

## Virama as a Solid Dot and Atomic Code Points for Short E and Short O in Vatteluttu

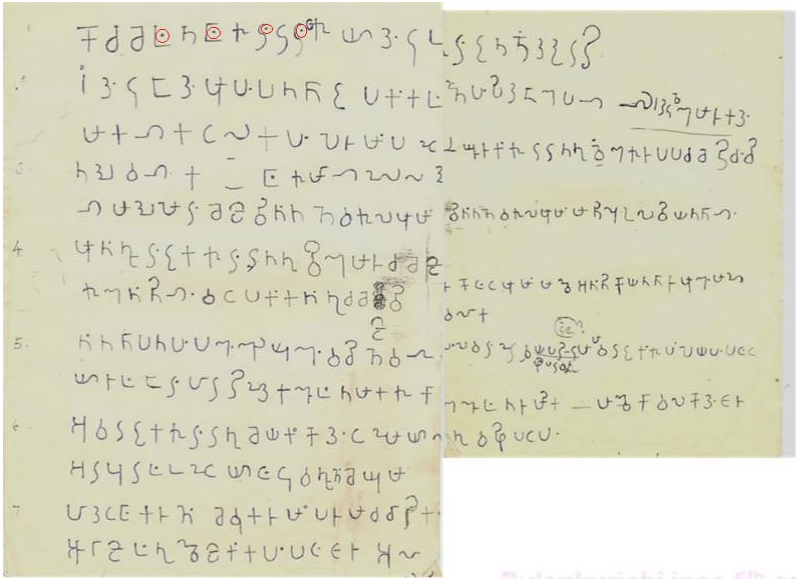
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**Abstract:** This proposal is to use a solid dot glyph for Vatteluttu *virama* in the Unicode code chart. Examples from Vatteluttu script inscriptions spanning from Fourth to Ninth centuries CE are included. These samples are provided by Dr. C. Santhalingam, Tamil Nadu Government Department of Archaeology (TNDA), Prof. Ma. Bavani, Department of Epigraphy, Tamil University, Thanjavur, India and Prof. Michael Lockwood, Madras Christian College. It is also requested to maintain the character names for vowels as E, EE, O and OO as followed in all four major Dravidian languages (Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam) code charts. Further, atomic code points for vowels E and O integrated with solid dot virama are requested to be encoded. It is also requested that a similar code chart pattern used for Tamil, Malayalam, Grantha etc., is used for Vatteluttu when it gets encoded.

### (1) Samples of Vatteluttu Virama as Solid Dot from 4<sup>th</sup> through 9<sup>th</sup> Centuries CE

While there are some two hundred herostones and rock inscriptions (Fig.1 from Pulankurichi rock) written in Vatteluttu spanning from Fourth through Tenth Centuries, all of them having solid dot virama, samples of them are shown. Since this is the majority of Vatteluttu Virama form, it is requested that a solid dot Virama glyph is shown in the Unicode code chart. Note that a stroke shaped glyph is shown in the Vatteluttu proposal by A. Pandey (L2/16-068). This stroke shape or even a ring shape for virama can be developed, but these are not the standard form. The solid dot Virama is the standard in all Tamil scripts of the last 2000 years, including Tamil Brahmi, Vatteluttu, Tamil Grantha (of the Pallava and Chola periods), Pandya, Vijayanagara, European Colonial period, and modern Tamil used in print and internet. Figure 1 shows the Pulankurichi Vatteluttu inscription of the Fifth century CE with many solid dot Virama signs. Figure 2 shows earlier Nekanurpatti inscription of Fourth century CE transitioning from Brahmi into Vatteluttu script. Figures 3 through 6 are samples of Solid Dot Virama employing Vatteluttu inscriptions across centuries. Appendix A is Nine inscriptions sent by Prof. Michael Lockwood from Pallava King Mahendravarman (7<sup>th</sup> century CE). Estempages and drawings and transcriptions are provided for these inscriptions. All of them across the various centuries employ only the Solid Dot Virama. Using that glyph (solid dot) will be uniform across all the Unicode compliant fonts of Tamil scripts for the last 2000 years.

As is clear from hundreds of stone inscriptions, Vatteluttu primarily employs Solid dot virama. For the exception of Velvikkudi copper plate, one can use a stroke shaped virama but that is a very small minority in Vatteluttu across centuries. Also, provided as examples of Vatteluttu inscriptions, see the Examples provided by Prof. Michael Lockwood, now living in Maine in retirement. He researched Tamil Nadu inscriptions for some 35 years. Also, note that the same solid dot Virama is used when Grantha script is adapted to become Tamil script (Figure 7. Vasantapriya Inscription). The modern Tamil script derives from this Grantha script adaptation just like many other scripts of South East Asia. A beautiful calligraphy example of a Tamil inscription from Senthalai village temple is included (Figure 8).



Pulankurichi insc, 5<sup>th</sup> century A.D

Figure 1. Pulankurichi Vatteluttu Inscription (Fifth Century)

(Note the Solid Dot shaped Virama in every line)

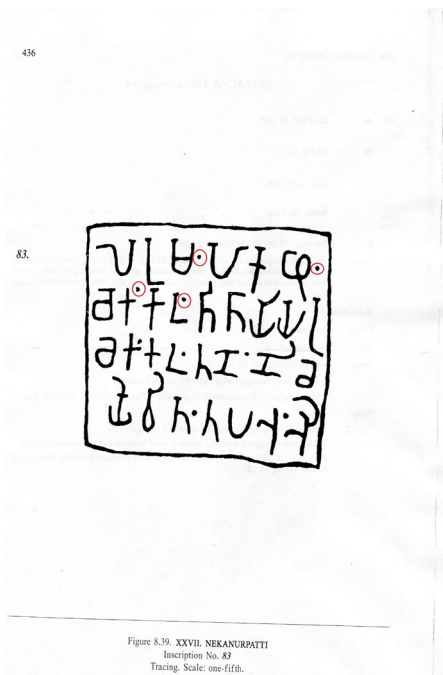
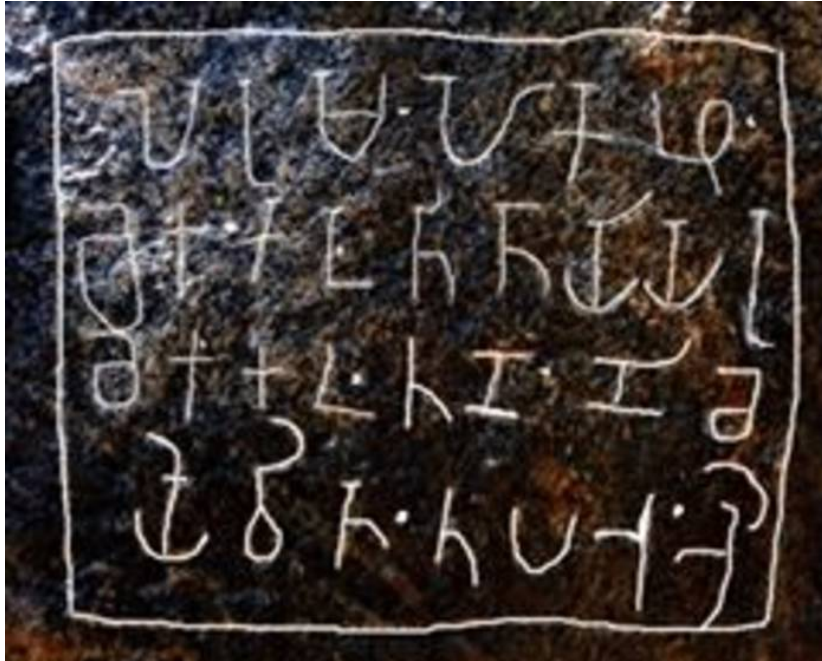


