A STUDY OF PLACE NAMES IN THE CALICUT DISTRICT

BADAGARA, QUILANDY, SOUTHWYNAD AND KOZHIKKODE TALUKS

A Thesis Submitted to the University of Calicut
for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

By

N. MADHAVAN NAMPOOTHIRI

(Professor and Head of the Department of Malayalam,
Govt. Arts and Science Evening College, Calicut - 18)

DEPARTMENT OF MALAYALAM
UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
1988

DR. C.P. ACHUTHAN UNNI
PROFESSOR & HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF MALAYALAM
UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
K E R A L A.

C E R T I F I C A T E.

I CERTIFY THAT THE THESIS ENTITLED "A STUDY OF PLACE NAMES IN THE CALICUT DISTRICT (BADAGARA, QUILANDY, SOUTH WYNAD AND KOZHIKODE TALUKS ONLY)" SUBMITTED FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT, IS A RECORD OF BONAFIDE STUDY AND RESEARCH CARRIED OUT BY PROFESSOR N. MADHAVAN NAMPOOTHIRY UNDER MY GUIDANCE AND SUPERVISION.

PLACE: Thenhipalam
DATE: 21.7.88

Signature:
NAME: DR. C.P. ACHUTHAN UNNI
DESIGNATION: PROFESSOR & HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MALAYALAM, UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT.

N. MADHAVAN NAMPOOTHIRI,
Professor and Head of the Department
Department of Malayalam
Govt. Arts & Science Evening College,
CALICUT-18, KERALA.

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis has not previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma, associate ship, fellowship or other similar title or recognition.

PLACE: CALICUT-18

Date: 21/7/88

Signature: N. M. Nampoothiri
21/7/88

Name: N.MADHAVAN NAMPOOTHIRY.

A WORD OF GRATITUDE.

This work was started in 1975 under the expert guidance of late Dr.K.N.Ezhuthachan, Visiting Professor, Department of Malayalam, University of Calicut. But for him, I would not have been able to rediscover the Zamorins palace records and to make use of it in this study. I am greatly indebted to him for this venture. After his sad demise in 1980, Dr. C.P. Achuthan Unni, Professor of Malayalam, Department of Malayalam, University of Calicut, permitted me to continue my studies under his guidance and I am greatly indebted to him in completing the work in the present form. Words fail to express my gratitude to Dr. C.P. Achuthan Unni, who patiently reviewed all the draft materials, made corrections and gave necessary suggestions in the study. I thankfully remember the help done to me by late poet and scholar N.N. Kakkad, who gave me valuable suggestions. I fail to express my sincere thanks to my friends Dr. M.G.S. Narayanan, Professor and Head of the Department of History, University of Calicut and Dr. M.R. Raghava Variar, Department of History, University of Calicut for their great help in completing this work. I am deeply indebted to Sri K.C.S. Raja and P.K.Kuttiyanujan Raja, Joint Receivers and K. Narayanan Nayar, Office Assistant of the Zamorins Palace, Calicut, who kindly permitted me to verify all the records kept in Palace archives and helped me to get legal sanction for using the palace records. (Order No.RR No.15 of 1978 in O.S. No.80 of 64 sanctioned by the Sub-Judge of Calicut, 1978).

I may gratefully remember all the valuable help rendered by various Government offices, State Archives Department of the Government of Kerala, Directorate of Collegiate Education, Government of Kerala and various Libraries and thousands of local informants.

I owe a personal debt to Sri T. Narayanan Nair, former Typist of Farook Training College, Calicut (Typing Centre, Vattakkinar, Calicut-18) who executed the tedious work of typing out this thesis so neatly taking it as a personal affair.

CALICUT,

M.M. Nampoothiri

(M.M. NAMPOOTHIRI)

ABBREVIATIONS:

ABRI	Annals of Bhandarkar oriental Research Institute.
ACPSI	Annual Conference of Place Names Society of India.
AK	Letters received by the Arrakkal family.
ALM	Alphabetical lists of villages in the Taluks of the Madras Presidency.
AOR	Annals of Oriental Research.
APH	Archaeology, Place Names and History.
ARAM	A report on the administration of Malabar 28th July 1801.
ARRAIEC	A report on the revenue Affairs of Malabar and Canara - William Thackery.
ASS	Archaeological Survey of South India. Lists of Antiquarian remains in the Presidency of Madras.
BCTL	Bhojas Contribution to Technical Literature.
BDCRI	Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute.
BRVR	Bulletin of Ramavarma Research Institute.
BSIK	Brahmin Settlements in Kerala.
BSIP	Birth of Civilization India and Pakistan before 500 BC.
CA	Cultural Anthropology.
CALR	Ceylon Antiquary and Literary Register.
CCCS	Calicut City Centenary Souvenior.
CDE	The concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place names.
CDR	Consolidated draft administration reports of the Local Boards in Malabar.
CPP	Civilization past and present.
CR	Census report of various periods.
CSP 1847	Census Statement of Population 1847 in each village.
CSP	Census statement of population of 1871 in each village.
CTS	Census Transactions statements 1883.
CVCM	village Statistics. Census Malabar and Madras.
DCT	District Census Handbook, Trivandrum 1971.
DED	Dravidian Etymological Dictionary.
DG	District Gazetteers, Kozhikkode.
EG	Explanations in Geography.
EGS	Economic Growth and Structure.

EP	Economic Planning.
ESI	Essays on South India.
GD/GN?	Gunderts Malayalam English Dictionary.
GOMR	The Geography of the Mediterranean Region. Its relation to ancient History.
GOGN	Glossary of Geographical names in English, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch and German.
GR	Geological Report. Govt. of Kerala 1974.
HATS	Kerala under Haider Ali and Tippusulttan.
HK	History of Kerala. Padmanabha Menon.
IA	Indian Antiquary.
Ist ITS	Proceedings of the Ist International Conference Seminar of Tamil Studies.
JAHRAS	Journal of Andhra Historical Research Society.
JASB	Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal.
JBGA	Journal of Bombay Geographical Association.
JIH	Journal of Indian History.
JKS	Journal of Kerala Studies.
JMCM	A journey from Madras through the countries of Mysore, Canara and Malabar.
JODL	Journal of Department of Letters.
JOMGA	Journal of Madras Geographical Association.
JP	Janman Painashi of 981 M.E.
JUPHS	Journal of Utter Pradesh Historical Society.
KU	Keralolpatti.
LET/M	List of European Tombs in the Malabar District.
L/F	List of Festivals and Fairs occuring within the limits of Madras Presidency.
LM	Logans Manual.
LTR	List of travellers Bungalows, Rest Houses and and chatrams in Madras Presidency.
LRM	The Land Records Manual.
LVR/M 1871	List of Villages, the inhabitants of which range from 400-5000 in each district of Madras Presidency.
MCS	Man Culture and Society.
MG	Malaber Gazetters.
MI	Man in India.
MJLS	Madras Journal of Literature and Science.
MK	Medieval Kerala.

NIA	New India Antiquary.
NSSP	National Seminar on South Indian Place Names.
ODBL	Origin and development of Bengali Language.
OES	The origin of English Place Names.
PAI, PI	People and Irriculture.
PEP	Penguin Encyclopaedia of Places.
PPIS	Portuguese Pirates and Indian Seaman.
PRVM	Papers related to the revision of Village Accounts of Madras Presidency.
PSIAGT	Place names of India. A generic approach to Toponymy.
PTAOC	Proceedings and Transactions of all India Oriental Conference.
PW	Selection from the records of the Madras Government - Important Public Works.
PWD	First Report of Commissioners - Executing Public Works - 1852.
QJMSI	Quarterly Journal of Mythic Society of India.
RAM/M	Report on the Administration Malabar 1801.
RAM/M.	A report on the Administration of Malabar 1838.
RGS	Records of Geological Survey. 1868-1870.
RGS	Report on the Gold mines on the South Eastern portion of the Wynad-1880.
RGSI	Report. Geological Survey of India.
RHC/W	Report on the History conditions and prospects of Taluk WYNAD.
RK	Register. Inaam Commissioner.
RJC/M	A Report of a Joint Commission of Bengal and Bombay 1792-93.
RJC/ME	Jamabundy ceded countries to English Company. 1793.
RKMP	Report on the Kerakumpuram and Wadakkumpuram and Porwaye 1800.
RLM/M	Report on the land assessment in Malabar 1815.
RLT	Report on the land tenures in the Malabar District 1815.
RMC	Revenue and other matters connected with Malabar 1838.
RMTC	Report of Malabar tenancy Committee. 1940.
ROS	Report on the Hills of Southern India.
RRPI	Report - Geographical Survey Madras - 1854.
RRS	Report on the Revenue system in Malabar 1873.
RRP	Resettlement Report.
RSD	Report on the Revenue Administation 1822.

RSP/M	A report on the Southern Division of Malabar 1801.
RSLR	Report on the Settlements of Land Revenues of the Provinces under the Malabar Presidency. 1866.
RSSR	Revenue Survey Settlement Records 1890-1903.
RSS	Reports on the Survey and assessment of South Malabar 1871.
RUG	Readings in Urban Geography.
SAIC	Sangom Literature its cults and cultures.
SAM	Report of Salt: Department of Madras Presidency 1887. Statistical Stles of Malabar.
SAS	Sabdavaamkana sutradharam.
SCKP	Samtiri caritrattile kanappurangal
SF	Secret files of Wynad - Statements of Facts 1884.
SHCEG	Studies in the Historical and Cultural Geography and Ethnography of Gujarat.
SIPM	Studies in Indian Place names.
SMRPW	Selection from the records of the Madras Government Public Works.
SPG	The Spirit and purpose of Geography.
SRN/RS	Selection from the records of Madras Govt. Rain fall statistics. 1903.
SSR	Sail Survey Report of Malabar district.
SVB	Sukhavasa Bhavanangal.
ST	Sabda taraavali.
TA	The fifth Tour of Arthur Lawly.
TAS	Travancore Archaeological Series.
TC	Tamil Cuture.
TLS	Technical Literature in Sanskrit.
TP_2	First Tour of Lord pentland.
TP_3	Sixteenthtour of Lord pentland.
TPES	Town Planing in early south India.
TUC	The urbancomplex.
TVR	Towns and villages constituting several Registration Sub divisions 1916.
TWOO	This worldof ours.
US 40	Cross section of the United States of America.
WEM	Water Earthand Man

WP	Words and Places
YK	Yukti kalpataru.
ZC	Zamorins of Calicut.
ZR	Zamorins Palace Records.
III	Zamorins Palace Records - Palm leaf manuscripts - Calicut Grandhavaris.
VI	MeRupaaTTom Registers and KeccceeTTupakaRpukal - Land Records.
VI_2	KeccceeTTupakarpukal - Koovilekam ceRupaaTTom ceerikkal. 1900 - 1850 AD
X	Paimasi Records.
XGKR	Jannam Paimashi Kurumbranad.
XGC	Jannam Paimashi, Kozhikode.
XHKR	Hinduvi Kurumbranad.
XHC	Hinduvi Kadattanad.
XHC	Hinduvi Kozhikode.
XJKR	Janmabundy Kurumbranad.
X JC	Jamabundy Kozhikode.
XNK	Nilam Paimashi, Kadattanad.
XPK	PaRampu Paimasi Kadattanad.
XPC	PaRampu Paimasi, Kozhikode Taluk.
XUKR	Ubhayam Paimasi, KuRumbranad.
XUK	Ubhayam Paimashi Kadattanad.
XUC	Ubhayam Paimashi, Kozhikode.

...

GUIDE TO TRANSLITERATION.

I VOWELS:

a - അ	aa - ആ	e - എ	ee - ഏ
i - ഇ	ii - ഈ	ai - ഐ	ao - ഔ
u - ഉ	uu - ഊ	o - ഒ	

II CONSONANTS:

	Unvoiced		Voiced.		Nasals.
	Unaspirate	Aspirate	Unaspirate	Aspirate	
Gutterals:	k - ക്	kh - ഖ്	g - ഗ്	-	ṅ - ങ്
Palatals :	c - ച്	-	j - ജ്	-	ṇ - ഞ്
Retroflex:	T - ട്	-	d - ഡ്	-	ṉ - ഞ്
Alveoler :	RR - ന്	-	-	-	N - ൺ
Dental :	t - ത്	-	d - ദ്	-	n - ൻ
Labial :	P - പ്	-	b - ബ്	-	m - മ്

III SEMI VOWELS ; Continuants.

	Unaspirate.
Palatal	y യ്
Alveolee	r ര്
Retroflex unaspirate	R - റ്
Relroflex aspirate	ḷ - ഴ്

IV LATERALS:

Retroflex (flapped)	- L - ള്
Dental	- l - ല്

V FRICATIVES

Glottal	- h - ഹ്
Palatal	- ś - ശ്
Retroflex cerebyal	- ṣ - ഷ്
Retroflex dental	- S - സ്

CONTENTS.

VOLUME - I.

		Pages.
CHAPTER 0	INTRODUCTION	1 - 54
CHAPTER I	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHY OF KOZHIKODE	55 - 142
CHAPTER II	RESOURCES OF THE TALUK	143 - 213
CHAPTER III	GROWTH OF SETTLEMENTS	214 - 329
CHAPTER IV	URBANISATION AND TRADE EXCHANGE SYSTEM IN THE TALUK	330 - 490
CHAPTER V	THE MEDIEVAL CITY COMPLEX AT CALICUT - A TOPONYMICAL RECONSTRUCTION	491 - 653
CONCLUSION		654 - 661
CHARTS		662-674
GLOSSARY		675-744
INDEX MAPS A, B, C, D.		745-768
BIBLIOGRAPHY		769-816

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER - 0 - INTRODUCTION.

0.1 Toponomy.

0.2 Main feature of toponymical evidence.

0.2.1 Common folk - the givers of place names.

0.2.2 Basic characteristics of place names.

0.2.3 List of names and generalisations.

0.2.4 Need of systematic study of place names.

0.3 Beginnings of Toponymical studies.

0.3.1 Three distinctive stages of Toponymical studies

0.3.2 Second Stage - Principles evolved during the period.

0.3.3 Third Stage- J.J. Egli and others.

0.4 Critical Evaluation of the work done in India. Beginnings.

0.4.1 Nama samgraha mala, work of Ram Comul Sen, Gundert etc.

0.4.2 Journals of Asiatic Society of Bengal and Bombay.

0.4.3 W.F.S. and Indian Antiquary.

0.4.4 Studies based on Field work.

0.4.5 Studies in the area of micro-toponomy, hydronomy etc.

0.4.6 First study of Malabar Place names.

0.4.7 Inscriptional place names.

0.4.8-9. Comparative study of place names and Sociological values.

0.5.0 Studies in inter relation of place names - India and Ceylon.

0.5.1 Gnanaprakasar and Sinhalese place names.

0.5.2 Horseburgs studies.

0.5.3 Kularatnam and ethnographical observations.

0.5.4 Inter relations of place names - India and South East Asia.

0.5.5 Dravidian names in Persian Plateau.

0.5.6 Comparative studies of Dravidian place names.

0.6 A spurt of actively in the field.

0.6.1 S.K. Chatterji and Bengali Studies.

0.6.2 N.K. Bose - Tribal settlements and migration of Tribals.

0.6.3 Malabar Place names - Ramapisharody, P.

0.6.4. Aryan, Gondi and Savara languages - inter relation of names.

0.6.5 C. Narayana Rao and Telugu place name studies

0.6.6 Advance of Indian Toponymy 1935-55.

0.6.7 K.P. Achutha Menon and the first Indian book on Toponymy.

0.6.8 R.P. Sethu Pillai and Tamil place name studies.

0.6.9 Assamese Place names - Study by B. Kakati.

0.6.10 Krishna pada Goswamy and Bengali names - Unique classification.

0.6.11 Telugu place name studies - Most scientific works.

0.6.12 Historical and Cultural Geography and Ethinography of Gujarat.

0.6.13 Minor studies in Indian toponymy.

0.6.13.1 Iswardutt and Indian place name society.

0.6.13.2. R.C. Hiremath - Linguistic studies

0.6.13.3 Toponymy of Canara.

0.6.13.4 Place name Society of India Conferences.

0.7 The utilitarian aspect of Place name studies.

0.7.1 Reconstruction of History.

0.7.2 Religious beliefs and rituals.

0.7.3 Heroes and their achievements

0.7.4 Social conditions and Institutions, Industries and other aspects.

0.7.5 Place names as lunguistic evidence.

0.7.5.1 Lexicography.

0.7.5.2 Phonology.

0.7.6 Geographical evidence.

0.7.7 Flora and Fauna.

0.7.8. Geological evidences.

0.7.9 Ethnological values.

0.7.10 Cultural Geography.

0.7.11 Archaeological and Folk laurstic values.

0.8 Principles to be followed in the study of the subject.

0.8.1 Eglian approach.

0.8.2 Isaac Tylor, M.D. Sankalia, S.K. Chatterje etc.

0.8.3 Structural analysis of place names.

0.8.4 Methods of classification of names.

0.8.4.1 J.J. Egli.

0.8.4.2 Encyclopaedia Britanica.

0.8.4.3 Isaac Tylor.

0.8.4.4 M.D. Sankalia.

0.8.4.5 Ramapisharody, P.

0.8.4.6 C.Narayana Rao.

0.8.4.7 Ramachandra Chettiar.

0.8.4.8 R.P. Sethu Pillai

0.8.4.9 Krishnapada Goswami.

0.8.4.10 Thyaga Raju.

0.8.4.11 K. Nachimuthu

0.9.0 Aim of the present investigation - historical, sociological and cultural tradition, Rise of Kozhikkode into a port town, Geography, Resources , Importance of the Headquarters of Zamorins of Calicut.

0.9.1 Scope and the area understudy: KOZHIKKODE - Taluk; CALICUT-Corporation, KOZHIKKOD district - study based on the revenue divisions existed in 1975-76.

0.10 Primary source materials.

0.11 Method of analysis.

0.11.1 Types of names and principles followed in their selection.

0.11.1.1 Names of villages.

0.11.1.2 Names of fields

0.11.2 Principles followed in the selection of specifics and generics.

0.11.2.1 Terminal portions - paRampu and nilam.

0.11.2.2 57867 names: 1157 avoided: 24319: repetitions - 33548.dtudied.

0.11.3 A study of urbanisation - approaches.

0.11.3.1 Urban complex of villages.

0.11.3.2 Urban Groups of villages.

0.11.3.3 Clusters of villages and isolated units.

0.12 Identification of urban complexes.

0.12.1 Procedure and principles in identification. Three important factors - 'Annaati' Commercial centre, Administrative centres and industrial centres.

0.12.2 Factors of specialisation and rural peasant life, religious centres etc.

0.12.3 Other factors - topography, Geography, man made facilities etc.

0.12.4 megalithic monuments and early settlements.

0.13 Identification of Groups.

0.13.1 Five divisions of Groups: piRRikas, paanRikasaalas, settlements of artisans and commercial people, Rest-houses, agricultural production centres.

0.13.1.1 Clusters and isolated units. Identification.

0.14.0 Urban complexes and Groups in Kozhikkode taluk.

0.14.1 Six complexes, Five groups: Number of villages and area of complexes - increase in field names and increase in settlements - Nature of distribution of field nam details from settlement records.

0.14.2 Urban groups.

0.15.0 Geographical and topographical classification of generics - Wet, Dry and Garden.

0.15.1 Importance of wet, Dry and Garden land Generics and their implications.

0.15.2 Generics classified on the basis of meanings, Wet land, Dry land, Garden land, Paddy field, Depths elevation, undulating nature and other different aspects.

0.16 Concept of Geographical belts for better analysis of coastal midland and hilly tracts.

0.17 Concept based on North Eastern half and south eastern half.

0.18 Lists of field names, Frequency list of generics, generic distribution lists, statistical tables, etc.

0.19 Charts, Geometric figures and distribution maps.

0.20 Inter dociplinary approach in toponymical studies - method followed.

0.21-23 Unaltered nature of earlier forms of field names in Kerala and their importence. a few technical terms, area of study.

CHAPTER - I: TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHY OF KOZHIKKODE.

1.1 Topography and Geography reflected in names.

1.1.1 NAGARAM complex - villages.

1.1.1.1 Total number of generics - Generics indicative of undulating nature, wet land, depths, elevation, garden land and paddy fields.

1.1.1.2 NAGARAM and VAIAYANADU, Common features in Generics - NAGARAM complex and other complexes.

1.1.1.3 Generics indicative of elevation, nature of distribution, upper table land, gradual elevation to eastern side.

1.1.2 KATALUNDI complex - villages, Total generics, generics of undulating nature.

1.1.2.1 Distribution of Kunnu, mala, munRa and general topographical peculiarities of elevation. Depths and Cliff.

1.1.2.2 River courses in the complex and topographical indications.

1.1.2.3 Generics indicative of Valleys and depths. Their significance. Wet land Generics, Dry land Generince, Garden Land Generics, Paddy field generics.

1.1.2.4 Wet Land Generics and Garden Land Generics of high frequency.

1.1.3 PUTHIYANGADI Complex. Villages, Generics indicative of undulating nature, kunnu, mala and maaTu.

1.1.3.1 The slope and topography.

1.1.3.2 River courses and indication of topography. Wet land generics, Dry land generics, Garden land generics.

1.1.3.3 Distribution of poyil and paTanna.

1.1.4 VALAYANATU complex. Villages.

1.1.4.1 Undulating nature, mala, manna, puRa and kunnu. Their distribution peculiarities.

1.1.4.2. River courses and indication of topography. Wet land generics, Dry land generics, Garden land generics, Distribution of vasy, kali, tirutti, nunni, paTanna and pòyil.

1.1.5 PALUR complex. Distribution of villages in GD I and GD II.

1.1.5.1 Total Generics. Generics indicative of undulative nature. villages. Distribution of mala, manna and kunnu.

1.1.5.2 River courses and indications of topography. Wet land generics, Dry land generics, Garden land generics.

1.1.5.3 Wet land Generics of high frequency. Distribution of paaRa and poRRa.

1.1.5.4 Villages MAVUR, KALPALLI and ATUVATU.

1.1.6 KUTATTAI complex, Villages.

1.1.6.1 Hills and Hillocks in PALUR and KUTATTAI - comparison.

1.1.6.2. Total Generics. Generics indicative of undulating nature, comparison to VALAYANATU Complex. Garden land Generics. Comparison to KUTATTAI and VALAYANATU complexes.

1.1.6.3 Comparison to coastal complexes. Wet land generics.

1.1.6.4 Distribution of generics indicative of elevated areas, peculiarities of distribution, River courses and indication of topography.

1.2 Topography and Geography reflected in Groups.

1.2.1 KUNNAMANGALAM Group. Villages, clusters and isolated units, their distribution in Geographical belts.

1.2.1.1-2 Frequencies and distribution of generics.in VENGERI cluster and in isolated units. to 1.2.1.2

1.2.1.3 Distribution of the villages and fertility compared to complexes.

1.2.1.4 Comparison of wet, dry and garden land generics in complexes and in the groups. Comparison based on percentage of distribution of generics.

1.2.2 KANHIPARAMBA Group. Villages, distribution of villages in Geographical belts.

1.2.2.1-2 Distribution, frequencies etc of the generics and comparison with complexes and to 1.2.2.2 comparison KUNNAMANGALAM Group.

1.2.2.3 Table showing comparison of distribution of generics with groups and complexes.

1.2.3 THAMARASSERY Group - Distribution of villages in clusters and isolated units. Distribution in Geographical belts.

1.2.3.1 to 1.2.3.2 Comparison and analysis of distribution and frequencies of generics in the clusters and in isolated units.

1.2.3.3 Table of comparison of distribution of Generics in the group and in Complexes.

1.2.3.4 Distribution and frequencies of Generics - Comparison with other groups.

1.2.4 NATUVALLUR Group. Distribution of Villages in the Groups and Geographical Belts.

1.2.4.1 Distribution and frequencies of generics in clusters.

1.2.4.2 Distribution and frequencies in isolated units - Table of comparison.

1.2.5 THAZHEKKOD Group villages and their distribution in Geographical belts.

1.2.5.1-2 Distribution and frequencies of Generics in Clusters and in isolated units. Table of comparison.

1.2.5.3 Table of comparison of all groups and complexes regarding the % of wet, dry and Garden land generics.

1.2.6 Trade centres and % of wet land Generics.

1.2.7 Geographical divisions and Trade Exchange centres.

1.3. General topography and Geography of the Taluk.

1.3.1 The Physiographical divisions and their peculiarities.

1.3.2 Geographical belts and cliff areas under Physiographical divisions.

1.3.3 Coastal belt and complexes.

1.3.3.1 Southern part of G.B. III - General topography and Slopes.

1.3.3.2 Northern part of G.B. III - General topography and Slopes.

1.3.3.3 Topography of NAGARAM Complex.

1.3.3.4 Sketch map - View of Cross Section of NAGARAM from Western side.

1.3.3.5 Topography of Southern part of G.B.II - Villages on the Western part of VALAYANATU Complex.

1.3.3.6 Eastern part of VALAYANATU Complex.

1.3.3.7 Eastern part of G.B.III close to G.B.II. The cliff. Description of the cliff - Distribution of villages in the area. Two gap formation in the cliff.

1.3.3.8 Distribution of plain lands in G.B.III.

1.3.3.9 Nature of soil reflected in place name generics. Other evidences and observations Data based on place name generics and land assessment revenue records - comparison.

1.3.4.1 Topography in general - G.B.II - Southern boundary. Elevation to KUTATTAI Complex. River courses and indications of the slopes.

1.3.4.1 Topography in general - G.B.II southern boundary. Elevation to KUTAPPAI complex. River courses and indications of the slopes.

1.3.4.2 Hills and hillocks in larger scale in G.B.II - Evidences of undulating nature. Undulating nature reflected in villages in Groups.

1.3.4.3 Distribution of hillocks. Distribution of hillocks in villages. Importance of the distribution on the northern half of G.B.II.

1.3.4.4 G.B.II and nature of the 'midland' area.

1.3.5.1 G.B.I and its northern half.

1.3.5.2 Undulating nature of G.B.I and higher range of variation. Table of comparison to G.B.II.

1.3.6.1 Elevation and fertility of the soil. Elevation, plain lands, range of variations-- general review of all the Geographical belts.

1.3.6.2 Fertility explained on the basis of frequencies of generics. Evidences of soil survey reports and other reports.

1.4.1 Topography and Geography reflected in specifics, village names, field names etc. classification.

1.4.1.2 Village names reflecting topographical features and table of the names.

1.4.1.3 Percentages of fertility reflected in village names - in general.

1.4.1.4 Unfertility reflected in village names; distribution of such village names and G.B.III.

1.4.1.5 Villages on the northern part of G.B.III and Southern part of G.B.III.

1.4.1.6 Distribution in G.B.II and G.B.I

1.4.1.7 Nature of land and Village names in G.B.II and G.B.I.

1.5.1 Field names specifics and Nature of topography, Geography and fertility of soil.

1.5.1.1 Names reflecting the presence of salinity; Frequency and distribution. Salt production centres and contra band areas noted by revenue officers.

1.6.1 Geographical divisions mentioned in Sangham works reflected in specifics of field names, peala, mulla, neytal, kuRunji or kuRuñci and marutam - Distribution in Geographical belts.

1.6.1.2 Neytals etc - Significance of the distribution. Distribution table.

1.7 Distribution of toponym, toṉRi, uṉRi, tuṉRi, kooḷi, kuuRal and mokkam. Importance of these toponyms.

1.7.1 Distribution of toṉRi and its variants.

1.7.1.1 Frequency of toṉRi etc in the three Geographical belts.

1.7.1.2 Distribution of toṉRi in 43. CHERUVANNUR and nature of the toponym.

1.7.1.3 Field names with toponym toṉRi.

1.7.1.4 Distribution of uṉRi.

1.7.1.5 The name KATALUNDI - Different variants.

1.7.1.6 uṉRi, koondy and vandy.

1.7.1.7 Geographical indications seen in toṉṟi and uṉṟi.

1.7.2 kooli. Distribution of the toponym in complexes in Groups and in Geographical belts.

1.7.2.1 Distribution of kooli and kooṟi.

1.7.2.2 location of distribution of kooṟi, toponym kooṭi.

1.7.2.3 Hydronimic nature of kooli, kooṟi and kooṭi.

1.7.2.4-5 kooṟi and its meaning in Tamil. Frequency details.

1.7.2.6 Higher frequency on the river banks and coast.

1.7.2.7 Kooli distribution related to a route leading to tamil naadu.

1.7.2.8 Other peculiarities in the distribution of kooli.

1.7.2.9 Hydronymic nature of toṉṟi and kooli.

1.7.2.10 Density lower in KUTATTAI area.

1.7.2.11 Probable direction of spreading of kooli.

1.7.2.12 Kooli and tamil speaking communities in PALUR complex.

1.7.2.13 Trade routes and water ways. Connecting links of PALUR to Tamil nadu.

1.7.2.14 kooli in kaaveeri delta and toponym kooli in the taluk.

1.7.3 kuuṟal and mokkam. Topographical features of the river system reflected in toponyms.

1.7.3.1 Distribution and frequency of kuuṟal and mokkam.

1.7.3.2 mokkam and kuuṟal - Six types of junctions.

1.3.3.3 mokkam and mukkam - Variants of kuuṟal and mokkam.

1.7.4 Names of rivers, streams and canals - Names seen in settlement records.

1.7.4.1 Koorappula and various names of the river in different areas.

1.7.4.1.1 agalappula and its different names.

1.7.4.1.2 puṉṉaiyaṟ pula and its different names.

1.7.4.2 caaliyaaṟ and its different names.

1.7.4.3 Kallaipula and its different names.

1.7.4.4 Iruvalampippula and its different names.

1.7.4.5 ceṟupula and its different names.

1.7.4.6 kaṭaluṉṟippula and its different names.

1.7.4.7 Canolly canal.

1.7.4.8 Names of rivers and general features of naming of rivers.

1.8 Distribution of toponyms kaaTu, vaLLam and kuNinni -- their distribution in Geographical Belts, frequencies and implications.

1.8.1 Forest ranges and toponyms kuricci, kaaTu, vaLLam.

1.8.2 vaLLam and kaaTu distribution.

1.8.2.1 Village-wise distribution and frequencies.

1.8.2.2 Cliff areas and distribution of generics reflective of forests.

1.9 Generics indicative of marshes and different types of soil.

1.9.1 ceRi - Distribution of the toponym. Village name ceeliyam and river name ceeliyaaR.

1.9.2 veppu - Distribution of the toponym and village names BEYPORE.

1.9.3 Toponyms ceeR, puuli, mannu, caral and manal.

1.9.3.1 ceeR and puuli - Distribution details.

1.9.3.2 Distribution details of maNNu, maNal, caral.

1.9.3.3 Names indicative of colour of the soil.

CHAPTER - II. RESOURCES OF THE TALUK.

2.1 Climatic conditions and the formation of the peculiar Geographical features of Kozhikode.

2.1.1 Formation of vast marshes - Swamps, Saline, backwaters, excessively watered lands. Rain fall.

2.1.2 Natural environment indicated by the physical features of the Geographical belts.

2.1.3 ceeliyaaR - flowing along the bounderies of the three G.B's.

2.1.4 Kallai River mouth.

2.1.5 Other river mouths.

2.1.6 Distribution of elevated areas and low lying areas.

2.1.7 Cliff formations along the coast of Malabar.

2.1.8 Influence of climate in topography.

2.1.9 The semi circular cliff around NAGARAM Complex and the Climate. Gap formation in the cliff area.

2.1.10 Natural port and its peculiarities.

2.1.11 Storms are very few - Reason.

2.1.12 Heavy rain fall.

2.1.13 Heavy and untimely rainfall and influence on topography.

2.1.14 Water and wind. General influence.

2.1.15 Slope of the land.

2.1.16 Salinity of the soil in G.D. III and II.

2.2 challeges of the habitat and paddy cultivation. Tendency to over come the challeges reflected.

2.2.1 Generics indicative of the challenges to habitat; paaTi, puRam, palliyaaLi, kuNi, eeri, kulam, ciRa and caalu: Distribution and frequencies.

2.2.2 paaTi, a generic closely assocciated with kaaTu. Distribution in the three Geographical belts and in villages.

2.2.3 puRam, a generic indicative of irregular cultivation. Distribution, frequency and other details. Type of cultivation from and other details given in revenue records.

2.2.4 puRam and its relation to kaaTu. Distribution details.

2.2.5 palliyaaLi - A generic indicative of wet land and a mode of cultivation. Its distribution and frequencies.

2.2.6 kuNi - A generic indicative of nature of land and land transformations. Distribution and frequencies.

2.3 Generics indicative of natural paddy cultivation; pulam, kanTom, vayal and paaTom. Distribution and frequencies.

2.3.1 Frequencies of these generics to total number of garden land generics. Distribution in all the three belts.

2.4.0-1 Area and other details supplied by Revenue records regarding paddy cultivation.

2.5 Irrigational methods reflected in names. Toponyms eeri, kulam, caalu, kali and ciRa.

2.5.1 River banks and low lying areas--Cash crop cultivation.

2.5.2 Intrusion of salinity in high land areas.

2.5.3 Traditional irrigational methods.

2.5.4 Kulam - A toponym reflecting storage of water for irrigational and other purposes.

2.5.5 Comparison of eeri, caalu and kali - the specific meanings related to them.

2.5.6 kali and kai, peculiarities of distribution.

2.5.7 caalu. Peculiarities of distribution. eeri and peculiarities of distribution.

2.5.8 eeri - Distribution in hillocks and upper table lands.

2.5.9 Supporting evidences from revenue records revealing the need of non saline irrigational water.

2.5.10 kulam and ciRa - The significance of these toponyms. Their distribution.

2.5.11 Observations regarding the fertility, paddy cultivation, chalenges to habitat methods to overcome the challenges and irrigational systems.

2.6 Specifics indicative of challenges of habitat and paddy cultivation. puRam, punca, muntakan and mooTal.

2.6.1 Field names related to puRam.

2.6.2 Field names related to punca, viruppu, munTakaN, mooTaL.

2.7. Field names related to agriculture in general.

2.8. Analysis of paddy cultivation methods and Garden land cultivation system in the taluk.

2.8.1. Comparison of production of paddy in the taluk with other taluks.

2.8.2 Land utilisation revealed by place name generics.

2.8.3 Generics indicative of Habitational sites and other types of generics.

2.8.4 Land utilisation reflected in the generics related to topography.

2.8.5 Topographical toponyms in complexes and groups.

2.8.6 Unaccounted areas - Generics and specifics of names.

2.8.7 Land utilised for other purposes.

2.8.8 Vayal, pasTam etc. generics related to profitable paddy cultivation.

2.9 Flora reflected in names. Food crops and forest products.

2.9.1 Food Corps - Paddy, other food crops, cash crops etc.

2.9.1.1 Production of paddy - Frequency of specifics and paddy cultivation.

2.9.1.2 Production of paddy - Supporting data from census reports.

2.9.1.3 Production of paddy - Supporting data from District Gazetteers.

2.9.1.4 Import and Export details - Supporting evidences.

2.9.1.5 Unprofitable paddy cultivation - Observations in District Gazeteers.

2.9.1.6 Supporting data supplied by other Reports.

2.9.2 Production of other food crops and cash crops.

2.9.2.1 Cereals and millets % of the Flora reflected in names and other details.

2.9.2.2 Distribution of the item in Geographical belts.

2.9.2.3 Supporting evidences from Revenue Records.

2.9.3 Vegetables, Details from place name specifics.

2.9.3.1 Supporting evidences from Revenue records.

2.9.4 Fresh fruits - Details from place name specifics.

2.9.4.1 Details of each item given in tables.

2.9.4.2 Dried fruits - Details from names.

2.9.5.1 Details given in table.

2.9.5.2 Supporting details from Revenue Records.

2.9.6 Oil seeds - Details from place names.

2.9.6.1. Details in Tables.

2.9.6.2 Supporting details from Revenue Records.

2.9.6.3 Import and Export details of oil seeds - Supporting evidences.

2.9.7 Plantation crops. Details from toponyms.

2.9.8 Condiments and spices. Details given in Revenue records.

2.9.8.1 Details available from names.

2.9.8.2 Supporting evidences from Revenue Records.

2.10 Forest produces. Details regarding the item.

2.10.1 Medicinal Flora. Details from names.

2.10.2 Trees of various types. Details from names.

2.11. Flora indicating tanning and dyes.

2.12 Flora indicating miscellaneous production.

2.13 Miscellaneous shrubs.

2.14 Comparative table showing details of production.

2.15 Observations based on comparison and representation of the production in graph on the data collected from names. Items of Export to Indian ports and Foreign ports; supplied by Revenue records.

2.16 Details regarding total commercial production, consumption and surplus - Supporting evidences from Revenue records. Importance of Kozhikode taluk.

2.17 Mineral Resources. General observations.

2.17.1 Natural oil - ennappaTon fields.

2.17.2 Gold Names indicative of the availability of Gold; details and supporting evidences . Gold mines in the District.

2.17.3. Names indicative of availability of iron. Supporting evidences from early historical references; evidences from Revenue records.

2.18 Other natural resources. Lime shell, salt, precious stones, Ceramics etc.

2.18.1 Lime shell - Names and supporting evidences.

2.18.2 Salt - Kaṇṇi, paTanne etc. Names and supporting evidences. Details of Distribution.

2.18.3 Precious stones and laterite stones. Destribution of names. Other supporting evidences.

2.18.4 Ceramics and Tiles. Details of availability of clay reflected in names. Other supporting evidences.

2.19. Fauna reflected in Place names.

2.19.1 Types of fauna reflected in field names.

2.19.2-3 Distribution of fauna in Geographical belts.

2.19.4 Distribution of frequencies of Fauna.

2.19.5 Naming practice and fauna.

CHAPTER - III. GROWTH OF SETTLEMENTS

3.1 Place names indicative of megaliths.

3.1.1 Archaeological evidences of South India

3.1.2 Archaeological evidences of Kozzhikode District. Names related to Archaeological monuments and the locations of monuments pointed out by Sewell.

3.1.3 Grave sites Names prepresenting grave sites.

3.1.4 Different areas of Grave sites reflected in names.

3.1.5 Importance of names related to grave sites.

3.2 Distribution of names reflecting megaliths in Geographical belts. megaliths, settlements of aborginal tribe, uuR settlements, geographical names mentioned in sangam literature, Fishermen and potters and occupational classes etc.

3.2.1 Different types of grave sites reflected in names peculiarities of the distribution. Frequencies.

3.2.2 Names of tribes and low caste people. Distribution data.

3.2.3 Observation on the distribution of megaliths and tribal settlements.

3.3. Distribution of the generic uuR.

3.3.1 General distribution of uuR.

3.3.2 Grave sites and nomadic people.

3.3.3 Settlements in the north eastern and south western halves of the taluk.

3.3.4 uuR, puNam, paaRi and eeri - Distribution.

3.3.5 uuR generics and settled life.

3.3.6 meytaluuR, puttuuR, muttuuR, nalluuR and paaluuR.

3.3.7 Peculiarities of distribution.

3.4.1 Names indicative of geographical divisions of sangam period and relations to settlement.

3.5.1 Settlements of fishermen, potters etc.

3.6.1 Non-aryan elements reflected in place names

3.6.2 Detailed classification and tables.

3.6.3-6 Burial grounds, lakes, tanks, streams non-Aryan local castes etc.

3.7.1 Distribution in coastal complexes.

3.7.2. Density and pressure of settlements in south western half.

3.8.1 Aryan influence in place names - Distribution tables.

3.9.1 Distribution of Brahmin settlements - Tables.

3.9.2 Aryan culture and Brahmin settlements.

3.9.3 Distribution of different classes of names.

3.9.4 Distribution in coastal complexes.

3.10. Settlements of Brahmins and temple communities.

3.10.1 Distribution of nambalam, puram, iiswaram, teLi and maNa.

3.10.2 Distribution in Geographical belts.

3.10.3 Land occupants and Brahmin settlements.

3.10.4 Ownership of lands - Details from Revenue records.

3.10.5 Distribution of uuRaalars in G.B.I, II and III.

3.10.6 Early Brahmin Settlements - Names related to them seen in the taluk.

3.10.7 mannalam settlements and patterns.

3.10.8 Types of names indicative of Aryan contacts.

3.10.9 Nature of Brahmin settlements in Kerala.

3.10.10 Generics indicative of Brahmin Settlements.

3.10.11 Iiswaram and puRam.

3.10.12 malla

3.11 Distribution of maNNalam.

3.11.1 Classification of field names with maNNalam and their peculiarities.

3.11.2. Names of Brahmin settlements seen during earlier periods and in the revenue settlement period.

3.11.3 Distribution of different classes of Brahmin families in Geographical belts.

3.11.4 uuraaLars and their family names.

3.11.5 Brahmin individual families as uuraalars.

3.11.6. maNNalam and maNNalaeeeri:

3.11.7 Social and cultural peculiarities reflected in specifics of field names with mannalam generics.

3.11.8 Specifics as identification marks of Brahmin individual settlements.

3.11.9 Brahmin individual settlements - Naming practice.

3.11.10 Details of mannalam - inscriptional evidences.

3.11.11 Personal names and mannalam generics.

3.11.12 Evidences from Zamorins palace records and Revenue Records.

3.11.13 Village names and field names with mannalam generics - Relations.

3.11.14 Two early patterns of usages of mannalam generics.

3.11.15 mannalam, mangalam and nankalam - origins

3.11.16 mannalam - a toponym seen in Karnataka.

3.11.17 Brahmin migration and settlements - early phases.

3.11.18 Early Brahmin Grama Settlements.

3.11.19 Distribution of Brahmin individual settlements in the taluk - Temple centred nature etc.

3.11.20 mannalam - a toponym differentiating Brahmin Grama settlements and Brahmin individual settlements - Tables related to distribution and different classes of mannalams, Frequencies etc.

3.12 sanketom settlements and their significancies

3.12.1 Fertile paddy fields, G.B.I and Brahmin settlements.

3.13 tali settlements.

3.13.1 significance of tali settlements

3.13.2 tali settlements in G.B.I and uraalans.

3.13.3 tali settlements near complexes - G.B.I

3.13.4 tali and sanketan.

3.14 pattern of Brahmin settlements and temple communities as temple complexes.

3.14.1 Temple complexes in G.B.III and the reasons for higher frequency of them

3.15 Settlements of Commercial Communities and artisan Groups.

3.15.1 Frequency and distribution of Commercial Communities settlement.

3.15.2 Freequency and distribution of artisan settlements.

3.16 Distribution of toponyms pai, palli, puttalattu and maTom.

3.16.1 maTom, yoogi and ooyi

3.16.2 maTom, ooakyaR, nampyaaR, vaaryaR etc.

3.16.3 maTom andpeTTaR.

3.16.4 Other types of maTons.

3.16.5 Distribution of cluster of toponym palli, puttalattu and pai.

3.16.6 Peculiarities of the clusters and relations to some toponym like Dharma, pattinieto.

3.16.7 Toponyms related to Budhistic ways of life.

3.16.8-10 Toponyms probably related to Buddha and Jaina religions.

3.17. Other migrants from the main land.

3.17.1 tuluvaR, empraan, konkan.

3.17.2 Distribution peculiarities.

3.17.3 konkanis.

3.17.4 Gujarathis settlements.

3.18 Foreign migrants.

3.18.1 Arabs and Sheiks, distribution.
3.18.2 Chinese settlements, Distribution.
3.18.3 Muslim settlements, Distribution of Caste names and personal names etc. reflected in place names.

3.18.4 Portuguese settlements.

3.18.5 Christian settlements.

3.18.6 French settlements.

3.18.7 English settlements.

3.18.8 Names of different offices distributed in the taluk reflected in names - Influence of foreign languages.

3.18.9 Anglisisation of a few names.

3.18.10 Names indicative of Mysorean occupation.

3.19 A few names indicative of different communities.

3.20 Miscellaneous types of names.

3.21 Observation based on the names reflecting different settlements.

CHAPTER IV - URBANISATION AND TRADE EXCHANGE SYSTEM IN THE TALUK.

4.1.0 Physical environment and human settlements.

4.1.1 Urban and rural - features.

4.1.2. Site and situation.

4.1.3 The farming element and trade centres.

4.2.1 Calicut and Foreign trade.

4.2.2 Urban and rural areas in the taluk. The south western and north western halves.

4.2.3 Settlement of different classes in the halves - A comparison

4.2.4-5 General observations based on comparative table Southern Western half and North Eastern half.

4.2.6 Settlements of castes not related to commercial activities.

4.3. Settlements and population.

4.4.0 The three Groups - Closer analysis.

4.4.1 THAZHEKKOD Group specialisations.

4.4.1.1 Selection of toponyms indicative of specialisations.

4.4.1.2 Toponym indicative of specialisations in THAZHEKKOD.

4.4.1.3. Indications of clusters of administrative units.

4.4.1.4-6 Analysis of specialisations in the group.

4.4.2 NATUVALLUR group - Specialisations.

4.4.2.1 Toponyms indicative of specialisations.

4.4.2.2-3 Analysis of specialisations.

4.4.2.4 Toponyms indicative of clusters of administrative units.

4.4.2.5-8 Analysis of specialisations.

4.4.2.9 Higher level of specialisations compared to THAZHEKKOD.

4.4.2.10 Supporting evidences from Revenue Records.

4.4.3.0-1 Toponyms suggestive of specialisations - TAMARASSERY GROUP.

4.4.3.2 Toponyms indicative of clusters of administrative units.

4.4.3.3-5 Analysis of specialisations.

4.4.4.1.	Service centres: Concept and their nature pointed out by urban geographers.
4.4.4.2	Identification of service centres in the taluk.
4.4.4.3	Distribution of pattern of service centres pointed out by urban geographers.
4.4.4.4.	Service centres in the area compared to the patterns shown by urban geographers.
4.5.1	KUNNAMANGALAM Group - Semi urban centre. Typonyms suggestive of specialisations.
4.5.2	Analysis of specialisation, toponyms indicative of clusters of administrative units.
4.5.3.	Analysis of specialisations - distribution of the semi urban centres - Pattern suggested by urban Geographers.
4.5.4	Tributoryfarming areas around the urban centres.
4.5.4.1	Surplus production and cities.
4.5.4.2	The central places and urban centres.
4.5.4.3	Local variation from the general principles noted by urban geographers.
4.5.4.4.	Analysis of the central place in the area.
4.5.4.5	Population and other factors.
4.6	KUNNAMANGALAM Group - A chain of villages.
4.6.1	Village 85-KUNNAMANGALAM - Its locational peculiarities.
4.6.2	Trade route connection of the village.
4.6.2.1	Trade routes connections of Kunnamangalam Centre.
4.6.3	KUNNAMANGALAM and Storage centres.
4.6.3.1-2	Details of distribution of storage centres.
4.6.3.3.	KUNNAMANGALAM. Importing items, distance from other centres etc.
4.6.3.4	Connections to PUTHIYANGADI Complex.
4.6.3.5	KUNNAMANGALAM - The central place scheme.
4.6.3.6	Cost of distance and central place scheme in the taluk.
4.6.3.7	Cities of three categories - the second category reflected in the taluk.
4.6.3.8	KUNNAMANGALAM and the second Category of cities. The fish net work pattern.
4.6.3.9	Fish net work pattern of semi urban centres.
4.7	Communication system reflected in toponyms.
4.7.1	Earlier trade routes and inter-connecting conveyance system in the taluk reflected in Toponyms.
4.7.1.1	Indication of the rest houses etc. Their distribution.
4.7.2	Early trade routes described in foreign notices.
4.7.2.1-5	Early routes described in Zamorins palace records.

4.7.2.6 Large highways to accommodate Kings parades.

4.7.2.7 Roads and Highways - Mysorean interlude.

4.7.3.1 Importance of foot_paths.

4.7.3.2 Tippus pioneering work _ Construction of roads.

4.7.3.3 Chronological details regarding roads - Not available.

4.7.3.4 Directions of the roads - Not easy to reconstruct.

4.7.3.5 Bazaar roads in the NAGARAM and connections to other roads entering the area.

4.7.3.6 Buchanan's description of roads and trade routes.

4.7.3.7 Cart stands and rest houses.

4.7.3.8 Carriers reflected in names.

4.7.4 kaTavu, paalam, paataaR etc. Distribution of rest houses, storages etc. in NAGARAM

4.7.5 High frequency of the items in NAGARAM.

4.7.6.1 Details of Tippu new roads and connection of NAGARAM to hinterland areas.

4.7.6.2 THAMARASSERY - A centre of convergence of Roads constructed by Tippu sulttan.

4.7.6.3 River Connections and immediate hinterlands.

4.7.6.4 akalappula etc. connections to northern and southern regions in other districts.

4.7.6.5 Conveyance systems - connections to nearly 100 miles around the port.

4.7.6.6 100 miles of navigation facility in the Inland areas.

4.7.6.7 Tolls and their indications.

4.7.6.8 Importance of the canals.

4.7.6.9 Canals around the Calicut port.

4.8 Urban complexes of the Taluk.

4.8.1 Identification of complexes and specialisations.

4.8.2 Specialisations in diversity; above the need of the rural peasant community.

4.8.3 KUTATTAI and PALUR complexes.

4.8.3.1 KUTATTAI complex:specialisations

4.8.3.2-6 Analysis of specialisations.

4.8.4 PALUR complex

4.8.4.1 Specialisations in the complex.

4.8.4.2-3 Analysis of specialisations.

4.8.4.4. Distribution of administrative units in KUTATTAI and PALUR complexes.

4.8.4.6 VALAYANAD and TOWNSHIP villages

4.8.5.1-3 KUTATTAI and PALUR complexes.

4.8.5.4-5 PALUR complex. Higher specialisation compared to KUTATTAI accounted.

4.8.6 Coastal complexes - Comparison.

4.8.6.1.1 VALAYANATU area and number of villages - situation.

4.8.6.1-2 Factors of specialisations - VALAYANADU, aalcavaTTom and annaaTi.

4.8.6.1.3-4. VALAYANADU kaavu and Zamorins-Calicut

4.8.6.1.5 VALAYANATU - Historical references. Zamorins palaces.

4.5.6.1.6 Name of historical importance - VALAYANATU.

4.8.6.2 KATALUNDI Complex.

4.8-6.2.1 Situations - Area, number of villages etc.

4.8.6.2.2 Factors of specialisations - Coastal concentration.

4.8.6.2. 3 Village 36-E, Specialisations.

4.8.6.2.4 Village 43, Specialisations.

4.8.6.2.5 Historical antiquity.

4.8.6.3 PUTHIYANGADI complex.

4.8.6.3.1 Situations, Number of villages area etc.

4.8.6.3.2. Factors of Specialisations - Peculiar river system.

4.8.6.3.3 ELATHUR:specialisat,ons

4.8.6.3.4 PERUMTHIRUTHI:specialisations.

4.8.6.3.5 THALAKKULATHUR:specialisations.

4.8.6.3.6-8 Historical importance - Vasco-De-Gamas landing.

4.8.7 VALAYANADU, KATALUNDI, PUTHIYANGADI complexes Specialisation - Comparison.

4.8.7.1 Situational common features.

4.8.7.2-3 Differences in functional structure - VALAYANADU and KATALUNDI

4.8.7.3.1 parappanaaTu palaces, Tippus Fort, Chaliyam Fort.

4.8.7.3.2 tondi and ophir.

4.8-7.4 PUTHIYANGADI - Differences Compared to KATALUNDI Complex.

4.8.7.5 Topography, Geography, river mouths and fertility of soil.

4.9 Ports and their importance in coastal complexes.

4.9.1 Calicut port and other coastal complexes.

4.9.1.1 Sub-ports around Calicut port.

4.9.1.2 Principal ports of Malabar - Modern.

4.9.1.3 Subordinate ports of Principal ports in Malabar.

4.9.1.4 Early ports of historical importance on the coast.

4.9.2 tuRa distributed in complexes and nature of the subordinate ports.

4.9.3 Meaning of the term kaappaaTu - New interpretation.

4.9.3.1 Kappal kaTavu and kaappaaTu.

4.9.3.2 Distribution of the toponym kaapu.

4.9.3.2.1 Kaappu and waste lands.

4.9.3.3 Vas Co De Gama's arrival.

4.9.3.4 Gamas Landing - KappaaTu and Pantalayini.

4.9.3.5 Toponyms pantal and pantalaayini.

4.9.3.6 paantal and marshes.

4.9.3.7 kaappaaT - a minor port of KoovilkanTi

4.9.3.8 Minor ports at Elattur and putiyannaTi

4.9.4 Kallai port.

4.9.5 Beypore Port.

4.9.5.1 Import and Export Situation - Beypore.

4.9.5.2 Kadalundi Port - a subordinate port of Beypore.

4.9.6 Calicut - Surrounded by subordinate ports.

4.10.0-9 Potentials and products available in the NAGARAM Complex - Calicut Port. Toponymical evidences, metals, fishing, forest produces, clay industry, small scale industries, coir industry, coconut products, soft wood industries veneers, Handloom production etc.

4.10.10 Exchanges of produces through fairs, festivals and markets.

4.11. Economic base of the cities - Urban Geographers views.

4.12 Toponym naaTu and its significance - Distribution of naaTu Generics in the taluk.

4.12.1 Specifics related to the term naaTu.

4.12.2 Distribution of naaTu in complexes and groups.

4.12.3 Frequency of naaTu - Higher in Complexes.

4.12.4 Later urbanisation and naaTu - Relation to population density.

4.12.5 naaTu and later towns, muncipality and Corporation.

4.12.6 Non-Municipal towns in the taluk and naaTu.

4.12.7 C.D.III and naaTu - Comparison with uuR.

4.13 Hierarchical structure of specialised centres.

4.13.1 Details of the structure of the centres identified in the taluk.

4.13.2 Urban and rural - differentiation - Hamlet, village and other concepts of the west.

4.13.3 Urbanisation - Process of moving from rural to City life - A change in how people live.

4.14.0.-1 Rural situations reflected in 61 villages of the three groups - THAZHEKKOD, MATTUVALLUR and TAMARASSERI. uuR settlements and their distribution in the area. Pressure of settlements and density of settlements.

4.14.2 Distribution of megaliths, uuRs etc. in the 109 villages on the North Eastern half of the taluk.

4.14.3 Megaliths and uuR settlements. Ratio.

4.14.4 Evolution of naaTu, uuR settlements and urbanisation.

4.15 Infra structure of villages in the hinterland.

4.15.1 General observations made by scholars on the structure of a typical Kerala village.

4.15.2 Nucleated village and village boundaries.

4.15.3 Distribution of settlements occupational classes.

4.15.3.1 Distribution of paRayas and pulayas.

4.15.3.2-3 Distribution of skilled workers Blacksmits, and Carpenters.

4.15.3.4 Distribution of Non-aryan deities and uuR. Ratio.

4.15.3.5 Distribution of uuR and settlements occupational groups. Analysis of distribution maps.

4.15.3.5.1 Single, isolated village.

4.15.3.5.2-3 Settlements of occupational classes in clusters, distribution seen irrespective of the Revenue boundaries.

4.15.3.5.4 Clusters as outer layer of temple complexes.

4.15.3.5.5 uuR nucleated clusters.

4.15.4 uuR settlements temple complexes and administrative units.

4.15.4.1 Distribution of temple complexes and administrative units .

4.15.4.2 Details of frequencies etc. of temple communities.

4.15.4.3 Shrines of non-aryaN type and temple complexes; comparison of distribution.

4.15.4.4 maNNalam settlements.

4.15.4.4.1 uuRs in the middle part of C.B.I. distribution peculiarities.

4.15.4.4.2 Importance to the paddy cultivation areas.

4.15.4.4.3 Settlers of temple complexes - Tendancy to retain uuR Generics.

4.15.4.4.4 uuRaaLaR - the term and topnym uuR

4.15.4.5 kaLam, kaLari and kooTTa.

4.15.4.5.1 Commercial settlements in clusters distribution.

4.15.4.5.2 Scattered nature of clusters of uuR and settlements. Occupational classes in complexes.

4.16	General observations of the infra structure of a village. Scattered nature - Clusters - Isolated uuRs - significance of temple complexes and occupational settlements in clusters - Administrative units clusters of Kalan, kalari etc.
4.17	Distribution of uuR and habitational generics in the District.
4.17.1	General observations.
4.17.2	General Nature of settlements in the four taluks.
4.17.3	occupational classes and uuR settlements
4.18	ceeri, uuR, marutam and early primary urbanisation in the area.
4.18.1	City and village - Concepts during early Sangam age.
4.18.2.	Early urbanisation tendancies and maruthan tracts.
4.18.3	Distribution of maruthan in the area.
4.18.4	ceeri and relation to maruthan.
4.18.5	maruthan settlements and fertile paddy cultivating areas.
4.18.6	ceeri and non-agriculturists settlements, in groups and complexes.
4.18.7	Ratio between maruthan and ceeri
4.18.8	Spatial distribution of maruthan, uuR and ceeri.
4.18.9	Role of redistribution of centres.
4.18.10	Limitation of source materials.
4.18.11	Co-existance of maruthan, uuR and ceeris.
4.18.12	Shifting of centres.
4.19	Hierarchieval classes of trade centres in the hinterland, inter relations of port and hinterland.
4.19.1	Differentiation reflected in the functional character.
4.19.2	NAGARAM complex as a port town.
4.19.3	The port and its divisions on the basis of port geography.
4.19.4	Immediate Hinterlands of Calicut port.
4.19.5	Facilities of Calicut and natural port.
4.19.6	Site of a port and the situation.
4.19.7	The human factor of a port.
4.19.8	Centripetal and centrifugal forces of a port.
4.19.9	The site attraction, functional convenience and functional magnetism.
4.19.10	Accumulation of Commercial factors.
4.19.11	Calicut port - largest port in the 13th and 14th centuries.
4.19.12	Resources of the taluk and potentials.
4.19.13	Foreigners in the early period who visited MALABAR.
4.19.14	Foreland areas - Details from Foreign notices.

4.19.15 Maritime space.

4.19.16 Port has to be studied on thebasis of relational patterns.

4.20 Political divisions of medieval period and the hiterland area.

4.20.1 Hierarchical system distributed in the different political divisions.

4.20.2 Formation of the district.

4.20.3 KURUMBRANAD taluk and political divisions; KADATTANAD taluk and other areas.

4.20.4 Territorial names and three classes of names.

4.20.4.1 Territorial names - Significance lost.

4.20.4.2 Territorial names - Some significance exists.

4.20.4.3 Territorial names - Still in use.

4.20.5 Substituted names for territories and revenue divisions - Rearrangements.

4.21.1 KUTANADU and PULINADU.

4.21.1.1 Geographical peculiarities and names.

4.21.2 KOLATTUNADU

4.21.2.1 KOLATTUNADU - Territorial name.

4.21.2.2.1 Meaning of the toponym - Different suggestions.

4.21.2.2.2 KORAPPULA and KOLATTUNADU.

4.21.2.2.3 Augmised forms of the name.

4.21.3 KATATTANADU.

4.21.3.1 Different forms of the name.

4.21.3.2 Different interpretation of the name.

4.21.3.3 KATATTUVAY - A geographical name.

4.21.3.4 Folk stories related to KATATTANADU.

4.21.3.5 Sanskritised forms of the name.

4.21.3.6 Anglisiedforms.

4.21.4 KURUMBRANADU - different interpretation.

4.21.4.1 Anglisised forms.

4.21.5 POLAVAY

4.21.5.1 Meaning of the name.

4.21.6 PAYYANADU.

4.21.6.1 PAYYURMALA and POYANADU.

4.21.6.2 Pay or payya - Toponyms.

4.21.6.3 Pay - Meanings in different languages.

4.21.6.4 PoeyanaaTu

4.21.6.5 Eivan naatu and payyurmala

4.21.6.6 Pe and pa'y - Sinhalese relations; Kulifo.

4.21.6.7 Buddhistic influence in the area.

4.21.6.8 Stories related to Pandavas.

4.21.6.9 Kolli - A toponym seen in Sinhala language.

4.21.6.10 Kandi - A toponym seen in Sinhala language.

4.21.6.11 Probability of inter relation of place names - Malabar and Ceylon.

4.21.6.12 Palaya and paya.

4.21.6.13 Observations on the toponym Pai etc.

4.21.7 PAYYURMALA different forms of the name.

4.21.7.1 Observations on the name Payyurmala.

4.21.8 KILAKKUMPURAM and VATAKKUMPURAM.

4.21.8.1 Early forms.

4.21.8.2 Distribution of the area around Calicut Rajadhani

4.21.9 POLANATU.

4.21.9.1 Historical significance.

4.21.10 PURAKILANATU different forms of the name.

4.21.11 ERNAD different forms of the name.

4.21.11.1 Some interpretations.

4.21.12 KOLIKKOTU - different forms of the name.

4.21.12.1 KOKKOLIKKOTU

4.21.12.2 Kooli as a part of field name.

4.21.12.3 Names discussed and places identified under KoolikkoTu.

4.21.12.4 VELAPURAM - Its significance.

4.21.12.5 Different forms of the toponym KOLIKKOTU.

4.21.12.5.1 Change of la to ya.

4.21.12.5.2 Structural parts of the name.

4.21.12.5.3 Different derivations.

4.21.13 PUNTURA - Different forms and meanings.

4.21.14 VIKRAMAPURAM .

4.21.15 MALABAR - Various forms

4.21.15.1 Structure of the name.

4.21.15.2 Interpretation of the name.

CHAPTER V. THE MEDIEVAL CITY COMPLEX OF CALICUT - A TOPONYMICAL RECONSTRUCTION.

5.0 Historical background of Calicut City and urbanisation - Importance.

5.0.1 Specialisations and historical geography - Area under discussion.

5.0.2 Important source materials.

5.0.2.1-2 Zamorins palace records - Rediscovered and their importance, Paimashi Records etc.

