

CHAPTER - II - RESOURCES OF THE TALUK.

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2.1. Climatic conditions:

Paddy, other food crops forest produce and natural resources such as gold, salt etc. available in the district are reflected in the place names. In this chapter we try to ^{not} the natural resources actually or potentially available in the taluk.

Before discussing the resources of the area, the nature of the habitat is to be explained. Habitat is defined by Melville J. Herskovits as follows:

Habitat, ^{is} to designate the natural setting of human existence -- the physical features of the region inhabited by a group of people; its natural resources actually or potentially available to the inhabitants; its climate, altitude, and other geographical features to which they have adapted themselves.¹

The natural ^{uxa} resources are highly depended on the factors--the geographical conditions and the climatic conditions of the area physical geography and other geographical peculiarities, the nature of the soil, river systems, distribution of hills, hillock and mountains etc. are already explained in the previous chapter, on the basis of the frequencies of generic of place names. Here we have to make observations about the climatic conditions and their influences on the geography of the concerned area. The influence of the climate is reflected on the geographical nature of the taluk. Field names or village names that point out this influence are not seen in this area. So, we have to seek other sources to explain the climatic conditions.

2.1.1. The higher percentage of low lying lands indicated by names are analysed and we have observed that there are vast marshes, swamps and low lying excessively watered lands in the taluk, which were formed due to heavy rain fall. This observation is made to explain the peculiar physical geography reflected in names. Here we have to depend on certain geographical features already explained in the previous chapter for getting an idea of the climatic conditions of the region. The form and arrangement of the surface of the earth, the distribution of the mountains and plains, the size and number of characters of the rivers, and the

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¹Melville, J. Herskovits, Cultural Anthropology (Oxford University Press, 1955), P.95.

depths of the valleys are the causes which make the climate hot or cold, wet or dry, healthy or unhealthy.²

2.1.2. The physical features of the three geographical belts reflect the natural environment of the taluk. The sea coast from KATALUNDI to KATALUR is almost a straight line and has four river mouths. Three of them are on the south of the present city of CALICUT and one is on the north of it.

KATALUNDI river mouth is formed by the entrance of the KATALUNDI river into the sea and the river enters in the geographical belt No.III in KATALUNDI complex, from the old ERNAD Taluk. The river connects the complex to all internal areas of the ERNAD taluk and the areas surrounding the trade centres of the present TAMILNADU and the centres of forest produce of the east. BEYFORE river mouth is formed by the confluence of two rivers namely CHALIYAR and a tributary of KATALUNDI river. This river connects the complex with internal lands of the taluk and the forest produce centres of the east, and other trade centres of the eastern border of the KOZHIKODE District. The river comes from the western slopes of NILGIRI mountains and the SILENT VALLEY range and its main branch is seventy five miles length. The country through which it passes is on a higher level than the valley of BEYFORE.

2.1.3. CHALIYAR which touches all the three geographical belts is the southern boundary of the taluk of its two main branches one rise in the KUNDA mountains on the NILGIRI plateau and other on the lower ranges of the South East Wynad. The two streams after receiving many large feeders, unite in the midst of the NILAMBUR area, which is a few miles south east of the taluk, flows westwards, and touches the taluk near PALUR Complex. This river discharges a large volume of water in the monsoon seasons. Eventhough the main branch has a length of ninety six miles, the distance from PALUR Complex to BEYFORE river mouth is only about 16 miles straight.

2.1.4. The third river mouth is KALIAI. It forms a large mouth and there are several extensive backwaters. The length of the river is only 14 miles.³ It starts from the CHERUKULATHUR and PERINGOLAN are in the geographical belt No.II. This river and its backwaters are again looped into the BEYFORE river by a narrow creek.

2H.O. Arnold Forster, This World of Ours (London, 1893), P.83.

3IM, P.16.

2.1.5. Two rivers viz. AGALAPPULA and KORAPPULA make a confluence in ELATHUR. AGALAPPULA is a broad river or backwater. ELATHUR river has its origin in ARIKKANKUNNU in WYNAD Plateau near KEDAVUR. It flows through KEDAVUR, BAROTH, KODUVALLI, PUNNUR, KUSHAMANGALAM villages of the taluks and joins KORAPPULA near ELATHUR. This river is the main branch of the KORAPPULA. AGALAPPULA connects all the northern parts of QUILANDI taluk with KOZHIKODE taluk.

These three river mouths have their own influences in forming the sea-coast as a large trade exchange centres. This is explained in the ensuing chapter.

2.1.6. The distribution of the elevated areas, plains and low lying areas are also to be mentioned here. The coast line of Malabar proper lies from north west to southeast. This gives an idea of the position of the hilly tracts in the east of the taluk, the mountainous parts come closer to the sea when we move from the area of PALUR complex to the KUTATTAI complex. It is a major peculiarity of the physical geography of the eastern boundary of this taluk. The nature of the land on the western part of the western ghats is described by Logan as follows:

"Stretching westwards from the long spurs, extensive ravines, dense forests and tangled jungles of the ghat mountains lie gentler slopes rolling down, and gradually widening valleys, closely cultivated, and nearer the sea-board and low laterite table lands and abruptly in cliffs and give rice plains and coconut fringed back waters.

Numberous rivers have hollowed out for themselves long valleys to the coast, where, backed up by the littoral currents, they discharge into the line of back waters".⁴

2.1.7. From Mount Deli to South as far as CALICUT, the coast line is fringed alternately by low cliffs and long reaches of land. In the CALICUT area, the cliff is not so close to the sea coast, and south of CALICUT the hills and hillocks move more to the east. In the PUTHIYANGADI complex and in the KATALUNDI complex the branches of the cliff extend upto the sea coast, forming a semi circular natural barrier to the city of CALICUT. The undulating nature of the land in the eastern parts of the cliff, and the nature of the cliff are all reflected in the generics and have explained earlier. A part of the western slope of

the cliff in the area of NAGARAM complex forms an upper table land where the present city is located. There are two low lying plain table lands on the south eastern corner and north eastern corner of the NAGARAM complex. Through one of them the KALLAI river enters the complex and a trade route also enters parallel to the KALLAI river. Through the other the BIATHUR river enters the geographical belt No. III and proceed to the PUTHIYANGADI complex. A trade route also enters to the geographical belt No. III through this gap. These main features of the land which cause the climatic conditions of the areas are reflected in generics.

2.1.8. The climatic conditions of the area and their influence on the topography are to be observed here.

1. The temperature is almost uniform throughout the year between 80° F to 90° F. It rarely rises above 90° F and seldom falls below 70° F. It may be said in short that it is always hot, sometimes hotter, but never very hot.
2. It is to be remembered that the altitude of the Sun is always great and its hours of shining are comparatively long throughout the year varying as they do from a maximum of 12 hours 35 minutes in the latter half of June to a minimum of about 11 hours 35 minutes in the latter half of December.

The important factors in maintaining this high temperature are:

1. The super heated condition of the surface soil. There is no thick body of cool earth on the surface capable of quickly absorbing the Sun's rays. The uniform annual temperature depth is seen reached in MALABAR and the consequence is that the surface soil becomes super heated and is constantly radiating its heat by day and night and thus maintaining comparatively high temperature.
2. Influence of the aqueous vapour of the atmosphere. According to Logan, one of the branches of the ocean currents that sweeps across from the African and Madagascar shores, impinges on the coast a little north of the district. This brings with it an atmosphere more or less saturated with moisture.

3. The sea itself is always at hand and the sea breeze always highly saturated with moisture blows steadily for several hours every day in the dry weather.

4. During June, July and August, the South West Monsoon season, the wind blows all day and night long off the ocean and rolls up dense masses of vapour. The atmosphere, therefore, throughout the year is in a more or less saturated condition and the superfluous heat which is given off by the earth's surface is very largely absorbed by the aqueous vapour held in suspension in the atmosphere.⁵

2.1.9. As reflected in the names, a semi circular cliff formation is seen starting from KATALUNDI complex and ending in PUTHIYANGADI complex which makes a natural enclosed area in the sea coast. The maximum diametrical distance of the cliff from the sea coast is about six to eight miles towards east. In the western part of this cliff, lies PUTHIYANGADI complex, NAGARAM complex, KATALUNDI complex, part of VALAYANATU complex and a few villages of KUNNAMANGALAM and TAMARASSERY groups. About 60 villages are in geographical belt No.III which forms a considerable catchment area for the aqueous vapour held in suspension in the atmosphere. This natural barrier surrounding of this area may be one of the causes for keeping the vapour in and around the geographical below No.III.

At the same time, the two low lying gaps in the cliff formation allows the vapour and wind to enter into belt No.II and to spread in that area. There, the topography is undulating, which merges with the western ghats in the east. Thus, in belt No.II, there is also the possibility of holding up the aqueous vapour entered through the gaps of the cliff. This peculiar topography seems to be of much importance in regulating the climatic conditions of the taluk.

The super heated condition of the surface soil also deserves comments. The surface soil of the area is usually washed away to heavy rainfall over the undulating lands. This nature of land is reflected in the Dry land generics, namely paala, paara and porra. This produces hot atmosphere in the area and unfertile barren lands.

2.1.10. Another peculiarity connected with the topography and the formation of a natural port also has to be mentioned. Eventhough the wind blows all day and night long off the ocean to the main land it is naturally obstructed by the surrounding cliff formation that controls its speed, which in turn nullifies the heavy and disastrous wave formation in the

sea lying west of the land. Moreover the two gaps naturally give way to the wind to east, after regulating it in the G.B. No. III. The nature of such wind control is explained by Logan, when he considers the great PALGHAT gap in the Western Ghats.

"The mountains themselves play an important part in sheltering the country lying to the west of them for they cool down the winds passing over them. But in the extreme south of the KOZHIKKODE district where the PALGHAT gap permits the hot land winds to rush through un-impeded. Vegetation receives a severe check in the dry months. Even here however the balance of the nature is maintained."⁶

This fact is equally applicable to some extent to the G.B. No. III of the taluk; where a natural cliff with two small gaps are situated.

These topographical features and their control over the climatic conditions have helped formation of a natural port around the CALICUT coast.⁷

2.1.11. Unusual Storms are very few which may be because of the distribution of hills in and around in G.B. No. III. Western ghats itself prevent altogether or disperses any cyclonic tendency of the winds.⁸

These climatic conditions produces particular type of flora in the taluk which is noted by Logan as follows:

"Vegetable thrives in such a climate as Malabar possesses and it is needless to dwell on the luxuriance of grass and shrubs and tree presented in Malabar."⁹

Wallace, in his work on tropical nature says "The last absolute amount of moisture always present in the air is almost all congenial to the health of man as it is favourable to the growth and development of vegetation"¹⁰

⁶IM, P.39

⁷IM, P.15. It says that the sea around the Calicut and Quilandy are the most convenient areas for a port since the sea at these areas are very calm in almost all the seasons.

⁸IM, P.43.

⁹Ibid., P.39.

¹⁰Ibid., P.39.

2.1.12. Abundance of marshes, swamps and highly watered low lying lands reflected in names are formed mainly because of the irregular untimely and heavy rainfall in the area. Report of the Malabar tenancy Committee 1940 says: "Those who are personally acquainted with the conditions in Malabar, know that though Malabar is blessed with copious rainfall, the average fall being not less than 100" a year the rain very often fails at the proper time and the crops wither".¹¹ Excessive falls of rain are common and floods are frequent in the area. But the floods do little damage. Water has been used by man in many ways. His first need was a drinking supply for himself and his animals, then navigation of the water ways allowed him to move quickly and cheaply from place to place.¹²

2.1.13. Eventhough the feature explained above have no direct connection with the place names, they are the implication of the topography already explained.

Heavy and untimely rainfall and the saturated moisture content in the atmosphere have their impact on the topography. Two main influences in the topography of the land in the taluk due to the peculiar nature of the rainfall are to be noted here.

2.1.14. Water and wind are the two active forces causing soil erosion in the district. Erosion by wind occurs generally in the coastal areas where there is no protective vegetation. Erosion by water assumes a special significance in the KOZHIKKODE district as rainfall is heavy and cultivation rampant in slopes and undulating lands. The soil has to be protected from exhaustion. Surface soil is often washed away. Gullies are formed. Plant foods are lost. Sometimes cliffs are formed. When water rushes, the level of underground water is lowered. Eventhough there are more reasons for the soil erosion, the most important reason is the undulating topography of the land.¹³ This type of soil erosion is indicated by the generics /paala/ /paara/ and /porra/ in G.Belts No. I and II, where the elevated and undulating areas are more. The dry land generics are largely distributed in these areas. The average percentage of Dry land generics ^{in groups} is 5.182 in belts Nos. I and II. Whereas the

¹¹Report of the Malabar tenancy Committee, (Calicut, 1940), P.15

¹²J.O. Iriordon choice of water use quoted in water earth and man, a thesis Hydrology, Geomorphology and Socio economic Geography. Richard J Cholery (Metheuen Co. Ltd, London, 1969) P.547.

¹³D.G. Kulkarni, People and Agriculture (New Delhi, P.1970), ^{Printed at Calicut} Pp.18-9. Says: "Intensity of rainfall and winds are important factors which cause erosion. Rainfall of abnormal intensity once in 50 years is sufficient to cause the heaviest erosion in one single year compared with the erosion caused in the previous 49 years".

value is only 4.88 in the complexes in general. In the same way the gullies are indicated by the high percentage of caalu kunTu kuli kolli and kolla. A few names indicating the formation of gullies and cliffs are the following:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 97 - Bhoomi iTinna paRampu - 675 | 78 - Bhoomi iTinna kuli - 45 |
| 114 - Bhoomi iTinna kuli - 16 | 95 - Bhoomi iTinna puRai paRampu - 67,81,82 |
| 104 - Bhoomi iTinna kanTom - 129 | |

Two other names indicative of the disastrous climatic conditions are also seen.

- 122 - iTivettiPpaara - 6

ulukki - an early name of kooTanccceeri village in the belt No.I.¹⁴ The name is known to the settlers but it is not seen entered in the revenue records.

'Bhoomi iTinna' indicate locally 'uRulpottai'

The general slope of the lands in the district varies from below 5% (1/20) in the plains to over 100% (1/1) in the upper reaches of streams and mountains. This undulating nature of the land is the most important reason for the soil erosion in the land.¹⁵

2.1.15. We have noted the slope of the land on the basis of the generics in the previous chapter. The lowest area in the taluk is KATALUNDI complex and the highest area is KUTATTAI complex. The revenue records, attests this observation.¹⁶ The elevation of the land from G.B. No.III gradually increases to belt No.I. Due to the irregularity of the depths, gentle slopes and steep sides in B.G. No.I the percentage of generics indicative of undulating nature also losses uniformity. The soil erosion due to all these factors effects the fertility of the soil and even in the elevated areas the fertility decreases much. This is reflected in the total value of the wet land and dry land generics.

2.1.16. The second and the most determining factor of fertility of the soil in the district is the salinity of the soil.¹⁷ The salinity is more and the salt control report indicates an area covering belts Nos.III and II under contra band salt.

¹⁴It is a newly formed village according to the census Report of 1971. ulukki_{below}

¹⁵"Recommendations of the Sholapur dry farm research station are as follows: (1) Lands with more than 2% of slope should be contour lunded before cultivation..." FAI. P.19.

¹⁶district censes hand book. (Trivandrum, 1971), PP.3-4.

¹⁷NG P.256.

To a casual visitor the district with its ever green appearance and rich water resources gives the wrong impression that there is no necessity to provide any irrigation facilities for cultivation. What is of vital importance to agriculture security is the seasonal incidence and distribution of rainfall rather than its total amount. The district's minor irrigation works are intended for the artificial storage of water and salinity control works. Generally these works are classified into two categories. 1. Salinity control works and 2. Storing and diverting water by constituting cross bars. Out of the 83 works of this type in the District, 9 are in the Kozhikkode taluk.

This situation is described as follows in the revenue records.

One of the factors adversely affecting agriculture and public health is the intrusion of salinity in all river courses with the cessation of the monsoon rains. During the rainy season there is plenty of fresh water flowing down and salt water is kept out of these tidal reaches of rivers and backwaters. After the rainy season the flow in the rivers dwindles and salt water slowly creeps inwards and travels 2 to 10 miles. The salinity covers the low lying fields and permeates by capillary action into the adjacent high lands. The low lying areas under cultivation are mostly subject to tidal submergence. In such areas cultivation has to be carefully timed and placed sufficiently in advance of saline intrusion so that one crop can be successfully raised. This however is rather a precarious and often fruitless venture. . . where the low lying lands are enclosed within clay bunds, saline intrusion takes place by seepage and soakage or by the breach of bunds. To prevent this salt exclusion vented crossbars which form a major part of the minor irrigation works are constituted in the taluk.¹⁸

One such scheme, namely the construction of vented cross bar across APIURATHODU in PUNNUR CHERUPALAN very close to the KUTAPPAI complex, has been completed and has started functioning. Clay bunds are generally constructed in the CHALIYAR, near PALUR complex to prevent saline water entering into the area of CHALIYAR RAYONS Factory at MAVUR. These constructions show that such artificial methods are necessary even in the Belt No. I in order to protect the water from becoming saline.

Thus the marshes, swamps and excessively watered lands are formed in the taluk which makes the soil saline even in elevated areas as reflected in the generics.

Logan says "For is the climate less favourable to man and animal, but vegetation thrives in such a climate as Malabar possesses".¹⁹

2.2. Challenges of the habitate and paddy cultivation.

As pointed out by Ellen Churchill men's minds and men's bodies are affected alike both by the character of the country in which they live.²⁰ The term 'character' here includes the geography, topography and climatic conditions of the concerned area.²¹

The implication of the habitat that forms the integral part of the environment is discussed by Herskovits in his work.²²

The fact that the total environment provides men with the raw stuff experience and that habitat is an integral and constant element in this environment must thus never be lost sight of. We should also, however, understand that the degree of latitude impossible variation is greater in art or religion or story-telling than in agriculture or herding. The symbolism^o decorative art may draw on the habitat, the Gods are customarily related in some way to the forces of nature; stories about animals rarely refer to creatures found outside the habitat of the tellers. Yet in the play of imagination, the permitted variation is undeniably greater in such cultural phenomena than where the seasons dictate the agricultural cycle, or the habitat restricts the crop that may be planted, or a limited supply of grass makes it necessary for a herding people to be constantly on move. Habitat, then, is a limiting factor, but it selectively limits behaviour...

The principle must be still further refined, however. For it becomes clear, as we study the relation between culture and habitat, that man not only adapts himself to his natural setting, but as his adaptation becomes more effective, he is freed from the demands of his habitat making it possible for him at times to challenge or even defy its limitations.

The above remarks deserve special attention in the analysis of the names reflecting flora in the taluk.

The tendency to overcome restrictions of the habitat is explained by Herskovits with an example of rice cultivation in the Far-east. Rice cultivation as carried on by the Ifugao of the Philippines shows how the knowledge of terracing, a technological development, permitted the growing of irrigated rice in a terrain. Such tendencies to overcome the limitations of agriculture especially in the case of paddy cultivation are reflected in the names of the Kozhikkode Taluk.

¹⁹LM, P.39.

²⁰ Ellen Churchill semple. The Geography of the Mediterranean Region, its relation to ancient history (London, 1932), P.505.

²¹Ibid, P.490. ~~Text~~ P.289.

²²CA, P.103, PP.95-104.

2.2.1. Generics indicative of the challenge to habitat:

1. paati
2. puNam
3. paLliyaaLi
4. kuNi
5. eeri, kuLam, ciRa, caalu

Besides these there is another set of generics suggestive of topography and geography viz. kaatu, punja and kali which deserve our particular attention.²³ They show distributional relation with the generics indicating challenge to habitat. A table is given below representing the distribution of all these generics.

The following table indicates the distribution of these generics, and the distribution of the other ^{three} generics in kaatu, punja and kaliar, kayi are also entered in this table for analysis

TABLE - 29

Belts	paati No	puNam No	paLli- yali No	kuNi No	eeri No	kuLam No	ciRa No	caalu No	kaatu No	puNja No	kayI/kali No
I	25	13	112	73	68	64	17	181	976	2	14
II	29	68	6	166	154	226	39	276	381	6	78
III	20	277	267	645	366	461	273	83	897	3	210
Total	74	358	385	884	578	751	329	540	2254	11	302
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I	33.78	3.63	29.09	8.25	11.76	8.52	5.16	33.51	43.3	18.18	4.63
II	39.18	18.99	1.55	18.77	26.64	30.09	11.85	51.11	16.9	54.54	25.82
III	27.02	77.37	69.35	72.96	63.32	61.38	82.97	15.37	39.79	27.27	69.53

²³Infra glossary Generics. pp.709-742.

2.2.2. paati 'paati' generic is closely associated with the distribution of kaatu generics and it points out the tendency of the inhabitants to challenge the difficulties of the habitat.

The meaning of paati in Tamil is 'a hamlet or pastoral village.' In Malayalam it means a tribal settlement. In Marathi, Gujarathi and Bengali it means a hamlet or cluster of houses of agriculturists. It is a synonym of ceeri according to S.T. and it means a row according to Gundert. In the hilly areas the term is used to denote terraced land for paddy cultivation. Flat land is essential for the irrigated type of paddy cultivation and in the hilly tracts the technique of terracing is made use of. The only requirement for growing wet rice in the terraces is that the water has to flow from a level higher than the highest terrace, then proceed to the next, and so on, until all the fields get sufficient water. And the water, having finally dropped its silt in the calm pools through which it has been directed, joins the river in the valley bottom, or spreads in the low lands. This method is a common in the hilly regions of Kerala. In KOZHILKODE taluk this method is adopted due to the salinity of the river waters and the undulating nature of the land. Thus, the term paati has a primary meaning associated with a technical way of paddy cultivation. There are 'ceeris' and 'kulams' for the irrigation of such 'paati's' in the highest areas of the hill tracts.

There are 74 paati generics in the taluk. Out of which 25 of them are seen in belt No. I, 29 in belt No. II and 20 in belt No. III. Their distribution in belt No. III is as follows:

<u>Frequencies.</u>	<u>Name of the Village.</u>	<u>Frequencies.</u>	<u>Name of the Village</u>
3/74 |	41. NATUVATTOM	3/74 |	1. ELATHUR
2/74 |	36. NALLUR	2/74 |	19. BADIRUR
1/74 |	69. VELIPARAMPU	2/74 |	30. NETUNGOTTUR
1/74 |	72. PUTTUR	2/74 |	39. PANNIYANKARA
2/74 |	11. KOLATHUR	2/74 |	52. VENGERI

Except NATUVATTOM and PANNIYANKARA, the other villages are situated in the cliff area. Thus, 75% of the paati generics in the G.B. No. III are in the hilly region situated on the eastern side of the belt.

The total number of paaTi in belt Nos. I and II is 45/74 and in the mid-land undulating tract it is only 29. The relation between this paaTi and elevated forest areas seems to be very significant in the analysis of tribal settlements, paddy cultivation and the development of the trade centres.

This generic is indicative of the preparation of fields, selection of areas, mode of cultivation and irrigational methods adopted by the inhabitants of the land for a profitable paddy cultivation.

2.2.3. puNam

The term has phonemic variation puNam and poNam. The meaning of the term in Tamil is high ground, a jungle chiefly of high land over-run with underwood, capable of irregular cultivation. It means upland fit for dry cultivation or shifting cultivation.

In Malabar this term is applied to cultivation on the forest clad hills and on the slopes of the ghats. A path of forest is cleared and burnt. A crop of hill paddy is raised and mixed with millets and plantains. The ground is then left fallow for some years. Then again the process is repeated. This is explained by DG as a special mode of cultivation evolved to suit local conditions.²⁵

Even though paaTi method is mentioned by the revenue records as a local type of paddy cultivation, it is included under the puNam cultivations as a type of forest cultivation method. The production from 'wet' cultivation and puNam cultivation are separately mentioned but productions from paaTi cultivation is not entered in revenue records. The outcome of these cultivations viz., wet and puNam during 1958-59 in the district are as follows:²⁶

TABLE - 30

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area cultivated.</u>	<u>Method.</u>
1958-59	255.78 acres	puNam
1959-60	266.08 acres	puNam
1958-59	91.50 acres	Wet
1959-60	91.50 acres	Wet

The value of puNam generic in the taluk indicates that the mode of puNam cultivation was largely adopted by the inhabitants.

²⁵DG, P.265. ²⁶DG, P.4.

²⁶DG, P.326.

2.2.4. Comparison of puNam and kaatu: The frequency of this generic is more in G.B. No. III. Even though the mode of cultivation is more suitable to the forests or kaatu, it is minimum in G.B. No. I.

This may be due to various reasons. The G.B. No. I is comparatively fertile and hence there is no need of shifting cultivation ⁱⁿ that area. The fertility of the soil of this belt is mentioned in the DG and Malabar Gazetteers and II.²⁷ The black and blackish soils derived from the forest washes are highly fertile in the taluk. "On the mountain slopes and ridges, where the gneiss does not crop up, there is an immense store of rich black and produced by decayed vegetable matter".²⁸ Secondly the salinity of the soil is very high in the coastal area, and the inhabitants had to adopt new mode of cultivation in the available fertile lands in the region. In the hilly tracts, even now, forest areas are more, and most of the patched areas have plantations. This may be another reason. However, at the present state of knowledge, we have no other source to explain the decrease seen in the 'puNam' cultivation in belt No. I. In belt No. II the generic is very few. It indicates that the land is more fertile and that it can be used even otherwise for profitable cultivation.

In case with G.B. No. III deserves deeper analysis. There is a good number of kaatu generics in the belt and the occurrence of puNam is maximum. The distribution of puNam indicates certain peculiarities.

TABLE - 31.

G.B. III	Villages.	Frequency of puNam	Frequency of kaatu
BAGRAM complex	50 CHEVAYUR	21/27	22/70
PUTHIYANGADI complex	1 ELATHUR	20/128	21/296
	3 THALAKKULATHUR	28/128	64/296
	19 BADIUR	28/128	19/296
	23 MOKAVUR	25/128	53/296
VALAYANATHU complex	47 IRENKALLUR	6/74	12/125
	69 VELLIPARANPA	10/74	13/125
	72 PUTHUR	47/74	14/125
KATALUNDI complex	42 BEYFORE	33/4	8/163
	80 KATALUNDI	1/4	41/163

27 D.G., P. 262.; II, P. 13.

28 II P. 36.

The distribution shows that most of the 'puNam' or shifting cultivation is located on hillocks or elevated lands, where kaatu and paati generics also are of high percentage. One of the profitable modes of paddy cultivation is 'puNam'. Elevated lands lie surrounding the complexes. Most of the low lying lands are marshy, and hence paddy cultivation is difficult in such areas. Thus in belt No. III the habitants try to adopt a special method of cultivation, in the elevated areas.

2.3.5, paLiyaaLi: This is a wet land generic indicative of marshes and particular mode of paddy cultivation suited to those areas. Hence the generic suggests a challenger to habitat. "A quick growing rice which does not require watering or a piece of ground upon which rice is sown to be afterwards transplanted" is the meaning given in G.D. Malabar Gazetteers pointed out that during summer season these areas are utilised for vegetable cultivation with the help of artificial irrigation.²⁹

The generic has maximum frequency in the marshy lands. 112/385 or 29.09% is the frequency in G.B. I. In PALUR complex the frequency is 81/385 and in KUTATTAI Complex it is zero. KUTATTAI is the area of highest elevation. PALUR is on the southern slope of G.B. I on the Banks of CHALEYAR and IRUVALANJIPULA.

The minimum frequency is seen in G.B. II i.e. 1.59%. This indicates that this type of land and mode of cultivation is minimum in this region.

69.35% of paLiyaaLi generics are distributed in G.B. III. PUTHIYANGADI complex reflects minimum number of paLiyaaLi in G.B. III. It is because another type of preparation of land in kuNi is widely used in the area. In KATALUNDI, puNam is minimum but paLiyaaLi is maximum. This may mean that in this area, paLiyaaLi mode of cultivation is more effective. This particular relation indicates that people selects suitable mode of cultivation to produce food crops challenging the habitat.

2.2.6: kuNi: This generic also denotes the nature of land as well as a mode of cultivation. A low lying area elevated artificially by making heaps of soil is generally called a 'kuNi', from 'kuN', to land. G.D. gives the meaning "Small garden in the midst of rice fields". K.P. Padmanabha Menon says: "In the swampy or marshy parts, the soil is turned up by spades, and detached heaps are formed on which the seed is thrown. When they come up and attain a certain age they are transplanted, rather replanted in the same field"³⁰ The marshy pieces

²⁹K.P. P.7.

³⁰K.P. Padmanabha Menon, History of Kerala, Vol. I (B.R. Mukulan, 1924), P.99.

are made elevated for sowing seeds to protect the seeds from decay due to excess water and salinity of water. Hence a method to grow tender plants is first adopted, and afterwards, these plants are transplanted or replanted in the elevated lands.

kuNi is minimum G.B. I, where the frequency is only 73/884 or 8.25%. It is maximum in G.B. III their frequency being 645/884 or 72.96%. The generic indicates low frequency in KUTATTAI ie:7/884, while it is zero in PALUR complex.

In PUTHIYANGADI, palliyaali is minimum kuNi is maximum viz., 401/884. VALAYANATU also kuNi has high frequency ie: 85/884. In both these areas, the mode of cultivation adopted is not palliyaali.

2.3. Apart from the generics discussed above indicating paddy cultivation through various methods of challenging the habitat, there are a number of generics suggesting natural paddy fields. They are, 1. pulam 2. kantom 3. vayal 4. paatom.

These are wet lands according to the revenue records. But we have already included them in the Garden land generics.³¹ The following table shows the distribution and frequency of the natural paddy field generics.

TABLE - 32.

G.B.	Total garden land generics	Natural paddy field generics	
		Frequency	% out of total garden land generics
I	774	141/774	18.2
II	3054	753/3054	24.6
III	2745	337/2745	12.2

The table shows that paddy cultivation is maximum in G.B. II. We have already noted that when wet land generics increase, the garden land generics decrease. In G.B. III, paddy cultivation in natural circumstances is minimum we have observed the percentages of paddy cultivation by challenging the habitat are maximum in G.B. III.

³¹ Wet lands are highly watered lands and marshes in the classification followed. This paddy fields like pulam etc are fertile garden lands.

In G.B.I only 18.2% of the natural paddy field generics are observed. It is because, the garden lands in G.B.I contain vast garden lands of Estates where pepper, rubber, coffee and other major cash crops are cultivated. These are not reflected in generics, nor the available generics suggest the area of cultivation. Thus generics indicative of vast garden lands are to be considered here. They are: 1. tooTtam 2. toppu.

2.3.1 The distribution of these generics are given below:

TABLE - 33

G.B.	Total Gardenland generic.	Generics of vast garden frequency	% Out of total garden land generics.
I	774	50/774	6.45
II	3054	57/3054	2.06
III	2745	52/2745	1.7

The percentages show that the higher percentage of vast garden lands generics is in G.B.I. This may be a reason for the indication of less natural paddy field generics in G.B.I compared to G.B.II. The data in general suggests that cash crop cultivation and natural paddy cultivation are high in G.B.I, whereas natural paddy cultivation is maximum in G.B.II.

2.4. The number of ploughs, or actual ploughed paddy fields are given in revenue records. There are 16415 ploughs in the taluk, out of which 4955 ploughs are in G.B.I, 7845 in G.B.II and 3615 in G.B.III. Ploughs reflect the natural paddy cultivation. They are maximum in G.B.II, and minimum in G.B.III.

A peculiarity of Geographical belts are to be noted here. In G.B.III ploughs are minimum, wet lands are maximum; challenge to habitat for paddy cultivation is maximum; and paddy cultivation under natural circumstances is also minimum.

In G.B.I, there are more ploughs and more paddy fields of natural paddy cultivation. The wet land percentage is minimum. A large portion of the belt is used for cash crop cultivation too. Thus both cash crop production and paddy production under natural circumstances are seen increased in this belt.³²

³²The 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" MG, P.13, SSR, P.8.

In G.B.II, the generic indicate that paddy cultivation is maximum. The ploughs are of maximum frequency in this belt.

2.4.1. Revenue records give the total area of the taluk. The area under each belot can be calculated tentatively which shows that these area under G.B.I is 34087 acres, G.B.II 47689 acres and G.B.III 38993 acres (Chart). G.B.I is fertile where natural paddy cultivation, and cash crops cultivation are done. A vast area of G.B.I is forest land and hence hill produces increases. In G.B.II, paddy cultivation under natural circumstances is more, but fertility of the area is less compared to G.B.I since large areas are covered by wet lands. Unfertility due to wet lands are more in G.B.III where natural paddy cultivation is minimum.

This also corroborates our observation that G.B.I is the major agricultural production area of the taluk.

2.5. Irrigational methods reflected in place names.

Irrigational methods adopted for paddy cultivation (and also for garden lands) are reflected in the following generics.

1. eeri
2. kulam
3. caalu
4. kali or kai
5. cira

2.5.1. T.H. Baker in his report of 1800 A.D. points out that canals were used for irrigational purposes in the interior areas of the taluk.³³ He says that the banks of the rivers are highly fertile and they are thickly inhabited. We have observed on the basis of field name generics that the low lying areas and river banks of the taluk are highly marshy. These areas are suited for cash crop cultivation, mainly for coconut plantations.

2.5.2. One of the factors adversely affecting agriculture and public health in the taluk is intrusion of salinity in all river courses with the cessation of monsoon rains. During the rainy season, there is plenty of fresh water flowing down and salt water is kept out of these tidal reaches of rivers and back waters. After rainy season, flow in the rivers dwindles and salt water slowly creeps inwards and spreads upto 10 miles. Salinity covers low lying fields

33T.H. Baker, Report on the Kerkumpuram, Nadakumpuram and Perwave districts. (Madras, 1800), P.13.

"Rivers branches in Nullahs in every direct, on occasional by the grand waterfalls from the prodigious range of ghats, are to be found from one end to another al of which fall into the sea and are navigable for large boats for many miles up all the year round. Their banks are in general closely inhabited, because of their great fertility, but where their influences does not extend the idea of forming canals for rude notion of Malabar. Tanks are to be found in most hobbies. But these are in general private property extremely small and never applied to forward the purpose of agriculture".

and permeates by capillary action into the adjacent high lands. In such areas cultivation has to be carefully timed and phased sufficiently in advance of saline intrusion so that one crop can be successfully raise. The methods of producing peddy by challenging this situation are explained above. But areas under this situation is comparatively fertile for coconut plantations. Even though KOZHICKODE District has the largest area under coconut cultivation among the districts of Kerala, the yield is comparatively low, since the largest area in this district is of red laterite soils which is deficient in phosphate potash and lime.³⁴ Babu's remarks that tanks are to be found in most hobbies, but these are in general private property extremely small and never applied to forward the purpose of agriculture³⁵ is also not based on truthful observation.

2.5.3. Traditional irrigation in the district is of mainly non storage systems. But the simplest form of storage system is also used in the taluk from very early times. It consists of an earthen embankment constituted across a valley or depression behind which water collects. "Even now it is this system of irrigation that is prominent throughout the district" says D.G.³⁶ Census report of 1971 says "In case of irrigated lands sources of irrigation are canal, tank, well, tube well etc." In hilly areas and undulating lands wells, rivers and canals are used for irrigation according to CR.³⁷ In coastal regions only wells and tanks are used for such purposes.

2.5.4. kulams are small storage tanks of water. But ciras are comparatively large natural tanks. A report on this is given below.

The repair of Narayanan cira in THALAKKOLATHUR was done in 1851.

Repairing the Narayanan cira (Narayanan Chirra in Talacolattoor) work stated in 1850. The restoration of this dams has led to the reclamation of land laid follow from the encroachments of salt water.

The work of irrigation in Malabar are few consisting principally of dams and chalingulaks placed across the outlets of the large natural lakes, and unlanded for the discharge of land floods and exclusion of the tidal waters.³⁸

34DG, P. 257, 271-2.

35TH Baber P.15.

36DG, P.254.

37Census Sport, Kozhikkode District (Trivandrum, 1971), P.10.

38Selections from the Records of the Madras Government No. IX Reports on important Public works (Madras, 1851) PP.62-3.

From the above reports of early times, it can be seen that all these terms are somehow or other more connected with the methods of irrigation. At the present state of knowledge, we cannot identify the actual tanks, natural lakes or streams which were used for irrigation in early times. The generics available are hydronymic in nature, and they are closely connected to the irrigation methods. The reports indicate that due to heavy rain there was a need of out-lets like 'caalu' for the discharge of floods and exclusion of tidal water. Thus, the necessity of pure water was another necessity for cultivation. Naturally we may suggest that eeri,³⁹ kulam, cira and caalu were constructed artificially to serve the purposes of irrigation.

2.5.5. Comparison eeri, kali, and caalu:

A few village names of the old Kozhikkode taluk deserve special attention. CHELEERI a village adjacent to the CHERUVANNUR village of the present Kozhikkode taluk, is completely hilly with many fertile paddy fields in the slopes and low lands. The generic of the name is eeri. The generic gives a clue to the meaning of the village name. eeri as mentioned before, indicate an irrigational tank. There is a large tank in the village which may be the indication of the generic. In the District Gazetteers, six important tanks and two important lakes are specially mentioned and one of the tanks is PALLIKULAM in the CHELEMBRA Amson in the erstwhile ERNAD taluk.⁴⁰ This tank is in the area of CHELEERI. The specific of the name PALLIKULAM shows that the tank had some relations to some kind of non-Hindu shrine. The tank is very large and at present it looks like a natural one. eeri is a common generic used very extensively in Telugu for denoting tanks for irrigational purposes.⁴¹ According to Telugu place names scholar, "cheruvu" in Tamil changes to ccerla in Telugu and it has meanings tank or vyal and tank.⁴² Thus, it is possible that the term has a relation to the paddy fields too. Hence, on the basis of the generic and the indication given by the specific along with the presence of a large natural tank in the area, it is probable to assume that the village name is related with the large tank used for irrigational purposes. This shows that eeri was prevalent in the area for indicating the tanks which are applied for irrigational purposes.

³⁹Ibid., P.406. Yairy - an irrigation tank or reservoir.

⁴⁰DSG, P.11.

⁴¹TyagaRaju, JAHs xxi, P.136.

⁴²Ibid.,

We have observed a large tank in THALAKKOLATHUR, where the generic of the name is koLam or large lake usually termed as cira. Distribution of these generics are given in the table.⁴³

2.5.6. Nature of kali or kai is to be noted here. The term has meanings sea arm, ebbing brook mud, muddy water, back water, shallow sea waters, marsh, salt pane, salt marsh etc. and all of such meanings are related to salinity, marsh and mud.⁴⁴

These generics are taken into consideration here because of the topographical nature indicated by them. The meanings sea arm, ebbing brook and back water are important. In the marshy areas the generic kai and kali have high frequency. These are natural books not used for any type of irrigation purposes for paddy fields, and they form marshes in the low lands. They do not harm coconut plantations.

2.5.7. caalu means a channel for driving water to fields for irrigation. They are of two types. (1) Natural brooks, streams and rivulets commonly seen in the slopes of mountain hills and hillocks and in areas of undulating nature. (2) Artificial channels.

The first type is formed naturally due to the topographical peculiarities of the land and influences of climatic conditions, such as heavy rains, and floods. caalu generic has high frequency in hilly regions. In G.B. No. I frequency is 181/540 or 33.51%. In G.B. II frequency is 276/540 or 51.11%. In G.B. III the frequency is considerably low only 83/540 or 15.37%. This shows the relation of these generics to hills and hillocks. But the sea coast where undulating nature is less indicates very low percentage of caalu. That is because, the areas are more plain and sea arms and ^wmarshes are large in number. The D.G. says:-

The inland becomes more and more scrub covered and jungly as the hills are approached road communications along the coast are broken by never ending sequence of backwaters and river mouths which supply the district with a cheap and unfailing network of water ways.⁴⁵

These extensive marshes are indicated by a territorial name parappanaatu in the District. A part of the erstwhile ERIVAD taluk on the sea coast from PARAPPANANGADI to KATALUNDI complex and the regions from KATALUNDI to the southern bank of KALLAI river were called parappanaatu in early times.⁴⁶ The specific 'parappu' has relation to the Dravidian root 'para' which

43 Table 29.

44MG, P.6. kaipaatom means uncultivable lands on the sea coast.

45DG, P.5.

46 V 5.

mean plain expanse, wet expanse marsh or morass.⁴⁷ parappu in Malayalam and Tamil means sea, or land near sea coast. The above mentioned area is more flat, with sandy formations, river mouths and numerous backwaters.⁴⁸ It provides a good number of 'kai' generics. The distribution of 'kai' in G.B. III is 210/302 or 69.53%. But the density decreases in G.B. II and G.B. I, 25.82% and 4.63%. The following table gives the details.

TABLE - 34.

G.B.	caalu	Percentage of distribution	kai/kali frequency	Percentage of distribution
I	181/540	33.51	14/302	4.63
II	276/540	51.11	78/302	25.82
III	83/540	15.37	210/302	69.53

The table shows that when caalu type of natural brood increases, kai or kali decreases. The numerical increase of caalu generics indicate the larger possibility of paddy and vegetable cultivation. The increase of caalu generics in G.B. II may also due to the tendency to adopt artificial mode of irrigation too.

The distribution of kai generics in complexes is given below:

KUTATTAI Complex	1/320	PUTHIYANGADI COMPLEX	59/320
PALUR Complex	5/320	VALAYANADU Complex	58/320
NAGARAM Complex	3/320	KATALUNDI Complex	88/320

The two hilly complexes and the NAGARAM complex situated on upper table land shows the frequency minimum. But other three complexes in the coastal belt shows kai generics in large number. In KATALUNDI Complex it is maximum. A comparison of distribution of kai and caalu with eeri is also an interesting factor. eeri generics are maximum in the G.B. No. III (63.32% and minimum in G.B. No. I (11.76%). Why is it so? This will be clear when we note the distribution village wise, in G.

⁴⁷Tyagaraju, JAHS XXII, 133.

⁴⁸Telugu tampara means a shallow ready swamper morass (Tyagaraju), JAHS, XXII P.136.

The distribution eeri generics in G.B. No. III is as follows:

PUTHIYANGADI Complex	114/578	VALAYANADU Complex	90/578
NAGARAM Complex	22/578	KATALUNDI Complex	86/578

VILLAGE_WISE DISTRIBUTION.

<u>PUTHIYANGADI Complex:</u>		<u>VALAYANADU Complex:</u>	
26/114	1 ELATHUR	8/90	33 KOMMERI
15/114	3 THALAKKOLATHUR	12/90	47 IRINGALLUR
23/114	20 MANKATA	11/90	69 VELIPARAMPA
8/114	23 MOKAVUR	17/90	72 PUTHUR
8/114	25 PUTHUR	18/90	74 PERUMANNA
8/114	27 PUTHIYANGADI		
		<u>KATALUNDI Complex:</u>	
		11/88	80 KATALUNDI
		52/88	43 CHERUVANNUR
		12/88	36 NALLUR
<u>NAGARAM Complex:</u>			
5/22	30 NEDUNGOTTUR		
5/22	50 CHEVAYUR		

2.5.8. All the above villages are in the cliff region around G.B. III. Hence for getting saltless water for cultivation in elevated areas where no natural rivulets or streams are available, 'eeri' or tanks for irrigation become necessary. In G.B. III, the caalu generics are less, because the caalu type of irrigational canals are natural streams seen in hilly areas. Even if they are constructed artificially, they become saline and are generally called kai. To overcome these difficulties, a special mode of irrigational system 'eeri' is adopted in the elevated areas of coastal belt. caalu in hilly areas shows the availability of fresh water in that areas from natural sources. eeri as well as caalu are largely distributed in belt II which also reveals the mode of adjustments of the inhabitants to the nature and necessities of habitat.

