



A SHORT GLIMPS ON THE HISTORY OF CHITRADURGA

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ABSTRACT :

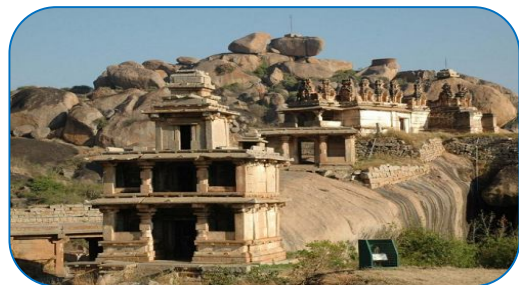
History is nothing but what were happened in the past that we called history. What we called the sources, through these sources we can rebuilt the history. By the studying of Political, Social, Economical, Educational, Religiously, Art, Architecture and some Cultural features we can learn by these each Historical place has it's own importance. Which has been appear in the various places and these places will helps to construct to Empire of Kings. So far that present article has explore about the surrounding of chitradurga and who were administrating Kings, Paleyagaras biography.

KEYWORDS : Political, Social, Economical, Educational, Religiously.

THE TIME PERIOD OF PRE THISTORY

Chitradurga has famous for it's Historically and Sociologically. Most of the reasons for Identification of Chitradurga only by administrating of Paleyagaras and it's well known for identification of Prehistory, Chitradurga has been giving the shelter from the old stone age, neo stone ages cultural evidences are available in this district.¹ The people who identified the Ancient old stone ages, cultures in Hosadurga, Janakallu , Holalkere taluk Talya.²

The Mesolithic stone age of chitradurga's cultural identification we can see in the Molakalmuru taluk's Brahmagiri, Nunkamale, Halelkere, Pujarahatty, The Temple of Haralayya, Hanagallu some other places.³ Chitradurga districts chandravalli and Brahmagiries are dictating the ancient period of Chitradurga . In the beginning stage R. Narasimhachar and Venkatasubbaiah have been published the book in1909. After that which was divided into six parts by M.H. Krishna from the Mysore University, Which has famous parts as Chandravalli and Brahmagiri . In those have related to Mouryas and Megalithic . in the 1947 these two fields Megalithic cultures shown by Mortimer Viller in 1947. Later young research scholars and senior Research persons have been studying to the Prehistory in various places like prof. A. Sundhar, prof. Lakshman Telgavi, prof. B. Rajshekrapa, Dr. Mahantesh N etc.⁴



THE TIME PERIOD OF HISTORY

Mouryas

Most of the Karnataka's places under controlled by Mouryas so that Ashoka's inscriptions are helps. " Which inscriptions were available in the places, which has

belongs to Ashoka those are indicates to Mouryas empire".⁵ In the North side of Chitradurga some inscription are showing Ashoka's Mourya empire like Brahmagiri, Jatingameshwara, Siddapura these places inscription are indicates to Ashokas Kingdoms from where , According to the Historical Philosophers. The contemporary Research Studies says Mourya's empire is spreading over the Molakalmuru taluk's and districts entire place including this scope.⁶ Popularly calling Mouryas house references are available in the Molakalmuru so it's evidence for it.

As per available sources indicates Mourya's empire was limits to within 141 Longitude. Up to 120 spread this empire as observation of available sources , This Region indicates in Ashoka's inscriptions like the placement of capital, Dr M Sheshadri and other archeologists, Historians believe that this ground was near Brahmagiri. There are many ruins of Chaitalya and Mouryas built of briell near Brahmahgiri, Which has been found to be the city of Isla. Overall, Chitradurga and Surrounding areas were parts of the Mourya's Empire and under the influence of Mourya's cultural heritage.⁷

Shatavahanas

After the Mourya empire from 279 to 429 years, Independent emperors, Shatavahanas, shots and Mharatas of the masters are said to have ruled Chandravalli of Chitradurga . Several lead coins have been found in the Chitradurga environs for the chutu kings. Several union habited archeological elements of the chitradurga Chandravalli and the excavation of Brahmagiri is the backbone. J.Rapt, who tested the lead coins that were accidentally found in British times, called the coins of the Shatavahan masters.⁸

M.H. Krishna excavated in Chandravali in 1928, in the 15th century , Yagna sri Shatakarni the coins of Shatakarni Goutama son Shatakarni , coins of emperor August of Rome, as well as excavation by sir Martimer weeler in Brahmagiri, found Many traces of the shatavahanas, they are Chitradurga district Shatavahanas tell you about a rule.