Figure 2. Nekanurpatti Inscription (Fourth Century CE)

Handwritten Tamil script:  $\text{u} \cdot \text{L} \cdot \text{5} \cdot \text{C} \cdot \text{7} \cdot \text{u} \cdot \text{K} \cdot \text{7} \cdot |$

Handwritten Tamil script:  $\text{4} \cdot \text{t} \cdot \text{5}$

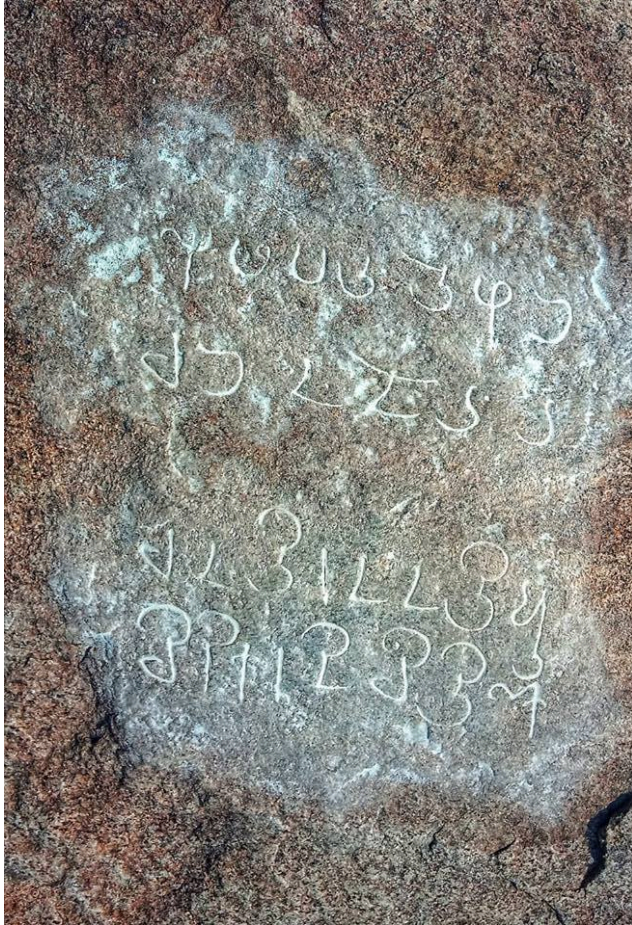
Handwritten Tamil script:  $\text{7} \cdot \text{3} \cdot \text{2} \cdot \text{F} \cdot \text{4} \cdot \text{0} \cdot \text{7}$

Figure 3. Sittannavasal Vatteluttu (Fifth Century CE)

Handwritten Tamil script (two lines):  
Line 1:  $\text{D} \cdot \text{t} \cdot \text{t} \cdot \text{C} \cdot \text{9} \cdot |$   
Line 2:  $\text{t} \cdot \text{7} \cdot \text{c} \cdot \text{2} \cdot \text{t} \cdot \text{2} \cdot \text{c} \cdot \text{7} \cdot \text{5} \cdot \text{0} \cdot \text{7}$

Figure 4. Pillaiyarpatti Vatteluttu Cave Inscription (Sixth Century CE)





1. ஸ்ரீமதேசுவராய நம: ௩௪௩  
 2. ஸ்ரீமதேசுவராய நம: ௩௪௩

3. ஸ்ரீமதேசுவராய நம: ௩௪௩  
 4. ஸ்ரீமதேசுவராய நம: ௩௪௩

5. ஸ்ரீமதேசுவராய நம: ௩௪௩  
 6. ஸ்ரீமதேசுவராய நம: ௩௪௩

Figure 5. Tirunathar Kunru Vatteluttu (Sixth Century CE)

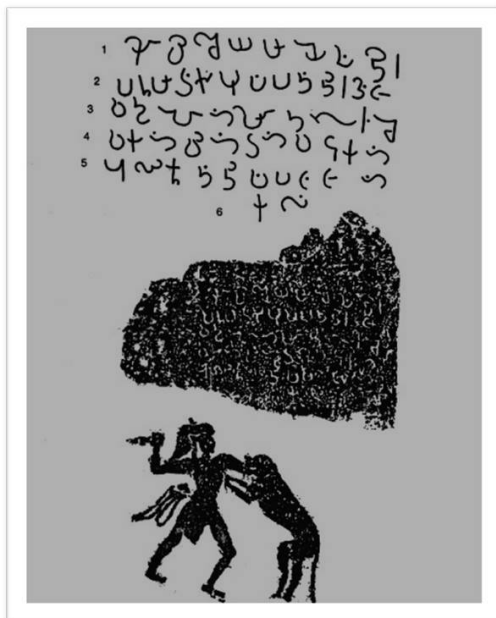


Figure 6. Motthakkal Vatteluttu – Man killing a tiger herostone (Eight Century)

The Pallava Grantha Tamil inscriptions of Skantasēnan, son of King Mahēndra's subordinate ruler, Rāja Vasantapriya, in a cave-temple at Vallam, near Chingleput



Northern pillar facade:

- 1 சத்தமும்பல்லவன் குணபுலவர்  
cattama-m-allavaṅ kuṇapularaṅ
- 2 மயேந்திரப்பலாத்திரை சது அடியவன்  
mayēndira-p-pallāttiraicatu aḍiyavaṅ
- 3 வயாத்தப்பிரி அரீசுரு மகன் சுத்தசேனா  
vayaṅṅappiri arīcūru maṅaṅ kuṭṭaśēnā
- 4 சீர் செவித்தித் தோலுயல்  
śīr cēvittittitōlayal

பகப்பிடுகு ஸ்ரீகாந்தம்

Southern pillar facade: பகப்பிடுகு ஸ்ரீகாந்தம்  
pakkappiḍuḱu śrīkāntamaṅ

Figure 7. Solid Dot Virama from Vatteluttu used in Tamil Grantha script

The Śendalai Pillar Inscriptions of King Perumbiduḱu Muttaraiyaṅ alias Suvarāṅ Māraṅ  
Inscription on the third pillar.  
A. – Top section; south face.

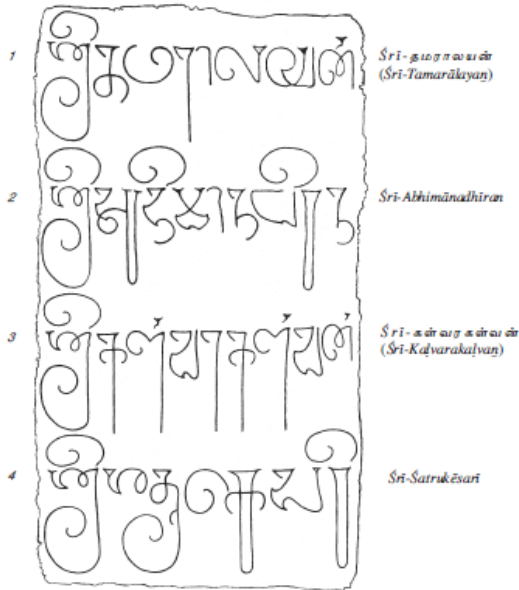


Figure 8. Calligraphic Inscription from Senthalai (Eighth Century)

## (2) Atomic Code Points for Vatteluttu Vowels, E and O integrated with Virama

In Unicode 14.0, UTC is encoding six new Tamil Brahmi characters.