2.5.9. It has to be observed here that all the irrigational systems in the District are directed to get non-saline water. According to DG, minor irrigation works are all storage and salinity control works. Out of such 83 works, eight are in KOZHIKKODE Taluk. To prevent saline water, 1 salt exclusion Vented cross bars are constructed in the taluk, which form the major part of the minor irrigation works.⁴⁹

2.5.10. kulam and cira:

These are also used for irrigational purposes and are seen largely distributed in the eastern part of G.B.III. A number of small tanks called kulams are artificially constructed. A small tank or kulam is invariably seen close to each house in the taluk.⁵⁰

2.5.11. The following observations are made on the basis of the analysis of generics, kaatu, kai, palliyaali, kantom, vayal, pulam, paatom, kuNi, paati, puNam, eeri, kulam, cira and cealu.

1. kaatu generic is largely distributed in belt I and in the cliff area of belt III.
2. paati generic are seen in the hilly areas and elevated lands of Belt I and Belt III (cliff area). It indicate the paati mode of cultivation in those areas.
3. The generic eeri is also seen la largely distributed in cliff area of G.B.III. Due to the nonavailability of non-saline water in the areas, the habitants adopted eeri method of irrigation system.
4. puNam cultivation is also associated with hilly and elevated areas since they are seen highly distributed in such regions.
5. kuNi and palliyaali are maximum in G.B.III which reflect the tendency to cultivate paddy in the available area challenging the difficulties of habitat.
6. puNam, paati, are of higher frequency in the cliff areas of G.B.III and kuNi and palliyaali are of higher frequency in the lower areas of G.B.III. This indicate that the challenge of habitat to cultivate paddy profitably is more in this belt. palliyaali is of higher frequency in KATALUNDI and kuNi shows high frequency in PUTHIYANGADI which in turn reflect the selection of mode of cultivation suited to the land. In short, the tendency to resist the challenge of habitat is maximum in G.B. III.⁵¹

⁵⁰The dispersed settlement pattern which is characteristic of Kerala is to be found in the coastal region as well as on the laterite plateaus where water is abundant and no co-operation is needed for cultivation... John P. Menher, 'Kerala and Madras, a comparative study of Ecology and social structure', *Ethnology* Vol. V No.2 (Pittsburg, 1966), P.141.

⁵¹PANNIYANKARA inscription of Bhaskara Ravi of 10 century A.D. describes a good number of paddy fields which had belonged to the Durga temple on the bank of Kallai river. These fields are situated in the north-north-east of the temple. This seems to be due to the fact that since the temple is situated on the slope of the cliff lying east of Calicut, the place is lacking paddy fields.

7. On the basis of the area given by the revenue records, the wet land in each belt is as follows. There are 34087 acres in G.B.I, out of which 3137 acres are wet lands. This comes 9.2% in G.B. II the value is 6661/47689 or 13.96% in G.B.III it is 10447/38993 or 26.79%. All the types of wet lands are in G.B.III, and the value based on area shows wet land is doubled in G.B.III compared to G.B.I. The challenge to habitat is also maximum in G.B.III.

8. In G.B.No.II the possibility of cultivation is comparatively higher since there are more rivulets and artificial canals and tanks. The land is fertile and of undulating nature. On the eastern part, the western ghats have fertile soil. On the western side, the cliff area is protecting it from saline water. The area for cultivation is also large. Thus, naturally, the generics indicative of challenging the difficulties will decrease, more natural methods of cultivation and irrigation are reflected. Even though the fertility of G.B.I is higher this area is thickly wooded as pointed out earlier. Thus the area available for cultivation decreases in G.B.I. In the G.B.III fertility is less, area available for cultivation is also less due to sandy nature of the land, marshes, swamps river mouths and saline backwaters. In belt No.II, palliyaali and kuni are very few. These are two terms indicative of the tendency to change the topography of the land for more profitable cultivation which is not needed in this area and hence the frequency of generics is also decreased. The artificial tanks and canals are more, due to the fact that the inhabitants try to utilise the natural sources of water for their purposes. Paddy cultivation and extensive garden land cultivation are seen increased in this belt compared to the other belts. But this fertile land is scarcely utilised for cultivation since it is thickly forested and thinly inhabited.

9. All types of cultivation are possible in G.B.I. There are extensive paddy fields, and vast estates of cash crop cultivation. The availability of forest produces and minerals such as gold and precious stones are also in G.B.I.

2.6. Specifics indicative of paddy cultivation and challenge of habitat.

There are a few names whose specifics are suggestive of the tendencies discussed above. They are, 1. puNam 2. punca 3. viruppu 4. munTakaN 5. mooTaN

52 "The country along the sea coast and bank of rivers is well planted and peopled but under the ghats is hilly woody and thinly inhabited. The soil is gravelly and stony that along the sea coast is sandy light poor soil, about the ghats more mixed with rich vegetable mould". A report on the revenue affairs of Malabar and Canara (Calicut, 180), P.7.

"Out of the 760 Sq. miles of MYNATU 106,590 miles is rice lands But 1/5 of the land is 'waste and marshy' and the eastern part almost deserted and a large part of it become a perfect wilderness". W. Robinson, A report on the history, conditions and prospects of the taluk Mynatu (Calicut, 1857), P. ARSA/NC, P.2.

Their distribution is as given below: They point out someother tendencies of the habitants adopted to adjust with the habitat.

2.6.1.

a) puNam.

puNam nilam - 81.1, 81.6	-	160 MANASSERI
puNayaaRu nilam - 35.4	-	57 KILAKKUMURI
b) puNattil taalam nilam - 57,58 (paddy filed below below the puNam)	-	45 IOCANNUR
puNattootaru nilam - 2, 106 (paddy field close to puNam)	-	102 NETIYANATU
puNattum kiilupaRampu - 27.1, 27 (Garden land below the puNam)	-	27 PUTHIYANGADI
puNattarikanttanilam - 1 (Paddy field close to puNam)	-	33 KOMMERI 132 VELIMANNA
puNattilpaRampu miittal-3 (Garden land above the puNam)	-	139 ANDONA
puNattin paTi nilam - 2 (paddy field near puNam)	-	36 KARIYAKKUNNU

In these names, puNam seems to indicate the forest, jungle or wooded region. Since they are used as a specific of names of elevated lands. Usually kaaTu is the term used to indicate wooded regions. However, puNam nilam is likely to be a paddy field where puNam type of cultivation was prevalent.

2.6.2. (i) punca (ii) viruppu (c) munTakeN (d) moTan

1) punca. The term is used as a specific and generic

Taale narikkuni nilam punca-11	-	14 MARUTHAD
kunniyaattu nilam punca - 12	-	112 KAIARANTHERI
neTunkilam punca -6, 9, 10, 11,12	-	51 VARADUR
81.4, 2,		
82.2, 4		
83.2,6,9,10,12		
kunnummal taalam punca - 13,14,15, 82 & 83	-	83 PERINGOLAM
naagattinkal punca - 99	-	55 KIRALUR
punca kkaatu tarisu nilam-2	-	55 KIRALUR
puncappaatam - 54	-	70 PAYINGOTTUPURAM
puncappaatam - 5	-	70 PAYINGOTTUPURAM

Eventhough punca and nanca are two divisions of land commonly used by revenue records they are used as a specific or generic in certain names. Such names are noted here, but they are very few in number.

Punca type of paddy cultivation is seen only in low level areas where water supply is abundant during the summer months, i.e. between January and May. The out-turn of such cultivation is very small and punca proves costly and unprofitable.⁵³

3. viruppu.

viruppupaaTom - 2, 5, 5, 9.	- 41 NATUVATTOM
viruppupaaTom - 1	- 43 CHERUVANNUR
viruppupaaTom - 3	- 104 ELETTEL

This indicates another method of paddy cultivation. The first crop under viruppu is sown under dry conditions. With the pre-monsoon showers the land is prepared by ploughing and seeds are sown. This is done in April-May. In the low lying viruppu fields, transplantation takes place during June-July.⁵⁴

4. munTakan.

munTakappaafanilam - 3	- 22 KARUVASSERY
munTakappaafTom nilam - 4, 5	- 171 MUTTATHA
munTakappaafTom - 4	- 118 KARUVANPOYIL

In this system paddy is either broadcast or transplanted during August-September months. In the heavy soils of the deltaic areas, the crop is invariably transplanted.⁵⁵

5. mooTan.

mooTan kantI paR - 59	- 57 KILAICKUMMURI
mooTan kantom - 7	- 46 KAYILAMADOM

53DG P.265.

54Ibid., P.264.

55Ibid. P.265.

This is a form of dry cultivation. A well established rotation of crops is a noticeable feature of dry cultivation. 'mooTan' is grown on low hills or the coast among the young coconut plants, in the plantations.⁵⁶ The rotation is usually mooTan, gingilly and saamai. But on the best lands a ginger crop frequently precedes mooTan. This is also mentioned as special method of cultivation along with the puNam cultivation in District Gazetteers.

2.7. Names related to agriculture:

A few names related to agriculture are also to be noted here. They are the following:

a. vita (veta) kanTom - 56	- 56	PATINATTUMURI
elaacceeri - 46	- 73	
b. kokkunni nilam - 215	| | |	- 102 NETTYANATU
kokkaruani nilam - 215		
kokkarani nilam - 101	| | |	- 34 VALAYANATU
kokkarani NaTapaR - 103		
kokkarani nilam - 111	- 19	BADIRUR
c. paNayaTi kanTom - 3, 35	- 71	KURRIKATTUR
paNayaTi paR	- 75	KAYAL
meeta varampaTi poyil-161	- 34	VALAYANATU
d. vennir kanti	- 71	KURRIKATTUR
caaraN totika		
e. Venmalu nilam - 55	- 154	ANAYANKUNNU
kaikkooTTu kaara paRampu - 114	- 71	KURRIKATTUR
noka cceeri - 17	- 6	KANNANKARA
f. kaalapuTTu kanTom - 3	- 113	MANIPURAM

Analysis of paddy cultivation and garden land cultivation and land utilisation in the taluk.

Here we may try to observe the *rate* of cultivation based on percentages ^{of every 100} in the taluk. The values entered in the following table give the total picture of paddy and garden land cultivation in the taluk.

Printed at Tamil University Press

⁵⁶Ibid. 266. See Map 32-35 for situation of paddy cultivation in Malabar.

2.8. Analysis of paddy cultivation and Garden land cultivation in the Taluk.

The following table gives the details of land utilisation as paddy fields and garden lands on the basis of generics of place names.

TABLE - 35.

Name of the Complex and Group.	Total number of generics	Percentage of garden generics inclusive of natural paddy field out of total generics in each complex or Group.	Natural paddy field generic.		Percentage of natural paddy field generics out of total garden land generics in each complex or group.	Percentage of natural paddy field generics out of total garden land generics	Percentage of garden land generics exclusive of natural paddy field generics out of total number of garden land generics.	Percentage of garden land generics exclusive of natural paddy field generics out of total generics in each complex or Group	Average percentage of natural paddy field generics in each halt.
			Fre- quen- cy.	Total Number of Garden land generics in each complex or group					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
NAGARAM	2294	33.17	95	761	12.48	4.13	87.52	29.04	GB I 17.65
KATALUNDI	3612	18.8	141	644	21.89	4.11	78.11	14.69	
PUTHIYAKADI	6878	16.05	76	1144	6.64	1.06	93.35	14.99	
VALAYANATU	2761	4.56	25	106	12.75	.58	67.25	3.98	GB II 25.97
KUTAPPAI	1136	17.78	42	202	20.79	3.69	79.21	14.09	
PALUR	1299	15.24	24	198	12.12	1.84	67.88	13.04	
KURUMANGALAM		22.44	240	961	24.97	5.60	75.03	16.94	GB III 13.372
KANNIPARAMPA		28.4	77	238	32.35	9.18	67.65	19.22	
TAMARASSERY		24.71	281	1165	34.12	5.96	65.88	18.75	
NATUVALLUR		25.67	155	690	22.46	5.76	77.54	19.91	
THAZHEKROD		29.30	75	374	20.05	5.87	79.95	23.43	
AVERAGE		..	..	..	19.105	4.11	80.89	17.41	

An example of the data will bring out the picture more clear. In the NAGARAM Complex there are 2294 generics. Out of them 761 are garden land generics. The percentage of garden land generics inclusive of Natural paddy field generics to total number of generics is thus (761/2294) 33.17. Out of this 761 generics, 95 are Natural paddy field generics like paafom, paafi, pulam, veyal or kanfom. This comes to 12.48% of the total garden land

generics or 4.13% of the total number of generics in the Complex (95/2294). Thus 29.04% of the total generics (33.14% - 4.13%) or 87.52% of garden land generics becomes garden land exclusive of natural paddy field generics.⁵⁷

19.105% of the total generics in the taluk indicate paddy cultivation under natural circumstances. Thus the remaining 80.89% is various types of garden land generics. The following table shows the uncultivated and cultivated areas in the taluk in accordance with the data given in the census report 1971.

TABLE - 36.

Total area of the Taluk km ²	Area not available for cultivation.		Area of cultivable waste.		Forests.		Area cultivated = Total area - (area of cultivable waste + area not available for cultivation + Forests.)		
	km ²	%	km ²	%	km ²	%	km ²	%	Balance cultivated area
842.76	70.12	8.32	576.02	68.34	93.03	11.03	842.76	100	12.31%
							-70.12	(8.32)	
							+ 576.02	68.34	
							+ 93.03	11.03	

Thus according to the revenue records all type of cultivation is done only in the 12.31% of the total area of the land in the taluk. It includes all types of garden lands, paddy fields and such other cultivation. But cultivable waste is 68.34% of the total area. This remarkable difference between the values obtained from the place name generics and revenue records is to be noted here.

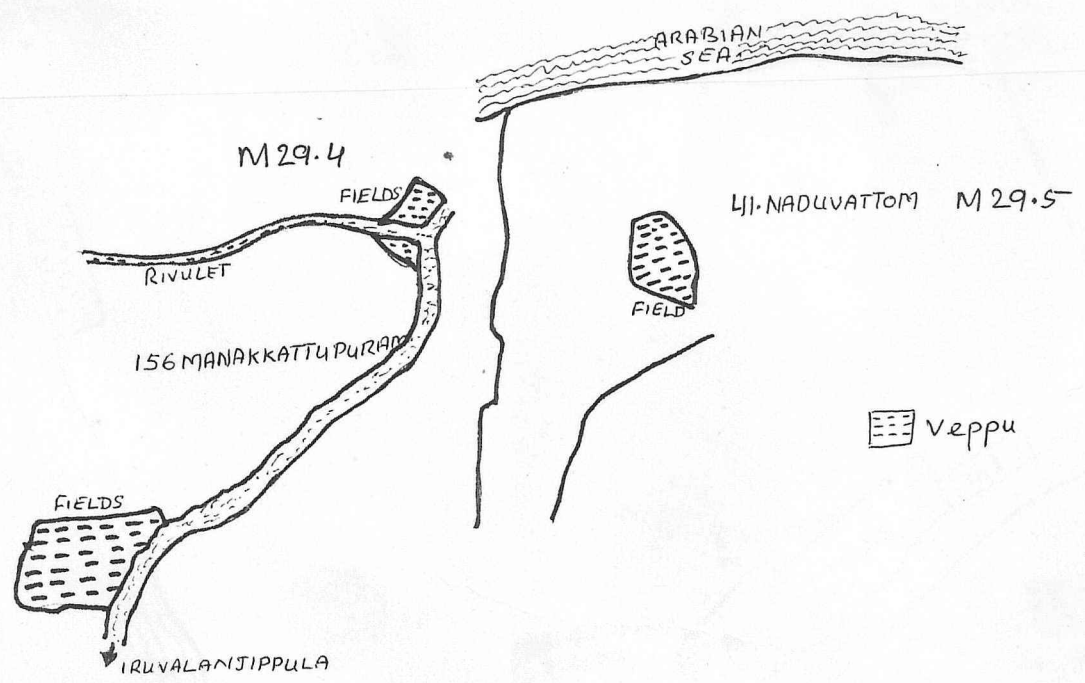
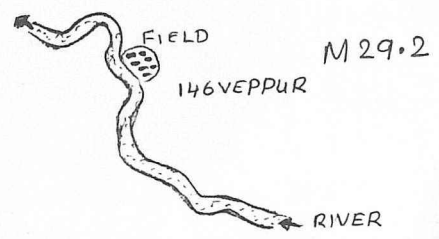
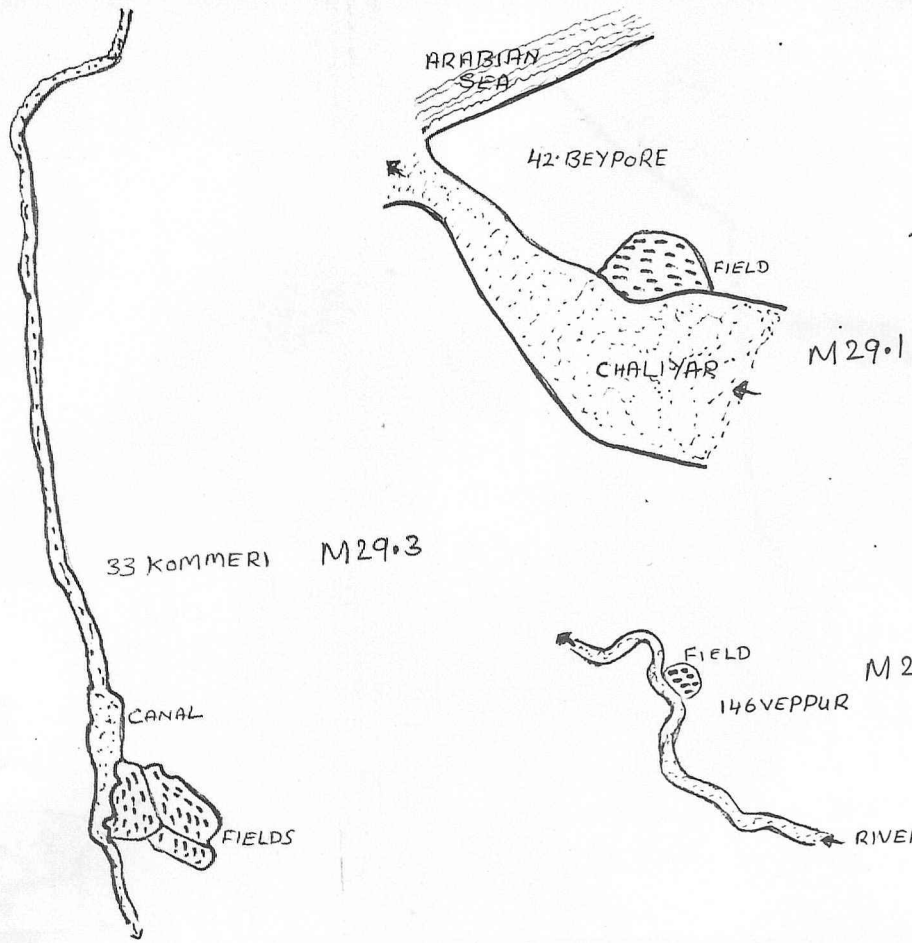
2.8.1. A comparison of the values with above types of lands in other taluks of the district in the same period is also be helpful here.⁵⁹

⁵⁷ ~~Table~~ Chart I, II and III.

⁵⁸ Forests include actually forested areas on the land classed or administered under Forests under legal enactment dealing with forest whether forest or private cultural waste includes lands available for cultivation whether or not taken up for cultivation abandoned after a few years for one reason or other. Such lands may be either fallow covered with shrubs and jungles which are not put to any use. Area not available for cultivation includes lands not available for cultivation such as barren uncultivable land put to non agricultural use. Census Report 1971.

⁵⁹ Census Report 1971, P.10.

. DISTRIBUTION OF VEPPU.



M30
MAP: Village Settlement: 1892
No38

38
NAGARAM

AARRU
VEPPU
FIELDS

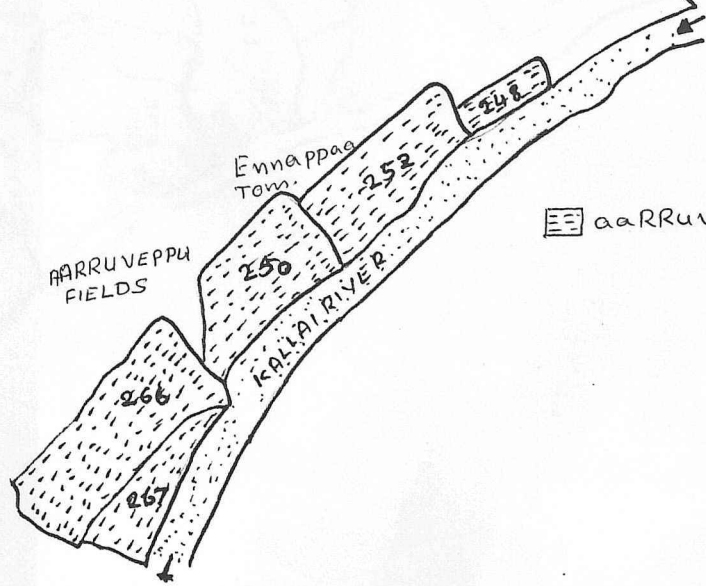
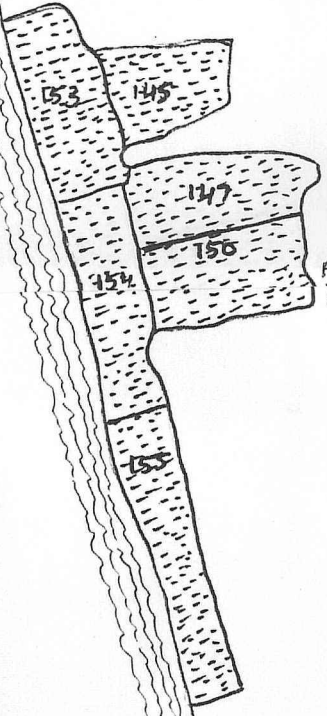
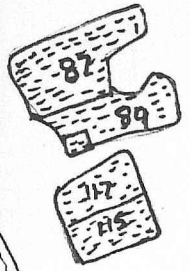
AARRUVEPPU
FIELDS

Ennappag
Tom

aaRRUveppu.

ARABIAN
SEA

KALLAI RIVER



PADDY AND FOOD CROPS
 W. LOBAN.

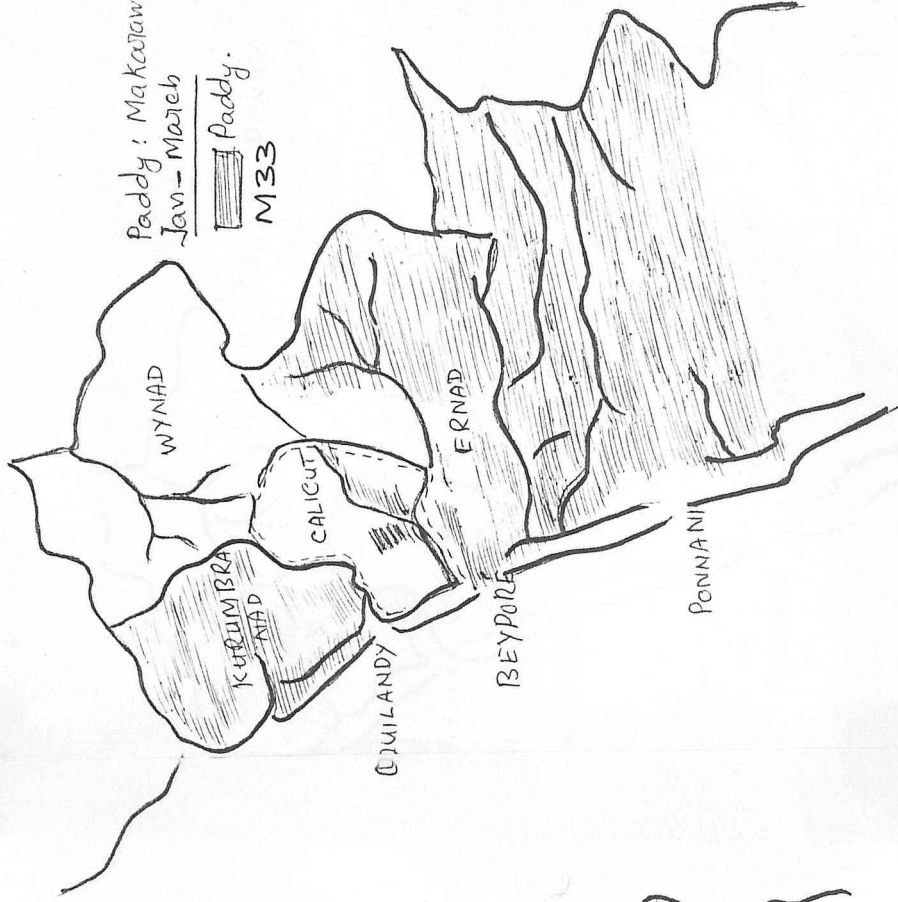
Paddy: Kanni
 Sept - Dec.

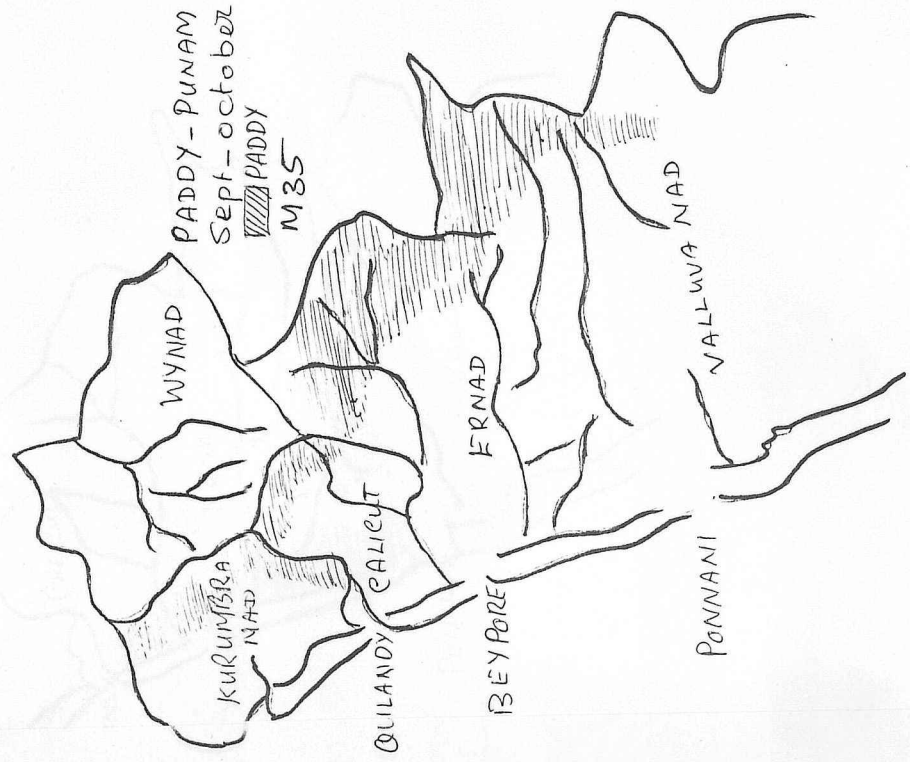
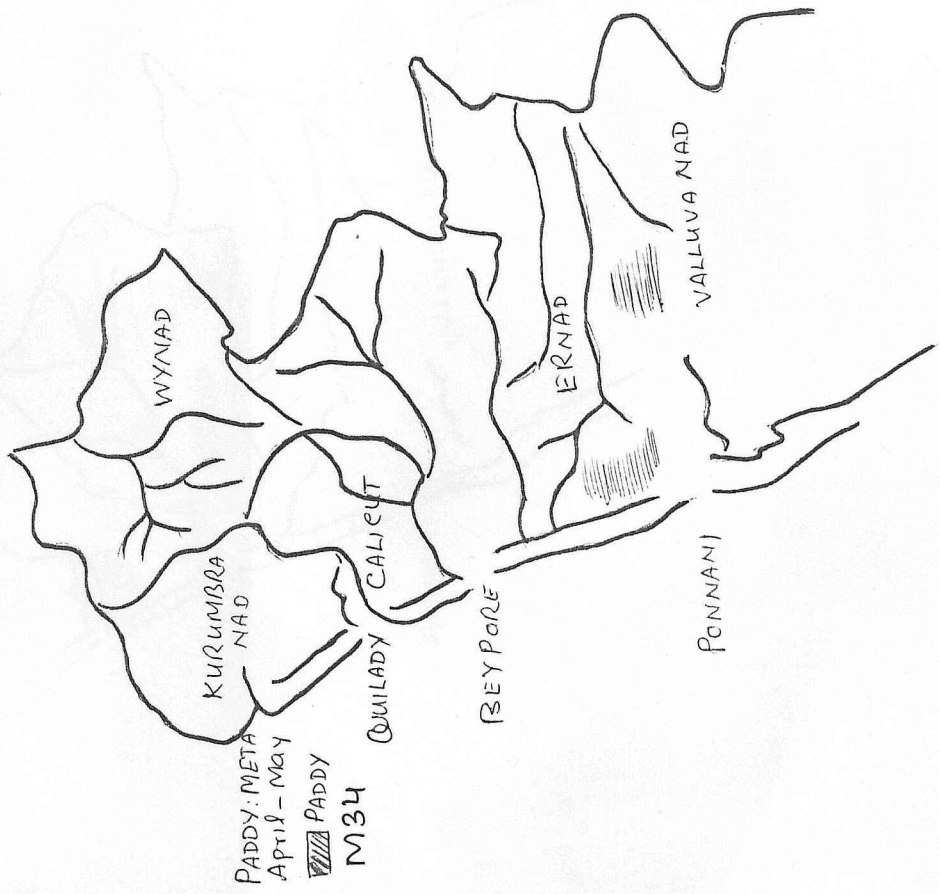
PADDY
 M 32

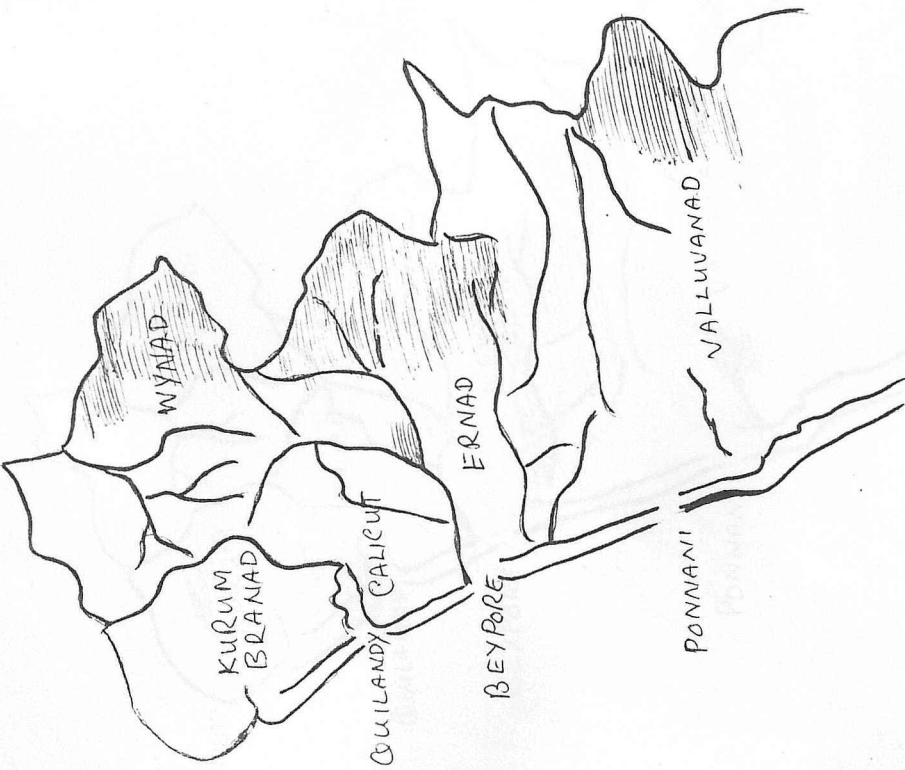


Paddy: Makaram-
 Jan - March

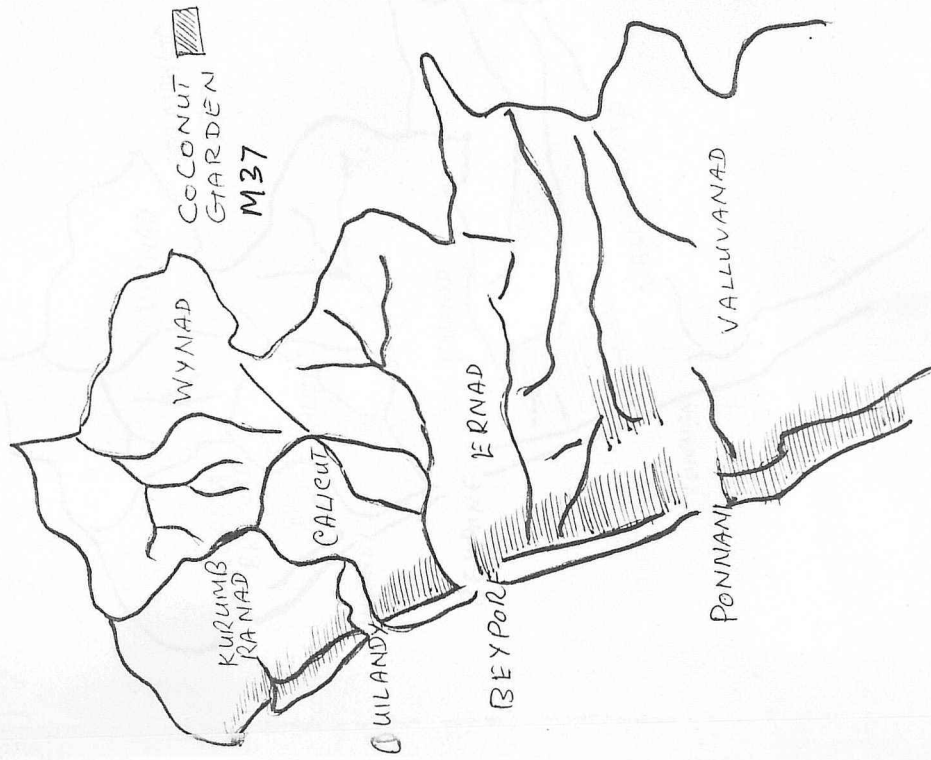
PADDY
 M 33



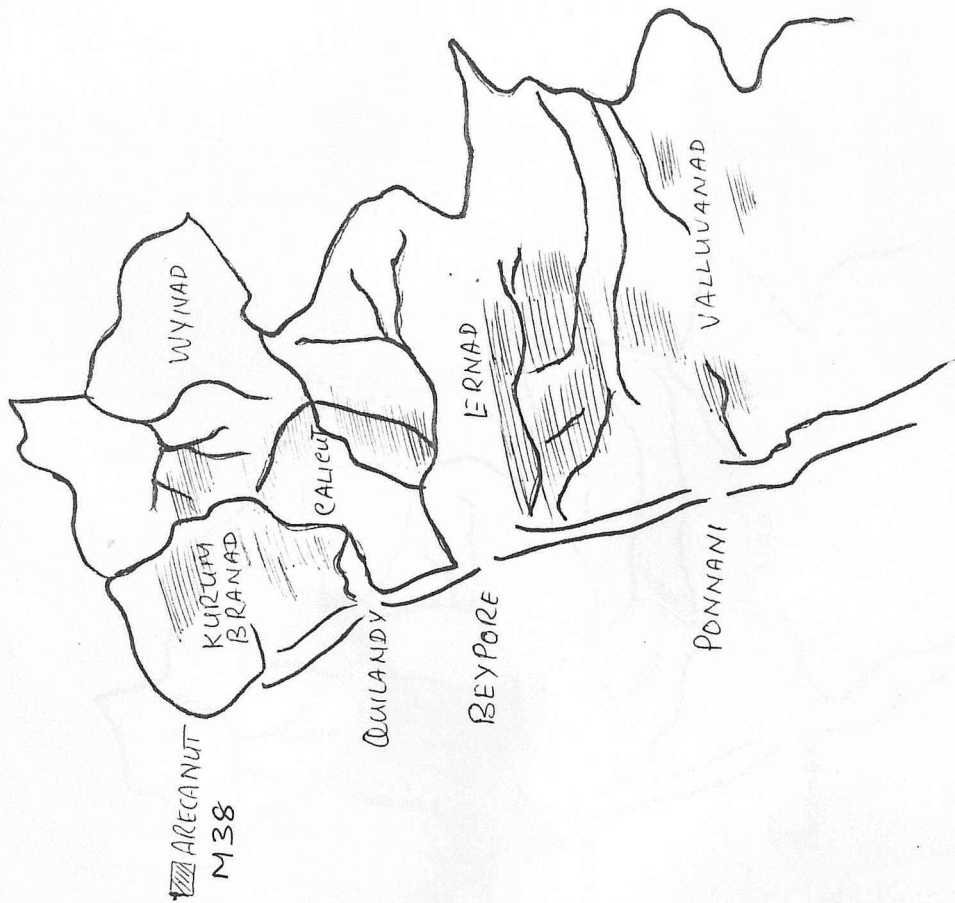
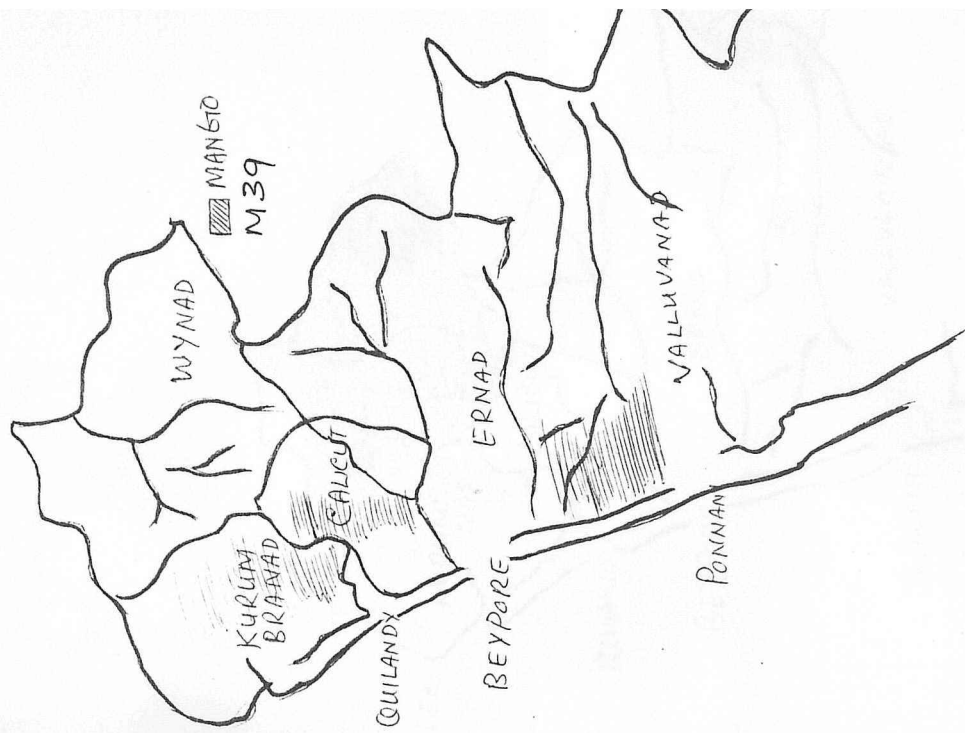


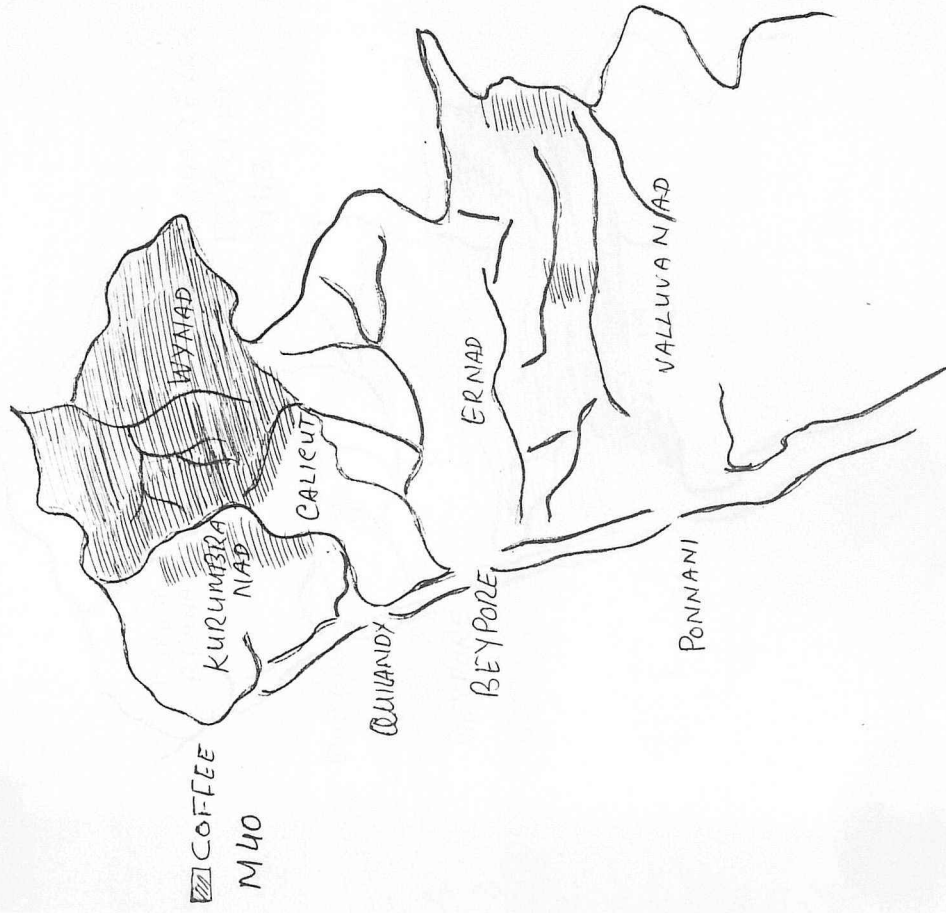
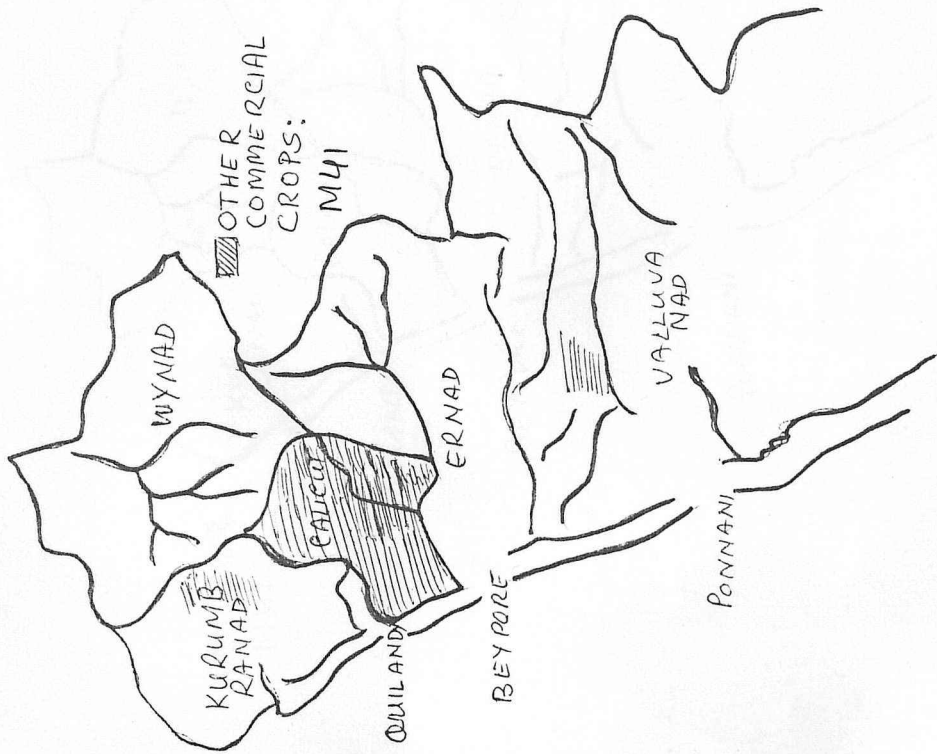


OTHER
FOOD
GRAINS
M36



COCONUT
GARDEN
M37





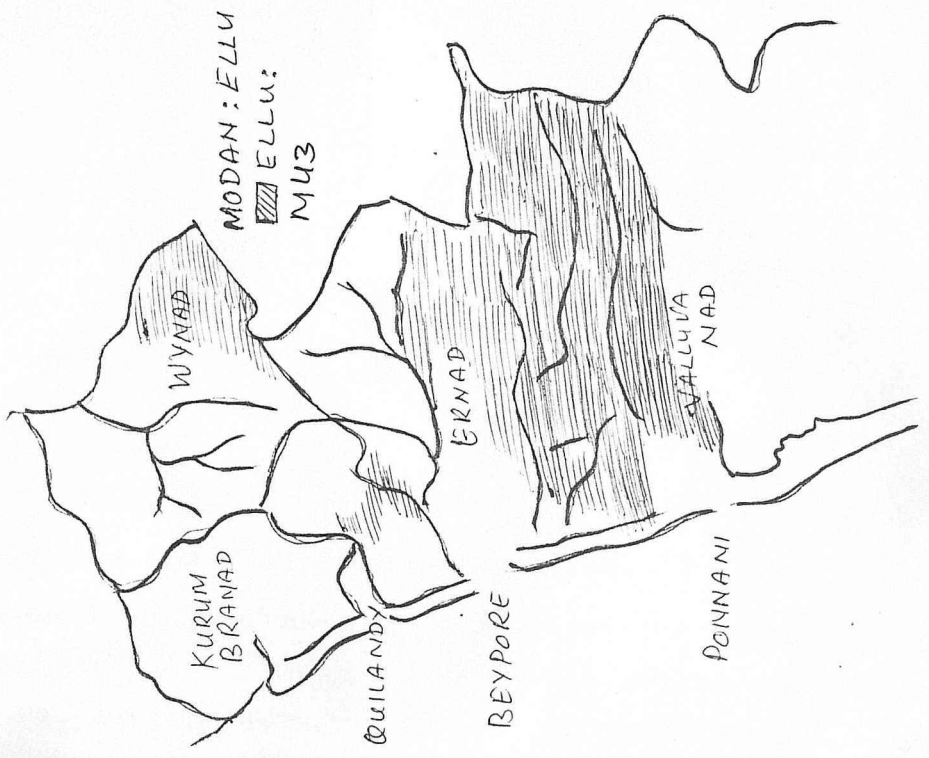
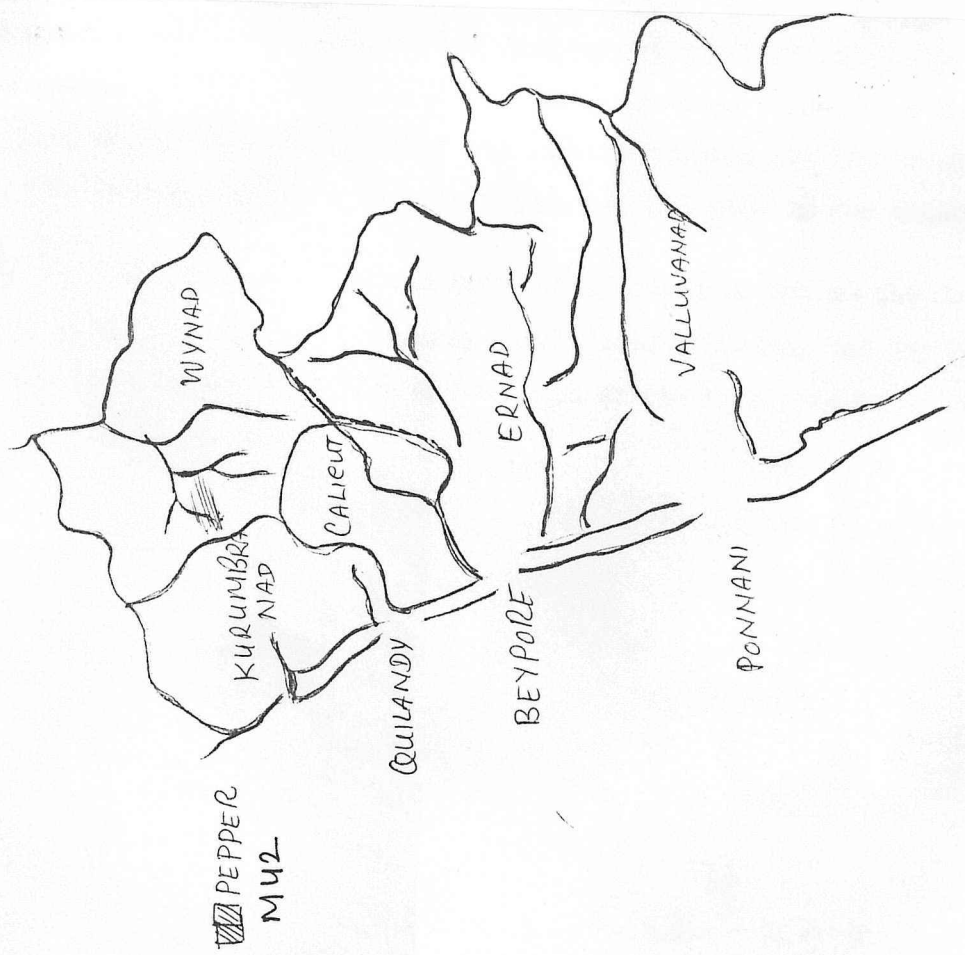


TABLE - 37.

