire-wood. 364 of 1906; Pd. 248.

Year 35.—Nāngupaṭṭi (Pd.)—Tribhuvanavirādēva; Ceylon, Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhiṣekas. Gift of village to the local temple by Ūruḍaipperumāḷ alias Edirilisōla Kaṭambarāyana for the merit of the king during his stay at Madura. Mentions Tribhuvanavīrāna peruvali.

339 of 1914.

Tirukkolakkāl (Tj.)—Tribhuvanavirādēva; Madura, Ceylon, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhiṣekas. The default of a tenant of the local temple, hampered the conduct of services in the temple, and this resulted in the land he held of the temple being leased out to another tenant at an enhanced rental.

410 of 1918.

Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—Tribhuvanavirādēva. Gilding of the central shrine and gift of three villages on the north bank of the Peṇṭār including the dues thereon by Rājarājadēvan Ponparappinān alias Vāṇakōvaraiyan of Āragaḷūr.

557 of 1902; SII. viii, 148.

Tiruvennainallūr (SA.)—Tribhuvanavirādēva. Lands in Šeṇji, the northern hamlet of Rājarāja-catm., by Mōgandār alias Šōlingadēvan and Aḷāgiya Šiyān Šambuvaraiyan to goddess Periya-pirattiyār set up by the mother (name lost) of Aḷāgiya Pallavan Köpperuṇjingadēvan in the temple of Vaikuṇṭattu Emberuman.

487 of 1921. 61

Tiruvorriyār (Ch.)—Tribhuvanavirādēva; vīra- and vijayābhiṣekas. An arbitrary impost on land by Yādavarāya made in the 34th year of the king and the difficulty with which it was met by land-holders.

60 Preserved in a copy made in the third year of Sundara Pāṇḍyadēva.

61 A note is made that the inscription is a copy made when the Śrīvimāna was renewed. Cf. 486 of 1921 (Year 11, Köpperuṇjinga).
Sale of land and gift of land so sold to the temple for maintaining a Vyākaraṇa school and worship of Vyākaranadānap-perumāl. Legend of Śiva's revelation of the Sūtras to Pāṇini.

202 of 1912; ARE. 1913, II, 39.

Year 35, day 205.—Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—Tribhuvanavirādeva, Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhiśekas. Houses and land as nilac-civitam to two hundred persons who served the god and were called Tribhuvana-viran-padiyilas.

417 of 1919.

Year 35, day 290.—Tiruvālangādu (Tj.)—Kōnērinmaikoṇḍan only. Royal order to engrave on the temple walls the extent of ār-kīl-iraiyili lands belonging to the temple in accordance with mahāsabhāvivasthai and ār-vivasthai. Rājanārāyaṇa Mūvēndavēḷān is one of the signatories.

88 of 1926.

Year 36.—Karuvūr (Tri.)—Tribhuvanavirādeva; Ceylon, Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhiśekas. Land.

141 of 1905.

Nandalūr (Cud.)—Incomplete.

602 of 1907.

Redālipālem (Nel.)—Tribhuvanavīra. Mahāmaṇḍalika. Rājarājapattai Siddharasa, son of Rājarājap-pattai Bettarasa, endowed a lamp in the shrine of Pāṇḍaram-udaiyār for the merit (danam) of his elder sister Bācealadēvi, the dēvi of Madhurāntaka Pottappicēḷa Manumasiddharasa. Ni. G. 86.

Tiruppāccūr (Ch.)—The tānattār of the temple of Tiruppāsūr-udaiyār, having received money from Īmkārādēva Irāvalar, a disciple of Jñānaśiva-Irāvalar of the santāna of Laksādhyāya Irāvalar of the Kollā-maṭha at Vārāṇasi, agreed to provide tiruppavītrām to the deity.

111 of 1930.**
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Year 36.—**Tiruppâlaivenam** (Ch.)—Tribhuvanavîra. 5§ Bhujabalamaḍai for half-a-lamp by Gangamâدēvi Tilakavanâḍalî of Šêttauraî in Šengâṭṭuk-kottam; also 45 sheep for another half, making one lamp in all. 348 of 1929.

**Tiruppaḷanam** (Tj.)—Tribhuvanaviradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvûr, crowned head of the Pâṇḍya, vîra- and vijayâbhîśekas. Sale of 1½ mā of land for 3000 kâśu. 180 of 1928.

**Tiruppâsûr** (Ch.)—Tribhuvanaviradēva. Thirty-six bhujabala-mâḍai for lamp by Vîra Narasimhadēva Yâdavarâya. 406 of 1896; SII. v, 1361.

**Yerrâguntapâlem** (Cikavolu) (Nel.)—One of the followers (paḍiyâr) of Côla Tirukkâḷattidēva, son of Pillaiyâr Manumasiddharasan, gave on behalf of Pillaiyâr Tirukkâḷattidēva, the tax-free village of Takkuḷam to Kēsava Perumâl set up in that village. NI. R. 8.

Year 37.—**Kalappâl** (Tj.)—Tribhuvanaviradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvûr, crowned head of the Pâṇḍya, vîra- and vijayâbhîśekas. 3200 kâśu as endowment for one lamp given to the muppâdu-vattattuk-kâṇi-udaiya Śivabrâhmanar of the temple of udaiyâr Śrī-kailâyam-udaiyâr of Agaram Śrî Muḍivâlaṅgu-kôlac-catm. in Puṟangarambai-nâdu. 659 of 1902; SII. viii, 264.

**Nârttâmalai** (Pd.)—Tribhuvanaviradēva; Madura, Ceylon, crowned head of the Pâṇḍya, vîra- and vijayâbhîśekas. Sale of land for 68,000 kâśu as dēvadâna by Nagaram of Telângakula-kâlapuram to two merchants who had to supply 30 kalam each to temple in years of full crops, and at the rate of 2½ kalam per mā of cultivated land in years when all the land was not cultivated. Pd. 170.

**Śâlvankuppâm** (Ch.)—Tribhuvanaviradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvûr, crowned head of the Pâṇḍya,
vīra- and vijayābhiśēkas. Sale of land by temple authorities for 300 puduk-kāśu as the śrī bhanḍāra was unable to meet the dues (iṟai) on tirunāmakāṇi lands. 57 of 1890; SII. iv, 381.

Year 37.—Tiruppulivanam (Ch.)—Tribhuvanavirādēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhiśēkas. An undertaking of the sabhā of Uttaramelūr alias Rājēndra-śōla-catam. to conduct certain festivals, as of old, in the temple at Tiruppālaivanam and to light eight lamps on all festival days; four of these lamps were endowed in the fourteenth year of Rājamāttāndan alias Aparājitavikramavarman on the day of a solar eclipse, one in the 18th year of Kannarādēva ‘who took Kacci and Taṇjai’, two in the 13th year of Madiraikanḍa Parakēsari, and one in the 14th year of Tribhuvanavirādēva.

396 of 1923—67 of 1898; ARE. 1924, II, 22.

Triśūlam (Ch.)—Tribhuvanavirādēva. Gift by Vānigar-nagarattār of Pūndamali alias Uyyakoṇḍan Śōlapuram of two tiruvadinilai (15 palam in weight), two tiruvālattittattu (70 palam) and two kombu (55 palam). The donors undertake to renew these articles if they are lost in robbery—iṟai nāḍariyak-kollai pōccagil idakkaḍavōm.

311 of 1901; SII. vii, 537.

Uṭukūru (Nel.)—Temple built and dēvadāna made in Uṭṭakkūr in the kingdom of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōla Tirukkāḷattidēva. NI. R. 66.

Year 38.—Jambai (SA.)—Land by Śōlaganga Pallavaraiyan alias Piravāvenrān Rāja(rāja) Śīsupālan. 73 of 1906.

Korukkai (Tj.)—Tribhuvanavirādēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhiśēkas. Sale of land (private) for 17,700 kāśu, nāṟayirattu cērupattčāyiram. Mentions pottagam in stating the extent of the land.

317 of 1927.
Year 38.—Tiruppaṭṭār (Tri.)—Tribhuvanaviradēva. Gold ornament by Karaṭarāya, subordinate of Lord (dēvar) Kulottunga Vāṇakōvaraiyar. 588 of 1908.

Uttaramērū (Ch.)—Tribhuvanaviradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhīṣekas. In recognition of the construction of the outer prākāra wall, the abhīṣēka maṇḍapa in front and other additions by a dēvaradiyāl Āyirattirunāṟṟuvaa-māṇikkam, a daily gift of one kurunī of the rice offered to the deity was granted to her and her posterity with the consent of the tānattār of Rājēndra-sōla-viṇṇagar. 172 of 1923.

Year 38, day 239.—Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—Only Könerinmaikōndān title. Gift of Kulattūr alias Kulottungasōlān Kāvanūr by Durgaiyāndi-ṇāyakan (the agent of Sittarasān), for the maintenance of the Vyākaraṇa-dāna-vyākhyāna-maṇḍapa built by himself in the temple of Tiruvorriyūr. Mentions Vāṇādārayar and tirumandira-ṭlai Neriyudaiṭolā Mūvēndavēḷān. Land made iraiyāli by king Kulottunga from year 38, and the varik-kūru sēyvār were to make the necessary entries in the accounts. 201 of 1912.

Year 39.—Pandanaḷūr (Tj.)—Tribhuvanaviradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhīṣekas. Gold ornament (tirukkolgai) by Irāvalān of Vārāṇasi-Bhikṣāmatā to Paśupatiśvaram-uṭāiyār at Tiruppandaṇainallūr for being used at the time of the sacred bath of the god. 72 of 1931.

Tēnū (Md.)—Mentions Virudāraya-bhayankara-nallūr as the alternative name of the village. 606 of 1926.

Tiruvanaruḷam (Pd.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Building of the Bhadāmbā shrine by Kaṇṇudaiya Perumāḷ alias Pirāṭṭi-ālvār, queen of Koḍungunṟamudaiyār alias Niṣadaraḷājan and daughter
of Kēralāṇḍān *alias* Niṣadārajan of Ponnamarāvati in Puṇamalaināḍu. 320 of 1914; Pd. 174.

**Year 40.**—Kaccanam (Tj.)—Tribhuvanavirādēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, *vīra*- and *vijayābbhiśēkas*. Undertaking of the Śiva-brāhmaṇas of muppaduvaṭṭam to burn a lamp for 2200 *kāśu* they received from a resident of Kaccinam. 162 of 1926.

"Tiruvurarugulam (Pd.)—Tribhuvanavirādēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, *vīra*- and *vijayābbhiśēkas*. The *nādu* of Vallanāḍu made an *iṣāivuritiṭṭu* guaranteeing protection and some specific rights to the tenants of different classes whose lands were declared to be *kuṭi*-ningā- *dēvadāna*. 273 of 1914; Pd. 176.

"Uṭṭattūr (Tri.)—Tribhuvanavirādēva. A compact drawn up by Śrutimāns of Uṛṛattūr, assembled in the *maṇḍapa* Uttamasōlan in the temple, for the community of the Iḍangai comprising 98 sub-sects. 489 of 1912.

There are no regnal years in the following records:

Cāpalapalli (Nel.)—Rājamalladēva *alias* Bhujabalasiddharasa, of the Yādava race, created through Madhurāntaka Pottappiceōla Erasiddharasa, the town of Nāgapudodol and gave it away in 46 shares. Mentions a new tank excavated by his wife Kamalādēvi and called after her. *NI. V. 11.*

Kīloiyūr (Tj.)—Madura, Ceylon, and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. List of wet and dry lands added to the temple as *tirunāmattukkāni* till year 20. Sale (*sabhaiśilai*) by the assembly of Tiruvaḷundūr of

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*AARE.* 1913, II, 39. McLean, *Manual*, iii, p. 1036 ff. 64 of 1913, 315 of 1927 and Pd. 178, dated in years 45, 42, and 43(?) of Kūḷottunga raise a doubt if the reign lasted for some years after the fortieth; the last of these is clearly a record of Kūḷottunga III but its date is most doubtful. The others may be of Kūḷottunga I or III.
the land of two persons for 1060 kāśu in accordance with royal order confiscating the lands of these mischievous people who were a source of trouble to Brahmins, Veḷḷiḷaśas and the temple. General royal order that fines in such cases may go up to 20,000 kāśu. The charge in this case was rioting (kalagam) and setting fire to the house of a Brahmin. They were both fined 1000 kāśu; as no one helped them to pay the fine, their lands were sold; the extra 60 kāśu formed the penalty for default in payment of the fine.

80 of 1925; ARE. 1925, II, 22.

Pottappi (Cud.)—Mentions Madhurāntakap-pottappiccōla Sitti-araṇiyam. 435 of 1911.

Tiruccatturai (Tj.)—A certain Kulottunga-sōla-nṛttappēraraṇiyam purchased a naṭṭuvak-kāni from Dēvan Udaiya-nāyakan and gave it as strī-dhana to his daughter, and her husband had the right of doing service in the temple like other padiyilār and of enjoying the privileges attached thereto; signed by Rājanārāyaṇa Mūvēndavēḷān. 206 of 1931.

Tirukacakur (Cb.)—Tribhuvanacinadēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, viṇā- and vijayābhīṣekas. Image of Tirunāvukkaraṇu set up. 316 of 1909.

Tirukkollambūdūr (Tj.)—puyal vāyṭṭa. Grant of the village Kulottunga-sōla Kaḷattūr to an individual from the fourth year. 1 of 1899; SII. vi, 436.

Tiruvadi (S.A.)—puyal perukka. Sixty-four perpetual lamps by Araśanārāyaṇan Ėliśaimōgan alias Jananātha Kacciyarāyaṇ of Kaṭṭukkuḍī. 381 of 1921.

Tiruvāḷangāḍu (C.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Mentions Manumāṣiti Araṇiyam. 452 of 1905.

Tribhuvanam (Tj.)—Building operations of the king. 190-2 of 1902.
In the following records, Kulöttunga III bears the title Tribhuvanacakravartin Virarājēndradēva:

Year 2.—Kaŋjanür (Tj.)—Land as ardhayāmappuram to Rājanārāyaṇēśvarām-uḍaiyār. 66 of 1931.

Tiruvōṭtūr (NA.)—Lamp to Tiruvōṭtūr-uḍaiyār by Śengēṇi Attimallan Ammaiappan who gave thirty cows. 80 of 1900; SII. vii, 88.

Year 3.—Cenguna (SA.)—Land by Karuppūr-uḍaiyān Periyāl-vān Kurukularāyan for the benefit (nanṛ) of Periyuḍaiyān alias Karikāla Śōla Āḍaiyūr-nāḍāl-vān and Narasinga-panmar.

114 of 1900; SII. vii, 126.

Kōṭṭūr (Tj.)—Money given to an uvaccan of Kōṭṭūr for filling a water-trough in the temple every morning; the donor was a merchant living in Dharāṇi-cintāmaṇi-perunderu at Gangai-kōṇḍa-cōḷapuram. 454 of 1912.

Tiruvenṇainallūr (SA.)—Eight cows by Araśanārāyaṇa Pallavaraiyan of Śēṇdamangalam, an agambaḍi-mudali of Uḍaiyār Kāḍavarāyar, for the daily supply of milk to god. 479 of 1921.

Year 4.—Tirunirmalai (Ch.)—Lamp to Nīrvaṇān of Tirumalai by an oil-monger of Pūvirundamalli-nagaram (Poonamalle). 542 of 1912.

Year 5.—Madras Museum.—Gift of village Taṇṇiyālattūr, north of Pallāpuram, by Nilagangaraiyan. 297 of 1895.

Śāyāvanam (Tj.)—Mentions Kāvirippumpaṭṭinam in Nāṅgūr-nāḍu, a sub-division of Rājādhirāja-valanāḍu. 265 of 1911.

Year 5, day 376.—_Acyutamangalam_ (Tj.)—Registers the _uluvari_ given by the king’s order for a piece of land granted as tax-free _devadāna_ in Śivapādaśekharamangalam for opening a _tirumaḍai-vilāgam_, a tank and a flower-garden to the Sōmanāṭhadēva temple of the village built by Uḍaiyār Svāmidēvar. 393 of 1925.

Year 6.—_Elvānāśur_ (SA.)—Kiliyur Malaiyamān Śuriyan Nirṛṛgan _alias_ Rājarāja Malaiyakurāryan gave to the temple the dues from Puttūr collected till then by him. They included: _kaḍamai, pāḍikāval, tarī-yirai, taṭṭārapāṭṭam_, besides _veṭṭi muṭṭaiyāḷ_ and any other aids (_tēvai_) usually supplied to him. 158 of 1906.

_Eṇnāyiram_ (SA.)—Maṇḍapa constructed by Anmai-yappan Pāṇḍinādu-konḍān Kaṇḍar Śuriyanār Rājarāja Śambuvarāyar. 345 of 1917.

_Siddhalingamaḍam_ (SA.)—Mentions Ēliśaimōgan _alias_ Jananāṭhakacciyarāyan, son of Kūḍalūr Ālappirandān Arasānārāyaṇan and the village Vikrama-cōla-nallūr. 413 of 1909.


_Tirumangalam_ (Tj.)—_puyal vāyṭṭu_. Reassignment of lands (after a fresh survey) belonging to several

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*395 is provision at the instance of Svāmidēvar for the supply of oil from oil-mills in the new _tirumaḍai-vilāgam_ from the 6th year: _šekku onrukku sankarappādiyār_ pēr pannirandaṅga iruppattundu pēr mudal konḍu ippērkkut-tarappaṇiṭāl vanda ennai. 402 of 1925, dated Ś. 1104, records the consecration of Sōmanātha by Śrīkanṭha Śambhu of the Śanḍilya gōṭra, a brother of Gōsvāmi-miśra of the Rāḍhū country. 403 of 1925 (Year 7, day 41) mentions the sons of Svāmidēvar. 393 omits Vīra before Rājēndradēva.
temples and individuals, necessitated by the erosion of the Vikkiramaśōlap-pērāru into their lands.

113 of 1927.

Year 7.—Kaḷahasti (C.)—Land and taxes by Narasimha Tirukkāḷattidēva alias Yādavarāya for Vaigāśit-tirunāl.

94 of 1903; SII. viii, 371.

Tiruvennainallūr (SA.)—Gift of cows for milk for abhiśecu (pālādiyarula) to Uḍaiyār Āṭkōṇḍadēvar by Rājarāja Malaiyakularāyaṇ alias Kīliyūr Malaiyamān Śūriya-nīrēṟṟan. The cows are reckoned as follows:—paṣu 10 kanṛu pattināḷum paṣu nanmaiyāl vāśi-yēṟṟip-paṣu 12.

310 of 1902; SII. vii, 939.

Year 8.—Ś. 1108.—Kāhippākkam (NA.)—Lamp by Ilāraiyan Sagararaśan Śiyagangan.

57 of 1907.

Year 9.—Tiruvorriyār (Ch.)—Three hundred cows called Āśangāda-gandan-surabhi for paṅcagavva to the temple by Kulottunga-śōla Paiyūr-nāḍālvān Valaiyamalaśīyaṇ Oṛi-araśan.

108 of 1912.

Year 10.—Kaḷahasti (C.)—Thirty-two cows for lamp by Kaṇḍalaḷa Pāliśetti Daṇḍanaṇyakan Araśan, one of the pradhānis of Maṇḍalika Nuḷumbān governing Rājendrasōlap-pu(du)nāḍu in Jayan-gonda-śōla-maṇḍalam.

89 of 1922.

Kāḷahasti (C.)—96 sheep for lamp by Śōlavvaiyār, daughter of Nārasingadēvar alias Yādavarāyaṇ.

156 of 1922.

Year 11.—Kāḷahasti (C.)—Building of the temple of Tirumanik-kengai-uḍaiya-nāyanār, the maṇḍapa and the flight of steps.

197 of 1903; SII. viii, 496.

Year 13.—Periyapāḷaiyam (Coi.)—Grant by king to a Śiva-brāhmaṇa Appan Vīrājendrāsōla-cakravarti of privileges in two temples on payment (to the temples?) of the thirty pon by him—the privileges including the right to conduct worship, the enjoyment of dēvakamippēru and other income, the
right to settle people in the temple premises and collect dues from them, the management of temple lands, control over temple expenditure, and privileges of devadāna regarding exemption from taxes. The donee was authorised to have the grant engraved on stone and copper.

MAR. 1918, pp. 44-5; 309 of 1908.

Year 14.—Agastyakoṇḍa (NA.)—The queen of Uttamaçeōla-ganga alias Śelvaganga set up and consecrated an image of Tirunāvukkarāsudēva. 559 of 1906.

Year 16.—Tirumālisai (Ch.)—Gift of 1950 kulī of land as tax-free tiruvidaiyāṭṭam by Pillaiyār Tirucceur Kulottunga-śōla Kanṭanpan Nalla-nāyanār Pañcana-
divānan Nilagangarāyān to the temple of Tirumālisai Ālvār. 2 of 1911.

Year 21.—Pañṭarangam ( Nel.)—Damaged. 538 of 1908.

Year 26.—Lēpāka (Cud.)—Land (?) to temple of Karavīśvaram-
udaiyār at Neupākkai. 413 of 1911.

Year 34.—Tirunirmalai (Ch.)—Ten paṇam for śandivilākku by Kaliyugameyyan alias Nandippannan, one of the agambaḍi-mudaliś of nāyanār Śōlagangadēva. 546 of 1912.

Year 36.—Māḍambākkam (Ch.)—Gift of village Maduraippākkam to the temple under orders of Arunagiripperumāl Nilagangaraiyān. 323 of 1911.

N-D. Kaṅjanār (Tj.)—Three fragments, one of them mentioning Avimuktisvaram-udaiyār, and another the construction of a stone temple. 64 of 1931.

**This chief, also called Pañcanađivānan Nallanāyan, himself made a gift for a festival to Pammal Nakkanāyanār. (556 of 1912, same year).**
RĀJAKĒSARI RĀJARĀJA III.

Year 2¹.—Agattiyānpaḷḷi (Tj.)—1500 good current kāšu (for a lamp) deposited with the Śivabrāhmaṇas of the Tiruvagattiyān Paḷḷi-uḍaiyār temple who had the kāṇi of the thirty vaṭṭams. 505 of 1904.

