APPENDIX

Chief places of historical and cultural interests in the Thanjavur region.

(The Thanjavur region is considered by the economic geographers as the Pearl of India because of its luxurious vegetation and unvarying fertility. This condition has helped the region to grow urban centres of political, religious, commercial and other interests. It is a fairly, thickly populated area and the marginal absence of cultural variations is matched only by the evenness of the terrain).

1. Adirampatnam (Ativirampatnam): Situated at the western end of the large mud swamp which reaches as far as east as Point Calimere. It is mainly noted for the production of salt which goes on throughout the year. The salt is marketed through the marts in the neighbouring taluks of Pattukottai and Tiruturputundi. An old Siva temple, a sizeable mat industry, textile industry, a railway station and a college have not made the place very urban or modern.

2. Ayyampettai: Situated 9 miles north north-east of Thanjavur, it was the scene of a battle between Venkaji and the usurping viceroy of Madura Nayak in 1574. Venkaji won the battle. Silk dying and cotton weaving are important industries managed by progressively increased number of weavers. A local temple has inscription going back to the
times of Kulottunga III. The Hoysala king Ramanātha has left some inscriptions behind to mark Hoysala interest in the place. There is a sizeable Muslim population in the locality.

3. Chidambaram: Situated on the banks of Kollidam is noted for variety of reasons. Practically it is the meeting point of south Chidambaram and north Cholamandalam, the northern part of north-Cholamandalam being Tondaimandalam. It is famous for its temple of Lord Nataraja which is only the chief among numerous other temples in the place. It is noted for its Salivita atmosphere, most of the religious activities of Manicavāchakar being associated with this place. The Chola kings, from early times, were so devoted to this holy place that it was made an ancillary capital. The Imperial Cholas held it immensely sanctimonious and even the coronations took place in the thousand-pillared mandapa in the aforesaid temple here. This was endowed from the days of Parāntaka I. Its political importance lies in the temple being converted into a fort in the 18th century when some battles of Carnatic wars were fought there. The temple itself surprisingly escaped devastation though it had attracted the attention of Hyder and Tippu on the one hand and the British and the French on the other. It is now famous for the unitary and the residential university of Annamalainagar nearby. Its political importance in the Chola days was enhanced by its proximity to the Chola capital Gangaikondacholapuram.
4. Dharmapuram is located in the neighbourhood of Mayavaram. It is known for a Saiva monastery presided over by the successors of GnanaSambanda Desikar about four centuries ago. Branches of this monastery were founded at Tiruppanandal and Thennares. It is a famous educational centre which preserves traditional Tamil education in its pre-British form even now.

5. Darasuram is noted for its temple dedicated to Somesvara and another to Iravathesvara. The name is a corruption of Rajarajesvaram. The chief Siva temple here is said to be built by Rajadhiraja, the son of Rajendra I.

6. GangaKondacholapuram is a new capital built by Rajendra I between 1025-1032, an ancient hamlet nearby called Guruvallappar koil being of a little importance. The shifting of the capital from Thanjavur to this place and the building of a huge temple which was expected to rival the great temple of Thanjavur were intended to commemorate Rajendra I's northern victories. Evidently the place continued to flourish till the 15th century when the palace fell to disuse. Though the town is practically in ruins, the temple is yet untouched by the destructive influence of either man or nature.

7. Jayakondachola puram has a temple built in the 11th century by Rajadhiraja who is also known as Jayakonda haila. It is about 30 miles north of Kumbakonam.
8. Kāvīripumattinam is now only a little hamlet at the mouth of the river Kāvīri, was once famous especially in the Sangam days, as the alternative capital of the Cholas. Karikalan ruled from there. A good part of the eastern suburb of the city was lost due to a tidal wave and since then it has remained a place of considerably reduced importance. It has however played an important role in the cultural history of the country since Pattinattu Pillaiyar, the great Śaiva mystic hailed from there and he lived sometime before Chola supremacy. Excavations at Pūḷār (Kāvīripumattinam) have yielded relics reminding one of its ancient glory. Ptolemy and the another of the Periplus knew it as Khaberis and Kamara respectively.