<https://www.unicode.org/charts/PDF/Unicode-14.0/U140-11000.pdf>

**11070**

**Brahmi**

### Virama

*The Old Tamil virama and the other Old Tamil characters below are extensions used in Brahmi when writing Old Tamil.*

11070 ◌̣ BRAHMI SIGN OLD TAMIL VIRAMA

### Independent vowels

11071 ◌̣ BRAHMI LETTER OLD TAMIL SHORT E

11072 ◌̣ BRAHMI LETTER OLD TAMIL SHORT O

### Dependent vowel signs

11073 ◌̣ BRAHMI VOWEL SIGN OLD TAMIL SHORT E

11074 ◌̣ BRAHMI VOWEL SIGN OLD TAMIL SHORT O

Figure 9. Example of Tamil Brahmi with Atomic Characters for E and O with Virama

This approach of encoding vowels E and O with Virama integrated as atomic code points is important for the very small scripts of Tamil language across the centuries. This is now done in Tamil Brahmi script in Unicode 14.0, and same approach is requested to be followed in Vatteluttu code chart also. There are developer advantages for this straight forward approach. As shown in Vatteluttu proposal, L2/16-068, the Vatteluttu Character names are requested to be used as shown in Figure 10 below. These character names are similar to what is used in all of India's major scripts such as Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu etc.,

11F06 ◌̣ VATTELUTTU LETTER E  
11F07 ◌̣ VATTELUTTU LETTER EE  
11F08 ◌̣ VATTELUTTU LETTER AI  
11F09 ◌̣ VATTELUTTU LETTER O  
11F0A ◌̣ VATTELUTTU LETTER OO

11F23 ◌̣ VATTELUTTU VOWEL SIGN E  
≡ 11F24 ◌̣ 11F2A ◌̣

11F24 ◌̣ VATTELUTTU VOWEL SIGN EE  
11F25 ◌̣ VATTELUTTU VOWEL SIGN AI  
11F26 ◌̣ VATTELUTTU VOWEL SIGN O  
≡ 11F24 ◌̣ 11F2A ◌̣ 11F1E ◌̣

11F27 ◌̣ VATTELUTTU VOWEL SIGN OO  
≡ 11F24 ◌̣ 11F1E ◌̣

Figure 10. Vatteluttu Letters E and O with Vowel Signs (Note the solid dot Virama requested is shown in Red color).

“PuLLi takes the form of a dot above or in the upper part of the akSara. In addition to this normal virama function, puLLi is also used with the vowels e and o in order to mark them as short: in contrast to Sanskrit and most Middle-Indo-Aryan dialects, the Dravidian languages have short as well as long e and o phonemes.” In the Brahmi encoding, puLLi function and its shape “dot” to reduce long /e/ and /o/ to short vowels are allowed in separate code points in Unicode Brahmi block (S. Baums and A. Glass, L2/07-342, pg. 8, L2/07-342, L2/19-402). Now that this is accomplished for Tamil in Brahmi block, this atomic code point approach for vowels with virama integrated will be the way to represent short E and O vowels in Vatteluttu as well as Grantha script also, to write river, people and place names of India. Even English letters like Z and F are added in Grantha block which were never used at all, while enormous number of names that need e and o in Grantha script are left out.

### (3) Vatteluttu Code Chart Pattern paralleling Tamil, Malayalam, Grantha and India’s Major Scripts






Major scripts of India follow a specific pattern in their code charts, This is followed in the minority script, Grantha code chart as well. For example, take a look at:

- (i) Tamil, <https://www.unicode.org/charts/PDF/U0B80.pdf#page=2>
- (ii) Malayalam, <https://www.unicode.org/charts/PDF/U0D00.pdf#page=2>
- (iii) Kannada, <https://www.unicode.org/charts/PDF/U0C80.pdf#page=2>
- (iv) Grantha, <https://www.unicode.org/charts/PDF/U11300.pdf#page=2>

It is requested a similar code chart pattern be adopted and used in Unicode code chart for Vatteluttu also. Once implemented, same pattern for code charts can be used for for historic period Tamil (Pallava), Chola, Pandya, Vijayanagara scripts as well in the future. After 8-9th centuries, Vatteluttu uses the 5 consonants that are in Tamil code chart (ja, ha, sa, sha, ssa) increasingly with glyph shapes matching with Vatteluttu of the particular period.

### (4) Summary of this Vatteluttu Proposal

- (a) As the vast majority of Vatteluttu inscriptions show Solid Dot glyph as Virama across many centuries, it is requested that Unicode encoding uses solid dot as the representative glyph of the Vatteluttu Virama sign (Figures 1-6, and Appendix A).
- (b) Use the solid dot virama glyph integrated with E and O vowels and the corresponding vowel signs as shown in Figure 10.
- (c) Vatteluttu character names for vowels be used as E, EE, O and OO as in Figure 10 (L2/16-068). The only change requested is to use a Solid Dot glyph wherever Virama occurs in the code chart.

11F06		VATTELUTTU LETTER E
11F07		VATTELUTTU LETTER EE
11F08		VATTELUTTU LETTER AI
11F09		VATTELUTTU LETTER O
11F0A		VATTELUTTU LETTER OO



(d) It is requested a similar code chart pattern as used for Tamil, Malayalam, Grantha and major scripts of India be adopted and used in Unicode code chart for Vatteluttu also

Appendix A: Further Samples of Inscriptions using Solid Dot Virama in Vatteluttu.

## NINE PALLAVA HERO-STONE INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE REIGN OF KING MAHĒNDRA

Selected from those of the following list, located in the Cheṅgam Taluk, N. Arcot District, Tamil Nāḍu

