Kīḻmuṭṭukūr, time of Narasiṁhavarman, year 3

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Summary

Records the death of Attimattar Murukaṉ, an inhabitant of Pākkam and servant of Valimaturaṉ, chief of Takaṭūr-nāṭu, during a cattle-raid.

Palaeographic description

See Hultzsch.

Edition

〈1〉 kō-viceya-naraiciṅka-parumaṟ〈2〉ku yāṇṭu (mū)ṉṟ-āvatu

viṉ〈3〉ṟu-nāṭṭu vaṭa-karai Āḷun taka〈4〉ṭ¿u?〈ū〉r-nāṭar valimatura-cēvakar pā〈5〉kkattu-k kuṭi Atimattar mu〈6〉rukaṉ mukkuṭṭ¿u?〈ū〉r-t toṟu caṉma〈7〉turaru koḷḷa-t toṟu mīṭṭu-p pa〈8〉ṭṭār

Apparatus

〈1〉 °viceya° ◇ *°vice(ya)°* EI. — 〈1〉 °naraiciṅka° ◇ *°naraici(ṅ)ka°* EI.

〈4〉 valimatura° ◇ *(va)limatura°* EI. — 〈4〉 pākkattu ◇ *(pā)kkattu* EI.

〈7〉 koḷḷa-t toṟu ◇ *ko(ḷ)ḷa t-(to)ṟu* EI. — 〈7〉 paṭṭār • The syllable *ṭā* is very similar to *ṭu*.

Translation by Hultzsch 1896–1897

In the third year 〈of the reign〉 of the king, the victorious Narasiṁhavarman,—when Caṉmatura lifted cattle[1] at Mukkuṭṭūr,[2]—Atimattar Murukaṉ, an inhabitant of (Pā)kkam 〈and〉 a servant of (Va)limatura, the chief of Takaṭūrnāṭu,[3] who ruled over the northern bank 〈of the river〉 in Viṉṟunāṭu, having recovered the cattle, fell.

Translation

〈1–2〉 Third year of the victorious king Naraiciṅkaparumaṉ.[4]

〈3–8〉 …

Commentary

Four hero-stones were found in Kīḻmuṭṭukūr: two dated in a year of the Pallava king Narasiṁhavarman (see also Pallava 255) and two dated in a year of a Cōḻa king identified as Parāntaka I. See Hultzsch 1896–1897

Hultzsch 1896–1897 (p. 360) notes: “On page 177, above, it was stated that the fourth of the Kīḻ-Muṭṭukūr slabs had been lost since 1887. The Collector of North Arcot has recently succeeded in recovering the missing slab, hidden in a ruined tunnel and broken in three pieces. It bears, in relief, a warrior in a defiant attitude, who holds a bow and some other weapon. At the top of the sculpture is a Tamil inscription, now broken in two pieces, but tolerably well preserved. (…) At my suggestion the four Kīḻ-Muṭṭukūr slabs have now been removed to the Madras Museum.” The slab was indeed still exhibited in the Chennai Government Museum in 2019. The label accompanying it

[1] fn6: See above, p. 179, note 2.
[2] fn7: Compare p. 177 above.
[3] fn8: On Takaṭūr, a place in the Nañjanagūḍu tāluka of the Mysore district, see Ind. Ant. Vol. XXII. p. 66.
[4] Sanskrit Narasiṁhavarman.

has been however interverted with that of another hero-stone from Viracholapuram (Vīracōḻapuram).

Note on Mukkuṭṭūr, ancient name of Muṭṭukūr.

Hultzsch 1896–1897 (p. 360, fn. 2) notes about Caṉmatura: “The donee of the other inscription of Narasiṁhavarman was a servant of the same Caṉmatura. This name represents the Sanskṛit *Sanmadhura* and not, as I formerly suggested (p. 178 above), Ṣāṇmātura.”

Bibliography

Reported in ARIE 1896–97 (ARIE/1896-1897/B/1897/119).

Edited in Hultzsch 1896–1897 (EI 4.52), with visual documentation and English translation, based on three inked estampages. Text and summary in Mahalingam 1988 (IP 254).

This revised edition by Emmanuel Francis, based on autopsy and photos (2019, by Emmanuel Francis).

Primary

[EI] Hultzsch, Eugen Julius Theodor. 1896–1897. “Kil-Muttugur inscriptions (concluded from page 179).” EI 4, p. 360.

[IP] Mahalingam, T. V. 1988. *Inscriptions of the Pallavas*. New Delhi; Delhi: Indian Council of Historical Research; Agam Prakashan. Item 254, page 629.

Secondary

[ARIE] ARIE 1896–97. *G.O., &c., Nos. 1062, 1063, 10th August 1897. Epigraphy. Reviewing the annual report of the Government Epigraphist for 1896-97 and forwarding copy to the Government of India*. Edited by Eugen Julius Theodor Hultzsch. Madras: Government of Madras, Public Department, 1897. Page 9, appendix B/1897, item 119.