9. Karaikāl is important as a religion centre. It is associated with the name of the great female saint Karaikkal Ammai who had the unique distinction of being canonised as a Śaivite saint according to Periapurāṇam. An unusual temple for Saturn is existing nearby. The French occupied the village in 1754 but changed hands later, the British occupying it in 1760 but ultimately it became French in 1817. It became a part of the union government of Pondicherry in 1954 when the French ceded back to the union of India.

10. Kumbakonam: One of the most important towns of the Thanjavur region, it is next only to Thanjavur. It is a
busy commercial centre and has many educational institutions of repute. Metal industry is famous in this place. Kumbakonam has bred many eminent persons among whom are the mathematician Ramanujam and statesman Srinivasa Sastri. It is known as the Cambridge of South India since it has been operating as a clearing house of mathematical talent in the country. It has a highly Brahminical atmosphere and may be considered to be a centre for Brahminical intellectual aristocracy. It is known in short as Kudanthai and is famous since Sangam days. It is full of ancient and important temples of which the Sarangapani temple is the most famous. Mahamaham festival which is celebrated once in 12 years attracts a very large number of devotees and pilgrims from all parts of India. These pilgrims, lakhs in number, have a holy dip in the vast tank specially designed for the purpose.

11. Mannargudi was formerly called Rajahiraja Chaturvedimangalam. It has two Siva temples and is a centre of spiritual education.

12. Mayavaram has a famous temple in which Saiva tradition says Siva turned his consort Parvati into a pea-hen. It is famous for the Tula festival. It is a very busy railway junction and its suburb Karanaodu is noted for weaving.
13. Nagapattinam: It is noted as a religious centre, as a port and as a commercial centre. Ptolemy knew it as Nigamos. It is not known how in ancient times it was connected with the Nayar. The well-known church at Velankanni and the mosque at Nagore along with the Siva temple at Karonn make it, curiously, an universally religious centre. It was the earliest Portuguese settlement on the east coast. From 1660 it was a Dutch possession. It became British in 1871. In the imperial Chola days it was known as Cholakulavalli-pattinam. There is a sizeable Muslim population here which manages some overseas trade. It is due east of Thanjavur. India Chola gifts to a Buddhist temple are recorded here. It was once an important railway centre but after Trichy became the railway centre, it lost its eminence.

14. Orthenad was famous for the great chatram built by Raja Serfoji called Muktamba Chatram. Currently it is famous as a livestock centre.

15. Palaiyarai is in the neighbourhood of Kumbakonam. It is the old Chola capital. Perhaps it was Vijayalaya's head-quarters before the captured Thanjavur. But even after Thanjavur and later Gangaikondacholapuram became the capital of the imperial Cholas, Palaiyarai continued to be of political importance and served as an ancillary capital. It was also known as Naadiyurum and also Madikondacholapuram. The relics at Palaiyarai are not enough to indicate its ancient importance.
16. Pattukottai is a noted market town. An inscription in the derelict fort around the town ascribes the founding of Pattukottai to Shahji, the Maratha ruler.

17. Point Calimere is one of the eleven principal ports open for trade.

18. Sirkali is famous as the birth place of the Saiva saint Gnanasambandan, who lived in the first half of the 7th century. There are two educational institutions run by the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission. Mats made here, of a kind of Cyperus are popular. This place is noted also for the dolls moulded out of clay; dolls of saw-dust and tamarind gum are made by the pith-workers and some Kasu women at Thanjavur.

19. Srirangam: Situated 3 miles north of Tiruchirapalli, it is the greatest Vaishnavite centre in south India. The Ranganatha is one of the largest Vaishnava temple in south India. Tiruvannai which is a famous temple, is a part of the municipality of Srirangam.

