Appendix
APPENDIX

I. South India: 300 BC - AD 500.

II. Land and Sea routes from the West to India.

III. The Plan of the Cities: Maruṅkūrppatținam and Ünūr.

IV. Ports of the Eastern Coast.

V. Ports of the Western Coast.

VI. Distribution of Roman Coins.

VII. Roman Coins.

VIII. Peruvalūti Pāndiyar Coins.

IX. Cerā Coins

X. Coḷa Coins

XI. Malayamāṇ Coins
Source: K.A.N. Saikia, *History of South India*, p. 86
LAND AND SEA ROUTES FROM THE WEST TO INDIA

1. Land route from Mediterranean to North India
2. Sea route from Rome to Muciri

Source: N.S.K. Pillai, Tamil India, p. 222.
THE PLAN OF
MARUṆKURṆPATTINAM AND ÜNÜR

Source: Venkataraman, Vandikam, p. 96.

1. ÜNÜR
2. MARUṆKURṆPATTINAM

PÂNṬIA NATṈ

PADDY 1  FIELDS

PADDY  FIELDS

PADDY  FIELDS

BAY OF BENGAL
Ports on the Eastern Coast

Source: V. Kanagasabai, Tamilakam 1800 Years Ago, p. 46.
Source: V. Kanagasabai, Tamilakam 1800 Years Ago, P. 29.
Source: X.S. Thaninayagan, Tamil Culture and Civilization, p. 144

DISTRIBUTION OF ROMAN COINS
- 1st CENT. A.D. HOARD
- 2nd CENT. A.D. HOARD
- 3rd-4th CENT. A.D. HOARD
- 1st CENT. A.D. SINGLE
- 2nd CENT. A.D. SINGLE
- 3rd-4th CENT. A.D. SINGLE
+ UNIDENTIFIED COINS

Heights above 1500 feet

Scale of miles

100 50 0 100 200 300 400
### Roman Coins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Front View</th>
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<tr>
<td>Portrait of Augustus (1)</td>
<td>Bull</td>
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<tr>
<td>Augustus with oak wreath (2)</td>
<td>Comet with light rays and a tail</td>
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1) Portrait Type Coin of Augustus, Found in Coimbatore Dist.
2) Portrait Type Coin of Augustus with oak wreath, South India

Source: R. Krishnamurthy, PANDIYAR PERUVALUTI
NANAYANKAL, P.82.
Chera period copper coin from river bed

By Our Special Correspondent

KARUR, Oct. 30.

A very rare Chera copper coin, 2,000 years old, has been recovered from the Ammapavai river bed in Karur, by Mr. Nagaratnam, Curator of the Archaeology Department Museum in Karur.

According to Mr. Natarajan Kalamath, Director, Tamil Nadu Archaeology Department, Karur was considered as a very important trade centre in ancient times and a very large number of coins, of various countries, were retrieved from the Ammapavai river bed.

The maximum number of Raman gold coins collected from any part of the country was from Karur. The Chera coin, discovered by Mr. Ganesh, was in excellent condition.

It is square in shape 1.2 cm x 1.7 cm, and weighs 3.7 grams. An elephant was depicted on one side of the coin. In the background, at the top portion, mountain ranges with the rising sun just peeping through the peaks were depicted, and behind the elephant, a tall tree with branches and leaves were shown. Near the foot of the elephant, a river and two fish swimming in it are shown. There is a dagger on the right side of the elephant.

The reverse side of the Chera coin, the name and name, an anchor and six dots are shown on the reverse. It may be mentioned that names of the Sangam emperors, referred to in Sangam literature, are corroborated by the inscriptions on the rocks at Pugalur about 28 km from Karur, on the banks of the river Cauvery.

The Chera kings referred to in the Pugalur inscription and Sangam literature, Nandivarman Cheralimparai, Rapparva Cheralimparai and Hanumangopalimparai had ruled with Karur as their capital, and one of them might have issued the coin, according to Mr. Ganesh.

Karur was a very important trade centre at the conjunction of Chera, Chola and Pandya kingdoms in the Sangam period.

Copper Coin of Sangam Age found in Karur

Copper coins of the Cola kings during the Sangam Age.

Source: R. Krishnamurthy, SANGA KĀLA CŌLAR NĀṆAYANKAL, plate I.
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Source: R. Krishnamurthy, Sangam Kala Malaiyamant Nāṇayankāṭ, Plate 51
Bibliography