Kadambas

Kadambas ruled Banavasi as the capital and ruled over 379 years from the late 3rd century BCE it the mid 7th century in the north coast, south coast, Dharwada , Belagam, Davanagere, Chitradurga, Shivamogga and others. Kadambara ruled the throne of Mayuravarma in Chitradurga district and his Legislation was first explored by M.H. Krishna and published many of its contexts.⁹ Later , Mr. B. Rajashekarappa of Chitradurga read it by M.H. Krishna and read guilty readings. And Mayuravarma is from Kanchi in the Pallavas the inscription of the Talagunda states that his Brahmanship , after which he was abandoned, abandoned his Karmatism, liked in a dense sanctuary in his native state of puvra. It can be said that Chitradurga is the area around Davalappanagudda near Sadeva AD 1100 AD are the descendents of the Molakalmuru taluk.¹⁰ The Lunkeshwara Temple in the hill temple is believed to have been built by a king of the Kadamba dynasty in the 10th century.¹¹ Thus, many records of the Kadamba era support their rule in the Chitradurga district.

Badami Chalukyas

During the Badami Chalukyas ruled in Badami fro 6th to 8th century AD . Chitradurga was known as Soolagalla Nadu. In the Chalukya times, the name of the 36000 province is called the Nambothri. Chitradurga district was the cause of strife. The province is ruled emperors of the Chalukyas and the Uchchargi Pandyas.¹²

Nolambaru

It is learned that Nolambaru was ruled over many Kingdoms of Karnataka. Within 32000 provinces were divided into several parts for the benefits of their administration. There are the names

of such parts of Wadi, Nadu, Uru, Valli, Village and their inscriptions. Ammavalli, Madakival, watershed, 1000 to be mentioned in the Himalayas, Chikkamadakari. Dharmapuri, Almagala siddapura Molakalmur, and Thurvanuru villages are the villages of Nilembara.¹³

Rastrakutas

The Rastrakutas is known to have ruled Chitradurga district from 798 to 982 AD. Manyakheta is their Capital. The 3rd Govinda was a powerful ruler. During the reign of 3rd Govinda the Rastrakuta region was partially influential in the South.¹⁴ This issue is confirmed by the inscriptions of the Chalkere taluk in Chitradurga district. Sulwagal was a number of the Third Govinda of the Seventh provinces. The areas in Chitradurga district were ruled by Rastrakuta. But there are several inscriptions of 3rd Govinda, 3rd Krishna, 3rd Karkha and 3rd Karkha periods. Thus the Rastrakuta regime has been identified in Chitradurga district by the above grounds.

Kalyani Chalukyas

The history of the Kalyani Chalukyas starts with the province of 32000 in our district. There were strife between North and South families to establish power over 32000. The Cholas were the lords of the Kalyani Chalukyas. There are no statutes found in the district regarding after oiling. During this time the Cholas set up their sovereignty in Southern India.¹⁵

There are plenty of inscriptions found in this districts about the 3rd Jayasimha which came to be ruled after the 5th Vikramaditya. Jayasimha took the little of Jagadeem and pulled the Cholas back and expanded the kingdom. From two statutes and other documents available in the Challakere taluk, he appears to have ruled over other provinces, such as the Big, Shira, Nolambavadi, Kadambas. In the same period, the Uchchengi Pandyas ruled the Chalukya dynasty from 1073 to 1143 AD. Chitradurga of AD 1073 is legitimate. This legislation reveals that there is a fortress dating back to the 11th century. In addition, the art, Architecture, and moral Sculpture of the Kalyana Chalukyas are found in the district and their influence and influence make it clear. The rule of the Kalyana Chalukyas, the Nolambaru and the Hoysalas, has been ruled for some time and has produced many temples in the style of the Kalyana Chalukyas.¹⁶ Thus the rule of the Kalyana Chalukyas in Chitradurga district and its Architecture can be traced back to the temple Architecture.