Year 2.—Gudimallam (NA.)—Land for Cittirait-tirunāl to Paraśurāmēsvara. 220 of 1903; SII. viii, 519.

" Kāncipuram (Ch.)—Cāḻukya-Nārāyaṇa Manmasiddharasa gave 1000 kulī of land as dēvadāna to Tiruvēkambam-uḍaiyār. 8 of 1893; SII. iv, 821.

" Kilēr (SA.)—4000 kulī for eight lamps in Tiruviratiṇān-uḍaiyār temple by Kiliyūr Malaiyāmān Iraiyyān Periya Uḍaiyān Rājarāja Cēdiyarāyan. 288 of 1902; SII. vii, 917.

" Māḍambākkam (Ch.)—Two cows for curds to the temple. The village is also called Ulaguyavanda-śōla-catm. 321 of 1911.

" Tirukkōṭikāval (Tj.)—śir manni iru nāṅgu. Stops with the date. 51 of 1931.

" Tirukkōṭiyilēr (SA.)—Tax-free gift of land on Uttarāyaṇa day by Malaiyāmān Iraiyyān alias Rājarāja Cēdiyarāyan of Kiliyūr for four lamps in the temple for the merit of his father and himself. 318 of 1921.

" Tirunaraiyēr (SA.)—The sabhā, māhēsvaras and nāṭṭār of Kulōttungaśōla-Pēriḷamai-nāḍu met in the local temple; a certain Mangan, son of Āṇḍanāyaka Piecan, had misappropriated a cow given to the temple in year 14 of Vikrama-cōḻadēva; he was required to surrender to the temple the live stock of seven cows and five calves which had multiplied from that cow, the animals to be branded with the śūla mark. 543 of 1921.


K—91
Year 2.—*Tirutturaipūndi* (Tj.)—A *guhai* was constructed by
the villagers for a Śaiva teacher, Tirucirṟambalamudaliyār, whom they wanted to make his home in
the place, and some land was given for feeding pilgrims (*dēśāntariyal*) who might visit the *guhai*.
There was a *guhai-iḍi-kalagam* in the 22nd year of Periyadēvar. Two years later, the teacher died and
was succeeded by Hṛdayadēva.

471 of 1912; *ARE*. 1913, II, 42.

Year 2, day 14.—*Cidambaram* (SA.)—Land for flower-garlands.
Original documents were preserved in the temple treasury and copy on its walls. The *tirumandira-ōlai* was Rājendra-śinga Mūvēndavēlān.

299 of 1913.

Year 2, day 45.—*Āccāpuram* (Tj.)—Land by grāmakāriyam
śeykiṟa kūṭtapperumakkaḷ of Paṅcavan-mahādēvi
alias Kulottungsāḷa-catm. for offerings to Āluḍaiya Pillai and Śokkiyār, and for feeding *apūrvins* after
the newly instituted service called Āyiratennūṟruvan
sandī in Śrī Kailāsam-uḍaiyar temple of the same
place; mentions Karikāla-sōla-dēva and the 30th
year of Tribhuvana-viradēva.

527 of 1918.

Year 2, day 219.—*Shiyali* (Tj.)—Money for repairs to the first
prākāra of the Āluḍaiya Pillaiyar temple by a
native of Gangaikondā-sōla-puram.

388 of 1918.

Year 3.—*Gōvindaputtūr* (Tri.)—Five vēḷi of land constituted
into a village Śivapādasēkharu-mangalam and given
for offerings to Tirucirṟambalam-uḍaiyān by
Pralayagattān-Ālvān alias Sōlagangadēvan of
Parāntaka-catm., who had received the land from
the king. Gift formula runs: Tirunāmatuk-
kaniyum iraiyilīyum-āga nān tirup-paṭiyil nīr
väṛttuk-kuļutta nilamāvadu.

185 of 1929.

*“Talaināygar* (Tj.)—Money for offerings to Tiru-nānām-
pēṟṟā Pillaiyar in the temple of Pārvati-bhāgar and

*Cf. 477 of 1912 (Year 11).*
for feeding, with the offered food, the māheśvaras who visited the temple. Provision made further for procession and other matters connected with the Ārdra festival. 149 of 1927.

Year 3.—Tanjore (Tj.)—Agreements among three chieftains of mutual friendship for offence and defence and common fealty to the king.

23 of 1897; SII. ii, 96.

"Tirumalavāḍī (Tri.)—śir manni iru nāngu. Land for festivals and flower garlands to Āluḍaiya Piḷḷaiyār in the temple of Tirumalavāḍī-uḍaiyār, by Vānāḍarāyar. The land was ūr-pāḍi-taramili.

76 of 1920.


"Tirupaṭtūr (Tri.)—Mentions Kūttan Vayiramunḍān, one of the sāmantas of the king. 601 of 1908.

"Tuṛaiyār (Tri.)—Building of a shrine for goddess Nallanāyaki, in the temple of Tiruvāḷisvaram-uḍaiyār and gift of land to the goddess and to Subrahmaṇya. Among the boundaries are mentioned the enclosure walls (madīḷ) of the town (ūr) and of the backyards of the stone-masons, carpenters and goldsmiths. The villagers undertake to pay kaḍamai on the land given to the temple in the proportion of their landed property in the village—(karaiyilē vilūkkādu viṭṭu).

701 of 1909.

"Vēdāraṇyam (Tj.)—Sale of five men and five women and their descendants (vargattār) to the temple for 1000 kāśu by Ariyān Piccan alias Edirillī-sōla-ganga-nāḍālvān. 499 of 1904.

Year 3, day 57.—Cidambaram (SA.)—Land for flower-garden by Umāiyālvi, daughter of Durai Araśan alias Vijaya-nuḷāmban, chief of Nuḷambaraḍi alias Nigarili-sōla-maṇḍalam. The arrangement is ordered by some
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officials and three groups of temple authorities performing śrikiyam, samudāyam and kōyil nāyakam. Tirumandiraolai is Mīnavan-mûvêndavēlān.

303 of 1913.

Year 3, day 115.—Cidambaram (SA.)—Land at Vallam for garland of 130 red lotuses every day. Engraved under orders of Toṇḍaimân, the tirumandira-ōlai being Mīnavan-mûvêndavēlān. 283 of 1913.

Year 3, day 162—Acyutamangalam (Tj.)—A stone mason, his wife and their four sons were the servants of a maṭha which had bought them. 409 of 1925.

Year 4.—Āragalūr (Sm.)—A village given to the temple for 150 lamps. Āragalūr was in Magadā-maṇḍalām. 410 of 1913.

" Kaḷahasti (C.)—Money for two lamps by Śāśikula-caḷukki Tani-niṅṟu-veṇṟa Vīra-naraśinga-dēvan aliṅs Yādavarāy. Liquid measure Tirukkāḷatti-uḍaiyāṅ. 96 of 1922.

" Kōyil-Tirumāḷam (Tj.)—Some dēvaṟaṇa lands of Tirumākāḷam-uḍaiyār at Ambar were purchased for the requirements of a guhai, called Pōli-sattalagiyāṅ, and Pillai Kālingarāyār ordered the taxes on them to be assigned to the guhai. 241 of 1917.

" Kumbakōṇam (Tj.)—Purchase of one vīḷi and odd of land as tirunāmmaṭtukkāṅi from Śankaradeśāṅ for 25,747 kāśu. 298 of 1927.

" Maṭām (NA.)—Additional land to Agniśvara temple by Śengēṅi Ammaiḷappān Attimallan aliṅs Rājendrasōḷa Śambuvarayān. 238 of 1919.

" Muniyūr (Tj.)—Mentions the sixth year of Tribhuvanacakravartīn Rājādhirājadēva when ṭraiyili land was given to Agastiśvara of Munniyūr in Puttūr aliṅs Tribhuvanamādevi-catm. The price of land (kūṭi-vilai) was 5 kāśu; the payment to the sabbhā for securing exemption from ṭrai was 35 kāśu yielding
interest (at three varūccinnam per month per kāśu) which met the irai on the mukkānic-cinnam of the land. 512 kući counted to the mā in accordance with local practice. 607 of 1902; SII. viii, 204.

Year 4.—Muniyār (Tj.)—Record of rights to the lands in the village and outside which were granted to the temple was engraved on stone as the documents (śādanangal) were becoming worn out. The engraving was done by village and temple authorities after a petition to Pillai (Mā)ttūruḍaiyār Udaiyappurumāḷ Śōlakkōnār. The original grant was made in Year 8 of Rājak. Tribhuvana-cakravartīn Kulōttunga (II).

610 of 1902; SII. viii, 207=157 of 1911.

Muśiri (Tri.)—Construction of a stone sluice by a sāmanta-mudali of Vāṇakōvaraiyar. Muśiri is called Mummuḍi-śōlap-pēṭtai. 70 of 1890; SII. iv, 394.

Śalukki (NA.)—Puttulān Āḷuḍaiyān Kāman Vaśirāvanān built the maṇḍapa, the sōpāṇa, and the stone gate-way of the temple of Śōla-Kēraḷa-Viṇṇagar-emberumān and covered them with plates.

477 of 1920.

Tirumalavāḍi (Tri.)—śir manni iru nāngu. Land for a grove of trees to the temple. 79 of 1920.

Tirumalavāḍi (Tri.)—śir manni iru nāngu. Purchase of dēvādāna lands from some tenants who were in arrears; these and other lands were listed together and engraved on the temple walls. 92 of 1920.

Tiruvāḍuturai (Tj.)—Transfer of land from one temple to another. Mentions street Vikrama-śōlan-tiruvīdi in Tiruvāḍuturai. 70 of 1926.

Tiruvēṅkāḍu (Tj.)—śir mannu malar magal. Six mā of land, bought for 8000 kāśu and to be reclaimed by an expenditure of 3000 kāśu, given for the maintenance of one lamp for the merit of
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Tiruvénkâţtu Nâcciyrár, daughter of Araiýar Udâyâń-jeydân alias Sôlâkânîr (headman of Mâttûr), and wife of Tâyilunallâla-perumâl alias îlangövêlar of Sêndamangalam. The ghee to be supplied was $ measure a day, 91$ measure for the year.

504 of 1918.

Year 4.—Tiruvôrrîyûr (Ch.)—Paramêsvari-mangalam-udâiyân Sîlambănîndân Mâdavarâyan Kûttâduvân Cödirâyan gave 17 buffaloes (eight milch buffaloes, four with calf, four young buffalo-cows, and one bull-buffalo), for one lamp.

214 of 1912.

" Üîttâttûr (Tri.)—Land for Urôsaîntîrûnâl conducted by Šrutimân Mûvâyîrattoruvan Jânanâthan alias Edirili-sôla-nâdâîvân.

502 of 1912.

Year 5.—Kâncipurâm (Ch.)—Lamp by Tikki-nâyakan, brother of Pâdiýâri Vâyîrappa Nâyakan, the Mahâpradhâna of Madhurântaka Pottappiccôlan alias Egrâiddharasân of Nellûr-nâdu.

363 of 1919.3

" Kumbakônâm (Tj.)—Sale of 2$ vêli and four mâ of land to temple of Sômanâthadêva for 450,000 kâśu— (nâlu nûrâyîrattu aimbadînîyiram).

299 of 1927.

" Mâgaral (Ch.)—Sale of land by sabhâ of Ukkal alias Vikramâbharâna-catm. for eight current good old kâśu (anrûfu narpalangâsû).

217 of 1901; SII. vii, 430.

" Nallûr (Tj.)—A lamp stand and money for lamp by Vânâkövaraiyár, also called Tuñdanâduçaiyân Êkavâcakan and Ulâgu-kañ-vidutta-perumâl.

47 of 1911.

" Nallûr (Tj.)—Sale, to the temple Agambâdi-vinâyakap-pillâiyâr built by the temple servants (pâla-pañi nivandakkârâr), of 100 kuñî of land at 40 kâśu per kuñî, together with four yielding

378 of 1919 is another gift by the same donor.
cocoanut trees (cost 600 kāśu) and four unyielding
trees (cost 400 kāśu), the total cost being thus
5000 kāśu.

Year 5.—Rāmagiri (Ch.)—Gift by Vīra Narasimhadēva alias
Yādavarāya. 633 of 1904.

" Talaicccangāḍu (Tj.)—Four vēli of land set apart by
the mālāparusai-pērumakkāl for house sites and
maintenance of pādī-kāppār who had to keep watch
over the village; they had no nattam before for
living in and their allowances (jīvanam) were not
enough for their upkeep; the land now given was
inalienable except for grāma-drōham, which would
lead to the share of the offender being allotted to
another (kāṇi mārri). 207 of 1925.

" Tirumānūkuli (SA.)—A buffalo-cow and calf for one
lamp by an ārī-paraiyan residing in Maṇarkūḍi, the
southern hamlet of Jayangsanda-sōla-catm.
167 of 1902; SII. vii, 794.

" Tiruvanānāmalai (NA.)—Two persons pledged them-
selves, with fearful oaths, never to leave the service
of Pillaiyār Pirudi Gangar.
496 of 1902; SII. viii, 86.

" Tonḍamānād (C.)—Ghaṭṭidēva alias Yādavarāya
(with many titles) granted the village of Kiḍāranga-
ṇḍa-sōlapuram to Tiru-mēr-kōyil-ālvār.
232 of 1903; SII. viii, 623.

Year 5+1.—Talaicccangāḍu (Tj.)—Conversion of dēvadāna into
tirunāmattukkāṇi in circumstanees fully detailed by
the record. 209 of 1925. (ante p. 394, n. 38).

" Udaiyalur (Tj.)—Two persons took away and used as
they pleased the images, ornaments and utensils of
a temple. Their lands and sites were sold and the
proceeds paid into the royal treasury (rājabhandaṁār).
308 of 1927; ARE. 1927, II, 30.
Year 6.—Kāḷahasti (C.)—Ghaṭṭiyadēva alias Yādavarāya (many titles) gave 100 kāśu for Ānit-tirunāl in the temple. 189 of 1903; SII. viii, 580.

Kāḷahasti (C.)—100 sheep for two lamps by Vimalādēvadēvan, younger brother of Madhurāntaka Pottapie-cōlan Malamādēvarasar. Kāḷahasti is called Mummudi-jōlapuram. 104 of 1922.

Lēpāka (Cud.)—Gift of one mādai for lamp by a goldsmith. 418 of 1911.

Māgaral (Ch.)—Building of the shrine of the goddess in the temple. 225 of 1901; SII. vii, 438.

Tirukkōṇiyilūr (SA.)—Land by Vāṇakōvaraiyar for seven lamps. 309 of 1921.

Tirunīrmalai (Ch.)—Two lamps to temple by Tirucekūrk-kaṇṇappan Abayam-pukkān Nilagangaraiyan Śōla-gangadēvan. 535 of 1912.

Year 6+1. —Kōrīl Veṇṇi (Tj.)—Mentions land given in the nineteenth year of Periyadēvar Tribhuvanaviradēva as ār-kīl 闼iyyi to Tiruveṇṇi-udaiyār by the sāhā of Puttur alias Tribhuvana-mādēvi-eatm.

396 of 1902; SII. vii, 1028.

Year 6+1. —Tirumalavāṭi (Tri.)—Kūrūr-udaiyān Terriperiyān alias Ediriliśōla Müvēnda-vēḷār extended and improved the temple and opened out a new street after filling up a large pit in the centre of the village. He also protected the village from the inundation of the Kollijadam. He was given a house to live in and guard the village.

91 of 1920. ARE. 1920, II, 23.

Year 6+1. —Tirumanaṇṇiōri (Tj.)—The wife of Kaṇṇamangalam-udaiyān Vīmappillai, and daughter of Puliyūr-udaiyān Āḍittadēvan, the chief of Milalai-nāḍu, raised

*Thursday, 13th October 1222—Kielhorn, EI. vii, p. 175.

*396 A (SII. vii, 1029) records the construction of the local temple by Pūvaṇūr-udaiyān Aralaiyan Tiruvallyārudaiyār Śōla-gangar.
money by public subscriptions for building the shrine of the goddess in the local temple, for erecting a gahai called Äälasundara for the use of Pugali-vëndar of Pëndi, and for offerings, lamps, etc.

28 of 1914.

Year 6+1.—Tirutturaispänä (Tj.)—Sale of land as iräiyili for a tirthakulam to the temple by the members of the executive committee of the sabhä (samvatsaragrämä-kärya.) Ošugilum pottagattibum iräiyili-yäga niruttì kušukkap-panënga. Fifty signatures at the end.

475 of 1912.

Year 7.—Kunnattûr (Ch.)—Land by uravar of Kunnattûr to the temple for the conduct of tiruvañandul (morning service).

191 of 1930.

" Tiruppâlaivanam (Ch.)—Land, made tax-free, after purchase from the mahäsabhä of Medukûr alias Këraläntaka-ëctm. in Këlûr, by Periyän Tiruceiyram-balâm-udaiyän Sëliya Vëlän of Urañûr in Şûla-manđalam, for the maintenance of the ändars described in the following terms:—"Këyili tîrûkkai kötîiyum parigarittut-tirumuräiyum ëdi Patår-sîttatt-uraîvän tiruvañandavamuñ-jeiyydu Anbarkaçiyär madattil nîskämigälëy-irunda ändärgal šonnapadîyë ivai parigarittu irûkkum ändärgalûkku jîvanattukku.''

350 of 1929.

" Tiruvooriyûr (Ch.)—An order (ölai) of Viça Narasînga alias Yëdavarañya deciding that the dëvamanḍalam was not irângal but nìngal and that the collected dues were to be made over to the temple.

199 of 1912.

" Yöçi-Mallavaram (NA.)—Pillaiyär Viçañarásiçandëva alias Yëdavarañya fought against the Këdavarañya at Uratti, and in the fight a certain Näräyañapat-pillai fell while he charged the Këdavarañya in the presence of the Yëdavarañya; in his honour a tank was dug, the Näräyañapat-puttëri; some land (six pattì newly reclaimed) irrigated by the tank was set apart for
the ardhayáma and the palli-čuCCI; the gift included kaČdamaI, āyam, poRKaČdamaI, pādikāvul, veČTI, sāriGai, sOnāvari and all other sīlvaris. The donor was PāndiyadaraIyar, the uncle of YādavaraIya. 271 of 1904.

Year 7, day 242.—TirukkaČdaiyār (Tj.)—Registers the uIvāri granted by the king to the temple of TiruviraČtānam-uĊaiyār at TirukkaČdavūr, confirming its possession of all tax-free lands in and outside the village and exempting it from making the usual lump payment for securing the exemption from taxes: iṟaiyili variśaippaĊi iṟai-muĊar kāsu taṇḍak-kaĊavadānāpaĊi tavira. 245 of 1925.

Year 7+1.—Shiyali (Tj.)—śIr mānni mālar magaḷum. Sale in Rājarājap-peruvilai of some lands in Pānangudi to the temple of Tiruttōnipuram-uĊaiyār. The tirumandira-ōlai was NeṟiyuĊaicōla Mūvēnda-vēḷār. 392 of 1918.

Year 7+1, day 317.—Shiyali (Tj.)—Sale in Rājarājap-peruvilai, in accordance with a royal order, of lands belonging to some traitors. The tirumandira-ōlai was NeṟiyuĊaic-cōla Mūvēnda-vēḷār. The sale was conducted by officers nominated by the king for the purpose. 393 of 1918.

Year 8.—GōvindaPuttūr (Tri.)—The temple was to collect from newly planted areea palms on its lands 50 nuts per tree for the 8th regnal year, 100 for the 9th, 300 for the 10th, 600 for the 11th, and 1000 from the 12th year onwards. 191 of 1929.

Kalāhati (C.)—Dēvadāna by Śaśikula-caḷukki Tani-nilu-venra Vīranarasingadeva alias YādavaraIya. The taxes granted are named in detail one of them being an occasional tax collected in gold,—varīppon koḷḷum ānduṟugalil varīpponnum. 200 of 1892; SII. iv, 648.6

6183 and 200 of 1903 are similar gifts by same donor in the same year.
Year 8.—Linganapalem (Nel.)—Gift by a minister of Madhurantaka Pottappicola Erasiddharasa of Nellore alias Vikramasingapuram. NI. R. 38.

Mēlpādi (C.)—Erection of Tugava-manivālendu-
manḍapam for Cōlēndrasinga-nāyaka of Mēlpādi by Madhurantaka Pottappicola Pudoliyarasan, the uncle (māman) of Śīrāi-miṭṭa-perumāl alias Śiyagangadēvar. 88 of 1889; SII. iv. 317.

Pon-Amarāvati (Pd.)—Mentions Niṣadarājan who built a vimāna and set up a Śivalinga. 4 of 1909.

Śeṇji (Ch.)—Order of Vira Narasingadēva alias Yādavarāya to the āravar of Śeṇji and Pānambakkam, assigning certain taxes and grain incomes, from lands in these villages, for the maintenance of the men rearing and supplying red lilies (śengalunir) to the temple of Tiruvēkambudaiyār. 164 of 1930.

Tiruppāccūr (Ch.)—Assignment by Viranarasiga Yādavarāya of all āyam (revenue) due to him from the tirumādaī-vilāgam and the dēvadāna villages of the temple for worship and repairs. 149 of 1930.

Year 9.—Guḍimallam (NA.)—Land to Parasurāmāśvara at Virperumbēdu by Cālukya-nārāyaṇa Yādavarāya alias Ghaṭṭiyādēva. 210 of 1903; SII. viii, 509.

Kāḷahasti (C.)—Five narpaḷangāsu for a lamp. 171 of 1903; SII. viii, 468.

Laddigam (NA.)—Money to Irungōḷisvara in Kōyāṟṟūr alias Uttama-soḷa-puram, for the merit (nanṟāga) of Uttama-cōḷa-ganga Vēṭum Amarabharaṇa, by Akalanka Śiyagangan alias Sittaviḍadēva. 551 of 1906.'

