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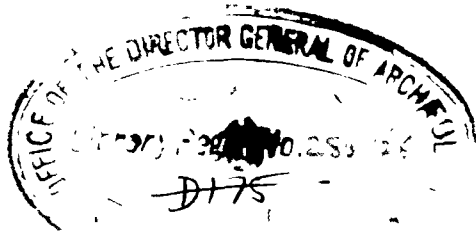
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No. 26

TWO STATUES OF PALLAVA KINGS
AND FIVE PALLAVA INSCRIPTIONS
IN A ROCK-TEMPLE AT
MAHABALIPURAM

BY
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Government Epigraphist for India.

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TWO STATUES OF PALLAVA KINGS AND FIVE PALLAVA INSCRIPTIONS IN A ROCK- TEMPLE AT MAHABALIPURAM.

IN November, 1922, Mr. K. V. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A., while acting as Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Madras, paid an official visit to **Mahābalipuram** (**Māmallapura** as stated in its inscriptions or **Māvalivaram** as it is popularly called) to make a further search for inscriptions and images in the **rock-cut temple** of **Ādivarāha-Perumāḷ** at that historic village. Steps had no doubt been taken in the year 1912-1913 to remove the many modern mud walls that hide from view the fine old sculptures in the several cellars of the spacious rock-cut verandah in front of the central shrine of this temple. But the Madras Government decided (G.O. No. 175 Public, dated the 9th February 1914) not to interfere in the matter, on the advice of the Collector of Chingleput. Consequently, the old sculptures of the temple, so far as they were then available, including only one of the royal groups now published, could be photographed by flash light. The label explaining the latter was not then visible, although a strong suspicion as to its existence was not altogether given up. The fresh attempt of Mr. Subrahmanya Aiyar has been more than successful, since another similar group of a king with two queens has also been discovered and the labels explaining both groups of images uncovered and copied. Besides these two label-inscriptions two other Pallava inscriptions in the rock-cut verandah, and an inscribed slab of the Pallava King Nandivarman Pallavamalla built into the floor outside the temple, were also secured. I have thus received, in all, from Mr. K. V. Subrahmanya Aiyar, 9 photographs of sculptures including that of the chief image of Varāha-Perumāḷ of the central shrine, the ground plan of the cave showing the rock-cut portions, modern additions, the positions of the images, the inscriptions and the rock-cut pillars, together with triplicate ink-impressions of the five new Pallava inscriptions mentioned above.¹ Photographs of the two royal groups and the five inscriptions alone are reproduced in the accompanying plates and the rest are described below.

¹ Two other inscriptions of this temple, herein called Varāhasvāmin, are already known, viz., one on the front (outer) wall (S.I.I, Vol I, p. 126, No. 90) and another in a niche (*ibid.*, p. 134 and Carr's *Seven Pagodas*, pp. 132 ff).

The rock-cut verandah of the temple is supported in the front row by four lion-based octagonal pillars and by two similar half-pillars standing against each side of the rock at its ends, and, in the back row, again, by two lion-based octagonal pillars of the type common to Pallava architecture of the period of Rājasimha-Narasimhavarman II in the beginning of the 8th century A.D. The images represented in the niches are those of—(1) **Durgā** with 8 arms, standing in the *tribhāṅgī* posture wearing a high crown and treading with her left foot the severed head of the buffalo-demon—a beautiful group and a true copy of that given at page 200 of my 'South-Indian Gods and Goddesses'; (2) **Sāmānya-Lakshmi**, with her feet resting one on the other, on a seat decorated with fruits and creepers. The maids carrying water-pots and unguents by the side of this Goddess are beautifully carved, and may, judging from their head-dresses, represent the Pallava royal ladies described in the sequel. These figures are also the same as those represented in figure 118 in 'South-Indian Gods and Goddesses' at page 188, but more clear and elegant; (3) **Gaṅgadhara**—a form of Śiva of the type described at page 132 and shown in figure 86 of the same work, supporting with his right upper arm a braid of his locks on which the river Gaṅgā is supposed to descend; (4) **Brahmā**, the standing four-faced figure of the usual Pallava type (see fig. 6 in 'South-Indian Gods and Goddesses') and (5) and (6) **Vishṇu**¹ and **Śaṅkara-Nārāyaṇa**,² each attended by two kneeling and worshipping figures at their feet and flanked by *dvārapālas*. One of the *dvārapālas* to the right of the Vishṇu figure has a five-hooded serpent shadowing his head. This may be the serpent-God Ādiśeṣha who is always connected with the Boar-Incarnation of Vishṇu.

The most interesting discoveries, however, are the historical statues,—the two groups of **Pallava royal personages** found in the two cellars of the front verandah, facing each other, on its right and left sides (Plate II). The first of these on the right side near the Sāmānya-Lakshmi group consists of a king seated on a three-legged (?) cushioned stool, in the *sukhāsana* posture, flanked by his two standing queens whose prominent jewels are the huge ear-rings and bracelets of the usual Pallava type. Both the queens wear crowns fashioned in the style known as the *kaṇḍa-makuta*, while the king himself wears the simple cap-like high crown, ear-rings, and an under-garment (*dhōṭī*) tucked up at the waist as even in modern times. His right hand shows the *chinmudrā* or the contemplative posture indicating the right perception of truth.³ The legs of the seat on which the king is seated are shaped artistically like those of a lion, and it looks as if the seat was a true representation of the *Pallava-simhāsana*. Whether the ladies wear *sārīs* or not, cannot be exactly made out. The second group opposite to this is in a cellar near the Durgā group of images

¹ See "South-Indian Gods and Goddesses", p. 20, where, however, the attendant worshippers and *dvārapālas* are not seen.

² *Ibid.* p. 128. It is very doubtful if this is a figure of Śaṅkara-Nārāyaṇa. In his right hand Śaṅkara-Nārāyaṇa has to hold an axe or trident, the mark of Śiva, and in his left the conch, the mark of Vishṇu. Here, in the left hand is the disc instead of the conch and in the right a rosary (?) instead of the axe.

