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HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE OF KONGUNADU WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO DHARAPURAM

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ABSTRACT :

Beginning from the historical evolution till the recently past two thousand years, the glory of Dharapuram still remains with its unchanging individuality and steady uniqueness. It has great many stories about its past glories and grandeur to the living present generations and the generations to come in the future. Dharapuram has its name inscribed and imprinted since purana times. We have the evidences in ancient literature, stone inscriptions, copper plates and other time borne proofs its ancient glory. It has been credited as the capital of Kongu Nadu. The aim of the research paper is to carry out the historical importance of kongunadu with special reference to Dharapuram

KEYWORDS :Thillapuri, Amaravathi river, Thenkarai nadu, Kongu nadu, Chera nadu, Chola nadu, Pandyanadu, Radhapuram, Vanjipuram,...

INTRODUCTION

In the past, Tamil Nadu was politically divided into five main divisions, such as, Chera Nadu, Chola

Nadu, Pandya Nadu, Thondai Nadu and Kongu Nadu. Thandialangaram saying and also in Thirumanthiram describes. So, we have ample truth there was a part called 'Kongu'.¹ Kongu Mandalam is known for its unique history, culture, art, civilization and customs. These are proven by evidences from literature and stone engravings. The boundaries of Kongu Nadu are clearly listed in the book 'Kongu Mandalam'.² The verses mentioned above chart out the boundary of Kongu, the northern border by a large desert, the southern border guided by the Palani hills, the western border by the Velliangiri hills and the Eastern border of Kulithalai.

Similar evidences can be seen in the Sangam Literature texts. Few evidences are also found in the Puranaanooru – line 373, we find the lines. This title was given to the Chola king. It proves that he invaded and captured the Kongu Mandalam Dharapuram.

METHODOLOGY

To prepare the manuscript both descriptive and analytical methods are used. From portions of 'Aganaanooru' -70, 253, 368, Pathitirupattu -22, Natrinai-10, Kurunthogai -383, we have a clear idea about the Kongu Kings, political wealth, their valour in warfare, their administrations and festivals.³ Kongu mandalam was ruled by princely kings who are found in Sangam literature.

KONGU NADU

Cheran senguttuvan had honoured Kongu kings. He had given equal status and it is noted in the literature. Ancient copper plates and literatures called Kongu Nadu as Kongu Mandalam was segregated into twenty four parts, to simplify the administrative process. It was named, Thenkarainadu and Vadakarainadu. There are found to be present in ancient literature. Among the twenty four princely states the most popular was the 'Thenkarainadu'. Poets of the past called Kongu Mandalam with words of praise as Thenkarainadu was the capital of Kongu for a very long period and Rajarajapuram (Dharapuram) was the capital of Thenkarainadu. There must be special mention about Venavudaiyur which was the basic of twenty four divisions.⁴

The geologist Mr. K.S. Vaithyanathan while mentioning about Kongu province says Thenkarainadu was located on the southern banks of the river Amaravathi Bhavani is located on the northern banks of the river and is called Vadakarai. 'Then' is a Tamil term having the meaning 'Beauty'. It could have got the name Thenkanchi and Thenkavasai. Thenkarai Koduveli, Thenkarai Niyamam, Thenkarai Veera Chola Valanadu are some names of the same kind. It also has the names like Anjukarainadu, Yelukarainadu, Onpathu karai nadu.

THENKARAI NADU

The places of Thenkarainadu were Kottanur, Mulanur (Ilakkama Nayakkan Patti), Ilampillai (Mulayam poondi) Veerachimangalam. Thoorambadi, Ethirallor (Mambaadi), Piramiyam, Neelambur, Uthiyur, Kolumanguli and Kilangondal. Since Dharapuram was the capital of these places it has not been mentioned in this list. The manuscripts of Tamil Nadu Government Eastern Manuscript Library, tells about the boundaries of Thenkarainadu.⁵ The above lines mention that Thenkarainadu had twelve villages and its boundaries were Thalainadu in the west, Narayanur in the north, Pongalur in the east and Kangeyam in the South.

Thenkarainadu was also known as Then (honey) karainadu, further more it had names like Thengarasanadu, Thenkaraisunadu. In the Thenkarainadu, Uthiyur hills and in its custody many medicinal and life saving herbs like Karunochi and Vensarai are there. This is where Kongu Mandalam was separated into twenty four parts.