Taluku	Cultivable Waste %	Area not available for cultivation %	Forest %
BADAGARA	2.41	3.46	13.28
QUILANDY	1.37	3.26	2.38
SOUTH WYNAAD	12.89	3.94	35.92
KOZHIIKODE	68.35	8.33	11.04

In KOZHIIKODE Taluk the value cultivable waste land is 6 times higher than the values in other three Taluks. These values are usually calculated by the revenue department on the basis of tax collections and the period for which the land is used for cultivation, number of trees on the land and the number of crops in an year. "Land once cultivated but not cultivated for five years succession is also included in cultivable waste". Thus, kullu, palliyali and the like are not considered in calculating the cultivated lands. They are taken into consideration under wet, dry and garden by the revenue records. This clearly indicates one of the major limitations of revenue calculations and further steps taken for planning on the basis of these data. The local people are always trying to overcome the difficulties of agriculture by adopting several methods of cultivation, irrigation, use of manure, types of seeds. Thus, 68.35% of the total land reckoned cultivable waste by the revenue records are not actually such type of land. It is partially cultivated but such cultivation has not come in the notice of revenue records.

It follows that we have to depend for more specific values on the data supplied by the place name generics. Wet land generics, garden land generics, and dry land generics point out a clear picture. The data available are entered in the following table for observing the actual paddy and garden land cultivation.⁶⁰

2.8.2. The following calculation ^{based} place name generics reveals the land utilisation.⁶¹

- 1. Total Number of Generics = 33548
- 2. Wet land Generics - Complexes = 39.13% of total generic
- Groups = 24.35% of total generics
- Average = 27.243

Infra

60. See Chart I and II, P.

61 See Chart No. I, II and III and Table 14(a) for items 1, 2, 3 and 4. Table 29, for item 5 and table 35 for item 7.

3. Garden land Generics - Complexes = 16.96% of total generics
 Groups = 26.092% of total generics
 Average = 21.52

4. Dry Land Generics - Complexes = 5.16% of total generics
 Groups = 6.86% of total generics
 Average = 6.013

5. % out of total Generics of kuNi, palliyaali, puNam, kaala and natural paddy field Generics.

kuNi and palliyaali = $1269/33548 = 3.78\%$
 puNam = $358/33548 = 1.06\%$
 kaala = $64/33548 = .190\%$

Natural paddy field generics = $1379/33548 = 4.11\%$
 (kanTom, vayal, paati and paatom)

6. Total % of Generics out of total generics of all paddy field generics
 $= 3.78 + 1.06 + 0.19 + 4.11 = \underline{9.14}$

7. % of Garden land Generics other than
 General paddy field Generics out of
 total generics = 17.41

8. % of Garden Land Generics other than
 Natural Paddy Field Generics and
 puNam out of total Generics = $17.41 - 1.06 = \underline{16.10}$

9. % of Wet Land Generics other than
 kuNi and palliyaali out of total
 Generics = $27.243 - 3.78 = \underline{23.46}$

10. Grand total of % of Garden Land Generics other than paddy field generics, and puNam
 and all types of paddy field generics out of total Number of Generics = $16.10 + 9.14$
 $= \underline{25.24}$

11. Dry Land Generics other than kaala out of total number of Generics = $6.013 - .190 = \underline{5.82}$

Land Utilisation under all items = No.6 + 8 + 9 + 11 = $9.14 + 16.10 + 23.46 + 5.82 = \underline{54.53\%}$

54.53% of the total Generics.

The remaining 45.47% of Generics next page.

Area cultivated = No.6 + No.8 = 9.14 + 16.10 = 25.24%

Area uncultivated = No.9 + No.11 = 23.46 + 5.83 = 29.29%

2.8.3. The remaining 45.47% of generics include kufi, vilitu, kooTta and generics like kunnu, taalam etc. From the general observation of the village system in the area, it becomes clear that the lands occupied by buildings are usually in a compound and the nature of utilisation of the compound cannot be observed from the generics indicative of house, ferry, temple, fort and the like. kunnu, mala etc. are reflective of topography. Agricultural utilisation or fertility of them also cannot be evaluated on the basis of frequency or density of distribution.

2.8.4. We have separated the generics on the basis of indications of agriculture and infertility and the total value is 54.53% of the total generics. But the generics indicative of elevation and low lands (mala, kunnu, vuli, taalam etc.) are suggestive of topography. Percentage of all the topographical and geographical generics in the Complex and groups are given below:

Average of topographical and geographical generics in the Complexes:	38.416%
Average of topographical and geographical generics in the Groups:	87.100%
Average of the two	62.762%

Here we have accounted 54.53% of the generics of topographical and geographical nature. the remaining 8.23% out of 62.762% cannot be included in the generics suggestive of agriculture or fertility or lands used for other purposes. Hence, ^{in general} 37.24% of the generics (100-62.762) or in turn that much area of land represents area used for purposes other than agriculture.

2.8.5. It has to be noted that the topographical uses are very low in complexes while the value is much higher ⁱⁿ groups. This suggests that land utilised for non-agricultural purposes increases in complexes or trade centres.

2.8.6. Lands occupied by roads streets and railways are also cannot be accounted with the help of specifics or generics.

2.8.7. ^{of utilization?} The lands put to uses other than agriculture purposes like market, amnaati, etc. are also cannot be accounted on the basis of place names.

2.8.8. Eventhough puNam, paLliyaali and a few more generics represents paddy cultivation, the profitable rice cultivation is indicated only by vayal, paatom, kaatam and pulam. Such generics are only 4.11%. It can be seen that the ratio between profitable paddy fields and the garden lands is 1:4. ^(4.11:17.41) The same ratio is seen when we count the value of the total generics. 19.105% the total generics represent paddy fields and 80.895% indicate garden lands. Thus only 1/4 of the land is ^{used for} profitable paddy cultivation according to the generics. The remaining 5.038% paddy field generics out of the 9.147% of generics of paddy cultivation, reflect challenge to habitat.

2.9. Flora reflected in names

The natural productions from land are divided by the revenue records as (1) Food Crops and (2) Forest products. We divide them as follows: ⁶²

2.9.1. Food Crops: a. Paddy.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| b. Other food crops and cash crops. | v. Oil seeds |
| i. Cereals and millets | vi. Plantation crops |
| ii. Vegetables | vii. Spices and condiments. |
| iii. Fresh fruits | |
| iv. Direct fruits | |

2. Forest produces:

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|---|
| a. Medicinal flora. | b. Trees. | c. Flora used for Dyes tanning materials etc. |
|---------------------|-----------|---|

3. Items of Miscellaneous productions.

4. Miscellaneous shrubs.

2.9.1.1. Production of Paddy:

Except 124 PARAMUR, all other villages in the taluk are under paddy cultivation as per the revenue records.

Out of the 765 specifics indicative of 104 types of flora in the taluk only 9 specifics (1.13%) represent paddy (nallu)⁶³ and only one is prefixed to vayal. Out of the total generics 9.14% of paddy fields 3.68% of paLliyaali and kuNi, 1.25% of puName and .190% of kaala and 4.11% natural paddy are reflected. Paddy is usually cultivated in fields, but rarely in

⁶² Paddy cultivation based on toponyms can be separately analysed by this division.

⁶³ List of names of Flora. Part II P.P. 256-177

garden lands as reflected in the distribution of the specifics nelli and naaru. Thus parampu used for paddy cultivation is prefixed with the specific nelli or naaru. Four such specifics with nelli as specific one in G.B. I, and two in G.B. II. In G.B. III, two names with naaru (tender rice plants) indicative of transportation of rice plants and one name with nelli are seen.

Rice is the most important food crop. But all types of paddy cultivation reflected in generics amount to only 9.0479% and this points out the deficiency of the product. We may summarise our observations as follows:

1. Profitable paddy cultivation in the taluk ^{is} less compared to other cultivations.
2. The nature of soil and the climatic conditions are not so helpful for profitable paddy cultivation.
3. Due to deficiency of the product, people are adopting different methods to cultivate paddy profitably.

These conclusions based on onomastics can be substantiated by ^{revenue} data.

2.9.1.2. Census Hand Book of 1961 gives the following data of paddy cultivation in the District:

TABLE FOR 1960-61 No.38.

Name of the Taluk.	Area under paddy cultivation acres.	Percentage of Total production of paddy of the District.	Main yield lb/acre
BADAGARA	1584	4.71	1084
ERNAD	17975	31.86	1592
KOZHIKODE	1838	6.62	925
QUILANDY	4798	5.24	950
TIRUR	14229	35.41	1944
SOUTH WYNAD	..	16.16	..

From the table it can be seen that the production of paddy per acre is minimum in KOZHIKODE TALUK. At the same time, the adjacent taluks on northern side of the KOZHIKODE is also not so suited for paddy cultivation.

2.9.1.3. According to the District Gazateers, the area of paddy cultivation and the production is increasing gradually in the District.⁶⁵

TABLE FOR 1957-1959. No.39.

% of total cropped area.			Total production out-turn in tons.		
1957-58	1958-59	Increase in Area %	1957-58	1958-59	% of increase
33.08	33.72	.64	103900	105119	.0117 per year.

From these values it is clear that eventhough the area of paddy field has increased, the total production has not much increased.

2.9.1.4. The import and export table prepared for the year 1959-60 shows that paddy is imported to this district through the Calicut Port.

TABLE:COASTING TRADE: 1959-1960 No.40.

Export		Import	
Ports To:	Export in Tons.	Ports From:	Import in Tons.
BOMBAY	...	From Foreign Countries	
Other Indian Ports	366	RANGOON to Calicut Port	366.165
To Foreign Countries	...		
To Island Ports	2231		
Total	2597	Total	366.165
		Net Import: 363.568 Tons.	

The table shows that 363.568 tons of rice has been imported to the port of Calicut. Even-though the paddy cultivation with modern facilities has increased during the year 1958-59 and the land used for paddy cultivation also has increased to .64% of the total land in the district import of rice to Calicut port was comparatively high. Again, census reports of 1971 includes rice as one of the three major imported items of the Calicut Port.⁶⁶ Rice is imported in

⁶⁵DPG. PP.385-406

⁶⁶Census Report. 1971, P.16.

BEYPORE, CHERUVANNUR, ELATHUR, FEROKE(NALLUR), KADALUNDI, KUNNAMANGALAM and MOKKAM (the newly formed town). All of them are in the KOZHICKODE TALUK. But as per the census reports, only PANTALAYINI and BADAGARA, two minor ports indicate import of rice for the remaining three taluks of the District. This in turn means that import of rice to all parts of the taluk was a must, due to the shortage of rice production.

2.9.1.5. The unprofitable paddy cultivation is implied in the following observation of D.G.

1. Among the Districts of Kerala, Kozhikkode stands first in the area under ragi as well as its production, but it is only one of the minor crops grown in the District. . .unlike rice, it can be grown in practically all the twelve months of the year. It can also be grown in wide variety of soils from the very poor to the very fertile but it thrives best on good arable land when the soil is a well drained loam or clay loam.
2. The crop (Tapioca) was introduced herewith a view to getting over the shortage of grain production.⁶⁷

2.9.1.6. The data given in the statistics for planning 1980 clearly indicate the deficiency of paddy production in the taluk.⁶⁸ The values on the basis of production of each district show that the lowest paddy production centres are in KOZHICKODE District. According to this record 13.93% of the total area in the taluk is under paddy cultivation. In Autumn 3.566% of the land and in Winter 3.203% of the land and in Summer 6.935% of the land are under paddy cultivation. Eventhough, these values are comparatively higher than those in all other taluks in the state, the production is seen comparatively less. The production rate of the taluks are given below for comparison.

⁶⁷DG, P.268.

⁶⁸Statistics for Planning (Government of Kerala, Trivandrum, 1980), PP.105-113.

Table showing the taluks in the State where paddy production per Hectre is very low,

TABLE - 41

Year 1976-77

Name of the taluks in the State which shows low production of paddy.	Production Kg/Hectre.	Total Taluks in the State.
PATHANAMTHITTA	2159.33	
KUNNATTUR	1940.66	
CHERAYINKIL	1894.00	
CHONGHAT	1892.33	<u>57 Taluks.</u>
TRIVANDRUM	1852.66	
PATHANAPURAM	1841.33	
NEELUMANGAD	1742.66	
QUILON	1710.66	
QUILANDY	1326.00	
BADAGARA	1308.33	
KOZHICKODE	1264.66	
KARUNAGAPPALLY	1218.66	

The KOZHICKODE taluk is almost the lowest production centre of paddy. The other taluks, close to KOZHICKODE are also lowest paddy production centres. State average is 2492 Kg/Hectre. The difference is much in the case of these three taluks namely BADAGARA, QUILANDY and KOZHICKODE. The values did not show considerable variation during next two years also.

Thus it is clear that as indicated by the place names, the paddy cultivation in the area shows deficiency of production since the land is not so suitable for paddy cultivation.

2.9.2. Production of other food crops and cash crops or commercial production.

According to the revenue records, coconut, Arecanut, Jack and gingilly are cultivated in all the villages of the taluk. But the specifics of the names indicative of flora do not help us in determining their density of distribution or their production. The same difficulty is there in the case of all other type of flora.

All types of paddy fields are reflected in generics since paddy cultivation needs special type of topography, soil, irrigation and manuring etc. Other types of flora, cultivated and non-cultivated grow in almost all the garden lands and hence they are not specifically indicated by the generics. Because of this peculiarity, the different types reflect on the specifics of the names. However, these specifics very rarely indicate the distribution of each flora.

2.9.2.1. Cereals and millets: Only 13% of the total names of flora indicate 'vari' (Ragi) and these names are distributed in belt No. II. Even though District Gazetteers specifically mentions that Jower, Ragi and Redgram are cultivated in the district,⁶⁹ these names are not seen reflected in any specific or generic of place names.

Cereals and millets mainly reflected in place names are caama, coolam, tumara, payar, mutira and venkatala. All these specifics are largely distributed in Belt III, the most uninfertile area for paddy cultivation. kaala and poyil are the two types of generics commonly suffixed to these specifics. There are 39 names reflecting these items. The high frequency of caama and mutira indicates that these are the prominent secondary cultivations adopted in the area where only a single crop of paddy is possible.

According to the settlement records only 29 villages in the taluk are cultivating cereals and millets. But the place names indicate that we have to add 15 ^{more} villages more to this list.

2.9.2.2. The following table give the frequencies of each specific and other values:

Data available from Place names of KOZHICKODE Taluk.

TABLE - 42.

Names of florist.	Frequency of the specifics.	% out of the total number of specifics of flora	% of each item out of total number in this group.	Particulars.			% of each group out of total flora names
				Belt I	Belt II	Belt III	
a) cereals and millets	39	..	..	17.25	20.51	69.23	5.19 (39/7)
1. caama	16	2.13	41.02	18.75	37.5	43.75	..
2. coolam	3	.392	7.69	..	33.33	66.66	..
3. tumara	2	.26	5.12	..	..	100	..
4. payar	1	.13	2.56	..	..	100	..
5. mutira	15	1.96	38.46	6.6	6.6	86.66	..
6. vari	1	.13	2.56	..	..	100	..
7. Venkatala	1	.13	2.56	..	..	100	..

69DG. P.262

70RKNP. P. includes 'shamei, Payar or Moong, moodira or cooltry, tamara or Dholi' under unassessed produces for taxation.

2.2.3. Table indicating details from Revenue Records:

KOZHICKODE DISTRICT - TABLE - 43.

Item.	Area under cultivation			% of total area			Production in Tons					
	56-56	56-57	57-58	58-59	76-77	77-78	57-58	58-59	76-77	77-78	Import	Export
cereals and millets Total	1.041	1.136	1.75	1.76	.49	1.69					NIL	NIL
Other cereals and millets	..	..	.36	.36	..	..	600	595	..	.98	..	..
Other pulses	..	..	1.05	1.03	..	..	2214	2393	593.5	368.11	..	..
Vari	.16	.18	.35	.37	.0018	.004	2020	2136	10.8	25.59	..	..

2.2.3. Vegetables: Vegetables reflected in place name specifics are given in the following table with their frequencies and distribution in geographical belts.

DATA AVAILABLE FROM NAMES - KOZHICKODE TALUK.TABLE - 44.

Names of flora	Frequency of the specific	% out of the Total No. of specifics of flora.	% of each item out of total Number in this Group.	Distribution			% each group out of total number of flora.
				Belt I	Belt II	Belt III	
1	2	3	4	5			6
Vegetables	55	..	..	23.63	32.72	43.63	7.32
1. mora	3	.392	5.45	..	33.3	66.6	..
2. umpalam	2	.26	3.63	100	..	..	..
3. raippa	4	.52	7.27	25	75	..	..
4. ciini	1	.13	1.81	..	..	100	..
5. puula	22	2.87	40.00	27.27	27.27	45.45	..
6. ciira	2	.26	3.63	..	100	..	..
7. cunTa	6	.76	10.9	33.33	50	16.66	..
8. ceena	1	.13	1.81	..	..	100	..
9. paTavalam	1	.13	1.81	..	100	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
10. paTavaam	1	.13	1.81	..	100 ..
1. murina	1	.13	1.81	..	.. 100
valutNa	1	.65	9.09	20	20 60
vellari	5	.65	9.09	20	.. 80

The high frequency of the specific paula indicate that it is the most important vegetable in the taluk with ciini as its synonym covering 41.81% of the total number of items. According to District Gazetteers 6.18% of the land is cultivating tapioca and it is reported that this tuber crop was introduced in the district to overcome the shortage of good grain production. It runs in all kinds of soils. Vegetables such as arrow-roots, ceRukilannu, kanfikilannu, paula, kuuRkal, sweet potatoes, yam, ceempu, caira and edible rhizemes are also cultivated in the taluk as per settlement records but place names do not bear the mark of these items. On the other hand amara, kumpalam and such other vegetables reflected in the place names are not recorded in any of the land records.

19.3.1. Compare the above table with the following:

DETAILS FROM THE REVENUE RECORDS.

TABLE - 45.

TNS	Area under cultivation				Production (Tons)				Export/Import			
	KOZHIKODE TALUK		District %		District							
	1960 Area %	1961 Production	55-56	56-57	57-58	58-59	76-77	77-78		58-59	76-77	77-78
a) Vegetables												Vegetable for an average value of 72049 Rupees is seen exported during 1950-1
Total					5.31	5.76	.11	1.56				No Import is seen
Other Vegetables			.41	.43	.6	.42	.243	.244				Export
Sweet Potatoes			.319	.234	.46	.47	.03	.16	1014	704.7		Tapioca chips 83758 cwt Tapioca starch to Indian port 1801 cwts.
Other tubers												
paula/ciini	9.08	17994	3.67	4.97					84229	96715	169785	

Vegetables and tapioca are exported to other Indian ports from Calicut port. Tapioca and its potentials as chips and starch are also exported. This may be due to the surplus available from the land.

2.9.4. Fresh Fruits: According to the settlement records jack, plantain, and pineapple are the important fresh fruits cultivated in the district. All these are reflected in names with very high frequency. Along with it, another five items namely *atci*, *caampe nelli*, *maavu* and *muniri* are also reflected in names.

Mango and Banana are the two fresh fruits seen in the area according to the District Gazetteer.⁷¹ Mango is grown in abundance in all over the district. In regard to the area under mango cultivation Kozhikode occupies the third place among the Districts of the State. The frequency of names indicating *maavu* represent the highest % of the names of flora viz., 45/769 or 5.89%. 57.77% of them are distributed in the belt No. III. Out of 45 names 10 are around the village 58-KURUVATTUR, where the generic indicate mango gardens. 'The village of KURUVATTUR near KUBERANGALAM is particularly famous for the olus mango', says D.G.⁷²

'*nelli*' is the next fresh fruit available abundantly in the taluks as indicated by place name i.e. 5.35% of the total flora names. 51.2% of the total *nelli* names are distributed in Belt No. II and 43.9% is in Belt No. III. The fruit is usually used for medicine, or protecting the fish from decay and for domestic purposes.

Next high frequency flora in this group is *pilavu* or jack tree. 4.9 is the percentage and it is seen highly distributed in the G.D. No. II. But, according to settlement Records, the fruit is available in all the villages. However the names indicate that it is grown abundantly in Belt No. II.

Banana is mentioned by the revenue records as one of the largely cultivated fresh fruit in the district. In the early records, it is mentioned as one of the major exporting item from KOZHICKODE port.⁷³ KOZHICKODE occupies the second place among the districts of the State in regard to the acreage as well as the total out-turn of the crop. The specific *vaala* is distributed highly in belt No. III and II, its frequency being 24 (3.13%)

Pineapple is another largely cultivated fresh fruit in the taluk. Frequency of the specific *kaita* is 23 (3.006%) which is largely distributed in belt No. III.

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71 Ibid., P. 269

72 Ibid., P. 269

73 Ibid., P. 238. C.J.Su. ICTS (Kulalampur, 1968) PP. 520-28.

2.9.4.1. Details regarding this type of flora are given in the following two tables:

TABLE - 46.

Name of the flora.	Frequency of the specific	% to the total number of specifics of flora.	% of each item to total number of this group.	Distribution			% of each of each group to total number of specifics of flora
				G.B.I	G.B.II	G.B.III	
c) Fresh Fruits	190	..	..	8.6	41.3	50	25.29
1. atti	11	1.43	5.78	18.18	27.27	54.4	
2. kaita	23	3.006	12.10	13.04	21.7	65.21	
3. caampa	1	.13	.54	..	..	100	
4. nelli	41	5.35	21.57	4.87	51.2	43.9	
5. pillavu	38	4.9	20	15.78	52.63	31.57	
6. maavu	45	5.88	23.6	4.4	37.7	57.77	
7. muntiri	7	.13	.54	..	..	100	
8. vaala	24	3.13	12.64	4.16	41.66	54.16	

2.9.4.2. Data available from Revenue Records:

TABLE - 47

Items.	Area under cultivation %						Production in Tons.				Export	Import	
	55-56	56-57	57-58	58-59	76-77	77-78	57-58	58-59	76-77	77-78			
c) Fresh Fruits													
Total	..	..	6.70	6.75	3.756	3.446						The value of fresh fruits are included in vegetables* for the period 1950-1961.	NIL
Kaita	..	..	..	..	.145	.165							
maavu	1.496	1.40	2.50	2.41	1.188	1.22							
vaala	1.053	1.16	2.38	2.27	.55	.56	1247.04	9170.21	29331.0	42211.6		33180 cwt of fresh fruits are exported during 1950-60.	..
Other Fresh fruits	1.04	.816	1.76	2.07	.37	.46							
pilaavu	..	..	..	..	1.188	1.30				35911			..

2.9.5. Dried fruits: lintu, naarakam and puli are the dried fruits reflected in place names. Fruit census reports mention only naarakam as the fruit celine variety. (Dried fruits are not separately shown in revenue records except the ^hplanning report for 1980, where only 'puli' is mentioned.

2.9.5.1. Data available from names:

TABLE - 48.

Name of the flora.	Frequency of the specifics	% out of the total number of specifics of flora.	% of each out of total of total specifics in this group.	Distribution			% of each out of group of total number of specifics of flora.
				G.B. I	G.B. II	G.B. III	
d) Dried fruits total	22	..	..	22.72	36.36	40.9	2.92
1. lintu	3	.392	13.63	..	33.33	66.66	..
2. naarakam	10	1.3	45.45	40	50	10	..
3. puli	9	1.176	40.9	11.11	22.22	66.66	..

2.9.5.2. Data available from Revenue Records:

TABLE - 49.

Item	Area under cultivation			Export	Import
	57-58	76-77	77-78		
d) Dried Fruits	.23	..	..	27812 cwt during 50-60	53 cwt during 1950-60
Fruits of citrice	.12	..	..
puli	.11	.16	.16		

2.9.6. Oil seeds: COCONUT AND GINGILLY ARE THE TWO MAJOR OIL SEEDS CULTIVATED IN ALL THE VILLAGES OF THE TALUK. MINOR ITEMS ARE IRUPPA AND FUNNA.

The coconut is believed to be introduced even during the beginning of the Christian era, which had been the wealth of Malabar for ages. Purchas speaks of it as 'the most profitable tree in the world'.⁷⁴ Every part of the coconut tree is utilised in one way or other in our national and domestic economy. The raw nut, the edible copra, coconut oil, oil cake, coir and the shells and all export products made from this. 29% of the land is under this cultivation in the district.⁷⁵

It thrives and yields in clayey soils. It is also successfully grown in pure sandy where there is supply of moisture in sub-soil. Sesamum or gingilly, locally eLLu is another oil seed cultivated in the taluk.

2.9.6.1. Frequency of place names indicative of Oil seeds are very few. Major part of the available specifics are distributed in Belt III. The details of these items are given in the following three tables:

TABLE - 50.

Items.	Frequency of specifics.	% of specifics total specifics indicative of flora.	% of each item to the total specifics of flora	Distribution			% each group total number of specifics of flora
				I	II	III	
e) Oil seeds	19	..	..	21.05	21.05	21.05	2.32
1. irippe	2	.26	10.53	1	5	5	
2. eLLu	4	.52	21.05	5	5	5	
3. tennu	5	.65	26.32	5	1	5	
4. puNNe	8	1.04	42.16	12.5	5	17.5	

74DG. P.271.

75Ibid., P.273.

2.9.6.2.

DATA AVAILABLE FROM REVENUE RECORDS.TABLE - 51.

Items.	Area under product.				Production								Export/ Import
	Kozhikode Taluk		DISTRICT		DISTRICT								
	1960-61 Area	1960-61 Production Tons.	55-56	56-57	57-58	58-59	76-77	77-78	57-58	58-59	76-77	77-78	
oilu	..	..	.193	.193	.46	.21	.005	.023	410	183	6	26	and its potentials are separated given. Oil seeds not seen.
Other oil seeds	..	..	.003	.003	.0018	.0018	..	..	..	..	..	..	Export of coconuts and its potentials are separated given. Oil seeds not seen.
tonnu	14.208	90.8 million nuts	15.34	15.374	.30	28.67	28.25	26.79	702 mill- ion nuts	661 mill- ion nuts	575 mill- ion nuts	524 mill- ion nuts	Exported and Imported.
Oil sees Total					30.46	28.88	..	28.26					

2.9.6.3. III - Export and Import of oil seeds and their potentials.TABLE - 52.

oil seeds and their potentials	Export	Import	Other details of Export 1951-60
	59-60	59-60	
1. Coconuts	25012657	..	To foreign ports 11641 119 in number
2. coaryan	1541 cwt	80 cwt	" 18006 cwt fibre 122744 cwt
3. Copra	1095 cwt	8 tons	" Coir mats 184 cwt
4. coconut oil	5961 gallons	|	Coir products 63 cwt
5. Vegetable oil	869 gallons	|	Copra = 64273 tons
6. Ground nut oil	56 gallons	|	(These items are exported to 17 major ports of the world
7. Other oils	6395 gallons	|	
8. oil cake	96 tons	|	
9. Gingilly	..	..

2.9.7. Plantation crops: Rubber, Coffee and tea are the plantation crops of the district. Except coffee nothing is reflected in place names. It is only a single name seen in belt II.

Coffee is a tropical plant, cultivated between 2500 ft and 4500 ft. It needs well distributed rainfall. It requires sandy soils or clay loam with good sub-soil and drainage system. These conditions are fulfilled in the G.B.II and hence the name reflected in belt II deserves special attention. KOZHIKKODE stands first in acreage and production of coffee in the state.

2.9.8. Condiments and spices: According to the settlement records there are 18 villages (Village No. 86, 87, 93, 175, 177, 93, 160, 167, 83, 62, 171, 79, 80, 169, 90, 108, 124, and 152) having ginger cultivation. This flora, however, is not reflected in place names. But Dry ginger is indicated by two names and they are in the belt Nos. I and II.

Arecanut is cultivated in all the villages in the taluk according to the settlement records. We have only 9 names indicative of this item.

Two other major items, cannaNam and mannel reflected in place names are not mentioned by the revenue records. But these two items are included in the export and import data in the District Gazatteers.

2.9.6.1. Data available from names.

TABLE - 53.

Name of the flora	Frequency of the benetics.	% of the specifics to the total specifics indicative of flora.	% of each item to the total specifics of flora.	Distribution			% of each group to the total number of flora.
				G.B. I	G.B. II	G.B. III	
Condiments and spices	22	..	..	9.09	50	40.90	2.92
1. cUSTI	2	.26	9.9	..	50	50	
2. mannaL	1	.13	4.54	..	100	..	
3. kaMuku	9	1.176	40.9	..	44.4	55.5	
4. cannaNam	10	1.306	45.45	20	40	40	

2.9.8.2. Data available from Revenue Records.

TABLE - 54.

Items	Area under Production				Production				Export	Import			
	Kozhikode Taluk		District %		District								
	Area	Production.	57-58	58-59	76-77	77-78	57-58	58-59			76-77	77-78	
Condiments and Spices		Tons.											
1. cunni (Ginger)			.76	.78	.45	.58	2270	2293	3856	4842	cunni during 1959-60	5 cwt during 1950-60	
2. mappal			.29	.39	.09	.13	911	855	323.8	469	mappal during 1959-60	30620 cwt of cunni during 1950-60	
3. kamuku	4.56	529.4 Million nuts	4.67	4.27	2.09	1.70	2126	1920	1699	1418	kamuku during 1950-60	3721 cwt	
4. kannam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	kannam during 1950-60	3 tons	
5. Other condiment & spices	..	..	.28	.27	..	..	..	..	..	..

Of all the spices of Kerala pepper is the most famous. It was called "Malabar money and was the chief attraction for the European nations to trade with the east. When the Dutch took pepper seedlings from Malabar in the 18th century to plant in Sumatra, the Zamorin, expressed the hope that Malabar supremacy in pepper would be invertible"⁷⁶

KOZHICKODE district had 14.1% of the total area of pepper cultivation in Kerala during 1958-59. However, this major item is not at all reflected in names.

Ginger, turmeric and arcanut are reflected in a few names, only. In 1958-59, 1388 acres of land in the district were under the cultivation of ginger, but most of it was in the ERNAD taluk. During these years, KOZHICKODE had 22.6% of the total area under turmeric in the State. Another important item, arcanut, is also largely cultivated in this area. During the above mentioned period,⁷⁷ 28.4% of the total area under arcanut in the State was in KOZHICKODE District. It can be seen that these important items are not represented by place names.

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2.10. Forest Produces: Trees, medicinal flora, flora used for the production of drugs and tanning materials etc. are included in this group. A few of them can be included in the cultivated items, condiments and spices. But for the sake of convenience, they are discussed here.

2.10.1. Medicinal flora: Nineteen types are seen in this group and they are listed below indicating their percentage of representation in names in relation to the total number of flora etc.

TABLE - 55.

Name of the flora	Frequency of the specifics.	% of the specifics out of the total number of specifics indicative of flora.	% each item out of total number in the item.	% of each group out of the total number of flora.
Medicinal flora	125	..	..	16.64
1. asookam	3	.392	2.40	
2. unnam	1	.13	.89	
3. kaanniram	39	5.09	31.20	
4. kuRuntOTTi	1	.13	.8	
5. cennaram	5	.65	4	
6. taanni	16	2.09	12.80	
7. taamara	9	1.176	7.2	
8. tippali	2	.26	1.6	
9. triphala	1	.13	.8	
10. tuvva	10	1.307	8	
11. darbha	1	.13	.8	
12. paNecci	2	.26	1.6	
13. paatiri	10	.13	8	
14. paanaal	1	1.307	.8	
15. palloanni	8	1.045	6.4	
16. mayilellu	1	.13	.8	
17. marutu	13	1.599	10.400	
18. mayil	1	.13	.8	
19. muttanna	1	.13	.8	

marutu can be included in the group of forest trees and darbha in the miscellaneous shrubs. At the present state of knowledge, we have no sufficient data to indicate the rate of cultivation of the cultivated or uncultivated items of them.

2.10.2. Trees of various types: Thirteen types of forest trees are represented in place names.

TABLE - 56.

Names of Flora	Frequency of specifics.	% of specifics out of total total number of flora.	% of each item out of total number of flora in each group.	% each group out of total number of flora.
Trees of various types	96	..	..	12.78
1. aal	14	1.83	14.58	
2. araysal	2	.26	2.08	
3. peeraal	1	.13	1.04	
4. ayaNi	14	1.83	14.58	
5. irimpakan	1	.13	1.04	
6. eranni	32	4.18	33.33	
7. konna	1	.13	1.04	
8. teekku	4	.52	4.16	
9. paala	9	1.176	9.375	
10. peelu	5	.65	5.20	
11. vaaka	2	.26	2.08	
12. ventteekku	1	.13	1.04	
13. veeana	10	1.3	10.41	

2.11. Flora indicating the production of tanning materials and dyes.

A few names of flora indicate the production of tanning materials or the use of tanning material, dye and cleaning material. They are listed below:

TABLE - 57

Name of flora	Frequency	% out of the total specifics indicating flora.	% of Specifics each item indicating flora.	% of each group out of total specifics of flora.
Dyes, Tanning materials etc.	39			4.705
1. linna	3	.392	8.33	
2. kaTukka	1	.13	2.77	
3. karunnaali	1	.13	2.77	
4. camata	1	.13	2.77	
5. ceppannu	14	1.83	38.88	
6. ciikkikka	2	.26	5.55	
7. payiN	1	.13	2.77	
8. puvvam	14	1.83	38.88	
9. mañceeri	1	.13	2.77	
10. mailaanci	1	.13	2.77	

kaTukka can be included in the group of Medicinal flora and puvvam and payiN in the group of trees.

2.12. Flora indicating Miscellaneous production.

Flora of different uses represented by place names are the following:

TABLE - 58.

Names of flora	Frequency of specifics	% of specifics out of total flora names.	% of each item.	% out of total specifics of flora.	Use.
Miscellaneous production	57			7.45	
1. karimpaNa	14	1.83	24.56		Toddy and jaggery
2. pa ^{Na}	9	1.176	15.78		Toddy and Jaggery
3. koTappaNa	1	.13	1.75		Umbrella making
4. karump ^{ai}	4	.52	7.01		Sugar and Jaggery
5. kampilinna	1	.13	1.75		Silk
6. canam	1	.13	1.75		Silk and Yarn.
7. kaayal	1	.13	1.75		
8. iirra	1	.13	1.75		Bamboo products
9. illi	7	.91	12.28		
10. cuurai	7	.91	12.28		
11. veRRila	11	1.43	19.29		

2.13. Miscellaneous shrubs and trees:

TABLE - 59.

Name of flora	Frequency of specifics	% out of total specifics of flora	% of specifics out of each item.	% of each item out of total specifics of flora.
Miscellaneous use shrubs	87	..	..	11.50
1. attu	2	.26	2.29	
2. kaLLippaala	10	1.3	11.49	
3. kaara	1½	1.96	17.24	
4. kuvva	4	.52	4.59	
5. caampa	1	.13	1.14	
6. cuLLi	1	.13	1.14	
7. cempakan	9	1.176	10.34	
8. celli	3	.392	3.44	
9. naara	1	.13	1.14	
10. tavara	6	.784	6.89	
11. taali	4	.52	4.59	
12. tecci	2	.26	2.29	
13. nocci	23	3.066	26.43	
14. pullu	4	.52	4.59	
15. veela	2	.26	2.29	

2.14. A comparative table showing the percentage of each group and the flora representing very high frequency in each group is prepared for observing the peculiarities of all the types of flora indicated in this discussion. Percentage of each item calculated in relation to the total specifics of flora is also given in the table.

TABLE - 60

Name of each group of flora and High frequency item.	Frequency of specifics and % out of total specifics of flora.		Indication Revenue Records	Import/Export	% Rate of each flora represented in names in the Descending order and Ranking.
	1	2			
1) nellu (Paddy)	9	1.13	Cultivated in all villages except one.	IMPORTED	V Paddy = 1.13% + .26% = 1.39%
2) OTHER FOOD CROPS AND CASH CROPS	342	44.70			I Food Crops 44.70%
a) CEREALS AND MILLETS	39	5.19	29 villages	Nil	II Forest produces 34.24%
caama	16	2.09			III Miscellaneous production 7.45%
mutira	13	1.96			IV Shurbs etc. 11.37%
b) VEGETABLES	55	7.32	All villages	EXPORTED	<u>Ranking as per each item</u>
puula and ciini	23	3.00			1) 5.88% maavu
c) FRESH FRUITS	190	25.29	Few villages major items	EXPORTED	2) 5.35% nelli
kaita	23	3.006			3) 5.09% kaanniram
nelly	41	5.35			4) 4.9% pilaavu
pilaavu	38	4.9			5) 4.18% eranni
maavu	45	5.88			6) 3.13% vaala
vaala	24	3.13			7) 3.006% kaita, nocci
d) DRIED FRUITS	22	2.92	Important items	EXPORTED	8) 2.87% puula
naarakam	10	1.3			9) 2.09% caama, tanni
puLi	9	1.176			10) 1.96% kaara, mutira
e) OIL SEEDS	19	2.52	Very Important items	EXPORTED	11) 1.83% eyaMi, aal, karispaN cappannu, puvvam
puNna	8	1.04			12) 1.699% maruthu
tennu	5	.65			13) 1.43% cuural, atti
f) PLANTATION CROPS	1	.13	Very Important	EXPORTED	14) 1.3% kaid, veenna,
A single item coffee	1	.13			naarakam, pastiri, cannaNam
g) CONDIMENTS AND SPICES	22	2.92	Very Important	EXPORTED	15) 1.176% kamuku, cempakan, taamara, nellu, peala, pul
cannaNam	10	1.306			16) 1.045% tuvva, puNna, pullaanni.
kamuku	9	1.176			
3) FOREST PRODUCES	262	34.24			
a) MEDICINAL FLORA	125	16.64			
kaanniram	39	5.19			
taanni	16	2.9			
marutu	10	1.307			

Name of each group of flora and High frequency item	Frequency of specifics and % out of total specifics of flora.	Indication Revenue Records	Import/Export	% Rate of each flora represented in names in the descending order and Ranking.
b) TREES OF VARIOUS TYPES	96	12.78	EXPORTED items	17) .91% illi, iIRR
all	14	2.83		18) .65% kuvva, tennu, cenmarut peelu, valutina, vellari
ayani	14	1.83		20) .52% kaipa, taali, eilu,
eranni	32	4.18		karimpu, pullu, teekku
veenna	10	1.3		21) .392% amara, inna, iintu,
c) FLORA: TANNING AND DYES	39	5.191		celli, coolam, takara, nannin
Cappannu	14	1.83		22) .26% attu, arayaal, irippu,
puvvan	14	1.83		kumpalam, cikkkikye, ciira,
d) FLORA - MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTIONS	57	7.58	EXPORTED items.	naaru, tuvara, tumpa, tipplala
paNa (total)	24	3.13		tocci, paNacci, piiccam, vaaka
karumpu	4	.52		23) .13% asookam, peeraal,
verriila	1	.13		irimpakam, unnam, kaTukka,
cuural	9	.91		koTappaNa, karinnaali,
e) MISCELLANEOUS SHRUBS	87	11.58		kampilinna, kaappi, kaayal,
kalli	10	1.3		kuruntootti, konna, camata,
kaara	15	1.96		coopa, canam, ciini, culli,
nocci	23	3.066		ceeNa, naara, triphala, darbha
veela	2	.26		paTavalam, payar, payin, paena
				mancaati, marnal, muntiri,
				muntanna, murinna, mayilellu,
				vari, mallaanci, venTeekku,
				verriila, venkaTala

2.15. The table is useful to understand the position of each flora in the taluk represented by names. In the case of items 3 and 4 we have no other data available to indicate their position in cultivation or production. Many items are in normal case uncultivated. Among forest produces potentials of certain items are mentioned by the Gazatteers. Such items are noted from the Gazatteers and given in the following table to get a picture of export and import of them. The data for 1958-59 shown is given here.⁷⁸

78. The potentials of these items are explained D.G. vide: graphical representation of the % of productions. Map 36-43.

GRAPH: SCALE PROPORTIONAL TO THE PERCENTAGE SHOWN BY NAMES OF PLACES: NOT RELATED TO THE VALUES OF ACTUAL PRODUCTION.