³ This posture of the hand is shown, generally, in the case of gods like Dakṣiṇāmūrti and of highly sacred ages and religious teachers.

and consists of a king and two queens, all standing, the king with his left hand holding the right hand of one of his queens—perhaps the senior—and with his right, pointing his fore finger towards the image in the central shrine. The crowns worn by the king and the queens are similar to those described in the first group, but the robe of the king and the *sārīs* of the queens are quite royal in their appearance, the former hanging in folds and showing the inner lining (?) of the robe. Besides, from the way in which the dress fits the arms, waist and breast of the figure wearing it, one is led to infer that the robe must have been cut, sewn and fitted as at the present day. In addition to the large earrings and pendants, the jewels worn by both the king and the queens include necklaces. The breast cloth is absent in the case of the ladies.

These two groups of royal personages bear, as already stated, labels at their tops. Above the group on the north side of the verandah is the following inscription in Pallava-Grantha characters (Plate I, D):—

श्रीसिंहविष्णुपोत्त्राथिराजन् ॥

“The glorious *athirāja* (*adhirāja*) Simhaviṣṇu-Pōttra (i.e., Simhavishṇu-Pōta).”¹

Above the second is the following inscription also in similar Pallava-Grantha characters (Plate I, E):—

श्रीमहेन्द्रपोत्त्राथिराजन् ॥

“The glorious *athirāja* (*adhirāja*) Mahēndra-Pōttra.”

From these labels it is evident that the groups represent the Pallava kings Simhavishṇu and Mahēndra. But who were these Simhavishṇu and Mahēndra? Simhavishṇu, the father of Mahēndra I, was the founder of the last ruling line of Pallavas and the first conqueror of the Chōla country about the end of the 7th century A.D., as described in the Vēlūrpalaiyam plates.² Narasimhavarman I and II—the grandson and the great-great-grandson respectively of Simhavishṇu—were also known by the name Narasimhavishṇu³ (or briefly Simhavishṇu). Similarly Mahēndravarman I the son of Simhavishṇu was the first great Pallava king, the inventor of rock-cut temples in Southern India. In the Pallava genealogy of this Simhavishṇu line⁴ there are two other kings bearing the name Mahēndravarman. It is therefore difficult to say which of these groups of three similar names the representations in the niches of the Varāha-Perumāḷ temple exactly signify. Palæography may, however, help us in settling the question, although the differences in writing separated by less than a century do not count for much. The characters of these records when examined carefully and compared with the remarks of Dr. Vogel given in his valuable article on the Yūpa inscriptions of King Mūlavarman at Koeti in East Borneo, show that (1) the syllable *śrī* with its rectangular shape

¹ Pōta, pōttādhirāja, pōttarasa, or pōttaraiyan was a family title of the Pallava kings and was perhaps, as suggested by Prof. Hultzsch, connected with the Tamil *pōttu* or Skt. *pallava* ‘the sprout’ from which this line of kings is supposed to have sprung; see S. I. I. Vol. II, p. 341 n. Adhirāja as defined in ancient Sanskrit works, was a rank obtainable among kings; see the late Mr. T. A. Gopinatha Rao’s notes on “Kings, Crowns etc.,” in the *Modern Review* for February 1917, pp. 150 ff.

² *South-Indian Inscriptions*, Vol. II, p. 510, v. 10

³ Dr. Fleet’s *Dyn. Kan. Distrs.*, p. 323, Table.

⁴ See *South-Indian Inscriptions*, Vol. II, p. 506, Table.

is closely allied to what appears in the Koeti inscriptions and in the Dharmarāja-Ratha inscriptions at Mahābalipuram;¹ (2) that *ma*, though without its characteristic indenture (or as Bühler terms it, the notching of the base line) at the bottom, is like the one found in some of the inscriptions of Mahēndravarmaṇ I, (e.g., see plate facing p. 12 in *Ep. Ind.* Vol. XVII and plate facing p. 152 in *ibid.* Vol. IV); that (3) *ha* is exactly similar to what we find in the Maṇḍagappaṭṭu inscription of Vichitrachitta (Mahēndravarmaṇ I): and (4) that so also is the letter *pa*. The letter *ra* is more archaic. In Pallava records, generally, *ra* is a vertical line with a tube, long or short, curving to the left and attached to the bottom of the letter. In the records under publication, it shows only the vertical shaft as in the early Brāhmī script without the characteristic tube or hook of the Pallava age. The Koeti (East Borneo) Yūpa inscriptions of King Mūlavarmaṇ of about the 5th century A.D. as determined by Dr. Vogel,² sometimes show a *ra* without a hook (see e.g., in inscription A, end of line 7). The Campā inscription of Bhadravarmaṇ does not show the hook in the letter *ra*. The letters *ja* and *sa*, however, of the present records are the same as those used in the inscription of Rājasimha Narasimhavarmaṇ II in the Atiraṇaṇḍēśvara cave temple at Śāḷuvaṅkuppam.³ Dr. Bühler, remarking on these two letters under the head 'the middle variety of the Grantha alphabet' says that an innovation in the case of the former is "the transposition of the vertical of *ja* to the right end of the top bar and the conversion of the central bar into a loop connected with the lowest bar". So also in the case of *sa* he says that an innovation introduced is "the combination of the left hand vertical of *sa* with the left end of the old side limb and of the right end of the side limb with the base stroke." These forms of *ja* and *sa* occur for the first time in the Kūram Plates of Paramēśvaravarmaṇ I, the grandson of Mahēndravarmaṇ I (C. 650 A.D.), and may therefore be supposed to have been invented in the time of that king. The *pa* of the records under discussion must be ascribed to the time of Mahēndravarmaṇ I.

Thus it appears that these label inscriptions were engraved at a time when the characteristics of the script of the time of Mahēndravarmaṇ I had not altogether been forgotten and yet when some innovations were being introduced in the Pallava-Grantha characters. Consequently, I am of opinion that the characters of these labels must belong to the time of Paramēśvaravarmaṇ I and that the sculptures too, on which the records are engraved, must have been contemporaneous with them. It may not be far from the truth, therefore, if it is stated that the royal groups represent **Mahēndravarmaṇ I**, the originator of rock-cut temples in Southern India and his son **Narasimhavarmaṇ-Simhaviṣṇu I**, the inveterate foe of the Western Chalukya king Vikramāditya I (A.D. 655 to 680), and distinguished in history by the title **Vātāpikonda**.

The two other inscriptions copied from the rock-cut verandah of the Varāha-Perumāḷ temple confirm the above date for these writings, and throw light

¹ *Ep. Ind.* Vol. X. Plate facing p. 12.