'Cf. 562 of 1906 (Ganga); EC. x, Intr. xxiii.
Year 10.—Elvānāsūr (S.A.)—32 cows for lamp to Ūr-pāgan-
goṇḍ-arulina-mahādeva of Iraiya-naṇiyaūr alias
Śōla-kērala-catm. by a man who missed his aim in a
boar hunt by night and shot another man to death.
138 of 1906.

Kālakasti (C.)—Sheep for lamp by Cālukka-kula-
mādevi, the daughter of Šingarasar and queen of
Tirukkālattidēva Yādavarāya.
196 of 1892; SII. iv, 644. Same as 181 of 1903—
SII. viii, 480.

Kāncipuram (Ch.)—32 cows and one bull for a lamp
by Vaitumba-mahārāja Rājēndra-sōla Mummaṇi
Viṣṇudēvan Durai Araśan with many titles.
4 of 1893; SII. iv, 816.

Kāncipuram (Ch.)—Lamp stand and cows for lamp by
Kēttamala-dēviyār, wife of Piḷḷaiyār-Gaṇḍagōpālan.
514 of 1919.

Kōvilūr (Tj.)—Assignment by the kāṭṭap-perumakkaḷ
of Usattānam alias Kēralakulāsani-catm. of some
taxes on temple lands from the tenth year onwards
as an endowment for carrying out repairs to the
temple when required. The lands were ūr-kīḷ-iṇaiyili
and the taxes named are: antarāyam kōyiraṁap-pēru
nanaippittutaṇḍu kuḍimaikkāśu ullita varka(n)
gālum.
197 of 1908.

Tirugōkarrān (Pd.)—Land for lamp by a servant of
Śomaladēvi, the mother of Śomēśvaradeva, son of the
Pōsala king Viṭṭa Narasimhadēva of Dōrasamudra.
410 of 1902; SII. viii, 1043.

Tiruppālaivānam (Ch.)—Sheep for lamp by Šekkīlān
Pattiyaḍēvan Aṭkōṇḍān of Kunṛattūr.
314 of 1929.

*The first figure in the regnal year is doubtful.
Year 10.—Tiruvadaṭṭurai (SA.)—As the Hoysala king Narasimhadēva destroyed the country and the temples, and took away the (images of) gods, Uḍaiya Nāyakan alias Dēvāram-ālagiyān Vānarājan, a muduli of Nāyānār Vāṇakōvaraiyar, set up, in the temple of Tiruttavatturai-udaiya-nāyanār, the images of Āṭkonda-nāyaka and his consort with a prabhā, and of Tiruvādavur Perumāl. 228 of 1929.

Tiruvāḷangādu (Tj.)—On receipt of an olai from Pillai Avantiyarayan, the tāṇattār of the temple remitted the dues on 86 kuḷi of land belonging to Vānṇārāmādeva-Āṇḍān-madam in the village. The document is described in the following terms: madā pati-gaḷukku dāna niyōgam kuḍutta parisāvadu. 93 of 1926.10

Year 11.—Cāpalapalli (Nel.)—Yādavarāya Ghaṭtidēvarasa’s pradhāni, Kändārāyan of Toṇḍaimān-Āṟṟū, gave four cows for four sandi lamps to Yādavanārāyanā Perumāḷ of Agaram Nāgāpuḍol alias Rājamalla-catm. NI. V. 6.

Kāṇḍīpuram (Ch.)—Half lamp to Attiyūr Āḻvār by Bācaladēvi, daughter of Bhūtadēya-nāyaka of Dōrasamudra. 349 of 1919.

Mallam (Nel.)—Gift by Siddharasa, brother-in-law of Madhurāntaka Pottappicōḷa Erasiddharasa. NI. G. 58.

Seṇji (Ch.)—Tax-free land to temple by Vīra Narasimhadēva Yādavarāya. 165 of 1930.

9 Name of the king missing; but the events suit Rājarāja III—ARE. 1929, II, 48.

10 In the second prakāra of the temple is an inscription stating that the length marked below it is that of the measuring rod with which the survey was conducted and which has been compared with the kalvetṭu in the Rājarājēsvara temple at Tanjore.
THE CÔLAS

Year 11.—Ś. 1078.—Tiruppāceur (Ch.)—Cows for lamp by Sekkiśan Araiyan Āṭkoṇḍadēvan alias Munaiyadaiyian of Kunrattur. 136 of 1930.

Year 11.—Tirutturajpūṇḍi (Tj.)—Land for a flower garden and a tank, Murukkkangulam, by the āravar of the dēvadāna village Sattamangalam and those residing in the Paḷliccandam part of same village, also called āravar. 466 of 1912.

Tirutturajpūṇḍi (Tj.)—Land, by purchase, for building a maṭha at Selva-Tiruvārūr, by a Saiva devotee, Pāḷāppāyian, residing in the Nāḷairavan-tirumaḍam to the north of the temple of Tirutturai-nāyanār. 477 of 1912.

Tiruvallaṇjulī (Tj.)—Land by malaimaṇḍalattu kudirai-šeṭṭigaḷḷ oru Tāḷaip-pallī Gövindan for offerings to Tiruvallaṇjulī-udaiyār and goddess Vaṇḍuvār-kulal-nācīyār. 196 of 1928.

Tiruvilimilalai (Tj.)—Land for offerings to Tiruvāḍavūr-dēvar set up in the third prākāra of the temple. Mentions the (3)9th year of Periyadēvar Tribhuvanaviradēva. 409 of 1908.

Year 12.—Tirumalavāḍi (Tri.)—Land for Kāvēri water by Śingalattaraiyian. 57 of 1920.

Tiruppālaivanam (Ch.)—Land by Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḷan Gaṇḍagōpāḷan as tiruccāṇdup-paṭṭi to the temple. 319 of 1929.

Tiruvāḷangādu (Tj.)—sir manni iru nāṅgu. Sale by the trustees of the temple of 119 kuḷi of house-site for 1904 anṟādu-narkāśu to Āṇḍār Vidi-viṭanka-Perumāl, one of the maṭhādhipatis of Vaṇṇāramāḍēva Āṇḍār-māḍam. The kaṭṭamai on the land was assessed as on puṉjai lands (pun-poyir ottōga),

11A village in the Nāgarakōyil Taluq. ARE. 1928, II, 12.
i.e., 10 kāśu per annum on the whole to be paid into the treasury of the temple half in kār and half in paśān and a receipt (taravu) obtained.

96 of 1926.

Year 12.—Tiruvēngaivāsal (Pd.)—Land for offerings to images of Šadiraviṇḍangan and his pirāṭṭiyār set up by the chief Kulōttunga-śōla-kiḍārattaraiyan. Mentions sabhaiyār of Tiruvēngai-vāyil. 246 of 1914.

Year 13.—Guḍimallam (NA.)—Two Gaṇḍagōpāla māḍa for lamp to Paraśurāmēśvara.

207 of 1903; SII. viii, 506.

Mallam (Nel.)—Gift by Madhurāntaka Pottappiecōla alias Tirukkāḷattidēva alias Gaṇḍagōpāla.

NI. G. 60.

Munnūr (SA.)—Taxes for a flower-garden and unguents to Mūlasthānam-udaiyār of Munnūr alias Rājanārayaṇa-eatm. by Šengēni Ammaiyanappan Rājarāja Śambuvarāyan.

57 of 1919.

Tiruvīḍāikkalī (Tj.)—Gift of five vēli of land, purchased in the sabhai-vilai and made tax-free, for the maintenance (ūṇukkuḏalaga) of Brahmin students of Vēdānta from the Malayālam country in the maṭha established by the donor at Tirukundai-Śībāggiyatturai. Some women were given at the same time for hereditary service in the maṭha.

276 of 1925.

Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—Ninety ewes and a ram for lamp by Śambuvarāyan Aḷagiya Śiyan, son of Śambuvarāyan Pallavāṇḍar.

106 of 1912.

Tummūru (Nel.)—The temple and tiru-māḷigai of Karumāṇikkap-perumāḷ in Tumbaiyūr alias Jayangonḍa-śōla-eatm. were built by Tyāgasamudrappaṭtai Vimarasan of the kingdom of Madhurāntaka Pottappiecōla alias Gaṇḍagōpālan Tirukkāḷattidēvan.

NI. S. 12.
Year 14\textsuperscript{13}.—Āragalūr (Sm.)—15,000 arūdu narkāśu by a certain Nācī for various requirements to Kāriyāna Īśvaramudaiya-nāyanār in the temple of Tirukkāmīśvaramudaiya-nāyanār. 415 of 1913.

Year 14.—Arumbāvīr (Tri.)—Vānakōvaraiyan made tax-free all dēvadāna lands belong to certain temples and situated in three villages. 5 of 1913.

"Guḍimallam (NA.)—Lamp by a pradhāni of Yādavārāya. 219 of 1903; \textit{SII.} viii, 518.

"Kāncipuram (Ch.)—Lamp to Aruḷāla Perumāl by Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vallūr-mahārāja Rājadēvan with many other titles. 359 of 1919.

"Kāncipuram (Ch.)—Cattle for lamp to Aruḷāla Perumāl by Ammaṇa Daṇḍanāyaka, a mahāpradhāni of Hoysala Viṣṇuvardhana Vīra Narasingadēva. 408 of 1919.

"Korukkai (Tj.)—Land by Śivadavana Perumāl (\textit{alias} Kālingarāyan) for an upasandhi (between early morning and midday services) called after his name. 231 of 1917.

"Madhurāntakam (Ch.)—Fifteen vēli of land, tax-free, in Viṭṭamaṇiyān-paṭṭi for festival in temple by Tribhuvanavirac-cambuvarāyan. 406 of 1922.

"Tiruppālaivanam (Ch.)—Two Bhujabalamāḍai for two lamps in the temple by residents of Panangudi. 311 of 1929.

"Tiruvalaṅjuḷi (Tj.)—The village of Tiruvalaṅjuḷi having become depopulated in course of time, a gift of land, two vēli yielding 100 kalam each,—nāṟṟukkala-variśai āṭṭuk-kōṇḍa nilattilē iruvēli, was made by the assembly to Vellai Pillaiyar of the temple for the welfare of the village. 211 of 1928.

\textsuperscript{13}May 6, A.D. 1230. \textit{ARE.} 1914. App. E.
Year 14.—Tiruvan̄nāmalai (NA.)—Lamp by Edirili Śōla Śambuvarāyan alias Viraśōlan Attimallan.
551 of 1902; SII. viii, 142.

Valivalam (Tj.)—Gift to temple of land purchased in rājarājappuruvilai owing to the owners having been declared traitors to the king. The price, 33,000 kāśu paid into the royal treasury, was fixed by eight officers of the king. 112 of 1911.

Vṛddhācalam (SA.)—Lamp by Edirigal-nāyan Pottappicēōlan, one of the agambaḍī mudalis of Pallavan Köpperuṅjingan.
136 of 1900; SII. vii, 149; EI. vii, pp. 163-4.

Year 14, day 107.—Cidambaram (SA.)—Land at Tirunīṟruecoḷa-mangalam by Araiyan Śīvadaṉanap-perumāḷ alias Kālingarāyan for the supply of 500 jack fruits, 5000 mangoes and an equal number of plantains to the temple of Āḷudaiya Nāyanār in different parts of the year. The sabhā of the village agreed to pay the taxes on the land themselves. The tirumandira-ōlai was Nēriyuḍaięcōḷa-mūvėṇdavēḷan. The specifications relating to the supply of fruits are very detailed; e.g., jack fruits were to be supplied during the months Tai to Āvaṇi at a daily average rate so as to make a total of 200 fruits each four spans in girth, 150 of 3½ spans and 150 of 3 spans.
280 of 1913.

Year 14, day 278.—Ākkūr (Tj.)—An order of the kūṭtappērumakkal, in charge of the village administration from the month of Mīna, granting, for the well-being of the king and the village, some tax-free land for the opening of a new road to the Kāvēri for carrying the image of Rājarāja Viṇṇagar-emberumāṇ of Naḍuvir-kōyil for bath, as the authorities of the temple of Tiruttāntōṇi-maḍam-udaiyar refused permission for the usual sacred bath of the deity in the tank of that temple. 231 of 1925.

K—93
Year 14+1.—Ālanguḍi (Tj.)—śīr manni irunāṅgu. Land by Vāṇādarāya alias Rājendra Koṟṟamangala-nāḍālvān for constructing with stone the second prākāra of the temple and for offerings. 516 of 1920.

Year 15.—Ś. 1152.—Cāpalapalli (Nel.)—Bējjādēvi, consort of Yādavarāya Bhujabala Siddharasa, made a gift in Pākkai-nāḍu. 

NI. V. 1.

Year 15.—Kālahasti (C.)—Śaśikula-caḷukki Vīra Naraśingadēva Tirukkāḷattidēva alias Yādavarāya built a maṭha on the Kōyil-tirumalai of the locality and endowed lands and taxes. 172 of 1903; SII. viii, 469.

Kāṅcipuram (Ch.)—Gift of the village Tiraiyālam in Eyil-nāḍu by Daṇḍinagōpā Jagadobbagaṇḍa Goppaya Daṇḍanāyaka, son of Malla-Daṇḍanāyaka, one of the feudatories of Viṣṇuvardhana Vīra Naraśingadēva. 404 of 1919.

Kempulapāḷaiyam (C.)—Two māḍai for a lamp in the Agastya temple at Nārāyaṇapuram by a Rāja- nārāyaṇa Mūvėndavēḷān. 383 of 1911.

Madhurāntakam (Ch.)—Sheep for lamp by Alāgiya Śiyan alias Alāgiya Śoḷae-cambuvārayan, son of Pallavāṇḍār Edirili-śoḷae-cambuvārayar, one of the Śengēṇis. 393 of 1922.

Munnūr (SA.)—Repair of temple of Mūlaṁthānamsudaiyār and consecration of an image of Viṣvēvara- dēva by Śūriyān Āṇḍān Kamalākara Bhaṭṭān. 74 and 78 of 1919.

Year 15.—Ś. 1152.—Tiruppāḷaivanam (Ch.)—Land by Gaṇḍagōpāla as the gift of Panaiyāṇḍai alias Gaṇḍagōpālamāṇikkam, the sister of Śittama-dēviyār, a dancing girl of the temple of Manuma-siddhāvaram at Nellūr, for feeding devotees in the Gaṇḍagōpāla-māṇikkamāṭham at Tiruppāḷaivanam and for the maintenance of a flower-garden. 330 of 1929.
Year 15.—Tiruvānaiikkōyil (Ch.)—Lamp to the temple of Tiruvāllakkōyil-udaiya Mahādeva at Kaḷattur. Mentions the kālāmukha priests Gōmaṭattu Nāna-rāsi Paṇḍita and Śaila-rāsi Paṇḍita who had the kāṇi of the temple. 352 of 1911; ARE. 1912, II, 28.

Vayalūr (NA.)—Gift of certain dues, viz. veṭṭi, śirupāḍikāval, taniyāṭ-pēru and kāṇi-ṁā-nellu, in Paṅjārāi-nallūr alias Śittira-mēli-nallūr, by Miṇḍan Śīyan Ammaiypappan alias Edirilisōlāc-cambuvarāyan, for special offerings to images set up by his grandfather. 421 of 1922; ARE. 1923, II, 92.

Year 15+1.—Kāmarasavalli (Tri.)—The perungūri-mahāsabhā reiterate their old resolution (vyavasthai) regarding the annual change of the executive of the assembly: munbu paṇṇina vyavasthaippaṭiyē samvatsara-varaṇam-āga ām-enṭārai koṇḍu grāma-kāryam śeyya-kadaṇvōm. 92 of 1914.

Year 15+1.—Niḍūr (Tj.)—The perungūri-mahāsabhā met in the temple of Puḷāḷabharaṇa-Vināyaka, and revised the rules regarding the tenancy cultivation. Mentions that the country was formerly ruled by Köpperuṅ-jinga. 536 of 1921.

Śiyāttumangai (Tj.)—As the charity of a taṇṇirppandal instituted by Tiruvēkkambam-udaiyār of Kaṅiccai-pākkam in the thirteenth year had not been started, the assembly of Śāttamangalam took over the land and gave it to Namaśśivāyadēvan of the Āṇḍār-Marudap-perumāl santāna for maintaining the Śiruttoṭan-tirumadām erected by him at Tirucengāṭṭangudi. 76 of 1922.

Talaināyar (Tj.)—Royal order addressed to the mahāsabhāiyār and sabhāiyār to engrave on the walls of the temple of Pārватibhaṅgar certain tenancy concessions granted to the nāṭṭavar on their representing their grievances to the king. 150 of 1927.
THE CÔLAS

Year 15+1.—*Tirukanţapuram* (Tj.)—The mähēśvaras of Perum-bagṟappuliyûr were approached by the mähēśvaras and sthānattär of Rāmanandîśvaram with a request that the income of their temple should be supplemented in some manner; it was arranged to levy contributions from specified classes of persons in different areas and a fund raised to meet the requirements. 537 of 1922.

*Tiruvēndipuram* (SA.)—Records the imprisonment of the king by Köpperuñjinga and his release brought about by the intercession of Hoysala Vira Narasimha. 142 of 1902; *EI.* vii, pp. 160 ff.

Year 16.—*Ārppākkam* (Ch.)—Sale of village Punnai in seven shares to seven groups of persons for 42,000 *anṟādu-nar-puṟukkāśu* by the mähāsabhā of Ukkal *alias* Vikramābharanā-catm. 137 of 1923.

*Attirāla* (Cud.)—Gift of one *māḍai* for lamp to the temple of Tiruvirāmīśvara at Tiruvaratturai. 398 of 1911.

*Guḍimallam* (NA.)—Lamp by Kāḍabōyan-eriyap-pōttan *alias* Adigaimān, a *pradhāni* of Yādavarāya. 221 of 1903; *SII.* viii, 520.

Year 16.—Ś. 1154.—*Kāncipuram* (Ch.)—Thirty-three cattle and a lamp-stand by Kāmi-nāyakkan, a *mudali* of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōla Tirukkālattidēva Gaṇḍa-gōpāla. 367 of 1919.

Year 16.14.—*Tirumullaiyāvil* (Ch.)—The mähāsabhā of Agaram Kōlippadāgai *alias* Kulōttungasōla-catm. of Kānap-per-nāḍu in Pular-kōttam sold 15 *vēli* of land, for sixty *paḷam-puli-māḍai*, together with the right to water from the big tank in their village. 674 of 1904; *Mad. Chr. Coll. Mag.* ix, p. 111.

Year 16.—*Tiruvanmāmalai* (NA.)—Agreement relating to rates of *kaḍamañai* on reclaimed lands and a *dēvadāna*

14Year 7 in the *MCC. Mag.*, ix, p. 111.
between the authorities of the Tiruvaṇṇāmalai temple and Tiruvaṇṇainallūr - udaiyān Meykaṇḍadēvan-
ūruḍaip-perumāl alias Eduttuvaliyavēḷār. The lands
including a tank were given as kuḍiningā devadāna
to be the perpetual kāṇi of Meykaṇḍadēvan.
485 of 1902; SII. viii, 74.

Year 16.—Tiruvaṇṇainallūr (SA.)—Kūdal Āḷappirandān Mōgan
alias Kāḍavārayan and Rājarāja Cēdiyarāyan made
up their feud, which had arisen from the betrothal
of the daughter of the former, Āṭkoṇḍanācē, to
Ākāraśūran alias Rājarāja Kövalarāyan, the brother
of the latter. Another inscription of same date
mentions the actual marriage of Āṭkoṇḍanācē with
Rājarāja Cēdiyarāyan and the reconciliation between
Kāḍavārayan and Ākāraśūran.
480 and 481 of 1921.

"Tiruvōttur (NA.)—Gift of a village with the dues
thereon by Šengēṇi Attimallan Šambuvārayan alias
Edirili-śōla-Šambuvārayan.
89 of 1900; SII. vii, 98.

"Triśūlam (Ch.)—Sheep for lamp. One cow is taken
to be equal to four sheep.
320 of 1901; SII. vii, 546.

Year 16, day 40.—Tirunirmalai (Ch.)—Land for tiruvāḷi-
parappinān śandi by Madhurāntaka Pottappicēḷan
Gaṇḍagōpālan.
534 of 1912.

Year 16+1.—Ācāpuram (Tj.)—The exécutive committee of the
sabhā record that, on a representation from the
accountant of the temple, the temple lands which
were already ār-kiḷ-iraiyili were now exempted also
from the sabhā-vinīyōga.
526 of 1918.

"Śombiyanmahādēvi (Tj.)—The sabhā resolved that, in
view of the inconvenience and the lighting cost due
to sessions held during nights, the practice of meeting
at nights be discontinued; also while choosing persons
for the kūṭṭam, no one who had once served was to
be chosen again until after an interval of five years; any one who violated this vyavastha would be deemed to be a grāma-drōhi. 500 of 1925.

Year 16+1.—Tirumeyṉānam (Tj.)—Decision of the sabhā of Nāḷur alias Vānavanmahādēvi-catm. that those who violated the interests of the village or of the temple of Tirumayānām-uḍaiyar and other institutions would be deemed to be grāma-drōhis. The assembly met under a tamarind tree near the village tank on this occasion.15 332 of 1910.

Year 16+1.16—Tiruvāṇaiṇṇāval (Tri.)—śir mānṇi irumāṅgu. Land muppatti-muṅṅē-mukkanik-kiḷ-araiyē-iraṇḍu-mā purchased for 16,520 anṟāḍu-naṟ kās, and given to the temple. 23 of 1891; SII. iv, 424.

Year 16+1.—Tiruvilakkudī (Tj.)—Reconsecration of images carried away and deposited in the temple of Tiruccattimūṟṟam by the followers of Vāṇakōvaraiyar, in the troubles of the fifth year of the reign, and now recovered by the search instituted by Śvētavāna-perumānār alias Toṇḍai-mānār. The images were redeemed by payment of money and provision was made for future worship. 141 of 1926.

