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### RESEARCH ARTICLE

#### THAGADUR UNDER THE RULE OF THE NULAMBARS - A STUDY (FROM 8D. C TO 11D.C)

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#### Abstract

The area they ruled was called Nulampadi. The region is comprised of Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh, South Indian history from the 8th to 11th century the Nulampadi was estimated. The royal list of this dynasty can be known from the Hemavati pillar inscription the Nulamba dynasty in 750 AD38. He was succeeded by his daughter Chittaphothakali Nolampathirasan Pallava Nandivarman II in Kurunila. There are many evidences that King. Two inscriptions. Nulambamakendran The Kannada inscriptions found in Dharmapuri town stand as evidence of the existence of Nulambar rule from the time of Nulamba Mahendran in Thagadur region. AD Even till the 13th century, such Nulambar leaders can be found in the region.

**Keywords:** Nulambars dynasty areas, stone, inscriptions, religion

#### Introduction

A Royal heir named Nulambar was born in AD. Marabinar was a small land king who figured in South Indian history from the 8th to 11th century. They were called Nulamba Pallavars because they claimed to be descended from the Pallavas. Lords in Kannada, Telugu and Tamil speaking areas. The area they ruled was called Nulampadi. The region is comprised of Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh, Chitradurga and Tumkur districts of Karnataka. Later Bellary, Bangalore and Kolar districts were also included in it. In Tamil Nadu, Dharmapuri and North Arcadu districts are also part of the southern part of Nulampadi. They ruled as loyal to the Gangars and the Ratirakutas. Originally, the area they ruled was

Nulambabadi 1000. Their extensive rule included all the above areas and the Nulampadi was estimated at 32,000. The royal list of this dynasty can be known from the Hemavati pillar inscription.

The inscription says that the Kanchi Pallavas also descended from Ithrinayana Pallava. The Kanji Pallavas claimed to be descendants of Brahma, Bharathvasar Drona and Ashwatthama. Thirunayanapallavan, Mangala Nulampathirasan, Simmabothan, Saruponneeran, Polal Soranulamban, Mahendran Ayyappadevan, Annigal, Thilipparasan are included in the Nulambar lineage mentioned in the Hemavathi inscription. Nandivarman II was ruling at Kanchi during the period in which we have a foretaste of the history of the Nulambars. The first Nulamba

king named Mangal Nulamparasan was born around AD. From the Chikkamadurai inscriptions we can surmise that she began to rule as a king of the Nulamba dynasty in 750 AD. He was succeeded by his daughter Chittaphothakali Nulampathirasan Pallava Nandivarman II in Kurunila. There are many evidences that King.

The Dandanthottam Chepedas tell us that in a war with the Pallava king Nandivarman II, the Ganga king Sri Purusan suffered a heavy defeat and lost some places on the eastern border of his dominions. The Nulambars may have acquired these regions and ruled as petty kings under the Pallava Nandivarman. Sikkamadurai

### ***Two inscriptions***

#### **1. Paramesvara Pallavathirasan**

#### **2. Pallavamallan**

The Shiva temple built by the queen of the Nulamba king named Simmapothana.

The capital of the Nulamba Pallavas was at Hemavati. Their flag was Kadwangak flag, Ilachinai Nandi. The Nulambars were intermarried with the Gangars and the Chalukyas with the Kadambars. Their reign AD. Even though it started in 750 AD in Thagadur area. It was only after 850 that their influence spread. Before that, the influence of the Gangars was dominant here. After Sri Purusan, it was during the time of Nulamba Mahendran that the rule of the Nulambars emerged in Thagadur. Mahendra expanded his influence by conquering the Pana chiefdoms belonging to the Gangars. He also had the special name of Vanar Kulathuvamsan. Nulambar rule continued in the region for more than a hundred years after Mahendra.