² The little hook attached to the long vertical of letters is considered to be a characteristic of the southern alphabets by Dr. J. Ph. Vogel in his pamphlet on the Yūpa Inscriptions from Koeti, p. 223.

³ *Ep. Ind.* Vol. X. Plate facing p. 12.

on the non-sectarian creed of the early Pallava kings. The one on the lintel above the figure of Śaṅkara-Nārāyaṇa contains the following well-known Paurāṇic verse on the ten **Avatāras of Vishṇu** with a slight variation and is inscribed in the very same Pallava-Grantha characters¹ (Plate I. C) as described above :—

. . . . १ाहस्य^३ नारसिंहश्च वामन[;*] रामो रामस्य^३ रामस्य^३
बुद्ध[;] कल्की च ते दश ॥

The verse mentions the ten *avatāras* of Vishṇu, viz., the Fish, the Tortoise, the Boar, the Man-Lion, the Dwarf, Rāma (i.e., Paraśurāma), Rāma (i.e., Dāśarathi Rāma), Rāma (i.e., Balarāma), Buddha and Kalkin. It may be observed that sometimes this well known verse is recited with Kṛishṇa substituted for Buddha.

Dr. Bloch writing on the subject of "the Vaishṇava invasion of Bodh Gaya"⁴ remarked that the earliest literary reference to the ninth *avatāra* of Vishṇu (viz. **Buddha**) is found in a work of the 12th century A.D. and that the Hindu notion of Buddha being an *avatāra* of Vishṇu must have arisen out of the *pīpal* tree with which Buddha's 'enlightenment' is intimately connected, while the tree itself is worshipped by the Hindus as Vishṇu⁵ from even pre-Buddhist times down to the present day. It is not impossible that this suggestion of the learned doctor is the apparent explanation for the Paurāṇic tradition which identifies Buddha with the ninth *avatāra* of Vishṇu. No Paurāṇic account, however, in describing the descent of Buddha connects him with the *pīpal* tree under which he attained his *nirvāṇa*. Invariably they accept him as an *avatāra* of Vishṇu himself who purposely incarnated on Earth to mislead the *asuras* and thereby secure an easy victory for the *suras*. Here evidently, the term *asuras* refers to the followers of Buddha who did not accept the Vedic injunctions as regards the existence of God, the performance of sacrifices, etc., and *suras*, to the followers of the Vedas. This Paurāṇic theory of Buddha's intentional mislead in matters of Vedic ritual was perhaps an interpolation inserted after the crushing defeat which the Buddhist doctrine must have received at the hands of the Advaita teacher Śaṅkarāchārya, whose date is placed somewhere about the 8th century A.D. In the small poem *Daśāvatārastōtra*, which is attributed to him Śaṅkarāchārya describes Buddha—though the latter was his religious opponent—in very high terms as a great sage (*yōgin*) seated in the *padmāsana* posture in deep meditation, and indicates thereby that he recognised Buddha as an *avatāra* of Vishṇu. The *Samhitās* for which Dr. Schrader in his *Introduction to the Pāñcharātra Samhitā* fixes the 8th century as the *terminus ad quem*, speak of the fallacious systems, the Buddhist *Sūnyavāda* and the Ārhata-*Sāstra* of the Jainas, as those which were revealed by the Lord himself in his Buddha and Rishabha *avatāras*. At Sirpur, in the Central Provinces is a shrine of about the 8th century A.D. in which are found side by side, the images of Rāma and Buddha, the latter being

¹ The letter *na* is somewhat carelessly engraved; *ma* has the notch in the base line; *ra* is without a hook and so also is *ka*; *sa* is the same as the one employed in the Paramēśvaravarman inscriptions.

² The missing letters must be मरस्य; कूर्मी वर^c now hidden from view by a modern wall.

³ Read द.

⁴ A. S. R. for 1908-9, p. 151

⁵ *Asvattha-Nārāyaṇa* as a name for the *pīpal* tree is quite familiar in the South.

represented in his usual meditative attitude. The *avatāra*-verse in question in the Varāha-Perumāḷ temple, written in characters also of about the 8th century A.D. supports the view that the inclusion of Buddha in the *avatāras* of Vishṇu must have already become familiar in the 8th century. The *Vishvaksēna-Samhitā* actually mentions Buddha as a secondary *avatāra* of Vishṇu. The *Vishṇusahasranāma* includes the name. The Agni, Vishṇu, Varāha and the Bhāgavata purāṇas include Buddha in the ten *avatāras* of Vishṇu, but the Mahābhārata, Harivaṁśa and the Dēvībhāgavata do not.¹ In Hindu iconography we have a figure of Vishṇu in meditative posture called Yōgēsvara-Vishṇu (mentioned only by Hēmādri of the 13th century), which may be taken to represent the Buddha-*avatāra* of Vishṇu.

The inclusion of Buddha in the list of the ten *avatāras* of Vishṇu may not entirely be the result of a psychological connection established by the identification of Vishṇu with the *Aśvattha*-tree first and thence with Buddha because of the enlightenment of the latter under the *pīpal* tree. It may, as well have been due to the broad principles which guided the Brahminical framers of the Hindu pantheon as clearly stated in the *Samhitā* literature. An incarnation (*avatāra*), says Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, 'acted sometimes like a human being or even a brute and at the same time had the miraculous powers of a God.' It is no wonder then, that Buddha, with the bewildering powers displayed by him,—though non-Vedic and agnostic in his teachings—was easily counted as an *avatāra*, in the same manner as the sages Nārada, Sanatkumāra, Vēda-Vyāsa, Kapila, Dhanvantari, Dattātrēya, and the kings Prīthu, Māndhātṛi and Arjuna. The Bhāgavata-Purāṇa includes in a similar way and for similar reasons the first Jaina Tīrthānkara, Rīshabha (Rīshabhanātha) among the *avatāras* of Vishṇu. The reverence thus accorded to Buddha by the Brahmanic Hindus does not however indicate that he was actually worshipped in a temple or shrine dedicated to him, in the same way as the Vaishṇava *avatāras* Varāha, Nārasimha, Vāmana (Trivikrama), Rāma and Kṛishṇa. This might have been so on account of Buddha's incarnation being considered to be either only a part (*amśa*) *avatāra* or to his teachings being, as stated above, agnostic and as such opposed to Vedic Hinduism.² Without assigning any particular reason the Yatīndramatadīpikā—a Vaishṇava poem of about the 16th century—says that some *avatāras* of Vishṇu are worshipped and some are not. Buddha may have been one of those *avatāras* who were not included in the category of gods worshipped for the sake of liberation. The reason why Buddha, in spite of his non-Vedic teaching, was at all included in the ten *avatāras* may have been because (1) the *ahiṁsā-dharma* which he preached was common to early Vaishṇavism as it was to Buddhism and Jainism and (2) the Vāsudēva (Kṛishṇa) cult of the Bhagavad-Gītā flourished in the 4th century B.C. simultaneously with these two religions.³ It is now easy to understand also the Śilpa-śāstras which prescribe the Śrīvatsa, a sacred mark of Vishṇu as a special mark of Buddha images as well. The Sudarśana-chakra (discus) of Vishṇu corresponds perhaps to Buddha's *Dharmachakra*.