Year 16+1, day 272.—Cidambaram (S.A.)—Land for a feeding house called Arapperuṇṭelvi-śālai at Perumbarṟappuliyūr in the West street called Muḍittalai-kōṇḍa-perumāl-tiruvidi. 266 of 1913.

Year 17.—Kāḷahasti (C.)—Thirty-two cows by Vīmaraśan,17 son of Tyṭṭgasamudrappaṭṭai Ponni Arāsar. Kāḷahasti is also called Mummuḍi-śōḷa-puram. 168 of 1903; SII. viii, 465.

15Studies, p. 94.
17Called Tyṭṭgasamudrappaṭṭai Bhimarasa and a mudati of Gaṇḍagōpāla (Tirukkāḷattidēvan) in 416 of 1919—Kāṇcipuram, year 17. Also 44 of 1890, (year 18).
Year 17.—Kāñcipuram (Ch.)—Mentions Gaṇḍagōpāla Pillaiyar Madhurāntaka Pottappicčōla, one of whose mūdaḷis, Kāmi-nāyaka, endowed a lamp.

6 of 1893; SII. iv, 819.

"Kāñcipuram (Ch.)—Gift of the village, Kāraṇai, in Kacchiyūr-nāḍu, with all the dues therefrom, to the temple, by Śennaitikkānai-māda......pillai alias Irungōlan.

468 of 1919.

"Nārāyaṇanavānam (C.)—Gift of tolls to the temple by common consent by the merchant community.

(Fragmentary).

378 of 1911.

"Talaiccangāḍu (Tj.)—Assignment by three persons of the kūṭṭam (executive) of Jayangohāsōla-nallūr, by order of the members of the mūlaparūsai, of three vēli of cultivable land to the three Śiva temples of the place. The land was lying unclaimed (parrili) and was given to the temples as iraiyili, and this assignment was entered in the oḷugu and pottagam, with the provision that, if it was marked as tirappu instead of iraiyili, the inhabitants of the village should pay the taxes.

206 of 1925.

"Tiruvanṇāmalai (NA.)—Land by Rājarājadēvan Vāṇakōvaraiyan for merit of Nāyanār Pon-parappina Perumāḷ.

490 of 1902; SII. viii, 80.

"Vaḷuvūr (NA.)—Lamp by Śengēni Vīrapperumāḷ alias Kulōttunga-sōla Śambuvarāya to Tiruvayan-iśvara.

57 of 1908.

Year 18.—Ākkūr (Tj.)—Gift of portions of land by several persons for forming a road to take the image of god to the Kāvēri for the sacred bath in Vaigāsi, the plots thus acquired being entered in the accounts as tax-free by order of kūṭṭap-perumakkal looking after the grāmakārya for Kumbha (month).

228 of 1925.

"Kāñcipuram (Ch.)—Land for gaṇḍagōpāla śandī and other worship and offerings in the Arulāla Perumāḷ
temple by Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōla Manumasittarasān Tirukkāḷattidēvan alias Gaṇḍagōpālan.\textsuperscript{18} 357 of 1919.

Year 18.—\textit{Kāncīpuram} (Ch.)—Land to Arulāḷa Perumāḷ by a native of Malai-maṇḍalam. 392 of 1919.\textsuperscript{19}

\"Kāncīpuram\" (Ch.)—Lamp by one of the kēlvi-mudalis of Gaṇḍagōpālēva. 594 of 1919.

\"Kāvaṇippākκam\" (Ch.)—Talaiyārī Śevvi-nāyaka, son of Kāmasānī, remitted certain taxes (\textit{tirukkumari}-curamudaiya nāyanār kōyil tiru-maṇḍai-vilagattu dīvadānattil ulppaṭṭa pala kalanaik-kudiyum tari-yiraiyum) on temple lands for the merit of Jyabhamaladēvi, the wife of Pillaiyār Gaṇḍagōpāla, and of Kāmasānī, the amount to be utilised for worship in and repairs to the temple of Tirukkumari-curam-uḍaiya-nāyanār at Kāvaṇippākκam, the vadapidāgai of Madhurāntaka-catm. 410 of 1923.

\"Maṇāvilāgam\" (Ch.)—A nimandakkāran of the temple of Gangaiконḍa-coḷiśvaram in Gangai-konḍa-coḷapuram (in Coḷāmaṇḍalam) gave eight (gaṇḍa)-gōpālan-mādadai to the āravar of Kallūr alias Kṣatriyaśiékhamāninallūr for offerings to Tiruvirāṭanam-uḍaiya-nāyanār during tiruppaḷḷi-yelucci; and the āravar assigned 2000 kuḷi of tax-free land for the purpose. 484 of 1926.

\"Maṇimangalam\textsuperscript{20}\" (Ch.)—A flight of stone steps (pulimugam-āna sōpānam) leading to a maṇḍapa was built at the expense of two brothers. 20 of 1896; \textit{SII.} iii, 39.

\textsuperscript{18}A number of other inscriptions in the same place contain large gifts by the same chieftain and are dated in the regnal years of Rājarājadeva. Cf. 362, 391, 394, 395, 432, 434 of 1919.

\textsuperscript{19}597 of 1919 is similar.

\textsuperscript{20}Wednesday, 7th December, A.D. 1233—Kielhorn, \textit{EI}, vi, p. 283.
Year 18.—Pērāvūr (Tj.)—Sale of land to the temple of Tiruvadittisvaram-udaiyar by Rājaravuttaraya, the headman of Mangalam, on behalf of his wife Paliyaiy, who inherited the land from her father, but could not cultivate it herself and pay the taxes due thereon. 64 of 1925.

Tulaiccangādu (Tj.)—An order (mahāniyogā) of the members of the assembly doing grāmakārya for the month of Dhanus, defining certain obligations and privileges appertaining to the vāram lands in the ten kaṭṭalaḷis of the village and also in the surrounding hamlets. (The details are not intelligible owing to many gaps). 210 of 1925.

Tiruppālaivanam (Ch.)—Twenty-seven anrādu-paḷangāsu for a lamp by a merchant of Adankūr (in Śoḷamaṇḍalam) who had set up the image of Kāraikkāl Ammai in the temple. 329 of 1929.

TiruvanṆāmalai (NA.)—Sheep for lamp by the daughter of a mudali of Yādavarāya. 494 of 1902; SII. viii, 84.

Ūṭṭattūr (Tri.)—Sale of land by Mallan Śiyan alias Brahmadhirāya Muttaraiyan to one of the agambāliyār of Neṟkuḷam. 495 of 1912.

Year 18, day 180.—Tirukkaḷar (Tj.)—Copper-plate. In the twenty-eighth year of Kulottunga I an endowment had been made for feeding the dēvaraṭṭiyār who came on Amāvāṣya days to the temple of Muḷaitta-mādēva at Tirukkaḷar. The āṇḍār living in the temple precincts had taken charge of the perpetual endowment and apparently divided among themselves the amount of the endowment and the duty of feeding the guests. In some of these families there were no surviving descendants in the male line; Kanakaraiyar and the māhēśvaras now decided that the descendants in the female line had to perform the same duty—poli-āṭṭup-pen-valiyum varum-enru niccaiṭṭamaiyil. SII. iii, 210.
Year 19.—Agassyakoṇḍa (NA.)—Lamp by Sūryanāyakar alias Śiya-gangar. 563 of 1906.

Anbil (Tri.)—An assembly of merchants (of various sorts) called Rājarājappuṇirāvīyar met and made a vyavasthai, (the terms of which could not be made out as the inscription is damaged).

601 of 1902; SII. viii, 198.

Guḍimallam (NA.)—Cows (śāvā māvā vālmāḍāga) for lamp. A certain Kārikatarāja built a well for the sacred bath of Paraśurāmēsvara.

214 of 1903; SII. viii, 513.

Kallaperumbūr (Tj.)—Sabhā of Rājasundari-catm. dismissed a village accountant who had cheated them, and disqualified his descendants from writing the accounts of the village.

583 of 1904.

Kāncipuram (Ch.)—Lamp to Tiruvēkambam-uḍaiyār by Vaigavandān alias Bhuvanādi-gangam, the son of Gangan Kommarasan of Tāmaraiceṟu.

5a of 1893; SII. iv, 817.

Korukkai (Tj.)—Names of over 100 male and female slaves of the temple acquired by purchase and gift during the reigns of Rājarājadēva III, Kulottunga III and Rājādhīraja II.

223 of 1917.

Pon Amarāvati (Pd.)—Consecration of Rājēndra-cōliśvaram-uḍaiyār and the construction of the śrī vimāna by Vīman Rājēndrasōlan alias Niśadaraṇa.

9 of 1909.

Takkōlam (NA.)—Fifteen gandagōpālan-pudu-māḍai for a lamp by the tiruvunnaṇālīgai sabhāi who had the kāṇi of the temple.

266 of 1921.

Talaiccanagāḍu (Tj.)—Renewal of title deeds (anubōgap-parrołęgu), through the village assembly, to all residents who were in the enjoyment of lands in the several divisions of the village up to
the 18th year, by Pillai Šendamangalam-udaiyán Šivadavanap-perumāl alias Irungōlar and Purōsaikkudaiyār Satyavākkar Tiruvēgambam-udaiyār, as the old pottagam and oltu ūlitta kōsam had been lost in the disturbed state of the country (duritangač) in the 5th, 16th and 15th years of the king. 213 of 1925.

Year 19.—Tiruvadatturai (SA.)—Tax-free land by Šekkilār Palarāvayaṇ alias Kālappālaryaṇ after purchase from a Brahmin of Mudigonda-śōla-catm. for offerings to the image of Āluḍaiya Pillaiyār (amudu śeydaruvavum paṭṭaippodi-śōru vaṅgiyaruvavum) when it was taken to Tiru-mārānpādī during festivals in Māsī and Vaigāśi. 221 of 1929.

Tiruvalanjulī (Tj.)—The sabhā, seeing that for a long time the village was subject to many troubles and diseases, met in the temple of Abhimuktisvaramudaiyār and resolved to exempt the temple lands from all taxes, so that offerings and worship may be given to Veḷlaip-pillaiyār for the welfare of the village and the prosperity of the king (ulagudaiyaperumāl). 205 of 1928.20a

Year 19.21—Tiruvorrriyūr (Ch.)—Gift, by Vayalur-kīḷavaṇ Tiruvēgambam-udaiyān Šendamaikkaṇṇan alias Vayirādarayaṇ, of five women together with their descendants for all time to the šālai where paddy was husked for the temple (nēr-kuru-šālai).

110 of 1892; SII. iv, 558, (=122 of 1912.)

Year 19.—Tiruvorrriyūr (Ch.)—On the night of the eighth festival day during the Āvāṇi-tirunāl, the king was listening to a musical concert in the Agamāṛga by a padiyīlar, Uravākkina-talaikkōli by name; at the instance of the trustees of the temple, he then ordered that from

20aCf. 211 of 1928, year 14.

21Date after changing pakṣa works to Sunday, 13th August, A.D. 1234—Kielhorn, EI. vi, p. 283.
the 43rd day of the year 60 vēli of land purchased by a native of Vēlsāru from Maṇali alias Śingaśiṇu-catm. should be constituted into a separate unit called Uṟavākkīnallūr. 211 of 1912.

Year 20.—Jambukēśvaram (Tr.)—Sale of puṇja land of the extent of onṛ-mākāṇi (1+1|20+1|80) vēli for 2125 current kāsu (anṛādu-nārkāsu) to the temple of Tiruvānakkāvuḍaiya-nāyanār by a private individual. 506 of 1905.

Kāṇcipuram (Ch.)—Eleven cows for milk at midnight service to Aruḷāla Perumāl by Polāḷvi Dundu Nāyakan, one of the Jana-pradhānis of Hoysala Vira Sōmēśvara. 369 of 1919.

Kāṇcipuram (Ch.)—128 cows and 4 bulls by Kalingēsvara Aniyyanga Bhimadeva Rāhutta for four perpetual lamps in the temple. 445 of 1919.22

Kāṇcipuram (Ch.)—Lamp and garden by Mahā-pradhāni Daṇḍiṅgōpa Mādaya Daṇḍanāyaka. 616 and 617 of 1919.

Kōvilūr (Tj.)—Land for offerings to tirukkāmakkōṭtam-uḍaiya-nācciyār set up by prince Purōśaikkuḍaiyār. Gift made by the assembly of Peruvāḷvutanda-perumāl-catm. (modern Peruvāḷndān) for the health of the king and the success of Irungōlar. 195 of 1908.

Kumbakōṇam (Tj.)—śīr manni iru nāngu. Land for repairs and jewels to Tirukkīḻkkōṭtam-uḍaiyār. 258 of 1911.

Talaināyar (Tj.)—A complaint regarding the non-payment of part of the price of land sold to a temple. The king and the sabhā direct the litigants to lay

22444 (in continuation of which this is engraved) is a record of the 19th year of Anantavarma-Rāhuta-dēva recording a gift by Sōmaladēvi.
the case before the āṟacciyar; the matter is compromised by the intervention of the relatives of the complainant, the Māheśvara bhaṭṭas and Māheśvaras. 143 of 1927, ARE. 1927, II, 31.

Year 20.—Tirugōkarnām (Pd.)—Land for lamp and other requirements by one of the śirupillaigal of Sōmaladēvi, mother of Sōmeśvaradēva, the son of Vira Narasimha of Dōrasamudra.

Pd. 183.

Tirumalavādi (Tri.)—Land for lamp by Vallaya Dāṇḍānāyaka, son of Dūtapillai Dāṇḍānāyaka, one of the pradhānis of Vira Narasimhadēva.

39 of 1920.

Tirumalai (NA.)—Village Rājagambhira-nallūr given as kāni to a person by Attimallan Šambukulappuṟumal alias Rājagambhirac-cambuvarayān.

SII. i, 74.

Tiruppālatturai (Tj.)—Land by purchase in Tiruccirṟambalanallūr and Rājagambhira-nallūr to Tirujñānasambandisvaram-udaiyār, consecrated in the kilaiittirunadai-māligai of the temple of Tiruppālatturai-udaiyār, by Poruvanan-udaiyān Araiyan Kārai-Alagan alias Nilagangaraiyan.

437 of 1912.

Tiruppurambyam (Tj.)—śir manni iru nāṅgu. Some new regulations regarding lands endowed for worship in the 37th year of Periya-dēvar and not availed of till the 19th year of the current reign. Permission was given to convert the land into wet land by opening a new channel.


Tiruvalaijhulī (Tj.)—Sale of sites to Vellai-Pillaiyār for 42,100 kāśu. In another record (n-d.), the ūravar of several divisions of which six are named exempt the lands of the shrine from taxes and dues; the dues which they took upon themselves to discharge included: Kavērikkulai aṇaiakkujennir
vetṭi urttēvaigaḷ and uḍaiyār Tribhuvanavīśvaram. uḍaiyārkkku sēyyum tirunāl kuḍimaigaḷ utpada tēvaigal. The signatories include persons designated p(bh)atṭavāriyam and p(bh)anḍāravāriyam and some of the names are preceded by the phrase: kaim-māṭṭāngānamaikku ivai. 202—203 of 1928.

Year 20.—Tiruvēngaivāsal (Pd.)—One half of the dues from 18 mā of land was assigned to the temple of Teruvēngai-vāyiluḍaiya-nāyanār and the other half for festivals in the shrines of Ādiravīdaṅga nāyakar and his nācciyār in the same temple, as kuḍi-ningā-dēvadāna. 247 of 1914; Pd. 195.

Year 20.—Ś. 1158.—Uṭukūru (Nel.)—A gift relating to Śivarātri Amāvāsyā (damaged). NI. R. 70.

Year 21.—Āṭṭūr (Tj.)—The three sons and widow of Agnisiddha sold, with the eldest son as mudukān, lands of the extent nilam iruṇḍu mā mukkānī araikkānī for anraṇḍu-naṟkāsu 12,600. The nila-vilai prumāṇa-iśāivu-tiṭṭu was written by one of the madhyasthas of the place. 127 of 1927.

Dārāsuraṃ (Tj.)—A tenant of the temple asked for fresh terms of lease for a fruit-garden as many fruit trees had been cut down and otherwise gone out of existence, and obtained a new lease. For each jack tree, e.g., under the new terms, he had to give 2 fruits of 4-span circumference for offerings, and remit the money for four to the treasury (karuvukalam). Mentions Cōḷēndra-śingan-tirunandavanam. 17 of 1908.

Gundlāru (Cud.)—Mentions Tiruvagattisvaram-uḍaiyār at Kuṇḍlāru in Pottappi-nāḍu. 620 of 1907.

Kāṇcipuram (Ch.)—Cows and bulls for two lamps by a kēḻvi-mudali of Gaṇḍagōpāladēva. 358 of 1919.

Kāṇcipuram (Ch.)—A village for Gaṇḍa-gōpālan-śandī at the shrine of Aḷagar in Tirumāliruṇjōlai in the
Rājakēsari Rājarāja III

Pāṇḍimanḍalām by Madhurāntaka Pottappiceōlan
Manumāśittarasan Tirukkāḷattidēvan alias Gaṅḍagōpālān
621 of 1909.

Year 21.—Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—Village, Vaḻlvappākkam, by the
same donor, as nilac-civitam for the Tiruvāḻi-
parappināṅkūṭṭam who had to recite the śīndu in
the temple of Arulāḷa-perumāḷ.
622 of 1919.

" Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—Gift by a merchant of Arumōli-
dēvappérundēruvi of Kāneī.
5 of 1921.

" Koḻilūr (Tj.)—Land by the nagaram of Vikra-
mābharaṇapuram for offerings to Śūryadeva on the
northern side of the eastern verandah (kīlai-
tirunadai) of the temple of Uśāttānām-udāiyāṛ.
Among the signatories are Dharmāpāḷa of Pirāntaka-
puram, Vayirāpāḷa and Udayapāḷa.
198 of 1908; ARE. 1909, II, 51.

" Koḻiḻ Tirumāḷam (Tj.)—Sale of land to the temple
by the wife of Araiyan Ponnambalakkūṭṭān alias
Nilagangaraiyan, headman of Viḻattūr
247 of 1917.24

" Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—Provision made for a flower-
garden and for offerings by Orri-araśān, son of
Paiyūr-nāḍāḷṭvān Vaḷaiyam-aḷaṭiyān.25
113 of 1912.

Year 21, day 80.—Koḻiḻ Tirumāḷam (Tj.)—Confiscation of the
lands of persons found guilty of treason. A royal
order of the 348th day of the 20th year directed the
sale of the land in rājarājappēṟuʋlai and the
remittance of the proceeds to the treasury—vilaṉ paḍi
kāṉu ivargaludan karuʋu-kalattu oḍuṅκki māḷiṅkēt-

** Sunday, 3rd May, A.D. 1237—Jacobi, EI. xi, p. 128.

** From 246 and 247 of 1917 we learn that nearly 5 vēṅi, 3 mā, 1 i kāṇi,
1 mūndirī, kīl 4 mā of land was sold for 20,700 kāṉu, and that 2 vēṅi,
8½ mā, 5½ kāṇi, 1 mūndirigai, kīl half and two mā for 10,000 kāṉu.
ARE. 1918, II, 41.

** Cf. 108 of 1912 (Year 8, Virarājēndra, Kulō. III).
tālattukīḷi yarukkaṇum. Vayirādarāyar estimated the price of the land, 5 vēḷi and 4 mā, at 13,000 kāsū.

244 of 1917.⁴⁰

Year 22.—Āṭṭūr (Tj.)—For the welfare of the king and the village, the sābha of Rājanārayaṇa-eatm., on receiving the kādaiyīṇu from Vāṇādarāyar, gave land, free of taxes, in Jayaśinga-kulakāla-nallūr, for the procession of god Tiruvudait-tittai-uḍaiyār on new moon days.

128 of 1927.

" Kāncipuram (Ch.)—Lamp by Vallaiya Daṇḍanāyaka, son of Dūdapilḷai Daṇḍanāyaka of Araṇaippuram, one of the Jana-pradhānis of Hoysala Vīra Sōmeśvara.

366 of 1919.

" Kāncipuram (Ch.)—Village Pūṇḍi given as tiruvvidaiyāṭṭam to temple of Gaṇḍagopāla-vinṭagār Kālamēgha Perumāl in Kandaravirapēṭṭai alius Gaṇḍagopāla-eatm. by Madhūrāntaka Pottappicēḻa Manumasiṭṭaraṇā Tirukkāḷattidēva alius Gaṇḍagopālēdeva.

415 of 1919.

" Kāncipuram (Ch.)—A lady bequeathed by a will to the temple 100 kulī of land bought with her jewels and enjoyed by her in her life-time.

431 of 1919.

" Lēpāka (Cud.)—Twelve māḍai for lamp in the temple of Kēsavaperumāḷ.

426 of 1911.

" Mannārgudī (Tj.)—Complaint of local fiscal oppression resulting in cultivation being abandoned.

98 of 1897; SII. vi, 50.²⁷

" Muniyūr (Tj.)—Land as ār-kil-iraiyīlī to the Tiruvviṇnasambandan-ghuha²⁶ by the perunguri-mahāsabhā of Puttūr alius Tribhvana-mādēvi-eatm,—nammūr

²⁴⁶ of 1917 is similar, (duplicate ?).

²⁹ of 1897 and 104 of 1897, dated 22+1 year are similar.

²⁷ARE. 1911, II, 31 for other māṭhas.

609 of 1902; SII. viii, 206—156 of 1911.

Year 22.—Ś. 1160.—Poγgai (NA.)—Land with taxes as tiruvicāiyāṭṭam to Cittiramēḷi Malaimāṇḍalā Viṇḍaṃgara
alias Arulāla Perumāḷ by Śengēṇi Vīrasani
Ammaiappan Tani-ningga-venrān Tan vasi kāṭṭuvān
Āḷagiyā-sōḷān alias Edirillī.......... SII. i, 59.29

Year 22.—Tiruppallātturai (Tri.)—Land to Nārpatēṇṇāyiravan-
tirumāḍam at Tiruvāṇaiṅkā. The maṭṭha was a
branch of the santāna of Tiruceattimurgattu-
Mudaliyār.

