

**How to Cite:**

Vanitha, S., & Perundevi, B. (2022). History of Thiruverumbur region as revealed through archaeological excavations. *International Journal of Health Sciences*, 6(S6), 3809–3815. <https://doi.org/10.53730/ijhs.v6nS6.11507>

## History of Thiruverumbur region as revealed through archaeological excavations

**S. Vanitha**

Department of History, Ph.D Research Scholar, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar

\*Corresponding author email: [vanithasomaskanthan1979@gmail.com](mailto:vanithasomaskanthan1979@gmail.com)

**Dr. B. Perundevi**

Research Supervisor, Assistant Professor, Department of History, Arignar Anna Govt. Arts College, Musiri

**Abstract**--Thiruverumbur is a neighbourhood in the city of Tiruchirappalli in Tamil Nadu. It was merged with the Tiruchirappalli Corporation in 2011. Erumbeeswara temple is located in the distance about 2km from Thiruverumber and about 12kms from Trichy. It is one of the revenue villages in Thiruchirapalli district of India state, Tamil Nadu. Erumbeeswarar Temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Shiva. This temple is of great antiquity. To analyse the Antiquity of Thiruverumbur, one has to study thoroughly the Geological Factors which shaped the destiny of Tiruchirappalli. In this paper an attempt is made to throw light on the history of Thiruverumbur revealed from the Archaeological Excavations at Tiruchirappalli Region. A detailed and analytical study of the excavations near Thiruverumbur reveal the antiquity of Thiruverumbur region.

**Keywords**---excavations, paleolithic, neolithic tools, stone circles.

**Introduction**

Thiruverumbur is about five miles (8.05 km.) west to Tiruchirappalli. The temple has a romantic setting with a beautiful natural scenery overlooking the hill on which the temple stands. It is surrounded by a rich tract of paddy and plantains. This temple is of great antiquity. The legends say that Indra and other *devas* in the form of ants worshipped the Lord of the place and gained their salvation. Also *Karan*, brother of *Trisiras*, the great eponymous hero of Tiruchy, assumed the form of ant, adored the lord and attained His grace. Besides, Lakshmi, Agni, Muruga, and Agastya are said to have worshipped the Lord and gained their salvation.

This place has many names – Tiruverumbiyur, Brahmapuram, Lakshmiapuram, Madhuvanapuram, Ratnakutam, Kumarapuram, Piplisvaram and Ten – Kailasam. It is said that in a quarrel between Adishesha and Vayu, a few bits of the Himalayas were blown off and one of them is the hill in this place. Hence it bears the name of Tenkailasam which occurs in a few inscription of this place. The existence of this temple on the hill (*Erumbiyuy Malaiyan*, the Lord of the hill of saint Appar. How far earlier the temple was in existence, we are unable to know for want of evidence, we come of the days of Aditya I.

### **Antiquity of Thiruverumbur**

To analyse the Antiquity of Thiruverumbur, one has to study thoroughly the Geological Factors which shaped the destiny of Tiruchirappalli. The present Geographical features, perhaps may give some scope to the study of pre-history. Though hereditary and environmental factors to a large extent shaped the life of the people in the pre-historic and historic periods, it was not so in the geological age. The geological changes that take place over the millions of years had completely changed the earth surface. The geological say that about two third of the rocks of the South India constitute the Archaean era. Of the geology of Thiruchirappalli little was known before the geological survey of India's work in 1857. The greaterpart of the area is occupied by metamorphic rocks. These were five types such as Cuddalore Sand Stones, the Ariya lore groups, the Trichinopoly group, the Uttattur group, the Uttattur plant beds, plant remains and other fossils. As stated, towards the end of the Archaean era, the whole of South India had become one solid mass, subject only to sub-aerial denudation. In this way, the exponents of the Lemurian Continent theory claimed that India and Africa was connected by an isthmus to which the name Lemuria has been given. A lot of geological evidences are adduced by the exponent of this theory. The commencement of the tertiary epoch witnessed a stupendous outburst of a volcanic energy. Hence the solid mass of Rock gave way to the formation of rivers