¹ The age of the Purāṇas is not yet finally settled. Mr. Pargiter places some of them which give the genealogical lists of Kings, in the post-Gupta period. Some are decidedly much earlier.

² Buddha according to the *Samhitās* was a secondary *avatāra* of Kṛishṇa and could be worshipped, inasmuch as he was possessed of the quality of misleading the heretics to the great advantage of the faithful.

³ See Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar's *Vaishṇavism, Śaivism, etc.*, p. 46.

It might be noted that the *pīpal* tree, which in the Vedic age and the Epic times was revered as the seat of Gods and the home of the Holy Mothers and known by the name *Kēśavāvāsa*¹ seems to have become in the later Paurāṇic age, evidently on account of its connection with Buddha, the home of 'the goddess of ill-luck' (*Jyēshthā*). Two ways of development, says the *Līṅga-Purāṇa*,² are created by the Lord for mankind. One is that of the *Brāhmaṇas*, the *Vēdas*, the Vedic rituals and the pure goddess *Śrī* (*Lakshmi*) and the other that of her elder sister *Jyēshthā*, the goddess of ill-luck and evil and low class people who are outside the pale of the *Vēdas*. The story of *Jyēshthā* in the same *Purāṇa* states that she was married to a sage, who on that account was not admitted thenceforth into the houses of *Brāhmaṇas* that followed the Vedic ritual. Anxious for a place where he could dwell in peace with his wife, the sage asked the advice of *Mārkaṇḍēya*. This sage told him which places to avoid and which to adopt. Of these latter, the houses where images of *Bhikshu*, *Kshapanaka* or the *Bauddha* existed were stated to be the best places for *Jyēshthā*, the goddess of ill-luck and her husband to stay. The *Pādma-Purāṇa* giving a slightly different version of the same story states that the *pīpal* tree, which was another form of *Vishṇu* himself was fixed by that god to be the permanent abode of *Jyēshthā* or *Alakshmi*. This story divested of its *paurāṇic* ethics preferring the adoption of Vedic worship to the non-Vedic, seems to suggest the connection of the *pīpal* tree with Buddha and Buddhism and as such fit only for *Jyēshthā* to live. Thus it appears that though the connection of Buddha with *Vishṇu* as one of the latter's *avatāras* was accepted by the *Purāṇas* and *Saṁhitas* generally on account of his miraculous powers and his high position as a religious reformer, yet his non-Vedic teachings stood in the way of his being raised to the status of a worshipped god. Later on, perhaps after the time of *Śaṅkarāchārya*, he even came to be looked upon as the propagator of an *āsuric* form of religion and his symbol the *pīpal* tree (*Bōdhi-druma*, *Kēśavāvāsa*) became the abode of ill-luck.

The other verse which is *Śaiva* is written on the floor of the verandah (right side), in front of the *Durgā* group of images, in florid Pallava-Grantha characters (Plate I, A) of exactly the same type and size as those of the *Rāmānuja-maṇḍapa*, reproduced on Plate II facing page 8 of *Ep. Ind.* Vol. X, and transcribed at page 11 of the same volume. The text runs:—

- 1 धिक्तेषाम् धिक्तेषाम् पुनरपि धिग्धिग्धुगस्तु धिक्तेषाम् [१*] येषां वसति
- 2 हृदये कुपयगतिविमोक्षको रुद्रः [॥*]

If, as Professor Hultsch says, the existence of this *Śaiva* verse in the so-called *Rāmānuja-maṇḍapa* at Mahābalipuram raises the presumption that the latter must have been a shrine of *Śiva* excavated during the reign of the Pallava king *Paramēśvaravarman I*, a similar conclusion is not impossible in the case of the *Varāha-Perumāḷ* shrine also. The present image of *Varāha* in the central shrine is entirely

¹ See *Dhanvantari* quoted by *Kshirasvāmin* in his commentary on *Amarakōśa*, II, 4, 20.

² *Bombay Venkatesvara Press Edition, Uttarabhāga*, ch. VI.

covered with plaster and painted in colours and, so also are the walls of the central shrine completely plastered. Consequently, there is no possibility of clearing up the doubt as to whether the present rock-cut shrine of Varāha-Perumāḷ originally enshrined also an image of Śiva or not. But the occurrence of the name of the temple as that of Paramēśvara-Mahāvarāha-Vishṇugriha in a record¹ of the Chōla king Rājēndradēva (A.D. 1052-1064) in the same temple, proves that it must have been primarily a Vaishṇava shrine and that its founder was Paramēśvaravarman I, as may be inferred from the first part of the name. This conclusion tallies with the result arrived at above, by an independent study of the palæography of the label-inscriptions.

