Taṇṭarāmpaṭṭu, time of Narasiṁhavarman, year 7

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Summary

Hero-stone inscription commemorating the death of a hero.

Edition

〈1〉 kō-vicaiya-narai〈2〉ciṅka-parumaṟku yā〈3〉ṇṭ’ Ēḻ-āvatu

mēr-kōva〈4〉lūr mēl vāṇa-kō-mutta〈5〉raicar nāṭu pāviya tañ ciṟ〈6〉ṟappaṭikaḷ poṉmāntāṉār mēṟ〈7〉 vanta ñāṉṟu poṉmāntāṉārkkāy-p paṭṭā〈8〉ṉ kaṭuvantaiyār makaṉ viṟcitai kal

vāṇa〈9〉kō-k-kaṭa〈10〉mar

Translation

〈1–3〉 Seventh year of the victorious king Naraiciṅkaparumaṉ.[1]

[1] Sanskrit Narasiṁhavarman.

〈3–8〉 〈This is〉 the stone 〈of〉 Viṟcitai, the son 〈of〉 Kaṭuvantaiyār, he who fell for 〈the sake of〉 Pōṉmāntāṉār (*poṉmāntāṉārkku* + *āy*), when the Bāṇa king Muttaraiyar marched (*vanta*[2]) against Pōṉmāntāṉār, his (*taṅ*[3]) uncle (*ciṟṟappaṭikaḷ*[4]) ... (nāṭu pāviya) upon Mēṟkōvalūr.

〈8–10〉 ...

Commentary

See DHARMA_INSPallava00293, from the same place and of similar content.

Mahalingam 1988, p. 687, n. 1 notes: "The figure of a soldier facing left is engraved on the stone. He is seen holding a bow in his left hand and a short stagger in his right hand. Very near the right leg of the figure are seen sculptured a casket."

〈1–2〉 Naraiciṅkaparumaṉ (Sanskrit Narasiṁhavarman) has been identified as the Pallava king Narasiṁhavarman I by Nākacāmi 1972.

Bibliography

Edited in Nākacāmi 1972 (CN 1971/68). Text and summary in Mahalingam 1988 (IP 294).

This digital edition by Emmanuel Francis, based on previous edition(s).

Primary

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[IP] Mahalingam, T. V. 1988. *Inscriptions of the Pallavas*. New Delhi; Delhi: Indian Council of Historical Research; Agam Prakashan. Page 687, item 294.

Secondary

[IAR] IAR 1971-72. *Indian Archaeology 1971-72: A Review*. Edited by M. N. Deshpande. New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India, 1975. Page 59, item 40.

[2]Literally "came".
[3]That is, *taṉ* in *sandhi*.
[4]That is, *ciṟṟappaṉ* + *aṭikaḷ*.