#### **Nulambamakendran**

The Kannada inscriptions found in Dharmapuri town stand as evidence of the existence of Nulambar rule from the time of Nulamba Mahendran in Thagadur region. A.D. found in the Mariamman temple at Dharmapuri. A Kannada inscription of 878 dates to the reign of Nulamba Mahendran. In this inscription it is said that

Mahendran made a lake named Maruthaneri and gave it to a Saiva monk named Ponnera Guravar, who then handed over the lake to the merchants of Thampuri city. Among the merchants mentioned here, Nithiyannan and Chandiyannan, who took over a Jain temple in the same period, are mentioned here.

Another Kannada Middle Stone inscription found at Ogar is considered to be of Mahendra period. In this inscription it is said that Ventura Kamundan died in the battle and his son Durgan took the middle stone for him. We know that the town known today as Athiyaman Fort was known as Mahendramangalam during the Oysalar period and the Shiva temple here was known as Mayintheeswara Mudyar Koil. The Dharmapurik inscription mentions that his father was Polal Sora Nulampadirasan and his mother was Jayabi.

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#### **Ayyappadevan**

Ayyappadevan was the son of Nulamba Mahendra. His inscriptions have been found in Dharmapuri, Periyapannimaduvu, Retiyur, Chellambatti, Palinjarahalli. The Mariamman Temple inscription found at Dharmapuri states that he was born to Nulamba Mahendran to a Ganga clan girl named Kamabi and he also married Polapparasu, a Ganga clan girl. It was mentioned above that the pillar inscription found in the Mallikarchunar temple tells the story of her father Mahendran. A Kannada inscription of Ayyappadeva is also cut below the same stone. This inscription tells that a person named Lokayya granted the town of Pudukuru to Ayyappan, son of Mahendra and donated it to the Jain temple

which had been taken here earlier by Neethiyannan and Chandiyannan.

### **Annies**

Ayyappan was succeeded by his son Annas. He is a mother of Kangar clan. But he married a Chalukya clan woman named Athiyaparasi. In the inscriptions he is referred to as Annaiyan and Veeranulampan. His inscriptions are mostly found in Tagatur in Nulamba tradition. Muthanurg inscription mentions him as Annayan Veeranulampan. Through this inscription, Ivan AD. We also know that he came to power in 924. His inscriptions are found in the villages of Muthanur Ilavambadi in the name of Annigal, Kondampatti and Periya Bombatti. It is also available under the name Veeranulampan in Navalai and Sinai Kondampatti. The Kondambattika inscription mentions a land grant during the reign of Veeranulampan. Two mid-stone inscriptions found at Periya Bombatti refer to a rescue and battle in his 15th regnal year and the soldiers who died in it.

### **Irulasoran**

Iruvasoran was born to Annigan and Athiyaparasi, a Chalukya clan woman. Only one Kannada inscription to know about her has been found at Virupachipuram near Dharmapuri. According to this, the traditional route from Soranulampan to Irulasoran is mentioned. Since the inscription mentions the same year as 851 A.D. In the year 929 we dare. Irulsoran is also referred to by special names such as Sri Prithvi Vallabhan, the Pallava family king. This is the first inscription to indicate that Irula was a sovereign king. This inscription mentions a mandapa taken west of Dharmapuri. During this period AD Since 929, we can venture that he may have been a co-ruling king with his father. Later heralds

**Annigan's brother Dilipparasan (Kriva Nulampan) died in AD. 945 to 974**

His name is Anton. None of his inscriptions are found in Tagadur area. But some are available in Alameluburam and Kondambatti under the names of Vaiyanaechura Nulamban and Nulamba Weeracholan. It is not clear who they are. An inscription of the first Rajendra Chola found at Herahdahalli in Dharmapuri district mentions the death of Papayayan, the son of Anniyan and his son Balidevan taking the Nadukul. Balidevan was a vassal of the Cholas. Nulambapadi was conquered by Rajaraja Chola I. From then onwards the region came under Chola rule. The area is named Nikarlich Cholamandalam after Rajarasana. The Nulambars lived as small land kings and army chiefs bound to the Cholas. AD Even till the 13th century, such Nulambar leaders can be found in the region.

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