The year of the pre-history of India is from 500000 BC to 5000 BC. The old stone age was from 150,000 BC to 500,000BC. The remote sensing study has brought out information that the river Cauvery has flown during the present place before 27,00,230 years. The remote sensing study did not co-relate the study of the pre-history historians. Whatever may be the fact, Tiruchirappalli was the basin of the Cauvery river from the pre-historic days. With regard to the first appearance of man, geologist differs. Few conclude that South India was the home land of man. Paleolithic man lived in the rock caves. Most of the South Indian caves of old stone age are found, in some places arte facts were also found . The tools of the old stone age men were in quartz. In Tiruchirappalli also paleolithic implements were found. It shows that Paleolithic men inhebited in Tiruchirappalli region. A recent discovery by the state Archaeological Department, revealed the existence of man in Tiruchirappalli between the old stone and new stone age. Thiru. Abdul Masjid, of the Department discovered tools in the mount at the micro wave station near the Tiruchirappalli Railway junction. According to him, the tools belonged to 3000 B.C

Robert Bruce discovered two palaeolithic and Neolithic tools from the district before 1878. The Choppers found, Bruce Foote says, "Point out a choice of colours and district progress in craftsmanship. They show how humanity was flourishing in those portions of South India under conditions highly favourable to primitive life. The proximity of rivers to the highly suitable for the old weapons and implements, no doubts was helping man much to be the dreaded hunter of animal life." The following were the tools used by man in the old stone age. V.R.Ramachandra Dikshitar in his famous work, *Pre-Historic South India* (1951), gave a list of tools used by them. There were ten types of tools such as:

- Axes in different types – pointed oval, square, edged and oblique edged
- Spear in narrow and board based
- Tools and implements for digging with pebble buffs
- Circular implements used for hurling stones
- Choppers with pointed edge
- Knives-long narrow flanks with parallel sharp edges
- Scrapes
- Abundant cones
- Hammer stones
- Strike lights

All these tools had no handles. On studying the above tools, Archaeologist evolved four cultures, 1) Hand axes of different types, 2) Flake industries, 3) Slendar blades, 4) Microlithic industries. These cultures show the different stages of development of thoughts process and to the use of these tools where ever needed marked the mile stones in the culture advancement of the paleolithic man. These tools proved the statement that necessity is the mother of inventions. The paleolithic man was nomads. He wandered from place to place in search of food and security. He began to stay in a particular place over a longer period, only towards the end of paleolithic age. He was afraid of wild animal and always lived in group. His habitations were rock caves, may be tall rock and its projection part. Such tall rocks caves were beyond the reach of the wild animals. The rock in the Fort of Tiruchirapalli is one site of the ancient man. It is attested form the fact that most of the jain beds of sixth century BC, situated in the hilly regions of rook. Hunting was his oocupation. Whenever death occurs, the body was caste away and became exposed to both wild birds and beasts. Paleolithic man was naked. Sometimes he used the skin of animals and bark for covering his body. These types of dress later became the scared dress of the Sannyasis.

The Neolithic age immediately followed the Old Stone Age. Neolithic establishments were rare in the South of Cauvery. He used black wares. Among the artefacts, there were twelve types of cells. Scholars have proved that there is world unity of the Neolithic culture. The types of arrow head resembling those in Switzerland, showed the length of the Neolithic culture. Hunting was the primary occupation. He exchanged the hunting objects for solving his needs. It was a beginning stage of the Neolithic age. As his intellect developed, the sharpness of the tools changed. Polished and sharped varieties of stone tools came into being In this period, he started rearing of flocks and herds of cattle. The tendency to

domesticate animals grew with the progress of man who was merely a hunter to begin with. Pastoral life made him settled in fertile place. Private property made him to stay in a particular place. The need for protection made him to live in groups. This was the way the joint family system developed. He was also aware of agriculture and ploughed the land with stone.