RN	TVM	Date	Script	Ser.No.	R.Y.	Reigning King's Titles/Name	Village
1.	–	06th	V	–	–	–	Peruṅkuḷatthūr
2.	(C01) 272	06th	V	1971/62	21st	(Vassal) Śōmāśi-Kō-Thirumāṇ	Koṭṭaiyūr
3.	(C02) 273	06th	V	1971/86	14th	Kō-Viśaiya-Śiṅgaviṇṇa-parumar	Kōraiyaṅṅū
4.	(C03) 274	06th	V	1971/87	14th?	(Siṁhaviṣṇu-varma)	Kōraiyaṅṅū
5.	(C04) 275	06th	V	1971/85	–	–	Kōraiyaṅṅū
6.	(D87) –	06th	V	1972/2	19th	Kō-Viśaiya-Śiṅgaviṇṇa-parumar	Puliyāṅṅūr
7.	(C19) 290	07th	V	1971/92	–	–	Pōnthai
8.	(C05) 276	06th	V	1971/30	33rd	Kō-Viyaiya-Śiṅgaviṇṇa-parumar	Narasiṅganallūr
9.	–	06th?	V	–	–	–	Narasiṅganallūr
10.	(C06) 277	06th	V	1971/33	2nd?	Kō-Viśaiya-Mayēnthira-parumar	Thoraippāḍi
11.	(C25) 296	601	V	1971/96	11th	Kō-Viśaiya-Mayēnthira-parumar	Periya Kōlappāḍi
12.	(C21) 292	07th	V	1971/100	11th	[Mā]nthā-parumar	Mēl Puṅjai
13.	(C20) 291	07th	V	1971/124	11th	Mānthā-parumar	Kaḍalāḍi
14.	(C07) 278	604	V	1971/113	14th	Kō-Viśaiya-Maśiṁthiram-parumar	Karuṅgālippāḍipatti
15.	(C08) 279	608	V	1971/77	18th	Kō-Viśaiya-Mayiṁthira-parumar	Thaṇḍampattu
16.	(C09) 280	622	V	1971/88	32nd	Kō-Viśaiya-Ma..nthira-parumar	Mōthakkal
17.	(C10) 281	622	V	1971/89	32nd	Kō-Viśaiya-Mayēnthira-parumar	Mōthakkal (leopard)
18.	(C11) 282	623	V	1971/63	33rd	Kō-Viśaiya-Maśiṁthira-parumar	Koṭṭaiyūr
	(C12) 283	623	V	1971/64	33rd	Kō-Viśaiya-Mayēnthira-parumar	Koṭṭaiyūr
19.	(C13) 284	624	V	1971/59	34th	Kō-Viśaiya-Mayiṁthira-parumar	Eḍutthāṅṅūr (dog)
20.	(C14) 285	628	V	1971/50	38th	Kō-Viśaiya-Ma-ṁthira-parumar	Śe. Kūdalūr
21.	(C15) 286	629	V	1968/35	39th	Kō-Viśaiya-Maśiṁthira-parumar	Śātthāṅṅūr
22.	(C16) 287	07th	V	1971/48	–	(Mahēndra-...)-parumar	Kaṇṇakkantal
23.	(C17) 288	07th	V	1971/66	–	–	Eḍakkal
	(C18) 289	07th	V	1971/67	–	–	Theṇṇuḍiyaṅṅūr
24.	(C22) 293	07th	V	1971/69	7th	Kō-Viśaiya-Naraiśiṅga-parumar(-I)	Thaṇḍarāmpattu
25.	(C23) 294	07th	V	1971/68	7th	Kō-Viśaiya-Naraiśiṅga-parumar(-I)	Thaṇḍarāmpattu
26.	(C24) 295	7-8th	V	1971/36	11th	Kō-Viśaiya-Naraiśiṅga-parumar(-I)	Śātthāṅṅūr
27.	(C32) 303	08th	V	1971/34	12th	Kō-Viyai-a Naraiśiṅga-parumar(-I)	Thoraippāḍi
28.	(C26) 297	07th	V	1971/97	2nd	[Kō-Viśai]ya-Īcchu[vara-paruma]r	Periya Kōlappāḍi
29.	(C27) 298	07th	V	1971/78	9th	Śrī-Kō-Viśaiya-Para[mēc]chuvāra-parumar	Mēl Paḷlipattu
30.	(C28) 299	08th	V	1971/54	2nd	Kō-Viśaiya-Naraśiṅga-parumar(-II)	Thā. Vēḷūr
31.	(C29) 300	08th	V	1971/73	10th	Kō-Viśaiya-Naraśiṅga-parumar(-II)	Thāḷaiyūtthu
32.	(C30) 301	08th	V	1971/90	12th	Kō-Viśaiya-Naraśiṅga-parumar(-II)	Pōnthai
33.	(C31) 302	08th	V	1971/91	12th	Kō-Viśaiya-Naraśiṅga-parumar(-II)	Pōnthai
34.	(C33) 304	08th	V	1971/37	30th	Kō-Viśaiya-Naraiśiṅga-vikkirama-parumar(-II)	Śātthāṅṅūr
	(C34) 305	08th	V	1971/120	6th	Śrī-Kō-Viśaiya-... [pa]rumar(-II)	Maṅikkal
35.	(C35) 306	08th	V	1971/74	2nd	Kō-Viśaiya-Nanthi-panṇararaiyar(-II)	Thāḷaiyūtthu
36.	(C36) 307	8-9th	V	1971/51	44th	Nanthīcchuvāra-virkirama-panṇararaiyar(-II)	Kīḷ Irāvanthavāḍi
37.	(C37) 308	8-9th	T	1971/72	7th	[Kō-Viśai]ya-Pallava-Thanthi...	Piṅjūr
	(C38) 309	09th	T	1971/56	3rd	<i>Svasti Śrī</i> Kō-Viśaiya-Kampa-parumar	Chinṇayyanpēṭṭai
38.	(C39) 310	09th	T	1971/57	6th	Kō-Viśaiya-Kampa-parumar	Chinṇayyanpēṭṭai
39.	–	09th	T	–	8th	<i>Svasti Śrī</i> Kō-Viśaiya-Kampa-parumar	Thā. Vēḷūr
40.	(C40) 311	09th	T	1971/47	14th	<i>Svasti Śrī</i> Kō-Viśaiya-Kampa-pōtharaiyar	Viraṇam
41.	(C41) 312	09th	T	1971/46	14th	<i>Svasti Śrī</i> Kō-Viśaiya-Kampa-pōtharaiyar	Viraṇam
	(C42) 313	9-10th	T	1971/118	–	–	Iḷaṅṅuṇṇi

RN = editor R. Nāgasāmi's *Ceṅgam Naḍukarkaḷ* and, in the column below, its ordinal numbering of the inscriptions (C), and (D87 [one lone inscription from his *Darumapuri Kalvetṭukaḷ*]).

TVM = editor T.V. Mahalingam's *Inscriptions of the Pallavas* and its numbering of the inscriptions in the column below.

V = *Vaṭṭelututu* script; T = Pallava Grantha Tamil script.



1  
?, ?  
Perunkuḷattūr  
?, ?



2  
Kō Thirumān, 21  
Kottaiyūr  
1-1971/62 (272)



3  
Śīṅgaviṇṇa, 14  
Kōraiyaṛu  
2-1971/86 (273)



4  
(Siṁhaviṣṇu)  
Kōraiyaṛu  
3-1971/87 (274)



5  
(Siṁhaviṣṇu)  
Kōraiyaṛu  
4-1971/85 (275)



6  
Śīṅgaviṇṇa, 19  
Puliyānūr  
D87-1972/2 (-)



7  
(Siṁhaviṣṇu)  
Pōnthai  
19-1971/92 (290)



8  
Śīṅgaviṇṇa, 33  
Naraśiṅgaṇallūr  
5-1971/30 (276)



9  
?, ?  
Naraśiṅgaṇallūr  
?, ?