“Tiruvāḍuturai (Tj.)—Six mā of land sold for 13,000
anṛāḍāmārkaśu to the temple by Kuṟṟangudāiyān
Tiruvēgambam-uḍaiyān Tiruvāḍuturai-uḍaiyān who
was in charge of the māḍāpattiyam of the temple.

586 of 1908. 156 of 1925.

Year 22+1.—Śivapuram (Tj.)—Punishment of two Śiva-
brāhmaṇas, accused of śivādṛōham and rājadrōham,
by the māheśvaras and ūrvār.

279 of 1927; ARE. 1927, II, 30.

“Tukkacci (Tj.)—Land to supplement an old gift which
was inadequate to the needs of the temple and
ill-administered. The new donor was Śīrāṇḍān alias
Munaiyadaraiyān, one of the kāvaḷ-kāṇiṇiyālar. For
this and other services, he was given a number of
privileges in the temple.

1 of 1918; ARE. 1918, II, 41.

Year 23.—Āduturai (Tri.)—Sale of Acyutamangalam alias
Śembīyan Kalattūr as kuḍi-ningga-đeṇadāna to the
temple for 75,000 kāśu.

32 of 1913.

**Cf. SII. 1, 64 of year 28.

K—95
Year 23.—Arumbāvūr (Tri.)—Specifies the extent of dévadāna lands in Arumbāvūr as fixed by Arašan Tonḍaimān Perumāl-pillai alias Śēdirāyan. Mentions the measuring rod Magadeśān. 7 of 1913.

Māgaṟal (Ch.)—Construction of śri vimāna, ardha-maṇḍapa and tiru-maṇḍapa together with a sōpāna and śrīpītha in the Tirumērkōyil by Bōyan Maṇīyan Perungan. 224 of 1901; SII. vii, 437.

Pulivāy (Ch.)—1000 kāśu by Rājarāja Viluppparaiyan for a sandi-vilakkku to Viyākkirapāda-mā-muniśvaramudaiyar at Pulivāy. 157 of 1923.10

Tummūru (Nel.)—Erāma Reddi, son of Viḷakkandai-kāvidi Muppa Reddi alias Rājendraśōla-muvēndavēḷān, the kāniyālan of Tiruvēṃbūr, gave one mādai for a sandivilakkku to Karumāṇikka-perumāḷ.

NI. S. 17.

Year 24.—Kāncipuram (Ch.)—Lamp to perumāḷ by Mallaya Daṇḍanāyaka, son of Appaya Daṇḍanāyaka, brother of the mahāpradhāṇi Daṇḍinagōpa. Mentions the measure ariyenna-vallanāli. 611 of 1919.11

Karuvūr (Tri.)—Gift by three persons including Daṇḍinagōpa Sōmāiya Daṇḍanāyaka with many birudas. 138 of 1905.

Lēpāka (Cud.)—Incomplete. Lamps. 415 of 1911.

Nandalūr (Cud.)—Two lamps, six māda each, to Kulōttunga-śōla-viṇṇagar-emberumān Śōkkappērumāḷ at Niranandūr, in the years 23 and 24, respectively by a merchant, Śemmā-śetti, and his wife Unnipillai. 596 of 1907.

10 158 of 1923, same date, ascribes the construction of the temple (tirukkaṟṟaḻi-tiruppaṇi) to Perumān alias Gaṇḍagōpālappiccan of Neṟkuppaḷ in Taḷḷāvūr-kūṟram of the Pāṅḍikulāśan-vajanaṟu. 159 of 1923 (n.-d.) mentions that Rāman Tāḷi alias Śivahattan of Narasinga-Vikkirama-virar of the king's army built the temple and made a gift of 90 sheep for lamp.

11 612 of 1919 records a similar gift by Mallaya's brother, Kēḷava Daṇḍanāyaka; and 615 of 1919 by Goppayya, another brother.
Year 24.—Poygai (Viriñcipuram) (NA.)—Gift to the temple of specified taxes and dues by Ediriliśōla-Śambuvarāya. SII. i, 61-2.

Tirumangalakkuḍi (Tj.)—During a famine (duritam) in the twenty-third year, Āṇḍārāṇḍan and some others misappropriated some temple property and they were required by the madhyasthas and residents of the village to make reparation for their acts. (The rest of the inscription is damaged).

225 of 1927.

Tiruvanṇāmalai (NA.)—A village as tirumāṇaiippuram by Rājagambhīra Cēdiyarāyan of Kiliyūr, called also Ākārasūran Tiruvanṇāmalaiippuram, and (in the Sanskrit verse at the end) son of Paravīrasimha. 497 of 1902; SII. viii, 87.

Vidāraṇyam (Tj.)—Sale of two women to the temple of Tiru-maṇḍakkād-uḍayār by Ariyan Piccan alias Gangai-nāḍālvān who had the mēṟpāṭikāval of the nāḍu.

502 of 1904.

Year 25.—Kunnattūr (Ch.)—The tiruvuṇḏai-gai-sabhāi of the temple received money for a śandī-ṭilakku from Śekkilān Varandarum-perumāḷ Tiruvūragap-perumāḷ. 218 of 1930.

Nallūr (Tj.)—Gift of a matha to Tattanudaiyār Īṣānadēvar, of Tiruviḍai-marudil māḷigai-maṭṭattumudaliyār santānam, by a lady disciple of his. 49 of 1911.

Tiruppangili (Tri.)—śir māṇni ʻru nāngu. Sale of land. 93 of 1892; SII. iv, 540.

Year 26.—Ś. 1163.—Adhamankōṭṭai (Sm.)—Gold for lamp by a vāṇiyan of Arumbākkam. 208 of 1910.

Year 26.—Kāñcipuram (Ch.)—A certain Perumāḷ-dāsa bought from the mahāsabhā of Paṟiyananēri alias Virasimha-catm., a piṭāgaī of Ukkal, 17⁵⁄₄ veli of land including nattam and gave them as joint kāṇi,
to be divided, in the proportion of duties assigned to each, among 58 Brahmins reciting Tirumoli in the temple.

Year 26.—Tiruvanaikkoyil (Ch.)—Gift by a Karikala-sola-tamiladaraiyan for a lamp on the hill to the north of the temple of Tiruvallakkoyil-udaiya-nayanar.

365 of 1911.

"Tiruvannamalai (NA.)—Land for a tank being dug and the surrounding area being reclaimed. The land was purchased for the purpose by Tyagasamuttirappatthai Sittamaraasar Tikkanai-perumal. Terms of the kadamaai on reclaimed lands interesting.

506 of 1902; SII. viii, 96.

Year 26+1.—Tirumalavadi (Tri.)—Land bought tax-free for 1000 kasu by a merchant of Eranapuram in Malaimandalam, and given as provision for making a well and water trough (and a servant for drawing water) to the south of the entrance to the third prakara of the temple to enable devotees to wash their feet before entering the temple.

25 of 1920.

Year 27.—Alangudi (Tj.)—Gift of some house-sites in the four streets surrounding the tank at Alangudi, and rules for the construction and occupation of the houses by the temple servants and others, and the rents to be paid by occupants.

511 of 1920.

"Neyyadi-pakkam (Ch.)—Igaiyamandal of Niyaadar-pakkam constructed the temple of stone, and Kotattal Perumal Igaiyamandal gave a bell and an incense-burner (dhupa) for the worship of the goddess.

262 of 1922.

"Periyakorukkai (Tri.)—Appointment of Anbiludaiyan Kunindan Atkondan, the madhyasta of the village, as the accountant of the temple at Kurukkai and grant of some land to him as remuneration: Alagiya-sokka nayanar koyil kanakkak-kani......
ikkölil muppadu vattamum kāṇiyāga nir-vārttuk-
kuḍutṭen ikkölil kaṇakkukku ivanukku nālōnṛukku
niccayitam nīmandam nel kūṛuṇī nānālīkku udalāga
* * * nan-sey nilam oru māvum * * *
pun-sey nilam kāḷum...tānē payir ēryiilyāga
kollakkaḍavadāgavum kollumīdattu innāyanār kōyīl
tirukkāmakkottam-uḍaiya nācīyārkku nāḷ oruṛukku
oru śandi iru-nālī arisi amudu ēraďuvittu tānē
perakkaḍavadāgavum. 268 of 1926.

Year 27.—Poli (Cud.)—One māḍai for lamp (by a Reddi) in the
temple of Uḷḷangulunda-nāyanār at Puḍolī.
407 of 1911.

" Vayalaikkāvūr (Ch.)—One māḍai for lamp by Vāraṇa-
vāsi-uḍaiyān Kaḷappāḷan who constructed the stone
temple and māṇḍapa and consecrated the god at
Vayalaikkāvūr. 254 of 1922.

Year 27+1.—Munniyūr (Tj.)—Land as ār-kiḷ-īraiyiḷi to the
Tiru-muṟaiṭṭēvārac-celvan-maadam on the north side
of the Tiruttōṇiśvaram-uḍaiya-nāyanār temple at
Tirukkālumalam by the ār of Munniyūr.
158 of 1911=608 of 1902; SIII. viii, 205.

Year 28.—Jambai (SA.)—Land as dēvadāna for pūjā, tiruppuni
amudupadī, etc., to Tiruttāntōṇī Aḷūḍaiya-nāyanār
at Saṇbai alias Virarājēndrapuram in Vāṇakōppāḷi
on the north bank of the Peṇṇār, by Mahā-
maṇḍalēsvāra Munivārttilā Kumāra Padum-
dēvaraṇa. 72 of 1906.

" Kalahasti (C.)—Tax-free land (anaitāyyangalam
śekkuk-kadamaiyum uṭpadā) for lamp by Virar-
nārāyaṇa Jagadoppagaṇḍan Kāmarāṣṭan of the
Pallava-vamsā. 199 of 1892; SIII. iv, 647.

" Nellore (Nel.)—One māḍai for lamp by Prithuviśvaram-
uḍaiyān Tirukkēḷi...... paḍiyan Maḷāvārāyan.
200 of 1894; SII. v, 449. =NI. N. 66.

Year 28+1.—Kīṟanūr (Pd.)—Dēvadāna ēraiyiḷi by 19 ār-s of two
nāḍu-s and the Araiyyargal. Pd. 198.
THE CÔLÂS

Year 29.—Kãncipuram (Ch.)—About 70 vêli of land for Āḷappipurandân Śandi to follow the Gañḍagopolânsandi in the temple of Āṟulâḷa Perumâḷ. The donor was Viraperumâḷ Edirilisôla Śambuvarâyan Āḷappipurandânâyan alias Râjarâja Śambuvarâyan, grandson of Śengâni Virâgaran Ammaiappan.

566 of 1919.

" Tiruverumbôr (Tri.)—śîr mannî īru nângu. The king is called Parâksârai (by mistake). Land.

142 of 1914.

" Uttaramêrûr (Ch.)—Privileges conferred by the sabhâ on a dancing girl, Śîyanâcei alias Śrî Vaiṣṇavamânînikkam, for improvements made by her in the temple. Uttaramêrûr is also called Gañḍagopolâcâtm.

183 of 1923.\(^{32}\)

Year 29+1.—Vêdârayâyan (Tj.)—Mentions an invasion of Śîngâna Dañdanâyaka in the twenty-fifth year and the rebuilding of the temple of Kôdikkulâgar.

501 of 1904.

Year 30.—Śînganûr (Tj.)—Rules for the Sabhâ framed by the mûla-parûsai of the temple of Viśvēsvâradâva.

89 of 1932, ARE. 1932, II, 19.

" Tiruvaṇṇâmalai (NA.)—Land (tax-free) and cattle by Tyâgasamudrap-patṭai Śittamaraśar Tikkânaippurumâḷ alias TiruKKâłattidâvân, as tirumâdai-pallippuram and as provision for Śalamikkâganândandandi.

495 of 1902; SII. viii, 85.

" Tiruvaṇṇâmalai (NA.)—Fifty cows by Vêṇâvuḍâiyân, younger brother of Śôlakkôn, a mudâli of Köpperunîjîngadâvâ.

504 of 1902; SII. viii, 94.

" Tiruvaṇṇâmalai (NA.)—Lamp by Umâî-Ajîvâr, queen of Ilakkuma-dëvar.

510 of 1902; SII. viii, 100.

\(^{32}\)Studies, pp. 115 and 130.
Year 31.—Tiruvanṉāmalai (NA.)—Ornaments by queen of Kuḍal Āḷappirandān Kāḍavarāyan Śādumperumāl. 488a of 1902; SII. viii, 77.

Tiruvanṉāmalai (NA.)—Lamp by queen of Kaṭṭi-Araiśar. 511 of 1902; SII. viii, 101.

Tiruvilimīḷalai (Tj.)—Land and a house site (iraiyilīkāṇi) given by temple authorities as taccāśāriyam and pratiṣṭhā-dakṣinā to a carpenter (taccāśāri) for executing the repairs to the shrines of Ninṟaruḷiya-nāyanār and Neṟivārkulali-nācciyār. 403 of 1908.

Year 32.—Tiruppattūr (Tri.)—Gift of village by Māyidēvarasa, son of Kulottunga-śōla Sōmanādeva. 592 of 1908.

Tiruvanṉāmalai (NA.)—500 kuḷi of land bought from the temple for 2000 kāśu and endowed as ĵivita for the man who supplied garlands of red lilies (śengalūnir); the donor was Umai-Āḻvār, queen of Ilakkumadēvar. 503 of 1902; SII. viii, 93.

Year 33.—Tirucīṟṟambalam (Tj.)—Land for digging a channel to feed the tank in the dēvādāna village of Tirucīṟṟēmam. 189 of 1926.

Year 37.—Kanupartipādu (Nel.)—Mati-sāgara-dēvaṟkāga Karikāla-śōla-jinālayattup-pallie-candam īrungal-yiṭṭuk-kuḍuttēn Piramaladēvi-yēn . . . . NI. N. 27.

Year 38+1.—Tirumanī (NA.)—Order of the king confirming an earlier grant of land for the formation of a new village and for extending an old lake. 188 of 1921.

Year 41. 34—Kāṅgayanallūr (NA.)—Ten paṇam for a lamp. 199 of 1921.

266 of 1926 (n.d.) from Periyakorukkal—(Lālgudī Tq.), registers an order of this chieftain fixing his dues on wet and dry dēvādāna lands belonging to the temple of Āḷagiyā Šokka-nāyanār: anaitṭāyam-uptpoda, twenty kālam of paddy-corn for naṉjai and ten for puṉjai; the balance to be spent on the temple. ARE. 1926, II, 29.

34 The regnal year is distinctly given in words.
The following inscriptions have no regnal years:—

**Munnūr (SA.)**—Gift of land after purchase by an oil-monger of Muḍikoṇḍa-Šōlapuram for the formation of a new street. 56 of 1919.

**Śangēndi (Tri.)**—A voluntary cess levied by Rājēndra-Šōla-pēriḷamaiyār for the requirements of the temple. The rate of cess was one *padakku* of paddy per ēr (plough) per annum and one *kurūni* per ....... (fragment). 329 of 1928.

**Tiruccōpuram (SA.)**—The mahāsabhā of Tyāgavalli-catm. gave away some land in exchange for money borrowed from the treasury of the temple of Tiruccōpuram-udaiyār. Part of the inscription reads from right to left. 111 of 1904.

**Tirunīrmalai (Ch.)**—Money, *paḷangāsu* 1४, for a *śandi-vilakku* by Irāppaḍaivenrān, one of the agambadiyār of Pillaiyār Šōlaṅgangadēva, to Tirunīrmalai-emberumān. 549 of 1912; ARE. 1913, II, 42.


**Uḍaiyalūr (Tj.)**—Mentions the loss of title-deeds in a commotion (*kṣōbham*) in the fifth year of the king, and a decision of the māhēśvaras that rights were to be regulated in accordance with the position that obtained up to the fourth year. Ends: *madhyastan elūda ūraḍangalum elūttiṭṭudu*. 309 of 1927.
PARAKESARI RÄJENDRA III.¹

Year 2.—Gövindaputtur (Tri.)—Begins vālga andaṇar etc. Subrahmanya Śiva, the grandson of Kandhābharaṇa of Cidambaram, bought lands and presented them to the Tiruttōṇḍattogaiyān-tirumadām, for its upkeep and for the supply of salt and oil, and for attentions to the sthānattār who had fallen sick and had no one to attend to them.² The maṭha had close relations with the santāna-piṭha of the same name in Perumbārppupulyūr and is said to have been located in the tirumadalivilāgam of the temple of Tirusiśaiya-mangai-uḍaiya-nāyanār. 192 of 1929.

"Tiruppattur (Tri.)—The residents of three nāḍus gave a lease of some land, that had been lying fallow for a long time, to the accountant of the temple of Anbicceuram-uḍaiya-nāyanār at Tiruppīḍavūr.³ 592 of 1908.

"Tiruvōttur (NA.)—Ninety sheep (for a lamp) given by a manrāḍi of Vāgūr in Naḍuvil-nāṭṭu Vēsāli-nāḍu. The sheep were left with ittēvar tirunundāvilakkukkudi Tiruvenkāṭṭuk-kōṇ. 85 of 1900; SII. vii, 94.

Year 4.—Anbil (Tri.)—Land, ¼ nilam (of quality yielding 280 kalam per nilam), given tax-free to the temple, by the perungūri-mahāsabhā of Anbil. The villages had collected more than the due share of revenues from the temple lands in some years, and made amends as the result of a protest from a certain Kālaṇjeyda-tirumēni Paḻudaiyāṇḍan, whose image was set up in the temple by them. 596 of 1902; SII. viii, 193.

¹Acc. 21st March—20th April, A.D. 1246, EI. viii, p. 7. (Kielhorn).
²Contra ARE. 1929, II, 39.
³Details of the terms of the lease show the desire to encourage reclamation of the land.

K—96
Year 4.—Köivilūr (Tj.)—Manukulameḻuttu neri-mudi-sūdiyaruliya. The tenants of dēvadāna lands agree to contribute paddy at a prescribed rate for the maintenance (jīvana) of a Tirumāligaip-pilḷai to be in charge of tiruppaṇi and apparently also the chief of the mudalis (of the temple). 185 of 1908.


Köivilūr (Tj.)—Land for offerings to Bhuvanādhipati-nācēiyār. Mentions a survey of the 38th year of Tribhuvanaviradēva. 188 of 1968.


Śivāyam (Tri.)—An enquiry into the affairs of the Tirumāṇikka-malaiyuḍaiya-nāyanār temple. The committee of enquiry included the maṇḍalika-murāri Aliya Sōmaya Dāṇḍanāyaka, Sēvaya Dāṇḍanāyaka, and Sōmanātha Viṭṭaya who was a servant in the palace of Sōmisvaradēva, and the māhēśvaras, sthānikas and merchants of Śivapādaśēkkhara-puram (Śivāyam). 49 of 1913.


Tiruvīḍaiyāyil (Tj.).—Land for the maintenance of those who looked after the Tiruppaṭṭiyarai wherein the tirumurai was consecrated in the Tiruttōṇdattogaiyān-guhai, and those who had to recite Tiruppadiyam. The donor was a devotee of the lineage of Mudaliyār Tiruvaiyāruḍaiyār residing in Tirumurait-tēvārac-cēlvan-guhai within the guhai of the lineage of Dēvar Narasingadēva in Tiruttōṇipuram-uḍaiya-nāyanār at Tirukkālumalai. The Tiruttōṇdattogaiyān-guhai was founded for the merit of Vānādarāyay by Āṇamangalam-uḍaiyān Araiyan Vaduga-nāḍan alias Śennavaraiyar. 10 of 1918.
Year 4.—Vēdāranyam (Tj.)—Land for lamp. The śiva-brāhmaṇas of the muppada-vatēlam of the temple took charge of the land. 423 of 1904.

Year 5.—Kōyil-Tēvarāyanpēṭṭai (Tj.)—Manukulameduttu neri-mudi sūdi arulina. Sale of house-site belonging to the temple for the construction of a matha, Manuvilānga-pillai-perrāl-māḍam. The sale proceeds, 4000 kāsu, were to be used for setting up an image of Tirunāvukkarasudēva, in accordance with a letter from Pillaī Śeliyakōnār. 278 of 1923.

Mahādānapuram (Tri.)—Land to Madhurāntaka-Coliśvaram in Sōjakula-māṇikka-catm. by Sōmaya Daṇḍanāyaka, an officer of Vīra Sōmeśvaradēva. 387 of 1903; SII. viii, 703.

Tiruppalatturai (Tri.)—Land to Āṇḍar-embirānār-māḍam which belonged to the Santāna of Čēnbai-kuḍi-mudaliyār and was situated at Tiruvānaikkā. 584 of 1908.

Tiruvanānmalai (NA.)—Village Magulampūndi (Vakulākhyā-puram mahāt) to the temple, for the merit of his uncle (mother’s brother) Kampaya, by Śriman-mahāpradhāni-māṇḍalik-iyama-rājan Simhaṇa Daṇḍanāyaka, after his conquest of Prithivigāna. 498 of 1902; SII. viii, 88.

Year 7.—Nārttāmalai (Pd.)—Land to a carpenter Akalanka Āsāri, who had built certain temples. 357 of 1904; Pd. 200.

Śirangam (Tri.)—Samastajagadēka-vīra. Some temple land had become unfit for cultivation owing to sand deposited by a flood; it was restored to a cultivable state. 64 of 1892; SII. iv, 511.

Tiruccirrambilam (Tj.)—Land for worship being offered to the goddess at Tiruccirrēnām by Kulöttunga-sōla-śeṭṭi, a horse-dealer from Malai-māṇḍalam. 182 of 1926.

Year 7+1.—Śrīrangam (Tri.)—The expression māma Sōmēśvara-prati-kūla-kāładandaṇḍa occurs before the king’s name. Garden for flowers to Ranganātha by Narasimha Nāyaka, son of Mahāvaṭṭa-vyāpārī Lāḍadēva Nāyaka. 65 of 1892; SII. iv, 512. 6

Year 9+1.—Kōvilkāду (Attiveṭṭi) (Tj.)—An undertaking by Paiyulān Periyān Aḷāgiyaperumān alias Śōlagangan of Paiyūr in Toṇḍai-maṇḍalam, not to raise new taxes besides the lump sum of 600 kāśu on every mā leviable on lands in his charge and held by him as pāḍaip-paṟṟu, to the exclusion of lands already given tax-free to temples, māṭhas and Brūmaṇas, for which separate rates (apparently in kind) had to be agreed upon. 194 of 1926.