GF4

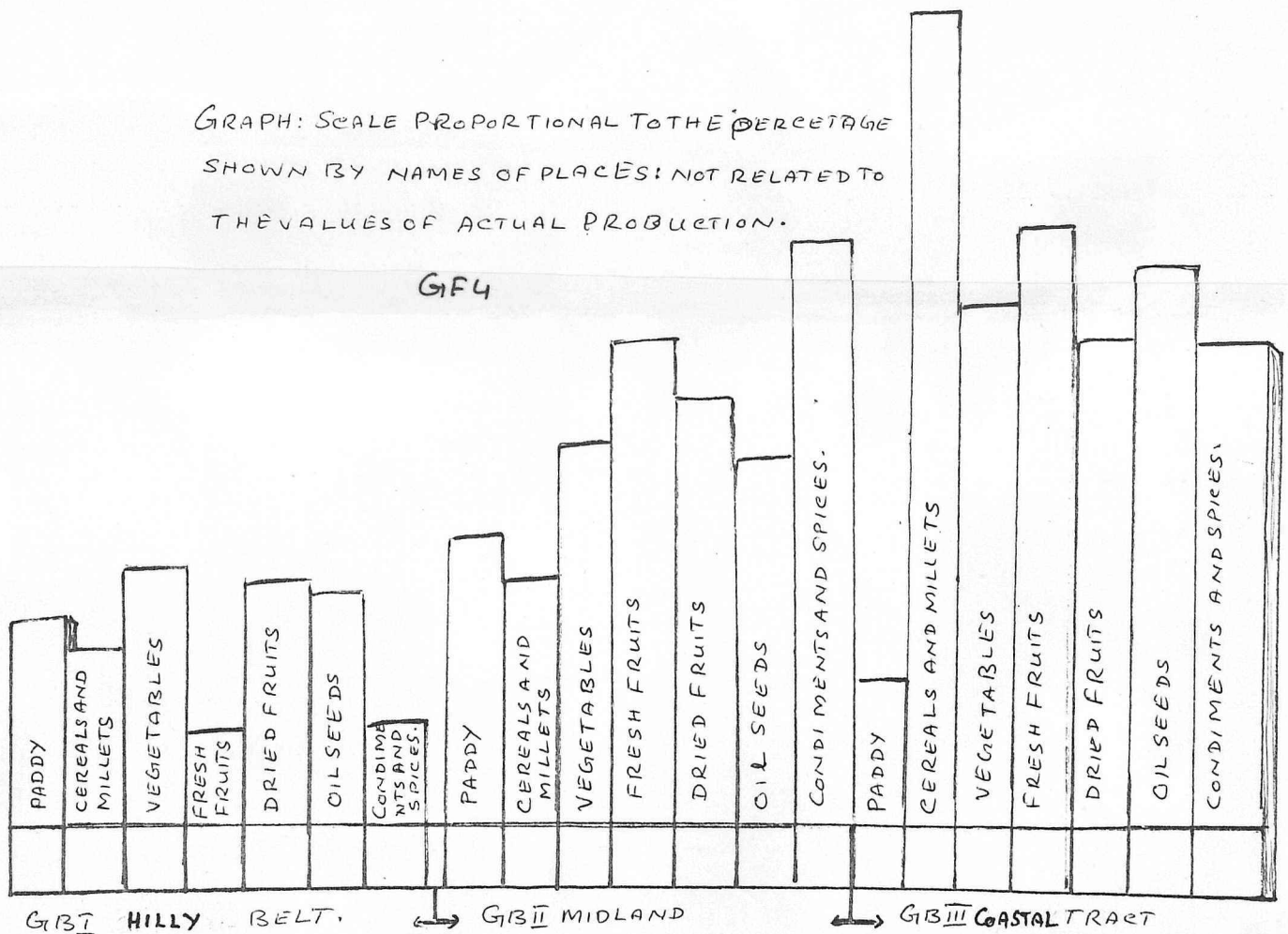


TABLE - 61.

Items	Export to Indian Ports	Export to Foreign Ports	Import	Remarks.
<u>By Steamers</u>				
Dyeing substances	3 cwt	..	100 cwt	These commodities were exported from Calicut Port and from the following Railway Stations in the Taluk. Calicut Peroke, Kallai, Kadalundi, Westhill and Elathur. Thus most of the items exported seem to be the productions of the district. This shows a total picture of the export items of group 4 and 5 mentioned in table No.
Jute: Bags	3500 Nos	..	6950 Nos	
Matches	50 gross	..	..
Molasses & Jaggery	10 tons	..	..
Paint and Colours	For the value of Rs.7429=00	..	..
<u>Through Rail:</u>				
Spices	Rs.50285=00 & 218 cwt.	..	..
Dyeing & Tanning materials	1225 cwt	..	..
Cotton	39590 bales	..	..
<u>Wood: By Steamers.</u>				
Fire wood	9 tons	For an amount Rs.169167=00	..	
teak wood	2088 tons	..	..
Other kind for	Rs.5645105=00			
Timber	..	13154 tons	..	
Gross mats	..	1018 cwt	..	
Bamboo	..	19239 cwt	..	
Umbrella sticks		25298 dozens	..	

From all these revenue records regarding the area of cultivation, production, export and import, it is evident that the flora reflected in place names actually existed in those areas. Ranking of them reveals some ^{peculiarities} first item is Food crops of various types other than paddy. Next come the forest produces. These two types cover the major part of the production in the area viz. 78.94%. Thus the total picture revealed by the analysis of specifics of the flora supports the conclusions drawn from the analysis of generics in Chapter I. Paddy comes the last and only 1.39% of the specifics reflect ^{it}.

The import and export data help us to get an overall picture of the surplus available in the land. It is clear that the cash crop products and their potentials i.e., commercial products are the major items.

2.16. We may prepare a final table pertaining to the commercial products showing their production, total consumption and surplus available during the year 1958-59.⁷⁹

TABLE - 62

Name of the Taluk served.	Total production		% of each item out of total production in the district.	Local consumption		Surplus available	
	Commodity	Tons		Tons	%	Tons	%
Kozhikode	Coconut	756 58	26.99	45000	59.47	30658	40.53
	Areca nut	4313	18.93	414	9.59	3900	90.41
	Tapioca	32815	31.312	30800	93.85	2015	6.15
	Other agricultural produces	680	19.65	680	100	..	..
	Timber	250000	65.102	20000			
	Others	20500		250000	14.97	230000	85.03
	Total	383967	(41.12%)	..	..	..	..
From all other taluks Badagara Quilandy Tirur Manjeri	Coconut	304618	73.006	82870	40.49	121747	59.51
	Areca nut	18465	81.07	1400	7.58	17060	92.42
	Tapioca	71985	68.68	64965	90.24	7020	9.76
	Cashewnut	5805	100	944	18.49	4161	81.51
	pepper	1632	100	42	2.57	1590	97.43
	Other agricultural produces	2780	80.35	1980	71.22	..	..
	Timber and others	145000	34.898	26900	18.55	118100	81.45
Total	549585	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	933552 Tons.						

Major part of these items (41.12%) is produced by Kozhikode taluk. The other four taluks of the district produces only the remaining 58.87%. Surplus such as Coconut, Areca nut, Cashew nut, Pepper and Timber are exported from Calicut port to all over the world.

It is interesting to note that to make up the deficiency of rice by local products, people use tapioca and vegetables as subsidiary food. This is evident from the analysis of the specifics and generics of place names. The surplus of such items has been exported and rice is imported. This makes clear the importance of Calicut Port and the evolution of trade exchange centres around it.

2.17. Mineral Resources: In this part an attempt is made to point out the mineral resources available in the taluk on the basis of place names. Eventhough a few place names are there which denote the availability of iron, gold, precious stones and oil, various limitations of the data has to be reckoned. Such limitations are pointed out in the discussions. In analysing the availability of mineral resources in the taluk, the most useful data are the specifics of place names. These names are given in the list of specifics in the companion volumes.⁸⁰

2.17.1. Natural Oil: We have no references indicating the production of natural oil in the district. But a name close to the river mouth of KALLAI seems to be significant.

ennappasTompaRampu - 231. 35.KASBHA. This field name which means 'oil field' is on the banks of KALLAI river and covers a vast area.⁸¹ The content oil in the soils of these areas has been pointed out by scholars. The District Gazetteers says "A bed of oily shab was found in the bed of Kallai river at Calicut which tuns out to north and smouth".⁸² The soils containing fluvial deposits on the river mouths and river banks, and the peculiar type of mud banks seen along the coast of the taluk deserve careful study.

Logan writes: while these pages have been passing through the press Mr. King, of the Geological Survey has written a paper on the subject, in which, for the first time, it is conclusively proved that a sensible amount of oil exists in the mud. And the oil, as Mr. King points out, may be in part atleast the efficient cause of the quiescene of the sea. The oil, Mr. King thinks, is derived perhaps in part from the decomposition of organisms (in the mud) but principally from the distillation of oil in subjacent lignitiferous deposits belonging presymably to Warkillistrata. He also suggests that this distillation of oil from the lignitiferous warkilli deposits may be due to the moderate heat arising from a line of volcanic energy possibly lying parallel to the West Coast of India (Record Geol. Surv. Vol. XVII Pl. I, 1884 P.14).⁸³

Thus, the presence of oil in the mud banks of Calicut is proved, and we have a name in the actual location indicating the presence of natural oil. The peculiarities of mud banks of Calicut coast are discussed later.

⁸⁰Classification Lists of names vide columns for Trade and Commerce, Geological and Geographical names. Companion volum, ERt. 1-88.

⁸¹Map No.9

⁸²pg P.114, Map 44.

⁸³LI., P.48.

2.17.2. Gold: Gold, Iron Pyrite and Lime shell are included in the Economic geology by the District Gazetteers. There are a few names indicative of deposits of gold in the taluk. All of them may not point to the actual existence of gold. But, on the basis of some scientific reports we may observe the presence of this metal in the taluk.

TABLE - 63

Name of the Complex, Group and Village.	Field name and field number.	Meanings of the terms and other particulars.
1	2	3
NAGARAM complex		
29.	poNnantaaripaR - 21 poNnalpaarTom - 21	poN means Gold, metal and beauty (DED 371 in Tamil. In Malayalam it means Gold.
68.	poNniNkooTukunnu-169, 171, 178, 179	These field names indicate the presence of Gold. poNkal means the rocks where gold content is present. These rocks are usually yellow in colour
50. CHEVAYUR	poNnakatta taalam -	
VALAYANATU complex		
	poNnarippukanTi - 124, 125, 180	arippu: sifting, separating, gold washing (DED 176) poNnarippu or washing the rocky soil for separating the gold content is a method adopted by a group of people in the area, even today. poNnarippu is considered as the right of Zamorins of Calicut. See details below:-
PUTHIYANGADI complex		
26. ETAKKAD	poNnuurapaR-24,25	The presence of cellaTTaN is important. This is the local name of the group of people who are engaged in poNnarippu. Here poNnarippu and cellaTTaN are seen. ponnaura may be poNnuURRu which means poNnarippu. 84
23. MOKAYUR	poNnaTilpaR - 6	
21. MORIKKARA	cellaTTaN kariyooTu-6 poNpaanikkooTTa-190 poNnaaTtilpaR-5	
20. MAKKATA	cellaTTanviitu-121 poNnarikkanti-130	
PALUR complex		
165. NAYARKULI	poNnuulattupaR - 44,46	aala is workshop. The name may mean the work spot of Goldsmith too.
164. CHERUVATI	poNnaalapaR - 15	

1	2	3
KUTATTAI complex.		
118. KARUVAMPYOIL	ponpaarakkal - 50 to 56 mancappaara - 41 ponpaara - 73 cempaareeri - 44 to 46 ponnetuttakanti - 36,37	paara means rock. mancappaara means yellow rock where gold content is seen. locally manca means the pit from where the rock is cut off and washed for separating gold particles. cempaara also means the field from which gold is taken by some methods.
KUNNAMANGALAM Group		
107. VALIYAPARAMBU	ponnintooramala - 25, 27	
51. VARATHUR	ponnintaalepar - 73	
53. VENNARI	ponpoottil - 2	
57. KIZHAKKUMHURI	ponnuurilpar - 23	
60.	ponnampattapar - 50	
KANNIPARAMBA Group		
179. KANNIPARAMBA	ponnibompattom - 36	
TAMARASSERY Group		
187. KARASSERI	mencarakkundu - 128,129	kiraali - golden colour.
58. KURUVATTUR	ponnilipoyil - 38	
63. PARAMPIL	ponpaara - 82	
175. CHATHAMANGALAM	ponnetuttapar - 3	
18. TAMARASSERY	cellattankanti - 63	
88. ABRAMBOM	ponnkiraali - 9 ponnerannankanti - 16	
NATUVALLUR Group		
188. PANNIKOTTUR	ponnaticcaalu - 234, 294 ponnaalapar - 216 aalenilkunnapar - 204 mancappaara - 6 ponkuli - 14	
91. NATAVUR	ponnattuura - 190 ponnetuttaan nilam - 69 cellattankanti -	

1	2	3
THAZHEKKOD Group		
166. CHULUR	polpaaRakkal - 167	
136.	mancappaara - 80	

From the list of names it can be seen that the names indicative of pōN or gold is distributed in the taluk. Here it does not mean that all the names in the list invariably mean the availability of gold. But, a few names, most of them prefixed to paara, kal, arippu, uURRU etc. denote the presence of gold. The names of a group of people who are closely related to the pōNarippu or mining and quarrying also indicate the presence of gold in the land. ⁸⁵ R. Boroughsmith report on the Gold mines says:

In many places, the country rock, besides being intersected by large persistent reefs of quartz, is seamed and veined throughout with threads and strings of quartz...Gold is almost invariably distributed throughout the soil and quartz veins of Wynaadu. It also occurs in the sands and soils both on the east west north and south...Gold dust has been found in Wynaad...and in the sand of the Beypore river mouth near Calicut. Says Dr. Whitelaw Ainstine Committee in 1802 (P.9) Gold has been farmed out in Wynaad and the Milanbur valley for fifty years previously" says Mr. Sheffield in 1833. Mr. Nicolson was appointed by the Govt. to search for gold 'in the mountains on Malabar coast'. Gold dust is found in north of Beypore also. North of the Beypore river it is found in the Tiruvambadi division of the Polwaye in a mountain stream, which descending the ghats to the left of the road, through the Tambercherry passes runs through the Tambercherry and Polwaye Districts and forms a junction with the great Beypore river between Payoor and Shirwaddee and opposite to Mappuram in the Ernad taluk.

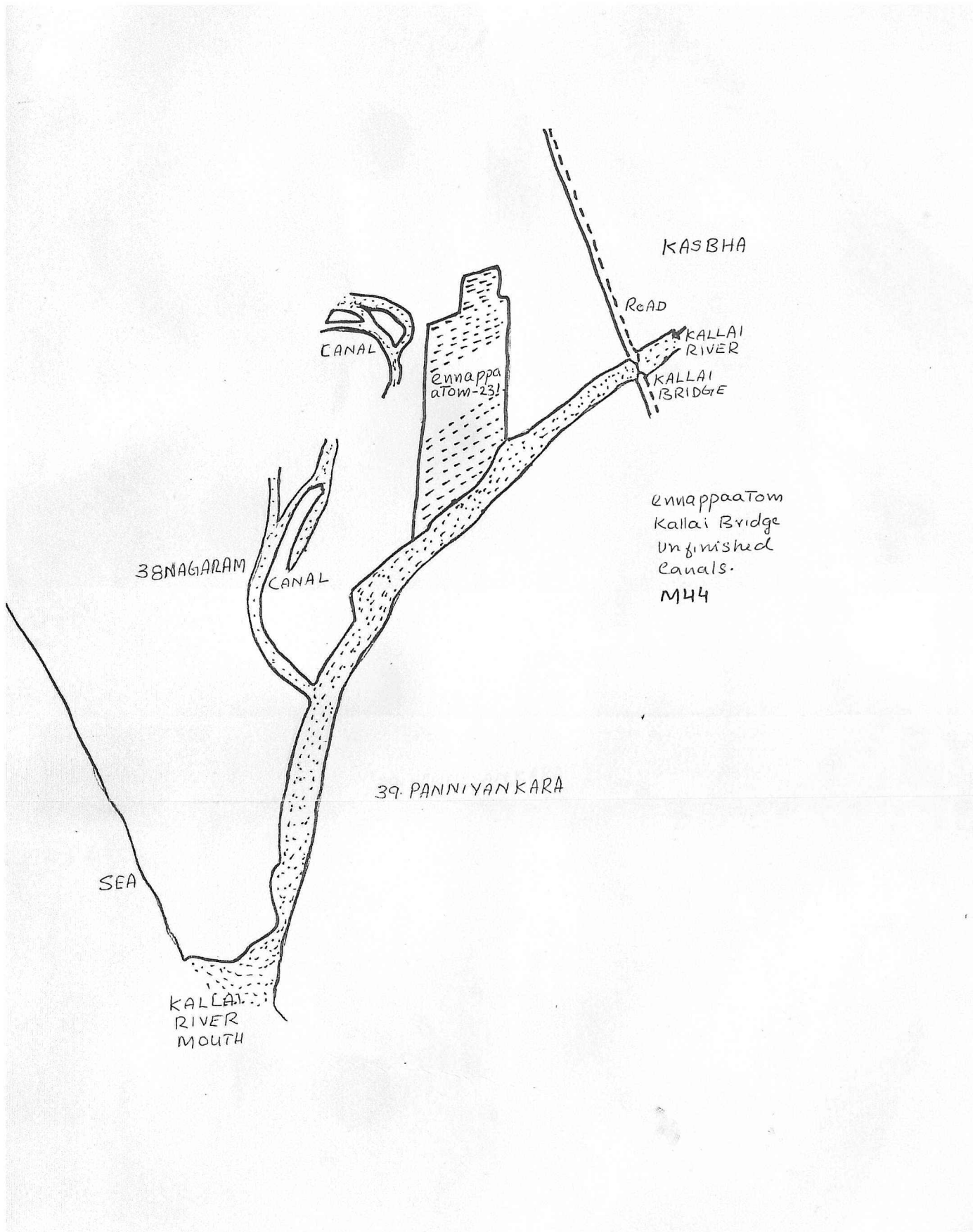
Above Ghats, in Wynaad, gold is found in Parkurtil, a higher table land between Manantody and Mambollacollah at a place called chullyod in Monungaad, and at Nellyalam and Ponani in Muppained.

The Karumpoya and Ponpoya or golden river...The sea beach from the town of parappangody to caraloondy and thence to Beypore extending about 8 miles, the latter being 7 miles of Calicut. Here the gold is equal to 8 3/4 and is evidently washed down from the mountains during the great freshes in the south west monsoon and after being carried out by the flood, beyond the mouths of Beypore and caraloondy rivers, it is thrown by the action of the surf, when the sea runs high and is much agitated by tempestuous weather, and deposited on the sands much higher up than the sea...⁸⁶

This report shows the areas where gold is seen. The places mentioned in the report viz., TAMARASSERY, PALUR, TIRUVAMPADY, BEYPORE, KATALUNDY, CHERUVATI and interior areas, are seen in the list of names also. The rivers mentioned here as starting from ghats are the cerupula which crosses KUTATTAI complex and the Iruvalannippula which crosses the PALUR

⁸⁵LM. P.17.

⁸⁶R. Borough Smith Report on the Gold mines of the South eastern portion of the Wynaad (Madras, 1880), pp.7-10 and pp.77-8. Vide Map. No.45



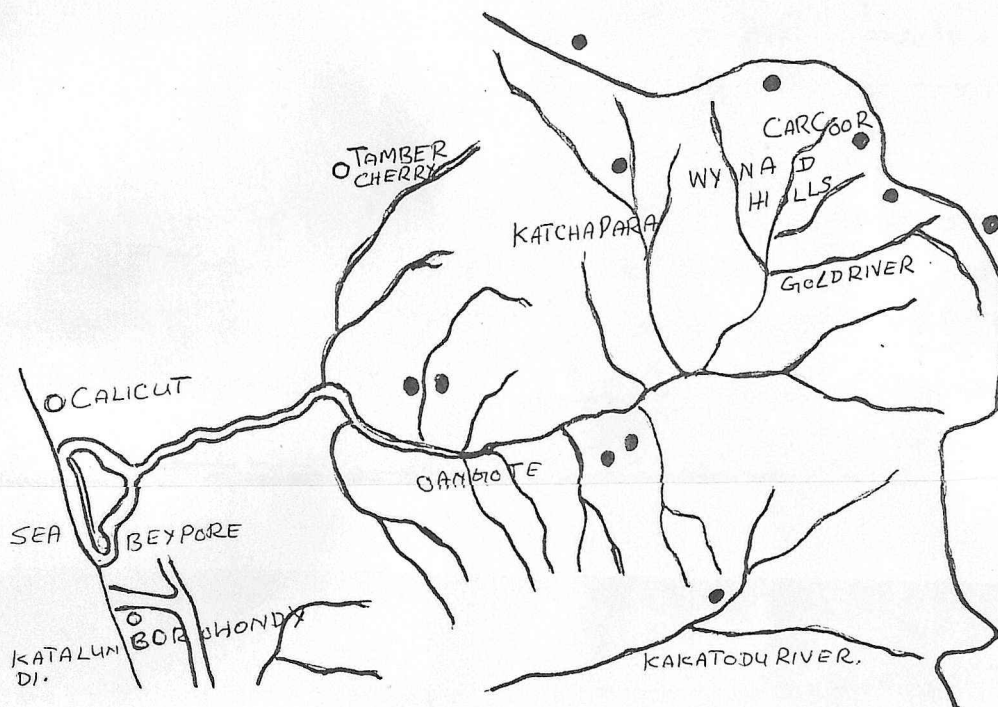
GOLD MINES.

GOLD MINE REPORT - MALABAR.

W. NICOLSON. p. 83.

15.7.1832.

M45



● GOLD MINES.

complex. Again two names poṅpula (Golden river) and poṅṅaṅi mentioned by the author of the report also deserve attention. Thus, we may not be wrong in taking the specifics mentioned in the list as indicative of gold.

The Acting Collector of Madras in 1858 reported the matter to the Govt. as follows:

It is difficult to define the exact locality in which the gold is quarried and washed, for it is obtained in very many places interspersed through a tract of country extending for some thirty or forty miles along the western face of the Ghats and in parts along their summits.⁸⁷

In 1932, 100 persons were engaged in gold mining.⁸⁸ In 1971, 56 people were engaged in mining and quarrying.⁸⁹ In Malabar Gazetteer, low lying areas are also mentioned as areas where gold is available.⁹⁰

The Zamorins Palace records mention poṅṅarippu as one of their traditional rights.⁹¹ The availability of the gold is reported by the District Gazetteer 1961 also.⁹² At present many Newspaper reports indicate that the mining of Gold in the abovementioned areas is profitable and the State Government as well as the Central Government are taking steps for a vast survey on this.⁹³

2.17.3. Iron: A few names with irumpu or Iron as the specific are listed here:

KUPATTAI Complex

irumpakannilam - 17	|	
irumpoottinkal - 16	|	133 KARUVANTERI
karinuanni - 15	|	
irumpakannilam - 6	|	137 CENMARUTAI

PALUR Complex:

irumpaticceeri - 42		186 KAKKAD
---------------------	--	------------

TAMARASSERY Complex

irumpiticciper - 19	|	84 MONTAKKAL
irampaloccala - 24	|	
irimpakanni - 46		92 MUTTANCHERI

TAZHAKKODE Complex

irumpitikanthi - 1		123 THECHIYAD
irumpannocetca - 171,172		115 KOTUVALLY
irumpoottinkal		110 PAVATA

87RGML P.10

88Ibid., P.14.

89Census Report 1971

90MG P.32

91 III 53

92DE P.15.

93JJC/M Report of the Joint Commissioners Malabar (1792-93) Vol.IV (1862) Voucher No.109, Para 417.

According to the geological reports, iron is available in the District only in areas outside the KOZHICKODE taluk.⁹⁴ In WANDUR, KARIVARAKUNDU, CHEMBRASSERI and PORUR iron ores are identified. Buchanan points out that iron was produced in the taluk by local methods.⁹⁵

Now, a few important early records, which are not mentioned by any scholar hitherto are much useful in observing the case of iron production. The records are the agreements dated 1851, 1832 and 1834 made between the English East India Company and the local rulers. The first one pertains to the ERNAD taluk; the second one to the VALLUVANADU taluk and the last one to the KADAPPANADU.⁹⁶ These areas lie on the southern and northern parts of the KOZHICKODE taluk. Iron is reported to have been available in the karuvaarakuntu and irunkaattukuntu. karuvaara means blacksmith and irunkaatu shows the colour of the soil and the presence of iron ore. The names listed are in the hilly tracts, and the area represents highly rocky fields as reflected in the name kakkaatu itself. Place names like irumpirikkanai and irumpaiccoceri, kittaarattil and kuffattinkal in the neighbouring localities may have some relation to the production of iron. However, the place names indicate the settlements of blacksmiths and their workshops. Malabar blacksmiths are famous for making articles of cutlery. The Quiland knives are famous and are largely used in other districts too. From all these circumstances, we may suggest that a few names in the lists atleast reflect the availability of iron and its local production. Records of the Geological Survey of India (1921) read thus:

The indigenous methods of smelting iron have been frequently described for various districts in India and no new features in the methods have recently noticed. The industry still persists in a few districts of Bihar, Bengal and Orissa. In Kumaon hills, in Mysore, the districts of Malabar, Salem and Trichinopoly of Madras, and in Hyderabad and in several states in central India and Rajputana.⁹⁷

2.18. Other Natural Resources: The availability of Lime shell, Salt, precious stones and other types of stones and ceramics are reflected in a few place names.

⁹⁴DG, P.15, MG, P.33.

⁹⁵Quoted in MG, P.33.

⁹⁶Details of these records are given in Bibliography.

⁹⁷Records of the Geological Survey of India Vol. VII (Calcutta, 1921), P.128, DG, P.355. "The clay found in the mountainous region contains iron and potassium" DG, P. 17.

2.18.1. lime shell: The presence of lime shell in large volume is indicated by the river name Kooreppula.⁹⁸ Another name indicating lime shell is seen in THAZHEKKOD group: kakka-naru-nilan-27. The specifics koora and kakka reflect of lime shells.

S.Thiagarajan (1957) reports the occurrence of lime shell in the back waters of Korapucha river, N. Elathur (11°2', 75°44'). "Production of shell lime stone is between 3.048 to 5.08 tonnes which is locally burnt for lime. Another byproduct from the sea is lime shells, and good lime shell leads are found in the coastal areas of the district. They are the outer coverings of a class of animals called the shell fish. The important areas of the shell deposits are Elathur and Kadalundi".⁹⁹

2.18.2. We have already mentioned the high percentage of salinity in the soil of the taluk. The frequency of the generics alam, kanni and paTanna and the specifics of the place names indicative of the salt warehouses are to be noted here.

alam, kanni, and paTanna mean saltpan. Eventhough there are generics like kali and kaayal indicative of salinity, these terms are generally applied to express backwaters or salt marsh. In a report dated 1971, the term 'connie' is separately mentioned and the meaning of the term is given as saltpan.¹⁰⁰ This is also significant. The distribution of these generics is given in the table below:

TABLE - 64.

Name of the complex.	kanni		paTanna		alam		Total in complexes		
	Frequ- ency	%	Frequ- ency	%	Frequ- ency	%	kanni %	paTanna %	alam %
NAGARAM	2	7.69	25	6.37	1	16.66			
KUTATTAI	1	3.84	..	..	..	..
PALUR	..	..	..	..	1	16.66			
KATALUNDI	4	15.38	218	53.43	..	..	
VALAYANTU	8	30.76	50	12.25	3	50			
PUTHIYAKKADI	11	42.3	114	27.94	1	16.66	59.09	100	27.27
Total	26		408		6		(26/44)	(408)	(6/22)
<u>Name of GROUPS.</u>									
KUNNAMPALAM	2	11.11	..	..	8	50			
KANNIPARANI	..	..	..	..	..	..
TANARASERY	4	22.22	..	..	3	18.75			
NATUKIL	12	66.66	..	..	2	12.5			
THAZHEKKOD	..	..	..	..	3	18.75	40.90	0.00	72.72
Total	19		..		16		(19/44)		(16/22)
GRAND TOTAL	44		408		22				

⁹⁸supra P.123

⁹⁹S.Thiagarajan Quoted in DG, Page.307.

¹⁰⁰connie: Salt used to be manufactured in superficies of 9 ft square. Kanni: Plc of land for salt manufacture 10 ft x 6 ft GN P.150. alam: salt marsh, saltpan. GN P.61. paTanna: a salt pan GN P.414. a a broad hoe, spade to break clods. This implement is used in saltpens also. Kali/kaayal: Saltmarsh.

From this table it can be seen that 59.09% of kanni, 100% of patanna and 27.27% of alam are in the complexes. In the groups 40.90% of kanni and 72.72% of alam are distributed. This is also significant because of two reasons: In the first place the production of salt is more easy in the marshy areas. The complexes are more marshy and saline compared to groups. In KUTATTAI and PALUR complexes the frequencies of these generics are very low, but in PUTHIVAIL, GADI, KATALUNDI and VALAYANADU the frequencies are very high. Secondly these complexes are comparatively large trade exchange centres and hence the production of salt would have been concentrated in such areas.

Along with these generics a few names indicative of the storage centres of salt also have to be noted.

uppukkuTom -	32. PANAYANCHERI
uppealakkal - 41	170. VELLANUR
uppukkuTom -	41. BEYPORE
uppealakkal - 80 to 88	284. VENKALAH
uppukkuTom - 146	34. VALAYANADU
uppukkuTom - 38	38. HAGARAN
uppukkuTavalappu - 359-362	80. (E) KATALUNDI
(Salt Depot - uppukkuTa)	

ala and kuttom, mean ware house. These names show that there were salt storage centres in the taluk, even in interior parts.¹⁰¹

'Salt vaka mii' ceappa' 'salt depot and salt circle office' are mentioned in the settlement records, in the KATALUNDI village. In the HAGARAN village the Town hall built by British Government has named as the 'salt akkari jubilee Town Hall'. These names also point out the importance of salt locally produced or collected at different centres from outside the taluk. In the joint commission report for 1792-1793, H. Smith has reported the possibility of production of salt in Malabar District,¹⁰² which according to the map of the Indian Peninsula and other revenue records, Calicut, Koorinanad, Wynad and Kartinaad were the taluks in Malabar.

¹⁰¹Duchanan. JICA P.316, PP 479-80.

¹⁰²JC/M, Vol. IV P.426. Voucher No.108. 'Salt' suggestions as to its production in Malabar" vide Map No.13, Supra P.

The portion of land declared as contraband salt by the salt factories report of 1897, consists of a major part of KOZHICKODE taluk. The report says that "Salt production was stopped due to different situations and various reasons for several factories."¹⁰³ Salt was locally manufactured in kanni system. Value assessed in schedule of the middle division according to the equitable rate of 6 cannes of squares for a gold fanam".¹⁰⁴ Receipts and issues of salt accounts given in this report indicate the receipt of salt from local manufacturers as zero. But, in their southern circle depot at Calicut, it is reported that 114,646 maunds of salt were received during the period 1896-1899. Alongwith local homely usages of salt, it was a must for the fish curing yards for protecting the fish from decay. Fish curing yards were situated in Beypore, South, Beypore North, Calicut South, Calicut North, PUDIAPPA, ELATHUR and QUILANDI.¹⁰⁴ Fish was a major item of marine production in the taluk. From all these circumstances we have to conclude that salt was produced in the taluk atleast for local purposes by using indigenous methods.¹⁰⁵

2.18.3. Precious stones and laterite stones: A few names related to the precious stones are listed below. The Geological Survey of Kerala has observed the availability of these stones in the taluk.¹⁰⁶

maanikkattaalam - 39	39. PANNIYANKARA
manicceerippeatom - 27	15. ERIVALLUR
maanikkankanti - 2	9. PAVANDUR
manimunta - 17	137. KUTATTAI
manipurampeatom - 15, 20, 75	118. KARUVANPOYIL
manimunta - 46	
ponnauilatta - 44, 45, 46	165. MAYARKULI

mani andmaanikkam, denote some kind of precious stones. The place names are distributed very close to rocky fields, yellow rocks or areas where names indicative of gold is noted.

There are many place names in the taluk denoting the production of laterite stones. In the Geological reports of 1921, the following remarks are made "The laterite of Madras comes from 8 coastal districts of which Chinglepet (annual average 64751 tons for the period) and Malabar (33298 tons) contribute for the larger portion".¹⁰⁷

¹⁰³ J. Smee. Report on the survey and assessment of South Malabar, Calicut (1871) P.31.

¹⁰⁴ Supra P.103; Map.23

¹⁰⁴ Ibid. Map 23.

¹⁰⁵

¹⁰⁶ Geological Report, Geological queries *Govt of Kerala. 1974.*

¹⁰⁷ RGS P.27.

Kallu in Malayalam means stones or rock. Different types of laterite items available are recorded in D.G.¹⁰⁸

A type of hard laterite is reflected in the village name irinkallur (IRINKALLUR) which is situated in VALAYANADU complex, in the cliff area. Three types of stones which are usually made use of for the construction of buildings and other domestic purposes are cenkal, irinkal and karinkal.¹⁰⁹ Karinkal is blackish granite and central red laterite. irinkal is harder than cenkal but not so hard as granite. Most of the laterite needed for the taluk and other surrounding areas are supplied from the village IRINKALLUR even to-day.

The laterite cenkal, karinkal and irinkal are taken out from the earth by various methods. The names relating to this methods are seen highly distributed in the taluk. Names indicative of the availability of laterite and the method of production are listed below:

cenkanelluura	|		kallisseeri - 15	|	47. IRINKAL
	|	117	izinnalciire - 149	|	
cenkalluura	|				
	|		kalluveTTukuli - 117		37. VALAYANADU
kalluveTTukuli - 92	|				
		37. KALATHINGUNNU	kallukulam - 53	|	
kallasseery - 115, 116		43. CHERUVANNUR	kalluveTTukuli - 109	|	
				|	74. PERUMANIA
kallatiper - 36	|		kalpeTTinkal - 113	|	
paarukuli - 49	|	11. KOLATHURA	kalmanepar - 49	|	
kanmanepar - 43		45. KOTAL			
			kalluvitu - 32, 30	|	69. VELLIPARAMPA
kalluveTTukuli - 109, 106		1. ELATHUR	kalmane - 8	|	
kalluveTTukuli - 6, 25, 26		117. TALAPPERUMANIA	kalluveTTukuli - 149		33. KOMMERI
kalluvitu - 125	|		vetTukallupuram - 1 to 7	|	104. SLETTIL
kallacekkettu - 121	|	114. PARAMATHIRAVU	kalluveTTukuli - 265, 267	|	
kalluveTTukuli - 271		168. CHULUR	irinnaitaalam - 78		90. ICHNUR
cenkalpar - 34		177. KUZHAKKOD	karinkalpar - 7		22. KARUVASERY
kolluvitu - 9, 10		118. KARUVANPOYIL	kalluveTTiper - 1 to 7		52. VENGARI
kalluveTTukuli - 47		139. RAROTH	kalluveTTukuli - 5		166. KARANTHUR

108. D.G. P.14.

109. These represent Granite, laterite and Red Ochre.

The name kalluvettukuli is the most important one. It indicates the actual plot from where the laterite is taken out. kalluvilavu and kallumala are indicative of the presence of laterite buildings or megaliths of laterite in the area. karinkal in KARUVASSERY represents the granite and vettukallu and cenkallu in other villages reflect the red laterite. Out of the twenty one villages reflecting the process of digging the stone, thirteen are in the natural cliff on the eastern side of the G.S.III. Other names are also distributed in hills and hillocks.

2.18.4. Ceramics and Tiles: Names related to the classification of soil on the based on the quality is seen in the taluk. These terms are used as specifics and generics. A close analysis of these names is given in Chapter I in relation with geography and topography.¹¹⁰ Production of ceramics and tiles is concentrated in FEROKK and 36 (H) NALLUR in the KATALUNDI complex.

The CHERUVANNUR area is very famous for the production of ceramics and Tiles. The District Gazetteer says:

Large quantities of white clay and pottery clay are found here which are utilised for the manufacture of tiles, bricks and potteries. (Census of India 1951. Vol.III Madras and Coorg Part I General report Page 122). The tiles manufactured at Kozhikkode are famous all over the country under the generic name "Calicut tile" and are exported even to foreign countries like Burma, Ceylone, Malaya and Australia. Clay is obtained from paddy slate near river banks and stored for a year. Most of the tile factories in the district are located at Perokk, 7 miles from Calicut. This place is ideal for the industry since it possesses an abundant clay supply and transporting facilities.¹¹¹

The cali and sand in these areas get mixed by natural forces and it becomes gritty.¹¹²

The report on the ceramic survey also notes that white clay is available in Calicut and Perokk and it is of very good quality.¹¹³

110 supra pp.135-139

111DG., P.34

112M., P. 340

113M.Sundara Balupillai, Report on the Ceramic Survey of the Madras Presidency (Madras, 1934), P.34

2.19. Fauna reflected in Place names. ¹¹⁴

2.19.1. 49 types of fauna are seen reflected in field names. Total number of field names in this case is 280. Certain names need not be suggestive of fauna at all. For example aana, kili, kaakka etc. aana and kili may be suggestive of size also. aana means large and kili small and hence aanaappaara and kiliyanaatu are suggestive of large rock and small tuatu respectively. Thus the frequency and density of these names need not be always helpful in determining the distribution of fauna. But probability of different kind of distribution can be noted on the basis of habitat, availability of the food etc. related to each fauna.

2.12.2. The distribution of fauna in Geographical belts deserve attention here. Out of the 49 types, 26 types are seen in G.B.I or hilly tracks. The frequency is 70/280. aana, eli, kurukkan, kurannu, nari, panni and puli are the high frequency fauna observed. panni, puli and pullu, have the highest frequency in this belt. aana, kurukkan and nari have also high frequency. As noted earlier these animals, birds and insects usually live in forested areas. G.B.I ^{is} forested areas. The presence of eli (rat) aana (elephant) nari (jackal or leopard) and kurukkan (Jackal) in the area can be expected. It is significant that the frequency of names reflective of rats is almost equal to it in other belts. ^{also} As pointed out earlier, the area has rice cultivation. They are seen in villages 151, 110 and 122, where fertile paddy fields are seen. kurukkan or jackals are also ^{seen} in villages 153, 117, 168, 167, 115, 129 and 166, which are on the hilly tracts and suburbs. They usually live in bushes and thorny fields. ^{le} Kurannu or kurannu are more in this tract and they are noted in villages 153, 139, 12, 130 where elevated lands, jungles and trees are much. They are few in G.B. II and III. nari usually like the marshy shrubs area. They are seen in G.B.I, but the highest number are in G.B.III where marshes and thorny bushes are more. Usually panni and puli are seen in areas where human habitation is less. In G.B.I human habitation is less and hence these ^{animals} are of high frequency. They like jungles and forested lands. Thus, out of 49 types, 26 types seen in G.B.I suggest the nature of the habitat where they reside. Except mutala (crocodile) naaya (Dogs), kutira (horse) aana (Tortoise) and eruma (Buffalo) all other 21 types are related to the forested areas and rice fields. caali, ^{insect} (living rice fields) are noted in this area.

DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNA.

TABLE No. 64 (a)

Items	Frequency	% of Total No. of fauna names.	Distribution in G. Belts.		
			I	II	III
1	2	3	4	5	6
aTta	2	.7	..	1	1
aama	2	10.03	5	..	1
licce	1	.3	..	..	1
eli	13	4.6	5	4	4
eruna	3	1.07	1	1	1
erumpu	1	.3	..	..	1
uTumpu	2	.7	..	2	..
karati	2	.7	..	2	..
kiiri	15	5.37	2	5	8
kaTannal	1	.3	..	..	1
kalamaa	1	.3	..	1	..
kaluka	1	.3	..	..	1
kahta	2	.3	..	1	..
kaTava	1	.3	..	..	1
kaakta	9	3.2	1	4	4
kili	3	1.07	2	1	..
kutira	8	2.8	2	1	5
kuyil	1	.3	..	1	..
kurukkan	23	8.2	5	11	7
ketu	1	.3	..	1	..
kurannu	5	1.7	3	1	1
korri	3	1.07	1	2	..
kooli	1	.3	..	..	1
caali	1	.3	1	..	..
caenkanal	1	.3	..	1	..
ceera	2	.7	..	1	1
neera	1	.3	..	..	1
naatu	1	.3	..	..	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
tavala	3	1.07	1	1	1
tuuna	1	.3	..	..	1
nari	47	16.04	9	12	26
naya	12	4.3	2	4	6
noccan	1	.3	..	1	..
panni	27	9.6	12	5	10
peempu	7	2.5	..	2	5
puli	14	5.01	8	2	4
pulu	2	.7	2	..	..
pulu	1	.3	1	..	..
praavu	1	.3	..	1	..
poottu	3	1.07	1	1	1
mayil	7	2.5	1	5	1
marappetti	1	.3	1	..	..
amlin	6	2.1	..	2	4
nullan	1	.3	..	..	1
mukken	10	3.58	1	3	6
mutala	9	3.2	1	3	5
nyal	3	1.07	1	2	..
verasi	1	.3	..	1	..
	<u>280</u>		<u>70</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>112</u>

2.19.3. Out of the 260 names 98 are seen in G.S.II. nari, panni, kiiri, kaakka and kusukkan are of very high frequency in the belt and 34 types of fauna are reflected in the area. voraal(fresh water fish), piraavu (Dove), paempu (Snake), noccu, ceera, ciinkanni, kotu, kuyil, kalamaan, karati, utumpu, and ette are not seen in G.S.I; they are seen in G.S.III. nari, kusukkan and aaiya are of highest frequency. ciinkanni is seen in village 75, on the river banks. Its food is usually water birds, fish, frogs etc. The village 75 is close to village 91, 111 and 91 where kotale (water bird) is reflected. These villages are also on river banks. Kalamaan is reflected in village 178 which is very close to the hilly tract. utumpu is seen in village 71, which is close to village 36, where kaTannal, eumpu (ants) and licca (insects) are seen. Ants and insects are the food taken by utumpu. They are called ant eaters. Karati is seen in villages 88 and 88, where water courses and jungles make good habitat for them.