10  
Mayēnthira, 2 (?)  
Thōraippādi  
6-1971/33 (277)



11  
Mayēnthira, 11  
Periya Kōḷappādi  
25-1971/96 (296)



12  
[Mā]ntha, 11  
Mēl Puñjai  
21-1971/100 (292)



13  
Māntha, 11  
Kaḷalādi  
20-1971/124 (291)



14  
Maśīnthiram, 14  
Karunḡalippādi Paṭṭi  
7-1971/113 (278)



15  
Mayīnthira, 18  
Thaṇḍampattu  
8-1971/77 (279)



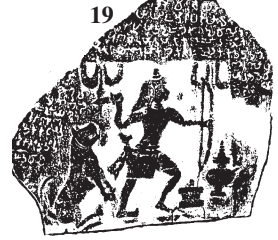
16  
Ma..nthira, 32  
Mōtthakkal  
9-1971/88 (280)



17  
Mayēnthira, 32  
Mōtthakkal  
10-1971/89 (281)



18  
Maśīnthira, 33  
Kōṭṭaiyūr  
11-1971/63 (282)



19  
Mayintheta, 34  
Eḍutthaṇūr  
13-1971/59 (284)



20  
Ma-intheta, 38  
Śe Kūḷalūr  
14-1971/50 (285)



21  
Maśīnthira, 39  
Śātthaṇūr  
15-1968/35 (286)



22  
(Mahēndra, ?)  
Kaṇṇakkanthal  
16-1971/48 (287)



23

?, ?  
Eḍakkal  
17-1971/66 (288)



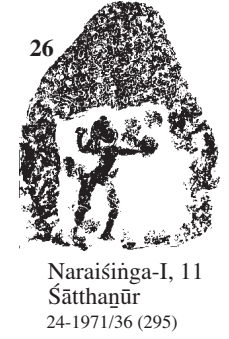
24

Naraiśiṅga-I, 7  
Thaṇḍarāmpaṭṭu  
22-1971/69 (293)



25

Naraiśiṅga-I, 7  
Thaṇḍarāmpaṭṭu  
23-1971/68 (294)



26

Naraiśiṅga-I, 11  
Śātthaṇūr  
24-1971/36 (295)



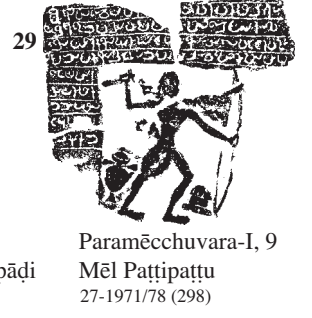
27

Naraiśiṅga-I, 12  
Thōraippādi  
32-1971/34 (303)



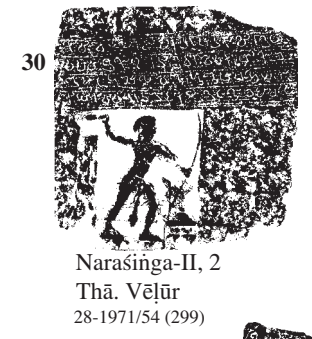
28

Īcchuvāra, 2  
Periyā Kōlappādi  
26-1971/97 (297)



29

Paramēcchuvāra-I, 9  
Mēl Paṭṭippaṭṭu  
27-1971/78 (298)



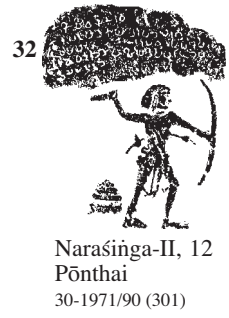
30

Naraśiṅga-II, 2  
Thā. Vēḷūr  
28-1971/54 (299)



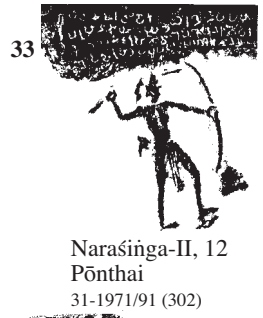
31

Naraśiṅga-II, 10  
Thālaiyūtthu  
29-1971/73 (300)



32

Naraśiṅga-II, 12  
Pōnthai  
30-1971/90 (301)



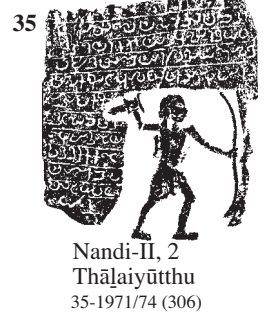
33

Naraśiṅga-II, 12  
Pōnthai  
31-1971/91 (302)



34

Naraśiṅga-II, 30  
Śātthaṇūr  
33-1971/37 (304)



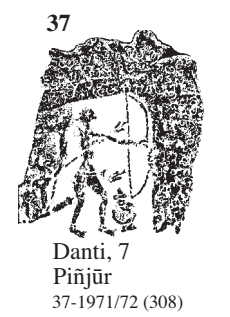
35

Nandi-II, 2  
Thālaiyūtthu  
35-1971/74 (306)



36

Nandi-II, 44  
Kīḷ Irāvanthavāḍi  
36-1971/51 (307)



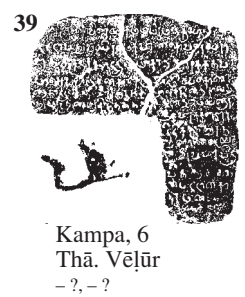
37

Danti, 7  
Piṅjūr  
37-1971/72 (308)



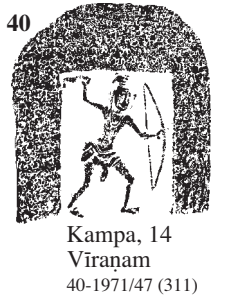
38

Kampa, 6  
Chiṅṅayyanpēṭṭi  
39-1971/57 (310)



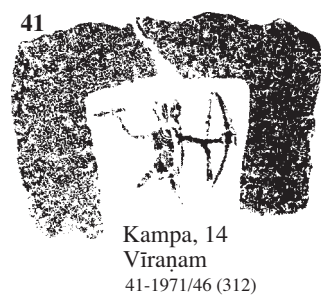
39

Kampa, 6  
Thā. Vēḷūr  
- ?, - ?



40

Kampa, 14  
Vīraṇam  
40-1971/47 (311)



41

Kampa, 14  
Vīraṇam  
41-1971/46 (312)



**10** Tamilnadu Department of Archaeology (TDA) Serial No.: 1971 / 33

District:	<i>N. Arcot</i>	Regnal Year:	2 (?)
Taluk:	<i>Cheṅgam</i>	Historical Era:	6th century
Ūr (village, town):	<i>Thoraippāḍi</i>	Ūr Inscr. No.:	1
Language:	<i>Tamiḷ</i>		
Script:	<i>Vaṭṭeḷutthu</i>		
Rule:	<i>Pallava</i>		
King:	<i>Mayēndira (Mahēndra-I)</i>		

Location:

Summary:

Ref. *Cheṅgam Naḍukarkaḷ*, No. **6**:

- 1 கோவிசைய-மயேந்திர-
- 2 பருமற்கு [றண்ணு-ஆ\*]வது க-
- 3 ங்கரைசரோடு பவ்வது கங்-
- 4 கரைசரு மக்கள் பொன்-
- 5 னந்தியார் பெருமுகை
- 6 எறிந்த ஞான்று கங்க-
- 7 ரைசரு சேவகரு எறிந்து
- 8 பட்டாரு ராராற்று ஆண்ட-
- 9 குன்றக் கண்ணியா[ர்\*]
- 10 கல்

Ref. TVM's *Inscriptions of the Pallavas*, No. **277**:

- 1 *Kō-Viśaiya-Mayēndira-*
- 2 *parumarku [raṅṅu]āvadu [l\*] Ga-*
- 3 *ṅgaraiśarōḍu pavvadu Gaṅ-*
- 4 *garaiśaru makkaḷ Poṅ-*
- 5 *ṅandiyār Perumugai*
- 6 *eṛinda-ñāṅṅru gaṅga-*
- 7 *raiśaru śevagaru eṛindu*
- 8 *paṭṭāru Rārārṅṅū āṅḍa*
- 9 *Kuṅṅrakkanniyār*
- 10 *kaḷ [ll\*]*

TVM: “Records the death of Kuṅṅrakkanniyār, the servant of the Gaṅga king (*araiśar*) who was also the chieftain of Rārārṅṅūr, when the army of Poṅṅandiyār, the son of the Gaṅga king (*araiśar*), marched against Perumugai.”



