

ABOUT THE BOOK.

...To get information about the history of Jaina thought in Tamilnadu, its influence and its contribution in various fields of human activity, one had to wade through Palm-leaf manuscripts, old editions of literary works and epigraphical reports now not reprinted, oral lectures from erudite scholars, visits to monuments, - dilapidated and under worship - containing inscriptions, icons and paintings. Compilation of such information in one volume removes to a great extent this difficulty. This volume will satiate every research minded person in his search for truth..

- S. SRIPAL, I.P.S.

JAINA INSCRIPTIONS IN TAMILNADU

(A TOPOGRAPHICAL LIST)

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MADRAS - 600 079,**

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ABBREVIATIONS

<i>ARE.</i>	Annual Report on Epigraphy
<i>Epi. Ind.</i>	Epigraphia Indica
<i>PSI</i>	Pudukkōṭṭai State Inscriptions
<i>SI.</i>	South Indian Inscriptions
<i>TAS.</i>	Travancore Archaeological Series
<i>TASSI.</i>	Transactions of the Archaeological Society of South India.

DIACRITICAL MARKS

ā	ā	ḷ	ḍ
ī	ī	ṅ	ṇ
ū	ū	ṅ	ḷ
ē	ē	ḷ	ḷ
ō	ō	ḷ	ḷ
ñ	ñ	ṅ	ṅ
ṅ	ṅ	ṅ	ṅ
ṅ	ṅ	ṅ	ṅ
ṅ	ṅ	ṅ	ṅ

FOREWORD

Thiru S. SRIPAL, I.P.S.,
(INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, TAMILNADU)
CHAIRMAN,
RESEARCH FOUNDATION FOR JAINOLOGY,
18, RAMANUJA IYER STREET,
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This *magnum opus*, "Jaina Inscriptions in Tamilnadu—A Topographical list", indefatigably and meticulously compiled by Dr. A. Ekambaranathan and Dr. C. K. Sivaprakasam, is a long awaited boon for research scholars. To get information about the history of Jaina thought in Tamilnadu, its influence and its contribution in various fields of human activity, one had to wade through palm-leaf manuscripts, old editions of literary works and epigraphical reports now not reprinted, oral lectures from erudite scholars, visits to monuments - dilapidated and under worship - containing inscriptions, icons and paintings. Compilation of such information in one volume removes to a great extent this difficulty. This volume will satiate every research minded person in his search for truth. The history of Jainism in Tamilnadu has not received due treatment in the past, and I feel that this volume is the first step taken in the right direction, and association of the Research Foundation for Jainology with this huge task is but logical.

Inscriptions on open rocks, rock-cut beds and walls of temples; sculptures carved on boulders, paintings etc., depicting the

spiritual contribution of Jaina Tirthaṅkaras, their life sketches, ascetic wanderings to which we have references in *Bhagavatapurāṇa*, *Viṣṇupurāṇa* and other ancient literature, charities and donations made liberally by kings to Jaina monasteries are to be found in every district of Tamilnadu. Grammar, didactic literature, epics and commentaries on epics are the fields in Tamil literature where contribution by Jaina thinkers in the last three to four thousand years is acknowledged to be substantial by eminent scholars.

Non-killing, not eating meat and society free of women of easy virtues are three important concepts propounded and emphasised in *Tirukkuraḷ* created over two thousand years ago by a Tamil genius. These concepts find place as *ahimsā* and *brahma-charya* in the celebrated *Anuvrat* adored by Jains. The term *Ādhi-Bhagavan* appearing in the first couplet meaning “the first omniscient”, is taken by some Jaina scholars as the first of the twenty four Jaina Tirthaṅkaras, Lord Rishabanātha. He is also known by the names *Ādhinātha*, *Ādhiśvami* etc. The argument of these scholars is that the word *Ādhi* is there in the first couplet to denote the first of the twenty four *Bhagavans*. The influence of Jaina thought on *Tirukkuraḷ* is referred to by several scholars. *Ahimsā* is mentioned as the foremost *Dharma* in *Tirukkuraḷ* and *Himsā* as the seed bed of all other evils. It is not my intention to enter into or generate any controversy or argument, but I am merely reproducing the views of some scholars in the past only to highlight the dominant role played by Jaina thought in shaping and moulding the socio-cultural life of the ancient Tamil land.

The publication of this compendium is bound to generate a lot of interest amidst avid historians and researchers because of the magnificent and scientific way in which it projects the notable and purposeful part played by Jaina thought in Tamilnadu. I heartily congratulate the authors and the Research Foundation for Jainology for associating itself with this invaluable publication.

S. SRIPAL

Madras,
1-3-1987.

FOREWORD

Dr. T. G. KALGHATGI, M.A., Ph.D.,
PROFESSOR AND HEAD,
DEPARTMENT OF JAINOLOGY,
UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS,
MADRAS - 600 005.

A Persian poet has compared the universe to an old manuscript of which the first and last pages have been lost. It is not possible for us to say easily how the book began and how it is likely to end. For centuries, man has been trying to discover the lost pages. That is knowledge. "Jaina inscriptions in Tamilnadu - A Topographical list" compiled by Dr. A. Ekambaranathan and Dr. C.K. Sivaprakasam is an admirable attempt in discovering the lost pages in the history and development of Jaina influence in Tamilnadu. The inscriptions and palm-leaf manuscripts are reliable source materials for understanding the course of the influence of Jaina thought on the life of the people of Tamilnadu, and the authors have put in strenuous efforts in collecting the documents for the benefit of scholars of Jainism.

As the authors say in the preface, there is no doubt that Jainism played an important role in the socio-cultural milieu of the Tamils and left an indelible mark on the life and thought of the people in this area. The Jaina vestiges in the form of monuments, sculptures, paintings and inscriptions give scope for scientific study of the history of Jainism in this part of the country.

The present work is a collection of 530 Jaina inscriptions in Tamilnadu from the earliest times to the modern period. The collection has been systematically presented district wise in 18 chapters with an appendix. Some epigraphs from places like Saravaṇanpēḍu, Vēlappāḍi and Chittāmūr have been discovered by Dr. A. Ekambaranathan. If we go through the inscriptions, we find revealing material throwing light on the history of Jainism in this region. It is worthy of note that large number of early records come from the southern districts, while later epigraphs are abundant in the northern districts of Tamilnadu. Obviously, the concentration of the Jains prior to the 10th century A.D. was mainly in the southern part and subsequently several settlements sprang up in the northern part of the state.

The inscriptions collected in this book also give an insight into the political history of the area. The early Brāhmī records have the credit of supplementing our knowledge with the names of five kings of the Śaṅgam age. The patronage extended to Jainism by the Pallava, Chōḷa, Pāṇḍya and Vijayanagar rulers is apparent from their lithic records found in epicentres like Kaḷugumalai, Madurai, Tirupparuttikuṅṅu, Tirumalai, Tirunaṅṅonḍai etc. Most of these kings, though followers of Hinduism, were tolerant towards Jainism. There was mutual respect for each others' faith. It is a great lesson to the recent rise of fundamentalism in our country.

Dr. A. Ekambaranathan and Dr. C. K. Sivaprakasam have done great service to the study of ancient inscriptions of Jaina faith in particular and to the history of Tamilnadu in general. The authors deserve our felicitation for the rich contribution to the Jainological studies. The book is a valuable addition to the library pertaining to the study of Jainology. I hope more and more such works will come out of the facile pen of Dr. A. Ekambaranathan and Dr. C. K. Sivaprakasam.

T. G. KALGHATGI

Madras,
9-3-1987.

PREFACE

Jainism had a long but chequered history over a period of two thousand years in the southern part of the Peninsular India. There is no denying of the fact that it played a dominant role in the socio-cultural milieu of the Tamils and had left indelible marks on the thought and life of the people. The rich Jaina vestiges in the form of monuments, sculptures and inscriptions in Tamilnadu provide ample scope for scientific study which is yet to receive due attention from scholars. Of these antiquarian remains, the epigraphs engraved on caves, rocks, walls of temples and on pedestals of images, throw a flood of light on the socio-economic and religious life of the people.

Great hardship is encountered by those—be it a common reader or scholar engaged in research—who seek access to the epigraphical materials published since 1885 by the Epigraphy Department of the Archaeological Survey of India, Department of Archaeology, Government of Tamilnadu, and other inscriptions reported by individuals in some research journals and magazines. Hence, the need for presenting them in a single volume was found to be a desideratum. Having this in view, proposals to bring out a Topographical list of Jaina Inscriptions in Tamilnadu were sent to the Research Foundation for Jainology, Madras-600 079, which in turn generously accepted the proposals and also agreed to undertake its publication.

The present work has a collection of 530 Jaina inscriptions in Tamilnadu from the earliest times down to the modern period, collected from various sources such as *Annual Reports on Epigraphy, South Indian Inscriptions, South Indian Temple Inscriptions, Epigraphia Indica, Travancore Archaeological Series, Corpus of the Tamil-Brahmi Inscriptions, Inscriptions of the Pudukkōṭṭai State* and the Kanyākumari, Madras, Dharmapuri Districts' Inscriptions published by the Department of Archaeology, Government of Tamilnadu. Besides, *A Topographical list of Inscriptions in the Madras Presidency* (1919) by V. Rangacharya, *List of Inscriptions in Southern India* (1932) by R. Sewell, *A Topographical list of Inscriptions in Tamilnadu and Kerala* (Vol. I, North Arcot, 1985) by T. V. Mahalingam, and various journals reporting the discovery of Jaina inscriptions were consulted to present an exhaustive list of the records available in this region.

In this work, the records have been classified chronologically and villages have been arranged alphabetically under each district. Additional information is given wherever necessary at the end of the inscriptions. The old names of the districts, as found in the Epigraphical reports, are retained for those districts which have not been bifurcated so far. The names of the newly formed districts have also been included here to make the list upto date. [Madurai bifurcated into Aṅṅā and Madurai districts. Coimbatore divided into Periyār and Coimbatore districts. Tirunelveli bifurcated into Chidambaranār and Tirunelveli-Kaṭṭabomman districts. Rāmanāthapuram trifurcated into Kāmarājar, Paśumpon Muthurāmaliṅgam and Rāmanāthapuram districts.]

We owe a sense of gratitude to the authorities of the Epigraphy Department, Mysore-5 and the Southern Circle of the Archaeological Survey of India, Madras-9, for permitting us to consult the published epigraphical reports available in their libraries. Our thanks are also due to Prof. S. Thanyakumar for kindly placing the publications of the Jain Youth Forum, Madras-600 17, at our disposal. We are under deep obligation to the authorities of the Research Foundation for Jainology, Madras-600 079, for not only providing a contingent grant of Rs. 5000/-to complete the project work, but also for undertaking its publication.

Mr.S. Krishnachand Chordia, General Secretary of the Research Foundation, had been a source of inspiration from the beginning and without whose constant encouragement the work would not have been completed in time. We are deeply beholden to Thiru S. Sripal, I. P. S., (Inspector-General of Police, Tamilnadu) Chairman of the Research Foundation for Jainology and Dr. T.G. Kalghatgi, M.A., Ph.D., Professor and Head, Department of Jainology, University of Madras, for the keen interest shown in the publication of this compendium and also for kindly contributing each a foreword to it. We are indebted to Mr. P.H. Viswanathan of the Baluserry Press, Madras-600 005, for the neat execution of printing the book.

A. EKAMBARANATHAN

C. K. SIVAPRAKASAM

Madras,
1-4-1987.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

This Book **JAINA INSCRIPTIONS IN TAMILNADU (A TOPOGRAPHICAL LIST)** comes out as the First Publication of the **RESEARCH FOUNDATION FOR JAINOLOGY, Madras.**

It is our earnest hope that the publication of the book, at this juncture, will prove immensely beneficial to the students of the various courses in the Department of Jainology, University of Madras, and to the Researchers and Scholars.

Dr. A. EKAMBARANATHAN, Department of Ancient History & Archaeology, University of Madras and Dr. C.K. SIVA-PRAKASAM, Department of History, A.V V.M. Sri Pushpam College, Poondi, Thanjavur, took lot of pains in compiling the information about the Jaina inscriptions spread all over Tamil-Nadu. They have included views of some reputed scholars also. The Foundation is grateful to them for the enthusiasm, devotion and hard work put in by them in the completion of this job; in particular, Dr. A. Ekambaranathan's hard work, sincerity of purpose and devotion to the cause, spending several hours going through each and every page of printed matter and correcting them to ensure that the entire matter comes out perfectly, requires special mention.

By contributing this excellent volume, Dr. Ekambaranathan and Dr. Sivaprakasam have prepared the basic material needed by students and scholars to pursue research on the history of Jainism, and to understand how the Jaina way of life, particularly non-violence (**Ahimsa**), influenced the socio-religious life of the people in Tamilnadu. We are greatly indebted to Dr. Ekambaranathan and Dr. Sivaprakasam for this.

Our thanks are also due to (i) Baluserry Press for printing this volume prestigiously ; (ii) to Guardian Process for colourfully bringing out the wrapper page and (iii) to Artist Thiru Viswanathan for the elegance and appropriateness with which the wrapper page was designed.

Last, but not least, our grateful thanks are due to the Members of Jaina community who came forward spontaneously to share the expenses of this publication, to make it a grand success.

'SUGAN HOUSE'
18, Ramanuja Iyer St.,
Sowcarpet,
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S. KRISHNACHAND CHORDIA,
(General Secretary)
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ERRATA

Page	Line	—	Read
28	(Remarks)	Seem to be	Seems to be
42	(Reference)	<i>ARE</i> , 44/190	<i>ARE</i> , 44/1890
72	9	Paśumpon Muthurāma- liṅgam district	Kāmarājar district
111	head line	Kāmarājar	Kāmarājar
119	head line	Distric	District
205	(Reference)	<i>ARE</i> , 730/190	<i>ARE</i> , 730/1905
364	last para 1st line	rock-but	rock-cut
447	3	Gatadēsa	Gaṭaḍōsa
455	(Reference)	<i>ARE</i> , 270/190-41	<i>ARE</i> , 270/1940-41



AṅṅĀ DISTRICT

1. Aiyampālayam
2. Dēvattūr
3. Mēṭṭupattī

No. 1

Village	Aiyampālayam (Aivarmalai)
Taluk	Paḷani
District	Aṅṅā
Findspot	Above the natural cavern on the hill called Aivarmalai.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 7th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Very much damaged. Mentions the name Śrikāḍan.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 699/1905, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 115.

No. 2

Village	Aiyyampālayam (Aivarmalai)
Taluk	Paḷani
District	Aṅṅā
Findspot	Above the natural cavern on the hill called Aivarmalai
Dynasty	Pāṇḍya
King	Varaguṇa II
Date	8th regnal year, Śaka 792 (870 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Registers a gift of 505 <i>kaṇam</i> of gold by Śāntivīrakuravar of Kāḷam, the disciple of Guṇavīrakkuravaḍigaḷ, for offerings to the images of Pārsvabhaṭāra (Pārsvanātha) and of the <i>Yakshis</i> at Tiruvayirai, which he had renovated, and for the feeding of one ascetic.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 705/1905, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 22, <i>Epi. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXII, pp. 335–38.
Remarks	This would mean that the images on the Aivarmalai hill were carved much earlier and got renovated in 870 A.D. The old name of Aivarmalai was Tiruvayirai (<i>i.e.</i> , Ayiraimalai).

No. 3

Village	Aiyyampālayam (Aivarmalai)
Taluk	Paḷani
District	Aṅṅā
Findspot	Above the natural cavern in Aivarmalai
Dynasty	Pāṇḍya
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Fragmentary. Mentions the name [pā]rśva- bhaṭāra. Records gift of some gold.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 700/1905, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 116.
Remarks	This fragmentary record refers to some year, which may be saka 792 (870 A.D.). The same year is also mentioned in another record (<i>ARE</i> , 705/1905, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 22) from the same place, belonging to the time of the Pāṇḍya king Varaguṇa II. <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, p. 65, f. n. 3.

No. 4

Village	Aiyyampālayam (Aivarmalai)
Taluk	Paḷani
District	Aṅṅā
Findspot	Below the sixth image near the natural cavern in the Aivarmalai
Dynasty	(Pāṅḍya)
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Much damaged. Records that the work (of having done the image) was that of a disciple, whose name is lost.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 693/1905, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 109.
Remarks	The Vaṭṭeḷuttu inscriptions from Aiyyampālayam, Ānaimalai, Uttamapālayam, Kīlakkuḍi and Pēchchippaḷlam are assigned to the Pāṅḍya kings of the 9th century A.D. <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, p. 63. Some of the inscriptions have been edited by K. V. Ramesh, and his reading is followed here. See, A. Chakravarti, <i>Jaina literature in Tamil</i> , (ed. K. V. Ramesh), Appendix – I.

No. 5

Village	Aiyyampālayam (Aivarmalai)
Taluk	Paḷani
District	Aṅṅā
Findspot	Below the eleventh image in the same place
Dynasty	(Pāṅḍya)
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṅṅeḷuttu
Contents	Fragmentary. States that the image was caused to be made by...Vrichchi Nāgan of Kēḷavam in Veṅbu(nāḍu).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 698/1905, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 114.
Remarks	Veṅbunāḍu is the area around Aruppukōṭṭai in Kāmarājar district. (See, Paḷḷimaḍam inscriptions).

No. 6

Village	Aiyyampālayam (Aivarmalai)
Taluk	Paḷani
District	Aṅṅā
Findspot	Below the second image near the natural cavern in the hill called Aivarmalai.
Dynasty	(Pāṇḍya)
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	States that the image was caused to be made by Varadapāṇi of the village Vaḍapaḷḷi-āramvicci.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 691/1905, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV. No. 107.
Remarks	The village Vaḍapaḷḷi-āramvicci has not been identified. (The reading of the name of the village is doubtful).

No. 7

Village	Aiyyampālayam (Aivarmalai)
Taluk	Paḷani
District	Aṅṅā
Findspot	Below the fourth image near the natural cavern in the Aivarmalai.
Dynasty	(Pāṇḍya)
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Records that the image was caused to be made by Ajjanandi.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 692/1905, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 108.
Remarks	Probably, the same Ajjanandi caused to be made another Jaina image in Ānaimalai. (See, Ānaimalai Inscriptions, <i>ARE</i> , 70/1905) Ajjanandi also figures in the A.D. 9th century lithic records found at Pēchchip- paḷlam, Koṅgarpuḷiyankuḷam and Karuṅ- gālakkuḍi in Madurai district.

No. 8

Village	Aiyyampālayam (Aivarmalai)
Taluk	Paḷani
District	Aṅṅā
Findspot	Below the seventh image in the Aivarmalai
Dynasty	(Pāṅḍya)
King	—
Date	A. D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Records that the image was caused to be made by Indraśēna.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 694/1905, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 110.
Remarks	Some of the letters in this inscription are very much obliterated.

No. 9

Village Aiyampālayam (Aivarmalai)

Taluk Paḷani

District Aṅṅā

Findspot Below the eighth image in Aivarmalai

Dynasty (Pāṇḍya)

King —

Date A. D. 9th century characters

**Language
and Script** Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu

Contents Records that the image was caused to be made by Mūvēndan, a native of Nālkūr in Veṅbu-nāḍu.

Reference *ARE*, 695/1905, *SII*, Vol. XIV, No. 111.

Remarks Several persons of the village Nālkūr in Veṅbu-nāḍu had also caused to be made Jaina images at Kaḷugumalai in Chidambaranār district.

(See, *SII*, Vol. V, Nos. 351-356).

No. 10

Village	Aiyyampāḷayam (Aivarmalai)
Taluk	Paḷani
District	Aṅṅā
Findspot	Below the ninth image in Aivarmalai
Dynasty	(Pāṇḍya)
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Records that the image was caused to be made by Pādamūlattān Āri of Tiruvarambam.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 696/1905, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 112.
Remarks	The village Tiruvarambam has not been identified.

No. 11

Village	Aiyyampālayam (Aivarmalai)
Taluk	Paḷani
District	Aṅṅā
Findspot	Below the tenth image in Aivarmalai
Dynasty	(Pāṇḍya)
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṅṅeluttu
Contents	States that the image was caused to be made by Malliśēnapperiyār of Perumaḍai, belonging to the <i>Virasaṅgha</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 697/1905, <i>SH</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 113.
Remarks	Malliśēnapperiyār was one of the monks of the <i>Virasaṅgha</i> established at Tirunaṅṅa- goṅḍai. Perumaḍai seems to be identical with Perumaṅḍūr in South Arcot district.

No. 12

Village	Aiyyampālayam (Aivarmalai)
Taluk	Paḷani
District	Aṅṅā
Findspot	Above the natural cavern in Aivarmalai
Dynasty	(Pāṅḍya)
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Registers a gift of two gold coins (<i>kaḷaṅḷu</i>) by Vaṭṭamvaḍugi of Kuvanañchēri for conducting the <i>avipuḷam</i> service to the god <i>Ayiraimalaidēvar</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 702/1905, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 118.
Remarks	The presiding deity (Pārśvanātha) of the place is called <i>Ayiraimalaidēvar</i> in this record.

No. 13

Village	Aiyyampālayam (Aivarmalai)
Taluk	Paḷani
District	Anṇā
Findspot	Above the natural cavern in the Aivarmalai hill
Dynasty	(Pāṇḍya)
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Records that the image of the god (<i>dēvar</i>) was caused to be made by Avvanandik-kurattiyār, the lady disciple of Paṭṭinik-kurattiyār of Perumbattiyūr.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 701/1905, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 117.
Remarks	<i>Kuratti</i> is a term commonly used to indicate a nun of the Jaina order. (<i>Bhaṭṭari</i> also means a nun). The location of Perumbattiyūr is not known.

No. 14

Village	Aiyyampālayam (Aivarmalai)
Taluk	Paḷani
District	Aṅṅā
Findspot	Above the natural cavern in Aivarmalai
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 10th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Fragmentary. Seems to record some gift probably to the deity at Tiruvayirai and two <i>Kalam</i> of paddy to feed one ascetic.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 703/1905, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 119.
Remarks	This epigraph is assigned to the 10th century A.D. on palaeographical grounds. <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, p. 66, f.n.1.

No. 15

Village	Dēvattūr
Taluk	Paḷani
District	Aṅṅā
Findspot	On a rock to the west of the village
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	(A.D. 10th century characters)
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Highly damaged and mutilated. Mentions ... tuṅga Pallavaraiyar. Seems to refer to a <i>palli</i> (Jaina temple).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 59/1931-32.
Remarks	Vestiges of the Jaina <i>palli</i> have not been reported either from Dēvattūr or nearby villages. This record may also be assigned to the 10th century A.D. on palaeographical grounds.

No. 16

Village	Mēṭṭupaṭṭi (Siddharmalai)
Taluk	Nilakkōṭṭai
District	Aṅṅā
Findspot	On a rock-cut bed in the hill called Siddharmalai.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd-1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Antai Ariyti (a male personal name).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 45a/1908, I. Mahadevan, "Corpus of the Tamil-Brāhmi inscriptions" in <i>Seminar on Inscription</i> (ed. R. Nagaswamy), Mēṭṭupaṭṭi, No. 1, T. V. Mahalingam, <i>Early South Indian Palaeography</i> , pp. 258-266.
Remarks	As far as the Brāhmi inscriptions in Tamilnadu are concerned, the readings of I. Mahadevan are followed in this work. The label inscription may be taken to mean that it was the bed of Antai Ariti, or it was caused to be made by Antai Ariti.

No. 17

Village	Mēṭṭupatti (Siddharmalai)
Taluk	Nilakkōṭṭai
District	Appā
Findspot	On a rock-cut bed in the same hill
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd - 1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Antai Iravātan (a male personal name).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 45-b/1908, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Mēṭṭupatti, No. 2, T. V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 258-266.
Remarks	The cavern in the <i>Siddharmalai</i> hill contains two rows of five stone-beds, each with a pillow loft. Inscriptions are engraved at the head-side of the beds. Probably, Antai Iravātan caused to be made this rock-cut bed.

No. 18

Village	Mēṭṭupaṭṭi (Siddharmalai)
Taluk	Nilakkōṭṭai
District	Aṅṅā
Findspot	On a rock-cut bed in the same hill
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd – 1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Antai Viśuvan (of) Madirai.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 45-c/1908, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Mēṭṭupaṭṭi, No. 3, T. V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 258–266.
Remarks	Antai viśuvan of Madurai caused to be made this stone-bed. Or, it was the bed of Antai viśuvan. <i>Antai</i> means 'Holy Father'. Madurai is mentioned as Madirai in this epigraph.

No. 19

Village	Mēṭṭupaṭṭi (Siddharmalai)
Taluk	Nilakkōṭṭai
District	Anna
Findspot	On a rock-cut bed in the same hill
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd - 1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	The gift of Antai Centa(n).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 45-d/1908, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Mēṭṭupaṭṭi, No. 4, T. V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 258-266.
Remarks	The gift was very likely the stone-bed on which the label is engraved. Centan may be read as Sēndan.

No. 20

Village	Mēṭṭupaṭṭi (Siddharmalai)
Taluk	Nilakkōṭṭai
District	Aṅṅā
Findspot	On a rock-cut bed in the same hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd – 1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Cantantai Cantan (a male personal name).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 45-e/1908, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Mēṭṭupaṭṭi, No. 5, F. V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 258-266.
Remarks	The word <i>Cantantai</i> should have been formed of the words <i>cantan</i> and <i>tantai</i> (father) <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 265.

No. 21

Village	Mēṭṭupaṭṭi (Siddharmalai)
Taluk	Nilakkōṭṭai
District	Annā
Findspot	On a rock-cut bed in the same hill
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd – 1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Antai (of) Patinūr.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 45-f/1908, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Mēṭṭupaṭṭi No. 6, T.V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 258-266.
Remarks	The rock-cut bed was caused to be made by Antai of Patinūr. Or, it was the bed of Antai of Patinūr. The village Patinūr remains unidentified.

No. 22

Village	Mēṭṭupatti (Siddharmalai)
Taluk	Nilakkōṭṭai
District	Aṅṅā
Findspot	On a rock-cut bed in the same hill
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd – 1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	(The) gift made by Kuvira Antai.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 45-g/1908. I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Mēṭṭupatti, No. 7, T. V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 258–266.
Remarks	Here also, the gift refers to the stone-bed on which the label is inscribed. Kuvira-Antai finds place in the next record also.

No. 23

Village	Mēṭṭupaṭṭi (Siddharmalai)
Taluk	Nilakkōṭṭai
District	Aṅṅā
Findspot	On a rock-cut bed in the same hill
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd-1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	(The) gift of Kuvīra Antai, (a) <i>Vēḷ</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 45-h/1908, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Mēṭṭupaṭṭi, No. 8, T. V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 258-266.
Remarks	Kuvīra Antai seems to be a member of the <i>vēḷ</i> (<i>vēḷir</i>) clan. Kuvīra may be the corrupt form of Kubēra.

No. 24

Village	Mēṭṭupaṭṭi (Siddharmalai)
Taluk	Nilakkōṭṭai
District	Aṇṇā
Findspot	On a rock-cut bed in the same hill
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd – 1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	(The) gift of (the people of) Tiṭi-il.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 45-j/1908, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Mēṭṭupaṭṭi, No. 9, T. V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 258–266.
Remarks	Tiṭiyil is very likely the modern Tiṭiyan, a village near Dindigul in Aṇṇā district (T. V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 264).

CHEÑGALPATU DISTRICT

1. Ānandamañgalam
2. Araśaṅkaḷani
3. Kāñchīpuram
4. Karuppañkunḡu
5. Kirappākkam
6. Māñgāḍu
7. Puduppaṭṭu
8. Saravaṇanpēḍu
9. Siḡuvākkam
10. Tiruppandiyūr
11. Tirupparuttikkunḡu

No. 25

Village	Ānandamaṅgalam
Taluk	Madurāntakam
District	Cheṅgalpaṭṭu
Findspot	On a rock near the Jaina images about a mile from the village
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Parāntaka I
Date	35th regnal year (A.D. 942)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Registers a gift of five <i>kaḷaṅṅju</i> of gold for feeding one devotee in <i>Jinagiripaḷḷi</i> by Vardhamānapperiyaḍigaḷ, a disciple of Vinaiyabhāśura Kuravaḍigaḷ.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 430/1922-23.
Remarks	The rock contains relief-sculptures of Tīrthaṅkaras and their attendents, of which the image of Anantanātha Tīrthaṅkara is very important. The village seems to have been named after Anantanātha Tīrthaṅkara. <i>Jinagiripaḷḷi</i> is the name of the Jain temple in the village.

No. 26

Village	Araśaṅkaḷani
Taluk	Saidapet
District	Cheṅgalpaṭṭu
Findspot	On a slab called <i>Sanyaśikōvil</i> to the south of the tank
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 16th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Fragmentary and damaged. Seems to record a grant of land as <i>paḷḷichchandam</i> to the <i>Chitramēḷiperumpalḷi</i> of the nāyakar-viḷagam in Puliyūrkoṭṭam. On the back side is an ensemble of designs forming the emblem of the guild called <i>Chitramēḷi</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 186/1961-62.
Remarks	Evidently, the Jain temple was built by the <i>Chitramēḷi</i> group, which was one of the important merchant guilds in medieval times.

No. 27

Village	Kāñchipuram
Taluk	Kāñchipuram
District	Cheñgalpaṭṭu
Findspot	On a slab lying in the lumber room in the second <i>prakāra</i> of the Kāmākshi amman temple
Dynasty	Pallava
King	Narasīṅgapōttaraiyar (Narasimha II)
Date	18th regnal year (708-709 A.D.) (A D. 9th century characters)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Damaged. States that queen Lōkamahādēvi was affected by a <i>Brahmarākshasa</i> , and mentions an <i>achārya</i> of <i>Mahilampalli</i> , the <i>Aṅivar-kōil</i> , and a certain Aṅukkapallavan. In characters of about the 9th century A.D.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 360/1954-55.
Remarks	It seem to register a gift of land to the temple of <i>Arhat</i> (<i>aṅivar</i>) <i>Mahilampalli</i> . The <i>achārya</i> of the <i>Ājivaka-darśana</i> probably had some part in alleviating the queen's affliction from the <i>Brahmarākshasa</i> . The record, in all probablity, seems to be a later copy of an earlier record belonging to the Pallava king Narasimhavarman II. <i>ARE</i> , 1954-55, p. 16.

No. 28

Village	Karuppaṅkuṅḡu (near Ōṅambākkam)
Taluk	Madurāntakam
District	Cheṅgalpaṭṭu
Findspot	To the right of the niche containing Pārśvanātha image on a rock.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 8th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil and Grantha
Contents	Records that Vāśudēva Siddhānta Bhaṭṭāra who was the founder of the 'twenty-four', caused the shrine to be made.
Reference	R. Champakalakshmi, "An unnoticed Jaina cavern near Madurāntakam", <i>Journal of the Madras University</i> , XLI, 1969, p. 112.
Remarks	The 'twenty four' referred to in this inscription may indicate a committee of twentyfour men formed for religious and social purposes. At Karuppaṅkuṅḡu, there are sculptures representing Ādinātha and Mahāvira carved on the face of the rock, and an image of Pārśvanātha in a shrine-like niche cut on a separate boulder. <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 111-114.

No. 29

Village	Kirappākkam
Taluk	Cheṅgalpaṭṭu
District	Cheṅgalpaṭṭu
Findspot	On a slab set up in a field near the tank
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Grantha
Contents	Damaged. Registers the construction of the <i>Dēśavallabha Jinalaya</i> to the north of Kiraippākkam by Amaramudalguru, the disciple of Mahāvīraguru of the <i>Yāpaniya-Saṅgha</i> and the <i>Kumiḷi-gaṇa</i> , who also made provision for feeding the members of the <i>Saṅgha</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 22/1934-35
Remarks	The <i>Jinalaya</i> built by Amaramudalguru at Kiraippākkam does not exist now.

No 30

Village	Māṅgāḍu
Taluk	Saidapet
District	Cheṅgalpaṭṭu
Findspot	On two stones built into the floor of the courtyard in the Kāmākshiamman temple.
Dynasty	Pāṇḍya
King	Sundarapāṇḍya I
Date	5th regnal year (1256 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	The king is called <i>Tribhuvanachakravarti Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān</i> 'who was pleased to take every country'. Records gift of land as <i>pallichchandam</i> to a <i>palḷi</i> whose name is not quite distinct.
Reference	ARE, 358/1908
Remarks	The existence of a Jaina temple either at Māṅgāḍu or nearby is known from this record. But at present, no jain traces are found in the vicinity of the village.

No. 31

Village	Puduppaṭṭu
Taluk	Tiruvaṭṭūr
District	Cheṅgalpaṭṭu
Findspot	On a pillar in the <i>maṅḍapa</i> of the Jain temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Parakēśarivarman
Date	—
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Damaged and fragmentary
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 79/1947-48
Remarks	The details of the record are not known. The Parakēśarivarman of this inscription remains unidentified.

No. 32

Village	Saravaṇanpēḍu
Taluk	Ponnēri
District	Cheṅgalpaṭṭu
Findspot	On the ceiling of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the Pārśvanātha shrine.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A. D. 12th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	This inscription is very much damaged and only a few words like 'Vrichchika', 'Sabhaiyōm' etc., can be read.
Reference	A. Ekambaranathan, "The Pārśvanātha temple at Saravaṇanpēḍu", <i>Nallaṅgam</i> , March, 1976, p. 19.
Remarks	The Jain temple in the village, enshrining an image of Pārśvanātha, is in ruined condition. Stone slabs containing fragmentary inscription are placed disorderly on the ceiling of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> . <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 17-19.

No. 33

Village	Sīruvākkam
Taluk	Kāñchīpuram
District	Cheṅgalpaṭṭu
Findspot	On a slab lying on the mound of the ruined temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	In early characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Mutilated. Records a gift of land to a Jaina temple called <i>Sīrukaraṇapperumpalḷi</i> at <i>Sīrupakkam</i>
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 64/1923.

No. 34

Village	Tiruppandiyūr
Taluk	Tiruvaḷḷūr
District	Cheṅgalpaṭṭu
Findspot	On a stone in the <i>naḍu</i> street of the village.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Parakēśarivarman (Parāntaka I)

Date	3rd regnal year (910 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	States that the <i>ūravar</i> of Panṅiyūr received an endowment in gold made by Vimaḍigal, son of Tēvaḍibhaṭṭan, a <i>Palli-udaiyan</i> (Jaina) of the village and another gift for the upkeep of the tank in the village.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 84/1947-48.
Remarks	On palaeographical grounds, the record may be assigned to Parakēśarivarman Parāntaka I. <i>ARE</i> , 1947-48, p. 2. The original name of the village was Panṅiyūr.

No. 35

Village	Tiruppandiyūr
Taluk	Tiruvaḷḷūr
District	Cheṅgalpaṭṭu
Findspot	On a stone in another street of the village.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Rājakēśarivarman
Date	A.D. 10th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Damaged. Seems to register an endowment in gold made by Sāttan Kaṇḍan Paḍamaḷagan of Panṅiyūr Kīḷ-kōṭṭai.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 85/1947-48.

No. 36

Village	Tiruppandiyūr
Taluk	Tiruvallūr
District	Cheṅgalpaṭṭu
Findspot	On a stone on the tank bund
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	In late characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Refers to the digging of the tank.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 86/1947-48.
Remarks	Probably, the old tank in the village for which a Jain had made some gifts (<i>ARE</i> , 84/1947-48), got enlarged in later times.

No. 37

Village	Tirupparuttikkunṅu
Taluk	Kāñchīpuram
District	Cheṅgalpaṭṭu
Findspot	On a beam in the <i>antaraḷa</i> of the Trailōkyanātha temple.
Dynasty	<i>Chōḷa</i>
King	Kulōttuṅgachōḷa I
Date	46th regnal year (1116 A.D.)

Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Begins with the words <i>pukaḷ sūḷnta puṇari...</i> etc. Registers sale of land, free of taxes, by the assembly of Kaitaḍuppūr <i>alias</i> Haṣṭivāraṇa Chaturvēdimaṅgalam to the <i>rishisamuddayattār</i> (group of monks) at Tirupparuttikkunṅu, for digging a channel.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 382/1928-29.
Remarks	Tirupparuttikkunṅu, otherwise known as Jinakāñchi, is one of the most important Jaina centres in Tamilnadu. The Trailōkya-nātha temple (<i>Trikūṭabasti</i>) of this place at present exhibits architectural features of the Chōḷa times, however, it had its origin in the Pallava period, as is evident from the copper plates discovered at Paḷḷankōil in Thaṅjāvūr district. (See, Paḷḷankōil copper plates). It had been renovated and repaired in subsequent periods. The temple received the patronage of the Pallavas, Chōḷas and Vijayanagar kings.

No. 38

Village	Tirupparuttikkunḡu
Taluk	Kāñchīpuram
District	Cheṅgalpaṭṭu
Findspot	On the walls of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine in the same temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Vikramachōḷa
Date	13th regnal year (1131 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Beginnings of the lines built in, and intercepted by pillars in the middle. Contains a portion of the historical introduction <i>pūmalai miḍaintu</i> etc. Registers sale of land, free of taxes, to the Jaina temple by the assembly of Viḷaśār <i>alias</i> Kuvalaiyatilāda-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Viṅṇēḍu-nāḍu, a subdivision of Kāliyūr-kōṭṭam, which was a district in Jayaṅḡoṇḍaśōḷa-maṇḍalam.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 381-A/1928-29.

No. 39

Village	Tirupparuttikkunṅu
Taluk	Kāñchipuram
District	Cheṅgalpaṭṭu
Findspot	On the walls of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine in the same temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Vikramachōḷa
Date	17th regnal year (1135 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Engraved in continuation of the previous inscription. (381-A / 1928-29). Records another sale of land in Tirupparuttikkunṅu, a <i>paḷḷichchandam</i> in Viṅupēḍu-nāḍu, to one Ārambanandi.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 381-B/1928-29.
Remarks	This and the previous record are registered as one inscription (No. 381/1928-29) in the Annual Report on Epigraphy.

No. 40

Village	Tirupparuttikkunṅu
Taluk	Kāñchipuram
District	Cheṅgalpaṭṭu
Findspot	On the base of the verandah in front of the central shrine in the Jain temple.
Dynasty	Chōla
King	Kulōttuṅgachōla III
Date	21st regnal year (1199 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Registers a gift of 20 <i>vēli</i> of land as <i>paḷḷichchandam</i> in the village Ambai in Eyīṅkōṭṭam at the instance of Maṇḍiyaṅkiḷān Kulōttuṅgachōla Kāḍuveṭṭi for the merit of his preceptor Chandrakīrtidēvar and for the <i>bhatāras</i> of Tirupparuttikkunṅu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 43/1890, <i>SII</i> , Vol. IV, No. 366, <i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I. pt. I, No. 461.
Remarks	The village Ambai is the same as Ambi, situated to the west of Kāñchipuram.

No. 41

Village	Tirupparuttikkunṅu
Taluk	Kāñchipuram
District	Cheṅgalpaṭṭu
Findspot	On the beams of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine in the Trailōkyanātha temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Kulōttuṅgachōḷa III
Date	22nd regnal year (1200 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	It is a copy of an inscription belonging to the 13th year of Tribhuvanachakravarti Vikramachōḷa, re-engraved when the <i>maṇḍapa</i> was rebuilt. Stones misplaced. Registers a sale of land, free of taxes, to the god Tirupparuttikkunīālvār for 25 <i>Kaḷaṅṅju</i> . Mentions the coin <i>Madhurāntakan-māḍai</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 99/1923.

No. 42

Village	Tirupparuttikkunḡu
Taluk	Kāñchīpuram
District	Cheṅgalpaṭṭu
Findspot	On the west wall of the <i>Santimāṇḍapa</i> in the Jain temple.
District	Chōḷa
King	Rājarājadēva III
Date	18th regnal year (1234 A.D)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records that some lands in the village Kāṅṅippākkam in Viṅpēḍunāḍu, a sub-division of Kāliyūrkoṭṭam, which was lying waste for a long time, was granted as <i>paḷlichchandam</i> to the deity, Śempoṅkunḡālvār, of Tirupparuttikkunḡu, by Tyāgasamudrapaṭṭaiyār <i>alias</i> Vīmarasār.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 44/1-90, <i>SII</i> , Vol. IV, No. 367.
Remarks	It seems that the lands which were lying fallow for a long time had been brought under cultivation and granted to the temple.

No. 43

Village	Tirupparuttikkunṅu
Taluk	Kāñchīpuram
District	Cheṅgalpaṭṭu
Findspot	On the north wall of the store room in the Jain temple.
Dynasty	Chōja
King	Rājarājadēva III
Date	20th regnal year (1236 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records that Vimavaḍugan who used to provide beetle-nut to one Tyāgasamudra paṭṭaiyār, gifted some paddy for food offerings during the early morning service to the deity. He is also said to have built a <i>maṇḍapa</i> in the temple.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 40/1890, <i>SII</i> , Vol. IV, No. 363.