The Tamil inscription (Plate I. B) on a slab built into² the floor in front of the temple, near the *bali-pīṭha*, belongs to the time of **Nandipōttavarman** of the **Pallava**-dynasty and is dated in his 65th year. The characters resemble those of Nandipōttar, Nandipōttaraiyar, Nandipōttavarman or Nandivarman Pallavamalla (first half of the eighth century) to whom belong (1) the Kāsākuḍi Plates of his 22nd year,³ (2) the Udayēndiram Plates of the 21st year,⁴ (3) the Mallam stone record⁵ of the 15th year, (4) the Pañchapāṇḍavamalai record of the 50th year⁶ and the Gudimallam Inscription of the 23rd year⁷. The palæographic peculiarities show that in all these records—particularly the stone inscriptions (Nos. 3 and 4) and the Kāsākuḍi copper plates—the vocalic *u* added to the letters *t* and *n* is a tubelike curve as in the present inscription, sometimes turned more to the left in the copper-plate script; that the vocalic *ā* is the downward bend invariably attached to the right side of the letter, being sometimes much smaller in size than the letter itself, e.g., in the case of *tā*; and that the letter *va* is rounded at the bottom and has a narrow neck.⁸ The letter *na* which in one case (l. 6) appears in its older form as in the Pallava-Grantha alphabet used in the Kāñchīpuram inscription of Rājasimha Narasimhavarman II, is found in the Kāsākuḍi Plates and again in the Kīlmutṭugūr record of Kō-Vijaya-Narasimhavarman whom Dr. Fleet places immediately after Nandivarman Pallavamalla (Ep. Ind. Vol. V, p. 160). In many other respects too, (e.g., the formation of the letter *cha*) the Mahābalipuram inscription in its palæography corresponds to the Kīlmutṭugūr record quoted above and hence there can be no doubt as to its being a record of Nandivarman Pallavamalla.

According to the genealogy given in the Kāsākuḍi Plates, Nandivarman Pallavamalla is known to have been a distant kinsman⁹, from a collateral branch, of Paramēśvaravarman II, the last king of the Simhavishṇu line of the Pallavas. A full account of the circumstances under which **Nandivarman Pallavamalla** succeeded to the Pallava throne after the death of Paramēśvaravarman II is depicted in twelve

¹ South-Indian Inscriptions (Texts), Vol. IV, p. 113, No. 377.

² Now removed from the floor by Mr. K. V. Subrahmanya Aiyar and kept standing in the premises of the temple.

³ *S.-I. Inscr.*, Vol. II, No. 73.

⁴ *Ibid.*, No. 74.

⁵ *Nellore Inscriptions*, p. 420 and Plate.

⁶ *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV, pp. 136 ff.

⁷ *Ep. Ind.* Vol. XI, p. 224.

⁸ The Kāsākuḍi plates do not show any open space at all at the top of *va*.

⁹ In his Udayēndiram plates (*S.-I. I.*, Vol. II, p. 63) he calls himself the son of Paramēśvaravarman II.

sculptured scenes with explanatory labels on the south wall of the verandah running round the central shrine of the Vaikuṅṭha-Perumāḷ temple at Conjeeveram. It is stated therein: "The race of the Pallavas commenced with the creator Brahmā, and after the death of Paramēśvarappōttaraiyar (i.e., Paramēśvaravarman II), the kingdom having become kingless, the ministers, senators and the assembly consulted together and approached **Hiranyavarman-Mahārāja** of the **Kāḍavēśa** family and asked him to grant them a king. Hiranyavarman communicated this to some of the capable members of his family, who, however, refused to go. Then calling his own sons **Śrīmalla, Raṇamalla, Saṃgrāmamalla and Pallavamalla**, he enquired of them if any would accept. The first three having refused, the fourth, **Pallavamalla-Paramēśvara** consented. Though pleased with the noble resolve of this **Kāṭhaka** prince, the father was against sending this son who was then only twelve years old. At this stage, an old *āgamika* (āgāmika ?) of the court, called **Taraṇikoṇḍa-Pōśar** said: "this (prince) is one who is devoted to Mahā-Vishṇu. He must become an emperor." On this the required permission was granted and the prince started in a palanquin with Hiranyavarman-Mahārāja himself and Taraṇikoṇḍa-Pōśar leading the guarding armies. After going some distance the prince got down from the palanquin and taking leave of them, went on his way crossing several mountains, rivers and impassable forests. Hearing of his approach **Pallavadi-Araiyyar** received him with a vast army, placed the prince on an elephant, took him to **Kāñchīpura-Mahānagar** (the capital), but himself died (?).¹ The Mahā-āmantas, the merchants (*nagarattār*)² and the assembly and **Kāḍakka Muttaraiyyar** having heard of the prince's arrival, met him with honours and entered the Palace with him. Then, under the name **Nandivarman**, the circle of ministers, the feudatory chiefs, the two assemblies of administrators and the senators, crowned him emperor and decorated him with the insignia of royalty such as the peacock (?) parasol, the conch Samudraghōṣha, the Khaṭvāṅga banner, the Bull-crest, etc., and offered him the royal seal Viḍēlviḍugu." This detailed description agrees, in the main, with what is hinted of him in the Kāśākūḍi plates. A recently discovered copper-plate record, to be soon published in the *Epigraphia Indica*, also confirms the very tender age of Nandivarman when installed on the Pallava throne. It says of him: **आधत्त प्रथितबलो युवेव राज्यं** i.e. "he of well-established strength, received the kingdom while he was yet a youth."

The terms Kāḍavēśa, Kāṭhaka and Kāḍakka which occur in the inscription are of much interest. The former, as the name of the family in which Hiranyavarman was born, gives us a clue as to what the position was of the descendants of Śiṃhavishṇu's younger brother Bhīmavarman, during the active rule at Kāñchī of Śiṃhavishṇu's son Mahēndravarmān I and his successors. Kāḍavēśa means 'the chief of the Kāḍava' which, in the Tamil *Periyapurāṇam* occurs as a synonym for Pallava. The Taṇḍalam inscription (*Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII, p. 25) uses Kāḍava and Pallava in identically the same sense. The term also occurs in the Vēlvikūḍi grant of the Pāṇḍya king Neḍuñḍaiyan published in

¹ Pallavadi-Araiyyar was perhaps some distant kinsman of the king with, however, no right to succeed to the throne.

² The merchant community of the Nāṭṭukūḷṭtai Cheṭties are even now known by the name *nagarattar*.

Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XVII, No. 16, p. 308. Its interpretation as synonymous with Pallava was not hitherto based on any direct statement. Now we clearly see that the kings of the collateral line of Pallavas which descended from Bhīmarvarman, were actually called Kāḍavas and ruled simultaneously with the Pallavas of the main line, somewhere over a distant part of the Pallava country. This latter fact is inferred from the statement that Pallavamalla had to go a long distance "crossing several mountains and impassable forests" to reach Kāñchī. Perhaps, we can even conclude from the frequent occurrence of the name Kāḍuveṭṭi and other allied forms of Kāḍava in records from the modern Cuddapah and Kurnool districts and the Mysore State that the Kāḍavas of the Bhīmarvarman line ruled in those parts, though, later on, they claim to have ruled over Kāñchī also.¹ A Pallava ruler of the Telugu country at the time of the Chālukya invasion from the north under Satyāśraya of Ayōdhyā was Triṇayana of about the 6th century A.D. He is often mentioned in Telugu inscriptions as Triṇayana-Pallava or Mukkaṅṭi-Kāḍuveṭṭi, (see *Ep. Rep.* for 1908, p. 70 and *Ep. Ind.* Vol. X, p. 58). The Nolamba-Pallavas of the Kanarese country also trace their origin to him. Kāḍakka-Muttaraiyar who joined with the chiefs and merchants of Kāñchī in installing Pallavamalla on the throne must have been another near kinsman of the Pallavas and an ancestor of Kāḍuveṭṭi Muttarasa who about the end of the 9th century A.D. laid siege to Kōyatūr (Laddigam), a village included in the Punganur Zamindari of the Chittoor district, in the time of the Bāṇa king Vijayāditya II (see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. XVII, p. 3). We learn further that the term Kāḍakka, through the Sanskritized Kāṭhaka, was also a form of Kāḍava (*Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII, p. 167, footnote 2).

The inscription records the gift of a pasture-land for calves (*kaṅṅru-mēy-kalaṇi*) by one of the merchants (*nagarattār*) of Māmallapura, himself having purchased the land in question from a native of Kuṅṅrattūr in the district of Āmūr-nāḍu. Āmūr and Kunnattūr are villages in the Chingleput taluk of the Chingleput district in the Madras Presidency.

TEXT.

Front of slab.

- 1 Svasti śrī-Palla[va*]-vaṁsasya²[||*]Na[nti]-³
- 2 bōdhuvarmmakū⁴ rā[j]yāvibhiddhya-⁵
- 3 ṅ=chhelāniṅṅadu⁶ ārupattu-
- 4 and-āvadu Māmalla[pu]-
- 5 rattu nagarattār Idaivala[ṅ]-
- 6 chāṅ Kaṅḍaṅ kaṅṅru-mē-[kala]-
- 7 niy-āga koṅḍa nilam [||*][Ā]-
- 8 mūr-nāṭṭu Kuṅṅrattūr-i[ḍai]

¹ The *Vikrama-Solan-Ula* refers to a Kāḍava ruler of Seṅgi (Gingee) in the South Arcot District.

² Read *vaṁsasya*.

³ Read *Nandi*.

⁴ Read *-pōtavarmaku*.

⁵ Read *rāgyābhividdhya*.

⁶ Read *=shellāniṅṅadu*.

⁷ Read *aīd*.

- 9 vāḷum Kuṅṛattūr-[kiḷā]-
 10 r Iḷan-Paḍuvunār magan . .¹
 11 ṅ Kaṇḍan-i[ḍai] kaṅṛu-mē-ka[ḷa]-
 12 [ni]y-āga virṛukoṇḍa nilatt[u]-
 13 [k]k=ellai[||*]² Maḷiñai Nall[u]-
 14 ḷār-tōṭṭa[t*]ti[ṅ] mēlkum [te]-

Back of slab.

- 15 [ṅ]pāll-elai³ kōnē-
 16 [ri-i]ṅ vaḍakkum mēlpāl-
 17 l-[e]lai³ Māndai-talaiva[n]=
 18 [ē]rikkum peru-vaḷi-iṅ [ki]-
 19 [ḷak]kum vaḍapāl-elai³ Pa-
 20 nappāḍi-elai-i[ṅ]⁴ te-
 21 [ṛku]m i-ṅāṅg-ellai
 22 [a]gapatta⁵ nilamum Kaṇḍan[i]-
 23 ḍai virṛukoṇḍu po-
 24 -ṅ Kaṅṛu-mē-kaḷaniy-
 25 [kku] peyidāṅ [||*] Idu a-
 26 [ḷi]yāmai kāttā[n=a]ḍi e-
 27 [ṅ]=ṛallai⁶ mēladu[||*]

TRANSLATION.

(L. 1). Hail to the glorious **Pallava** dynasty ! In the **sixty-fifth** year which is current in the increasing reign of **Nandipōtavarma**n, Iḍaivaḷaḷiñjāṅ Kaṇḍan (*one of*) the *nagarattār* (merchants ?) of **Māmalla**puram purchased (*the following*) land as *kaṅṛu-mē-kaḷani*.

(L. 8). (*The following are*) the boundaries of the land purchased for the purpose of a *kaṅṛu-mē-kaḷani* from [Kō]ṅ Kaṇḍan, son of Iḷan Paḍuvunār the headman (*kiḷār*) of Kuṅṛattūr, who lives in **Kuṅṛattūr** (*a village*) of **Āmūr-nādu**.

(L. 13). [The Eastern boundary] (*is*) to the west of the garden of Maḷiñai Nalluḷār; the southern boundary (*is*) to the north of the square tank (*kōnēri*); the western boundary (*is*) to the east of the tank (*built by*) the chief of Māndai and of the big road; and the northern boundary (*is*) to the south of the Panappāḍi boundary.

(L. 20). The land included in these four boundaries was purchased from Kaṇḍan and gold was given with libation (*of water*) for the *kaṅṛu-mē-kaḷani*.

(L. 24). The feet of him who **protects** this (*charity*) without diminution, shall be on my head.