**11** Tamilnadu Department of Archaeology (TDA) Serial No.: 1971 / 96

District:	<i>N. Arcot</i>	Regnal Year:	11
Taluk:	<i>Cheṅgam</i>	Historical Era:	7th century
Ūr (village, town):	<i>Periya Kōḷappāḍi</i>	Ūr Inscr. No.:	1
Language:	<i>Tamiḷ</i>		
Script:	<i>Vatṭeḷutthu</i>		
Rule:	<i>Pallava</i>		
King:	<i>Mayēndira (Mahēndra-I)</i>		

Location:

Summary:

Ref. *Cheṅgam Naḍukarḷaḷ*, No. **25**:

- 1 கோவியைய மயேந்திரபருமற்கு
- 2 யாண்டு பதினொன்றாவது கீழ்வேணாட்-
- 3 டுத் துடரி மேல் விலக்குமிறை-
- 4 யார் வந்த ஞான்று பெரும்போ-
- 5 த்தரையர் மருமக்கள் அம்கோ-
- 6 ட்டையார் சேவகன் சாக்கை ப-
- 7 றையனார் இளமகன் ஏறன்
- 8 எறிந்து பட்டான்

Ref. TVM's *Inscriptions of the Pallavas*, No. **296**:

- 1 *Kō-Viyaiya Mayēndiraparumarku*
- 2 *yāṇḍu paḍiṇoṇṇrāvadu* [I\*] *Kiḷ-Vēṇāṭ-*
- 3 *tu-tTuḍari mēl Vilakkumiṇai-*
- 4 *yār vanda ṇāṇṇu Perum-pō-*
- 5 *ttaraiyar marumakkaḷ Amkō-*
- 6 *ṭṭaiyār-śēvagaṇ Śākkai Pa-*
- 7 *raiyaṇār-iḷamagaṇ Ēraṇ*
- 8 *eṇindu paṭṭāṇ* [I\*]

TVM: “Records the death of Ēraṇ, the younger son (*iḷamagaṇ*) of Śākkai-Paraiyaṇār, who was the servant under Amkōṭṭaiyār, the nephew (*marumakkaḷ*) of Perum-pottaraiyar, when the army of Vilakkumiṇaiyār marched against the village of Tuḍari in Kiḷ-Vēṇāḍu.”

- 1 ገሥጦች ለሕዝብ ጥላቻ
- 2 ለሕዝብ ጥላቻ ገሥጦች
- 3 ገሥጦች ለሕዝብ ጥላቻ
- 4 ለሕዝብ ጥላቻ ገሥጦች
- 5 ገሥጦች ለሕዝብ ጥላቻ
- 6 ለሕዝብ ጥላቻ ገሥጦች
- 7 ገሥጦች ለሕዝብ ጥላቻ
- 8 ለሕዝብ ጥላቻ ገሥጦች





**14** Tamilnadu Department of Archaeology (TDA) Serial No.: 1971 / 113

District:	<i>N. Arcot</i>	Regnal Year:	14
Taluk:	<i>Cheṅgam</i>	Historical Era:	7th century
Ūr (village, town):	<i>Karuṅgālippādipatti</i>	Ūr Inscr. No.:	1
Language:	<i>Tamiḷ</i>		
Script:	<i>Vatṭeḷutthu</i>		
Rule:	<i>Pallava</i>		
King:	<i>Maśindiraṅ (Mahēndra-I)</i>		

Location:

Summary:

Ref. *Cheṅgam Naḍukarkaḷ*, No. 7:

- 1 கோவியைய மசிந்திர-
- 2 ம்-பருமற்கு பதினன்னான்-
- 3 காவது மீ-
- 4 வேண்ணா-
- 5 ட்டு கருங்-
- 6 காலிபாடி
- 7 ஆள் கொற்ற
- 8 வாசிற் கருசா-
- 9 த்தனாரு மக-
- 10 ன் கட்டங்க-
- 11 ன்னாரு பே[ா]ற்-
- 12 காடாண்னாரு சே-
- 13 வகரு நரிபள்-
- 14 னி வீரவாண்ண-
- 15 ரையரு மக்கள்
- 16 பொன் பானன்-
- 17 னாரோடெறிந்து
- 18 பட்டாரு கல்

Ref. TVM's *Inscriptions of the Pallavas*, No. 278:

- 1 *Kō-Viśaiya Maśindira-*
- 2 *m-parumaṅku paḍinnāṅ-*
- 3 *gāvadu [l\*] Mī-*
- 4 *Vēṅṅā-*
- 5 *ṭṭu Karuṅ-*
- 6 *gālipāḍi*
- 7 *āḷ Korra-*
- 8 *vāśir Karuśā-*
- 9 *ttaṅārū maga-*
- 10 *ṅ Kaṭṭaṅga-*
- 11 *ṅṅārū P[ō]r-*
- 12 *Kāḍāṅṅāru śē-*
- 13 *vagaru Naripaḷ-*
- 14 *ḷi Viravāṅṅa-*
- 15 *raiyaru makkaḷ*
- 16 *Poṅ Bāṅṅa-*
- 17 *ṅārōḍ'erindu*
- 18 *paṭṭāru kal [l\*]*

TVM: "Records the death of Kaṭṭaṅkaṅṅār, the son of Korraṅvaśir Karuśāttaṅār, the chieftain of Karuṅkāḷi[p\*]pāḍi, a sub-division of M[ēl\*]-Vēṅṅāḍu, when he (Kaṭṭaṅkaṅṅār) fought with Poṅ-Bāṅṅa, the son of Viravāṅṅaraiyar of Nari[p\*]paḷḷi and the servant of Pōrkāḍāṅṅār."

1 ገብረኤላማኅ ባሕር  
 2 ገብረኤላማኅ ባሕር

3 ተሰኝተኝ  
 4 ሀገር  
 5 ርዕሰ ገብረ  
 6 ገብረኤላማኅ  
 7 ገብረኤላማኅ  
 8 ገብረኤላማኅ  
 9 ገብረኤላማኅ  
 10 ገብረኤላማኅ  
 11 ገብረኤላማኅ  
 12 ገብረኤላማኅ  
 13 ገብረኤላማኅ  
 14 ገብረኤላማኅ  
 15 ገብረኤላማኅ  
 16 ገብረኤላማኅ  
 17 ገብረኤላማኅ  
 18 ገብረኤላማኅ



**15** Tamilnadu Department of Archaeology (TDA) Serial No.: 1971 / 77

District:	<i>N. Arcot</i>	Regnal Year:	18
Taluk:	<i>Cheṅgam</i>	Historical Era:	7th century
Ūr (village, town):	<i>Daṇḍampattū</i>	Ūr Inscr. No.:	1
Language:	<i>Tamiḷ</i>		
Script:	<i>Vatṭeḷutthu</i>		
Rule:	<i>Pallava</i>		
King:	<i>Mayīndaraṇ (Mahēndra-I)</i>		

Location:

Summary:

Ref. *Cheṅgam Naḍukarkaḷ*, No. **8**:

- 1 கோவிசைய மயீந்திரபரு-
- 2 மற்கு பதின் எட்டாவது மீ-
- 3 வேணாட்டு ஆந்தைபாடி ஈசை
- 4 பெரும்பாணரைசரு மருமக்கள்
- 5 பொற்சேந்தியாஞ் சேவகரு தொறு-
- 6 க் கொண்ட ஞான்று மீட்டு பட்டா-
- 7 ண் [வே]ணாட்டு [நந்தி]-
- 8 [யார்] கல் க . .