From the above facts, one can come to a conclusion that human life was there in Tiruchirappalli region long before the known history of the Tamil started. P.T.Srinivasa Iyengar of the view that Dravidians came from outside through north western and eastern mountain passes. They settled at Cauvery and Vaigai basins. This view quite contradicted the existence of man in south India in the pre-historic period. When we analyse the old stone and new stone ages of the South, man originally stayed in South India. Hence there is no point in saying that the original settlers came from outside. Another important feature of the Neolithic age was the use of microlithics. The microlithic culture in South India was from 10000 to 4000 BC, to Sankalia. But according to gurumurthy the microlithic period, found the tools belonged to the microlithic culture had also been prevailed in Tiruchirappalli. But thiru. Abdul Masjid placed this between the old stone and the new stone age.

The Iron age culture succeeded the Neolithic culture in South India. The Iron age culture is very often called, 'Megalithic culture' are recently it is also termed as 'Hather culture' by the archaeologist Gupta. The term 'megalithic' is the combinations of the Greek words 'Megas' means large and 'Lithos' means stone. These structures of rudimentary character are built of large, rough stones. They were funerary, or religious in character. The megalithic age in south India belonged to 1050 BC to 300 AD. The megaliths are usually found on the slopes of hills or place or high ground with irrigation tank and arable land nearby. The earliest Tamil Literature like Tolkappiyam, Ahananuru and Purananuru mentioned the megalithic type of burials. The following are the main categories of megalithic monuments: 1) Dolmenoid cist with or without port-holes, 2) Stone circle with pit burial, 3) Cairn circle, 4) Hoodstone, 5) Menhir, 6) Barrow or earthen mound with stone appendage, 7) rock-cut cave or tomb, 8) Urn burials with stone circles. According to T.V.Maahalingam, the megalithic culture continued in Tiruchirappalli upto 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> century AD.

The impact of this culture in the Tiruchirappalli district is attested by the discovery of megalithic monuments in the taluks of Perambalur, Musiri, Kulithalai and Karur. A cist is a box-shaped burial structure made of stone slabs set on edge. It is generally sunk below the ground level. Manamangalam eight km from Karur to the west of Karur- Pungalur road, Kilketampatti, 20 km from Karur on the Karur-Dindigul road and permalpalayam, 60 km from Tiruchirappalli on the Chennai-Tiruchirappalli trunk road are the famous sites for the transected and Dolmenoid cists. Stone circles have been noticed in the village of Perumalpalayam, Padalur, Naramangalam and Senganam all in Chennai-Tiruchirappalli trunk road. A stone circle is one in which huge unkewn boulders are kept in one or more circles above the ground. If the stone-circle encloses a heap or rubble, it is classified as a 'carin-circle'. Sometimes the cairn circle has capstone. This is called cairn-circle with capstone.

More than fifty carin circles in a field and a few urn burials in Chinnamettukkai and Kattupputturin Musiri taluk were discovered. At Kottaimedu in Kulithalai Taluk urn Burrials have been found out. An urn is a huge burial pot with the skeketal remains. It is buried under the ground. It may contain some gave goods like pottery and iron objects. The prevalent of the Megalithic culture in Tiruchirapalli region indicated the historicity of the area. Pudukottai, an adjacent district of Tiruchirapalli is famous for Megalithic burial sites. Still today, they are preserved by the Archaeological Survey of the India in Sittanavasal.