2.19.4. Out of the 260 names, the largest number are seen in G.S.III, the frequency is 112/260. mutala 3/9, miin 4/6, paempu 5/7, panni 10/27, naaya 6/12, nari 26/47, kutira 5/8, aaiya 11/28, kusukkan 7/23 are the frequencies of some animals. tavala (frog), tuuna (a kind of fish), naara (a kind of water bird) are also seen in the area. It is to be noted that aaiya, naaya and kutira seen in G.S.I, and III only indicate their presence, because they are *domestic* animals.

2.19.5. The distribution of the fauna throw light on the naming practice of the inhabitants. These names are also identification marks of some areas. The presence of eli in an area is noted in the names to inform the inhabitants that the rice cultivation in such areas... generally food crops...are highly destroyed by rats. nari or poli indicated in the names reflect the presence of such animals in the areas and it indicate that it is dangerous to have a residence there. However, it is interesting to note that the names of fauna and their distribution *are* suggestive of the habitat and the food materials available to them in the concerned areas.

CHAPTER - III - GROWTH OF SETTLEMENTS.

Growth of Settlements.

3.1. Place names indicative of megalithic monuments and early tribes will help us to trace the early phases of settlements in the taluk.

3.1.1. Archaeology may give us informations about a people's economy and way of life, their houses, villages, temples, churches, crops, animals, food supply, control over these natural resources, implements, weapons and fortifications, crafts, technological processes, contact with other peoples, aspects of trade, burial customs, artistic achievements and the general level of material culture.¹ The Archaeology is primarily concerned with the material remains of the past. Toponymy deals with materials primarily of linguistic character which can support and supplement the archaeological and historical evidences through implication or assumption. The peculiar nature of place names is pointed out by P.T. Mainwright as follows:-

Ordinary words fall out in use when they cease to be meaningful but place names remain in use for centuries even after they have become meaningless as words, for they still effectively perform their basic function of identification.²

Clarence Malony's remark on the archaeological evidence of South India, is of great importance, "The results of many excavations have not been fully published and the materials are not available for organised research".³ Moreover, archaeological attention at Iron age sites has been devoted to burials, which are often associated with megaliths in the form of large stone slabs placed in various formations as menhirs, dolmenoid cists or circles of stones, in Kerala, there is a considerable range of distinctive but related monuments, such as large umbrella-shaped stone structures and burial chambers excavated in laterite.⁴

3.1.2. Very little is known about the pre-history of KANNIYAKUMARI district. Nevertheless a few pre-historic relics like rock cut caves, dolmens, burial stone circles and menhirs all of megalithic burial order have come to light in different parts of the district.⁵ These may be

1P.T. Mainwright, A.S.E.A., P.4.

2Ibid., P.11

3Clarence Malony, E.S.I., P.33.

4Clarence Malony, E.S.I., P.7

5Ibid., P.65.

found distributed in all taluks. R. Sewell in his lists of Antiquarian remains in the presidency of Madras has given some details of megalithic monuments in the KOTTIKKODE taluk, which is of great use here in discussing the field names indicative of megalithic sites.⁶

Names indicative of megalithic monuments such as rock cut caves, burial grounds, umbrella stones and the like are listed in the column No.4 of the Field Name Groups I in the companion volume.⁷ The archaeologists have excavated a few such megaliths from various parts of the taluk, where the field names also indicate the presence of them. Such cases are given in the following table.

T A B L E - 55.

Reference of megaliths excavated by archaeologists, type of megaliths and villages where they are identified.	Names of fields indicative of megalithic monuments.
1	2
1. ANNASSERI: 8 miles north of Calicut in KANDANUR desam - Two rock cut caves. In KANNANKARA three menhirs and a stone circle.	1. Kotakkaattukanti - 23 (In KANNANKARA - a burial ground) Kotakkaattil - (in ANNASSERI) Kannanapur - 56 (KADANUR)
2. CHEVAYUR: 3 miles north east of Calicut. A sepulchral rock cut cave.	
3. IRINGALLUR: 3 miles East of Calicut. A dolmen in the hamlet of KOTAL and 4 dolmens around. In KAVILAMADOM 1 dolmen. They are all surrounded by stone circles.	3. KOTAL - 18 Kallarakkal - 18 Kannanapur - 43 KotavaNpar - 195 (KOTAL) Kotaiataalam - 165 Kotailipar - 166 (IRINGALLUR)

⁶Robert Sewell - Archaeological Survey of South India, Lists of the Antiquarian remains in the Presidency of Madras. (Madras 1882), P.340-48.

⁷Part II Lists Nos.1-88, except Frequency lists: Column Nos.3 and 4 of list titled as Field Name Groups II give most of the names suggestive of megaliths.

1	2
<p>4. KANNIPARAMBA: 11 miles east of Calicut, In the hamlet KALPALLI there is toppikkal or umbrella stone. In ATUVATU there is a menhir. In MAVUR another menhir is seen. In PALANGAD another menhir.</p>	<p>4. kallinkalniam - 152 koTainiam - 153 koTavannuulaniam - 114 kallaRakkuli - 73 koTasseeriniattal - 39 (MAVUR) koTasseeripar - 24 (ATUVAT) kalpaLlipar (KALPALLI) koTalipar - 10 koTakkooTToti - 60 (PALANGAD)</p>
<p>5. KIZHAKKOTH: 15 miles north East of Calicut there is a menhir in KOTUVALLI. In MANIPURAM another menhir.</p>	<p>koTakkooTTupar - 15 (MANIPURAM) kallaTepar - 103 koTakkattupar - 120 koTaccaalupar - 53 (KOTUVALLI)</p>
<p>6. KOVUR: 5 miles north east of Calicut. There is one rock cut cave.</p>	<p>This village is in the CHEVAYUR ansom adjacent to the CHEVAYUR village.</p>
<p>7. CHERUVATTUR: 5 miles north east of Calicut. There is one menhir, in VELLIPARAMBA.</p>	<p>7. kalluvaitti - 22 kallaTakkanTi - 37 (VELLIPARAMBA)</p>
<p>8. PADINJATTUMURI: 6 miles north of Calicut. A number of rock cut caves.</p>	
<p>9. MUTTUR: 12 miles north east of Calicut. In KEETAYATHUR there is a dolmen and a rock cut cave. InCHOKUR there is a menhir.</p>	<p>9. kalpaLlipar - 7 koTacceeripar - 33 kallaRakkal - 35 (CHOKUR)</p>
<p>10. VALAYANADU: 2 miles north east of Calicut. In KOMBERI there is a rock cut cave.</p>	<p>10. koTayappurattu - 47 (KOMBERI) koTakkooTTukanTi - 196 koTappaatom - 179, 163 koTayappurattu - 114 (VALAYANADU)</p>
<p>11. AZHINJILAM: 20 miles west of NANJERI, (3 miles south east of Calicut in the KARIMKALLAI desom). Six dolments and two menhirs.</p>	<p>Details not available. This desom was not taken in this study since the settlement records were missing.</p>

1

2

12. MANNUR: 3 miles east of BEYFORA. Two rock cut caves.

12. koTalinilam - 20
koTolpaR - 210
kalleRakkavu - 243

13. WALLUR: 4 miles east of BEYFORA. Two dolmens and two rock cut caves

13. koTakkastTupaR - 161
vellakkotakkalpaR - 161
kalleRapaR - 227
kallukunnu - 229
koTakkastTupaR - 395, 506
koTaisseeri - 715

14. Microliths were collected by K.M.H. Todga at Calicut. Iron age antiquities are also found near the place.

IRGARAK village and around. It is in the IRGARAK complex.

These megalithic monuments are noted by R. Sowell, Logan, and Innes and Evans.⁸ This type of megalith is described by Allchin under Burial complexes of the South Indian Iron age in his work.⁹ Allchin describes six types of Iron age graves.

3.1.3. Logan classifies the graves into four types and according to him Megalithic remains of Malabar like toppikkally or hatstone are undoubtedly of sepulchral classes and they may be found scattered widely over the hilly areas in Malabar.¹⁰ They invariably contain the remains of iron implements and weapons and earthen pots. Rock cut caves are also excavated in the above area. The caves are invariably cut out of soft laterite. Rock cut caves in Malabar are specially mentioned by Allchin, since they denote some special features.¹¹ According to

8R.Sowell ASD, P.240-245. DG P.65 Innes and Evans quoted by DG P.65 P.65, LJ, II, 212-16

9Bridget and Raymond Allchin. The Birth of Civilisations in Indian and Pakistan before 500 B.C. (Britain, 1968), PP. 223-26.

10LJ, P.213

11Bridget and Raymond Allchin, ESIP, PP.223-26.

logan, the kuTakkallu or another class another class of sepulchural relics were adopted probably because of a distinct advance civilization. There are caves with massive urns and massive sepulchural caves without urns. At the present state of knowledge, we cannot describe the chronological strata of the stages of civilization. According to Allchin "Iron age of Southern peninsula is in some respects curiously neglected, and indeed little understood."¹² The same view is put forth by Clarence Maloney, particularly in the case of Kerala. He says "so we are still left to rely on the literary and numismatic evidence..." Aside from the small Kodungallur excavations there has not been stratigraphic dig on the whole coast of Kerala or Karnataka and surely this is among the most glaring gaps in South Indian early history"¹³

3.1.4. The names listed above suggest megalithic burials which are usually termed as kuTakkal (umbrella stones) toppikkal (hat-stone) kallarā (rock cut cave) kaṅṅanna (rock cut cave) and kaipalli (rock cut cave).¹⁴ It is to be noted that almost all villages, from where the megalithic remains were dug out invariably suggest the presence of those relics by their names. And we may normally assume the presence of monuments in other areas, where such names are seen distributed. (Map Nos. 46, 78). Thus place names indicative of the distribution of megalithic culture in the taluk are listed in the table No. 66 and their frequencies in Table No. 67, 68, 69. Recently umbrella stones were dug out from kakkuli (rock cut cave) in Tellicherry, UngalluR, kaipalli and koṭasseery in KOZHIKODE. Supplied umbrella stones and koṭakuttyparaRampu in Perambra supplied umbrella stones. These names denote such megalithic monuments.

3.1.5. Archaeological discoveries in areas, areas in Deccan plateau were names Budi, bibhuti are distributed are of interest here. According I.K. Sarma who conducted the excavations of sites falling in the culture fusion zone of Andhra-Karnataka, datable of 2500 to 500 B.C. the placenames containing the words Budi, vibhuti have revealed some important evidences of a migrant cattle keeping fold whose remains are in the form of "Ash mou^vde". He concludes that "There is no doubt that careful analysis of the sheds important side light on the culture patterns and the movements of the proto historic village communities".¹⁵

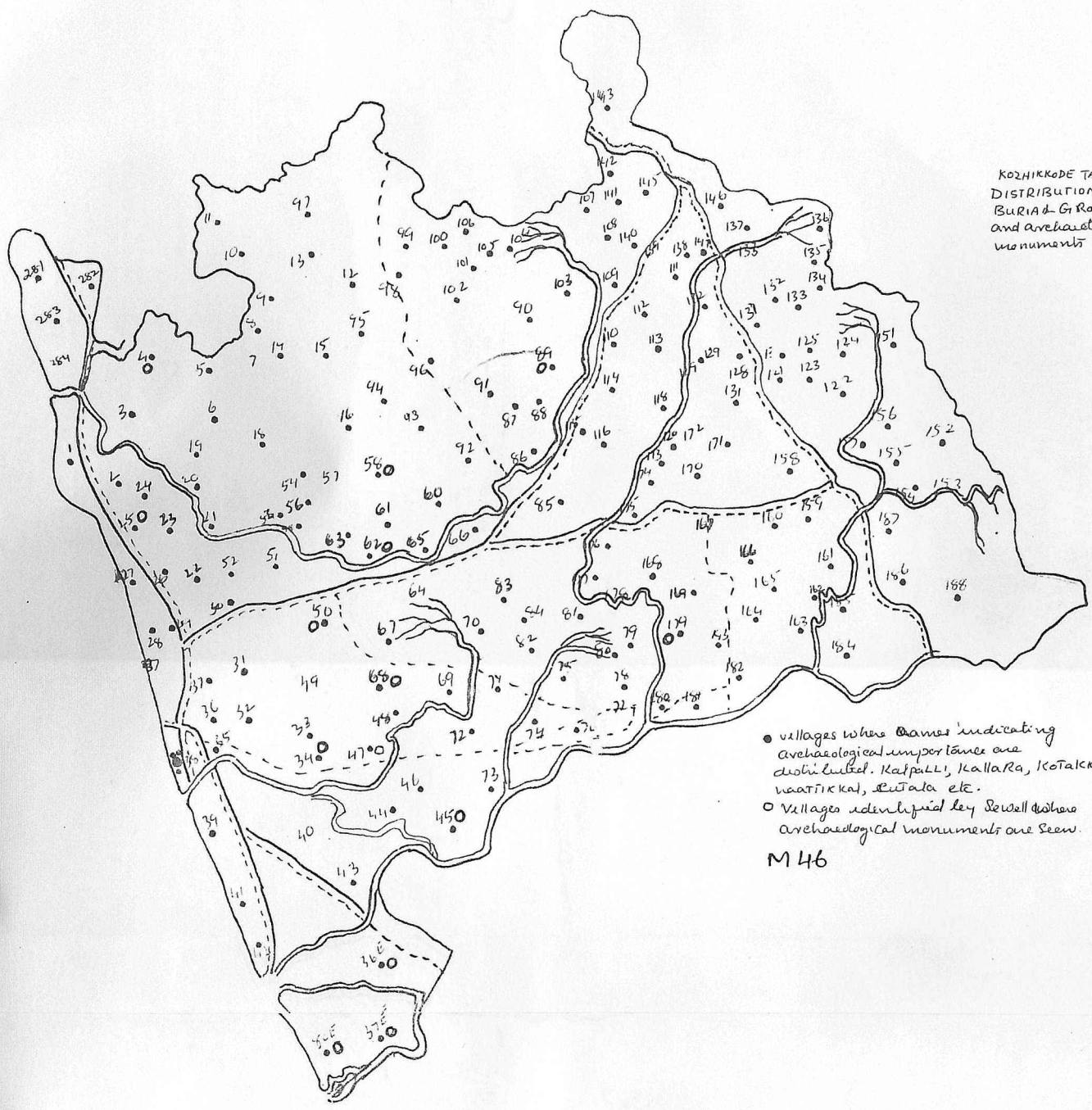
¹²Ibid. 225

¹³E.S.I, P.28.

¹⁴vide Map No.36 List given in table 65(a) give the distribution of names in WYNAD Taluk collected from an exhaustive field work. All the places where names suggest a megalith, the same exist.

¹⁵I.K.Sarma, NSSP, 1985.

KOZHIKKODE TALUK.
DISTRIBUTION OF
BURIAL-GROUNDS
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONUMENTS



- villages where names indicating archaeological importance are distributed. KALPALLI, KALLARA, KOTALKAL, NAATIKKAL, MUTALA etc.
- Villages identified by Sewall where archaeological monuments are seen.

M 46

3.2. "In our country, the toponyms indicate that they come from hoary antiquity and different languages. Say Dr. R.N. Mehta. G.C. Choly, in a paper pointed out that in spite of the lapse of nearly 2,500 years a number of ancient names in different Buddhistic sites in North India are retained without a change.

Certain names like KALPALLI, KALIARA denote some kind of rock cut caves. But different meanings like mansion or worship centres are also denoted by them. However, the total picture of the analysis would not change much.

The following cases are discussed on the basis of table.

1. Megalithic monuments.
2. Settlements of aboriginal tribes and low castes.¹⁶
3. uur settlements
4. Names of Geographical divisions of Sangam age reflected in Sangham literature.
5. Fishermen, potters and some occupational classes.
6. Other type of names indicative of comparatively early settlements.

TABLE - 66.

Names of complexes, Groups and Villages.	Frequency of uur	Megaliths reflected in names.	Tribes selected in names.	Geographical Belt No.
1	2	3	4	5
<u>NAGARAM Complex.</u>				
38. NAGARAM	2	kaTTukanTi - 207 kallinkaltaalam - 209 kalpallipar - 256 kuTakkalakampar - 161 kalluvaLappu - 29,34,80 arakkalpar - 148, 13	uLLaTanKanti - 239 voTTuvaNkanti - 238 tanTaanpar - 243 manneattipar - 96	III
35. KASBA	5	kallinkalpar - 46, 53 caappaTanna - 5 cuTalakanti - 13	..	III

¹⁶Names indicative of aboriginal tribes and other low castes are included under the head Tribal. "The tribal is usually applied to the aboriginal population of India, not in a derogatory sense, but as an indication of their being the earliest among the present inhabitants of this country. Balbir Singh Nigri, Man culture and Society (Kitabh Mahal, Allahabad, 1967), p. 198.

1	2	3	4	5
31. KOTTULI	3	koTappalli -	..	III
32. PARANJERI	1	..	paRaccaala - paRayakceeri - 19 maññaaratoRa -	III
39. PANNIYANKARA	2	kalleTacceeri - 14 kaLLaTakkanTi - 18	vaLLuvañtaRa - 119 paRacceeri - 233 paRayarakanTi - 30	III
30. NEDUNGOTTUR	5	koTakkalpaR - 30 kalluvaLappa -	paRaccaala - 37	III
29. KATCHERI	3	koTamaNa - 18, 185 kallaTepaR - 174	pulakkulaM - 81 paRayarakanTi - 61 paññarakanTi - 43 veeTTuvañkanTi - 12 paRayakkaavu - 227	III
28. KURUMBRAKATTACHERI	2	cuTukkaetu - 8 kallinkalnilam - 74	pulemkulaM - 2 paRayanKanTi - 97 veeTTuvañkanTi - 10	III
68. KOVUR	3	vellikalkooTTa kunnu-50 koTayullaPaR - 71 kaññaNaPaR - 149, 150	maññaarakkal - 27	III
37. KALATHIN KUNNU	3	kammaNa - 41	veeTTuvañPaR - 48 paRayara veLappu - 69 paññañkanTi - 55	III
36. KARIYAN KUNNU	..	kalleRakkanTi - 82	tañTeancira - 7, 9	III
50. CHEVAYUR	9	koTakkaañPaR - kalluttiPaR - koTakkaañTepaR - koTacceeri -	paRakkulaM - vaññaarakkal - veelarataalam - paññarakanTi - maññaarakkunnu -	III

1	2	3	4	5
<u>PUTHIYANGADI Complex:</u>				
1. ELATHUR	2	caavaATTupaR - 114 kallaTapaR - 106, 25 aRakkaLpaR - 66	veeTTaRkaavu - 104 tañTacceeri - 130 paRakkuLam - 15 maññaanñkanTi - 112 veeTTuvañkooTTa - 91	III
2. PERINTHIRUTHI	..	viRanikaLpaR - 38	veeTerkantI - 28	III
3. THALAKKULATHUR	3	kollaRakkanTi - 212 koTasseeri - 61 kuTiyiruppupaR - 126	veeTTuvañkanTi - maññaanñkanTi - paRappaRakunnu - 5 paññañkanTi - 100	III
4. ANNACHERI	2	koTakkaeTTil -	paRappaRakunnu mala - maññañkanTi -	III
5. ICHATHUR	2	veTTukaaTu - 43	paRayarakunnu - 47, 74	III
6. KANNANKARA	7	koTakkaeTTukanTi - 23	..	III
24. KARANUR	1	kallaRakkaL - 49	maññaanñkanTi - 73 paRaccaala - 73 koRavañkanTi - 12	III
20. MAKKATA	6	..	maññaanñkanTi-15,49,123 paRayarakantI - 208 paRakkuLam - 210 vaLuvattaRa - 180	III
21. MORIKKARA	3	..	..	III
19. BADIRUR	2	kokkaRanikuñi - 110,111	polasseeri - 30 paRappalli - 77 paññañkanTi - 61 veeTTuvaccañkanTi - 37	III

1	2	3	4	5
22. KARUVASSERI	7	...	paRayarataalam - 4 paanarakanti - 124 paanakkanti - 124 mannaarakkal - 34	III
23. MOKAYUR	4	...	paRaccaalakkal - 51, 34 veTTuvaNkanTi - 5, 34	III
27. PUTHIYANGADI	4	...	manNaaratoRa - 105 malayaNkanTi - 44 paanaNkanTi - 76 veTTuvaNkanTi - 83	III
26. ETAKKAD	5	...	paRakkulam - 53 manNaantoRa - 82	III
25. PUTHUR	1	koTavanKooTu - 69	polayaaTitaalam - 36 manNaanKanTi - 34 manNaantoRa - 82	III
201. KATALUR	1	koTaliipAR - 12 caamaaTatta - 12	manNaanKanTi - 34	III
202. KOLAKKATU	..	kallaiTapAR - 9	...	III
203. THIRUVANGUR	1	saavakanti - 53	manNaaratoRa - 71	III
<u>VALAYANATU Complex</u>				
33. KOMMERI	2	koTayappuRattu- 47	paanaNkanTi - manNaarakeTTu - 2 manNaaratuRa - 146, 147	III
34. VALAYANATU	5	kokkaRuni nilam - 181,5 koTakkasTTukanti - 196 koTappasTom - 179 koTayappuRatta - 114	eTayarakiilu - 138 manNaaratuRa - 152 veTTuvankanti - 175, 183 vellaaLanilam - 16, 18	III

1	2	3	4	5
			pulakkuli - 54	
			mannearakanti - 61, 204	
			parayanKunnu - 8, 9	
			veelaNkanti - 83	
			pulakkulem - 187	
44. OLAVANNA	4	koTasseeri - 150	polacciKrippati -	III
			tanTearapar -	
			paanaNkulannara -	
			kuRumpurakanti -	
			mannaNpoyil -	
			tanTaanCoTTam -	
45. KOTAL	-	munTiyalKaavu -	koTalpar -	III
		koTalpar - 18	kallarakkal - 18	
		kammaNapar - 43	polayaATikkunnu - 77	
		koTavanpar - 195	paanarakanti - 135	
			veelanccceeri - 165	
			vaLuvarkanti - 211	
			manuaraRayi - 4	
46. KAYILANADOM	2	..	..
47. IRINGALLUR	5	koTalatSaalem - 165	mannearakuli - 140	III
		koTaliIpar - 166	paRacceeri - 181	
			paRaccikkunnu - 183	
48. PALALI	..	..	paRayarakanti - 52	III
			tanTaanpuNam - 24	
			paRacceeri - 75	
			paanaRtoTika - 86	
			vaLuvaccaala - 170	

1	2	3	4	5
71. KUTTIKATTUR	7	koTaccceeri = 34 kallaTattaalam = 77, 78	polaccceeri = 28 polamunTa = 85 paanNalviitu = 51 paRaccceeri = 65	II
69. VELIPARAMPA	5	kalluviittaiPaR = 22 kallaTakkanti = 37	valluvaccceala = 170	II
72. KUTHUR	4	koTakkaaTTupORRa = 136 koTaccceeripaR = 171	valluvaRakanTi = 166 paRappalli = 143 manNaarakkaI = 203 paRaccceerittaalam = 67 paRayarakanTi = 94 veTTuvarekanTi = 136	II
73. VELLAYIKKOD	1	valiyakoTal = 76 koTainilam = 76	kuRumparakanTi = 78 ullaaraviitu =	II
76. KAYAL	..	kallaRapAR = 21, 63 koTamanna = 130	ullaatakkuli = 55	
74. PERUMANNA	7	kallilpaR = 206 kannaNapaR = 49 naaTTikaipaR = 217 koTamuli = 1 koTakkasTu = 19, 21	kuRunparakanTi = polamunTa = 53 paanarTocotu = 133 paanarakanTi = 220	II
<u>KATALUNDI Complex:</u>				
41. NATUVATTOM	..	cuTukkaasTuPaR = 119, 295 kallaTaccceeri = 99 kalkunnatta = 27 puRakkaasTu = 119	pulayakkaasTu = 83 malayaRkaavu = 71 manNaaraccceiRa = 72 koovat.ivaTTom = 36 valluvakkanti = 26	III

1	2	3	4	5
42. BEYPORE	1	kallarakkanti - 38, 92 porakkaatu - 90	parayarakkaatu - 82 veettuvakkanti - 102 tanfaanpar - 93 parakkulam - 98 polasceeripar - 30	III
43. CHERUVANNUR	4	kallinkalpar - 199, 312 kotakkaattapar - 219, 264, 266 vetteerikkaatu - 317 kotalinilam - 327	parayaratothi - 252, 247 mannanetotika - 256 parasceeri - 257 ullasatotika - 271	III
36 (E) NALLUR	3	kotakkaattupar - 161 vellakkotakkaattupar - 161 kallapar - 227 kallukunnu - 279 kotakkaattu - 60, 319, 596 kallarakkanti - 469 porakkaatu - 51, 619 munthiyalkaavu - 679 kotalaseeri - 75	parasceeri - 500, 540 mannasakaavu - 673 valluvakkulam - 34 parayankuli - 111 parasceeri - 540 pansakkanti - 168 mannanetikanti - 235 panarakanti - 296	III
37. MANNUR	6	vettukattupar - 60 kotaprom -	veettuvantara -	III
80 (E) KATALUNTI	3	kotalinilam - 20 erukkaatu - 39, 64, 65, 66 cutalakkulam - 160 vettukattul - 160, 162, 163, 170, 179 kotalpar - 210 munthiyalkaavu - 233, 234 kallarakkaavu - 243	parayanceeri - 267 mannakkunna - 43 tanfaakkanti - 274 veettuvantara - 50 mannakkunnu - 45 mannarakanti - 233	III

1	2	3	4	5
<u>PALUR Complex:</u>				
162. MANNUR	1	..	polakkunnattupar - 104	I
163. PALUR	1	..	..	I
164. ARAYANKODU	1	..	..	I
165. NAYARKULI	..	..	uLLaTatotika - 19 mannaaratuRa - 54 paRayarakanTi - 104 paanaratoTika - 104	I
166. ERIMALA	..	koTakkanTom - 35	paRappaRa - 7 mannaarakuli - 42 uureaLikkunnu - 51 karimpaalakanTi - 55	I
180. PALANGAD	1	koTaliIpaR - 10 koTakkaaTToti - 60 naTasilapaR - 54	tanTaaIkaTavu - 4	II
181. KALPALLI	1	kalpaLLipaR - 13	mannaerakanTi - 15	II
182. MAVUR	2	kallinkalpaR - 152 koTainilam - 153 kallaRakkuli - 73 koTasseeriniittal - 39	polappaati - 195 paRayaramiittal - 211 mannaarakuli - 74	I
183. ATUVAT	..	koTasseeripaR - 24 uurenkallinnal - 42	karimpaalannootu - 95	I
184. CHERUVATI	2	naaTTikkalpaR - 12, 178 koTalakkanTi - 71	..	I
185. KOTIYATHUR	1	..	uureaLikkunnu - 107 paRakkuli - 107 paanarakanTi - 91	I

1	2	3	4	5
106. KAKKATU	..	..	veclaratoTika - 43 karimpaalaNkunnu - 29,30,31	I
<u>KUTATTAI Complex:</u>				
112. KALARANTERI	3	kalaranteeri - 79	mannearakunnu - 98	I
111. PORNGOTTUR	1	kalpalli - 51 kotakkaatu - 15	..	I
113. MANIFURAM	1	..	..	I
118. KARUVANPOYIL	2	kotakkaatu - 71	..	I
129. KATAVATHUR	..	aayirankuriyaala - 123	uuraalikanti - 38 polaccutala - 118 paanarakanti - 60 kurumparakanti - 126	I
131. PUTHUR	2	talattaali - 3	uuraalikanti - 165 kurumparakanti - 131	I
133. KARUVANTERI	..	karuvaanteeri - mututeeri - 26	..	I
132. VELIMANNA	4	kalpallitotika - 42	..	I
134. PERILLI	..	..	..	I
135. CHEMMARUTAI	3	..	pulakuuranilam - 7	I
137. KUTATTAI	2	..	parayaratoTika - 45,46,35	I
138. RAROTH	2	..	paraccikkootta - 3	I
139.				
140. CEMPA	..	..	parayaratoTika - 41	I
141. ERIPONA	..	kallarapar - 3 kallalinkalpar - 15	..	I

1	2	3	4	5
145. KETAVUR	1	kallaRakkeTTu - 36	uuraalikaNTi - 23	I
146. VEPPUR	1	..	..	I
147. KARINGAMONNA	3	..	..	I
<u>GROUPS.</u>				
<u>KUNNAMANGALAM Group:</u>				
51. VARATHUR	3	kallaRapar - 22	paanaaceeri - 70 maññaarakkal - 36 maññaaratorA - 49	III
52. VENNERI	2	kallaRakkal - 91 koTappoyil - 67 kallaTTivayal - 114 koTavayal - 68 koTakkaatu - 6 poRakkaatu - 38 kallinnal - 117	polakkuli - 93 maññaarakkal - 24	III
53. MURIKKARA	4	ayyaNkuli - 51 kallaRakkal - 38	veelaNkanti - 46	III
58. PATINATTUMURI	3	cuTakkulam - 75	maññaarPoyil - 18	III
57. KILAKKUMURI	5	koTakkallanilam - 43 kallaRapar - 81, 67, 68	paReyarakunnu - 51, 40 veTTuvarakanti - 116, 118 maññaaratorA - 18 kariappaalakunnu - 56	III
60. PAIMPRA	4	mañTiyampar - 10	maññaaratorA - 124, 86	II
61. POLUR	1	kallaRapar - 28	paRaccaalapar - 27 malayaNkanti - 91 paReyarakanti - 75, 91	II

1	2	3	4	5
66. KARANPUR	3	kuriyaalikanti - 159 kallarapar - 115, 133	paramunta - 20, 19 paanallalam - 62 mannaarakkal - 143 koraverakanti - 3	II
85. KUNNAMANGALAM	14	naattikkalpar - kotakkalpar - kotakkaattupar - 43, 326 pulaccikkallu - 41	parayanakaavu - 326 pulaccutala - 40 mannaarakunnu - kurumparakunnu -	II
10. CHIKKILOT	6	..	veetanpilaakkuul - 73 paanankanti - 83, 175 mannaaraccaalu - 3 mannaankanti - 20 parayarakunnu - 4	III
78. MANAKKATU	1	kotakkallupar - 44	mannaarakkal - 18 parakkunnaattu - 7	II
82. PUVVATTUPARAMBU	..	munTiyankaavu - 38 cutalakkantom - 104 purakkaattukaavu - 57	mannaarakkal - 41 polaccikkuli - 6	II
89. KIZHAKKOTH	3	..	pulacutala - 83 parappara - 102 mannaratoti - 87	II
95. PUNNURCERUPALAM	2	..	polayantipar - 178	II
100. PALANGAD	..	..	paanankanti - 17	II
107. VALIYAPARAMPA	4	..	parayarutotika - 29, 30	II
121. VENNAKKOTA	4	..	..	II
161. CHENNAMANGALUR	1	cotalakkanti - 8 kotakkaatu - 50	veelanotika - 70 paanakkootu - 11 pulaccutala - 60, 87	I

1	2	3	4	5
170. MALAYANPA	..	cuTalakkanti - 2	..	I
<u>KANNIPARAMBA GroupI</u>				
11. KOLATHUR	2	kuTalippuRatta - 92 koTalkenTom - 19 kallaRakkuNi - 221, 223 koTavayala - 23 kallukukkanTi - 23	pulaccaala - 26 paRaccaalil - 145 manNaarakanti - 112 tanTaanoti - 115 kuRumparakanti - 48	III
174. CHENOThA	..	..	.. paanarakanti - 40 perumannaalpaR - 63	II
179. KANNIPARAMBA	5	koTakkallucaalakkunnu-163 koTakkatu - 93	paRayarakootTa - 12 pulaappanankunnu - 206 veelaratoTika - 130 perumannaNtoTika - 82 manNaarakkal - 100	II
<u>TAMARASSERY GroupI</u>				
19. KANNAANUR	4	kanNaNapaR - 56	..	III
8. ENTHADU	..	..	..	III
15. IRIVALLUR	..	kallaTapaR - 45 kallaRapaR - 45 kallaTakkunnu - 45	paanantepeRayi - 60	II
18. TAMARASSERY	2	..	kaavitipoyil - 203 ullaTanpeRayi - 106 paanarakanti - 191	II
86. PALLIKKOTHA	..	..	manNaarapaR - 22	II
87. PAYIMPALASSERI	5	koTainilam - 95 kallaTapaR - 108 kallaRapaR - 108	uuraaliviliTu - 123 paRayankootTa - 44 paanaccaala - 136 pulaKKoLam - 103	II

1	2	3	4	5
88. ARANDRAM	5	..	mannaamarakanti - 70 veetankanti - 13	II
92. MUTTANJERI	..	..	parayarakoota - 3 paanarakanti - 69	II
93. FULLALUR	2	..	parayanvayal - 7 paanan teruvatta - 25 mannaarakkal - 28 parappaara - 54	II
94. ERAVANNUR	3	kallarakkal - 51 kotakkalpar - 22	parayaratoTi - 7	II
114. PARAMATHAKAVU	1	koTappuRam - 52	pulaccutala - 3, 4 mannaarakkal - 78, 172 parayarKunnu - 125	II
115. KOTUVALLE	..	kallatapar - 103 kotaccealu - 53 kotakkallupar - 120	..	II
160. MANACHERI	5	koTamunti - 186 kallarakkal - 106 kalpaLLi - 59	parayarakanti - 68 mannaarakkal - 183 veelaranti - 1, 6	I
167. PULAKKOD	3	kalpaLLi - 7	veelarakanti - 53 valluvaratoTika - 54 paanarakanti - 55	I
175. CHATHAMANGALAM	4	kalpaLLi - 3, 25	mannaarkanti - 18	II
176. KOYIMANNA	..	kalpaLLi - 47	..	II
177. KULAKKOTA	1	..	mannaaratta - 10 polacceeri - 44	II

1	2	3	4	5
75. PERUVAYAL	..	koTaccasTTil - 11 kallaRakunnu - 24 koTasseeri - 116, 117	veLluvasseeri - 95 mannaarakkal - 17 polamunTi - 4	II
79. VALAYANNUR	1	kallaTapoyil -	..	II
80. MALAPPURAM	1	..	..	II
169. SANKETAM	..	koTasseeri - 9	mannaarakkal - 17 paRayarakanTi - 21 paRayarakootTa - 28	II
83. PERINGOLAM	1	..	paRayarakanTi - 57	II
84. MUNTAKKAL	2	..	uLLaarviiTu - 64	II
62. CERUVATTA	..	kallilpaR - 3	mannaarakkunnu - 41	II
63. PARAMPIL	..	..	veelanpoyila - 108 veTTuvallpurakkal - 94 paRayarkanTi - 2 mannaarakkal - 85	II
56. KURUVATTUR	1	..	mannaaratuRa - 16	III
90. PUNUR	1	..	paRayarakanTi - 13, 3	II
99. KUTTAMBUR	4	koTakkasTupaR - 86	mannaNTepaR - 65 polayanKunnu - 34	II
101. KOTOLI	..	..	mannaNTetoTika - 23	II
102. NETTIYANATU	5	kokkuRaNi - 45 koTainilam - 286	pulakkanTi - 349	II
130. OMASSERI	..	..	..	I
120. PULLANUR	1	koTakkasTu - 14	uuraalipaR - 28 vaLLuvakkunnu - 46 kummaannaarapaR - 57	I

1	2	3	4	5
171. MUTTATHA	..	..	manNaarakkal - 33	II
173. PULLANUR	..	..	manNaarakkal - 12	I
55. KIRALUR	2	..	paRappoLipAR - 24	II
67. MAYANAD	3	kaNnaNa - 53 koTanaaTTupad - 103 kallaRakkantI - 37 koTavayala - 26	paRakkootta - 19, 26 paNaarakantI - 69, 70 uLLaTaNkuli - 62	II
97. NANMINTA	7	kallaRakkunnu - 122 kallaRakkantI - 251, 252 koTaliPPuRatta - 502 kalpaLLi - 283	paReyaNkantI - 1, 95 manNaanTEkantI - 52 pulakkunnumala - 564, 676 kuRumparakantI - 426 paanaNkantI - 2	II
108. PANAKKOOTTA	..	..	manNaaratoTika - 5	II
151. TIRUVANPATI	3	kalpaLLi - 115	paRaasocceeri - 34	I
187. KARASSERI	1	koTakkaaTTu - 59, 60	..	I
<u>NATUVALLUR Group:</u>				
103. AVILORA	..	naaTTikkallu - 101, 108	manNaattipAR - 25 manNaarakkal - 33 paRakkunnu - 104	II
104. ELETTIL	1	koTakkaaTu - 195 kuttukallu - 223 koTakkunnu - 72	veelarakanTi - 24 karimpaalakunnu - 219, 36 paanaTEkantI - 196	II
110. PAVATA	..	cuTalakunnu - 72	..	I
154. ANAYAMKUNNU	3	koTakkantom - 94	manNaaratoTika - 12	I
156. MANAKATTUPURAM	..	koTasseeri - 1	veelarakanTi - 15	I

1	2	3	4	5
155. KUMARAKALLUR	2	koTasseeri - 72	..	I
108. PANNIKKOOTTA	2	naattikkallupar - 78	perumannaNkanTi - veelaratoTika - 57 vaLuvasserI - 25	I
9. PAVANTUR	1	kallenaattipar - 21	palaccuTalamala - 8 paRayarakunnu - 9	III
13. NATUVALLUR	2	koTakkallupar - 45	uuraalikaNti - 107 maNnaaNkanTi - 156 vaLuvampRatta - 51 paanaRakanTi - 181 paRayarakunnu - 88	III
14. MARUTAPPA	3	..	pulayaNta - 2531	III
54. MUTTOLI	..	..	uuraaliviitu - 51	III
16. PALATHA	7	koTavayii - 100	..	III
59. PULLANUR	..	..	maNnaaratuRa - 16	III
91. MATAVUR	..	naattippaarakkal - 195 kaNnaNa - 65	uLlaaNkanTi - 155 veeTTuvaNkanTi - 102 pulayaNkuli - 36	II
96. PARANUR	3	kallaRakkal - 74	..	II
98. PUNNACHERI	1	koTakkasTu - 10	veelaNkanTi - 7 paanaRkanTi - 83 kaaTaNkanTi - 10 maNnaattuRa - 17	II
65. KONOTTA	..	koTavampaatom - 16	pulayaNkanTi - 18 maNnaarakkal - 15 veelapurakkal - 63	II

1	2	3	4	5
70. PAINGOTTUPURAM	5	kalpaLLi - 91, 92	paRacceeri - 96, 98 mannaarakkal - 110 paRayarakanti - 31 paRayarataalam - 30	II
71. CHERUPPA	1	..	polacceeri - 42 mannaaratura - 24	II
81. CHERUKULATHUR	7	koTakkaatu - 63	paRacceeri - 54, 55 polaccikkuli - 72	III
117. TALAPPERUMANNA	1	..	mannaarakanti - 7	
114. CHANALA	..	naettikkalpar - 7	mannaaratura - valluvarakunnu -	II
<u>THAZHEKKOTU Group:</u>				
142. PALLIPROM	..	..	mannaarakkal -	I
143. PUNUR	1	..	mannaattittoRamala - 106	I
123. THECHIYATU	..	kalpaLLi - 3, 6	..	I
124. PALANUR	..	..	..	I
126. NATUKIL	..	..	karimpaalakunnu - 29 mannaaratotika - 26	I
159. KACHERI	..	koTakkaatu - 5	..	I
158. THAZHEKKOD	..	koTakkaatu - 252, 311	karimpaalackkal - 107	I
122. NILESWARAM	2	koTappoyil - 4	perumannaalkanti - 40 paRayakkaavukunnu - 230, 237 paRacceeri - 122, 123 veelaratotika - 53	I
157. CHERUPPA	3	..		I

1	2	3	4	5
153. ALLE	..	koTamunTa - 67 ORRavillikkalmala - 64	manneeratotiKa - 60	I
152. KUTARANJI	..	kallaRakkal - 5	..	I
105. PANNIKKOTTUR	..	..	kaavatitoti - 19	II
106. KUNDAYI	..	..	..	II
124. RAMALLUR	3	koTakkaaTu - 66, 67, 68, 69	..	II
17. MUTHUVAD	..	..	..	III
116. KOTAVANNULI	2	koTavaNnuuli -	..	II
119. VENNEKKOT	1	koTacceeri - 12	..	I
125. KULIKKIPRA	..	koTappuRatta - 9	..	I
127. PULAPPYIL	..	kalpaLlivalappu - 16	..	I
128. CHOKUR	3	kalpaLlipaR - 7 koTacceeri - 33 kallaRakkal - 35	..	I
136. PALONA	..	..	..	I
109. BRANJONA	..	..	..	I
168. CHULUR	7	kallilpaR - 80 koTattaRa - 196	uLLaTanpaR - 298 paRayakkanTi - 167 paeneRkanTi - 167 manneerattuRa - 112, 127, 147, 148	II

List of Villages where megalith exists and field names indicative of megaliths in WYNAAD.

50 TRIKKAYIPPARRA

15 mile South East of MANANTODY: kooTTakkunnu - 106
 kalariviittumpati - 38
 ampalakkunnu - 26
 uurunkunnu - 22
 uppuppRakkunnu - 154

54 NEMMINI

19 Miles South east of MANANTODY: eFakkalmala Easte - 221, 252
 kooTTakkunnu - 81-85, 462, 465
 koTaluurkunnu - 1474
 aaNappaaR kotte - 484
 teenmaattam Estate - 6

57 CHENAD

5 Miles North of SULTANS BATTERY: kooTTakkunnu - 58

40 KUPPADITTARA

kalarikkunnu - 223
 kooTTacceru - 281
 kalarikunnu - 344
 kooTTakolan - 429

41 KOOTTATTARA

8 Miles south of MANANTODY vastikkunnu - 403, 401
 vennayooTTu Vasti Kshetram - 421
 kooTTacceru - 733
 annaafikkunnu - 401, 385

42. PEKKUNTARA

10 Miles south of MANANTODY ...

46 VENNAPPALLI

12 Miles South East of MANANTODY: chTalaveyal - 227
 naaTTippaaRa - 391

46 PINANGOT

12 Miles South of MANANTODY: kalariviittunkunnu - 56, 59, 101
 kemmaTomkunnu - 126
 attinaulakkunnu simeattam - 187

- 47 ACHUURANATH
One Mile from VAYITTIRI: ...
- 49 KOOTTAPPADI
8 Miles from VAYITTIRI: ...
- 32 PAKKANTARA
6 Miles of MANANTODI: manTakappaali - 109
paakkatta koTTakunnu - 151
koTTakuTi - 160, 163
koTTakkalkunnu - 170
karinkaali kunnu - 45
- 38 PULPALLI
10 Miles east of MANANTODY: vastikunnu - 387, 392, 396
sasimalaikunnu - 89, 99
- 34 VELLIYAMPAM
8 Miles from MANANTODY.
NULFUZIA koTTappurattukunnu - 57, 25
- 35 PUTTADI
9 Miles South of MANANTODY: Orilatta kunnu - 79, 104
puttamealankunnu - 608
amerakuni kunnu - 31
koTTakunnu - 250
koTTakalan nilam - 393
- 36 PULPADI
8 Miles South East of MANANTODY: koTTakompu kunnu - 63
- 37 PONGINICI KVALLUR
8 Miles East of MANANTODY: ...
- 38 PURAKKADI
12 Miles East of MANANTODY: uppupparakkunnu - 796-856
ummanattu muulekunnu - 525
uppuvarakkunnu - 525
koTTakunnu - 323
- 39 PATINJAREKKARA
8 Miles South of MANANTODY: kefarikkunnu - 259
koTTaerankunnu - 37

Distribution of Megaliths. Tribal names and uoB.TABLE - 67.