5.0.2.3 Medieval silpa texts

5.0.2.4 Urban Geographical methods.

5.0.2.5 Identification of NAGARAM complex, its commercial structure, Port town.

5.0.3 Different aspects discussed.

5.0.4 Geometrical figures, charts, maps etc.

5.1 Specialisations and Historical Geography.

5.1.1 Distribution of artisan and commercial communities.

5.1.2 Density of settlements of Artisans and Commercial communities.

5.1.2.1 Major settlements of Commercial Communities.

5.1.2.2 ceTTi Streets - Historical references.

5.1.2.3 iRomkai ceTTi's and valankai ceTTis.

5.1.2.4 caaliya streets - Historical references.

5.1.3 Other important streets.

5.1.3.1 maaNavikkamaN teru, SreekrishnaN teru.

5.1.3.2 puttaN teru and probable JaiNa, Buddha settlements, and vastusastra indications.

5.1.3.3 Kaleyanibhatteru.

5.1.3.4 teennakkuTu teru.

5.1.3.5 puuvaanibhatteru

5.1.3.6. Chinese Streets at Calicut.

5.1.3.5.1 puuvalappukal.

5.1.3.5.2 puuntuRa.

5.1.3.6.1 ciiNatteru.

5.1.3.6.2 Sankupaalam kaNTi.

5.1.3.6.3-4 Pyhuan's references.

5.1.3.6.5 Logan and Gundert: Remarks on ciiNatteru.

5.1.3.6.6 Portuguese fort and Chinese street.

5.1.3.6.7 vennattaaN peRampu and Portuguese fort.

5.1.3.6.8 Location of Portuguese fort.

5.1.3.6.9 Provisions available at Calicut Port.

5.1.3.6.10 Factors attracted the foreign trade.

5.1.3.6.11 Albuquerq and First Portuguese fort at Calicut.

5.1.3.6.12 French and Danish settlements at Calicut.

5.1.3.6.13 Gujarathi, paRRani and vairagi settlements.

5.1.3.6.14 Settlements or Arabi Traders.

5.1.4 Rest Houses and Ware houses.

5.1.4.1 Choultries and sathrams - Distribution.

5.1.4.2 Ware Houses - Distribution.

5.1.4.2.1 Salt Storage centres - Distribution.

5.1.4.2.2. Ware Houses - Unidentified.

5.1.4.3 Tax Collection centres and Tolls.

5.1.4.3.1 Tolls etc. - Distribution.

5.1.4.3.2 taraku - A kind of Tax collection centre.

5.1.4.3.3 Port Accountants offices.

5.1.5. Wharfs, Ferries and landing places.

5.1.5.1 Distribution wharfs and ferries.

5.1.5.2 Distribution of Landing places.

5.1.6 Big Bazaar.

5.1.7 Structural pattern of the city.

5.1.7.1 Nodal points of the pattern and functional importance.

5.2 Distribution of the administrative units and their functional importance.

5.2.1 VeeLaapuram, cuLLikkaaTu, vikRamapuram.

5.2.1.1 Traditional history and origin of Calicut.

5.2.1.2 Calicut and Polanad.

5.2.1.3 ERanaaTu uTaiyavaR.

5.2.1.4 Toponyms suggestive of Traditional history.

5.2.1.5 Titles used by Zamorins of Calicut and Toponyms.

5.2.1.6 Identification of VeeLaapuram.

5.2.2 Fortress area of Zamorins.

5.2.2.1 Identification of kooTTappaRampukal - Fort area.

5.2.2.2 Southern and Northern trenches.

5.2.2.3-6 References of the palace area in KoolikkooTaN Gradhavari's - Royal visists and palaces.

5.2.2.7 Protective measures around the place and fortress - kalam, kalari etc.

5.2.2.8 kalam and kalaris around the palaces, inside the fortress.

5.2.2.9 Distribution of protective measures.

5.2.3 Early palaces in the Capital city.

5.2.3.1 Palace complex in the South Eastern part of the major palace.

5.2.3.2-10 Identification of palaces.

5.2.3.11 Palace complex - A continuous settlement of Zamorins family close to fortress.

5.2.4 Important administrative units.

5.2.4.1 Distribution pattern of kalari and kOOTTa.

5.2.4.2 Distribution of kalari etc. outside the city boundary.

5.2.4.3 Residences of high officials.

5.2.4.3.1 Distribution of the residences.

5.2.5 Temples and other kind of religious centres.

5.2.6 Sector wise distribution of different settlements.

5.2.6.1 Different settlements and their amenities.

5.2.6.2 Settlements around big bazaar.

5.2.6.3 Settlements of Hindus.

5.2.6.4 Settlements of High officials.

5.2.6.5 Isolated settlements.

5.2.6.6 Toll Houses, Choultries etc. locations in relation to different settlements.

5.2.6.7 Protective measures - Distribution in relation to settlements.

5.2.6.8 Central Administration. Eastern half of the City and Administrative central zone.

5.2.6.9 Commercial Central zone and western half of the city - Differences of the zone compered to hinterland zones.

5.2.7 Co_existance of Central Zones.

5.2.7.1 Administrative of Central zone and commercial central zone.

5.2.7.2 Two components of Commercial central zone.

5.2.7.3 Distribution of units of administrative central zone and commercial central zone.

5.3. Evolution of multiple nuclei.

5.3.1 Long distance trade and multiple nuclei.

5.3.2 Calicut and early Cheras.

5.3.2.1 Calicut during 9th - 13th centuries.

5.3.3 Early foreign contacts of the port - Mahodayapuram and Calicut.

5.3.3.1 Pling and Ptolemy

5.3.3.2 Arab Traders.

5.3.3.3 Vascode Gama and Portuguese trade.

5.3.3.4 Death of the Port at Cranganore.

5.3.3.5 Rise of Calicut Port - 13th C. A.D. References.

5.3.4 Establishment of a new capital at Calicut.

5.3.4.1 Early Nads in Malabar.

5.3.4.2 New Stable Administrative System and Evolution of the port.

5.3.5. Stable Govt: Port.

5.3.5.1 Permanent settlements etc. Different factors of urbanisation.

5.3 .5.2 Planning of cities etc. Trends seen in other places.

5.3.6 Classifications and functions of Calicut Port.

5.3.6.1 Calicut port - A Transportation port.

5.3.7 Aspects of human settlements.

5.3.7.1 Urban settlements, size, functions etc.

5.3 .7.2 Site and situation of the settlements and Calicut.

5.3.7.3 Stable administration and Calicut.

5.3.7.4 Castle and fortress as nucleus - Calicut.

5.3.8 Safety and security of the Harbour - Calicut.

5.3.8.1-3 Safety and security - Calicut, Foreign notices.

5.3.9 Zamorins of Calicut - Their title etc.

5.3.9.1 Freedom and foreign zone - Calicut.

5.3.10. Freedom and foreign Zone.

5.3.10.1 Historical development of a Free port.

5.3.11 Expansion of the hinterland and Port.

5.3.11.1 Expansion of hinterland - Aims of Zamorins.

5.3.11.2 Geographical and other peculiarities of Calicut port - Natural Safety.

5.3.11.3 Historical reasons behind the rise of the port.

5.3.12 Central zone and focal points.

5.3.12.1 Coastal upper table land. Cliff area around it.

5.3.12.2 Structural frame work and central zone.

5.3.12.3 Concentration of a single function and of different functions - nodal points.

5.3.12.4 Distribution of centres of Commercial activity in Calicut.

5.3.12.5 Wharfs, Ferries.

5.3.12.6 Different kinds of Wharfs and Ferries.

5.3.12.7 Other landing places - Later periods.

5.3.12.8 Commodities brought and storages.

5.3.12.9 Locational peculiarities of ware houses.

5.3.12.10 Zones of different commodities.

5.3.12.11. Ownership of the ware houses.

5.3.12.12 Rest houses etc. for different group of people.

5.3.13 Centres of Institutions

5.3.13.1 General features of the cities and the institutions and focal points.

5.3.13.2 Focal points and ferries etc.

5.3.13.3-4 Focal points and protective measures like kalari and koTTa.

5.3.13.5 Classification of focal points.

5.3.14 Focal points and development of the Central Zone.

5.4.1 Principles of Urban Geography and Cities.

5.4.2 Indian Vastusastra basis of cities.

5.4.2.3-4 Vasusastra suggestions and general features of Calicut City.

5.5 Structural pattern of the settlements of functional groups and non-functional groups.

5.5.1 Zonal concept deities and Calicut City.

5.5.2 Residential Zones - North West zone and South west zone - Western half of the city.

5.5.2.1 Residential zones - South east zone and North east zone - Eastern half of the city.

5.5.3 Industrial zones of a port town and Calicut.

5.5.3.1 Cloth industry at Calicut

5.6 Urban centre with two central zones.

5.6.1 The commercial central zone and administrative central zone.

5.6.2 Commercial central zone - Principles of urbanisation.

5.6.2.1 Convenience to transportation and cohesion of functions.

5.6.2.2 Central business district and retail heart of a city.

5.6.3 Miniature central zone - Principles.

5.6.3.1 Distribution of central zones - Extensions to the hinterland areas.

5.6.3.2 Development of miniature central zones intracity transportation.

5.6.4 Port and Central market zone.

5.6.4.1 General features of central market zone.

5.6.4.2 Related factors at Calicut.

5.6.4.3-4	Natural growth and planned growth of a city - Martinys classification.
5.6.4.5	Two kinds of transportational systems - Geographical and man made.
5.6.4.6-9	Identification of Central Zones in NAGARAM complex.
5.6.5	Morphological factors.
5.6.5.1	Man made and natural transportation system in Calicut.
5.6.5.2	Man made roads.
5.6.5.2.1-2	Man made roads - Street names.
5.6.5.3	Planned road system - Regularisation of natural forms.
5.6.5.4	Absence of irregular system in the middle part of the city - i.e.Fortress area.
5.6.6	Irregular natural street system and regular system - Indication of shifting of the early port.
5.6.6.1	Position of panTaarakkaTavu or the major port.
5.6.6.2	Central place system - not static or fixed.
5.7.	Calicut City - Foreign notices.
5.7.1	References of Ibnbatuta. Abdurazaak, Nicolo conTi, Athanasius Nikitin, Vasco.de Gama. - Begining of Zamorins reign at Calicut.
5.7.2	Calicut - Chinese references and their importance.
5.7.3	Vastusastra basis of the foreign zone at Calicut, planning of the zone. Western half of the city.
5.7.3.1	Interjunctions of big bazaar and street system.
5.8	Multiple nuclei of Porlatiri's tuRa.
5.8.1	Multiple nuclei - tuRa (Port) of Porlatiri and natural evolution of the tuRa. Shifting of the tuRa.
5.9	Identification of the initial nucleus.
5.9.1	Multiple nuclei - Zone Examples.
5.9.1.1	Two planned centres.
5.9.2	Foreign settlements separated from the Vastuhrudaya.
5.9.3	Chinese nucleus.
5.9.3.1	Establishment of the silk street and Chinese fort.
5.9.4	Portuguese nucleus - Pattern of medieval western towns.
5.9.4.1	Portuguese fort area - Some early references.
5.9.4.2	Portuguese fort at Cochin - A comparison to Portuguese fort at Calicut.
5.9.4.3	Portuguese Church at Calicut.
5.9.4.3.1	Three types of internal structure of cities.
5.9.4.3.2-3	Comparison of General internal structure of cities and internal structure reflected in Calicut City.

5.9.4.4. Fortification area and port area - Two nuclei.

5.9.4.4.1 Vastu sastra basis for two nuclei.

5.9.4.4.2 Nucleus at panTaarakkaTavu.

5.9.4.4.3 Penetration of western medieval patterns at Calicut.

5.10.0 Capital at Calicut.

5.10.1 Toponymical reconstruction of the capital of Zamorins of Calicut.

5.10.1.1 Calicut City - Area, Geography, Topography—Selection of the site for Rajadhani or Bhuparikaha.

5.10.1.2 Field names indicative of good soil - Bhuparikaha.

5.10.1.3 Identification of the Eastern wall of the fort.

5.10.1.3.1 Field Nos. of the trenches and watch towers - Southern.

5.10.1.3.2 Field Nos. of trenches and watch towers - Northern.

5.10.1.3.3 Boundaries of KooTTappaRampu - References in the palace records.

5.10.1.3.4 Identification of field where vikRamapurattu temple existed.

5.10.1.3.5 Levelling the ground for establishing the Palace - VitaaVeekaranam.

5.10.2 Brahma sutra, Yamasutra and Kshetra.

5.10.2.1 Kshetra with 1320 feet (132 Dandu) as one of the sides.

5.10.2.2-4 Fortress - Dimension of one of the sides 1320 feet - in the form of a square caturasreekaranam.

5.10.3 Locational importance of a few temples according to V$_a$vusastra.

5.10.3.1 KrishnaN koovil, Durga temple, BhairavaN temple and GanapatittaRa.

5.10.3.2 Importance of Vishnu temple.

5.10.4 Brahmasutra, Yamasutra, Rajjus and the Brahmapada. Four divisions of the Brahmapada.

5.10.4.1 Brahmapada with 1320 feet as one of the sides.

5.10.5 Ankana Sthanam and internal Brahmapada

5.10.5.1 Vastuhrudayam and paramasaayipadam.

5.10.6 Paramasaayipadam - Area of the Rajadhani.

5.10.6.1 Four Boundaries of Paramasaayipadam and gramasankalpam.

5.10.6.2 Vastupurusha concept.

5.10.6.3 paramasaayipada with 81 divisions - Measurements.

5.10.6.4 uttama type of Durga.

5.10.7 Padavinyasam, Avrutis, Brahmamandala, Rajjus and sutras.

5.10.71 Rajjus, upaRajjus, sutras etc.

5.10.7.2 Avrutis.

5.10.8 Palace site at Calicut.

5.10.8.1 ankanasthana and Prakara.

5.10.8.2 Palace site in maheedhara pada and in iisakhanda.

5.10.8.3 Identification of maheedharapada.

5.10.9 Shifting of early palace site in accordance with Vasusastra.

5.10.9.1 Fields where the panTaarakkeTTu situated.

5.10.9.2 Positions of the temples in relation to the palace.

5.10.10 Palace location - Evidences from other sources.

5.10.10.1 Palace - Measurements etc. - Historical references.

5.11 Measurements of the palace.

5.11.1 Area covered by the Palace building, and measurements.

5.11.1.1 Different kinds of saalas mentioned by Vasusastra.

5.11.1.2 Principles of the construction of a kuTumbabhavaNa.

5.11.1.3 ankanasthana, paryantam etc of the building.

5.12 Palace site and other important blocks in the centralised pattern.

5.12.1-2 Historical references of the palace site and other buildings.

5.12.3 Foreign notices -

5.12.3-1 Description given by Ludovico Varthema.

5.12.3.2 Description given by Abdurazaak and Vasco de Gama.

5.12.3.3 Description given by Pyrard Laval.

5.12.3.4-5 Vasusastra basis of the detached building system.

5.12.4 kuTumba Bhavana - Family House.

5.12.4.1 Few other conditions observed in the construction.

5.12.4.2 Location of the Gruhasreni and kuTumbabhavana.

5.13. Identification of mint area.

5.13.1 Measurement of the mint.

5.13.2 agrasaala, akkasaala and GanapatittaRa.

5.13.3 different deities in the mint area and the significance.

5.13.4 Field name reflecting the minters and other details.

5.13.5 cellar at the centre of the Fortress.

5.13.6 Protective measures around the mint.

5.14 The Gopuras.

5.14.1 Gopuras - Vasusastra principles.

5.15 Rajavidhi and pattern of swastika grama.

5.15.1 Gib Bazaar, other bazaars and Rajavidhi.

5.15.1.1 Rajavidhi - Historical references.

5.16 Grhasreeni and settlements of the Royal family.members in relation to KuTumbalhevana.

5.16.1 vastusastra suggestions and Gruhasreeni.

5.16.1.1 caalappuRam, maankaavu and tiruvenmuuR places - Extension of Gruhasreeni.

5.17 Distribution of functional categories in the Royal Administration.

5.17.1 Distribution of functionaries for protection of major palace.

5.17.1.1 Prakara encircling the palace - Kalaris and Dharmottu penicker (Zamorins Army Head) and his residence.

5.17.2 Kalam and Kalaris inside the fortress.

5.17.3 Residence of mannaaRTuaccaN (Zamorins minister) and his office - Historical references and identification of his family house at caalappuRam.

5.17.4 saRRadikaryakkaR and his residence.

5.17.5 caalappuRattu Nair and his residence eTakkolattu caattu.

5.17.6 Areas allotted to SahabantRa Koya, the Port Officer.

5.17.7 paaRanampi and tiRayanceeri Elayatu.

5.17.8-9 Distribution of kalam and Kalari and other administrative functionaries - Vastusastra principles.

5.17.10 Disposition of different classes.

5.17.11 Religious centres distributed in the area.

5.17.11.1 Religious centres - Vastusastra basis.

5.17.11.2 Bhagavati temples, Krishnan koovil, etc.

5.17.11.3 Deities worshipped by Zamorins - A few of them are not seen generally worshipped in Kerala -- Vaibali and a similar ritual conducted by Zamorins.

5.18 Class-wise and caste-wise distribution of the Janapada.

5.18.1 artisans colonies, Fisherman's residences etc.

5.18.2 Occupational groups in general. Distribution

5.18.3 Brahmin residences.

5.18.4 Sathams and choultries.

5.19 Early South Indian Cities and Calicut.

5.19.1 Tamilakam - Cities of Madurai, Vanji, Conjeeveram, Kaveri puumpattinam and Uraiyur.

5.19.1.1 Studies based on literary sources.

5.19.1.2 Origin of cities - Some observations.

5.19.2 Selection of site - Early cities.

5.19.2.1 Vanji, vakai, karur, kaaveeripuumpattinam.

5.19.2.2-3 Multiple centres or capitals seen in early Kingdoms - Planning of early cities and a comparison with Calicut.

5.19.3 Physical structure of the typical fortified city of South India.

5.19.3.1-3 Kaveeri puumpattinan - Physical structures.

5.19.4 Various systems of town laying existed in the south. Zamorins of Calicut and Chola's.

5.20 Structural dissemination of Rajadhani at Calicut.

5.20.1 Rise of Zamorins as the ruler of Malabar area.

5.20.2 Central administration and the structural pattern - Mysorean interlude.

5.20.3 Mysorean attacks on Malabar.

5.20.4-5 vellayuTe caritram. An indegenous record related to the Mysorean attacks. Distribution of Zamorins Fortress at Calicut.

5.20.6 New owners of the lands at Calicut.

5.20.7-8 Details of transfer of lands to different settlers.

5.21 New settlers, Land owners and religious establishments of Non-Hindus, Religious institutions.

5.21.1 Three factors and their influence in changing the structural pattern of Calicut Rajadhani.

5.21.2-3 New religous centres.

5.21.4-7 The change of structural pattern.

5.22 Re-organisation of the administrative system.

5.22.1 tarrahs, tukris, firkas, etc. of the British period.

5.22.2 Establishment of Zilla Court etc.

5.22.3-4 Different Government offices.

5.22.5 Newly constructed road system and elongated pattern of the city.

5.22.6-7 New Buildings and the early fortress area.

CONCLUSION Page No.

654-661

CHARTS:

1. Distribution Charts: I, IIa, IIb, IIIa, IIIb and IIIc 662-665

2. Villages in the taluk: Geographical bets etc. Chart No.IVa, IVb. 666-672

3. Villages under complex and Groups: Chart No.V 673

4. Re-organisation of villages: Chart No.VI 674

GLOSSARY of words 675-709

GLOSSARY of Generics 710-744

INDEX of Maps A,B,C 745-767

INDEX of Map D 768

BIBLIOGRAPHY 769-816

MAPS.

Serial No.	Details of Maps.	Inclusive pages	Map No.
1	2	3	4
1	Zamorins Territory. 1498 A.D. K.V.Krishna Iyyar. 1938	36-37	I
2	Model in18th C.A.D. Hinterland of the Port	36-37	II
3	Malabar District Map	36-37	III
4	Kozhikode District 1962	36-37	IV
5	Kozhikode Taluk 1971	36-37	V & VI
6	Historical Geography of Calicut	END	A
7	Historical Geography of Calicut	"	B
8	Paramesasyipada and Distribution of Sectors, Palaces, Religious Centres etc. super imposed	"	C
9	New face of the City	"	D
	CHAPTERS 0 & 1		
10	Geographical S W and N.E. Divisions	41-42	1
11	Distribution of complexes and Groups	41-42	1.1
12	NAGARAM Complex - Villages	51-52	2
13	KATALUNDI Complex - Villages	51-52	3
14	PUTHIYANGADI Complex - Villages	51-52	4
15	VALAYANADU Complex - Villages	51-52	5
16	PALUR Complex - Villages	51-52	6
17	KUTATTAI Complex - Villages	51-52	7
18	Groups, Isolates Units and Hexagonal Pattern	51-52	8
19	Distribution of elevated lands. NAGARAM Complex	55-56	6
20	" Aerial Map 19th C.	55-56	10
21	" KATALUNDI Complex	59-60	11
22	" Aerial map	59-60	12
23	" PUTHIYANGADI Complex	63-64	13
24	" Aerial map	63-64	14
25	" VALAYANADU Complex	67-68	15
26	" Aerial map	67-68	16
27	" PALUR Complex	74-75	17
28	" Aerial map	74-75	18

1	2	3	4
29	Distribution of Elevated lands KUTAYKI Complex	75_76	19
30	" aerial map "	75-76	20
31	Distribution of hillock around MAGARAN complex - Cliff area	89_90	21
32	Soil Survey Map: Distribution of Lime	98-99	22.1
33	" Distribution: Lime/Magnesia	98_99	22.2
34	" " : Pottash	98_99	22.3
35	" " : Nitrogen	98-99	22.4
36	" " : Magnesia	98-99	22.5
37	Malabar. Madras Presidency South Section - Salt Factories	103-104	23
38	Distribution of tondi fields CHERUVANNUR village	109-110	24.1
39	Distribution of KaTalundi fields : KALPALLI	112-113	25.1
40	" Aerial : KALPALLI	112-113	25.2
41	" KATALUNDI	112-113	25.3
42	" aerial: KATALUNDI	112_113	25.4
43	" MUCUKUNNU	112-113	25.5
44	" aerial - MUCUKUNNU	112-113	25.6
45	" KARANNUR	112-113	25.7
46	" aerial : KARANNUR	112-113	25.8
47	Distribution of kooli, tonTi, unTi etc.	116-117	26
48	" kooti and kooli: NAGARAN	118_119	27.1
49	" aerial - NAGARAN	119_120	27.2
50	" BEYPORE	119-120	27.3
51	" aerial - BEYPORE	119-120	27.4
52	" " BEYPORE	119-120	27.5
53	" THALAKULATHUR	119_120	27.6
54	" ELATHUR	119_120	27.7
55	" CHERUVANNUR	119_120	27.8
56	" KARAYAKKUNNU	119_120	27.9
57	Distribution of kokkan, kuuTal; CHERUVATI	123-124	28.1
58	" PALANGAD	123_124	28.2
59	" NANNUR	123-124	28.3
60	" ATUVAT	123-124	28.4
61	" KAYAL	123-124	28.5

1	2	3	4
62	" KANNANKARA	123-124	28.6
63	" VELIDARAMPA	123-124	28.7
64	" ALLI	123-124	28.8
65	" ANAYANKUNNU	123-124	28.9
66	" KADAVATTUR	123-124	28.10
67	" KADAVATTUR	123-124	28.11
68	" MOKERAM TOWN	123-124	28.12
69	" PARAMBATHKAVU	123-124	28.13
70	Distribution of Veppu fields BEFORE (Maps 29.1-29.5 and 30 are included in between pages 172-73)	135-136	29.1
71	" VEPPUR	135-136	29.2
72	" KOMMERI	135-136	29.3
73	" MANAKKATTUPURAM	135-136	29.4
74	" MADUVATTOM	135-136	29.5
75.	Distribution of eeRu Veppu - NAGARAM	135-136	30
76	Distribution of cali, ceali, ceeRu, Veppar etc.	136-137	31
	CHAPTER-II		
77	Production - Agricultural Paddy - kanni	172-173	32
78	" " Makaram	172-173	33
79	" Metam	172-173	34
80	" Punam	172-173	35
81	" other food grains	172-173	36
82	" Coconut	172-173	37
83	" Arecanut	172-73	38
84	" Mango	172-73	39
85	" Coffee	172-73	40
86	" Other Commercial Crops	172-173	41
87	" Pepper	172-173	42
88	" Ellu	172-173	43
89	emmappaTom fields	201-203	44
90	Gold mines - WYNAD - River Banks	201-203	45

CHAPTER - III.

1	2	3	4
91	Tribal settlements, Archaeological sites etc. Kozhikkode Taluk	217-220	46
92	Tribal settlements of Kerala	241-242	47
93	uuR, mannalam, paRayaR, pulayaR etc.	245-247	48
94	mannalam settlements and temples	276-277	49
95	Temple Complexes	276-277	50
96	Distribution of Commercial Communities etc.	301-302	51
97	Distribution of Muslims, British people, puttalattu and pai, etc.	317-318	52

CHAPTER IV.

98	Distribution of Warehouse centres, semi urban centres, local service Centres, Gramanis and kalari	353-354	53
99	Centres of specialisations: KUTATTAI	374-375	54
100	" PALUR	375-376	55
101	" VALAYANATU	382-383	56
102	" KATALUNDI	386-387	57
103	" PUTHIYANGADI	395-396	58
104	Conveyance System: KOZHIKKODE Taluk	403-404	59
105	Distribution of naaT	416-417	60
106	POLANATU - Newly identified villages and the territory of PORLATIRI.	417-418	61
107	Early NADS under Chieftains and reorganised Nobbles etc. by British	417-418	62
108	Village settlement patter - CHULUR	429-430	63
109	" NELLESWARAM	429-430	64
110	" PARANNUR	429-430	65
111	" PUNNACCERI	429-430	66
112	" PAVATA	429-430	67
113	" PANNIKKOD	429-430	68
114	" KUTTAMPUR	431-432	69
115	" KIRALUR	431-432	70
116	" PANAKKOTA	431-432	71
117	" ELATHUR	431-432	72

1	2	3	4
118	Village settlement pattern - BEYPORE	431-432	73
119	" POLUR	431-432	74
120	" PERUMANNA	431-432	75
121	Village settlement pattern - Villages 94, 95, 96 and 98	431-432	76
122	Village Clusters without Boundary line	431-32	76.1
123	Village settlement patter$_n$ - 70, 71, 81, 82, 83	431-432	77
124	Villages without Revenue Boundary	431-432	77.1
125	uuR Settlements and archaeological monuments - Megaliths	439-440	78
	CHAPTER - V.		
126	Historical Geography of Calicut portion of Map A	494-495	80
127	Historical Geography of Calicut portion of Map A	494-495	81
128	" Map B	495-496	82
129	Zamorins Royal Visit to Calicut 18th C.A.D. - Routes	494-495	83
130	Distribution of nodal points - Ferry, Wharfs, Granaries, warehouses	542-543	84
131	Distribution of defensive measures	546-547	85
132	eeryaH Valappukal	547-548	86
133	Portuguese and Chinese Settlements	570-571	87
134	Portuguese Fort - Calicut	570-571	87.1
135	Portuguese Fort - Cochin	570-571	87.2
136	Dutch Fort at Cochin	570-571	87.3
137	Kunjalis Fort at Putuppallanam	570-571	87.4
138	Malabar Coast - Early ports	570-571	88
139	" "	570-571	88.1
140	Irregular Streets of Calicut	562-563	89
141	Regular pattern of streets	562-563	90
142	Elongated pattern of new city	571-572	91
143	Later foreign settlements etc.	571-572	91.1
144	Port area of Zamorins	576-577	92
145	Port area - Big Bazaar and Rajavidhi etc.	576-577	93
146	Port area - Avrutis super imposed	578-579	94

1	2	3	4
147	Gruhasreeni - South east of Fort area and Swastika grama pattern	580-583	95
148	Distribution of Religious centres in 4 sectors of Rajadhani	580-583	96
149	Distribution ofoccupational groups in the city of Calicut	580-583	97

CHAPTERS 0 and I.

Sl.No. (1)	GEOMETRICAL FIGURES, SKETCH MAPS (2)	Page Nos (3)	Map Nos (4)
1	Sketch Map - Koottappula	127-129	1
2	Sketch map - chaaliyaaR	127-129	2
3	Sketch map - Kallaippula	127-129	3
4	Production Chart - Graph	195-196	4
5	Hinterland Geometrical representation of Semi urban Centres and Service Centres, their relation net work and hexagonal pattern	353-354	6
6.	Theoretical representation of Urban centres - Distribution of central places	354-355	7.1
8	,, Specialised centres	354-355	7.2
9	,, Transport centres	354-355	7.3
10	,, composition grouping	354-355	7.4
11	,, NAGARAM Complex and tributory areas	354-355	7.5
12	,, Fish net work pattern	354-355	8
13.	Geometric figure: Nodal points	542-543	9
14	,, Streets and Fort area	547-549	10
15	,, Central places	547-549	11
16	,, Central places: Theoretical	547-549	12,12a,12b.
17	,, Calicut port : Theoretical	547-549	13
18	,, High ways and Fort regular formation - Planning	547-549	14
19	,, Multiple nuclei - Theoretical	558-559	15
20	,, Calicut port	558-559	16
21	,, Bhupareekshe - Calicut	575-576	17
22	Rajadhani Area - Cross Section of Land - Elevation	575-576	18

1	2	3	4
23	Fort area - Theoretical - Trenches Measurements	576-577	19
24	Geometric figure trenches etc.	576-577	20
25	" Super imposed - Avrutis	578-579	21
26	Rajadhani Nakpariksha	575-576	22
27	paramasayipada - Avrutis	575-576	23
28	Nine padas - Avrutis - Inner Brahmapada	575-576	24
29	" Palace location in Mahoodharapada, ankana and Ganesaavruti in Hiralkhanda.	575-576	25
30	Field map super imposed on inner Brahmapada, ankana Sthana and Ganesaavruti	575-576	26
31	Concept of Swatikagrama	580-581	27
32	Position of mint in the ankana stana: in western part of ankana in kuleeravruti of ankana.	578-579	28
33	" Field map super imposed	578-792	29
34	Measurement of palace - Geometrical figure	578-792	30
35	" Field map super imposed	578-792	31

II

COMPANION VOLUME.

Contents.

Sl. No.	Details of Field name lists, Frequency lists and other lists of names.	Pages	List No.
1	2	3	4
I	Field Names (Frequencies: Complexes)		
1	NAGARAM	Vol.I 744-765 Vol.II 1-4	1, 2, 3 (1 & 2) Index Map A/B)
2	KATALUNDI	5-26	4, 5, 6
3	PUTHIYANGADI	27-56	7, 8, 9
4	VALAYANATU	57-76	10, 11, 12
5	PAIUR	77-89	13, 14, 15
6	KUTATTAI	90-104	14, 17, 18
II	Field Names (Frequencies & Groups)		
	KUNNANKALAM Group.		
7	VENGERLI Cluster	105-119	19, 20, 21
8	ISOLATED units	120-130	22, 23, 23 a.
	KANNIPARAMPA Group.		
9	VELIAMUR Cluster	131-138	24, 25, 26
10	ISOLATED Units		27, 28, 26 a
	THAMARASSERY Group.		
11	KOTUVALLY Cluster	139-150	29, 30, 31
12	CHATTAM ANGALAM "	151-157	32, 33, 34
13	PERUVAYAL "	158-162	25, 36, 37
14	PERINGALAM "	163-165	38, 39, 40
15	PARAMPIL "	166-168	41, 42, 43
16	NETIYANATU "	169-175	44, 45, 46
17	KUTTATTA "	177-179	47, 48, 49
18	ISOLATED UNITS	180-187	50, 51, 52

1	2	3	4
	NATUVALLUR Cluster:		
19	ELETTIL Cluster	189-193	53, 54, 55
20	AMAYANKUNNU ,,	194-197	56, 57, 58
21	KUMARANALLUR ,,	198-202	59, 60, 61
22	MUTTOLI ,,	203-209	62, 63, 64
23	MATAVUR ,,	210-215	65, 66, 67
24	ISOLATED Units	216-222	68, 69, 70
	THAZHEKKOD Group:		
25	PALLIPROM Cluster	223-225	71,72, 73
26	MATUKIL ,,	226-229	74, 75, 76
27	NEELESWARAM ,,	230-232	77, 78, 79
28	ALLI ,,	233-235	80, 81, 82
29	PANNIKKOOTTUR ,,	236-238	83, 84, 85
30	ISOLATED Units	239-246	86, 87, 88
	III OTHER LISTS:		
31	List of Fauna - Field Names	247-255	89
32	List of Flora ,,	256-277	90
33	List of muR ,,	278-287	91
34	List of kooli ,,	288-296	92
35	List of Nukkom, kuuTal ,,	297-299	93
36	List of villages - POLANAD	300-301	94
37	List of villages - different foxadories	302	95
38	List of villages - Zamorins ceerikkals	302	96
39	List of Devaswoms, Brahmaswoms and Ceerikals - Zamorins territory	303-305	97
40	List of naaTu - Field names	306	98
41	List of amsams and their history	307-308	99
42	List of Towns and Corporations	309	100

1	2	3	4
43	List of Villages under the Corporation	310	101
44	List of Hobali - Calicut taluk	311-313	102
45	List of Chronology - Village names	314-372	103
46	List of Names - Lost Villages	373-392	104
47	List of Streets etc: Calicut	393-396	105
48	List of Salt Depot, Warehouses etc.	397-398	106
49	List of Ferries, Kharis etc.	399-400	107
50	List of SatRams etc.	401-402	108
51	List of Streets - Calicut. 1946	403-422	109
52	List of New establishments Calicut	INDEX TO MAP, D. VOL: I, P.768.	110

CHAPTER - 0 - INTRODUCTION.

0 INTRODUCTION

0.1. Toponymy

The term toponymy is derived from the Greek Topos (place) and Onuma (Name). Toponymy is a branch of ONOMASTICS, the science that deals with the study of Names. Onomastics has been regarded as a quasi-independent branch of linguistics.

Anthroponomastics (study of personal names) and Toponomastics (study of place names) are the two main sub-divisions of Onomastics. Toponymy and Anthroponymy are supplementary to each other. Toponomastics may be further sub-divided into Microtoponymy (the study of Names of uninhabited places) Hodonymy (the study of names of streets, roads, etc.), Hydronymy (the study of names of objects related to water) and Oronymy (the study of names of hills, mountains etc.). Since the aforesaid branches are only different phases of toponymy closely related to each other, it is better to study them as a whole. The present study is based on this principle.

0.2. Main features of Toponymical evidence

0.2.1. Toponymical evidence has a special significance in historical studies. Place names are just symbols meant for identifying places. In most cases common folk are the givers of place names and in naming the places their objectives are limited and there is no indication for providing any clue to posterity as to their content and meaning. Since it is the work of the simple folk there is no room either for make-belive or artificiality.

0.2.2. In spite of their local variations place names have certain basic characteristics common to all regions and countries of the world. Generality and spontaniety are widely accepted as the basic features of place names. Hence in the study of Toponymy care should be taken not to attach undue importance to linguistics. The linguistic content of place names may undergo changes due to a variety of causes such as ethnic differences, variations in time, language and individual taste. Here toponymical evidence cannot be accepted as primary source for the Historian. A toponymist must be aware of such pitfalls, he is advised to have a cautious approach. Compared to that of the archaeologist, the work of a toponymist is more difficult since the specialised techniques used by the former are not available in this case. Hence in evaluating the work of the toponymist, special difficulties and problems involved in the collection of place names must be borne in mind.

0.2.3. Even a list of place names of a particular area will enable the toponymist to arrive at certain generalisations that will materially help his study. Neither the archaeologist nor the historian can claim to have such an advantage. The toponymist however, has his own limitations. It will be an ardous task for him to trace the original form of place names and he may go wrong if he is not scrupulous in observing the established cannons of liguistics. To quote H.D. Sankalia the famous historian and toponymist:

> This shows that such studies when not based upon the identification of ancient place names do not yield the desired result... After this identification is obtained, the names should be studied by a historian and a student of linguistics. Then only full justice can be done to the subject.[1]

The importance of place name studies is clearly described by F.T.Wain Wright as quoted below.

> Place names supply in full measure linguistic information of a kind that is absent in archaeology and usually blurred in the historical record. They also supply fairly precise conclusions on the intensity of settlements, linguistic boundaries origins and relationships with occasional comments on social and economic conditions.[2]

0.2.4. To get fruitful result, we have to do systematic study of place names. First we should try to ascertain the successive forms through which the name has passed down the centuries. Then we should check these forms by a knowledge of the habits of the composers of inscriptions and scribes who wrote out deeds and documents and also by applying the laws of phonetic transmission. Finally, reference may be made to the ancient lexicons and modern dictionaries. If Toponymical investigations are conducted in these lines it will throw considerable light on the various aspects of human civilisation and culture. If evidences gleaned from the three allied subjects of history archaeology and toponymy can well be integrated, we can make a more objective dispassionate study of mankind.

0.3. Beginnings of Toponymical studies.

1H.D.Sankalia, Studies in the Historical and cultural Ethnography of Gujarat (Deccan College, Poona, 1949), P.11.

2F.T. Wain Wright, Archaeology and Place names and History (Routeledge and Kegan Paul, London, 1962). P.4.

0.3.1. Toponymy is a comparatively new subject.[3] It was in the mid decades of the 19th century that its study actually commenced. According to S. Silva who studied the place names of Canara in 1954, the development of toponymical studies fall under three distinct stages.

1. From the beginnings to 1841 A.D.
2. From 1841 A.D. - 1884 A.D.
3. After 1884 A.D.

It was the eminent toponymist COTTF WILH LEI BUIZ (1968) who emphasised the significance of the subject and laid down its first principles. Silva says "He was the first who expressed the fundamental principles that place names have a meaning and that meaning must be established from the old forms of such names"[4] Peterson, who studied the Danish and Norwegian place names is also of the same opinion. In 1822, John Hock Wehler and in 1834 Henry R. School Craft studied American place names. The Scholars who followed Gotff puruse the study mainly on the lines suggested by him.[5]

0.3.2. During the second stage, there was rapid development in toponymical studies in Europe. This was largely due to the persistent labours of eminent Indologists like Maxmuller, who popularised the Sanskrit studies in the west. J.T. Link, in an article expressed the following opinion about this stage.

> Names were traced through the various changes they had undergone back to their original forms, and grouped according to certain common elements in structure. Single names, groups of related names, names within smaller and larger units and collections of names from all continents appear in the various contributions of this period. Increased emphasis was placed on the value of place name study by pointing at its Historical ethnological, etymological, physiographical, geographical and dialectic importance. Various systems of place names and classifications were proposed and principles expressed during the former period were strengthened and new ones developed. The names of Pacgstemann and Edmund deserve special mention. The former's Altden techee Memen bush' in two volumes, published in 1871-72 and 'Traces of History in the names of places'of the latter published in 1869 are basic works in this field.[6]

3There are references of place names and their derivations in the etihasas and Puranas of India of early times. A study of Paninis grammatical work points out these facts. Agra Wala 'Geographical data in Paninis Ashtadhyayi' Journal of Uttar Pradesh Historical Society, Pol. XVI (1954), PP.42-4.

4S.Silva 'Toponymy of Canara', Journal of Andhra Historical Research Society, Vol.XX (1949), P.50.

5Ibid. P.93.

6J.T.Link, 'Place names of NEBRASKA', Quoted by S. Selva, JAHRS, Vol.XX(1949), P.44.

Certain basic principles of toponymy are evolved in the second stage.

1. There is no place name without a meaning.

2. Place names seldom contain myth, poetry or humour.

3. The ordinary place names, atleast among the Aryan's usually consists of a modifying element and an appellative element as a general designation. Various terms are used by writers to describe the component parts of a name. Morris uses the terms, 'Descriptive element' and 'General element'. Some describe prefixes, stems and postfixes. Others call them ad adjectival element and subjectival element. The descriptive element is generally a personal name or a word descriptive or commemorative of the general element.

4. For the true explanation, the older authentic forms must be examined in the light of the dialectic and phonetic peculiarities and the historical documents. The original names are always descriptive in character. Therefore difficulty in understanding the names of places indicates that we have forgotten the meaning of the original linguistic forms.

5. If documentary evidences are wanting, the analogaus name forms of the region occupied by the respective races should be considered.[7]

0.3.3. During the third stage, J.J. Egli was the most dominating figure. His monumental work highlights certain basic principles of place name study. It was through the effort of this scholar that toponymy emerged as an independent Science with specific rules and regulations.[8]

"Almost every country of England has a book devoted to the study of its names" says H.D. Sankalia, in a review of toponymy out side India"[9]. This throws light to the substantial progress achieved in this field during recent years. Learned societies were

---

7Ibid., P.95.

8Ibid., and K.M. George, "Place names of Southern India-A generic approach to Toponymy" (Trivandrum, 1976), P.1.

9H.D. Sankalia, SHCSG., P.7.

established for the promotion of the toponymical studies. The 'English Place Names Society' founded in 1921, and the 'American Place Names Society' founded in 1953 and the 'International Council for Onomastic Studies' sponsored by the Unesco have done commendable work in this field.[10] ONOMA, the Bibliographical and information Bulletin published by the ICOS, Belgium, shows the wonderful development achieved by Onomastics throughout the world. It provides up-to-date exhaustive Bibliographical information, besides new initiatives and methods of research in the field of Onomastics. Recently in India a Place Names Society has been founded in Mysore and researches in the field are progressing.

0.4. A critical Evaluation of the work done in this field in India

The progress achieved in the field of toponymical studies in India has been rather slow. But for a few articles published in some journals, the subject has not received serious attention of Indian Scholars. S.K. Chatterji, in his monumental work The Origin and development of the Bengali Language. (1926) pointed out the inadequacy of the work done in Bengal, which can still be considered as the general state of the toponymical studies in India.[11] Quite recently K. Viswanatha Reddy in an article published in the souvenior of Second All India Conference of Dravidian Linguists 1972, has observed that toponymy in India has not yet received the attention it deserves.

0.4.1. The contribution made by scholars in India may be reviewed briefly here. Mention must be made of a work named Nama Samgrha mala by Appayya Dikshiter in Sanskrit referred to by V. Raghavan[12] and the copious references contained in S.K. Chatterjis book cited above. Chatterji points out that certain place names have been analysed in the preface of the 'Dictionary in English and Bengali'. Ram Comul Sen, who wrote the preface, can be considered as the pioneer in Indian toponymy. So far as Kerala is concerned the name of Herman Gundert deserves special mention.[13] In his famous Malayalam Dictionary published in 1872, he has made an attempt to study certain place names in Kerala.

10V.Viswanatha Reddy,'A need for organising Dravidian Place Name Society', Souvenir, Second All India Conference of Dravidian Linguists (Tirupathi, 1972), PP.40-1.

11S.K. Chatterji, The Origin and Development of Bengali Language, Vol.I (Calcutta, 1926), P.64.

12V.Raghavan 'Notes on some Ancient South Indian Political and Geographical names', Annals of Oriental Research, Vol.V, Part II (University of Madras), P.2.

13Herman Gundert, Malayalam Dictionary (Mangala Puram, 1872).

0.4.2. Studies in Folklore published in journals like, The Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal and Bombay, Indian Antiquary Mythic Society of India, Journal of Geographical Society of Madras, Annals of Oriental Research etc., were mainly responsible for creating an interest in toponymical studies in our country. The earliest article published in an Indian journal was that of H. Blochmann, entitled 'Contribution to the Geography and History of Bengali, published in 1873, in the Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal.[14] The author has taken five former districts, namely Radha, Bagdi, Banga, Barendra and Mithila for his study. He has attempted to determine the age of place names on the basis of the relation between the villages and their inhabitants. He has aptly observed that with the help of toponymy we can widen our knowledge of the history and geography of a particular region and also derive useful informations regarding foreign invasions and migrations of people.

0.4.3. Another useful study 'Names of countries ending with Stan' by W.F.S. appeared in 1878 in the Indian Atiquary.[15] The author has evaluated names of certain countries like Khurdistan, Gurjistan etc., where no pre-historic Aryan traces are seen and this throws light on an interesting ethnological fact that the suffix 'Stan' seen in these names may not be strictly of Sanskrit origin.

0.4.4. In 1879 Colonel R.B. Branfill, C.T.S. published an article entitled, 'On the Names of Places in Tanjore' in the Madras Journal of Literature and Science. A special significance of this study lies in the fact that the author collected his data from an exhaustive field work of oral evidence. The information collected is encyclopaedic and the treatment is very systematic. A number of old place names are analysed into prefixes and suffixes and grouped under different heads enabling us to check the early forms of place names in the Tamilakam.[16]

14Blochmann, 'Contribution of Geography and History of Bengali', Journal of Asiatic Society of Bental (1873), PP.211-18.

15W.F.S.'Names of Countries ending in Stan', Indian Antiquary, Vol.VII (1878), P.27. 238.

16R.B.Branfill, 'On the names of Places in Tanjore', Madras Journal of Literature and Science. (1879), PP.43-92.

0.4.5. R.S. Whiteways article published in 1836 on place names of Nerwara district is another notable contribution.[17] His approach is different from that of the traditionalists, in that he devotes his attention to microtoponymy, hodonymy, hydronymy etc.

0.4.6. In 1902, K.P. Padmanabha Menon, published an article named 'Discursive notes on Malabar and its place names' in the Indian Antiquary.[18] It is the first of its kind ever attempted by a Malayali scholar. He has taken the whole of Kerala as the unit of his study. He discusses the names Parasurama Kshetra, Karma bhoomi, Keralam, Malabar and Malayalam and certain names like Putuvaipu, Sahilkara, Kadalkara etc. In spite of the great interest shown by the author, his approach was neither objective nor scientific. It seems that he has given undue importance to legends, hearsay and tribal customs and superstitions. Anyway, his discussion about the name Keralam is an interesting one where he expresses the idea that the name has changed its form 'chera' to 'Kera' by the influence of Kannada.

0.4.7. The first study of inscriptional place names was conducted by J.F. Fleet in 1902.[19] He has studied Wani (907 A.D) Sangi (933 A.D) Khanda (972 A.D) and some other plates of Bombay Presidency and identified a number of places mentioned in them. The changes noted by him in these names will help us in the study of Dravidian place names.

0.4.8. Another notable work is the article entitled 'Dravidian and Kolarian place names' published in 1903 by Rev. Herard Hahn.[20] He collected certain place names from maps of Gaya, Shahapur and Murzapur districts. From the analysis, he has pointed out that the early inhabitants of these districts were Dravidians, Kharwars, Malsand Kols and that their contacts with Aryans resulted in the correction of forms.

0.4.9. Hayavadana Rao, in his article, entitled 'The place names of Mysore' (1915) shows that Indian scholars understood the importance of place name studies.[21] To quote

---

17R.S. Whiteway, 'Place names in Nerwara', JASB, Vol.LV, Pt.1, PP.136-47.

18K.P. Padmanabha Menon, 'Discursive notes on Malabar and its place names', I.A. Vol. XXXI (1902), PP.339-48.

19Fleet, 'The places mentioned in the Wani Plates', IA Vol.XXXI (1902), P.217.

20Herard Hahn, 'Dravidian and Kolarian Place names', JASB, Vol.LXXII (1915), PP.91-3.

21C. Hayavadana Rao, 'The Place names of Mysore', Quarterly Journal of Mythic Society of India, Vol. VI, No.4 (1915), PP.264-81.

Rayawadana Rao, "Names, after all, stand for the tangible feelings underlying them, and, these, when we do trace them to their true origin, may disclose not only clues to history of the regions in which they are found, but also to the thoughts of the people who preceeded us as inhabitants of this ancient land". He discusses more than sixty Kannada place name suffixes, which is helpful in the comparative study of the Dravidian place names and points out that toponymical studies will yield important clues to the historian regarding the origin, and growth of human habitations and the motivations behind migrations of people. This study is noted for its intensity and wide coverage.

0.5. Studies in inter relation of place names.

Since 1915 for a period of ten years intensive comparative studies on Toponymy flourished in India and Ceylon. Thorough investigations of place names of India and Ceylon proved that linguistic, cultural and historical relations existed between these two countries from antique times.

0.5.1. S. Gnana Prakasar in his article tries to establish the theory of Horseburg that Sinhalese were the early settlers of Ceylon, even before the advent of Tamilians.[22] He analyses a number of place name suffixes like vattei, pala, kolli, pay,pe etc. to prove the theory. According to him the famous Ceylonese port yalpanam has a Sinhalese equivalent Weligama and it is the original form. Saberatna Mudaliyar is of opinion that yalpanam is a pure Tamil word.[23] Natarajan derives it in a different way, on the basis that Yalpana Pattanam has a Sinhalese version Yalpattuna.[24] S.M. Koomaraswamy points out a pure Sinhalese place name suffix pay and argues that it has nothing to do with Tamil.[25] J.P. Lewis also has studied a good number of place names of Ceylon and India.[26]

22S.Gnana Prakasar, 'Sinhalese place names in the Jaffna Peninsula', Ceylon Antiquary and Literary Register, Vol.II (1916-17), PP.167-71.

23S.Sabharatna Mudaliyar, CALR, Vol.II, P.169.

24K. Natarajan, 'The name Yalppanam', Proceedings of the Ist international Conference Seminar of Tamil Studies, Vol. I (Kulalampur, 1968), PP.475-85.

25S.M.Koomaraswamy, 'Place names in Jaffna ending in Pay', CALR, Vol.III (1917-18), P.15.

26J.P.Lewis, CALR (1917), P.44., iii(1917), P.46., 117, 203.

0.5.2. Horseburge pointed out that game or gamuwa is a derivative of Sanskrit Grama.[27] Kama is also another derivative of Sanskrit Grama in his opinion. Kandy is a place name suffix seen in Ceylon, which is explained as a Sinhalese word by him. It is interesting to note that kovil kandy, a famous place in the North Malabar has an equivalent in Ceylon, kovil kande.[28]

0.5.3. Kularatnam classifies the place names in Ceylon and analyses them. chetty, kalinger, Demela and Nackewa are certain ethnological categories reflected in these names. He points out that place name suffixes like Mullai, Mulla, Malai, Male, Manal, Kadal, Kulam, Alam, Pallam, Kudi, Vellu, Kada, Aru, Kuli, etc. have the same form and same meaning in Tamil.[29]

0.5.4. Scholars like Thaninayagam[30] and D.C. Sircar have analysed the inter relations in place names between India and the whole of South East Asian Countries.[31]

0.5.5. In 1928 L.V. Ramaswamy Iyer wrote an article on Dravidian place names seen in Persian Plateau.[32] He concluded that "Dravidian race and language, like the Aryan may have had its origin somewhere in Central Asia and then spread to India prior to the advent of Aryans".[33]

27H.Horseburge, 'Sinhalese place names in the Jaffna Peninsula', CALR, Vol.II, P.54, iii (1917-18), P.162.

28Ibid, CALR ii, P.171.

29Kularatnam, 'Tamil place names in Ceylon-Outside the Northern and Eastern provinces', PICSTS, Vol.I, PP.486-89.

30Xavior Thaninayagam 'The identification of Ratarem', IES, Vol.I, P.67-71.

31Ibid, P.72.

32L.V. Ramaswamy Iyer, 'Dravidic place names in the Plateau of Persion', QJMSI, Vol.XX, (1929-30), PP.45-53.

33Ibid, P.52.

This problem has been studied in detail by N. Lahovary in his work 'The Dravidian origins and the West'.[34]

0.5.6. Vasudeva S. Agrawala,[35] N. Raghavan, K.M.George and T.K. Joseph have all contributed to the comparative study of Dravidian place names.

0.6. A spurt of activity in the field.

0.6.1. S.K. Chatterji in 1926 has attempted a very serious and deep study of Bengali place names bringing into time light the significance of toponymy in analysig the evolution of language.[36] He observes that mutilation has made it difficult to reconstruct many of the Non-Sanskritic place names especially when they are found in Non-aryan languages. Since inscriptions in Bengali from 5th A.D. are available, this difficulty is solved to a certain extent. Current local names are pointed out to be sanskritised version's of the old inscriptional names. (eg' Bhatta para Bhatta palli).[37] This indicates the line of change in the phonetics of these names which would help us in making gusses at the genuine old forms. Desi or Non-Aryan look of certain suffixes is considered by him or a key to the Aryan-Dravidian problem.[38] He concludes that "An investigation of the place names in Bengal as in other parts of Aryan India, is sure to reveal the presence of Non-Aryan speaking, mostly Dravidian all over the land before the establishment of the Aryan tongue".[39]

34N. Lahovary, Dravidian origins and the West, (Orient Longman, Calcutta, 1963), pp.214-20, 309-65.

35Vasudeva S. Agarwala, 'Place names in the inscription of the Dayias, JUPHS Vol.XIII, (1940) pp.8-9.

36S.K. Chatterji, OEBL, P.164.

37Ibid., P.65.

38Ibid., P.65.

39Ibid., P.67.

0.6.2. M.K. Bose, in his article written in 1928 discusses the place names of palamn district. This district is a hilly area having thick forests the inhabitants of which are Kharwars, Karowas, Charoes, Uraons, Birjias etc. Rivery valleys and agricultural fields are rarely seen in this area. Each village has about twenty houses and the people do not permanently settle in any part. They are an itinerant tribe. These peculiarities are reflected in the place names of Palamn. "Old place names are seldom met with and names now in use are mostly in the language spoken by the present inhabitants. Some names of the former language have survived and they still use somthing about the people who lived here in former times"[40] says M.K. Bose. On the basis of the Mundari place name rarely seen in the district, the author concludes that, Mundas were the first inhabitants of Palamn.

0.6.3. Following K.P. Padmanabha Menon, the pioneer in the study of Malabar place names, P. Rama Pisharody published an article in 1931.[41] which is more analytical. The need of a critical study of place names in Malabar, is pointed out by him initially. He analysed a good number of place names to prefix and suffix and compared them with some place name forms of South India. He classified the place names into different groups viz., (1) Topographical (2) Artificial conditions (3) Nature of soil, products etc. (4) Notable temples etc. (5) Ancient Military strong holds (6) Cultural and Religious (7) Incidental (8) Trade centres (9) Profession of the people and (10) Accidental Phenomena. It is clear that his classification is not exhaustive. He dismissed the Parasurama legend as trifle, and contended and that the suffix "ur" popularly seen in Kerala influence. Ur is viewed as a Sanskrit form elsewhere. The place name suffixes Thara, Kara, Thuruthu or thuruthi are according to him, peculiar to Malabar." According to him "Oor, palli, or pilli, palayam, patti are all certainly Tamil in origin. Thara, Kara, thuruthu or thuruthi are peculiar to Malabar."[42] These contentions cannot be deemed very reasonable.

40N.K. Bose, 'Some place names in Palamn' Man in India, Vol. VIII (1928), PP.203-8.

41P. Rama Pisharody, 'Some Place names of Malabar', Journal of Madras Geographical Association, Vol.VI (1931-32), P.219.

42Ibid., P.224.

0.6.4. Hiralal concentrates in explaining the relations between Aryan, Gondi and Savara languages with reference to the place names mentioned in the Ramayana. Jaitan and Lanka, referred to in the Ramayana are places of appropriate meaning in Savara language according to him. Lanka means above, tall, high and it is used to signify sky or heaven. Janasthan the place where the Rakshasa King Khara lived, may be a low lying area, because Jaitan in Savara means low lying place. Dandaka Aranya is also derived by him as "The forest of much water" because Dandaka in Savara means 'full of water'. Eighteen place names, are analysed to find out the relation between Aryan and Gondi languages in which most prefixes are seen closely related to forest. About this he says ". . . but Aryan immigrants found this method of naming village after the trees to be very convenient and thousands of villages are so named their favourite trees getting the lions share".[43] Place names having prefixes of names of animals, reptiles, insects, birds vicinity of habitation are also seen in this district. Names related to Gods, Goddesses, Castes are also used as place names here. Reciprocal terms of relationship, imitation of peculiar sounds heard in the forests, names of household articles are all popular place names in this area. This analysis shows that the classification of places names must be based on the peculiar circumstances of the concerned area, so that the peculiarities of the areas are reflected in the classificatory list.

0.6.5. C. Narayana Rao, the pioneer in Telugu place name studies, has pointed the possibilities of place name classification in detail, in his article, "A study of place names in Anantapur District" (1934). To quote him: "The difficulty lies in the fact that linguistic science comes into conflict with popular etymology and real history with ordinary traditions which connects facts either with the nearest events or the hoary past. Some of them have disappeared; some are Tamilised, Kannadised, Muslimised or Anglisised."[44] He discusses the difficulties of a toponomist in detail. In his study of the place name suffixes collected from the Anantapur district. The etymologies of a good number of place name suffixes are given in this article, and the influence of Prakrit and Sanskrit is also discussed elaborately. Certain place name suffixes, popular throughout India are also

---

43Rao Bahadur Hiralal, 'Place names', IA (October, 1931), P.196.

44C. Narayana Rao, 'A Study of Place Names in Anantapur District', JOMSA, Vol. X, (1935-36), P.22.

mentioned by him. The classification of place name prefixes is more exhaustive in nature. Nineteen divisions of prefixes viz., directions, rocks, big and small, old and new, hill, springs, cold and hot, ponds, channels, forts, homesteads, heavenly bodies, animals and birds and parts of human body are given in this paper. Pre-historical and historical evidences reflected in these names are chronologically cited here. The influence of Cholas, Chalukyas, Hoysalas, Yadavas, Vijayanagara Kings Muslims and British rulers are clearly brought into light and the popularity of different castes and religions are critically evaluated from the collected names. From his study it is clear that, the growth of a village can be traced from the study of its place names of the village.

O.6.6. During the two decades between 1935 and 1955, Indian Toponymy advanced to a greater extent, and scholars from different parts of India showed much interest in this field. Rao Bahadoor Ramachandra Chettiar, K. Achutha Menon, Krishnapada Goswami, R.P. Sethu Pillai, A.S. Tyaga Raju, H.D. Sankalia, S. Silva, S.B. Joshi and R.C. Hiremath deserve special mention here. Ramachandra Chettiar who wrote a good number of articles on toponymy started his studies with a short study of the name Mahabalipuram in 1936-1937.[45] In most of his articles he concentrates his analysis in explaining the geographical factors in place names. According to him the study of place names should be based on geographical factors and historical evidences are only secondary. Two important articles written by him under review are "Place names in South Canara District" and "Place names in Tamil Nad" published in 1938 and and 1939 respectively.[46] His views are expressed in the following words. He wrote "A student of Geography finds much more useful material in such a study than one engaged in any other science". According to him, it is advisable to study the place names of a small area, which will definitely give good result. So he preferred the narrow strip of land named Canara, between Western Ghats and Arabian Sea for a detailed study. He analysed the geographical peculiarities of this area and classified the names collected under different headings on geographical basis. The suffixes are classified into different titles on the basis of the nature of meaning expressed by

---

45Rao Bahadur Ramachandra Chettiar, 'The original name of Mahabalipuram', QJMSI, Vol. XVIII (1936-37), PP.154-63.

46Rao Bahadur Ramachandra Chettiar, 'Place Names in Tamil Nadu', JOMA, Vol.XIII (1939), P.32.

them. From the examples, cited by him the geographical position of South Canara could be assumed. There, the narrow strip of land has no vast planes, there are hillocks scattered throughout the land; so many rivers and rivulets moving towards the Arabian sea separate the land into small divisions. Very few historical evidences survive and influences of different languages and cultures persist. These facts are reflected in the collected names.[47] Ramachandra Chettiar brought a scientific outlook to the Tamilnadu place name studies. His second article mentioned above is based on habitational and geographical peculiarities of Tamilnadu. But he points out that the historical evidences which can be collected from the place name studies should not be ignored. "Now, when we are dealing with this aspect of geographical study, it looks as if we would be immensely benefitted even if we confine our study to the latter part of the place name which denote the geographical side of the question" is his view on the analysis of the place name suffixes.[48] This article, based on Salem place names concludes with certain analysis of historical facts obtained from the Tamilnadu place names. The psychology behind the naming is also pointed out by him. "Every place has an origin for its name. If the place is a natural object the first discoverer is responsible for its name, if it is an artificial one like a human habitation the person responsible for its existence has something to do with the giving of a name to it". The famous Sangham poets had divided the Tamilakam into five geographical divisions, based on the physical features of the country. Chettiar observes that a particular name of an area always carried with it a particular set of ideas regarding the inhabitants, flora, fauna, occupations, music instruments of music amusements customs and manners of the people of the locality.[50] The major part of his study is set apart for place names of Salem district. This district has the same divisions namely up, low and

---

47Rao Bahadur Ramachandra Chettiar, 'Place names in South Canara, JOMGA, Vol. VIII (1932), PP.350-9.

48Ibid., P.33.

49Ibid., P.35.

50Ibid., P.36.

midlands, uplands are on the boarders of Mysore and low lands on the outskirts of Coimbatore. So Telungu and Kannada influence are seen in the place names. Pure Tamil forms are visible on the boarders of Coimbatore where as Telungu and Kannada influences are conspicuous on the frontiers of Mysore. It is interesting to note that, foot-prints of these three languages are seen in the midland (Idanadu). These conclusions can be established when the rate of influence of these languages is analysed from the place names of this area. It is evident from the suffixes that the chief occupation of this region were agriculture and weaving. Handicrafts being the second and cattle breading and commerce the third. The place names of Salem district reflect popularity of Budha, Jaina, Saiva and Vaishnava Religions. Colas, Kongoo, Colas, Pandyas, Banas and other feudtories, Vijayanagara Kings, Marathas, Muslim rulers, Palayagars and British rulers have all left certain foot prints in the place names of Tamilnadu. The origin of certain names and their peculiarities are discussed by chettiar. He points out the geological importance of a place named Jatayumangalam and says "The so called fossils of Jatayu are infact White magnasite are found there in immense quantity".[51]

0.6.7. K.P. Achutha Menon published a paper on place names of Cochin in 1939[52] and after four years it was revised and elaborated in the form of a book entitled Place names of Cochin, which seems to be the first book published on toponymy in India. Compared to this book his article bears a more serious and scientific outlook.[53] He explains his method of approach to the subject thus: "If some parts of the Science of Place Names has necessarily to be made to rest upon guessing, the student of place names may derive consolation from Dr. Durant's dictum that "most history is guessing and the rest prejudice". But this cannot be considered scientific. His statement that beautiful countries will always have beautiful names is also not very rational. However he does not claim his classification to be a perfect one. A number of place name suffixes such as ur, ceri, pettai, kuda, kode, kudan, thuruthi, thuruthu, thura, thara, kavu, kulam kudi and patti are described by him as of Tamil origin. But this statement is not supported by scientific

---

51Ibid., P.56.

