Hebbiṇi, time of Īśvaravarman, year 12

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Summary

Hero-stone inscription commemorating the death of Aṭiyār who fell at Ciṟiyūr in a battle with Kārōniri Bāṇarāja.

Edition

〈1〉 kō-vicaiya-Ī(c)cuvara〈2〉-parumaṟki paṉṉira〈3〉ṇṭ-āvatu

kārōniri〈4〉 vāṇa-rācar-p pōr(iṟ)〈5〉ciṟai-Ū(r e)ṟiya vāṇa〈6〉(rācar ariya) paṭṭār aṭ(i)y(ā)〈r〉

Apparatus

〈3〉 kārōniri ◇ *kārōṉiri* SN.

〈4〉 pōr(iṟ) ◇ *pōr-c* EC; *pōr* SN •

〈5〉 ciṟai-Ū(r e)ṟiya ◇ *ciṟai-Ū [2×] ṟiya* EC; *cciṟai ū[3×]ṟiya* SN. — 〈5〉 vāṇa(rācar ariya) ◇ *vāṇarācar (ariya)* EH; *vāṇarācar [2×] ya* EC; *vāṇarācar ya* SN. — 〈5〉 (ariya) paṭṭār • The sequence *ariya paṭṭār* cannot be considered an early passive form, because the subject of *ariya*, that is, *vāṇarācar*, is explicit. Had the subject of *ariya* not been made explicit, the sequence could have been analysed as *ariya-paṭṭār aṭ(i)y(ā)〈r〉*, "Aṭiyār was cut down."

〈6〉 aṭ(i)y(ā)〈r〉 ◇ *a [1×] yā* EC; *A[3×] yā* SN.

Translation by Hultzsch 1902–1903[1]

In the twelfth 〈year of the reign〉 of king Vijaya-Īśvaravarman, when Kārōniri Bāṇarāja seized Ciṟaiyūr in battle, Aṭiyār fell, cut down by Bāṇarāja.[2]

Commentary

〈1–2〉 Īśvaravarman (Īccuvaraparumaṉ) is most probably a Pallava king, as his name is prefixed with *kō-vicaiya-*. He might be identified with Parameśvaravarman I or Parameśvaravarman II. For other hero-stones dated in the reign of Īśvaravarman, see INSPallava00252, INSPallava00253, and INSPallava00297.

The stone "bears the representation of a bearded warrior with helmet, sword, shield and sword-belt" (Hultzsch 1902–1903, p. 24).

The placename is spelt Hebbaṇi in Rice 1905, p. 148 of the section "Text of the inscriptions in Roman characters", while the visual documentation, next page, is labelled "Bairakūr vaṭṭeḻuttu stone."

Bibliography

Reported in ARIE 1898–99 (ARIE/1898-1899/B/1899/101).

Edited, with visual documentation, in Hultzsch 1902–1903 (EI 7.4.3). Edited in Rice 1905 with visual documentation and English translation (EC 10, Mulbagal 211). Text and summary in Mahalingam 1988 (IP 252).

This edition by Emmanuel Francis, based on Hultzsch 1902–1903.

[1] Text standardised according to DHARMA transliteration scheme.
[2] Literally, 'while Bāṇarāja cut (him) down.'

Primary

[EH] Hultzsch, Eugen Julius Theodor. 1902–1903. “Three memorial stones.” EI 7, pp. 22–26. Pages 24–25, item III.

[EC] Rice, Benjamin Lewis. 1905. *Epigraphia Carnatica. Vol. X. Inscriptions in the Kolar district*. Mysore Archaeological Series. Epigraphia Carnatica 10. Mangalore: Basel Mission Press. Part Text of the inscriptions in Roman characters, page 149, item 211, part Translations of the inscriptions, item 211.

[EC] Rice, B. Lewis. 1905. *Inscriptions in the Kolar district (Part II), the original text in Kannada and Tamil*. Epigraphia Carnatica 10.2. Mangalore: Mysore Government Central Press (published for Government). Part Inscriptions in the Kolar district Kannaḍa script, part 49.

Secondary

ARIE 1898–99. *G.O., &c., Nos. 922-23, 19th August 1899. Epigraphy. Passing orders on the annual report on - for 1898-99. Copy to the Government of India*. Edited by Eugen Julius Theodor Hultzsch. Madras: Government of Madras, Public Department, 1899. Page 25, appendix B/1899, item 101.

[SN] Sankara Narayanan. 2016. “A Pallava inscriptional poem in Sanskrit.” *Sarasvatam* (blog). [URL].