Specifics indicative of megaliths etc.	G.B.I	G.B.II	G.B.III	Total
1	2	3	4	5
cuTala	3	2	7	12
kallaRa	6	17	19	42
koTakkal	18	32	44	94
kannaNa	..	2	4	6
kaipaLLi	7	3	1	11
teeri	3	..	..	3
taali	1	..	..	1
kuriyaala	1	1	..	2
poRakkaatu	..	..	4	4
veTTeerikaatu	..	..	1	1
villikkal	1	..	1	2
oRRavillikkal				
munTiyalkaavu	..	3	2	5
eRukaatu	..	..	1	1
naaTTikkal	2	4	1	7
kokkaRani	..	..	2	2
veTTukaatu	..	..	2	2
viirankal	..	..	1	1
naTasila	..	..	1	1
uurankal	1	..	..	1
paRayar	11	32	38	81
paanaR	4	14	12	30
pulayar	4	17	13	34
mannaar	13	31	41	85
uLLaatar	1	7	1	9
veeTTuvar	..	3	14	17
uuraali	6	..	1	7

1	2	3	4	5
KarimpaaLaN	6	1	1	8
veeLaR	7	5	4	16
veLLaaLaN	..	..	1	1
vaavuti	1	1	1	3
kaaTaN	..	1	..	1
vaLLuvaN	3	4	7	14
kuRumpaR	2	4	1	7
koRavaN	..	1	1	2
perumannaan	..	1	..	1
kammaLaN	..	1	..	1
veeTaR	..	1	3	4
ePayaR	..	..	1	1
malayaN	..	1	1	2
tantaan	..	1	8	9
Grand Total in each belt	101	190	240	531
%	19.02 - 101/531	35.78 - 190/531	45.19 - 240/531	100
uur	62	140	175	377
%	16.44 - 62/377	37.13 - 140/377	46.41 - 175/377	100

Distribution of kallara, paRavaR, puRayaR, puIayaR etc.

TABLE - 68.

Megalithic monuments & tribal names	Total in all Belts	Frequency			%			% Total megaliths.	% Total tribal names
		G.B.I	G.B.II	G.B.III	G.B.I	G.B.II	G.B.III		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Megalithic									
kallara	42	6	17	19	14.28	40.4	45.2	G.B.I = 20.6	34/165
koTakkal	94	18	32	44	19.14	34.04	46.8	G.B.II = 33.93	56/165
kammaNa	6	..	2	4	..	33.3	66.6	G.B.III = 45.45	75/165
kalpaLLi	11	7	3	1	63.63	27.27	9.09		
cuTala	12	3	2	7	25	16.66	58.3		
Total	165	34	56	75					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. Tribal Names									
paRayar	71	11	32	28	15.49	45.07	39.43		G.B. I = 14.54
puleyar	34	4	17	13	11.76	50	38.2		G.B. II = 42.72
paanaR	30	4	14	12	13.33	46.6	40		G.B. III = 42.72
mannaar	85	13	31	41	15.29	36.47	48.2		
	220	32	94	94					

T A B L E - 69. teeri, taali, kuriyaala, porakkatu, erukkaatu, vetterikkaatu, naattikkal, vettukaatu, viirakal, natasila and uurankal are also included in Table 69.

Distribution in Complexes, Groups and G. Belts.

	Complexes coastal				Complexes.hilly.				Groups				Grand Total
	FUTHIY.	VALAY.	KATA.	NAG.	PAL.	KUTA	al	KUNNA.	KANNI.	TAMA.	NATU.	THA.	
Megaliths	15	24	24	22	12	10	107	20	7	30	15	10	189
Tribal names	42	49	29	29	20	13	182	41	13	65	42	16	359
uur	51	42	17	38	10	25	183	60	7	68	39	20	377

Megaliths % in complexes: 56.62 - 107/89 in Groups: 43.38

Tribal names % in complexes: 50.69 - 182/359 .. : 49.301

uur % in complexes: 48.54 - : 51.455

Megaliths %: Coastal complexes: 44.97 85/189 uur % Coastal complexes: 39.25 148/377

Megaliths %: Hilly complexes: 11.64 22/189 uur % hilly complexes: 9.8 35/377

Tribal % : Coastal complexes: 41.5 149/359 No. of villages in coastal: 50

Total % : Hilly complexes: 9.19 33/359 No. of villages in hilly : 30

Megaliths - Tribal names: G.B. I = 19.02% uur - Tribal names: G.B. I = 16.44%

.. G.B. II = 35.70% uur - .. : G.B. II = 37.13%

.. G.B. III = 45.19% uur - .. : G.B. III = 46.41%

T A B L E - 70

Distribution of uur generics per village. Density: Total villages - 189
Villages in Groups-109
Villages in Comp. - 80

	Complexes					Groups					
	FUTHI.	VALAY.	KAT.	NAG.	PAL.	KUTA.	KUNNA.	KANNI.	TAMA.	NATU.	THAZHE.
No. of Villages	19	13	6	12	12	18	19	4	40	22	24
uur generics per village	2.68	3.23	2.83	3.16	1.83	1.38	3.15	1.70	1.72	1.77	1.84

Density Groups: 1.7, Complexes: 2.3, Hilly Complexes 1.16, Coastal Complexes 2.96

3.2.1. Megaliths: The following names denote megalithic culture and the presence of early habitations in the taluk.

1. kallara	5. cutala	9. kuriyaala	13. vetTukaatu
2. kotakkal	6. teeri	10. porakkaatu	14. viirankal
3. kammaNa	7. tadli	11. vetTeerikkaatu	15. naTasila
4. kalpaLLi	8. eRukaatu	12. naATTikkal	16. uurañkal

muntiyankavu, villikkal, orravillikkal are suggestive of places of worship of some early tribes. kokkarani is a type of artificial irrigational method mentioned in the Sangam literature.

Distribution of kalpaLLi, kallara, kammaNa and kotakkal are maximum in G.B. No.III (45.45%) and minimum in G.B. No.I (20.60%) of the total names reflecting megalithic monuments.¹⁷ Of the 531 names suggestive of megalithic monuments and tribes, 240 are seen in the G.B.No.III, which shows the maximum (45.19%).

The distribution map reveals another interesting fact. The names indicative of megaliths and tribes are more in the south western half of the taluk. The south western half includes PALUR complex, in the belt I, southern part of belt II inclusive a part of VALAYANADU complex, and belt III. In other words the land on the bank of CHALIYAM close to the river and the coastal area in belt III forms the major part of this region. The cliff area in G.B.III and its extension upto PALUR complex along the bank of the large river constitute this region. 24/125 and 28/125 are the frequencies of megalithic monuments in VALAYANADU, KATALUNDI^{in total} and NAGARAM complexes respectively. The southern part of the taluk from KATALUNDI to PALUR along the northern banks of the CHALIYAR river forms upper table lands, since these areas are the extension of the cliff towards east. These upper table lands also reflect more frequency of names suggestive of megalithic monuments and tribal settlements. Megalithic monuments and names of tribal settlements indicate the habitation of an area. Here the coastal area with a cliff and more upper table lands, along the river bank of CHALIYAR reveals more habitation. The area has forests with river mouths and facilities of habitation both for a wandering tribe or settled community.

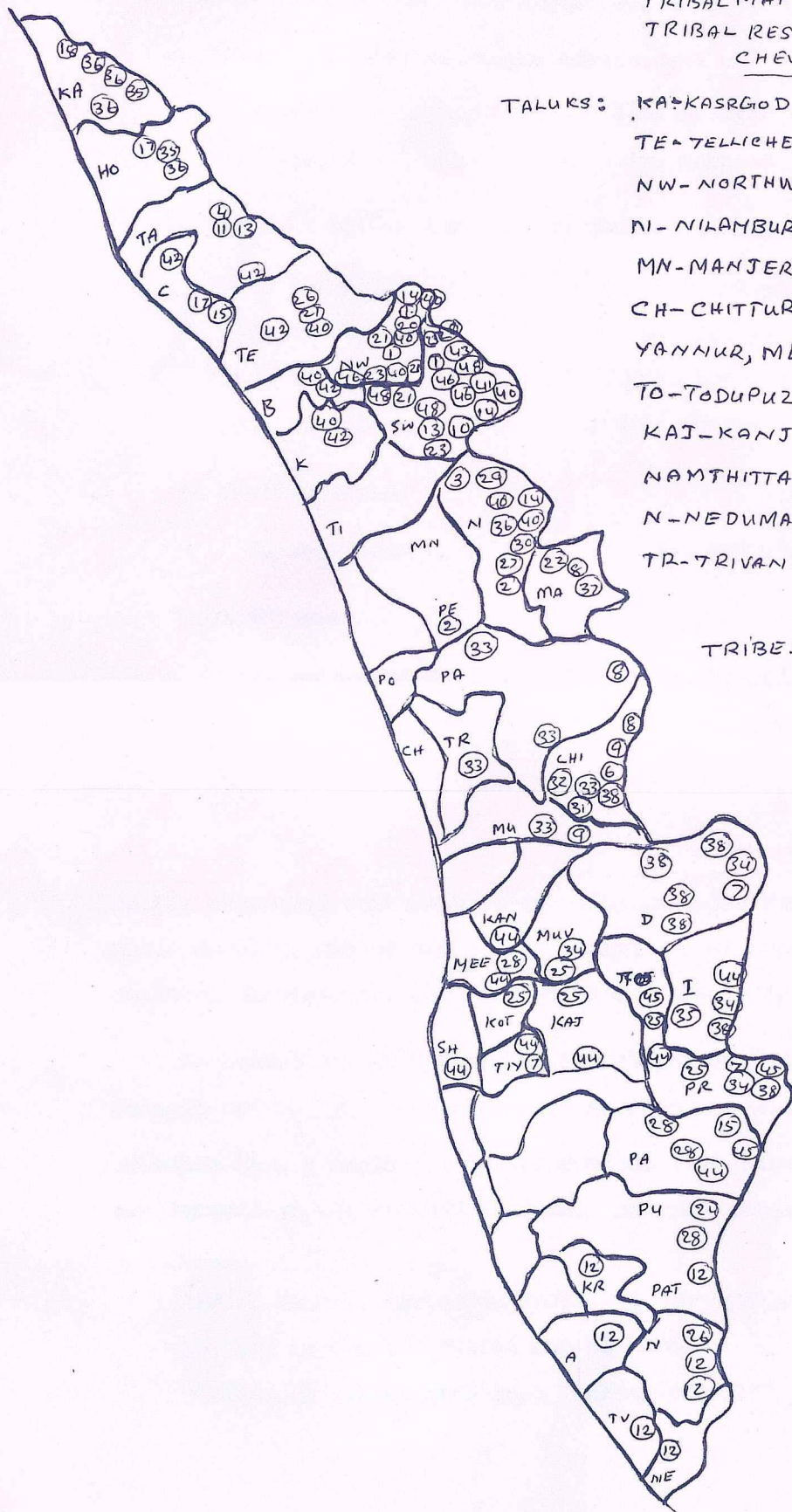
¹⁷vide: Tables 67, 68, 69 and 70.

TRIBAL MAP OF KERALA - 1979.

TRIBAL RESEARCH CENTRE MHT
CHEVAYUR.

TALUKS: KA-KASRGOD, HO-HOSDURU, TA-TALIPARAMPA,
TE-TELLICHERRY, B-BADAGARA, C-CANNANORE
NW-NORTHWYNAD, SW-SOUTH WYNAD, K-KOZHICKOD
NI-NILAMBUR, MA-MANNARGHAT, PE-PERINTALMANNA
MN-MANJERY, PO-PONNANI, TI-TIRUR, PA-PALGAAT
CH-CHITTUR, MUV-MUVVATTUPUZHA, KN-KANA
YANNUR, MEE-MEENACHIL, D-DEVIKOLAM, I-IDIKKI
TO-TODUPUZHA, KOT-KOTTAYAM, TIV-TIRUVALLA,
KAT-KANJIRAPPALLY, PR-PEERMADE, PA-PATHA
NAMTHITTA, PU-PUNALUR, PAT-PATHANAPURAM,
N-NEDUMANGAD, A-ARRINGAL, KR-KOTTARAKKARA
TR-TRIVANDRUM, NE-NEYYATTINKARA.

TRIBES: 1. ADIYAN . 2. ALLAR . 3. ARANADAN
4. CHINGATHAN . 5. CHOLANAIKAN
6. ERAVALLAN . 7. HILL PULAYAN
8. IRULAR . 9. KADAR . 10. KALANADIS
11. KAMMARA . 12. KANIKKAR . 13. KA
RIMPALANS . 14. KATTUNAYKAN .
15. KOCHUVELAN . 16. KONDAKAPPU .
17. KONDAREDDI . 18. KORAGIA . 19.
KUDIYA or MELUKUDI . 20. KUNDU
VADIYANS . 21. KURICHIYAN . 22. KU
RUMBAR . 23. KURUMAN/MULLAKU
RUMAN . 24. MALAPANDARAM . 25.
MALAYARAYAN . 26. MALAYALAR .
27. MALAPANIKKAR . 28. MALAVEDAN
29. MALAKARUVAN . 30. MALAMUTHAN
31. MALASAR . 32. MALAMALASAR .
33. MALAYAN . 34. MANNAN . 35. MA
RATI . 36. MAVILAN . 37. MUDUJAR .
38. MUTHUVAN . 39. PALLIYAN . 40.
PANIYANS . 41. PULAYANS . 42. PU
LAYANS . 43. JACHANADU MUPPAN
44. ULLADAN . 45. URALLY . 46. URA
LIKURUMAN . 47. URINDAVAN . 48. WYNAD
KADARS .



3.2.2. Names of tribes and low caste people:¹⁸

a. Names mentioned in Sangam Literature:

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|
| i. paRayAR | iii. pulayaR | v. kaLLaR |
| ii. paññAR | iv. maññaAR | vi. eTayaN |

b. Names of tribes included in the tribal map of Kerala:¹⁹

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| i. pulayaR | v. KarimpaalaN | ix. kammaaN |
| ii. maññaAR | vi. kaATaN | x. malayaR |
| iii. uLLaaTaR | vii. kuRumpaN | xi. pañiyaN |
| iv. uuraali | viii. koRavaN | |

c. Hunting Caste:

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| i. veeTTuvaR | ii. veeTaR |
|--------------|------------|

d. Low Caste:

- | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| i. perumannaAN | iii. kaavaii | v. vaLLuvaR |
| ii. tañTaAN (MaññaAN-in
Malabar itself) | iv. veelaR | vi. vaLLuvaN |

kuRavaN, vaLLuvaN, paRayAN, kaadaR, paanaN, perumannaAN, pulayaN, thandaAN, uLLaaTaN, uuraali, vaLLuvaN, veelaN, veeTaN, veeTTuvaN, malayaN, KarimpaalaN and kuRumaN are included in the scheduled caste scheduled tribe group in Kerala according to the revenue records.²⁰ Their dwelling places are in the vicinities of megaliths, burial grounds or worship places of local nature: they can^{be} assumed as comparatively early settlers of the area.

48 tribes are marked in the tribal map of Kerala. The settlements of 27 types are seen in WYNAD. The maximum tribal settlements of the state are in WYNAD. Thus, it is probable that a number of tribes reflected in names and mentioned in the tribal map had settlements in the KOZHIKKODE also. pañiyaN and pulayaN are reflected both in names and ma

18J.H. Hutton, Castes in India. Its nature function and origin (Bombay, 1946), P.281-96

19vide: Map No.47, Tribal map of Kerala.

20District census hand book (Trivandrum, 1961), P.179. CR (1961)

Among the names indicative of tribals and low castes paRayar, pulayar, mannaar and paanar are of the high frequency in the taluk.²¹

The frequency of names paRayar, mannaar and paanar are maximum in belt No.III and minimum in belt No.I. But pulayar and paanar are of high frequency in belt No.II and low frequency in belt No.I.

Megalithic monuments are seen highly distributed in the complexes. Names indicative of the early tribes like paRayaN, pulayaN, paanaN and mannaar are seen in the vicinities of megalithic monuments.

The density of megalithic monuments and tribal names mentioned is much higher in the south western half of the taluk. They are seen distributed in all the villages in the region. These megalithic monuments and tribal names are distributed in the hills, hillocks or upper table lands. In most cases the names suggesting megalithic monuments and tribes have generics like kunnu, mala, manna etc. denoting the elevated lands.^{22a}

3.2.3. A few observations on the nature of the megalithic and tribal settlements and their locations may be made here.

a. Names indicative of megaliths and tribal names are maximum in the coastal complexes. They are comparatively less in the hilly complexes.

b. Megaliths and the tribal names like paRayar and pulaya show a relation. Tribal names are seen in close vicinities of the fields where the megalithic monuments exist. The serial number of the field names point out their closeness and distance of distribution.^{22b}

c. paRayaN, pulayaN and paanar are settled in hills, hillocks or valleys. mannaars are settled near water tanks, lakes or banks of rivers and streams. These facts are reflected in the generics of the names a kunnu, mala, or tuRa.

²¹Vede Table 67

^{22a}.

^{22b}. KoTakkaI paRampu - 30 and paRaccaala - 37 reflects that fields 30 and 37 are close to each other. This can be observed in the table 66.

d. These names are largely seen in the south western half of the taluk. The distribution is not so close to the river banks or coastal strip. They ^{are} relatively in the cliff areas and hillocks along the eastern boundary of the G.B. III. They are seen along the banks of the river CHALIYAR upto the PALUR complex in the east (Map No.).

e. Though the south western half is lower compared to the north eastern half the distribution of names is on upper table lands and forests areas along the cliff. puNam, paati and such other modes of shifting cultivations are reflected in these areas.²³ Here we may observe that the early inhabitants selected areas where they could utilise the land and other facilities. A wandering aboriginal tribe utilise the resources of the forests, a settled community can depend on the soil of the upper table land for agriculture. They can have contracts with others in other parts of the country through the waterways.

f. In belt No.I, a set of villages reflects some special features. Villages 180, 181, 185, 186, 188, 154, 156, 167, 173, 171, 145, 142, 143, 146 and 131 show megalithic monuments. ^{and} the names denoting tribes other than paRayas and pulayaas. In villages 109, 113, 139, 136, 134, 130, 172 and 121 megaliths or tribal names are not seen. Villages 184, 110, 152, 187, 159, 170, 124, 123, 127, 133, 141 and 119 reflect megalithic sites alone. Thus villages in G.B.I show some irregularity in the distribution of settlements. This irregular pattern deserves more explanation, which will be made later.²⁴

g. Names like veRukaaTu, eRukaaTu, kuriyaala and the like reflecting different types of burial grounds are also seen in belt No.III.

h. The following words of Allchin deserve special attention in this context.

At any stage the essential features of a living site are its proximity to water, and to land suitable for hunting, agriculture or other essential activities.²⁵

The hills were favoured for settlements and wherever they contained suitable caves or rock shelters, these were used for habitation and often enlarged by the construction of a levelled stone terrace in front. Small plate on the summits of hills and level areas on hill sides were likewise exploited for and artificially levelled or extended.²⁶

23Supra Table 29, P.152.
24Infra P.289. Para 3.11.17
25B.R. Allchin B.G.I.P., P.235.
26Ibid, P.249.

The above mentioned region satisfies the conditions pointed out by Allchin and the higher % of megalithic mounuments and tribal names are in this region.

The remarks made by Balbir Singh Negi is also quotable here.

The tribal population is subject to the power of nature. The economic life of the tribes cannot be described as a simple stage because they use all kinds of occupation take out their livelihood... A good portion of Indian tribes is dependant upon forests most of the tribes in India inhabit forested regions-- particularly those who have the food gathering economy. But they are not in a uniform condition, on the contrary they display great diversity and in some instances a remarkable specialisation.²⁷

Different systems of non-literate peoples are said to be food gathering, hunting, herding and agriculture.²⁸ But C.D. Fords has pointed out that people do not live at economic stages, they possess economies; and again we do not find single and exclusive economies but combinations of them.²⁹

Already in the earliest stages of settled life in the sub continent there are suggestions of some sorts of craft specialisation and even of trade... Thus there are indications that during this period in this region there was a certain degree of internal specialisation and hence trade.³⁰

Alchin has pointed out that even from very early times, there was probable exchange of forest produce and other commodities. One of the evidences pointed out by him is the numerous seasonal or annual fairs and markets frequently linked with religious festivals, which might well have continued with little exchange since Neolithic times. "Their roots may in some instances be even more ancient".³¹

A few entries of such festivals are also seen in the Malabar area. The 'Kaliyatan' festival of vishari kovil at VIYYUR, kavu festival in VELLOOR, Arat festival and fair in KEYUR are recorded as great festivals. These festivals are cattle markets too.³² A field name kaalapuuttukanTom in _____ deserves special mention since the specific kaalapuuttu suggests the cattle fair. Thus, circumstances reveal that the early settlements of the taluk, with high density in the south western half of the land had a basis of trade economy too.

²⁷Balbir Singh Negi M.C.S., P.166.

²⁸Quoted in CA, P.124.

²⁹Ibid, P.125.

³⁰B.R.Allchin Beig P.267.

³¹Ibid, P.268.

³²Lists of fairs and festivals in Malabar Presidency (Madras, 1868) DG, PP. 378-9.

We have no evidence to point out the early intra-regional trade or foreign contracts of the taluk. Some foreign notices of early times and the literary evidences of the Sangham period help us to understand the early trade systems on the western coast and in the Tamilakam.³³ Though we have no clear evidence to fix the period or the chronological sequences of the phases of settlements, the settlements reflected in names indicative of megalithic monuments and tribes can be assumed to be comparatively earlier.

3.3. Distribution of the generic uur:

3.3.1. General distribution.

The generic uur appears in 377 place names in KOZHICKODE taluk. 148 of them or 39.25% are in the coastal complexes, 9.8% in the hilly complexes and 46.41% in G.B. III. Out of 16.44% in the belt No.I, only 7.16% is distributed in areas other than complexes. Thus, the 49.05% of the total uur generics are distributed in 80 villages of the complexes. The remaining 50.95% is distributed in Groups comprising 109 villages.³⁴

3.3.2. The relatively greater frequency of grave sites of considerable size, suggests that a substantial element of the population must have been nomadic. High frequency grave sites are in the belt No.III and in the complexes.³⁵ This may suggest a possibility of the nomadic life of the early inhabitants of the area. The major complexes are in belt No.III and hence these sites are more in the south western half of the taluk.

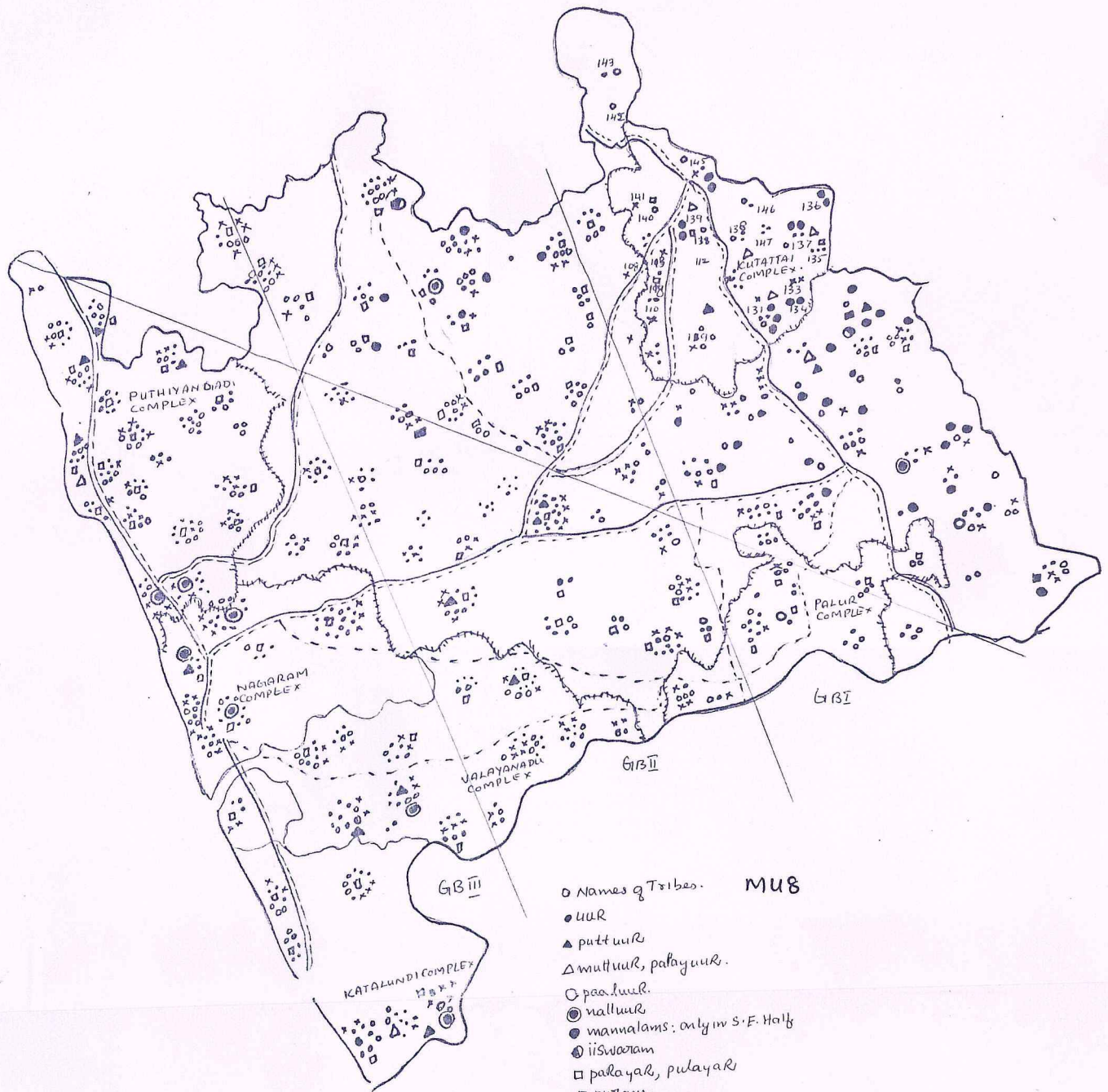
3.3.3. From the distribution of the megalithic monuments and the tribal names, we have to observe that they represent a nomadic life with hunting, food gathering or pastoral economy. The people selected coastal areas with comparatively fertile regions. These areas are highly suitable for the trade development due to the peculiar topography and geography. Eventhough there were more forested areas and hilly tracts in the north eastern half of the taluk, people selected, elevated areas of the coastal belt and river banks.

33M.R.Raghava Variar 'Some place names in and around Calicut suggesting salt industry', Studies in Indian Place names (Mysore, 1982) PP.39-45. Subramanyam N.Sangam Polity (Bombay,1966)

34List uur in Part II no 91. Map 48

35B.R.Allchin BCIP, P.253.

36K.J. John "New lights on Kodakkals of Malabar" (1979)



3.3.4. The uR generics, puNam, paati and eeri generics are seen highly distributed in the south western half of the taluk. They are in the elevated table lands and on the hills, hillocks and valleys along the coastal belt and on the river banks of CHALIYAR.

3.3.5. The generic uR indicate a settled life of the people.³⁷ It has the highest frequency among place name generics used in the Sangham literature.³⁸ This generic is said to be a place name generic in the early times.³⁹ Some scholars like Rajpurohit, have observed that uR "settlement" suggests mobility of inhabitants where these generic is largely distributed and stability of settlements in areas where this generic has lesser distribution.⁴⁰ We think it is more probable that the larger distribution of the generic is suggestive of the larger number of settlements and not the nomadic character of the settlements. The fertility of the area or the development of facilities of trade exchange system might have been the attraction for people to settle down in these areas. In a sense uR generics in this region reflect mobility of inhabitants due to the expansion of settlements and immigration.

3.3.6. neytaluur, muttuur, puttuur, nalluur and pealuur:

neytaluur is a term used in sangham literature to denote uR in the coastal area which is a centre of marine productions.⁴¹ In 26-ETAKKAT this name is seen ETAKKAT and the surrounding area are marine production centres.⁴²

muttuur indicates an early settlement since mutu means old. puttuur suggests is a new settlement where putu means new. In some cases palaya is the specific used to indicate old settlement.⁴³ (Map No.35)

muuttuur - 131	- PUTHUR
mottuur - 132	- VELIMANNA
muttuur - 27	- PUTHIYANGADI

37 Pre-pallava Index, 1966.

38 N.M. Nampoothiry, "A note on some habitational place names suffixes of Kozhikode District" (1980)

39 S. Gnanamutu, "The place name oor" (1979)

40 Raj Purohit B.B. "Distribution of the suffix uru in Karnataka" (1980), "Distribution of halli and pura in Karnataka" (1981).

41 K.A. Neelakanta Sastri Sangam Literature, its cults and cultures. (Madras 1972), P.38-9. Neytalur is in the PUTHIYANGADI complex on the banks of koorappula. kooru = chank shell

42 DG P.P.305-7.

43 K. Naccimuthu, 'Phonology of Morpho phonemic charges of a place name suffix in Tamil'. Proceedings of the first international conference of Dravidian Linguists (Trivandrum), P.392.

payuUR - 139 - RAROTH
 palayanNuUR - 3 - THALAKKULATHUR
 palavuUR |
 | - 128 - CHOKUR
 palapuram |
 palancannuUR - 37E MANNUR

Five of them are in G.B. No.I and three are in the G.B. No.III.

puttuUR - 32	PARANJERI	puttuUR - 94	PUNNUCHERUPALAM
.. - 33	KOMMERI	puttuUR |	
.. - 34	VALAYANAD	puttuUR | - 85	KUNNAMANGALAM
.. - 44	OLAVANNA	toorapputtuUR - 37	KALATHINKUNNU
.. - 71	KUTTIKATTUR	ettipputtuUR - 37 (E)	MANNUR
.. - 72	PUTHUR	puttuUR - 112	KALARANTIRI
.. - 4	ANNASSERI	.. - 121	VENNEKKOD
.. - 25	PUTHUR	.. - 124	PALANUR
.. - 67	IRINGALLUR		

Out of the eighteen names, twelve are in the south western half and six are in the north eastern half of the taluk. Ten of them are in the coastal complexes. Eventhough the number is comparatively less, a tendency of forming new settlements in the south western half of the taluk, especially in the coastal complexes is visible here.

The uUR generic prefixed with nalla (good and paalu (barren or waste land) are also to be noted here:

ramalluUR - 12	RAMALLUR	paaluUR - 163	PALUR
keelanalluUR - 29	MAKKATA	.. - 154	ANAYAMKUNNU
cinnanalluUR - 37	KALATHINKUNNU	.. - 157	CHERUPPA
nalluUR - 36	NALLUR	.. - 26	ETAKKATU
.. - 44	OLAVANNA	.. - 37(E)	MANNUR
.. - 80 (E)	KATALUNDI		
kumaranalluUR - 155	KUMARANALLUR		

Out of the five names of paluUR three are in the south western half of the taluk and two in the north eastern half. Out of the seven nalluURs six are in the south western half.

3.3.7. A peculiarity of the distribution of uURs mentioned is to be observed. puttUUR and muttuUR, paluUR and nalluUR are all seen largely in the coastal area. It may be due to the geographical nature and facilities available in the region. But a tendency of migration is seen in and around the villages 135, 131, 132, 139, 128, 112, 121, 124, 154 and 157. In the G.B. No. I puttUUR are more in this belt which suggests a tendency of migration towards fertile lands too.

We have already noted some peculiarities in belt No. I in the distribution of megaliths, tribal names and names indicative of low castes. There are new uURs and old uURs; The settlers of the area differentiate good uURs and barren lands. Migratory people are inclined to use fertile lands in G.B. No. I. In the village 128-CHOKUR palavuUR and palapuram denote same place. puram, the Sanskrit term indicates migrations of Brahmins to palavuUR. The revenue records clearly show that most of the land owners of this fertile area in G.B. I are Brahmins.⁴⁴

3.4.1. Names indicative of the geographical divisions mentioned in Sangham literature;

Distributions of the terms of this type are discussed in the Geography and topography of the taluk. Out of 70 names of this type, 49 of them are in the south western half of the taluk.

3.5.1. Names indicative of settlements of Fishermen, potters and a few occupational classes:

mukkuvar, arayar, marakkar, vaalar, kausavar and cottar are not tribal people. But they are mentioned even from the age of Sangham literature.⁴⁵ Thus, these occupational classes are also to be mentioned here. mukkuvar, arayar and kusavar are seen in NAGARAM, PUTHIYANGADI, VALAYANADU and KATALUNDI complexes in the coastal belt and in PALUR complex in the hilly tract. Potters are also seen in G.B. I and III. cottars, who were engaged in making potteries and tiles out of clay are also reflected in names. These names are very few and they are distributed in the south western half of the taluk.

44 Table 75.

45K.A. Neelakanta Sastri SAIC PP.38-9.

3.6.1. Non-aryan elements reflected in place names:

These names are entered in various columns of the field name lists.⁴⁶ A separate table indicative of the frequencies of the specifics of these names is given here.⁴⁷

3.6.2. Names indicative of non-aryan worship places, or shrines. A total number of 769 names are in this class. They are under a i, ii, iii^a, b, c and d in the table.

i. Specifics indicative of caste + generic indicative of shrines or worship places.⁴⁸

e.g: paRayarakootta: paRayar + kootta paRayar is a caste name and it is included under tribal names. kootta, palli and kaavu are the generics suffixed to these names. There are sixteen names of this type, the total number is 25. They indicate paRayan, taccaN, arayan, mukkoN, veetaN, karuvaan, caaliyan, vaaniyan, marakkaAR, mannaaR and veettuvan as specifics. 12/769 is the frequency in complexes and 13/769 is the frequency in the groups. They are largely distributed in KATALUNDI complex (6/25) and in TAMARASSERY Group (7/25).

paLLi, kootta and kaavu are used to indicate the shrines or worship places. The specifics indicate that all these castes have separate shrines for worship. Worship places of arayan and mukkoN are in KATALUNDI complex.

ii. Specifics indicative of the Deity + generic indicative of the worship places:⁴⁹

eg: caamuntikoottam - caamunti + koottam (caamunti is an evil deity according to the local belief).

There are 70 names under this class and the total number of names is 158. Here kaavu, koottam, kootta, saala, nata, caala and palli, are used as generics. Out of the seventy, palli, nata and caala are used only once. saala twice, koottam twice and kootta six times. The remaining 47 are kaavu. caala is suffixed to a name of an evil deity worship place. Saala is used for the worship places of kuRatti and ayyappaN. The deities reflected in names are the following:

⁴⁶ Field name lists in Part II Nos.1-99, except frequency lists.

⁴⁷vide Table No.72.

⁴⁸ (ai) in Table No.72

⁴⁹(a11) in Table No.72

1. poTTaN	2. bhRaantaN	3. caamuññi	4. camuñTi
5. tōnTaN	6. ceeloor	7. kannaN	8. caññaraccan
9. kariyaattaN	10. kaRuttaccan	11. occanaari karimkaali	12. karimkaali
13. naakaaLi	14. caamkaali	15. paTaaLi	16. vaappōN
17. tarilli	18. orRavilli	19. villi	20. cakki
21. kuuri	22. ecci	23. eTappaNacci	24. atiraalaN
25. asuraaLaN	26. peralaaN	27. kuruTan	28. muttassi
29. muttaacci	30. muttappaN	31. muttaccan	32. amman
33. puurvaN	34. paNacci	35. kuRuVeTTi	36. kunniraaN
37. kora	38. pantliraan	39. kariKanTaN	40. koōLiyampaN
41. kuRatti	42. uRuñi	43. arikoTi, alakoTi	44. koovilaaN
45. muñTiyaN	46. antanaar	47. ayyappaN	48. veTTekkarumakaN
49. kaññikkarumakaN	50. kuTTiccaattaN	51. caattaN	52. kuuramcaattaN
53. paamp, visam	54. teyyam	55. puutar, puutam	56. putattaaN
57. kolavaN	58. polayaati	59. karimpili	60. taccilaaN
61. eLankolli			

94/769 and 64/769 are the frequencies in complexes and in Groups respectively. They are of high frequency in NAGARAM, KATALUNDI and VALAYANATU complexes.

iii. Specifics indicative of the deity + other type of generics.⁵⁰

There are 84 names in this class. kanti, kunnu, paara, mala, maatu, paRampu and kuli are the generics used in these names, and paRampu has larger frequencies. These places are also to be taken as the worship places because of the presence of the deity is mentioned. In the case of deities like puutam, caattaN and a few others, it is believed that they often move from place to place. Thus it is possible that the settlers believe such deities presence in open fields where no place of worship is seen. A good number of deities mentioned above are reflected in these names also.⁵¹ So the deities not mentioned in the above lists are given below:

1. muuRti	2. kaali	3. puukurumpa	4. kurumpa
5. kaaveeri	6. maayan	7. maatar	8. kaalaN

^{50a}(iii) in Table 72.

^{51a}(ii) in Table 72.

The frequency is 39/769 in complexes and 45/769 in Groups. They are more in PUTHIYANGADI and NAGARAM complexes.

iv. Other types of worship centres:⁵²

Here the worship places and rituals of some deities are indicated by field names and village names. But the exact deity is not reflected in the specifics or generics. The total number of names in this class is 38 and 11/769 and 27/769 are the frequencies of distribution of them in complexes and groups respectively.

b. Names indicative of burial places are included in the second type.⁵³

3.6.3.A few number of burial grounds mentioned earlier covers only areas in vicinities of megalithic monuments and settlements of tribals. Burial places of tiyyas, pulayas, parayas etc. reflected in names are considered here. Out of the 14 names of this class 9 are distributed in complexes and 5 in groups. The maximum frequency (4/14) is in the KATALUNDI complex.

c. Names of lakes, tanks and streams with specifics as caste names:⁵⁴

3.6.4. ^{Names} Places for taking bath by different castes are prefixed with the caste names. naayar, pulayar, tiyyar, cetti, taccar and caaliyar are the caste names reflected in these names, e.g. taccar kulam. All of them are distributed in the complexes and the total frequency is 27/769.

d. The names indicative of non-aryaN local castes:⁵⁵

3.6.5. The castes under this type 32 in number. Their frequencies are 157/769 and 165/769 in complexes and groups respectively. On the basis of the frequency, this type indicate the largest number. The different castes reflected in these names are follows:

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. velakkittala | 2. velutteeTan | 3. kaniyaan | 4. ilhuvan |
| 5. tiyyar | 6. eluttaccan | 7. kanakkon | 8. asseeri |
| 9. aayan | 10. panniyaN | 11. panikker | 12. coovan |
| 13. perumkollan | 14. kallaN | 15. kollaN | 16. taccar |
| 17. karuppu | 18. kartasvu | 19. kurukkal | 20. coocan |
| 21. naayanaar | 22. patiyaaru | 23. suudraN | 24. naayar |
| 25. karuvaaN | 26. oLavaN | 27. teyyampesti | 28. tarteaN |
| 29. neavittaan or
aavittaan | 30. pancamaR | 31. pariyaeri | |

⁵²a(111) in Table 72.

⁵³a List (b) in Table 72.

⁵⁴ List (c) in Table 72.

⁵⁵ List (d) in Table 72

Some of them can be included in other classes too, but such cases are few and hence they do not make any change in the total picture of the distribution.

General tendencies of the above-mentioned different classes may be observed here.

3.7.1. Most of these classes have prominence in the four major complexes i.e. NAGARAM, PUTHIYANGADI, KATALUNDI and VALAYANADU.

TABLE - 71

Complexes & Groups.	ai	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	b	c	d
NAGARAM	2/12	30/94	12/39	1/56	0	0	3/7	9/11	3/9	7/18	66/157
PUTHIYANGADI	1/12	18/94	11/39	45/56	0	0	2/7	1/11	1/9	5/18	36/157
KATALUNDI	5/12	21/94	6/39	5/56	0	0	1/7	1/11	4/9	1/18	11/157
VALAYANADU	3/12	18/94	8/39	5/56	0	0	1/7	0	1/9	1/8	31/157

These four complexes form the major part of the south western half of the taluk. In some cases, the frequency is seen higher in groups. But these complexes comprises of 50 villages only. The remaining 139 villages are distributed in PALUR two hilly complexes and groups. Thus, the density of distribution in villages increases in the south western half of the taluk. The names distributed in the four above-mentioned complexes are 335 and the names distributed in the villages under south western half is 82, thus the total being 417. The frequencies in the south western half is 417/769 ^(54.22%) and in the north eastern half is 246/769 (31.90%).

The pressure of settlements of these types is comparatively higher in the coastal complexes and in general the density and pressure are high in the south western half of the taluk.

The pressure of settlements is highly directed towards the NAGARAM complex. The frequencies in complexes are the following.

- NAGARAM - 131/769
- PUTHIYANGADI - 119/769
- VALAYANADU - 65/769
- KATALUNDI - 50/769
- KUTATTAI - 15/769
- PALUR - 13/769

3.7.2. The density and pressure of the early settlements are thus directed towards the south western half of the taluk, mainly towards the NAGARAM and PUTHIYANGADI complexes in the coastal belt.

3.8.1. Aryan influences reflected in names:

By Aryan we mean the groups of people who came originally from north India with Sanskrit and related languages and non-Dravidian ways of life. The different groups of people are studied on the basis of place names indications by N. Lahovary⁵⁶, K.A. Neelakanta Sastri,⁵⁷ L.V. Ramaswamy Iyer, Schoner and G.W. Brown.

Frequency Distribution Local Non-Aryan.