52K.P. Achutha Menon, 'Place names in Cochin State', Bulletin of Rama Varma Research Institute, Vol. VII, Pt. 1 (1931), PP.56-70.

53K.P. Achutha Menon, Kochiyile Sthalanamangal (Mangalodayam, Trichur, 1943).

analysis. Many South Indian place name suffixes are compared to Cochin place names, which shows the necessity of comparative study in this field.

C.6-2. R.P. Sethu Pillai, has written a series of articles on place names of Tamil Nadu of which the first one was published in 1939.[54] Place name suffixes are compared by him in detail. Place names of our cultivated Dravidian languages are collected and analysed by him, which can be used as a guide book to the South Indian Toponomy. The classification of place names is based on the natural divisions of Tamilakam, given by Sangham poets.[55] In 1946 Sethu Pillai published an article on Sacred Place names of Tamil Nadu which deals with places of religious importance.[56] He tries to explain the influence of religions and religious institutions in Tamilakam. On the basis of suffixes like Koval, kovil, palli, pali, Iccaram, Vinnagar, Tirumal, Kannan, Mannar, Muruga, Mutt, Akaram. His study published in 1957 discusses the relation between place names and poets of Sangam age[57] who had mentioned their native places along with their names. His thesis entitled "Tamilakam Voorum Perum" is a worth mentioning work in this field.[58]

C.6.3. The work on Assamese Place names done by B. Kakati based on place names of inscriptions written between 7th century and 13th Century A.D. brought into light the geographical nature of Assam.[59] He discusses the relation between these names and Austric, Santal, Khasi and Bode equivalents. The comparison is scientific and advanced.

54R.P. Sethu Pillai, 'Place name suffixes in Tamil', AOR, Vol. IV (1939-40), PP.15-36, Vol.V (1940-41), PP.1-8, Vol.V, Pt.II (1940-41), PP.1-34.

55R.P. Sethu Pillai, 'Place names of Agricultural regions of Maruthem', Tamil Culture, Vol. IV (1954), PP.323-36.

56R.P. Sethu Pillai, 'Place names of Tamil Nadu', Proceedings and Transactions of All India Oriental Conference (13th Session, Nagpur, 1946), PP.143-54.

57R.P. Sethu Pillai, 'Poets and Place names', AOR, Vol. XIII (1957), PP.50-7.

58R.P. Sethu Pillai, Voorum Perum (Palaniappa Bros, Madras, 1956)

59B. Kakati, 'Place and Place names in early land grants of Assam', New India Antiquary (1941-42), PP.130-150.

0.6.10. Krishna Pada Goswami's paper "Place names of Bengal" (1943) is based on the Bengali place names already discussed by S.K. Chatterjee in 1926.[60] He tried to collect the various forms of names occurred different periods, and analysed them chronologically. The significance of his work lies not only in its scientific approach but also in its unique method of classification.

He has attempted to identify the place names mentioned in more than thirty eight inscriptions. He says "Every village name has got a meaning behind it - either expressed or disguised. It must have a history."[61] Then he discusses the relation of Bengali names to Prakrit, Sanskrit and Dravidian and the corruptions due to the influences of these languages. This toponymist arrives at an interesting conclusion that the Dravidians are the original inhabitants of Bengal.[62]

0.6.11. The most profound and scientific study on Telugu place names is done by A.S.Tyagaraju. He published a series of articles in the Journal of Andhra Historical Research Society since 1943.[63] According to him a study of South Indian place names will reveal the characteristics of the old Dravidian which is unknown to us to-day. Place names of an area which has the least external contact is to be selected and analysed for this purpose. He concentrates his analysis on the place names of Kadappah District in Telugu country. He says that every place name is a fossilised philological fact.[64] Reconstruction of old names is a difficult task since the original forms might have undergone phonetic changes, fanciful derivations, unintelligible derivations and distortions. In trying to reconstruct the original form one has to account for the loss of vowels in quite unexpected places, of intrusive consonants and glides and the disappearance of nasals and liquids.

60Krishna Pada Goswami, 'Place names of Bengal' Journal of Department of Letters (University of Calcutta, 1943), PP.1-70.

61Ibid., P.20.

62Ibid., P.24.

63A.S. Tyaga Raju, 'A Study of Telgu Place Names,' JAHRS vol. XIV (1943), PP.49-56; Vol. XVI (1945), PP.16-41; Vol. XXIX (1952), PP.102-5; Vol. XXII (1952), PP.124-54.

64Ibid., JAHRS, vol. XIV, P.51.

Tyagaraju says that no law of grammar would have surely given there earlier forms. We have to frame a new grammar for the explanations. He says that "The only way open to the seeker of the life history of each place name is to glean it from copper plate grants and stone inscriptions. These yield the best harvest, for a grant always mention not only the donor but also the nature of the village, the village granted and very often the additional information of the names of the boundary villages".[65] Three types of place names are seen in Telugu country according to him.

1. Names which came in Dravidian period' i.e. before the dialects separated. These can be identified by the sameness of the terminations of place name endings seen to be the common stock of all Dravidian languages eg. kodu, palli, ur, er etc.

2. Names which are peculiar to Telugu alone i.e. names which came into existence after Telugu separated.

3. Name which are due to the influence of Foreign people i.e. Sanskrit derivations, Muhammaden and christian distorted forms.

The distribution of place name endings, Tyagaraju observes, shows clearly that a few centuries ago particular suffixes were restricted strictly to particular areas which cannot be explained by History. So we have to depend on social and other conditions of the concerned area. In his opinion the place name endings were originally the very names themselves. The tendency to name a place by compound descriptive term is relatively modern. It therefore follows that the earliest place name endings should have been mono syllabic. ur, er and mala are the most popular South Indian place name suffixes according to him.

0.6.12. Studies in the Historical and Cultural Geography and Ethnography of Gujarat written by H.D. Sankalia deserves special attention.[66] His work deals elaborately with almost all the aspects of Toponymy and it reveals the cultural geography of Gujarath. The necessity of such a study has been pointed out by him. The previous boundaries and modern divisions, periods of general changes, inscriptions and historical documents types of

---

65Ibid., PP.52-3.

66H.D. Sankalia, SHCDG, (Poona, 1949).

inscriptions special features of Chalukya inscriptions, are studied in detail. He states certain principles to be followed in the study of place names. He says "So it is worth investigating what the ancient territorial divisions were. How far the national bounderies such as rivers and mountains were taken into consideration in defining a unit like a Taluk, a district or province."[67] Till 10th century A.D. Gujarat was known as Lata, Anarta, Mahi or Sourastra. Following Asoka, the great Mouryan King, Gujarat was ruled over by Indo Greeks and Sakas. The inscriptional data collected by the author from the age of Asoka upto 1300 A.D. widely open the doors of cultural history of Gujarat and this shows the uniqueness of his approach. Different types of administrative units existed during different periods were also discussed by him.

1. Mouryan : Visaya - Pradesa - Ahara - Grama
2. Trikutakas : desa-visaya-ahara-pathaka - pura-grama
3. Rastrakutas : desa-mandala-ahara-bhukti-pathaka - grama

These are spotted on a map which clearly shows the changes at a glance.

In the third chapter he deals with cultural geography. Here Gujarat place name suffixes from inscriptions and modern names are analysed and its significance is pointed out. A few suffixes analysed by him are given below:-

KACCHA - That which has came up from sea

PADRA - Pad - village

VADRA - vadra>vaddra> vaddara> padra> vadra (According to S.K. Chaterji, Prakrit vadda and Sanskrit padra is VADRA)

PALLI | Pal = to go, to move
PALLIKA | a village of wandering herdsmen
" " of wild tribes
" " of den of thieves
" " a house of a candala.

The last part of his study is of much value for a toponymist. Place names and Aryanisation, formation of Gujarathi language, administrative system, village development

---

67Ibid., P.39.

system and climatic conditions of the area etc. are discussed at length with a scientific outlook. Personal names are studied at length in the second part of the book.

0.6.13. Now we shall review some of the minor studies on Indian Toponymy. B.S. Upadyaya tries to identify the earlier boundaries of India[68] on the basis of description of Raghu's Digvijaya in Kalidasa's Raghuvamsa. He concludes that Afganistan and Baluchistan were parts of old Bharata, and describes Kalidasa's effort as a sincere attempt to rebuild the natural and ideal boundaries of India. Mehendale discusses a particular place name cluster 'wadi' seen in the Ratnagiri area.[69] According to him, the Sanskrit 'vatika' may be the original of 'wadi'. There are 2045 wadi settlements in Ratnagiri, out of which 545 are mere 'wadis' without prefix or stem. Most of the wadi names are seen compounded of prefixes meaning forts, passes, hills and rivers.

0.6.13.1. The first man who pointed out the need of an Indian place name society is K. Iswardutt. But his review of Toponymical studies in India and outside is in no way appreciable.[70] Etymology of place names Patti - Hatti published by S.B. Joshi is a notable work.[71] He observes that "Patti, hatti, and pada, imply the transition from the life of the herdsmen to that of an agriculturist".[72] His study seems to be reasonable because each of his contentions is supported by etymological facts.

0.6.13.2. R.C. Hiremath points out that place names are worth studying from a linguistic points of view in a brief analysis of Karnataka place names.[73] According to him Malayalam, Kunna, Tamil Kunra, Telugu Konda and Kannada Konda are all derivatives of one and the same root and convey the same meaning.

68B.S. Upadyaya, 'On some Ancient Place names in Kalidasa', The Journal of United Province Historical Society, Vol. XVIII (1944), PP.4-26.

69Y.S. Mehendale, 'Wadi names of the Ratnagiri State', Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute (August, 1947), PP. 398-421.

70K. Iswardutt, 'Review of Toponymical Studies in India and Outside', JAHRS (1945), PP.154-5.

71S.B. Joshi, 'Etymology of Place names patti-hatti', Annals of Bhandarkar oriental Research Institute, Vol. XXIII (1952), PP.42-52.

72Ibid., P.49.

73R.C. Hiremath, 'Linguistic investigation of some Place names in Karnataka', Journal of Indian History, Vol. XXXI (1953), PP.91-3.

0.6.13.3. S. Selva traces briefly the history of toponymical studies in a paper entitled 'Toponymy of Canara' (1949) summarising the historical background of Canara he proceeds to discuss the place name suffixes seen in the country. His remark that Kerala place names were Tamil in origin is not acceptable.[74]

0.6.13.4. A good number of place name studies have been published during the last two decades.[75] Place name Society of India (Mysore) registered during 1979 conducted All India conferences on Place name studies in 1979, 81, 82 and 84. The society has published six volumes of journal entitled 'Studies in Indian Place names' during 1979, 81, 82 and 84.[76] In 1983, a unit of the Place name Society of India, and PLANS at Trivandrum have been formed in Kerala and the works in the field are progressing.[77]

0.7. The utilitarian aspect of the study

Place names are words: but words of special value: historical, linguistic, anthropological and ethnological. These words have a study to tell about our past. In short they are the fossil representations of the immortal past. J.J. Egli has pointed out the value of place name study as follows: "Not only are historical events and names of innumerable persons recorded but the whole life of our ancestors, their customs, their superstitions, their amusements, their religious fervour and their crimes are depicted in vived and everlasting colours".[78] Isaac Tyler has quoted a poetical criticism on place name studies. It reads "Mountains and Rivers still murmer the void of nations long denationalised or extirpated".[79]

74S. Silva, 'Toponymy of Canara', JAHRS (1949), PP.91-104.

75BIBLIOGRAPHY

76Studies in Indian place names, Vol. I (1979), Vol.II, (1981), Vol. III (1982) and Vol. IV (1984). vol V (1984), vol VI (1984)

77The unit is at the Vallathol Vidyapeettam, Sukapuram, Edapal, Kerala.

78Quoted by K.M. George, "PSIACT", P.6.

79Isaac Tylor, Words and Places (Every mans Library, London, 1936), P.43.

0.7.1. Reconstruction of History. History of an area can be reconstructed through the analysis of place names. For instance, the origin and development of the City of Baroda has clearly been traced out by R.N. Mehta and R.G. Shroff in their study entitled "Place names in the City of Baroda".[80] C. Narayana Rao's study of place names of Ananthpur district, which traces the history of the District from pre-historic period upto the 19th century is another notable example.[81]

0.7.2. Religious beliefs and Rituals. Place name analysis will give ample evidences for determining the popularity of a religion, its customs and beliefs. C. Ramachandra Chettiar has pointed out the influence of Saivism[82](Manjeswar, Neeleswar), Dvaitism (Udippi), Portuguese customs (Peranjipet), Mohammadan beliefs (Jamalabad) and Jainism (Karkal) in Canara. C. Narayana Rao in his Ananthapur study also, explains the popularity of Buddism, Jainism, Brahmanism and Basavaism on the basis of names like Yksha, Kamba, Brahma deva marri and Basavana halli respectively.

0.7.3. Heroes and their achievements. When a place becomes connected with a prominent religious head or when it is conquered by a King, it is usual to rename the place accordingly his invasion. Ramachandra Chettiar points out that in Tamil Nadu Buddha mangalam, Senapuran etc. are names formed in this manner in the 3rd century B.C. Sambandha nalloor, Manikavacaka Kattalai etc. indicate the influence of Thiru Jnana Sambandhar and Manicka vacagar, the famous saivites.[83] According to Chettiar these names became popular in Tamilnad between 4th century A.D. and 8th century A.D. Alvar tirunagari, and Alvar Kurichi are names formed in memory of vaishnavite saints. Adichanalloor, (1oth C. AD), Uttamacholapuram (10th C. AD), Vikramapandyapuram (11th - 13th C. AD) are examples of names after Chola and Pandya Kings. Ranaverma (14th C. AD), Virupaccipuram and Yekoji

---

80R.N. Mehta and R.G. Shroff, 'Place names in the City of Baroda' Journal of the Maharaj Sayiji Rao, University of Baroda, Vol. X, Pt.I (1962), PP.33-52.

81'A study of place names in Anantapur', JOHGA, Vol. X, PP.31-6.

82'Place names in South Canara', JOHGA, Vol. XIII, PP.363-6.

83'Place names in Tamilnadu', JOHGA, Vol. XIII, P.3-4.

Maharaja puram are names after Vijaya nagara Kings. Thulukka vayal, Doulath Maharaja puram and Bibikulam are names after Muslim rulers and Hemingway pet, Slaterpuram are names of the British period.

0.7.4. Social conditions, Institutions, Industries and other aspects. Social conditions, institutions, industries, house hold articles etc. are also seen reflected in place names. H.D. Sankalia and J. Gerson Da Cunha have derived the name Bombay from the name Mumbadevi.[84] Mumbadevi, in their opinion, is the Mother Goddess of the fishermen Kolis who were the original inhabitants of Bombay Presidency. Hence the old Bombay is assumed to be a fishing village. The identification of 'Chirand' as the Kutagara by Mundo Lal Dey is another example reflecting social belief and customs in place names.[85] Hiralal in his work, collected certain place names which are the names of house-hold articles. Mathani (a churning stock), Kara hia (frying pan), Kundo (a broad mouthed pot) are popular place names in Gondi language,[86] in central provinces. In Canara suffixes like Mogaru, Bettu, Todu, Bailu, Kuduru, Mannu etc. denote agricultural activities, Angadi, Kada, etc. shoping centres and Ala and Sala reflect industrial areas. Administrative terms and divisions of Gujarat from very old times have been collected and studied by H.D. Sankalia. Names of castes and their duties, and the areas inhabited by each of them are reflected in place names. Chukkiliar kuttan (cobbler) Sanarpalli (Tody-drawer) Kollan kulam (Blacksmith) etc. are Canarese examples. Kusavan gundu (Potter) Tachan ondal (carpenter) Tattan valasu (Gold smith) Valayan kulam (Fishermen) are seen in Tamilnadu place names. Vanhi-kulam, Nagapattinam, Settinadu, Taraganкulam etc. are examples of place names reflecting trade relations.

0.7.5. Place names as linguistic evidence. Linguists have pointed out the importance of linguistic analysis of place names. "Place names from linguistic point of view may inform us of the actual language spoken and written by the people and the political and cultural forces that existed during the period"[87]. The fundamental characteristic of

---

84Gerson Da Cunha, 'Words and places in and about Bombay', IA (1874), PP.247, 294.

85Mundo Lal Dey, 'Notes on Chirand in the district of Saran', JASB (1931), P.1, 7.

86'Place names', IA (1931), P.196.

87Ibid., P.4.

place names is that they are linguistic phenomina and that by nature the only direct information they can supply is linguistic information. They show a tendency to preserve archaic form not now present in the living language but they are often more influenced by analogy especially by popular etymology.[88] Place names will help lexicography, dialectology, Phonology and Principles of word formation.

0.7.5.1. Lexicography. Place names are of unique help to lexicography. A good number of words in a language may completely or partially disappear in course of time or by external influence. But they may be preserved in place names to a great extent. Since place names arise from and are influenced by living languages, they are, of course, subject to the rules that govern, the linguistic behaviour. But atleast in one respect they stand apart from other elements of living languages. Names attached to places originally as appellatives quickly become identification labels and tend to lose their primary meanings. So, to a greater excent they can support lexicography. The importance of a chronological dictionary based on place name study is pointed out by S.B. Joshi, in his analysis of patti-hatti suffixes of Canarese place names.[89]

0.7.5.2. Phonology. Different types of phonological changes seen in place names as pointed out by Nando Lal Dey in his Geographical Dictionary of Ancient India. Some examples:[90]

	Dvipa	> Dia.	Nava Dvipa > Nadia
	Giri	> gu.	Kodagiri > Kodagu > Coorg
	Palli	> palli	Trisirapalli > Trichinirapali
	Bhojapala	>	Bhopal
	Ayodhya	>	Oudh
	pura	>	pur
k > g	Sakala	>	sagalu
t > d	Lata	>	Lada

88F.T. Wain Wright, APH, PP.9-11.

89'Etymology of Place names Patti-hatti' AHRI, Vol. XXIII, PP. 42-52.

90Quoted by K.M. George, "PSIAGT", P.17.

ks kkg Dekshina > Dakkhina Dakkan

r > l cera > cele

l > r nalure > Nalwar

s' > s S'ipra > Sipra

ai > ai airavati > Airvati

i > u Tamalike > Tamluk

rv > rav > Purvathali > Puravasthali

Dehali > Delhi

Baranasi > Benaras

Morphological and semantic changes are also very important.

The study of Patti - hatti, two place name suffixes in Kannada throws light to the changes seen in the meaning of a place name suffix. According to Kittle, padi, pada or patti means a place for lying down, 'a pen' of 'fold', an 'abode' and a 'hamlet'. The old Kannada dictionary gives the meaning as 'Goose'. In Tamil it has got different meanings: namely Cowstall, sheepfold, a measure of land sufficient for a sheep fold, cattle pound, a hamlet, a village and a place. On the basis of these changes, S.B. Joshi explains the cultural development of mankind. He says "patti, hatti, pada imply the transition from the life of herdsmen to that of an agriculturist".[91] Here, the chronological Dictionary of roots of words will help us to a great extent.

Dialectology will also be benefitted by place name studies. Influence of foreign language and the changes due to such influences noted in place names are helpful in analysing the language.

0.7.6. Geographical evidences. The obvious physical features of a place may reflect in its name and as such a student of Geography would be much more benefitted by toponymy.

It has already been pointed out by Ramachandra Chettiar that the physical characteristics of a place will be noted by a new inhabitant of the place, and the place will be named after such prominent peculiarities,[92] According to Blackie, the obvious characteristics of any place are its shape and size, its relative situation, high or low, behind or

---

91'Etymology of Place names patti-hatti', AERI, Vol. XXIII, P.49.

92'Place names in Tamilnadu', JOMGA, Vol. XXII, PP.32-3.

in the front, its colour, the kind of rock or soil of which it is composed, the climate which it enjoys, the vegetation in which it abounds and animals by which it is frequented. The other features of natural scenery that play a noticeable part are the rivers, lakes, wells and waterfalls.[93]

Old Tamilakam was divided into five different regions on the basis of physical and Geographical features. C. Ramachandra Chettiar says "The Tamil scholars of ancient days carefully studied the physical features of the land and classified them under various heads. A particular name of an area always carried with it a particular set of ideas, regarding the inhabitants, flora, fauna, occupations, music, instruments of music, amusements customs, and manners of the people of locality etc."[94] viz. kurunji (hills and hilly regions) Mullai (grassy high lands and pastoral tracts) Marutham (river valleys and irrigated plains) Palai (desert country and waste land) and Neithal (sea side regions and sandy coastal areas). Place name suffixes seen in each area are collected and grouped by R.P. Sethupillai, C. Ramachandra Chettiar and K. Neelakandha Sastri.[95]

0.7.7. Flaura and Fauna. Toponymists have pointed out that Flaura and Fauna of a particular area will cast their impressions on place names. For example Nellikkode, Kerakkudi, Kadambavanam etc. reflect flora and Ilimana, Erumaipatti etc. reflect fauna.

0.7.8. Geological evidences. Forest that are cleared, lakes silted up, erosions, floods, volcanic eruptions etc. are reflected in place names. The legend of Parasurama, related to the origin of Kerala has been analysed by K.P. Padmanabha Menon and others and they have pointed out that the place names of Kerala having kadal, eli, ale as prefixes and kara, alam, alam as suffixes are connected with the volcanic eruptions that took place in our land long ago.

93Blackie quoted by Hiralal 'Place names', IA, P.34.

94'Place names in Tamilnadu' JONGA, Vol. XIII, P.40.

95K.A. Neelakanta Sastri, Sangam Literature - its cults and cultures (Madras 1972), P.40.

0.7.9. Ethnological value. An important aspect of place name study is that it gives a vivid picture of colonisation and migration of different ethnic groups. To quote Isaac Tylor "It may be affirmed that with hardly an exception, the great advances in ethnological knowledge which have recently taken place are due the decipherment of the obscure and time warn records thus conserved in local names."[96] In his book, Words and Places basing on names upon the map, he has traced the stages of Scandinavian settlement over the western world. L.V. Ramaswamy Iyer points out that Dravidian race and language, like the Aryan may have had its origin somewhere in Central Asia and then spread to India prior to the advent of Aryan.[97] Such ethnological problems are touched by other Indian toponymists also.

0.7.10. Cultural Geography. In his famous book "Studies in the Historical and Cultural Ethnography of Gujarat" H.D. Sankalia has discussed the cultural geography of Gujarat.[98] According to him, the cultural geography is a knowledge of the political and administative divisions of the country, a knowledge of the significance of the place names, modern and ancient, a knowledge of the distribution of population as gathered from the number and situation of villages, a knowledge of the language in which the place names are given in inscriptions.

0.7.11 Archaeological and Folkloristic value of place name study is also to be considered. In short, the study of place names is of immense value.

0.8. Principles to be followed in the study of the subject.

0.8.1. Eglian approach. J.J. Egli has pointed out the following principles in the study of place names.[99]

1. There is no place name without a meaning.

2. Place names seldom contain myths, poetry or humour. This is true of colonists or immigrants. Faced with the realities of life, a colonist seldom thinks of poetry or humour. He faces nature as he sees it "A life close to nature produces names derived from nature.

---

96 Words and places, P.22.

97 'Dravidic place names in the plateaux of Persian', QJMSI, PP.49-53.

98 SHCEG, (1949).

99 Quoted by K.M. George in "PSIAGT", P.5.

3. The ordinary place names, atleast among the Aryans, usually consist of an appellativeas a general designation and a modifying element. This refers to the structure of composition of place names. Gibsons uses the terms prefixes and suffixes and stem.

4. For a true explanation the oldest authentic forms must be examined, together with the dialect, phonetics and the historical documents of the regions.

5. If documentary evidences are wanting the analogous name forms of the region occupied by the respective race should be considered.

0.0.2. Approaches of Isaac Tylor, H.D. Sankalia, Dr. S.K. Chatterji and others. Isaac Tylor, the famous Toponymist in his monumental work Words and places explains the basic principles of toponymy.

> The fundamental principle to be borne in mind is an axiom which alone makes the study of local names possible and which has been tacitly assumed in the title of this volume and throughout the preceeding chapters. The axiom asserts that local names are in no case arbitrary sounds. They are always ancient words, or fragment of ancient words - each of them in short constitution the earliest chapter in the local history of the places to which they severally refer . . . In endeavouring a geographical name the first requisite is to discover the language from which the name has been derived . . .[100] No interpretation of a name can be admitted however seemingly appropriate, until we have first satisfied ourselves of the historical possibility, not to say probability of the proposed etimology. Earliest documentary form of the name must be ascertained. If no early form can be discovered, we must be guided by the analogy of similar names endeavour to ascertain it by conjecture, bearing carefully in mind those well known laws of phonetic change to which reference has already been made. In endeavouring to recover the original forms of names, it becomes important to discover the phonetic tendencies which prevailed among different nations. Then interpret the name. To do this with success requires a knowledge for the ancient grammatical structure and laws of composition which the name is significant - the relative position for instance of adjective and substantives and the usage of preposition and formative particles. Great aid will be derived from the analogy of other names in the same neighbourhood. The key that will unlock one of these names will probably unlock those in the same group. Having thus assigned at a probable interpretation of the name in question, we must proceed to test the result.[101]

The importance of tracing the original form is aptly noted by H.D. Sankalia.[102]

According to Nayanadana Rao,

> First we should try to ascertain the successive forms through which the name has passed down the centuries. Then to check these forms by a knowledge of the habits of the composers of inscriptions and legends on coins and scribes

---

100 Words and places, P.390.

101 Ibid., PP.391-2.

102. SHCEG, P.6.

> who wrote out deeds and documents in older days; next to check the form thus arrived at by the laws of phonetic transmission and finally refer to the ancient lexicans and modern dictionaries as well, if necessary and interpret earliest form . . . without early forms, it is all guess work.[103]

0.8.3. Structural analysis of place names. Usually place names are compounds consisting of two or three words. For example Kooli Kootu can be split into two words, Kooli and Kootu. Kootu is the substantial element or suffix and Kooli is the adjectival element or prefix. Adjectival elements have a determining quality. It can be sub divided into primary and secondary as in the case of tiruvanantapuram. The substantial elements normally indicates a genus or class. Generally, adjectival elements are called specifies and substantial elements are called generics. Place names having single word - specific or generic alone - are also rarely seen such as Kooli or tali. A number of place names may look like words without any reasonable meaning such as Konfotti, Chelaari etc. But when we analyse them it becomes clear that they are charged with connections sufficient to explain human history and culture.

0.8.4.0. Methods of classification. After collecting the place names of an area from all possible sources, they are to be classified, according to their nature under different heads. The mode of classification may differ as to their special features. Place name study has three process according to H.D. Sankalia. He has suggested the following process.

1. Try to fix the significance by analysing their contents.
2. Group them according to their suffixes.
3. Arrive at a full significance by synthesis of the above results.
4. A distribution map of the place names is also of much help in the analysis.

F.T. Wain Wright puts the classification in a different way. To quote him.

> Three main stages of advance. 1. First there is recognition and collection of the evidence. 2. There is its interpretation in terms consistent with itself and within the limits of its essential character. 3. There is the co-ordination and integration of results into a single synthesis.[104] (The third stage is termed by him as Historical synthesis.)

103'Place names of Mysore', QJMS, Vol. IV, Pt. H, P.274.

104Words and Places, PP.4-5.

Scholars have suggested various categories in classification some of them are mentioned below:

0.8.4.1. J.J. EGLI.[105]

i. Natural names : These are names derived from some natural features or characters.

a. Inherent

b. Adherent

c. Relational

ii. Cultural Names: These names reflect the cultures.

a. Physical		Material culture
b. Economic		
c. Intellectual		Spiritual culture.
d. Moral		
e. Religious		
f. Political		

0.8.4.2. Encyclopaedia Britannica.[106]

a. Descriptive names	The specifics indicating a long enduring quality etc.
b. Incident names	Incident making memorable.
c. Possessive names	The idea of ownership (legal or informal).
d. Commemorative names	Honour etc.
e. Euphemistic names	These are names bestowed with the idea of making a good impression or establishing favourable auspices.
f. Manufactured names	Names constructed from recombined sounds or letters out of fragments of old words, from initials or by back word spelling.
g. Shift names	Shift of the specific from one generic to another in the vicinity.
h. Folk etymologist	Due to mishearing misinterpretation etc.
i. Mistake names	Failure in transmission either written or oral.

105Quoted by K.M. George "PSIAOT", P.

106Encyclopaedia Britannica.

C.8.4.3. Isaac Tylor.[107]

i. List of Adjectivals.

a. Words denoting relative magnitude.

b. Relative position

c. Relative age.

d. Numerals.

e. Natural production

f. Names implying excellence or reverse.

g. Confeguration.

h. Colour.

C.8.4.4. H.D. Sankalia.[108]

i. Names after Duties.

a. General

b. Vedic Gods

c. Vishnu

d. Goddesses.

ii. Names after Tribes, Peoples or Groups of people.

a. Tribes of people.

b. Groups and profession.

c. Spirits etc.

C.8.4.5. Rama Pisharoty. P.[109]

a. Topographical .

b. Artificial condition.

c. Physical condition

d. Nature of Soil

e. Notable temples.

ii. List of Substantials.

a. Names of mountains hills etc.

b. Plains.

c. Forests.

d. Valleys

e. Rivers, Waters.

f. Inlands.

g. Roads, Bridges, Forts.

h. Boundaries.

i. Habitation and enclosures.

iv. Names after trees, flowers, foodgrains etc.

v. Names after Foods and Drinks.

vi. Names after Sites.

a. Natural Physical features.

b. Artificial.

vii. Names after Birds and Animals.

viii. Names after articles of Trade, Metal etc.

ix. Names after Customs.

x. Names after events.

f. Ancient military strong holds.

g. Places of cultural and religious men.

h. Association with puranic person or incident.

i. Trade centres and Profession of people.

j. Accidental phenomena.

---

107 Words and Places, PP.314-5.

108 SHCEG, P.92.

109 'Some Place names of Malabar', JOHGA, Vol. VI, P.224-29.

O.8.4.6. C. Narayana Rao.[110]

a. Trees and shrubs.

b. Names after crops.

c. The nature of the land.

d. Names based on Directions.

e. Shape of the village.

f. Rocks.

g. Big, small, old and new

h. Hill

i. Springs, hot springs.

j. ponds.

O.8.4.7. Ramachandra Chettiar.[111]

a. Villages.

b. Water courses.

c. Plains.

d. Civic life.

e. Historical

O.8.4.8. R.P. Sethu Pillai.[112]

a. Hilly Region.

b. Pastoral Region.

c. River Valley region.

d. Sea coast region.

e. Waste land.

f. Sacred place names.

k. Channels.

l. Ports.

m. Homesteads.

n. Heavenly bodies.

o. Animals and birds.

p. Articles of good.

q. Profession.

r. Parts of human body.

s. Families

t. Dynastics.

u. Pre-historic sites

f.Occupation - 1. Agriculture.
2. Industry.
3. Trade and Commerce.
4. Cattle breeding.
5. Forestry.

g. Religious.

h. Special features - 1. Geographical epithets.
2. Administration.
3. Pre-history.

110JOMGA, Vol.X, PP.31-6; JOMGA,Vol. XIII P.3-4.

111JOMGA, Vol. XIII P.358-59, OJMSI, Vol. XVIII, P.154-63.

112TC, Vol.IV. PP.323-36; PTACC, PP.143-54.

0.8.4.9. Krishna Pada Goswami. His classification is based on linguistic peculiarities.

I. Viewed semantically.

i. Popular origin.

ii. Learned origin.

i. Place names which are of popular origins are mainly descriptive in some very salient features and often inherited from remote antiquity so that the actual form of words is well nigh lost and the meanings are obscure.

Descriptive names may belong any of the following type.

a. Descriptive of original geographical situation or environment.

b. Descriptive of old reminiscences as regards original extent or commercial activity or any historical incident.

c. Descriptive of important land marks.

d. Descriptive of caste or profession etc. of inhabitants.

ii. These names are sophisticated often; these learned names are eulogistic with a conscious aim at legends.

Eulogistic place names may fall under any of the following:

a. Purely Eulogistic.

b. Names of local deities.

c. Names of deities.

d. Names of prominent local persons.

e. Name of plants, flowers and other objects.

II. Viewed Morphologically.

A: Simple. B: Compounds

C: Besides simple and compounds names, we have a large mass of disguised compounds, the resolution of which is one of the greatest problems in Indian linguistics.

113JODL, PP.1-70.

A: Simple Names.

a. Aryan - Names which are purely Sanskrit.

b. Non-Aryan - With a sub division

i) Single.

ii) Re-duplicated.

c. Doubtful

d. Names which are apparently single.

Again sub divided into:

i) 1. Tatsama

2. Semi tatsama

3. Tadbhava

4. Perso Arabic

5. Desi

6. Doubtful.

B. Compound Names.

i. Names with common initial elements
(Common first part or previx)

Thismay be sub divided into:

a. Numerals

b. Others

ii. Names with common second element.
(suffix which can be sub divided as No.(1) above)

iii. Names with a common suffix

iv. Names which are apparently single words

v. Hybrid names

C. Disguised compounds.

a. Modern

b. Earlier.

O.8.4.10. Thyaga Raju.[114]

1.Relative size

2.Relative position

3. Relative age.

4. Numerals

5. Natural productions and trees, hills etc.

6. Names implying excellance or reverse

7. Colour

8. Hills, Caves etc.

O.8.4.11. K. Nachimutthu.[115].

I. Description features.

i. a. Flora

b. Water courses

c. Fauna

d. Land scape

e. Fields & gardens

ii. Artificial features

iii. Relative magnitude

iv. As an attribute.

II. Personal names.

i. Simple personal name

ii. Simple personal names + caste title.

iii. Caste or professional title + personal names.

iv. Caste or Community names.

114JAHRS Vol.XIV PP.49-56; Vol. XVI PP.16-41; Vol. XXII PP.162-5; Vol. XXII PP.124-54.

115K.Nachimuthu, "Folkloristics and Place name Studies" (Trivandrum, 1974)

III. Other Types.

a. Incident names.
b. Possessive names.
c. Commemorative names.
d. Manufactured names.
e. Shift names.
f. Mistake names.
g. Folk etymologies.

On the basis of these different methods we have attempted in our present study to evolve a new system of classification which will lead to a more elaborate and intensive analysis.

0.9. Aim of the present investigation. The prime object of the present investigation is a toponymical survey of the KOZHIKKODE District in general and KOZHIKKODE Taluk in particular with a view to throwing new lights on the historical, sociological and cultural tradition of the area under study. The steady rise of KOZHIKKODE into a port-town since the 13th Century AD owes much to many factors such as the geographical peculiarities, resources, the decline of some other important port-towns like Cranganore and Ezhimala and the importance of the area as the Headquarters of the Zamorins of Calicut. These historical and social aspects are studied here on the basis of data collected from an analysis of place names.

0.9.1. Scope the area under study. The area under study is the district widely known as CALICUT. In revenue records, the name KOZHIKKODE denotes the district and taluk and CALICUT denotes the present Corporation area of Calicut. In this study, the term KOZHIKKODE denotes KOZHIKKODE taluk unless it is specified as KOZHIKKODE district. The present investigation was begun during 1975-76 and the areas are described here on the basis of the revenue records of that period. Recently, the South Wynad taluk of the KOZHIKKODE district of 1975-76 has been included under the newly formed WYNAD district.

The KOZHIKKODE district is bounded on the north by CANNANORE district, on the east by MYSORE district of the MYSORE State, on the south by MALAPPURAM district and on the west by the ARABIAN Sea. It is situated between north latitudes 11°52' and east longitudes 75° 26' and 75° 31'. This district includes four taluks Viz. BADAGARA, QUILANDY, SOUTH WYNAD and KOZHIKODE.[116]

116A. Sreedhara Menon, The Kozhikkode District Gazetteers (Trivendrum, 1962).

According to the revenue settlement records of 1900-1903 there are 188 villages in the KOZHIKKODE Taluk.[117] The settlement records of each village carry serial numbers of the villages starting from 1 to 188; however details of villages having serial numbers 40, 49, 64, 148, 149 and 150 are missing and hence the actual number of villages under study in this taluk is only 182.

The KOZHIKKODE taluk of 1975-76 includes five more villages, which formed part of the erst while ERNAD taluk, out of which particulars of two villages namely RAMANATTUKARA and KARINKALLAY are missing. The remaining three villages, 36. MALLUR, 37. MANNUR and 50. KATALUNDI are included here.[118]

Four more villages under the present QUILANDY taluk Viz. VENGALAM, KATALUR, TIRUVALUR and KOLAKKAD are also included in this study in view of their historical and geographical importance.

Thus the area under the present investigation comprises of a total number of 189 revenue villages.

0.10. Source materials. Primary source materials used in this analysis are of four kinds:-

1. The unpublished palm leaf Grandhavaris, seventy two in number, recently recovered from the Zamorin's palace at Meenchanda, Calicut.[119]

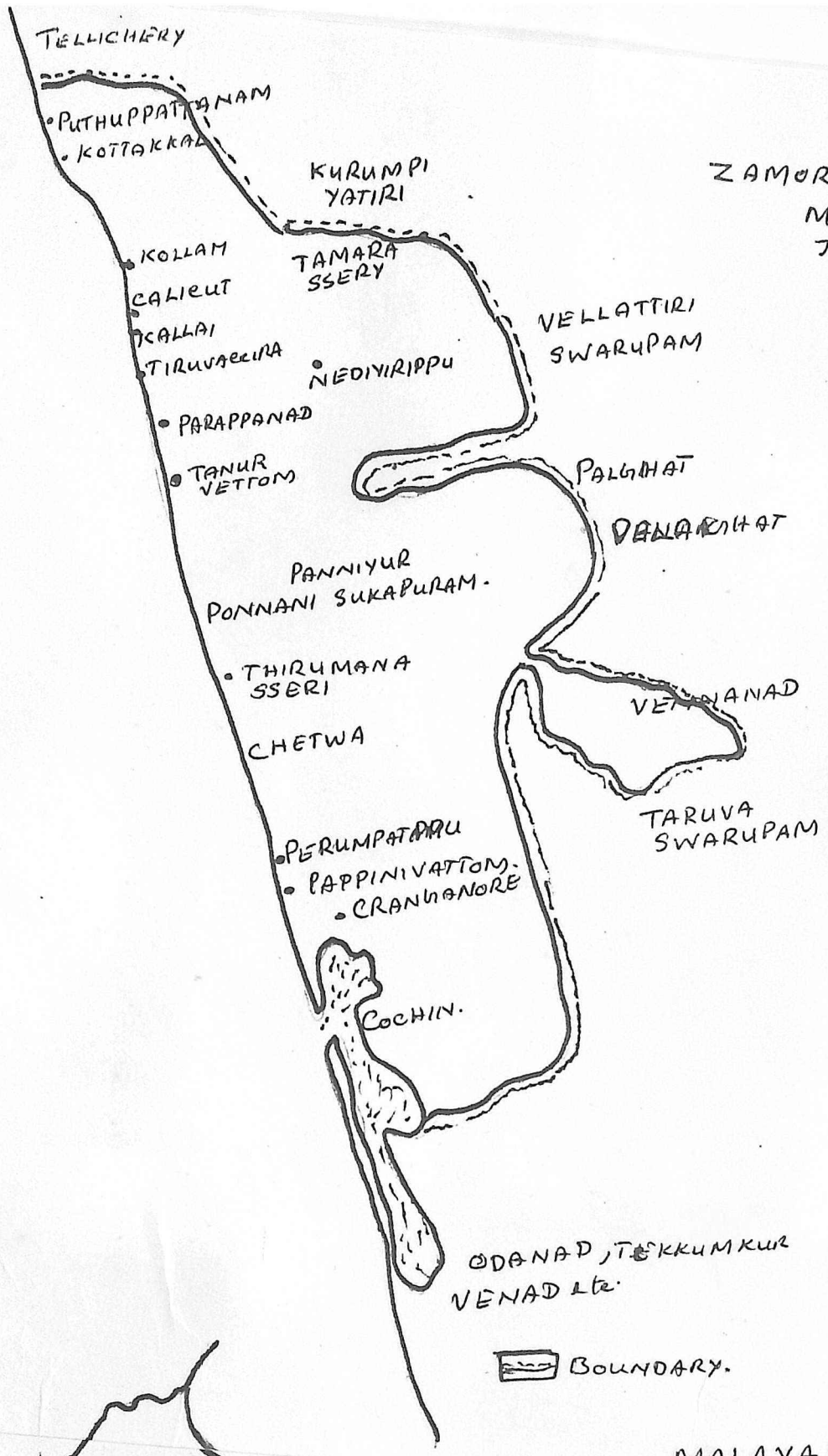
2. The registers, reports and other correspondence files kept in the Zamorin's palace and in the Regional Archives at Calicut, and Paimashi records of the Mysorean period.

3. Data collected from exhaustive field work in KOZHIKKODE District. A questionaire was prepared and sent to all Panchayat offices, revenue village offices and to a selected number of local informants of various walks of life.

117N. Mac. Michael, Survey and Settlement Register (Revenue Settlement Office, Calicut, 1903). These records were prepared by the revenue village officers and later thoroughly verified by them. The records contain details of, situation, total area of the village, population, demarcation, holdings, revenue, crops, forests, classification of lands, Survey maps, Survey numbers, name of the field, name of the holder, holders family name, wet, garden, puramboke and other relevant data regarding the land. Entries are both in English and Malayalam languages. There are variations in the pronounciation of names and the recorded forms. In such cases the Village Officers had verified the actual pronounciations and corrected them. Maps I - VI Chart I.

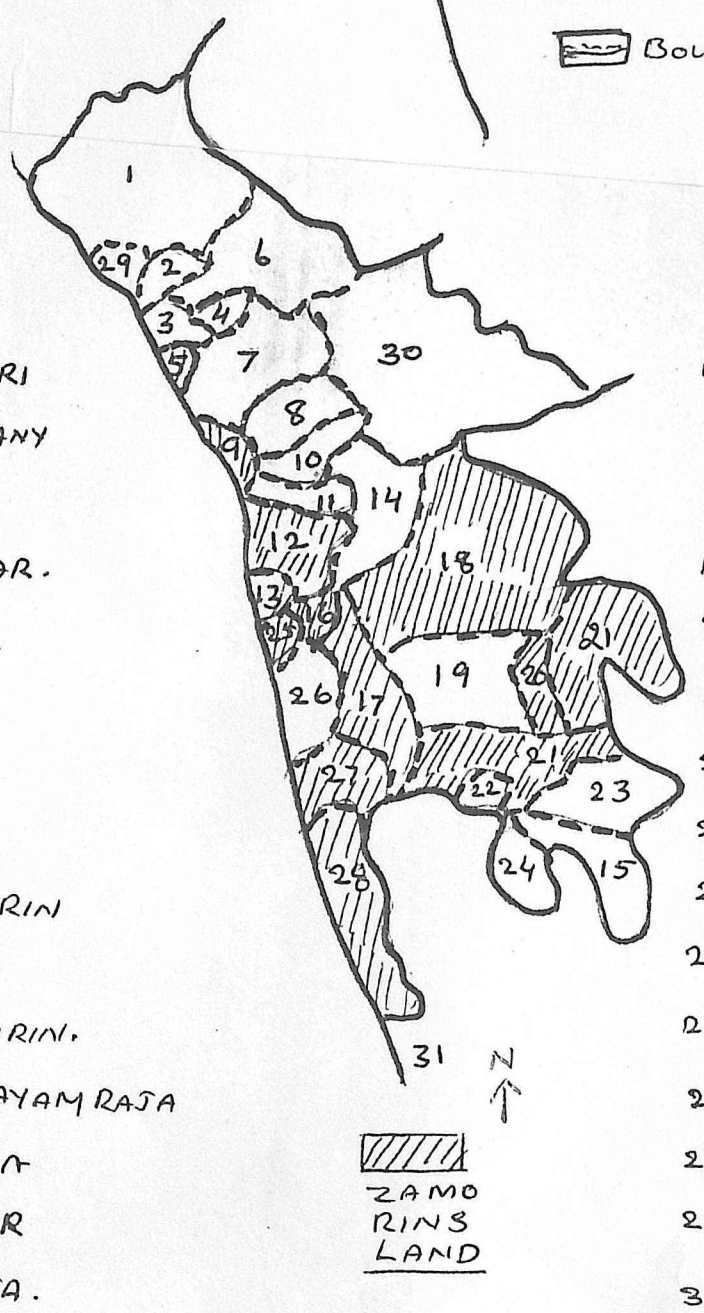
118Names in capital letters are entered here as written in the land records. The number given on the left of each name written in capital letters indicates the serial number of the village given in the Settlement records.

119Zamorins palace archives was verified by the author and Zamorins palace records were re-discovered during 1978. The list of records is given in Bibliography. Reports and other source materials of primary type are also given in Bibliography.



ZAMORINS TERRITORY – 1498 AD.
MAP: K. V. Krishna Iyyar
THE ZAMORINS OF CALICUT
1938

MI



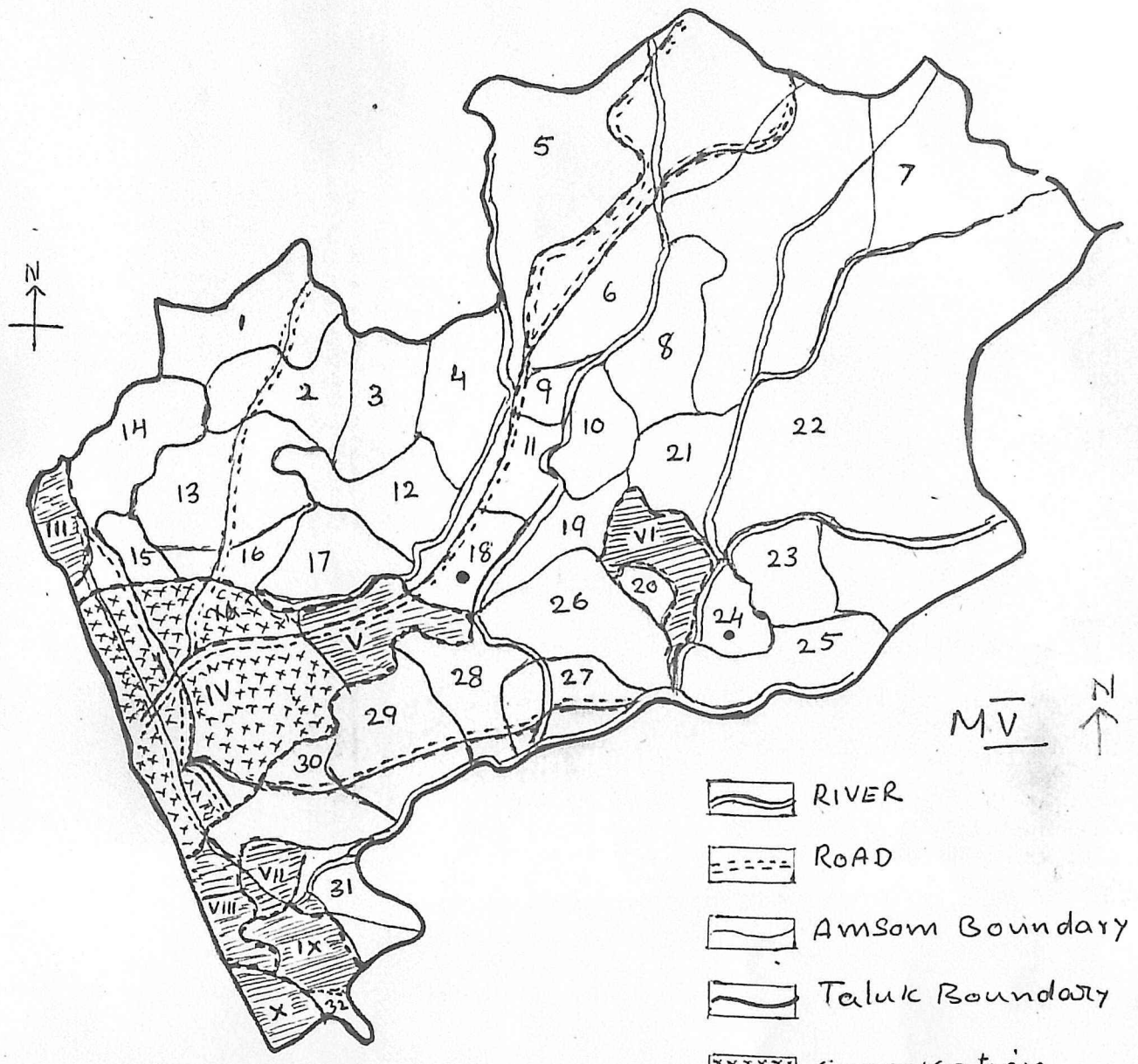
MALAYALA RAJYAM: NADS 18th c AD.
MALABAR GAZETTEER 1935

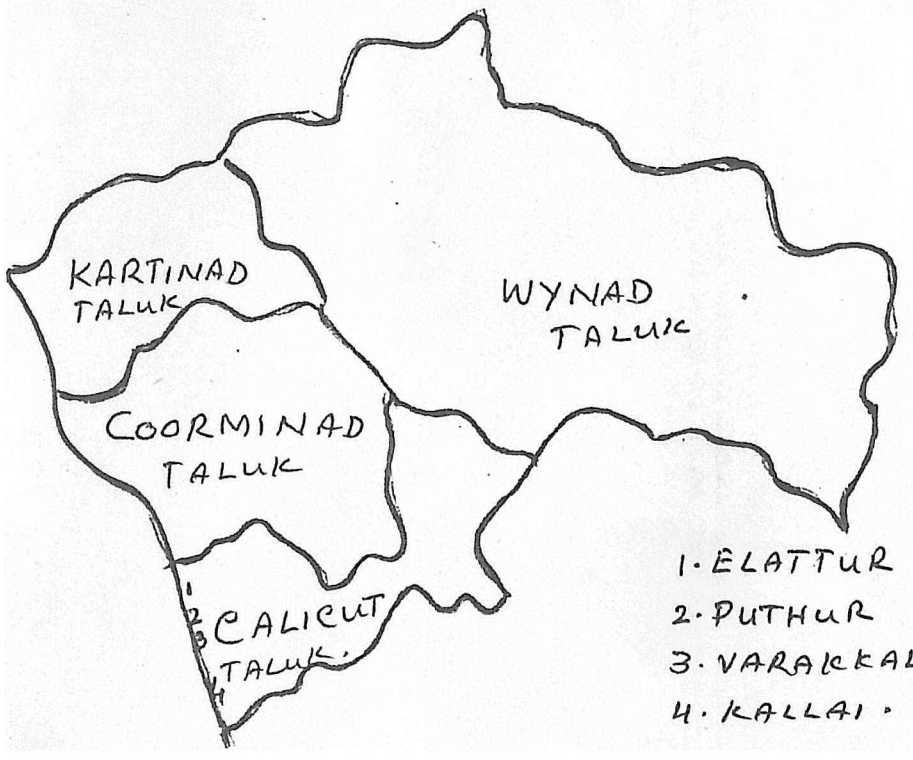
MII

1. KOLATHUNADU – KOLATTIRI
2 RANDUTARA – EI COMPANY
3 TELLICHERY – »
4 IRUVALI NAD – NAMPIYAR.
5 KURUNGOTH – NAYAR.
6 KOTTAYAM – RAJA
7 KADATTANAD – RAJA
8 PAYYURMALA – NAIR
9 PAYYANAD – ZAMORIN
10 KURUMBRANAD – RAJA
12 POLANAD – ZAMORIN.
13 THAMARASSERY – KOTTAYAM RAJA
13 PARAPPANAD N. – RAJA
14 PULAVAY – NAIR
15 PARAPPANAD S. – RAJA.
16 RAMANAD – ZAMORIN
17 CHERANAD – »
18 ERNAD – »
19 VALLUVANAD – VELLATTIRI
20 » – ZAMORIN
21 NEDUNGANAD – »
22 KAVALAPPARA – NAIR
23 VATAMALAPPURAM – RAJA
24 THEMMALAPPURAM – RAJA
25 NADUVATTOM – ZAMORIN
26 NETTATTUNAD – RAJA
27 KUURRANAD – ZAMORIN
28 CHAVAKKAD – »
29 CANNANUR – RAJA
30 WAYNAD – RAJA
31 COCHIN – EI COMPANY.

KOZHIKODE TALUK. 1971

MLS 10 1 0





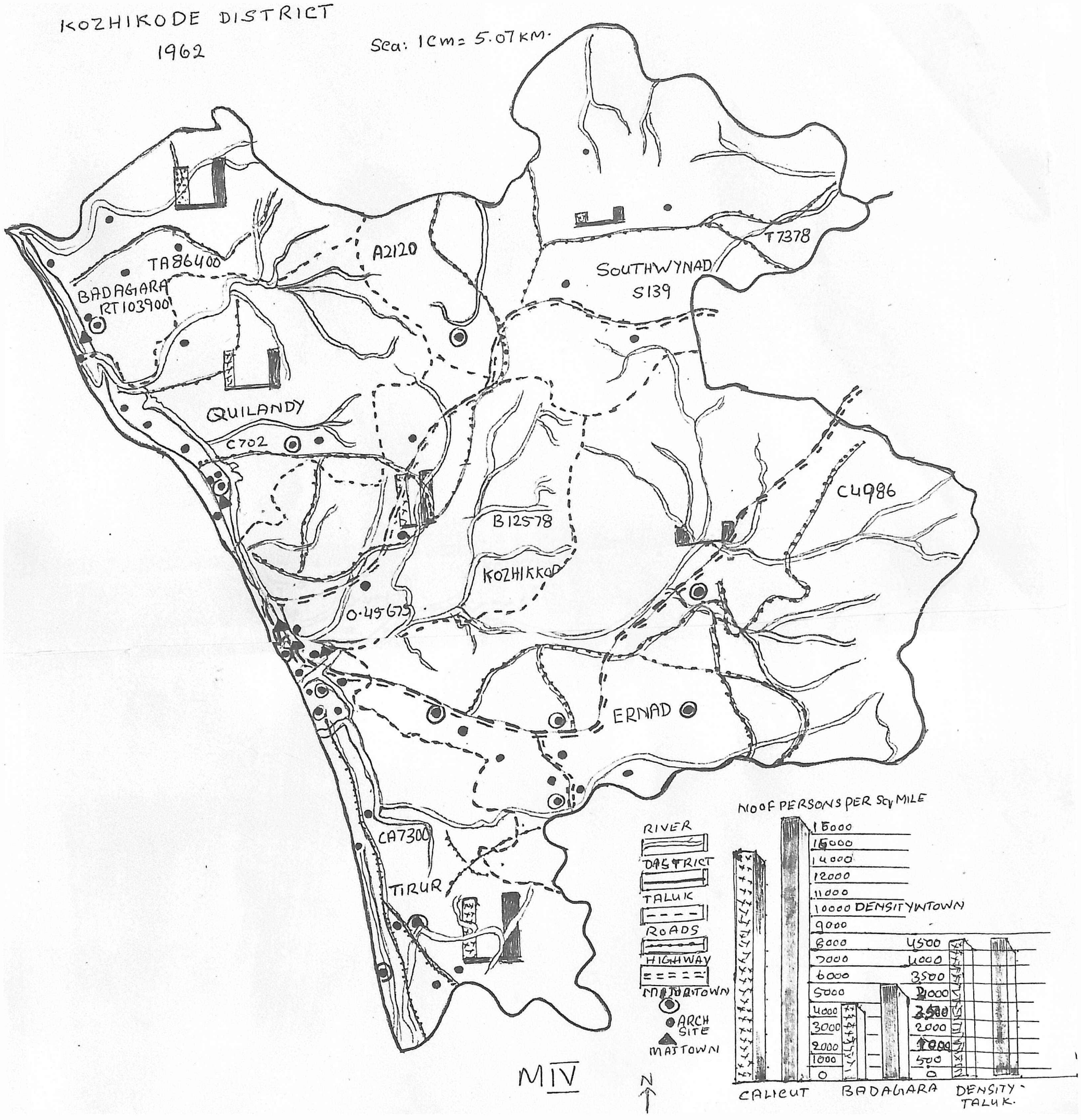
1. ELATTUR
2. PUTHUR
3. VARAKKAL
4. KALLAI.

PORTION OF ERSTWHILE MALABAR DISTRICT – LATER THIS PORTION BECAME KOZHIKKODE DISTRICT. Map of the Peninsula of India F.H. Scott 1854.

M III

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT
1962

Sca: 1cm = 5.07 KM.




ARABIAN SEA.
N
. CALICUT (KOZHIKKOD) TALUK.
36N, 37M, 80K: ERNAD TALUK.
281, 282, 283, 284 : QUILANDY TALUK.
ROADS
RIVERS.
village boundary.
M VI

4. The sensus reports of various periods, District Gazetteers and list of names like school lists, revenue village lists etc. The major part of this are the Revenue Settlement records of 1890-1903. Areal maps, village maps and taluk maps of the said period are also used here. A good number of reports like soil survey, Geological Survey, Railway etc. are also consulted.

The important primary source materials are listed in Appendix No.I.

0.11. Method of Analysis.

0.11.1. Types of names and the principles followed in their selection. There are two types of names available in the revenue records.

i. Names of villages.

ii. Names of fields.

0.11.1. Names of villages. Compared to the types of villages in the other States of India, village of Kerala are to be classified as the 'Dispersed type'.[120] Due to the scattered nature of the settlement, physically or territorial units are not obvious. But the revenue records, on the basis of collection of taxes, have introduced some kind of revenue village system and the names of villages available at present are based on this system. These villages are almost the same as the Amsom and Desom divisions of the early period.[121] Anyhow each village name represents a revenue division, having an area based on the collection of tax. We get 199 village names of this type. The evolution of the village names, their chronological lists and their possible meanings are discussed separately in the List No 103 in part II.

0.11.1.2. ii. Field names. The Revenue Records divide each village into separate fields or compounds. Instead of living huddled in a street, as seen in states outside Kerala Malayalis prefer the privacy of their own fenced compound at a distance from neighbours.[122] These fields vary in area from ten to fifteen acres and each field has its own name.

120M.N. Srinivas. Indian Villages, Ed. M.N. Srinivas, (Bombay, 1978), P.3.

121 List 103 in part II, pp. 312-379.

122Eric J. Miller, 'Village Structure in North Kerala' in Indian Villages (Ed) M.N. Sreenivas, (Bombay, 1978), P.43.

In many cases, such fields are again divided into small plots having an area, usually below three acres, and each plot has its separate name. But field being the smallest unit reckoned by the revenue records, we use the term, 'Field name' both for the plots and fields. Thus 'field' in this study means the smallest unit of land having a particular name and identity. These units are generally very small and hence the names represent specific nature of land and settlements. Therefore, frequencies of generics are the same source materials which can be safely used to analyse the nature of land and settlements. In the case of specifics, this frequency principle is not so dependable because in the revenue records there can be many plot names in a field with the same specific but having different generics. Hence frequencies of specifics are not considered here for studying the topography and geography of the land. But, however, specifics are of great value in analysing the nature of complexes and groups.

In this study we use the specifics and generics of the field names as the source materials for analysing the different aspects of the region. Frequency lists, charts, frequency maps etc. are prepared and used to analyse the aspects more conveniently.

0.11.2. Principles followed in the selection of specifics and generics: The general structure of place names has already been pointed out, but certain peculiar characteristics of field names deserve our special attention. The following table shows the different combinations of specifics and generics of field names available in the taluk.

Table 1.

Field Names.	Structure: (Specifics and Generics)
1. putiyapaRampu[123]	1. putiya + paRampa
2. putiyaṅṅaaTipaRampu	2. putiya + aṅṅaaTi + paRampu
3. naageerikunnupaRampu	3. naaga + eeri (?) + kunnu + paRampu
4. eTaccceriyaalikunnapaRampu	4. eTa + ceeri + vaali + kunnu + paRampu
5. pannippoRRataTaaykunnapaRampu	5. panni + poRRa + taTa + vay (?) kunnu + paRampu
6. kanTipaRampu	6. kanTi + paRampu
7. tiruttipaRampu	7. tirutti + paRampu
8. kulipoyilapaRampu	8. kuli + poyila + paRampa
1. kaaṇṇiranilam	1. kaaṇṇira + nilam
2. kaaṇṇirapaaTomnilam	2. kaaṇṇira + paaTom + nilam
3. kaaṇṇiramuulipaaTomnilam	3. kaṇṇira + muuli + paaTom + nilam
4. kulinilam	4. kuli + nilam
5. kulipoyilanilam	5. kuli + poyila + nilam

0.11.2.1. The terminal portions of these names 'paRampu' and 'nilam' point out the broad divisions of the land viz., elevated land and low land. According to the revenue records, these two terms indicate lands where cash crops cultivation and paddy cultivation are prominent respectively. Since these two terms are common to all elevated lands or low lands they may be taken as indicative of the general division and hence they are excluded from our study. The last portion preceeding the abovementioned terms is taken as the primary generic on which basis generic frequencies are calculated in our study. In some cases, for better explanation, secondary and other generic parts seen in the names are taken into consideration but for reckoning the generic frequencies. The specifics are only to explain the different aspects of the complexes and groups.

123paR. denotes paRampu. Names in capital letters give the actual entries in official records.