In this Thenkarainadu the named after Uma exists in the name 'Ambanathi'. It is called the river Amaravathi. It flows across this area. Though this area is popularly called as Thenkarainadu and it was special mentioned as Narayanurnadu in literary evidences and stone engravings. Narayanur nadu (Dharapuram) was said to be the capital of Kongu Mandalam. In the later days, it was split into two such as North Kongu and Kongu for North Kongu (Thagadoor), Dharmapuri was the capital and the Thenkongu (Narayanur) Dharapuram was the capital. Dharapuram was termed Kongunadu, Thenkongunadu and Thenkarainadu.⁶

The river Amaravathi

The Amaravathi was the most famous and popular among the Kongu rivers. The terms Elukarainadu, Onpathukarainadu have mention of seven and nine rivers respectively. One of these river was the most significant Amaravathi. The seven rivers were called 'the rivers with sound'. Due to these rivers Kongu Mandalam was very fertile. An ancient inscription mentioned. People settled on the fertile banks of the river. They destroyed the forest, dug ponds and lived peacefully. From an evidence we find from Kongu say that Amaravathi had the name Porunai.⁷

Amaravathi had other names like Aanporunai, and Thannan Porunai. In sangam Tamil literature it had great name and fame. This famous river flows through Dharapuram. It is considered as Parvathi Devi her self and is said to bring pearls and Aanmaruppinai. It is also called as Amarapathi, Amaravathi, Ambira Nathi aan Porunthum Nathi, Aan Porunthu Nathi, Amba Nathi, Ambira nathi, Ambika nathi. Many rivers like Nalla mangaiaru, Varattukaraiaru, Kudavanaru, Shanmugha river, Chinnaru, Pambaru, Devaru, Kuthiraiaru, Uppar flow into the Amaravathi.

The inscriptions of Ramapathiran and Thenkarainadu tell about eleven Kongu rivers such as, Vaniyar, Cauvery, Noyyal, Nalla Nangai, Aanporunai, Meenkolliaru, Sitraru, Kudavanaru, Nankanchiaru, Nallar, and uppar. In kongu mandalam there are twenty dams built across river Amaravathi. These are very old in nature. The origin of the river Amaravathi starts from the western ghats. It flows a length of 140 kilometres through Coimbatore, Erode, and Karur districts of Tamil Nadu before it merges into the Cauvery at Mukkombu near Trichy. The places through which the Amaravathi flows through in Coimbatore district are Ramakulam, Kallapuram, Kumaralingam, Sarkar Kannadiputhur Cholamadevi, Kadathur, Kaniyur and Karatholuvu.⁸

In Erode district it flows through many places such as Sundakkampalayam, and Nanjaikkalkurichi. In Karur district it flows through Chinnadharapuram, Pallapalayam. Thirumanilayur, Karur, Palambapuram, Senappiruttai, Puliyur, Koyampalli, Kattalai, Manavasi and Mayanur. There are around twenty five irrigation areas and nearly 29,387 acres of land are benefitted by river Amaravathi. In order to store the surplus water from wastely flowing and merging with the Cauvery due to the south west and north east monsoon rainfall. A dam

was built the period 1955 -59 with an estimated 3.13 crore rupees. The dam was called Amaravathi dam.

The report says that due to this dam being constructed, 11, 970 acres of Coimbatore district and 9, 954 acres of Erode district get irrigation facilities. A thirty nine mile and two furlong length canal was constructed to help the farmers of these areas. There lines which tell the glory of river Amaravathi. During the Tamil months Masi, Panguni, Chithirai, and Vaikasi, all rivers will be warm and hot but the water of Amaravathi remains cool. This is mainly due to the river water springs found all along the river. Such a thing be seldom found in other rivers.⁹ This is its unique speciality. In such a place only the glorious Amaravathi is located. The Amaravathi river provide all fertility to it. For Dharapuram is located. The Amaravathi river provide all fertility to it. For Dharapuram area temples, river Amaravathi is considered as a sacred river. River Amaravathi has historical and literal significance.

After defeating the feudatory of Kongu Mandalam the Chola ruled Kongu region. It got the name 'Parandapuram' during that age. It gained more glory, name and fame. The son of Adithya Chola, Paranthagan I (907 -955 AD) ruled this area. In his name it got the name changed from Skanthapuram Vanji, into Paranthagapuram Vanji. Some kings ruled this kingdom on behalf of the Cholas. One of them was Mahimalaya Irukkuvel. It is also said it was called Paranthagapuram after his name. In many government documents and historical evidences reveal the name Paranthagapuram. As a place is called by various name as it has many forms uniqueness and importance Researchers are of the idea the frequently name only gain significance.¹⁰

The Names of Dharapuram

The great town of Dharapuram had many names like Skanthapuram, Vijayaskanthapuram, Kongu, Vanji, Konguvanji, Vanjipuram, Paranthagapuram, Rajarajapuram, Rarapuram, Radhapuram, Thillapuri, Thillapuram, Thillai, Viradapuram, Viradapuri, Ladapuram, Dharapuri, Tharukandapuram, Peruvanji, Raja Mahendrapuram, narayanur, Naiayur, Uaivalinadu, Kongu Rajapuram, Machanadu, Rasai, etc., There are many evidences from stone engravings copper plates, epics and manuscripts. During the Sangam period of 1st and 2nd A.D., the Rattars, during the 3rd and 4th A.D., by the Gangars, ruled Dharapuram with the name Skanthapuram as their capital.