20. Thanjavur was made the capital of the Cholas by Virayyalaya and since then it has played a dominant role, in the history of the Kaveri Delta. It was the head-quarters of three dynasties of rulers - Chola, Nayak and Maratha.
and later the District headquarters under the British. It is a railway junction and has many a reputed educational institution. It has Chattrams built by the Marāṭṭa rulers. The Kāviri passes through the town. The neighbourhood of Tiruvaiyār adds to its cultural value but the place is most famed from the great temple built by Rājarāja I, unique tower and a rightly famous monolithic bull Maṇḍi. Weaving, manufacture of musical instruments, and other minor industries are associated with this place. It has now grown into a centre of medical education.

21. Tirunageswaran is a religion centre near Kumbakonam.

22. Tiruppurumbiam is an important place in the epics and is 5 miles off Kumbakonam. Here the Ganga king Pritivipati lost his life in a battle with the Pandyan king Varaguna. This battle marked out of the turning points in the meidaeval political history of the Tamil.

23. Tiruvaiyār—so called because it is flanked by five river branches and tributaries of the Kāviri. It is situated at a distance of 6 miles from Thanjavur. A Saivite religious centre and a main Brahmin stronghold. It is associated with the great musician Thyagaraja.

24. Tiruvaiyar has been famous from ancient times for its Siva temple, of remarkable beauty and sanctity. Also, it
possesses the largest temple car in the whole of South India. A fine revetted tank called Kamalalayam which covers more than 18 acres is a notable feature of this place.

25. Tiruvaduthurai is situated 10 miles west-south, west of Mayavaram. It has a school of Tamil scholarship which is maintained by a famous Saiva monastery. It is noted for its scholarly and artistic traditions and has produced eminent musicians.

26. Tanquebar (Tarangamāḷai in Tamil) it was a Danish fort till 1845 when it becomes British. It had been a busy fort and a health resort. Its inhabitants are mostly native christians.

27. Uraiyur was the old Chola capital in the Sangam days but in now a part of Tiruchirappalli municipality. Textile and coir industries are still widely prevalent here. Smithing and masonry also find their conservators here.

28. Vaideeswaran Koil: This place takes its name from its famous Siva temple. The chief deity, Vaideeswaran, as said in the legends, healed the wounds of those who fought a battle with a giant in this place. "Vaideeswaran" means "healing Siva".
29. Vellar, situated near Thanjavur, used to be the residence of the Nayaka of Thanjavur. It had a fine fort which is now in wrecks. Here, an ancient Chola king defeated Aryan armies.

30. Vedranjyanam is in the midst a vast salt swamp and is a very important salt manufacturing centre. It has a famous Siva temple. It literally means 'the forest of Vedas' "forest" indicating the denseness of Vedic Scholars.

31. Tiruvidaimarudur is in the Kumbakonam tuluk. It has a very old Siva temple containing beautiful sculptures and a prominent gopuram or tower. Inscriptions ranging from Chola to Vijayanagar times are founded here.

From this account of the chief centres in the Thanjavur region, it could be seen that there are neither notably very big towns nor any important industrial centres in this region. Even the prominent places in this region are only medium sized towns deriving their importance from religion or education. It is fully representative of the conservative middle classes with a strong Brahminical bias characterising the entire cultural ethos.
The Chola Dynasty

Vijayalaya (850-871)

Aditya (871-907)

Parantaka I (907-955)

Kappara Deiva

Rajaditya (948-949)
(died as crown prince)

Gandaraditya (949-957)

Arinjaya (956-957)

Uttamasili

Madhuranthaka
Uttama Chola (970-985)

Sundara Chola
Parentaka II (956-973)

Aditya II Karikala
(died as crown prince)

Kundavai

Rajaraja I (985-1014)

Rajendra I (1012-1044)

Kundavai

Rajadhiraja I (1016-1054)

Rajendradeva II Virarajendrdeva Ammaniga Sundara Chola Pandya

(1052-1063) (1063-1069) Devi Pandya

Rajakumara (1063) Madhuranthaki Adhirajendra (1069-1070) Chola Pandya.
CHOLA - CHALUKYA LINE

RAJARAJA I

Rajendra I

Kundavai (m) Vimaladitya (Eastern Chalukya).