TABLE - 72.

a(1) Castes + Shrines or worship place	FUTHI- YANGADI Complex	NAGA- RAM Com- plex	VALAYA- NATU Comp- lex.	KATA- LUNDI Comp- lex	PAL- UR Comp- lex.	KUTA- TTAI Com- plex.	KUNNI- AMAN. Group	KANNI- PAR Group	TAMA- RASS- ERY Group	NATU- VALL- UR Group	THAZE- KKOD Group
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. paRayarakooTTa	2	..	..	..	..
2. paRayarapaLLi	1	1	..	..
3. paRappaLLi
4. paRaccikkaavu	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. paRayaNkaavu	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. paRayarakaavu	1
7. paRayaNkooTTa
8. paRaccikkooTTa	1	..	..	..	..	..
9. taccanpaLLi	1	..	..
10. taccanKaavu	1	..	..
11. arayarakaavu	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
12. mukkoonkaavu	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. veetaKaavu	1	..
14. karuvaanKaavu	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
15. karuvaanpaLLi	1	..
16. caaliyaKaavu	1	..	..
Total	1	2	3	5	..	1	2	1	7	2	1
Grand Total		Complexes				12		Groups			13

56 N. Lahovary Dravidian origins and the West (Orient Longmans, Bombay, 1963), pp.214-25, pp.347-75.

57 K.A. Neelakanta Sastri, Cultural contacts between Aryans and Dravidians, (Manaktalas, Bombay, 1967) P.12. L.V. Ramaswamy Aiyar, O.J.M.S. Vol.XX (1929-30). Schoner and G.W. Brown, 'Dravidian Place names traced in Mesopotamia and Iran'. Journal of the American Oriental Society Vol. X, P.273.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
30. muttassikkaavu	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31. muttaccikkaavu
32. muttappannaavu	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33. muttaccannaavu	1	..	..
34. amannaavu	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35. puuryannaavu	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36. paaccikkaavu	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37. kuruvettikkaavu	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38. karuvettikkaavu
39. kuniraannaavu	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40. korakkaavu	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41. pantiligaannaavu	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42. karikanaiikkaavu	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43. kooliyannaavu	1	..	..	..	..	..
44. kurattisaala	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45. kurattikkaavu	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46. urunikkaavu	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47. arikkotikkaavu	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48. alakotikkaavu	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49. koovelannaavu	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
50. muntiyannaavu	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51. antanaarakaavu	1	..
52. ayyappaannaavu saala	..	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	4	2	2
53. ayyappaankootta	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
54. vetteekkarankootta	..	3	3	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	..
55. vetteekkarannaavu
56. vetteekkarumakan kootta, kaavu
57. kannikkarumannaavu	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58. kuratticcaattaannaavu	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
59. karimcaattaannaavu	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60. caattaannaavu	6	1	1	6	..	..	3	..	4	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
61. kuurancaattaNkaavu	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62. visattumkaavu	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
63. paampunkaavu	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64. toyyattumkaavu	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
65. caattappaLLi	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
66. puutaNkaavu	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
67. puutaNkaavu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
68. puutaNkaavu	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69. kuuliccaaLa	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
70. kolavaNkaavu	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	18	30	18	21	3	4	16	4	24	11	9	
Grand Total	Complexes					94	Groups					64

iii. Daity & other
Types of Generics

1. kariyaattaN kunnu, mala, paara	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..
2. karimkaaliparampu	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. caamkaaliparampu	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
4. paTaaliparampu, kaaton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
5. kuulippaara, maatu, mala	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..
6. ammaNkanti	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. muttappaNkanti, mala	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
8. koovilaaNirikkumarampu	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. muntiyaaNparampu	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. ayyappaNkanti, paRampu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3
11. vettokkarumakkaNkanti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
12. kutticcaattaNkanti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
13. caattaNkanti, kulam	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
14. puutaRkuli, kunnu, kanti 6	4	4	..	1	..	..	4	..	4	3	1
15. muurtikanTi	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
16. puutattaaNkanti	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17. kaaliyeetattukanti, paRambu	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
18. caamuNrikanti PaRambu	1	..	..
19. teyyuamullakanti	1	1
20. puukkurumpapaR	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. kurumpapaRambu	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. kaaveeri irikkunna paRambu	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. maayananti paRambu	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. maatarpaRambu	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. kaalanpaRambu	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	11	12	6	8	..	2	11	5	16	6	7	
	Total Complexes						39	Total Groups				45

(a) IV. Specific-Aryan e
lement + generic

1. naagattankoota	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. naagattankaavu	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
3. ganapatikkanti	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. ganapati kootan	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. bhagavattikkanti	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. daivamullakanti	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	2	..
7. daivattunkaavu	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. dharma daivattum kanti, kaavu	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. daivamullairukkaveeri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
10. DhairavantaRa kanti	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
kanti	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. dharmoottunkaavu	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Total	..	45	1	5	5	..	2	1	6	3	2	..
Grand Total	Complexes						56	Groups				14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5. muccilloTTukaavu	1	..	..	1	1
6. uccaakaavu	1	..
7. palloraakaavu	1	..	..	..	..
8. kunnaRaakaavu	1	..	..	..	..
9. kurutikaavu	1	..
10. kurusikaavu
11. veTTaraakaavu	1	..
12. aanaakaavu	1	..	..	..
13. koolikaavu	1	..	..
14. peTTiyaTTukaavu	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. mayikaavu	1
16. karintikaavu	1	..	..
17. paytaavu	1	..	..
18. tiriccoorikaavu	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. polkaavu	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. veTTunnakoTTa	1
21. pecciraacikaavu (parappalli)	1	..	..
22. peTTuparekkaal	1	..	2	..	..
23. palliyaraakaavu	1	..	..
24. veTTayanteTTaavu	1	..	..	..	..
25. tiyyaTTukanti	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
26. kaliyaTTapaR	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	..
27. kuTTiyiruppapaR	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	9	..	1	..	..	7	1	10	6	3
Grand Total	Complexes				11		Groups				27

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
b. Names indicative of burial grounds associated with castes.												
1. tiyyaccotala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2. pulaccotala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
3. kuriyaala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
4. aayiram kuriyaala	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
5. cotalakkantom	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. caappaTanna	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. caevaatu	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. caevukaaTu	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. savakkantI	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	3	..	4	..	1	2	..	1	2	..	..
Grand Total			Complexes			9		Groups			5	

c. tanks, lakes, etc. associated with castes

1. caaliyarkulam, etotu	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. tiyyakkulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
3. neeyarakulam	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. pulakkulam	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. taccarkulam	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. mannaertora	3	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	4	1	..
7. tantaaicira	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
8. parakkulam	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. valluvakkulam	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5	7	1	1	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	2
Grand Total			Complexes			18		Groups			9	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
28. Karuvamparampu	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	3	1	2	
29. olavaKasavu	**	**	1	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	
30. olavenkoovil	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	
31. toyyamkatti parampu	**	**	**	**	**	1	**	**	**	**	1	
32. tarraakceeri, paraya	6	5	4	**	1	1	10	2	9	2	**	
Total	46	69	41	14	7	8	56	8	108	45	21	
Grand Total	Complexes					179	Groups					244

3.9.1. Distribution of Brahmin Settlements.

The following table gives the details of number of names indicative of Brahmin influences.

TABLE - 73 (1)

Divisions.	Class indicated in the table.	Number
1. Names indicative of Brahmins settlements and their houses.	6	239
2. Names of Brahmin priests	g	24
3. Names indicative of ownership of temples lands vested in Brahmin	d(i)(ii) and (iii)	23
4. Names with specific and generic in Sanskrit	a(iii)	5
5. Names indicative of Actuelic and ceremonies - Aryan ways	c(i)	30
6. Names indicative of temple entrances, cow sheds etc.	e	13

3.9.2. Aryan culture was apparently welcome everywhere in the south and Brahmin ideals were accepted heartily.⁵³ In Sangam literature Kerala is described as an integral part of the socio-cultural unit called tamilakan. Thus the process of Aryan Brahmin migration to early

and settlement in Kerala had begun as early as the age of Sangam. But, according to scholars, the orthodox Brahminical Catholic had taken deep roots in Kerala only by the Seventh Century A.D.⁵⁹

Different types of field names are there reflecting the Aryan contacts in the taluk. These names are classified on the basis of Sanskritic element in them.⁶⁰

TABLE - 73(11)

Structural Divisions	Examples Specific + Generic.	Other Details	Number in each item.	Total Numbers
1	2	3	4	5
a (i) Deity + worshipping centres	nagattam kootta nagattam + kootta	Specific Deities		
		1. naagam	15	
		2. anantan	1	
		3. punnagam	1	
		4. kulineagam	1	
		5. Bhogevati	9	
		6. Sakaleswary	1	
		7. Ganapati	3	
		8. Krishnan	1	
		9. Bhairavan	1	
		10. Kanyakumari	1	
		11. deovar	1	
		12. daiven	5	
		13. iswaran	1	
		14. deevaasuran	1	42
A few names indicate worshipping centres without reference to any deity.		1. tirthan	2	
		2. dharma daiven	2	
		3. aaradhane	3	
		4. tRukkoovil	6	13

⁵⁹Kesaven Veluthat, RSIK, P.F.3-4.

⁶⁰Vedic Table 73.2

1	2	3	4	5
(ii) Deity + other types of generics.	Specific Sanskrit generic denoting a non-Aryan Shrine	1. naagam	14	
		2. bhagavati	24	
		3. ganapati	6	44
(iii) Deity + shrine or worshipping centre.	specific and generic are Sanskrit. daiva + sthalam	1. Bharadeevata	1	
		2. Siva	1	
		3. nanesiveayan	1	
		4. daivan	1	
		5. dharma daivan	1	5
Total in Group (a)				104
(b) Miscellaneous types of names with Sanskrit Specifics.	mantra kulamara	mantra		
	Bhoomittara	Bhoomi		61
(c) Specific indicative of rituals ceremonies etc. with Aryan ways of life.	uupura vaaram nilam	1. uupu	11	
		2. saanti	6	
		3. vaaram	5	
		4. kalakan	6	
		5. paarane	1	
		6. dwaadasi	1	30
ii. Other types of ceremonies	tiruvattaalam nilam			
	pantirafi nilam			17
(d) Names indicative of the ownerships of temples or temple administrative bodies.	deevaswam nilam brahmaswam nilam samudayan nilam	1. deevaswam	7	
		2. brahmaswam	6	
		3. samudayan	1	
		4. sanuham	3	
		5. sankoetam	1	
		6. tava	3	
		7. uurealan	2	23
i. Ownership of temples				
ii. Ownership of Brahmins				
iii. Ownership of temple administrative bodies.				

1	2	3	4	5
(e) Names of entrances, cow sheds, halls, meeting places or rest houses attached temples.		1. goosaala	4	
		2. goopuran	4	
		3. mohTakam	5	13
(f) Names of Brahmin settlements or their house holds and temples.		1. tali	18	
		2. nammalam	127	
		3. puram	13	
		4. iswaram	14	
		5. mala	23	
		6. caala	16	
		7. maTom	26	236
(g) Names related to Brahmins.		1. coomaeteri	3	
		2. caettaN	1	
		3. cottaN	1	
		4. nampuri	10	
		5. paTTeeri	9	20
(g) Names temples communities.		1. vaaryar	46	
		2. nempiti	22	
		3. nampi	29	
		4. nampyaar	16	
		5. nampiyaaR	10	
		6. pishaaroti	15	
		7. caakkiiyaar	4	
		8. kurikkal	15	
		9. putuvaal	6	
		10. maaraaN	12	175
(i) Sanskrit tadbhava Specifics	paracciraamaN	poYil		38
			Total in all classes	721

3.9.3. Out of the names under divisions (a) to (i) 373 (51.73%) are in the complexes and 348 (48.24%) are in the groups. In G.B. I there are 142 names (19.90%) of the total, in G.B. II there are 213 names (29.7%) and in G.B. III, there are 362 names (50.20%). This shows that the use of Sanskrit words was on a much larger scale in G.B. III. In the South Western half of the taluk there are 515 names or 71.25% and in the north eastern half 206 names or 28.73%. Thus it becomes clear that the Aryan influence is reflected on a larger scale in the South Western half of the taluk.

3.9.4. Considering the pressure of Aryanisation ^{of} complex were it is seen that the coastal complexes show much higher values. PUTHIYANGADI, VALAYANADU and NAGARAM shows much higher values in the ascending order.

Thus names representing megaliths, non-Aryan elements and Aryan elements are largely distributed in the south western half of the taluk, which comprises of the major complexes and villages under a few groups.

TABLE 73 iii

LISTS OF NAMES-ARYAN CONTACTS(a) (i) Deity + worship places.

167	naagattankootTa = 87	15.	naagattaankootTa = 91	115.	naagattaankootTa = 178
	naagattaankaaavu =	102.	naagakootTa = 172	130	naagattaankootTa = 121
	naagattaankootTa =	37	naagattinkalkaaavu = 34	13	naagattaankaaavu = 11
70	naagattaankootTamala = 1	117	naagattaankootTa = 7	155	naagattinkaavu = 13
157	naagattaankavu = 58	44	naagattinkaavu = 143	111	naagattaankootTa = 28
105	allantaankootTa = 30	158	punnaagattaankootTa = 95	43	kulinaagattaankootTa = 392
114	bhagavatikootTa = 22	185	bhagavatikaavu =	85	bhagavatikootTam = 50
103	-do- = 130	38	-do- = 230	90	bhagavatikootTa = 78
98	-do- = 224	52	-do- = 155	102	-do- = 105
53	sekaleeswarykaavu = 24	38	ganapatiyampalam = 292	36	kanyaakumarikoovil = 68
33	sreekrishnankaavu = 203		ganapatikaavu =	97	deevamunTa = 522, 523
88	bhairaventara =		ganapatikootTam =		daivamullaerukelkaavu =
90	daivattinnuula = 93	92	iiswaraankootTa =		daivamullakanTi =
38	daivamulipuliyapaR = 1	44	deevaasurakkulam = 180		daivattunkaaavu =
13	tiirthakkarakkootTa = 5	122	tiirthakkunnu = 127	36	dharmaadaiyattunkaaavu =
179	tiirthakkunnu = 28		aaraadhanaakkunnu = 101		dharmaottunkaaavu =

36 krishNaNkoovil - 32
 37 (E) tRukkoovil - 163
 51 tRukkoovil - 54

65 tRukkoovil - 56
 21 tRukkoovil - 10

59 tRukkoovil - 56
 38 tRukkoovil - 59, 66

a(ii) deity + other types of
 Generics.

174 naagattinKal - 6
 55 naagattinKal - 9
 188 naagamullakanTi - 28
 156 naagamullakanTi - 95
 naageeripaR - 274
 283 naagasseri - 392
 bhagavatikkanti -
 98 -do- - 5
 84. bhagavatiniLam - 36
 81 bhagavatikanTom - 37
 50 bhagavatikanTom -
 31 bhagavatikanTom -
 66 bhagavatimannu - 185
 67 BhagevatipaTi - 6, 7, 8
 39 gaṇapatikkanti - 36
 33 gaṇapatikkunnu - 6

120 naagattinKanTi - 11
 65 naagekkanTi - 12
 naagattinKalpaera - 145
 116 naageripaR - 55
 4 naageeritaalam -
 123 bhagavatikanTom - 1
 143 bhagavatikanTom - 26
 47 bhagavaticcira - 1
 167 bhagavatiniLam - 45
 39 bhagavatikanTom - 3
 168 bhagavatikanTom - 178
 37 bhagavatimumpu - 108
 85 bhagavatimannu - 518
 282 gaṇapatikkanti -
 38 gaṇapatikkanti -

90 naagattinKanTom - 29
 37 naagattinKal - 24
 37 naagattinKanTi - 94
 2 naagamullikanTi - 37
 283 naagattankulam - 137
 97 bhagavatikanTom - 84
 71 bhagavaipaR - 91
 44 Bhagevatikkanti - 12
 95 bhagevatikanTi - 127
 32 bhagavatikanTom - 4
 29 bhagavatikanTom -
 53 bhagavatipaR - 4
 99 bhagavatimannu - 34
 37 gaṇapatikkanti - 537
 44 gaṇapatikkulam - 54

a(iii) deity (Sanskrit) +
 worship centre (Sanskrit)

daivasthalam
 97 dharmadaivattunkshetRam -542 90 bharedevataKshetRam - 40 122 sivakshetRam -
 97 nanaSivaayamKshetRam -584

(b) Miscellaneous types of names
 with Sanskrit speci-fic or generic

Specific

80 bhoomittara - 10
 27 tRukkolannara - 53
 16 mastruvanna - 2
 tRukkaikkunnu - 45
 112 tRuppoyil -

3 manRakulannara - 203
 41 krishNaNkanTi - 20
 91 puutRaupoyil - 176
 109 tRukkaRRakkunnu - 3
 129 puutRukkuli - 100

17 pulastanaetu - 47
 43 mastrunilam - 204
 12 graamakulam - 50
 36 tRikkantiyuura - 104
 64 sRungaamparra - 100

56	tRukkaikkunnu - 81	143	aaryankuLem - 93	43	tRukkeyilpaR - 267
33	udeyamkaNTom - 51		saantiPaRom - 123	203	kRisnakOLannara -
43	tRukkaalpaR - 261	91	sankaraNkunnu - 52	70	tRukkoalpaR - 42
74	additya ^N viitu - 81	75	sankarattaRa - 132	90	aarya ^N kaala - 106, 107
	krisa ^N paR - 130	41	sankara ^N viitu - 180	55	graaluura - 20
	raanakRisana ^N paR - 131	37	aarya ^N valappu - 55	102	tRukkaikkunnu - 296
60	kRisnapoyil - 83	30	tRukkipaR -	50	tRukoalpaR -
145	sankaratta - 9	39	aaryacaali - 144	154	kRisettu - 34
110	tRukktakka ^N ra - 38	34	nagerampaR - 203		tRukka ^N amanna - 89
27	suurya ^N ka ^N ti -	38	nagerampaR -		mantra ^N paR - 39
80	naaradavayil - 23		suuryakuLannara - 201	180	asa ^N raamattu - 17
35	svaRgattilpaR - 29	188	ka ^N paalikkunnu - 187		

Generic

	muocilo ^N ttuma ^N tom -		ka ^N limate ^N tom -		ka ^N vilks ^N het ^N ra ^N m -
	pa ^N liya ^N ra ^N sthalam -	79	pa ^N ttaa ^N ptinilam - 29	77	ko ^N les ^N waratta - 6
29	ku ^N namanna ^N lattu - 169	51	ma ^N na ^N t ^N ruk ^N kovil - 40	97	na ^N kki ^N swaratta - 4 (see manalam too)
	ku ^N namanna ^N lattu - 164	38	nageram	34	nageram
	na ^N llis ^N warattu - 195	97	nageram	170	nageram

c(4) Specifics which are closely connected to Brahmins and Temples.

51	uu ^N ttumu ^N li - 70	61	uu ^N ttuku ^N li - 30	29	uu ^N ttukule ^N m -
168	uu ^N ttukan ^N tom -	13	uu ^N ttuka ^N tau ^N -	16	uu ^N ttukule ^N m -
81	uu ^N ttukan ^N tom -	56	uu ^N ttuku ^N li - 112	80	E uu ^N ttukule ^N m - 113, 114
168	uu ^N ttukule ^N m - 146	123	saanti ^N pa ^N rom -	188	saanti ^N pa ^N rom -
	uu ^N ttukan ^N tom - 36	22	saanti ^N ru ^N tti -	50	saanti ^N pa ^N rom -
64	saanti ^N ru ^N tti - 49	8	saanti ^N ru ^N tti -	115	va ^N ra ^N ka ^N ntom -
90	va ^N ra ^N ta ^N ka - 41	29	va ^N ra ^N ta ^N ka -	98	va ^N ra ^N ka ^N ntom - 5
6	va ^N ra ^N pa ^N yil -	20	ka ^N lakappa ^N - 37	3	ka ^N lakanna ^N ilam - 35
85	ka ^N lakappa ^N ntom -	178	ka ^N lakappa ^N ti - 61	52	ka ^N lakappa ^N - 63
81	ka ^N lakame ^N dom - 13	48	dvada ^N sika ^N ntom - 164	76	pa ^N ra ^N na ^N pa ^N - 15, 29, 77

c(ii) Names of ceremonies etc.

11	panniraTipaR - 76	128	pañteeraTipaR. 31	57	kalasankettupaR - 81
	tiruvaaalanniLam - 32	84	talaattilpaR - 44	87	cootipaR - 29
176	ayilyamcannepaR - 23	80	E kaattikakkanti - 221	179	kaattikakuli - 16
283	saNipaR - 53	123	sivaraaTrikantom - 1	107	bharatapoyil - 109
44	kuuttunilam - 125	26	nantaavanattil - 41	27	nantaavanattil - 41
283	puntooTtattil - 190	3	puntooTtattil -		

d(i) Ownership of temples.

44	deevasvontooTu - 14	115	deevasvontotika -	116	deevasvonnilam -
102	deevasvonnilam - 21	79	deevasvonnilam - 17	70	deevasvonnilam - 77
106	deevasvonnilam - 24				

d(ii) Ownership of Brahmins.

27	puttuuruuTubrahmasvom -17	34	brahmasvomni - 164	73	brahmasvomni - 76
72	brahmasvomni -	82	bramasvomnadom - 48	179	brahmasvonnilam - 97

d(iii) Ownership of temple or Brahmin Administrative bodies.

23	sanudaayam - 38, 42	12	sanuhamkanton - 20	177	sanuhamkanton - 38
128	sanuhamkanton -	37	E sanuhamkanton	21	uuraaLalikaavu - 17
	sankestam	80	E uuraaLalipaR - 4	32	tavakkanti - 57
18	tavakkanti - 167	185	tavakkanti - 167		

(e) temple entrances, cowsheds attached to temples and temple assembly halls.

85	goopurattinkal - 169	179	gocaaalapaR - 44	37	mañTakaattinkal - 128
43	-do- - 359	187	-do- - 87	37	E mañTakaattinkal -
37	E -do- -	158	-do- - 121	84	mañTapattinkal - 47
74	-do- - 175	69	-do- - 153	64	mañTakaaseeri - 54
38	mañTakovviitu - 274				

(f) Names indicative of Brahmin settlements.1. tali

36	taliyilpaR - 102	28	taliyaaTattu - 4	29	taliyaaTattu - 169
37	taliyaarvayal - 134	35	taliyilksetRam - 30	39	talipaR - 327
97	taliyaarpaR - 221	136	taliyilmadom -	20	taliyaañankuñi - 62

27 taliyaaTatta - 54	43 talikkaatu - 285	188 taliyippaara - 203
37 E talidpa -	taliyil - 301	50 taliyaaTa - 169
34 talikkunnaata - 113	talid - 309	36 E tali - 309

E (ii) nannalam.

7 taameramannalam - 68	75 koronnalettu - 8	79 otayamannalettu - 36
169 naalamannalettu - 2	kanTamannalettu - 36	eramannalettu - 52
84 koramannalettu - 69	173 otayamannalam - 3	187 molomannalam - 127
99 puumannalettu - 54	67 kilakkemannalettu - 140	85 kunnamannalam -
170 ceennamannalettu - 76	mayannalettu - 127	60 kumaramannalam - 62
57 karumannalettu - 67	otayamannalettu - 100	66 tirumannalam - 2
61 pallimannalettu - 21	160 puumannalettu - 44	176 puvannalettu - 12, 23
130 kunnamannalam - 17	eramannalam - 140	kumaramannalam - 43
puumannalam - 9	68 maTamannalam - 85	30 otayamannalam -
37 tirumannalam - 91	35 kannamannalam - 50	31 tirumannalam -
68 kaTTamannalam - 13	29 otayamannalam - 80	39 utiyamannalam -
otayamannalam - 63	38 raamamannalam -	122 putumannalam - 167
kuTTamannalam - 13	matiramannalam -	mullamannalam - 155
kaTTaannalam - 13	127 putumannalam - 169	131 tirumannalam - 89, 90
maTamannalam - 91	137 ceattamannalam - 26	139 kannimannalam - 39
147 puumannalam - 16	81 tirumannalettu - 19	126 puvannalam - 24
puuvannalettu - 16	ciraTamannalam - 107	158 kanTamannalam - 34
154 putumannalam - 48	otayamannalam -	kolamannalam - 107
172 putumannalam - 169	12 anayamannalam - 86	23 tirumannalam - 63
3 kuTTamannalam -	syannalettu - 86	kunnamannalam - 51
24 tirumannalam - 30	282 tirumannalam - 24	41 viiraanimannalam - 126
34 otayamannalam - 7	47 tirumannalam-129	69 tirumannalam - 29
tirumannalam - 100	kaimannalam - 38	otayamannalam - 142
71 tirumannalam - 3, 71	73 otayamannalam - 86	76 eramannalam - 26
182 kunnamannalam - 173	183 tirumannalam - 27	cirukanTamannalam - 3
129 otayamannalam - 141	131 otayamannalam - 36, 37	ceRumannaletceeri - 110
168 otayamannalam - 262	168 kanTamannalam - 322	32 iiveramannalam -
puumannalam - 314	ponnamannalam - 65	otayamannalam -
ceattamannalam - 316	50 otayamannalam - 80	161 udayamannalam - 47

35	iisvaramannalam - 13	82	udayamannalam - 90	158	udayamannalam - 116
136	aaryamannalam - 67	43	udayamannalam - 221	74	udayamannalam - 92
69	naaraayamannalam - 77	82	amrutamannalam - 41	80	mannelam - 45
169	mannelam - 2	99	mannelakkaatu - 155	95	mannelattara - 102
139	mannelattu - 2	98	mannelamkaatu - 96	188	mannelakkaattukunnu - 234
104	mannelakkaattukunnu - 153	44	mannelakkaattu -	47	mannelamooli - 138
82	mannelakkaatu - 75	169	mannelamcceeri - 13	67	mannelasceeri - 114
17	mannelamcceeri - 59	11	mannelacceeri - 106	121	-do- -
98	mannaletatta - 162	145	-do- - 42	66	-do- -
4	mannelacceeri -	158	-do- - 135	46	mannaappalli - 40
43	-do- - 329	136	-do- - 5	81	-do- -
37 E	-do- - 91	36 E	mannelacceeri -	74	mannaacceeri - 122
36	mannelacceeri			165	-do- - 9

(g) (iii) puram.

56	sreenaaraayanapuram - 66	39	sreekrisnapuram - 227	188	sreenaaraayanapuram - 196
168	raasapuram - 357	128	palapuram - 37		sreekrisnapuram - 124
33	risapuram - 100	118	maanipuram - 15	76	veenapuram - 128
	govindapuram - 151	39	sreekrisnapuram - 150		ravipuram -
					vikramapuram -

(g) (iv) iisvaram.

97	iiccarotta - 59	77	koleesvaran - 6	69	gancessvaran - 93
	naakkiiisvaram - 4	48	naageesvaran - 171		kanneesvaran - 169
80 E	sreekantheesvaran - 283		kappaleesvaran - 169	15	kunneesvaran - 16
	koleesvaran - 298	12	teeleesvaran - 58	29	nelliisvaram - 173
32	iisvaramannalam -	35	iisvaramannalam - 13		nellikkaavu - 195
				122	neeleesvaran - 163

(g) (v) caala

44	caalappuram -	176	caalappuram - 14, 37	1	caalapretta - 137
72	-do- -	18	-do- -		caalakentti - 172
35	caalapretta - 63	70	-do- - 53	50	caalapar - 30
	caalapretta - 64	114	caalapparampa - 53	85	caalapar -
56	caalakkal - 63	89	caalapar - 152	161	caalakkal - 55
90	saalakkal - 76				

(f) (vi) maNa

128 eLemaNa - 16	38 maNayilakam - 194, 21	95 mutumaNa - 140, 136
170 mutumaNa - 61	57 mutumaNa - 165	160 maNattaaNatta - 44
15 maNattaaNatta - 91	114 muuttoNa - 155	63 mutumaNa - 5
92 -do- - 3	56 eTamaNa - 107	24 muuttamaNa - 7
27 maNakkal - 62	73 mutumaNa - 106	66 maNattaaNam - 62, 85
45 maNallaaNam - 22	79 mutumaN - 6	120 mutumaNa - 10
74 -do- - 88	170 mutumaNa - 61	168 -do- - 273
25 muuttamaNa - 62	1 putumaNa - 61	

(f) (vii) madom: (Generics) which areclosely distributed to temples areonly included here)

77 kaalimadam - 20	46 kayiladam - 41	67 veLLadam - 19
46 puRadadam - 41	37 puMadam - 40	85 -do- -
36 vaTakkadam - 76	76 madattilpaR - 46	68 madattunkanTi - 21
89 kilumadam - 154	188 madattunkal - 120	70 madattilpaR - 100
20 madompaR - 139	165 madappaatu - 1	74 -do- - 97
6 madattilpaR - 66	121 -do- - 10, 12	175 madattilpaR - 69
28 nampuurimadam -	66 madattil - 185	177 -do- - 23
50 kurikkaladam - 61	61 -do- - 21, 23	60 -do- - 62, 66
31 caakkimadam - 212	51 -do- -	90 madattil - 24
		74 -do- - 97

(g) Names indicative of Brahmins.

54 coomaatirivayal - 18, 19	59 coomaatirinilam - 18, 17	129 coomaatirinilam - 58
60 caTTaNoceeri -	90 cottaikanTi - 52	51 nampuTimanna - 15
57 nampuurikanTi - 62	53 nampuurikanTi - 35	158 patTeerikanTi - 1
28 nampuurimatom - 35	37 -do- -	160 -do- - 171
34 nampuurikanTi - 114	32 -do- -	79 -do- - 45
104 nampuuripaaTam - 53	50 -do- -	90 -do- - 64
104 patTeerikanTi - 1	27 -do- -	28 -do- - 12
2 -do- - 91	3 patTeerikanTi - 81	122 -do- - 157

(h) Names indicative of
temple communities:

(i) vaaryar.

1. vaaryankanTi - 40	21 vaaryanviITTiI -	27 vaariyanmedom - 36
41 vaariyanviITTu - 8	43 vaaryattapar - 288	34 vaaryattapar - 126
vaaryankal - 81	48 vaaryankanTi - 38	44 -do- - 18, 120
69 vaaryankanTi - 69	71 -do- - 10	122 vaaryankanTi - 168
168 -do- - 205	130 -do- - 121	121 -do- - 168
7 -do- - 45	79 -do- - 12	75 -do- - 29
85 -do- -	72 vaaryanviITTu - 9	118 vaaryanviITTu - 9
29 vaaryanviITTu - 207	37 -do- - 117	31 -do- -
38 -do- - 44	60 -do- - 62	165 vaaryatta - 165
52 -do- - 166	113 vaaryatta - 18	117 -do- - 47
98 vaaryatta - 43	155 -do- - 22	154 -do- - 7
126 -do- - 4	178 -do- - 116	182 -do- - 14
125 -do- - 3	165 -do- - 6, 7	45 -do- - 18
96 -do- -	33 -do- - 23	83 -do- - 91
76 vaaryanmuuli - 20	30 vaaryanpoyil -	73 vaaryanmuuli - 7
168 vaaryaccira - 202		

h (ii) nampiti

47 nampitipar - 148	37 E Nampitipar -	80 E nampitiyaankanton - 72
13 nampitipar - 182	95 nampitikanTi - 195	92 nampitikanTi - 81
7 -do- - 39	15 -do- - 93	90 -do- - 92
5 nampitiviITTu -	20 nampitiviITTu - 60	67 -do- - 117
27 -do- - 101	68 -do- - 157	37 nampitiviITTu - 47
50 -do- -	85 -do- -	171 -do- - 15
99 -do- - 62	65 -do- - 63	87 -do- - 111

h (iii) nampi

17 nampiviITTu -	10 nampiccira - 129	51 nampikulan - 76
53 -do- - 35	52 nampiyaeTTil	61 nampilaalatta - 77
39 -do- -	11 nampiyaeTTa - 38	85 nampipar -
65 -do- - 63	67 nampicori - 110	187 nampiparra - 129
162 -do- - 9	37 nampikulan - 140	31 nampiyaeTTil -

50 nampipaR = 256	168 nampipaR = 41	61 nampipaR = 67
nampyaRaktavu = 257	21 nampipaR = 17	43 nampikulam = 15
nampukulannara =	33 nampikulam = 15	nampipaR = 506
44 nampinilam =	47 nampinilam =	22 nampooTTunilam = 57
6 nampikunnatta = 57		

h(iv) nampyaar.

4 nampyaaraceala =	6 nampyaaroti = 46	7 nampyaarakanTom = 133
23 nampyaaranna = 22	263 nampyaalakanTi = 129	43 nampyaaroti = 27
29 nampyaarootu =	18 nampyaarapar = 93	67 nampyaarakaneri = 10
44 nampyaalanilam =	nampyaarampu = 93	151 nampyaarukulam = 102
9 nampyaarampu = 12	157 nampyaarakanTi = 60	50 nampyaarpuNam = 148
85 nampyaaroti =		

h (v) nanniyaaR.

128 nannacciivitu = 9	34 nanniyaaRpar =	18 nanniyaaRpar = 106
15 nannaccipaR = 150	168 nanniyaaRapar = 155	25 nanniyaaRovitu = 62
26 nanniyaaRavitu = 101	114 nannivitu = 91, 92	34 nannivitu = 197
		nanniyaaRavitu = 68

h (vi) piisaarati

18 saarattavitu = 7	28 saarikkal = 102	3 piisaaratta = 56
20 saarikkal = 192	73 piisaarattu = 128	saarikkal = 122
158 piisaarattu = 145	12 saarattu = 4	17 saarattuvitu = 4
99 saaraaTikanTi = 50	117 piisaarikkal = 4	97 piisaaroticeala = 61
131 piisaaroti = 171	34 piisaaratta = 126	piisaarotikanTi = 57

h (vii) caakkiyaar.

74 caakkiyaarakuli = 136	132 caakkiyaarakanTi = 74	16 caakkiyaaravitu =
		31 caakkiyaarTom = 212

h (viii) potuvaal.

283 potuvaalkanTi = 21	131 potuvaarTom = 144	98 potuvaalkanTi = 5
168 potuvaarTom = 304	100 potuvaarakanTi = 119	97 potuvaalkanTi =

n (ix) maarsali

1 maaraankanti - 117	83 maaraankoti - 28	3 maaraaviitu - 51, 81
174 -do- - 111	16 maaraappaara - 22	74 -do- - 252
10 -do- - 12	74 maarattu - 175	128 -do- - 31
37 maaraaviitu - 110	54 maaraaviitu - 51	28 -do- - 55

(1) Sanskrit tadhava specifics.

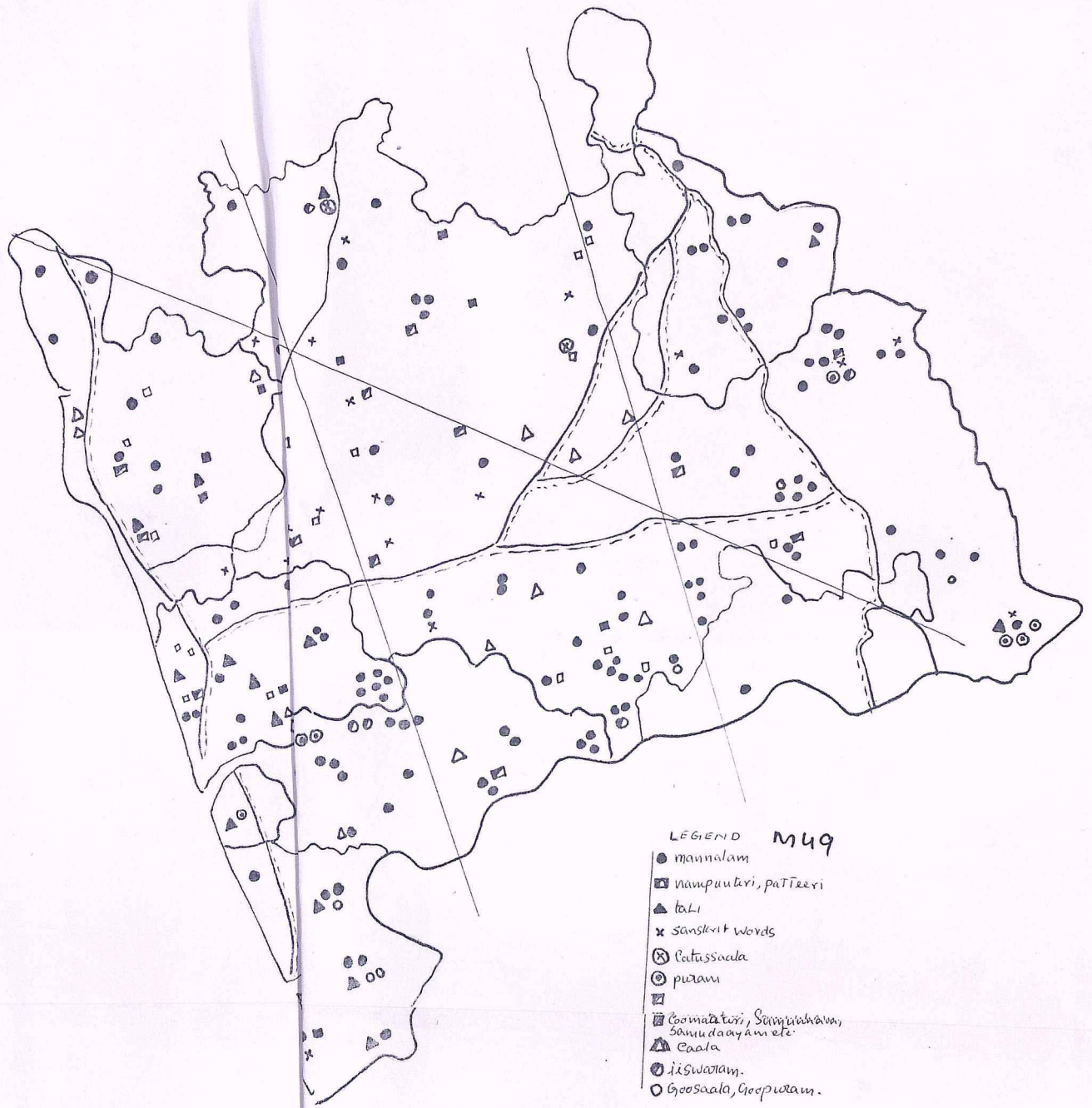
elipootikkanti -	143	teevaramala - 102	175	caikkikaavu - 7, 38
teevarapar -	282	paracciraamaipoyil -	68	teevaramuuli - 122
teyyamullapar -	64	coomattapar - 102	20	cuuliyeeTetta - 100
teyyattinikaavu -	67	srugaampara - 102	17	cirikanTapuratta - 47
180 caantirutti - 100		cerunnaampara - 102	37	E kannaratta -
72 kannaraikunnu - 97	32	teevarakanti - 57	168	caantipar - 44
180 caantirutti -		tavakkanti - 57	185	tavakkuli - 167
29 cuuryakulannara -	168	caantipar -	68	kannaraikulam - 79
30 teevarikulam -	64	coomattapar - 102	36	teevarapar - 94
97 caenticcira -	10	tirukanTom - 13	15	tiruvottakunnu - 60
18 tavakkanti - 167	11	teekakkanti - 39	97	tirumaalakanti - 507
83 caenticcira -	4	tirupparampu - 206	4	tirupparampu -
180 caantirutti -		tiruviiTu - 44		

Names indicative of Brahmin migrationfrom other areas.

137 veTTattupar - 55	153 tavanuukkanti - 16	110 covvarakanti - 53
covvarapar - 48	74 panniyuuraupukulam - 34	66 celluraceerikkal -
tavanuukkanti - 31	178 covvarankurri - 88	coorrasnikkarapar - 140
46 panniyuukulanpaaton-82, 84	188 naevaappaaton - 32	veTTattupar - 140

3.10. Settlements of Brahmins and temple communities.3.10.1. Distribution of manalam, purem, iswaran, talai and nalla

These generics and specifics are indicative of Sanskrit influence and Brahmin settlements which is discussed later in this Chapter. The total number of generics and specifics comes to be 239.



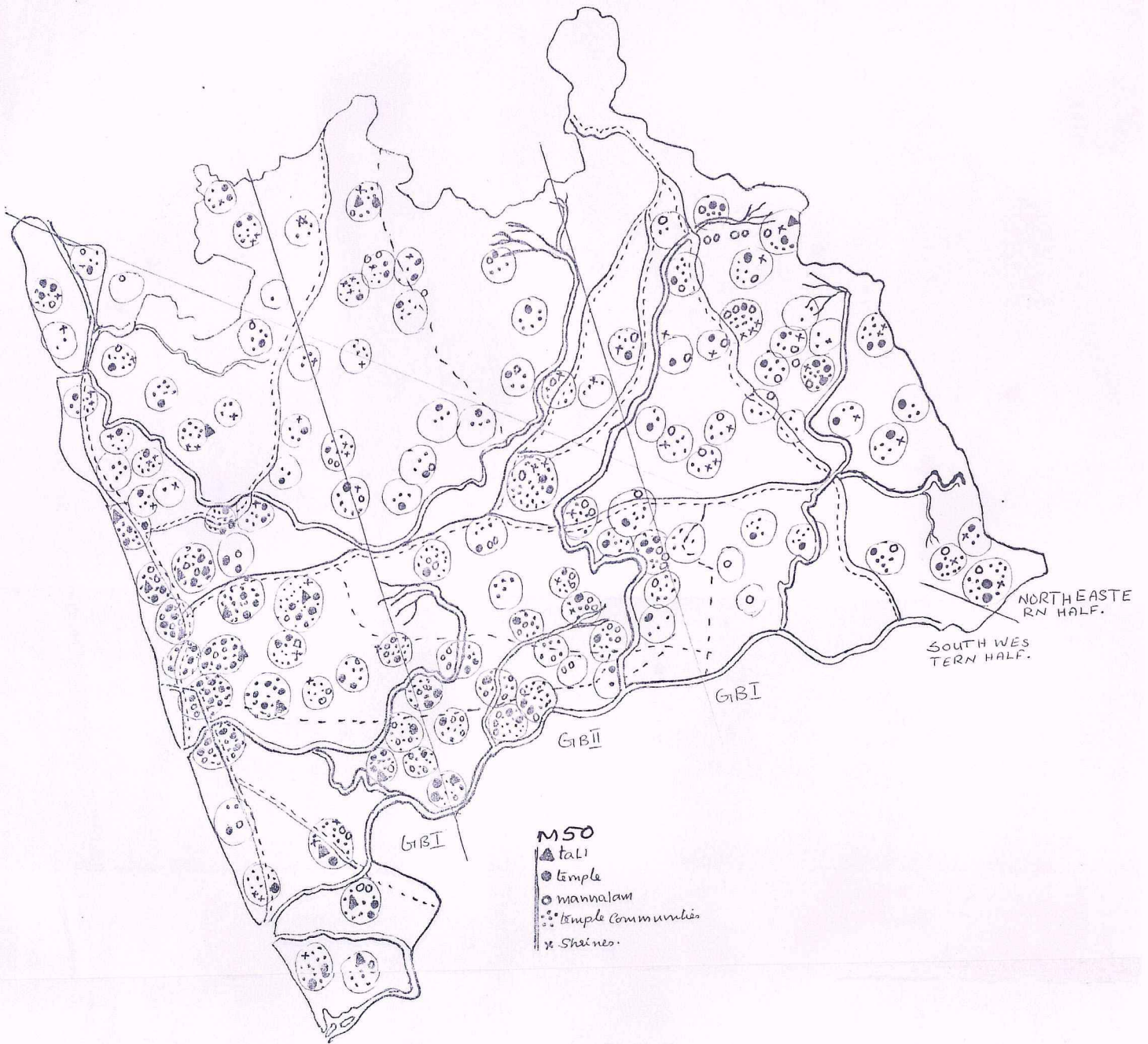


TABLE - 74.

Distribution of mannalam (See map 49 and 50)

<u>G.B. I.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
145, 139, 147, 136, 137, 131, 129, 130, 127, 126, 121, 173, 172, 170, 158, 122, 160, 168, 169, 165, 183.	These villages are in the middle portion of G.B.I. Villages 145, 139, 147, 136, 137, 131 and 121 lie on the elevated areas of north-eastern part of G.B.I. 130 to to 183 are crowded in the middle portion of G.B.I, making a chain from 145 to 183 (Total 21 villages).
154, 187, 188	These three villages are scattered on the southern area of G.B. I.
<u>G.B. II.</u>	
75, 79, 169, 84, 170, 89, 60, 176, 85, 69, 82, 81, 71, 179, 73, 74, 78, 76	These villages are on the ^{southern} border of G.B.II distributed on the upper table lands.
12, 99, 98, 95	Scattered on the northern border of G.B.II.
61, 67, 66, 57, 104	Scattered on the middle of G.B.II.
<u>G.B.III.</u>	
282, 4, 3, 7, 24, 23, 29, 30, 37, 31, 38, 36, 35, 68, 39, 34, 47, 44, 46, 43, 41	Scattered in the northern part of G.B.III. Middle portion of G.B.III on the cliff areas and NAGARAN, VALAYANADU complexes.
80(E), 37(E)	Southern border of G.B.III.

The distribution shows that the chain of mannalam generics spreads from the northern portion of G.B.I, gradually increasing its density towards south west and passes through the southern portion of G.B.II and entering G.B.III turns north west and spreads in the middle of G.B.III.

In G.B.I, out of the 239 names suggestive of mannalam, puram, tali, goosala, samuham, samudayan, sanketan, mala etc, 60 are distributed. (25.42%). These are distributed in 24 villages of the belt. The remaining 58% is distributed in the 165 villages in G.B.II and G.B.III. It shows that the density of Brahmin settlements in G.B.I is much high (2.5 and 1.06 respectively (60/24 and 176/165).