No. 44

Village	Tirupparuttikkunḡu
Taluk	Kāñchipuram
District	Cheṅgalpaṭṭu
Findspot	On the eastern side of the compound wall of the Trailōkyanātha temple.
Dynasty	Pallava
King	Aḷagiya Pallavan
Date	(1243–1279 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	It states that the wall on which the record is engraved was built by Aḷagiyapallavan. (From the palaeography, it may be assigned to the 13th century A.D. Since the surname Aḷagiya Pallavan was borne by Kōpperuñ-jiṅga, it is evident that this wall must have been raised during his period.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 383/1928–29, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XII, No. 259.

No. 45

Village	Tirupparuttikkunṅu
Taluk	Kāñchīpuram
District	Cheṅgalpaṭṭu
Findspot	On the northern side of the altar built round the <i>Kura</i> tree.
Dynasty	Pallava
King	(Kōpperuñjiṅga) (1243-1279 A.D.)
Date	A.D. 13th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records the construction of the altar in stone to the west of the place where the three sages reside (<i>i.e.</i> , the Trailōkyanātha temple) at Tirupparuttikkunṅu near Kāñchi, by a Pallava chief. (This chief may be identified with Kōpperuñjiṅga who constructed the compound wall of the temple).
Reference	<i>SII.</i> , Vol. XII, p. 164, f. n. 1.

No 46

Village	Tirupparuttikkuṇṇu
Taluk	Kāñchīpuram
District	Chengalpaṭṭu
Findspot	On a broken slab paved into the floor behind the Vardhamāna shrine
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	—
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Fragmentary. Records the digging of a well at <i>Kachchi</i> (Kāñchīpuram) by a merchant named <i>Señkatirśelvan alias Pallavamūvenda-vēḷān</i> .
Reference	T. N. Ramachandran, <i>Tirupparuttikkunṇam and its temples</i> , p. 59.

No. 47

Village	Tirupparuttikkunṅu
Taluk	Kāñchipuram
District	Cheṅgalpaṭṭu
Findspot	On the base of the north wall of the store room in the Jain temple
Dynasty	Vijayanagar
King	Bukka II
Date	(1362 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil, Tamil and Grantha
Contents	Records that the village of Mahēndra ⁷ maṅgalam in the division of Māvaṇḍūr was granted to the temple by the minister Irugappa, the son of general Vaicaya. The gift was made for the merit of the king Bukkarāya, the son of Harihara.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 41/1890, <i>Epi. Ind.</i> , Vol. VII, pp. 115-116.
Remarks	Māvaṇḍūr may be identified with Māmaṇḍur, a village six miles to the south of Cheṅgalpaṭṭu town

No. 48

Village	Tirupparuttikkunḡu
Taluk	Kāñchipuram
District	Cheṅgalpaṭṭu
Findspot	On the roof of the <i>maṅḍapa</i> in front of the shrine in the Jain temple.
Dynasty	Vijayanagar
King	(Bukka II)
Date	(1387-88 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records that the <i>maṅḍapa</i> was built by the minister Irugappa at the instance of his preceptor Pushpaśēna.
Reference	<i>ARE.</i> 42/1890, <i>Epi. Ind.</i> , Vol. VII, p. 116.

No. 49

Village	Tirupparuttikkunṅu
Taluk	Kāñchipuram
District	Cheṅgalpaṭṭu
Findspot	On the base of the verandah in front of the Trailōkyanātha Jaina temple.
Dynasty	Vijayanagar
King	Krishṇadēva
Date	Saka 1439 (1517 A.D.)
Language and Script	Kannaḍa, Tamil and Grantha
Contents	Records an exchange of the village Kotugai belonging to the Jaina temple at Tirupparuttikkunṅu in lieu of another village, Uvachchēri, for the benefit of the residents of Muśīgupākkam <i>alias</i> Tirumalaidēvi agrahāra.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 188/1901, <i>SII</i> , Vol. VII, No. 398, <i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, pt. I, No. 458.

No. 50

Village	Tirupparuttikkunṅu
Taluk	Kāñchīpuram
District	Chengalpaṭṭu
Findspot	To the right of the entrance into the Jaina temple.
Dynasty	Vijayanagar
King	Krishṇadēva
Date	Śaka 1440 (1518 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	<p>Records a sale of land and house site by Anantavīryamāmuni, the <i>gurukkaḷ</i> of the Trailōkyanātha temple at Tirupparuttikkunṅu and Poṅkunṅaāṅkiḷār dēvādidēvar, the <i>tānattār</i> of the temple to one Ariyaraputrar (Hariharaputra) gurukkaḷ, the son of Śēvagapperumāḷ of Kāñchīpuram.</p> <p>Besides the above mentioned persons, Pushpaśēnamuni of Karantai and Kallōya-Chandran of Kaṅṅamuḷār are said to be the signatories of the record.</p>
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 45/1890, <i>SII</i> , Vol. IV, No. 368.

No. 51

Village	Tirupparuttikkunṅu
Taluk	Kāñchīpuram
District	Cheṅgalpaṭṭu
Findspot	On a stone built into the platform in the Trailōkyanātha temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	—
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	It is a verse in praise of the <i>kura</i> tree, the <i>sthalavṛksha</i> of the temple. It states that the tree neither grows tall nor becomes short, protects the sceptre of the king, represents <i>dharma</i> and stands in front of the eternal abode of the three <i>munis</i> , i.e., Trailōkyanātha.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 189/1901, <i>SII</i> , Vol. VII, No. 399.

No. 52

Village	Tirupparuttikkunḡu
Taluk	Kāñchipuram
District	Cheṅgalpaṭṭu
Findspot	On the southern side of the <i>gōpura</i> of the Jaina temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	—
Language and Script	Tamil, Grantha
Contents	Registers the grant of 2000 <i>kuḷi</i> of land as <i>śarvamānya</i> for purposes of worship to the god Trailōkyaṅātha at Jina Kāñchi. The lands were situated at Paḡkālamēḡupallam, Pañchampaṭṭaḡai, Paḷḷappaṭṭai, Siḡaṅam, Ambaiyārkuḡḡu, Kōilāmpaṭṭi, Sihappukkuḡḡu and Vaḷaṅkōil.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 97/1923, <i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, pt. 1, No. 459.
Remarks	It is in this record Tirupparuttikkunḡu bears the name Jina-kāñchi.

No. 53

Village	Tirupparuttikkunṅu
Taluk	Kāñchipuram
District	Cheṅgalpaṭṭu
Findspot	On the lintel of the <i>gōpura</i> , right of entrance, of the Trailōkyanātha temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	—
Language and Script	Tamil, Grantha
Contents	Records the construction of the <i>gōpura</i> by the sage Śri Pushpaśēna Vāmanāchārya, the disciple of Malliśēna Vāmanaśūri. The former had the surname Paravādimalla.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 98/1923.

No. 54

Village	Tirupparuttikkunṅu
Taluk	Kāñchipuram
District	Cheṅgalpaṭṭu
Findspot	Above the <i>balipithas</i> of Vāmanāchārya and Malliśēnāchārya in the Trailōkyanātha temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	—
Language and Script	Tamil, Grantha
Contents	Records salutation to Vāmanāchārya and Malliśēnamuni.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 100/1923.
Remarks	Vāmanāchārya was the disciple of Malliśēna Vāmanaśūri (<i>ARE</i> , 98/1923)

CHIDAMBARANĀR DISTRICT

1. Kaḷugumalai
2. Peruṅguḷam
3. Virasīkhāmaṇi

No. 55

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Taluk	Kōvilpaṭṭi
District	Chidambaranār
Findspot	In the first section of the rock, below the images of Tirthaṅkaras.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A. D. 8th century characters

Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Fragmentary. Mentions Śrī Dhādi of Tirunēchchuḡam.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 20/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 309.
Remarks	The Vaṭṭeḷuttu inscriptions from Kaḷugumalai have been generally ascribed to the 8th century A.D. But K. V. Ramesh assigns them to the 10th–11th centuries A.D. See, A. Chakravarti, <i>Jaina Literature in Tamil</i> (ed. K. V. Ramesh), Appendix I.

No. 56

Village Kaḷugumalai

[**N. B.** The following inscriptions (No. 56 to 150) from Kaḷugumalai are found in the same place. (*ie.*, Findspot). Dynasty, King, Date, Language and Script are also the same as above. Hence, the details are omitted.]

Contents	Records that this image was caused to be made by Sāttan of Pēreyiḷkuḷi, the disciple of Śrī Guṇasāhara bhaṭṭāra.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 21/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 310

No. 57

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Mentions that Śēndanśēri caused this image to be made for the merit of Purayan Śēndan of this village.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 22/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 311.

No. 58

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	The inscription is completely effaced and nothing can be read.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 23/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 312.

No. 59

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Records that the image was caused to be made by Pushpanandi (Puṭṭapaṇḍi) born of Pādamūlattān of Tirukkōṭṭāḡu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 24/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 313.
Remarks	Tirukkōṭṭāḡu (Kōṭṭāḡu) is the same as Nāgercōil in Kanyākumari district, where there was a Jaina temple, later converted into a Hindu shrine.

No. 60**Village**

Kaḷugumalai

Contents

Damaged at the end. States that Śrī Nandi , the senior disciple of Śrī Vardhamāna of Tirumalaikkuḷam (caused the sacred image to be made).

Reference

ARE, 25/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 314.

No. 61**Village**

Kaḷugumalai

Contents

Fragmentary. Records that the image was caused to be made by . . . Periyaḍigaḷ.

Reference

ARE, 26/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 315.

No. 62**Village**

Kaḷugumalai

Contents

Records that the sacred image was caused to be made by Sāntiśēnapperiyār, the disciple of Uttanandikuraḍigaḷ of Tirukkōṭṭāru.

Reference

ARE, 27/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 316.

No. 63

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	States that the sacred image was caused to be made by Kanagavīra-aḍigaḷ, the disciple of Baladēvakkuravaḍigaḷ of Tirunaḷuṅgoṇḍai.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 28/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 317.
Remarks	Tirunaḷuṅgoṇḍai, with its Appāṇḍainātha temple, is a famous Jaina centre in South Arcot district. The inscription reveals the contact between Kaḷugumalai and Tirunaḷuṅgoṇḍai as early as the 8th century A.D.

No. 64

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	States that Yakkankāḍi, a native of Kuṟaṇḍi in Veṇbunāḍu, caused the sacred image to be made.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 29/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 318.
Remarks	Kuṟaṇḍi, a village in Veṇbunāḍu (Arupukkōṭṭai taluk), seems to be identical with Paḷḷimaḍam in Kāmarājar district (See, Paḷḷimaḍam inscriptions).

65

- Village** Kaḷugumalai
- Contents** States that the image was caused to be made by Pichchai Kuratti (nun) of the village Śiṅupōḷal in Iḍaikkaḷanaḍu.
- Reference** *ARE*, 30/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 319.

No. 66

- Village** Kaḷugumalai
- Contents** Records that the sacred image was caused to be made by Śrī ... Kurattiyār, the lady disciple of Śrī Kāṇikurattiyār (nun) of Paḷayiyai.
- Reference** *ARE*, 31/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 320.

No. 67

- Village** Kaḷugumalai
- Contents** Mentions that the *Bhaṭṭarigaḷ* of Tiruchchāraṇam, the lady disciple of the *Kurattiyar* (nun) of Miḷalūr, caused the image to be made.
- Reference** *ARE*, 32/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 321.

Remarks Tiruchchāraṇattumalai, otherwise known as Chitarāl, in Kanyakumari district, has three rock-cut shrines containing Jaina images, besides several sculptures of the Tirthaṅkaras carved on the overhanging surface of the rock. (See, Chitarāl inscriptions)

No. 68

Village Kaḷugumalai

Contents Records that the sacred image was caused to be made by Śrī Vijayakkurattiyār, the disciple of Tachchan-Saṅgakkurattigaḷ of Veṅbaikkūḍi, for the merit of Śendan Sātti.

Reference *ARE*, 33/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 322.

No. 69

Village Kaḷugumalai

Contents Beginning and end lost. States that (the image was) caused to be made by Śrī Vijayakkurattiyār, the disciple of Saṅgakkurattiyār, for the merit of Śendan Sātti.

Reference *ARE*, 34/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 323.

Remarks The persons referred to in this record and the previous one (*ARE*, 33/1894) are identical.

No. 70**Village**

Kaḷugumalai

Contents

States that the image was caused to be made by Tiruchchāraṇattuk-Kurattigaḷ for the merit of Śaḍaiyankorri of Kōṭṭūrṇāḍu.

Reference

ARE, 35/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 324.

No. 71**Village**

Kaḷugumalai

Contents

Some letters missing in the first portion. Records that the sacred image was caused to be made by Śigubhaṭṭāra, the disciple of tōri-bhaṭṭāra of Kuṇṇāḍi.

Reference

ARE, 36/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 325.

No. 72**Village**

Kaḷugumalai

Contents

States that the image was caused to be made by Tiruchchāraṇattu-kurattigaḷ for the merit of Kūttankāman of Perumbāṭṭūr in Kōṭṭūrṇāḍu.

Reference

ARE, 37/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 326.

No. 73

Village Kaḷugumalai

Contents Some letters missing in the middle part. Records that the sacred image was caused to be made by . . . Karan . . . nidhi, for the merit of Iyañkuṭṭi of Tirunēchchuḡam.

Reference *ARE*, 38/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 327.

Remarks Tirunēchchuḡam was the original name of Kaḷugumalai.

No. 74

Village Kaḷugumalai

Contents Mentions that the image was caused to be made by Māḡampulli of Tirunēchchuḡam. It also states that the required ghee for lighting a lamp in front of the image was supplied by Kiḷūran Roṭṭan (or Roṭṭan of Kiḷūr).

Reference *ARE*, 39/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 328.

No. 75

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Damaged at the end. States that Śāttambaladēvan of Tirunēchchuḡam caused the image to be made.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 40/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 329.

No. 76

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Records that the image was caused to be made by Śāttanvēḷān of Tirunēchchuḡam.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 41/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 330.

No. 77

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Mentions that Kāmanśiḡunambi, a native of Kaḷakkuḍi, caused the image to be made.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 42/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 331.
Remarks	The village Kaḷakkuḍi may be identified with Kaḷakkāḍu in Nāḡgunēri taluk of Nellai Kaṭṭabomman district.

No. 78

Village Kaḷugumalai
Contents Mentions that the image was caused to be made by Kāvīdi of Kuṟaṇḍi.
Reference *ARE*, 43/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 332.

No. 79

Village Kaḷugumalai
Contents Records that the image was caused to be made by Śāntiśēna-aḍigaḷ, the disciple of Vimalachandra Kuravaḍigaḷ of Tirukkōṭṭāṟu.
Reference *ARE*, 44/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 333.

No. 80

Village Kaḷugumalai
Contents Fragmentary. Mentions a lady disciple (whose name is lost) of Śrī Guṇasāgara-bhaṭṭārar.
Reference *ARE*, 45/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 334.
Remarks As in the case of many other inscriptions, it may also be connected with the founding of an image.

No. 81

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	It records that the sacred image was caused to be made by a certain Nilankurakkunāyinān Kōvanmithan of Veṅbunādu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 46/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 335.

No. 82

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	States that his wife Śēntaṅkuratti caused the image to be made.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 47/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 336.
Remarks	As this record is found next to the previous one (<i>ARE</i> , 46/1894), it seems that Śēntaṅkuratti was the wife of Nilankurakkunāyinān Kōvanmithan.

No. 83

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	States that the sacred image was caused to be made by Māṅsāttan of Tirunēchchuram, for the merit of Sāttaśēndi.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 48/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 337.

No. 84

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Fragmentary. Seems to record that Aiyankaḷ <i>alias</i> Dhayāpālan of Kaḷakkuḷi (caused to be made the image).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 49/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 338.

No. 85

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	States that the image was caused to be made by Vaḷavar Sāttan Maḷattān of Karunilakkuḷināḍu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 50/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 339.

No. 86

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Records that the image was caused to be made by a certain Mēnachchināṭṭiya-Sāttan.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 51/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 340.

No. 87

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Records that the sacred image was caused to be made by Ādittabhaṭāra, the disciple of Kanakanandibhaṭāraka.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 52/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 341.

No. 88

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	It mentions the name of one Koḷḷaṅkuḍiyan-Kuḍiyaṅkoḷḷi of Perunēchchuḷam. (who probably caused to be made the image.)
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 53/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 342.
Remarks	It may also be read as Koḷḷi, a native (<i>Kuḍiyan</i>) of Koḷḷaṅkuḍi in Perunēchchuḷam.

No. 89

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Fragmentary. Records that the image was caused to be made by a certain ... sāra ... n, the stone-mason (<i>tachchan</i>) of vechchanāḍu.

Reference *ARE, 54/1894, SII, Vol. V, No. 343.*

Remarks The last portion of this inscription, obliterated very much, seems to record a gift of $\frac{1}{4}$ *pon*, probably for lighting two lamps before the image.

No. 90

Village Kaḷugumalai

Contents Records that the image was caused to be made by Mayindan Vēḷān of Tirunēch-chugam.

Reference *ARE, 55/1894, SII, Vol. V, No. 344.*

No. 91

Village Kaḷugumalai

Contents Records that the sacred image was caused to be made by Kanakanandipperiyaṛ, the disciple of Tirthabhāṭāra of Kuṛaṇḍi.

Reference *ARE, 56/1894, SII, Vol. V, No. 345.*

No. 92

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Fragmentary. Mentions that one Kaḷiyān- araivān [Kaḷiyānaraiyan (?)] of Karai- kuḷi.....
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 57/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 346.
Remarks	The image should have been caused to be made by the person referred to in the inscription.

No. 93

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	States that Sāttandēvan of Pēreyiḷkuḷi, the disciple of Śrī Guṇaśīkuḍāra, caused to be made the image.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 58/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 347.
Remarks	The correct reading of the name of the monk should be Śrī Guṇaśribhaṭāra.

No. 94

Village Kaḷugumalai

Contents Mentions that Nāraṇanmūvan of Tirunēchchūgam caused to be made the image.

Reference *ARE*, 59/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 348.

No. 95

Village Kaḷugumalai

Contents Records that the sacred image was caused to be made by Tāṅgi of Sēndankuḍi, a hamlet of Tirunēchchūgam.

Reference *ARE*, 60/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 349.

No. 96

Village Kaḷugumalai

Contents Mentions that Kutimānappi of Iḷakūr caused to be made the image.

Reference *ARE*, 61/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 350.

No. 97

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	It records that Maṇinaṅgai, the daughter of Aruṭṇaiyār, who was a native of Nālkūrkuḍi, caused to be made the image.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 62/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 351.
Remarks	Nālkūrkuḍi was a village situated in Veṇbunāḍu (<i>ARE</i> , 65/1894). Veṇbunāḍu seems to be the area around Aruppukkōṭṭai in Paśumpon Muthurāmaliṅgam district.

No. 98

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	It states that Maṇṇi, the daughter of Aruṭṇai, who was a native of Nālkūrkuḍi, caused to be made the image.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 63/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 352.
Remarks	The previous record (<i>ARE</i> , 62/1894) refers to another daughter (Maṇinaṅgai) of Aruṭṇai, a native of Nālkūrkuḍi.

No. 99

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Records that Toṭṭāntarukki of the village Nālkūr caused to be made the image.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 64/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 353.

No. 100

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Mentions that the image was caused to be made by Poruṭṭuṇai of Nālkūrkuḍi in Veṇbunāḍu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 65/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 354.
Remarks	Poruṭṭuṇai of this record seems to be a member of the family of Aruṭṭuṇai who is referred to in two of the inscriptions from Kaḷugumalai (<i>ARE</i> , 62, 63/1894).

No. 101

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Records that the sacred image was caused to be made by Nāṭṭigabhaṭārar, the (lady) disciple of the <i>Kurattigaḷ</i> (nun) of Nālkūr.

Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 66/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 355.
Remarks	The name of the lady disciple should be Nāṭṭigabhaṭāri and not Nāṭṭigabhaṭārar as said in the present record. <i>Bhaṭāri</i> is the term generally used to indicate a female disciple or nun.

No. 102

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Registers the name of Nālkūrkurattigaḷ, the (lady) disciple of Amalanēmi-bhaṭāra of Nālkūr.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 67/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 356.
Remarks	It may also be read as the lady disciples (<i>maṇakkigaḷ</i>) of Amalanēmi-bhaṭāra, who were also the lady teachers (<i>Kurattigaḷ</i>) of Nālkūr. A. Chakravarti, <i>op. cit.</i> , Appendix, 1, p. 185, No. 62.

No. 103

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Records that the stone pillar was erected by Sundaran, the stone-mason of Nēchchuṅa-nāḍu, at the instance of the <i>bhaṭṭa</i> who was conducting regular worship (<i>tiruppaṇi</i>) to the deity <i>Araimalai Āḷṅṅar</i> at Tirunēchchuṅam.

Reference *ARE*, 68/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 357.

Remarks The presiding Jaina deity at Kaḷugumalai is referred to in the epigraph as *Araimalai Āḷvar*. The hillock of this place bore the name *Araimalai*.

No. 104

Village Kaḷugumalai

Contents Mentions that Pādamūlattān Araṅganmāraṅ of Kōṭṭāru caused the sacred image to be made.

Reference *ARE*, 69/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 358.

No. 105

Village Kaḷugumalai

Contents Records that the sacred image was caused to be made by Pūrṇachandran, the disciple of Kanakanandi-bhaṭāra of Kuṇṇḍi.

Reference *ARE*, 70/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 359.

No. 106

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Mentions that the sacred image was caused to be made by Kaṇṇi of Ālattūr, a village in Kiḷkkaḷak-kūṛṅgam.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 71/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 360.

No. 107

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Records some endowment made for the daily <i>abhiṣēka</i> and offerings to the deity, <i>Aramalai Āḷṅṅar</i> , by Śilankāvidiyān-Tennavan. Besides, it also records the erection of a pillar in the same place by Peruṅḡovēḷān of Tirunēchchuṅgam.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 72/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 361.
Remarks	The same name of the deity (<i>Aramalai Āḷṅṅar</i>) also occurs in another epigraph. (<i>ARE</i> . 68/1894).

No. 108

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	States that the work (of having made the image) was that of Pūṅguḍinaṭṭukkōṅ (or kōṅ of Pūṅguḍinaḍu) for the merit of one Kuṭṭi of Peruvaḷam.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 73/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 362.

No. 109

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Records that the sacred image was caused to be made by Śiḡupōḷakkaṭṭi Nakkan of Iḍaikkulaṅaḍu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 74/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 363.

No. 110

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Fragmentary. Records that the work (of having made the image) was that of Peruṅgāḍi . . . dēvar Kuravaḍigaḷ's disciple.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 75/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 364.

No. 111

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Records that the image was caused to be made by Śēḍankuḡusūr for the merit of Tuppaṅkaṅṅan.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 76/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 365.
Remarks	The name of the donor may also be read as Śēḍan of Kuḡusūr (Kuḡuhūr).

No. 112

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	States that the work (of having made the image) was that of Nakkankāri for the merit of Tuppanśēḍan of this village.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 77/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 366.
Remarks	Tuppaṅkaṅṅan of the previous record (<i>ARE</i> , 76/1894) and Tuppanśēḍan of this inscription seem to be members of one and the same family.

No. 113

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Fragmentary. Mentions the name of one Nāṭṭānkuratti of Paḷḷimaṅgalam, a village in Iḍaikkuḷanāḍu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 78/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 367.

No. 114

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Fragmentary. Mentions that the work (of having done the image) was that of Kuṭṭi... van of Tirunēchchuḡam.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 79/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 368.

No. 115

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	States that the sacred image was caused to be made by the <i>Kurattigaḷ</i> (lady teachers) of Iḷanēchchuḡam, who were the disciples of Tirthabhaṭāra.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 80/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 369.

No. 116**Village**

Kaḷugumalai

Contents

Records that the image was caused to be made by Ēnādi Kūttanañ Sātti, the disciple of the *Kurattigaḷ* (lady teacher) of Tirumalai.

Reference

ARE, 81/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 370.

No. 117**Village**

Kaḷugumalai

Contents

Records that the work (of having made the image) was that of Araṭṭanēmikurattigaḷ (Ariṣṭanēmikurattigaḷ), the lady disciple of Mammaikurattigaḷ.

Reference

ARE, 82/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 371.

No. 118**Village**

Kaḷugumalai

Contents

Records that the image was caused to be made by the *Kurattigaḷ* of Tirupparutti, the lady disciples of Śrī Paṭṭini-bhaṭāra.

Reference

ARE, 83/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 372.

Remarks

Tirupparutti is the shortened form of Tirupparuttikkunṅu (Jīna-Kāñchi).

No. 119

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Fragmentary. Mentions Śuṅgan of Peruṅkōṭṭūr, a village in Kōṭṭūrṇāḍu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 84/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 373.

No. 120

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Records that the sacred image was caused to be made by Nāhaṅkālan of Kuṇṇaḍi in Veṅbi-nāḍu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 85/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 374.

No. 121

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	States that the sacred image was caused to be made by Vilaṅkāneḷi <i>alias</i> Nannaṅkoṅṅan of Āṇanūr, a village in Muṅguḍināḍu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 86/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 375.

No. 122

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Records that the image was caused to be made by Kuṭṭinili of Tirunēchchuram.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 87/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 376.

No. 123

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Records that the official <i>Puravuvarināyakan</i> (whose name is not mentioned) of Siṅṅeyiṅkuḍi, a village in Muṅṅuḍynāḍu, caused the image to be made for the merit of Nānnūḅ.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 88/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 377.

No. 124

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Fragmentary. Mentions one Viḷakkan-Vēṅgai ram, the daughter of Toṭṭānai-Viḷakkan, who was the son of Meḷichchikon.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 89/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 378.

No. 125

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	It records that the sacred image was caused to be made by Kaṇṇaṅsāttan, the son of Sāttan̄kaṇṇan, who is said to be the son of a <i>kōn</i> (whose name is not mentioned) of Tirunēchchuḡam.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 90/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 379.

No. 126

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Records that the work (of having made the image) was that of Pavaṇandi-bhaṭāra (Bhavanandi - bhaṭāra), the disciple of Paḍikkamaṇabhaṭāra.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 91/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 380.

No. 127

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	States that this work (of having done the image) was that of Sāttan of Kuḡaṇḍi, a village in Veṇbināḍu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 92/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 381.

No. 128

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Damaged in the middle. Mentions the name of one Koḍiyaṅkaṇṇa ... Koḷḷaṅkoḍiyan, a <i>Kiḷavan</i> of Tirunēchchuram in Tirunēchchuranāḍu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 93/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 382.
Remarks	It may also be read as Koḷḷaṅkoḍiyan (caused to be made the image) for the merit of Koḍiyaṅkaṇṇan, a <i>Kiḷavan</i> (<i>Kiḷan</i>) of Tirunēchchuram in Tirunēchchuranāḍu.

No. 129

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Records that the sacred image was caused to be made by Dayāpālapperiyār, the disciple of Tirumalaiyar Mōni (<i>mauni</i>)-bhaṭāra of Kaḍaikkāṭṭūr.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 94/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 383.

No. 130

Village	Kaḷugumalai.
Contents	Records that the sacred image was caused to be made by Kuṇṇūr-Yōgiyār, the disciple of Vimalachandra Kuravaḍigaḷ of Tirunāṭṭūr.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 95/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 384.

No. 131

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	States that the sacred image was caused to be made by Dēvan Śēndan of Pēreyiḷkuḍi in Veṇbināḍu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 96/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 385.

No. 132

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Mentions that the sacred image was caused to be made by Viraṇan Pavaṇandi (Viraṇ Bhavanandi).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 97/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 386.

No. 133**Village** Kaḷugumalai**Contents** It records that the work (of having done the image), was that of Dēvañśēndan of Kalaiyūr for the merit of his father, Kāvīdi Dēvanār.**Reference** *ARE*, 98/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 387.**No. 134****Village** Kaḷugumalai**Contents** End lost. Mentions that Kāri of Paḍaiyanūr-Muṭṭam (caused the sacred image to be made) for the merit of Kāvanakkan of Sāttanallūr.**Reference** *ARE*, 99/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 388.**No. 135****Village** Kaḷugumalai**Contents** Records that the sacred image was caused to be made by Sāntaṅkāriyār of Pēreyiḷkuḍi.**Reference** *ARE*, 100/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 389.

No. 136

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Records that the image was caused to be made by Sānti Sēna-aḍigaḷ, the disciple of Vimaḷa Chandra-kuravaḍigaḷ of Tiruk-kōṭṭāru.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 101/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 390.

No. 137

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	States that the sacred image was caused to be made by Pēḷānandibhaṭārar, the disciple of Pushpanandibhaṭārar.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 102/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 391.

No. 138

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Fragmentary. Mentions a <i>Kura (tti)</i> of Tiruchchāraṇam.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 103/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 392.

Remarks The purport of the record seems to be that a lady teacher from Tiruchchāraṇam (Chitarāl) caused to be made an image at Kaḷugumalai.

No. 139

Village Kaḷugumalai

Contents Damaged at the end. Records that one Saḍaiya(n) of Tirunēchchuḡam (caused the sacred image to be made) for the merit of his mother, Pāṇḍaṅkaḷaḷi.

Reference *ARE*, 104/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 393.

No. 140

Village Kaḷugumalai

Contents Records that the image was caused to be made by Miḷalūrkurattigaḷ, the lady disciple of Pērūrkurattigaḷ who was the daughter of Miṅgaikumaran of Piḍaṅguḍi in Karaikānanāḍu.

Reference *ARE*, 105/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 394.

No. 141

Village

Kaḷugumalai

Contents

Records that the *Kurattigal* of Kūḍaḷkuḍi caused to be made the two sacred images, both on her own behalf and on behalf of Sēndan of Iḷavenḷbaikkūḍi.

Reference

ARE, 106/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 395.

No. 142

Village

Kaḷugumalai

Contents

States that the two sacred images were caused to be made by Paramaṅsāttan for the merit of Kōḍan Tanavaranār and Puravan-Vēḷan of Tirunēchchuḷam.

Reference

ARE, 107/1894. *SII*, Vol. V, No. 396.

No. 143

Village

Kaḷugumalai

Contents

Fragmentary. Records that the disciple (name not mentioned) of Araṭṭanēmi-bhaṭārar (Ariṣṭanēmi-bhaṭārar) of Vēppanūr-Tirumalai (caused the image to be made) for the merit of ... *bhaṭārar*.

Refer ence

ARE, 108/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 397.

No. 144**Village**

Kaḷugumalai

Contents

Records that the work (of having made the image) was that of the *Kurattiyar* of Miḷalūr and she had made it for the merit of Guṇanandipperiyaṛ, the disciple of Mūttā-Araṭṭanēmi (Arishṭanēmi) - bhaṭāra of Vēḷaṅkuḍi.

ReferenceARE, 109/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 398.**No. 145****Village**

Kaḷugumalai

Contents

Letters missing in some places. Records that the work (of having made the image) was that of the *Kurattiyar* of Miḷalūr, for the merit of Śimāṅgi . . . Kuravaḍigaḷ, who was the disciple of Śendan ki . . kāḍan-Tirubhaṭārar.

ReferenceARE, 110/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 399.**No. 146****Village**

Kaḷugumalai

Contents

Mentions that the sacred image was caused to be made by Guṇantāṅgiyaṛ of Neḍumarat-tōṭṭam.

ReferenceARE, 111/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 400.

No. 147

Village

Kaḷugumalai

Contents

States that Kumānalaman (Kumara-
nalaman ?) of Tirunēchchuram caused to
be made the sacred image.

Reference

ARE, 112/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 401.

No. 148

Village

Kaḷugumalai

Contents

Fragmentary. Reads the name Sēndan of
Tirunēchchuram.

Reference

ARE, 113/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 402.

No. 149

Village

Kaḷugumalai

Contents

Mentions that the sacred image was caused
to be made by Kumān of Iḷaveṇbār.

Reference

ARE, 114/1894, *SII*, Vol. V, No. 403.

Remarks

The correct reading of the name seems to be
Kumaran and not Kumān.

No. 150

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Contents	Records that the sacred image was caused to be made by Ēnādi Māgaṇakkuratti of Nālūr.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 115/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 404.
Remarks	It is not clear whether the name of the lady is the same as said above, or it may be taken to mean Māgaṇakkuratti, the daughter of Ēnādi of Nālūr.

No. 151

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Taluk	Kōvilpaṭṭi
District	Chidambaranār
Findspot	On a rock at Kaḷugumalai
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 8th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Records that the sacred image was caused to be made by Nāganandi, the pupil of the preceptor Siṅganandi of Āṇanūr.

Reference	<i>Epi. Ind.</i> , Vol. IV, p. 156, f. n. 6.
Remarks	Āṇanūr is said to be a village in Muṅguḍi-nāḍu (See, <i>ARE</i> , 86/1894)

No. 152

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Taluk	Kovilpaṭṭi
District	Chidambaranār
Findspot	On the rock within the Aiyanār temple on the hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A. D. 8th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	A portion built in. Mentions Kuṇaṇḍi-(Hara) chandradēvar and Guṇakīrti.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 864/1917.

No. 153

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Taluk	Kōvilpaṭṭi
District	Chidambaranār
Findspot	In the second and third sections of the same rock.
Dynasty	Pāṇḍya
King	Kō Māraṅjaḍaiyan (Varaguṇa II)
Date	3rd regnal year (865 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	It records the construction of a well and the gift of some land for providing food to the ten <i>Bhaṭṭarar</i> expounding <i>Siddhanta</i> , and <i>Vairāgiyar</i> (monks) in the Tirumalai temple at Tirunēchchuṅam, by Siddhan of the village at Kāḍantaikuḍi, situated in Nallūrtumbūr-kūṅgam. The gift was entrusted with Guṇasāharabhaṭṭāra of Tirunēchchuṅam. The epigraph also refers to the names of some persons, probably connected with the endowment.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 116/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 405.
Remarks	The King, Kō Māraṅjaḍaiyan, is identified with Varaguṇa II whose date of accession is 862 A.D.

No. 154

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Taluk	Kovilpaṭṭi
District	Chidambaranār
Findspot	In the second and third sections of the same rock.
Dynasty	Pāṇḍya
King	Kō Mārañjaḍaiyan (Varaḡuṇa II)
Date	3rd regnal year (865 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Fragmentary. It records some endowment to the deity known as <i>Tirumalaidēvar</i> at Tirunēchchuḡam by one Mahādēvan, a resident of the village Perunāvalūr, situated in Nallūr-Miḷalaikūḡḡam, for feeding five <i>Vairāgiyar</i> (monks) and <i>Bhaṭṭarar</i> who expounded <i>Siddhānta</i> in the temple. The endowment was entrusted with Guṇasāharabhaṭṭarar of Tirunēchchuḡam, who was probably the chief among the monks looking after the Jaina establishments at Kaḷugumalai.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 117/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 406.
Remarks	It is interesting to observe that the Jaina ascetics were also called <i>Vairāgis</i> . The monks are said to have expounded <i>Siddhānta</i> (Jaina philosophy), probably to the laity. The Jaina establishments at Kaḷugumalai had been looked after by Guṇasāharabhaṭṭara, the chief among the monks.

No. 155

Village	Kaḷugumalai
Taluk	Kovilpaṭṭi
District	Chidambaranār
Findspot	On a stone lying near the Aiyānār temple
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th-10th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Records that Sāttaṅkāḷi of Kaḷakkuḷi- maṅgalattuchchēri gifted 25 sheep for burning two perpetual lamps to the god, <i>Bhaṭāra</i> , on the hill at Tirunēchchuḡam. His disciple (<i>aḍiyār</i>) also gave 25 sheep for burning a perpetual lamp in the temple.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 19/1894, <i>SII</i> , Vol. V, No. 308.
Remarks	The presiding deity is called 'Tirumalaimēl- <i>bhaṭārar</i> ' in this record.

No. 156

Village	Peruñguḷam
Taluk	Śrīvaikuṇṭam
District	Chidambaranār
Findspot	On the north and west walls of the Viṣṇu temple.
Dynasty	Pāṇḍya
King	Tribhuvana Chakravarti Kōṇērinmai Koṇḍān (Sūndara Pāṇḍya II)
Date	15th regnal year (1253 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	(The purport of the record is to register the royal order granting remission of taxes on some lands endowed to the Viṣṇu temple). It also refers to the exchange of a portion of land for a plot belonging to a Jaina temple called <i>Nikarākara-perumpalḷi</i> in the village.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 243/1932-33.
Remarks	The existence of a Jaina temple at Peruñguḷam is known from this record found in the Viṣṇu temple. But at present Jaina vestiges are not seen in the village.

No. 157

Village	Viraśikhāmaṇi
Taluk	Srivaikuṭṭam
District	Chidambaranār
Findspot	By the side of the stone beds in a cave
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	(A.D. 9th–10th century characters)
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	The inscription is in four short lines. Mentions the name Śri Sūrya Adūman-Jinēndra.
Reference	C. Govindarajan, “The Viraśikhāmaṇi Jaina hill”, <i>Mukkudai</i> , November, 1978, pp. 17–20.
Remarks	Engravings of a single foot print and a conch are found just below the inscription. Śri Sūrya Adūman Jinēndra seems to be an important monk who lived in the cave at Viraśikhāmaṇi.

No. 158

Village	Viraśikhāmaṇi
Taluk	Śrivaikuṭṭam
District	Chidambaranār
Findspot	On a rock forming part of the tank bund in the village.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 14th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records that a certain Avaiyampukkān got the foot prints of Sahajānanda engraved.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 42/1908.
Remarks	The cave contains the foot prints of the sage, carved within a lotus flower design.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT

1. Trimūrtimalai

No. 159

Village	Trimūrtimalai
Taluk	Uḍumalaipēṭṭai
District	Coimbatore
Findspot	On the rock containing Jaina image at the foot of the Ānamalai hills
Dynasty	Nāyak
King	Eddulappa-Nāyaka
Date	(1793 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil

- Contents** Records the settlement arrived at in the time of the local chief Eddulappa-Nāyaka to collect from the family of the ruling chief of Amaṇasamudram, a marriage tax of four *pon*, for the god Amaṇēśuraśvāmi and the stipulation made against the alienation of land as dowry on marriage occasions.
- Reference** *ARE*, 186/1927.
- Remarks** The boulder contains the figure of a Tirthaṅkara flanked by two attendants, and the whole group is mistakenly called by the local people as Trimūrti image. The inscription, found by its side, reveals that the image was called Amaṇēśvaraśvāmi and the area Amaṇasamudram.
ARE, 1927, pt. 2, p. 118.
The date of the chieftain is known from another record (*ARE*, 187/1927) from the same place.

DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

1. Adiyamānkōṭṭai
2. Dharmapuri
3. Hosūr
4. Tavaḷam

No. 160

Village	Adiyamānkōṭṭai
Taluk	Dharmapuri
District	Dharmapuri
Findspot	Jamb-stone built into the compound wall of the Perumāḷ temple.
Dynasty	—

King	—
Date	A. D. 12th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Beginning and end lost. Seems to record an endowment of land by Jainōttama-Sōmaṇṇan, a disciple of Mādhava Chandra-bhaṭṭāraka of <i>Mūlaśaṅgha</i> , and son of Sōmaṇṇan who was the son of Uḍaiyaṇṇa-pekkaḍi of <i>Kaśyapa gōtra</i> and <i>Viprakula</i> , belonging to Taṇyam, an <i>agrahāra Chaturvēdimāṅgalam</i> in Śēlanāḍu to the temple constructed by him in <i>rajadhani</i> Mayindira-māṅgalam in Kaṛkāḍu-nāḍu in Nigarili-Sōḷamaṇḍalam.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 162/1968-69.
Remarks	Mayindiramaṅgalam was the original name of Adiyamānkōṭṭai. The Jaina temple built by Jainōttama Sōmaṇṇan does not exist in the village. However, an image of Pārśva-nātha, standing in a field near the dilapidated Śiva temple, is the only Jaina vestige in this area.

No. 161

Village	Dharmapuri
Taluk	Dharmapuri
District	Dharmapuri
Findspot	On four sides of a broken pillar lying in the Māriyamman temple in the fort.
Dynasty	Nōḷamba-Pallava
King	Mahēndrarāja
Date	Śaka 800 (A.D. 878 A.D.)
Language and Script	Kanarese
Contents	The record apparently makes a grant to a Jaina temple.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 348/1901.
Remarks	This Nōḷamba king is said to have defeated the Bāṇa chieftain Mahābali Bāṇarāya in about 890 A.D. The village Mayindra-maṅgalam (Adiyamānkōṭṭai) seems to have been named after this Mahēndrarāja.

No. 162

Village	Dharmapuri
Taluk	Dharmapuri
District	Dharmapuri
Findspot	On the four faces of a pillar built into the floor of a <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the Mallikārjuna temple (now in the Madras Museum)
Dynasty	Nōḷamba-Pallava
King	Mahēndrarāja
Date	Śaka 815 (893 A.D.)
Language and Script	Sanskrit, Kanarese
Contents	Begins with an invocation to the Jinēndras and mentions the rulers of the Nōḷamba-Pallava <i>vamsa</i> upto Mahēndra. It records that two individuals Nidhiyaṇṇa and Chandiyaṇṇa, sons of a merchant from Śrīmaṅgala, built a Jaina temple at Tagaḍūru. The former received from the king, free from all encumbrances, the village Mūlapaḷḷi and in his turn made it over to Kanakaśēna-Siddhānta-Bhaṭāra, the pupil of Vinayaśēna-Siddhānta-Bhaṭāra of the <i>Pogariya-gaṇa</i> , for repairs, additions, worship etc., in the same temple.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 304/1901, <i>Epi. Ind.</i> , Vol. X, 1909-10, pp. 54-57.

