Nākappaṭṭiṉam, bronze label

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Summary

Label on a Buddhist bronze.

Edition

〈1〉 piraṉn!〈n̲〉 āḷvār nāyakar.

Apparatus

〈1〉 piraṉn!〈n̲〉 ◇ *piṟan* R1.

Translation by Ramachandran 1954

〈1〉 The Nāyakar (Lord Buddha) put up by Piranāḷvār.

Translation

〈1〉 The Lord of Piraṉ Āḻvār.[1]

Commentary

Ramachandran 1954 comments thus: “The donor is a devotee (*āḻvār*) by name Pirān. Piran may be Pirān. Here Piran or Pirān is used in the theological sense, when it is applied by different votaries to their respective gods or objects of worship.”

Bibliography

Edited in Ramachandran 1954, with a facsimile.

Edited and translated here by Emmanuel Francis (2024), based on Ramachandran 1954 and the facsimile therein.

Primary

[R1] Ramachandran, T. N. 1954. *The Nāgapaṭṭiṇam and other Buddhist bronzes in the Chennai Museum*. Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum, New series, General section 7.1. Madras: Government Press. Page TBC, plate TBC.

[R2] Ramachandran, T. N. 2005. *The Nāgapaṭṭiṇam and other Buddhist bronzes in the Chennai Museum*. Revised edition. Chennai: Government of Tamilnadu. Pages 55–56, plates V, no. 48.

[1] That is, ”the devotee of God.” See MTL, s.v. *pirāṉ*: “n. prob. *peru-mai*. cf. *bṛhan* nom. sing. of *bṛhat*. [M. *pirān*.] 1. Lord, king, chief, master; 2. God; 3. Śiva.”