Year 10+1.—Kōvilūr (Tj.)—Land for worship and repairs to the temple of Uśāṭtānam-uḍaiyār by order of Periyān Aḷāgiya Perumāḷ alias Śōḷa-ganga. 202 of 1908.

Kōvilūr (Tj.)—By order of the nagaram of Mummudi-śōḷa-puram, the duty payable on each podi of paddy and rice at the Jananāthan-pāḍaitturai in the village was given to the temple of Uśāṭtānam-uḍaiyār. The dues on each podi included some rice as nilakkūli and some cash as pāḍikāval and kaivāśi. The arrangement was made at the instance of Pillai Kurukkai-uḍaiyār, who was himself instructed by the king. 204 of 1908.

Kōvilūr (Tj.) 7—Sale of land in subhai-vilai. 208 of 1908.

Year 11.—Kōṇerrirājapuram (Tj.)—Gold ornaments and silver bugle by the wife of Vāṇakōvaraiyar, a native of Kāraikkāṭu, to god uḍaiyār Umaikkunallār. 643 of 1909.

†ARE. 1900, paragraph 30, treats this record as evidence of the independent rule of a Cōḷa prince in Śrīrangam in the reign of Rājarāja III.

‡Monday, 11th September, A.D. 1256—Jacobi, EI. xi, p. 131.
Year 11—1. *Paṭṭukkōṭṭai* (Tj.)—Remission of taxes, *ponvari*, *antarāyam* and *kōvirramappēru* by order of *Kālappālan*, for the renovation of certain portions of the temple and the resumption of worship therein which had been abandoned owing to the imposition of these levies.

Year 12.—*Kōvilūr* (Tj.)—Land for offerings to Pallavan-mādēvīsvaram-uḍaiya-nāyanār by order of Paiyulān Pallavaraiyan Vāṇarāya *alias* Sōliyavaraiyan.

Year 13.—Ś. 1179.—*Nandalūr* (Cud.)—Virarājendradēva. Manumasiddhi enquired into the grievances of some brahmans who had been dispossessed of their properties by the Velamas, and finally granted Koḍūru to them for the merit of his father Tirukāḷadēva-mahārāja.

Year 15.—*Kuttālam* (Tj.)—Sale of a house-site, by the authorities of the temple of Vingunīrtturuttu-uḍaiyār Šonnavaṇarāvarivār to a *maṭha* near the shrine of the goddess in the temple of Tiruccattimūṟra-uḍaiyār at Kil-Palaiyāṟu *alias* Rājarājapuram, in Kulōttunga-sōla Valanādu. The extent of two *manais* together is said to have been 12 *manaikkōl* and the cost *onrāḍu-narkāśu* 700.

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A Kaḷappālan figures in a record of the 8th year of *Jaṭāvarman* Sundara Pāṇḍya (i.e. A.D. 1258-9)—297 of 1913. He may be the same as the person mentioned here. *ARE.* 1925, II, 25.

211 of 1908 (same place and date) mentions that he built the Vāṇarayaṇmādām in the premises of the Tiruvuṭṭānām-uḍaiyār temple and gave some land as *maṭappūram.*
Year 16.—Vēdāranyam (Tj.).—Land for two festivals called Tiruvikkiraman-śandī. 460 of 1904.

Year 17.—Kōvilūr (Tj.).—Land for offerings by the Perungūri-mahāsabhā of Uṣāṭānam. 213 of 1908.

Tiruvettainallūr (SA.)—6000 kuḷi of land by queen Śōlakula-mādéviyār for lamp to Āṭkoṇḍadēva. 427 of 1921.

Year 20.—Tiruccutturāi (Tj.).—Begins with quoting the tenth year of Hoysala Rāmanāthadēva. Sale of a house-site to a dēvār-adiyāḷ by the tānattār of the temple for purchasing jaggery to plaster the maṇḍapa. 207 of 1931. 12

Tirukkaṇṇapuram (Tj.).—Sale of land, 1 4/6 velī and 1 maṇi, to the temple for 5350 anrāḍu-narkāṣu by Šattivana-nāyakan aḷius Kāḍavarāyan of Pāḷaiyanūr. Mentions a jewel, Virarājendrasōla-padakkam, worn by the deity (at Periya-kōyil) which was melted and converted into 13 kāṇṭju of gold, equal at current rate to the 5350 kāṣu. Among the boundaries there occurs the phrase: puttārāṇa Kulōttunga-śōlap-pērārāgarai. 522 of 1922.

Valivalam (Tj.).—Land by ār-avār of Vikramaśōla-vidāṅgalūr to Ediroppilāḍār Sōmanāthā-dēva Mudaliyār of Tiruccattimūṟram lineage, who was the head of Tavapperumāḷ-tirumaḍam on the southern side of the temple of Manattuḷ-nāyanār at Valivalam.

10 Monday, 1st May, A.D. 1262. Regnal year was 16, not 16—Kielhorn, EI. viii, p. 278.

11 Also mentioned in an inscription of Jaṭāvarman Sundara Pāṇḍya, (217 of 1908).

12 This and 208 of 1931 (Hoysala Rāmanāthā, 15) "point out that the joint rule of both the Cōḷa and Hoysala sovereigns was recognised in this tract at this period." ARE, 1931, II, 16.
Land given as ūrkkīl-iraiyili explained by the clauses:

innilan-galukku ūr-vilukkāṭṭup-paḍi pottagappadī parrivanda nilam engal pēr-galilē ērri īrukkak-
kaḍavōmāgavum; engal pakkal virrūk-koṇḍārum ātri-dhanam perṟārum māṟṟum peṟṟu udaiyārum
ippadī īrukkak-kaḍavārgalāgavum; īrukkumidattu kaḍamai kuḍimai........ulpadī maṟṟum eppēr-
pattanavum engal kāṇi vilukkādu kaṇakkilē īdakkaḍavōm-āgavum. 109 of 1911.

Year 21.—Tiruvilimilalai (Tj.)—A private sale of land and house-site. 4 nilam and four mā of wet land for 1000 anṟādu-narkāśu and iraiyili-nattattu manai 10 kuḻi for 300 kāśu. 399 of 1908.

Year 23.—Kōvilūr (Tj.)—Land to a new image of Tiruṇānam-
peṟṟa Pillaiyār set up by a merchant of Mummuṭi-
śolap-puram. Mentions the survey (ūr-ālavu) of the 38th year of Periyadēvar Tribhuvalaviradēva.14 The perunguri-mahāsahbā of Kēralakulāśani-catm. made it iraiyili. 216 of 1908.

Tiruvilimilalai (Tj.)—Land to Alagiya Tiruvelira-
balam-udaiyār maḍam by Tavapperumāl alias
Ñānasīva, the disciple of Tirucettimurṟattu-
mudaliyār (of Parudipperumāl santānam) of the
Tiru-ñānasambandan-tirumaḍam to the east of
Tirucettimurṟam-udaiyā-nāyanār and Tirukkāmak-
kōṭṭam-udaiyā Periya-nāceiyār at Rājarājapuram.
392 of 1908.

Year 28.—Kālappāl (Tj.)—A certain Āttirayan Mahādēva
Bhaṭṭan of Suttavallinallūr Śoḷaṇukkanallūr went to
the Pāndya country and died there without paying
the arrears of taxes due on his lands from the

108 of 1911 (n.-d.) is a parivarttanai-īśaivu-tīṟtu between the
temple and the maṭha.

14It is suggested that, as the same form occurs in Rājarāja III's
records also, both Rājarāja and Rājendrā might have been the sons of
Kulōttunga III. ARE. 1909, II, 52.
18th year of the reign; the kāṭṭappērumpakkal, afraid of the stigma that would be theirs if the dues were not collected and remitted, sold his land for 4000 kāṣu and met the demand. There was no heir to inherit his land and pay the taxes.

Year 31.—Tiruvadatturai (SA.)—Presentation of a tālī-nāṇ to the goddess Neri-vār-kulār by Ārām-valattāl-sāṇi, the wife of Āṭrēyan Periyālvān Gangarāyan alias Gangadhara Paṇḍita, a śivabrāhmāṇa of the temple. 227 of 1929.

Year 32.—Kōdiyakkādu (Tj.)—Land for the maintenance of the gardeners of the temple. 514 of 1904.

Year 33.—Vēdāraṇyam (Tj.)—Land. 492 of 1904.

There is no regnal year in the following:

Lēpāka (Cud.)—samastajagadikavirā. ‘Who took the head of two Paṇḍyas.’ Land in Nenpākkam to the temple of Tiruceirṛambalam-udaiyār. The tirumandira-ōlai who wrote the order was Vira-sōḷappiramarāyan and the signatories were Viluppādārayan and Munaiyadaraiyān. Mentions the variyilār, varikkū′ru-śeyvār and kaṇakku (record of rights). 420 of 1911.

Mannārgudi (Tj.)—samastajagadikavirā. Temple of Aṇṇāmalainātha built in the reign. Land. (ARE. 1897, paragraph 11) 93 of 1897; SII. vi, 44.

Tiruccengattangudi (Tj.)—samastajagadikavirā Para-kēsari, ‘took the heads of two Paṇḍyan kings.’ Land for festival. 77 of 1913.

Tirukkaṇnapuram (Tj.)—samastajagadikavirā. Provision for Araśagaṇḍarāman-sandī called after prince (nammagan) Śēmāp-Pillāi in the temple of Ālvār Šavuripperumāl. 515 of 1922.

Valivalam (Tj.)—Sale of land to the maṭha of Tirumūlavadēva by the priests of the temple. Cites the fourteenth year of Periyadēvar Rājarājadēva. 116 of 1911.
EARLY KĀḌAVAS

Atti (NA.)—Tamil praṣasti of Toṇḍai-maṇḍalan-goṇḍa Pallavaṇḍār, alias Kāḍavarāyar, son of Kūḍal-Āḷappiṟandān alias Kāḍavarāyan.

296 of 1912; ARE. 1913, II, 66.

Vṛddhācalam (SA.)—Ś. 1108.—Tamil praṣasti in praise of four generations of Kāḍavas ending with Vīraśekhara.

KÖPPERUṆJINGA

Year 2.—TiruvanṆāmalai (NA.)—Sakala-bhuvanaeakravartin KöpperuṆjinga. His son Nilagangaraśayan is mentioned.

505 of 1902.

Vṛddhācalam (SA.)—Gift of sheep for a lamp by the hereditary watchman of the temple of Tirumudūkunṟamudhaiya-nāyanār. Mentions measure—Dēvāśrayan.

69 of 1918.

Year 3, day 81.—Cidambaram (SA.)—Order of Cōḷakōn. Gift for a cow-stall (tirukkośālai). Also mentions measure Śelvi Rājakaśari.

466 of 1902.

Year 3.—Munnaṟ (SA.)—Confirmation by Aḷagiya Pallavan Vīra Rāyan alias Kaceiyarāyan of the gifts made by Aiyadēvar for worship and repairs to the temple.

62 of 1919.

Vṛddhācalam (SA.)—date irregular.—Gift of cows for a perpetual lamp to the temple by one of the Agammaḍi mudalis of Aroṣuṇḍaiyān Śenganivāyan Cōḷak-kōṅār. Ghee measure—Dēvāśrayan.

85 of 1918.

Year 4.—Tiruvāmattūr (SA.)—Sakala. Köpp. Gift of land in Avviyūr for the maintenance of a māṭha called Tiruvēdam Aḷagiya-tirumḍam, on the north side of Āṭkonda-dēva temple at TiruveṇṆainallūr.

35 of 1922.

1463 of 1921 from TiruveṇṆainallūr is identical.

K—97
Year 4.—**Tiruvaṇṇāmalai** (NA.)—Sakala. Köpp. Gift of a necklace: Aḷāgiya Śiyān Avani-Āḷappirandān Köpperuṇjiṅganen.....iṭṭa padakkamālai, etc. 513 of 1902.

" **Tiruvenṇainallūr** (SA.)—Gift of a cow to the temple by an individual of Araiśūr. Śiyā is prefixed to the king's name. 449 of 1921.

Year 5.—**Āṭṭūr** (Ch.)—Sakala. Köpp. Gift of the village of Āṭṭūr by Aḷāgiya Śiyān Avani-Āḷappirandān Kāḍavan Köpperuṇjiṅgan for building the southern entrance of the temple of Tirueciṟṟambalam-uḍaiyar at Perumbāṟṟap-puliyr (i.e. Cidambaram) as a gōpura of seven storeys, named Śokkac-ciyān. 285 of 1921.

" **Āṭṭūr** (Ch.)—Köpperuṇjiṅgan-ōlai. His birudas in Sanskrit relate to his achievements. Gift of land to temple by royal order (Dēvar Tirumugam). Mentions Nilagangaraiyān. 286 of 1921.

" **Cidambaram** (SA.)—Sakala. Avani-Āḷappirandār Śrī Köpp. Refers to the construction of south gōpura and the Āṭṭūr record on the same subject. 463 of 1902.

" **Tiruvaṇṇāmalai** (NA.)—Sakala. Śrī Köpperuṇjiṅgada-deva before date; then Kūdāl Āḷappirandān Kāḍavarāyān Aḷāgiya-Śiyānāna Köpperuṇjiṅganēn. 500 of 1902.

Year 6.—**Tiruvenṇainallūr** (SA.)—Sakala. Avani Āḷappirandār Köpp. Gift of cows by certain individuals for supply of ghee. A gift made during the time of Aḷāgiya Śiyān Köpperuṇjiṅga is also recorded. 496 of 1921.

Year 7.—Tiruveṇṇainallūr (SA.)—Sakala. Köpp. Seems to contain copy of an inscription of (Tri)bhuvanaviradēva—29. 320 of 1902; SII. vii, 949.

Year 8.—Cidambaram (SA.)—Tillayamman (Bhairavar) temple. Mentions temple of Vāraṇavāsi Mādēvar. Sale of land to Cōḷakkōṅar for building the Piḍāriyār temple. 401 of 1903.

Cidambaram (SA.)—Order of Cōḷakkōṅ that the Śaliya merchants (nagara) were to be provided with land for building their houses on condition that they would supply the necessary cloths for the pariśattam of the god and goddess. 308 of 1913.

Tiruveṇṇainallūr (SA.)—Sakala. Köpp. The maṇḍapa was erected by Araśāḻvār, the elder sister of Āḷappirandān Āḻagiya Śiyar of Perugai. 511 of 1921.

Year 10.—Vṛddhācalam (SA.)—Sakala. Śri Köpp. Gift of a gold forehead-plate to the God by Avani Āḷappirandān alias Köpperuṇjingadēva of Kūḍal in Kīḷ-Āmūr-nādu in expiation (Prāyaccittam) (of the sin) of (having killed) certain Daṇḍanāyakas (Kēśava and Harihara among them) of the Hoysala king at Perumbalūr and of having seized by force their ladies and treasure. This ornament, cāru-ratnamayam paṭṭam, was called Avani Āḷappirandān, and was placed on the image of the deity with the chanting of a Sanskrit text. 73 of 1918.


Year 11.—Kāṇeippuram (Ch.)—Gift of lamp by a Nāyaka of Malaimaṇḍalam. 450 of 1919.
Year 11.—*Tirumēṇnaṅaṅallūr (SA.)*—Sakala. Avani. Köpp. When the *vimāna* of the temple was pulled down, the king got re-engraved an older inscription of the 12th year of Tribhuvana-acakravartin Rājarāja-dēva. This old gift was by Āṭkoli Kāḍavarāyan, for the birth of a son (putrārthamāga). Mentions the 35th year of Tribhuvana-viradēva. 486 of 1921.

Year 11, 113th day.—*Vṛddhācalam (SA.)*—Sakala. Avani. Köpp. Gift of a gold forehead-plate to the deity by Perumāḷ Pillai alias Cōḷa-kōnār, one of the mudalis of the king. 80 of 1918.


" *Cidambaram (SA.)*—An order of Cōḷa-kōn that a gift of land made for a flower-garden be engraved on the wall of the shrine and the original documents connected therewith be preserved in the temple treasury. 326 of 1913.

" *Tirumēṇnaṅaṅallūr (SA.)*—Gift of cows for a lamp by a member of the village Assembly. Refers to year 21 of Rājarāja III. 440 of 1921.

Year 13.—*Jambai (SA.)*—Sakala. Peruṅjinga. Gift of land to the younger brother of a person who cut off his own head in order that a *maṇḍapa* might be completed. 119 of 1906.

Year 14.—*Omāmpuliyūr (SA.)*—Gift of land by Araśālvān Āravamudālvān for worship of Vaḍataḷi Uḍaiyār and purchase of another bit of land from the money obtained by the sale of certain temple jewels. 506 of 1926.

" *Tiruvanṉamalai (NA.)*—Refers to queen of Śādum Perumāḷ:—Kūḍal Āḷappirandān Kāḍavarāyan Śādumperumāḷ! Nambirāṭṭiyār PeṉṆaraśiyārāna Uḍaiyālīr tirumagalār paṭṭāṇḍār nācciyr-āna Nambirāṭṭiyār nācciyr-ārēn. 508 of 1902.
Year 14.—Vallam (Ch.)—Sakala. Śrī Köpp. Gift of cows by Sundara Nandi Pammar, one of the mudalis of Pillaiyār Nilagangaraiyar. 186 of 1892.

Year 16.—Jambai (SA.)—Sakala, Penujinga. Agreement among the residents of the country to the north of the Āvinai and south of the Peṇṇai. 96 of 1906.

Pallavarāyanpēṭṭai (Tj.)—Refers to non-payment of taxes due from the 23rd to 25th year of the king (Rājarāja ?), revealed in the audit of the revenue accounts and the subsequent attachment of the defaulter’s property from his wife and son by bringing up his lands for sale, and the gift of the same for worship, offerings and a lamp in the temple for the welfare of Pillai Cōla-kōnār. 432 of 1924.

Year 16, day 262.—Cidambaram (SA.)—Order of Cōla-kōn. Gift for a flower-garden called Šokkac-eiyān kamuku tirunandavanam. 467 of 1902.

Year 19.—Cidambaram (SA.)—Cōla-kōn ordered that a gift of land for a grove of trees be made rent-free devadāna land and so registered on the temple-wall. 319 of 1913.

Kāńcipuram (Ch.)—Gift of a sheep for lamp by Aruṇagiri Perumāl, one of the sons of Paṅca-nadivāṇa Nilagaraiyar (Pillaiyār). 365 of 1919.

Year 20.—Kāńcipuram (Ch.)—Gift of 15 Nellūr māḍai for lamp in Ambala Perumāl temple. 356 of 1919.

Year 21.—Tiruvaṅṉāmala (NA.)—Gift of a perpetual lamp by “Pēṇṇāṭṭuvānāna Irāja-gambhirā mārāyan” son of “Dēvaraḍiyār Irupattu-nālvaril Tukkaiyāna Tiruvaṅṉāmalai-māṅikkam.” 530 of 1902.

Year 24.—Tiruvalaṅţi (Tj.)—Date irregular. Gift of land and house-sites by Sōma-dēvan of Gōmaḍam. 192 of 1923.

Tiruvalaṅţi (Tj.)—Sakala. Kōpp. Sale of land and houses to the temple by the assembly of Akhilanāyaka-sēri, a dēvadāna of Akhilanāyaka-catm. on whom they had devolved, as their owners, unable to pay the taxes, had left the village. 194 of 1928.

Year 26.—Tiruvaṅṉainallūr (SA.)—Order of Cīnattaraiyar who was in charge of Viḷinallūr (tan tanḍalāna Viḷinallūr), in Šendamangalappṟṟu re: irrigation of certain areca groves and the remission of dues up to date and collection of a lower rate of tax on them for some time thereafter; year 26 mentioned, but not the king’s name, in the body of the record. 433 of 1921.

Year 27.—Brahmadēsam (SA.)—A writ of Kacciyāraṇyan under orders of the king (Nāyanār tirumugam). Gift of land free of taxes to the temple for festivals on the day of the asterism of Tiruvōṇam in which the king was born for the service called Aḷāgiya Pallavan Šandi and for repairs. 170 of 1918.


Tiruvaṅṉāmalai (NA.)—Nangai Aḷvār, queen of Nilagangaraiyar, gave land for building a shrine called after her. 518 of 1902.
Year 27.—Tiruvennainallur (SA.)—Gift of a pair of silver trumpets called “Piecan enru pāḍaceonnān” and a gold anklet for Aṭkoṇḍa-dēvar of Tiruvennainallur by Uḍaiyān Śrī Kailāyam Uḍaiyār of Seṇji, a madhyastha. 431 of 1921.

Year 30.—Elvanāsür (SA.)—Gift of land in Māmbattu by Ponparappina Vāṇakōvaraiyar. 159 of 1906.


Year 32.—Āvūr (NA.)—Sakala. Perunjiinga. Gift of land for supplying sandal-paste, etc. to Tiruvagattisvaram-uḍaiya Nāyanār of Āvūr. 300 of 1919.

Year 34.—Cidambaram (SA.)—Order of Vēṇāḍuḍaiyāi. Gift of land as dēvadāna—free of rent, for temple service to Goddess Avani Aḷappiranda Nācciyār. 461 of 1902.

Year 35.—Āvūr (NA.)—Sakala. Köpp. Gift of the image of Astra-dēvar by the Tiśai-vāṇiṣgar with many high sounding titles to the temple at Āvūr in Cēdi-mangalam on the north bank of the Peṇṇār. 291 of 1919.

Year 36.—Cidambaram (SA.)—Arrangements for ear-festival service, etc. made by Assembly of Cidambaram out of lands presented by land-accountant (nilak-kaṇakku) Danmappiriyan and Tillai Mūvāiyira Vēḷān. 455 of 1902.