Ref. TVM's *Inscriptions of the Pallavas*, No. **279**:

- 1 *Kō-Viśaiya Mayīndiraparū-*
- 2 *maṛku paḍiṅ-eṭṭāvadu [I\*] Mī-*
- 3 *Vēṇāṭṭu Āndaipāḍi Īsai*
- 4 *Perumbāṇaraiśaru marumakkaḷ*
- 5 *Porcendiyāñ [ś]ēvagaru torū-*
- 6 *kkonḍa ṅānru miṭṭu paṭṭā-*
- 7 *[ru\*] [Vē]ṇāṭ[ṭu] Nandi-*
- 8 *yār kal . . [II\*]*

TVM: "Records the death of Nandiyār (?) of Vēṇāḍu during the rescue of cattle from the hands of the nephew of Īsai Perum-bāṇaraiśar of Āndaipāḍi in M[ēl\*]-Vēṇāḍu and the servant of Porcendiyār, when the latter tried to capture the cattle."

1 ۴۵۷۸۹۱۰۱۱۲۱۳۱۴۱۵۱۶  
 2 ۱۷۱۸۱۹۲۰۲۱۲۲۲۳۲۴۲۵  
 3 ۲۶۲۷۲۸۲۹۳۰۳۱۳۲۳۳  
 4 ۳۴۳۵۳۶۳۷۳۸۳۹۴۰۴۱  
 5 ۴۲۴۳۴۴۴۵۴۶۴۷۴۸۴۹  
 6 ۵۰۵۱۵۲۵۳۵۴۵۵۵۶۵۷۵۸  
 7 ۵۹۶۰۶۱۶۲۶۳۶۴۶۵۶۶  
 8 ۶۷۶۸۶۹۷۰۷۱۷۲۷۳۷۴





**17** Tamilnadu Department of Archaeology (TDA) Serial No.: 1971 / 89

District:	<i>N. Arcot</i>	Regnal Year:	32
Taluk:	<i>Cheṅgam</i>	Historical Era:	7th century
Ūr (village, town):	<i>Mōtthakkal</i>	Ūr Inscr. No.:	2
Language:	<i>Tamiḷ</i>		
Script:	<i>Vaṭṭeḷutthu</i>		
Rule:	<i>Pallava</i>		
King:	<i>Mayēdiraṅ (Mahēndra-I)</i>		

Location:

Summary:

Ref. *Cheṅgam Naḍukarkaḷ*, No. **10**:

- 1 கோவிசைய மயேந்திர-
- 2 பருமற்கு முப்பத்திரண்டா-
- 3 வது பொன்மோதனார் சே-
- 4 வகன் வின்றண்[வ]டுகன்
- 5 புலி குத்திப் பட்டான்
- 6 கல்

Ref. TVM's *Inscriptions of the Pallavas*, No. **281**:

- 1 *Kō-Viśaiya Mayēdira-*
- 2 *parumaṅku muppatt'iraṅḍā-*
- 3 *vadu [\*] Poṅmōdanṅār śē-*
- 4 *vagaṅ Viṅraṅ[va]ḍugaṅ*
- 5 *puli kutti-p-paṭṭāṅ*
- 6 *kal [!]\**

TVM: "Records the death of one Viṅraṅ-Vaḍugaṅ, a servant of Poṅmōdanṅār, when he had a fight with a tiger [leopard?] (*pulikutti-paṭṭāṅ*)."



**18** Tamilnadu Department of Archaeology (TDA) Serial No.: 1971 / 63

District:	<i>N. Arcot</i>	Regnal Year:	33
Taluk:	<i>Cheṅgam</i>	Historical Era:	7th century
Ūr (village, town):	<i>Koṭṭaiyūr</i>	Ūr Inscr. No.:	2
Language:	<i>Tamiḷ</i>		
Script:	<i>Vaṭṭeḷutthu</i>		
Rule:	<i>Pallava</i>		
King:	<i>Maśindiraṅ (Mahēndra-I)</i>		

Location:

Summary:

Ref. *Cheṅgam Naḍukarkaḷ*, No. **11**:

- 1 கேவிசைய ம-
- 2 சீந்திரபருமற்கு
- 3 முப்பத்து மூன்றாவது
- 4 வாணகோ அரைசரு மரும-
- 5 க்கள் பொன்னரம்பனார்
- 6 மேல் வாணகோ அரைசரு மரு-
- 7 மக்கள் // கந்தவிண்ணனா-
- 8 ர் வேல்மறுத்திச் சென்ற ஞா-
- 9 ன்று கந்தவிண்ணனா-
- 10 ர் தஞ்சிற்றப்பானார் பொ-
- 11 ன்னி[தன்]னார் இ//ளமகன்
- 12 பொங்கியார் // மகன் கத்-
- 13 தி எய்து பட்டான் கல்

Ref. TVM's *Inscriptions of the Pallavas*, No. **282**:

- 1 *Kō-Viśaiya-Ma-*
- 2 *śindiraparumaṅku*
- 3 *muppattu mūnṛāvadu* [!\*
- 4 *Vāṇa-kō araiśaru maruma-*
- 5 *kkaḷ Poṅṅnarambāṇar*
- 6 *mēl Vāṇakō-araiśaru maru-*
- 7 *makkaḷ // Kandaviṅṅaṅā-*
- 8 *r vēlma[ru\*]tti=c-ceṅra-ñā-*
- 9 *nṛu Kandaviṅṅaṅā-*
- 10 *r tañcirappāṅār Po-*
- 11 *ṅṅi[taṅ]ṅār iḷḷamagaṅ*
- 12 *Poṅṅiyār // magaṅ kat-*
- 13 *ti eydu paṭṭāṅ kal* [!\*

TVM: “Records that, when Kandaviṅṅār, the nephew (*marumakkaḷ*) of the Bāṇa chieftain, led a fight against Poṅṅnarambāṇar, another nephew of the Bāṇa chieftain, the son of Poṅṅiyār and the younger son (*iḷamagaṅ*) of Poṅṅitaṅār, the paternal uncle (*śirṅappāṅār*), was killed by a knife (*katti*).”