¹ Possibly the missing letter is *Kō*-

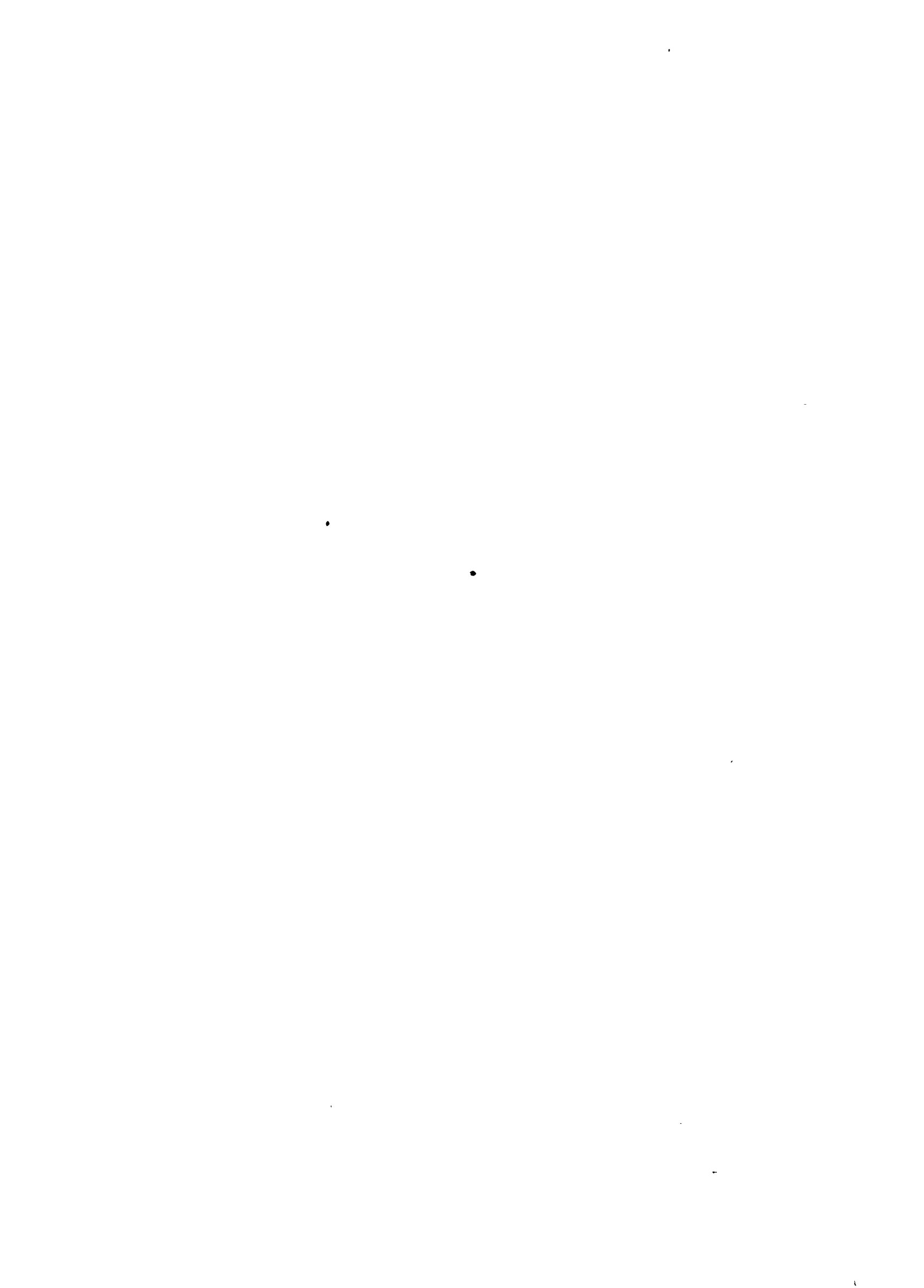
² The word *kiḷpāl=ellai* seems to have been omitted here.

³ Read *pāl=ellai*.

⁴ Read *-ellai*.

⁵ Read *agappatta*.

⁶ Read *ṛaku*.



INDEX.

[*N.B.*—The figures refer to pages; *n* after figures to footnotes and the figure following *n*, to the number of the footnote. Other abbreviations used are:—*co.*=country; *di.*=district, division; *dt.*=dynasty; *k.*=king; *m.*=man; *s.a.*=same as; *sur.*=surname; *te.*=temple; *vi.*=village, town.]

- Ādiśēsha, *serpent-god*, **26**, 2.
 Ādivarāha-Perumāḷ, *rock-cut temple at Māvalivaram*, **26**, 1.
 āgamika (āgāmika?), **26**, 9.
 Agni-Purāṇa, **26**, 6.
 ahiṃsā-dharma, *creed*, **26**, 6.
 Alakshmī, *s.a.* Jyēsthā, **26**, 7.
 Amarakōśa, *lexicon*, **26**, 7n.
 Āmūr-nādu, *di.*, **26**, 10, 11.
 Āmūr, *vi.* (in the Chingleput district), **26**, 10.
 Ārhata-śāstra, **26**, 5.
 Arjuna, *Epic hero*, **26**, 6.
 asura. **26**, 5.
 Aśvattha or Aśvattha-Nārāyaṇa, *the pīpal tree*, **26**, 5n, 6.
 athirāja (adhirāja), *title of kings*, **26**, 3 and n.
 Atiraṇachandēśvara, *cave temple (at Śāḷuvaṅkuṭṭam)*, **26**, 4.
 avatāra. *an incarnation*, **26**, 6, 7.
 Avatāras, the ten—of Viṣṇu enumerated, **26**, 5.
 Ayōdhyā, *vi.*, **26**, 10.
 Bāṇa, *dy.*, **26**, 10.
 Bhadravarman, *Campā k.*, **26**, 4.
 Bhagavad-Gītā, *poem*, **26**, 6.
 Bhāgavata-Purāṇa, **26**, 6.
 Bhikshu, *image of*, **26**, 7.
 Bhīma-varman, *Kāḍava k.*, **26**, 9, 10.
 Boar Incarnation of Viṣṇu, **26**, 2.
 Bōdh Gaya, *vi.*, **26**, 5.
 Bōdhi-druma, *the pīpal tree*, **26**, 7.
 Brahmā, *god*, **26**, 9; *image*, **26**, 2.
 Brāhmaṇa (Brāhman), *caste*, **26**, 7.
 Brāhmī, *alphabet*, **26**, 4.
 Buddha, *avatāra* of Viṣṇu, **26**, 5, 6; *image*, **26**, 6, 7; *saint*, **26**, 5, 6.
 Buddhist, **26**, 5.
 Buffalo-Demon, **26**, 2.
 Bull-crest, **26**, 9.
 Campā, *vi.* (in Indo-China), *inscription from*, **26**, 4.
 Chālukya, *dy.*, **26**, 10; —Western, *dy.*, **26**, 4.
 chinmudrā, *pose of fingers in Indian sculpture*, **26**, 2.