Hoysalas

The Hoysalas are the most important of the royal families of Karnataka, Chitradurga has over 50 inscriptions to paint Hoysala rule. The Hoysalas occupy this district during their rule. It is learned that the rule was there. The inscriptions found in this area are about the call, the canal, the temple, the Agrahara etc. built during the Hoysalas. The statue of the Hoysalas Prabhu Immadi Bella of 1199 AD is the first legislation of the Hoysala dynasty found in this district, from Bella to Mummadi Ballal.¹⁷ There are more than 50 inscriptions. The statue of 1205 AD near Janneshwara temple on the pandharahalli hill in Gangadi katti village of Chitradurga taluk describes the son of Immadi Ballal's son Narasimha Deva in the expansion of Empires Expansion of his father, as well as the administration of the Pallava dynasty's Machideva Hanakonda 30 and the Holalkere lands. Another legislation near the Holalkere Shantiswara Basadi that Chitradurga was then known as Bemanturu town. The legislation was found in Chitradurga with a large number of inscriptions dating back to the famous minister Perumaladeva, the Chitradurga Hoysala Mummadi Narasimha. It is said that no other principal of Chitradurga and surroundings towns was found as per the inscriptions found in the perumal carnage. Rajashekarappa.B as chitradurga on the hill named chitradurga. Brhamagiri hill in 1285 AD reveals that the land and the lake of Bramhapuriya vidyalaya donated the land to chitradurga district of chitradurga.¹⁸

Vijayanagara Kingdom's

After the fall of the Hoysala Empire, the vijayanagar empire emerged strongly in south India. Many of the areas of vijayanagara rulers in chitradurga district have been made part of their rule by many literary and archeological shapes. A large number of inscriptions from 1354 to Ramaraya have been found in chitradurga district.¹⁹ AD the statue of 1356 was "the stone of the noble", the representative of vijayanagara. It states that the state is governed by the centre several administrative divisions of the vijayanagar period a found chitradurga district. The principle basis for these sections is in the district since the time of the first book, the main section of the seeme, Wente, and chavadi, later in the chitradurga district,²⁰ 15th centuries the cavalry headed up and the vijayanagar rulers indirectly began to rule. The fact that many areas are being provided on the basis frost. Thus, it is part of that empire. During the vijayanagara period AD when the fall of vijayanagar from the battle of 1565 many settlers became independent in chitradurga district.

Ruling of Paleyagaras (AD 1558 to AD1779)

Chitradurga paleyagaras is very important in the state during the vijayanagara empire. The rulers of the area known as chitradurga Nayakas. AD 16th they ruled the state for over 2 centuries until the late century. They belonged to the Kamageti family as Valmiki tribe and therefore they are called Kamageti kasturi in the inscriptions.²¹ The original male artist of the house was Thimmanna Nayaka. It is learned that up to 141 people had been ruled for 251 years till chitradurga was made a center and from Thimmanna Nayaka to Rajaveera Madakari Nayaka.²²

Matti Thimmanna Nayaka (AD 1558 to 1587)

He is the first of the Paleyagaras and Mandala is a leader of paleyagaras. As a representative of vijayanagara, Amaron earned love from his bravery adventures and he got rid of Krishna Devayya in 1560 AD. Hiriyuru and chitradurga areas were later add by the permission of the kings. The rulers of vijayanagar gave in the honour of the daytime carnage as he won the Kalaburgi fort. Thus, the Palli kere from the vijayanagara rulers assumed office of the Himalikere seat from Holalkere sub-regime and then independently ruled.