Remarks The Nōḷambas who claimed descent from the Pallavas ruled the Nōḷambavāḍi area, comprising the southern part of Karnataka and the north-western part of Tamilnadu, in the 9th and 10th centuries A.D. The Jaina temple built by Nidhiyaṇṇa and Chandiyaṇṇa does not exist now at Dharmapuri. However, a stone slab bearing Jaina figures has been reported from near by the Mallikārjuna temple.

No. 163

Village	Dharmapuri
Taluk	Dharmapuri
District	Dharmapuri
Findspot	On the four faces of the pillar built into the floor of a <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the Mallikārjuna temple (Now in Madras Museum)
Dynasty	Nōḷamba-Pallava
King	Mahēndrādhirāja
Date	9th century A.D.
Language and Script	Sanskrit, Kanarese

Contents It records that a certain Lōkayya got from Ayyapadēva, son of Mahēndra-Nōḷamba, the village of Budugūru and made a gift of it to the Jaina temple built by Nidhiyaṇṇa. The founder Nidhiyaṇṇa is also said to have presented a garden (?) for worship in the same temple.

Reference *ARE*, 305/1901, *Epi. Ind.*, Vol. X, 1909-10, pp. 57-64.

Remarks This record reveals the name Ayyappadeva of the son of the king Mahēndra. The village Budugūru may be identified with Buduganhaḷḷi, about seven miles from Dharmapuri. *Epi. Ind.*, Vol. X, p. 64.

No. 164

Village	Dharmapuri
Taluk	Dharmapuri
District	Dharmapuri
Findspot	On a broken piece of another pillar in the Mallikārjuna temple.
Dynasty	Nōḷamba-Pallava
King	(Mahēndrādhirāja)
Date	A.D. 9th century characters

**Language
and Script**

Kanarese

Contents

A fragmentary record of a Nōḷamba-Pallava king, the date of which is lost. Begins with the same passage as in 304/1901. (*i. e.*, with an invocation to the Jinēndras etc.)

Reference

ARE, 306/1901.

No. 165**Village**

Hosūr

Taluk

Hosūr

District

Dharmapuri

Findspot

On a boulder and rock-bed near the Veṅkaṭaramaṇa temple

Dynasty

Hoysaḷa

King

Viṣṇuvardhana

Date

Saka 1049 (1127 A.D.)

**Language
and Script**

Sanskrit, Grantha and Tamil

Contents

Records gift of dry and wet lands inclusive of taxes in Ilandai *alias* Chitramēḷi-nallūr as *dēvadāna* to the *Parīśva-Jinālaya* at Seviḍapāḍi, the southern sub-division of Muraśu-nāḍu by purchase by *daṇḍanāyaka* Gaṅgippayyan and *daṇḍanāyaka* Keṭṭāṇḍiyār for food offerings (*aharadāna*) and expenses therein. The gift was entrusted to Vaśupūjya-panḍitar appointed as *tānapati* of the *Vaśadi* (basti).

Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 486/1970-71.
Remarks	This is an interesting record as it reveals the importance of Hosūr, called Śeviḍaipāḍi, as a jaina centre in medieval times. The temple is said to have been built by Gaṅgippayyan, the son of Śrī-Bhūchandra-Siddhanandidēvar. The land endowed to the Pārśvanātha temple is mistakenly referred to as <i>dēvadāna</i> . (should be <i>paḷḷichchandam</i>) See, <i>ARE</i> , 1970-71, p. 9.

No. 166

Village	Tavaḷam
Taluk	Krishṇagiri
District	Dharmapuri
Findspot	On a stone set up on the banks of the Ponnai river
Dynasty	--
King	—
Date	A.D. 8th century characters
Language and Script	Sanskrit (corrupt), Telugu-Kannada
Contents	Contains verses in praise of a saint (<i>muni</i>), apparently a Jaina.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 245/1967-68.

KĀMARĀJAR DISTRICT

1. Erukkañkuḍi
2. Kovilañkuḷam
3. Paḷḷimaḍam

No. 167

Village	Erukkañkuḍi
Taluk	Sāttūr
District	Kāmarājar
Findspot	On a slab on the bund of a tank in the village
Dynasty	Pāṇḍya
King	Saḍaiyamāḡan Śrivallabha
Date	18th regnal year (833 A.D.)

Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	The last part of the inscription records the construction of a <i>Perumpalli</i> and a <i>maṇḍapa</i> at Iruppaikkuḍi by Eṭṭisāttan <i>alias</i> Iruppaikkuḍi Kiḷavan, an official under the Pāṇḍya king. He is also stated to have repaired a tank called <i>Paḷikkulam</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 334/1929-30, <i>III</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 44.
Remarks	Jaina vestiges have not been reported from the village Iruppaikkuḍi (modern Erukkañkuḍi). The tank in the village, where the inscription is found, may be the <i>paḷikkulam</i> (tank of the <i>palli</i>) referred to in the record.
No. 168	
Village	Kōvilañkuḷam
Taluk	Aruppukkōṭṭai
District	Kāmarājar
Findspot	On the west and south bases of the Ambalappaśvāmi temple
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Kulottuṅga I

Date	48th regnal year (1118 A.D)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records that a golden <i>vimāna</i> with a <i>maṇḍapa</i> to <i>mukkuḍaiyar</i> was constructed at Kumbanūr in Seṅgāṭṭirukkai, a sub-division of Veṅbu-vaḷanāḍu. Two copper images of the god and the Yakshi were also presented. It is also stated that some lands for a temple site and a water-shed for the use of Jaina devotees were given.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 397/1914.
Remarks	The inscription belongs to the Jaina temple called Ambalappaśvāmi, of which the basement alone now remains and two Jaina images placed over it. It is learnt that about 25 individuals, of whom some were evidently well versed in the Tamil language, built for the god of the tripple umbrella (<i>i.e.</i> , <i>Jina</i>) a temple and a golden shrine, and presented stone and metallic images of the god and his Yakshi. They also provided for processions, established a water-shed and a well for the use of the Jaina devotees and gave lands for the up-keep of the above mentioned charities. <i>ARE</i> , 1914-15, pt. II, p. 99.

No. 169

Village	Kōvilaṅguḷam
Taluk	Aruppukkōṭṭai
District	Kāmarājar
Findspot	On the south base of the Ambalappaśvāmi temple.
Dynasty	(Chōla)
King	—
Date	—
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Tamil verse in praise of a <i>Śōlakōn</i> who was the lord of Kumbanūr, Kuṅṅṇṇi, Kuṅṅattūr and Puttūr.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 396/1914.

No. 170

Village	Paḷḷimaḍam
Taluk	Aruppukkōṭṭai
District	Kāmarājar
Findspot	On the parapet stone of the entrance into the Kālanāthaśvāmi temple, right side.

Dynasty	Pāṇḍya
King	Māraṅjaḍaiyan (Varaguṇa I)
Date	26th regnal year (794 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Built in at the right end. Records gift of 100 sheep for a lamp by Śattan Guṇattān, a native of Kuṇṇūr in Nilakkuḍināḍu, for supplying ghee to a deity in the temple, <i>Tirukkattampalli</i> , at Kuṇṇaḍi in Veṅbunāḍu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 430/1914, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 32.
Remarks	<i>Kuṇṇaḍi Tirukkattampalli</i> in Veṅbunāḍu (Aruppukkōṭṭai area) was a huge monastic establishment of the Jains between the 8th and 10th centuries A.D. The exact location of the Jaina <i>palli</i> is not known to us since no vestiges are found in and around <i>Palli-maḍam</i> . The inscriptions referring to the <i>palli</i> are found on some stones built into the Śiva temple. Obviously, these stones were taken from a Jaina temple and later used for the construction of the Śiva temple.
	R. Champakalakshmi, "Kuṇṇaḍi - Tirukkattampalli - An ancient Jaina monastery of Tamilnadu", <i>Studies in Indian Epigraphy</i> , Vol. II, 1975, p. 84 ff.

No. 171

Village	Paḷḷimaḍam
Taluk	Aruppukkōṭṭai
District	Kāmarājar
Findspot	On the parapet stone of the entrance into the Kālanāthasvāmi temple, left side.
Dynasty	Pāṇḍya
King	Mārañjaḍaiyan (Varaḡa I.)
Date	35th regnal year (803 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Built in at the bottom. Records gift of 50 sheep to <i>Tirukkattampalli</i> at Kuḡaṇḍi in Veṅbu-nāḍu, in order to supply 5 <i>naḷi</i> of ghee everyday to the temple.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 431/1914, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 39.

No. 172

Village	Paḷḷimaḍam
Taluk	Aruppukkōṭṭai
District	Kāmarājar

Findspot	On the north wall of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in the Kālanāthaśvāmi temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 8th-9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Records that Pūvaṇavan of Tirunonthāṇam made a gift of seventyfive sheep to the deity of <i>Tirukkattampalli</i> at Kuṇṇḍi. He also rendered some service in the <i>Kannimarig-Kattampalli</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 428-B/1914, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 35.
Remarks	The reference to <i>Kannimarig-kattampalli</i> may be taken to mean an establishment of the nuns. <i>Kannimar</i> in Tamil means virgin ladies. In this context, it refers to the nuns of the <i>palli</i> .
No.	173
Village	Paḷḷimaḍam
Taluk	Aruppukkōṭṭai
District	Kāmarājar

Findspot	On a stone built into the north wall of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in the Kālanāthaśvāmi temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 8th–9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Gift of 50 sheep by Śāttāṅgāri for a lamp to the temple of <i>Tirukkattāṁ paḷḷi - dēva</i> at Kuṅgaṇḍi in Veṅbu-nāḍu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 428–A/1914, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 34.

KANYĀKUMARI DISTRICT

1. Chitarāl
2. Nāgercōil

No. 174

Village	Chitarāl
Taluk	Viḷavañkōḍu
District	Kanyākumari
Findspot	Below the image of Padmāvadi carved on the rock.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	(A.D. 9th century characters)
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu

Contents	Records that the image was caused to be made by Śrī Achchanandi (Ajjanandi).
Reference	TAS., Vol. II, p. 126.
Remarks	This and the following three label inscriptions may be palaeographically assigned to the 9th century A.D.

No. 175

Village	Chitarāl
Taluk	Viļavañkōḍu
District	Kanyākumari
Findspot	Below the image of the seated figure near that of Pārśvanātha on the same rock.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	(A.D. 9th century characters)
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	States that Uttanandiaḍigal of <i>Kattāmpalli</i> at Tiruneḍumpāgai got sculptured this image.
Reference	TAS., Vol. II, p. 126.
Remarks	The place Tiruneḍumpāgai remains unidentified.

No. 176

Village	Chitarāl
Taluk	Viḷavañkōḍu
District	Kanyākumari
Findspot	Below the next image on the same rock
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	(A.D. 9th century characters)
Language and Script	Tamit, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Records that this image was caused to be made by Varaguṇan, the disciple of Paṭṭini-bhaṭārar of Tiruchchāraṇam.
Reference	<i>TAS.</i> , Vol. II, p. 126.
Remarks	Tiruchchāraṇam was the ancient name of Chitarāl.

No. 177

Village	Chitarāl
Taluk	Viḷavañkōḍu
District	Kanyakumari
Findspot	Below another image on the same rock.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	(A.D. 9th century characters)
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Records that these images were caused to be made by Viranandiḍigaḷ of the <i>Mēlaip-paḷḷi</i> at Tirunaṅḡḡḍai.
Reference	TAS., Vol., II, p. 126.
Remarks	It is worthy of note that Tiruchchāraṇam had contact with far flung Jaina centres like Tirunaṅḡḡḍai in South Arcot district in the 9th century A.D.

No. 178

Village	Chitarāl
Taluk	Viḷavañkōḍu
District	Kanyākumari
Findspot	On a rock to the south of the Bhagavati temple
Dynasty	Āy
King	Vikramāditya Varaguṇa
Date	21st regnal year (889 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records that the nun Muttuvāḷa Nārāyaṇa-kurattiyār built the shrine of the goddess (<i>Śrikōyil</i>) and endowed a lamp-stand, one gold flower weighing two <i>kaḷaṅju</i> to the goddess and made provisions for burning a perpetual lamp in the same temple.
Reference	<i>TAS.</i> , Vol. IV, No. 40, pp. 146-148.

No. 179

Village	Chitarāl
Taluk	Viļavañkõḍu
District	Kanyākumari
Findspot	On a rock to the south of the Bhagavati temple
Dynasty	Āy
King	Vikramāditya Varaguṇa
Date	28th regnal year (896 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeluttu
Contents	Records that Guṇantāñgi – Kurattikaḷ, the disciple of Araṭṭanēmibhaṭāra (Ariṣṭānēmibhaṭāra) of Pēreyakuḍi gave some gold ornaments to the deity, <i>Bhaṭariyar</i> , of Tiruchchāraṇattumalai. Last part of the record is damaged.
Reference	<i>TAS.</i> , Vol. I, pp. 194–195.

No. 180

Village	Chitarāl
Taluk	Viṣavañkōḍu
District	Kanyākumari
Findspot	On a stone now forming one of the steps leading to the tank in front of the Bhagavati temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 10th century characters
Language and Script	Sanskrit, Grantha
Contents	Records that Vijayabhadra Vipāśchit set up the stone entrance to the shrine of the goddess Varasundari.
Reference	<i>TAS.</i> , Vol. IV, No. 41.
Remarks	The goddess (Yakshi) is called Varasundari in this record.

No. 181

Village	Chitarāl
Taluk	Viḷavan̄kōḍu
District	Kanyakumari
Findspot	On a rock to the south of the Bhagavati temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	Kollam 425 (1250 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records that one Nārāyaṇa . . . Tamiḷa-pallavaraiyan of Rājavallapuram in Kiḷvēmbanāḍu gave some money for the expenses of the Bhagavati temple at Tiruchchāraṇam.
Reference	TAS., Vol. I, p. 194.
Remarks	The name of the goddess (Yakshi) is referred to in this record as Bhagavati. The central shrine accommodating the image of <i>Bhaṭṭariyar</i> (Yakshi) is believed to have been converted into a Hindu temple in later times. At present the image is plaster-coated.
	A. Ekambaranathan, "Jainism in Kanyakumari District", <i>Journal of the Madras University</i> , 1976, pp. 3-4.

No. 182

Village	Chitarāl
Taluk	Viḷavañkōḍu
District	Kanyākumari
Findspot	On the four faces of a pillar now built into the steps of the kitchen in the Bhagavati temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	Kollam 548 (1373 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Fragmentary. Records that a certain Nārāyaṇan Kālīkan <i>alias</i> Dharmacheṭṭinayinār of the city of Tirukkūḍakkarai, made certain arrangements by which the temple authorities were obliged to do some duties in the temple of Bhagavati at Tiruchchāraṇattumalai. In default of which they were subjected to fines etc., payable to the king and the duty of cleaning the <i>maha-maṇḍapa</i> and kitchen of the temple and of supplying turmeric for the <i>araṭṭu</i> festival shall be left, as of old, with the female line of Dhanmaseṭṭinayinār.

Reference	<i>TAS.</i> , Vol. I, pp. 297-299, <i>TAS.</i> , Vol. IV, No. 42.
Remarks	In <i>TAS.</i> , Vol. IV, No. 42, the Kollam year is given as 540, in which case the date of the the record should be A.D. 1365.

No. 183

Village	Nāgercōil
Taluk	Agasteeśwaram
District	Kanyākumari
Findspot	On a pillar to the right of the entrance into the <i>mukhamaṇḍapa</i> of the Nāgarāja temple.
Dynasty	Travancore Mahārājas
King	(Udaiyamārtāṇḍavarma)
Date	Kollam 681 (1505 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil, Tamil and Grantha

Contents

Records that the king (Udaiyamārtāṇḍavarma) while staying at Sivalamaṅgalam granted 20 *ma* of land in *Muḷayanūrpaṇḍu* of Nāñjilnāḍu to the temple and the land was placed under the custody of Kēraḷan-Nārāyaṇan *alias* Guṇavīrapaṇḍita and Jivaharuḍaiyān *alias* Kamalavāhanapaṇḍita of the same temple (*paḷḷi*). It was from the income of this *paḷḷichchandam*, *pāyasam* (sweet poṅgal) for the morning service, oil for the sacred bath and for lamps, offerings for the noon and night services, twice this quantity on Sundays and special services on Sundays of the month of *Tai*, inclusive of clothes, *dakṣiṇai*, garlands, rose water, camphor, saffron etc., were offered to the temple. A portion of the cooked rice was also made to be distributed to the garland-suppliers and the drummers.

Reference

TAS., Vol. IV, pt. 2, No. 115, p. 157, *Kanyakumari Inscriptions*, pt. III, No. 282/1968.

Remarks

The inscription does not mention the name of the king, however, the editor of the epigraph has assigned it to Udaiyamārtāṇḍavarma Mahārāja.

For a history of the Jaina temples in the southern part of Tamilnadu, See, A. Ekambaranathan, "Jainism in Kanyakumari District", *Journal of the Madras University*, Vol. XLVIII, 1976, pp. 1-8.

No. 184

Village	Nāgercōil
Taluk	Agasteeswaram
District	Kanyākumari
Findspot	On another pillar in the same place
Dynasty	(Travancore Mahārājas)
King	—
Date	Kollam 692 (1516 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil, Tamil and Grantha
Contents	Registers that the king (name not mentioned) while camping in the house of Siṅgaperumāḷ at Sevval, granted 10 <i>ma</i> of land as <i>paḷlichchandam</i> in Taruvai <i>alias Taniyānāi-viṭṭa-pāṇḍyapurattu paṅṅu</i> in Tenkaraināḍu, for the expenses of providing <i>sāttupaḍi</i> to the Nāga and Nāgarāja in the temple. The taxes like <i>Kaḍamai</i> , <i>Viniyōgam</i> , <i>Upadi</i> , <i>Kaṇakkilakai</i> and <i>Kōmuṇaipadu</i> were also given for the regular conduct of worship in the temple. The grant was made at the request of Guṇavīrapaṇḍita and Kamalavāhanapaṇḍita of the same <i>paḷli</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 59/1896, <i>TAS.</i> , Vol. IV, pt. 2, No. 117, p. 160, <i>Kanyakumari Inscriptions</i> , pt. III, No. 275/1968.

No. 185

Village	Nāgercoil
Taluk	Agasteeśwaram
District	Kanyakumari
Findspot	On another pillar found in the same place
Dynasty	(Travancore Mahārājas)
King	—
Date	Kollam 692 (1516 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil, Tamil and Grantha
Contents	Registers a gift of some land as <i>pallichchandam</i> for providing worship to the Nāga and Nāgarāja in the temple. The taxes on these lands were also given for the same purpose. It is also stated that one <i>padakku</i> (a measure) of paddy was spent for the morning, mid-day and night services, where as on Sundays double the amount was offered for the services. Kamalavāhanapaṇḍita and Guṇavirapaṇḍita of the <i>palḷi</i> looked after the endowment. The order was issued while the king (name not mentioned) was residing in the house of Ādityavarma Aṇṇan at Virakēśarinallūr-āyppiḷḷai puttūr.
Reference	TAS., Vol. IV, pt 2, No. 116, p. 159, <i>Kanyakumari Inscriptions</i> , pt. III, No. 285/1968.
Remarks	Ādityavarma Aṇṇan mentioned in this record may be the same as Ādityavarma-Mahārāja of the Travancor dynasty.

No. 186

Village	Nāgercoil
Taluk	Agasteeswaram
District	Kanyakumari
Findspot	On another pillar in the same place
Dynasty	(Travancore Mahārājas)
King	—
Date	Kollam 694 (1518 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil, Tamil and Grantha
Contents	Records that the king (whose name is not known), when he was camping at Suchindram, made a gift of 15 <i>ma</i> of land as <i>pallichchandam</i> in <i>mēlparṛu</i> and <i>kilparṛu</i> of the village Śēraṅmādēvi and left them under the control of Guṇavīrapaṇḍita and Kamalavāhanapaṇḍita, for the expenses of night <i>pūja</i> to the Nāga and Nāgarāja in the temple. The land was exempted from payment of taxes such as <i>kaḍamai</i> , <i>upādi</i> , <i>vinīyōgam</i> and <i>kōmuṛaippādu</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 60/1896, <i>TAS.</i> , Vol. IV, pt. 2, No. 118, p. 161. <i>Kanyakumari Inscriptions</i> , pt. III, No. 276/1968.
Remarks	Suchindram is a small town six kilometres south-east of Nāgercoil. Śēraṅmādēvi is the same as Śēraṅmādēvi, a village in Tirunelvēli-kaṭṭabomman district.

No. 187

Village	Nāgercōil
Taluk	Agasteeswaram
District	Kanyakumari
Findspot	On another pillar in the same place
Dynasty	Travancore Mahārājas
King	Bhūtalavira Udaiyamārttāṇḍavarṃmar (1494-1535 A.D.)
Date	Kollam 696 (1520 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil, Tamil and Grantha
Contents	Records that the king Bhūtalavira Sri-Udayamārttāṇḍavarṃmar, while staying in his residence at Kaḷakkāḍu <i>alias</i> Sōḷakulavallipurattu - Viramārttāṇḍa - Chaturvēdimangalam, issued the orders granting 21 mā of land as <i>paḷḷichchandam</i> in the <i>Mummudichōḷapurapaḷḷu</i> (Kōṭṭārupaḷḷu) for the expenses of conducting mid-day worship to the Nāga in the temple and instituted a <i>sandi</i> in his name as <i>Viramārttāṇḍan-Sandi</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 63./1896, <i>TAS.</i> , Vol. IV, pt. 2, No. 120, p. 164, <i>Kanyakumari Inscriptions</i> , pt. III, No. 284/1968.
Remarks	Kaḷakkāḍu in Nāṅgunēri taluk of Tirunelvēli Kaṭṭabomman district was one of the important camping centres of the Travancore kings.

No. 188

Village	Nāgercoil
Taluk	Agasteeswaram
District	Kanyākumari
Findspot	On another pillar in the same place
Dynasty	(Travancore Mahārājas)
King	(Bhūtalavira Udayamārttāṇḍavarman)
Date	Kollam 696 (1520 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil, Tamil and Grantha
Contents	Records that the king (name not mentioned), while camping at Sēndañchēri-agaram of Siṅṅāṅṅkarai, granted one mā of land and a garden near the tank called Punakkuḷam in <i>Kōttaruparṅgu</i> for the the expenses of providing offerings at the rate of four <i>naḷi</i> a day and for burning two perpetual lamps in the temple.
Reference	<i>TAS.</i> , Vol. IV, pt. 2, p. 163, <i>Kanyakumari Inscriptions</i> , pt. III, No. 277/1968.
Remarks	Though this epigraph does not mention the name of the king, it may be assigned to Bhūtalavira Udayamārttāṇḍavarman, since the previous record bears identical date.

No. 189

Village	Nāgercōil
Taluk	Agasteeswaram
District	Kanyakumari
Findspot	On another pillar in the same place
Dynasty	(Travancore Mahārājas)
King	(Bhūtalavira Udayamārttāṇḍavarmar)
Date	Kollam 697 (1521 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil, Tamil and Grantha
Contents	States that the king (name not mentioned), while staying in the Siṅgaperumāḷ house at Sevval, granted 10 <i>ma</i> of land as <i>pallichchandam</i> in <i>Tērūrpaṟṟu</i> to Guṇavirapaṇḍita and Kamalavāhanapaṇḍita to perform <i>Śarvaprāyaśchitta</i> (purificatory ceremony) in the temple.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 62/1896, <i>TAS.</i> , Vol. IV, pt. 2, No. 121, p. 165, <i>Kanyakumari Inscriptions</i> , pt. III, No. 283/1968.
Remarks	Tērūr is a village near Suchindram in Kanyakumari district.

No. 190

Village	Nāgercōil
Taluk	Agasteeswaram
District	Kanyakumari
Findspot	On another pillar in the same place
Dynasty	(Travancore Mahārājas)
King	(Bhūtalavira Udayamārttāṇḍavarmar)
Date	Kollam 697 (1521 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil, Tamil and Grantha
Contents	Records that Kamalavāhanapaṇḍita and Guṇavīrapaṇḍita of the temple granted 15 <i>mā</i> of land near the tank Tattaiyārkuḷam in Nāñchilnāḍu as <i>paḷḷichchandam</i> for the conduct of a special worship known as <i>Kalaśandi</i> to the deities Nāga and Nāgarāja in the temple at Kōṭṭāḡu <i>alias</i> Mummuḍi-choḷapuram. The grant was approved by the king (whose name is not mentioned) while he had his camp at Siṅgaperumāḷ house in Sevval.
Reference	<i>Kanyakumari Inscriptions</i> , pt. III, No. 286/1968.

No. 191

Village	Nāgercōil
Taluk	Agasteeśwaram
District	Kanyākumari
Findspot	On the backwall of the Krishṇa shrine in the Nāgarāja temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	Kollam 764 (1588 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records that Tirukkuṅkaiperumāḷ of Kumbikuḷam in Karuṅkuḷa-vaḷanāḍu made a gift of sixtyfive <i>paṇam</i> , and from the interest of which daily offerings at the rate of one <i>uḷakku</i> of rice had to be provided to the Nāga and Nāgarāja in the temple.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 57/1896, <i>TAS.</i> , Vol. IV, pt. 2, No. 122, p. 166, <i>Kanyakumari Inscriptions</i> , pt. III, No. 279/1968.
Remarks	The places Kumbikuḷam and Karuṅkuḷam still retain their old names, and are found in the Paṇakuḍi taluk of Tirunelvēli Kaṭṭa-bomman district. The deities Nāga and Nāgarāja are called Nayinār Nāgar and Tiruvanantāḷvār in the present record.

No. 192

Village	Nāgercōil
Taluk	Agasteeswaram
District	Kanyākumari
Findspot	On a pillar in the <i>mukhamaṇḍapa</i> of the same temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	Kollam 817 (1641 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records that one Kulaśēkharaperumāḷ gifted garlands of <i>Koṅṅai</i> flowers to the deity.
Reference	<i>Kanyakumari Inscriptions</i> , pt. III, No. 280/1968.

No. 193

Village	Nāgercōil
Taluk	Agasteeswaram
District	Kanyākumari

Findspot	On the east wall of the Krishṇa shrine in the same temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	Kollam 819 (1643 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Fragmentary. Only the first portion of the record is available. Mentions Śrī Krishṇankōil
Reference	<i>Kanyākumari Inscriptions</i> , pt. III, No. 278/1968.
Remarks	The present Krishṇa shrine seems to have been originally dedicated to one of the Tirthaṅkaras. It is not certain whether the record refers to the Krishṇa shrine or the place Krishṇankōil, which forms part of Nāgercōil.

No. 194

Village	Nāgercōil
Taluk	Agasteeswaram
District	Kanyākumari

Findspot	On a pillar to the left of the entrance into the main shrine of the same temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	Kollam 820, Śaka 1567 (1645 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records that Māḷuvanambiyār Māḷuvanambi and Tambirānkuṭṭi Śaḍaiyan collected money from several people and set up a <i>makaratōraṇa-viḷakku</i> (lamp with a <i>makara tōraṇa</i>) in the shrine of Nāgar, and provided two <i>naḷi</i> of oil daily from the interest of six hundred <i>paṇams</i> which they had utilised for redeeming some lands of the temple from the debts which the Nāgarāja temple had incurred there on.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 58/1896, <i>TAS</i> , Vol. IV, pt. 2, No. 123, pp. 166-167, <i>Kanyakumari Inscriptions</i> , pt. III, No. 281/1968.

MADRAS DISTRICT

1. Santhome
2. Madras Museum

No. 195

Village	Santhome
Taluk	South Madras
District	Madras
Findspot	On a stone found on the eastern side of the Santhome Church
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A. D. 12th–13th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil

Contents	Fragmentary and incomplete. Records some gift to Nēmināthaśvāmi by a person whose name may be read as Paḷantiparā(yan).
Reference	Rev. H. Hosten, <i>Antiquities from Santhome and Mylapore</i> , p. 74.
Remarks	The existence of a Jaina temple dedicated to Nēminātha at Mylapore (of which Santhome is a part) is not only known from this record, but also from the Mackenzie Manuscripts, recording the transfer of a Nēminātha image from Mylapore to Chittāmūr, probably to protect it from destruction. Some Jaina images are said to have been buried by the side of the Nunnery at Santhome. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 175.

No. 196

Village	Not known
Taluk	Not known
District	Not known
Findspot	On the back of a <i>tōraṇa</i> of a Jaina <i>Pañchatīrthi</i> metal image, now preserved in the Madras Museum.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	Vikrama era 1519 (1462 A.D.)

Language and Script	Sanskrit, Nāgari
Contents	Records that the image of <i>Muniśuvrata</i> was caused to be made by Kēhāka along with his wife Chāṭū and brother Tēyā and family, and that it was consecrated by Śri Lakshmi-Sāgarasūri of the <i>Tapā</i> (<i>gachchha</i>).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 179/1968-69.
Remarks	The <i>tōraṇa</i> seems to have been brought from outside Tamilnāḍu.
No.	197
Village	Not known
Taluk	Not known
District	Not known
Findspot	Stone now preserved in the Madras Museum-No. 2 with carvings in relief of a Jaina deity.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	In late characters
Language and Script	Tamil

Contents Records that (the sculpture) was set up by Dēvādhidēvan *alias* Ahi (ndā) san.

Reference *ARE*, 249/1967-68.

No. 198

Village Not known

Taluk Not known

Findspot On the base of a Jaina image in the Archaeological show-room of the Madras Museum.

Dynasty —

King —

Date —

Language and Script Kanarese

Contents This is the image of Sāntināthadēva of the temple *Yeṛaga Jinālaya*, founded by the Mahāpradhāna Brahādēvaṇa, a lay disciple of Sakaḷābhadrā Bhaṭṭāraka entitled *Mahamaṇḍalāchārya* and belonging to *Mūlaśaṅgha*, *Kuṇḍakundānvaya*, *Kaṇūrgaṇa* and *Tintriṇi-gachcha*.

Reference *ARE*, 525/1913.

No. 199

Village	Not known
Taluk	Not known
District	Not known
Findspot	On the base of a Jaina image in the Archaeological show-room of the Madras Museum.
Dynasty	—
King	Sālvadēva
Date	—
Language and Script	Sanskrit, Kanarese
Contents	Records that the king Sālvadēva, a great lover of <i>Sahitya</i> , got an image of Śānti-Jina made according to rule and set it up.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 526/1913.

MADURAI DISTRICT

1. Aḷagarmalai
2. Ānaimalai
3. Ariṭṭāpaṭṭi
4. Karuṅgālakkuḍi
5. Kiḷakkuḍi
6. Kiḷakuyilkuḍi
7. Kiḷavaḷavu
8. Koṅkarpuḷiyankuḷam
9. Kuppālanattam
10. Māṅkuḷam
11. Muttupaṭṭi
12. Pēchchipaḷḷam
13. Tirupparaṅkuṅgam
14. Tiruvātavūr
15. Uttamapāḷayam
16. Varichchiyūr
17. Vikkiramāṅgalam

No. 200

Village	Aḷagarmalai
Taluk	Mēlūr
District	Madurai
Findspot	Between the first and second cutting of the overhanging rock in the cave on the hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd – 1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	(The) gift of Ātan, (a) goldsmith (of) Matiraiy.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 244/1963–64, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Aḷagarmalai, No. 1, T V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 236–239.
Remarks	The present Madurai is referred to in the record as Matiraiy.

No. 201

Village	Aḷagarmalai
Taluk	Mēlūr
District	Madurai
Findspot	To the proper left of the above inscription.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd – 1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi.
Contents	A fragmentary inscription mentioning anākanta (?).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 245/1963–64, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Aḷagarmalai, No. 2.

No. 202

Village	Aḷagarmalai
Taluk	Mēlūr
District	Madurai

Findspot	On a rock-cut bed in the hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd – 1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Kaṣiṇākan (and) Kaṣi-y na(n)tan, the sons (children) of Iravi-i.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 334/1908, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Aḷagarmalai, No. 3, T.V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 241.
Remarks	It records that the rock-cut bed was caused to be made by Kaṣiṇākan and Kaṣinandan, the sons of Iravi (Ravi).

No. 203

Village	Aḷagarmalai
Taluk	Mēlūr
District	Madurai
Findspot	On the brow of the sheltering rock in the hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—

Date	2nd-1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	To (the) great nun (<i>tavirai</i>).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 70/1910, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Aḷagarmalai, No. 4.
Remarks	This opening passage relates to all the names in the following inscriptions (Aḷagarmalai, Nos. 5-13, <i>ARE</i> , 71-77/1910) engraved in one long line. The term ' <i>Tavirai</i> ' in the present record means Nun.

No. 204

Village	Aḷagarmalai
Taluk	Melūr
District	Madurai
Findspot	On the brow of the sheltering rock in the hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd - 1st centuries B.C.

**Language
and Script**

Tamil, Brāhmi

Contents

- a) Viyakān Kaṇatikān (the) Salt merchant.
- b) The gift of Atan, the son of Kaṇakan Atan.
- c) . . . of Sāpamitā . . . (a) nun.
- d) Neṭumal (l)an, (the) sugar merchant.
- e) Eḷacantan, (the) iron-monger.
- f) (The) gift (of) Kaḷumāṅan (of) . . . ṅchi.
- g) He (name lost) caused to be given (this) drip-ledge.
- h) of Kāsapan (the) monk.
- i) All of them gave (caused to be given).

Reference

ARE, 71-77/1910, I. Mahadevan, *op. cit.*,
Aḷagarmalai, Nos. 5-13, T. V. Mahalingam,
op. cit., pp. 241-244.

Remarks

The above inscriptions, mentioning the names of several persons, their professions etc, are engraved in one line. These persons caused to be made rock-cut beds at Aḷagarmalai.

No. 205**Village**

Aḷagarmalai

Taluk

Mēlūr

District

Madurai

Findspot	In the same place.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd - 1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Eḷa (v)a Atan, a cloth merchant of Vēṅpaḷ (l)i. Tiyan cantan (a male personal name).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 78 & 79/1910, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Aḷagarmalai, Nos. 14, 15.
Remarks	It seems that Eḷava Atan of Vēṅpaḷli and ...Tiyancantan caused to be made rock-cut beds at Aḷagarmalai.

No. 206

Village	Aḷagarmalai
Taluk	Mēlūr
District	Madurai
Findspot	Near the seated Jaina image cut on the boulder bearing the Brāhmi inscription.
Dynasty	—
King	—

Date	A.D. 9th-10th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Records that the work (of having carved the image) was that of Śrī Ajjanandi.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 396/1954-55

No. 207

Village	Ānaimalai
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	Above the entrance into the cave, just below the dripline cutting.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	1st - 2nd centuries A.D.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	These (beds are the) gift of Nātan living in the dormitory of Kuṅṅattūr ; (these were made by) Eri Aritan, Attuvāyi (and) Araṭṭakāyipan.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 457/1906, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Ānaimalai, No. 1, T. V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 274-78.

No. 208

Village	Ānaimalai
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	Below a Jaina image on the rock overhanging a natural cave.
Dynasty	(Pāṇḍya)
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	States that the image (below which the inscription is engraved) is to be protected by the officials <i>tinaikkaḷattar</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 68/1905, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 100.
Remarks	The Vaṭṭeḷuttu inscriptions from Ānaimalai, Kīḷakkuḍi, Pēchchippaḷḷam and Uttama-pālayam in Madurai district are assigned to the Pāṇḍyas of the 9th century A.D. See, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, p. 63.

No. 209

Village	Ānaimalai
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	Below a Jaina image on the rock overhanging a natural cavern.
Dynasty	(Pāṇḍya)
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Fragmentary. Records that the sacred image was caused to be made by a certain Ēnādi Nāḍi for the merit of aṇiyan of Kaḷavaḷi-nāḍu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 67/1905, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 99.

No. 210

Village	Ānaimalai
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	Below a Jaina image on the same rock.

Dynasty	(Pāṇḍya)
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	States that the image is to be protected by the accountants (<i>Karaṇattār</i>) of the village Poṅkōḍu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 69/1905, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 101.

No. 211

Village	Ānaimalai
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	Below a Jaina image on the same rock.
Dynasty	(Pāṇḍya)
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vatteluttu

Contents Records that the image was caused to be made by Ajjanandi and the image was to be protected by the *sabha* of Naraśiṅga-
maṅgalam. The revenue accountants (*puravu-
vāriyar*) are also mentioned in this record.

Reference *ARE*, 70/1905, *SII*, Vol. XIV, No. 102.

No. 212

Village Ānaimalai

Taluk Madurai

District Madurai

Findspot Below a Jaina image on the same rock.

Dynasty (Pāṇḍya)

King —

Date A.D. 9th century characters

**Language
and Script** Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu

Contents States that the image of the Yaksha was
caused to be made by a certain Cheḍuḷiya-
Pāṇḍi of Peruvembāḷḷūr in Tenkaḷavaḷi-
nāḍu.

Reference *ARE*, 71/1905, *SII*, Vol. XIV, No. 103.

No. 213

Village	Ānaimalai
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	Below a Jaina image on the same rock.
Dynasty	(Pāṇḍya)
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil. Vaṭṭeḷuttu.
Contents	Records that the sacred image was caused to be made by Veṅṅpurai Śaradan Āmpigaiyān <i>alias</i> Śaradan Araiyan of Veṅṅpurai-nāḍu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 72/1905, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 104.

No. 214

Village	Ānaimalai
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	Below a Jaina image on the same rock.

Dynasty	(Pāṇḍya)
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Fragmentary. States that the image was caused to be made by Koyyañ. of the village Mallattirukkai.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 73/1905, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 105.

No. 215

Village	Ānaimalai
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	Below a Jaina image on the same rock.
Dynasty	(Pāṇḍya)
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu

Contents States that the sacred image was caused to be made by Eviyampūdi of Vēṭṭañjēri in Veṅbaikkuḍi in Veṅbaikkuḍi-nāḍu, and that the image was to be protected by the revenue accountants (*puravuvāri kaḷattār*).

Reference *ARE*, 74/1905, *SII*, Vol. XIV, No. 106.

No. 216

Village Ariṭṭāpaṭṭi

Taluk Mēlūr

District Madurai

Findspot On the brow of the cavern in the hill called Kañchamalai.

Dynasty —

King —

Date 2nd-1st centuries B.C.

Language and Script Tamil, Brāhmi

Contents Records that the cave was caused to be given by Chaḷivan Atanan Voḷiyan of Nelvēli.

Reference K.V. Raman and Y. Subbarayalu, "A new Tamil - Brāhmi inscription in Ariṭṭāpaṭṭi", *Journal of Indian History*, Vol. XLIX, Nos. 145-147, 1971, pp. 229-232.

No. 217

Village	Ariṭṭāpaṭṭi
Taluk	Mēlūr
District	Madurai
Findspot	Below a Jaina image carved on a rock in the hill known as Kañchamalai (kaḷiñjamalai) near Ariṭṭāpaṭṭi.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A. D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Records that the sacred image was caused to be cut on the hill known as Tiruppiṇaiyanmalai, by Ajjanandi on behalf of the accountants (<i>Karaṇattar</i>) of Neṅkōḍu. It had to be protected by the people of Vāṇiyakkuḍi.
Reference	M. Chandramurti, "Ancient Vestiges in Kaḷiñjamalai", <i>Mukkudai</i> , July, 1975, pp. 13-14.
Remarks	The rock contains an image of a Tirthaṅkara in seated posture, canopied by a tripple umbrella over his head. The hill is referred to in the record as Tiruppiṇaiyanmalai.

No. 218

Village

Taluk Mēlūr

District Madurai

Findspot In one of the caverns on the hill near the village.

Dynasty —

King —

Date 2nd-1st centuries B.C.

Language and Script Tamil, Brāhmi

Contents (The) monastery of Ariti (of) Eḷaiyūr.

Reference *ARE*, 561/1911,
I. Mahadevan, *op. cit.*, Karuṅgālakkuḍi,
No. 1, T. V. Mahalingam, *op. cit.*,
pp. 212-213.

No. 219

Village Karuṅgālakkuḍi

Taluk Mēlūr

District Madurai

Findspot	Below the pedestal of a Jaina image on a rock in the <i>Pañchapāṇḍavarkuṭṭu</i> hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Records that this sacred image (<i>tirumēni</i>) was caused to be made by the glorious Ajjanandi.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 562/1911.
 No. 220	
Village	Karuṅgālakkuḍi
Taluk	Mēlūr
District	Madurai
Findspot	On one of the stone beds in the second cavern in the <i>Pañchapāṇḍavarkuṭṭu</i> hill.
Dynasty	Pāṇḍya
King	—
Date	A. D. 9th century characters

**Language
and Script**

Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu

Contents

Registers the several acts performed by a certain Paḷḷidaraiyan, while he was in the service of the Pāṇḍya king (*Valūdi, Minavan*). Amongst his services were the building of a bright *vimāna*, stopping the sea, protecting sacrifices at Tiruppodiyil by the powers of his scholarship, asceticism and saintliness.