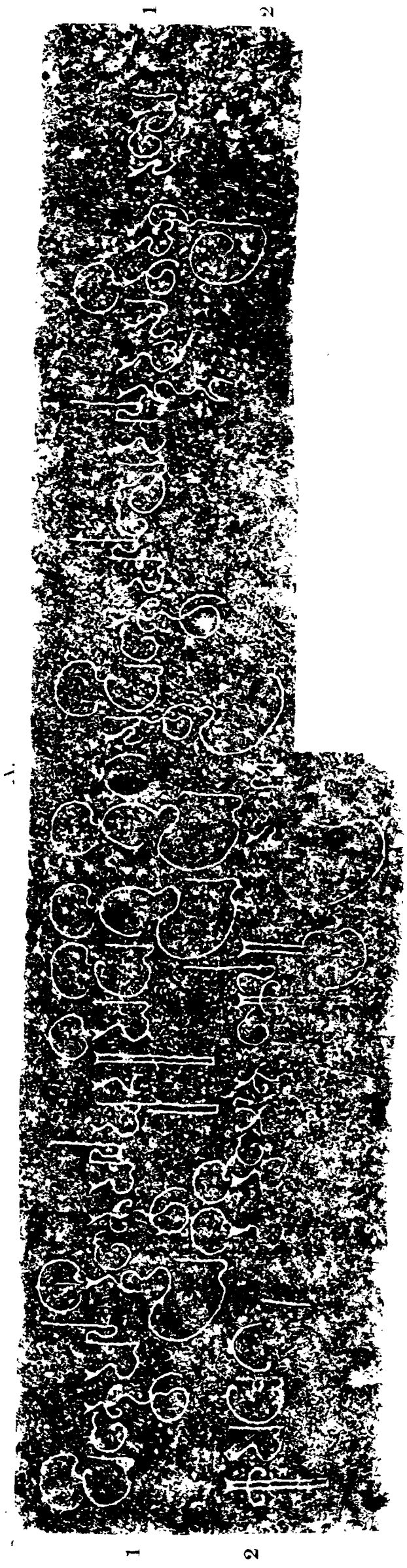
- Chōla, *co.*, conquered by Mahēndravarmān I, **26**, 3, —*dy.*, **26**, 8.
 Conjeeveram, *see* Kāñchīpuram.
 Dakshināmūrti, *god*, **26**, 2n.
 Daśāvatārastōtra, *poem*, **26**, 5.
 Dattātrēya, *sage*, **26**, 6.
 Dēvībhāgavata-Purāṇa, **26**, 6.
 Dhanvantari, **26**, 6, 7n.
 Dharmachakra, *symbol* of Buddha, **26**, 6.
 Dharmarāja-Ratha, name of one of the monolithic cars at Māvalivaram, **26**, 4.
 Durgā, *goddess*, **26**, 2, 7 ; —*image*, **26**, 2, 7.
 dvārapāla, *image*, **26**, 2.
 Gaṅgādhara, *image*, (a form of Śiva), **26**, 2.
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 Harivamśa, **26**, 6.
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 Iḷan Paḍuvuṅār, *m.*, **26**, 11.
 Jaina, **26**, 5, 6.
 Jyēsthā, *goddess* of ill-luck, **26**, 7.
 Kāḍakka, *s.a.* Kāḍava, **26**, 9, 10.
 Kāḍakka-Muttaraiyar, *m.*, **26**, 9, 10.
 Kāḍava or Kāḍavēśa, *family*, **26**, 9, 10 and 10n.
 Kāḍava, *s.a.* Pallava, **26**, 9.
 Kāḍuvattī Muttarasa, *k.*, **26**, 10.
 Kāḍuvetti, *s.a.* Kāḍava, **26**, 10.
 Kalkin, *avatāra* of Viṣṇu, **26**, 5.
 Kāñchī, Kāñchīpuram (Conjeeveram), or Kāñchīpura-Mahānagar, *vi.*, **26**, 9, 10 ; inscription from, **26**, 8, 9, 10.
 Kaṇḍan, *s.a.* Kōṅ Kaṇḍan, **26**, 11.
 Kapila, *sage*, **26**, 6.
 karaṇḍa-makuṭa, *form of crown* in Indian sculpture, **26**, 2.
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 Kāṭhaka, *Skt. form of Kāḍava*, **26**, 9, 10.
 Kēśavāvāsa, *the pīpal tree*, **26**, 7.
 khaṭvāṅga banner, **26**, 9.
 kiḷār (also *kiḷāṅ*), *the headman of a village*, **26**, 11.
 Kīlmuttūgūr, *vi.* (in the North Arcot district), inscription from, **26**, 8.
 Koeti, *vi.* (in East Borneo), **26**, 3, 4 and 4n.
 kōṅēri (kōṅēru), *a stone-faced tank*, **26**, 11.
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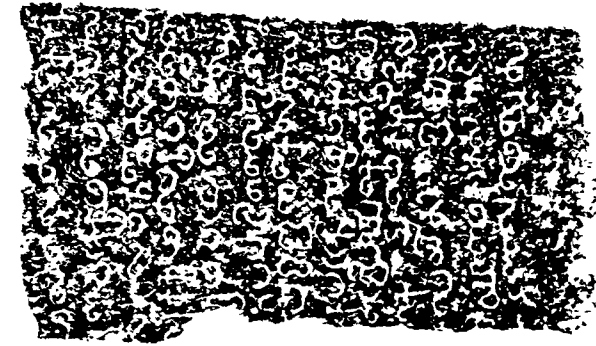
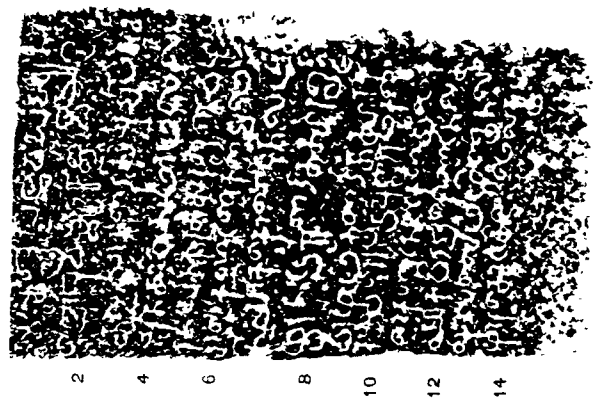
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FRONT.

BACK.





MAHENDRAVARMAN AND HIS QUEENS.



SIMHAVISHNU AND HIS QUEENS.

From photographs by Mr. P. Viswanatha Aiyar, of the Madras Epigraphy Office.

Self-
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