Obanna Nayaka (1587-1602)

His son, Obanna, came to power after death of Thimmanna Nayaka. Within a few years he has started to rule the vijayanagara kings independently of the title Madakari Nayaka. Probably the only one who was Madakari Nayaka as Rajashekarappa commented.²⁴ The inscription found that he had a title called Gadari mile hebbuli. During his reign he was called the Hullur and the Chitradurga lagoon lakes were built. Vijayanagara's ownership of the of the OBC leader. His prime minister is Guntanur Malappa. This hero married Karnataka Nagi. The daughter of Rangappa Nayak, who is married to two states, in 1602 AD. The leader died.²⁵

1st Kasturi Rangappa Nayaka (AD 1602-1652)

Tangappa Nayaka were war against Tharikere and Harappanahalli, the neighboring states of Chitradurga, among them the Victorians AD. In 1604, he defeated Tarikere in the Kanlavadi Duddu and the environment, defeating Povvala Hanumappa Nayaka and Praising him with the title "Gadari maile Hebbuli", defeated by Holalkere, Mayakonda, Santhebennur, Devapur, Bagur, Janakallu and Chitrahalli. The Chitradurga fortnightly income was 65,000 pagodas for the last period of his reign. Kasthuri Rangappa Nayaka constructed a strong fort in Chitradurga.²⁶

Immadi Madakari Nayaka : AD 1652- 1675

The Rangappa Nayaka died in AD 1652. The adventure, also known as the “Gandu Kodaliya Sarja”, was born Madakari Nayaka during his tenure as the number of people who did not tolerate the rise of Chitradurga. He came to war with him and defeated Tharikere’s young Hanumantappa Nayaka and Pattabiraiya Nayaka.²⁷ He also took the of Gudekote, Myvala, Aimangla, and Hireyur. At the end of his reign, the states revenue reached to his reign was found in the village of Chitradurga in Hullur village.

The present legislation refers to Madakari Nayaka’s penance for Sri Veerabhadreshwara’s worship of the temple priest who had abused him and transferred the Authority to Dalavai Malappa. Madakari Nayaka AD Died in 1674. Because he had no son came to power. But in just a few months the rebels revolted and killed the leader. So the leader of the second Madakari Nayak, Chinna, was brought to power.

Chikkanna Nayaka (AD 1675 to 1686.)

Chikkanna Nayaka AD from 1675 AD he ruled until 1686. Chikkanna Nayaka AD in 1675. he defeated the troopers in the war and earned a friendly relationship with Sanekare and Hatti Chikkanna Nayaka Converted into veerashiva.²⁸

Mummadi Madakari Nayaka (AD 1686 to 1688)

Linganna Nayaka or Mummadi Madakari Nayaka AD from 1686 to 1688 he ruled. Dalavai Muddanna himself took over as his administration was absent. Dalavai Bharamappa, Who did not tolerate this, drove Donalirappa himself and took over the power of the state. The descendants of the Thimmanna Nayaka who ruled from 1556 to 1686, ended up in Chitradurga with the of the white House.

Donne Rangappa Nayaka (AD 1688)

Dalavai Muddanna appointed the younger son of his little Madakari Nayaka, the second kumara Danni Rangappa Nayaka, to be the ruler of the fort. She stayed in the palace of Chikkanna Nayaka. Muddanna and his younger brother Chikkanna, Chikkanna and Rayanna were made by their puppet kings. He also made some public works. But the other bosses who did not their dominance, all the valuables, gathered together and seized these brothers and executed them. Donni Rangappa Nayaka was imprisoned Dalavai Bharamappa took over.²⁹

Surya Kanti Rangappa Nayaka (AD 1686.)

It was revealed that Dalavai Muddanna was imprisoned by Dalavai Rangappa Nayaka who had opposed his order, and was dream by the son of Isamudra Madamayya the daughter of Suryakantava and Harappanahalli a descendent of the Chitradurga dynasty.

Surya Kantava is the son of Naraganahalli’s son Rangappa Nayaka, who is also known as Chikkanna Nayaka’s house in Shukla on 7th of September ie, 1 September 1686, at Siddeshwara’s Shine to Samp.³⁰

Bhicchu Gatti Bharamanna Nayaka (AD 1689-1721)

The Chitradurga leader mentioned the precedent of the Bharatna leader of dynasty. Who says that Obanna leader Kasthuri Rangappa descended from the generation of the leader of the Adivala leader who lived in white Chavadi, with the death of the Linganna Madakari Nayaka the villain in the Chitradurga was ruled by the Hummanni Nayaka dynasty’s rule. In the reign of the Bharamanna leader, Which embarked in the throne, was seen to continue, with Murugashantivira’s blessings and guidance, Chitradurga Murugha Monastery, Brahma is like the king of Evil.