Rajendradewa II

Amangadewi

Rajaraja Narandra

Rajamahendra

Madhurantaki

Kulottunga I (1070-1120)

Rajaraja

Mumudi Chola

Vira Chola

Vikrama Chola (1118-113

Kulottunga (1133-1150)

Rajaraja II (1146-1173)

Rajadhiraja II (1173-1178)

Kulottunga III (1178-1216)

Rajaraja III (1216-1246)

Rajendra III (1246-1279)
THE NAYAK DYNASTY OF THANJAVUR (A.D. 1549-1674)

Tissa (m) Vayyamba.

Peda Chera                                       Pina Walla

Pina Chera (1549-72) Peda Walla
(Sévappa Nayaka)

Achuyatappa Nayaka (1572-1614)
(m) Murtimamba.

Raghunatha Nayaka. (1614-1640)
(m) Kalavathi, a Pandyan Princess.

Vijayaraghava Nayaka. 1640-1674.
(m) Ramabhadra.

Mannara Das                                          Sengamala Das. (prince).
THE MARATTA DYNASTY OF THANJAVUR

Jijā Bai (m)  Shāhji Bhonsle (m)  Takka Bai Mohitay

Sambhāji  Sivaji I  Ekōji alias Vehkōji (1676-1683) (Founder of the Tanjore Dynasty)
(Killed in a battle)  (the Great)

Shāhji II  Serfōji I  Tukkōji (1726-1736) (m) Annapurna (Sword wife).
(1684-1712)  (1712-1728)

Bābā Sāhib or Serfōji or Saiyāji  Anna Sāhib  Nāna Sāhib  Pratāp Singh (1739-63)
Ekōji II  (died early)  (died early)  (illegitimate son)
(1735-38)

Tulajāji (1765-87)

In 1799, Serfōji II handed over the Thanjavur country to the English and received pension.

Serfōji II (1799-1832)  Sivaji II (1832-1855)

2 daughters but no sons.

Amar Singh (1787-1798) (Son of a concubine; deposed and pensioned)
APPENDIX

CHANGES IN THE POLITICAL FORTUNES OF THANJAVUR

The Pandyas

About A.D. 850, the Cholas once again re-established their power under Vijayalaya Chola. Muttaraiyars, the allies of the Pandyas had Thanjavur under their sway. Vijayalaya, acting as a Pallava feudatory, captured Thanjavur from them and made it his capital. Then the Pallavas were powerful under their ruler Rupatungavarman.

The Cholas

Vijayalaya Chola c. 850 A.D.

Parantaka I - marriage alliance (Chera dynasty).

Parantaka II - revival of Chola power began

Rājarāja I - marriage alliance
Kundavai (m) Vimalāditya

Rājendra I - marriage alliance
Rājarāja Narendrā (m)
Amanga Devi

Kalottugia I (m) Madurantaki. (1070-1122).

The Pallavas

Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi.

Pallava hegemony came to an end - Aparajitha was defeated in 898 A.D. Aditya annexed the whole of the Pallava kingdom.

Eastern Chalukya kingdom of Vengi, a protectorate of the Chola power. Dynastic alliances strengthened the Chola power

The end of the line of the Imperial Cholas
Pandya revival.
War of Succession or Civil War.

The final dissolution of Chalukyan hegemony.
Sāmēsvaśa II - 1200 A.D.
Yadavas being strong.

Rajādhirāja II

Kulōttunga III

Rajaraja III

Narasimha II 1220 - Revival of the Kadavas, use of Tamil compounds; Kō perumēms.