Vanji

From 9th century A.D., the Ganga dynasty kings ruled Dharapuram as the capital of Kongu from Songanivarman to Rasadevarayan about twenty kings ruled Kongu. Its western border was frequently brought under the attack of the Chera kings.¹¹

During the reign of Chera Senguttuvan, the Kongu Mandalam was ruled by the Cheras. It can be noted that Kongu Mandalam was separated as two parts such as, north Kongu whose capital was Thagadoor and South Kongu whose capital was Dharapuram. During the chera reign Dharapuram had the names like Kongu, Vanji and Peruvanji. There are many places in this area that are named after Vanji. Places like Salem, Dharapuram, Kurur, and Mulanur and names related to Vanji. Among those places Dharapuram is the largest and the capital, so it was called the Peruvanji. This was the reason why Dharapuram is called Periya Dharapuram at times. There are many Vanjiamman temples in Mulanur and Karur areas even today. So it is clear that some Vanji Amman temples existed in Dharapuram and Salem also. But may be they were destroyed due to some reason.¹²

RASARASAPURAM

After Rajarajachola I (985 – 1014), Dharapuram was called as Rajarajapuram. This only became "Rajapuram" and later Dharapuram. In certain documents found Dharapuram as 'Radhapuram'. In others it is called Dharapuri. There are evidences of Kongu ruled by the Chola representative called 'Rajakesari Raja Mahendiran'. Dharapuram was also called as 'Rajamahendrapuram.' Even though Dharapuram and its surrounding areas are called as Thenkarainadu, the inscription call them as Nariyanurnadu and Narayur.

VIRADAPURAM

In the days of the Pandavas, they had to live in the forest for thirteen years and in hiding for the last final

fourteenth year after losing to Duryodhana in the game of dice. The place chosen for living in hiding is called Viradapuram. Many historians say that place may be Dharapuram. Historical evidences support the same. It is also called as Ladapuram, Viradapuram, and Viradapuri. As it was ruled by king Virada, it is called Viradapuram or Viradapuri. Further more it is the place where Bhima made Kesagan to submit. Since say it was an incident which took place in Kiranur, 15 kms from Dharapuram.¹³

In the 13th century A.D., Maravarman Sundarapandian captured Kongu and later handed it back to the Kongu kings. The Pandya kings who came later followed the same method. Later during the Madurai Nayaks period, Dharapuram was under their control. Finally during 1767 A.D., it was handed over by the Madurai kings to the Mysore kings. The town Dharapuram faced the British at the war front. In the year 1768, Dharapuram was captured by Hyder Ali from the British, but in 1783 it was regained by the British according to the "Mangalore Pact". Finally in 1783 it came under the complete control of the British.

In 1792 all its forts and buildings were destroyed completely. In the year 1799 it was rebuilt according to the plan by Hardish, Englishman. It was accepted as the capital of the Southern region. There was a district court operating from 1800 to 1828 in this town.

LITERARY FAME

Tharukasuran, the son of Maya, was a very cruel king and he had an elephant face. Lord Muruga fought with Tharukasuran and killed him. So this place was called "Tarukandapuram". So there is lot of link between Dharapuram and Lord Muruga.¹⁴ According to Thirunavukkarasar's work 'Chitirak-kovai' the place he mentioned Viradapuram may be Dharapuram. The place oriented songs called sthalapuranam tell a lot about Dharapuram.

FORT

Puri or Purisai is called for a place with a fort surrounding it. Its fort was surrounded by a creeper called Dhara, so it is called Dharapuram and Dharapuri. The town was separated as Fort and Pettai respectively. It is the Kongu tradition calling it as Tharaikkottai and rock fort as thurkkam. So Dharapuram is mentioned as Kedi in Kongu documents and has special mention in the list of 'Carnatic Thanathu Forts'. It was a battle field in many Mysore wars. Its fort and town were completed and destroyed due to the wars. In 1792 Dharapuram fort was rebuilt with mud work and also town was redesigned by the Britishers. In 17.11.1800 A.D., when Buchanan came to Dharapuram, Hardil gave a concert in the mud fort. Later it too got destroyed. In Ponnivadi's stone engravings reported about the entrenchments.

CONCLUSION;

From Sangam times till the east india Company rule, Dharapuram cherished in glory with unfading glamour. All kings who ruled Kongu mandalam had Dharapuram as their capital.¹⁵ Dharapuram and its surrounding twelve places excluding Thenkarainadu and Poonthurainadu, since Thenkarainadu was not included in the twelve places, it is clear that it was the capital. So, this is the main reason for not including it with other places.

All kings who were crowned king of Dharapuram had a tradition of visiting the Uttira veera raghava perumal temple and proclaiming themselves after the abhishekam. This was a customary practice. So this place was called rajya Abhisheka Vinnagaram and the lord Vishnu was called Rajya Abhisekha vinnagara Perumal. Kongu mandalam was called Dharapuram Seemai. Some documents mention it as a part ruled by krishnaraj Udayar Seemai Kongu Mandalam. Many races of people held their gatherings in Dharapuram. This is clear by the Hanuman Palli Sengunthar and Vetkover copper plates.

END NOTES;

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