This is the testimony shown by Bharatna leader to establish and proclaim the Murugha Monastery in Chitradurga for Bhakti Hiraya. He has been very humble in behalf of the Gurus of other denominations. The state of Chitradurga ruled during the Bharamanna Nayaka period. Expanded its boundaries. Speaking about this leader, " Bharamanna Nayakas war victory is the country's patriarch who is the supreme commander of the supreme court of India."³¹

Kurnula kammu gilasa muunna lanama amitha gudladam kodugai karanapulavai rambananimsaint nurutha vivathara housing Bhogikarathri Bhogiparaba sharaibarmaendra vijayabba prizes Digvijayabhava. Bharamanna is the AD Harappanalli was born in 1690 as the enemies' of chitradurga and bidanur sneaked in to the evil masque, the following here the state government if Avanur, gudakote, Ananthapur, Garimalia and Tharikere were summoned to the dungeon and taken to the masque and reoccupied. Construction of the 21 ponds is approvable in many works of Janapakati under the administration of Bharamanna Nayaka. Besides, there are about 30 temples, Port palaces and 5 strong dungeons, Bharmasagara lake, build by Bhimasamudra lake Bharamanna was dies in 1721 AD

HIREMADAKARI NAYAKA (AD 1721 TO 1749)

Like the Bharamanna leader Hiremadakari Nayaka has been great fighter, Hiremadakari Nayaka " Tharavali as lead to the fact that he has mired in kurgirabai. Bharamendra has been blessed with Bharamanna madakari and is happy to save Siddarangayya describes his adventure's.

Hiremadakari Nayaka was a well known ruler of chitradurga's constituency. During his reign, Gudekote and set up a total of 60 territories including Ballari, Rayadurga Shivamogga and other districts. About 200 SQ is land was owned but mines during his time chitradurga was add grown into a state of income of about 3 lakhs. In his time the seven lakhs limits, he won areas of Durga, Bilichodu, Bharmasagara, hulluru, Bhimasamudra, unnanur, Turuvanur mayakonda etc. when Somashekarayya of Harappanalli captured the fort mayakonda in Davanegere taluk AD Hiremadakari Nayak was the Hero of the war in 1748 when he part after mayakonda.³²

The king worshiped the Chrystal 'Chandramouleshwar' with the at most devotion. Among those who followed the thrown of Mysore was great king Krishna was who was adopted by the queen of great Mummati Krishna chamaraj wodeyer . the young krishna king Ramagiri's siege of AD 1744, the Chitradurga sate was won one the state that provided the Mohgul nizam-ulmuk to the Bijapur sabha under the auspious asap jan and Immadi Kasturi Rangappa Nayaka ruled up to 1749 to 1754.³⁴

RAJAVEERA MADAKARI NAYAKA (AD 1754 TO 1779AD)

The younger Madakari is known as Rajaveeramadakari Nayaka. One of the reasons is that the leader of the Kasturi Rangappa appeared in the dream of Nagavathi as the hero of Mahamati sri Obwa nagathis Manasa son was made to the a demon king he was born in Janakl as the son of stupa Bharamappa. Rajaveera madakari Nayaka who ruled over period of 25 years in Chitradurga, was one of the leding and last of the chitradurga panchayats. AD in 1754 Kasturi Rangappa Nayaka's mother, Rajamathe Obavva nagathi, wanted the 13 year- old boy, small a madakari Nayaka. To the card by the Janakallu durga in chitradurga. His father Janakallu statue Bharamanna Nayaka got his name is chitradurga in south India. Rajaveera madakari Nayaka has Gandukodali sarja, a day to Dave carnage.