0.11.2.2. We have collected 57867 names from the different sources for this study. Specifics and generics of a few of them are not easily explainable. Such names comes about 1157 or 2% and they are not taken into account since it would not effect any major alteration in the total picture of the settlements. 24319 or 42.02 of the names are seen repetitions as the settlement records indicate. The remaining generics indicative of all types amount to 33548 or 57.7% of the total names. The generics which indicate other aspects are excluded in the analysis of Geography and topography.

0.11.3. Different factors which transformed the area into a commercial centre are to be analysed and hence it becomes a study of 'urbanisation'. Urbanisation represents a revolutionary change in the whole pattern of life, it exerts not only within the urban melieu but also in the rural hinterland.[124] Thus this study concentrates in analysing the urban and rural set up of the concerned area. Here it is necessary to point out the different concepts used in this work and their definitions.

In the urban studies the words 'Urban' and 'rural' have specific meanings. Here the term 'urban' is used to define areas which reflect specialised activities such as industrial, commercial and administrative.[125] The urban areas can be divided into two. 1. Urban complexes and 2. Urban groups.

0.11.3.1. Urban complex. Place names expressive of such areas are classified[126] mainly under two heads. 1. Names indicative of trade and commerce and 2. Names indicative of historical importance. Names suggesting castes and tribes, Geographical peculiarities etc. are also reckoned for supporting evidence. 'Urban complex' is defined as a complex of villages having large scale specialisations. We have used the terms 'urban complex', 'Large trade centre', 'Large exchange centre' and 'Complex' as synonyms to denote an urban complex. The complexes are named after the most prominent urban village in the complex.

124Robert C. Weaver, The Urban Complex (Ludhiana, 1964), P.5.

125Robert C. Weaver, IUC, P.8.

126The classified lists of names are given in Part II of this work. Viz: Nos.1-18. Complexes; Nos.19-88 Groups. Map Nos 1, 1.1 – 7.

0.11.3.2. Urban Group. Urban Group is a collection of villages having lesser specialised activities. It can be devided on the basis of different stages of urbanisation. Synonyms used to denote an urban group are 'small trade centre', 'small exchange centre' Semi urban centre' or Group.

0.11.3.3. Adjacent villages in a group are called a 'cluster'. Separated villages indicative of small trade centres are called 'isolated units'.

0.12. Identification of Urban Complexes.

0.12.1. The procedure and principles adopted in identifying an urban complex are the following:-

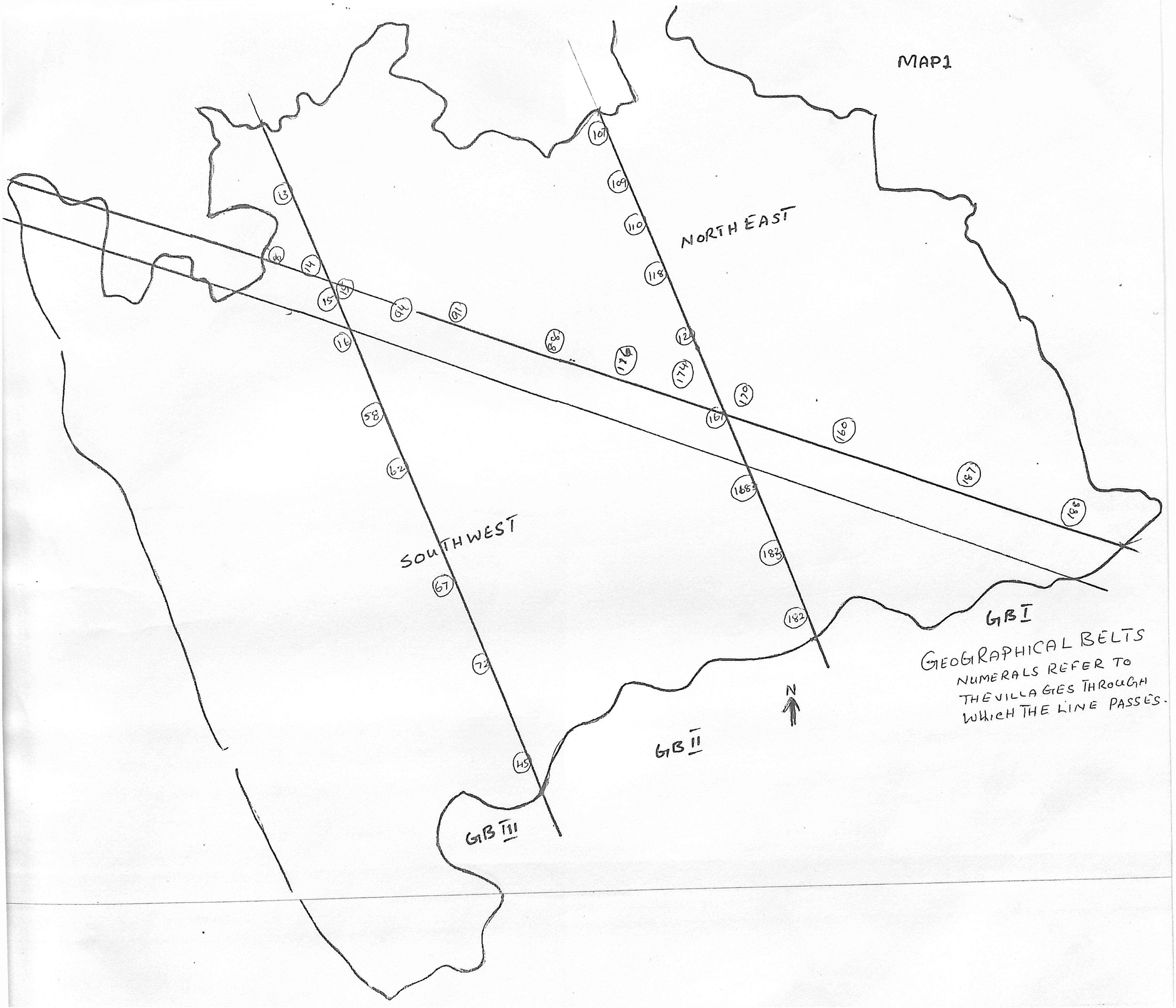
i. When the list of names includes an annaaTi or market we recognise the existence of a meeting place of buyers and sellers on a scale larger than that in an ordinary village. If it is a big market or commercial centre we have to look for dwelling houses, working places and godowns for the use of merchants and their men. This can be confirmed by the discovery of other place names in the neighbourhood indicating teru (street) piiTika (shop) paanTikasaala (ware house) etc.

ii) The location of commercial centres through place names almost invariably leads to the identification of administrative centres too. These are usualy represented by a kooTTa (fort), kooTTa and kalari (temple and training centres of soldiers) koovilakam (palace) manTapam (Hall) or cunkam (Toll office).[127] The commercial centre and the administrative centre go together and exist side by side. This would in turn mean some kind of an administrative establishment where soldiers and officials could be stationed in order to keep law and order and to collect the toll and taxes.

---

127 Harold M. Mayer. 'Geography and Urbanism'. Readings in Urban Geography(ed) Harold. M. Mayer and Clyde F. Kohn (University of Chicago, Chicago 1967), P.7. Robert E. Dickinson. 'The scope and status of urban geography' RUG, P.11, K.C. Manavikraman Raja. Malabar Gazetteers (Calicut, 1935), PP.285-86., J Cameron. Report on the Village of Chavayur (Calicut, 1866), P.4-5., Willian Thakeray. A report on the revenue affairs of Malabar and Canara (Calicut, 1807), P.7.

MAP1


NORTH EAST
SOUTHWEST
GB I
GB II
GB III
N
GEOGRAPHICAL BELTS
NUMERALS REFER TO
THE VILLAGES THROUGH
WHICH THE LINE PASSES.

MAP 1·1

KOZHIKKODE TALUK.

VILLAGES · SERIAL NUMBERS

ARE GIVEN.

DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLEXES

AND GROUPS.

ELATHUR

KALLAI

BEYPORE

KATALUNDI.

PUTHIYANGADI Complex.

NAGARAM "

VALAYANADU "

KATALUNDI "

PALUR "

KUTATTAI "

KUNNAMANGALAM GR

KANNIPARAMPA "

THAZHEKKOD "

THAMARASSERY "

NATUVALLUR "

BOUNDARY — Complex.

RIVER

ROAD.

iii. Another characteristic adjunct of an urban complex is the presence of an industrial centre. This is indicated by local names including the labels of artisans and craftsmen of various types like the caaliyaN (weaver) karuvaaN (Blacksmith) taTTaaN (Goldsmith) cakkaalaN (Oil presser) etc. Their houses and compounds provide a definite clue to the urban character of a settlement since they would be attracted only to places with a sufficient concentration of people and that too, rich people who could by their products and thereby guarantee the means of livilihood in return for their skill and service.[128]

0.12.2. These three factors-a commercial centre, an administrative centre and an industrial centre-are clearly indicative of specialised activities above the normal requirements of a rural peasant population (Map Nos.1-7). They are mutually dependent and suggestive of prosperity and prominence. At the sametime a religious centre suggested by an ampalam (Temple) or paLLi (church mosque or non vedic shrine) in the list of names may or may not represent an urban complex as it is common to both the rural and urban sites. It can only be claimed that normally an urban complex contains a few centres of worship too. Here again, it is possible to identify the centres of worship like ampalam, kaavu, paaTTupura, koovil etc. But paLLi, has meanings other than church or mosque. In some cases it may indicate a village or early tribal settlement, and in some other places it may represent the Buddhist or Jaina viharas. There are a good number of paLLis in the identified complexes and a few of them could be identified as church, mosque or non Hindu shrines.

0.12.3. After isolating an urban complex with the help of place names indicative of commercial, administrative and industrial centres of activity and locating the places of worship if any, it is possible to confirm and clarify the findings by looking around for other factors which explain their existence. These are to be found either in topography or in the natural resources or both. The existence of rivers with convenient fords and ferries, and trade routes with cross roads and rest houses, will be revealed in various ways in the list of names. The early settlements indicated by names of megalithic monuments, early routes represented by the peculiar type of monuments, formation of new and old habitational sites can also be noted in this connection. Thus kaTavu (ferry)

128Robert C. Weaver TUC, PP.5-6.

and vali (high way) mukkola,mukku (junction of two or more roads and other types of junctions) can give us an idea of the locational advantages of a region. A study of the frequencies of generics, in most cases helps us to determine the general physiographical nature, the type of soil and the fertility of the region. Along with the analysis of generics, we have to examine the specifics of names since they may also give some help to determine the geographical features of the area.

0.12.4. Names like koTTappaRampu, kallaRapaRampu etc. will enable us to identify the megalithic monuments, where we may anticipate comparatively early settlements. Specifics like puth (new) and mutu (old) show the nature of settlements. Similarly the presence of precious metals like gold, iron and diamonds or special products like salt, spices will sometimes figure in place names. They indicate the mineral resources and natural resources in the area. These directions help us to understand the historical process which led to the rise of an urban complex and contributed to the growth of its wealth and influence.

0.13. Identification of Groups.

Groups are identified on the basis of names indicating piiTike (shops) were houses, settlements of artisans and trade communities naNTapams, setRams, veNTitteavelams, trade routes ferry, junction and the like.

0.13.1. Groups can be divided into five types:

Group 1. Villages where place names indicate piiTikas and settlements of artisans and trade communities. piiTikas are comparatively small trade exchange centres. Villages having such centres and where an annaaTi or nagaram is not seen can be grouped into one. In most cases artisans and trade communities are seen settled in these areas.

Group 2. Villages where place names indicate paaNTikasaala (ware house) alone. The store houses definitely point out that the region has something to do with the collection and exchange of mineral natural or industrial products.

Group 3. Villages reflecting the names of settlements of artisans and trade communities. These areas also are devoid of any type of exchange centres like piiTike or annaaTi. The settlements of trade communities and artisans suggests that they are a type of production centres, more probably of industrial production.

Group 4: Villages indicating manTapams (Halls) satrams (rest houses), vanTittavalams (cart stand) and other requirements of travellers. These centres can be termed as resting centres.

Group 5: Villages having no indication of the factors mentioned for the complexes, or for the Groups 1 to 4 noted above. This may be termed as rural centres or centres of some kind of agricultural productions.

It is possible that in almost all villages some kind of administrative centres like kaccceri are seen. Settlements of artisans like kollaN or taTTaaN (blacksmith or Goldsmith) can be traced out. Here the most prominent features are noted and on that basis the villages are identified.

The urban complexes and groups 1 to 5 indicate different stages of trade exchange system. There are large trade centres or trade exchange centres, smaller exchange centres, storing centres, resting centres, industrial production centres and agricultural production centres. All these form a net work of trade exchange system. (Map No.8).

0.13.1.1. Clusters and isolated units.are sub divisions of the groups. There are clusters and isolated units in all the five groups. Clusters are adjacent villages (revenue villages) of the same group. Isolated units are villages (revenue villages) reflecting the factors of a particular group, but separated widely from one another. Each group is thus formed by different clusters and isolated units. Geographical distribution of groups can be more effectively analysed by considering these clusters and isolated units.

0.14. Urban complexes and Groups in KOZHIKKODE taluk.

0.14.1. We have identified six complex and give groups in the area understudy. Complex are 1. NAGARAM, 2. KATALUNDI, 3. PUTHIYANGADI, 4. VALAYANADU, 5. KUTATTAI and 6. PALUR. Groups are 1. KUNNAMANGALAM, 2. KANNIPARAMPA, 3. TAMARASSERY, 4. NATUVALLUR 5. THAZHEKKODE.

A table showing the number of villages and area of complexes is given below:-

T A B L E - I.

Name of Complex.	Number of Revenue villages in each complex.	Total area in acres as given by the settlement records.	Average area of a village	Number of fields in complex.	Number of field names in complex.
1. NAGARAM	12	11086	923.83	4218	4359
2. KATALUNDI	6	9745	812.08	2652	4958
3. PUTHIYANGADI	19	15567	819.31	2348	7756
4. VALAYANADU	13	12913	993.30	2102	7370
5. KUTATTAI	18	12988	721.55	1935	3540
6. PALUR	12	9295	724.58	1949	4620
Total	80	71594	..	..	..

NAGARAM was a Municipal town during the settlement of 1890-1903.[129] The population density in NAGARAM was far higher than the other complexes and hence the number of settlements had gone higher. This complex reflects the fact that the increase in the number of field names is in accordance with the increase in the number of settlements. In other complexes the field names exceeds the number of fields probably because fields are vast areas divided into small units, named separately for the sake of conveniences in land utilisation.

The following examples prove this nature.

1. No.37 KALATHINKUNNU village in NAGARAM Complex.

Field No.	Sub nivision.	Name.
12	..	Road
13	1	Foot path
	2	kalantarapaRampa
	3	..

129DG. P.610.

Field No.	Sub division.	Name.
	4	aaRRuveppu paRampu
	5	Foot path
	7	tuukkumaram nilkunna paRampa
	8	"
14	"	Leper Hospital
15	"	Fish curing yard.
16	1	Kilakke Koovilakam paRampa
	2	"
	3	Foot path
	4	chevvaara paRampa
	5	"
	6	naalukuTi paRampa
	7	kolavan irikkunna paRampa
	8	"
	9	"
	10	"
17	1 to 10	naalukuTi paRampa
18	1 to 13	"
19	1 to 13	"
20	1 to 15	"
21	1 and 2	chekkuraayan paRampa
22	1 to 9	kiLiyanaaTTapaRampa

There are only 11 fields, but number of sub divisions exceeds 80. The names are only 12. This shows that the number of fields are almost equal to the number of names in the NAGARAM complex.

The situation is entirely different in the following example. Village NO 48. PALALI. VAL. Complex.

Field No.	Sub division.	Name.
83	1	caappokka nilatta poRRa
	2	nantaanatta kulam
	3	puRattaanatta, ciinayenkal
		daivamullanantaanatta

Field No.	Sub Division	Name
83	4	puRattaanatta
	5	puRattaanatta
	1	
74	1	kalathil taala
	2	kaypuRatta
	3	kaimulla KanTi
	4	tiruthi nilam
	5	tayyil toTika
	6	manTonkanTi
	7	kilekke aasaari kanTi
	8	kollara kanTi
	9	tayyil toTika, manTonkanTi
		cempootta kanTi
	10	poRRapaRampa

These are only two fields. But the names are about 20 in number. Some subdivisions have got two or more names.

0.14.2 Urban Groups. Details regarding the urban groups are given in the following table.

TABLE No. 2

Name of the Group	No. of Villages	Name of Cluster	No. of Villages in each cluster	Isolated units in each Group.
1	2	3	4	5
KUNNAMANGALAM	19	VENGERI	9	10
		KANNIPARAMBA	4	2
		TAMARASSERY	40	..
		KOTUVALLI	12	..
		CHATHAMANGALAM	5	..
		PERUVAYAL	4	6
		PERINGOLAM	2	..
		PARAMPIL	2	..
		NETIYANATU	6	..
		MUTTATHA	3	..
NATUVALLUR	22	ELETTIL	3	..
		AMAYAMKUNNU	2	6
		KUMARANALLUR	2	..
		MUTTOLI	6	..
		NATAVUR	3	..
THAZHEKOD	24	PALLIPROM	2	..
		NATUKIL	5	11
		NEELESWARAM	2	..
		ALLI	2	..
		PANNIKKOTTUR	2	..
Total	109		74	35

The clusters and isolated units are scattered in the taluk. They are listed separately and analysed one by one (see Charts I and II)

0.15. Geographical and topographical classification of Generics.

The broad classification of land followed by the settlement records are (a) Wet (b) Dry and (c) Garden.

a. Wet lands are areas where natural or artificial irrigation is possible for agriculture according to revenue settlement records. This broad division includes all types of watered lands and low lying areas both fertile and unfertile such as paddy fields, marshes and swamps.[130]

b. Dry lands[131] are lands where some kind of dry cultivation only is possible. They are usually waste lands.

C.15.1. This classification is based on the availability of water and the elevation of the lands. But a classification based on generics reflects the nature of soil, its fertility, different types of marshes and swamps, variations of elevations, various methods of utilisation of land for agriculture etc and hence is more rewarding. It shows how closely inhabitants had observed the geographical and topographical features of the land. See the following examples.

1. Revenue field No.91 in PAYIMBRA village.

91.1	paaTTattil taalam nilam	(60 cents)
.2	paaTTattil poyil nilam	(42 cents)
.3	taale muunni nilam	(32 cents)
.4	taalattu nilam	(1 acre 29 cents)

The total area of the field is 2 acres 63 cents. The revenue records include all the sub divisions under wet land. But if we look into the names it can be seen that each sub division is named separately after its peculiar type of topography (taalattu, taalam) type of cultivation and soil (poyil) and fertility (muunni).

130Wet lands: nunja or nanja: land irrigated or capable of irrigation First report of the commissioners appointed to enquire into and to report upon the system of superintending and executing public works in Malabar Presidency (Madras, 23rd Dec. 1853). CM Wet cultivation, P.369. ST land to be irrigated P.961. nunja: land cultivated under irrigation. Papers relating to the revision of the village accounts of the Madras Presidency (Madras 1855).

131punja: Land cultivated without irrigation PM.(1853). CM is sterile field. ST land where water is not available. Bunjer: Master; Punja: un irrigated land called meetta or meraca in northern district. PRVM (1855).

132paRampu - Gardens, tree revenue RVC (1866) A coconut plantation. Report on the Survey and assessment of South Malabar prepared by [illegible] (Calicut, 1871). CM toTi, toTika, agricultural land, cultivable land. P.346.

2. Revenue fields No.1 in VENGERI village.

1.1 sRaampikal paRampa

.2 mannil paRampa

.3 kirikkiiri kanTi paRampa

.4 oRRakkanTom nilam

.5 kalci kkuli nilam

.6 cittacca[N] manna paRampa

Each sub division has an average area of 60 cents. The revenue records include them under Garden lands. But the primary generics indicate that there are kanTi, manna, kanTom and kuli. All these reflect the difference in nature of each portion of the field .

C.15.2. In our study Generics are classified on the basis of their meanings into different heads.

i. Wet land generics. Generics indicative of low lying areas and depths such as a[L]am, ciRa and poyil. These areas are relatively unfertile for three reasons.

a. Owing to the heavy rainfall in the district most of the low lands are excessively watered lands. Marshes and swamps can be seen extensively in the interior areas of the taluk.[133]

b. The salinity of the soil is much in the taluk due to various reasons. This peculiarity is also reported by the surveyors.

c. The soil survey reports show low fertility in the low lying areas of the taluk.[134]

133"The normal annual fall is rather more than 117 inches or nearly two and a half times the presidency average". Statistical atlas of Malabar (1906), P.3. The rainfall statistics for 41 years ending in 1910 shows an average of 117.06 inches. The rainfall has increased upto 169.91 in 1936.

134Report of the administration of the Department of Salt Revenue of the Madras Presidency for the year 1926 (Madras 1897).

Viswanath and T.S.Subramanyam, Soil Survey of Malabar.(Department of Agriculture, Madras, 1928)

"From its steep wooded knolls and deep swamps Malabar is naturally one of the most difficult countries in the world to march an army through" Fw(1853), P.153. This indicate the vast marshes and swamps in the district.

Francis Buchanan. A Journey from Madras through the countries of Mysore, Canara and Malabar, Vol.II (London, 1807), P.460, 479-81.

ali, ciRa, tuRa and such other generics which are expressive of the availability of water is also included in this group because the areas surrounding such lands where the generics are seen generally of low fertility.

2. Dry land generics: Those reflecting rocky fields and waste lands such as kaala, tarisu, paaRa and kaTappuRam.

3. Garden land generics: These indicating all types of fertile cultivable lands such as a^{u}am, toTi, kaavu and vayal.

4. Paddy field generics: Those indicative of fertile fields of paddy cultivation such as paaTam, kanTam and Vayal.

5. Generics indicating depths: Generics suggestive of depths such as kolli, kuli, taalam, taale and kunTu.

6. Generics indicating elevation: Generics suggestive of elevated lands such as kunnu, meel, mala and munTa.

7. Generics indicative of undulating nature: Generics indicative of elevation and depths in total represent the undulating nature. They include generics such as kunnu, kuli, kunTu, meel, maaTu, taale and munTa.

8. Different kinds of classifications are used to analyse different factors reflected in generics and they are explained in the concerned discussions. There are generics indicative of forests, forts, exchange centres, habitational sites etc.

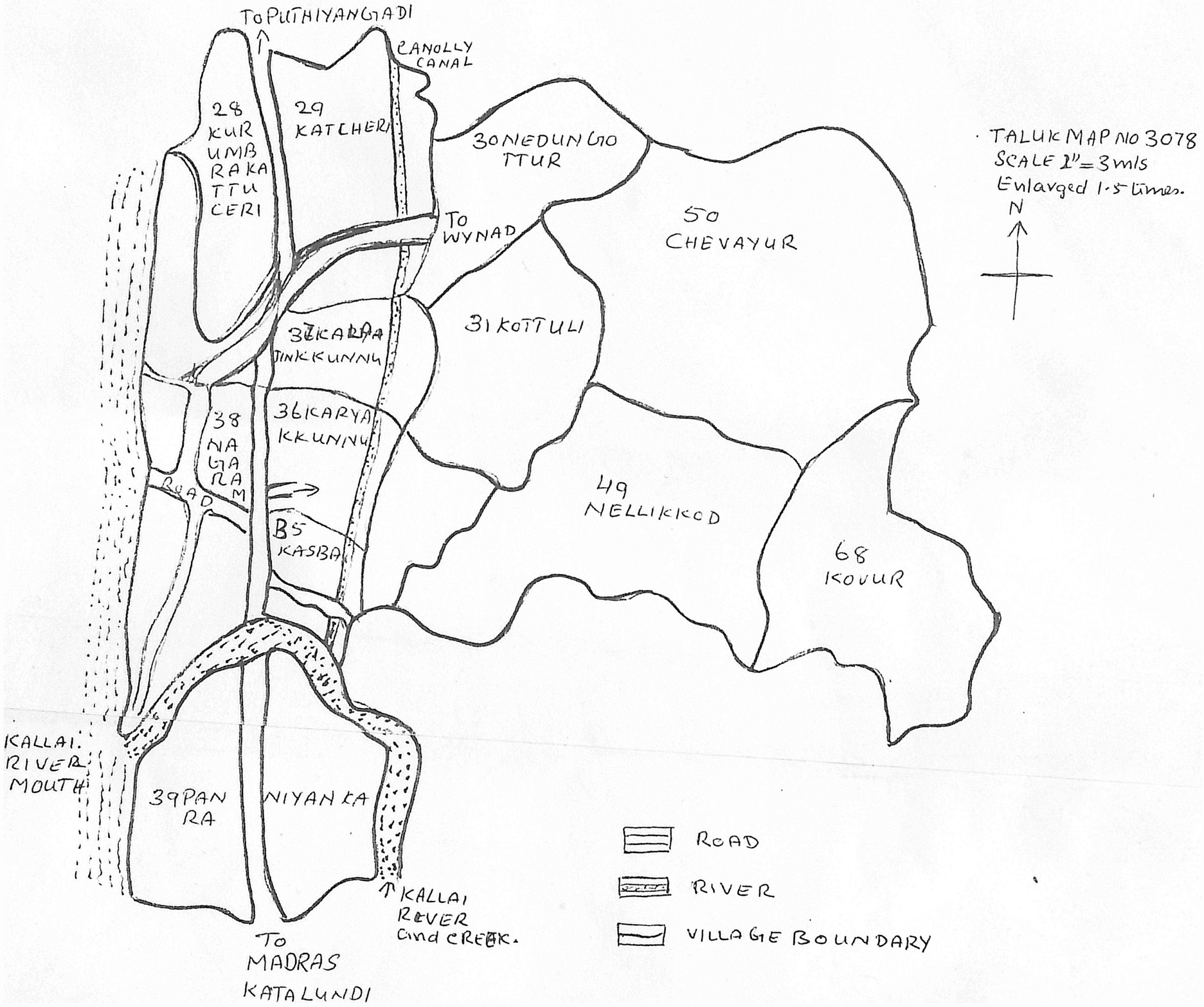
The major divisions of generics are explained. Other types of generics like physiographical etc. are discussed in the ensuing chapters.

0.16. Concepts of Geographical belts.

The physiographical divisions of the district given by the revenue records are the

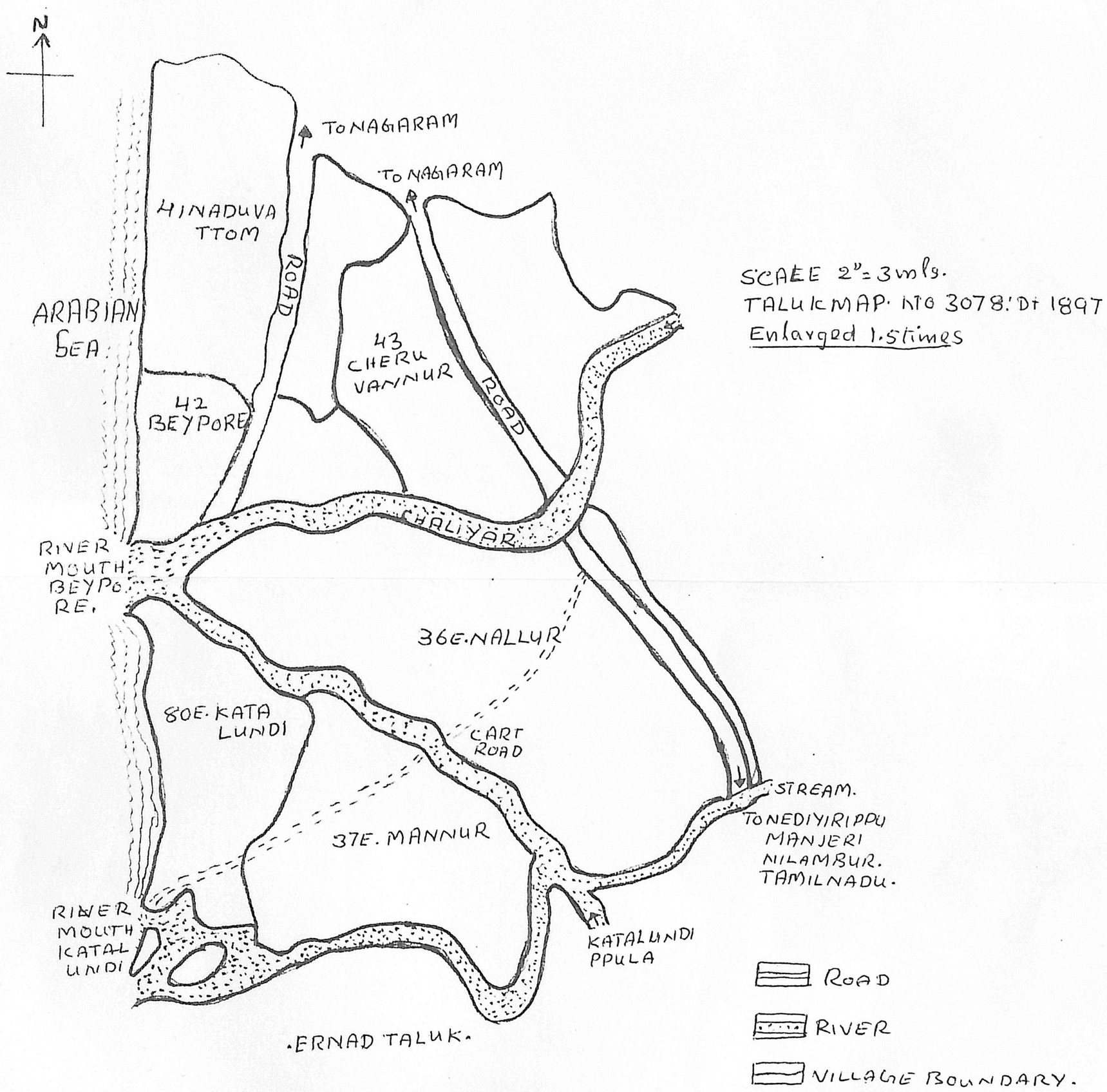
NAGARAM COMPLEX

VILLAGES. MAP 2



KATALUNDI COMPLEX

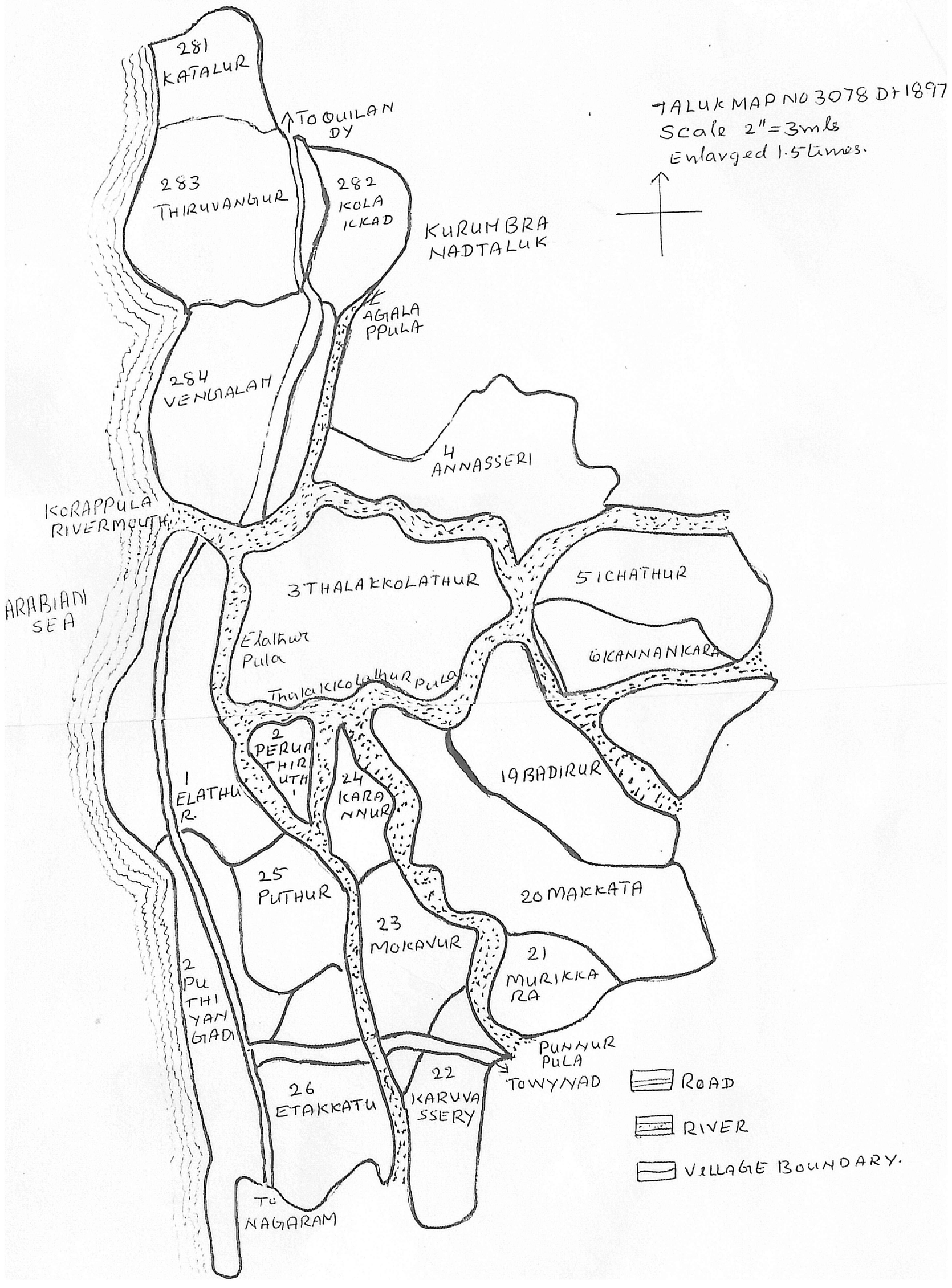
VILLAGES. MAP3



SCALE 2" = 3 mls.
TALUK MAP. NO 3078. Dt 1897
Enlarged 1.5 times

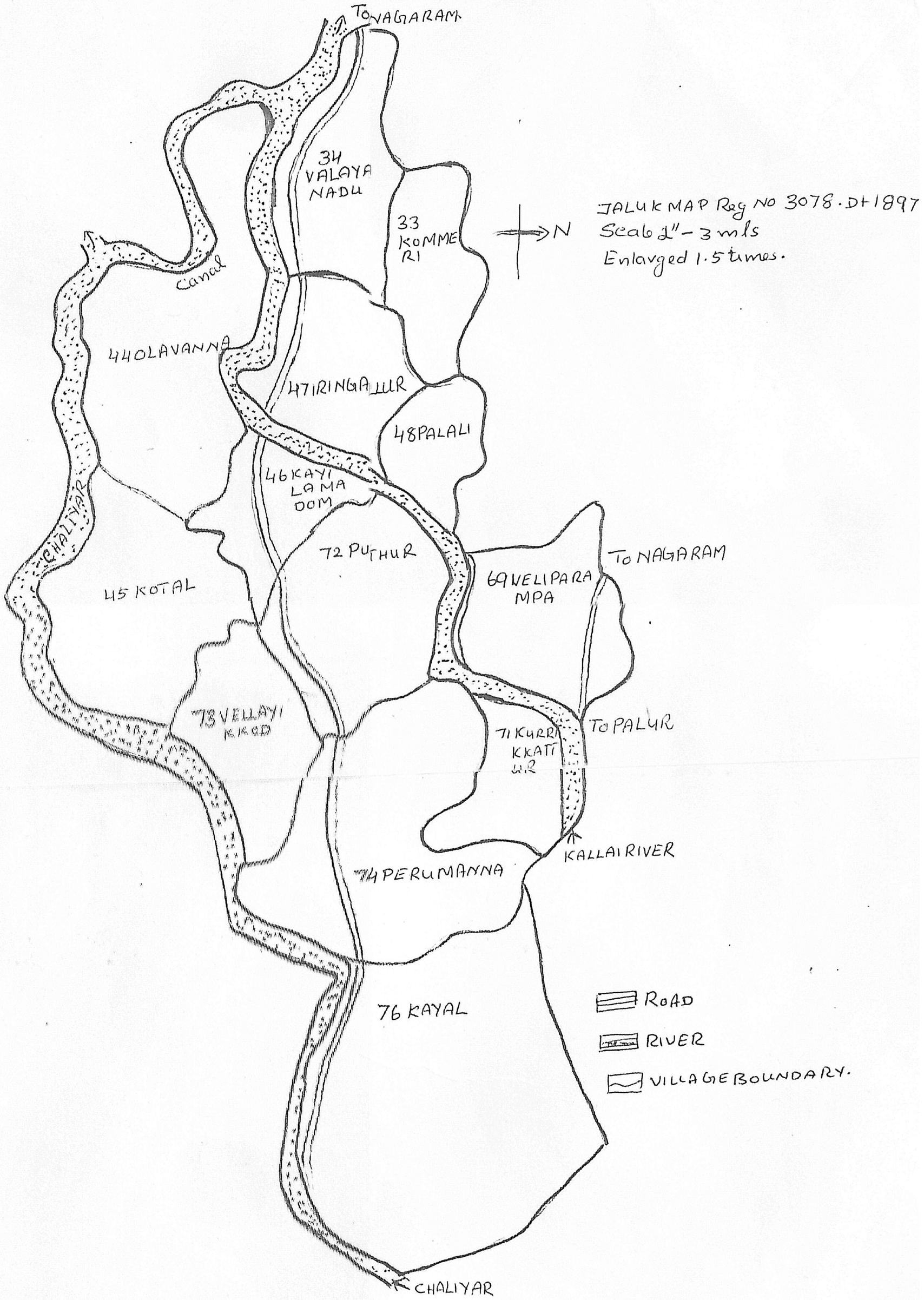
PUTHIYANGIADI COMPLEX

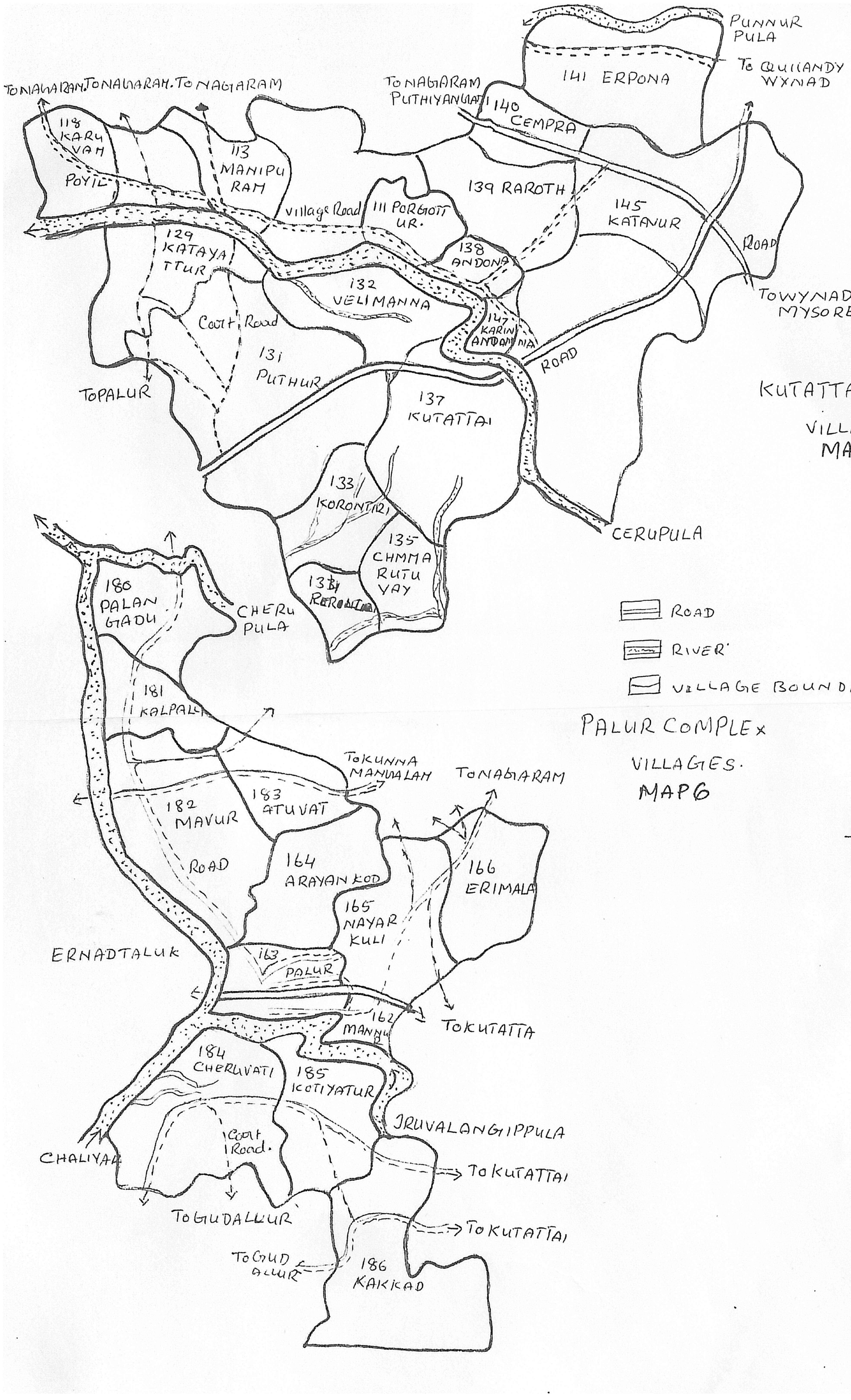
. VILAGES . MAP4



VALAYANATU COMPLEX

. VILLAGES. MAP 5





TALUK MAP NO 3078.
Scale: 2" = 3 mls. 1897
Enlarged: 1.5 times.

N

KUTATTAI COMPLEX
VILLAGES.
MAP 7

PALUR COMPLEX
VILLAGES.
MAP 6

TALUK MAP 3078 dt 18 AD
Scale 1" = 3 mls
Enlarged 1.5 times

N

DISTRIBUTION OF GROUPS AND HEXAGONAL PATTERN.

M8

PUTHIYANGADI COMPLEX

KUTATTAI COMPLEX

PALUR COMPLEX

PORT NAGARAM COMPLEX

VALAYANATU COMPLEX

KATALUNDI COMPLEX

KUNNAMANGALAM GROUP.

KANNIPARAMPA GROUP

THAMARASSERY GROUP

NATUVALLUR GROUP

THAZHEKKOD GROUP.

LOCAL SERVICE CENTRES - GROU

LOCAL SERVICE CENTRES - COMP

SEMIURBAN CENTRERS

FEW HEXAGONAL FORMATIONS OF LO
SERVICE CENTRERES AND SEMI U
CENTRES ARE MARKED.

following.[135]

a. coastal region

b. Undulating region (Western part of the plateau)

c. Gorge region (Central part of the plateau)

d. Plain at the foot of the Ghats.

A three fold division is also suggested in same revenue records.[136]

a. The low land bordering the sea.

b. The mid land constituting the undulating country.

c. The forest clad high land on the extreme east.

On the eastern border of NAGARAM, PUTHIYANGADI and KATALUNDI complexes, a a hilly cliff formation and a vast undulating area can be seen. In the extreme east or under the foot of the Ghats, the undulating nature is highly irregular. A geographical concept of division to represent these peculiarities is framed out here. The coastal region and undulating region (Western part of the plateau) extends up to the hilly cliff mentioned above. It is called Geographical belt No.III. Part of the undulating region and Gorge form the Geographi cal belt No.II. Hilly tract with irregular undulating nature is called Geographical belt No.I. (Map.8). This concept of geographical belts helps us to explain the physiographical features more conveniently.[136]

135DH. P.4.

136District consultant book (1961) gives the following divisions. PP.3-4; PP.32-33; PP.44-48. Map No:1, 1·1—8

(a) low lands: lying between 25 ft MSL. No village is in this division.

(b) Midland: lying between 25 ft and 250 ft MSL. 58 amsoms are in this division.

(c) High land: lying between 250 ft and above. only one village.

0.17. Since the slop of land in the taluk is from the North-east to South-west, a line drawn in the map of the taluk diagonally from North-west to South-east divides the land into two halves - the elevated table lands on one side and low lands on the other; This helps unto explain the settlement patterns distributed in each half.

0.18. For better explanations, different lists of field names, distribution lists, frequency lists and tables etc. are used and they are included in the ensuing chapters, wherever necessary. Different types of statistical tables are also used under the head tables. However, exhaustive lists and frequency tables are given in part II of the work. Field names under different heads are included in listsby name Field name Group I and Field Name Group II. These lists are intended only to give an exhaustive picture of the distribution of various aspects reflected in field names. Necessary field names are carried over to the discussions and analyses. Thus these lists give a dictionary of field names in the taluk, under the toponymical classification. Frequency lists of generics are also exhaustive, which are carried over to the concerned areas of discussion and different aspects are noted. List of village names and their linguistic variations in different periods, arranged chronologically with necessary notes are also given in part II. Lists of Flora, Fauna and toponyms reflective of different aspects are also given in part-II. A number of lists of specifics, generics and field names indicative of different cultural and historical aspects are given in the ensuing chapters and which are arranged in the part II also.

0.19. Charts, Geometric figures, sketch maps and field maps are also used in the interpretation. The charts and a few general statistical tables are included in this part considering the convenience. Charts used in this study are only distribution pattern of villages, streets and a few other selected items. Geometric figures are theoretical figures used to explain different aspects of urbanisation and town plannings and all of them are drawn based on proportionate measurements in relation to the aspects of the area under study. Distribution maps and other geographical maps given in revenue records and Governmental reports are used here

0.20. The ensuing chapters deals with topography, geography, recources, growth of settlements, trade exchange centres and toponymical reconstruction of the Calicut city and port. In all discussions, toponymical evidences are the basic data. But, in order to reconstruct the history of a different kind of evidences and disciplines of various types are correlated, which

enables to utilise the toponymical evidences more effectively. Usually heavy weightage is given to historical grammar and etymological speculation in the study of toponymy and Kerala is also not an exception. Onomastics or the study of names as a separate decipline has many border lands of social sciences such as Geography, History, Anthropology, archaeology and folkloristics. All the available indications of toponyms are explained in the light of the above said branches of disciplines and hence under decisplinary approach is the basic nature of the analysis.

0.21. It is to be noted here that the names of places mentioned in the records of some inscriptions, gradhavaris and land records of early period and of medieval period are almost unaltered during the passing of time. These namesnoted from the medieval records are seen recorded in the settlement records of British officials without any change. The land records helps us to locate the actual name of a piece of land even if a new institute is established there later. Continuous changes occure in the ownership of lands and the names of the fields are unaltered even if new owner occupies the plots. It is because the old names are carried through the land records periodically. Thus it helps us to identify the actual plots and fields where the early institutions existed. Comparison of names from the inscriptions, and the corresponding centres of later periods, given in part II shows this nature of the field names. The chronological list of village names also give the tails. But in the case of village names, some changes are noted, because of the renaming of the village had took place through passing of time. The Mysoreans prepared their paimashi records in the early part of the 19th century and British prepared their listain the later half of 19th century. It is important to note that the set of settlements records used in this work are the original records with corrections of names made by the village officers of that time after locating the field and checking the name of the field. Thus, it can be seen that extreme care is taken to collect the field names from the concerned area by the village officials and to make necessary corrections etc. before entries are made in the settlement records.

...

0.22. The term urban, rural and other technical terms of different disciplines used in this in this work are not in the full significance of the terms used by scholars of different disciplines. It is only to point out the result of applying such principles in toponymical studies.

0.23. The work is based on place names of four taluks of the district. But detailed analysis is based only on field names of Kozhikkode Taluk. Village names, place names and field names of other taluks are also used wherever necessary.

...

CHAPTER - I - TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHY OF ROTHERHAM.

C H A P T E R - I.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHY OF KOZHIKKODE.

1.1. Topography and Geography reflected in the field names of the Complexes.

1.1.1. NAGARAM COMPLEX

NAGARAM Complex, the Headquarters of KOZHIKKODE District is situated in the central part of G.B. III consists of 12 revenue villages (Map Nos. 9 and 10):

28 KURUMBRAKATTUSSERI
29 KATCHERI
30 MEDUNGOTTUR
31 KOTTULI
32 PARAYANCHERI
35 KASBA
36 KARIYAKUNNU
37 KALATHINKUNNU
38 NAGARAM
39 PANNIYANKARA
50 CHEVAYUR
68 KOVUR
49 NELLIKKOD

1.1.1.1. Total number of generics in the complex is 2294. Their distribution and frequencies are given below.[1]

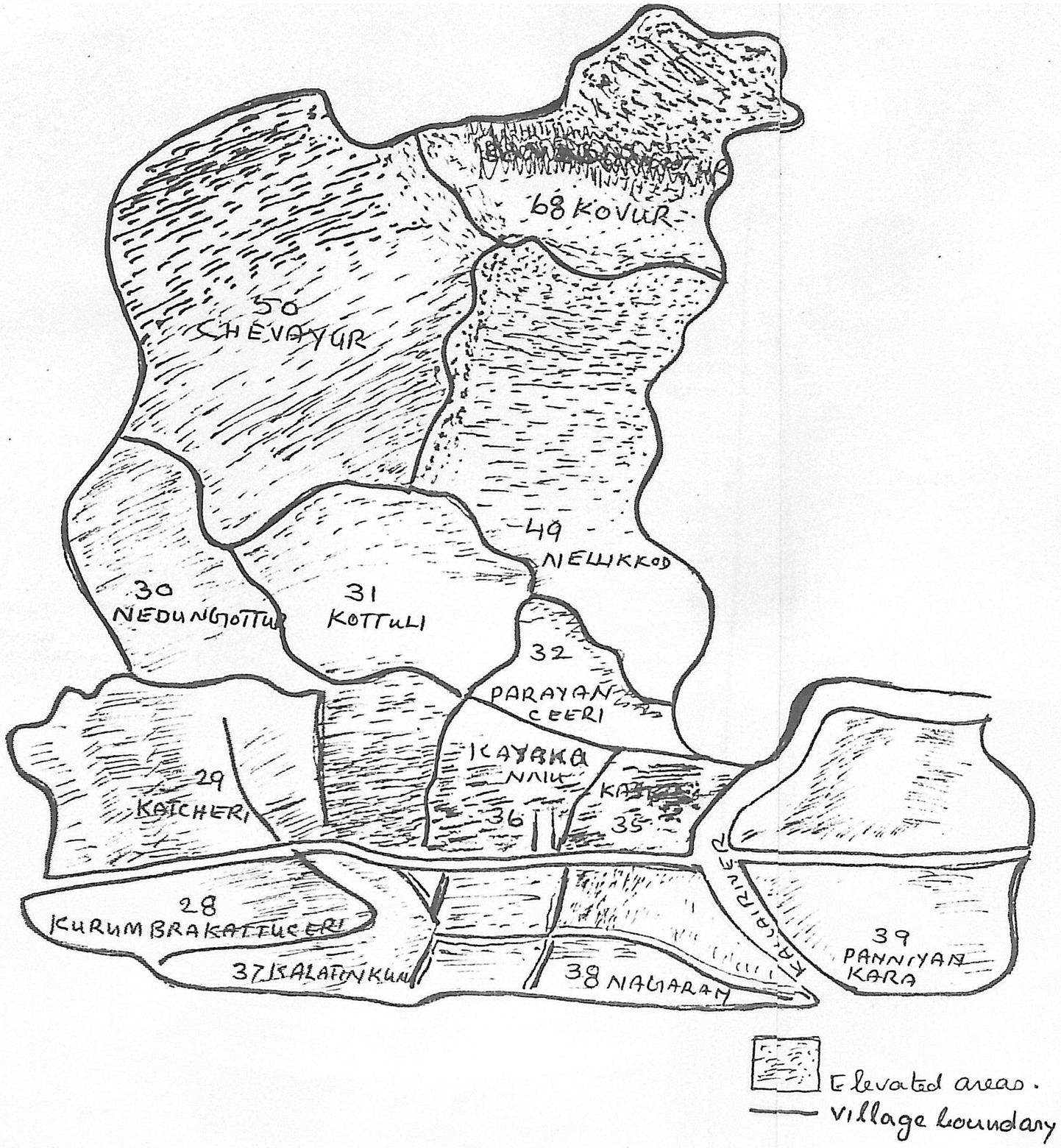
a. Generics of undulating nature

1. kunnu	-66	7. meel	- 5	12. taalam	- 166
2. kunnattu	- 8	8. mittal	- 3	13. kuNi	- 48
3. poRa	-15	9. munTa	- 3	14. kaaTu	- 70
4. paaRa	-23	10. kunTu	- 2	Total	= 501
5. manna	- 4	11. kuli	- 83	%	= 501/2294 = 21.8
6. maaTu	- 4				

This comes about 21.8% of the total number of generics in the complex. All other complexes except KATALUNDI reflect a higher percentage of generics of undulating nature.

---

[1] Distribution of generics: List No.I in Part II, PP. Nos.1, 2 and 3. PP.753-774 and 1 to 4.


68 KOVUR
50 CHEVAYUR
49 NELLIKKOD
30 NEDUNGOTTUR
31 KOTTULI
32 PARAYAN CEERI
29 KATCHERI
KAYAKA NNU
36
35
28 KURUMBRAKATTUCERI
37 KALATINKUN
38 NAGARAM
KALAIRIVER
39 PANNIYAN KARA
Elevated areas.
Village boundary


NEDUMANGOTTUKAVU
CHERUVAYUR
KACHERI
KURUMARA KOTTUSSERI
KOTTARI
KALOTTIN KUNNU
KARIYA KUNNU
NELLICOD
NALUDAM
KASSARA
VOLAYANAD
PANNIYANKARA
BEYPORE
AERIAL MAP OF MIO
NAGARAM COMPLEX
elevated lands
hillocks

b. Wet land generics.

1. alam	- 1	8. kuli	- 83	14. taalam	- 166
2. ooLi	- 67	9. kolla	- 4	15. tirutti	- 9
3. coRtaRa	- 3	10. caali	- 9	16. paTanna	- 26
4. kanni	- 2	11. caalu	- 9	17. poyil	- 127
5. kali/kayi	- 3	12. ciRa	- 23	18. vaay	- 8
6. kaappu	- 3	13. tuRa	- 3	19. paali	- 5
7. kunTu	- 3			Total	= 553
				%	= 553/2294 = 24.1

This shows that 24.1% of the region is wet. VALAYANATU complex also reflects 24.95% of wet land. All other complexes indicate much higher value in wet land percentage (Chart No.I & II).

c. Generics indicating depths.

1. kunTu	- 2	3. taalam	- 166	5. kuNi	- 48
2. kuli	- 83	4. tirutti	- 9	6. kara	- 37
				Total	= 346
				%	= 346/2294 = 15.05

d. Generics indicating elevation.

1. kunnu	- 66	4. paRa	- 23	7. meel	- 5
2. kunnattu	- 8	5. manna	- 4	8. miittal	- 3
3. poRa	- 15	6. maaTu	- 4	9. munTa	- 3
				Total	= 131
				%	= 131/2294 = 5.71

Elevated lands according to these frequencies come to 5.71%. It is very close to the values reflected in PUTHIYANGADI Complex and is higher than those in KATALUNDI complex. All other complexes show much higher values.

e. Garden land generics.

1. valappu	- 52	7. toṉṟi	- 1	13. kaṉṟi	- 342
2. vayal	- 6	8. tooṟṟam	- 20	14. oṟi	- 27
3. muḷḷi	- 3	9. tooppu	- 9	15. akam	- 98
4. muuḷḷi	- 5	10. paaṟi	- 4	Total	= 761
5. poṉṉam	- 27	11. paaṯṯom	- 50	%	= 761/2294 = 33.17
6. toṟi	- 32	12. kaavu	- 50		

f. Generics indicative of paddy fields.

1. vayal	- 6	3. paaṯṯom	- 50	Total	= 99
2. miḷḷi	- 3	4. kaṉṯom	- 35	%	= 99/2294 = 4.31

It is to be observed that the value of garden land generics is very high in this complex viz. 33.17%. In the case of generics which indicate habitational sites, this complex supplies very high value. This will be explained in detail in the concerned chapter.[2] However, some of the high frequency generics indicative of habitational are akam (98), viiṟu (154), and valappu (52). Eventhough the percentage of garden land generics is 33.17, the generics indicating paddy fields are only 4.315%. The remaining 28.85% upper table land used for the cultivation of cash crops. This significant change may be also due to the density of habitational sites in the area.

Most of the generics of place names in this area indicate habitation, dwelling places, palaces, forts, streets, trade exchange centres etc. This makes it difficult to analyse the topography and geography of the region on the basis of field names. But however the topography of the region is suggested by the above data.

1.1.1.2. Percentages of the generics indicating wet land, undulating nature, and depth, are almost equal in VALAYANATU and NAGARAM Complexes. These two complexes have much in common in the historical and habitational aspects. These are relatively large exchange centres and in both cases we can observe the terms nagaram, paṟṟanam and tuṟa. These complexes are administrative centres. These common factors and their relation to the topography will be explained in detail in the following chapters. The undulating nature and elevation of NAGARAM and PUTHIYAMGADI Complexes are almost equal. KATALUNDI reflects

---

2Infra, p. pp.369-71, 661-62., Table 14(a)

slightly less values in these regards. But compared to the other three complexes, the elevation of the three coastal complexes NAGARAM, PUTHIYANGADI and KATALUNDI are almost the same. The elevation of NAGARAM complex has another interesting nature. Among these three coastal complexes, NAGARAM is the most elevated land having slopes on the northern part upto PUTHIYANGADI and on the Southern part upto KATALUNDI. Wet land percentage also suggests that these two complexes are comparatively low lying areas. In PUTHIYANGADI the percentage of wet land generics is maximun i.e. 35.57, and in NAGARAM it is the minimun. NAGARAM and PUTHIYANGADI complexes extend very near to the G.B. II while KATALUNDI complex lies away from this belt and hence compared to this complex undulating nature is higher in NAGARAM and PUTHIYANGADI complexes.

In the frequency distribution the numerator gives the number of generics in the village and denominator gives the total number of generics of the same category in the complex.

1.1.1.3. The generics indicative of elevation represent small hillocks and upper table land. Their distribution is as follows:-

kunnu	14/66	-	KOTTULI
	14/66	-	KOVUR
	17/66	-	CHEVAYUR
	6/66	-	NEDUNGOTTUR
	5/66	-	KASBHA
puRa	9/15	-	PARAYANCHERI

These villages are situated in the eastern part of the complex and it reflects that the complex has its slope from east to west. They are bounded by the rivers ELATHUR PULA on the north and KALLAYI PULA on the south and hence forming low laying areas on northern and southern ends. ELATHUR PULA touches the complex in its north eastern boundary at CHEVAYUR, turns north, and flows through the villages 51. VARADUR, 52. VENGERI, 53. MURIKKARA, 55. KIRALUR and 56 PATINJATTUMURI of KUNHIMANGALAM group. Thus the lower villages provide a gap in the cliff formation which will be identified later on in the east. KALLAYI pula, crosses the complex in the southern boundary at KASABHA, makes a sharp bend in the form of a large semi-circle, and flows to the sea. This corrobroates the fact that KASBHA village and the land beyond north of it is more elevated.

Thus in short, the analysis of generics reveals that the NAGARAM Complex is generally an upper table land having slopes on its northern and southern sides and on the eastern side, the Complex shows undulating nature as well as gradual elevation.

1.1.2. KATALUNDI Complex. This complex is on the southern boundery of G.P. III situated at an average distance of 7 miles from the Headquarters of Calicut. It consists of 6 villages. They are the following: (Map Nos.11 & 12).

36 E NALLUR
37 E MANNUR
80 E KATALUNDI
41. NADUVATTOM
42. BEYPORE
43. CHERUVANNUR

Total Generics in the complex is 3612. Their distribution is given below. (Chart I & II).

a. Generics indicating undulating nature.

1. kunnu	-81	6. muṉṟa	- 7	10.kolla	- 10
2. kuḻi	-139	7. mala	- 7	11.kokka	- 3
3. kuṉṟu	- 9	8. manna	- 2	12.taṯṯom	- 2
4. maṉkuḻi	- 14	9. maaṯu	- 10	13.taalam	- 82
5. meel	- 3				

kunnu, meel, munṟa, mala, manna and maaṯu represent elevated areas, and mankuli, taalam, taṯṯom, kunṟu, kolla and kokka indicate low low lying areas. kunnu, munṟa and mala are generally elevated areas. But mala represents areas of very high elevation.