The following inscriptions bear no regnal years:

Åkkûr (Tj.)—The acts of public good done to the village of Åkkûr by Ålagiya Pallavar alias Vira Pratâpar during his pilgrimage to the sacred places south of the Kâvâri after his conquest of the Hoysalas (Pôsalar) and the Pânôyas. He remitted the taxes and invited those who migrated owing to heavy taxation to return home and take possession of their belongings.

Morijona (NA.)—Kûdal Ålappirandar maganâr Tônçaimândûlûn-gûnda Pallavândûrâna Virar-viran Kâdavarâyar tana......râliyêndiya pallavarkkuk-kûdal mannavarkku-p(pârû)-li şûndîsîai parik(ka) ....ndi pânçadait(ta)nîräîlî...kanîrûdûmâm (ne)n. korrappîrâli erpivan şengûl naddamkum peruvalîvê.

Tâyûnûr (SA.)—Gift of (cows for) a lamp to Tänak-kamalai Ålûdaiya-nayanûr by Tâyûnûr mangalam kîlän Dëvàdidëvan malaiyan.


Tiruvanñâmalai (NA.)—Nisñankamalla Sakala. Köpp. Protector, of Mâllai. His son drove the Telungar to the north to perish. Relates to gifts of ornaments by the king and erection of buildings by the son of the king.

First line Sakalabhuvana-cakravartigal Śrî Köpperuññâgatinga-dëvar-nâîlî.

Pôsalargâlaiyun îrrai kôndaðarullip-pândiyargalait-tirai-kôndaðarull
mîndû elundarulic-côjâmançalû(177,764),(577,819)
kîlakku nôkkî elundaruñli tiruppadigal-ellâm kumbîtтарullî. 480 of 1902.
Tiruvēndipuram (SA.)—Construction of the west gōpuram of Tiruvēndipuram Viṣṇu temple for the merit of Köpperuṉjinga. 146 of 1902.

Tribhuvani (Pondicherry)—Avani Āḷappirandān. Repair of the embankment, sluices and irrigation channels of the tank at Tribhuvana-mādēvi. Also a temple on its bank. 182 of 1919.

Tripurāntakam (Kar.)—Nāgari, Telugu and Grantha versions. Avanyanasambhavaha Sarvajñākhaḍgamalla Niśśankamalla Mahārāja-simha, son of Jīya Mahīpati and Śīlavati. Various gifts to temples and the building of the eastern gōpuram of the Cidambaram temple. 197, 198 and 202 and 1905.

Vāyalūr (Ch.)—Tamil prose and 5 verses—Eulogy of Sakalabhuvana-eakravarti Köpperuṉjingadēva who took Śōṇāḍu after defeating the Cōla king at Tēllāru and imprisoning him with his ministers. 418 of 1922.
MISCELLANEOUS INSCRIPTIONS.

This list contains a selection from records which, though they cannot be assigned to particular Cōla monarchs, undoubtedly belong to the period of Cōla rule, and throw light on social and economic conditions. They are arranged in the order in which they appear in the Epigraphical Reports.

Udayēndiram (Ch.)—Copper-plates. King Vīra Cōḍa, on the advice of Nila, his Brahmin minister, approached the Cōla monarch, Parakēsari, for permission to grant a village to Brahmins in his territory, and obtained it.

EI. iii, p. 80-2.

Tiruvallam (NA.)—Vīra Campa. Ś. 1236. Construction of a Maṇḍapa, called Bhadra, for Śrīvallādhīhipati and of the temple, Nāyakaśivālaya, close to it.

3 of 1890; EI. iii, p. 70.

Karuvūr (Tri.)—Kōnērinmaikonḍān. Privileges of the Kanmālar of Vengāla Nāḍu defined with effect from Āḍi month of the 15th year of the reign. The privileges were: the use of ārattaićcangu and bhērikai in domestic occurrences, of sandals when going out, and of lime plaster for their houses.

66 of 1890;¹ SII. iii, 25.

Jambukēśvaram (Tri.)—Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Uraiyūr-pura-varādhīśvaran Vālaka Kāmaya aḷiās Akkalarāya. Ś. 1403. Gift of one vēli of land to the temple from out of his nāyakattanam on the north bank (of the Kāvēri).

30 of 1891; EI. iii, p. 72

Srīrangam (Tri.)—Cennaya Bālayadēva with Telugu-Cōḍa titles: Uraiyūrpura-varādhīśvara etc. Ś. 1452 (exp.). Gold for offerings; gold ornaments, silver vessels and a garden to Rangēsa and goddess Nīcūlavalli set up by the king. Mentions Kṛṣṇa-rāya (of Vijayanagar).

56 of 1892; SIII. iv, 503.

¹66 of 1893 is a duplicate of this order and relates to Ten-Kongu.
Kāncipuram (Ch.)—Campa, son of Vīra Cōḍa. Ś. 1236. Gift of a new Puṣyaratha to the god of Attiyūr. Verse (in Sanskrit) composed by Mantri Vanabhid. 51 of 1893; EI. iii, p. 71.

Tiruvālangādu (C.)—Parakēsarivarman Tribhuvana-cakravarti Parantakadēva. 1—Year 9. Land for offerings on Amāvāsyā days to Dākṣiṇāmūrti-dēva in the temple of Tiruvālangāduḍaiyār.

16 of 1896; SII. v, 879.

Uttaramērūr (Ch.)—A bhaṭṭavṛtti endowed by Saṇnaiccāni—(educational endowment). Studies, pp. 116-7. 39 of 1898; SII. vi, 322.

Uttaramērūr (Ch.)—...kēsarivarman—Year 3. Gold for lamp. Fifteen kalāṇju entrusted to the Vaḍakkil-angāḍi Śankarappāḍiyyār of the place.

78 of 1898; SII. vi, 363.

Ālanguḍi (Tj.)—Ś. 1186. Mentions Karikāla (l. 3) and a miracle of his time—a shower of gold. Praise of Rathākārās and their uḍaya (prosperity) followed by the record of a voluntary impost on the Rathākārās of the eighteen Viṣayās and the arrangements for its annual collection which included such sanctions as breaking mud pots and lifting bronze vessels.

4 of 1899; SII. vi, 439.

Tirukkōyilūr (SA.)—Narasingan rebuilt with black stone the temple of Iḍaigāli.

118 of 1900; EI. vii, p. 146.2

Tirukkōyilūr (SA.)—This śrīvimānam was constructed by Śembanguḍaiyān Nārāyaṇa Ādittan alias Śōla-sundara-mūvēnda-vēlān on behalf of the Milāḍa chief Narasingavarman. 120 of 1900; EI. vii, p. 147.

Tirukkōyilūr (SA.)—Śōla-kēralaḍēva. Year 3. Sheep for lamp and sale of land to a resident of Maṇalūr

1 Cf. 261 of 1923. (Paṇḍāravāḍai).
2 Cf. 123 of 1900 (Year 6 of Parak. Rājēndradēva).
on the north bank of the Peṇṇār in Vāṇakōppādi alias Madhurāntaka Vaḷanāḍu. The purposes for which the land was endowed included the recitation of Tirunēḍundāṇḍagam at a festival in the temple of Trivikramaperumāḷ. The vaikhānasas had charge of both the gifts.

126 of 1900; SII. vii, 139.*

Sirrāmūr (SA.)—A Tamil verse recording a gift by Kaḍavar Könpāvai, a Cōla queen.

203 of 1902; SII. vii, 830.

Kīḷūr (SA.)—Śōla-kēraladēva. Year 3. Sheep for lamp to Tiruvīraṭṭānattu-mahādēva by a merchant of Vīra-śōlapuran.

253 of 1902; SII. vii, 881.

Tirunāmanallūr (SA.)—Ś. 876. Sheep for lamp to Tiruttoṇḍīśvara by the dēviyār of Munaiyadiyaraiyar Kulamāṇikkerumānār.

338 of 1902; EI. vii, p. 137.

Tirunāmanallūr (SA.)—Ś. 875. Sheep for lamp by Munaiyadiyaraiyar Kulamāṇikkan Rāmadēvan.


Tirunāmanallūr (SA.)—kaḷalśūṅnda pār mādu. Rājak-kēsari-varman alias Trībh.-en. Rājarājadēva.† Year 8. An attempt by Rājarāja Kaḍavarāya to resettle in the village some persons who had gone off as merchants to other places.

375 of 1902; SII. vii, 1005.

Tirukkalār (Tj.)—Building of the maṇḍapa (in front of the central shrine of Pārijātavanēśvara) by Karuṇākara of Pāḷaiyanūr.

645 of 1902; SII. viii, 250.

Tiruvadi (SA.)—A gift of tax-free land by Kālingarāyan in the form of a communication (śīrumūri)

*127 of 1900 (SII. vii, 140) is similarly a sale of land to the same temple by the Sabhā of Madhurāntaka-catm. (Tirukkōyilūr). The inscription is also dated: Sōjakēraladēva, Year 3.

†Either Rājak. is a mistake for Parak., or Rājarāja for Rājadhirāja, the second ruler of the name being meant in either case.
addressed to the Sthānattār and accountants of the temple of Viraṭṭanamuḍaiyār at Adhirājamangalapura. 40 of 1903; SII. viii, 313.

_Tiruccendurai_ (Tri.)—......kēsari 12. Describes in detail the circumstances that led to the building of Viṣṇu temple called Puḷalāya Viṇṇagar to the west of Īsānamangalam. Refers to a Ganga king without mentioning his name. 324 of 1903; SII. viii, 633.

_Tiruccōppuram_ (SA.)—Land in Toṇḍaimān-nallūr to a temple. A verse at the beginning mentions, among other things, that a Toṇḍaimān gave a crown to Ponni-nāḍuḍaiyān (Cōla) at his request. 114 of 1904.5


_Tiruvārūr_ (Tj.)—Year 13, day 202. Tax-free land to Pūngōyil-nambi who sang the _Viraṇukka-vijayam_ in honour of ‘nammakkaḷ Viraśōla Aṇukkar’. Tyāga-vinōdak-kaṭigai-mārāyan was the kēḷi. 548 of 1904.

_Tiruvāḷiśvaram_ (Tin.)—Achievements of the Mūnąr-kai-mahāsēnai under whose protection were placed the temple of Tiruvāḷiśvaram, its treasury and servants. 120 of 1905.

_Tirumayānam_ (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kōṇerin-mai-konḍān, 22. Land. Another record (in continuation) of the 11th year of some un-named king providing for the recitation of the Vedas, and the Śrīrudram and performances on the Viṇā. 54 of 1906.

5Cf. 126 of 1904 (n.-d.) from Tirthanagari (SA.).
Jambai (SA.)—Karikāla Cōla-dēva (2). Mentions the grant to the temple in former times of the village of Raṇabhīma-mangalam by Vāṇakōvaraiyar Virarparumar. The gift was renewed in the presence of the nāḍu of Vāṇagappāḍi. 109 of 1906.

Jambai (SA.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Vijaya-rājendradēva, 4. Building of the entrance (tiruvāsāl)and gōpura by a native of the Cōla country. 114 of 1906.


Elvānāśūr (SA.)—Devapperumāl, the vēlaikkāri of Rājarāja Malaiyakula-rājan alias Nirēṟaperumāl alias Edirigai Nāyan, vows sati and exhorts others to kill her if she fails to keep her vow, and utters foul imprecations against those who fail to do so. 156 of 1906.

Elvānāśūr (SA.)—Trivikrama Cōladēva, 12. One and three-twentieths of a kāśu for lamp. 171 of 1906.

Tiruviṣalūr (Tj.)—Ornaments by Śombiyan Mahādēvi, mother of Parakēsari Śrī Gaṇḍarāḍittan Madhurāntaka.' 28 of 1907; SII. iii, 148.

Kōḍumbāḷūr (Pd.)—Construction, by Vikramakēsari, of three Vīmānas and grant of land and a big maṭha to Mallikārjuna, a Kālāmukha ascetic. 129 of 1907; JOR. vii, pp. 1-10.

Periyakōṭṭai (Md.)—Rājakēsari alias Tribhuvana-cakravartin Śrī. . . . . . . Gift of a Sandhyā-dīpa to the shrine of Naccinārkkiniyar. 458 of 1907.

'Among the successors of Rājarāja III (?) ARE. 1907, II, 41.
'i.e. Madhurāntaka (Uttama Cōla), son of Gaṇḍarāditya.
Kuttālam (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-cakravarthin Könerinmai-konḍan, 29. Mentions the shrine of Vikrama-cölśvaram-uḍaiyår at Kulöttunga-sōlan Kūrśālam, and the revenue survey of the sixteenth year of Śungandaviritta Kulöttunga Cōladēva. The royal order is addressed to Vāṇādarāya and relates to a gift of land to the temple of Īmkārēśvara built by Araiyan Āluḍaiya-nāyan alias Jayadhara Palla-varaiyan, also called Kūrśālam-Uḍaiyån. 389 of 1907.

Kōvilīr (Tj.)—Year 22. Land for the oḍuvār in the Tirukkaikottī of the temple by order of Sokkanāyan alias Rājaqāṃbhīra Sōliyavaraiyan. Mentions the peruvalī (trunk road) leading to Kaliyānapuram. 203 of 1908.

Kōvilīr (Tj.)—Year 8+1. Land to Paripūrṇa Śivācārya, who presided over the Kūṭṭādu-nāyanārmaḍam on the western side of the temple and who belonged to the Santāna of Tiruceattimurattumudaliyår. 218 of 1908.

Tiruvilimiḻalai (Tj.)—Gifts of tiles covered with gold to the temple. One of the donors was Vijaya-rājendradēva Anukkīyår Pallavan Paṭṭalintoshai. 384 of 1908.

Tiruvänaiṅkāval (Tri.)—Gift of the Cola country by Sundara Pāṇḍya to the Bāṇa King. 481, 482 of 1908.

Kōnerirājapuram (Tj.)—This figure is that of Śattan, Guṇabhaṭṭan alias Haracaraṇa-śekharan of Ālattūr, who caused this stone temple to be built under orders of Uḍaiya Pirattiyår, the mother of Madhurāntaka Uṭtamaśēla. Śattan Guṇabhaṭṭan was given the title Rājakēṣari Mūvandavēļan in recognition of his services. 626 of 1909; SII. iii, 147.

*Cf. 479, 482 of 1907, (Kulō. III, 25).
KōṆeḻirājapuraṇam (Tj.)—Year 7. Mentions some of the charities of Śeṃbiyan Mahādēvi. Details of temple economy and revenue administration.

635 of 1909; SII. iii, 151.

Tirunāgēśvaram (Tj.)—Mentions Gaṇḍarāditya, the harmya (temple) Nāgē........, Madhurāntaka, and perhaps also his mother and two queens; (fragment).

219 of 1911; ARE. 1912, II, 20.

Śāyāvanam (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kōṇeḻir-
maikoṇḍān, 18, day 156. Some tenants of the dēvadāna lands of the temple did not pay their kāḍamai regularly till the seventeenth year, turned bad (śīla atikkiramangal śeydu), and went and lived in another village; Vāṇakōvaraiyan represented to the king that their kāṇi lands should be sold in Caṇḍēśvarap-peruvilai and that the produce of the lands cultivated by them on lease (āḷai koṇḍu payir śeyda) should be appropriated towards the kāḍamai due from them, and the whole paid into the temple treasury. The king issued order accordingly, the tiru-mandira-ōłai-nāyakan being Rājanārāyana Mūvēnda-vēḷan.

264 of 1911.

Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—śir manni iru nāngu.* Parakēsari Tribhuvana-cakravartin Ulaguyyaavanda Perumāl, 3. Mentions Pugal-vāṇiyan of Karuviḻi in Miḻalaiik-
kūṟram in the Pāṇḍi-nāḍu, who received from the king, while the latter was encamped at Karuviḻi, the chiefship of Ponmāṛu in Kalvāy-nāḍu, where he found some rājadrohins when he took charge. (Incomplete).

125 of 1912.

Virāḷūr (NA.)—Fragment. Šattimangalat-taṅñurru-
varum nānattēsiyum Vira-saru-iraviyōmun iyyamśa
........vaḷaṅjiyan.

349 of 1912.

Ūṭṭattūr (Tri.)—Construction of the stone temple and prākāra of the goddess by Umāiyālvi Tāyilunallāḷ

*Usually of Rājarāja III, a Rājakēsari.
alias Śivakāmasundari Māṇikkam, one of the dēvar-aḍiyār of the temple of Togumāmaṇi-Nāyauṛ.  
504 of 1912.

Ūṭṭattūr (Tri.)--Kōnērinmaikondān. Year 33, day 315. An order of the king authorising the collection of vāram and variśai from the 34th year in the Ąṟrattūr-nādu. The exemptions recognised include: ūramai īṟaiyilip-paṟṟup-pēru, dēvādānams, tiruvidai-yāṭṭam paḷḷiecandam, aiyan-pāṭṭi, maḍappūṟam, agarappāṟu, baṭṭaviruttĭ and other īṟaiyiligal.  
525 of 1912.

Cidambaram (SA.)—Ś. 18, (omitted thousand ?). Foundation by the Cōla king of a temple (kāru-vaitṭān) for the glory of Cōla-kula-vallī.  
341 of 1913.

Tirumāṇaṇjēri (Tj.)—An order of Uḍaiyāpirāṭṭiśār, and the officers Kandāḍai-nambi and Piccan who constructed the temple at Tirumāṇaṇjēri, making provision for the daily expenses of the temple.  
10 of 1914.

Ratnagiri (Tri.)—Rāśingadēvan alias Śōḷakōṇ built three sections (pāṭṭi) to the east of the maṉi-maṇḍapa.  
144 of 1914.

Koḷattūr (Pd.)—Year 33. The temple lands lying uncultivated owing to a breach in the tank were let out on permanent tenancy in order that the tank might be repaired and the lands cultivated.  
379 of 1914.

Tiruccuḷi (Rd.)—Ś. 1152. Mentions defeat of a certain Jananaṭha, who refused to make obeisance, by Sunda........... (incomplete).  
419 of 1914.

Brahmadēśam (NA.)—Ś. 830. Gold for lamp by Iḷaḍāddittan, a native of a village in Vaḍagarai Innambar-nādu, a sub-division of Śōḷa-nādu.  
203 of 1915.¹⁰

¹⁰Note the omission to mention Parāntaka I—ARE. 1916, II. 9.

K—99
Brahmadēśam (NA.)—Ś. (8)30. Gold, 12½ kalañju, to the temple at Rājamalla-catm. by Kanakkāyau Śāttan Kānavadi, a native of Kōttur in Śengāttuk-kōttam. 212 of 1915.


Śrīmuṣṇam (SA.)—Kali 4060. Irungōlakōn alias Nārāyaṇan Pugal-uippavar-kaṇḍan caused to be dug a tank called Vindha-mahādēvippērēri, with a sluice in its middle, called Vijayādittan. 240 of 1916.

Mannārkōyil (Tin.)—Vāsusėvan Kēśavan alias Śenḍālangāradāsar (also called Mahāmuni at the end) of Mullaiplī in Malai-manḍalām set up an image of Kulaśēkhara Perumāl, and declared Vindanūr its tirurvidaiyāṭṭam. He settled the boundary of the village on the strength of an old document. The village had formerly been surveyed under royal orders in the ninth year of Rājēndra-Cōla-dēva, and had been registered as a tirurvidaiyāṭṭam in the temple of Rājēndrasōla-viṇṇagar in Rājarāja-catm. Mentions puravu-vari-kaṇṭaṇi, tirumandira-olaiya-kaṇkāṇi, uḷḷalaik-karuvu-kalattu āriyak-kaṇ-kāṇi, and māligai-kaṇkāṇi who wanted the boundaries to be shown by the village officers including mättiyakkān, kollan, taccan, taṭṭān and āṟṟp-paraiyān. 400 of 1916.

Ennaiyiram (SA.)—Ś. 268 (omitted thousand ṭ)—Jaya. Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rāja-Rājēndra Cōla. Grant of villages, all in the pīḍāgais of Ennaiyiram, to temple. 339 of 1917.

Ennaiyiram (SA.)—Land for offerings, recitation of tiruppadiyam and three Vedas, and for feeding

343 of 1917; ARE 1918, II, 29.

Madakasira (An.)—Registers that the king of Vengi ran away on hearing that the Cōla (king) had ordered Sōliya-varaśan to conquer that country.

751 of 1917.11

Tiruvidaivāyil (Tj.)—11 verses of a hymn of Tiru-Ñānasambanda on Tiruvidaivāy.

8 of 1918; ARE 1918, II 34.

Tiruveṅkādu (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-akravartin Königsmai-koṇḍān. Year 18, day 207. Assignment to temple of income in kind and money from certain lands confiscated from three persons who had been guilty of treason. Royal secretary was Neṛiyuḍaie-cōla Mūvēndavēḷān.

506 of 1918.

Dādāpuram (SA.)—Vessels by a dancing girl to the temple of Kundavai Vinṇagar Īlvār for the sacred bath. Mentions Irāman Šivaśaraṇan alias Śōla-purandara Mūvēnda-vēḷān, the headman of Mīrai.

16 of 1919.

Kiliyanūr (SA.)—Sale of land by assembly to Gangan Ambalavan Gaṇḍarāddittan of Kuvalālam in Gangarūsāyira for presentation to the temple of Tiruvagniśvara-deva for Śrībali, etc. 146 of 1919.

Kāncipuram (Ch.)—Tribhuvana-akravartin Königsmai-koṇḍan. Year 13+1, day 76. Gift of taxes from Śīru-kōliyil and Perun-gōliyil in Uttaramēḷūr-pāṟṟu for offerings to a new image, repairs to the temple, bhāsyavṛtti for expounding the Rāmānuja-bhāṣya, and for the feeding of certain jīyars in the maṭha of the temple.

493 of 1919.