King Rajaveera Madakari Nayaka who ruled Srirangapatna with his help against the campus of Rayadurga, harapanalli, shravnur, Tarikere, Jarimale during his tenor. Won the Bankapura baladur and bidanur in the context of the struggle with the maratas, hyder got the help of the leader. But the desired to capture was from Hyderabad first. Hence, 1763 January AD 1774, march AD 1777 Hyder Ali was unable to win it his 4 times in February and march 1779. later some muslim rulers in the madakari Nayaka army and some hindu officials shifted to hyder. The madakari Nayaka poisoned in food after being arrested.³⁵

CONCLUSION

The chitradurga district is of great importance to the history of the past and the rulers of the great empires. The Paleyagars have been independently ruled in Chitradurga district and have memorabilia in Karnataka history. Clear evidence is the social, religious, and cultural programs undertaken are profound. Chitradurga is a historical background in the history of Karnataka as a whole. Does not over do it.

FOOTNOTES

1. Thippeswami .S., **Rakshna vastushilpa chitradurga jille**, (Unpublished Ph.D thesis) page no-30
2. Shivataraka.K.B., **chitradurga jilleya pragaitihāsika**, chitrdurga jilleya itihasa mattu puratatva, Gopal R(editor), page-21-22
3. Ibid..page no-30
4. Mahantesha. N, **Chitradurga jilleya kote parisarada Devalagalu**, page no6-7
5. Laxmen Telgavi, **Mourya mattu shatavahanara yuga**, Shrinivas M.V., Laxmen Telagavi.,(edit), Chandravalli, page no 2-3
6. Raghunathbhat H R., **chitradurga jilleyalli Shatavahanar alvike**, Chandravalli, Shrinivasa M V., Laxmen Telagavi., (ed)., page no 6-8.
7. Raghunat Bhat.,**Chitradurga jilleya Shatavahanara alvike** (lekhana), Chandravalli(editoral book).,Shrinivas M.V., Laxmen Telagavi.,(editor's)., page no 6-8
8. Thippeswami .S., **Rakshna vastushilpa chitradurga jille**, (Unpublished Ph.D thesis) page no-30
9. Rajashekarappa.B., Itihasa kathana.,page no 37-39
10. Thippeswami .S., **Rakshna vastushilpa chitradurga jille**, (Unpublished Ph.D thesis) page no-30
11. Raghunat Bhat., Chitradurga jilleya Shatavahanara alvike (lekhana), Chandravalli (editorial book).,Shrinivas M.V., Laxmen Telagavi.,(editor's)., page no 6-8
12. Mahantesha. N, **Chitradurga jilleya kote parisarada Devalagalu**, page no 6-7
13. Seetaram Jageerdar., **Chitradurga jilleyalli Rashtrakutara alvike**, Chandravalli (editorial book).,Shrinivas M.V., Laxmen Telagavi.,(editor's)., page no-32
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16. Laxmen Telagavi., **Chitradurga jilleya housalara alvike**, Chandravalli (editorial book).,Shrinivas M.V., Laxmen Telagavi.,(editor's)., page no-32
17. Ibid.page no 44
18. Ibid. .page no -51
19. Shivanna K.S., **Chitradurga Jilleyalli Vijayanagara Harasara alvike**, Chandravalli (editorial book).,Shrinivas M.V., Laxmen Telagavi.,(editor's)., page no-38
20. Laxmen Telagavi., **Chitradurga Nayaka harasaru Rajakeeya Chitra**, Page No-1
21. Rajashekarappa B., **Itihasa Kathana.**, Page No- 68-74
22. Ibid. Page No-73
23. Ibid Page No-74
24. Puttanna M.S. **Chitradurga Paleyagararu**, Page No-30
25. Laxmen Telagavi., **Chitradurga Nayaka harasaru Rajakeeya Chitra**, Page No-3-4
26. Rajashekarappa B., **Itihasa Kathana.**, Page No- 78
27. Mahantesha. N, **Chitradurga jilleya kote parisarada Devalagalu**, page no 6-7
28. Laxmen Telagavi., **Chitradurga Nayaka harasaru Rajakeeya Chitra**, Page No-3-4
29. Ibid., Page No-08

30. Ibid., Page No-09
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32. Laxmen Telagavi., **Chitradurga Nayaka harasaru Rajakeeya Chitra**, Page No-16
33. Rajashekarappa B., **Itihasa Kathana.**, Page No- 42
34. Laxmen Telagavi., **Chitradurga Nayaka harasaru Rajakeeya Chitra**, Page No-19-22
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