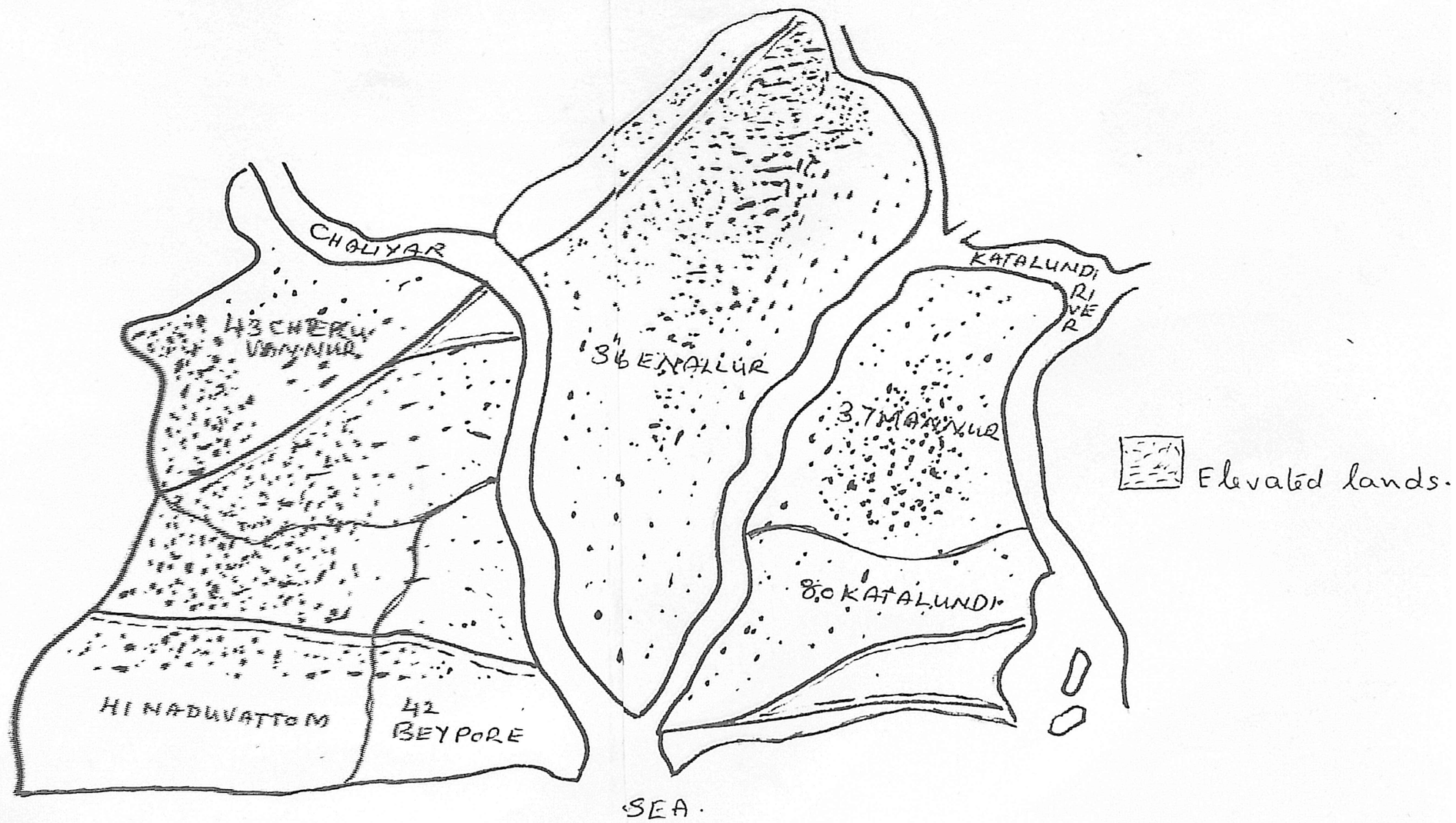
Total generics in the complex	= 3612	
Total generics indicating undulating nature	= 375	= 10.382%
Total generics indicating low lands	= 255	= 7.05%
Total generics indicating high lands	=	3.04%

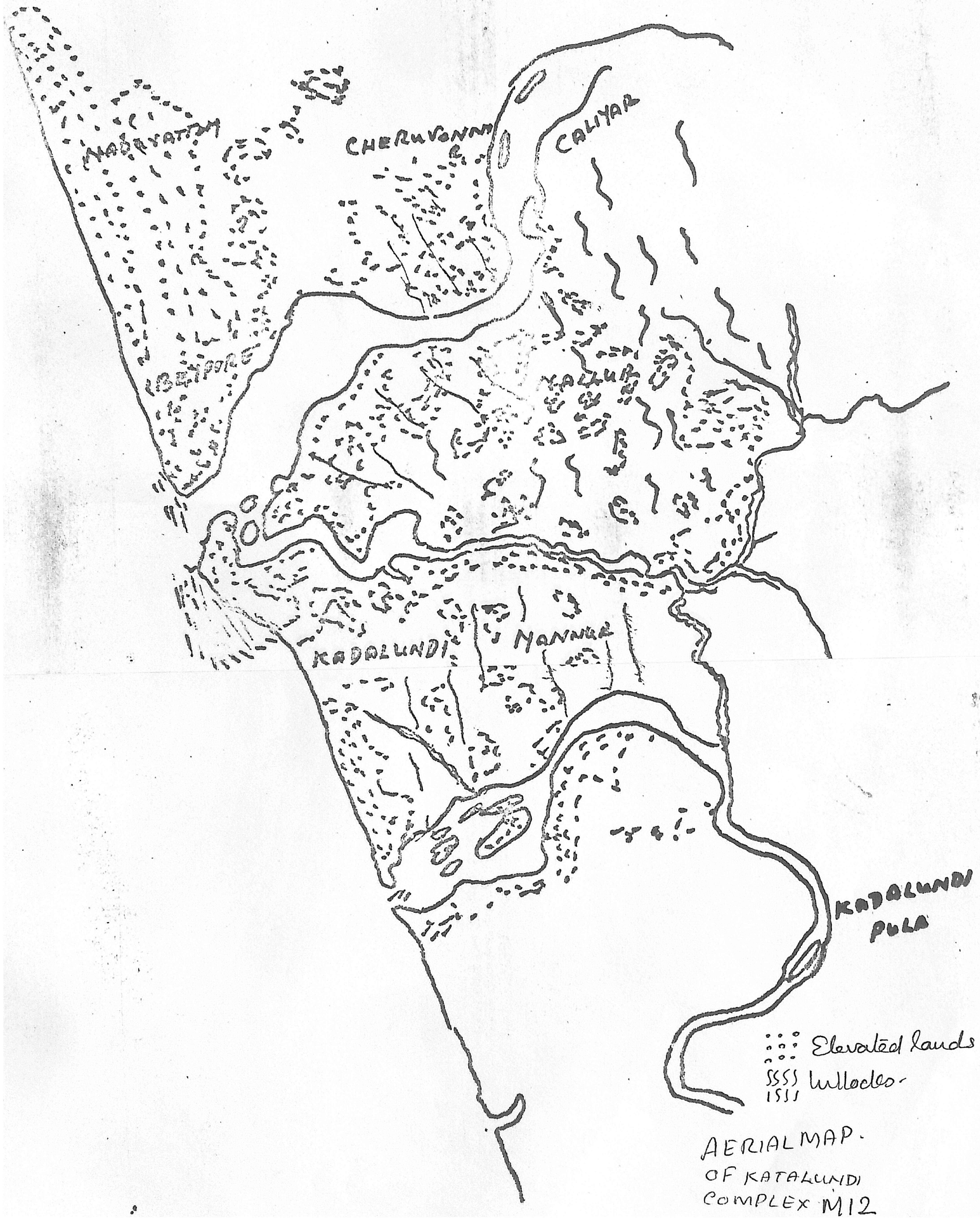
This complex is completely spread in G.P. III. kunnu are of very high frequency in NALLUR.

KATALUNDI COMPLEX

ELEVATED AREAS.

M11





AERIAL MAP.
OF KATALUNDI
COMPLEX M12

1.1.2.1. Distribution of kunnu, mala and munTa generics in the villages are as following:

kunnu	41/61	-	NALLUR	mala	5/7	-	NALLUR
	12/61	-	CHERUVANNUR		1/7	-	NATUVATTOM
	16/61	-	KATALUNDI		1/7	-	MANNUR
				munTa	8/12	-	CHERUVANNUR

It has to be noted that the distribution of elevated lands is at the maximum rate at NALLUR compared to the other villages. The eastern boundary of NALLUR is close to the geographical belt II and the western boundary merges into the sea. BEYPORE and NATUVATTOM villages are on the north western side and MANNUR village is on the south western side. In these villages frequency of kunnu, mala and munTa are lower compared to NALLUR. Thus this village stands like a cliff facing the sea. CHERUVANNUR is also an elevated area.

This elevation is reflected in the courses of the rivers, CHALIYAR and KATALUNDIPULA. CHALIYAR enters the complex through the north eastern corner of NALLUR village. It makes a sharp bend on the boundary and crosses the complex along the NALLUR-CHERUVANNUR boundary. The river changes its direction and makes a bend because of the highly elevated areas in NALLUR. Then the river passes through the gap between the two elevated lands, NALLUR and CHERUVANNUR, flows in the direction of the low lying village BEYPORE merges with the sea forming a large river mouth. KATALUNDI river enters the complex from the southern side and it branches into two at the point where it touches the MANNUR village. This village being slightly elevated, one branch enters the complex through the boundary of MANNUR-NALLUR villages, flows in the direction of BEYPORE, and finally meets the CHALIYAR on the sea coast and forms a very large river mouth. This situation helped the BEYPORE village to develop into a port. The other branch of KATALUNDIPUZA flows along the southern boundary of MANNUR and enters the sea.

1.1.2.2. This peculiar situation of the elevation of NALLUR, CHERUVANNUR and MANNUR and the directions of the three river courses flowing around these villages are of much interest in many ways.

1. The rivers flowing to the sea from highly elevated lands close to the sea-shore, makes muddy and sandy formations on the river mouths.[3] This is reflected in the village

---

[3]Infra, pp.134-37.

names MANNUR, KATALUNDI and BEYPORE. The sandy formations due to the sea currents are also to be considered which also have played their part in the formation of the peculiar topography of these villages.

2. These elevation of lands close to the sea, the large river mouths and the low lying villages very close to the sea, helped the area to form a natural port, BEYPORE.

3. CHALIYAM is an island on the mouth of the river KATALUNDIPUZA. "The KATALUNDI river comes from the western slopes... The country through which it passes is on a higher level than the valley of Beypore river and hence the boat traffic in this stream is very limited except during the annual flood season"[4]. This shows the course of the river and its steep fall into the sea which is explained before. A great natural obstacle, for cutting a canal between KATALUNDIPUZA and PONNANIPUZA in the south was a bed of unctuous clay or mud, oozing into the canal.[5] This gives the clue to the meaning of the name CHALIYAM, a name possibly connected with cali or mud. This river is said to be the one which is subjected to high flood damages.[6] All natural situations have played their own part for the geographical peculiarities of the muddy and marshy areas of MANNUR, BEYPORE and CHALIYAM.

1.1.2.3. It is interesting to note that the frequencies of generics indicating valleys and depths are also very high in NALLUR. Their distribution is as follows:

kuli	81/139 - NALLUR		mankuli	15/15 - KATALUNDI	
	7/139 - NATUVATTOM		kolla	5/6 - MANNUR	
	10/139 - MANNUR		kolkka	3/3 - NALLUR	

This nature of depths helps to form marshes even in NALLUR due to heavy rainfall and back waters.

4LM, Vol. I PP.18-19.

5MG, P.10.

6LM, P.18, DG, P.9.

b. Wet land generics.

1. ali	- 17	10. poyil	- 66	19. maṅkuli	- 15
2. aṉa	- 1	11. kuḻi	- 139	20. valḻu	- 10
3. aaluvaay	- 7	12. kolla	- 6	21. vaay	- 7
4. coḻi/uuḻi	- 63	13. kokka	- 3	22. paṮanna	- 218
5. pantal/vast areas		14. caalu	- 8	23. tuṙa	- 2
6. kaṉṉi	- 4	15. caali	- 32	24. paḻḻiyaaḻi	- 265
7. kaḻi	- 78	16. ciṙa	- 107	25. paḻḻam	- 5
8. kuṉṮu	- 9	17. taṮam	- 2	26. muuḻi	- 6
9. tirutti	- 45	18. paali	- 4	Total	= 119
				%	1119/3612 = 30.98.

c. Dry land generics.

1. kaala	- 4	3. paala	- 74	5. poṙṙa	- 78
2. tariṣu	- 63	4. paaṙa	- 5	Total	= 224
				%	224/3612 = 6.21

d. Garden land generics.

1. akam	- 62	6. kaṅṮi	- 221	11. vayal	- 60
2. karimpaaṮam	- 18	7. kaavu	- 40	12. vaṙṮam	- 2
3. oṮi	- 67	8. toṮika	- 65	13. valappu	- 27
4. kaṅṮam	- 58	9. toṅṮi	- 12	14. veeli	- 3
5. karavaṙṮam	- 3	10. tooṙṮam	- 8	Total	= 646
				%	646/3612 = 17.88

Paddy field generics are 136. The percentage of wet land generics in KATALUNDI Complex is very near to the percentage of wet land generics in the PUTHIYANGADI Complex. Compared to PALUR and KUTATTAI Complexes, the percentage of dry land generics is very low in KATALUNDI. The complex being in the coastal strip, the highly elevated are indicated only by 3.18% of the generics.

1.1.2.4. Distribution of wet land generics and Garden land generics of very high frequency are the following:

paTanna	96/218	-	NALLUR	vayal	-
	38/218	-	NANNUR		
	79/218	-	KATALUNTI		
palliyaali	204/265	-	NALLUR	kanTom	-
	58/265	-	KATALUNTI		
poyil	35/66	-	NALLUR	karimpaaTom	-
	21/66	-	CHERUVANNUR		

15.01% of the total generics in NANNUR is paTanna while in NALLUR it is only 11.94%. paTanna, palliyaali and kuli are of high frequency in NALLUR and KATALUNDI. This indicates that the low lying areas in NALLUR are almost wet and fertility is relatively less. The frequencies of kali and taRa are 67 and 92 respectively in NALLUR. These generics indicate that the low lying areas in this village are marshy. Many water courses and back waters enter the land through the low lying gaps of the village and forms small elevated lands in marshes called taRas. The entering water usually spreads in the area which also enables the formation of marshy lands. This type of marshy formations, by the same process is seen VALAYANATU and PUTHIYANGADI Complexes also.[7]

1.1.3. PUTHIYANGADI Complex

This complex is situated at an average distance of 6 miles from the Headquarters of CALICUT on the northern boundary of G.B. III. The following villages are in the PUTHIYANGADI Complex. (Map Nos. 13, 14.)

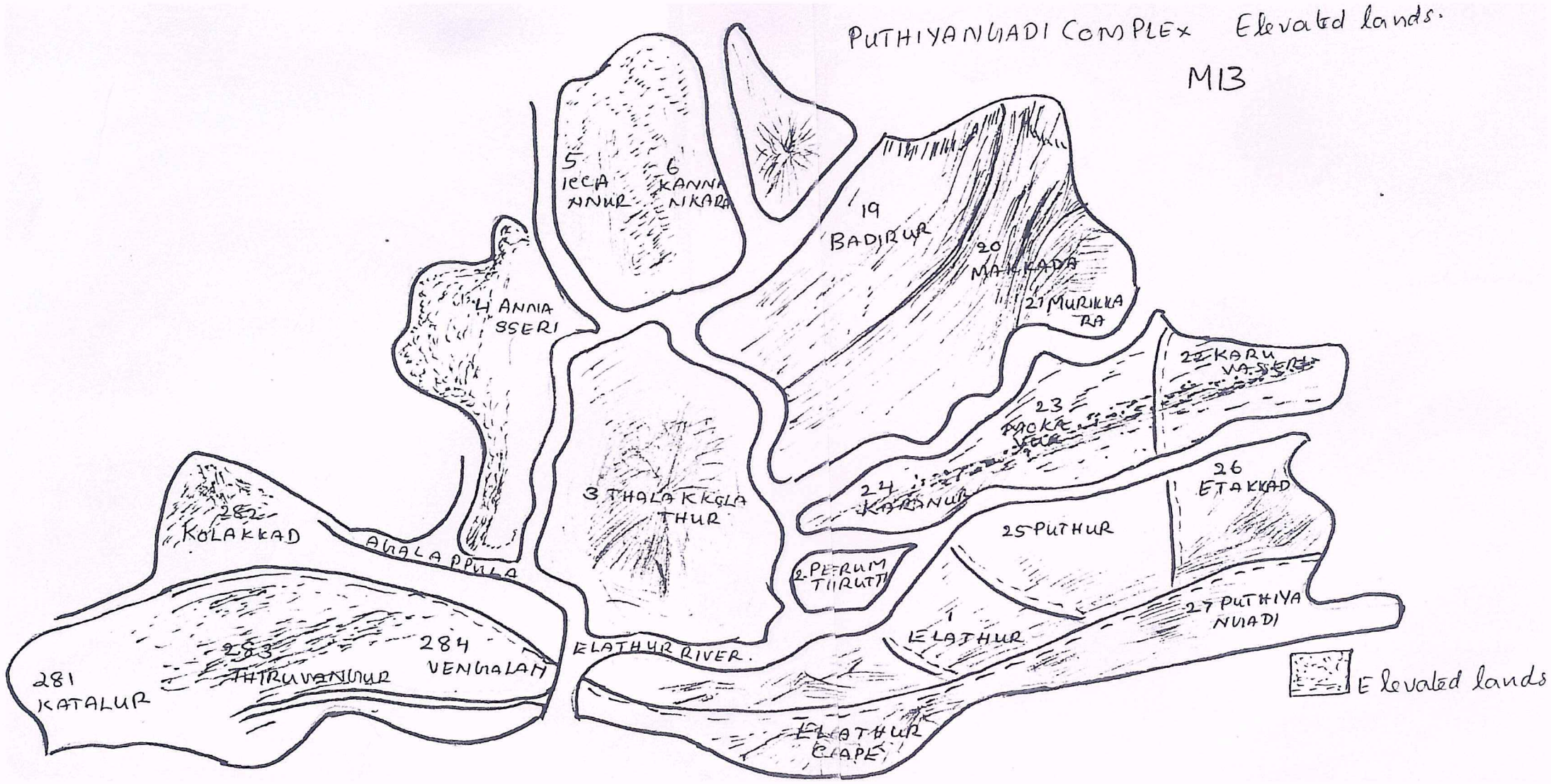
1. ELATTUR	19 BADINUR	25 PUTHUR
2. PERUMTHIRUTHI	20 MAKKADA	26 ETAKKAD
3 THALAKOLATHUR	21 MURIKKARA	27 PUTHIYANGADI
4 ANDASSERI	22 KARUVASSERI	281 KATALUR
5 KOCANNUR	23 MOKAVUR	282 KOLAKKAD
6 KANNANKARA	24 KARANNUR	283 THIRIVANGUR
		284 VENGALAM

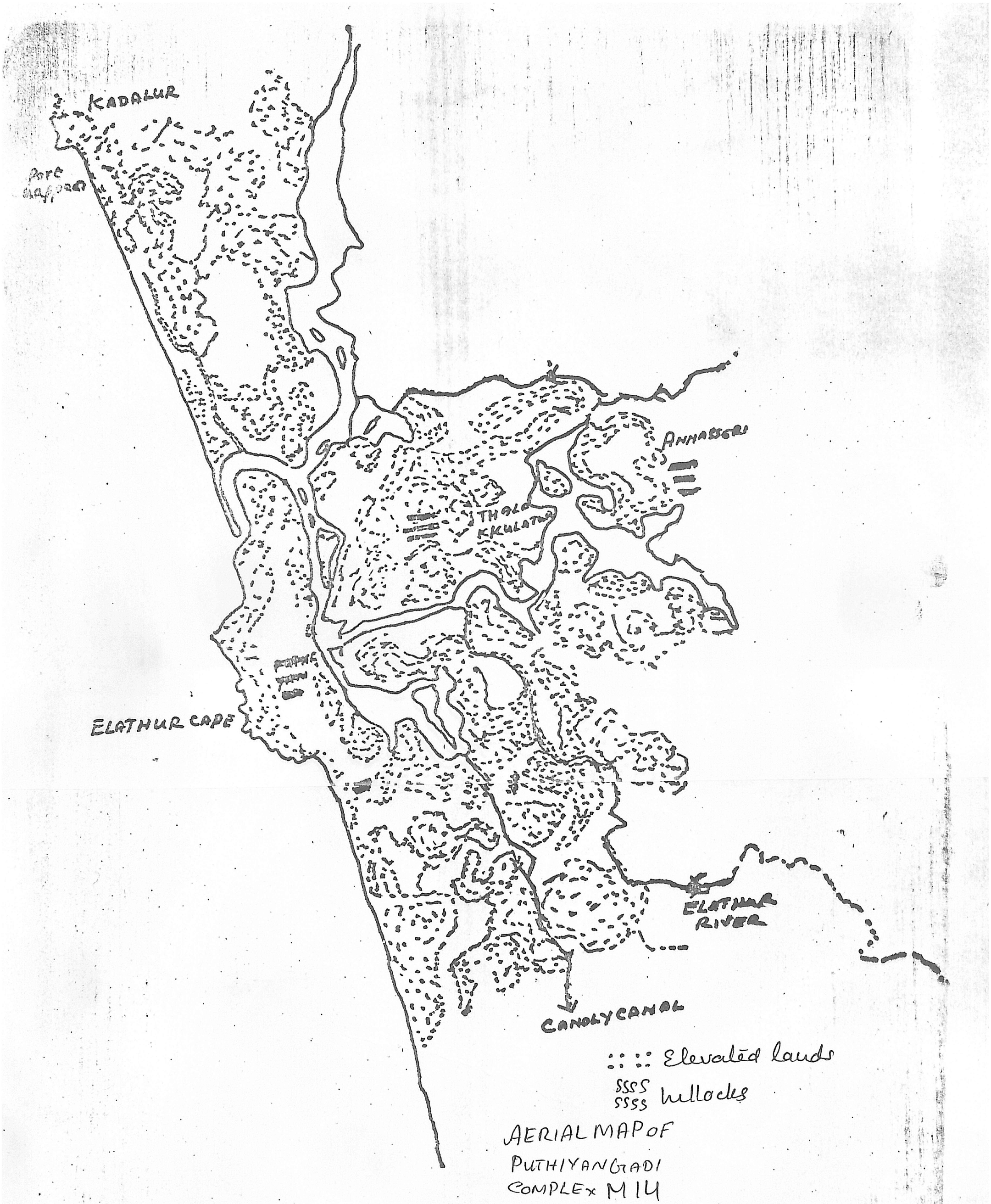
Total number of generics in the Complex is 68,78 (Chart Nos I & II)

7Distribution of generics, List Nos. [illegible] in Part II, PP. 5_26, Nos.4,5,6.

PUTHIYANGADI COMPLEX Elevated lands.

M13





AERIAL MAP OF
PUTHIYANGADI
COMPLEX M 14

a. Generics indicating undulating nature.[8]

1. kunnu - 149	6. taale - 56	11. manna - 69
2. kuli - 136	7. meel - 53	12. taalam - 735
3. kunTu - 17	8. munTa - 7	13. taTam - 8
4. paaRa - 23	9. mala - 23	Total - 1670
5. puRa - 7	10. maaTu - 91	% 1670/6878 = 24.28

This nature is suggested by 24.28% of the total generics.

Eventhough the complex is on the sea-shore, the eastern boundary of it touches G.B. II and hence undulating nature is also is also increased. The percentage of generics indicative of elevated lands is 5.03 and of low lying area is 19.67. Both are higher than the percentages of such generics seen in KATALUNDI Complex. This suggests that the topography of this region is of more undulating nature due to the hills, hillocks and valleys.

kunnu, mala and maaTu are the high frequency generics of elevated lands and their distribution is as follows:

kunnu	-	17/149	-	THALAKKULATHUR	mala	- 6/23	- THALAKKULATHUR
		20/149	-	ECHINUR		8/23	- KANNANKARA
		20/149	-	MAKKATA		7/23	- BADIRUR
		38/149	-	BADIRUR	maaTu	83/91	- ELATHUR
		17/149	-	PUTHIYANGADI			

Villages except ELATHUR and PUTHIYANGADI form the eastern half of the complex and frequencies show that the eastern half is comparatively elevated. This part merges with G.B. II. Highly elevated areas are usually called malas or hills. Whereas kunnu and maaTu are not so elevated since they are hillocks. Thus the areas on the eastern half of the complex is highly elevated and ELATHUR and PUTHIYANGADI are of areas with hillocks. In between these two halves a low lying area is seen. The eastern half comprises of the villages THALANGULATHUR, KANNANKARA and BADIRUR which contain all the mala generics. They are on the eastern border close to G.B. II. Hence the slope is from East to West. The slope of the land on the western half of the complex excepting a sandy strip of land along the sea-shore, is from west to east since there are hillocks.

---

[8]Distribution of generics List No.XII in Part II, PP. Nos.7,8,9. PP.27-56.

1.1.3.1. The following observations can be made here.

1. The slope of the land is from east to west upto ELATHUR and PUTHIYANGADI. These two villages are also slightly elevated and hence between the eastern half of the complex and ELATHUR - PUTHIYANGADI villages, there are comperatively low lying areas.

2. PERUNTHIRUTHI, KARANNUR and MORAYUR are the low lying regions in between the elevated lands. When water enters during the ebbs, it will be forced to spread in this low lands which definitely form marshy areas, swamps and small islands. Backwaters are numerous in this area. Thus the soil becomes highly saltish.

3. manna, maaTu and kunnu are seen distributed in the villages lying south of PERUNTHIRUTHI and KARANNUR. This indicates that the land on the southern part of the complex has elevation towards south.

1.1.3.2. The river courses in this complex support these observations. The lowest land in the complex is PERUNTHURUTHI. PUNNUR pula, in the lowest reaches called ELATHUR pula, enters the complex from the south eastern part. It flows towards PERUNTHIRUTHI and spreading its branches in the low lying areas, goes northwards avoiding PUTHIYANGADI and ELATHUR. Finally enters the sea. It touches THALAKKULATHUR village, makes a sharp bend and flows westwards along the southern boundary of THALAKKULATHUR. When it touches ELATHUR, it again makes a sharp bend and flows in the northern direction and finally joins with the KORAPPULA on the northern boundary of ELATHUR. Branches of PUNNURPULA entering the complex from eastern side also touch THALAKKULATHUR, make sharp bends and finally reach the KORAPPULA. The PUNNURPULA and its branches, spread in the low lying areas and form small islands which helped the formation of PERUNTHIRUTH.

KORAPPULA is formed by the confluence of two streams, AGALAPPULA and PUNNURPULA. PUNNURPULA, in some areas is called ELATHURPULA also. AGALAPPULA according to Logen 'a broad river', is a backwater flowing parallel to the sea through the boundary of VENGALAM and merges with KORAPPULA.[9]

"KOORAPPULA and its main tributaries PUNNURPPULA and AGALAPPULA are all tidal in their lower reaches".[10] Thus, it necessitates the formation of marshes in the lower areas.

9LM, P.15.

10DS, P.7.

It is reported in the Malabar Gazateer that there were muddy formations in these areas and it seriously affected the construction of the railway lines through ELATHUR.[11]

The northern part of the complex includes four villages which are generally low lying areas, but comparatively plain lands with sandy coastal strips.

b. Wet Land Generics.

ali	- 9	kaappu	- 11	caali	- 20	paali	- 2
aalam	- 1	kaappukaatu	- 15	pantal	- 9	taale	- 56
alam	- 1	kuNTu	- 17	caalu	- 19	taalam	- 735
coLi	- 175	paTanna	- 114	palliyaali	- 2	taRa	- 49
coRtRa	- 11	kuli	- 136	pallom	- 3	ciRa	- 81
nunni	- 19	kolla	- 3	taTom	- 8	vaay	- 45
kaNNi	- 11	kuNi	- 401	tirutti	- 69	Total	= 2447
kali	- 59	caLi	- 4	poyil	- 363	%	: 2447/6878 = 35.57

c. Dry Land Generics.

kaala - 8	paaRa - 23	tarisu	- 7
paala - 14	poRRa - 20	Total	= 72
		%	: 72/6878 = 1.09

d. Garden Land Generics.

akam - 125	paaTi - 5	velappu	- 39
kaNTam- 217	tooTTam - 5	Total	= 1104
kaNTi - 511	vayal - 163	%	: 1104/6878 = 16.08
paaTam - 39			

Wet lands are indicated by 35.57% of the generics which is maximum compared to all the other complexes. It is because of the large marshy formations in the region due to backwaters.

11MS, PP.111-116.

1.1.3.3. Distribution of poyil and paTanna indicative of the marshes in the low lying areas:

poyil	-	59/363	- THALAKKULATHUR	paTanna	48/114	- THIRUVANGUR
		38/363	- ICCANNUR		20/114	- NAKKATA
		35/363	- KANNANKARA		6/114	- KOLAKKATU
		30/363	- KARUVACCERI		8/114	- VENGALAM
					5/114	- ELATHUR
					6/114	- THALAKKOLATHUR

As seen in the KATALUNDI Complex marshy formations are largely seen in areas close to the sea-shore. In THALAKKOLATHUR and its surrounding areas and in ELATHUR there are several low lying pockets in the hillocks. Backwaters get into them forming saline marshes. In KATALUR, no wet land generic is seen. But in the VENGALAM, neighbouring village, 83.83% of generics represents wet lands which is the maximum in the complex. (Chart I & II). The range of the percentage is thus between zero and 83.83. The range in KATALUNDI Complex is between 24.67 and 65.81. In both cases, certain villages reflect very high percentage of marshy areas. Undulating land in coastal region definitely produce marshes since hills, hillocks and low lying lands are distributed in such a way that water due to heavy rainfall and backwaters or ebbs will spread and remain in the gaps for a long period.

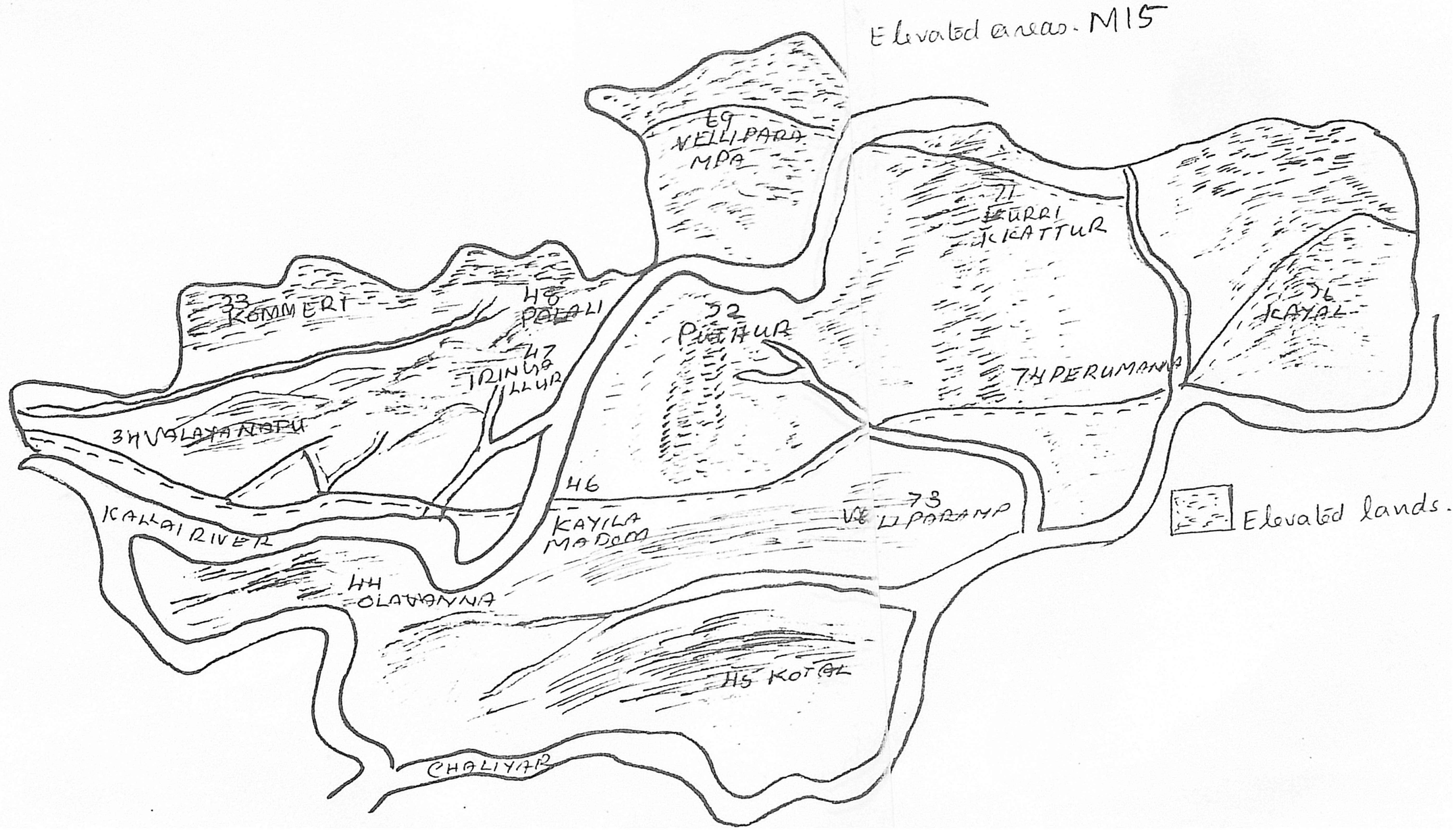
1.1.4. VALAYANATU Complex.

This complex consists of fifteen adjacent villages situated at an average distance of five miles from the Headquarters of CALICUT. It is on the southern boundary of the taluk and on the north eastern side of the KATALUNDI complex. It cannot be called a coastal complex since the eastern half of it lies within the G.B. II. Eight villages are in the geographical belt No.III and seven villages in the G.B. II.

The following are the villages in the complex. (Map Nos.15, and 16)

VALAYANATU COMPLEX

Elevated areas. M15





AERIAL MAP
VALAYANADU
COMPLEX M16

Villages in G.B. II	Villages in G.B. III
64 CHELAVUR	33 KOMMERI
69 VELLIPARAMPA	34 VALAYANATU
71 KURRIKKATTUR	40 PALLALAM
72 PUTHUR	44 OLAVANNA
73 VELLAYIKKOD	45 KOYAL
74 PERUMANNA	46 KAYILAMADOM
75 KAYAL	47 IRINGALLUR
	48 PALALI

1.1.4.1. Total generics in the Complex is 2781.[12]

a. Generics indicating the undulating nature.

kunnu	= 156	tealam	= 213	munTa	= 18
kuli	= 102	paaRa	= 62	manna	= 35
killu	= 3	puRa	= 74	Total	= 818
kunnettu	= 11	mala	= 7	%	818/2781 = 29.4
taTom	= 10	meel	= 2		
kaaTu	= 125				

Undulating nature is indicated by 24.9% of the total generics. The undulating nature of the land gradually increases in the mid land area.

mala, kunnu, manna and puRa are the high frequency generics reflecting elevated lands. Their distribution is noted below:-

mala	2/7	=	KOMMERI		13/156	= VELLAYIKKOT
	5/7	=	KAYAL		16/156	= PUTHUR
kunnu	27/156	=	IRINGALLUR		18/156	= VALAYANATU
	15/156	=	KOMMERI	manna	14/35	= KAYAL
	14/156	=	KOYAL		10/35	= PERUMANNA
	9/156	=	OLAVANNA	munTa	6/18	= PERUMANNA
	18/156	=	VELLIPARAMPA		4/18	= PUTHUR
	14/156	=	PERUMANNA		5/18	= KURRIKKATTUR

12Distribution of Generics, List No.IV in Part II. PP.Nos.10,11,12. PP.57-77.

KOMMERI, VALAYANATU and IRINGALLUR form the north western part of the complex which is an elevated area. In IRINGALLUR and VALAYANATU, a male generic is absent while in KOMMERI it is seen in two names. This shows that the slope in this area is from KOMMERI to IRINGALLUR or from west to east. In KAYAL, the village on the eastern boundary of the complex and there are five male generics. kunnu, munTa and manna generics are distributed in the eastern part of the complex. Gradual elevation of the eastern half of the complex is reflected here. The distribution of generics of elevation on the eastern and western part thus indicate that a low lying area is formed between them which comprises of two villages PALALI and KAYILAMADOM. OLAMANNA, KAYILAMADOM, PALALI and a part of VALAYANATU are uniformly marshy. A branch of the CHALIYAR passes through the border of OLAMANNA. KALLAYI RIVER crosses the complex through PALALI, KAYILAMADOM, IRINGALLUR and VALAYANATU. During tides, back waters flood to all these lands forming swamps and marshes.

1.1.4.2. The topographic nature described above is corroborated by courses of rivers. CHALIYAR, on the southern boundary of the complex flows around KOTAL and OLAMANNA and divides into two on the southern side of OLAMANNA. One branch enters the complex and flows through the south western border of this village towards of the low lying areas of VALAYANATU and merges with the KALLAYI river. The river bends to cross OLAMANNA in the south western boundary of the village, but with a sharp curve it flows along the boundary in the north western direction. This river course indicates the elevation of the areas in KOTAL and OLAMANNA.

The KALLAYI river, enters the complex from the north eastern part, through KURRIKKATTUR. It flows in the south western direction and crosses PALALI and KAILAMADOM. When it touches OLAMANNA, it makes a sharp bend and turns to north. This shows the elevation of land in OLAMANNA. The river does not enter IRINGALLUR or VALAYANATU. It passes along the southern boundary of VALAYANATU and goes straight to the sea making a large river mouth in confluence with the branch of CHALIYAR.

The river courses indicate that they make sharp bends in the elevated areas. IRINGALLUR, KOMMERI and VALAYANATU villages have slopes towards east upto PALALI and KAYILAMADOM and from this region the land forms elevation towards east upto KAYAL. The KALLAYIPULA flows through the low lying areas in PALALI and KAYILAMADOM. These two villages are comparatively plain lands and KALLAYIPULA flows here without bends. Eastern and western halves except these two villages are thus elevated lands and these two villages become a pocket for the backwaters.

During tides, backwaters enter abundantly these two villages and spreads finally forming swamps and marshes. Percentage of low lying areas indicated by this complex is higher than that indicated by KATALUNDI Complex.

b. Wet land generics.

ali	- 6	caali	- 19	tuRa	- 2	paLLiyaal	- 2
alam	- 3	taTam	- 10	nunni	- 69	eiRa	- 31
ooLi	- 22	taalam	- 10	paTanna	- 50	kuli	- 102
kaNNi	- 8	tirutti	- 55	poyil	- 197	Total	= 694
kali	- 58	caalu	- 21	vaay	- 29	%	694/2781 = 24.95

c. Dry land generics

paaRa	- 62	paala	- 17		
poRRa	- 167	Total	= 246	%	246/2781 = 8.84

d. Garden land generics.

akam	- 9	toTika	- 70	valappu	- 20
kaNTam	- 23	toTTam	- 10	virutti	- 1
kavvu	- 60	paRRi	- 2		

veeli	- 1
Total	= 196
%	196/2781 = 7.04

Wet land generics are only 24.95% and garden land generics 7.04%. This percentages are very low compared to the values indicated in the other complexes except NAGARAM. The distribution of wet land generics is given below.

vaay	-	2/29	- KONNERI	nunni	6/69	-	VALAYANATU
		3/29	- PALALI		22/69	-	KURRIKKATTUR
		12/29	- VALAYANATU		16/69	-	KAYAL
kali		21/58	- KAYILANADOM	paTanna	8/69	-	KONNERI
		10/58	- PALALI		33/69	-	VALAYANATU
		9/55	- OLANANNA		10/69	-	OLANANNA
tirutti		10/55	- OLANANNA	poyil	27/197	-	KONNERI
		8/55	- IRINGALLUR		21/197	-	VALAYANATU
		7/55	- KONNERI		26/197	-	PALALI
		6/55	- VALAYANATU		34/197	-	VELIPARAMPA
					19/197	-	VELLAYIKKOTU

The distribution shows that the western part and the low lying areas are excessively watered lands.

Wet land generics are largely shown in PALALI, KAYILANADOM, IRINGALLUR, VALAYANATU and VELLIPARAMBU, while they are less in PUTHUR and PERUMANNA. The range of percentage of wet land generics in VALAYANATU is between 17.03 to 52.11 and which shows a decrease compared to the ranges in PUTHIYANGADI and KATALUNDI complexes. The complex is comparatively in the inland area than the other two complexes and hence the decrease.

1.1.5. PALUR Complex.

This complex consisting of twelve villages is situated at an average distance of 13.5. miles from the Headquarters of Calicut (Map No.17 and 18). The villages of this complex are in G.B.I and the other two are in G.B.II. In the eastern and northern parts of the region, mountain slopes and valleys are merging with the undulating land.

1.1.5.1. Total number of in the complex are 1299.[13]

Villages in G.B. II				Villages in G.B. I.	
162	MUNNUR	182	MAVUR	180	PALANGAD
163	PALUR	183	ATUVAT	181	KALPALLI
164	ARAYANKOT	184	CHERUVATI		
165	NAYARKULI	185	KOTIYATTUR		
166	ERIMALA	186	KAKKAD		

Generic indicating undulating nature (Chart I and II)

kaaTu - 57 kunnattu - 19 kunTu- 5 puRa - 5 manna - 53 Total = 331

kunnu - 64 kuli - 76 paaRa-32 mala - 16 munTa - 4 % 331/1299 : 25.48

24.48% of the generics indicate undulating landscape.

The distribution of generics of elevation are given below.

mala - 2/16 - ARYANKOT
1/16 - NAYARKULI
1/16 - ERIMALA
3/16 - PALANGADU
1/16 - ATUVAT
8/16 - KAKKATU

kunnu - 6/64 - ERIMALA
5/64 - PALANGATU
9/64 - CHERUVATI
8/64 - KOTIYATHUR
24/64 - KAKKATU

manna - 2/53 - MANNUR
2/53 - PALUR
9/53 - PALANGAD
11/53 - MAVUR
7/53 - KOTIYATHUR

13Distribution of generics, List Nos.13, 14, 15 in Part II.

kunnu, mala and paaRa are largely distributed in KAKKATU which lies just below the western ghats. kunnu generics are more in CHERUVATI, KOTIYATHUR, PALANGADU, ERIMALA and ATUVATU. These villages are situated a little away from the ghats. In PALANGADU, ERIMALA and ATUVATU there are hills too as reflected in mala generics and the area in between these elevated lands is low lying. Moreover the complex has a slope from KAKKATU area in the north to the CHERUVATI area in the south. It follows that the western, north western, eastern and north eastern parts of the complex are slightly elevated lands.

1.1.5.2. The river Iruvalannippula is flowing from the KAKKATU, KOTIYATHUR areawhich passes through the bounderies of KOTIYATHUR, MANNUR, CHERUVATI and PALUR and merges with the Valiya pula on the southern boundary of the complex. CeRupula passes through the boundaries of ATUVATU and PALANGADU and finally merges with the Valiyapula on the southern boundary of complex. Another ceRupula is also flowing through the western boundary of PALANGADU. Thus the rivers on both sides of the PALANGADU revenue village indicate the elevation of the land in between the rivers, which is reflected in the generics also. CeRupula means small river and they are tributories of Valiyapula. Valiyapula is on the southern boundary of the complex and in the lower areas, it is called caaliyaaR. In this area river along the boundary is shallow and it has sandy banks. It makes a sharp bend between CHERUVATI and MAVUR. The extensive sandy formations on the banks are reflected in the field names like kaTappuRam and kaTalunTi and in the village name MANNUR. On the southern bank of the river, the village is MANPURAM, which is in the ERNADU taluk.

Iruvalannippula divides the complex into two parts and it flows from north to south indicating the slope of the land in that direction. In MANNUR and in PALUR there are hillocks. In ARAYANKOTU and MAYARKULI there are few hills and hillocks and compared to the PALUR and MANNUR villages, ARAYANKOTU and MAYARKULI are elevated lands. meel and kunnattu generics indicative of slight elevation have high frequency in MANNUR. Thus the slope in this area is from MANNUR to PALUR. The IRUVALANNIPPULA is flowing through slopes indicated by these generic frequencies. This river makes a sharp bend on the northern boundary of CHERUVATI and the river makes sandy formations in thatarea. The village MANNUR is at this bend and the village name itself indicates the peculiar origin of sandy banks near PALUR. The river falling from highly elevated lands to steep depths also helps to produce sandy areas.

b. Wet land generics.

Alam	- 1	kuli	- 76	taTom	- 23	paali	- 4
ooLi	- 8	kunTu	- 5	tirutti	- 11	poyil	- 104
kali/kayi-	5	caalu	- 28	nunni	- 15	vaay	- 7
kaappu	- 5	caali	- 39	palliyaali-81		Total	= 4312
						%	432/1299 = 33.25

c. Dry land generics.

paala - 8 paaRa - 16 poRRa - 33 Total = 57 % 57/1299 = 4.38

d. Garden land generics

kaavu	- 4	toTika	- 91	pulam	- 2	virutti	- 2
kanTi	- 54	tooTTam	- 8	valappu	- 7	Total	= 198
kanTom	- 22	tonTi	- 5	vaTTom	- 3	%	198/1299 = 15.24

33.25% of the generics indicate wet land in the complex and it is natural since the complex is situated on the banks of Valiyapula. Heavy rainfall in the district is also a cause to produce marshy lands in G.B. I.

1.1.5.3. The distribution of wet land generics of high frequency is given below.

kuli	16/76	- PALANGADU		15/104	- ERIMALA
	14/76	- MAVUR		18/104	- KOTIYATHUR
	12/76	- ARAYANGOT	palliyaali	15/81	- PALANGADU
poyil	13/104	- PALUR		37/81	- CHERUVATI
	11/104	- ARAYANGOT		20/81	- KOTIYATHUR
	12/104	- MAYARKULI			

poyil and palliyaali are of very high frequency. paala and poRRa have also high frequency, but they are not wet or watered lands. PALUR, ARAYANGOD, MAYARKULI and ERIMALA the villages where poyil is of high frequency. Highest frequency of poyil is seen in KOTIYATHUR. The Iruvalannippula flows from north to south, indicating slope of the complex from north to south. Hence, the highest frequency of poyil in KOTIYATHUR is self explanatory. The other villages with larger number of poyil generic are situated

on the western side of Iruvelannippula, extending from ERIMALA to PALUR. MANNUR village is also on the western bank of Iruvelannippula, adjacent to PALUR. Hence the generic poyil is seen distributed in the low lands. PALANGADU is the most elevated area on the western part of the complex where two rivers are flowing through the western and eastern boundaries of the village. Here due to the presence of these rivers poyil generics has comparatively high frequency. palliyaali shows highest frequency in KOTIYATHUR. Next comes CHERUVATI and PALANGADU.

paaRa and poRRa denote generally rocky nature of the lands. paRa in KAKKATU and poRRa in CHERUVATI shows maximum frequency. Both villages are below the western ghats. In the village name KAKKATU itself reveals the nature of land as rocky where kal, the specific reflects rocky nature rocky mote and useless lands are also usually termed as poRRa, eventhough it indicates slightly elevated lands too.

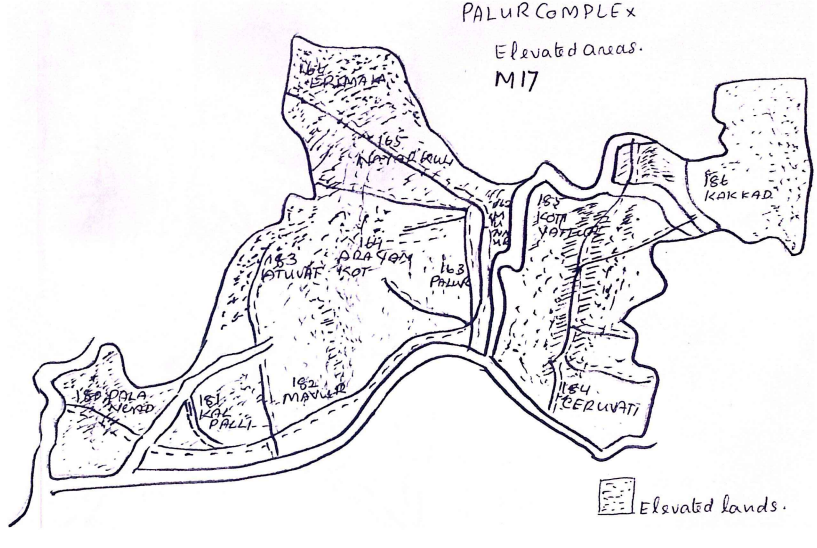
1.1.5.4. The villages, MAVUR, KALPALLI and ATUVATU are adjacent villages. KALPALLI and MAVUR are on the northern bank of the river Valiyapula. The wet land generics, dry land generics and generics indicative of elevation are minimum in these villages. Another type of generics which indicate habitational sites have much prominance in these villages. These peculiarities are discussed in the concerned chapters.

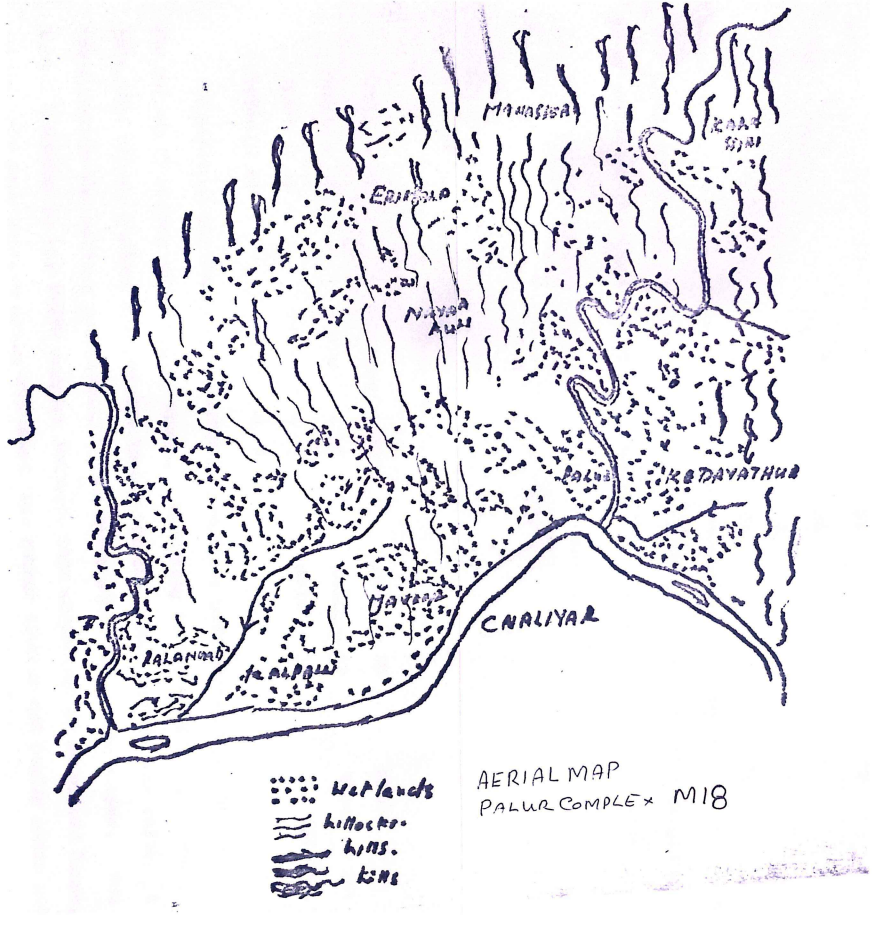
1.1.6. KUTATTAI Complex.

KUTATTAI complex consists of 10 adjacent villages at an average distance of 15 miles from the Headquarters of Calicut, in the north eastern part of the taluk. The minimum distance to the complex from Calicut is 12 miles and the maximum is 18 miles (Map 19 & 20). The villages in this complex are given below;

111	PORNGOTTUR	132	VELIMANNA	139	RAROTH
112	KALARANTIRI	133	KORONTIRI	140	CHEMBRA
113	MANIPURAM	134	PERILLI	141	ERPONA
118	KANDVANPOYIL	135	CHEMMARUTHAY	145	KETAVUR
129	KATAMATTUR	137	KUTATTAI	146	VEPPUR
131	PUTHUR	138	ANDONA	147	KARINGANANNA

This complex falls within the G.B. I and lies at the foot of WYNAD plateau which has an average height of 3000 feet above the sea level.


PALUR COMPLEX
Elevated areas.
M17
166 ERIMALA
165 NAYAR KULI
186 KAKKAD
185 KOTI VATTUR
164 ARAYAM KOT
163 PALUR
183 ATUVAT
182 MAVUR
181 KAL PALLI
180 PALA NEAD
184 CERUVATI
Elevated lands.



AERIAL MAP
PALUR COMPLEX M18

1.1.6.1. The frequencies of generics of hills and hillocks in the PALUR and KUTATTAI complexes are given in the table below for comparison.[14]

TABLE 21

Frequency of Generics of hills and hillocks.	PALUR Complex.	KUTATTAI Complex.
kunnu	64	67
mala	16	68
munTa	4	22
manna	53	22

Frequency of mala (hill) generic is very high in KUTATTAI complex compared to the PALUR and other complexes which is a notable character of the area.

This complex is also an undulated area having hills, hillocks valleys and vast upper table lands which are reflected in the generics.

1.1.6.2. Total generics in the complex is 1136. Their distribution is given below.

a. Generics indicating undulating nature (Chart I & II)

kuḷi - 19	kunnattu - 19	puRa - 10	muṉTa - 4
kolli - 6	paaRa - 28	mañña - 53	Total = 254
kuṉTu - 9	meel - 2	mala - 16	% 254/1136 = 22.35
kunnu - 64	vaali - 2		

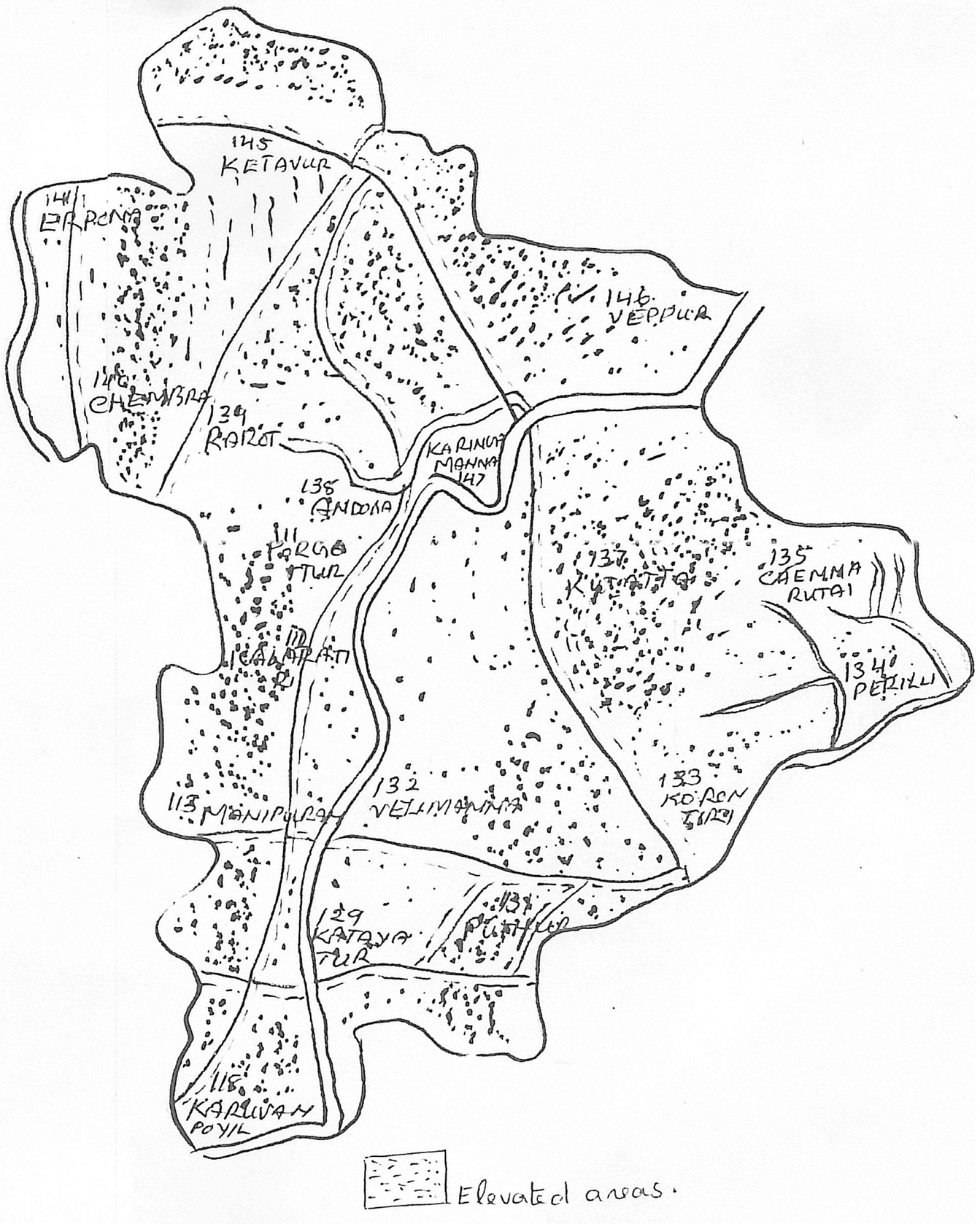
Compared to the PALUR and VAIAYANATU complexes undulating nature is less eventhough the region is closer to the hilly tract. According to the District gazateers, the land just east of the midland becomes undulated, but the ground between the valleys becomes higher while the valleys become deeper with steep sides and gentle slopes. Due to this nature generics in the PALUR complex indicate high percentage of undulated lands. Further inland, the area becomes again undulated, but rather flatter and really plain with shallow valleys cut through it. This nature extends upto the foot of the ghats. Thus naturally

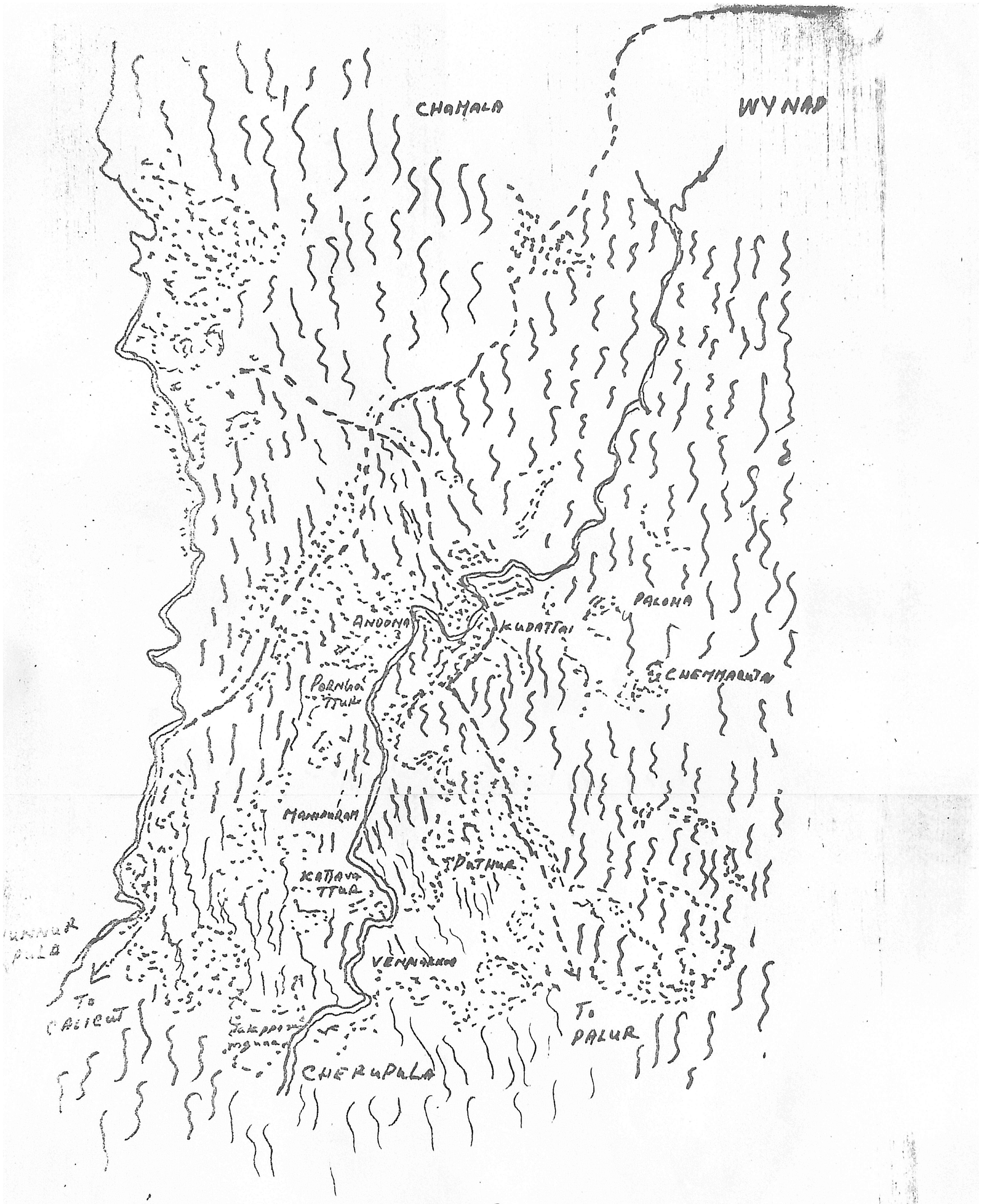
---

14Distribution of generics. List No.XX in Part II, PP. Nos.16,17,18. PP.91-101.

KUTATTAI. ELEVATED AREAS.

M19





AERIAL MAP.
KUTATTAI COMPLEX M 20

hills : hillocks. low lying wet lands.

76

the complex just below the ghats indicates less undulated lands, but higher percentage of plain lands. The plain land generics include garden land generics and dry land generics because in hilly tracts Dry lands are extensive plains usually of rocky nature.

b. Garden land generics.

akam - 1	toTuka - 4	paeTi - 13	veeli - 7
kanTam - 22	toTi - 49	paeTam - 4	Total = 207
kanTi - 80	tooTTam - 19	vayal - 3	% 207/1136 = 17.78

Garden land generics are 17.78% and Dry land generics are 5.36% and the total becomes 23.14% which is higher than that in PALUR, VALAYANATU and KATALUNDI complexes. That the garden land percentage is high in this complex compared to all other complexes except NAGARAM also indicates that there are more plain lands. Generally in the hilly tracts when the undulating generics decreases the garden land generics increases. Thus in PALUR while percentage of Garden land generics is 15.24 that of the undulating nature is 25.5%. On the other hand in KUTATTAI situated in the same G.D. percentage of garden land generics increased to 17.78% while the undulating nature decreased to 22.35%.