### **Archaeological Excavations in Tiruchirapalli Region**

The antiquity of Tiruchirapalli and Thiruverumbur is revealed from the Archaeological excavations conducted by T.V.Mahalingam, of the Madras University in 1962-63 and Dr.K.V.Raman, Uraiyur in 1965 and 1969. A lot of new facts have been broughtforth to peep into the early local History of Tiruchirapalli. These excavations had thrown some welcome light on the many aspects of the material culture of the area. These sited also yielded inscribed sheds into Tamil-Brahmi letters which have created new interest in the study of potsherd inscriptions of South India. On the whole five ancient sites in Tiruchirapalli district have been excavated: 1) Alagari 2) Tirkkampuliyur 3) Uraiyur 4) Karur 5) Gangaikonda Cholapuram. Alagari, on the bank of Cauvery river in the Musiri taluk was taken for excavation by professor T.V.Mahalingam in 1961-62 The cultural deposits of the mound was from 2 to 6 meters divisible into three periods. These three periods were from 1000 BC to 1500AD. Alagiri proved to be continuously inhabited by the people more than 2500 years. We can not attribute reason why this place had been depopulated and abandoned for inhabitation. Tirukkampuliyur, in the Murisri taluk, had been excavated by Professor T.VMahalingam during 1962-62. It revealed three cultural deposits from 300 BC to 1500 AD. The image of mother Goddess and infant Krishna show their popularity of the cults at the folk level.

### **Uraiyur**

It was a famous city during early centuries of Christian era. We have lot of reference about Uraiyur in foreign notice of Ptolemy and periplus of the Erythrean sea. It was mentioned as Argaru, as the centure of trade. Among the Sangam works the Ahananuru and Kurunthogai throw a flood of lights on the topography of Uraiyur. Kurunthogai mentioned that it was a chief river port. The Tamil literary works, mentioned that Uraiyur was the cradle of famous poets such as Enicherimudamosiyar, Ilampon Vanoganar, Kaduvai Sattanar, Salliyar Kumaranar, Sirukandanar, Maruthuvan Damodanar, Mudukannan Sattan and Mudukuttanar. All the above poets bear the name of the city, Uraiyur as prefix to their names.

Tevaran hymns mentioned that Tirumukkichchuram, otherwise called Tiruchirapalli was a centre of saivism. Two of the Nayanmar were born at Uraiyur and of the twelve Alvars, Tiruppan Alvar was born at Uraiyur. Koli, Urandai, Kolimanagar, and Varana are the names known from the Sangam Literatre. Kukkkudapari and Vilucanam are the name known from traditions. The Chalukyan records refer to this city as Uragapra. Caldwell gave the etymological

meaning of Uraiyur as Urai-reside, Ur-village or town. The present Uraiyer is situated on an extensive elevated ground which cover the material remains of the ancient people. Archaeological exploration indicated that the site extended well over an area about 2 km east-west and 3.5 km north-west. The site had been continuously occupied till the late medieval times. Even after the some parts of Uraiyur had been continuously occupied. The ancient city of Uraiyur would have been covered an area of 2 square kilometers. The site has revealed two boards cultural periods viz. Period -I and II. The artefacts the habitation of the place from 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC onwards. This Uraiyur is situated very near to Thiruverumbur.

Karur, another centre of trade activities, in Tiruchirapalli, was the hoards of Greek and Roman coins. The Roman coins found on the river Amaravathi bed revealed the commercial link between Tamilnadu and the European countries. The bronze dye found there depicts the portrait of a Roman emperor. The Roman coin commanded much respects in the southern states and possibly the dye was used for producing local imitation. Mostly the coins belonged to Augustus, Tiberius, Claudius and Marcus Auralis were found at karur. One copped coin belonging to Thrace was found from the Amaravathi river bed. It was a copper coin weighing to 1gm. Another copper coin of Thessaly was also found in the same place. Besides, R.Krishnamoorthy had found out copper coins belonging to create and Rodhes. Besides these coins, he found out coins of Seleucid, Philista, Judaea, Parthia etc. A gold coil of antonus plus was found. It belonged to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. The other Copper coins ranging from 3<sup>rd</sup> century Bc to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Century AD.