Kāncipuram (Ch.)—An ōlai of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccoḷa stating that the Nāḍavar of Jayangoṇḍa-śōla-

"Cf. 752 of 1917, 23 of 1917, both of Rājendra I, Year 10."
mandalam remitted six kalam of paddy per vōli from the kadānai due on all lands which were devadānu, tiruvīdayattam, palliccandam, agarapparru, madappuram, jīvitapparru, padaipparru and vanniyapparru.

Kāncipuram (Ch.)—The cows and sheep belonging to the temple of Arulāla Perumāl may graze freely on certain lands in a number of villages (named) in Toṇḍaimandalam and no fee would be levied on them by the owners of the lands.

Śalukki (NA.)—As the weavers of Śalukki were unable to pay the various minor dues imposed on them and had left the village, these dues were consolidated into a lump sum tax on each loom with provision for remission when the looms were not working.

471 of 1920.12

Kollūru (Gu.)—Ś. 10(92). Five Rājanārayaṇa-gadya for lamp by a servant of Kāpi-nāyaka. 709 of 1920.

Tiruvellam (NA.)—Pramādi, Arpaśi 2. One hundred kuli of land in Tikkālivallam by officers in charge of the temple treasury at Tiruvellam to poet Varadayam of Kuṇṭṭi who had composed the Tiruvallai Andādi. 233 of 1921.


Kālahasti (C.)—(On the pedestal of a bronze statue). � Ainbirāṭṭiyār Cōḷa-mahādevī caused to be made by Niccapanṭālaka of Kaṭṭinallūr (in Kāṇjirukkai-nādu, of the Rājarāja-mandalam) by order of Śri Rājēndra-cōḷadēva. 168b of 1922.

Construction of a tank with water-channel and of a temple by Pālayan alias Nittavinōda Śōla-gām mụndan. 343 of 1922.

12This seems a rather late record.
Ānandamangalam (Ch.)—Māligai, kōyil and maṇḍapa
built of stone by Koḍaiiccāttan Kēñikilār-kōn, son
of Arangaippadi-picean. 429 of 1922.

Uttaramērū (Ch.)—Regulates the turn of days of
worship in the temple among three nambis (priests).
191 of 1923.

Kōyil-Tēvarāyanpēttai (Tj.)—pū mangai vaḷara.
Parakēsari alias Tribhuvana-cakravartin Parāntaka-
dēva, 9. Land of the extent of kāle-mukkāṇik-
kiḷēṭtu-mā bought for six kāṣu and given for
amudupadi to Tiruccēlur Mahādēva by a Kuḍikkalān
Araiyan Kaṇṇappan alias Rājakēsariip-Pērāraiyān
of Kāli-kuḍi in Kiliyūr-nādu. 261 of 1923.

Mēlppaluvūr (Tri.)—Year 22. Land for lamp in the
shrines in the Avani-kandarpa-Īsvara-grham by
Pāluvēṭṭaraiyan Kumaran Maṟavan.
355 of 1924.

Tanjore (Tj.)—On the lintel of the south entrance into
the central shrine of the Bṛhadīśvara temple: Svasti
Śrī-Vikkirama Śōḷan tiru-vāśal. 414 of 1924.

Mūvalūr (Tj.)—Praise of the charities of Cēdirāja
alias Puduvaic-ēḍaiyan and of Piḷḷai-pērumāl in
Sanskrit and Tamil.
29-31 of 1925;¹³ Śen Tamil, iv, pp. 251-2.

Kōmal (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Könērinmai-
koṇḍān, 11. Tax-free land at Tattamangalam on the
north bank of Viraśōlaippēṟu to a servant of the
temple of Aḷagiyā-nāyanār at Kōmal alias Kulōt-
tungaśōla-catm., for the maintenance of a maṭha.
40 of 1925.

Tiruvāḍuturai (Tj.)—By the side of two figures
facing a linga one behind the other: Ėḻuvan
Candirādittan of Varambūsal who built one padai

¹³Repeated in part of Šittākkādu (Tj.), 33-34 of 1925.
of this temple; behind him Nakkan Vuṇṇattadigal, a peṇḍāṭṭi of the Periyavēlam. 106 of 1925.

Tiruvāḍuturai (Tj.)—Year 4. Tax-free gift of 4½ vēli of land to temple by the vāyṭṭalaippādi-kulaiyaraiyargaḷ (irrigation-committee?) of the assembly of Śīrāṇaiccūr, who had got it tax-free from Parakēsari Uḍaiyār Kāvērikkarai-kaṇḍa Karikālā-sōla-dēva. 110 of 1925.

Tiruvāḍuturai (Tj.)—Near a figure worshipping a linga: Dāman Amalan alias Namaśēvāyā of Śīrāṇi in Tirunāṟaiyūr-nādu. 141 of 1925.

Mēlpādi (Kīlaiyūr) (Tj.)—Kōnerinmaikoṇḍān. Year 16, day 303. Royal order at the request of Kulottungasōla Kēṇiyādarāyan to the authorities of the temple of Viśvēvaradēva at Viṭṭividanga-catm. granting a tank at Arangarkudi to the temple for growing water-lilies. On a complaint that this would interfere with the irrigation of dēvadāna lands, the irrigation rights were defined and the days for such irrigation fixed. The tirumandira-ōlai was Nēriyuḍaićōla-Mūvēndavēḷān. 179 of 1925.

Mēlapperumbalam (Tj.)—Years 5 and 13. Sales of persons to the temple as adimaś; eight persons—price lost; six for 13 kāśu by a Brahmin of Nāṅgūr; seven persons for 30 kāśu by a lady, the sale including herself with her husband as agent (mudukāṇ) for putting the transaction through; 15 persons for 30 kāśu by a Vēḷḷāla lady, sale including herself, her daughter, grandson and their descendants. 216-19 of 1925; ARE. 1925, II, 18.

Tillaiyāḍi (Tj.)—Kōnerinmaikoṇḍān. Year 7, day 290. At the instance of Pallavarāyan, the king granted permission to a Rājarāja Picean to enjoy the right of tiruppadiyakkāṇi and māḍāpattiyan in the temple of Tillaiyāḷi-nallūr and to nominate persons of his own choice for the performance of the duties connected therewith. 236 of 1925.
Tirukkaḍaiyur (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Könērinmaikoṇḍān. Year 18, day 285. At the instance of Pallavarāyar, the king granted the land to the south of the temple of Kālakāladēvar for house-sites and flower-gardens. He also ordered that the silted channels in Erukkāṭṭuuccēri, a village endowed for the maintenance of perpetual lamps, were to be dug again and used for irrigation, and that the residents of Kāvērippūmpaṭṭinam were to be responsible for the safe custody of the temple jewels and utensils.

252 of 1925.

Tiruviḍaikkaḷi (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Könērinmaikoṇḍān. Land to Pillaiyār Tirukkaḍavūr-udaiyār by the assembly for opening a road to the sea to take the image of God for a sea-bath on festive occasions. Mentions the land survey of the sixteenth year of Kulöttunga who abolished the tolls.

269 of 1925.

Tiruviḍaikkaḷi (Tj.)—Könērinmaikoṇḍān. Year 21. Tax-free gift of land by order of the king for the maintenance of a maṭha built by Karpagāṅjeri-Nārāyaṇan of the temple of Tiruvirūmiśvara-pagavar. Royal secretary was Vānavaṇ Mūvēndavēḷan.

274 of 1925.

Acyutamangalam (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Könērinmaikoṇḍān. Mentions two oil mills (śekku) one already in existence in the fifth year, and another set up in the sixth year, both in the temple premises. Twenty-four Śankarap-pādiyār, twelve for each, were required by Udayār Svāmidēvar to accept some money (mudal koṇḍu) and supply oil regularly to the temple in proportion to the sums taken by each from the sixth year; (incomplete).

395 of 1925.

Acyutamangalam (Tj.)—Year 3, day 156. Agreement by three carpenters of Sōmanātha-catm. to serve in the several hamlets of the village for remuneration
in consideration of the grant by the king of two mā of land to each of them. 405 of 1925.

Śembiyanmahādevī (Tj.)—Land for bath at monthly sankarāntis and for feeding 100 Brahmīns on uttarāyana and dakṣināyana sankrāntis in the temple of Śrī Kailāsa built by Śembiyan Mahādevī. The lands were bought by the princess for the purpose from two ladies, a daughter and her mother, who had respectively the right to the land by strīdhana and by gift from the father of the family. 479 of 1925.

Śembiyanmahādevī (Tj.)—220 kaḷāṇju of gold (by the ārkkal) by Arumolī Ariṅjigaippirattī and ....... Kundavaiyār for offerings in the temple on the day of Kēṭṭai in the month of Cittirai. The money was deposited with the Śrī Kailāsattu Śāsanabaddha-Caturvedī-bhāṭṭat-tānap-perumakkal. 482 of 1925.

Ānāṅgūr (Tj.)—List of dēvadāna lands of Tiruvagastīvaram Uḍaiyār at Tiruvānāṅgūr, including land at Panangudī granted by Śembiyan-Mahādevīpipirattiyār (mother of Uttamacōla) who constructed this stone temple for god. 75 of 1926.

Tiruvālāngādu (Tj.)—Year 30, day 154. Royal order permitting the temple authorities to punish and bring back to service some persons who had been presented to the temple by Vayirādarāyar and his wife, and others who had been purchased, since all these had absconded from their work. 94 of 1926.

Tiruvālāngādu (Tj.)—Gives the length of measuring rod Ulagaḷandān equal to the one engraved in the Rājarājēśvara temple at Tanjore. 97 of 1926.

Tiruvālāngādu (Tj.)—States that the worshipping figure near the inscription is Vāgiśar, the headman of Maṇalūr. 98 of 1926.
Kuttālam (Tj.)—Parakēṣarı Köṅerṁaikōṇḍān. Year 12, day 207. Royal gift of village Kāviri-nallūr, free of taxes, as devadāna to the temple of Tirukkāṟṟaḷi Mahādēva through the assembly of Tiruvaḷundūr-nāḍu. Portions of the village had been confiscated as vellān vagai from a certain Āridan Nāgan Ṭīditta Piḍāran for some crime (not specified) and the rest had been acquired by purchase or exchange from several persons. The sabhās of several villages attest the document through representatives. 100 of 1926.

Tiruvilakkudi (Tj.)—The Maṅavāḷēśvara temple up to the kāḷpaḍāi and fourteen stones in the tāḍippaḍāi was constructed by Tiruvaḷīyāṟṟu-yōgi of Nallūr. 127 of 1926.

Tiruvilakkudi (Tj.)—Gift of a silver kalaśam, 142 kaḷaṅju in weight, to Tiruvoḻvikkudi Āḷvār by Pirāntakan Māḍēvāḍigaḷāḷ alias Šēmbiṟan Mahā-dēviyar. 128 of 1926.

Tiruvilakkudi (Tj.)—Mentions the construction of the rest of Maṅavāḷēśvara temple by the Vaḷaṅjiyār and the Nāṅa-dēśiyat-tīsai-yāyirat-taiṅṅūṟruvar. 131 of 1926.

Tiruvilakkudi (Tj.)—Kāceuvan Kāḍan Keṭṭi alias Tiruvaḷīyāṟṟu-yōgi of Tirunallūr founded the temple of Nagariśvara at Kaṅjiṟu-nagaram, and built part of the temple at Tiruvoḻvikkudi. 139 of 1926.

Tiruvilakkudi (Tj.)—pū maḍum puvi māḍum. Para ......dēva, 19. Money and utensils to God Periya-dēva and his consort set up in the temple of Maṅaṇaḷā-nambi. 151 of 1926.

Maḍavilāgam (Ch.)—tirumagal porpeydaṉum. Rājakēsari Rājēndra, 29, (spurious). 920 kuḷi of land for lamp by a headman of Vallam. 490 of 1926.

Kumbakōṇam (Tj.)—Ś. 1476, Ānanda. Two villages Vayalūr and Ėḷāṅgaṭṭaḷaik-kirāmam given by K—100
Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Gururāja Rudradēva-sōla Mahā-raja for worship and offerings to Ādi-Kumbhēśvara and for feeding some brahmīns daily in the temple.

291 of 1927.

Kūttanūr (Tj.)—This image of Sarasvati-dēvi (on a pedestal) was set up by Kavip-perumāl Övādakūṭṭan, the grandson of Kaviccakravarti, also called Malarīyuḍaiyān. 109 of 1928.

Tiruppaḷanam (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kōnerin-maikoṇḍān. Year 14, day 316. Royal order assigning tax-free land at Vīramāṅguḍi alias Periyakkudi for worship to the image of the goddess set up by Tiruṇaṭṭamāḍī alias Vijayarāya Muttaрайyan in the temple at Tiruppaḷanam in Rājarāja-valanādu. 184 of 1928.

Tiruppaḷanam (Tj.)—Agreement among members of the nāḍu, nagaram and padīnen-viṣayam assigning, for anuḍupaḍī and tiruppaṇi in the temple of Kaṇṇiraṇda Perumāl (at Akalankapuram in Vīrai-kūṛram, a sub-division of Vikkiramaśōla-valanādu), the income from tenants and from dues levied on certain articles of merchandise (ēruṇāṭtu irangusāṭtu pākkuppodi milagupodi). 187 of 1928.

Tiruvadatturai (SA.)—puvi managai vaḷara. Rājakēsari Cakravartin Parāntakadēva, 9. Stops with the regnal year. 225 of 1929 (ante i, p. 165, n.)

Pulapattururu (Gu.)—Sheep by a servant of Madhu-rāntaka Pottappicēḷa Manuma-sittarāśar for a perpetual lamp in the temple of Ādīsvaram Udaiyār at Pulipattūr, also called Rājādhirāja-Pottappicēḷa-Āgōmalla-araśarūr in Mēl-Pakkai nāḍu, a sub-division of Adhirājēndra-sōla-maṇḍalam. 106 of 1930.

Tirukkōṭikāval (Tj.)—Assembly of Tirukkōṭikā alias Kaṇṇamangalam received gold from Kumaran Čnaṇapati, a merchant of Paḷaiyārai Nandipuram, and
agreed to exempt from taxes the lands presented by him to the temple of Sadāśiva-bhaṭārar for constructing the maṭaviḷaṅgam. 30 of 1931.

Tirukkōḍikāval (Tj.)—Verse invoking prosperity to Cōla Tunga, his valliyam (tiger) and citramēḷi. 50 of 1931.14

Tirukkōḍikāval (Tj.)—Verses in praise of a Cēdi chief of Puduvāpuri, named Śaḍaiyan, son of Piḷḷai Perumāḷ. 57, 58 of 1931.

Tiruppūndurutti (Tj.)—The assembly received 30 kalaṅju of gold from Śembiyan Bhuvanigangaiyār and agreed to burn a perpetual lamp. 93 of 1931.

Tiruppūndurutti (Tj.)—Gold for lamp by Vayiri Akkanār Tribhuvana-mādēvi. 100 of 1931.

Tiruccatturai (Tj.)—41. Mentions Trailōkyamahādēvi and Vairamēghan of the Paṭṭuḍaiya Paṇcēcāryas of the temple. 141 of 1931.

Tiruccatturai (Tj.)—This paḍai was built by Tiruccirrāmbalam Udaiyār Juyangonḍa-sōḷan of Kiliyūr. 202 of 1931.

The following are inscriptions from the Mysore area arranged in the alphabetical order of their find spots:

Bīgūr (Bangalore.)—Vīra Śaiva Vīra Pratāpa Cōla Rāya, Ś. 1223. Bahudhāṇya (wrong). Some payments assigned by merchants to the temple. The king has imperial titles. EC. ix, Bn. 96.

Bommoṇḍahallī (Bangalore.)—Kulottungasōḷadēva-rāyar alias Kaśavadēvar. Land. EC. ix, An. 74.15

Cākanapalli (Mysore)—Parakēsari Oḍeyār Rājendrā- dēvar, 38. Ś. 978, Vijaya. Maṇjappayya, with several titles, ruling over Mahārājāvādi 7000,

14Paleographically about the 12th century.
15Rice (Intr. 18) assigns the record to the time of Kulottunga II.
Pulināḍu 70 and Murūkināḍ 300 from his capital at Ballūr. Under orders of the Cōla king, he attacked Polakēśi and fought in the battle of Pulimaṭṭi with Sovaṛasappa. He fell in battle.

_MAR._ 1928, pp. 44-5, No. 31.

**Kelāsūru (Mysore.)**—Śrī Cōla Gangadēva, 14. A _palli-candam_ of tax-free land by _nāṭṭu-kāmunḍan_ Vikrama-śōlap-permādi Kāmunḍan. _EC._ iv, Gu. 20.\(^\text{16}\)

**Kirangūr (Mysore.)**—A stone pond of pure water was constructed by king Paṅcava Mahārāja Rājēndra Cōḷa camping here. _EC._ iii, Sr. 125.\(^\text{17}\)

**Kolatūru (Mysore.)**—Copper-plate. Rājēndraśōla Karikālaśōla-eakravartin, in his fifteenth regnal year, gave a village as _kāṇi_ to Cōḷāṇḍan of the _Mangavamśa_ of Kuḷattūr in Kaivāranādu in the Nigarili-śōla-maṇḍalam. _EC._ iii, Tn. 94.

The following are from Travancore:

**Cōḷapuram (Kōṭṭār) (Tv.)**—Year 3+7. Boundaries of land given to the local Śiva temple and made tax-free at the request of Maḷavarāyan. The gift included _kārānumai_ and _meyyāṭci_.

_TAS._ vi, p. 6.\(^\text{18}\)

**Kanyākumāri (Tv.)**—Ayyan Mangalakkāman, the minister of the great Cōḷa, instituted a _taṇṇirppandal_ and provided ten _nāḷi_ of paddy daily (at Maṇarkūḍi) for its maintenance. _TAS._ i, pp. 169-70.

**Pārthivapuram (Tv.)**—Vīra-śōla—Perumānaḍigal.\(^\text{19}\) Damaged. Expressions traceable are: Velittirumēni elundaruluvittu karpūra, tirunandāvilakkuvaittu, vīraśōlavan-pālam. _TAS._ i, pp. 295-6.

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\(^{16}\)_May be of the time of Rājēndra I. _Contra._ Rice, Intr. pp. 15-6._

EC. iii, May 14 is a record in the thirteenth year of the same prince.

\(^{17}\)_Ante, Vol. i, p. 204.

\(^{18}\)_The suggestion has been made that the record may be one of the time of Rājēndra I and engraved immediately on the construction of the temple.

\(^{19}\)_Perhaps Vīraśāṇīndra.
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Vol. I. p. 27. ‘stories of Bindusāra’s conquests in the Deccan and Southern India recorded by the Tibetan historian Tārānāth.’ This should read: ‘Bindusāra’s conquests in the Deccan and Southern India which may be inferred from data recorded by the Tibetan historian Tārānāth.’ cf. Smith, Early History of India" p. 157; and Schiefner’s Tārānāth pp. 88-9.


p. 162. For the effects of Kṛṣṇa’s invasion on the Cōla empire see also ARE. 1913, II, 14.

p. 182. n. * Add: also 444 of 1918.

p. 200. n. * At p. 65, TAR. 1920-21, K. V. Subrahmanya Aiyar suggests that Kāndalūr near Pūvār in the Neyyāttinkurai Taluk was the Kāndalūr-sālai of the inscriptions. Kalamaruttal seems to be a verb meaning ‘to complete’, ‘to finish’, or possibly ‘to excel’, ‘to beat rivals’, in the following sentence relating to the recitation of the Jaiminiya Sāmaveda in 266 of 1923: meyykkāṭtuttitiṭṭinārellārum tammil aṇjupuriyiluṇ-jollik-kalamaruttu nallārānāroruvarku vṛddhiyāna ikkāsū mūṅgum ittēvarē koṃṇup-pārāga.

p. 221. The Kanyākumāri inscription of the 31st year is clearly one of Rājādhirāja I. By an unfortunate mistake, I overlooked the correction made by Gopinath Rao at TAS. i, p. 242. This inscription, entered as
Rājarāja’s in the Appendix at p. 526, must be transferred to p. 578, and be read after 721 of 1909 on that page.

Vol. I. p. 263. n. * The line under discussion may also be read: tîdamar-valvinai mā Tamarlingam.

,, p. 274. n. * The proper explanation of the text of the inscription seems to be: Āhavamallanum anjārkukēvu+tantānārumbāḍai, i.e., his powerful army despatched so as to strike fear into (the mind of) Āhavamallan.

,, p. 401. Year 11.—Andanallūr—The regnal year in 359 of 1903 is now read as 1(9)—SII. viii, 668.

,, p. 494. Sucindram inscription of Year 14. In l. 5 for ‘who held from’ read ‘in’, and cancel n § at the foot of the page.

,, p. 526. See note above to p. 221.

,, p. 620. The reference at the end of the note to page 30 must be: Studies, II.

Vol. II. p. 33. n. 87. K. V. Subrahmanya Aiyar holds (EII. xxii, pp. 140–2) that the Kalinga war which forms the subject of the Parani was fought against Rājarāja Dēvendravarman in the early years of Kulottunga’s reign. While the Drākṣārāma inscription of the 33rd year of Kulottunga records that Karuṇākara waged a war against a Dēvendravarman, there is nothing in it which implies the identity of this war with the one described in the Parani and the probability of more than one war against Kalinga is conceded by K. V. S. Aiyar himself. See also p. 583 n. 37a ante.
Vol. II. p. 312. n. 120. Add: Since this chapter was printed, I have noticed that the constitution of the townships in the Cōla empire and their relation to the central government present some striking analogies with those of the cities in Gaul under the Roman Empire as expounded by Fustel de Coulanges in Livre II, ch. V La Cité Gauloise sous l’Empire romain of his *Histoire des Institutions Politiques de l’Ancienne France*, 1914. In fact the whole of Livre II, L’Empire romain, is well worth study in this connection.

", p. 501. The ancient temples of Indo-China, called āśramas, resembled the great South Indian temples very closely. Finot describes āśramas as follows: "Ces établissements complexes que nous décrivent les inscriptions, à la fois temples, couvents, universités, sans doute fortresses au besoin, capables d’abriter une population et de soutenir un siège." *Études Asiatiques*, i, p. 239.
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