Reference

ARE, 563/1911.

Remarks

The place of Paḷḷidaraiyan in the history of the Pāṇḍyas of Madurai is not known to us. The name of the king under whom he served is also not mentioned in the record.

No. 221

Village

Kiḷakkuḍi (Seṭṭippoḍavu)

Taluk

Madurai

District

Madurai

Findspot

On the pedestal of one of the Jaina images on the hill.

Dynasty

—

King

—

Date

A.D. 9th century characters

Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Records that the image was cut at the instance of Guṇasēnapperiyaḍigaḷ, the pupil of Vardhamāna Paṇḍitar who was the pupil of Guṇasēnadēva presiding over <i>Kuṇaṇḍi-Tirukkāṭṭampalli</i> in Veṇbunāḍu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 330/1908.
Remarks	The natural cavern, containing a number of rock-cut beds, at this place is locally known as <i>Seṭṭippoḍavu</i> . Images of Jaina deities are carved on the vertical surface of the rock nearby. Guṇasēnadēva, who was the presiding monk of the Jaina establishment at <i>Kuṇaṇḍi</i> , was also in-charge of the <i>palli</i> at <i>Kiḷakkuḍi</i> and <i>Pēchchipaḷḷam</i> .

No. 222

Village	Kiḷakkuḍi (<i>Seṭṭippoḍavu</i>)
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	On the pedestal of a Jaina image on the hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—

Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Records that the image was cut at the instance of a pupil of Guṇaśēnadēva who was in-charge of this <i>palli</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 331/1908.
Remarks	Guṇaśēnadēva figures in three of the inscriptions from Kīḷakkuḍi.

No. 223

Village	Kīḷakkuḍi (Ṣeṭṭippoḍavu)
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	On the pedestal of the third image on the hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu

Contents	A damaged record. Mentions Guṇasēnadēva who presided over this <i>paḷḷi</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 332/1908.

No. 224

Village	Kīḷakkuḍi (Seṭṭippoḍavu)
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	Below the Jaina figure cut on the boulder outside the cavern.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Damaged in the beginning. Records that Abinandan-bhaṭāra, a pupil of Arimaṇḍala-bhaṭāra, who was the pupil of Abinandan-bhaṭāra, who inturn was the pupil of Kananandibhaṭāra, caused this image to be cut. It also refers to <i>Kuṛaṇḍi-Tirukattāmpaḷḷi</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 63/1910.

No. 225

Village	Kiḷakuyilkuḍi (Kiḷakkuḍi)
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	On a rock to the north of the Jaina images in the <i>Samaṇarmalai</i> hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A. D. 10th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Mentions a <i>palli</i> and the names such as Guṇabhadradēva and Chandraprabha.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 242/1950-51.

No. 226

Village	Kiḷakuyilkuḍi (Kiḷakkuḍi)
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	On the top of the same hill, near the basement of a dilapidated temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 10th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	A short label inscription mentioning the name Iratṭaiyan (probably a monk or a devotee).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 243/1950-51.

No. 227

Village	Kīḷakuyilkuḍi (Kīḷakkuḍi)
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	Same place, near the stone lamp-post.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 12th century characters
Language and Script	Kannaḍa
Contents	Mentions names of the Jaina teachers Āryadēva, Bāḷachandradēva, belonging to the <i>Mūlasaṅgha</i> of Beḷaguḷa ; Nēmidēva, Ajitaśēnadēva and Gōvardhanadēva.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 244/1950-51.
Remarks	This Kannaḍa record reveals that Jaina monks from Śravaṇabelgōla in Karnāṭaka had gone to Madurai area in order to propagate Jaina principles.

No. 228

Village	Kiḷavaḷavu
Taluk	Mēlūr
District	Madurai
Findspot	On a huge boulder in the <i>Pañchapāṇḍava-malai</i> .
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd – 1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Monastery given (by) Iḷavan, (a) lay devotee (from) Toṇṭi.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 135/1903, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Kiḷavaḷavu, No. 1, T. V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 214–217.
Remarks	Many of the letters in this record are inscribed upside down and boldly cut.

No. 229

Village	Kiḷavaḷavu
Taluk	Mēlūr
District	Madurai
Findspot	On a rock in the <i>Pañchapāṇḍavamalai</i> .
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A. D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Records that a certain Saṅkaran Śrivallavan caused an image to be cut on the rock and gave thirty sheep for a lamp and an endowment for daily offerings.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 39 ^s /1907.

No. 230

Village	Kiḷavaḷavu
Taluk	Mēlūr
District	Madurai
Findspot	On a rock in the <i>Pañchapāṇḍavamalai</i> .

Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Fragmentary. States that the image was caused to be made by Śrī Lōkabhānubhaṭāra.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 133/1903, <i>SII</i> , Vol. VIII, No. 419.
Remarks	The inscription seems to be of five short lines, of which only two remain in good state of preservation.

No. 231

Village	Kiḷavaḷavu
Taluk	Mēlūr
District	Madurai
Findspot	On a rock in the <i>Pañchapāṇḍavamalai</i> .
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	In ancient characters
Language and Script	Tamil

Contents	A label mentioning the name Śrikaṭṭi.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 133-A/1903, <i>SII</i> , Vol. VIII, No. 420.
Remarks	Probably, Śri Kaṭṭi caused to be cut an image on the rock. This label, like the others, may also be assigned to the 9th century A.D.

No. 232

Village	Kiḷavaḷavu
Taluk	Mēlūr
District	Madurai
Findspot	On another rock in the <i>Pañchapāṇḍavamalai</i> .
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	In modern characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	The purport of the record is not clear. Mentions the name of a person, Bhūmi-Āḷkara Sundara Alaṅkāran Piḷḷān, the son of Perumbaḍaikkollān of Pūñchuṅṅati.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 134/1903, <i>SII</i> , Vol. VIII, No. 421.

No. 233

Village	Koṅkarpuḷiyankuḷam
Taluk	Tirumaṅgalam
District	Madurai
Findspot	On a rock near the village.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd - 1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Uparuva [n], a lay devotee gave (caused to be given this) canopy.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 55/1910, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Koṅkarpuḷiyankuḷam, No. 1, T.V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 224-225.

No. 234

Village	Koṅkarpuḷiyankuḷam
Taluk	Tirumaṅgalam
District	Madurai

Findspot	On a rock near the village.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd – 1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Ceḡuatan plaited (the) fronds (for the) canopy. (Two symbols are found at the end of the inscription).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 56/1910, I. Mahadevan, <i>op.cit.</i> , Koṅkarpuḷi- yankuḷam, No. 2, T.V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 230–231.

No. 235

Village	Koṅkarpuḷiyankuḷam
Taluk	Tirumaṅgalam
District	Madurai
Remarks	On a rock near the village.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd – 1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi.

Contents	Pērātan Piṭan of Pā(k)kanūr thatched (caused to be thatched) this canopy. (Two symbols are found at the end of the inscription).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 57/1910, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Koṅkarpuḷi- yankuḷam, No. 3, T.V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 227-229.
No. 236	
Village	Koṅgarpuḷiyankuḷam
Taluk	Tirumaṅgālam
District	Madurai
Findspot	Below a Jaina figure carved on a rock in the hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	The record contains the name Śri Ajjanandi.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 54/1910,
Remarks	Probably, it was Ajjanandi who caused to be made the image at this place.

No. 237

Village	Kuppālanattam
Taluk	Tirumaṅgalam
District	Madurai
Findspot	On a rock near the Jaina images on the hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	A much damaged record, referring to the cutting of the images.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 105/1909.
Remarks	The record is very much mutilated, hence the names of persons who caused the images to be made can not be ascertained.

No. 238

Village	Māṅkuḷam
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	On a rock-cut bed in the hill locally called Kaḷugumalai.

Dynasty	Pāṇḍya
King	Neḍuñḇeḷiyan
Date	2nd – 1st centuries B. C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Dedication (<i>dhammam</i>) to Kaniynanta, (the) monk (living) yonder. This monastery (<i>paḷḷi</i>) (was) caused to be given (by) Kaḷalan-Vaḷuti, (an) officer (<i>paṇa-an</i>) (under) Neḍuñḇeḷiyan.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 465/1906, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Māñkuḷam, No. 1.
Remarks	The inscription brings to light the names of a Pāṇḍya king Neḍuñḇeḷiyan and one of his officers, Kaḷalanvaḷuti. Some of the Pāṇḍya kings of the Śaṅgam age bore the name Neḍuñḇeḷiyan. But it is not definite whether the king referred to in this record is identical with anyone of those who find place in the Śaṅgam works, or a king much earlier to them. Kaṇinanta seems to be a reputed Jaina monk as his name occurs in some more epigraphs from Māñkuḷam.

No. 239

Village	Māñkuḷam
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	On a rock-cut bed in the hill locally called Kaḷugumalai.
Dynasty	Pāṇḍya
King	Neḍuñcheḷiyan
Date	2nd - 1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Dedication (to) Kaṇiynanta, (the) monk (living) yonder ; this monastery (was) made (by) Caṭikan, (the) father (of) Iḷaṅcaṭikan and brother-in-law (<i>Salakan</i>) (of) Neḍuñcheḷiyan.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 460/1906, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Māñkuḷam, No. 2, T. V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 201-203.
Remarks	This record mentions the names of the Pāṇḍya king Neḍuñcheḷiyan, his brother-in-law Caṭikan and his nephew Iḷaṅcaṭikan.

No. 240

Village	Māñkuḷam
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	On a rock-cut bed in the same hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd – 1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	(To) Kaṇi-i-nata, (the) monk (living) yonder ; (the) son (<i>sutan</i>) of Kāḷitika Antai, (a) merchant-prince (<i>kāvitiy</i>) of the mercantile guild (<i>nikama</i>) of Vēḷaṟaiy caused (this) lattice (<i>piṇaū</i>) to be given.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 463/1906, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Māñkuḷam, No. 3, T. V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 204–207.
Remarks	The son of Kāḷitika Antai of the merchant guild of Vēḷaṟai is said to have caused to be given a lattice work to the abode of the monk, Kaṇinanta. Vēḷaṟai may be identified with Tiruveḷḷaṟai in the Tiruchirāpalli district.

No. 241

Village	Māñkuḷam
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	On a rock-cut bed in the same hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd-1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Kaṇiynatan gave (this).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 242/1963-64, I. Mahadevan, <i>op.cit.</i> , Māñkuḷam, No. 4.

No. 242

Village	Māñkuḷam
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	On a rock-cut bed in the same hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—

Date	2nd – 1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Cantaritan gave (caused to be given this).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 461/1906, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit</i> , Māñkuḷam, No. 5.
Remarks	The rock-cut bed was caused to be made by Cantaritan.

No. 243

Village	Māñkuḷam
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	On a rock-cut bed in the same hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd – 1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	(The) members of (the) mercantile guild of Veḷaṅga gave (this).

Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 462/1906, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Māñkuḷam, No. 6.
Remarks	The keen interest evinced by the merchant guild of Veḷḷarai and its patronage to Jainism is apparent from this record also.
No. 244	
Village	Muttuppaṭṭi
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	On the rock-cut bed in a cavern on the hill locally called 'Ummaṇamalai'.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	1st -2nd centuries A.D.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	(The) cavern of Caiyaḷan (<i>i.e.</i> , one from Ceylon) (of) Vintaiūr.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 58, 59/1910, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Muttuppaṭṭi, No. 1, T. V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 269-71.

Remarks The term 'Caiyaḷan' occurring in this epigraph is taken to mean a person from Ceylon. T. V. Mahalingam, on the other hand, considers it a proper name as is denoted by a masculine suffix 'an'. The word 'Kavi' is used to denote the cave. In Sanskrit, 'gavi' means a cave. *Ibid.*, p. 270.

No. 245

Village	Muttuppaṭṭi
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	On a boulder in the same place.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	1st – 2nd centuries A.D.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	(The) son of Cāttan Antai of Nākapērūr.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 60/1910, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Muttuppaṭṭi, No. 2.
Remarks	Evidently, the son of Cāttan Antai of the village Nākapērūr caused to be made the rock-cut bed. Nākapērūr may be a village near the Nāgamalai hill in Madurai.

No. 246

Village	Muttuppaṭṭi
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	Side of a boulder cut in the form of a bed in the cave adjacent to the one with the Jaina image on the hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	1st – 2nd centuries A.D.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	A fragmentary inscription which reads as follows. ti kkāttān ma . . . nan . . . ey.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 243/1963-64, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Muttuppaṭṭi, No. 3.
Remarks	Seems to refer the name of a person who probably caused to be cut the stone bed.

No. 247

Village	Muttuppaṭṭi
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	Below a Jaina image carved on a boulder.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Records that Kanakavira Periyaḍigal, a disciple of Guṇasēnadēva who was a disciple of Kuṇḍi Ashṭopavāsibhaṭāra of Veṅbunāḍu, caused to be made this image in the name of the inhabitants of Kuyiṅkuḍi (modern Kīlakkūḍi).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 61/1910.

No. 248

Village	Muttuppaṭṭi
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	Below a Jaina image carved on a boulder.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeluttu
Contents	Records that Māganandi, a disciple of Kuṇṇḍi Ashṭōpavāśi, caused this image to be cut in the name of the inhabitants of the district.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 62/1910.

No. 249

Village	Pēchchipaḷḷam
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai

Findspot	Below a Jaina image carved on a rock.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Records that this image was caused to be made, on behalf of his younger brother, by Araiyaṅgāvadi, the pupil of Guṇasēnadēva, who was in-charge of this <i>paḷḷi</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 69/1910.
Remarks	The Jaina relics at Pēchchipaḷḷam are similar to those at Kiḷakkuḍi and Koṅgarpuḷiyankuḷam. Besides, there is a large courtyard in front of a rock which bears Jaina sculptures, mostly in standing pose with a canopy of five serpent-hoods spreading over their heads. <i>ARE</i> , 1910, p. 78.

No. 250

Village	Pēchchipaḷḷam
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai

Findspot	Below a Jaina figure carved on a rock.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Records that the image was caused to be cut by Kanakanandi, a servant of Tiṅṅukkuṅṅaṅṅi in Veṅbu-nāḍu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 68/1910.

No. 251

Village	Pēchchipaḷḷam
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	Below a Jaina image carved on a rock.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu

Contents	Records that the image was cut on behalf of Vēḷān Śaḍaiyan, a shepherd of Pārūr in Miḷalai-kūṟṟam, by his wife.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 67/1910

No. 252

Village	Pēchchipaḷḷam
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	Below a Jaina image carved on a rock.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Records that the image was caused to be cut by Kaṇḍanporṟaṭṭan of Śiḡukaḍaip-puram, a pupil of Guṇasēnadēva who was in-charge of this <i>paḷḷi</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 66/1910.

No. 253

Village	Pēchchipaḷḷam
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	Below a Jaina image carved on a rock.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Records that the image was caused to be made on behalf of a certain Āchchān-Srīpālan, nephew of Anattavan Māsēnan, a disciple of Guṇaśēnadēva who was in-charge of this <i>paḷḷi</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 65/1910.

No. 254

Village	Pēchchipaḷḷam
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	Below a Jaina image carved on a rock.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Records that Guṇamatiyār, mother of Ajjanandi, caused this image to be cut.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 64/1910.
Remarks	This epigraph reveals that Guṇamatiyār was the mother of the famous monk Ajjanandi, whose name occurs at Ānaimalai, Aiyampālayam and Karuṅgālakuḍi.

No. 255

Village	Tirupparañkunṅam
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	On the rock-cut bed in the upper cavern.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd - 1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Antuvan gave (caused to be given this).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 142/1951-52, I. Mahadevan, <i>op.cit.</i> , Tirupparañkunṅam, No. 1, T. V. Mahalingam, <i>op.cit.</i> , pp. 256-257.
Remarks	This and the following two inscriptions, though fragmentary, record the names of persons who caused the stone beds to be cut in the caves.

No. 256

Village	Tirupparañkunṅam
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	On the rock-cut bed in the Jaina cave on the hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd – 1st centuries B. C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	A fragment. Mentions . . . kaya . . .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 140/1951–52, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Tirupparañkunṅam, No. 2, T. V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 256–57.

No. 257

Village	Tirupparaṅkuṅgam
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	On the rock-cut bed in the Jaina cave on the hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd - 1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Fragmentary. The portion containing the word . . . mārayatu remains now.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 141/1951-52. I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Tirupparaṅkuṅgam, No. 3, T. V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 256-57.

No. 258

Village	Tirupparañkuṅgam
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	On the pillowside of the rock-cut bed in the lower cavern.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	1st – 2nd centuries A.D.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Polālaiyan (of) Erukāṭṭūr, a householder (from) Ceylon gave (this) ; Āy, Cayan (and) Neṭucātan (made this).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 333/1908, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Tirupparañkuṅgam, No. 4, T. V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 251–255.
Remarks	It is interesting to observe that this record mentions the donor as a house holder from Ceylon (<i>iḷakutunpikan</i>) and a resident of Erukāṭṭūr. The contact between Tamil country and Īlam in the early centuries of the Christian era is thus apparent. Erukāṭṭūr may be the native village of the Tamil poet Tāyañkaṇṇanār whose poems are included in <i>Ahananūṟu</i> .

No. 259

Village	Tiruvātavūr
Taluk	Mēlūr
District	Madurai
Findspot	On a rock-cut bed in the hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd-1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Fragmentary. Aritan of pañkaṭu gave (caused to be given this).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 276/1965-66, I. Mahadevan, <i>op.cit.</i> , Tiruvātavūr, No. 1.

No. 260

Village	Tiruvātavūr
Taluk	Mēlūr
District	Madurai

Findspot	On a rock-cut bed in the same hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd – 1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Paracū, (a) lay devotee gave (caused to be given this) abode.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 275/1965-66, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Tiruvātavūr, No. 2

No. 261

Village	Uttamapālayam
Taluk	Periyakulam
District	Madurai
Findspot	On a boulder near the <i>Karuppaṇṇasvāmi</i> rock.
Dynasty	(Pāṇḍya)
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu

Contents	Registers a grant of 11 <i>kaṣu</i> by Ananta-vira-aḍigaḷ for a lamp to the god Tiruguṇa-giridēva and states that the <i>aḍigaḷ</i> in-charge of the <i>paḷḷi</i> should burn the lamp with the interest accruing out of the money granted.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 732/1905, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 128.
Remarks	The rock containing Jaina images at Uttamapālayam was called Tiruguṇagiri, and the <i>paḷḷi</i> was under the control of a monk whose name is not mentioned in the record.
No. 262	
Village	Uttamapālayam
Taluk	Periyakuḷam
District	Madurai
Findspot	Above the first three images in the first row, on the <i>Karuppaṇṇaśvāmi</i> rock.
Dynasty	Pāṇḍya
King	Ṣaḍaiyamāraṇ (Śrīmāra Śrīvallabha)
Date	20th regnal year (835 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	A much damaged record (The details of the record are not given in the epigraphical report).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 722/1905,

No. 263

Village	Uttamapālayam
Taluk	Periyakuḷam
District	Madurai
Findspot	Below the first image on the <i>Karuppaṇṇa-svāmi</i> rock.
Dynasty	(Pāṇḍya)
King	—
Date	A. D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Damaged. Seems to record that the image was caused to be made by Siddha . . . , son of a person whose name is lost, hailing from the village Veṇbaikkarai in Veṇbaikkuḍi-nāḍu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 723/1905, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 120.

No. 264

Village	Uttamapālayam
Taluk	Periyakuḷam
District	Madurai
Findspot	Below the second Jaina image carved on the <i>Karuppaṇṇaśvami</i> rock.
Dynasty	(Pāṇḍya)
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Damaged. Refers to the names of persons like Villikuṇṇaṇḍi-tī and Chandraprabhā of Veṅbunāḍu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 724/1905, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 121.
Remarks	The name of the first person referred to may be Villikuṇṇaṇḍi-tīrthabhaṭāra.

No. 265

Village	Uttamapālayam
Taluk	Periyakuḷam
District	Madurai

Findspot	Below the third image carved on the <i>Karuppaṇṇaśvami</i> rock.
Dynasty	(Pāṇḍya)
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Records that the sacred image was caused to be made by Arishṭanēmiperiyār, the disciple of Aṣṭōpavāśi Kanakavīran.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 725/1905, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 122.

No. 266

Village	Uttamapālayam
Taluk	Periyakuḷam
District	Madurai
Findspot	On the rock known as <i>Karuppaṇṇaśvami</i> rock.
Dynasty	(Pāṇḍya)
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters

Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	The three labels are very much damaged.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 726, 727 and 731/1905, <i>SIH</i> , Vol. XIV, Nos. 123, 124, 127-A.
Remarks	Nothing can be read from these obliterated labels.

No. 267

Village	Uttamapālayam
Taluk	Periyakuḷam
District	Madurai
Findspot	Below the ninth image on the <i>Karuppaṇṇa-svāmi</i> rock.
Dynasty	(Pāṇḍya)
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Fragmentary. The last part is completely lost. Mentions Śeṅguḍināḍu.

Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 728/1905, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 125.
Remarks	Seems to state that the image was caused to be made by a person from <i>Seṅguḍināḍu</i> .

No. 268

Village	Uttamapālayam
Taluk	Periyakuḷam
District	Madurai
Findspot	Below the tenth Jaina image carved on the <i>Karuppaṇṇasvāmi</i> rock.
Dynasty	(Pāṇḍya)
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Records that the image was caused to be made by Ajjanandi.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 729/1905, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 126.
Remarks	Ajjanandi figures in Ānamalai and Aiyampālayam inscriptions also. It may refer to one and the same person who caused the Jaina images to be made in all these places.

No. 269

Village	Uttamapālayam
Taluk	Periyakuḷam
District	Madurai
Findspot	Below the eleventh image on the <i>Karup- paṇṇasvāmi</i> rock.
Dynasty	(Pāṇḍya)
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	States that this was the work of Kichchiyār of the village Vāḷaippaṭṭiśālai.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 730/1905, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 127.
Remarks	Obviously, it records that the image was caused to be made by a person from Vāḷaip- paṭṭiśālai.

No. 270

Village	Varichchiyūr
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	On the over-hanging boulder about 30 feet from the cavern near the village.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd century B.C. – 2nd century A.D.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Fragmentary. (The <i>pāli</i> (<i>paḷli</i>) given by ...
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 38-A/1908, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Varichchiyūr, No. 1, T. V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 272-73.

No. 271

Village	Varichchiyūr
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai

Findspot	In the same place.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd century B.C. – 2nd century A.D.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Badly damaged and fragmentary. Appears to mention a hundred rock beds.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 38-B/1908, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Varichchiyūr, No. 2.

No 272

Village	Varichchiyūr
Taluk	Madurai
District	Madurai
Findspot	In the same place.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd century B.C. – 2nd century A.D.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi

Contents	Damaged and fragmentary. (The) four beds (seats) made by . . . natan.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 38-c/1908, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Varichchiyūr, No. 3.

No. 273

Village	Vikkiramaṅgalam
Taluk	Tirumaṅgalam
District	Madurai
Findspot	On the rock-cut bed in the natural cavern locally called <i>Uṇḍāṅkal</i> .
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd – 1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	(The) gift made by (the) son of Antaiypikan.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 621/1926, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Vikkiramaṅgalam, No. 1, T. V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 232–235.

No. 274

Village	Vikkiramaṅgalam
Taluk	Tirumaṅgalam
District	Madurai
Findspot	On the rock-cut bed in the natural cavern locally called <i>Uṇḍaṅkal</i> .
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd - 1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Kuvīran (of) Petalai.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 622/1926, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Vikkiramaṅgalam, No. 2, T. V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 232-235.
Remarks	Mentions the name of a person, Kuvīran, a native of Petalai, who probably caused to be made the bed.

No. 275

Village	Vikkiramaṅgalam
Taluk	Tirumaṅgalam
District	Madurai
Findspot	On the rock-cut bed in the same place.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd - 1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Ceṅkuvīran (a male personal name).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 623/1926, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Vikkiramaṅgalam, No. 3, T. V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 232-235.
Remarks	This seems to be connected with the previous inscription (<i>ARE</i> , 622/1926) mentioning Kuvīran of Petalai.

No. 276

Village	Vikkiramaṅgalam
Taluk	Tirumaṅgalam
District	Madurai
Findspot	At the head of the southern most bed among the lower row of beds.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd – 1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Kuvīrātan (a male personal name).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 286/1963–64, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Vikkiramaṅgalam, No. 4.
Remarks	This may be a variant form of the name Kuviran (<i>ARE</i> , 622/1926) or, a person belonging to the same family.

No. 277

Village	Vikkiramaṅgalam
Taluk	Tirumaṅgalam
District	Madurai
Findspot	On the brow of the cave locally called <i>Uṇḍāṅkal</i> .
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd-1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	(The) gift of Cātan (of) our village.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 285/1963-64, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Vikkiramaṅgalam, No. 5.
Remarks	The gift may be one of the stone-beds found in the cave.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT

1. Eḷaṅkāḍu
2. Karantai
3. Kīḷsāttamaṅgalam
4. Kuṇṇattūr
5. Māmaṅḍūr
6. Ōdalavāḍi
7. Pañchapāṅḍavamalai
8. Ponnūr
9. Puduppāḍi
10. Pūṅḍi
11. Sakkaramallūr
12. Saḷukki
13. Śiyamaṅgalam
14. Tiḡakkōl
15. Tirumalai
16. Vaḷḷimalai
17. Vaḷutalaṅkuṇam
18. Vēḍal
19. Vēlappāḍi
20. Viḷappākkam

No. 278

Village	Eḷaṅkāḍu
Taluk	Wandiwash
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the pedestal of the Nēminātha bronze image found in the Nēminātha temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	(A.D. 15th-16th century characters)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	States that the image belonged to Tiru-Mayilāpuri. It also mentions the name Jinaśēna-āchārya.
Reference	<i>Mukkuḍai</i> , January, 1975.
Remarks	It is evident that this image of Nēminātha was brought to Eḷaṅkāḍu from Mylapore in Madras. Probably, it was installed here by Jinaśēna-āchārya. The image bears stylistic features of the 15th-16th century A.D. The palaeography of the record is also of the same period.

No. 279

Village	Karantai (Tirupanambūr)
Taluk	Cheyyāḡu
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the inner wall of the <i>gōpura</i> , right of entrance in the Kunthu-Tirthaṅkara temple.
Dynasty	Pallava
King	Nandivarman III
Date	(846-869 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Three verses in praise of <i>Pallavarkōn</i> who fought at Teḷḷāḡu and imprisoned the <i>Valava</i> (<i>i.e.</i>) the Chōḷa king.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 140/1939-40.
Remarks	This and the next record (142/1939-40) mention only the political exploits of Nandivarman III and not his contribution to this Jaina temple.

No. 280

Village	Karantai
Taluk	Cheyyāṅgu
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the inner wall of the <i>gōpura</i> , left of entrance in the same temple.
Dynasty	Pallava
King	Nandivarman III
Date	(846-869 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Verses in praise of the chief mentioned in <i>ARE</i> , 140/1939-40 (<i>i. e.</i> , Nandivarman III), who is here called <i>Tribhuvanattirājakkaḷ - Tambirān</i> , and of his encounter with the Chōḷa king.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 142/1939-40.

No. 281

Village	Karantai
Taluk	Cheyyāgu
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the base of the central shrine in the Kunthu-Tirthaṅkara temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Rājakēśarivarman <i>alias</i> Virarājendra
Date	5th regnal year (1068 A.D.)
Language and Scrip	Tamil
Contents	Records a sale of land, made tax-free, by three members of the assembly (<i>ūr</i>) as <i>tiruvīḷappuṟam</i> to the Jaina temple at Karantai, a hamlet of Tirukkāmakoṭṭapuṟam.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 129/1939-40.

No. 282

Village	Karantai
Taluk	Cheyvāṅu
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the West and south sides of the base of the Vardhamāna shrine in the Kunthu-Tirthaṅkara temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Kulottuṅgachōḷa I
Date	45th regnal year (1115 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records sale of land as <i>Pallivilāgam</i> by the assembly of Tiruppaṅambūr in Tirukkāmakkoṭṭapuṅam situated in Kāliyūr nāḍu, a subdivision of Kāliyūr-koṭṭam, a district of Jayaṅkoṇḍaśōḷamaṅḍalam, to the temple of <i>Tirukkattampalli-aḷvar</i> in the village.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 135/1939-40.
Remarks	The presiding deity is called <i>Tirukkattampalli-aḷvar</i> in this record.

No. 283

Village	Karantai
Taluk	Cheyvāgu
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the inner wall of the <i>gōpura</i> , right of entrance in the Kunthu-Tīrthaṅkara temple.
Dynasty	Chōla
King	Rājarājadēva
Date	10th regnal year
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records an agreement given by the <i>Kaṇiyaḷan</i> of the temple to burn, for 300 <i>kaṣu</i> received by him, a twilight lamp before the image of <i>Tirumēṟṟiṣaipperumāl</i> in the temple of <i>Virarājendra-perumpalḷi</i> at Tirukkāmakkōṭṭam <i>alias</i> Tiruppaṅambūr in Ilaṅkāḍu, situated in Veṅkuṅṅakkōṭṭam.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 141/1939-40.
Remarks	Tiruppaṅambūr is called Tirukkāmakkōṭṭam in this record, while some other inscriptions refer to it as a hamlet of Tirukkāmakkōṭṭapuram (See, 129, 135/1939-40).

No. 284

Village	Karantai
Taluk	Cheyyāru
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the second wing stone of the steps leading to the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine in the Kunthu-Tirthaṅkara temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Rājarājadēva
Date	10th regnal year
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records gift of cows by a <i>Vellāḷa</i> of Ūṟṟukkāḍu in Ūṟṟukkāṭṭu-kōṭṭam, a district of Jayaṅkoṇḍaśōḷamaṇḍalam, for a perpetual lamp in the Jaina temple.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 132/1939-40.

No. 285

Village	Karantai
Taluk	Cheyyāṅgu
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the wing-stone of steps leading to the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine in the Kunthu-Tirthaṅkara temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Rājarājadēva
Date	11th regnal year
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Gives a list of lamps endowed by the <i>nagarattār</i> of Arumoḷidēvapuram, a <i>nagara</i> in Panaiyūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Rājarāja-vaḷanāḍu, for burning during the waking ceremony (<i>tiruppalli - yeḷuchchi</i>) in the Jaina temple of <i>Virarajēndrap-perumpalli</i> at Tiruppaṅambūr.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 131/1939-40.

No. 286

Village	Karantai
Taluk	Cheyyāṅṅu
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the west wall of the <i>prākara</i> near the <i>gōpura</i> of the Kunthu-Tīrthaṅkara temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Rājarājadēva
Date	18th regnal year
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Fragmentary. Mentions Tirunilaikiḷān-Mallan Pūvan of Ilaṅkāḍu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 139/1939-40.

No. 287

Village	Karantai
Taluk	Cheyyāṅṅu
District	North Arcot

Findspot	On the base of the central shrine in the Kunthu-Tirthaṅkara temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	(A.D. 13th century characters)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Beginning lost. Registers gift of sheep for a perpetual lamp in the temple of <i>Arugadēvar</i> (Arhat) <i>Virarājēndrapperpalli-Āḷyār</i> by Tugilikiḷān-Araiyān Uḍaiyān of Paṅambūr in Kāḷiyūrnāḍu, a sub-division of Kāḷiyūr-kōṭṭam.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 130/1939-40.

No. 288

Village	Karantai
Taluk	Cheyyāru
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the door-jamb of the entrance in the <i>gōpura</i> in the Kunthu-Tirthaṅkara temple.
Dynasty	Pallava
King	Kōpperuṅjiṅga

Date	(1243-1279 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Three verses in praise of the prowess of the king Kōpperuñjiṅga.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 143/1939-40.

No. 289

Village	Karantai
Taluk	Cheyvāṅṅu
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the west wall of the <i>prakara</i> in the same temple.
Dynasty	Telugu-Chōḷa
King	Vijaya Gaṇḍagōpāla
Date	20th regnal year (1270 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records gift of three <i>Paḷavaṅṅa - māḍai</i> (coin) and paddy by Aruvantai Āṅḍāḷ Tiruchchōṅḅuttuṅṅai Uḍaiyār of Ponnūr for burning six twilight lamps for a jāmam (<i>i.e.</i> , 3 hours) in the temple.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 138/1939-40.

No. 290

Village	Karantai
Taluk	Cheyyāgu
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On a slab set up in front of the Kunthu-Tirthaṅkara temple.
Dynasty	Vijayanagar
King	Krishṇadēvarāya
Date	Śaka 1431 (1510 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	States that owing to the levy of <i>jōḍi</i> tax on temple lands by Rāmappa Nāyaka, the <i>Mugappavaḍai</i> officer of Narasimhārāya, many temples became neglected, and that Krishṇadēvarāya, on the occasion of his accession to the throne, made all the <i>dēvadāna</i> lands <i>śarvamānya</i> including those belonging to the Jaina and Buddhist temples in Paḍaiviḍu-rājya and Čandraḡiri-rājya, by which the Jaina temple <i>Virarajēndraśōḷapperumpalli</i> at Karandai was also benefited.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 144/1939-40.

No. 291

Village	Karantai
Taluk	Cheyyāgu
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On a pedestal with marks of two feet cut in relief, set up near the <i>gōpura</i> in the Kunthu-Tīrthaṅkara temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 16th century characters.
Language and Script	Sanskrit, Grantha
Contents	An invocation for the undying fame of Sāmantabhadrā, the Sun to the lotus heart (<i>i.e.</i> , teacher) of Pushpaśēna-yōgindra.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 145/1939-40.
Remarks	It represents the foot-prints of Sāmantabhadrā, the teacher of Pushpaśēna - Yōgindra.

No. 292

Village	Karantai
Taluk	Cheyyāṅṅu
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On a slab built into the wall of the <i>prakara</i> near the <i>gōpura</i> in the Kunthu-Tirthaṅkara temple.
Dynasty	Vijayanagar
King	Mahāmaṅḍalēśvara Rāmadēva Mahārāya
Date	Śaka 1541 (1619 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Incomplete. Records gift of land in Karantai as <i>śarvamānya</i> by Vāla (Bāla)-nāgama Nāyaka and the <i>tānattar</i> to Kayilāyapulavar. (a scholar?).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 137/1939-40.
Remarks	Kayilāyapulavar may be a Jaina poet, but his works are not known to us.

No. 293

Village	Karantai
Taluk	Cheyvāru
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the east base of the Dharmadēvi shrine in the Kunthu-Tīrthaṅkara temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	Śaka 1669 (1747 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records the renovation in mortar of the <i>gōpura</i> of the shrine of Kunthunāthaśvāmi - Dēvarājaśvāmi in Munigiri by Agaśtiyappanayinār.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 136/1939-40.
Remarks	The superstructure of the <i>gōpura</i> of the Kunthunātha temple was renovated by one Agaśtiyappanayinār in 1747 A. D. Karantai was also called Munigiri.

No. 294

Village	Karantai
Taluk	Cheyayāgu
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On a pedestal with a pair of feet in the <i>maṇḍapa</i> of the same temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	—
Language and Script	Sanskrit, Grantha
Contents	Gives the name Munibhadraśvāmin.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 134/1939-40.
Remarks	This denotes that the foot-prints are of Munibhadraśvāmi.

No. 295

Village	Karantai
Taluk	Cheyayāgu
District	North Arco

Findspot	On the pedestal kept inside the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine in the Kunthu-Tirthaṅkara temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	—
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	States that they are the <i>Siddhas</i> whose mouths recite the <i>mantras</i> invoking certain specified sacred names.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 133/1939-40.

No. 296

Village	Kiḷsāttamaṅalam
Taluk	Wandiwash
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On a rock locally known as <i>Perumalpaṇḍrai</i> near the Chandranāthaśvāmi temple.
Dynasty	Pallava
King	Nandivarman II

Date	14th regnal year (745 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records the gift of seven <i>kaḷaṅṅju</i> of gold by Iḷayārappanandi for feeding the jaina ascetics who were not in the regular establishments of the <i>paḷḷi</i> . The gift was entrusted to the villagers who agreed to look after the endowment and pay one <i>uḷakku</i> of rice for one <i>kaḷaṅṅju</i> per day.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 219/1968-69, also, M.D. Sampath, "Jaina inscriptions of Sāttamaṅgalam", in <i>Seminar on Inscriptions</i> (ed, R. Nagaswamy), 1968, pp. 157-158.
Remarks	The name of the donor is also read as Āndai Iḷaiyār pavaṅandi. See, A.Chakravarti, <i>Jaina Literature in Tamil</i> , (ed. K.V. Ramesh), Appendix-I, p. 147.
No.	297
Village	Kiḷsāttamaṅgalam
Taluk	Wandiwash
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the same rock
Dynasty	Pallava

King	Nandivarman II
Date	56th regnal year (787 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records the gift of seventeen <i>kaḷaṅḷu</i> (of gold) for providing one <i>uḷakku</i> of rice for one <i>kaḷaṅḷu</i> every morning to the Jaina temple by Pūṇḍi Muppāvai, the daughter of Jinaḍiyār of Viḷukkam. Damaged at the end.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 220/1968-69, M.D. Sampath, <i>op.cit.</i> , pp. 158-159.
Remarks	Viḷukkam is another Jaina centre in South Arcot district, referred to in an inscription from Chittāmūr.
 No. 298	
Village	Kiḷsāttamaṅgalam
Taluk	Wandiwash
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the same rock.
Dynasty	Pallava
King	Nandivarman II
Date	56th regnal year (787 A.D.)

Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records an endowment of land probably for the maintenance of a lake by the <i>ūrār</i> of Sāttamaṅgalam and Iḷamakkaḷ.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 225/1968-69.

No. 299

Village	Kiḷsāttamaṅgalam
Taluk	Wandiwash
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the same rock
Dynasty	Pallava
King	Kampavarman
Date	6th regnal year (876 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records that Māndavi, the wife of Kāḍagatiyanayar, renovated this Jaina temple, caused the <i>mukhamaṅḍapa</i> to be built, renovated the <i>palli</i> , built a temple for <i>Yakshabhāṭṭari</i> (Yakshi) and gifted a big bell.

Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 221/1968-69, M.D. Sampath, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 159.
Remarks	The name of the donor seems to be Mādēvi and her husband's name Kāḍakatiyaraiyar. A. Chakravarti, <i>op. cit.</i> , Appendix, p. 155.
 No. 300	
Village	Kiḷṣāttamaṅgalam
Taluk	Wandiwash
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On a small rock to the north of the main shrine of the Chandranātha temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	(Parāntaka I)
Date	(907-955 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	It is an inscription of the king 'Madirai-koṇḍa Kōparakēśari' (Parāntaka I).
Reference	M.D. Sampath, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 161.
Remarks	The details of the inscription are not given by the editor.

No. 301

Village	Kiḷsāttamaṅgalam
Taluk	Wandiwash
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On a rock known as <i>Perumalpaṟai</i> .
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Pārthivēndravarmaṇ
Date	11th regnal year (A. D. 10th century characters)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	It refers to the village Sāttamaṅgalam as being in Veṅkuṅṟakōṭṭam, a subdivision of Veṅkuṅṟanāḍu. In A.D. 10th century characters.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 222/1968-69, M.D. Sampath, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 160.

No. 302

Village	Kiḷsāttamaṅgalam
Taluk	Wandiwash
District	North Arcot

Findspot	On the same rock.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Kō-Rājarājakēsarivarman (Rājarāja I)
Date	10th regnal year (995 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records gift of land for a perpetual lamp to be lighted in the jaina temple known as <i>Vimala - Sriyaryatirthapalli</i> , by Baladēvapiḍāran, a disciple of Śrī Ādidēva. Sāttamaṅgalam is said to be a village in Veṅkūṅṅakōṭṭam, a sub-division of Veṅkūṅṅaṅḍu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 223/1968-69, M.D. Sampath, <i>op. cit.</i> , p, 160.
Remarks	In the Annual Report on Epigraphy, the regnal year of the king is given as 13 (223/1968-69), in which case the date should be 998 A.D.
No. 303	
Village	Kiḷsāttamaṅgalam
Taluk	Wandiwash
District	North Arcot

Findspot	On the same rock.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 11th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Beginning lost and damaged. Seems to record an endowment of land made tax-free for certain food offerings to the deity, <i>Āḷṅgar</i> of <i>Vimala Śrī Āryatīrthapāḷḷi</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 224/1968-69.

No. 304

Village	Kuṇṇattūr
Taluk	Pōḷūr
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the east wall of the Rishabhanātha temple near the ruined Vishṇu temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	Śaka 1363 (1441 A.D.)

Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Fragmentary. Seems to record the construction of the <i>Arhat</i> (Jaina) temple at <i>Kunṅai</i> (<i>i. e.</i> , <i>Kuṅṅattūr</i>).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 103/1941-42.

No. 305

Village	Māmaṅḍūr
Taluk	Cheyyāḡu
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the brow of a boulder in the hill.
Dynasty	—
King	Kaṅimān
Date	3rd-4th centuries A.D.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	(The) hill of Kaṅimān, (the) Chieftain (who) took Tēnūr ; Ciṅu...vaṅ, (the) stone mason, made (this).

Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 171/1939-40, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Māmaṅḍūr, No. 1, T. V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 288-289.
Remarks	We are yet to know the history of the chieftain, Kapimān, who took Tēnūr. The name of the stone mason who modelled the cavern is also read as Cālāvan.

No. 306

Village	Ōdalavāḍi
Taluk	Pōḷūr
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the South base of the central shrine in the Jaina temple.
Dynasty	Pāṅḍya
King	Tribhuvanachakravarti Kulaśēkharadēva
Date	3rd regnal year (1271 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records gift of tax-free land as <i>paḷlichchadam</i> by Ōdalansōḷan Mūrtiyālvār of Odalapāḍi, after purchasing it from the <i>ūravar</i> of the village to the Jaina temple of <i>Nāyanār Aṅiyadaḷagiyar</i> .

Reference *ARE*, 142/1941-42.

Remarks The presiding deity of the temple is called *Aṇiyāda-aḷagiyār*. It means one who does not wear garment (or, ornaments).

No. 307

Village Ōdalavaḍi

Taluk Poḷūr

District North Arcot

Findspot On a broken pillar lying in the street opposite to the Jaina temple.

Dynasty —

King —

Date 13th regnal year

Language and Script Tamil

Contents Fragmentary. Records a gift by the *nāttavar* of *Murugamaṅgalappaṅṅu* for worship and cloth (*tirupparivaṭṭam*) to the deity.

Reference *ARE*, 144/1941-42.

No. 308

Village	Ōdalavāḍi
Taluk	Pōḷūr
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the north wall of the central shrine in the <i>Arhat</i> temple.
Dynasty	Vijayanagar
King	Vīrakampaṇa Uḍaiyār
Date	(1358-1374 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Fragmentary. Stops after mentioning the name of the king.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 143/1941-42.

No. 309

Village	Pañchapāṇḍavamalai (Tiruppānmalai)
Taluk	Wandiwash
District	North Arcot

Findspot	On the front face of the rock which overhangs a natural cave.
Dynasty	Pallava
King	Nandipōttaraśar (Nandivarman II)
Date	50th regnal year (781 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	States that the images of a Yakshi named Ponnīyakkīyār and a saint Nāganandin (which are preserved to the present day) were cut out of the rock by Nāraṇan, the son of Maruttuvar of Pugaḷālaīmaṅgalam.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 10/1895, <i>Epi. Ind.</i> , Vol. IV, pp. 136-137.
Remarks	Nāganandi seems to be the Jaina preceptor of the place. Ponnīyakkīyār may be identified with Siddhāyika, the Yakshi of Mahāvīra. P. B. Desai, <i>Jainism in South India</i> , p. 40
No. 310	
Village	Pañchapāṇḍavamalai (Tiruppānmalai)
Taluk	Wandiwash
District	North Arcot

Findspot	On the western face of the rock which overhangs the natural cave.
Dynasty	Chōla
King	Rājarājakēsarivarman (Rājarāja I)
Date	8th regnal year (993 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records that a gift was made to the god of Tiruppānmalai on the hill by a certain Lātarājavīrachōla who seems to have been a vassal of Rājarāja I. It also mentions Tiruppānmalai as a place situated in Peruntimirināḍu which was a sub-division of Paḍavūrkōṭṭam.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 19/1890, <i>Epi. Ind.</i> , Vol. IV, pp. 137-140.
Remarks	Tiruppānmalaidēvar of this inscription must be the seated Jaina image carved on the same rock, bearing the epigraph. P. B. Desai, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 39-40.
 No. 311	
Village	Ponnūr
Taluk	Wandiwash
District	North Arcot

Findspot	On the east base of the <i>mahamaṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine in the Ādinātha temple.
Dynasty	Pāṇḍya
King	Māḡavarman <i>alias</i> Vikrama Pāṇḍya
Date	7th regnal year (1256 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records that the <i>nattavar</i> of <i>Vidalparru</i> assigned the taxes payable by those settling in the <i>paḷḷi-viḷagam</i> of Ādinātha, to provide for worship and repairs.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 415/1928-29.

No. 312

Village	Ponnūr
Taluk	Wandiwash
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On a beam of the <i>mahamaṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine in the Ādinātha temple.
Dynasty	Vijayanagar
King	Saḷuva Narasimhadēva
Date	(1452-1492 A.D.)

Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Fragment. Mentions the temple of <i>Kanakamalai-aḷḷvar</i> at Ponnūr.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 417/1928-29.

No. 313

Village	Ponnūr
Taluk	Wandiwash
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On a beam of the <i>mahamaṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine in the Ādinātha temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	Śaka 1655 (1733 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	States that the Jains of the Svarṇapura-Kanakagiri should take the images of Pārśvanātha and Jvālamālini-amman from the temple of Ādiśvara every Sunday to Nilagiriparvata, situated to the north-west of the temple, at the time of the weekly worship of Hēlāchārya.

Reference *ARE*, 416/1928-29, *Epi. Ind.*, Vol. XXIX, p. 199 ff.

Remarks Svarṇapura is the Sanskrit name of Ponnūr, and Kanakagiri is the low mound on which the Ādinātha temple is situated. The temple has a number of icons representing Tirthaṅkaras and Yakshis, of which Jvālamālini is the most important. It is believed that Hēlāchārya was a renowned monk of the *Dravida-gaṇa* and a native of Hēmagrāma (Ponnūr). The Nilagiri hill, the habitat of the goddess, is situated to the north-west of Ādinātha temple and contains the sacred feet of Hēlāchārya carved on the top of it.

ARE, 1928-29, pt. II, para, 74.

No. 314

Village	Ponnūr
Taluk	Wandiwash
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On a slab fixed near the <i>chavaḍi</i> in the village.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	—

Language and Script	Sanskrit, Grantha
Contents	Contains some mystic symbols invoking the protection of Pārśva-Tirthaṅkara.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 418/1928-29.

No. 315

Village	Puduppāḍi
Taluk	Walajapet
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On a stone kept in the Public Works department bungalow.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 11th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	A short label inscription mentioning <i>Svasti-Sri Iravikulamāṅkika perumpalli</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 255/1906.

No. 316

Village	Pūṇḍi
Taluk	Āraṇi
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the west wall of the Jaina temple of Ponninātha.
Dynasty	Sambhuvarāya
King	(Viravira Sambhuvarāya)
Date	(A.D. 13th-14th century characters)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records the building of a Jaina temple called <i>Viravirajinalaya</i> , named after the chieftain, and the gift of a village to it. The lands belonging to the temple were marked with ' <i>Kuṇḍihaikal</i> '. Pūṇḍi is stated to be a village in Meyyūrnaḍu in Palkunṅakkōṭṭam.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 58/1900, <i>SII.</i> , Vol. VII, No. 62.
Remarks	<i>Kuṇḍihaikal</i> means boundary stones marked with a <i>Kamaṇḍala</i> (water pot).

No. 317

Village	Sakkaramallūr
Taluk	Walajapet
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the north wall of the central shrine in the Tirukkaṇḍiśvara (Śiva) temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	Śaka 1683 (1761 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Registers a sale of land by the <i>Mudalimar</i> of Chakramūdūr to Pushpanātha Nayinār and to Agaśthiyappa Nayinār, son of Kuntiyappa (Nayinār), two Jaina residents of Tiruppaṅambūr for 405 <i>Chennapaṭṭana-Varāhan</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 25/1940-41.
Remarks	The record, though found in the Śiva temple, mentions the names of two Jains of Tiruppaṅambūr (Karantai). A Chōḷa inscription (<i>ARE</i> , 33/1940-41) from the same Śiva temple refers to some <i>pallich-chandam</i> land, made tax-free. Hence, a Jaina temple should have been there either at Sakkaramallūr or nearby. The ancient name of the village was Chakramūdūr.

No. 318

Village	Saḷukki
Taluk	Wandiwash
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the south wall of the central shrine in the Viṣṇu temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Rājendra Chōḷa I
Date	8th regnal year (1020 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil

Contents

States that Pondi-Muṇṭaṭṭuḷi of Veṅkuṅṅak-kōṭṭam consecrated the images of Chōḷa-kēraḷa-Viṇṇagar Emperumān (Viṣṇu) of the western temple, Manukulamādēviśvaramuṭṭaiyār (Śiva) of Śrikailāsam temple, *Virakēraḷaperumpalli*, Uttarādēvi and Ambalanaṅgai (Durga) as a protection of the city (Saḷukki) and made provisions for worship etc., in the first two temples and also made gifts of land to all these temples by assigning the villages of Eḷumbūr, Kuḷumbūr, Viraperumbākkam and Ilappai. The servants required for these temples were also given house sites.

Reference

ARE, 474/1920, *South Indian Temple Inscriptions*, Vol. I, pt. I, No. 123.

Remarks The donor had generously endowed to the temples of the Hindu and Jaina sects. The Jaina paḷḷi of this locality was called *Virakēraḷaperumpalḷi*.

No. 319

Village Siyamaṅgalam

Taluk Wandiwash

District North Arcot

Findspot In a cave on the top of the hill.

Dynasty Western Gaṅga

King Rājamalla II

Date Śaka 815 (892-93 A.D.)

Language and Script Sanskrit, Grantha

Contents The inscription is partly in prose and partly in poetry. The first part states that the *aruṅkaḷ-ānvaya* (the school of the monks) belonged to the *Nandiśaṅgha* of *Jinēndraśaṅgha*. The second part records that the king Rājamalla founded two temples for Jinarāja at Vidyādri.

Reference P. Venkatesan, "Two Jaina Inscriptions from Siyamaṅgalam", *Journal of the Epigraphical Society of India*, Vol. II, 1984, pp. 21-23.

Remarks Vidyādri appears to be the ancient name of the hill on which the inscription is incised. *Ibid.*, p. 22.

No. 320

Village	Siyamaṅgalam
Taluk	Wandiwash
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On a rock at the foot of the hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 10th century characters
Language and Script	Sanskrit and Tamil, Grantha
Contents	This epigraph is also in prose and poetry. The Sanskrit portion begins with an exaltation to the <i>aruṅgaḷ-anvaya</i> , belonging to the <i>Nandiśaṅgha</i> of <i>Draviḍaśaṅgha</i> . The Tamil portion records that Vajranandi-Yōgindrar who was the <i>maṅḍalachārya</i> of the <i>aruṅgaḷanvaya</i> , caused to be constructed a flight of steps.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 227-A/1901, <i>SII</i> , Vol. VII, No. 441.

No. 321

Village	Tiṅakkōl
Taluk	Wandiwash
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the east face of the boulder containing Jaina images.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Parakēśarivarman
Date	3rd regnal year (A.D. 10th century characters)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Damaged. Registers a gift of sheep for ghee to the Jaina <i>paḷḷi</i> at Taṅḍapuram in Ponnūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Veṅkuṅṅak- kōṭṭam, by Eḡanandi <i>alias</i> Naratoṅga- Pallavaraiyan who was a native of Nelvēli- nāḍu, a sub-division of Tenkarai Panaiyūr- nāḍu in Śōḷamaṅḍalam.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 276/1916, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIX, No. 51.

No. 322

Village	Tiṅakkōl
Taluk	Wandiwash
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On a rock to the east of the boulder containing Jaina images.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Parakēśarivarman
Date	12th regnal year (A. D. 10th century characters)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Registers a gift of paddy to Kanakavira-Sittaḍigaḷ. Mentions Sembian Sembottilāḍanār, son of Viḍēlviḍugu Sembottilāḍanār <i>alias</i> Guṇaperumānār.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 279/1916, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIX, No. 301.

No. 323

Village	Tirakkōl
Taluk	Wandiwash
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the west face of a boulder containing Jaina images.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	—
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Much damaged. Registers a gift of gold for a lamp.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 278/1916.
Remarks	Apparently, the gift was made for a lamp to be lighted before the image of the Tirthankara carved on the rock.

No. 324

Village	Tiṅakkōl
Taluk	Wandiwash
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the west face of the boulder containing Jaina images.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Rājakēśarivarman (Rājarāja I)
Date	22nd regnal year (1007 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Much damaged. It seems to record an endowment, the nature of which is not clear, to a Jaina shrine called <i>Gaṅgaśūrappurum- paḷḷi</i> at Rājakēśaripuram by Śrī Gaṅgarai- yan. It also mentions another shrine called <i>Maiśuttapperumpaḷḷi</i> in the same place and a <i>paḷḷichchandam</i> land situated in Tiru- viḍaikkaḷi.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 277/1916, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIII, No. 297.
Remarks	The Rājakēśari of this epigraph may be identified with Rājarāja I.

No. 325

Village	Tiṅakkōl
Taluk	Wandiwash
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the base of the Vardhamāna temple.
Dynasty	Pallava
King	Kōpperuñjiṅgādēva
Date	3rd regnal year (1246 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records the grant of a <i>paḷlichchandam</i> village, tax-free as in the previous years, to a certain Vрати-Udāraṇaśvāmidēva, the disciple of Talayāriśvāmin, and his paṇḍits.
Reference	<i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, pt. I, No. 124.

No. 326

Village	Tiṅakkōl
Taluk	Wandiwash
District	North Arcot

Findspot	On two pillars in the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the Vardhamāna temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	—
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	States that the pillars were the gift of one Iḍaiyāṅaṅ Aṭkoṇḍān Māviraṅ of Arumoḷi-dāvapuram.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 280/1916.

No. 327

Village	Tirumalai
Taluk	Pōḷūr
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On two broken stone slabs found in the Jaina temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	Śaka 803 (881 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil

Contents Fragmentary. Seems to record a gift of gold to the Jaina temple at Vaigāvūr-Tirumalai situated in Pañkaḷanāḍu. The *bhaṭaras* of the temple agreed to protect the grant.

Reference R. Poongunran, "New inscriptions from Tirumalai", *Kalvettu*, 1975, No. 6, p. 32.

No. 328

Village Tirumalai

Taluk Poḷūr

District North Arcot

Findspot By the side of a rock to the left of the painted cave.

Dynasty Chōḷa

King —

Date A.D. 9th century characters

Language and Script Tamil

Contents Fragmentary. Records some gift to the temple by Nikuntamāchchaḍaiyan (Nirgantamāśaḍaiyan) for the merit of his father, Vikkaḍi Araiśar. It is also said that Nirkuntamāchchaḍaiyan's daughter was Lāḍamahādēvi and her husband was Mummuḍichōḷa.

Reference R. Poongunran, "New Inscriptions from Tirumalai", *Kalvettu*, 1975, No. 6, pp. 31-32.

No. 329

Village Tirumalai

Taluk Pōḷūr

District North Arcot

Findspot By the side of a rock to the left of the painted cave.

Dynasty Rāshtrakūṭa

King Kannaradēva (Kriṣṇa III)

Date 14th regnal year (953 A.D.)

Language and Script Tamil

Contents Fragmentary. The inscription stops after mentioning the name and regnal year of the king Kannaradēva.

Reference R. Poongunran, "New inscriptions from Tirumalai", *Kalvettu*, 1975, No. 6, pp. 30-31.

No. 330

Village	Tirumalai
Taluk	Pōḷūr
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On a rock to the left of the painted cave.
Dynasty	Rāshtrakū ṭa
King	Kannaradēva (Krishṇa III)
Date	19th regnal year (958 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	The introductory part of the record states that the king took Kachchi and Tañjai. Records gift of a lamp to be burnt before the Yaksha on the Tirumalai hill at Vaigāvūr by Peṅṅāḷ Naṅgaiyār, a maid servant of Gaṅgamādēvi, the queen of Kannaradēva Pridigaṅgaraiyar.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 65/1907, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XXIII, No. 65.
Remarks	Kannaradēva Pridigaṅgaraiyar is the same as Hastimalla who figures in an inscription (<i>ARE</i> , 346/1901) from Sōḷapuram.

No. 331

Village	Tirumalai
Taluk	Poḷūr
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On a boulder within the <i>prakara</i> of the Chandraprabha temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Madiraikoṇḍa Kō-Rājakēśari (Sundara-Chōḷa Parāntaka II)
Date	6th regnal year (961-62 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	It refers to the Milāḍu chief Nattaḍigaḷ-Siddhavaḍavan and his wife Ēkavīran-Danmasaṅkadiyār, daughter of Nāḍāḷvār-ḷaṅkōṇaḍigaḷ. This chief may be identified with Nattan Siddhavaḍavan <i>alias</i> Narasimhan <i>alias</i> Saktinātha belonging to the <i>Sukra</i> lineage.
Reference	L.K. Srinivasan, "Recently discovered inscriptions from Tirumalai", Paper presented to the <i>Fourth Annual Congress of the Epigraphical Society of India</i> , (Summaries of papers) Madras, 1978.

No. 332

Village	Tirumalai
Taluk	Poḷūr
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On a boulder within the <i>prakāra</i> of the Chandraprabha temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Rājarāja I
Date	(985-1014 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	It mentions one Kanakanandiaraiyar, pupil of Nattahadēva. The place Vaigaimalai referred to in the record is identical with Vaigāvūr, presently known as Tirumalai.
Reference	L.K. Srinivasan, <i>op. cit.</i> , 1978.

No. 333

Village	Tirumalai
Taluk	Poḷūr
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On a buried rock in front of the <i>gōpura</i> at the base of the hill.

Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Rājakēśarivarman Rājarāja I
Date	21st regnal year (1006 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil, Tamil and Grantha
Contents	The inscription begins with the historical introduction of Rājarāja. Records that a certain Guṇavīramunivar built a sluice called after a Jaina teacher Gaṇiśēkharamarupoḅchūriyan, the pure master who is said to have been skilled in the elegant arts.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 82/1887, <i>SII</i> , Vol. I, No. 66.

No. 334

Village	Tirumalai
Taluk	Pōḷūr
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On a rock between the <i>gōpura</i> and the painted cave.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Rājendra Chōḷadēva I
Date	12th regnal year (1024 A.D.)

**Language
and Script**

Tamil, Tamil and Grantha

Contents

It records the gift of a lamp by Iḷayamaṅgai to the god of the Tirumalai temple, who seems to have been called Ārambandin, and allotted 60 *kaṣu* for the maintenance of this lamp and another lamp, which had been given by Siṅṅavai, the queen of the Pallava king.

Reference*ARE*, 81/1887, *SII*, Vol. I, No. 68.**Remarks**

The Pallava king and his queen Siṅṅavai remain unidentified.

No. 335**Village**

Tirumalai

Taluk

Poḷūr

District

North Arcot

Findspot

On a piece of rock at the top of the hill.

Dynasty

Chōḷa

King

Rājendra Chōḷa I

Date

12th regnal year (1024 A.D.)

**Language
and Script**

Tamil, Tamil and Grantha

Contents

The inscription opens with a long list of countries which the king had conquered. It records gift of money for a lamp and offerings to the *Kundavai Jinālaya* on the hill by Chāmuṇḍappai, the wife of Nannappayan, a merchant of Malliyūr in Karaivaḷi, a sub-division of Perumbāṇappāḍi. The Jaina temple was situated in the *paḷlichchandam* of Vaigāvūr in Mugaināḍu in Paṅgaḷanāḍu, a sub-division of Jayaṅkoṇḍa Chōḷa-maṇḍalam.

Reference

ARE, 80/1887, *SII*, Vol. I, No. 67,
Epi. Ind., Vol. IX, No. 31, pp. 229-233

Remarks

The Jaina temple on the hill at Tirumalai was evidently founded by Kundavai, the King's aunt, and therefore came to be called *Kundavai Jinālaya*.

No. 336

Village	Tirumalai
Taluk	Pōḷūr
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On nine detached stones lying in the courtyard of the Śikhāmaṇinātha temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Rājendra I

Date	(1035 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Fragments of records. One of them contains 23rd regnal year of a king whose name is not known. Since these are fragments and very much obliterated, their details can not be had.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 68/1907.
Remarks	The object of the record seems to be the grant of exemption from taxes on a land belonging to the Jaina temple at Tirumalai in consideration of a lump sum payment of money. The names of several persons, probably of officers of the tax department, are also given. The designations of two of these <i>viz.</i> , Brahmarāyar Jananāthanār <i>alias</i> Rājēndraśōḷa Brahmarāyar and Rājēndraśōḷa-Vā(ṇadarāyar) seem to indicate that the king should be Rājēndra Chōḷa I. <i>SII</i> , Vol. XXIII, No. 68.

No. 337

Village	Tirumalai
Taluk	Poḷūr
District	North Arcot

Findspot	On the rock to the left of the painted cave.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Parakēśarivarman
Date	A.D. 11th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records gift of gold for the daily offerings to <i>paḷḷiaḷvar</i> (Tirthaṅkara) and for feeding one ascetic (<i>aḍigaḷ</i>) in the <i>paḷḷi</i> on the Tirumalai hill at Vaigāvūr in Paṅgaḷanāḍu, a sub-division of Palkuṅṅakkōṭṭam, by Virchēvagan Piḍāran Būttugan and Viṅchama-nāyakan Chandayan Āyiravan belonging respectively to Irumaḍiśōḷa-Karunāḍaga-Kaḍuttalai and Madhurāntaka Karunāḍaga-Kaḍuttalai, two regiments of the king.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 66/1907, <i>SII</i> , Vol. III, No. 97.
Remarks	The two personal names Būttuga and Chandaya as also the names of the two regiments to which they belonged, suggest that the donors hailed from Karnāṭaka. It becomes clear that the Jaina temple of Tirumalai was of widely acknowledged sanctity. A. Chakravarti, <i>op.cit.</i> , Appendix, I, No. 79, p. 197.

No. 338

Village	Tirumalai
Taluk	Poḷūr
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the outerwall of the door-way which leads to the painted cave.
Dynasty	Adiyamān
King	Viḍukādaḷagiya Perumāḷ
Date	A.D. 11th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Tamil and Grantha.

Contents

The king Viḍukādaḷagiya Perumāḷ (*Vyamuk-taśravaṇōjvala*) is said to be the Adiyamān of the Chēra race and lord of Takāṭa (Tagaḍūr). He was the son of Rājarāja and descendant of Yavanika, King of Kēraḷa or Eḷini, king of Vañji. The inscription records the repair of the images of a Yaksha and Yakshi, the presentation of a gong and the construction of a canal. The images of the Yaksha and Yakshi were formerly set up by Eḷini, the lord of the race of the kings of Vañji. The Tirumalai hill is called *Arhaśugiri* (the excellent mountain of the Arhat) and *Eṅṅaṅavirai Tirumalai* (in Tamil).

Reference	ARE, 90 and 91/1887, <i>SII</i> , Vol. I, Nos. 75 and 76.
Remarks	Inscription No. 76 (<i>SII</i> , Vol. I) (<i>ARE</i> , 91/1887) is a Sanskrit verse, which is a duplicate of that occurring in No. 75. The record reveals that the chieftain belonged to the Adiyamān family of Tagaḍūr which had some connection with the Chēras of Vañji.

No. 339

Village	Tirumalai
Taluk	Pōḷūr
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On a rock boulder within the <i>prakāra</i> of the Chandraprabha temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Rājendra Chōḷadeva II.
Date	10th regnal year (1062 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil

Contents It records an agreement by the *Chitramēḷi-Periyanaṭṭar*, an agricultural guild, to contribute the *kaḍamai* from the *piṣanam* in terms of a specified quantity of paddy per one *vēli* of land to be measured by *Aruḷmoḷidēvanmarakkāl* to the donee (details lost). The *dēvadāna* and *paḷḷichchandam* lands in the village are to remain as per the old agreement.

Reference L. K. Srinivasan, *op. cit.*, Madras, 1978.

No. 340

Village Tirumalai

Taluk Poḷūr

District North Arcot

Findspot On the outer wall of the door-way which leads to the painted cave, left side.

Dynasty Chōḷa

King Rājarājadēva III

Date 20th regnal year (1236 A.D.)

Language and Script Tamil, Tamil and Grantha

Contents Records gift of the village, Rājagambhīra-nallūr, situated in the middle of Paṅgaḷa-nāḍu, a sub-division of Palkunḡakōṭṭam, by Rājagambhīra Sambhuvarāyan *alias* Attimallan-Sambhukula Perumāḷ to one Āṇḍāṅgaḷ Paṅgaḷarāyar of Viranpākkam in Tamanūr-nāḍu.

Reference *ARE*, 89/1887, *SII*, Vol. I, No. 74.

Remarks The donor was one of the Sambhuvarāya chieftains who served as feudatories under the Chōḷas. The village gifted was evidently named after the chieftain.

No. 341

Village	Tirumalai
Taluk	Pōḷūr
District	North Arcot
Findspot	Inside the <i>gōpura</i> of the temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Rājarājadēva III
Date	(1216-1246 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil, Tamil and Grantha

Contents Fragmentary. It seems to register some gift by a certain Kaṇṇanchōlakōn to the temple. The nature of the endowment and other details connected with it are lost.

Reference *ARE*, 83/1887, *SII*, Vol. I, No. 141.

No. 342

Village Tirumalai

Taluk Pōḷūr

District North Arcot

Findspot To the left of the entrance into the *maṇḍapa* at the base of the hill.

Dynasty Pāṇḍya

King Māḡavarman Virapāṇḍyadēva I

Date 10th regnal year (1344 A.D.)

Language and Script Tamil, Tamil and Grantha

Contents Records that Ambalapperumāḷ *alias* Jina-tharaiyan, the headman of Pāṇḍaiyūrmaṅgalam in Tirumunaippāḍināḍu in Rājarāja-Vaḷanāḍu, built a sluice for a tank at Vaigai Tirumalai.

Reference *ARE*, 84/1887, *SII*, Vol. I, No. 69.

No. 343

Village	Tirumalai
Taluk	Pōḷūr
District	North Arcot
Findspot	To the right of the entrance into the <i>maṇḍapa</i> at the base of the hill.
Dynasty	Sambhuvarāyas
King	Rājanārāyaṇa sambhuvarāya
Date	12th regnal year (1349 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil, Tamil and Grantha
Contents	Records that Nallāttāḷ, the daughter of Maṇṇai Ponnāṇḍai, a resident of Ponnūr, set up the image of <i>Vihārandayanār-Ponneyil-nāthar (Arhan)</i> at Vaigai Tirumalai.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 85/1887, <i>SII</i> , Vol. I, No. 70.

No. 344

Village	Tirumalai
Taluk	Pōḷūr
District	North Arcot

Findspot	On the walls of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> at the foot of the hill.
Dynasty	Vijayanagar
King	Ommaṇa Uḍaiyār
Date	Saka 1296 (1374 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil, Tamil and Grantha
Contents	In the introductory part of the record, the king is said to be the son of Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyār (II) and grandson of Virakampaṇa. The inscription is a receipt for the cost of some land, which a certain Vishṇukambuḷi-Nāyaka bought from the villagers of Sambukulapperumāḷ-agaram or Rājagambhira-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam in <i>Murumaṅgalapaṟṟu</i> in Maṇḍikulanāḍu in Palkuṅgakōṭṭam in Jayaṅkoṇḍaśōḷamaṇḍalam.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 87/1887, <i>SII</i> , Vol. I, No. 72.
Remarks	The last four lines, which consist of signatures, have not been transcribed, as they are somewhat obliterated. The following are the readable names of villages, which occur at the beginning of the different signatures : Kumāṇḍūr. Murugappāḍi, Periyakāṭṭēri and Vaṅgipuram. <i>SII</i> , Vol. I, No. 72, pp. 102-104.

No. 345

Village	Tirumalai
Tank	Pōḷūr
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On a boulder in the tank at Tirumalai.
Dynasty	Vijayanagar
King	Virapratāpa Dēvarāya II
Date	(1445 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	The record seems to register some gift to provide for the removal of silt in certain tanks.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 69/1907.
Remarks	The cyclic year <i>Krōdhana</i> in this record corresponds to śaka 1367 (1445 A.D). It records a decision by Tipparaiśa Nāyakkar, the agent of the king, the <i>tanattar</i> and the Mahēśvaras and also the residents of Paḍai-viḍu, setting apart the money received as income from the fishing lease in the tank [<i>ērippaśi</i> (?)] from four specified tanks in the <i>tirunāmatukāṇi</i> of Tirumalai, for removing the silt and deepening those tanks every year, and the amount of <i>Vaśalkuḷippanam</i> (?) from the <i>paḷḷichchandam</i> to deepen another tank. <i>SII.</i> , Vol. XXIII, No. 69.

No. 346

Village	Tirumalai
Taluk	Pōḷūr
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On a pillar setup in front of the Śikhāmaṇi-nātha temple at Tirumalai.
Dynasty	Vijayanagar
King	Mallikārjuna
Date	Śaka 1373 (1452 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	The record is very much damaged. The king is said to have witnessed the elephant hunt. It records a gift of 19 <i>pon</i> and 3 <i>paṇam</i> by a <i>daṇḍanāyaka</i> (name not clear) of the king, for the expenses of worship and offerings to the deity Vallabha Perumāḷ (?) in the (Jaina) temple at Tirumalai in Maṇḍaikkūḷa-nāḍu, a sub-division of Murugamaṅgalappaṅṅu in Palkuṅṅakōṭṭam of Jayaṅkoṇḍaśōḷamaṇḍalam, for the merit of his overlord.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 67/1907, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XXIII, No. 67.
Remarks	In the Annual Report on Epigraphy (67/1907), the king is identified with Dēvarāya II.

No. 347

Village	Tirumalai
Taluk	Pōḷūr
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the walls of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> at the base of the hill. To the right of the entrance.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	—
Language and Script	Tamil, Tamil and Grantha
Contents	Records gift of a well for the merit of one Siṅḡinaṅgai by the eldest son of Iḍaiyāra-nappan, an inhabitant of Aruḷmoḷidēvar-puram.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 86/1887, <i>SII</i> , Vol. I, No. 71.

No. 348

Village	Tirumalai
Taluk	Pōḷūr
District	North Arcot

Findspot	In a small shrine below the painted cave.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	—
Language and Script	Tamil, Tamil and Grantha
Contents	Records that one Arishṭanēmiāchārya of Kaṣaikōṭṭūr, a pupil of Paravādimalla of Tirumalai, caused the image of a Yakshi to be made.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 81/1887, <i>SII</i> , Vol. I, No. 73.
Remarks	A Jaina teacher by the name Paravādimalla, who was a contemporary of the king Krishṇarāja, is mentioned in an inscription from Śravaṇabelgōla. <i>SII</i> , Vol. I, p. 105, f.n. 1.

No. 349

Village	Tirumalai
Taluk	Pōḷūr
District	North Arcot

Findspot	Inside the door way, leading to the painted cave.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	—
Language and Script	Tamil, Tamil and Grantha
Contents	Records that Kaṇya....., the son of Ambar-Uḍaiyān Āyan, constructed a sluice to raise the water in the Kaḍappēri tank.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 92/1887, <i>SII</i> , Vol. I, No. 77,

No. 350

Village	Vaḷḷimalai
Taluk	Guḍiyāttam
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the rock containing Jaina images.
Dynasty	Western Gaṅga
King	Rājamalla II
Date	(877-907 A.D.)
Language and Script	Kanarese, Grantha

Contents	Records the foundation of the Jaina shrine, in which the inscription is engraved, by the king Rājamalla, the son of Raṇavikrama, grandson of Śrī Puruṣha, and greatgrandson of Śivamāra.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 91/1889. <i>Epi. Ind.</i> , Vol. IV, No. 15-A, pp. 140-141.
Remarks	This inscription gives the list of names of the Western Gaṅga kings of Talakāḍ, whose influence was felt on the border areas of Tamilnadu in the early medieval times. The Jaina shrine founded by Rājamalla is the two group of sculptures representing Tirthaṅkaras, Yakshas and Yakshis, carved on the face of the rock, which could have been provided with some sort of shelter so as to form a front <i>maṇḍapa</i> in those days.

No. 351

Village	Vaḷḷimalai
Taluk	Guḍiyāttam
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the same rock containing Jaina images.
Dynasty	Western Gaṅga
King	Rājamalla II

Date	(877-907 A.D.)
Language and Script	Kanarese, Grantha
Contents	It is a better copy of the previous record (<i>ARE</i> , 91/1889), mentioning the founding of a shrine by Rājamalla, the son of Raṇavikrama, grandson of Śrīpurusha and great-grandson of Sivamāra.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 6/1895.

No. 352

Village	Vaḷḷimalai
Taluk	Guḍiyāttam
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the same rock containing Jaina images.
Dynasty	Bāṇa
King	Bāṇarāya
Date	—
Language and Script	Kanarese, Grantha
Contents	Records the setting up of the image of Dēvasēna, the pupil of Bhavanandin and the spiritual preceptor of the king Bāṇarāya.

Reference *ARE*, 7/1895, *Epi. Ind.*, Vol. IV, No. 15-C,
p. 141.

No. 353

Village	Vaḷḷimalai
Taluk	Guḍiyāttam
District	North Arcot
Findspot	Below the second image from the left on the same rock.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	(12th century A.D.)
Language and Script	Kanarese
Contents	The short inscription records that the image, below which it is engraved, was founded by the Jaina preceptor Āryanandin.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 8/1895, <i>Epi. Ind.</i> , Vol. IV, No. 15-B, p. 141.

No. 354

Village	Vaḷḷimalai
Taluk	Guḍiyāttam
District	North Arcot
Findspot	Below another image on the same rock.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	(12th century A.D.)
Language and Script	Kanarese, Grantha
Contents	Records that the image, below which the inscription is engraved, represents the Jaina preceptor Gōvardhana, and it was caused to be made by the preceptor Āryanandin, who was the pupil of Bālachandrabhaṭāra.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 9/1895, <i>Epi. Ind.</i> , Vol. IV, No. 15-D, p. 142.
Remarks	The names of Āryanandin and Bālachandra-dēva also find place in a Kanarese inscription of the 12th century A.D. at Kiḷakuyilkuḍi in Madurai district. (<i>ARE</i> , 244/1950-51). Hence, the present record may also be assigned to the 12th century A.D. The occurrence of Kanarese inscriptions at Vaḷḷimalai shows the influence of the Jaina sect from Karnāṭaka in medieval times.

No. 355

Village	Valutalañkuṇam
Taluk	Tiruvaṇṇāmalai
District	North Arcot
Findspot	Below the image of a Tirthaṅkara carved on a rock.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 13th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records that the stone image of the deity Marutupraśuḡaidēvar in the <i>paḷi</i> (<i>paḷli</i>) at Mentāraiṃyūr was renovated with mortar.
Reference	Information given by Pulavar S. Kuppu-swamy, Bahur, Pondicherry.
Remarks	There are a number of rock-cut beds in the caves on the hill. Some of the boulders on the slope of the hill contain relief sculptures of Tirthaṅkaras flanked by attendants. The image of the deity referred to in the inscription is the same as the Tirthaṅkara figure carved on the rock. It was renovated with a plaster coating. Mentāraiṃyūr was the old name of the place.

No. 356

Village	Vēḍal
Taluk	Wandiwash
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On a boulder near the natural cave known as <i>Āṇḍar-maḍam</i> .
Dynasty	Pallava
King	Nandivarman II
Date	14th regnal year (745 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Mentions Viḍāl and <i>Viḍar-palli</i> , probably the Jaina temple at Viḍāl.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 82/1908.

No. 357

Village	Vēḍal
Taluk	Wandiwash
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On a second boulder in front of the natural cave.

Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Rājakēśarivarman (Āditya I)
Date	14th regnal year (885 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records that a dispute having arisen between Kanakavīrakurattiyār, a female disciple of Guṇakīrti-bhaṭṭāra of Viḍāḷ <i>alias</i> Mādēvi - Ārandimaṅgalam and her 500 lady pupils on the one and a group of 400 nuns on the other, the inhabitants of the locality who were the lay disciples of the school to which Kanakavīrakurattiyār belonged, undertook to feed her and her lady pupils. Viḍāḷ is stated to be in the Singapurānāḍu division.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 84/1908, <i>SII</i> , Vol. III, No. 92.
Remarks	This record brings to light the fact that a <i>paḷḷi</i> exclusively for the nuns existed at Viḍāḷ. It seems to be a unique establishment with more than 900 resident nuns. The cause for the dispute between the two groups of nuns and how it was amicably settled are not recorded in this epigraph.

No. 358

Village	Vēḍal
Taluk	Wandiwash
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the same boulder in front of the natural cave.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	—
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	A damaged record. Mentions the name of the place as Mādēvi Ārandimaṅgalam.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 83/1908.

No. 359

Village	Vēlappāḍi
Taluk	Vellore
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On a rock at the top of the Bavāji (Bhagavati) hill near Vellore.

Dynasty	Rāshtrakūṭa
King	Krishṇa III
Date	26th regnal year (966 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	<p>Records that Nuḷamban Tribhuvanavīraṇ <i>alias</i> Śrī Pallavamurāri granted Vēlūrpaḍi to the temple of Pannapēśvara on the top of the hill of <i>Sūḍaḍupaṛaimalai</i>, which was situated in the north of Paṅgaḷanāḍu in Paḍavūrkoṭṭam. The temple was caused to be erected on the hill by one Pannappai.</p> <p>(Besides the present Tamil inscription, five obliterated Telugu inscriptions are found on the top of the Bavāji hill. Four of them mention a certain Nallaguruvayya; one of these four inscriptions is dated in śaka 1539).</p>
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 10/1887, <i>SII</i> , Vol. I, No. 51, <i>Epi. Ind.</i> , Vol. IV, pp. 81-83.
Remarks	The temple built by Pannappai on the <i>Sūḍaḍupaṛaimalai</i> (Bhagavati hill) was called Pannapēśvaram. It should have been dedicated to Pārśvanātha who bears the name Pannahēśvara. The hill has a number of rock-cut beds, a pair of huge <i>padas</i> and a ruined brick temple containing an image of a Tirthaṅkara.

No. 360

Village	Vēlappāḍi
Taluk	Vellore
District	North Arcot
Findspot	On the rock surface near the Jaina <i>pādas</i> in the Bhagavati hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 13th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Fragmentary. It is a single line inscription referring to Yaksha. The other part of the epigraph is obliterated.
Reference	A. Ekambaranathan, "Jaina Vestiges in Bhagavati hill", <i>Nallaṅgam</i> , Jan-Feb., 1976, p. 5.

No. 361

Village	Viḷāppākkam
Taluk	Walajapet
District	North Arcot

Findspot	On a slab lying in front of the Nāganāthēśvara temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Parāntaka I
Date	38th regnal year (945 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records the sinking of a well by Paṭṭinikurattigaḷ, the female disciple of Arishṭanēmipiḍārar of Tiruppānmalai (<i>i e.</i> , Pañchapaṇḍavamalai), the preceptor of the local Jains. Mention is made that 'the twentyfour of the village' undertook to protect the endowment. Viḷāppākam is said to be a village in Peruntimirināḍu, a sub-division of Paḍavūrkōṭṭam.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 53/1900, <i>SII</i> , Vol. VII, No. 56.
Remarks	'The twentyfour of the village' means probably a committee consisting of twenty-four people of the village. Similar term also occurs in the Karuppaṅkuṅḡu (Cheṅgalpaṭṭu district) inscription.

PAŚUMPON MUTHURĀMALIŅGAM DISTRICT

1. Kunnakkuḍi

No. 362

Village	Kunnakkuḍi
Taluk	Tiruppattūr
District	Paśumpon Muthurāmalīᅅgam
Findspot	On the inner side of the brow of the rock overhanging the cavern.
Dynasty	—
King	—

Date	3rd-4th centuries A.D.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Fragmentary. Reads : Ātancāttan of ... piūr.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 44/1909, I. Mahadevan, <i>op.cit.</i> , Kunnakkuḍi, No. 1, T. V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 285-287.
Remarks	This short inscription is written not only upside down, but also in the reverse form. One may find that the top portion of the letters is at the bottom while their base is at the top. Further, the letters are incised reverse as found in the matrix of a seal. The name of the place referred to in the record seems to be 'Upiūr'. Possibly, Ātan Cāttan was the resident of the cavern. T.V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 286.

No. 363

Village	Kunnakkuḍi
Taluk	Tiruppattūr
District	Paṣumpon Muthurāmaliṅgam

Findspot	In a cavern on the hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	3rd-4th centuries A.D.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	A fragment. Reads. given by
Reference	I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Kunnakkuḍi, No. 2.
Remarks	It means that the stone bed was caused to be given by a person whose name is lost.

PERIYĀR DISTRICT

1. Aṅachchalūr
2. Tiṅgaḷūr
3. Vijayamaṅgalaṃ

No. 364

Village	Aṅachchalūr
Taluk	Erode
District	Periyār
Findspot	On a rock-cut bed in a cavern in the Nāgamalai range.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	3rd – 4th centuries A.D.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi

Contents	Tēvan Cāttan, a lapidary (dealing in precious stones), caused to be made these seven beds.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 280/1961-62, I. Mahadevan, "Corpus of the Tamil-Brāhmi inscriptions" in <i>Seminar on Inscriptions</i> (ed. R. Nagasamy), Aṅachchalūr, No. 1, T.V. Mahalingam, <i>Early South Indian Palaeography</i> , pp. 290-298.
 No. 365	
Village	Aṅachchalūr
Taluk	Erode
District	Periyār
Findspot	On another bed in the same place, to the left of the previous inscription.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	3rd - 4th centuries A.D.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	A symmetrical <i>bandha</i> of five letters in each line, made up of three <i>aksharas</i> <i>tā</i> , <i>tī</i> and <i>tē</i> . Purport not known.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 281/1961-62, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Aṅachchalūr, No. 2.
Remarks	Seems to have some connection with musical notes.