Gangaikondapuracholapuram, situated on their truck road leadibg to Jeyakondacholapuram, a Chola capital in the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> century AD was excavated by Dr.R. Nagaswamy the Director of State Archaeological Survey in 1980 and 1984. It was the centre of cultural activity in the medieval period. Since Gangaikonda Cholapuram, gained prominence in the Chola Period, the Political importance of this metropolis will be discussed under the political history. Barring Gangaikondacholpauram all other place mentioned, throw filed light regarding the antiquity of Tiruchirapalli. The excavations proved that these places were thickly populated. Perhaps these centres would have been connected by highways for the purpose of trade. Prantaka I, in his inscription referred to a highway on the banks of Cauvery from Tiruchirapalli to Karur. Hence the discovery of coins of different types on Kaveripatinam, Uraiyur and Karur on this highway confirmed the brisk trade between India and the Roman World. The potsheds, bore the Brahmi inscriptions. It showed the literary spirit of the people and their capacity to write. The black and res ware unearthed from all these regions revealed an uniformity in settlement pattern, starting from 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC. The inference drawn from these excavations that the settlers cleared the jungle; and from settlements on the river banks and also practice agriculture by irrigation. The considerable number of beads and a good amount of bangle pieces of various materials bearing evidence to the presence of small scale industries. The potteries produced in large quantities also suffix to the above mentioned point. Hence the ancient people of Thiruverumbur cherished a highly material life as we see in the Sangam literature.

## References

- Suryasa, W. (2019). Historical Religion Dynamics: Phenomenon in Bali Island. *Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems*, 11(6), 1679-1685.
- Gandamayu, I. B. M., Antari, N. W. S., & Strisanti, I. A. S. (2022). The level of community compliance in implementing health protocols to prevent the spread of COVID-19. *International Journal of Health & Medical Sciences*, 5(2), 177-182. <https://doi.org/10.21744/ijhms.v5n2.1897>
- V.R.Ramachandran Dikshitar , pre-Historic South India, University of Madras, 1951,p.1.
- Lewis Moore, manual of Trichinipoly District, Madras, 1878, p.29.
- Ibid., p. 30.
- V.R. Ramachandran, op. Cit.,p.3.
- Ibid., p.6.
- R. Venkataraman, Indian Archaeology, Chennai, 1982, p.85.
- Sturart Piggot, Pre-history of india, p.27.
- K.V.Krishnamoorthy, The Cauvery- A Living Museum, Tiruchirappalli, 1999, p.8.
- V.R. Ramachandran, op. Cit., p.41.
- Ibid., p.46.
- A.Abdul Masjid, Ayvil Pootha Malarkal,(Tamil), Department of Archaeology, Chennai, 2000.
- Tiruchurappalli District Gageteeer, Chennai,1998,p.168.
- V.R.Ramachandra, op. Cit., p.46.
- Ibid., p.47.
- Ibid., p.66.
- Ibid., p.79.
- P.T.Srinivasa iyangar, History of Tamils-from pre-Historic times to 600 AD, Madras, p.2.
- S.gurumurthy, Ceramic traditions in South India, Madars,1981, p.8.
- H.D.Sankalia, Pre-History and Proto-History of India, 1958, p.151.).
- S.P.Gupta, Disposal of the Dead and Physicial types in Ancient India (1972), p.189.
- R.venkataraman, Archaeology, Madurai, 1982, p.119.
- T.V.Mahaingam, Report on the Excavations in the lower Kavery valley, Madras, pp. 109-115.
- Thiruchirapplli District Gazetter, op.cit., p.166
- R.Venkataraman , op. cit.,p.123
- Tiruchurappalli District Gazetter, op.cit., p. 168.
- Ibid., p.170.
- T.Sundaraj, 'Historical Sketch of Rockfort', Journal of Indian History, Vol.49, Trivandrum,1981,p.117.
- K.V Raman, excavations at Uraiyur, 1965-69, Madras, 1988, p 2..
- Purananuru, 212:8.
- Ahananuru, 4:14, 6:5.
- Silapathikaram, 10:247-248, 11:11.
- R.Galdwell, Comparative Grammer of the Dravidan Soth Indian Family of Languagees, Madurai, p.13.
- R.Krishnamoorthy, Non-Roman Ancient Foreign coins from Karur in India, Chennai, 2000, p.9.