1.1.6.3. In the case of coastal complexes, feature of the landscape differs slightly. PUTHIYANGADI indicates 16.05% garden land generics and 24.28% of undulating nature. But when the percentage of garden land generics increased to 17.88% in KATALUNDI, the undulating character decreased to 10.38%. This may be because in the coastal area the undulating nature is the determining factor of the formation of garden lands, since this nature is the determining factor of marshy formations. This has been already observed in the case of the two coastal complexes KATALUNDI and PUTHIYANGADI.

The undulating nature reflected in names in all the complexes in the decreasing order is given below alongwith the corresponding values of garden land generics.(Chart I & II).

Table(26)

% of Generics of undulating nature	% of Garden land generics.	Complexes.	% of Generics of undulating nature.	% of Garden land Generics.	Complexes
29.4 (818/2781)	7.04	VALAYANATU	24.2 (276/1136)	17.78	KUTATTAI
29.8 (388/1299)	15.24	PALUR	14.8 (536/3612)	17.88	KATALUNDI
28.58(1966/6878)	16.05	PUTHIYANGADI			

Undulating nature is maximum in VALAYANATU where the Garden land generics are minimum.

Thus it has to be noted that as undulating nature increases, the garden land generics decreases in all complexes. Decrease of undulating nature results in the increase of plain lands. kaattu generics becomes a deciding factor in the cases of PALUR and VALAYANATU, both are extended to the G.B.II. Undulating nature in PALUR becomes 29.8 and VALAYANATU 29.4. In PUTHIYANKADI 28.58, KUTATTAI 24.2 and KATALUNDI 14.8.

d. Wet Land Generics.

ali - 1	kolli - 6	kanni - 1	poyil - 183
coli - 4	caali - 1	tirutti - 4	vaay - 6
kayi - 1	caalu - 52	nunni - 21	Total = 333
kuli - 24	taTom - 5	paali - 24	% 333/1136 = 29.31

Dry 5.36

1.1.6.4. The distribution of generics indicating elevated areas

Kaala - 5
paala - 5
paRa -27
poRRa -24
61/1136 = 5.36

mala	8/68	- VELIMANNA	kunnu	8/67	- PORKOTTUR
	7/68	- KATAVATHUR		9/67	- KATAVATTUR
	7/68	- KUTATTAI		9/67	- RAROT
	9/68	- VEPPUR		9/67	- CEMPRA
	5/68	- CEMPRA	manna	4/22	- VELIMANNA
	5/68	- KARUVAMPOYIL		6/22	- KUTATTAI
				5/22	- RAROT

mala generics is largely distributed in VEPPUR, VELIMANNA, KATAVATTUR and KUTATTAI. These generics form a chain, on the eastern half of the complex, almost near the middle area. The frequency of mala decreases towards the south. The highest frequency of mala is in VEPPUR and the lowest in KATAVATTUR. Thus, on the basis of the distribution of mala generic we may observe the slope of the complex from north to south, the elevated area being VEPPUR, which is closer to the ghats and Wynad plateaue. Frequency of kunnu generic is high in KETAVUR, RAROT and KATAVATTUR, KALARANTIRI and PORKOTTUR. mala generics suggest highly elevated lands and kunnu generics indicate lands of lower level. Thus the villages noted above are comparatively low areas and the slope of the land in this region is from north to south.

On the eastern half of the complex almost near central portion there is a chain of 'mala' extending from VEPPUR to KATAVATTUR. The slope of the area of this part is from north to south. On the western side of this highly elevated area, there are numerous kunnu, which reflects comparatively low lands. On the eastern side of this chain of villages the generics reflects a slope from west to east. CHEMMARUTVAY, PERILLI (periyakolli) and KORONTIRI are the lowest lands on this side.

The river CERUPULA starts from the elevated lands of VEPPUR flows through the western boundaries of KUTATTAI, VELIMANNA and KATAVATTUR and finally merges with VALIYAPULA on the southern boundary of the taluk. The river connects this complex to PALUR complex. A number of rivulets in the PERILLI area flows towards east and join with the origins of IRUVANNIPPULA, indicating the slope towards east.

On the western boarder, the PUNNURPULA touches the complex. ceRupula a tributary of VALIYAPULA flows from north to south through the lower valleys of VEPPUR-KATAVATTUR chain of hills devides the complex into two almost equal parts. The branches of IRUVALANNIPPULA are spread over the villages, near the eastern boundary of the complex indicating the chain of hills slope towards east.

1.2. Topography and Geography reflected in the field names of Groups.

1.2.1. KUNNAMANGALAM Group. (Small Trade Exchange Centres).

KUNNAMANGALAM Group consists of one cluster namely VENGERI and ten isolated units and the total number in the Group is 19. (Chart I, II & III) (Map No. 8A). Eleven villages are situated in the G.B. II, six villages in the G.B. III and two villages in the G.B. I. Four villages of VENGERI cluster are in G.B. II and five villages are in the G.B. III. It is to be noted that the trade exchange centres are maximum in the midland area, while they are minimum in the hilly tracts. Out of the total 19 villages, the trade exchange centres are in G.B. III 31.57%, in the G.B. II 57.89% and in G.B. I 10.52%. The distribution is as follows:

TABLE-3

Name of the Group.		Village names cluster	Distribution in G.B.		Village names isolated units.	Distribution in G.B.
KUNNAMANGALAM		VENGERI		10	CHIKKILOD	III
	51	VARADUR	III	78	MANAKKAD	II
	52	VENGERI	III	82	PUVVATTUPARAMBA	II
	56	PATINJATTUMURI	III	89	KIZHAKKOTTU	II
	57	KIZHAKKUMURI	III	95	PUNNURCHERUPALAM	II
	66	KARATHUR	II	100	PALANGAD	II
	53	MURIKKARA	III	107	VALIYAPARAMBA	II
	61	POLUR	II	121	VENNAKOD	II
	60	PAYIMBRA	II	161	CHENNAMANGALLUR	I
	65	KUNNAMANGALAM	II	170	MALAYANMA	I

1.2.1.1. Generics of field names in the VENGERI cluster indicate that 26.18% of the land is wet, and 6.74% is Dry, thus suggesting that 32.92% of the total area as uncultivable. 20.30% of the land in the cluster is Garden. Compared to the complexes, wet, and wet & dry lands in this cluster shows a decrease of 4.62% and 3.04% respectively. But garden land in the cluster shows an increase of 3.34% compared to the complexes.

1.2.1.2. In isolated units, differences are more. The decrease of % of wet land generics is 4.95%, wet & dry is 3.36% and increase of Garden land is 7.63%. The increase of garden land is due to the fact that the isolated units are largely distributed in the midland area which is more fertile.[15]

In the case of complexes, data show that four complexes are uniform in nature. In the same way out of the 10 isolated units of KUNNAMANGALAM group 7 units show uniformity. On this basis the following observations may be made.[16]

1.2.1.3. The land where the small trade exchange centres are situated is more cultivable compared to the land where large trade exchange centres are situated. 89.41% of the cluster and isolated units are distributed in the midland and coastal areas. Differences are largely seen in the isolated units CHENNAMANGALUR, PUVVATTUPARAMBA and MALAYANMA. CHENNAMANGALUR is adjacent to PALUR complex, on the bank of ceRupula and valiyapula. PUVVATTUPARAMBA is adjacent to VALAYANATU complex, near valiyapula and MALAYANMA is near KUTATTAI complex, on the bank of ceRupula. This may be the reason for the increase of wet lands in these units. As noted above, 57.89% of the villages are in the mid land area and naturally, the fertility of the land increases as reflected in the frequencies of generics. Thus the agricultural possibilities are much in this group.

Geographically these centres are distributed in the internal areas compared to the complexes. An interesting point is that villages of KUNNAMANGALAM group form a chain in such a way that they are geographically connected with all complexes in the taluk.

15Distribution of generics. List No.VII in Part II, PP. Nos.19-23. PP.102-128.

16While taking the average NAGARAM complex is excluded since the topographical and geographical features reflected in field name generics may not be accurate as mentioned earlier.

1.2.1.4. The following table shows the percentage of wet, wet & dry and garden lands in the complexes and in this group. and difference in values Compared to complexes.

TABLE - 4.

Name of the cluster and unit.	Wet %	Dry %	Wet & Dry %	Garden %	Wet difference %	Dry difference %	Wet & Dry difference %	Garden difference %
VENGERI (Average)	26.18	6.74	32.92	20.30	—4.62	..	—3.04	+3.34
Isolated Units (Average)	25.85	6.75	32.6	24.59	—4.95	..	—3.36	+7.63
Complex (Average)	30.80	5.16	35.96	16.96	..	..	..	..

(—sign shows decrease, +sign shows increase)

The average value of percentage of generics of wet, wet & dry, dry and garden are taken because in the complexes the values are almost uniform. A comparison of percentage of generics of complexes and groups indicate some relations between the fertility of the soil and the emergence of different kinds of trade exchange centres.

1.2.2. KANNIPARAMPA Group - Storage centres (Map No. 8)

This group consists of 4 villages. There is one cluster namely VELLANUR and two isolated units. The cluster and one isolated unit are situated in the midland area and the remaining one isolated unit is in the coastal area. Thus, the storage centres are maximum in the midland area, while they are absent in the hilly tracts. 25% of the centres are in the coastal strip and 75% of the centres are in the midland region. The distribution is as follows:

TABLE - 5.

Name of the Group.	Village Names.Clusters		C.P.	Village names.Isolated Units		C.P.
KANNIPARAMPA	1	VELLANUR		11	KOLATHUR	III
	178	VELLANUR	II	174	CHNOTHA	II
	179	KANNIPARAMPA	II			

1.2.2.1. In the case of the cluster, wet land is 22.67%, wet & dry land is 30.48% and garden land is 29.18%. Compared to the complexes the wet land and the wet & dry land areas are decreased to 8.13% and 5.48% respectively and garden lands are increased to 12.22% . In isolated units, decrease of wet land is 1.87%, wet & dry is -4.81% but increase of garden land is 10.66% (Chart No.I, II and III).

1.2.2.2. This shows that the area under this group is more fertile and cultivable compared to the complexes and KUNNAMANGALAM group.

1.2.2.3. The following table reflects the position.[16]

TABLE - 6.

Name of the cluster and units.	Wet %	Dry %	Wet & Dry %	Garden %	Difference Wet %	Difference Wet & Dry %	Difference Garden %
VELLANUR (Average)	22.67	7.81	30.48	29.18	-8.13	-5.48	+ 12.22
Isolated Units (Average)	28.93	2.22	31.15	27.62	-1.87	-4.81	+ 10.66
Complexes (Average)	30.8	5.16	35.96	16.96	..	..	..

1.2.3. TAMARASSERY Group - Industrial-cum-Commercial Production Centre (Map No.8 A)

There are seven clusters and six isolated units in the group, the total number of vilages being 40. Four isolated units and part of two clusters are in the hilly tracts. Five clusters and two isolated units and a part of a cluster are in the midland area. One isolated unit, one cluster and a part of one cluster is in the coastal tract. Thus 67.5% of the production centre is in G.B. II, 20% in G.B.I and 12.5% in G.B. III. The distribution of villages is as follows:

16Distribution of generics. List No.VIII in Part II, PP.Nos.24-28. PP.129-136.

T A B L E - 7.

Name of Group	Village Names.Clusters.	G.B.	Village Names.Clusters.	G.B.
TAMARASSERY	i KOTUVALLI Cluster		iii PERUVAYAL Cluster	
	7 KANDANUR	III	75 PERUVAYAL	II
	8 INTHADU	III	79 VALAYANNUR	II
	15 IRIVALLUR	II	80 MALAPROM	II
	18 TAMARASSERY	II	169 SANKETAM	II
	86 PALLIKKOTH	II	iv PERINGOLAM Cluster	
	87 PAYIMBALASSERY	II	83 PERINGOLAM	II
	88 ARAMBRAM	II	84 MUNDAKAL	II
	92 MUTHAMBERY	II	v PARAMBIL Cluster	
	93 PULLAIUR	II	62 CHERUVATTA	III
	94 ERIVANNUR	II	63 PARAMBIL	III
	114 PARAMBATHUKAVU	II	vi METIYANATU Cluster	
	115 KOTUVALLY	II	58 KURUVATTUR	II
	ii CHATHAMANGALAM Cluster		90 PUNNUR	II
	160 MANASSERY	I	99 KUTTAMBUR	II
	167 PULAKKOD	I	101 KOTULI	II
	175 CHATHAMANGALAM	II	102 METIYANATU	II
	176 KAYIMANNA	II	130 OMASSERI	I
	177 KULAKKOD	II	vii MUTTATHA Cluster	
	Village Names.Isolated Units.		120 PULLANUR	I
	55 KIRALUR	II	171 MUTTATHA	I
	67 MAYANAD	III	173 PULLANUR	I
	97 MANIMINA	II		
	108 PANAKKOD	I		
	151 TIRUVAMPADI	I		
	187 KARASSERI	I		

1.2.3.1. Out of the seven clusters, PERINGOLAM and PARAMPIL show much difference from others while the remaining five clusters bear some uniformity. So the average fertility or % of generics of wet & Dry are noted on the basis of these five clusters in the case of Wet & Dry which is 31.36. In the case of wet land alone, four clusters show uniformity and the average is 27.207%. The average of garden land in 4 clusters is 22.46%. The comparison of these values with the values of complexes, decrease of wet land is 3.6%, wet and dry in total is 4.60% and the increase in garden land is 5.5% (Chart No.I, II & III).

1.2.3.2. In the case of isolated units, PANAMCOD and MAYANAT show marked differences from others in percentage of generics while the other four units are uniform in nature and the average percentage of wet & Dry land of generic is 24.75%.

In the case of wet land generics five isolated units indicate uniformity and the average value is 22.87%. The average percentage of garden land generics in the four units is 26.96. Thus when compared to the values of generics of complexes the decrease of wet land generics percentage is 7.93 and wet & Dry land generics percentage is 11.21. But the garden land generics percentage shows an increase of 10.

1.2.3.3. These details are shown in the following table.[17]

TABLE - 8.

Name of the Cluster or units	Wet %	Dry %	Wet & Dry %	Garden %	Dif. wet. %	Dif. W + D %	Dif. Garden. %
Clusters	27.20	4.16	31.36	22.46	—3.6	—4.6	+ 5.5
Isolated Units	22.87	1.88	24.75	26.96	—7.93	—11.21	+10
Complexes	30.8	5.16	35.96	16.96			

1.2.3.4. As in the case of KUNNAMANGALAM and KANNIPARAMBA groups, maximum clusters and isolated units in this group are in C.B. II i.e. the maximum number of small exchange centres, storage centres and industrial production centres are situated in the midland

---

17Distribution of generics. List No.IX in Part II PP. Nos.29-52. PP.137-185.

area. Gradual decrease in garden lands can be seen in the order of storage centres, industrial production centres, small exchange centres and finally the complexes or large trade centres. The following table shows this clearly.

T A B L E - 9.

Average value of Percentage of Generics of Garden Lands in KANNIPARAMBA Group - 28.4%

" " TAMARASSERY Group - 24.71

" " KUNNAMANGALAM Group - 22.44

" " Complexes - 16.96

1.2.4. NATUVALLUR Group - Trade Route Centres. (Map No.8A).

The group consists of five clusters and six isolated units. Two clusters and an isolated unit are in the G.B. I. Two clusters and seven isolated units are in G.B. II. One cluster is in G.B. III. Out of the 22 village in this group five are in hilly tract (22.73%) 12 are in midland area (54.54%) and 5 are in coastal strip (22.73%). The trade route centres are more in the midland area.

T A B L E - 10.

Name of the Group	Name of the Villages Clusters		G.B.	Name of the villages Clusters.		G.B.
NATUVALLUR	i	ELETTIL Cluster		iv	KUTTOLI Cluster	
	103	AVILORA	II	9	PAVANDUR	III
	104	ELETTIL	II	13	NATUVALLUR	III
	110	PAVATA	I	14	MARUTHAD	III
	11	ANAYAMKUNNU Cluster		16	PALATH	III
	156	MAMAKKOTTUPURAM	I	54	MUTTOLI	III
	154	ANAYAMKUNNU	I	59	PULLALUR	II
	111	KUMARANALLUR Cluster		v	MATAVUR Cluster	
	155	KUMARANALLUR	I	91	MATAVUR	II
	168	PANNIKKOD	I	96	PARAMUR	II
				98	PUNNASSERI	II

Table Contd..

Name of the Group.		Name of the Villages. Isolated Units	C.D.
NATUVALLUR	65	KONOTTA	II
	70	PAYINGOTTUPURAM	II
	77	CHERUPPA	II
	81	CHERUKULATHUR	II
	117	TALAPPERUMANNA	II
	144	CHAMALA	II

1.2.4.1. Four clusters are of uniform nature in the distribution of wet lands but one shows much difference. Thus, the average percentage of the wet land generics in the clusters is 22.36, Wet & Dry land is 27.67 (Chart Nos. I, II & III). In the case of garden lands the average of 4 clusters which show uniformity is 24.38%. The decrease in percentage of wet land and wet & dry land compared to such villages in complexes are 8.44% and 8.29% respectively. The increase of percentage of garden lands is 7.42.

1.2.4.2. In the case of isolated units three of them show uniformity in values.[18] The average percentage of wet land generics is 22.87%, wet & dry land is 24.75 and garden land is 26.95. Thus compared to complexes the decrease in wet land is the decrease in percentage of wet land generics is 7.93, wet & Dry land is 11.21 and the increase of percentage of garden land generics is 10.

TABLE - 11.

Name of the clusters & Groups.	Wet %	Dry %	W + D %	Garden %	Diff. Wet %	Diff. W + D %	Diff. Garden %
Clusters	22.36	5.31	27.67	24.38	— 8.44	— 8.29	+ 7.42
Isolated Units	22.87	1.94	24.75	26.96	— 7.93	— 11.21	+ 10
Complexes	30.8	5.16	35.96	16.96			

[18] Interdistribution of generics list No.[illegible] in Part II, pp. Nos.53-70. pp.186-220.

As in the case of KUNNAMANGALAM group, here also a good number of villages are seen in the Geographical Belt III. Wet land is more in both cases, but the garden land is more compared to the KUNNAMANGALAM group.

1.2.5. THAZHEKKOD Group.- Agricultural production Centres. (Map No.8A)

This consists of twentyfour villages. There are five clusters and 11 isolated units. Four clusters and seven isolated units consisting of 18 villages are situated in the Geographical Belt No.I or hilly tracts. One cluster and three isolated units are in the middle tract. A single unit is seen in the coastal area.[19] 4.16% agricultural production centre is in G.B. III, 20.83% in G.B. II and 75% in G.B. I i.e. in G.B. III 66.66% of the large trade centres are situated, while 4.16% of the agricultural production centres are seen (Chart Nos.I, II & III). 75% of the agricultural production centres are in the hilly tract, where 33.33% of the large trade centres exist. Thus in coastal strip agricultural tract is minimum while large trade centres are maximum.

TABLE - 12.

Name of the Group	Name of the Villages Clusters		G.B.	Name of the Villages Isolated Units		G.B.
THAZHEKKOD	i	PALLIPROM cluster		12	RAMALUR	II
	142	PALLIPROM	I	17	MUTHUVAT	III
	143	PUNUR	I	109	ERANJOLI	I
	ii	NATUKIL cluster		116	KODUVANNULI	II
	123	THECHIYAD	I	119	VENNEKKOD	I
	124	PALANUR	I	125	KULIKKIPRA	I
	126	NATUKIL	I	127	PULAPPOYIL	I
	iii	NEELESWARAM cluster		128	CHOKKUR	I
	157	CHERUPRA	I	136	PALOLI	I
	122	NEELESWARAM	I	168	CHULUR	II
	iv	ALLIL Cluster		172	VENNEKKOD	I
	152	KUTARAKI	I			
	153	ALLI	I			
	v	PANNIKKOTTUR				
	105	PANNIKKOTTUR	II			
	106	KUNDAYI	II			

19Distribution of generic List No. XX in Part II, PP. Nos.71-88. PP.221-244.

1.2.5.1. Four clusters show uniformity in values. The average of wet & dry generics is 34.45%, wet land generics is 20.92% and of garden land generics is 25.6%, compared to complexes the decrease of wet land is 9.88%, wet & dry is 1.51% and increase of garden is 8.64%.

1.2.5.2. In the case of isolated units, eight of them show uniformity in values. The percentage of Wet land is 23.85, wet & dry is 25.37 and garden is 31.004. Compared to complexes, decrease of wet land is 6.95% wet & dry is 10.59% and increase garden is 10.521%. See table below.

T A B L E - 13.

Name of the cluster & groups	Wet %	Dry %	W + D %	Garden %	Diff. Wet %	Diff. W + D %	Diff. Garden %
Clusters	20.92	13.54	34.45	25.6	—9.88	—1.51	+ 8.64
Isolated Units	23.85	1.52	25.37	33.004	—6.95	—10.59	+ 16.104
Complex	30.8	5.16	35.96	16.90			

The maximum percentage of garden land is seen THAZHEKKODE i.e. 29.302 (average). Next comes the KANNIPARAMPA Group which consists only of 4 villages.

1.2.5.3. The following table consolidates the percentage of wet, wet & dry and garden lands in complexes and groups taking the average of percentage represented in the tables given above.

T A B L E - 14.

Complex and Groups	Wet	Wet & Dry	Garden
COMPLEXES average	30.8	35.96	16.96
KUNNAMANGALAM difference	— 4.77	— 3.2	+ 5.485
KANNIPARAMPA "	— 5.00	— 5.14	+ 11.44
THAMARASSERY "	— 5.76	— 7.90	+ 7.75
NATUVALLUR "	— 8.18	— 9.75	+ 8.71
THAZHEKKODE "	— 8.41	— 6.05	+ 12.372

TABLE INDICATIVE OF PERCENTAGE OF TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL GENERICS.

TABLE - 14 (a)

Complexes.						Groups.					
Name of the complex.	Total names	Total Generics	Topographical and Geographical generics.	%	% of Garden land generics.	Names of the Group	Total Names	Total generics	Topographical & Geographical generics.	%	% of Garden land generics
NAGARAM	4359	2294	1940	84.56	33.17	KUNNAMANGALAM	6225	3098	3048	78.19	22.4
KATALUNDI	4958	3612	1478	40.91	17.88	KANNIPARAMP	1065	815	806	98.89	28.4
PUTHIYANGADI	7756	6878	2636	38.32	16.05	THAMARASSERY	8769	5726	4772	83.33	24.7
VALAYANAD	7370	2781	1039	37.36	7.04	MATUVALLUR	9660	3423	2902	84.80	25.6
PAIUR	4620	1299	517	39.79	15.24	THAZHEKKOD	3545	1686	1523	90.33	29.2
KUTATTAI	3540	1136	427	37.58	17.78	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	32603			Average	46.65	Total	25264	15548.			87.108

1.2.6.1. Wet land and Trade exchange centres.

The analysis of generics proves that the wet land areas are related with the formation of the trade and exchange centres. When the wet land area increases the fertility of land decreases and as result, the habitants make use of the possibilities of trade and exchange systems.[20]

1.2.7. Geographical divisions and trade exchange centres:

T A B L E - 15.

	Hilly Tract G.B. I	Midland G.B. II	Coastal G.B. III
Complexes: Large Trade Exchange Centres	33.33	Part of two complexes	66.66
Small Trade Exchange Centres	5.26	63.15	31.57
Storage centres	0	75	25
Industrial Production Centres	7.5	80	12.5
Resting places etc. Trade routes	18.18	59.09	22.2
Rural: Agricultural Production Centres	75%	20.16	4.16

1.3. General topography and Geography of the Taluk.

Here, we try to observe the topography and geography of the taluk on the basis of the geographical belts which reflect the general nature of the land under study.

1.3.1. According to the District gazetteer the physiographical divisions of the taluk are the following:[21]

1. Coastal region.
2. Undulating region (Wester part of the plateau)
3. Gorge region (Central part of the plateau)
4. Plain at the foot of the Ghats.

---

20 Table 14.

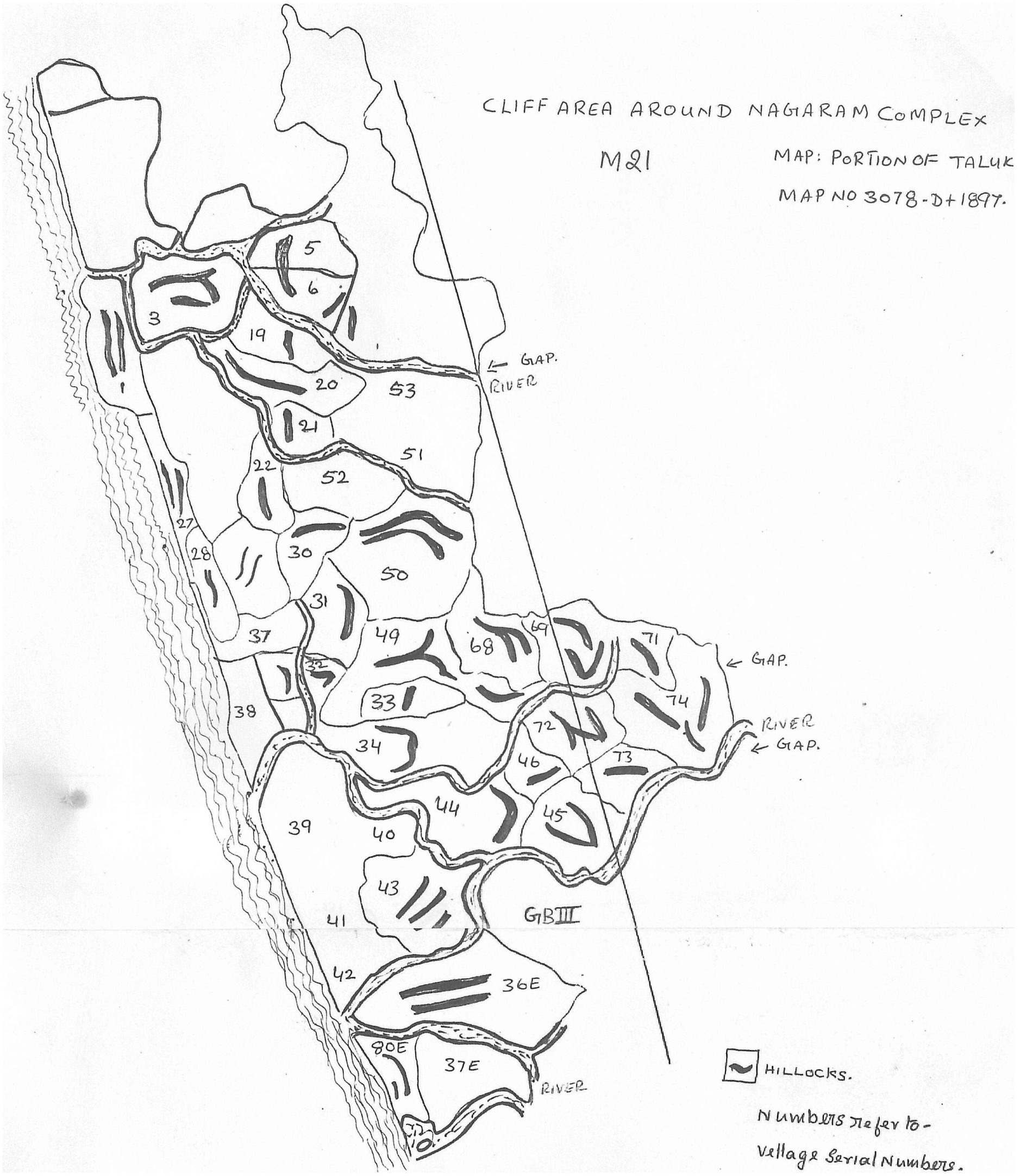
21 [illegible] P.12; III, P.4, 10.

CLIFF AREA AROUND NAGARAM COMPLEX

M21

MAP: PORTION OF TALUK

MAP NO 3078-D+1897.



Numbers refer to -
Village Serial Numbers.

The coast is sandy with occasional laterite patches. There are narrow back waters and some wide marshy tracks that lie nearly at the sea level. The land immediately to the east of this region rises to a height of 30.48 to 45.72 metres and presents a somewhat cliff like formation. This cliff is of laterite. Two highpeaks are seen marked in the taluk map. in this cliff one is in pukkunnu near Southern boundary of KOZHIKKOD Taluk (height 279 feet) and another in pulculu near the northern boundary of the taluk equidistant from the sea shore.[22] Many valleys have been cut in the higher land. The country to the east of this cliff is undulating with low hills and shallow valleys. The height gradually increases towards east. Further in the interior the high ground between the valleys becomes higher and valleys becomes deeper with steep sides instead of gentle slopes. Further inland the area becomes again undulating but rather flatter and is really a plain with shallow valleys cut in it. This type extends upto the foot of the ghats. The entire eastern margin is a continuous mountain barrier.

1.3.2. According to the concept of the geographical belts, the cliff already mentioned and the western part of it in the coastal region are under belt III, coastal and undulating regions. Gorge region is under belt II and the plain at the foot of the ghats is under belt I. General nature of each belt is summarised below.

1.3.3. G.B. III KATALUNDI, PUTHIYANGADI and NAGARAN are the three complexes in this belt. It includes the western part of VALAYANATU complex also.

1.3.3.1. The southern most part of the belt is KATALUNDI complex. Two large river mouths are there. Highly elevated areas like NALLUR and vast sandy beaches of MANNUR, KATALUNDI and BEYPORE are in this area . The elevated land merge cout of the sea, forming very low lands and sandy beaches on southern and northern slopes of the village NALLUR. Due to several reasons mentioned earlier, large marshy areas are formed there and wet land generics have 30.93% of frequency in the area. This value is almost uniform in all the complexes.

Elevation of the land indicated by the generic frequency in this area is minimum compared to all other complexes in the taluk. It comes only to 3.18%, which is natural since the area is completely on the sea-shore. The depths and elevations are comparatively less compared to the PUTHIYANGADI complex that touches the G.B. II, where undulating midland starts. Compared to all other complexes, garden lands are more evident in the area.

22Taluk map Reg. No.3078 (Survey office Madras 1897), Map No.21 - Distribution of hills and hillocks in belt No.III.

Thus, the southern boundary of the belt is the lowest area in the taluk, with large marshes and sandy beaches. At the sametime, garden lands are of impressive size in this part.

1.3.3.2. The northern boundary of this belt is PUTHIYANGADI Complex. It has a large river mouth and many vast backwater. Two villages on the seashore in this complex are highly elevated, which merge with the sea. The elevated lands in the villages extend towards east, cross THALAKKULATHUR village and merge with the belt II. The eastern half of the complex is also highly elevated. Thus, a vast low land is formed in between the elevations in the seashore and eastern half of the complex. The low lands of PERUMTHIRUTHI are in this marshy area.

Genericfrequencies prove that wet land is 35.5%, this is the highest value compared to all other complexes. Undulating landscape is 24.28%, which is almost equal to the value of it in VALAVANATU and PALUR complexes. This is because, the complex merges with the undulating lands in the belt II. like VALAYANATU and PALUR

The elevations and depts are also in a higher percentage compared to KATALUNDI complex, since this complex is more extended to the east than the KATALUNDI complex. While wet land in the complex is increased compared to KATALUNDI, the garden in the complex has decreased.

However values based on the area, calculated by the revenue records show variations in the case of both these complexes (Charts I & II). Data collected by the revenue records are based on the area of the land, and not on the basis of the number of plots or fields. Values calculated on the basis of areas supplied by 1874 and 1891 census reports are given in Chart I and II.

1.3.3.3. In between PUTHIYANGADI complex and KATALUNDI complex lies NAGARAM complex which is the present CALICUT city.

It has been showed above, that the complexes on the northern and southern sides of G.B. III are comparatively low as indicated by the generics of elevation. KATALUNDI, which is the lowest part indicate 3.18% of elevated lands and PUTHIYANGADI reflects 5.03%. But NAGARAM indicates percentage of elevated lands of generics as 5.71. This shows that the NAGARAM is an upper table land, having slopes to southern and northern directions. The river KALLAYI on the southern boundary of the complex and the river KORAPPULA on the north eastern boundary shows this feature. Both the rivers turn away from the NAGARAM area and flows towards the low lands.

This nature of the land, namely an elevated upper table land with slopes to both sides and two large river mouths, close to it is of much importance in the growth of this complex which will be discussed later.[23]

This area reflects more plain lands compared to the southern and northern parts of the belt. Wet land and undulating areas are less. If it were more of undulating nature, it would have indicated more marshes as in the case of the other two complexes in the belt.

1.3.3.4. A sketch map indicating the topography is given here.

Those who travel from KATALUNDI to NAGARAM and PUTHIYANGADI can observe the nature of the land shown in the sketch. Variation of the slopes of the roads clearly proves this. The cliff mentioned cannot be fully photographed. However some partial views of the cliff which crosses some roads and railway tracts are marked in the map.

1.3.3.5. The western part of the VALAYANATU complex is adjacent to the KATALUNTI complex and NAGARAM complexes. This three areas make a continuous land in the southern half of the geographical belt III. Area of VALAYANATU complex in the G.B. III consists of seven villages. The southern villages indicate a slope in the north eastern direction which also merges with the lowlands in the VALAYANATU village and PALALI regions. The KALLAYI river flows through this low lands and through the gap between these two parts of the western region of the complex. The low lands in VALAYANATU complex is marshy as explained earlier, and a part of the western region under consideration is also marshy. The elevated lands shows high elevations in such villages, which make a continuous chain and extension of elevated areas of KATALUNTI complex towards north.

1.3.3.6. Six villages on the northern and north eastern part of the NAGARAM complex, come under VENGERI cluster of KUNNAMANGALAM group. This area form an upper table land and has the nature of a gap between highly elevated villages in the eastern part of the PUTHIYANGADI complex. It is interesting to note that this gap also forms a passage to the geographical belt III from belt II.

1.3.3.7. Thus the eastern part of the geographical belt No.III forms highly elevated areas, starting from KATALUNTI on the seashore in the south to ELATHUR on the seashore in the north forming a semicircle. The slope of this cliff formation is from east to west finally merging

---

23 Infra PP.144-45, 351- 399, 452, 539-43, 573-585.

into the sea. The cliff formation on the eastern part of the coastal strip is mentioned in the land records and Gazateers. "The land immediately to the east of the coastal region rises to a height of 30.48 metres to 45.72 metres".[24] Thus the narrow coastal strip is on the seashore, the land immediately to the east of this region rises to a cliff with many valleys cut into the high land.

The peculiarity of the cliff formation and the gaps in the cliff deserves special mention. It is in the form of a semi-circle as mentioned above. The cliff starts from KATALUNDI complex, passes through VALAYANATU complex and finally ends in PUTHIYANGADI complex (Map 21). Villages indicating highly elevated lands are 30-KATALUNTI, 36-NALLUR, 43-CHERUVANNUR, all in the KATALUNTI complex. These three villages lie in the north eastern direction. Then the cliff passes through the villages 44-OLAVANNA, 45-KOTAL, 46-IRINGALLUR, 34-VALAYANATU and 33-KONNERI in the VALAYANATU complex. Here, OLAVANNA and KOTAL makes a slope in the north western direction forming valleys and upper table land, and merges with the low lying marshes. KALLAYI river passes through this area, and an early trade route from the eastern part of the taluk enters the geographical belt No.III through this gap. Then, the cliff formation extends to north, which passes through 49-NELLIKKOD, 68-KOVUR, 50-CHEVAYUR and 30-NEDUNGOTTUR. Here again a broad higher table land is formed, which lies in the villages 51-VARADUR, 52-VENGERI, 53-MURIKKARA, 56-PATINJATTUMMURI, 57-KIZHAKKUMMURI and 55-KIRALUR. The area forms a gap in the cliff and an early trade route enters from east to geographical belt No.III through this gap. Thus there are two major gaps in this cliff formation used by early habitants as an early tracts for mutual contacts. The cliff extends to north and passes through 21-MORIKKARA, 20-MAKKATA, 50-ICCANNUR, 6-KANNANKARA, 19, BADIRUR and turns to the north western direction. Again the elevated lands extends the passes through 3-THALAKKULATHUR, 1-ELATHUR and merge with the sea. This cliff, in a semi-circular form with valleys having slopes to western side and with two major gaps, is a natural protection around the three major complexes in the coastal strip, KATALUNDI, NAGARAM and PUTHIYANGADI. Then again, some elevated lands are there in the NAGARAM complex, extending from the cliff westwards and reaching down to the seash This peculiar topography of the region is very important in many ways, which will be discussed in the chapter concerned.[25]

24DG, P.12, LM. P.10

25.Infra 573-585.

1.3.3.8. The percentage of plain lands indicated by generics in the geographical belt III is also comparatively high. In PUTHIYANGADI the value is 16.93% and in KATALUNTI it is 22.95%. According to the revenue records, which are based on size of the lands, the rate is much higher. Anyhow, it has to be observed that the vastness of the seashore may be the cause of such variations. In the case of names, it is impossible to get separate name for each part of sandy seashore. Generally the term used is kaTAppuRam (Seashore) and hence the frequency of generics will not be much. Thus the rate becomes lower than that indicated by the revenue records. Plain land is not separately reckoned by the revenue records.[26] They give only percentage of garden lands and dry lands. The values of both these lands in total given by the revenue records is 51.91% in NAGARAM, 50.32% in PUTHIYANGADI and 55.52% in KATALUNDI.

If we consider the value on the basis of the assessed land only, it shows 73.79% in PUTHIYANGADI and 69.7% in KATALUNDI. In the case of wet lands, on the basis of assessed area,[27] in PUTHIYANGADI the value is 26.29% and in KATALUNDI 30.98%. Thus, on the basis of the area, KATALUNDI shows more wet lands, and less plain lands, compared to PUTHIYANGADI. In other words when wet land is increased the plainland shows a decrease. In KATALUNDI, fields are more in number compared to PUTHIYANGADI. In both these cases, the average area of a village is around 819 acres (Chart II). The total area of the complexes are in KATALUNDI and PUTHIYANGADI are 7764 and 10672 acres respectively. It means that the area of PUTHIYANGADI is larger by 2908 acres but the number of fields are lesser by 304 in number. Thus, more fields are there in the KATALUNDI but the number of names are less because the vast areas of sandy shores remain nameless. Naturally, values on the basis of generics will also be higher in PUTHIYANGADI.

1.3.3.9. On the basis of ploughs or paddy fields mentioned in the revenue records, it is possible to assume the nature of lands. In more marshy areas, paddy cultivation is usually impossible because of the saltish nature of the soil. In PUTHIYANGADI, such a situation is seen. There are only 422 ploughs in PUTHIYANGADI, while the number of ploughs increases to 1462 in KATALUNTI. Thus, it is clear that wet land is more in PUTHIYANGADI than in

---

26The values calculated on the basis of generics almost reflect the total picture presented by the geographical and topographical features given in PG and L.M.

27Assessed lands: During the revenue settlement, the different lands are classified and they are charged tax on the basis of the type of the soil and annual agricultural income.

KATALUNDI. The wet land indicated by generics is 30.98% in KATALUNDI and 35.57% in PUTHIYANGADI. As wet land increases, ploughs or paddy fields decreases and garden land increases. Thus the values given by the generics are more dependable.

But one peculiarity is common to the values based on area and frequencies of generics. In both cases, when wet land increases, the plain land registers a decrease in size.

The following table will give the nature explained.

T A B L E - 16.

Names of the complex.	Values on the basis of area.			Values on the basis of generics.		
	Wet	Plain	Garden	Wet	Plain	Garden
KATALUNDI	30.99	69.7	60.03	30.98	22.95	17.88
PUTHIYANGADI	26.29	73.79	48.25	35.57	16.93	16.05

In the case of values based on area as per revenue records when wet land shows an increase, plain land decreases, but garden land increases. But the analysis of generics proves that when wet land increases, garden land decreases. This may be due to the fact that the revenue records do not account the unassessed areas which are counted in our study on the basis of generic analysis.

1. When complexes are taken into consideration it is clear that the lowest point of elevation is in G.B.III and the highest point is in G.B.I. There are 275 kunnu generics and in the belt No.III distributed in sixty three villages. Compared to the other belts this shows the lowest value. The undulating nature is also comparatively low in this belt. Average of the undulating nature is only 19.85%. The table of comparison showing the values of elevation and undulating nature of these belts already given is self explanatory.

1.3.4.1. <u>G.B.II</u>. In this belt there are sixty seven villages including some parts of VALAYANATU complex and PALUR complex on the southern boundary. The, southern boundary as explained earlier consists of elevated lands having a few mala generics and considerable number of kunnu generics. But the elevation of VALAYANATU complex indicated by

generics in general is 13.12% and in PALUR it is 14.93%. Thus, PALUR is more elevated than VALAYANATU and it is natural since a part of PALUR complex is close to the western ghats. The slope of the land is from PALUR to VALAYANATU, as indicated by the river VALIYAPULA which flows along the southern boundary of the geographical belt II.

Elevation of KUTATTAI complex in the north eastern part of the taluk, in the geographical belt I, is the highest in the taluk as indicated by the generics. The slope of the land in the inland region, is from KUTATTAI area to VALAYANATU in the south west direction and to PALUR area in the south east direction. The river courses in geographical belt I and II from the north eastern corner to south western direction clearly indicate this nature of the land. There are no rivers flowing from east to west in the taluk. KALLAYI river also, flows a considerable distance in the abovementioned direction and then turns to the west. PUNNURPULA starts from slopes of KUTATTAI area, flows in a south western direction and turns to the west and flows down the slopes. The slope of the land in the geographical belt I to III is from the north easter part of the taluk to the south western direction, the highest point being in KUTATTAI and the lowest point in KATALUNDI.

1.3.4.2. This belt consisting of sixty seven villages, contain the larger number of generics indicating hills (mala) and hillocks (kunnu) i.e. 259 and 768 respectively.

There are a few villages in the geographical belt III and I, which come under the Groups. However most of the villages under KUNNAMANGALAM Group, TANARASSERY Group and KANNIPARAMPA Group and MATUVALLUR Group are in the geographical belt II. The average of the undulating area indicated by generics of the coastal complexes is 19.52% and of the hilly complexes 24.236%. But undulating nature reflected in generics of the KUNNAMANGALAM Group is 31.55%, TANARASSERY is 32.56% and of KANNIPARAMPA is 16.70%. Thus,the average value of the undulating nature in the belt II is comparatively high, which is 31.372. "The country to the east of the cliff is undulating with low hills and shallow valleys. The height gradually increases towards the east"[28] says District Gazateers.

28DG. P.12.

1.3.4.3. This maximum number of hillocks amounting to 768 are distributed in this belt.

The distribution of hillocks and hills suggest the geographical peculiarities of the belt II. In VENGERI cluster under KUNNAMANGALAM Group, there are 160 kunnu generics, 20 mala generics and 176 manna generics. These are distributed in villages 51, 52, 53, 56, 57, 60, 66 and 85. In the KOTUVALLY cluster under TAMARASSERY Group there are 192 kunnu, 61 mala and 41 mannas. Those generics are distributed in villages 7, 8, 15, 86, 87, 88, 92, 93, 94, 114 and 115. There are 41 kunnu and 20 mala in NETIYANATU cluster under TAMARASSERY Group. These are distributed in village Nos.58, 90, 99, 101, 102 and 130. In the NATUVALLUR group there are 178 mala generics and 259 kunnu generics. These are distributed in villages Nos.103, 104, 110, 154, 156, 155, 188, 9, 13, 14, 16, 54, 59, 92, 96, 98, 65, 70, 77, 81, 117 and 144. Most of these villages, namely 51, 52, 53, 56, 57, 60, 66, 85, 15, 18, 86, 87, 88, 92, 93, 94, 114, 115, 103, 104, 110, 9, 14, 16, 54, 59, 91, 96 and 98 are all in the northern half of the geographical belt II. Thus most of the kunnu, manna and mala generics in this belt are distributed in the northern half of the belt, which indicates that the region in the northern side of the belt is more elevated than the southern side.

1.3.4.4. Midland area or the geographical belt II is more of undulating nature than the other belts. Its slope is from north east to south west. This is indicated by the course of PUNNURPULA also. The PUNNURPULA, after touching 85 KUNNAMANGALAM, turns west and flows to PUTHIYANGADI complex through the gap already mentioned in the discussion of the topography and geography of belt III. Then it turns in the north western direction to the PUTHIYANGADI Complex.

1.3.5.1. G.B. I. In the northern boundary of this belt, the KUTATTAI complex is situated, and it is the maximum elevated point in the taluk. The slope of the complex is towards the south western direction. On the southern boundary of the belt, there is the PALUR complex, which is lower than to KUTATTAI. Its slope is also towards south and south western direction. The land between these two complexes come under the groups and clusters.

1.3.5.2. The percentage of generics showing undulating nature in different villages in G.B. I is given below:

TABLE - 17.

Group	No. of villages. clusters	No. of villages isolated units	% of undulating nature from generics.	Average undulating nature. %	Undulating nature from generics as reflected in G.B. II. %
KUNNAMANGALAM	-	2	25.375		
THAMARASSERY	-	8	32.45		
KANNIPARAMPA	-	-	-	31.10	31.372
NATUVALLUR	-	5	28.89		
THAZHEKKOD	4	5	37.71		

Thus in general the undulating nature reflected in generics is 31.10% which is almost equal to the value of undulating nature indicated in the midland area of G.B.II. But the range of variation of undulating nature in the taluk is 11.11% in 161. CHENNAMANGALLUR to 74.41% in 151. THIRUVAMPATI. Thus, the nature of the land explainted as "Further in the interior, the high ground between the valleys becomes higher and the valleys becomes deeper with steep sides instead of gentle slopes" and "Further inland the area become further undulated but rather flatter and is really a plain with shallow valleys cut in it" and "This type extends upto the foot of the ghats, the general level being only broken by irregular gneissic hills (76.20 to 106.68 metres) about the sea"[29] in the Gazateers becomes more or less corroborated by the nature indicated by the frequencies of generics. The variations in the undulating nature as mentioned above may be mainly due to the reason that this area, being a hilly tract and forest clad the number of names may not completely represent the whole nature.

1.3.6.1. Elevation and Fertility of the soil.

A comparison of values of generics denoting the elevation shows that from the geographical belt III to the geographical belt I the height of the land gradually increases. The slope of the land in the taluk in general is from north east to south

---

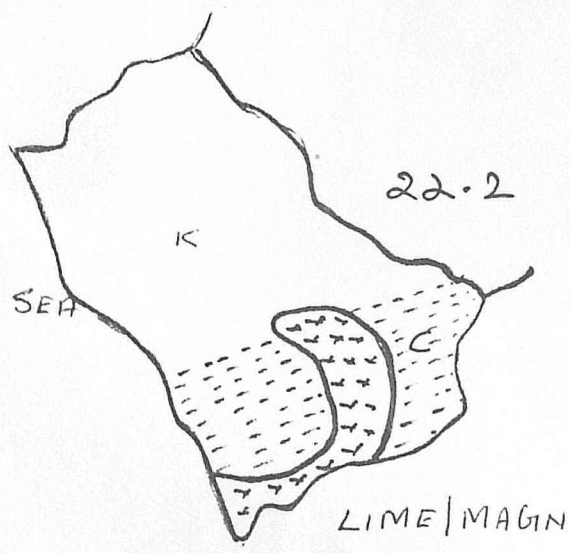
29DG, P.12.

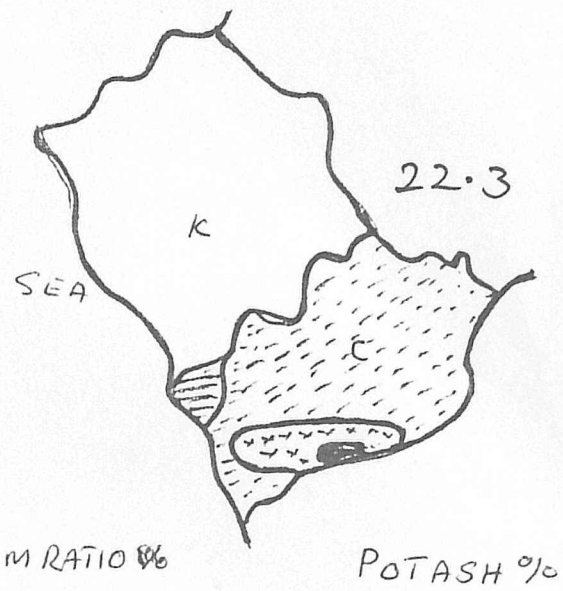
SOIL SURVEY MAP 1928

KOZHIKODE TALUK.

M22.1 — M22.5







LIME %

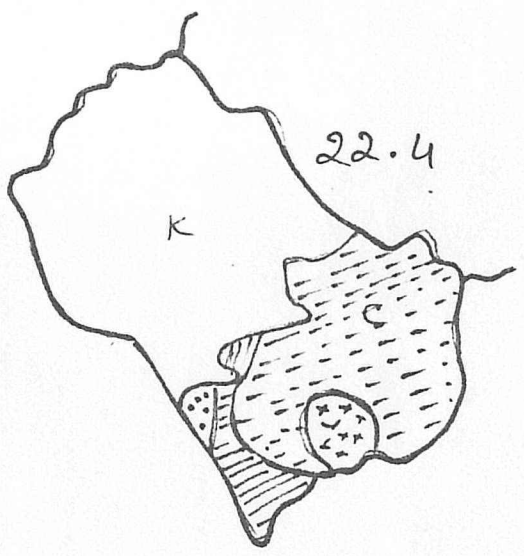
- .18
- .2

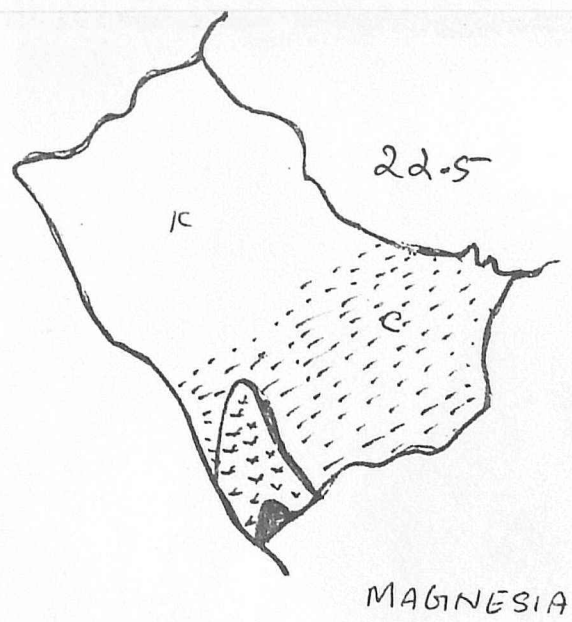
LIME | MAGNESIUM RATIO %

- EXCESS LIME
- EXCESS MAGNESIA.

POTASH %

- .1%
- .2 — .299
- .1 — .199
- .3 and above.





NITROGEN %

- .1 — .149
- .05 — .099
- .05 —
- .1 — .149.

MAGNESIA .%

- .1 — .2
- .2
- .1

west. The undulating nature is more in the geographical belt II. Plain lands are found more in G.B.III and I. Wet lands are seen more in complexes, which are the large trade exchange centres. Wet lands are comparatively less in the Groups i.e. small exchange centres. In KUNNAMANGALAM Group the value of wet land generics is decreased; in TAMARASSERY Group it is still decreased. In NATUVALLUR and THAZEKKOD, minimum wet land is reflected in generics. In NATUVALLUR Group and THAZHEKKOD Groups trade exchange centres are absent and they are comparatively agricultural production centres. Along with these two groups KANNIPARAMPA Group also can be considered. Villages under this group are storage centres. Thus compared to complexes, the wet land is very few in resting places, storage centres and agricultural production centres. Thus value of wet land generics is minimum in agricultural tracts and maximum in large exchange centres. The value of garden land also increases in the groups compared to complexes. It is maximum in agricultural production centres and minimum in large Trade exchange centres. The values of wet land in small trade exchange centres are slightly less than the complexes, while values of garden land are slightly higher.

1.3.6.2. Fertility of soil in the taluk can be observed on the basis of soil survey reports also. "Fertility of soil depends to a great extent on the amount of nitrogen present in the soil".[30] Nitrogen content is high near hills and low in the coastal area. In the coastal strip or geographical belt III the nitrogen content is only .05% to .099%. A small area in PUTHIYANGADI complex is marked as .05%, which indicates the minimum Nitrogen content. But in hilly areas the rate is .1% to .149% and as already noted they are the agricultural tracts of the taluk. In a small area east of VALAYANATU complex, the Nitrogen content is maximum .15%. This area includes the three storage centres out of four indicated above. Thus, the PUTHIYANGADI area has the minimum nitrogen content and the lowest fertility. KATALUNDI and NAGARAM complexes stand next. Wet land generics in PUTHIYANGADI is 35.57% and KATALUNDI is 30.98% and these are the highest value of wet land in the complexes in G.B. III. According to C.S.P. Wet & Dry land in PUTHIYANGADI is 66.6%[31]. The maximum Nitrogen content is observed in the areas comprising the storage centres, where the percentage of generics of wet land is comparatively less. In VELLANUR cluster the percentage is 22.67% and in the isolated unit 11. KOLATHUR it is 23.33%. These villages are within the region where nitrogen content is maximum as per SSR.

30SSR, P.2. Maps 22, Sub divisions 22.1 to 22.5.

31Census statement of population of 1871 in each village of Malabar arranged according to area, caste and occupation (Madras, 1871).

81% of the area is said to be extremely difficient of Magnesia, another content which decide the fertility of the soil.[32] Content of Potash is also relatively low and 70% in the taluk shows difficiency of potash according to the soil survey reports of 1928.

Magnesia is very high in KATALUNDI and VALAYANATU complexes. Magnesia and lime ratio decides the fertility. Here, Magnesia is in very high percentage and it comes above 2%. In the Geographical belt II, a major part is marked as excess, Magnesia, the rate being .1% to .2%. In this area, lime is also marked as excess i.e. 2%. Thus, in the case of Lime-Magnesia ratio, eastern part of the Geographical Belt II and Geographical Belt I completely indicate unfertility.

Eventhough the survey reports do not point out exact areas, from the maps it is clear that the taluk is generally unfertile. This is the general indication given by the place name generics also.

The report of the salt department of Madras Presidency dated 1897 has pointed out that the Geographical Belts III and II are highly useful for the production of salt. The report says "The area marked in the map represent tracts in which salt earth has been declared tobe 'contraband salt' under the new salt act".[33] This is indicative of the unfertility of the region.

The SAM report explains the nature of the soil and the agricultural possibilities of the taluk. "The light sandy soils of the coast are alluvial deposits of sand and self slightly impregrated with salt. These soils are found chiefly on the shores of back waters and near the mouths of the rivers, and are especially suited to the growth of the cocoanut palm. The richer soils are found in the valley bottoms and on the whole they are a well balanced mixture of clay and river sand, poor perhaps in organic matter, but well fitted for paddy".[34] This corroborates our interpretation based on generics. The complexes in general reflect more wet land percentage and this nature is relatively less in the groups. In the Geographical belt I more agricultural production centres are observed.

32SSR. P.2.

33RAS. (1897). Map 23.

34SAM. P.8

452 T N MAD(S.)

R
NB 780 101

1.4.1.1. Topography and Geography reflected in specifics.

In this part we try to see the features of the land reflected in the specifics of names.

In this analysis, the following types of names are discussed:

a. Village names reflecting geographical features.

b. Field names reflecting the geographical features.

c. Specifics reflecting geographical divisions mentioned in Sangham literature.

d. Specifics tonTi, kooli, kuuTal and mokkam.

f. Generics kaaTu and forest areas.

g. Generics suggestive of differenciation of soils.

a. Names of villages with specifics indicative of Topography and Geography

1.4.1.2. There are 189 villages in the area under study. Names of villages with specifics indicative of topographical and geographical features, their distribution in Geographical belts etc. are given in the following tables.

T A B L E - 18.

Names of Villages G.B.III	Complex or Group	Names of villages G.B.II	Complex or Group	Names of Villages G.B.I	Complex or Group
1	2	3	4	5	6
i. Specifics indicative of unfertility.		i. Specifics indicative of unfertility		i. Specifics indicative of unfertility.	
29 KATCHERI	NAGARAM	69 VELIPARAMBA	VALAYANATU	162 MANNUR	THAMARASSERY
42 BEYPORE	KATALUNDI	61 PALUR	KURUMBAN.GR.	163 PALUR	PALUR
43 CHERUMANNUR	KATALUNDI	66 KARANTHUR	-do-	180 PALANGOD	-do-
37E MANNUR	KATALUNDI	78 MANAKKAD	-do-	146 VEPPUR	KUTATTAI
80E KATALUNDI	-do-	100 PALANGAD	-do-	160 MANASSERI	TAMARASSERY
1 ELATHUR	PUTHANGADI	96 PARANUR	NATUVALLUR	187 KARASSERI	-do-
2 PERUMTHIRUTHI	-do-	179 KANNIPARAMPA	KANNIPARAMBA	156 MANAKKOTTUPURAM	NATUVALLUR

1	2	3	4	5	6
24	KARANIUR	PUTHIYANGADI		124 PALANUR	THAMARASSERY
281	KATALUR	-do-		159 KATCHERI	-do-
282	KOLAKKATU	-do-			
47	IRINGALLUR	VALAYANATU			
10	CHIKKILOD	KUNNAMANGALAM			
ii.Specifics indicative of other geographical features.		ii.Specifics indicative of other geographical features.		ii.Specifics indicative of other geographical features.	
63	PARAMPIL	TAMARASSERY	85 KUNNAMANGALAM	KUNNAMANGALAM	166 ERINAIA PALUR
28	KURUMBRAKATTU CHERI	MAGARAN	114 PARAMPATHUKAVU	TAMARASSERY	
			99 KUTTAMBUR	-do-	
			80 MALAPROM	-do-	

Distribution, Percentages and Frequencies. Total villages 189. Villagenames indicative of topography is 37

TABLE - 19.

Total number of Village names indicative topography and geography.			Frequency and % in each belt. G.B.III	G.B.II	G.B.I	Frequency and percentage of specifics indicative of unvertility. G.B.III	G.B.II	G.B.I	Total specifics and percentage indicates of unfolding.
No			14/189	12/189	11/189	13/14	88/12	10/11	31/189
37	37/189	19.57	7.4%	6.34%	5.82%	92.85%	83.33%	90.90%	16.402%
									31/37 83.78%

1.4.1.3. 19.57% of the village names are with specific reflective of topographical and geographical features and 16.402% of which reflect unfertility. Considering the value in a better way, out of 37 names reflective of topography and geography 31 are indicative of unfertility (83.78%). Names of specifics reflective of unfertility are maximum in G.B.III (7.4%) and they are minimum in G.B.I (5.82%). This corroborates the observation based on generics.

1.4.1.4. All names indicative of unfertility in G.B.III are in complexes except one in KUNNAMAN-GALAM Group. In G.B. II one is in complex, four are in KUNNAMANGALAM Group. In Group I there three are are in complexes and one one in KUNNAMANGALAM Group. Thus, out of 31 names indicative of unfertility, 22 are distributed in Complexes and KUNNAMANGALAM Group (70.96%). This also corroborates the observation made on the basis of generics.

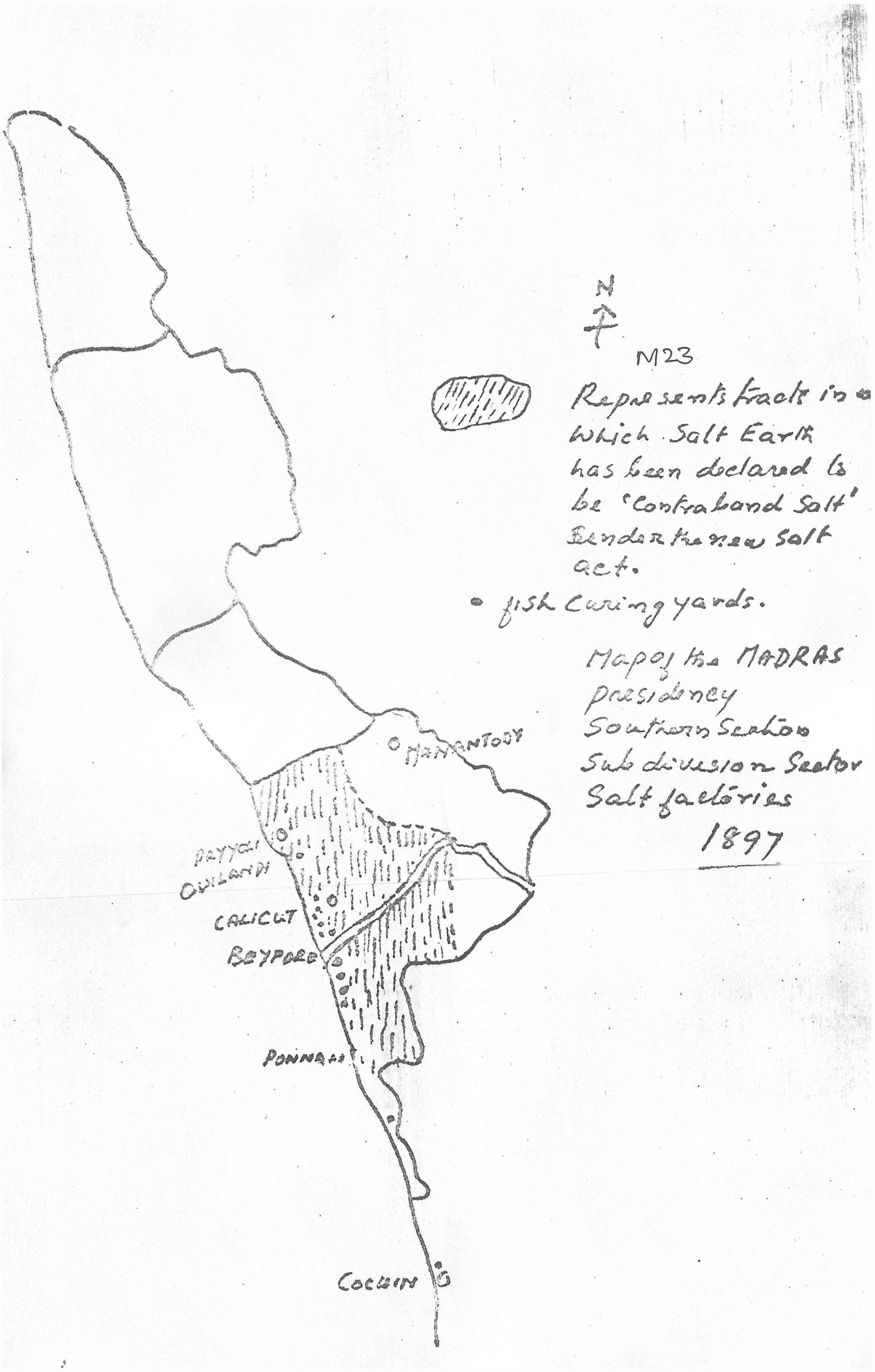
1.4.1.5. On the northern side of the coastal belt, as has been mentioned in the analysis of the complexes, there are small hillocks, rocky fields, swamps, and small islands in the backwaters. KURUMBRAKATTUCHERRY and KATCHERI indicate hillocks and rocky fields. ELATHUR and KATALUR indicate the proximity of the sea. ETAKKATU and NAKKATA indicate forests and jungles and PERUMTHIRUTHI, the island formation in the backwarters. KARANNUR reflects the saltish soil in the region.

