

a. *namō* From *namō* (Skt.) 'salutation'.

b. (*a*)*ttu* From *astu* (Skt.) 'let there be!' Cf. *atthu* (Pkt.); however, the borrowing in this case is probably directly from Skt. considering the late date of the inscription. See section 3.3.7.

115.2 *pāṇāṭṭu* (P.) in the oblique case. 'of Pāṇāṭu (*pāṇ* + *nāṭu*)'.

Sandhi: *ṇ* + *n* > *ṇ* (by merger).

Cf. LT *palvayinṇ payanirai cērnta pāṇāṭṭu āṅkaṇ* 'there in Pāṇāṭu where at many places milch cows gather' (*Aka.* 155:6-7). *pāṇāṭṭu* is taken to be the sandhi of *pāṇ* + *nāṭṭu* and also interpreted as 'in the country of the *pāṇaṇ*' by R.Raghavaiyengar (1933) and by N. M.Venkataswamy Nattar and R. Venkatachalam Pillai (1949) in their editions of *Akanāṇūru*, even though some old manuscripts give the variant reading *pāl nāṭṭu* (> *pāṇāṭṭu*) 'the ruined country' which does not suit the context. (I am grateful to Dr. S. Palaniappan, Dallas, USA, for the references. I consulted the unpublished notes of U.Ve. Swaminathaiyar at the Swaminathaiyar Library. While noting the reading *pāl nāṭṭu* in *Aka.* 155, he has given cross-references to verses 113 and 325 referring to *pāṇaṇ nal nāṭṭu* 'in the good country of the *pāṇaṇ*'.) The present early inscriptional reference to *pāṇāṭṭu* is a valuable confirmation of the correct reading and interpretation of the expression.

Cf. *pāṇa-rāshtra* (Skt.), an ancient territorial division (presently included in North and South Arcot Districts).

Cf. (inscr.) *perum-pāṇa-p-pāṭi* 'an ancient territorial division of Toṇṭaimaṇṭalam' (*SII.* I:No. 67, Cōla, 11th cent. A.D.).

a. *pāṇ* a community, originally engaged in fishing (*Pura.* 348), and which became famous for its bards and minstrels (*Pura.* 11-12). Cf. *pāṇaṇ* 'an ancient class of Tamil bards and minstrels' (D. 4068). See section 4.18.1 (vi).

Cf. LT *pāṇ* 'song' (*Tivā.* 1866); *pāṇar* 'bards' (*Tivā.* 213; *Piṅkala.* 815; *Cūṭā.* 2:34).

b. (*n*)*āṭṭu* oblique of *nāṭu* (n.) 'country, territorial division.' See 49.1.b for further comments.

115.3 *va[c]caṇanti* N. of a senior Jaina monk < *vajjaṇam̐di* (Pkt.) < *vajranandī* (Skt.). It is interesting to compare the name with those of three Jaina monks known to Tamil tradition:

(i) *vajjaṇam̐di* (Pkt.): According to *Darśana-sāra* (Pkt.) written by Dēvasēna in 853 A.D., Vajjaṇam̐di, a Jaina monk, founded the Drāviḍa Saṅgha at Madurai in 525 Vikrama Era corresponding to 468-69 A.D. (A. Chakravarti, revised edn.1974:p. 17, note 1).