Nēglārāja III's chief of Pallavas descent
(1246-1279)

The Chola rule came to an end.

(The Chola country and the possessions of Rāmānātha Hoysala in the Tamil country merged in the Pandya Empire. "Thus ended the great empire of the Cholas built at so great an expense of labour and skill") -

With the decline of that of the Chalukyas and the Cholas, Hoysala power rapidly expanded. Their influence in the south completely waned after Rāmānātha's defeat. Though Bāllāla III tried to re-establish Hoysala power, it became practically extinct on his death at the hands of Chaiyasud-din at the battle of Kānurūr. So, the hegemony then passed into the hands of Vijayanagar rulers. This transition period marks an important change, i.e., the provincial governor or viceroy.)

Hoysala intervention
Dērēsāmēndra sacked by Kālik Kāfur in 1310 A.D.
and destroyed by Muhammad Taglak-1327 A.D.
Sharing the imperial dignity under Vijayanagar rulers. When the latter established their authority in Madurai and Aroor in the middle of the 14th century, it is possible that the rulers of Thanjavur also submitted them. When Saluva and Tuluva dynasty ruled over Vijayanagar, the Nayak subordinates to Vijayanagar were ruling Madurai jointly with the princes of the old Pandya stock. About 1554 Thanjavur passed directly under the sway of Vijayanagar.

In Vijayanagar, Adbhute Raya succeeded Krishṇa Deva Raya. His wife's sister was married to one Sevappu Nayaka, who was appointed as the sole viceroy over the Chōla country which had till then continued along with the Pandya country in the Viceroyalty of Madura. The Nayak dynasty is established at Thanjavur. The ruin of Vijayanagar Empire in the 16th century).
**THE NAYAKS**

**Pandyāna power continues**

Sevappa Nāyaka, 1549–1572

**Muslim invasion of the South**

The city of Vijayanagar was completely destroyed in 1565 by the Dakhani Muhamadens.

**Pandyāna power ends**

Achyutappa Nāyaka 1572–1614

It is about 1614 A.D. the power of Vijayanagar in Thanjavur declined and friendly relationship closed. The Nayaks became independent (Thanjavur).

The Pandyāna dynasty of Kings ceased to exist after the middle of the 18th century as a few Pandyas were Sānindras and feudatories of the Vijayanagar emperors.

Vijayarāghava Nāyaka

Thanjavur submitted to Bijapur in 1649.

The feud between Madurai and Thanjavur Battle of Vallam was the last one by Madurai upon Thanjavur which was annexed by Chokkanātha in 1675 A.D.

Chengamala Das 1674

The rule of the Nayaks came to an end.

(In 1674 by the order of the Sultan of Bijapur, Venkaiji (Venkoji), then a general went to Thanjavur and placed Chengamala Das on the throne, driving out Lagiri Nayaks who had been made governor, by Chokkanatha of Madurai. Shortly afterwards Venkaiji usurped the throne. This occupation of Thanjavur by Venkoji marks the beginning of the Maratta rule in the South. The invasion of Bijapur and Golconda ruined the life of the Thanjavur kingdom).
Changamala Das 1674

Ekoji's occupation of Thanjavur

last ruler of the Nayak line

Alagiri fled to Mysore.

Shivaji

Carnatic expedition in 1677 on behalf of Golconda claimed a part of Thanjavur as his inheritance from his father.

Shahji II
1684-1712.

From 1691 the descendants of Venkaji held Thanjavur as feudatories of the Moghul

Pratap Singh
1739-63

First interference of the English in 1749. Thanjavur reduced by the English in 1771.

Tuljaji 1763-1787

Transfer of Administration to the British in 1799. Ceded Thanjavur to the English receiving the fort as his residence and an estate for his support.

Serfoji II 1799-1832

Thanjavur was annexed to the British empire under the

Shivaji II - 1832 - 1855

Doctrine of Lapse (1855).
dies without issue in 1855

and the line became extinct.