No. 366

Village	Aḡachchalūr
Taluk	Erode
District	Periyār
Findspot	To the right of the previous record.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	3rd - 4th centuries A.D.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	A symmetrical <i>bandha</i> of five letters in each line, made up of three <i>aksharas</i> <i>ki</i> , <i>ta</i> and <i>ti</i> . Perhaps a play on the word <i>kitti</i> (Sanskrit- <i>kirti</i>), a personal name.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 282/1961-62, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Aḡachchalūr, No. 3.

No. 367

Village	Tiṅgaḷūr
Taluk	Erode
District	Periyār

Findspot	On the door post of the kitchen in the Pushpanātha Jaina temple.
Dynasty	Koṅgu-Chōḷa
King	Vikramachōḷadēva
Date	40th regnal year, Śaka 967 (1045 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records building of the <i>mukhamaṇḍapa</i> of the temple, which is called <i>Sandiravaśadi</i> . The king has the epithet <i>Kōṇaṭṭan</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 614/1905, <i>Epi.</i> , <i>Ind</i> , Vol. 30, pp. 243-249.
Remarks	T. N. Subramaniam thinks that the inscription had not been correctly read by the Government Epigraphist. He states that the Pushpanātha temple was called <i>Chandravaśadi</i> and the newly built <i>mukhamaṇḍapa</i> was known as <i>Siṅgaḷantakan Pudu-mukhamaṇḍapa</i> . It is also said that the <i>maṇḍapa</i> was erected by Nānakaṇṭha Māṇikka Cheṭṭi, the grandson of Aṅgattūḷandēvan. <i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, pt. I, No. 256. Siṅgaḷantakan was one of the titles of the Chōḷa king Rājarāja I, and probably it was bestowed on Vikramachōḷa, the Koṅgu ruler, by him. It might also be that Vikrama-Chōḷa was engaged in the Ceylon expedition of Rājarāja I. <i>Epi. Ind.</i> , Vol. 30, p. 249.

No. 368

Village	Tiṅgaḷūr
Taluk	Erode
District	Periyār
Findspot	In the <i>śannidhi</i> of the shrine of the Pushpanātha temple.
Dynasty	Hoysaḷa
King	Vīra Vallāḷadeva (Ballāḷa III)
Date	[1291-1342 A.D.]
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	The record contains details such as the year <i>Pḷavaṅga</i> , month <i>Tai</i> etc., but the regnal year is not given. It registers gift of the village Aḷigaṇinallūr to meet the expenses of the worship, thrice every day, to the deity Nāyanār Pūmēndira (Pushpanātha).
Reference	<i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, pt. 1, No. 258.

No. 369

Village	Tiṅgaḷūr
Taluk	Erode
District	Periyār
Findspot	In the same place.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	—
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	This short inscription, the text of which is very corrupt, seems to record that it was the gift of some person whose name is not easy to read.
Reference	<i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, pt. I, No. 257.

No. 370

Village	Vijayamaṅgalam
Taluk	Erode
District	Periyār
Findspot	On the east face of a pillar in the <i>maṅḍapa</i> of the Chandranātha temple.

Dynasty	(Gaṅga)
King	—
Date	A.D. 10th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Tamil and Grantha
Contents	Records that this stone commemorates the <i>niśidika</i> (death by starvation) of Pullappai, the younger sister of Chāmuṇḍarāja.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 597/1905, <i>Epi. Ind.</i> , Vol. VII, p. 108 ff.
Remarks	Chāmuṇḍarāja may be the same as the minister of the Gaṅga king Rājamalla IV, who is said to have set up the stupendous monolithic image of Gommatēśvara at Śravaṇabelgōla. <i>Epi. Ind.</i> , Vol. VII, p. 108.

No. 371

Village	Vijayamaṅgalam
Taluk	Erode
District	Periyār
Findspot	On the north and west faces of a pillar in the <i>maṇḍapa</i> of the Chandranātha temple.
Dynasty	Koṅgu-Chōla

King	Rājakēśarivarman <i>alias</i> Kulōttuṅgachō a-dēva
Date	14th regnal year. Śaka 1085 (1163 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records gift of some land, made tax-free, for offerings to the deity <i>Ālvār</i> in the <i>Virasaṅghatapperumpalli</i> at Vijayamaṅgalam.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 598/1905.

No. 372

Village	Vijayamaṅgalam
Taluk	Erode
District	Periyār
Findspot	On the door-post of the eastern entrance into the same <i>maṅḍapa</i> , left side.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	46th regnal year, Śaka 1189 (1267 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	The inscription is mutilated and the name of the king is lost. Registers the gift of the door-post by Tiruvānaikkāvuḍaiyān Śokkan, the leader of the <i>Vellālan</i> regiment, stationed at Vijayamaṅgalam in Kuḡuppunāḍu.

Reference *ARE*, 600/1905, *South Indian Temple Inscriptions*, Vol. I, pt. 1, No. 276.

No. 373

Village	Vijayamaṅgalam
Taluk	Erode
District	Periyar
Findspot	On a stone built into the west wall (inner side) of a well known as <i>Bhīma-tirtha</i> near the Jaina temple.
Dynasty	Pāṇḍya
King	Virapāṇḍya
Date	27th regnal year (1280 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Fragmentary. Seems to record some endowment by a <i>Vellāla</i> (name lost) of Vaḍakarai-nāṭṭukuḍi. Another fragmentary inscription on the east wall of the same well mentions the temple of <i>Viraśaṅghatapperumpalli</i> at Vijayamaṅgalam.
Reference	S. Shanmugam, "Vijayamaṅgalam", <i>Mukkuḍai</i> , February, 1975, p. 14.

Remarks	These stones containing the inscriptions, originally found in the Jaina temple, have been used for the construction of the well in recent times.
No. 374	
Village	Vijayamaṅgalam
Taluk	Erode
District	Periyār
Findspot	On the east wall of the central shrine in the same Jaina temple.
Dynasty	Vijayanagar
King	Vira Harihararāya Uḍaiyār (Harihara III)
Date	Śaka 1334 (1412 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Seems to register gift of land and tank in the village Sēngalappaḷḷi in Kuṟuppunāḍu to meet the expenses of worship etc., of probably the god in the Jaina temple.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 596/1905, <i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, pt. I, No. 272.

No. 375

Village	Vijayamaṅgalam
Taluk	Erode
District	Periyār
Findspot	On the door-post of the eastern entrance into the <i>maṅḍapa</i> in front of the main shrine, right side.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	—
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records setting up of certain images and the gift of gold, <i>anaiachchu śriyakkipalaṅṅ-salagai</i> , for providing the expenses of offerings, probably on the days of <i>Vishuayana Saṅkrānti</i> and the asterism of <i>Kārti-gai</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 599/1905, <i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, pt. 1, No. 275.

No. 376

Village	Vijayamaṅgalam
Taluk	Erode
District	Periyār
Findspot	In the Chandranātha Jaina temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	—
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	A damaged record dated in <i>Vibhava</i> , <i>Chittirai</i> , <i>Suklapañchami</i> and <i>Rōhiṇi</i> . The exact year is not given. Seems to register a gift of land in Seṅgappaḷḷi of Kuṟuppu-nāḍu to meet the expenses of worship of the deities in the Chandranāthaśvāmi temple at Vijayamaṅgalam in Kuṟuppu-nāḍu
Reference	<i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, pt I, No. 273.

No. 377

Village	Vijayamaṅgalam
Taluk	Erode
District	Periyār
Findspot	On a stone built into the floor of the <i>Vadyamaṅḍapa</i> in the Jaina temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	—
Language and Script	Sanskrit, Dēvanāgarī
Contents	A single lined inscription. States that this (<i>maṅḍapa</i> or temple) stands glorified by the <i>Brihatkathā</i>
Reference	S. Shanmugam, "Vijayamaṅgalam", <i>Mukkuḍai</i> , February, 1975, p. 7.
Remarks	The tradition centering around the temple is that the Sanskrit work <i>Brihatkathā</i> was rendered into Tamil (<i>Īeruṅkathai</i>) by the poet Koṅguvēḷ at Vijayamaṅgalam, and the present epigraph seems to confirm it.

PUDUKKÖTTAI DISTRICT

1. Ammāchatram
2. Bommailalai
3. Malayakkōil
4. Nārttāmalai
5. Saḍaiyāpāḡai
6. Samaḡartiḍal
7. Sembaḡḡūr
8. Seḡḡipāḡḡi
9. Sittannavāsai
10. Tēnimalai

No. 378

Village	Ammāchatram
Taluk	Kuḷattūr
District	Pudukkōṭṭai
Findspot	On a stone lying in front of the cavern with beds in the <i>Kuḍagumalai</i> hillock.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Rajakēśarivarman
Date	4th regnal year
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Highly damaged. Records provision for offerings and lamps to the temple of <i>Tiruppaḷḷimalai</i> in <i>Vaḍasiḡuvāyṅaḍu</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 209/1941-42.
Remarks	This and the next inscription may be assigned to the 10th century A.D.

No. 379

Village	Ammāchatram
Taluk	Kuḷattūr
District	Pudukkōṭṭai

Findspot	On another stone lying in front of the cavern in the <i>Kudagumalai</i> hillock.
Dynasty	Chōla
King	Rājakēśarivarman
Date	5th regnal year
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records gift of land for conducting a festival of seven days in the temple of the god at Tiruppaḷimalai in Vaḍaśiṅuvāyṅāḍu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 210/1941-42.

No. 380

Village	Ammāchatram
Taluk	Kuḷattūr
District	Pudukkōṭṭai
Findspot	On a rock in the hill known as <i>Āluruttimalai</i> .
Dynasty	Pāṇḍya
King	Sundarapāṇḍya I
Date	(1216-1238 A.D.)

**Language
and Script**

Tamil

Contents

Records gift of 2 *mā* of land as *pallichchandanam* in Periyapaḷḷivayal to the god *Tirumalai aḷṅṅar*. The land was granted by Dharmadēva - āchārya, the disciple of Kanakachandrapaṇḍita and the disciple (name lost) of *Tiruppaḷḷimalai aḷṅṅar*. The boundaries of the land are also mentioned in the inscription.

Reference

ARE, 367/1904, PSI, No. 474,
SII, Vol. XVII, No. 397.

Remarks

The hill which bears the name *Āḷuruṭṭimalai* was once called *Tiruppaḷḷimalai* and the presiding deity of the hill was known as *Tiruppaḷḷimalai - aḷṅṅar*. Two images of Tirthaṅkaras are carved on one side of the hill.

No. 381

Village

Ammāchatram

Taluk

Kuḷattūr

District

Pudukkōṭṭai

Findspot

At the entrance of the natural cave, east of the *Āḷuruṭṭimalai*.

Dynasty

Pāṇḍya

King	Sundarapāṇḍya I
Date	(1216-1238 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	An incomplete and damaged record. Mentions Dharmadēva - āchārya, the pupil of Kanakachandra Paṇḍita, the Jaina teacher.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 364/1904, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XVII, No. 397.

No. 382

Village	Bommaimalai
Taluk	Kuḷattūr
District	Pudukkōṭṭai
Findspot	On a rock locally known as <i>Bommaimalai</i> near Nārttāmalai.
Dynasty	—
King	Tribhuvanachakravarti Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān
Date	Śaka 675 (753 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil

Contents	Records gift of <i>paḷlichchandam</i> land, made tax-free, to the monks of <i>Tiruppaḷḷimalai</i> and <i>Then(south)tiruppaḷḷimalai</i> and also to the deity of <i>Then-tiruppaḷḷimalai</i> . The income from the land endowed had been allotted in 2 : 1 ratio to these <i>paḷlis</i> respectively. The record refers to several taxes and also mentions the signaturies at the end of the epigraph.
Reference	<i>PSI.</i> , No. 658.
Remarks	The Jaina establishments at <i>Bommaimalai</i> were known as <i>Tiruppaḷḷimalai</i> and <i>Thentiruppaḷḷimalai</i> . The deity bore the name <i>Tiruppaḷḷimalainayagar</i> . The boundary stones of the land granted, had been marked with stones bearing the symbol of Tripple Umbrella.

No. 383

Village	Malayakkōil
Taluk	Tirumayyam
District	Pudukkōṭṭai
Findspot	On a rock to the left of the entrance into the rock-cut temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	—

Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Mentions the name of one Guṇaśēna. The purport of the record is not clearly known. (Seems to have some connection with music).
Reference	<i>PSI.</i> , No. 4.
Remarks	Guṇaśēna is said to be a Jaina monk, according to Seeni Venkatasamy. [<i>Samaṇamum Tamiḷum</i> , p. 134] Seems to state that Guṇaśēna enunciated the art of learning the <i>Parivāḍini</i> , a seven stringed lute.

No. 384

Village	Nārttāmalai
Taluk	Kuḷattūr
District	Pudukkōṭṭai
Findspot	Stone built into the platform of the <i>Paḷiyiliśvaram</i> cave temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Sanskrit, Grantha

Contents	Defaced. Mentions Śrī Namichandirar.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 298/1968-69.
Remarks	Seems to be the name of the Jaina monk, Nēmichandra. The stone containing the inscription should have been taken from some Jaina structure in the village.

No. 385

Village	Nārttāmalai
Taluk	Kuḷattūr
District	Pudukkōṭṭai
Findspot	On a rock to the north of the Tirumalai-Kaḍambar (Śiva) temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Kulōttuṅga III
Date	27th regnal year (1204-1205 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	(Records gift of some land to the Kailāsa-nātha temple). It also states that the lands gifted to the Śiva temple excluded the two <i>mā</i> of land belonging to the Jaina temple of this village (Nārttāmalai). The presiding deity of the Jaina temple is called <i>Arhadēva</i> of Tirumāraimalai.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 360/1904, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XVII, No. 390, <i>PSI</i> , No. 158.

No. 386

Village	Saḍaiyāpāṟai
Taluk	Ālaṅguḍi
District	Pudukkōṭṭai
Findspot	By the side of a Jaina image carved on the rock known as <i>Saḍaiyāpāṟai</i> near Tirukōgaraṇam.
Dynasty	Pāṇḍya
King	Sundarapāṇḍya I
Date	2nd regnal year (1217 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Fragmentary. Records gift of land, tax-free, to the deity of <i>Perunaṟkiḷichchōḷa-pperumpalli</i> , situated in Tenkavināḍu. In the tenth and eleventh lines of the inscription, the <i>palli</i> is referred to as <i>Tenkavināṭṭupperumpalli</i> , situated on the <i>Saḍaiyārmalai</i> , belonging to the division of Tenkavināḍu. The boundaries of the land granted, and the signatories of the record also figure in the epigraph.
Reference	<i>PSI.</i> , No. 530, <i>A Manual of Pudukkōṭṭai State</i> , Vol. II, pt. II, p. 979.

No. 387

Village	Samaṇartiḍal (Kāyāmpaṭṭi)
Taluk	Kuḷattūr
District	Pudukkōṭṭai
Findspot	On a stone in the place known as <i>Sama- ṇartiḍal</i> by the side of the <i>Veṇṇāvikuḷam</i> (tank) at Kāyāmpaṭṭi.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	—
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Mentions <i>Aiññūṟṟuvapperumpaḷḷi</i> at Tiru- veṇṇāyil and <i>Tiruvāyṭalamādam</i> . Jayavīrap- pēriḷamaiyān, probably a Jaina monk, also figures in this record.
Reference	<i>PSI.</i> , No. 1083.
Remarks	<i>Tiruvāyṭalamādam</i> is said to be a <i>maṭha</i> attached to the Jaina temple at Tiru- veṇṇāyil. See, Seeni Venkatasamy, <i>Samaṇamum- Tamiḷum</i> , p. 133.

No. 388

Village	Sembaṭṭūr
Taluk	Ālaṅguḍi
District	Pudukkōṭṭai
Findspot	On the base of a Yakshi image found on the northern side of the tank called <i>Paḷḷiyūraṇi</i> .
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 10th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records that this image was caused to be made by Jayaṅkoṇḍachōḷa Mūvēndavēḷān of Kuḷamaṅgalanāḍu.
Reference	<i>A Manual of Pudukkōṭṭai State</i> , Vol. II, pt. II, p. 995.
Remarks	Jayaṅkoṇḍa Mūvēndavēḷān seems to be an official under Rājarājachōḷa I, and hence the record may be assigned to the period of the same king. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 995. Kuḷamaṅgalam is a village in the Ālaṅguḍi taluk.

No. 389

Village	Seṭṭipaṭṭi (Samaṇarkuṇḍu)
Taluk	Kuḷattūr
District	Pudukkōṭṭai
Findspot	On the base of the ruined Jaina temple at the place called <i>Samaṇarkuṇḍu</i> .
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 10th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Mentions the names of Dayāpālar and Vādirājar, the disciples of Matisāgara-achārya.
Reference	<i>A Manual of Pudukkōṭṭai State</i> , Vol. II, pt. II, pp. 1022-1023.
Remarks	The Jaina temple at this place is in ruins and only the basement remains now. Sculptures of Mahāvira, Pārśvanātha and their attendants from this temple are kept on a platform in the village. <i>Ibid</i> , p. 1022.

No. 390

Village	Sittannavāśal
Taluk	Kuḷattūr
District	Pudukkōṭṭai
Findspot	On the rock-cut bed in the natural cavern known as <i>Ēḷadippattam</i> .
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	2nd-1st centuries B.C.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Bed (seat) made (by the) Iḷayar (of) Ciṟupāvil for Kāvuti Iten born (at) Kumuḷūr (in) Erumināṭu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 388-A/1914, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Sittannavāśal, No. 1, T. V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 245-250.
Remarks	For the various interpretations offered by scholars to this inscription, See T. V. Mahalingam's <i>Early South Indian Palaeography</i> , (pp. 245-250) <i>Kāvuti</i> (Kāviti) seems to be a title conferred upon some important personalities or officials by the king. Erumināṭu (Erumaināṭu) is identical with Mahiṣamaṇḍala, <i>i e.</i> , Mysore region. The villages Ciṟupāvil and Kumuḷūr have not been identified.

No. 391

Village	Sittannavāśal
Taluk	Kuḷattūr
District	Pudukkōṭṭai
Findspot	On the sloping side of the rock to the south of the rock-cut temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 7th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Reads : Sri Pirutivi(na)chchan.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 328/1960-61.
Remarks	Seems to be the name of a Jaina monk or a lay devotee.

No. 392

Village	Sittannavāśal
Taluk	Kuḷattūr
District	Pudukkōṭṭai

Findspot	On the sloping side of the rock to the south of the rock-cut temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	7th and 8th centuries A.D.
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Reads : 1. Vitivali. In characters of about the 7th century A.D. 2. Śunakkuḷam. In characters of about the 8th century A.D.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 331/1960-61.

No. 393

Village	Sittannavāśal
Taluk	Kuḷattūr
District	Pudukkōṭṭai
Findspot	On the stone beds of the natural cavern on the hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—

Date	A.D. 8th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records names of mendicants such as Tōḷakkunṅattu - Kaḍavuḷan - Tirunilan, Tiruppūraṇan, Tiṭṭaichchāraṇan, Tiruchchāttan and Śrī Pūrṇa Chandiran-Niyattakaran Paṭṭakāji.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 388/1914, <i>PSI.</i> , No. 7.
Remarks	These are names of mendicants who had resolved to spend the last days of their lives in retired seclusion. <i>ARE</i> , 1914-15, pt. II, p. 86.

No. 394

Village	Śittannavāśal
Taluk	Kuḷattūr
District	Pudukkōṭṭai
Findspot	North side of the base of the verandah of the rock-cut temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 8th century characters

Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Reads : Śrī añkala.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 324/1960-61.
Remarks	Seems to be the name of a Jaina monk, associated with the jaina establishments in the village.

No. 395

Village	Sittannavāśal
Taluk	Kuḷattūr
District	Pudukkōṭṭai
Findspot	On the rock to the south of the rock-cut Jaina temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 8th-9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	This inscription is engraved in archaic characters of about the 8th-9th century A.D. The purport is not clear.

Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 369/1904, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XVII, No. 399.
Remarks	The record, in three short lines, is very much damaged and only one or two words are readable.

No. 396

Village	Sittannavāśal
Taluk	Kuḷattūr
District	Pudukkōṭṭai
Findspot	On the rock to the south of the same rock-cut temple.
Dynasty	Pāṇḍya
King	Avanipaśēkhara Śrīvallabha (Śrīmāṅga-Śrī Vallabha)
Date	(815-862 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records that Iṅgautaman, known as Madiraiāśiriyān, repaired the inner <i>maṇḍapa</i> and built another <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the temple. The temple is called <i>Aṅivarkōil</i> (Arhat temple) and the place is known as Aṅṅalvāyil. Some gifts of lands were also made to the priests of the temple.

Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 368/1904 (also 215/1940-41), <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 45.
Remarks	The <i>maṇḍapa</i> of this temple had been repaired by Iṅgautaman, a teacher from Madurai, during the reign of Śrīmāṅga-Śrīvallabha. The paintings executed on the ceiling of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> are also now assigned to the time of the same Pāṇḍya king.
No. 397	
Village	Sittannavaśal
Taluk	Kuḷattūr
District	Pudukkōṭṭai
Findspot	On the east face of the northern pillar in the verandah of the same rock-cut temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Reads : Śrī Tiruvāśiriyān. Below this is an inscription in Vaṭṭeḷuttu characters which is erased beyond recognition.

Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 325/1960-61.
Remarks	The inscription refers to the seated image of an <i>acharya</i> , on the north wall of the verandah, depicted with a single umbrella above the head. <i>ARE</i> , 1960-61, p. 20.

No. 398

Village	Śittannavāśal
Taluk	Kuḷattūr
District	Pudukkōṭṭai
Findspot	On the eastern face of the southern pillar in the same temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Reads : Śrī Ulōkādittan.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 326/1960-61.

Remarks The inscription, according to the Government Epigraphist, refers to the seated figure of Pārśvanātha with tripple umbrella depicted above the head, carved on the south wall of the verandah which is nearer to the pillar containing this label inscription.
ARE, 1960-61, p. 20.

No. 399

Village Sittannavāśal

Taluk Kuḷattūr

District Pudukkōṭṭai

Findspot On the sloping side of the rock to the south of the same temple.

Dynasty —

King —

Date A.D. 9th century characters

Language and Script Tamil

Contents Fragmentary. Reads : Tirukkō

Reference *ARE*, 327/1960-61.

No. 400

Village	Sittannavāśal
Taluk	Kuḷattūr
District	Pudukkōṭṭai
Findspot	On the rock to the south of the rock-cut Jaina shrine.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	This inscription, engraved in characters of about the 9th century A.D., seems to record the renovation of a certain structure. Other details are lost.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 370/1904, <i>SII.</i> , Vol. XVII, No. 400.
Remarks	The name of the person who renovated the structure may be read as Eṇṇaruñji-Vaḷḷal.

No. 401

Village	Sittannavāśal
Taluk	Kuḷattūr
District	Pudukkōṭṭai

Findspot	On the sloping side of the rock to the south of the same temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 10th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Fragmentary. Reads : Śrī Tiruvi(rā)ma(n).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 329/1960-61.

No. 402

Village	Sittannavāśal
Taluk	Kuḷattūr
District	Pudukkōṭṭai
Findspot	On the sloping side of the rock to the south of the same temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 10th century characters

Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Fragmentary. Reads : (Śri) Śikāyavan.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 330/1960-61.

No. 403

Village	Tēnimalai
Taluk	Tirumayyam
District	Pudukkōṭṭai
Findspot	On a rock opposite to the <i>Āṇḍarmaṭha</i> at Tēnimalai.
Dynasty	Irukkuvēl
King	—
Date	A.D. 8th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	States that while the Jaina ascetic Malayadhvaja was performing penance on Tēnūrmalai, a certain Irukkuvēl chieftain (name not mentioned) visited the place and gave an endowment of land as <i>pallichchandangam</i> for the maintenance of the monk.

Reference	<i>PSI.</i> , No. 9
Remarks	The Irukkuvēls were feudatories of the Chōla monarchs and they ruled over the region around Koḍumbāḷūr in Pudukkōṭṭai.
No. 404	
Village	Tēnimalai
Taluk	Tirumayyam
District	Pudukkōṭṭai
Findspot	Below the image of a Tirthaṅkara on a boulder opposite to the <i>Āṇḍarmaṭha</i> at Tēnimalai.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	—
Language and Script	Tamil, Grantha
Contents	Records that the image (of the Tirthaṅkara) was caused to be made by one Śrīvalla-Udana Seruvōṭṭi.
Reference	<i>PSI.</i> , No. 10.

RĀMANĀTHAPURAM DISTRICT

1. Hanumantakuḍi
2. Iḷayāṅkuḍi

No. 405

Village	Hanumantakuḍi
Taluk	Tiruvāḍānai
District	Rāmanāthapuram
Findspot	On some stones lying in front of the Maḷavanātha (Jaina) temple.
Dynasty	Vijayanagar
King	—
Date	Śaka 1455 (1533 A.D.)

**Language
and Script**

Tamil

Contents

A fragmentary record of a Vijayanagara king whose name is lost. One of them mentions Jinēndramaṅgalam alias Kuruva-dimidai . . . in Muttūru kūṅṅam and Añju-kōṭṭai in the same *kūṅṅam*. Also mentions the name of the god Arha Paramēśvara-Māḷuvanāyakar. Two other pieces mention a *Kāvāṅchuvandiram*.

Reference

ARE, 408/1907, *SII*, Vol XXIII, No. 408.

Remarks

The temple at Hanumantakuḍi is dedicated to Mallinātha Tirthaṅkara and local people call it Maḷavanātha temple. The presiding deity bore the name Arha Paramēśvara-Māḷuvanāyakar.

No. 406**Village**

Iḷayāṅkuḍi

Taluk

Paramakuḍi

District

Rāmanāthapuram

Findspot

On four sides of a stone set up in front of the Siva temple by the side of a seated Jaina image.

Dynasty

King —

Date —

**Language
and Script** Tamil

Contents Beginning lost and portions damaged. Seems to record an endowment of land as *paḷḷichchandam* for conducting worship and festivals in the temple of Bhagavatināyakar. Mention is made of *Nārpattēṇ-ayiraperumpāḷḷi* and a native of Iḷāṅkuḍi.

Reference *ARE*, 33/1946-47.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT

1. Agalūr
2. Chōlavāṇḍipuram
3. Chittāmūr
4. Dādāpuram
5. Iḍaiyālam
6. Jambai
7. Koliyanūr
8. Maḍaviḷāgam
9. Mēlkūḍalūr
10. Olagapuram
11. Olakkūr
12. Paḷḷichchandal
13. Paṟaiyanpaṭṭu
14. Perumaṇḍūr
15. Tiṇḍivanam
16. Tirunātharkunḡu
17. Tirunaḡuṅḡonḍai
18. Tiruppālappandal
19. Tiruvatigai
20. Toṇḍūr
21. Viḍūr
22. Vēlūr
23. Viḷukkam

No. 407

Village	Agalūr
Taluk	Gingee
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On a rock close to the Jaina temple in the <i>Vadakkutōttam</i> .
Dynasty	Pallava
King	Nandivarman II
Date	50th regnal year (781 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records the construction of a sluice at Agalūr by Kampaiyanār and the endowment by him of one <i>kaḍi</i> per <i>paṭṭi</i> of the lands irrigated by the lake for its maintenance and three <i>naḷi</i> per <i>paṭṭi</i> by the <i>Urār</i> to the <i>Bhaṭṭarar</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 258/1968-69.

No. 408

Village	Agalūr
Taluk	Gingee
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On the south face of the same rock close to the Jaina temple.
Dynasty	Pallava
King	—
Date	A.D. 8th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records the death of Kampaiyanār after the destruction of Toṇḍūr by the orders of Śri-Viśaiyātittyan. In characters of about the 8th century A D.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 259/1968-69.
Remarks	It is not known who Vijayāditya was and why Toṇḍūr was destroyed. The place of Kampaiyanār in the history of this region is also not known to us.

No. 409

Village	Chōlavāṇḍipuram
Taluk	Tirukkōilūr
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On a boulder with a Gōmmaṭa panel on the hillock called <i>Āṇḍimalai</i> .
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 10th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	States that this image (<i>tēvāram</i>) was made by Vēli-Koṅgaraiyar-Puttaḍigaḷ. Near this is a loose sculptured slab depicting goddess Padmāvati, now known locally as Kāḷiyamman.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 251/1936-37, <i>Epi. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXIX, pp. 199 ff.
Remarks	Chōlavāṇḍipuram was a place of importance to the Jains in the 10th & 11th centuries A.D. as evidenced by a number of sculptures representing Mahāvira, Pārśvanātha, Gōmmaṭa and Padmāvati carved on a group of boulders on the hillock known as <i>Āṇḍimalai</i> . Besides, there are five or six stone beds, locally called ' <i>Pañchapāṇḍavar Paḍukkai</i> ', meant for the monks to reside. <i>ARE</i> , 1936-37, pt. II, p. 46.

No. 410

Village	Chōlavāṇḍipuram
Taluk	Tirukkōilūr
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On a boulder in the village.
Dynasty	Chōla
King	Gaṇḍarāditya Mummuḍichōla
Date	2nd regnal year (952 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Tamil verse. Praises the exploits of a certain Chēḍi chief called Siddhavaḍavan who is styled as 'the lord of Kōval' and ' <i>Malaya-Kulōdbhavan</i> ', and records gift of Panaippāḍi by him for worship of deities carved on the rock. Mentions Guṇavīrabhaṭāra of Kuṇḍi.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 252/1936-37.
Remarks	The Chēḍi chieftains, like the Malayamāns, were also vassals of the Chōlas. The present record mentions one of the Chēḍi chieftains, Siddhavaḍavan, and records the gift of a village Panaippāḍi by him for worship of the Jaina deities.

No. 411

Village	Chittāmūr
Taluk	Gingee
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On a slab built into the floor close to the well in the Pārśvanātha temple.
Dynasty	Chōja
King	Rājakēśarivarman (Āditya I)
Date	17th regnal year (888 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records that one Matiyan Aṅintigai of Puttāmbūr endowed a gift for burning a perpetual lamp in the <i>Kattampalli</i> (Malainātha temple) and the gift was entrusted with Ārambanandi, Pādamūlattār and the <i>ūrār</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 201/1902, <i>SII</i> , Vol. VII, No. 828
Remarks	The Rājakēśari of this record is identified with Āditya I. A detailed study of the epigraphs from Chittāmūr has been made by A. Ekambaranathan in his book, ' <i>The History of Chittamūr</i> ' pp. 54 ff.

No. 412

Village	Chittāmūr
Taluk	Gingee
District	South Arcot
Findspot	At the base of the boulder containing Jaina images in the Malainātha temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Queen Kāḍavarkōṅpāvai
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Mentions Kāḍavarkōṅpāvai, the queen of a Chōḷa king. She is said to have revived some endowments made to the temple, which fell into disuse.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 203/1902, <i>SII</i> , Vol. VII, No. 830.
Remarks	Kāḍavarkōṅpāvai is identified with the queen of Āditya I and therefore, the record is assigned to the 9th century A.D.

No. 413

Village	Chittāmūr
Taluk	Gingee
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On the base of the central shrine of the Pārśvanātha temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Rājakēśari Vikramachōḷa.
Date	18th regnal year (1136 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	It registers a gift of 3 <i>mā</i> of wet land in some villages to the temple.
Reference	<i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, No. 26.
Remarks	The inscription is now lost. It is interesting to observe that the lands gifted to the temple are said to have been found in more than fifty villages in and around Gingee and Tiṇḍivanam taluks.

No. 414

Village	Chittāmūr
Taluk	Gingee
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On the base of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine of the Pārśvanātha temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Kulottuṅga Chōḷadēva (II)
Date	12th regnal year (1148 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Registers gift of the village Siṅṅāmūr as <i>dirgamānya</i> to the deity Pārśvanāthadēva in the temple of <i>Palliaḷḷar</i> , by a certain <i>dēvaradiyār</i> .
Reference	<i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, No. 28.
Remarks	This record is also lost.

No. 415

Village	Chittāmūr
Taluk	Gingee
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On a slab built into the floor of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the Malainātha temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Rājādhirāja (II)
Date	10th regnal year (1173 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records a gift of 4 <i>ma</i> of land by a Sambhuvarāya of the Seṅgēṇi family, who is said to have conquered the Pāṇḍya country.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 202/1902, <i>SII</i> , Vol. VII, No. 829.
Remarks	The Sambhuvarāya chieftain of this record is the same as Seṅgēṇi Ammaiappan who, on behalf of the Chōḷas, fought against the Pāṇḍyas, and thereby got the title, ' <i>Pāṇḍya-nadu Koṇḍan</i> '.

No. 416

Village	Chittāmūr
Taluk	Gingee
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On the base of the <i>mukhamaṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine of the Pārśvanātha temple.
Dynasty	Vijayanagar.
King	Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Viṣṇudēva Mahārāya
Date	Śaka 1140 (1218 A.D.) (?)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Registers a gift of 91 <i>kuḷi</i> of land below the tank for providing offerings etc., and for the expenses of the festival to the god Simhapurināthadēva and 30 <i>kuḷi</i> of land for the worship etc., to the god Pārśvanātha of the Malaiyanār temple at Chittāmūr, a <i>paḷlich-chandam</i> in Siṅgamporudavaḷanāḍu.
Reference	<i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, No. 27.
Remarks	The inscription apparently belongs to the reign of the Vijayanagara king Krishṇadēvarāya, as we do not know any king as Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Viṣṇudēva Mahārāya. In that case, the Śaka year would be 1441, corresponding to 1519 A.D. See, <i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, pt. I, p. 40.

No. 417

Village	Chittāmūr
Taluk	Gingee
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On a slab called <i>Sanyaśikal</i> set up in the village.
Dynasty	Nāyak
King	Vaiyappa Krishṇappa Nāyaka
Date	Śaka 1503 (1581 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Registers the grant of the village <i>Sirgāmūr</i> in <i>Uḍaikkāḍunāḍu</i> , a subdivision of <i>Tiruvadi-rājyam</i> in <i>Vaḷudilampaṭṭu-sāvaḍi</i> of <i>Tirumunaippādi-nāḍu</i> , for the sacred bath and offerings to the god <i>Chidambarēśvara</i> by <i>Bommaiyapiḷḷai</i> as the gift of <i>Vaiyappa-Krishṇappa Nāyaka</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 68/1935-36.
Remarks	It is interesting to note that the Jaina village <i>Chittāmūr</i> had been granted to the <i>Naṭarāja</i> temple at <i>Chidambaram</i> , when <i>Vaiyappa-Krishṇappa Nāyaka</i> was ruling over the <i>Gingee</i> region as the agent of the <i>Vijayanagar</i> kings. In all probability, the gift of the village here refers to the lands other than those of the Jaina temple. See, <i>A. Ekambaranathan, The History of Chittamūr</i> , pp. 67-68.

No. 418

Village	Chittāmūr
Taluk	Gingee
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On the base of the <i>mānasthambha</i> in the Pārśvanātha temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	Śaka 1500 (1578 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	States that the <i>mānasthambha</i> was the gift of Bussetṭi, son of Bāyisēṭṭi, a <i>Vaiśya</i> of Jagatāpigutti.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 517/1937-38.
Remarks	Jagatāpigutti seems to be a village in Anantapūr district, Andhra Prādes̄h. One of the inscriptions from Kummetta refers to Jagatāpigutti Simai. (<i>ARE</i> , 15/1947-48)

No. 419

Village	Chittāmūr
Taluk	Gingee
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On another face of the same <i>manāsthambha</i> .
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	(1578 A.D.)
Language and Script	Sanskrit, Kannada
Contents	States that Busrēshṭi of the <i>mahanagakula</i> erected this <i>manāsthambha</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 518/1937-38.
Remarks	This and the previous record speak of the erection of the <i>manāsthambha</i> by one Busśeṭṭi.

No. 420

Village	Chittāmūr
Taluk	Gingee
District	South Arcot

Findspot	On a stone in the tank bund.
Dynasty	Vijayanagar
King	Śri Raṅgadēva Mahārāya
Date	Śaka 1504 (1582 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil, Grantha
Contents	Gift of all wet lands and dry lands watered by the northern tank as <i>paḍijivitam</i> for the five musicians (like [the <i>uḍal</i> , <i>nāgasvaram</i> , <i>nattuvan</i> etc.) of the Simhapurinātha temple by Timmappanāyaka, agent of Atchutappa Nāyakkar Aiyyan, in the reign of Śri Raṅgadēvamahārāya, the Vijayanagara king.
Reference	<i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, No. 29.
Remarks	Atchutappa Nāyakkar is identified with the Tanjore Nāyak ruler of the same name. His son Raghunātha Nāyakkar also finds place in two inscriptions from Chittāmūr. <i>Ibid.</i> , Vol. I, No. 29.

No. 421

Village	Chittāmūr
Taluk	Gingee
District	South Arcot

Findspot	On the <i>gōpura</i> of the Pārśvanātha temple.
Dynasty	Vijayanagar
King	Vēṅkaṭapatidēva Mahārāya
Date	Śaka 1508 (1586 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	It registers the grant of <i>mānya</i> lands attached to the Simhapurinātha temple and in the enjoyment of 12 <i>dēvaraḍiyārs</i> , as <i>śarvamānya</i> removing the water-cess, as ordered by Raghunātha Nāyakkar Aiyan.
Reference	<i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, No. 30.
Remarks	The practice of employing <i>dēvaraḍiyārs</i> (maid servants dedicated to temple service) was not very common in Jaina establishments.

No. 422

Village	Chittāmūr
Taluk	Gingee
District	South Arcot

Findspot	On the floor near the <i>Kalasa-śthāpana maṇḍapa</i> , near the <i>gōpura</i> of the Pārśva-nātha temple
Dynasty	Vijayanagar
King	Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vēṅkaṭapatidēva-Mahārāya
Date	Śaka 1525 (1603 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Registers the removal of water-cess on the <i>mānya</i> lands of the god Nēmināthaśvāmi of the Simhapurinātha temple, left in the enjoyment of the <i>paṇḍita</i> , <i>pūjuka</i> , <i>dēvaradi-yar</i> and the <i>mēḷakkārar</i> (drummer), thus making them <i>Śarvamānya</i> for the merit of Raghunātha Nāyakkar Aiyan and Dikshitar Aiyan. (These two names would mean only the Tanjore Nāyak ruler Raghunātha and his famous minister Gōvinda-Dikshita).
Reference	<i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, No. 31.

No. 423

Village	Chittāmūr
Taluk	Gingee
District	South Arcot

Findspot	Inner wall of the <i>gōpura</i> of the Pārśvanātha temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	Śaka 1787 (1865 A.D.)
Language and Script	Sanskrit, Grantha
Contents	States that Abhinava Ādisēna Bhaṭṭāraka erected the <i>gōpura</i> with jaina images, by public subscription.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 520/1937-38.