On the southern part of the belt, there are sandy formations and small islands in the backwaters. BEYPORE, MANNUR, CHERUVANNUR and KATALUNDI are reflecting this features of the area.

On the south eastern corner of the belt No.III, large marshy formations are seen in VALAYANATU Complex. PALALI, KAILAMADOM and NALLALOM are indicative of these features.

1.4.1.6. Villages names in G.B. II also indicate mala, manna, kunnu and plain lands. VELIPA-RAMPA, VALIYAPARAMPA and PERUVAYAL indicate vast fields. MANAKKAD indicate the sandy nature of the soil. PALANGAD, PARANUR, PALAIGAD and PULLANUR indicate waste lands and rocky villages. KUNNAMANGALAM, TALAPERUMANNA, MALAPROM and PERUMANNA indicate elevated lands having hills and hillocks. KAYAL and POLUR indicate highly watered land. Thus, these village names in general indicate undulating nature of the land and they suggest fertile areas too.

Two complexes are in G.B.I. Names indicating waste lands and rocky fields like MANNUR, PALUR, PALANGAD and KAKKAD are seen distributed in PALUR complex in the southern boundary of the belt. PERILLI indicate steep depth in the area of KUTATTAI.



Map of the MADRAS Presidency Southern Section Sub division Section Salt factories

1897

1.4.1.7. Eventhough the specifics of names of villages do not give a clear picture of the topography and geography, they are of much help in understanding the general features of t land, which are seen reflected in the generics of village names.[35]

The specifics seen in the village names and their possible meanings are the following

28	kuRum + puRa	:	Small hillock
29	kal + ceeri	:	rocky region
42	vep + uuR	:	Village formed by new deposit of soil
43	ceRu + maNNu + uuR	:	small sandy village
37	maNNu + uuR	:	Sandy village
80	koTal + tuNTi	:	small plot of field in the seashore or river mouth.
1	elat + uuR	:	Village on the boundary - seashore.
24	kaaraN + uuR	:	Saline village
26	eRa + kaaTu	:	region of forest, or wasteland.
281	kaTal + uuR	:	sea shore village
282	koLa + kaaTu	:	forest in the region of watered land.
46	kayile + maRon	:	mansion situated in the marsh
47	irum + kal + uuR	:	village having irumkal, or a type of stone.
48	pala + eli (kayi)	:	marsh and waste land
10	cikkal + koRu	:	village having cikkal or a type of stone
13	naTu + vallu + uuR	:	village of unfertile soil
63	paRampil	:	area having upper table land or garden land
69	veLi + paRampu	:	vast waste land
76	kayal	:	marsh
61	poyil + uuR	:	marshy village
85	kunna + mannalan	:	village of hillocks
78	maNal + kaatu	:	sandy waste land
100	paala + kaaTu	:	waste land
93	pul + aLuuR	:	village having grass waste land
80	mala + puRam	:	village over the hills or village close on the side of hills

35. Chrono.List. No.103
For analysis of village names infra, in Part II.

96 paaRa + uuR : Rocky village

106 kunTu + vaay : Mouth of the depth or low laying area.

163 paal + uuR : waste land

186 kal + KaaTu : Rocky area

134 pari + kolli : large depth

1.5.1. Names of fields with specific indicative of geographical and topographical features.

Only a selected number of field names are taken into consideration for discussing the specifics indicative of topographical and geographical features. These names given in the lists of field name groups I, in the order of complexes, Groups, clusters and isolated units column No.3 of each List in Volume II of this work.[36] It includes the field names representing saltish area, and the names denoting the geographical divisions mentioned in the Sanghem works.

Names having uppu or salt as specific are 50 in number. 16 are in G.B.I (32%), 6 in G.B. II (12%) and 28 in G.B.III (56%)

Geographical belt No.III is the coastal strip where the value of names indicative of salinity is highest. KUTATTAI and PALUR complexes are in G.B. I and the specifics of names indicative relatively less salt content. Minimum value is indicated in the mid land areas where back waters are minimum.

1.5.1.1. The reason for the increase in the belt No.II is also to be noted. This can be analysed from the distribution of such lands in complexes and groups. The values are entered in the following table.

36 ——— List Nos.1-88. List No.1 and 2 are Index Map A. PP.745-767.

TABLE - 20

Complexes	No. of names reflecting salt.	Total numbers.	% to total numbers in complexes. Frequency	%	% to total in the area. Frequency	%
PUTHIYANGADI	6	35	6/35	17.14	6/50	12
VALAYANADU	5		5/35	14.28	5/50	10
KATALUNDI	10		10/35	28.5	10/50	20
NAGARAM	6		6/35	17.14	6/50	12
KUTATTAI	3		3/25	8.57	3/50	6
PALUR	5		5/35	14.28	5/50	10
Groups:						
KUNNAMANGALAM	3	15	3/15	20. 00	3/50	6
KANNIPARAMPA	1		1/15	6.66	1/50	2
TAMARASSERI	5		5/15	33.33	5/50	10
NATUVALLUR	4		4/15	26.66	4/50	8
THAZHEKKOD	2		2/15	13.33	2/50	4
Grand Total	50	50				

% of names reflecting salat content in complexes - 72.91

% of names reflecting salt content in groups - 27.08

Specifics indication of salt content are of minimum number in KUTATTAI (8.57%)whereas they are maximum in KATALUNDI (28.8%). The values are equal in VALAYANATU and PALUR. In Groups KANNIPARAMPA point out least number and TAMARASSERY indicate the largest.

Maximum number of names reflective of salt content is in G.B.III. Eventhough the frequencies of the specifics of field names are very low the tendencies reflected here supports the results obtained from the analysis of generics. In both cases, G.B.III shows maximum unfertility specifics of village names have also corroborated this observation.

1.6.1. Geographical divisions mentioned in Sangham works reflected in the specifics of field names:- All the five geographical (Physiographical) divisions namely paala, mulla, neytal, kurinci or kuRunni, and marutam are reflected in field name specifics of field names in the taluk. The specifics are clear in the case of neytal, kuRinci or kuRunni. But palla and marutam specifics may indicate some kind of trees and mulla a shrub. The following table shows their distribution.

(Ms. .36)

TABLE - 21.

Name of the Village. Complex and Groups.	paala	mulla	Neytal	marutam	KuRicci/kuRunni
1	2	3	4	5	6
PALUR Complex G.B.I					
164 ARAYANKOT	..	..	..	1	0/1
165 NAYARKULI	..	..	..	..	1/0
181 KALPALLI	3	..	..	..	..
PUTHIYANGADI Complex G.B.III					
2 PERUMTHIRUTHI	2	..	..	..	0/1
4 ANNASSERI	1	..	..	..	..
5 ICCANNUR	..	..	..	1	..
6 KANNANKARA	..	..	..	..	2/0
19 BADIRUR	..	..	..	..	3/0
22 KARUVASSERI	..	..	..	2	..
26 ETAKKATU	..	..	1	..	..
27 PUTHIYANGADI	..	..	..	..	1/0
NAGARAM Complex G.B.III					
29 KATCHERI	3	1	..	..	..
31 KOTTULI	1	..	..	..	..
35 KASERA	1	1	..	..	..
VALAYANATU Complex G.B.III					
33 KOMMERI	..	..	1	..	..
34 VALAYANADU	1	..	..	..	1/0
VALAYANADU COMPLEX G.B.II					
74 PERUMANNA	1	..	..	..	..
KATALUNDI Complex G.B.III					
80 E. KATALUNDI	2	..	..	..	..
43 CHERUVANNUR	..	1	..	..	..
36 E. NALLUR	6	1	..	1	..

1		2	3	4	5	6
KUNJAMANGALAM Group						
10	CHIKKILOD G.B.III	1	..	..	..	..
89	KIZHAKKOTH G.B.II	2	..	..	..	..
170	MALAYAMMA G.B.I	2	..	..	1	..
KANNIPARAMBA Group						
11	KOLATHUR G.B.III	3	..	..	..	..
THAMARASSERY Group.						
86	PALLIKKOTH G.B.II	1	..	..	..	..
87	PAYIMBALASSERI G.B.II	1	..	..	..	..
15	IRIVALLUR G.B.II	1	..	..	..	..
114	PARAMBATHKAVU G.B.II	..	..	..	1	..
167	PULAKKODE G.B.I	..	..	..	..	0/1
175	CHATHAMANGALAM G.B.II	1	..	..	..	..
177	KULAKKOD G.B.II	..	..	..	1	..
75	PERUVAYAL G.B.II	..	..	..	1	..
62	CHERUVATTA G.B.III	1	..	..	..	..
173	PULLANUR G.B.I	1	..	..	..	..
151	TIRUVAMPATI G.B.I	1	..	..	..	..
NATUVALLUR Group.						
104	ELETTIL G.B.II	..	..	..	..	0/2
154	ANAYAMKUNNU G.B.I	...	..	..	..	0/1
168	PANNIKKOD G.B.I	..	..	..	1	..
THAZHEKKOD Group.						
158	THAZHEKKOD G.B. I	1	..	..	..	..
109	ERAMTOMA G.B. I	1	..	..	..	..
119	VENNEKKOD G.B. I	..	..	..	1	..
128	CHOKKUR G.B. I	..	..	..	1	..
	Total	38	4	2	12	14

1.6.1.2. Two neytals are seen in the sea coast. neytaluuR is seen in ETAKKATU, very close to the sea. neytal means maritime tract. neytaamkuNi is in KOMERI, in the VALAYANATU complex. paala is more in number, which is distributed in the three geographical belts. paala means waste land or barren land. marutam or agricultural tract is very few in numier. mullai means region inside the forest or pastoral region. Four such specifics are seen in KATALUNDI and two in NAGARAM Complex. kuRici means hills and hillocks. Seven such specifics are in PUNIYAKKANI, one in VALAYANATU, two in PALUR and three in THAZHEKKODU. The following table indicates the destribution of these words.

T A B L E - 22.

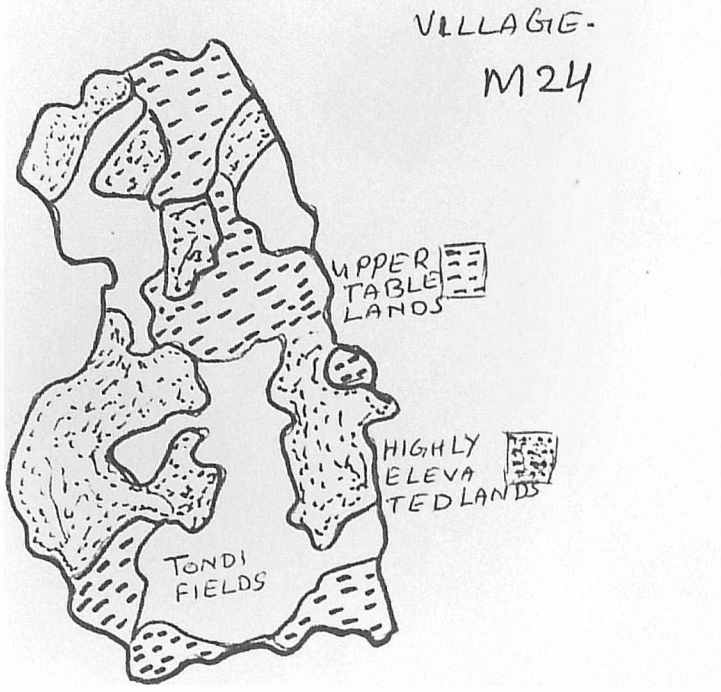
G.B.Complexes & Groups.	paala	mulla	neytal	martum	kurunji/ kurucci	% paala	% mulla	% neytal	% marutam	% kurunji
G.B. I	9	..	..	5	4	23.68	..	..	41.66	28.51
G.B. II	8	..	..	3	3	21.05	..	..	25	21.42
G.B. III	21	4	2	4	7	55.26	100	100	33.33	50
Coastal complexes	18	4	2	4	6	47.36	100	100	33.33	42.85
Hilly complexes	5	..	..	..	2	13.15	..	..	..	14.28
Groups	13	..	..	7	6	39.47	..	..	58.33	42.85

It can be observed that, paala, the term indicative of waste land is more in complexes (60.52%) and the value of paala is maximum in coastal complexes (47.36%). The totel percentage of paala in G.B. III is 55.26%, which is the maximum compared to all Geographical belts. marute is maximum in Grouge, which indicate the agricultural tract. Value of marutam in G.B.I & II shows 66.66%. These values corroborate the observations made on the fertile land and unfertil land earlier.

1.7. <u>tonTi, kooli, kuuTal and nokkam</u>: These four words are used as the specifics as well as generic in place names. They deserve separate discussion due to two reasons. Firstly they reflect topographical and geographical peculiarities. Secondly tonTi and kooli are of great historial importance. kuuTal and nokkam are different types of junctions of trade routes and rivers and hence they are important in the analysis of the development of the trade exchange system.

tomTI fields in CHERUVANNUR VILLAGE.

M24



1.7.1. tonTi:

The word is written as tonTi in the settlement records. Forty nine tonTi used as generics are seen in the taluk. unTi is seen in three place names. Their distribution is entered in the following table.

1.7.1.1. The distribution of tonTi is maximum in geographical belot No.III (66.66%) it is less in belt No.II (33.33%) and it is not seen in belt No.I. The villages which indicate the tonTi generics in belt No.II are only two in number. Thus the distribution of tonTi indicates a relation of the term to seashore and marshy areas (Map 25)

Distribution of tonTi and unTi in Geographical belts.

TABLE - 23

	tonTi	unTi	Total tonTi	Total unTi	Total % tonTi	Total % unTi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Geographical Belt III						
HAGARAM Complex						
38 HAGARAM	1	..				
29 KATCHERI	1	..	2			
PUTHIYANGADI Complex						
1 ELATHUR	5	..				
3 THALAKKULATHUR	5	..				
5 ICCANNUR	5	..				
24 KARANNUR	..	1	15	1		
KATALUNDI Complex						
80 KATALUNDI	..	1				
43 CHERUVANNUR	12	..	12	1		
TAMARASSERI Group						
8 INTHADU	1	..				
14 PALATHU	4	..	5			
			34	2	66.66	66.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Geographical Belt II.						
PALUR Complex						
181 KALPALLI	..	1				
TAMARASSERY Group						
101 KOTOLI	3	..				
MATUVALLUR Group						
144 CHAMALA	7	..	10	1	16.5	33.33
Geographical Belt No.I						
PALUR Complex						
182 MAVUR	5	..				
KUTATTAI Complex						
131. PUTHUR	1	..				
NATUVALLUR Group						
156 MANAKKATTUPURAM	1	..	7		12.96	0
Grand Total			51	3		

Percentage in complexes 53.70%

tonTi coastal .. 29/54 = 53.70% Coastal 2/3: 66.66%

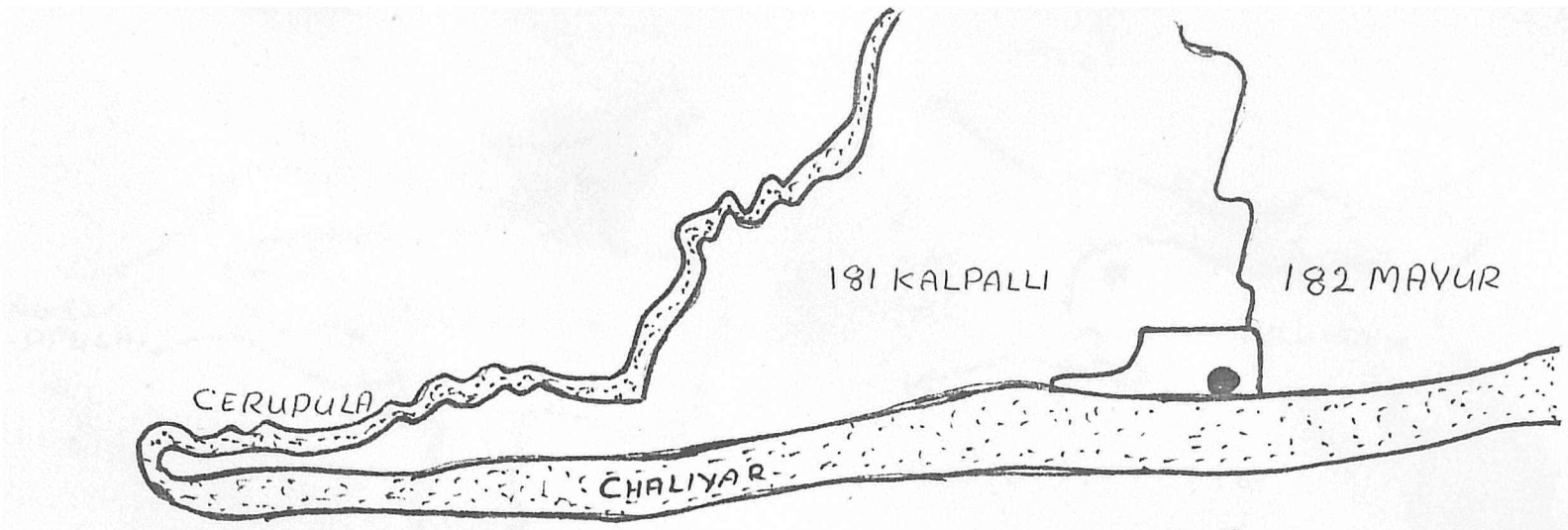
Hilly .. 6/54 = 11.11% Midland 1/3: 33.33%

1.7.1.2. 43. CHERUVANNUR in the KATALUNDI Complex has the maximum frequency of the tonTi generics. Villages indicative of very high frequency of the generic tonTi are in the PUTHIYANGADI Complex. INNADU and PALATH are the villages adjacent to PUTHIYANGADI complex where tonTi generics are seen. MAVUR is in the PALUR complex on the bank of CHALIYAR. KOTOLI is on the bank of KANNALUR toonu and CHAMAL is a low lying village close to KUTATTAI Complex. All these villages are on the banks of water courses, or rivers. The highest frequency is seen on the sea shore i.e. 34/51.

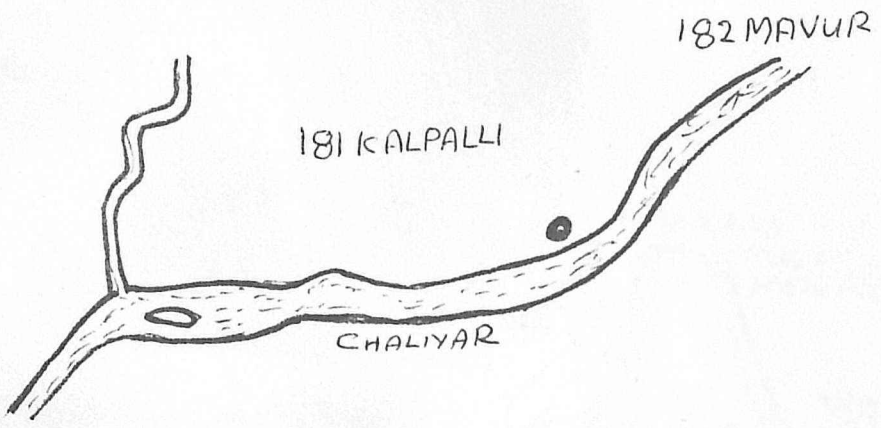
1.7.1.3. The following are the filed names with tonTi as specific.

	Villare Name	G.B.	Field name.		
4	ANNACHERI	III	tonTitaalam	-	
29	KATCHERI	III	tonTippoyil	- 9	
38	NAGARAM	III	tonTiyilpaR	- 11	
153	ALLI		tonTivayal	- 89, 51 - 2 fields	
156	MANAKKATTUPPURAM		tonTimmal	- 1, 5, 6 - 3 fields	
16	PALATH		tonTinilam	- 5	
151	THIRUVAMPATI		tonTikkara	- 3	
101	KOTOLI		tonTiyooTTa	- 7	
43	CHERUVANNUR	III	tonTipaRampa	- 112 - 1	3 fields
			tekketonTiyilpaR	- 112	
			tonTiyilpaR	- 112	
			tonTiyilpaaTom	- 113	2 fields
			tonTinilam	- 113	
			tonTiyilpaR	- 116	
			tonTipaaTom	- 126 - 3 fields	
			tonTiyilpaaTom	- 129	
			tonTipaaTom	- 133 - 2 fields	
			tonTipaaTom	- 135 - 3 fields	
			tonTipaaTom	- 137 - 3 fields	
			tonTipaaTom	- 138 - 2 fields	
			tonTipaaTom	- 139 - 3 fields	
			tonTipaaTom	- 141 - 2 fields	
			tonTipulikkalpaR	- 255 - 2 fields 257	

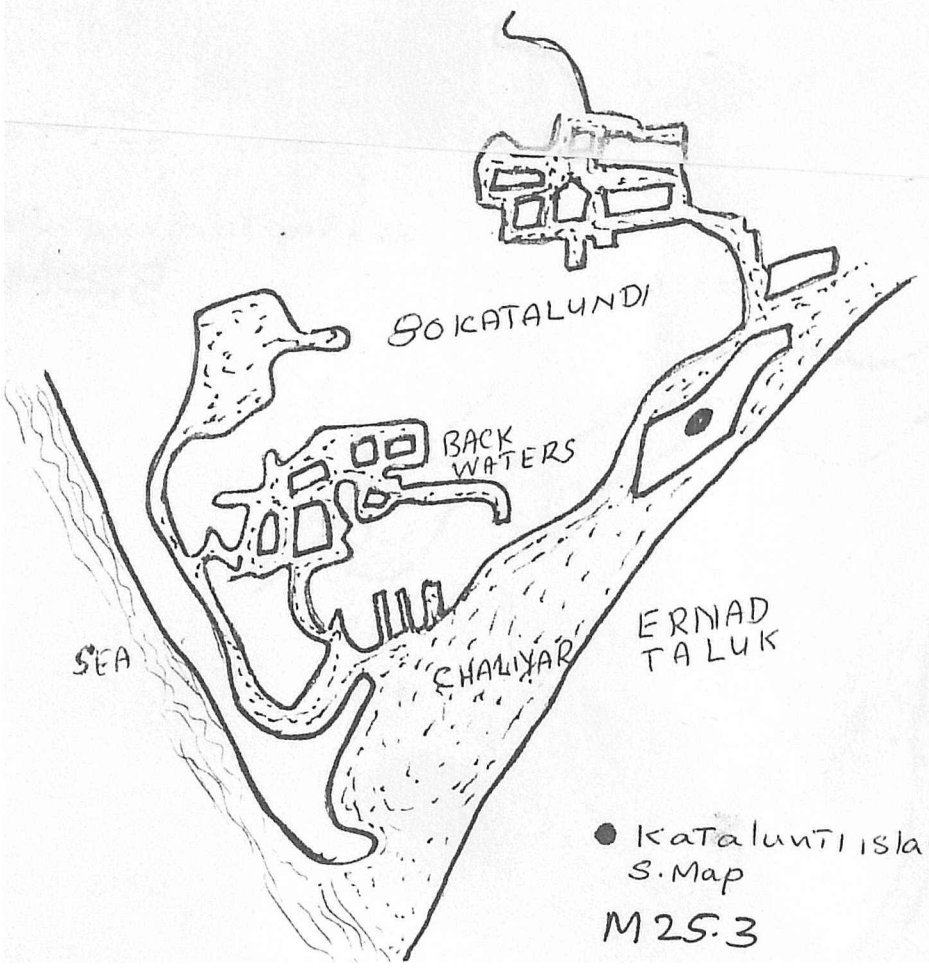
tonTi generic as well as specific are maximum in G.B. III. Both are maximum in 43 CHERUVANNUR in the KATALUNDI Complex. (Map.24) Thus on the basis of frequencies and distribution of tonTi as a generic as well as specific a hydronymic nature can be observed.



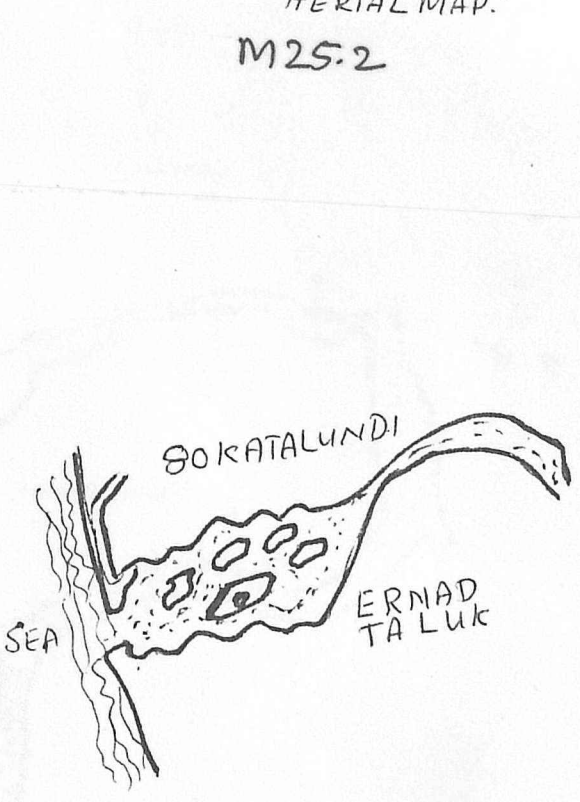
● Kataluṇṭi paṟampu – 39, 40.
SETTLEMENT MAP
M 25.1



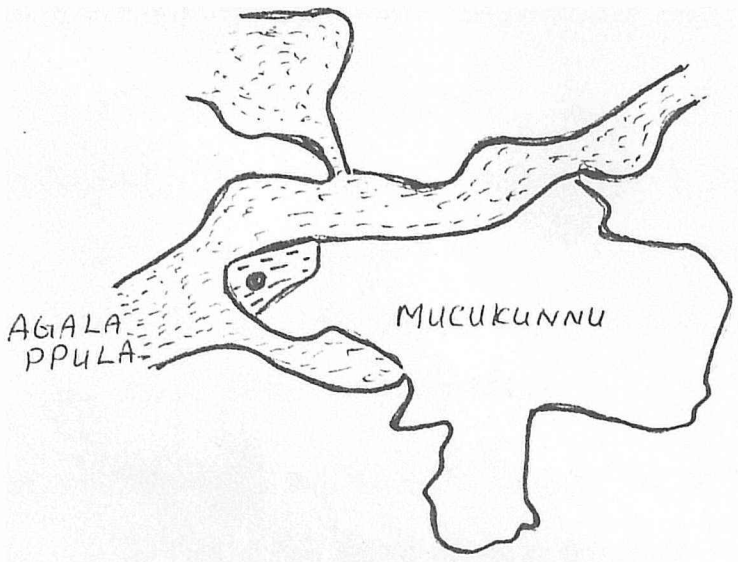
● Kataluṇṭi paṟampu - 39, 40
AERIAL MAP.
M 25.2



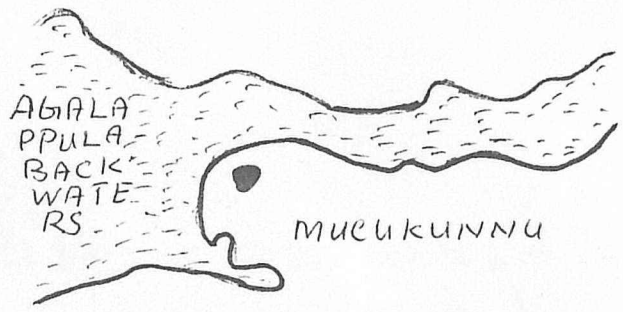
● Kataluṇṭi island – 150
S. Map
M 25.3



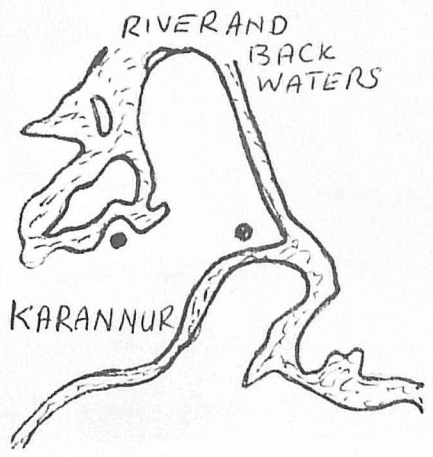
● Kataluṇṭi island – 150
A. map.
M 25.4



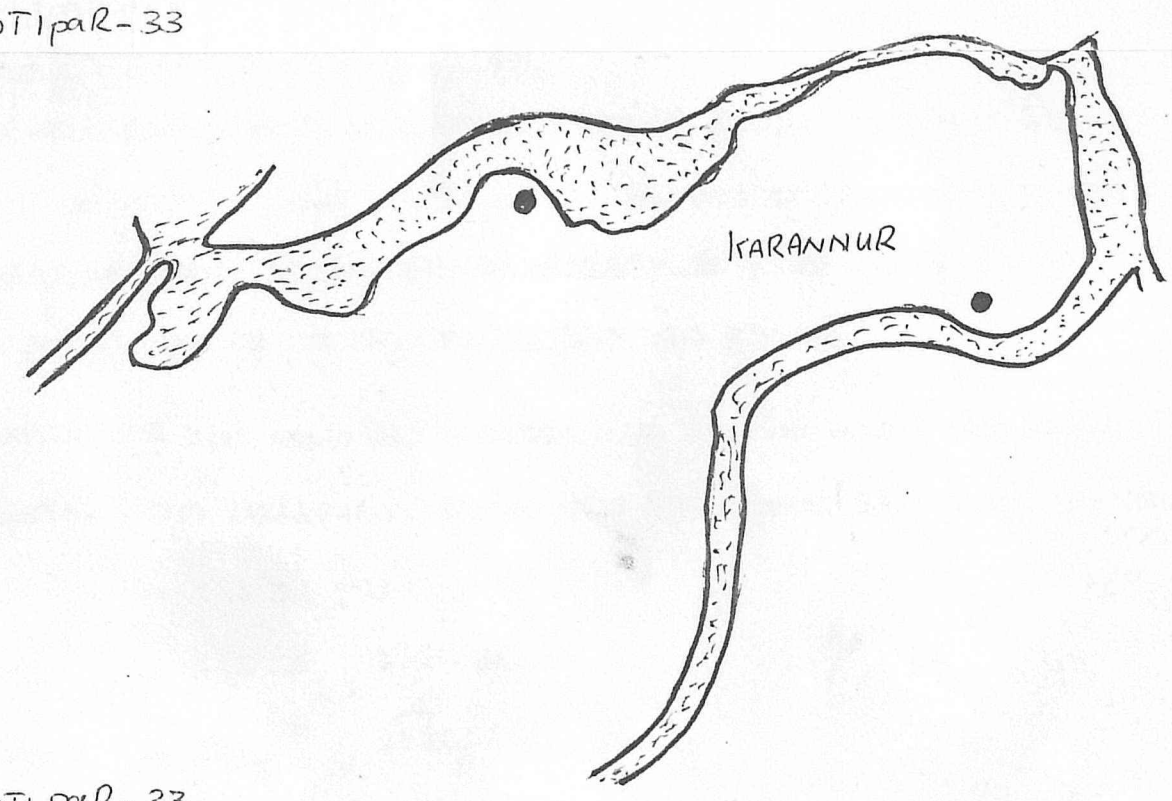
● KATALUNTI
M25.5



● KATALUNTI.
M25.6



● TIRUVOOLLUNTI PAR-33
M25.8



● TURUVOOLLUNTI PAR-33
M25.7

The term tonTi has the following meanings:

tonTi (Ta) hole DED 2907

tonTu (Ta) gap, narrow passage DED 2878

(M) passage between this mudwalls

tunTam (Ta) piece, gragment, bit, slice small plot of field, tunTi - detached

(Ma) piece, bit slice

The term tonTi indicates a gap or a piece of land in between elevated areas. The elevated lands in the form of upper table land is seen usually distributed in paddy fields and theyare called taRa. In the CHERUVANNUR village, the tonTi fields are seen distributed in the gaps between elevated taRa fields or paRampus (Map 24).

1.7.1.4. The terms with unTi as generics are the following:

181 - KALPALLI - kaTalunTipaR - 39, 40

80 - KATALUNDI - kaTalunTipaR - 150

24 - KARANNUR - tiruvoottunTinilam - 33

The fields in KALPALLI and KATALUNDI are on the banks of Valiyapula, where a projection of land into the river is a topographical peculiarity. in KATALUNTI it is a small island on the mouth of Valiyapula. In KARANNUR also the field is a projection into the river. In the MucukuNNu village in KURUMBRANADU taluk, there is yet another kaTalunTi, a projection into the Akalappula.

Thus low lying, detached lands are termed tonTi, and the fields are wet lands and paddy fields according to the data obtained. But unTi in the abovementioned cases indicate elevated land projected into a river or sea. The differentiation is very clear in KATALUNDI and CHERUVANNUR, the two adjacent villages, close to a port in the sea shore.

1.7.1.5. The name KATALUNDI had made much confusion in the early periods. It is clear in the chronological Lists. The following forms are seen used in different periods.

kaTalunTi - III ZR 1740 AD [37]

kaTalunTikaTavu - III ZR 10 1760 AD

kaTal munTi kaTavu - III ZR 5 1771 AD

37ZR indicate Zamorins Palace records. III indicate the number of the record and 5,10 etc. denote the sub divisions of the records. X HKR refer to the Paimashi records of Haider Ali.

kaTal munTi desam - III$_5$ ZR 771 A.D.

kaTalunTi Bhadra kaaLivaTTom - KERALOLPATHI

kaTavanTi - Book No.56, Letter No.1773 ZR 1910 AD

kaTavanTi - English } Settlement Records and other Revenue Records - 1900-1901.
kaTalunTi - Malayalam }

kaTavanTi - "

kaTal+unTi "

The earliest form available is kaTal-unTi. Within the period of 250 years the term has changed to munTi and vanTi.

1.7.1.6. unTi is seen written in some records. In maps of Penisula of India dated 1854, it is written as KADAL HOONDY.[38] In the gold mine report it is CORO HONDY.[39] In the map of Malabar District the form is KUDAL HOONDY.[40] Hondu, ondu, hondike, etc. in tulu means to be or to come in contact, write, approach, enteron or union.[41] This may be the cause for using the corrected form HOONDY, vanTi in Malayalam means a cart. In Malaber, the meaning was restricted to denote Train. The British Government constructed the railway line upto KATALUNDI first and then they extended the line to BEYPORE and CALICUT in 1857.[42] Lands for this purpose were registered in 1857. The form vanTi, also entered into the names from 1890 as a corrupted form of unTi.

1.7.1.7. tonTi or unTi names suggests some geographical and topographical features. They are seen in marshy areas along the banks of rivers or sea shore. tonTi is spread in the interior part where there are paddy fields and wet lands. These fields lie in the gaps of elevated taRas or paRampus. But unTi shows a shade of meaning connected to a projection of land into the sea, river or backwaters. Thus the meaning 'a low lying piece of land' given to tonTi may be the most probable geographical indication of the term.

38Major F.H. Scott, Map of the Indian Peninsula, Madras 1854.

39W. Nicholson, Goldmine Report.

40Major F.H. Scott, Map of Indian Peninsula (1854), Map of Malabar.

41DED, 272

42"Railway extension file, Madras Railway Company - Extension to BEYPORE, Calicut (Madras) (1885) "ZR" V$_5$ (1857).

The term unTi may probably be originally connected with tonTi, the primary meaning being a low lying piece of land. In the KATALUNDI area this term might have been specialised to indicate a particular plot projected into the river, thus denoting nearness to water. (Map Nos.25.1 to 25.8)

kooli:

1.7.2. There are 145 field names having kooli as the specifics, and four field names having kooTi as specific. Their distribution is given below:-

TABLE 24.

Complexes and Groups.	kooli	kooTi	Total	% kooli	Complexes	%
G.B. III						
KATALUNDI Complex	17	2			KATALUNDI	11.72
NAGARAM Complex	21	1			NAGARAM	14.48
PUTHIYANGADI Complex	32	1			PUTHIYANGADI	22.06
VALAYANATU Complex	17				VALAYANATU	16.66
TAMARASSERY Group	3				KUTATTAI	2.06
KUNNAMANGALAM Group	2				PALUR	4.82
Total	92		92/145 :	63.44		71.8
G.B.II					Groups.	
VALAYANATU Complex	7				TAMARASSERY	11.03
TAMARASSERY Group	12				KANNIPARAMPA	..
KUNNAMANGALAM Group	4	1			KUNNAMANGALAM	4.13
NATUVALLUR Group	10				NATUVALLUR	9.65
					THAZEKKOD	3.448
Total	33		33/145 %	22.75		28.25
G.B.I						
KUTATTAI Complex	3					
PALUR Complex	7					
TAMARASSERY Group	1					
THAZHEKKOD Group	5					
NATUVALLUR Group	4					
Total	20		5/145 %	13.79		
Grand Total	145	5				

Printed at Calicut University Press

1.7.2.1. 63.44% of the specific kooli and 80% of kooTi are distributed in the belt No.III and 71.8% of kooli are distributed in complexes. This shows that these specifics are related to marshy areas. In G.B. II there are only 22.75% and in the hilly tracts only 13.79%. This considerable decrease in the distribution of this specific in the hilly tract is a notable point. If we consider it on the basis of complexes and groups the values indicate more interesting factors. Kooli specifics are maximum in PUTHIYANGADI Complex. Then gradual decrease is seen in VALAYANATU, NAGARAM, KATALUNDI, PALUR and KUTATTAI (Map.26). Thus, more marshy areas, with maximum availability of water contain large number of kooli. Gradual decrease in their distribution can be observed TAMARASSERY, NATUVALLUR, KUNNAMANGALAM and THAZHEKKOD groups. As in the case of tonTi, this also shows a tendency to spread over river banks, sea shore or marshy areas having backwaters. This nature will be more clear in the case of kooTi.

1.7.2.2. There are five kooTi specifics in the taluk. Two are in BEYPORE and CHERUVANNUR in the KATALUNDI Complex. One is in THALAKKOLATHUR village in PUTHIYANGADI Complex. One specific is seen in NAGARAM Complex but this is not entered in the settlement records. There is a colony of Muslims in the area and they call it kooti. In KUNNAMANGALAM Group in the village 60. PAYIMPRA there is one specific kooTi. Another kooTi is seen in kooTicceeri in VENNEKKOD village.

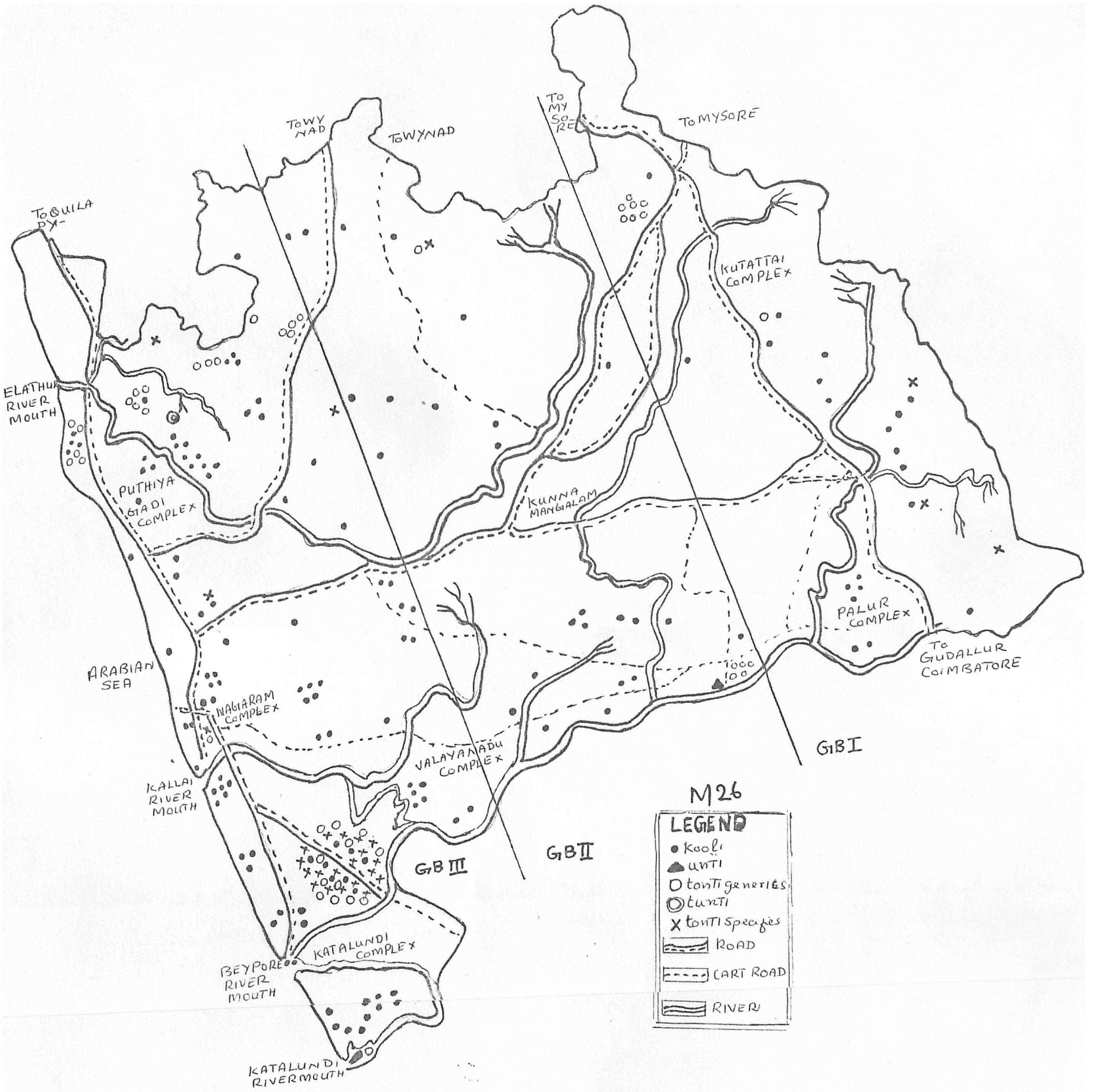
1.7.2.3. kooTi in THALAKULATHUR is near the projection of the land into the river Koorappula. This specific qualifies a ceeri, called kooTiceeri. It is clear that the place is not the actual kooTi, but only a place nearby. But in PAYIMBRA, the specific kooTi is not near such projection. It is only a piece of land. Here the specific is written as kooTi as well as kooti (Map 27.1 to 27.9)

60. PAYIMPRA

kooTiyapaR -69

kootiyapaR -69

Very close to this filed, there is a natural tank called mannartuRa - 124, and another field indicating a natural tank kulannara - 74. In BEYPORE, CHERUVANNUR and NAGARAM the specific is kooti. In BEYPORE it is clearly a promountary on the sea coast and the projection is in to caaliyaaR river. In NAGARAM, on the south extreme corner, the area is also a promountary. In CHERUVANNUR, the specific is a little away from the projection to the



Printed at Calicut University Press

caaliyar river. kooTi in VENNIKKOD in the THAZHEKKOD Group, has no relation to any watered area, tanks or projection of land. But from the location of kooTi specifics in BEYPORE, THALAKKULATHUR and CHERUVANNUR the specific kooti seems suggest kooTi or promountary. It may mean a projection of land too. kooTi, near a large natural tank or tuRa in PAYIMPRA might have some indication of a projection of land into the water tank. kooTi does not indicate any sense in the case of place name specific. In 53, MURIKKARA meeTa 'kunnu' is seen changed to 'meetakunnu'. 'meeTa' may be a raised floor or palacial structure of it may be 'meeTu' an elevated land. But 'meeta' does not mean anything. Here it has to be observed that the change is from Ta to ta. Anyhow, other such instances are not seen in place names in the taluk. On this basis of these usages and the geographical location of the region where the term is distributed, we may observe here that kooti is a corrupted form of kooTi.

1.7.2.4. Now, the term kooTi has tobe accounted for. kooTi in Tamil means weir of a tank, outlet for surplus water. In Kannada also, kooTi means a passage to carry excess of water, outlet of a tank. In Malayalam it has no such meaning.

kooTi in Tamil has another meaning, corner. This meaning is seen in Tulu also. kooTi has a meaning 'utmost point' according to Gundert. Boundary is the meaning given by S.T.

Thus, kooTi has two shades of meanings. (1) Weir of a tank, outlet for surplus water. (2) utmost point boundary, promountary.

kooTi in BEYPORE, NAGARAM and THALAKKULATHUR seems to be indicative of the meaning utmost point or promountary.

The change of Ta to la is also occurs in place names of the taluk.

96 paalaaTi, paalaali - 4

97 paaTicceeri - 421 (KUNDERA)

paalicceeri - 421

99 talappaaTi - 9 (KUTTAMBUR) 9

talappaali - 8

Thus a change of kooTi to kooli can be accounted. In BEYPORE and in 31. KOTTULI two islands have names with kooli as specific.

1.7.2.5. Out of 145 kooli specifics, 92 are seen distributed in the Geographical Belt No.III. The distribution reveals another peculiarity. 102 of them are nearby natural tanks, large watered areas, or bank of rivers or ocean. The generic of the fields names nearby the specific kooli are kolli, kulam, pula, ceeri, ciRa, kokkarani, tuRa, kuuTal, kunTu, paTanne, kuli, kolla muuLi, tooTu, kaTavu and taalam. Most of them are close to kulam or ciRa or in general natural water tanks. Thus, kooli and kooti may be the terms originated from kooTi and kooTiha the Tamil meaning which could explain the geographical distribution of the term. 'An outlet of excess water' seen in tamil for kooTi is not seen in Malayalam.

1.7.2.6. The distribution of the specific shows another peculiarity. The southern part of the taluk from the western ghat near PALUR Complex to KATALUNDI Complex, the specific is distributed in almost all villages. The density of distribution brings out a chain of villages extending from 188. PANNIKKOD in the east to 80. KATALUNDI in the west. Thirty six villages are in the chain. Then the distribution extends to PUTHIYANGADI Complex in the sea shore, in the northern boundary of the taluk through G.B. III. Then the term spreads to the Geographical Belt No.II, in the northern part of the taluk and the density decreases to zero almost in the middle of the northern part of the Belt II. Thus, from 188. PANNIKOD to 80. KATALUNDI the specific spreads along the banks of Valiyapula. These villages indicate a trade route from CUDALLUR in the Tamilnadu. The chain extends to PUTHIYANGADI complex and spreads eastwards. A few specifics are seen spread from PALUR Complex area to north eastern direction which pass through villages 185, 187, 154, 155, 122 and 123. But the density is decreasing. In KUTATTAI Complex villages 145, 131 and 129 have a few kooli specifics.

1.7.2.7. Thus, on the southern border of the taluk and on the sea shore the density is higher. But towards KUTATTAI Complex the density decreases very much. We may naturally suspect the spreading of these specific from southern border from PALUR Complex to KATALUNDI Complex where the specific is uniformly spread aong the Valiyapula and that it is connected with a trade route from CUDALLUR and COIMBATORE in Tamilnadu to CALICUT.

1.7.2.8. As has been pointed out earlier a small chain of kooli is seen towards north eastern direction of the PALUR Complex. The chain ends in 144. CHAMALA near KUTATTAI Complex. Here also a hilly trade route is seen extending from PALUR Complex to the northern direction which connects the area with CUDALLUR.

1.7.2.9. kooli is a specific which suggests its origin from kooTi. In certain cases the term has changed to kooti. The specifics kooTi and kooti indicate projection of land into river, beckwaters or sea. The terms are seen distributed in the marshy areas along the banks of rivers or on sea shore. The change of Ta to ta and Ta to la is seen in place names in the taluk. Hence kooli, eventhough it is seen used to denote small piece of lands in the form of islands in the rivers it may be a change derived from kooTi. At the sametime it may mean a passage for excess water.

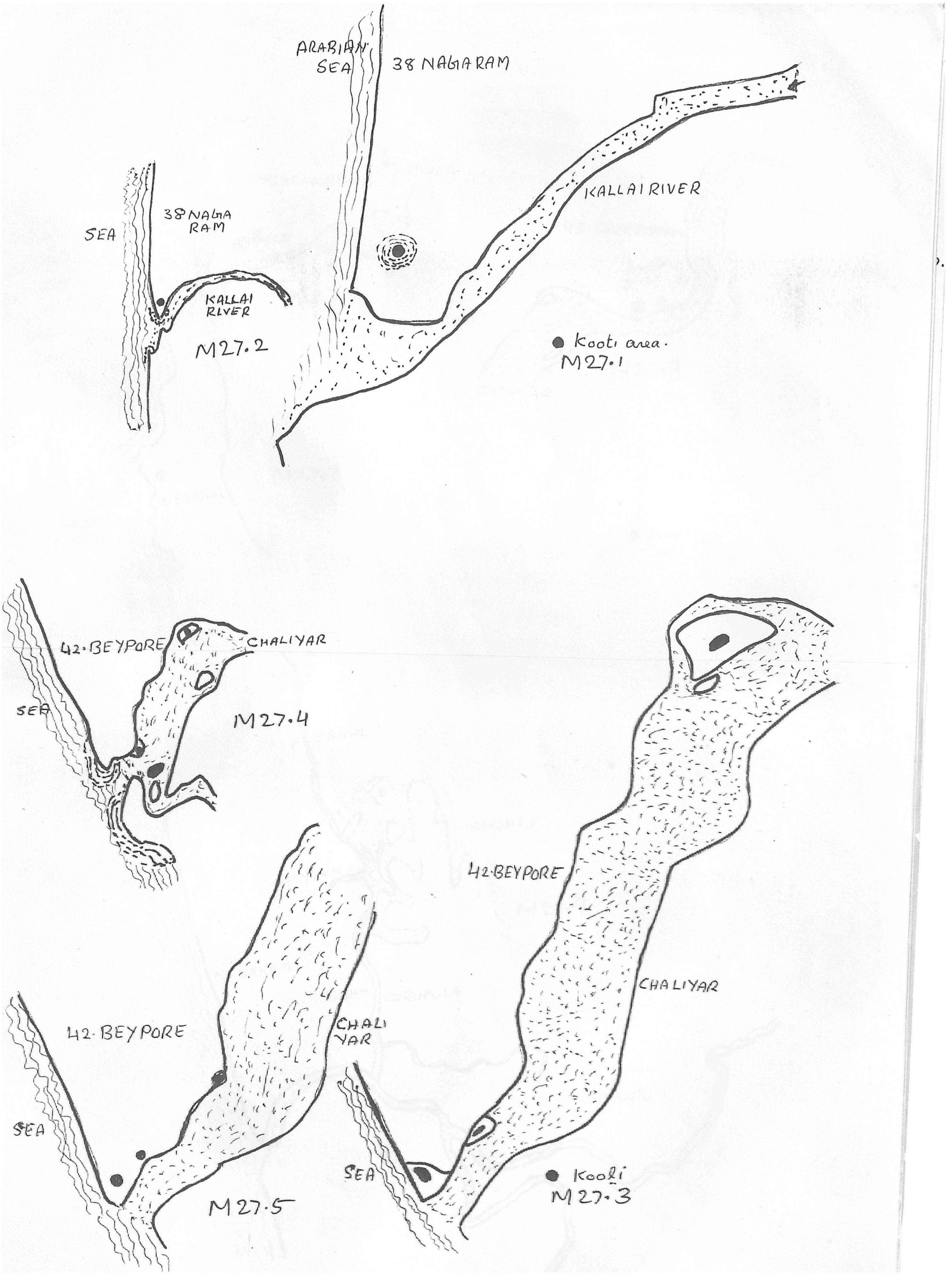
Both the terms tonTi - tunTi and kooTi - kooli suggests hydronymic tendencies. Both indicate a piece of land, a projection into the river, backwaters or sea.

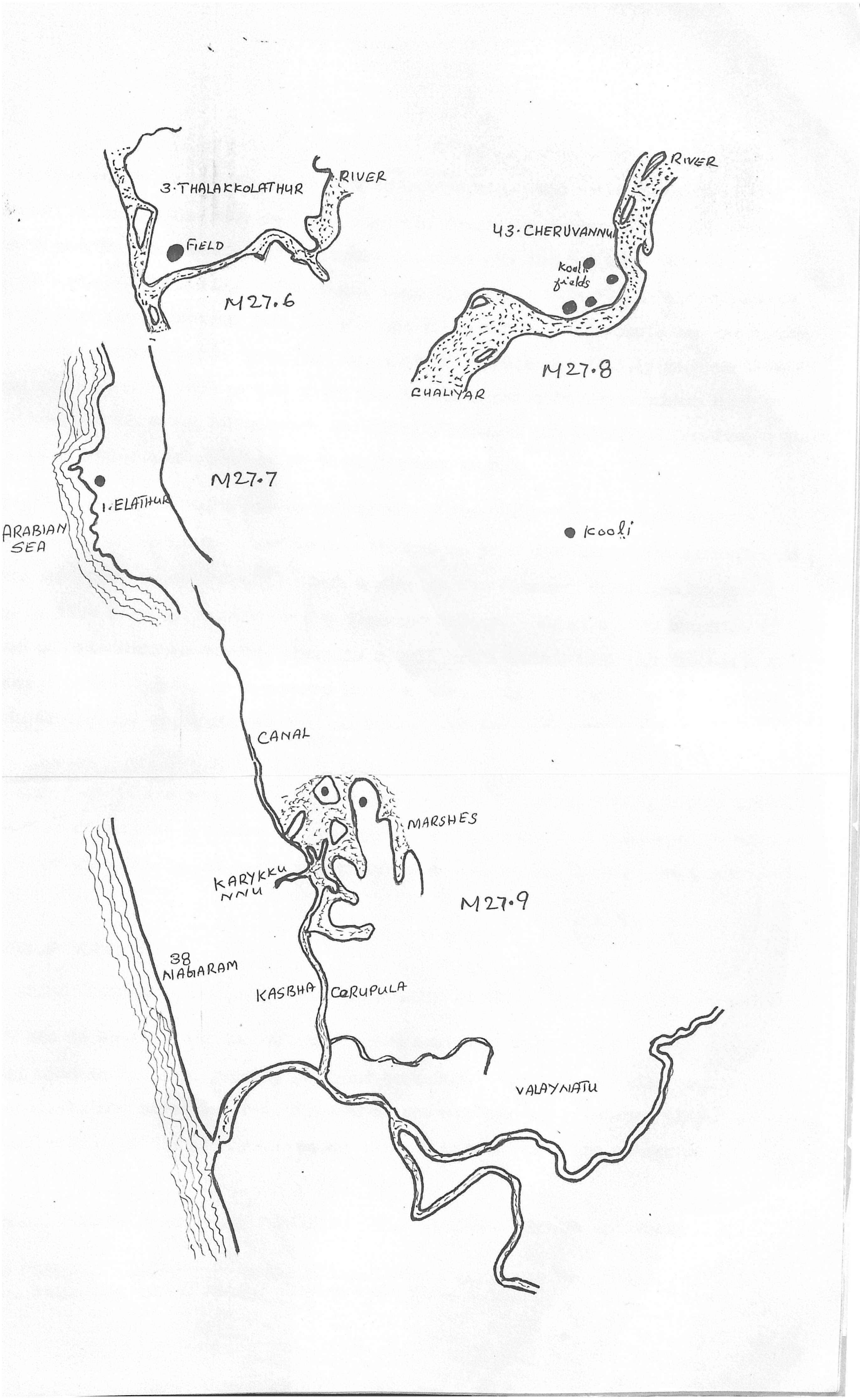
1.7.2.10. Both terms are seen spread in the same area, along the southern border of the taluk, on the bank of Valiyapula, then in the sea shore. The density of them decreases in the KUTATTAI area.

1.7.2.11. Thus, the terms might have spread from PALUR Complex area to KATALUNDI Complex area, and then to PUTHIYANGADI area. Or, it might have spread from KATALUNDI to the other areas. Anyhow, the south western corner and south eastern corner of the taluk deserves special attention in the case of these two terms. In south eastern corner and south western corner of the taluk 'kaTalunTi' fields are also seen.

In 144. CHAMALA, below the ghats, near KUTATTAI Complex 7 tonTi fileds are seen. In 145. KETAVUR in KUTATTAI Complex and adjacent to 144. CHAMALA, kooli specifics are seen. These are two isolated villages indicating these two terms in the north eastern corner of the taluk.

1.7.2.12. The situation of PALUR Complex deserves special attention here. The complex indicates settlements of Tamil speaking communities. The extension of tonTi and kooli in the north eastern direction of the Complex where kooli and tonTi are distributed are also settled by Tamil speaking communities. Their settlements are seen in the villages along the bank of Valiyapula upto KATALUNDI Complex. From KATALUNDI the settlements extend to northwards upto NAGARAM. Chaliyas or the weavers, cheTTis or trade communities of Tamilnadu and Tamil Brahmins are seen in the abovementioned areas. Their presence is very few in the north eastern corner of the taluk.


ARABIAN SEA
38 NAGARAM
KALLAI RIVER
SEA
38 NAGA RAM
KALLAI RIVER
M27.2
Kooli area.
M27.1
42. BEYPORE
CHALIYAR
SEA
M27.4
42. BEYPORE
CHALIYAR
42. BEYPORE
CHALI YAR
SEA
M27.5
SEA
Kooli
M27.3


3·THALAKKOLATHUR
RIVER
FIELD
M27.6
43·CHERUVANNU
RIVER
Kooli fields
M27.8
CHALIYAR
M27.7
1.ELATHUR
ARABIAN SEA
Kooli
CANAL
MARSHES
KARYKKU NNU
M27.9
38
NADARAM
KASBHA
CORUPULA
VALAYNADU

1.7.2.13. PALUR Complex is on the northern bank of Valiyapula. The river flows from the forest of Silvent Valley in the Western Ghats near the Tamilnadu border. A trade route is entering this complex from south and the route connects the complex with CUDALUR, COIMBATORE, SALEM and KAVERI basin. The route, when it reaches NILAMBUR in the border of Kerala in the eastern part, devides into two and one route crosses Valiyapula and enter the PALUR Complex. The route extends along the banks of Valiyapula and finally reaches NAGARAM Complex. The other branch which passes along the interior parts in the southern bank of Valiyapula and touches Manjeri, NeTiyiruppu and finally reaches the KKTALUNDI Complex. Thus, the Tamil migration might have taken place through these ways.

1.7.2.14. Here an interesting point has to be observed. The early Tamil Kingdomes were located in rice producing regions. The Sangam literature says that tanks and agricultural facilities were destroyed in warfare.[43] Such a site in the Kaaveeri delta was excavated. The importance of this site is pointed out by Clarence Malony. He says "At the site of Kaaveri pattnam and the Kaaveri estuary there is a well built sluice with rounded walls to funnel the water. This particular structure has not been carbon 14 dated but nearby was a punch marked silver coin and Roulleted ware so it was contemporary with the Sangam period. Nearby was a brick platform (the dock described below) having posts firmly dated to the 3rd C.B.C. The Kaaveri delta was producing rice at that date".[44] Thus, kooTi, a term closely connected to kooli, indicating a sluice or passage for excess water has relevance in excavated area. In the areas under study, it has to be noted that most of kooli terms have nearness to water banks.

1.7.3. kuuTal and mokkam:

These two terms indicate some topographical features of the river system in the taluk.

1.7.3.1. There are 44 kuuTals and 20 mokkaams in the taluk. In seven cases both kuuTal and mokkaams are used in the same region, adjacent together. Three names with kuuTal or kuuTam as the specific are separated from the kuuTal and mokkaam group because they did not express any peculiarities.indicated by the other 61 such terms. So, the number of terms

---

43J.Jayaraman, "Capitals of early Tamilakam" (M.phil thesis Madras University,1974) P.(184-185)

44Clarence Malony, 'Archaeology in South India - Accomplishments and Prospects", Essays on South India, Ed. Burton Stein, (New Delhi, 1978), P.12.

in this set counts only 61. Their distribution is shown in the following table.

T A B L E - 25.

	kuuTal	mokkam	Total	Road + River	River Bank Stream Bank	River origin Cross-ing.	Road stream junct-ion.	Road jun-ction	Road side	Grand Total
G. Belt III										
Complex.										
KATALUNDI	..	3	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	
NAGARAM	3	2	6	..	1	3	..	2	..	
VALAYANATU	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	
PUTHIYANGADI	3	4	7	..	2	..	..	3	2	
Groups										
KANNIPARAMBA	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	10	9	19	3	4	3	..	7	2	19
G. Belt II										
Complex.										
VALAYANATU	4	3	7	2	..	..	2	2	..	
Groups.										
KUNNAMANGALAM	3	0	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	
TAMARASSERI	4	0	4	2	..	..	..	2	..	
KANNIPARAMBA	1	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
NATUVALLUR	3	2	5	..	1	1	..	3	..	
THAZHEKKOT	2	0	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	
	17	5	22	8	3	1	2	8	..	22
G. Belt I.										
Complex.										
KUTATTAI	4	..	4	2	1	..	..	1	..	
PALUR	4	3	7	1	2	3	..	..	1	
Groups.										
KUNNAMANGALAM	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
TAMARASSERI	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
NATUVALLUR	3	3	6	1	1	..	..	4	..	
THAZEKKODE	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	14	6	20	5	6	3	..	5	1	20
Grand Total	41	20	61	16	13	7	2	20	3	61

Printed at Calicut University Press

T A B L E - 26.