## 19 Tamilnadu Department of Archaeology (TDA) Serial No.: 1971 / 59

District:	<i>N. Arcot</i>	Regnal Year:	34
Taluk:	<i>Cheṅgam</i>	Historical Era:	7th century
Ūr (village, town):	<i>Eḍutthaṅūr</i>	Ūr Inscr. No.:	1
Language:	<i>Tamiḷ</i>		
Script:	<i>Vaṭṭelutthu</i>		
Rule:	<i>Pallava</i>		
King:	<i>Mayinthiraṅ (Mahēndra-I)</i>		

Location:

Summary:

Ref. *Cheṅgam Naḍukaṅkal*, No. **13**:

- 1 கேவிசைய
- 2 மயிந்திர-பருமற்கு
- 3 முப்பத்து நான்காவது வாணகோ
- 4 அரைசரு மருமக்கள் பொற்றொக்கை-
- 5 ஆர் இளமகன் கருந்தேவக்கத்தி தன்-
- 6 னெருமைப்-
- 7 புறத்தே வா-
- 8 டி பட்டா-
- 9 ன் கல்
- 10 [கோவிவ-] [read: கொறிவ- ML]
- 11 ன்னென்னு
- 12 ந்-நாய் இ-
- 13 ரு கள்ள-
- 14 னைக் கடித்-
- 15 துக் காத்திரு-
- 16 ந்தவாறு

Ref. TVM's *Inscriptions of the Pallavas*, No. **284**:

- 1 *Kō-Viśaiya*
- 2 *Mayindira-parumaṅku*
- 3 *muppattu nāṅgāvadu* [I\*] *Vāṅakō-*
- 4 *araiśaru marumakkaḷ Porrokkai-*
- 5 *ār iḷamagaṅ Karundēvakkatti taṅ-*
- 6 *nerumai-p-*
- 7 *purattē vā-*
- 8 *ḍi paṭṭā-*
- 9 *ṅ kal* [II\*]
- 10 [*Kōviva*]- [read: *Koṟiva*- ML]
- 11 *ṅ-ṅ=enṅu-*
- 12 *n-nāy i-*
- 13 *ru kaḷḷa-*
- 14 *ṅai-k-kadit-*
- 15 *tu-k-kāttiru-*
- 16 *ndavāru* [II\*]

TVM: "Records the death of Karundēvakkatti, the younger son (*iḷamagaṅ*) of Porrokkaiyār who was the nephew (*marumakkaḷ*) of a Bāṅa chieftain. Also mentions that a dog named Ko[ri\*]vaṅ bit two thieves and kept watch."





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District:	<i>N. Arcot</i>	Regnal Year:	38
Taluk:	<i>Cheṅgam</i>	Historical Era:	7th century
Ūr (village, town):	<i>Śē. Kūḍalūr</i>	Ūr Inscr. No.:	1
Language:	<i>Tamiḷ</i>		
Script:	<i>Vaṭṭeḷutthu</i>		
Rule:	<i>Pallava</i>		
King:	<i>Ma-inthiraṇ (Mahēndra-I)</i>		

Location:

Summary:

Ref. *Cheṅgam Naḍukarkaḷ*, No. **14**:

- 1 கேவிசை-
- 2 ய-மஇந்திர பரு-
- 3 மற்று முப்பத்தெட்டா-
- 4 வது வாணகோ அரைசரு மரு-
- 5 மக்கள் கந்தவிண்ண-
- 6 னார் கூடல் தொறுக் கொண்ட
- 7 ஞான்று தொறு இடுவித்துப் பட்டா-
- 8 ன் பொன்னரம்பனார் கொல்லகச்
- 9 சேவகன் காக்கண்டி அண்ணாவன் கல்
- 10 கூடல் இள-
- 11 மக்கள் நடுவி-
- 12 த்த கல்

Ref. TVM's *Inscriptions of the Pallavas*, No. **285**:

- 1 *Kō-Viṣai-*
- 2 *ya Ma'indirapararu-*
- 3 *mar̥ku muppatt'eṭṭā-*
- 4 *vadu [\*] Vāṇakō-araiṣaru maru-*
- 5 *makkaḷ Kandaviṇṇa-*
- 6 *ṇār Kūḍal torukkōṇḍa*
- 7 *ṇāṇru toru iḍuvittu-p-paṭṭā-*
- 8 *ṇ Poṇṇarambāṇar kollaka-c-*
- 9 *cēvagaṇ Kākkāṇḍi Aṇṇāvaṇ kal [\*]*
- 10 *Kūḍal iḷa-*
- 11 *makka[ḷ naḍuvit-\* (?! – ML)]*
- 12 *ta kal [ll\*]*

TVM: “Records the death of Kākaṇḍi Aṇṇāvaṇ, servant of Poṇṇarambāṇar, [correct reading: °baṇār – ML] in the cattle raid of Kūḍal, while rescuing the cattle from the hands of Kandaviṇṇaṇār, who was the nephew (*marumakkaḷ*) of the Bāṇa chieftain, and mentions the setting up of the hero-stone by the *iḷamakkaḷ* (soldiers?) of Kūḍal.”

- 1 ጥገግ
- 2 ሠሐይ-ረዕሳህ
- 3 ሆኖህ ሠህህ ያይሮሮ
- 4 ሆኖህ ሆኖህ ሆኖህ
- 5 ሆኖህ ሆኖህ ሆኖህ
- 6 ሆኖህ ሆኖህ ሆኖህ
- 7 ሆኖህ ሆኖህ ሆኖህ
- 8 ሆኖህ ሆኖህ ሆኖህ
- 9 ሆኖህ ሆኖህ ሆኖህ
- 10 ሆኖህ ሆኖህ
- 11 ሆኖህ
- 12 \* \* \* ?



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District:	<i>N. Arcot</i>	Regnal Year:	39
Taluk:	<i>Cheṅgam</i>	Historical Era:	7th century
Ūr (village, town):	<i>Śātthanūr (Mallikāpuram)</i>	Ūr Inscr. No.:	1
Language:	<i>Tamiḻ</i>		
Script:	<i>Vaṭṭeḷutthu</i>		
Rule:	<i>Pallava</i>		
King:	<i>Maśīnthira (Mahēndra-I)</i>		

Location:

Summary:

Ref. *Cheṅgam Naḍukaṛkaḷ*, No. **15**:

Ref. TVM's *Inscriptions of the Pallavas*, No. **286**:

- 1 கோவிசைய மசீந்திரபரு-
- 2 மற்கு முப்பத்தொன்பதாவது
- 3 வாணகோ அரைசரு மருமக்கள் பொ-
- 4 ற்றொக்கையார் சருக்கிருந்த ஊர் போ-
- 5 ந்தை மேற் சக்கரவரு படை வந்த ஞா-
- 6 ன்று ணாக்கையார் இளமகன் வத்தாவ-
- 7 ன் மகன் னந்-
- 8 [தி எறி]ந்து பட்டா-
- 9 ன் கல்

- 1 *Kō-Viśaiya Maśīnthira-pa[ru-\*]*
- 2 *maṛku muppattonbadāvadu [!\**
- 3 *Vāṇakō-araiśaru marumakkaḷ Po-*
- 4 *rṛokkaiyār Śarukkirunda-ūr Pō-*
- 5 *ndai mēṛ Cakkaravaru paḍai vanda nā-*
- 6 *nru Nākkaiyār iḷamagaṇ Vattāva-*
- 7 *n magaṇ nan-*
- 8 *[di eṛi\*]ndu paṭṭā-*
- 9 *n kal [!l\*]*

TVM: "Records the death of Nandi, son of Vatthāvaṇ, the younger son (*iḷamagaṇ*) of Nākkaiyār, when the army of Cakkaravar attacked Pōndai, situated (?) in Śarukkirunda-ūr."