No. 424

Village	Chittāmūr
Taluk	Gingee
District	South Arcot
Findspot	Inner wall of the <i>gōpura</i> of the Pārśvanātha temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 19th century characters

Language and Script	Sanskrit, Grantha
Contents	Verses extolling the merit accruing from service rendered to the <i>Jinalaya</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 519/1937-38.
Remarks	The date of this record may be the same śaka 1787 (1865 A.D.) in which year the <i>gōpura</i> was built.
No. 425	
Village	Chittāmūr
Taluk	Gingee
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On the basement of the small shrines, behind the Nēminātha shrine, in the Pārśvanātha temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	Śaka 1825, Kali. 5004 (1903 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil, Grantha

Contents	Records that the five shrines of Brahmādēva, Gaṇadhara, Saraswatī, Padmāvati and Jvālamālini were constructed with the permission of the Pontiff of the Chittāmūr <i>maṭha</i> , by Guṇamālai ammāḷ, the wife of Śrī-Bālaiyā of Tiruppaṅambūr, the then deputy Collector. The lady also granted one <i>kaṇi</i> of land for offerings to these five images of deities.
Reference	A. Ekambaranathan, <i>The History of Chittāmūr</i> , pp. 68-69.
Remarks	Śrī Bālaiyā is also said to have evinced keen interest in the development of this temple and at his instigation, the two huge sculptures of elephant, besides a large number of stone slabs, were brought from the ruined Viṣṇu temple in Gingee fort, and used for the construction of the <i>Kalasaśthāpanamaṇḍapa</i> at Chittāmūr.
No. 426	
Village	Chittāmūr
Taluk	Gingee
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On the third pillar of the <i>alaṅkāramaṇḍapa</i> in the same temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—

Date	Saka 1873, A.D. 1951
Language and Script	Tamil, Grantha
Contents	Records that on 22nd, Monday, in the month of <i>Tai</i> , Saka 1873, this <i>maṇḍapa</i> of the Pārśvanātha temple was renovated by the Pontiff Śri Lakshmi Śēna Bhaṭāraka-Bhaṭṭāchāryavaryaśvāmi of the <i>Jinakāñchi-maṭha</i> . The <i>maṭhas</i> at Kolhāpūr, Delhi and Penukoṇḍa are also referred to in this epigraph. At the end, the english year, 1951, is also engraved.
Reference	A. Ekambaranathan, <i>The History of Chittāmūr</i> , pp. 70-71.
Remarks	The four important Jaina <i>maṭhas</i> in modern times are at Jinakāñchi (Chittāmūr), Delhi, Kolhāpūr and Penukoṇḍa.
No. 427	
Village	Dādāpuram
Taluk	Tiṇḍivanam
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On the walls of the central shrine in the Māṇikyēśvara (Śiva) temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa

King	Rājarāja I
Date	21st regnal year (1006 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Refers to the construction of three temples viz., Kundavai Jinālaya, Kundavai Viṅṅagar and Iravikulamāṅikka Īsvaram at Rājarājapuram by the princess Pirāntakan-Kundavai-pirāṭṭiyār, and to the presentation of vessels and ornaments of various descriptions made of gold, silver and pearl.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 17/1919.
Remarks	The same matter is also known from another record (<i>ARE</i> , 8/1919) found in the Viṣṇu temple at Dādāpuram.
 No. 428	
Village	Iḍaiyālam
Taluk	Tiṅḍivanam
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On a rock called <i>Siddharpaṅgai</i> near a tank in the village.
Dynasty	—
King	—

Date	In modern characters
Language and Script	Sanskrit, Grantha
Contents	Two pairs of foot-marks, a book-stand, two <i>kamaṇḍalas</i> and two fly-whisks are engraved on the rock, and in a circular line round them is engraved in modern characters an <i>anushtub</i> verse, paying obeisance to Malliśēna — muniśvara otherwise called Vāmanāchārya.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 311/1938-39.
No. 429	
Village	Iḍaiyālam
Taluk	Tiṇḍivanam
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On a rock called <i>Siddharpaṛai</i> near a tank in the village.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	In modern characters
Language and Script	Sanskrit, Grantha

Contents Round a pair of foot-marks and a book-stand is engraved the name Vimala-Jinadēva.

Reference *ARE*, 312/1938-39.

No. 430

Village Iḍaiyālam

Taluk Tiṇḍivanam

District South Arcot

Findspot On the *bali-piṭha* in the Jaina temple.

Dynasty —

King —

Date In modern characters

**Language
and Script** Tamil

Contents Contains the name of Jinadēvar of Iḍaiyālam. Near this, on a pillar, is engraved the name of Appāṇḍārnayinār who probably presented the pillar.

Reference *ARE*, 314/1938-39.

No. 431

Village	Jambai
Taluk	Tirukkōilūr
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On a rock inside the cavern.
Dynasty	Atiyamān
King	Neḍumān Añji
Date	Ist century A.D.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	The inscription reads : <i>Satyaputō Atiyan Neḍumānañji itta paḷi.</i> It means that the abode was caused to be given by Atiyan Neḍumān añji, the <i>Satyaputra</i> .
Reference	R. Nagasamy, 'Asoka and the Tamil country-a new link', <i>Express Magazine</i> , 6-12-1981.
Remarks	It is a unique record referring to the Śatyaputras, identified with the Atiyamāns of Koṅgu country. The earliest reference to Śatyaputras is found in the Asokan edicts at Brahmagiri. Their identification had been a matter of controversy for a long time, and now it is proved that they are identical with the Atiyamān chieftains. Atiyamān Neḍumān Añji is celebrated in the Śaṅgam classics by poets like Paraṇar and Avvaiyār. The Śaṅgam works describe Añji as a great Śaivite, but the fact that he caused to be made an abode to the Jaina acetic, shows his religious tolerance. (<i>Ibid.</i>)

No. 432

Village	Koliyanūr
Taluk	Viḷuppuram
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On the east wall of the shrine of the ruined Jaina temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	—
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records the building of a portion of the temple by a merchant Tirumaḡumārban-Vaṅiḡa Purantaran of the village Idaiyāḡu. The temple is called <i>Nayinārdēvar Perumānār Srikōil</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 110/1897, <i>SII</i> , Vol. VI, No. 64.

No. 433

Village	Koliyanūr
Taluk	Viḷuppuram
District	South Arcot

Findspot	On the south base of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the shrine in the Jaina temple.
Dynasty	Vijayanagar
King	—
Date	A.D. 15th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	The name of the king is very doubtful. It records gift of lands by Nallatambimudaliyār-Periyatambiyār of Koliyapuranallūr for the regular worship in the temple of <i>Nayinār-Arumoḷināyakar</i> . The village granted lay to the west of Vijayarājapuram, probably a village nearby.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 111/1897, <i>SII</i> , Vol. VI, No. 65.
Remarks	The name of the ruler is read as Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Āruva Aśura Nārāyaṇa-Thiyāga-Māsamudra Immadi Torāta Vaśavaiya Dēva-Mahārāja. He may be identified with Immaḍi-Narasimha dēva mahārāja who is said to have ruled from c. 1493 to 1506 A.D. The old name of the village Koliyanūr was Koliyapuranallūr.

No. 434

Village	Maḍaviḷāgam (Reṭṭanai)
Taluk	Tiṇḍivanam
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On a slab set up in the village.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Vikramachōḷa
Date	10th regnal year (1128 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Fragmentary. Seems to record a tax-free gift of land to a Jaina temple and for the maintenance of a feeding house, a flower garden etc.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 392/1924-25.

No. 435

Village	Mēlkūḍalūr
Taluk	Gingee
District	South Arcot

Findspot	By the side of the rock-cut beds in a cave on the hill.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Parakēśarivarman (Parāntaka I)
Date	4th regnal year (911 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records a gift of 500 sheep for lamps to the deity, <i>Avanītilatattu-dēvar</i> , at Sēntamaṅgalam in Panaiyūrṇāḍu, by Āḷivaikuntan <i>alias</i> Śembiyankāvītiyaraiyan of Kaḷattūr in Maḷanāḍu.
Reference	Information given by Pulavar S. Kuppu-swamy, Bahur, Pondicherry State.
Remarks	<p>This and the following inscriptions from Mēlkūḍalūr have been discovered by the members of the Historical Society of Pondicherry.</p> <p>There are about thirtyfive rock-but beds in some of the caves found on the hill in the village. Besides, an image of Pārśvanātha is carved on a boulder adjacent to the rock-cut beds. It is said that the deity '<i>Avanītilatattu-dēvar</i>' refers to the same image of Pārśvanāthā carved on the boulder.</p>

No. 436

Village	Mēlkūḍalūr
Taluk	Gingee
District	South Arcot
Findspot	By the side of the rock-cut beds in a cave on the hill.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Parāntaka I
Date	28th regnal year (935 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records that a certain Pūsālan Pakaiyaḍakki of Vilvalām made a gift of 700 sheep for lamps to the deity <i>Piḍāriyar</i> at Sēndamaṅgalām in Panaiyūrnaḍu. The king bears the title " <i>Matirai Koṇḍa Kōparakēśari</i> ."
Reference	Information given by Pulavar S. Kūppūswamy, Bahur, Pondicherry State.
Remarks	According to S. Kuppuswamy, the term ' <i>bhaṭāriyar</i> ' is mistakenly engraved as <i>Piḍāriyar</i> in this record.

No. 437

Village	Mēlkūḍalūr
Taluk	Gingee
District	South Arcot
Findspot	By the side of the rock-cut beds in a cave on the hill.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Parāntaka I
Date	28th regnal year (935 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records that Arumoḷi <i>alias</i> Vīranārāyaṇa-Pallavaraiyan made a gift of 600 sheep for lamps to the deity, <i>Tirumaṇikkōildēvar</i> , at Śēndamaṅgalam in Panaiyūrṇāḍu.
Reference	Information given by Pulavar S. Kuppuswamy, Bahur, Pondicherry State.
Remarks	<i>Tirumaṇikkōildēvar</i> , in the present context, is taken to mean Pārśvanātha.

No. 438

Village	Mēlkūḍalūr
Taluk	Gingee
District	South Arcot
Findspot	By the side of the rock-cut beds in a cave on the hill.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Parāntaka I
Date	33rd regnal year (940 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Slightly damaged. Records that a certain Kiḷinallūrkiḷavan <i>alias</i> Svātēvan <i>alias</i> Kiḷān . . . Kōn made a gift of 500 sheep to the deity (name lost) at Sēndamaṅgalam in Panaiyūrṇāḍu.
Reference	Information given by Pulavar S. Kuppuswamy, Bahur, Pondicherry State.

No. 439

Village	Mēlkūḍalūr
Taluk	Gingee
District	South Arcot

Findspot	By the side of the rock-cut beds in a cave on the hill.
Dynasty	Pallava
King	Nripatuᅅgavarman
Date	2nd regnal year (967 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records that Ōᅇaᅅkārikuᅇaiyār, an officer of Nripatuᅅgavarman, made a gift of 750 sheep to light lamps in front of the deity, <i>Sri Mūlaśthanattu-dēvar</i> , in Śēndamaᅅgalam, a village in Panaiyūrᅅnāᅇu.
Reference	Information given by Pulavar S. Kupp-swamy, Bahur, Pondicherry State.
Remarks	<i>Sri Mūlaśthanattu-dēvar</i> of this inscription also refers to the image of Pārśvanātha.
No. 440	
Village	Olagapuram
Taluk	Tiᅇᅇdivanam
District	South Arcᅇ
Findspot	On the south wall of the central shrine in the ruined Viᅇᅇᅇu temple.

Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Rājakēśarivarman <i>alias</i> Śri Rājamahēndra
Date	3rd regnal year (1063 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	(Records sale of land to the Viṣṇu temple). The sale-deed was drawn up by Samanta- bāhuāchārya, a worshipper of <i>Sundara- śōḷapperumpalḷi</i> of this town.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 141/1919.
Remarks	The existence of a Jaina <i>palḷi</i> (<i>Sundaraśōḷa- perumpalḷi</i>) at Olagapuram is known from this inscription. It is worthy of note that a devotee of the Jaina <i>palḷi</i> had drawn up the sale deed for a Viṣṇu temple.

No. 441

Village	Olakkūr
Taluk	Tiṇḍivanam
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On a slab set up in the Brāhmin street in the village.

Dynasty	(Pallava)
King	—
Date	A.D. 8th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records that the image of Pridivi Viḍaṅga- kuratti (at the top of the slab) was caused to be cut by the king, whose name is not mentioned.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 356/1909, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XII, p. 53, f. n. 2.
Remarks	The slab contains the representation of the nun, Pridivi-Viḍaṅgakuratti, flanked by a lamp and canopied by an umbrella. She should have been held in high esteem and therefore, the king himself had caused to be made her image. Palaeographically, the record may be assigned to the Pallava period. (<i>ARE</i> , 1909-1910, p. 11).

No. 442

Village	Paḷlichchandal
Taluk	Tirukkōilūr
District	South Arcot

Findspot	On a rock under a mango tree on the eastern side of a stream known as <i>Panakkattuōḍai</i> .
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Parakēśarivarman (Parāntaka I)
Date	21st regnal year (928 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Registers a gift of land after reclamation as <i>ēri-paṭṭi</i> by Sakkanvayiri, for improving the tank belonging to the <i>Nāṭṭar Perumpalḷi</i> of Vaḷaiyūr in Vāṇagoppāḍi.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 446/1937-38.
Remarks	The <i>Nāṭṭar Perumpalḷi</i> of Vāḷaiyūr seems to have been founded by the people or assembly of the local <i>nāḍu</i> , hence its name as <i>Nāṭṭar Perumpalḷi</i> . But it is not known which Jaina temple in the locality bore this name. <i>ARE</i> , 1937-38, pt. 2, para 28, p. 88.

No. 443

Village	Paḷlichchandal
Taluk	Tirukkōilūr
District	South Arcot

Findspot	On a rock called <i>Kōḍampāṟai</i> near the <i>Oṇḍi-Aiyanār</i> shrine.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Rājarājadēva II
Date	6th regnal year (1222 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Registers the order (<i>taravu</i>) issued by Nēmi-nātha, in-charge of <i>Gaṇḍarāditta-perumpalḷi</i> , declaring a portion of Jambai <i>alias</i> Virarājēndrapuram as an assylum for the oppressed, with the name of “ <i>Sōḷatuṅgan Ālavantān Aṅjinān Pugaliḍam</i> ”.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 448/1937-38.
Remarks	The Jaina establishment referred to in the record seems to have been named after the Chōḷa king Gaṇḍarāditya. Jambai <i>alias</i> Virarājēndrapuram is another Jaina centre in Tirukkōilūr taluk.
 No. 444	
Village	Paḷḷichchandal
Taluk	Tirukkōilūr
District	South Arcot

Findspot	On a slab set up on the ruined mound of a jaina temple called ' <i>Jainiammankōil</i> '.
Dynasty	Vijayanagar
King	Atchyutadēva Mahārāya
Date	Śaka 1452 (wrong for 1454) (1532 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	States that the order remitting the <i>jōḍi</i> and <i>sūlavari</i> taxes, issued by the king at the instance of Vaiyappa Nāyaka, for offerings and worship to (the Jaina image) <i>Nayanār-Vijaya Nāyakar</i> at Saṅbai (Jambai), was engraved later in the time of Vēlur-Bommu-Nāyaka.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 449/1937-38.
Remarks	The Jaina temple is in ruins and amidst its debris is lying a mutilated stone image of Bāhubali. <i>Nayanār Vijaya Nāyakar</i> refers to the image of the Jaina deity. Vēlūr-Bommu Nāyaka was wielding authority in this region as the subordinate of Vaiyappa-Nāyaka of Gingee. A copy of this inscription is also engraved at Jambai (<i>ARE</i> , 127/1906), but issued in favour of the Śiva temple at that village. <i>ARE</i> , 1937-38, pt. II, p. 105.

No. 445

Village	Paṟaiyanpaṭṭu
Taluk	Gingee
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On a rock by the side of a natural spring near the village.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 5th–6th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	Records the death of one Ārārathan, the disciple of Vachchaṇandi (Vajranandi), by observing fast. Ārārathan is said to be a native of Bāṇanāḍu. (Bāṇanāḍu may be the same as Bāṇarāshṭra).
Reference	K. Krishnamurti, "A New Jaina inscription from Gingee region", <i>Mukkudai</i> , July, 1985, pp. 5–9.

No. 446

Village	Perumaṇḍūr
Taluk	Tiṇḍivanam
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On the west wall of the Rishabhanātha shrine.
Dynasty	Pallava
King	Nandivarman III
Date	19th regnal year (866 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Incomplete. Records gift of two hundred (measure) of paddy to the <i>Perumpaḷḷi</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 220/1902, <i>SII</i> , Vol. VII, No. 847.

No. 447

Village	Perumaṇḍūr
Taluk	Tiṇḍivanam
District	South Arcot

Findspot	On a pillar in the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the Chandranātha shrine.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Kulottuṅga III.
Date	14th regnal year (1192 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records that Rājarāja Sambhuvarāya <i>alias</i> Kaṇḍara Sūryan built a shrine for the goddess and installed therein the image of Yakshi, and granted some lands, probably in Perumāṇḍaipāṅputtūr for the expenses connected with the worship of the goddess. The Jaina temple at this place is called <i>Ravikulasundarapperumpalli</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 219/1902, <i>SII</i> , Vol. VII, No. 846.
Remarks	The shrine of the Yakshi is called in the record as ' <i>Munvalai Koṇḍa Maṅgaiyar-Nayakiyar Srikōil</i> ' and the Yakshi is known as <i>Maṅgaiyar Nayaki Varasundari</i> '.
No. 448	
Village	Perumaṇḍūr
Taluk	Tiṇḍivanam
District	South Arcot

Findspot	On the north wall of the Rishabhanātha shrine.
Dynasty	Chōja
King	Kulōttuṅga III
Date	15th regnal year (1193 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records that Rājarāja Sambhuvarāyar <i>alias</i> Kaṇḍara Sūryan, at the instance of one Mallisēna, granted 2000 <i>kuḷi</i> of land to the Yakshi, <i>Valaikōṇḍa Maṅgai Nayaki</i> , at Perumāṇḍaipāḡputtūr. The village Perumāṇḍaipāḡputtūr is said to be in Veṅkuṅgakkōṭṭam, in Jayaṅkōṇḍa Sōḷamaṇḍalam.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 221/1902, <i>SII</i> , Vol. VII, No. 848.
Remarks	Perumāṇḍaipāḡputtūr was the ancient name of the village.

No. 449

Village	Tiṇḍivanam
Taluk	Tiṇḍivanam
District	South Arcot

Findspot	On the pedestal of a Ādinātha bronze image (now kept in the Madras Museum).
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 11th–12th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records that this image was caused to be made by the <i>Kiḷars</i> of Agaram.
Reference	V. Radhakrishnan, “Rare Bronzes from South Arcot District”, <i>Kalvettu</i> (Quarterly Journal of the Department of Archaeology, Government of Tamilnadu), 1978, No. 16, p. 19.

No. 450

Village	Tirunātharkunḡu (Siṅgavaram)
Taluk	Gingee
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On a rock in the hill called <i>Tirunātharkunḡu</i> near the village Siṅgavaram.
Dynasty	—
King	—

Date	5th-6th centuries A.D.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Records that it is the place of penance of Chandranandi, the monk, who died observing fiftyseven days of fasting.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 239/1904, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XVII, No. 262, <i>Travancore Archaeological Series</i> , Vol. I, p. 231, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Tirunātharkunḡu, No. 1.

No. 451

Village	Tirunātharkunḡu (Siṅgavaram)
Taluk	Gingee
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On a rock in the <i>Tirunātharkunḡu</i> hill near Siṅgavaram.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 10th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil

Contents	Records the death (<i>niśidika</i>) of Ilayapaḍārai who fasted for thirty days.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 238/1904, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XVII, No. 261.

No. 452

Village	Tirunaṅṅoṇḍai
Taluk	Uḷundūrpēṭṭai
District	South Arcot
Findspot	Above the entrance of the natural cavern on the Tirunaṅṅoṇḍai hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	States that the east <i>maṅḍapa</i> and the <i>Chaturmugattirukkōyil</i> of the <i>Kiḷappaḷḷi</i> (Jaina shrine) at Tirunaṅṅoṇḍai were the works of Viśaiyanalluḷān Kumaran-Dēvan of Taḷakkuḍi in Miṛaināḍu on the south bank of the Kāvēri river.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 306/1939-40.

Remarks Tirunaṅuṅgoṇḍai is one of the very important places of pilgrimage for the Jains in Tamilnadu. The natural cavern on the hill contains a number of stone beds provided with pillow lofts. A little to the north of this cavern is the Appāṇḍainātha temple with the shrines meant for Pārśva-nātha and Chandraprabha. This Jaina temple had been patronised by the Chōlas, Pāṇḍyas, their feudatories and the later rulers.

No. 453

Village Tirunaṅuṅgoṇḍai.

Taluk Uḷundūrpeṭṭai

District South Arcot

Findspot On the western side of the natural cavern on the hill.

Dynasty —

King —

Date A.D. 9th century characters

Language and Script Tamil

Contents Two incomplete pieces in characters of about the 9th century A.D., one mentioning Vāṇakōvaraiyar and the other (much damaged) Āḡulaga-perumān.

Reference *ARE*, 307/1939-40.

Findspot	On a rock to the west of the natural cavern in the hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 9th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Damaged in the middle. Seems to record a similar gift by an individual (name lost), probably the son of Periyakkanār of Nariyappaḍi.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 309/1939-40.

No. 456

Village	Tirunaṅṅonḍai
Taluk	Uḷundūrpēṭṭai
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On a stone set up at the sluice of the tank.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 10th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil

Contents	Tamil verse. Records the construction of this sluice to the tank at Naṅuṅgoṇḍai by Āṅaipperumāḷ.
Reference	ARE, 320/1939-40.
No. 457	
Village	Tirunaṅuṅgoṇḍai
Taluk	Uḷundūrpēṭṭai
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On a rock to the south of the Appāṇḍai-nātha temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Rājarāja I
Date	10th regnal year (995 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	The inscription is damaged and left unfinished. Seems to record some land for the various services in the temple by an <i>adikārichchi</i> (lady), who was the wife of Aiyāṅan. The boundaries of the land are also mentioned, besides a tank called <i>Kundavaipērēri</i> .
Reference	ARE, 385-B/1902, <i>SII</i> , Vol. VII, No. 1017.
Remarks	The tank, <i>Kundavaipērēri</i> , was named after Kundavai, the sister of Rājarāja I. <i>Adikārichchi</i> means the wife of an official (<i>adikari</i>).

No. 458

Village	Tirunaṅṅonḍai
Taluk	Uḷundūrpeṭṭai
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On a rock to the south of the Chandranātha shrine in the Appāṅḍainātha temple.
Dynasty	Choḷa
King	Rājarāja I
Date	17th regnal year (1002 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	The inscription begins with the <i>prasasti</i> "Tirumagalpōla. . . ." Registers the grant of 10 <i>mā</i> of land to meet the expenses for burning two perpetual lamps in the shrines, <i>Periyapalli</i> and <i>Mēlappalli</i> , for the prosperity of Pirāntakan Arumoḷi <i>alias</i> Mummaḍiśōḷa Śrī Rājarājadēva by Narasiṅgan Śrī-Yamkan Irāmadēvan <i>alias</i> Sēnāpati Mummaḍiśōḷa Brahma Mārāyan of Brahmaḍēyam Sēraḷāntaka Chaturvēdi-maṅgalam in Veṅṅaḍu on the southern bank of the river Kāvēri.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 385/1902, <i>SII</i> , Vol. VII, No. 1015, <i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, pt. I, No. 70.

Remarks	The donor of the grant was the commander-in-chief of Rājarāja I, and the grant was made for the merit of the same king who had the surname Parāntakan Aruṃmoḷi.
No. 459	
Village	Tirunaṅuṅgoṇḍai
Taluk	Uḷundūrpēṭṭai
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On a rock to the west of the Chandranātha shrine in the Appāṇḍainātha temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Rājendra I
Date	(1012–1044 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Damaged, and right and left ends built in. Begins with the historical introduction <i>Tirumannivaḷara</i> . . . of Rājendra I. Records gift of 96 sheep for a lamp to god <i>Paḷiyilāḷyar</i> by Kalimānan-Vijayālaya Mallan of Tirumaṇaṅjēri in Rājendrasimha Vaḷanāḍu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 300/1939–40.

No. 460

Village	Tirunaṅuṅgoṇḍai
Taluk	Uḷundūrpēṭṭai
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On the south wall of the store room in the Appāṇḍainātha temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Rājādhirāja I
Date	13th regnal year (1031 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	It registers a gift of 6 <i>kaṣu</i> by Ādi-Bhaṭṭārakan Pushpāsēna with the concurrence of Kolliyūr Uḍaiyān for burning a twilight lamp in front of the Yakshi in the <i>Mēḷirpalli</i> (the temple on the hill) at Tirunaṅuṅgoṇḍai.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 383/1902, <i>SII</i> , Vol. VII, No. 1013, <i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, pt. I, No. 81.
Remarks	The editor of <i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> had read the name of the king as Rājarāja (I), in which case the date of the record should be 998 A.D. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Vol. I, No. 81).

No. 461

Village	Tirunaṅṅoṅṅai
Taluk	Uḷundūrpēṭṭai
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On a rock at the entrance into the main shrine in the Appāṅṅainātha temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Kulōttuṅga I
Date	(1070-1120 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Fragmentary and damaged. Contains the historical introduction of Kulōttuṅga I beginning with the words <i>Pugaḷmadu-Viḷaṅga</i> Seems to record an endowment of paddy for a lamp in the temple by Rājēndraśōḷa Chēdirājan. Mentions Uḍaiyār Mallishēna, evidently a Jaina deity.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 301/1939-40.

No. 462

Village	Tirunaṅṅoṅṅai
Taluk	Uḷundūrpēṭṭai
District	South Arcot

Findspot	On the south wall of the Nityakalyāṇadēva shrine in the same temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Kulōttuṅga I
Date	8th regnal year (1078 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	A damaged record. Seems to register the gift of 40 cows for burning a perpetual lamp, probably in front of the god <i>Kachchi-Nāyakadēva</i> in the southern shrine of the temple, <i>Nāṣpattēṇṇāyiraperumpalli</i> , at Tirunaṅguṇḍai.
Reference	<i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, pt. 1, No. 80.
Remarks	The verse at the end of another epigraph of Kulōttuṅga III (<i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, pt. 1, No. 71) from Tirunaṅguṇḍai refers to a certain <i>Maṭhapati</i> , i.e., the head of the <i>maṭha</i> . There is at present no <i>maṭha</i> in the village. The pontiff of the Jains in Tamilnadu now lives at Chittāmūr and the <i>pīṭha</i> is called <i>Jinakañchi pīṭha</i> . The mention of the god <i>Kachchi Nāyakadēva</i> in the temple at Tirunaṅguṇḍai suggests that the <i>maṭha</i> , now at Chittāmūr, was at that time located at Tirunaṅguṇḍai. <i>Ibid.</i> , Vol. I, pt. 1, No. 80, Notes.

No. 463

Village	Tirunaṅṅonḍai
Taluk	Uḷundūrpeṭṭai
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On the wall of the <i>Tanakasalai maṅḍapa</i> .
Dynasty	—
King	(Tribhuvanachakravarti)
Date	—
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	The record is too fragmentary. It begins with the epithet Tribhuvanachakravarti, but the name of the ruler and the date of the record are missing. It seems to register a gift of land which was, in all probability, mortgaged to the temple.
Reference	<i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, pt. 1, No. 79.
Remarks	The editor of the inscription states that some more fragmentary records are found in the same place and their details are not ascertainable. <i>Ibid.</i> , Vol. I, pt. 1, No. 79, Notes.

No. 464

Village	Tirunaṅuṅgoṇḍai
Taluk	Ulundūrpeṭṭai
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On a stone set up at the foot of the hill.
Dynasty	Chōla
King	Kōnērinmaikoṇḍān
Date	—
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records gift of land by Tavattālandēvar of Iruṅgōlappāḍināḍu for the conduct of a festival in the month of <i>Vaikāṣi</i> , and also for a special festival known as <i>Rajakkaḷṅayakan</i> festival in the month of <i>Tai</i> , in the Appāṇḍainātha temple. The land was entrusted with the <i>tanattar</i> of the <i>Nārpatteṅṅayiraperumpalli</i> at Tirunaṅuṅgoṇḍai.
Reference	ARE, 384/1902, <i>SII</i> , Vol VII, No. 1014.
Remarks	The Jaina establishment at Tirunaṅuṅgoṇḍai is referred to in this record as <i>Nārpatteṅṅayiraperumpalli</i> .

No. 465

Village	Tirunaṅṅonḍai
Taluk	Uḷundūrpeṭṭai
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On the base of the verandah around the Chandranātha shrine in the Appāḍḍainātha temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Kōnērinmaikoṅḍān
Date	3rd regnal year
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records gift of 10 <i>vēli</i> land as <i>paḷḷichchandam</i> , made tax-free, in the villages Kūḍalilāḍḍarpāḍi Vānavan – Mādēvipuram and Śiḅusāttanallūr to the <i>paḷḷi</i> at Tirunaṅṅonḍai and to the <i>Bhaṭṭaras</i> attached to the same <i>paḷḷi</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 382/1902, <i>SII</i> , Vol. VII, No. 1012. <i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, pt. I, No. 72.

No. 466

Village	Tirunaṅuṅṅonḍai
Taluk	Uḷundūrpeṭṭai
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On a stone within the first <i>prakara</i> of the Appāṇḍainātha temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Vikramachōḷa
Date	10th regnal year (1128 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	It begins with the historical introduction “ <i>Pūmadu puṅṅara . . .</i> ” Registers tax - free gift of wet land reclaimed after a breach in the tank of the village for the expenses of the <i>Vaikāṣi</i> festival to the gods Aruṅmoḷidēva and Nityakalyāṇadēva by Malaiyan Mallan <i>alias</i> Vikrama-Chōḷa-Malaiyamān.
Reference	<i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, pt. 1, No. 73.
Remarks	The donor seems to be one of the Malaya-mān chieftains of Tirukkōilūr, who owed their allegiance to the Chōḷas.

No. 467

Village	Tirunaṅṅoṅṅai
Taluk	Uḷundūrpeṅṅai
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On the rock to the west of the natural cavern in the hill.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Vikramachōḷa
Date	16th regnal year (1134 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Unfinished. Seems to record a gift of land under <i>Kundavai-ēri</i> (tank) after reclamation, by Malaiyanmallan <i>alias</i> Vikramachōḷa-Malaiyan as <i>Sivigaippuṅṅam</i> (palanquin maintenance) of the images of Arumoḷi-dēvar and Nityakalyāṅṅadēvar on the festival occasions in <i>Vaigāsi</i> at Tirunaṅṅoṅṅai in Kuṅṅattūrṅṅaḍu of Tirumunaip-pāḍi, a sub-division of Rājarāja Vaḷanāḍu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 310/1939-40.

Findspot	On a rock near the basement of the defunct shrine outside the <i>prakara</i> of the Appāṇḍainātha temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	—
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	States that this is the measuring span. This is engraved between two marks, the length between which is 16 spans.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 318/1939-40.

No. 470

Village	Tirunaṅṅai
Taluk	Uḷundūrpeṭṭai
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On the rock to the west of the natural cavern in the hill.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Kuḷottuṅgachōḷadēva II

Date	4th regnal year (1137 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records an endowment of 420 <i>kalam</i> of paddy by the measure <i>Āṭkoṇḍanmarakkal</i> , out of the annual <i>paḍikkaval</i> income from the village Jananāthamaṅgalam by Āḷappirantān Mōgan <i>alias</i> Kulōttuṅgaśōḷā-Kāḍavarāyan for offerings to (the image of) <i>Kachchi-Nāyanār</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 311/1939-40.
Remarks	It may be assigned to the time of Kulōttuṅga II (<i>ARE</i> , 1939-40, pt. 11, para 110.)
No. 471	
Village	Tirunaṅuṅgoṇḍai
Taluk	Uḷundūrpēṭṭai
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On the southern side of the basement of the defunct shrine situated outside the south <i>prakara</i> wall of the Appaṅḍainātha temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Rājarājadēva II

Date	9th regnal year (1155 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records a gift of certain taxes due to him from the village Tirunaṅṅoṅṅai by the chief Kīṅṅyūr Malaiyamān Atti-Sokkan <i>alias</i> Rājagambhīrachēdirāyan for offerings to the deities <i>Appar</i> and <i>Paṅṅiyilāṅṅyar</i> of the temple.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 317/1939-40.

No. 472

Village	Tirunaṅṅoṅṅai
Taluk	Uṅṅundūrpēṅṅṅai
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On the base of the verandah around the Chandranātha shrine in the Appāṅṅṅainātha temple.
Dynasty	Chōṅṅa
King	Kulōṅṅtuṅṅga III
Date	(1178-1216 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil

Contents	It is engraved at the end of the next inscription. (<i>ARE</i> , 381/1902). It is a verse in praise of the <i>Virasaṅgha</i> of the Jains and the lord of Tirunaṅṅoṇḍai. It also mentions Kulōttuṅga and records the gift of the village Nallūr to the Jaina temple at this place. A certain <i>maṭhapati</i> is also referred to in the last line of the verse.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 299/1939-40, <i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, pt. I, No. 71.
Remarks	Tirunaṅṅoṇḍai seems to have had a Jaina <i>maṭha</i> presided over by a <i>Maṭhathipathi</i> in medieval times. (See, <i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, pt. I, No. 80)

No. 473

Village	Tirunaṅṅoṇḍai
Taluk	Uḷundūrpeṭṭai
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On the base of the verandah around the Chandranātha shrine in the Appāṇḍainātha temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Kulōttuṅga III

Date	9th regnal year (1187 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	It registers a grant of three villages <i>Āṟṟūr-pallichchendam, Uḷḷūr</i> (i.e., Tirunaṟuṅgoṇḍai) and <i>Ēnādimaṅgalam</i> by Arasanārāyaṇan-Āḷappiṅantān <i>alias</i> Virasēkhara Kāḍavarāyan, as <i>tirunāmattukkāṇi</i> , to the god (<i>dēva</i>) of <i>Nāṟpattēṇṇayirap-perumpalli</i> at Tirunaṟuṅgoṇḍai, a sub-division of Rājarājavalāṇāḍu from that year as granted by His Majesty (<i>Aiyyan</i>).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 381/1902, <i>SII</i> , Vol. VII, No. 1011, <i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, pt I, No. 71.
Remarks	The regnal year of the king, according to the <i>Annual Report on Epigraphy</i> (1902) is nine, while in the <i>South Indian Temple Inscription</i> (Vol. I, pt. 1, No. 71) the regnal year is said to be one. The Kāḍavarāyas, like the Sambhuvarāyas, were the vassals of the Chōḷas.
 No. 474	
Village	Tirunaṟuṅgoṇḍai
Taluk	Uḷundūrpeṭṭai
District	South Arcot

Findspot	On the east wall of the <i>Aḷagamma-maṇḍapa</i> on the hill.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Rājarājadēva III
Date	5th regnal year (1221 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Fragment. Seems to record a gift of certain taxes due to him from the village Tirunaṅṅoṇḍi by Kūḍal Āḷappiṅṅantān Ēḷisaimohan- Sōḷa Kāḍavarāyan as endowment to the god (name lost).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 313/1939-1940.

No. 475

Village	Tirunaṅṅoṇḍai
Taluk	Uḷundūrpeṭṭai
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On the base of the west wall near the entrance to the <i>Tānakaśāla</i> in the same temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa

King	Rājarāja III
Date	10th regnal year (1226 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Registers a gift of 10 <i>mā</i> of wet land by Kūḍal Āḷappirantān Ēḷiśai Mōhan Kāḍavarāyan for the maintenance of a perpetual lamp before the god Pārśvanāthaśvāmin in the <i>mēlapaḷḷi</i> (temple at the top of the hill). Tirunaḷuṅgoṇḍai is said to be a village in Tirumunaippāḍi-kunḡattūrṇāḍu.
Reference	<i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, pt. 1, No. 74.
Remarks	Kūḍal Āḷappirantān Ēḷiśai Mōhan was one of the Kāḍava chieftains under Kulōttuṅga III. Probably, he continued to serve under Rājarāja III also, hence he finds a place in the present record.
 No. 476	
Village	Tirunaḷuṅgoṇḍai
Taluk	Uḷundūrpeṭṭai
District	South Arcot
Findspot	To the east of the entrance to the store-room on the northern shrine of the Chandranātha shrine in the same temple.

Dynasty	Chōla
King	Rājarājadēva III
Date	10th regnal year (1226 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Registers the grant of 3 <i>mā</i> of wet land by Kolliyūr Oḍaiyān for burning a twilight lamp in front of the Yakshi image in the <i>Mēl-palli</i> of the <i>Narpatteṅṅayiraperum-palli</i> at Tirunaṅṅonḍai.
Reference	<i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, pt. 1, No. 76.

No. 477

Village	Tirunaṅṅonḍai
Taluk	Uḷundūrpeṭṭai
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On the pedestal of a bronze image of Chandranātha in the Appāṅḍainātha temple.
Dynasty	Chōla
King	Rājarāja III
Date	(1216-1246 A.D.)

Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	States that the image of <i>Kachchi-Nayakkar</i> was endowed by Āḷappiṟantān-Mohan-Kachchiarāyar at Tirunaṟuṅgoṇḍai.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 319/1939-40.
Remarks	The Chandraprabha image is referred to in this record as <i>Kachchi-Nayakkar</i> .

No. 478

Village	Tirunaṟuṅgoṇḍai
Taluk	Uḷundūrpēṭṭai
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On the west wall (inside) of the <i>prakara</i> of the Appāṇḍainātha temple.
Dynasty	Pallava
King	Kopperuṅjiṅgadeva
Date	3rd regnal year (1246 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records the construction of the stroll pavilion to the temple south of Tirunaṟuṅgoṇḍai by . . . Śiṅgan, a native of Pālaiyūr.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 314/1939-40.

No. 479

Village	Tirunaṅuṅgoṇḍai
Taluk	Uḷundūrpeṭṭai
District	South Arcot
Findspot	At the base of the wall to the west of the spring in the first <i>prakara</i> of the temple.
Dynasty	Pallava
King	Kopperuṅjiṅga
Date	6th regnal year (1249 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	A damaged and fragmentary record. Registers the construction of the <i>prakara</i> (<i>tirunadaimaligai</i>) to the temple by a certain person whose name is lost. Tirunaṅuṅgoṇḍai is said to be a village in Tirumunaippāḍi-kunṅattūrṅaḍu, a sub-division of Rājaraja-vaḷanāḍu.
Reference	<i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, pt. I, No. 77.
Remarks	The name of the person who constructed the <i>prakara</i> wall seems to be Kakkīyarāyan (Kachchīyarāyan).

No. 480

Village	Tirunaṅṅoṇḍai
Taluk	Uḷundūrpēṭṭai
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On a rock on the way to the tank at the foot of the hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 13th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records the construction of these steps by Guṇaviradēvan Paṇḍitadēvan, a goldsmith of the place.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 316/1939-40.

No. 481

Village	Tirunaṅṅoṇḍai
Taluk	Uḷundūrpēṭṭai
District	South Arcot

Findspot	On the wall of the Nityakalyāṇāśvāmi shrine in the first <i>prakāra</i> of the temple.
Dynasty	Pāṇḍya
King	Māgavarman <i>alias</i> Vikramapāṇḍya.
Date	(1283–1296 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Much damaged and fragmentary. Seems to register some gift to the god Appāṇḍaināthar in the temple of <i>Naṟpattēṇṇāyiraperumpalli</i> . The <i>mahānāyaka</i> merchant guild of Naḍuvilmaṇḍalam is also mentioned in the inscription.
Reference	<i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, pt. 1, No. 78.

No. 482

Village	Tirunaṟuṅḡṇḍai
Taluk	Uḷundūrpeṭṭai
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On the wall of the dilapidated shrine dedicated to NityaKalyāṇadēva within the Appāṇḍainātha temple complex.

Dynasty	Pāṇḍya
King	Tribhuvanachakravarti Vikrama Pāṇḍya
Date	7th regnal year (1290 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Registers the gift of 6 <i>mā</i> of wet land in the village for offerings to the god Appāṇḍai-nāyanār in the temple of <i>Naṟpattēṇṇayira-perumpalli</i> at Tirunaṟuṅgoṇḍai in Kuṅḍattūr-nāḍu, a sub-division of Tirumunaippāḍi, a district of Rājarāja-vaḷanāḍu. The latter portion of the inscription registers the grant of certain miscellaneous taxes of the Kuṅḍattūr-kūṟṟam for offerings and for a perpetual lamp to the god.
Reference	<i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, pt. I, No. 75.

No. 483

Village	Tirunaṟuṅgoṇḍai
Taluk	Uḷundūrpēṭṭai
District	South Arcot

Findspot	On the east wall of the front <i>maṇḍapa</i> , left of entrance, in the Appāṇḍainātha temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	Śaka 1283 (1361 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records a gift of land for a perpetual lamp in the temple of Appāṇḍār by the <i>nattavar</i> of Ādanūrpattu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 304/1939-40.

No. 484

Village	Tirunaṅuṅgoṇḍai
Taluk	Uḷundūrpēṭṭai
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On the east wall of the front <i>maṇḍapa</i> , right of entrance, in the Appāṇḍainātha temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—

Date	Saka 1283 (1361 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records a gift of land for a perpetual lamp in the temple of Appāṇḍār by a person (name lost), son of Sembādi-Villavadaraiyan of Paḷampattinam in Paṭṭina-nāḍu, a subdivision of Sembūrkoṭṭam in Jayaṅkoṇḍa-śōḷamaṇḍalam. Tirunaṅuṅgoṇḍai is said to have formed part of Ādanūr in Kuṟukkai-kūṟṟam in Tirumunaippāḍi-nāḍu, a subdivision of Naḍuvilmaṇḍalam. Mentions Gōppaṇṇa-Uḍaiyār as being instrumental for this gift.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 303/1939-40.
No. 485	
Village	Tirunaṅuṅgoṇḍai
Taluk	Uḷundūrpēṭṭai
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On the east wall of the <i>Aḷagamma maṇḍapa</i> on the hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	—

Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Fragment. Seems to record a gift of cows by some persons (probably for lamps in the temple).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 312/1939-40.
No. 486	
Village	Tirunaṅṅonḍai
Taluk	Uḷundūrpēṭṭai
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On the pedestals of the images of saints kept on the south-western side of the <i>mukha-maṅḍapa</i> in the Appāṇḍainātha temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 16th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Grantha

Contents Mentions the following names :
 Śrīmān Traividyāchakravartin.
 Samayanātha Muniśvara.
 Śrīmān Guṇabhadrāchārya.
 (Some more names are said to have been
 engraved on similar pedestals).

Reference *South Indian Temple Inscriptions*, Vol. I,
 pt. I, No. 82.

No. 487

Village Tirunaṅṅonḍai

Taluk Uḷundūrpeṭṭai

District South Arcot

Findspot On the lintel over the entrance into the
 Appāṅḍainātha temple.