Types of kuuTals and mokkams	Road + River	River Banks Stream Bank	River Crossing.	Road + Stream	Road junction	Road side	kuuTal	mokkam	Total	G.B. I	G.B. II	G.B. III
Total	16	13	7	2	20	3	41	20	61	20	22	19
Distribution Percentage	26.22	21.32	11.47	3.27	32.78	4.91	67.21	32.78	32.	32.78	26.06	31.04

	kuuTal	mokkam	% kuuTal	% mokkam
G. B. I	14	6	34.15	14.6
G.B. II	17	5	41.46	12.19
G.B. III	10	9	24.39	21.95

Complexes	kuuTal	mokkam	Total kuuTals	Total mokkam.	% kuuTal in Complexes	% of mokkam in Complexes
KATALUNDI		3	41	20	21/41 : 51.21	15/20 : 75
NAGARAM	4	2				
VALAYANADU	6	3				
PUTHIYANGADI	3	4				
PALUR	4	3				
KUTATTAI	4	..				
	21	15				

Groups	kuuTal	mokkam	Total kuuTals	Total mokkam	% kuuTal in Groups	% mokkam in Groups.
KUNIAMANGALAM	4	0	41	20	20/41 : 48.78	5/20 : 25
TAMARASSERI	5	0				
KANNIPARAMBA	2	0				
NATUVALLUR	6	5				
THAZHEKKOT	3	0				
	20	5				

1.7.3.2. There are six typesof distribution of these terms are seen in the taluk (Map 28.1 to 28.13).

a. Used for River and Road junctions. The terms are used for locating the point where a road crosses a river. Such regions are termed as kuuTal or mokkam. 26.2% are of this type.

b. Bank of a river, stream, or large water tank are called as kuuTal or mokkam. 23.3% are of this type.

c. The starting point of a river or stream is termed as kuuTal or mokkam. They are only 11.47%.

d. Where a road crosses a stream or channel. This type come about 32%.

e. Junction of Roads. These come about 32.78%.

f. Some fields are on the side of roads, where no cross roads or river crossings are seen. Such cases are 4.91%.

In all the first five cases, a crossing by river, stream or roads is the reason for naming it kuuTal or mokkam. But on the sixth no such peculiarity is observed.

1.7.3.3. 75% of the mokkam and mukku are distributed in complexes, where they are found close to the river bank or where the river branches. So this term shows a tendency to be a hydronimic tendency. The distribution of kuuTals in complexes are higher (51.21%) compared to -- Groups (48.78%). The percentage of kuuTal is minimum in G.B.I (24.39%) but higher in G.B.III (34.14%) and maximum in G.B. II (41.46%). Thus, kuutals are more in areas where river mouths or river branches are very few. But mukkam are distributed in belt No.III, particularly in PUTHIYANGADI and VALAYANADU Complexes where river mouths, river branches and backwaters are largely seen. kuuTals are maximum in belt No.II, where mukkam is minimum.

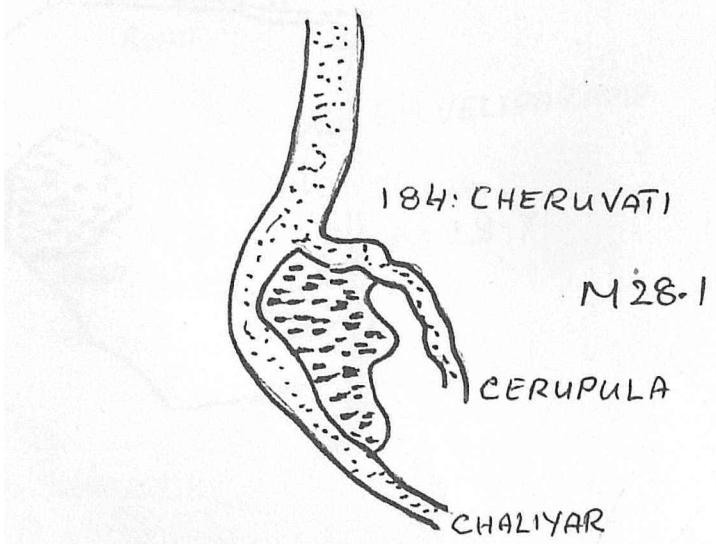
Thus, the two terms kuuTal and mokkam suggest some topographical and geographical situation in the taluk.

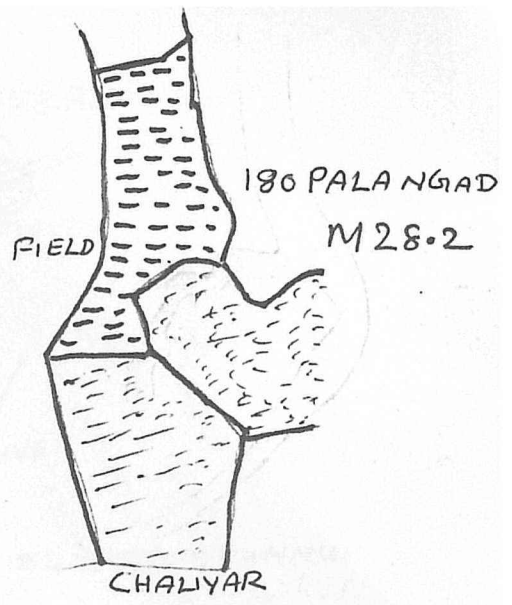
kuuTal and mokkam are written in different ways. A few of mokkams are used as generics and others are used as specifics. The different forms are given below:-

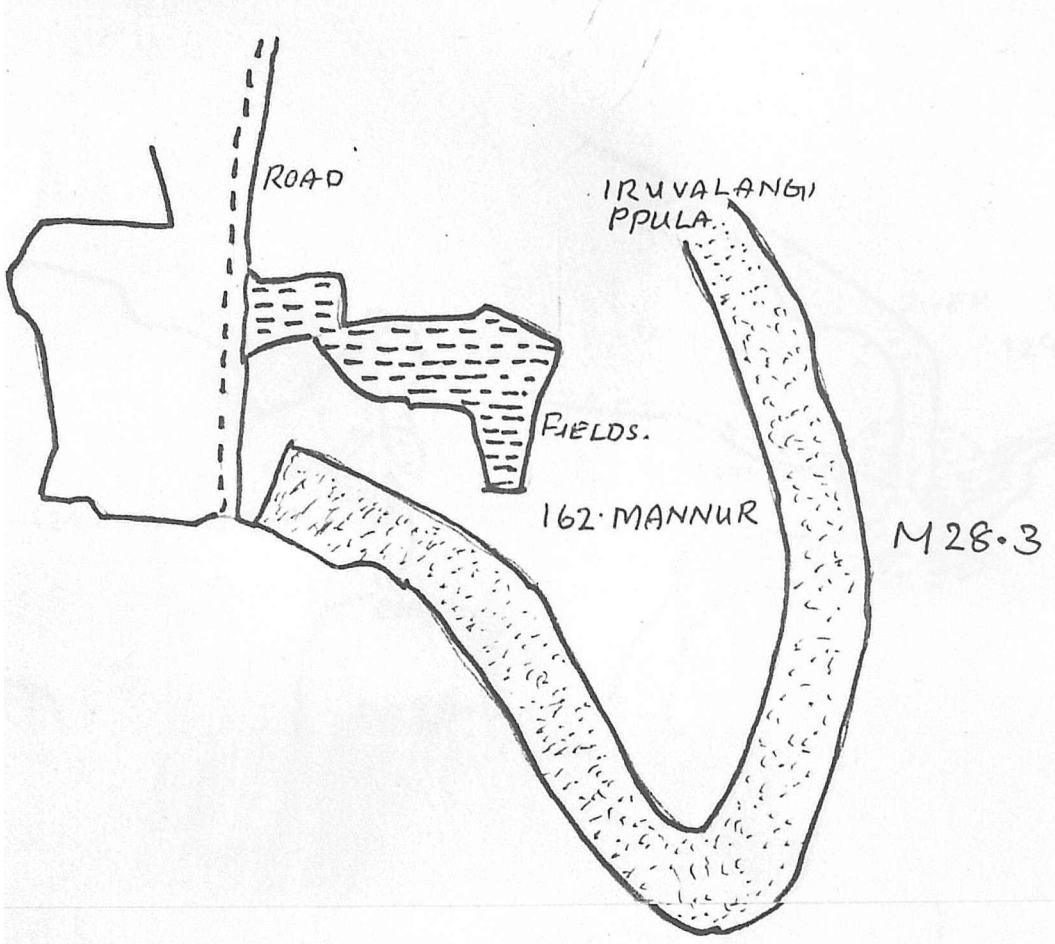
1. mukku, mukkil, mukkatta, mukkoola and mokkatta.

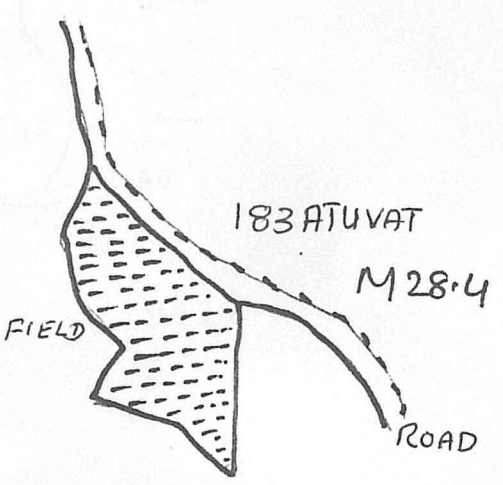
2. kuuTTungal, kuuTattingal, kuuTal, kuuTTalcciRa.

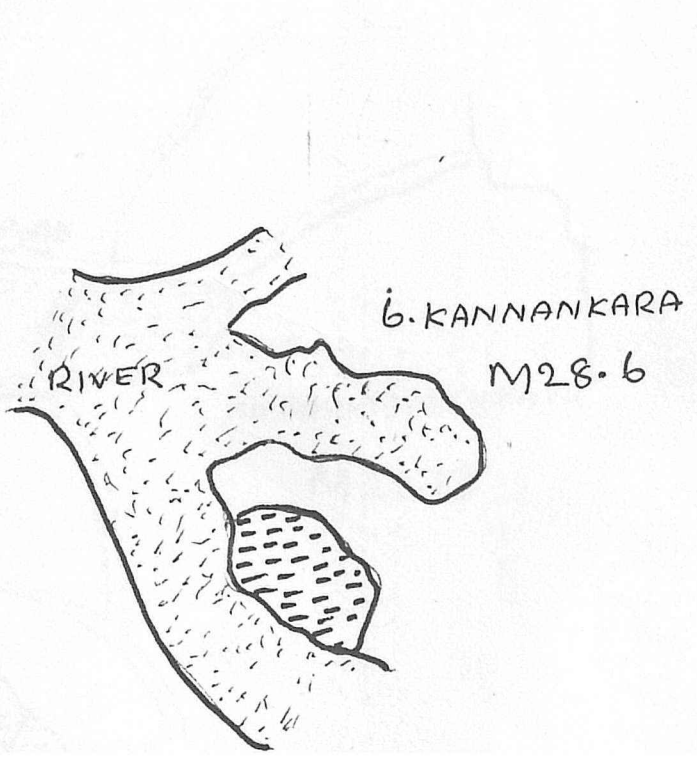
Printed at Calicut University Press

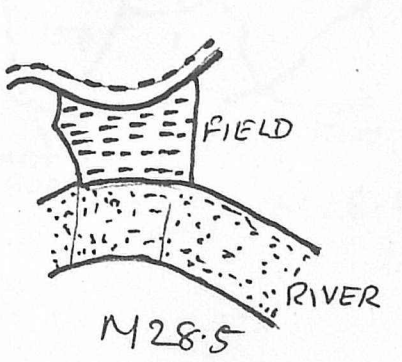

184: CHERUVATI
M28.1
CERUPULA
CHALIYAR

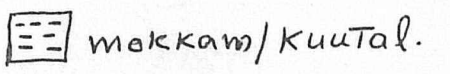

180 PALANGAD
M28.2
FIELD
CHALIYAR

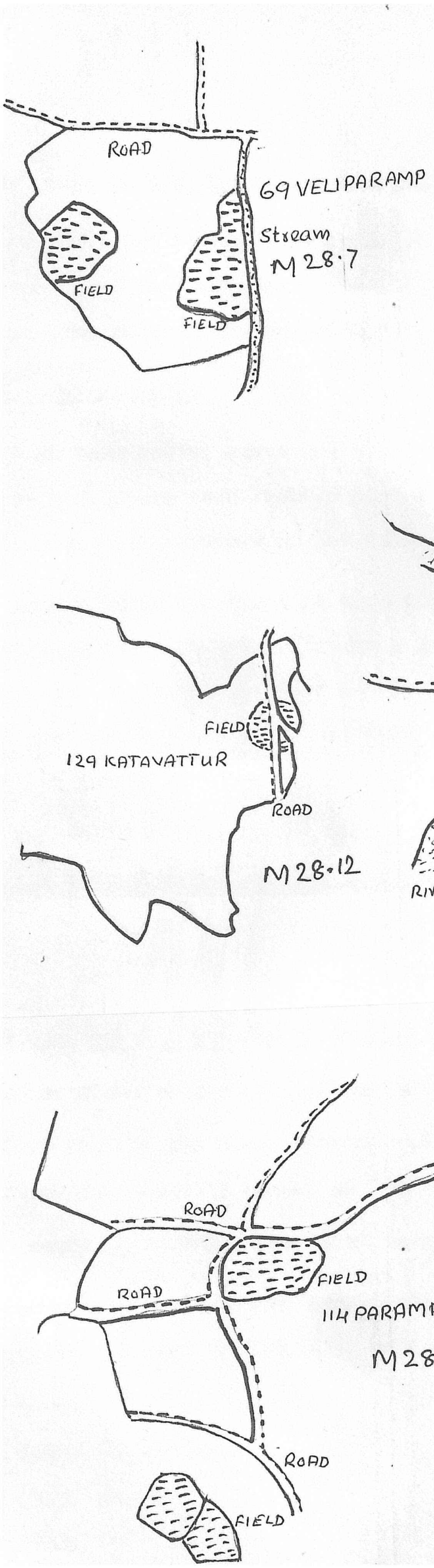

ROAD
IRUVALANGI
PPULA
FIELDS.
162. MANNUR
M28.3

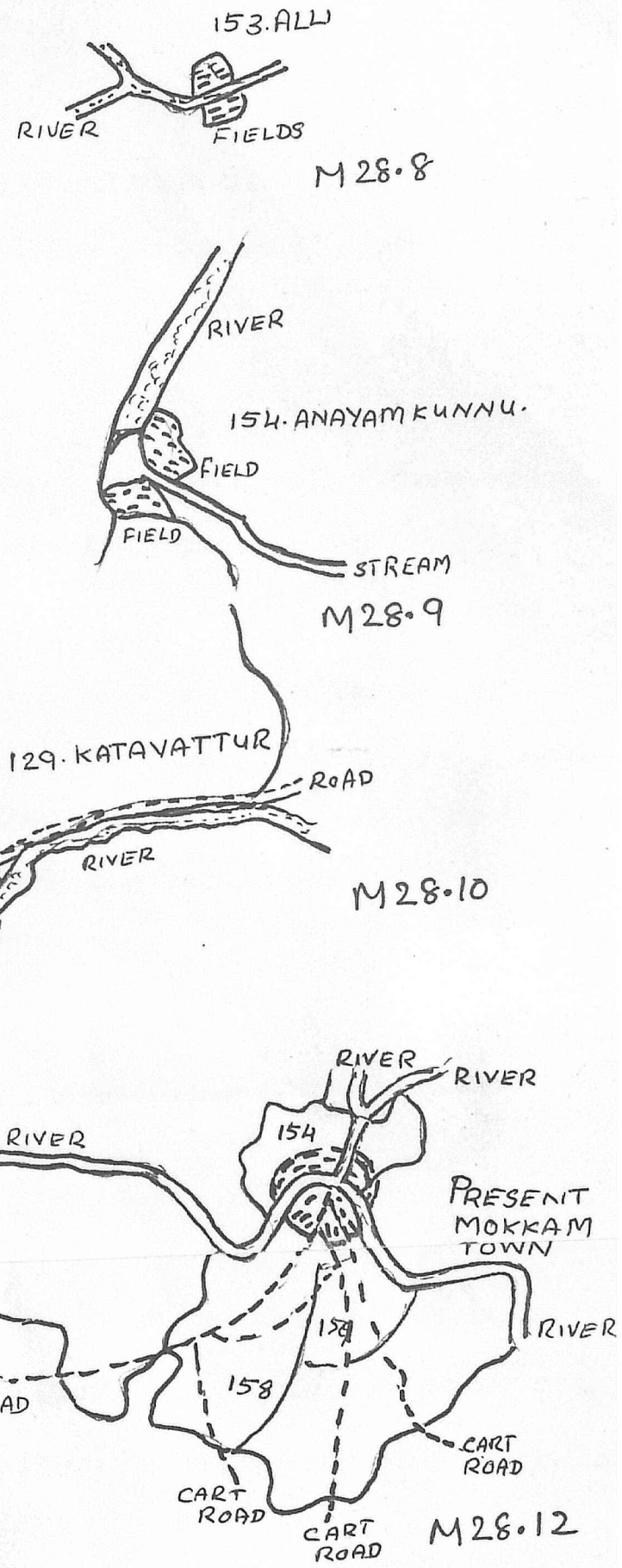

183 ATUVAT
M28.4
FIELD
ROAD


6. KANNANKARA
M28.6
RIVER

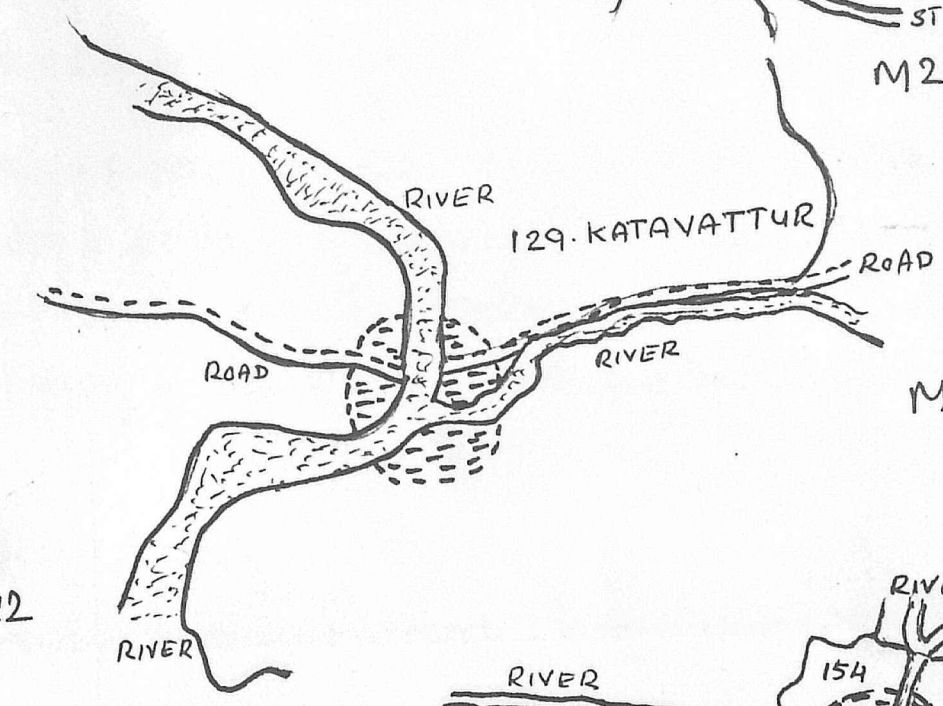

76 KAYAL
FIELD
RIVER
M28.5


Mokkam/ kuuTal.


ROAD
69 VELIPARAMP
Stream
M 28.7
FIELD
FIELD

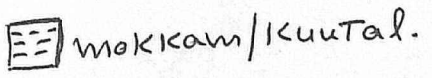

153. ALU
RIVER
FIELDS
M 28.8
RIVER
154. ANAYAMKUNNU.
FIELD
FIELD
STREAM
M 28.9

FIELD
129 KATAVATTUR
ROAD
M 28.12


RIVER
129. KATAVATTUR
ROAD
ROAD
RIVER
M 28.10
RIVER

RIVER
RIVER
RIVER
154
PRESENT MOKKAM TOWN
RIVER
158
158
CART ROAD
CART ROAD
CART ROAD
CART ROAD
M 28.12

ROAD
ROAD
FIELD
114 PARAMPATH KAVU
M 28.13
ROAD
FIELD


MOKKAM/KUUTAL.

1.7.4. Names of the Rivers, Streams and Canals.

We shall now discuss the names of the rivers, streams and canals. These names are collected from the settlement records of 1890-1901. All the rivers in the taluk flow from east to west in general, crossing many villages.

1.7.4.1. Koorappulai

More than twelve names are used to denote this river. The most widely known among them is koorappula (KORAPPULA) which is mentioned in the revenue records and District Gazetteers. elathurPpula is the name used by Logan.[45]

According to the District Gazetteers, koorappula is formed by the confluence of PUNNURPUZHA and AGALAPPUZHA. It flows in the south western direction for about one kilometer and portion of the river after the confluence is called KORAPPUZHA. The main tributory of river koorappula above the confluence is called PUNNURPUZHA and hence the confluence is formed by three rivers.

a. AGALAPPUZHA entering the taluk from north of it.

b. PUNNURPUZHA, a river completely passing through the villages in the taluk.

c. KORAPPUZHA, the river below the confluence, which flows about one kilometer in the south western direction and enters the sea.

1.7.4.1.1. AGALAPPUZHA: It is a kroad river or back water and has no tributaries of importance. The river flows mostly through the Quilandy taluk of the district. This back water runs parrallel to the sea for about sixteen miles until it meets the PUNNURPUZHA and at the confluence the river is generally termed as ELATHURPPUZHA.

According to Logan the river is very broad and hence the name AGALA (akala).[47]

According to Kanaka sabhai, tonTi, the nourishing sea port described in the Sanghan literature was near Naaltkaali or salt river and it is the AGALAPPUZHA.[48] The river is

---

45LM, PP.16-17.

46DG, P.6.

47LM, P.15.

48K.Kailasapathy, The Tamil Heroic Poetry (Oxford University Press, 1968), P.268.

Printed at Calicut University Press

extensive back water and it can be akalappula. It being a backwater the saltish nature also can be a reason for the name.

1.7.4.1.20. PUNNURPUZHA: It is the main tributary of Koorappula, takes its origin at Arikkan kunnu in the South Wynad Taluk, flows southwards turns west and takes a meandering course before it joins Koorappula. The PUNNURPPUZHA flows through TALAYADU, UNNIKULAM, KEDAVUR, RAROTH, KODUVALLY, PUNNUR, KUNNANGALAM and joins Koorappula near ELATHUR.

The course of the river indicated in the names are the following:

1. talayaaTupula
2. punnuuRpula
3. ceRupula
4. ceRuvaRRappula
5. elattuuRpula
6. koorappula
7. paRampilpula
8. talakkolattuRpula
9. cennoTTutaalampula
10. mukkattupula
11. pallikkuulpula
12. koorappula
13. paTTaRpula (A small tributary)

All these names, except ceRupula, koorappula, mukkattapula, and paTTaRpula indicate revenue village names. Thus, from THALAYAD in the South Wynad taluk, above a height of 2000' the river flows to PUNNUR and passes through ceRuvaaRRa, paRampil and talakkilattuR and joins the AGALAPPULA to form the confluence at ELATHUR.

From THALAYAD in S. Wynad Taluk upto 90 PUNNUR the river is called THALAYADUPUZHA because, for the inhabitants of that area, the river comes from THALAYADU. It touches the following villages on its course upto PUNNUR.

I BANK.		II BANK.	
108	PANAKKOD	107	VALIYAPARAMBA
109	ERANJONA	103	AVILORA
110	PAVATA	103	AVILORA
115	KOTUVALLI	89	KIZHAKKOTH
115	KOTUVALLI	88	ARAMBROM

Another stream originates in the PUNNUR area, which joins THALAYADU river at the villages 88-89 and 115. Thus the stream between 88. ARAMBROM and 89. KIZHAKKOTH is known

as PUNNURPPUZHA which name is thence substituted for THALAYADUPUZHA. Another name CERUPULA is also prevalent here which indicates the size of the river in this area.

Below the confluence of PUNNUR pula and THALAYAD pula the river flows in the western direction through the following villages.

The course of the river is indicated as follows:-

I BANK.		II BANK.	
85.	KUNNAMANGALAM	88.	ARAMBROM
85.	"	86.	PALLIKKOTHA
85.	"	92.	KUTTANSERI
85.	"	60.	PAYIMBRA

KUNNAMANGALAM is a large village and is a small Trade exchange centre as described before. Two villages of KANNIPARAMBA group are adjacent to this village. Hence the area has much importance in the collection of agricultural and forest produces. Trade routes from WYNAD and GUDALLUR passes through this village. The river flows through the northern boundary.

In this area the river is known as koorappula and ELATHUR pula. The tendencyof naming the river after its source as seen in PUNNUR area is dropped. It is because the river connects the area to a large Trade exchange centre ELATHUR in PUTHIYANGADI complex and the inhabitants called the river after the name of its destination. The river allows the inhabitants to convey their products collected at KUNNAMANGALAM to PUTHIYANGADI Complex. Near the area 60. PAYIMBRA the river is again known as PUNNUR pula.

Further on its Westward course the river towards west touches the following villages.

I BANK.		II BANK.	
62	CHERUVARRA	64	CHELAVUR
63	PARAMPIL	51	VARADUR
63	PARAMPIL	50	CHEVAYUR
55	KIRALUR	51	VARADUR
53	MURIKKARA	52	VENGERI
52	VENGERI	21	MORIKKARA

In 62 CHERUVAARA area the river is called ceRuveRRappula.

From 63 to 21 the river is named PARAMPIL PULA where the river flows from 63. PARAMPIL.

The course of the river beyond 21. NoRikkara is as follows:

I Bank.	II Bank
21. MURIKKARA	22. KARUVASSERI
21. MURIKKARA	23. MOKAVUR
20. MAKKATA	24. KARANNUR

In 2 PERINTHIRUTHI, the river flows on all sides of a large elevated land forming the island.

1. ELATHUR	3. THALAKKOLATHUR
1. ELATHUR	KURUMBRANAD TALUK

From 21 MURIKKARA, the river is commonly termed as KOORAPPUZHA. The meaning of the word Koorappula is related with productions of the taluk and hence it is discussed in Chapter II. The river branches into two near PERUMTHURUTHI, forming the said island and rejoins and flows towards ELATHUR confluence. On all sides of PERUMTHURUTHI the river is known as KOORAPPULA. In the area near TALAKKOLATHUR it is called THALAKKOLATHUR PUZHA. Tributaries are cennooTTu-taalampula (named after field No.16 in 3. THALAKOLATHUR) mukkattupula (named after field No.65. in3. THALAKOLATHUR) and pu4kkuul pula (named after filed No.165 in 3-THALAKKOLATHUR) A tributary coning from1ccannuR is called PATTANPUZHA.

1.7.4.2. caaliyaaR.

This river on the southern boundary of the taluk, flows completely along this boundary. It touches the taluk near the village 184 CHERUVATI and flows along the boundary upto 43 CHERUVANNUR. Then it crosses the KADALUNDI complex and enters the sea at BEYPORE.

The course of the river in the first stage is through the following villages:-

I Bank.	II Bank.
184 CHERUVATI	ERNAD TALUK
163 PALUR	ERNAD TALUK

h this area the name of the river is caaliyaaR. In most cases 'pula' is not seen
ad here.

he second stage of the river runs through:-

	I Bank.	II Bank.
182	MAVUR	ERNAD TALUK
181	KALPALLI	ERNAD TALUK
180	PALANGAD	ERNAD TALUK

In this area the river is very broad and shallow. Here the name prevalent is Valiyapula
rge river.

The third stageof the river flows through:

	I Bank.	II Bank.
77	CHERUPPA	ERNAD TALUK
76	KAYAL	ERNAD TALUK
73	VELLAYIKKOD	ERNAD TALUK

The name is CHALIYARPULA in the third stage. Two generics are suffixed to the specific,
aaR and pula.

The fourth stage touches the following villages:

	I Bank.	II Bank.
45	KOTAL	ERNAD TALUK
44	OLAVANNA	ERNAD TALUK
43	CHERUVANNUR	ERNADTALUK

Upto CHERUVANNUR, the name caaliyaaR is again used, dropping the second generic pula.

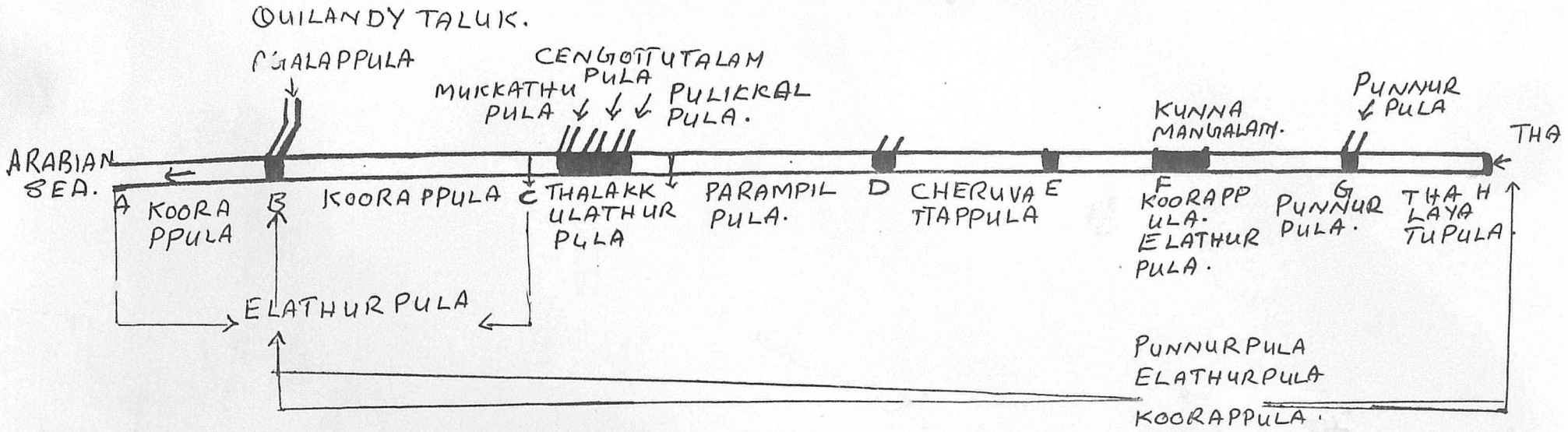
The fifth stage runs through:

	I Bank.	II Bank
42	BEYPORE	36 E NALLUR

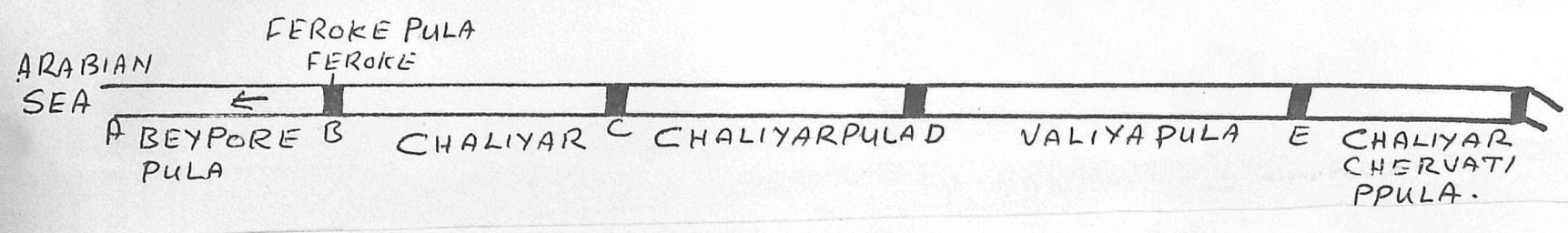
In this area three names denote the river (a) CHALIYAR (b) BEYPORE PUZHA (c) FEROKE
A. The last two names have came to be of common use since it flows through these
ages.

SKETCH MAP: RIVERS: S1

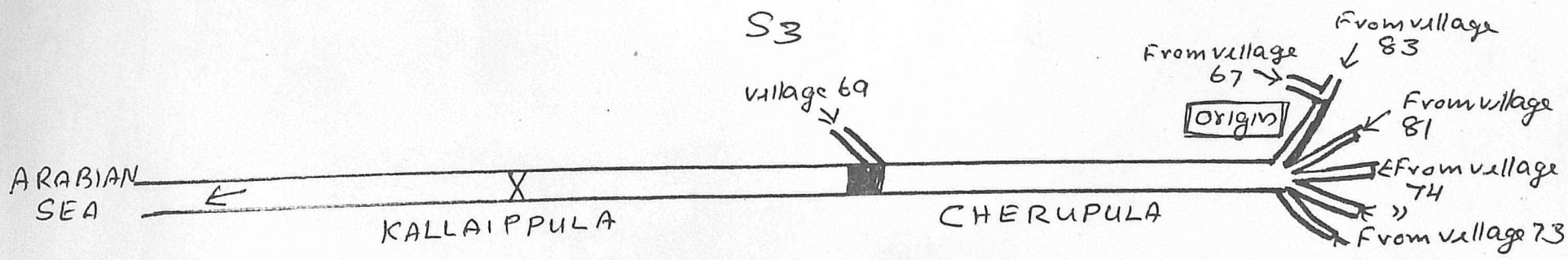
NAMES OF RIVERS.



S2



S3





FEROKE PUZHA deserves special attention. In the early history of the taluk, FEROKE is known to have selected by Tippu for establishing his headquarters. At the time of the settlement of 1890 it was only a small trade centre. But the present Feroke is a Panchayat Headquarters and a large trade centre, and part of the KATALUNDI Complex. Thus, the historical importance as well as the current prominance of FEROKE reflects on the river too.

The following sketch shows the distribution of the names.

1.7.4.3. KALLAIPUZHA:-Kallai river has its origin in the midlands of CHERUKULATHUR village in the taluk at an elevation of 150' above M.S.L. According to Logan, this is only a stream. It is connected with CHALIYAR by an artificial canal according to the D.G.[49] This Creek is mentioned even from 1740 A.D. in the Zamorins records.[50] The river is tidal and the boats can go almost upto its origin. The river after its origin passes through KOVUR, OLAVANNA, VALAYANADU and KALLAYI. Three stages can be noted in its course.

1. The small streams originate in the villages:

74 PERUMANNA

73 VELLAYIKKOD

83 PERINGOLAM

81 CHERUKULATHUR

70 PAYINGOTTUPURAM

67 MAYANAD

Here no particular name is given to the small river coming out of the elevated areas.

2. In the second stage, the river is named as ceRupula. The course of the river is through the following villages:-

I Bank.		II Bank.	
69	VELIPARAMPA	71	KURRIKKATTUR
69	VELIPARAMPBA	72	PUTHUR
69	VELIPARAMPA	74	PERUMANNA

49LH P.7., DG, P.16.

50Chronological list of villages. in Part II No.103. PP.314-372.

3. In its third stage the river passes through the following villages:-

I Bank.		II Bank.	
48	PALAI	72	PUTHUR
47	IRINGALLUR	44	OLAVANNA
34	VALAYANATU	44	OLAVANNA
34	VALAYANATU	39	PANNIYANKARA
35	KASHA	39	PANNIYANKARA
38	NAGARAM	39	PANNIYANKARA

In this area the name is KALLAIPULA. The name is connected with a field names on the bank of the river. There are two fields by name Kallai PaRampu one in 47-IRINGALLUR and another in 34 VALAYANATU. In the VALAYANATU area the river is locally called KumaRampuzha. The name Kallaipula is named after the early port Kallayi.

Distribution of the name is indicated in the following sketch.

1.7.4.4. IRUVALANJIPPULA and CHERUPULA: These are two tributaries of Caaliyar.

There are two rivers named Iruvalannippula. One the main stream and the other its tributary. The meaning Iruvalanni is obscure, but ceRupula means small river. These rivers passes through the villages noted below:

1. Iruvalannippula.

I Bank.		II Bank.	
122	NEELESWARAM	151	THIRUVAMPADI
122	NEELESWARAM	156	MANAKKOTTUPURAM
122	NEELESWARAM	157	CHERUPRA
158	THAZHEKKOD	157	CHERUPPA
159	KATCHERI	187	KARASSERI
161	CHENNAMANGALLUR	187	KARASSERI
161	CHENNAMANGALLUR	186	KAKKAD
161	CHENNAMANGALLUR	185	KOTIYATHUR
162	MANNUR	185	KOTIYATHUR
163	PALUR	184	CHERUVATI

2. ceRupula

I. Bank.		II Bank.	
152	KUTARANJI	153	ALLI
153	ALLI	155	KUMARANALLUR
155	KUMARANALLUR	154	ANAYAMKUNNU
159	THAZHEKKOD	154	ANAYAMKUNNU

1.7.4.5. ceRuppula: The river flows through the following villages:

I Bank.		II Bank.	
146	VEPPUR	147	KARINGAMANNA
137	KUTATTAI	147	KARINGAMANNA
132	VELIMANNA	138	ANDOMA
132	VELIMANNA	111	PORNGOTTUR
132	VELIMANNA	112	KALARANTIRI
112	KALARANTIRI	129	KATAYATHUR
129	Crosses the village.	Crosses	KATAYATHUR
118	KARUVANPOYIL	119	VENNIEKKOD
118	KARUVANPOYIL	120	PULIANUR
120	PULIANUR	117	TALAPPERUMANNA
174	CHEMOTTA	120	PULIANUR

I Bank.		II Bank.	
174	CHEMOTTA	185	KOTIYATTUR
175	CHATHAMANGALAM	85	KUNNAMANGALAM
176	KOYIMANNA	85	KUNNAMANGALAM
177	KULAKKOD	85	KUNNAMANGALAM
177	KULAKKOD	81	CHERUKULATHUR
178	VELLANUR	81	CHERUKULATHUR
178	VELLANUR	79	VALAYANNUR
179	KANNIPARAMPA	79	VALAYANNUR
179	KANNIPARAMPA	78	MANAKKAD
180	PALANGAD	78	MANAKKAD
180	PALANGAD	77	CHERUPPA

1.7.4.6. KATALUNDIPULA and CHERUPULA: KATALUNDI pula, orignates from ERNAD Taluk flows almost parallel to the seacoast and enters the KATALUNDI Complex and finally falls on the river mouth at KATALUNDI. KATALUNDI is a large trade centre.

CERUPULA is a creek which connects caaliyaaR and KALLAYI rivers.

The creek which connects the KADALUNDIppula to BEYPORE pula is also called KATALUNDIPU

1.7.4.7. CONOLLY Canal: KALLAYI pula is connected with KOORAPPULA by an artificial canal which was constructed under the orders of Conolly, the Collector of Malabar in the year 1848.[51]

1.7.4.8. The river names discussed above are listed below:

(1) Kooraampula.		Specific
1. cennottutaalampula	-	After a field name
2. mukkompula	-	After a field name
3. pulikkuul pula	-	After a field name
4. elattur pula	-	A village name

51IM P.16.

5. talakkuLattuuR pula	-	a village name
6. paRampil pula	-	a village name
ceRuvattappula	-	a village name
7. koorappula	-	a kind of sea shell is called Koora
8. elattuuRpula	-	migration, village name
ceRupula	-	relative size
9. puNNur pula	-	village name
10. thalayaaRu pula	-	village name
11. paRTaRpula	-	A community name
(2) AGALAppula	-	relative size, salinity of water
(3) caaliyaaR		
Beypore pula	-	A village name
Feroke pula	-	A village name
caaliyaaR	-	muddy water
caaliyaaR pula	-	muddy water
Valiya pula	-	relative size
caaliyaaR	-	muddy water
(4) Kallayi pula		
kallaayi pula	-	field name
ceRupula	-	relative size
kumarampula	-	obscure
(5) Iruvalannippula	-	obscure
(6) ceRupula	-	relative size
(7) kaTalunTippula		
kaTalunTippula	-	a village name
kaTalunTippula	-	a village name
ceRupula	-	relative size
(8) caNoLLY canal	-	personal name

1.7.4.9. Te river names in the taluk indicate same features of the renaming rivers. Out of the twenty two names, one is named after its origin (THALAYATU pula) and five are named after

their destinations (ELATHUR pula, BEYPORE pula, KATALUNDI pula, FEROKE pula, KALLAI pula). These names reflect large trade centres and ports. CHERUVATTA, PARAMPIL and PUNNUR indicate commercial and industrial production centres CHENGOTTU taalam, THALAKKOLATHUR and MUKKOM are in complexes and they are large trade centres. Thus, 50% of the names are came prevalent after the trade exchange centres and production centres. There are six names indicative of relative size, i.e. big or small. viz. Valiapula and ceRupula. Names after the nature of water is two in number viz. akalappula and caaliyaaR. Names after a product from the river is only one viz. kocrappula. A community name paTTar and personal name CANOLI are also reflected in river names.

The general tendency of naming the rivers in the taluk is mostly based on trade centres or ports and such centres are the destinations of the rivers.

1.8. kaaTu, vaLLam and kuRumni or kuRiccii 6 Generics and forest areas.

Distribution of kaaTu and vaLLams deserves special mention here since they denote generally forest areas.

1.8.1 There are five forest ranges in the district.[52] Out of them TAMARASSERY and a part of CHALIYAM ranges are under the present KOZHIKODE taluk. According to the District Gazatteers 323.859 Sq. kms of forests are under the TAMARASSERY range and 227.5 Sq. kms. are under CHALIYAM range. The former is completely distributed in the KOZHIKODE taluk and the latter in the CHALIYAM, KATALUNDI and other parts of the TIRUR taluk. For convenience we may call these two ranges as KOZHIKODE forest division.

The KOZHIKODE forest division lies between latitudes 11° 10' and 11° 15' and longitudes 76° 5' and 76° 30'. It can be seen that this includes the KATALUNDI complex completely and the whole of geographical belts No. II and III.

The division is comprises of two distinguished types of terrain viz., the foot of the hills and the WYNAD plateau dotted with peaks. Foot of the hills are thick forest areas, which gradually decreases in density when enters to geographical belts Nos. II and III. Tropical evergreen forests are seen at elevations about one thousand feet.[53]

52DG, P.313.

53Ibid., P.316.

According to the census report of 1971, the amsoms of KEDAVUR, PUTHUPPADI, KODENCHERRY, KAROTH, THIRUVAMPADI, KAKKAD and KUMARANALLUR are forest areas. The total area of the forest in this part is only 89.37 km^2 and all the villages in these amsoms are distributed in the belt No.I. But the remaining 234.707 km^2 out of 324.077 km^2 mentioned above are almost distributed in the taluk. Thus, the revenue records help us to locate only38.077% of the total area of the forests in the taluk. The remaining has to be located on the basis of the place name generics indicative of forests.

1.8.2. vaNam and kaaTu: vaNam and kaaTu are the two generics indicative of forests in the taluk.

vaNam generic is seen in 9 place names. Usually the generic indicates dense forests. The distribution is as follows:

T A B L E No.27.

Name of the Complex or Group.	G.B.	Name of the Village	No. of Generics.	Total
PUTHIYANGADI Complex	III	1. EIATHUR	3	
NAGARAM Complex	III	29. KATCHERI	1	
KUNNAMANGALAM Group	II	95 PUNNUR CHERUPAIAM	2	
KUNNAMANGALAM Group	III	51 VARADUR	1	
NATUVALLUR Group	I	154 ANAIAMKUNNU	2	9

The table presents the distribution of vaNam in the taluk in all the belts. The distribution of kuRunni generics indicated in the taluk is also to be considered here for observing the dense forest areas in the taluk.

TABLE 27a.

G.B.	kuRunni Nos.	vaNam Nos.
III	7	5
II	3	2
I	4	2

1.8.2.1 The frequencies of the generics are high in G.B. III and it gives an idea of the distribution of forests in the taluk. The generics mean forest, jungle, desert, wilderness or wood. 43.3% or 976 out of 2254 kaaTu generics are seen distributed in G.B. No.I. The total number kaaTu generics in the two hilly complexes viz. KUTATTAI and PALUR is only 79. It shows that the remaining area in this belt has more forest areas.

39.79% kaaTu generic is seen distributed in the G.B. No.III. Village-wise distribution of this generic in this belt shows a peculiar nature. The distribution is as follows:

TABLE 276.

Name of the Village.	Frequency.	Name of the Village.	Frequency.
1. ELATTUR	21/897	34. VALAYANATU	16/897
3. THALAKKOLATHUR	64/897	47. IRINGALLUR	12/897
5. KOCANUR	18/897	69. VELLIPARAMBA	13/897
6. KANNANKARA	8/897	71. KURAIKKATTUR	1/897
18. EADINUR	19/897	74. PERUMANNA	2/897
21. MURIKKARA	2/897	73. VELLAYIKKAD	13/897
22. KANUVASSERI	27/897	72. PUTHUR	4/897
30. NEDUMBOTTUR	9/897	46. KAYILAMADOM	7/897
50. CHEVAYUR	22/897	42. EEYPORE	2/897
31. KOTTULI	8/897	43. CHERUVANNUR	39/897
32. PARAYANCHERI	2/897	36.(N) NALLUR	44/897
33. KONNERI	5/897	80.(K) KATALUNDI	41/897
		Total	454/897

20.14% of the total kaaTu generics or 50.613% of the kaaTu generic in the belt III is distributed in these villages. These villages are in the eastern boundary of the belt which form the cliff area already mentioned. Thus the number kaaTu generic in the PUTHIYANGADI complex, VALAYANATU complex and KATALUNDI complex, Nos. 256, 125 and 163 respectively are on the hilly areas of the complexes. Here again the generic is largely distributed in the PUTHIYANGADI complex to which the western ghats are comparatively closer.

1.8.2.2. Thus, a cliff, with forests and jungles is on the eastern boarder of G.B. III, which exercise its influences in the climatic conditions of the taluk. This natural phenomina has its implications on the settlements of the habitants too, which will be discussed later.[53]

In belt No.II only 16.9% of kaaTu generic is distributed and it shows that this area is not thickly wooded. The district Gazetteers describes the land in the following words:

---

53 infra. PP. 214-216

> This region with hills and dales presents an undulating tract of laterite soil. Major area of the district comes under this category. This region is thickly populated and a major part is under cultivation of coconut, paddy plantains, various tuber crops like tapioca, yams, colocasia and other vegetables. The midland region gradually merges into scrub jungles.[54]

> The country to the east of the cliff in undulating with low hills and shallow valleys.[55]

This area has jungles and woods on its eastern and western bounderies. This nature of the forests in the cliff and the nature of the lands on its eastern side are described by Logan. When he closes his imaginery travel, through the base of the ghats, he says: "who would imagine that the whole of that vast forest that stretches from near the base of the hills to the very sea consists mainly of coconut palms."[56]

Thus the nature of forest indicated by kaaRu, kuRumi and vaRam generics is of much interest in this study which bring out certain facts about the environmental problems. At present no jungles or forests are seen in these regions except the areas below the Ghats. But the distribution of aforesaid suggests that there were jungles, woods, and forests in those areas. of specific suggestive of differentiation of soils.

1.9. The following terms are used to differentiate the types of soils on the basis of their quality and nature.

1. caLi 2. veppu 3. ceeRu 4. puuli

5. maNNu 6. caRal 7. maNal

1. caLi This term is used as a specific in the field/ names in 1. ELATHUR.

caLikkanRi - 130, 182, 178

1.9.1. caLi is used as a generic in four place names and all of them are in the ELATHUR village.

The specific of the name CHALIYAM (caaliyam) is of much importance here. The name is seen used from very early times.[57] Island caaliyam is formed at the confluence of the KATALUNDI and BEYPORE rivers.[58] The specific of the name is caali and the generic aKam.

54DG, PP.16-7.

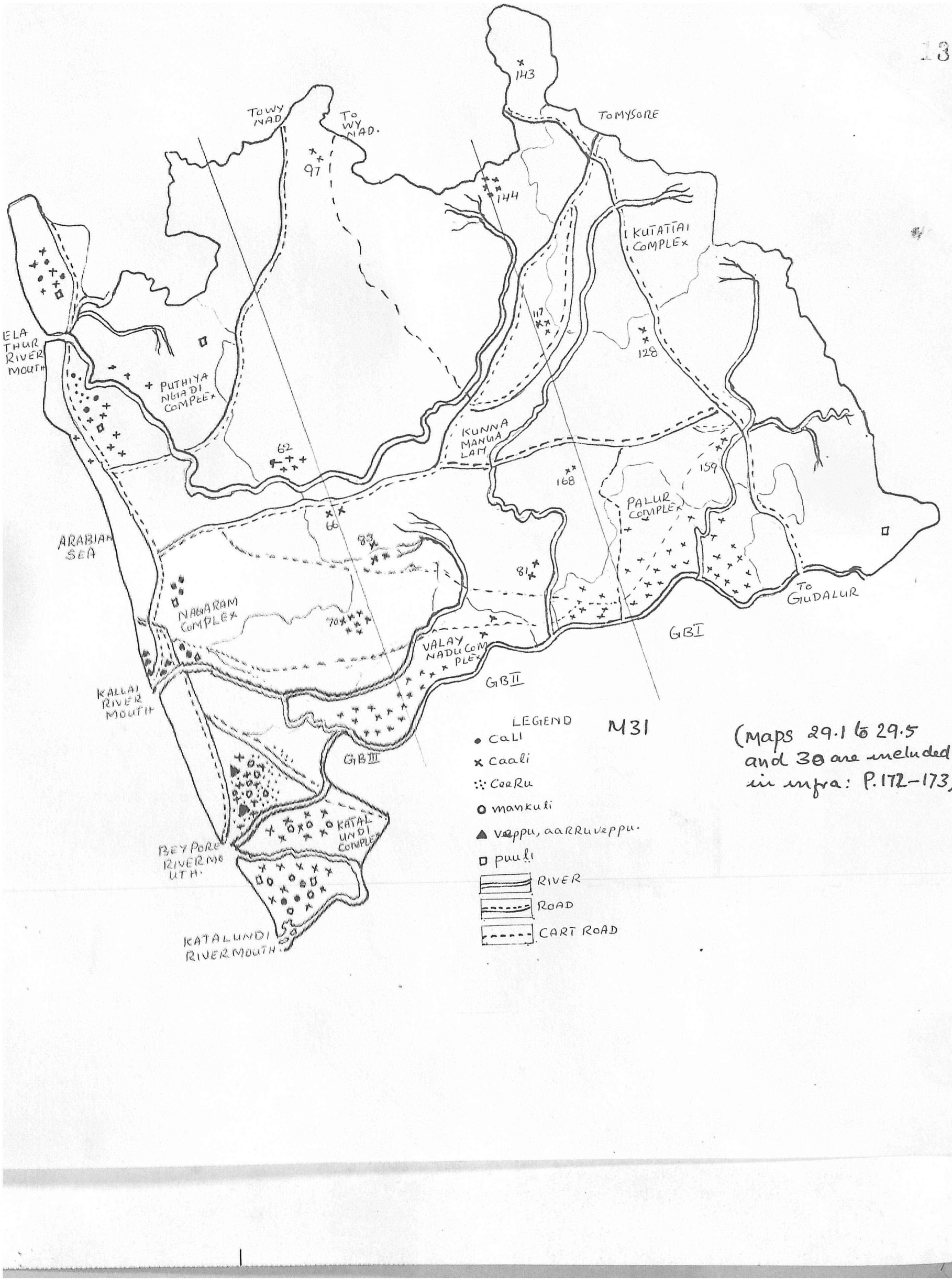
55Ibid., P.12.

56LM, PP.49-64.

57vide. Chronological list of village names List No 103 in part II pp. 314-372.

58LM, P.17.

Printed at Calicut University Press



(Maps 29.1 to 29.5 and 30 are included in supra: P.172–173)

caali is a local term used to denote swamp and muddy marshes. This term is not entered in GM, DED or ST, but it is given in settlement records with the meaning 'swamp.' caali seems to be closely related to cali. The word is highly distributed in the PUTHIYANGADI and KATALUNDI complexes. The rate distribution table of caali, cali and mankuli (mudpit) is given below:

T A B L E - 28.

Complexes and Groups.	Frequencies			% of distribution in complexes.	% of distribution in groups
	caali	cali	mankuli		
KATALUNDI	32	**	15	caali 71.89	caali 28.11
PALUR	39	**	**	cali 100	cali 0.00
VALAYANADU	19	**	**	Mankuli 100	Mankuli 0.00
PUTHIYANGADI	20	4	**		
KURUMANGALAM	4	**	**		
KANNIPARAMPA	10	**	**		
TAMARASSERY	24	**	**		
NATUVALLUR	-0-	**	**		
THAZHEKKOD	-5-	**	**		

71 generics indicative of caali are distributed along the sea coast from ELATTUR to KATALUNDI. 58 are seen along the CHALIYAR river banks. mankuli (a slough) is also seen in KATALUNDI complex. cali is seen in PUTHIYANGADI complex. All of these are in the G.D. No.III (Map No.31)

caal means a channel and it seems to be changed to caali, indicating the channel through which 'kad vellam'(muddy water)[59] enters. Thus, 'caaliyam' can be derived from 'caaliyakam', the area where the presence of mud and muddy water is in abundance. Usually the name is explained as connected with the chaliyar (weaver) community which is said to have settled in the present caaliyam area.[60] But the settlement records do not indicate the presence of this

---

59Ibid, P.48. The term locally means muddy water with bad smell.

60 Chaliyar is settled in SALEM and some other parts of the COIMBATORE in TAMILNADU.

community there nor even a single family of caaliyaR is seen in this area at present. It is probable to think that the name caaliyam shows the nature of the soil.[61] As already stated the presence of mud banks along the seashore of the taluk is significant here.[62]

A great natural obstacle in cutting a canal between KATALUNDI and PONNANI river was the presence of a bed of unnctuous clay or mud oozing into the canal during the work.[63] This mud, according to Logan is forced upwards from the botton of the sea by submarine volcanic action or by subterrancuous pressure of water from the large inland backwaters. This forms the mud banks and mud bays near the river mouths at KATALUNDI, BEYPORE, KALLAI and KOORAPPUZHA. This phenomenon is noticed at the construction of the KALLAI bridge.

> In bore foundations for a road bridge in the bed of the Kallai river at Calicut in 1883, a stratum of what looked like a carbonaceous shade was met with at thirty feet to thirty six feet below the river bed. In one bore hole the thickness of this stratum was six feet, in another two feet.[64]

Mr. Canoli, who started to cut a canal from the KALLAI river to the main bazaar had to discontinue the venture due to the difficulties by the oozing of the mud.[65] The soil close to the KALLAI bridge indicates oil content too.[66] At present, great difficulty is experienced in the construction of an approach road of the KALLAI bridge. After each repair, the road is usually damaged within a short period due to the cali formation underneath. The formation goes lower, and a gap is formed in between the concreting of the road and the earth below it and it is damaged frequently. At the time of the construction of the ELATHUR railway station, the same obstacle of cali (mud) was found.[67] The problem of this mud banks and mud bays is discussed in detail by Logan.[68] This mud banks are one of the causes for the encroachment of sea in the G.B. No.III of the taluk. In ELATHUR two vast fields are named as caLikkanTi as mentioned above. From all these, it becomes clear that

---

61 Vide chronological list of village names. in Part II No.103. PP.371-372.

62 supra LM PP.95-97, 44-8. HK PP.216-227. MG PP.15-18.

63 LM, P.18.

64 Ibid., P.27.

65 LM, 95.

66 Infra P.197.

67 MG, P. 15-18.

68 LM, PP.95-7, 44-8.

the 'caaliyam' has some relation to this peculiar mud banks, which is extensively seen in the area.

The specifics and generics caLi and caali indicate the presence of mud especialy in KATALUNDI complex.

These terms are seen distributed along the banks of CHALIYAM river also. The megalythic burials on the banks are pots, which also suggests the availability of mud in the concerned areas.[69] Settlements of Kusavar's (KusavaR) or potters community, coTTeRs who dig the clay for manufacturing bricks are seen on the banks of the river.

1.9.2. veppu: This term is seen used as a specific in two village names and a few field names.

veppuuR -> 42. BEYPORE

veppuuR -> 146. VEPPUR

Field names indicating veppu is given below:

veppukanTi	- 42	33. KOTTERI	veppakattupaR - 91	1. ELATHUR	
veppukuli	- 59	19. BADERUR	veppuurapaR -101	146. VEPPUR	
veppuuroTi	- 50	41. NADUVATTOM	manakkuli - 76		
vepuuratoTika-	23	156. MANAKKATUPURAM	manappoyila - 76		
veppurpaRampu-	114,115, 116	42. BEYPORE	aaRRuveppu - 87, 90, 89, 149, 147, 150, 153, 154, 155, 115, 117	38. NAGARAM	

Except the names 156. MANAKKATTUPURAM and 146. VEPPUR, all are in the G.B. No.III along the sea shore. (Maps.29,30,31). Some of them are on the river banks. These names as well as the location of these fields indicate that these lands are formed a new by the soil brought by the river, or by the action of the sea also.

The meanings given to the term in GN is significant:

veppu - putuvaippu - vaippu, veipin near Cochin, a deposit formed in 1341 A.D.

veppu - the position of the land. aaRRuveppu - land formed by rivers sediment, superior ground for fruit trees.[70]

---

69 Reported by M.R. Raghava Variar and K.J. John. Field Work data.

70 GN

The geographical distribution of these names clearly satisfy the meaning given to them. Areas on the sea shore of the taluk are frequently encroached by the sea and at the sametime new deposits by the courses of rivers form new lands too.

1.9.3.aceeR b. puuli C. mañnu D. caRal e. mañal

Another term indicative of the nature of the soil is ceeR. This is used with mannu, as a qualifying prefix to mannu. There are two villages MANNUR and CHERUMANNUR in the KATALUNDI complex. Names having puuli andmanal as specifics are also seen on the sea shore and along the bank of CHALIYAR. The following list shows their distribution:

1.9.3.1 ceeR: (mire, mud or wet soil; ceeRkuli - a slough)

ceeRuvayal - 47, 48 — 42. BEYPORE
ceeRRaTanilam - 316 — 42. BEYPORE
(mammiLipula - 314) — 42. BEYPORE
ceeRRumkuli - 275,274,273 — 42. BEYPORE
ceeRumañnur - 286 — 43. CHERUMANNUR
ceeRkkanTi - 216 (10 flds) — 43. CHERUMANNUR
ceeRuvakkooTu - 235 — 43. CHERUMANNUR
(CaralpaRampu)-182,183 — 43. CHERUMANNUR
ceeRukulinilam - 72 — 1. ELATHUR
(pulappuRattunilam - 73) — 1. ELATHUR

1.9.3.2 mañnu. (sand, soil or earth)

mañkuli - 69 — 39. KASABA
mañnuuR - 146, 158 — MANNUR

4. puuli:

puulikkunnu - 59,60,69 — 189. CHERUVATI
(MenakkaTu - 39) — 189. CHERUVATI
puulikkaaTTu - 163 — 6.
puulikkunnu - 47 — 39. KASABA
mañkuli - 69 — 39. KASABA
puulikkunnu - 92 — 37. KAIATHINKUNN
puulikkunnu -156 — MANNUR
mannuuR - 146, 158 — MANNUR

d. carali (pebbles)

caral paRampu - 182,183. 43. CHERUMANNUR

e. mañal: (sand, sandy)

manakkaaTu - 39 — 189. CHERUVATI

These names indicate a tendancy to differentiate the land based on the quality of the soil. ceer, puuli and mannu fields are seen adjacent, indicating this differentiation. These meanings of the terms given are significant in an area where sand, mud, cultivable soil, wet lands and mud bans are seen largely distributed.

A good number of ceeR can be seen highly distributed in CHERUMANNUR. This name may be compared with the name is adopted from adjacent village MANNUR where the earth is more sandy. name In keRalolpathi the name is written as ven mannuuR. A part of the present KATALUNDI village was the erstwhile PALACHANNUR village.[71]

Printed at Calicut University Press

---

71. Reported by informants 35 to 44: Field Work Data. Bibliography.

ven mannuuR means area with white or bright sand; palachannuR (pala+cem+mannuR) area with red soil. puulikkunnu means area having dust or sand. caaliyam indicates area with mud or mire. CHERUMANNUR indicates the area where ceeR or a particular kind of mud is available.[72] The whole region including these villages is designated ceeRnaaTu in the Zamorins records. ceeRaaTu, ceRanaaTu, ceRunaaTu were the synonyms for this name. It was a district south east of Calicut and its capital was TIRURANGADI.[73]

1.9.33 The soil is differentiated by indicating its colour. In ven mannuuR and palacemmannuR are good examples. A few other field names indicative of colours are given below:

cennuumni	- 93	(cem - red)	- 71
mannakuLannara	- 53	(manna - yellow)	- 73
karipuNam	- 25, 222 50 fields	(kari - black)	- 3
karupaR	- 8		- 36
karupaR	- 517		- 36
karipaR	- 32		- 35

From all these it becomes clear that the nature of the soil, its quality and colours are reflected in place names.

72ceeRtalai, ceeRRuvai etc. are other such names seen in the southern coastal areas where mud banks are identified IM, P.20; 46.

73GN, P.232; K.V. Krishna Iyer, The Zamorins of Calicut (Calicut, 1938), P.36; "ZR", III-68.