Dynasty —

King —

Date A.D. 16th century characters

**Language
 and Script** Tamil

Contents A verse in praise of Guṇabhadramunivar,
 evidently a Jaina saint who was famous in
 the southern land as a great scholar both in
 Tamil and in Sanskrit and who was a native
 of Koṅḍaimalai.

Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 302/1939-40.
Remarks	Tirunaṅṅoṅṅai hill is mentioned as Koṅṅaimalai in this record. The name Guṅṅabhadrā occurs in some more epigraphs from Tirunaṅṅoṅṅai.
No.	488
Village	Tirunaṅṅoṅṅai
Taluk	Uṅṅundūrpēṅṅai
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On the northern side of the front <i>maṅṅapa</i> in the Appāṅṅainātha temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	(A.D. 16th century characters)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	States that Anantappan, son of Śrī Aṅṅamaṅṅaṅṅarttān, always worships.
Reference	<i>South Indian Temple Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, pt. 1, No. 82-C.

Findspot	On the north wall (inside) of the <i>gōpura</i> of the Appāṇḍainātha temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	1636 A. D.
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records the completion, on this date, of the stone work of the <i>gōpura</i> of the Appāṇḍār temple at Tirunaṅṅoṇḍai by Parama Jinadēva Jiyar.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 315/1939-40.
Remarks	The <i>gōpura</i> is stated to have been completed in <i>Yuva</i> , <i>Paṅṅuni 2</i> , <i>Driṅya</i> , <i>Rēvati</i> and Sunday, and this would probably correspond to A.D. 1636, February 28th, Sunday. <i>ARE</i> , 1939-40, pt. II, para, 110.

No. 491

Village	Tiruppālappandal
Taluk	Tirukkōilūr
District	South Arcot

Findspot	On the wall of the south verandah in the first <i>prakāra</i> of the Madhyaśthanātha (Śiva) temple.
Dynasty	Vijayanagar
King	Sāḷuva Narasimhadēva
Date	Śaka 1393 (1471 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	<p>It states that owing to the <i>Oḍḍiyangalabhai</i>, worship in the Śiva temples at Tiruppālaippandal and Pāśūru, and the Jaina temples at Panaippāḍi and Ponparappu had ceased, and it was restored by the order of the king issued to his agent Annamarāśā.</p> <p>This inscription is said to be a copy of those found at places like Tirukkōilūr, Neṅkunṅam etc.</p>
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 416/1937-38, also part II, p. 103, para, 65.
Remarks	Some of the temples in the villages around Tirukkōilūr are said to have suffered damage due to <i>Oḍḍiyan-galabai</i> , i. e., attack of the Oḍḍa army. The Jaina temples at Panaippāḍi and Ponparappu which were affected by such an attack had been restored by the Sāḷuva king Narasimha.

No. 492

Village	Tiruvatigai
Taluk	Cuddalore
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On the east wall of the second <i>prakara</i> , right of the entrance in the Śiva temple.
Dynasty	Pāṇḍya
King	Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya
Date	13+13 year (A.D. 13th century characters)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records the dispute on the boundary of lands belonging to the temples of <i>Nalmukhanayanār</i> , <i>Munaiyadiśvaram-Uḍaiyār</i> and <i>Arhadēvar</i> (Jaina). The boundaries had been settled on three occasions previously.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 416/1921, also pt. II, p. 105.
Remarks	The Jaina temple at Tiruvatigai does not exist at present. However, an image of a Tirthaākara is reported from the same village.

No. 493

Village	Toṇḍūr
Taluk	Gingee
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On a boulder near the <i>Chēri</i> in the Village.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Parakēśarivarman
Date	3rd regnal year (A.D.10th century characters)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records that the village Guṇanērimaṅgalam <i>alias</i> Vaḷuvāmoḷi Ārandamaṅgalam together with some garden lands and wells at Toṇḍūr and <i>Vaḷuvamoḷipperumpalli Viḷagam</i> were left incharge of the Jaina teacher Vajraśiṅga-Iḷamperumānaḍigaḷ of Parambūr, as <i>paḷlichchandam</i> by the chief Viṇṇakōvaraiyan Vayirimalaiyan.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 83/1934-35, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIX, No. 80
Remarks	Viṇṇakōvaraiyan seems to be a local chieftain ruling over some parts of the present Gingee taluk. Toṇḍūr was a Jaina settlement in the medieval period and a hill near by the village contains an image of Pārśvanātha and a few rock-cut beds in a cavern.

No. 494

Village	Toṇḍūr
Taluk	Gingee
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On the same boulder near the <i>Chēri</i> in the village.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Parakēśarivarman
Date	3rd regnal year (A.D. 10th century characters)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Seems to register the levy of a cess on the produce of the lands by the chieftain Viṇṇakōvaraiyan Vayiri-Malaiyan, for the maintenance of the tanks in Viṇṇakōvaraiyar-nāḍu in Siṅgapura-nāḍu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 84/1934-35.
Remarks	The chieftain is said to have decided, in consultation with his <i>nāḍu</i> (assembly), to allow a tax of one <i>nāḷi</i> for every <i>kāḍi</i> of paddy for the annual upkeep of the irrigation tanks situated in the <i>nāḍu</i> (area). <i>ARE</i> , 1934-35, pt. II, pp. 58-59.

No. 495

Village	Viḍūr
Taluk	Tiṇḍivanam
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On a slab paved into the floor of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in the Jaina temple.
Dynasty	Rāshtrakūṭa
King	Kannaradēva (Krishṇa III)
Date	(939-968 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Fragmentary. Most part of the record damaged. Purport not clear. Probably records some endowment to the temple.
Reference	A. Ekambaranathan, "A note on Viḍūr temple", <i>Mukkudai</i> , April, 1982.

No. 496

Village	Viḍūr
Taluk	Tiṇḍivanam
District	South Arcot
Findspot	On the stone slabs kept up side down and built in to the <i>prakara</i> wall, northern side.
Dynasty	—
King	—

Date	A.D. 12th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Fragmentary. Since the stone slabs have been redressed, the contents of the record can not be understood.
Reference	A. Ekambaranathan, "The Arhan temple at Viḍūr", <i>Mukkuḍai</i> , March, 1982, p. 12.

No. 497

Village	Vēlūr
Taluk	Tiṇḍivanam
District	South Arcot
Findspot	To the left of the entrance into the central shrine of the Jaina temple.
Dynasty	--
King	—
Date	In modern characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records the renovation of the temple by one Jeyasēna.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 124/1919.

Remarks	This inscription, in modern characters, records the renovation of the temple and hence, the original structure should be of an earlier date. But the exact period of the earlier edifice can not be ascertained.
No. 498	
Village	Viḷukkam
Taluk	Tiṇḍivanam
District	South Arcot
Findspot	Around the foot prints placed on a platform by the side of a <i>maṇḍapa</i> in the village.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	—
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Mentions the name of a monk, Guṇasāharadēvar.
Reference	K.Krishnamurti, "Foot prints at Viḷukkam", <i>Mukkudai</i> , December, 1984, pp. 2-4.
Remarks	The foot-prints are of Guṇasāharadēva, who is said to be a monk looking after the Jaina establishments at Viḷukkam and nearby villages.

THAÑJĀVŪR DISTRICT

1. Āvaraṇi
2. Kūhūr
3. Maruttuvakkuḍi
4. Paḷḷankōil
5. Ponviḷaintānpaṭṭi
6. Sendalai
7. Tirunāgēs̄varam

No. 499

Village	Āvaraṇi
Taluk	Nāgapaṭṭinam
District	Thañjāvūr

Findspot	On a stone in the Siva temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Kulōttuṅga
Date	15th regnal year (1193 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	(Records an endowment to the Siva temple of the place). The inscription also refers to the Jaina establishment <i>viz.</i> , <i>Chittiralēhaipperumpallī</i> , in the course of a land transaction in which the lands of this <i>paḷḷi</i> and the Siva temple were exchanged.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 487/1922, K. G. Krishnan, <i>Studies in South Indian History and Epigraphy</i> , p. 126.
Remarks	Vestiges of this Jaina <i>paḷḷi</i> are not found in the vicinity of the village.
No. 500	
Village	Kūhūr
Taluk	Kumbakōṇam
District	Thaṅjāvūr

Findspot	On the south wall of the central shrine in the Āmravanēśvara (Śiva) temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Kulōttuṅga I
Date	(1070-1120 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Incomplete. Seems to register a gift of land to <i>Kulōttuṅgasōḷapperumpalli</i> at Kūrūr <i>alias</i> Kulōttuṅgasōḷanallūr in Tirunaṅaiyūr nāḍu, a sub-division of Kulōttuṅgasōḷavaḷanāḍu and also the <i>dēvadana</i> lands of <i>Tiruveḷḷerukkiśvaramuḍaiyār</i> and <i>Tirumambalamuḍaiyār</i> temples.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 288/1917.
Remarks	The Jaina <i>palḷi</i> and the village were named after the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga. At present, vestiges of the Jaina temple are not found in the vicinity of the village. The ancient name of Kūhūr was Kūrūr.

No. 501

Village	Maruttuvakkuḍi
Taluk	Pāpanāsam
District	Thaṅjavūr

Findspot	On the south wall of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine in the Airāvātēśvara (Śiva) temple.
Dynasty	Chōja
King	Kulōttuṅga III
Date	16th regnal year (1194 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Records gift of land to the Śiva temple. Also refers to two Jaina <i>paḷḷis</i> , <i>Sēdikulamāṇikkapperumpaḷḷi</i> and <i>Gaṅgaruḷa Sundarapperumpaḷḷi</i> , at Jananāthapuram.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 392/1907, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XXIII, No. 392.
Remarks	The existence of two Jaina temples at Jananāthapuram is known from this record found in the Śiva temple.

No. 502

Village	Paḷḷankōil
Taluk	Tiruttuṅgaippūṇḍi
District	Thaṅjāvūr
Findspot	Copper plate discovered from the village.

Dynasty	Pallava
King	Simhavarman
Date	6th regnal year (556 A.D.)
Language and Script	Sanskrit in Grantha, Tamil
Contents	Records the grant of the village of Amaṅśērkkai in Perunagarnāḍu in Veṅ-kunṅakkōṭṭam and land in Tāmar to Vajranandikkuravar of Paruttikkunṅu as <i>paḷḷichchandam</i> . Narabhaya, the minister figures as the <i>ajñapati</i> of the grant.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , A-10/1958-59, <i>TASSI</i> , 1958 - 59, p. 41 ff.
Remarks	This charter consists of two sections, one in Sanskrit verse and the other in Tamil prose. It records that the king Simhavarman (identified with Simhaviṣṇu) granted the village <i>Śramaṇaśrama</i> to Vajranandi of <i>Nandi Saṅgha</i> at <i>Vardhamanēśvaratirtha</i> for conducting the worship of lord <i>Jina</i> . The Tamil portion is addressed to the <i>naṭṭar</i> of Perunagarnāḍu and records that the village Amaṅśērkkai in Perunagarnāḍu as well as 16½ <i>paṭṭi</i> of land at Tāmar were granted as <i>paḷḷichchandam</i> to Vajranandikkuravar. Perunagar and Tāmar (Tāmal) are places in the Kāñchipuram taluk. Amaṅśērkkai can not be definitely identified since there are several villages with names like Amaṅantāṅgal, Ammaṅambākkam etc. <i>ARE</i> , 1958-59, pp. 3-4. This copper plate, though discovered at Pallanṅkōil, belonged to the Jaina temple at Tirupparuttikkunṅu in Kāñchipuram.

No. 503

Village	Paḷḷankōil
Taluk	Tiruttuḡaipūṇḍi
District	Thaṅjāvūr
Findspot	Copper plates dug out from the village.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	—
Date	A.D. 10th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil

Contents Incomplete. Records a grant of land as *Paḷḷichchandam*, made free of taxes, infavour of *Sundarachōḷapperumpalli* for the maintenance of Sandanandibhaṭṭārar *alias* Maunidēvar of *Nandi-Saṅgha* and the male and female ascetics of the establishment. The lands situated in Umbalanāḍu (details lost) and in Dhanmalipūṇḍi in Puḡaṅkarambaināḍu, were to be cultivated hereditarily by Selēṭṭikuḍiyan who constructed the *palli* on the site, purchased by him from the *nagarattār* of Irumuḍi-chōḷapuram in Umbalanāḍu.

Reference *ARE*, A-29/1961-62,
TASSI, 1958-59, pp. 84 ff.

Remarks The six plates of this group are numbered 13, 15, 18, 19, 21 and 23. The other plates have not been recovered.

No. 504

Village	Ponviḷaintānpaṭṭi
Taluk	Tiruvaiyāgu
District	Thaṅjāvūr
Findspot	On a stone found in the village.
Dynasty	Pallava
King	Nandivarman II
Date	A.D. 8th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Fragmentary. Records that during the reign of Nandivarman, the wife of ḍuhu Muttaraiyan Kuvāvan (made a gift of some gold to the <i>palli</i>).
Reference	N. Kasinathan, <i>Muttaraiyar</i> , pp. 46-47.
Remarks	This record seems to have been issued by Perumbiḍuhu Muttaraiyan Kuvāvan, who was one of the Muttaraiyar chieftains.

No. 505

Village	Sendalai
Taluk	Thañjāvūr
District	Thañjāvūr
Findspot	On a stone built into the outer <i>gōpura</i> of the Śundarēśvara (Śiva) temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	Parakēśarivarman
Date	12th regnal year (A.D. 10th century characters)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	<p>Records that one Ārambavīran received 150 <i>iḷakkaśu</i> from Kanakaśēnabhaṭāra of the <i>paḷḷi</i> in Vaḍakavīranāḍu and in lieu of that agreed to repair the <i>Virasikhamaṇippērēri</i> (tank). He also agreed to pay 150 <i>kalam</i> of paddy annually as interest for the amount received from Kanakaśēnabhaṭāra.</p> <p>Another fragmentary inscription found on the same wall also mentions the name of Kanakaśēnabhaṭāra and Ārambavīran.</p>
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 7/1899, <i>SII</i> , Vol. VI, No. 443.
Remarks	These stones containing the inscriptions should have been taken from a ruined Jaina temple nearby and used for the construction of the <i>gōpura</i> .

No. 506

Village	Tirunāgēs̄varam
Taluk	Kumbakōṇam
District	Thaṅjāvūr
Findspot	On a pillar lying in a <i>maṅḍapa</i> at the end of the street in front of the Nāganāthas̄vāmi (Śiva) temple.
Dynasty	Chōḷa
King	(Āditya I)
Date	(871–907 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	The inscription is dated to the time of Āditya, on palaeographical grounds. It records the provision made by the <i>Perunagarattar</i> (merchant community) of Kumaramārttāṇḍapuram in Tiraimūr-nāḍu for the renovation of the surrounding hall (<i>tiruchchurralai</i>) and the <i>gōpura</i> in a Jaina temple called <i>Miladuḍaiyarpalli</i> . Kumaramārttāṇḍa seems to have been a surname of the Pallava king Nandivarman III,
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 222/1911, <i>SII</i> , Vol. III, No. 91.
Remarks	The village Kumaramārttāṇḍapuram was obviously named after Nandivarman III. The Chōḷa king Āditya I is said to have married the daughter of Nandivarman III as is evident from a record from Chittāmūr, in which she is called Kāḍavarkōṇpāvai. (See, Chittāmūr Inscriptions.)

TIRUCHIRĀPPAḻI DISTRICT

1. Anbil
2. Jambukēśvaram
3. Puḡaḷūr
4. Śivāyam
5. Tiruchirāppaḻi

No. 507

Village	Anbil
Taluk	Tiruchirāppaḻi
District	Tiruchirāppaḻi

Findspot	On a stone built into the floor of the Gaṇeśa temple.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	—
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Damaged. It is a record of the mercantile group of the <i>Chitramēḷipperiyanaṭṭar</i> . Seems to record some arrangements made for worship in the <i>Amudamoḷiperumpalli</i> at Tiruviḍaikkūḍi in Poygaināḍu, a subdivision of Rājarāja vaḷanāḍu.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 601/1902, <i>SII</i> , Vol. VIII, No. 198.
Remarks	The stone seems to have been brought here from some other place. The details of the record can not be made out since the last part is obliterated.

No. 508

Village	Jambukēśvaram
Taluk	Tiruchirappalli
District	Tiruchirappalli

Findspot	On the south wall of the third <i>prakara</i> of the Jambukēśvara (Siva) temple.
Dynasty	Chōla
King	Rājarājadēva III
Date	17th regnal year (1233 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Registers a sale of land in Rājarājan-Kūṅgaṅguḍi by several persons of Tuṅaiyūr to the temple (Jambukēśvaram). Also mentions a Jaina temple (<i>amaṅpaḷli</i>) named <i>Kavirajapperumpalḷi</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 32/1937-38.
Remarks	It is interesting to note that this inscription found in the Siva temple recording the grant of lands to the same institution, also mentions a Jaina <i>paḷli</i> . But the exact place of the <i>paḷli</i> , its nature and other details connected with it are not known from the epigraph.
No. 509	
Village	Pugaḷūr
Taluk	Karūr
District	Tiruchirāppaḷli

Findspot	On the pillow of the rock-cut bed in the cavern of the <i>Arunattar</i> hill near Vēlayudampālayam.
Dynasty	Chēra (Irumpoḡai)
King	Iḷaṅkaṭuṅkō
Date	3rd-4th centuries A.D.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	(The) abode (<i>uḡai</i>) of Ceṅkāyapan, a Jaina monk (<i>amaṇṇan</i>) from Yāḡḡūr. (This) stone abode was (caused to be) cut by Iḷaṅkaṭuṅkō, (the) son of Peruṅkaṭuṅkōn, (the) son (of the) king Ātan Cellirumpoḡai, on becoming (the) heir-apparent.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 349/1927-28, I. Mahadevan, <i>op.cit.</i> , Pugaḷūr, No. 1, T.V. Mahalingam, <i>op.cit.</i> , pp. 279-280.
Remarks	It is of great interest to note that this inscription mentions three persons, in the grand father, father and son relationship, namely Ātan Cellirumpoḡai, Peruṅkaṭuṅkōn and Iḷaṅkaṭuṅkōn. They were members of the early Chēra dynasty, referred to in <i>Paṭiḡḡuppattu</i> (Ten Idylls), one of the Saṅgam classics. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 280.

No. 510

Village	Pugaḷūr
Taluk	Karūr
District	Tiruchirāppaḷḷi
Findspot	On the brow of the second cave in the same hill.
Dynasty	Chēra (Irumpoḷai)
King	Iḷaṅkaṭuṅkō
Date	3rd-4th centuries A.D.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Letters missing in some portion. (To) Ceṅkā [yapan], the Jaina monk (from) Yāḷḷūr; (This) stone (abode) was caused to be cut by Kaṭuṅkōṅ Iḷaṅkatuṅkō, (the) son of Peruṅkaṭuṅkōṅ, (the) son of the king, Ātan Cellirumpoḷai, on becoming (the) heir-apparent.
Reference	ARE, 297/1963-64, I. Mahadevan, <i>op.cit.</i> , Pugaḷūr, No. 2, K. G. Krishnan, <i>Studies in South Indian History and Epigraphy</i> , pp. 24-30.
Remarks	This record seems to be a copy of the previous inscription, containing the same information.

No. 511

Village	Pugaḷūr
Taluk	Karūr
District	Tiruchirappalli
Findspot	On the pillow of the rock-cut bed in the cavern.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	3rd - 4th centuries A.D.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Kīran (and) Koḷḷan, (the) sons (of) Piṭantai of Nalliyūr.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 346/1927-28, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Pugaḷūr, No. 3, T. V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 283-284.

No. 512

Village	Pugaḷūr
Taluk	Karūr
District	Tiruchirappalli

Findspot	On the brow of the first cave to the south of the hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	3rd – 4th centuries A.D.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Monastery caused to be made (by) Kīran (and) Ōri, (the) younger sons of Piṭan of Nalliyūr.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 296/1963–64, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Pugaḷūr, No. 4.
Remarks	This seems to be connected with the previous record as it mentions the sons of Piṭan (Piṭantai) of Nalliyūr.

No. 513

Village	Pugaḷūr
Taluk	Karūr
District	Tiruchirāppaḷli

Findspot	On the pillow-lofts of the rock-cut beds in the cavern.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	3rd - 4th centuries A.D.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brahmi
Contents	a. (The) bed of Ceṅkāyapa(n) (of) Yāṅṅūr. b. Another fragment reads: Bed (given by)
Reference	ARE, 342/1927-28, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Pugaḷūr, Nos. 5 & 6.

No. 514

Village	Pugaḷūr
Taluk	Karūr
District	Tiruchirappalli
Findspot	On the pillow-loft of a rock-cut bed in the same cavern.
Dynasty	—
King	—

Date	3rd – 4th centuries A.D.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	It is a fragmentary record mentioning the bed (<i>atiṭṭanam</i>).
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 341/1927-28, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Pugaḷūr, No. 7, T. V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 280.

No. 515

Village	Pugaḷūr
Taluk	Karūr
District	Tiruchirāppaḷḷi
Findspot	On the pillow-lofts of the rock-cut beds in the cavern.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	3rd – 4th centuries A.D.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi

- Contents** a. Fragmentary. The bed of Vēniātan, a merchant
- b. Another fragment just at the right side, which mentions 'makan' meaning son.
- Reference** *ARE*, 345/1927-28,
I. Mahadevan, *op. cit.*, Pugaḷūr, Nos. 8 & 9,
T. V. Mahalingam, *op. cit.*, p. 283.

No. 516

- Village** Pugaḷūr
- Taluk** Karūr
- District** Tiruchirappalli
- Findspot** On the pillow-loft of a rock-cut bed in the cavern.
- Dynasty** —
- King** —
- Date** 3rd - 4th centuries A.D.
- Language and Script** Tamil, Brāhmi
- Contents** A fragmentary record mentioning, Koṅṅantai Iḷavan three
- Reference** *ARE*, 344/1927-28.
I. Mahadevan, *op. cit.*, Pugaḷūr, No. 10,
T. V. Mahalingam, *op. cit.*, p. 282.

No. 517

Village	Pugaḷūr
Taluk	Karūr
District	Tiruchirāppaḷḷi
Findspot	On the pillow-loft of a rock-cut bed in the cavern.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	3rd-4th centuries A.D.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	(The) bed of Atti, (a) gold merchant from Karu-ūr.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 343/1927-28, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Pugaḷūr, No. 11, T. V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 281.
Remarks	Karūr was the capital of the early Chēra kings, now a small town in the Trichirāppaḷḷi district.

No. 518

Village	Pugaḷūr
Taluk	Karūr
District	Tiruchirappalli
Findspot	On the pillow-loft of a rock-cut bed in the cavern.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	3rd - 4th centuries A.D.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	Fragmentary. It reads Iḷaṅkiran, (the) son of nākan.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 347/1927-28, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Pugaḷūr, No. 12, T. V. Mahalingam, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 284.

No. 519

Village	Sivāyam
Taluk	Kuḷittalai
District	Tiruchirappalli

Findspot	On a rock called <i>Suṇḍakkapaṛai</i> .
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	(archaic characters)
Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Registers the names Viramallan and Śiyamittiran in archaic characters. In another place is engraved the term ' <i>Ya-karaḍu</i> ', also in ancient alphabet. The rock has a row of five beds cut into it.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 50/1913.
Remarks	The date of the record is not known to us. Viramallan and Śiyamittiran seem to be the names of monks who resided in the caves.

No. 520

Village	Tiruchirāppaḷḷi
Taluk	Tiruchirāppaḷḷi
District	Tiruchirāppaḷḷi
Findspot	On a rock leading to the cavern on the top of the rock fort,
Dynasty	—
King	—

Date	3rd - 4th centuries A.D.
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	To Ceṅkāyipan (damaged, reading doubtful)
Reference	ARE, 139/1937-38, I. Mahadevan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Trichirāpaḷḷi No. 1.
Remarks	It is read as 'Kupagaghari' by the Government Epigraphist and the record is assigned to the 2nd century B.C. ARE, 1937-38, No. 139.

No. 521

Village	Tiruchirāpaḷḷi
Taluk	Tiruchirāpaḷḷi
District	Tiruchirāpaḷḷi
Findspot	On the pillows of the rock-cut beds in a cavern behind the Uchchipiḷḷaiyār shrine on the top of the rock-fort.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 7th century characters

**Language
and Script**

Tamil

Contents

A few stone pillows of the rock-cut beds show traces of obliterated writing, recording possibly the names of the occupants of the beds. One of these bears the name 'Chira', the bearer of which was perhaps a monk of repute and possibly the settlement was called Tiruchirāppaḷḷi after him.

Reference

ARE, 1937-38, pt. II, p. 78.

No. 522**Village**

Tiruchirāppaḷḷi

Taluk

Tiruchirāppaḷḷi

District

Tiruchirāppaḷḷi

Findspot

On the ledge of the rock leading to the cavern behind the Uchchipiḷḷaiyār shrine on the top of the rock-fort.

Dynasty

—

King

—

Date

A.D. 7th century characters.

**Language
and Script**

Tamil, Grantha, Vaṭṭeḷuttu

Contents	Labels such as <i>Kamṭṭuhu</i> , <i>Namōstu</i> , <i>Pravuḷai</i> , <i>Tamchahara</i> (ka), <i>Sēnataṇḍan</i> , <i>Amithananda</i> , <i>Gatadēsa</i> and <i>Kaiviḷakku</i> are engraved at different places.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 132-140/1937-38.
Remarks	Of these labels, <i>Kamṭṭuhu</i> , and <i>Tamchaharaka</i> are doubtfully taken to be the titles of the Pallava king Mahēndra I, <i>ARE</i> , 1937-38, pt. II, pp. 78-79) while the others such as <i>Gatadōsa</i> , <i>Sēnataṇḍan</i> , <i>Amithananda</i> and <i>Kaiviḷakku</i> are said to be names probably of Jaina monks. (T. V. Mahalingam <i>Early South Indian Palaeography</i> , pp. 301-307), However, their affiliation to the Jaina sect is not proved beyond doubt.

No. 523

Village	Tiruchirappalli
Taluk	Tiruchirappalli
District	Tiruchirappalli
Findspot	In the cavern on the top of the rock-fort.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 11th century characters

**Language
and Script**

Sanskrit, Grantha

Contents

Contains an announcement by a person with the *biruda* 'Vadipraḷaya-bhairava' about his arrival here after defeating all disputants and visiting the Karnāṭamaṇḍala. Near this inscription are found, carved in low-relief, a pair of sandals, and in depression, an *asana*.

Reference

ARE, 103/1937-38.

Remarks

This record also can not be definitely attributed to the Jains, as the term Bhairava generally refers to a mendicant or to the deity of the Kāpālīka subsect of Śaivism. However, the title 'Vadipraḷaya-bhairava' (a Bhairava of disputants) was borne by Jaina monks also.

ARE, 1937-38, pt. II, p. 79.

TIRUNELVĒLI KAṬṬABOMMAN DISTRICT

1. Ēḡuvāḡi
2. Kuḡḡālam
3. Maḡukāltalai
4. Śiḡḡikuḡam

No. 524

Village	Ēḡuvāḡi
Taluk	Nāḡḡunēri
District	Tirunelvēli Kaṭṭabomman
Findspot	On a boulder in the <i>Irattai</i> rock.
Dynasty	Pāḡḡya

King	Māgañjaḍaiyan
Date	43rd regnal year (799 A.D.)
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	<p>Registers a gift of land by Irambāṭṭuvēḷān-Sāttan as <i>paḷlichchandam</i> to the temple of <i>Aruvāḷattu Bhaṭaraka</i> of Tiruviruttalai in Nāṭṭāṅruppökku.</p> <p>A Tamil verse at the end, composed by the donor himself, contains an exhortation to all to offer worship to the <i>Arhan</i> on the hill.</p>
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 605/1915, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 41.
Remarks	<p>K. V. Ramesh gives the following details. Lines 12, 17 and 18 of this inscription mention <i>pappacanṇar</i> of Kiḷccēri in Nāṭṭukkuḷumbu as the protectors and executors of the grant. It appears that the learned brāhmaṇas (<i>pārppār</i>) of Kiḷccēri were entrusted with the task of managing this grant made to a Jaina deity.</p> <p>In the verse occurring in lines 22-26, the donor eulogises the <i>Arhat</i> as 'one without end' (<i>antam-il</i>), as the 'source of many qualities' (<i>palguṇattadi</i>) and as the healer of woes (<i>iḍar-tirkkum</i>). A. Chakravarti, <i>Jaina literature in Tamil</i>, (ed. K.V. Ramesh), Notes p. 153.</p>

No. 525

Village	Ēḡuvāḡi
Taluk	Nāḡḡunēri
District	Tirunelvēli Kaṭṭabomman
Findspot	On the same rock, below the image.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 8th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḡuttu
Contents	States that the image (below which the inscription is engraved) was to be protected by the assembly of Nāṭṭāḡḡuppōkku.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 604/1915, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 130.

No. 526

Village	Ēḡuvāḡi
Taluk	Nāḡḡunēri
District	Tirunelvēli Kaṭṭabomman

Findspot	On the same boulder, below another image.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	A.D. 8th century characters
Language and Script	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu
Contents	States that the work (of having done the image) was that of Ajjanandi.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 603/1915, <i>SII</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 129.

No. 527

Village	Kuṛṛālam
Taluk	Tenkāśi
District	Tirunelvēli Kaṭṭabomman
Findspot	On a rock called <i>Paradēṣiporrai</i> in a cave on the hill.
Dynasty	—
King	—
Date	(A.D. 3rd century characters)
Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi.

Contents The characters and symbols of the record are quite unintelligible. (The rock, *Paradēsi-pozṛṛai*, is evidently named after a religious mendicant who used to live in the cave).

Reference *ARE*, 25/1912, also, pt. II, p. 57.

Remarks Though the record had not been deciphered correctly, it may be connected with Jainism. See, M. S. Venkatasamy, *Samaṇamum Tamiḷum*, p. 128.

The photographic illustration of the record reveals (*ARE*, pt. II, p. 57) that it is in Brāhmi characters of the 3rd century A.D. Certain letters like *u*, *nū*, *ma*, *e*, *ja* are distinct, while the others are very much obliterated.

No. 528

Village Maṅukāltalai

Taluk Tirunelvēli

District Tirunelvēli Kaṭṭabomman

Findspot On a rock bed in the hill called *Pūviludai-yārmalai*, 10 miles from Pāḷayaānkōṭṭai.

Dynasty —

King —

Date 2nd-1st centuries B.C.

Language and Script	Tamil, Brāhmi
Contents	(The) rock bed caused to be given (by) Kāsipan (a) <i>vēl</i> .
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 407/1906, I. Mahadevan, <i>op.cit.</i> , Maṅgāltalai, No. 1, T.V. Mahalingam, <i>op.cit.</i> , pp. 218-223.
Remarks	The name of the person who caused to be given the rock-cut bed is also read as Veṅkāsipan. The rock-cut bed is referred to as <i>Kal Kañchanam</i> .

No. 529

Village	Siṅgikuḷam
Taluk	Nāṅgunēri
District	Tirunelvēli Kaṭṭabomman
Findspot	On the west and south walls of the Bhagavati temple on the hill.
Dynasty	Pāṇḍya
King	Māṅavarman Tribhuvanachakravarti-Sundarapāṇḍya II.
Date	15th year and 360th day (1253-54 A.D.)

Language and Script	Tamil
Contents	Begins with the introduction <i>Bhūmiyum Tiruvum</i> . . . etc. It records the original order of the king, and is connected with another inscription (269/1940-41) found on the north wall of the same temple.
Reference	<i>ARE</i> , 270/19 0 41.
Remarks	The order records remission of taxes on two plots of <i>paḷlichchandam</i> lands, endowed for the worship in the temple of <i>Nyāya-paripāla Perumpaḷḷi</i> (see, 269/1940-41).
No	530
Village	Śiṅgikuḷam
Taluk	Nāṅgunēri
District	Tirunelvēli Kaṭṭabomman
Findspot	On the north wall of the Bhagavati temple on the hill.
Dynasty	Pāṇḍya
King	Tribhuvanachakravarti Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān. (Māṅavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya II)
Date	15th year and 388th day (1254 A.D.)

**Language
and Script**

Tamil

Contents

Records the *ulvari* giving effect to an order of the king issued at the request of (the minister) Aṅṅan Tamiḷappallavaraiyar, remitting the taxes on two plots of land endowed after purchase from the *nagarattar* of Rājarājapuram by Matisāgaran Ādibhaṭṭarakān of Pugalōkarnāthanallūr in Pugalōkanāthavaḷanāḍu, as *Karāṇmai palli-chchandam* for the worship to the image of *Enakkunallanayakar* in the Jaina temple of *Nyāyaparipāla Perumpalli*, set up by the donor on the hill at Tiḍiyūr called *Jinagirimāmalai* in the name of Tamiḷappallavaraiyan, who is called Oruvāḡu-ṇarndān Enakkunallaperumāḷ and who is stated to be a native of Rājavallavapuram in Kīḷvēm̄ba-nāḍu.

Reference

ARE, 269/1940-41.

APPENDIX - I

Reference to *Paḷḷichchandam* and names of Jaina villages occurring in records found in Hindu temples.

CHENGALPAṬṬU DISTRICT

1. *Kāñchipuram*, Kāñchipuram taluk.

Paḷḷichchandam lands excluded from an agreement.

ARE, 9/1898, *SII*, Vol. I, No. 145.

2. *Kāñchipuram*, same taluk.

Remission of six *kalam* of paddy per *vēli* of lands granted as *paḷḷichchandam*.

ARE, 556/1919.

3. *Kāñchipuram*, same taluk.

Remission of paddy on certain lands like *paḷḷichchandam* etc.

ARE, 566/1919, *South Indian Temple Inscriptions*, Vol. I, pt. 1, No. 407.

4. *Ramagiri*, Tiruvaḷḷūr taluk.

Remission of taxes from *paḷḷichchandam* and other classes of lands.

ARE, 657/1904, *SII*, Vol. XVII, No. 714.

5. *Tirupputkuḷi*, Kāñchipuram taluk.

Paḷḷichchandam land excluded from a grant.

SII, Vol. VII, No. 55.

6. *Vēlachchēri*, Saidapet taluk.

Vēlichchēri *alias* Jinachintāmaṇi Chaturvēdimaṅgalam.

ARE, 303, 307, 314/1911.

DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

7. *Chūdapuram*, Hosur taluk.

Remission of taxes on *paḷḷichchandam* land.

ARE, 484/1970-71.

KANYĀKUMARI DISTRICT

8. *Kaḍiyapaṭṭanam*, Kalkuḷam taluk.

Paḷḷichchandam land near *Kaḍiyapaṭṭanam* and *Sēramaṅgalam*.

TAS, Vol. IV, pt. 2, No. 105.

9. *Kanyakumari*, Agasteeswaram taluk.

Grant of lands excluding *paḷḷichchandam*.

TAS, Vol. I, pt. 3, p. 5.

10. *Kanyakumari*, Agasteeswaram taluk.

The *dēvadāna* lands of the Bhagavati temple excluded some *paḷḷichchandam* lands.

TAS, Vol. I, No. 111, p. 5.

11. *Puravarasēri*, Agasteeswaram taluk.

Grant of land to a Viṣṇu temple, which was originally a *paḷḷichchandam* land.

TAS, Vol. IV, pt. 2, p. 153.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT

12. *Brahmadēsam*, Cheyyār taluk.

Brahmadēsam was known as Jinachintāmaṇi-Chaturvēdi-maṅgalam and Dīnachintāmaṇi Chaturvēdimāṅgalam.

ARE, 269, 265, 271/1915.

13. *Mōraṇam*, Cheyyār taluk.

Paḷḷichchandam land in the village Mōraṇam.

ARE, 155/1965-66.

14. *Poigai*, Vellore taluk.

Gift of lands excluding *paḷḷichchandam*.

ARE, 77/1887, *SII*, Vol. I, No. 64.

15. *Sakkaramallūr*, Walajapet taluk.

Refers to *paḷḷichchandam* land, made tax-free.

ARE, 33/1940-41.

16. *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai*, Tiruvaṇṇāmalai taluk.

Paḷḷichchandam land to the east of Āḍaiyūr. Another record refers to *paḷḷichchandam* land at Tachchūr.

SII, Vol. VIII, No. 67, 79.

17. *Ukkal*, Cheyyār taluk.

Royal order to confiscate lands held by Brāhmaṇas, Jains etc., incase of defaulting of land revenue.

ARE, 29/1893, *SII*, Vol. III, No. 9.

RĀMANĀTHAPURAM DISTRICT

18. *Dēvipattinam*, Ramanad taluk.

Paḷḷichchandam land on the boundary of the village Kiḷiyūr.

SII, Vol. VIII, No. 404.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT

19. *Chidambaram*, Chidambaram taluk.

Paḷḷichchandam land in Āḡḡur *alias* Rājārājanallūr.

SII, Vol. VIII, No. 51.

20. *Kiḷiyauūr*, Tiṇḍivanam taluk.

Gift of the village Amaṇṇpākkam to the Viṣṇu temple at Kiḷinallūr.

ARE, 163/1919.

21. *Kiḷūr*, Tirukkōilūr taluk.

Lands of the *Mukkuḍaiyavar* (Jaina deity) excluded from some endowment.

SII, Vol. VIII, No. 863.

22. *Tirukkōilūr*, Tirukkōilūr taluk.

Mentions *paḷḷichchandam* land.

SII, Vol. VIII, Nos. 889, 890.

23. *Tiṭṭaikūḍi*, Vridāchalam taluk.

Refers to *paḷḷichchandam* in *Toḷuvūrpaṅṅu* of the village *Vākaiyūr*.

SII, Vol. VIII, No. 279.

THAṆJĀVŪR DISTRICT

24. *Kōvilāḍi*, Thaṅjāvūr taluk.

Māṅṅānēri Jīnachintamaṅi Chaturvēdimaṅgalam, a hamlet of *Kiḷimaṅgalam*.

SII, Vol. VII, No. 495.

25. *Tirulōki*, Kumbakōṅam taluk.

Mentions several kinds of lands like *paḷḷichchandam*, *dēvadāna* etc.

ARE, 103/1931-32.

26. *Tiruppanandaḷ*, Kumbakōṅam taluk.

Exclusion of *paḷḷichchandam* from taxes.

ARE, 74/1931-32, pt. II, p. 54.

27. *Tiruttuṟaiippūṇḍi* Thaṅjāvūr taluk.
Mentions *paḷḷichchandam* land in Sāttamaṅgalam.
ARE. 466/1912.
28. *Tiruvīsalūr*, Kumbakōṇam taluk.
Refers to *paḷḷichchandam* land.
ARE, 48/1907, *SII*, Vol. XXIII, No. 48.

TIRUCHIRĀPAḷḷI DISTRICT

29. *Tirumaḷavāḍi*, Udaiyārpāḷayam taluk.
Tirumaḷavāḍi *alias* Jinachintamaṇi Chaturvēdimaṅgalam.
ARE, 22/1920.
30. *Tiruppāḷaittuṟai*, Tiruchirāpaḷḷi taluk.
Paḷḷichchandam land in the village Pulivallam.
SII, Vol. VIII, Nos. 557, 572.

PUDUKŌṬṬAI DISTRICT

31. *Ādanūr*, Tirumayyam taluk.
Gift of lands excluding *paḷḷichchandam* etc., to Śiva temple.
PSI, No. 623, line 3.
32. *Kāraiūr*, Tirumayyam taluk.
Paḷḷichchandam land in Kāraiūr.
PSI, No. 584, line 6.

33. *Kiranūr*, Kaḷāttūr taluk.
Refers to a village Amaṅkuḍi.
PSI, No. 198, line 6.
34. *Kōttaiyūr*, Tirumayyam taluk.
Gift of land excluding *paḷḷichchandam* etc., to the Viṣṇu temple.
PSI. No. 798, line 7.
35. *Kūḍalūr*, Tirumayyam taluk.
Endowment of land which excluded *paḷḷichchandam* land,
PSI, No. 447, line 23.
36. *Kunnaṅḍarkōil*, Kaḷattūr taluk.
Gift of land excluding *paḷḷichchandam* etc.
PSI, No. 559, line 12.
37. *Ponnamarāpati*, Tirumayyam taluk.
Gift of land excluding *paḷḷichchandam* to the Chōḷēśvara temple.
PSI, No. 578, line 7.
38. *Tirukōgaraṇam*, Ālaṅguḍi taluk.
Gift of land to the Kōgarṇēśvara temple which excluded some *paḷḷichchandam* land.
PSI, No. 590, line 7.
39. *Tirukkuḷambūr*, Tirumayyam taluk.
Gift of land excluding *paḷḷichchandam* to Śiva temple
PSI, No. 588, line 3.

40. *Tiruvaraṅguḷam*, Ālaṅguḍi taluk.

Gift of lands excluding *paḷḷichchandam* etc., to Śiva temple.

PSI, No. 364, line 8.

41. *Virachchilai*, Tirumayyam taluk.

Grant of some lands to Śiva temple which excluded the *paḷḷichchandam* land.

PSI, No. 463, lines 6 & 11.

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