3.10.2. coomeatiri in 129, 150, and 160, samuhan in 176, caala in 136 and 100, tali in 136 and 100, uuttu in 168, 123, 100, 100, 143, 107 and 150 are also indicative of the pressure of Brahmin settlements in the region. On the whole, the areas under G.B.I might have attracted the Brahmin communities. This may be due to the availability of highly fertile paddy fields in the upper table lands of this region. The chain of manalam generics in the southern portion of G.B.II reflecting Brahmin Settlements also is closely connected with the fertility and extension of paddy fields. This portion of the chain is distributed on the extension of the cliff area of G.B.III towards east.

This relationship of the Brahmin settlements with the availability of fertile paddy fields can be substantiated by evidences other than place names.

3.10.3. From the settlement records of 1890-1901 we can understand the actual occupant of the landed properties. These records were prepared on the basis of actual land ownerships and the occupants of that period. We get a few instances of such occupants from the paimashi records of the Mysore rulers.

3.10.4. The settlement records show that the occupants of the villages which are distributed in G.B.I are the Brahmins and they are described as "detailed list of Joint pattedars and occupants jointly registered" in each village.

TABLE - 75.

Name of the Villages in G.B.I.	Name of the pattadar or occupant.	uraalar or Number of Owners - Brahmins.
1	2	3
130 OMASSERI	NATUKIL devaswom uraalar	5
128 CHOKKUR	NATUKIL devaswom uraalar	5
121 VENNAKOD	NATUKIL devaswom uraalar	3
124 PALANUR	NATUKIL " "	3
	RAVIPURAM " "	23
122 HELESHARAN	NATUKIL " "	20
	CATHANANGALAN, " "	14
	RAVIPURAM " "	30
125 KULURKIPRA	RAVIPURAM " "	15
123 THECHIVAD	nampoothiri Brahmins	3
131 PUTHUR	NATUKIL devaswom uraalar	5

1	2	3
137	KUTATTAL RAVIPURAM deevason uraalar	15
135	CHEMMARUTHAY CATTAMANGALAM	15
120	PULLANUR Nempootiry Brahmins	7
156	MANAKKATTUPURAM RAVIPURAM deevason uraalar	18
	TAVANURA	20
	ANAYAM KUNNU	8
154	ANAYAMKUNNU ANAYAMKUNNU	5
	RAVIPURAM	5
	PAKKIYAATIRI YOGAM VAKA	7
	TAVANURA deevason uraalar	5
153	ALLI TAVANURA	5
	ANAYAMKUNNU	25
157	CHEMURA RAVIPURAM	
	TAVANURA	15
166	ERIMALA CATTAMANGALAM deevason uraalar	8
165	IRAYARKULI CATTAMANGALAM	20
	KATUNNAMPALAM	15
168	CHULUR CATTAMANGALAM	20
	TALAPPANA	15
	KULIMPRA	3
	KOTAL	5
164	ARAYANGOT KACCARA	15
	VATTANKULANARA	15
	CATTAMANGALAM	15
172	VENPAKKOD CATTAMANGALAM	10
170	MALAYANNA CATTAMANGALAM	25
186	KAKKAD ATTIYARAKKAL	15
	SREEKRISHNAPURAM	5
185	KODIVATHUR ATTI TRUKKOVEL	15
188	PANNIKKOD ATTIYARAKKAL	15
	SREEKRISHNAPURAM	5
	TRUKLAYUURA	

1	2	3
187	KARASSERI ATITRUKKOVEL deevason uuraalar	75
184	CHERUVATI KACCARA	5
	KULAMPRA Karunkan deevason uuraalar	15
183	ATUVAT KACCARA	5
	KULAMPRA	10
	MUTTYBARI KANIYAATTAN deevason uuraalar	12
	VATTANKOLAM deevason uuraalar	15
	Total	<u>679</u>
152	KUTARANJI | KOTTAYAM PALACE: RAVIVARMA (Complete)	
133	KOROTERI | KOTTAYIL Bhagavati deevason	
134	PERILLI | KOTTAYAM PALACE (Complete)	
168	CHULUR KOTAL deevason uuraalar and KULAKKOTA deevason uuraalar - VETTATHU puthiya kovilakam (Complete)	
<u>NAME OF THE VILLAGE IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF G.D. II.</u>		
179	KANNIPARAMBA KACCARA deevason uuraalar	4
	KANNIPARAMBA	6
	VATTANKULAMPARA	3
	KULAMPRA KARUNAKAN deevason uuraalar	4
	nampoothiry Brahmia	10
181	KALPALLE KACCARA deevason uuraalar	4
180	DALANGAD PERUVAMPRA	5
	KANNIPARAMBA	15
175	CATTAMANGALAM CATTAMANGALAM	35
	KULAKKOTA	20
177	KULAKKOD KULAKOTA	15
176	KOYIMANNA KULAKOTA	15
	CATTAMANGALAM	15
70	PAYINGOTTUPURAM PERUVAMPRA	45
77	CHERIJPA PERUVANNA	15

1	2	3	
79	VALAYANNUR	PERUVANPRA devaswom uraalar	15
		VATTANKOLANPURA " "	10
78	MANAKKAT	PERUVANPRA " "	10
76	KAYAL	PERUMPRA " "	5
71	KUTTIKATTUR	CHERUVANNUR " "	9
		PERUMANNA " "	6
		KALLATA KARIYAATTAN devaswom uraalar	5
		nampootiri families	5
46	KAYILANADOM	AMRUTAMANNALAM " "	5
73	VALLAYKKOD	AMRUTAMANNALAM " "	6
		PERUVANPRA " "	5
45	KOTAL	AMRUTAMANNALAM " "	8
82	PUVVATTUPARANPA	PERUVANPRA " "	10
		PROVANNUR " "	4
83	PERINGOLAM	PORAVANNUR " "	15
81	CHERUKULATHUR	PORAVANNUR " "	5
		Total	<u>339</u>
70	PAYINGOTTUPURAM	CENPAKOOTTA devaswom uraalar nayars	15
		PERUMANNA devaswom uraalar Zamorins family	15
		PAROOL KARIYAATTAN devaswom uraalar Nayar	5
		PUTHUR devaswom uraalar musad	10
73	VELLAYIKKOD	PERUMANNA devaswom uraalar Zamorins family	10
45	KOTAL	" " " " " "	10

3.10.5 In the G.B.I, the uraalar are the administrative Managers/Owners of temple properties are 679 in the part of the belt II, 339, making thus a total number 1018. It shows the importance of the temples and the administrative groups attached to them. Almost all the paddy fields are vested in these uraalar. This data, in turn suggest the interest of the Brahmin Nampootiris in the above fertile region.

3.10.6. Some of the early names connected with the Brahmin settlements are also seen distributed in this area. These are names collected from Zamorins palace records⁶¹ and Paimashi records.⁶²

61R III-2, 36, 27, 67, 7, 12, 9, 10, 1, 5, 26, 69, 9, 4, V₂, VI7, V II.

62X Jc, Kc, X Kc, X 4c. Jc Nos. 6, 19, 1, 18, 36; Kc-Nos. 18, 24, 19, 20, 17, 5, 18, 22, 25, 29, 28, 10; Pc-12, 13, Uc-21, 22

1. Zanzibar Palace Records:

TABLE - 76.

Name indicative of the Brahmin Settlement.	Year in Chri- stian era.	Name indicative of the Brahmin Settlement,	Year in Chris- tian era.
1	2	1	2
putumalla	A.D. 1595	cannamangalam	1666, 1679
Govindapuram	A.D. 1683, 1740, 1855, 1869,	tavanuur	1675, 1760
Govindapuram	1855, 1871, 1866, 1832, 1897	talikkulennare	1683, 1740
cealappuratta	1600, 1662, 1676, 1679, 1684,	talI	1740
	1740, 1771, 1850, 1868, 1869,	taliyilitirivikkaRamapuratta	1679
	1660, 1685	toRamannalam	1730
talippattikal desam	1840, 1826, 1842, 1877,	maanikkamannalam	1730
	1869, 1838	koramannalatta	1730
kunnamannalatta	1730	naaramannalam	1740
eLampilakkaattu namputiri	1740	pilaasseeri namputiri	1740
cennamannalatta namputiri	1740	erevimannalam	1760
koloesvaratta	1760	caentirutti	1771
devankulennare	1771	ayyapuratta	1771
pariyyapuratta	1771	erevimannalatta uuttu	1858
pulavaayraamapuram	1830	talipuura	1868
talappanna	1869	talI	1871
eLemalla	1843	trukkalepuura	1869
pulavaay kunnamannalam	1869	ceennamannalam	1871.
<u>Paimeshi Records</u>			
aanayankunnatta devasom	1794	alakaatikacvil devasom	1794
govindapuram ..	1794, 1809	mutumalla ..	1794
putiyakailasam devasom	1794	mannuura namputiri	1794
tavanuura ..	1794	varakkal devasom	1794
cealappuratta ..	1794 1825	cettamannalatta ..	1794
puNakkooTu devasom	1794	paLuura ..	1809
talakkolattuura ..	1809	talikkunnatta ..	1809
talappano namputiri	1809	puttuura bhagevati devasom	1809

1	2	1	2
sreekrishnaapuram devaswom	1888	saliccayattatta devaswom	1809, 1825
ayyappaN devaswom	1809	valayanaattu bhagevati	1809
viiraanimannalam devaswom	1835	peramampRa devaswom	1809
oteyamannalam	1843	painataara	1809
stysyamannalam	1843	putiyathukkovil devaswom	1809
paarameel	1809	peravannuura	1809
pelaasseeri	1809	palliyil	1809
pisharikkaavu	1809	eravannuura	1809
kokkolikkootu	1809	kapaaleeswaratta	1809
kiilaura	1809	kotamannalam	1809
kunnatta	1809	emceeswaram	1809
caalappuratta	1809	peral devaswom	1809
trikkelayuura devaswom	1808, 1823	teruvannuura sanudayan	1825
kokkolikkoottu devaswom	1825	olluura devaswom	1794
kannimannalam devaswom	1806		

3.10.7. Disintegration of Brahmin Settlements and Distribution of Pattern of mannalam generics in the taluki

An analysis of the distribution pattern of mannalam generics will help us to understand the nature of sites selected for individual family settlements of Brahmins, the naming practices followed by them for naming their family residences and land owned by them. It will in turn help us to formulate ideas on socio-cultural and economic backgrounds which had been the forces behind the diffusion of grama settlements into individual settlements with individual family ownership of lands. This may help us in examining similar situations related to Brahmins Settlements in other parts of Kerala.

The influence of Arya Brahmin Settlements in the cultural aspects of Kerala is well established and the fact is reflected in the field names also. Sanskrit terms ^{and} sanskrit forms reflected in the place name structure indicate this fact.

3.10.8. Types of names indicative of Aryan contacts:

The following types of names from the above mentioned specifics of names indicative of Brahmin influence are identified. ⁶³

63vide List of names, Aryan contacts Table 73.3.

1. Specifics which are closely related to rituals, ceremonies etc. connected with temples indicative of the Aryan ways of life. eg. vaaram, paarana, dwedasi etc.
2. Specifics reflecting ownership of lands to corporate bodies such as Brahmaswom and devaswom.
3. Specifics reflecting ownership of lands to Brahmin administrative councils such as samudayam, samuham, sanketan, sabha etc. and officials like urraalar.
4. Specifics related to names indicative of persons who conduct religious observances of Brahmins. eg. coomatiri, patteri, oottal, neapootiri etc.

77 names come under the abovementioned groups.⁶⁴ The ownership of lands of the first three groups were vested in temples, temple councils or Brahmin members of families. It means that the names themselves are indicative of land ownerships too.

3.10.9. Brahmin settlements revolved round the temples and the village property whose collateral ownership was enjoyed by temples was virtually the property of Brahmins while each individual managed his private property called the Brahmaswom. The common property of the temple called Devaswom and other temple affairs were look after jointly by the Brahmin population of the village. Thus we can differentiate the ownership of Brahmaswom and Devaswom from these two terms occurring in names.⁶⁵ Even though there was personally managed private properties by Brahmin families, no such individual family ownership can be assumed from the term Brahmaswom. It means the land belonged to the Brahmins in general. The wealth acquired by the temple was set apart for different purposes which included expenses of daily pujas like pantiratti, etc. and fortnightly expenses like Dwedasi, Rohini, vaaram⁶⁶ etc. Thus names with such specifics also reflect ownership of the land. Sabha or ur was the village council who administered the temple affairs and the affairs of the Brahmin grama settlements.⁶⁷ Thus field names with specifics sabha, also denote the land ownership. This is the case with samuham, samudayam and sanketan. The term urraala is used even now in Kerala to denote trustees and temple properties and almost all of them are Brahmins.⁶⁸ Brahmin ownerships

⁶⁴vide Table 73.2.

⁶⁵Velutteattu Kesavan BSIK PP.55-6

⁶⁶Ibid P.43.

⁶⁷Ibid P.7.

⁶⁸Ibid P.55.

3.10.10. Apart from the specifics, there are five generics indicative of Arya Brahmin settlements. They are mannaalam, puram, iswaram, maNa and maTon. The following observations are to be made here.

3.10.11. iswaram and puram are used only to denote a temple. Such terms are seen used as a generic of a few village names too. In the village name NEELISWARAN, the field name indicative of the temple is neeleswaram. The same is the case with Sreekrishnapuram also. The villages are named after the names of the temples. Total number of such names are only 27. (iswaram 14 and puram 13).

3.10.12. maNa is a generic generally used to denote a Brahmin individual family residence. maTon is also used to denote Brahmin settlements, but they are used to denote residences of temple communities also. maNa comes to be 23 in numbered and maTon 26. They are scattered in the taluk and no particular pattern is seen in their distribution.⁶⁹

3.11. Distribution of mannaalam.

The term mannaalam is the most significant generic in this context. Its pattern of distribution, frequency of distribution, prefixes and suffixes are all to be noted here. The following features are seen in the usages.

a. It is prefixed or suffixed to 127 field names of the taluk. Frequency of generic is 96/127 and specific is 29/127. Two of them are used as field names without any prefix or suffix.

b. Out of the 96 generics, 62 are suffixed to terms with meanings eminence, beauty, greatness, strength, valour, victory, wealth, abundance, flourishing condition or sovereignty.

c. Twenty three are prefixed to terms indicative of Deities.

Vishnu-7, siva-7, Durga-3, Kumara-3, Lakshmi-1, and Sasta-1.

d. Five of them seems to denote related location of the field with some worshipping centres. These fields are seen on the eastern side of the temple.

e. Four of them differ from the general pattern mentioned above.

f. Specifics of all these are Dravidian forms or Dravidianised Sanskrit forms.

g. The term is prefixed to 29 names. Among them 16 are prefixed to ceeri and the frequency as 16/29.

⁶⁹vide Table 73.2 and List of names, Aryan contacts.

The specifics to which mannalam are suffixed come under 27 classes. There are 10 names with puu as the specifics, 21 names with otaya as the specific and 13 are with specific tiru and so on.

3.11.1. The classification shows that there are many field names of the same specific and generic distributed areas of the taluk.

3.11.2. According to scholars, there were no traditional Brahmin settlements in the taluk. But Zamorins palace records and Paimashi records supply a number of names of Brahmin undivided families settled in the area. The palace records reveal 33 such families and Paimashi records give 45 details of 45 families. These families had their residence residences in the taluk and they were urralars of different temples in the area. The palace records are pertaining to a period of 1794 to 1809. The Revenue Settlements Records give the personal names of 1018 urralars of different temples in the area. These records prove that there were individual Brahmin family urralar settlements in the taluk in medieval period.⁷⁰

3.11.3. Out of the 29 classes of field names noted, 23 classes are seen mentioned in the medieval records,⁷¹ Amayamannalam, maayamangalam, pallimangalam, kolemannalam, putumannalam, kilakke mangalam, ponnemangalam, aaryamangalam, kannamannalam and taemara mannalam could not be traced. A few names like maanikkamangalam and kootamangalam mentioned in records of A.D. 1730 and 1809 are not seen entered in later settlement records.

3.11.4. In the medieval records the names of urralar Ortrustee family alone are mentioned. The village to which the family belongs is not at all referred to. The references are like 'olavanna devaswom urralar otaya mannalettu nampootheri" and kotai devaswom urralar puumangalattu namputiri" etc. This means that eventhough there were different otayamangalam families settled in different areas, the office as urraala goes to otayamangalam

⁷⁰vide Table No.75 and 76

⁷¹vide Table No.76.1

group of families. Naturally these families of the same group represented by the specifics, might have kinship relations and land ownership systems of their own. Such systems are seen among Brahmin families even now. The uraalars of the famous temple Chengannur, located in the central Kerala there are two families as the uraalars. NeelamaNa and vellimaNa are the two of them. The temple administration had been looked after by these two families in rotation. Such systems are in prevalence in Guruvayur temple also. Apart from this, there was a graha concept in classification of Brahmin families. VellimaNa grahas, NeelamaNa graham etc are separate group of families with specific kinship relations. There are a number of VellimaNa's and NeelamaNa's under each group. Thus such tendencies of grouping these manalam families with the same specific cannot be ruled out. However further studies in these lines are necessary.

3.11.5. From the above discussion it is clear that there were Brahmin individual families as uraalars or trustees of temples settled in the taluk and they formed different groups on the basis of the prefixes of names. Some families might have become extinct as, manikkamangalam and kootamangalam the medieval period, they are not seen mentioned in the settlement records. At the same time a few names of families mentioned in the settlement records could not be traced back it may be because these families were migrated to some other parts. When a Brahmin family migrates to some other place the name of the family in the newly settled area will be the same as before. A study of the ownership of lands related to these manalam families based on Revenue Settlement records reveal that the ownership of almost all the field names with manalam generic is vested in Brahmins.

3.11.6. In the case of the field names with manalam as specific and ceeri as generic, some peculiarities are seen. These fields are also owned by the Brahmins families. ceeri in Pravidian languages generally means a town, village, hamlet, street, quarters of lower castes etc. These fields are not owned by lower castes. Here ceeri seems to be a shortened form of ceerikkal, which in Malayalam means the property owned by the temples or the royal families. ceeri, when it is intended to denote lower castes, hamlets, the caste names are prefixed to it. paracceri, palacceri, kattacceri, caaliyatteru, cettitteru etc. are examples. But in the above cases ceeri is not suffixed to any caste names, but it is suffixed to a term which denotes the Brahmin individual family settlement. Brahmins occupied a high social status too. Thus ceeri terms suffixed to manalam are to be considered as ceerikkal, which signifies the ownership of land. The Zamorins palace records and other medieval records indicate that

toponym/ ceerikkal is invariably used to denote the landed property of the rulers. Hence to differentiate the ownership of the land by the settlers who themselves believed that they are of high social order, might have selected a variant of ceerikkal_A ^{Pu ri in mangala ceeri} to denote their ownership. The differentiation of other hamlets of lower castes might have thus become a necessity and such names were prefixed with caste names, to indicate social order.

3.11.7. An analysis of the specifics of the field names with manalam as a generic also reveals the social and cultural peculiarities. Names are basically identification marks. The specifics used with manalam in general, point out a peculiar tendency by expressing the eminence, sovereignty or richness of the settlement or household by using selected synonyms with such meanings and names of deities. Most of the specifics used are indigenous words, which will clearly convey the idea to the common folk around the settlement.⁷² The settlers had an intention to identify their living quarters easily by common man; they convey an idea that the settlement belongs to men of high social status. Eventhough such an intentions is not very clear in the names of early tradition^{at} grama settlements, a few examples are there.

3.11.8. The earliest grama settlement is supposed to be of perumcelluor which literally means a great, prosperous village. It is seen that names of Gods also are used as specifics to differentiate the settlements. Such names are not generally used by lower castes to identify their households.

3.11.9. Thus, it is evident that the Brahmin settlers in the area under study follow a peculiar naming practice which is directed to identify their residential fields, their ownership of lands and their differentiation from the common village folk. When manalam is suffixed to peculiar type of terms, it denotes a Brahmin individual residential field. When it is prefixed to ceeri it denotes a land which belonged to a manalam household. On the contrary the practice of naming the ceeris of lower castes does not indicate any ownership right on the land of the respective group.

3.11.10. Details of manalam from inscriptions

An examination of the available early forms of manalams from inscriptions of Chera period and post Chera period, reveals some interesting facts in this context.⁷³ 115 inscriptions of a period of ranging from 9th Century A.D. to 19th Century A.D. from all parts of

72vide Table 76.3

73vide Table 76.4

Kerala have been examined and we obtain a total of 54 names and all of them are suffixed with manalam. The specifics are naarayana, kanta, kanna, tee (tsevar), ukkera, iiyaala, naaka, amaiya, kala, maaci, mola, keerti, mulla etc., as in the same pattern already observed in the field names under study.

3.11.11. In identifying a person, who may be a land donor or a witness of the record, the personal names are written after the name with manalam generic. ukkiramannalam, paanfan ceennan, kannara manalam, vikkiramaaarayanan etc. are examples. Thus we assume that the names with manalam generics represent the family name. Scholars who have closely examined the inscriptions are of opinion that most of the personal names mentioned in these inscriptions as witnesses are Brahmins.

3.11.12. This pattern of usage of the field names of the individual Brahmin Settlement attached to the personal names have been observed in the Zamorins palace records, and also even in the Revenue Settlement records.

3.11.13. Another pattern is used to locate the particular manalam to a village to which it belongs. Examples are the following.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. cennittalai neeka manalam | 2. ceRukaripu manna manalam |
| 3. mannoottu iicaala manalam | 4. iyalappalli mannalappalli |

cennittala, ceRukaripu, mannoottu, iyalappalli are village names. These village names occurring in the medieval inscriptions remain with little or no change. When a person belonging to a particular manalam is to be identified with the village to which the manalam belongs to, the usage is seen as in an inscription dated 1196 A.D. mittiraananta purattu nanmeti, mankalattu vaishanava yakava naarayanan.

3.11.14. These two early patterns show that to relate a person to a manalam group of families, the name of manalam and the name of the person are only used. To identify the village to which the particular manalam belongs, village name is also used before the name of manalam. Village name + manalam name + personal name is the order of sequence maintained.

3.11.15. The terms mangalam, manalam and mankalam are the same and it is sanskritic origin. The semantic aspect is also sanskritic. kodimankalam and killimankalam are two names used in Akanaannur according to Pre-pallava Tamil Index.⁷⁴ This lexical item is not entered in the lexicon of Travancore inscriptions published by the Kerala State Department of Archaeology.

⁷⁴Pre-Pallava Tamil Index.

However, the term has particular meanings *when* it is used as a field name generic or specific, which have been brought to light from the foregoing discussion.

3.11.14. According to Dr. Chidanandamurthy⁷⁵ this term is used to denote villages donated to Brahmins in Karnataka. South Karnataka has a number of village names which end in mangala or gala. According to Murti they were all agraharas and inscriptions prove beyond doubt that gala is another form of mangala. It is interesting to point out here that the examples cited by him in his paper show much resemblance to the field names discussed here. The names are of 11th, 12th and 13th centuries.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Nagamangala | 2. Helamangala |
| 3. Beta mangala | 4. Alamangala |
| 5. Koramangala | 6. vejimangala |
| 7. vegamangala | 8. ojemangala |
| 9. kandamangala - kandangala | 10. Sirivangala - Sirangala |
| 11. Hullevangala - Huttengala | 12. Mannavangala - Kennemangala |
| 13. Kannamangala - Kennangala | 14. Kottamangala - Kottangala |

The fact that these names are distributed in the south Karnataka deserves special attention in the study of mangalam generics and specifics used in Kerala, especially in north Kerala. According to Chidananda Murti these mangalams are agraharas or villages of Brahmins. A semantic change for the word mangalam is seen when it corresponds to the Brahmin Settlements in Kerala. This change might have come into force due to the diffusion of the early grama settlements in Kerala.

3.11.15. Tradition has its ^{view} that the Brahmins were established in Kerala in sixtyfour villages and *It is to be mentioned* that in this context Kerala means the land between Cokarnam and Kanyakumari. 32 of them are said to have been in the north of Perumpula in Payyannur and they have ^{been} identified ^{by} Salatore. The remaining 32 in the south of Perumpula have been recently identified. Many upgramas and settlements developed constituting a net work of them through the length and breadth of Kerala with ownership over land. Such settlements are also not identifiable by names.

3.11.16. There were early original Brahmin settlements on the north and south of the Calicut taluk. Migrations from the traditional settlements might have taken place in the taluk also. A few field names indicative of such a situation is given below.

- 137 - covvarapaRambu - 49
- 110 - coovarakkanti - 53
- 66 - celluR ceerikkal paR - 66
- tavanuR paRambu -
- 74 - panniyuRpaR - 34
- 85 - celluR ceerikkal paR - 35
- COVVARAKKURRI - 32

The specific celluR, covvara, and panniyuR are the name of early Brahmin gramas. The Kilimanoor and *truvattuR* inscriptions clearly indicate the formation of new settlements as upagramas in the early period.

3.11.19. The distribution of the field names indicative of Brahmin individual settlements are also to be noted.⁷⁶ 38 manalam generics are in the southern part of the forest clad high lands, 26 are in the southern part of G.B.II where also upper table lands are available. 5 are on the southern part of G.B.III and 16 are on the middle portion of G.B.III where the Zamorins Rajadhani existed. Out of the 97 names, 66 are distributed in the area of fertile paddy fields. This type of site selection is also pointed out by scholars who have studied the peculiarities of traditional grama settlements. "It was on the fertile planes on the valleys of rivers that settlement took place."⁷⁷

The Brahmin grama settlements were temple centred. The inscriptions of early period record transactions of temple centred Brahmin settlements related to the organisational administration of the settlement. The Kilimanoor and Kollumadam copper plates throw much light on the nature of the organisation of the settlements were managed by a council called Sabhai. The names of witnesses etc. given in the numerous inscriptions are those of Brahmins and many families figuring in those records survive to this day according to some scholars. The names of Brahmin families mentioned in such records reveal that they are mangalams. The medieval records of Zamorins of Calicut also reveal that there were mangalam and many of these families survive even to this day.⁷⁸ Thus these manalam family settlements started figuring in the records of 9th century and continued as mangalam settlements even at the time of revenue settlement by the British rulers in the early part of the 19th century. By this time we get an idea of the land ownership of these individual family settlements too. A peculiarity of grouping the manalam settlements of the same specific into a single class or duties related to the temples is also observed. At the same time, this individual family, with private landed property resides in a field

⁷⁶Map No. 49,50.

⁷⁷Veluthattu Kesavan BSIK P.31.

⁷⁸Veluthattu Kesavan BSIK P.7. Supra P.243.

with peculiar family names indicative of property ownership, social status and actual residential location, maintains cooris or landed properties elsewhere also. These properties are also identifiable with the names of the fields. This explains why the original grama settlements or upagrama settlements in Kerala have not mangalam terms included in the name of the settlement. From a few examples given by Dr. Chidenanda Murthi, it is clear that in the southern Karnataka, the term is used to indicate an egrahara, or village of Brahmins. The term, which closely related to such grama settlements are taken for a purpose to indicate individual settlements of Brahmin families in Kerala.

3.11.20. It seems that the traditional Brahmin settlements and individual family settlements of Brahmins are differentiated by using the term mangalam. In the inscriptions of early period we get evidences of using both these grama name and mangalam name in them. The identification of many grama settlements was possible on the basis of the inscriptions collected from the gramashetra.⁷⁹ Thus, both these types are existed in the Cera period. It has been proved that there were individual Brahmin families reflected in inscription of Cera period owned their own individual property. Another feature is the migration of these individual families of a grama to some other convenient places. According to Kollur madam records, Ilimanoor record (1169 A.D) and tiruvan vandoor record (1020 A.D) and a few other records, it is seen that Brahmin families from different original settlements are brought to and established⁸⁰ newly consecrated temples and are given the right to enjoy certain properties as a remuneration for the management of the temple affairs which they are entrusted with. Thus it is clear that the Brahmin settlements revolved round the temple and that the village property whose collateral ownership was enjoyed by the temples, was *virtually* the property of the Brahmins while each individual managed personally his private property called the Brahmaswam. Here starts the naming practice of individual ownership lands under the heads mangalam and mangalaceeri. We have got more than 52 mangalam from the inscription of the 10th, 11th and 12th Century but not a manalaceeri is noted in them. It may be because, eventhough the private properties called Brahmaswams, in general, and mangalam in particular, the private ownership might not have fully established except on lands where the family had its residence. The frequency of mangalam is very high in later times, as we obtain nearly 127 such terms in a single taluk. This shows that the disintegration of corporate ownership of landed properties, and they were gradually became under the individual family ownerships. According to scholars serious changes overtook the character of the Brahmin settlements in the post Cera period. The control of the central authority

79Veluthattu Kesaven BSIK PP.96-101.

80Veluthattu Kesaven BSIK PP.53, 9 and 32.

however weak it was taken away following the disintegration of the Coeran Kingdom. The corporate character of these Councils gradually gave way to domination of individual families for many reasons. These individuals themselves owning huge estates as Brahmaswon or Brahmins property controlled the properties of the temple also which might have produced mangalocaris too. They came to possess extra-ordinary powers and each settlement became something like a legally contributed political sub region. This was called sanketa, with unlimited temporal power within its jurisdiction independent of the local chieftain.

TABLE - 76.1

1. utayamannalam class.

79 utayamannalattu - 36	74 udayamannalattu - 92	173 otayamannalam - 3
43 udayamannalam - 221	67 otayamannalam - 100	82 udayamannalam - 90
30 otayamannalattu -	50 otayamannalam - 80	68 otayamannalam - 63
158 udayamannalam - 116	29 otayamannalam - 80	39 utiyamannalam -
81 otayamannalam - 16	34 otayamannalam - 7	69 otayamannalam - 142
73 otayamannalam - 86	129 otayamannalam - 141	131 otayamannalam - 36, 37
128 -do- - 7	168 -do- - 262	32 -do- -
161 udayamannalam - 47	161 udayamannalam - 46	

utaya means flourishing condition, using etc. Earliest reference in Zamorins record is of A.D. 1725. Total number of names are:

2. puumannalam class.

99 puumannalattu - 54	176 puuvannalattu - 12,23	130 puumannalam - 9
160 -do- - 44	147 puuvannalatta - 21	147 -do- - 16
126 puuvannalam - 24	168 puumannalam - 314	

puu means beautiful, richness, flourishing condition, sacred. Earliest reference in ER is of 1730 A.D.

3. tirumannalam class.

66 tirumannalam - 2	282 tirumannalam - 24	183 terumannalam - 27
37 -do- - 91	34 -do- - 180	147 -do- - 129
31 -do- -	69 -do- - 29	81 tirumannalattu - 19
131 -do- - 89, 90	71 -do- - 3	24 -do- - 30
71 -do- - 71		

tiru is the tadbhava of Sri meaning sacred or important. Earliest reference in the ER of 1730 A.D. Total Numbers:

4. Korramannalam Class.

68 korramannalam - 13	3. karramannalam - 71
-do- - 16	korramannalam -

korra/karra means Victory, bravery or sovereignty. Earliest reference in 2R is of 1700 A.D.

5. cirikentamannalam Class.

75 kantamannalam - 36	76 cerukentamannalam - 3	35 iswaramannalam - 13
158 -do- - 34	81 cirantamannalam - 107	32 -do- -

cirikente, kante and iswara are synonyms of Lord Siva. Earliest reference in 2R is of 1710 A.D. Total number:

6. kannamannalam Class.

85 kundamannalam -	23 kunnamannalam - 51	69 naarayana mangalam - 77
130 kunnamannalam - 17	182 -do- - 173	35 kannamannalam - 50
38 raamamannalam -		

kanna, kunda, naarayana and raama are synonyms of Lord Vishnu. Earliest reference in 2R is of 1730 A.D. Total Number:

7. koramannalam class.

75 koramannalam - 8	84 koramannalam - 69	38 matira manalam -
---------------------	----------------------	---------------------

kora and matira are synonyms of the deity Durga. Earliest re-ference in 2R is of 1730 A.D. Total Number: 3

8. kumarannalam class.

60 kumarannalam - 62	Kumara means Lord Subramanya. Earliest reference in
176 -do- - 43	2R is of 1710 A.D.
29 -do- - 164	

9. caattamannalam class.

168 caattamannalam - 316	catta is Sasta. It is written as Satyamannalam in the
137 -do- - 26	Paimashi record of 1835 A.D.

10. maayamannalam class.

67 maayannalatta - 127	maaya means Lakshmi
12 maayannalatta - 16	

11. poNnannalen class.

168 poNnannalatta = 65

PoN means beauty, wealthy, abundance

12. amRutamannalen class.

82. amRutamannalam = 141

AmRuta = Beautiful. Earliest date reference in ZR is A.D.1710

13. taamarannannalen class.

7 taamarannannalam = 68

taamara - a flower of lotus, beautiful, sacred

14. viiraanimannalen class.

41 viiraanimannalam = 126

viiraani - Bravery, adornment. Earliest date of reference in ZR is 1835 A.D.

15. mullamannalen class.

122 mullamannalam = 167

mulla - victory, prosperous. Earliest date of reference in ZR is A.D.1725

16. kala-mannalen class.

158 kala-mannalam = 107

kala - Beautiful

17. saaryamannalen class.

186 saaryamannalam = 67

saarya - prominent, superior.

18. ameyamannalen class.

12 ameyamannalam = 86

ameya - beauty, appropriate, suitable.

19. molamannalam.

187 molamannalam = 127

mola - to spring, sprout, grow. Earliest reference in ZR 1730 A.D.

20. maamannalen class.

68 maamannalam = 85

maata - eminence.

68 -do- - 91

21. karumannalam

57 karumannalam = 61

karu - strength, greatness, stout, hard.

22. eravimannalen class.

76 eravimannalam = 96

eravi, ravi - Sun, east. Earliest reference in ZR is 1740 A.D.

160 eramannalam = 140

79 -oo- = 52

23. putumannalam class.

172 putumannalam - 169 putu - new
 154 -30- - 48

24. kunnimannalam class.

139 kunnimannalam - 39 kunni, ciru - snail. Earliest reference in 2R is 1806
 76 cirumannalam - 3

25. naalamannalam class.

88 naalamannalam - 2 naala - four fold

26. pallimannalam class.

61 pallimannalam - 21 palli -

27. ceenamannalam class.

170 ceenamannalam - 76 ceena. 2R 1740 A.D.

28. kizhakkemannalam class.

67 kizhakkemannalam - 140 kizhekke - eastern

29. kaimannalam class

47 kaimannalam - 38 kai - decorated

30. mannalam class.

80 mannalam - 45

169 mannelam - 2

TABLE - 76.2.Details of ownership recorded in the Settlement Records - A few examples.

<u>Name of fields.</u>	<u>Ownership.</u>
154 putumannalam	The village No.154 is completely under the ownership of Brahmins.
187 molomannalam	molamannaletta Vasudevan Nampoothiry
183 tirumannalam	paRampattu Vasudevan Nampoothiry
176 puumannalam	paatirissceri Narayanan Nampoothiry
kumeramannalam	
173 otayamannalam	paRappureTattil Ramen Nampoothiry
80 mannalattu	paraNkunnattu Krishnan Nampoothiry

82 AnRutamannalam	|	compakasseeri Raman Nampoothiry
udayamannalam		kizhakkeniyedathu Damodaran Nampoothiry
131 tirumannalam	|	maikaaTTu Vasudevan Nampoothiry
otayamannalam		cenannalippurattu Kesavan Nampoothiry puttuuru muuttamaNa Subramanyan Nampoothiry
165 mannalacceeri		Karippala Achuthan Nampoothiry
168 mannalakkooTTu kundu		VaTakkiniyedathu KirannaTTu Sankaran Nampoothiry
82 mannalakkaTTu		compakasseeri Raman Nampoothiry
34 otayamannalam		tirumannalettu Narayanan Nampoothiry

TABLE - 76.3

FREQUENCY OF SPECIFICS

Specifics	Frequency	Specifics	Frequency	Specifics	Frequency
1. utaya, utiya, otaya, udaya	21/97	2. puu	10/97	3. tiru	13/97
4. cirukanta, ceranta, kanta, iswara	7/97	5. kunda, kunda, kanna, naarayana raama	7/97	6. korra	4/97
7. kora, matira	3/97	8. kumara	3/97	9. maaya	3/97
10. cravi, ravi	3/97	11. anaya	2/97	12. ciru, kunni	2/97
13. caatta	2/97	14. moeta	2/97	15. poN	1/97
16. anRuta	1/97	17. teemara	1/97	18. viiraani	1/97
19. mulla	1/97	20. kala	1/97	21. aarya	1/97
22. mola	1/97	23. karu	1/97	24. ceenna	1/97
25. kilakke	1/97	26. putu	1/97	27. kai	1/97
28. naala	1/97	29. palli	1/97		

TABLE - 76.4

Names with mannalam generic collected from inscriptions.

Names	Period	Names	Period
1	2	1	2
1. naaraayana mankalam	10th C. A.D.	2. naaraayana mankalam	10th C. A.D.
3. caruppatinankalam	"	4. mannalakkoTTi koovinda	"
5. neytoi mankalam	"	6. kannamankalam	"

1	2	1	2
7. kannamankalam	10th C.A.D.	8. mankalattu	10th C. A.D.
9. mankalattu naarayanaN kayavaN	..	10. mankalattu naarayanaN kirittaN	..
11. mankalattu	..	12. teemankalattu	..
13. ukkiramankalam	..	14. iiyaNamankalam	..
15. manikkamankalam	..	16. cennaramankalam vittirama naarayanaN	..
17. ceMittalai naakanankalam	..	18. ceRukariyeu maama mankalam	..
19. vilakkili mankalam	..	20. tilata mankalam	..
21. mannoTTu iicamankalam	..	23. vilakkilimankalattatikai	..
23. vilakkilimankalattu kirittaN tcevaN	..	24. mankalattu nallur	..
25. ukkiramankalam paantaN ceMitaN	11th C.A.D.	26. naarayana mankalam	11th C. A.D.
27. aaiyamankalattu yakkaN ceattaN	..	28. mankalattu kumaraN KunTappoalan	..
29. kulamankalattu Sreckumara naarayanaN	..	30. ukkiramankalam	..
31. iiyaNamankalam	..	32. utaiici ra mankalattu Sree viiRaparuNnaRattu	12th C. A.D.
34. ceTamankalattu	12th C.A.D.	33. .. ..	..
35. cunta ra coola caturveeli mankalam	..	36. maaccimankalattu	..
37. malamankalattu	..	38. parai iruliTaiya mankalam	..
39. iTapa mankalam	..	40. puRavaNi caturveeti mankalam	..
41. vilakkilimankalattu taantaraN kirittaN	..	42. ceMa kalu viira mankalattu kumara NaarayanaN	..
43. kiirtimannalam	..	44. eyaiappaLLi mankala ppaLLi	..
45. kaNTamannalam	..	46. ceTaimannalam	..
47. Valampurimannalam	..	48. paatirimannalam	..
49. tittimannalam	..	50. ceMaliNeu mannam	..
51. ilankoo mankalam		52. tirumannalam	A.D. 1663
53. nulle mannam	A.D. 1537		

The Village 169 - SANKETAM is near the PALUR complex, in the southern part of G.B.I. The term signifies the land ownership and administration of the landed property of Brahmins. The Brahmin village councils lost their authority during the post Cera period and the co-operative character of the Village Councils gave way to domination of individual families for many reasons. Each settlement became something like legally constituted political sub region and it was called a Sanketam with unlimited temporal power within its jurisdiction independent of the local Chieftan. The Sanketa organisation controlling the landed property dictated the pattern of the land tenure too. ⁸¹ In the Kozhikkode taluk, the area around PALUR complex was under the administration of the Chieftan PULAVAY Nair, whose family was known as Manniledath Nair. Thus, it is significant that the Brahmins established a Sanketam in G.B. I to administer the landed properties in the region, which in turn reflects the Brahmin settlements centred on the fertile lands.

3.12.1. Fertile paddy fields of the taluks are located in this part. The paddy fields in G.B. II and III are not so fertile as those in the foot of the Western Ghats. The lands are seen occupied by the Brahmins as the urulars of various devasams or temples. The devasams are the following which are reflected in place names also.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. NATUKIL - 126 | 2. RAVIPURAM - 139 | 3. CATTANANGALAM - |
| 4. TAVANURA - 153 | 5. ANAYANKUNNU - 154 | 6. KATUMANGALAM - |
| 7. TALAPPANNA | 8. KULIMPRA - | 9. KOTAL - |
| 10. KACCARA - | 11. VATTANKULANGARA - | 12. ATTYARAKKAL - 187 |
| 13. SREEKRISHNAPURAM - 188 | 14. TRUKKALAYURA - 188 | 15. KULAMPRA - |
| 16. KUPIYERI - | 17. KOTTAYILESHAGAVATHI - | 18. VETTIATHU |
| 19. KANNIPARAMPA - 19 | 19. PERUVAMPRA - | 21. KULAKKOTA - |
| 22. CHERUVANNUR - | 23. PERUMANNA 74 | 24. ANRUTANANGALAM - |
| 25. PORAVANNUR - | 26. PUTHUR - | |

Except KOTAL, KOTTAYILESHAGAVATHI and PERUVAMPRA devasam, all others are in the peripheral areas of the fertile paddy fields in the G.B. I and southern part of G.B.II. There are 5 devasams around village 188 and four around village 122.

⁸¹Mr. Raghava Varier 'Fragmentary inscription of Commands and the history of an early Brahmin Settlement' Journal of Studies, Vol. I Part N (Trivandrum 1975), pp.389-94. Lexicon Kesavan Veluthat, BSJK pp.9-10

These peculiarities tell us that Brahmins occupied a high position in the administration of temples and its land and as such they selected temple and its surroundings for their residences. In the unfertile areas of the Trade complexes, they lived as other temple communities, while in fertile they are the land owners of the temples too.

3.13. tali Settlements:

Eventhough fertile paddy fields are rare in G.B. III, settlements of Brahmin are largely reflected in the ^e filed names of HAGARAN and VALAYANADU complexes. This may be due to the fact that the palace and administrative centres as well as temples existed in this area around which the Brahmins being precept^os naturally made their abode. Out of the 187 temples mentioned in the settlement records, 151 are (80. 74%) distributed in G.B.III. Numerous palaces and administrative locatⁱons existed in the HAGARAN and VALAYANADU complexes.

3.13.1. The significance of the tali settlements is to be noted here. Out of 18 tali settlements, 15 are (83.3%) situated in G.B.III, one in G.B.II and two in G.B.I. The tali settlements in G.B.III are large temple complexes,⁸² where large temples administrative offices and palaces existed. tali, according to lexicon of Travancore inscription, means temple. The term signifies the temple centred Brahmin settlements. The naalu tali of the early period was the administrative body consisting of the representatives of the four leading Brahmin settlements. This points out that the temple centred Brahmin settlements existed in early times. The talis in the taluk are centred around important temples of great antiquity.

3.13.2. Two tali settlements in G.B. I are situated near two complexes, around large temples. 136 - PALONA reflects a tali, which is on the southern boundary of KUTAPPAL complex. This region has much importance due to the presence of the administrative location of the KOTTAYAM Raja. The u^rnaalors of temples in these areas were KOTTAYAM Rajas. Kottayil Bhagavathi devasom was the title used by the devasom.⁸³

3.13.3. The second one in 188 PANNIKOD is situated near PALUR complex. PALUR area was under the local Chieftain PULWAY Nair. A portion of this region had devasoms of KOTTAYAM Raja too.

Thus the distribution of tali shows that these are settlements around the temple and administrative localities. sanketan and tali.

⁸²vide Map Temple complexes 38. Tables 79, 80 and 81.

⁸³vide SSR (1890-1903)

3.13.4. The above analysis of these two types of settlements suggest that they are reflective of two different aspects of Brahmin Settlements. Both had administrative powers. Sanketan indicate the administrative unit of Brahmins, existed in the areas of fertile landed properties and tali suggests Brahmin Settlements around the large temples.

3.14. Pattern of Brahmin Settlements and temple communities as temple complexes:

The following specifics and generics of field names reveal the distribution of temple communities and their settlements.

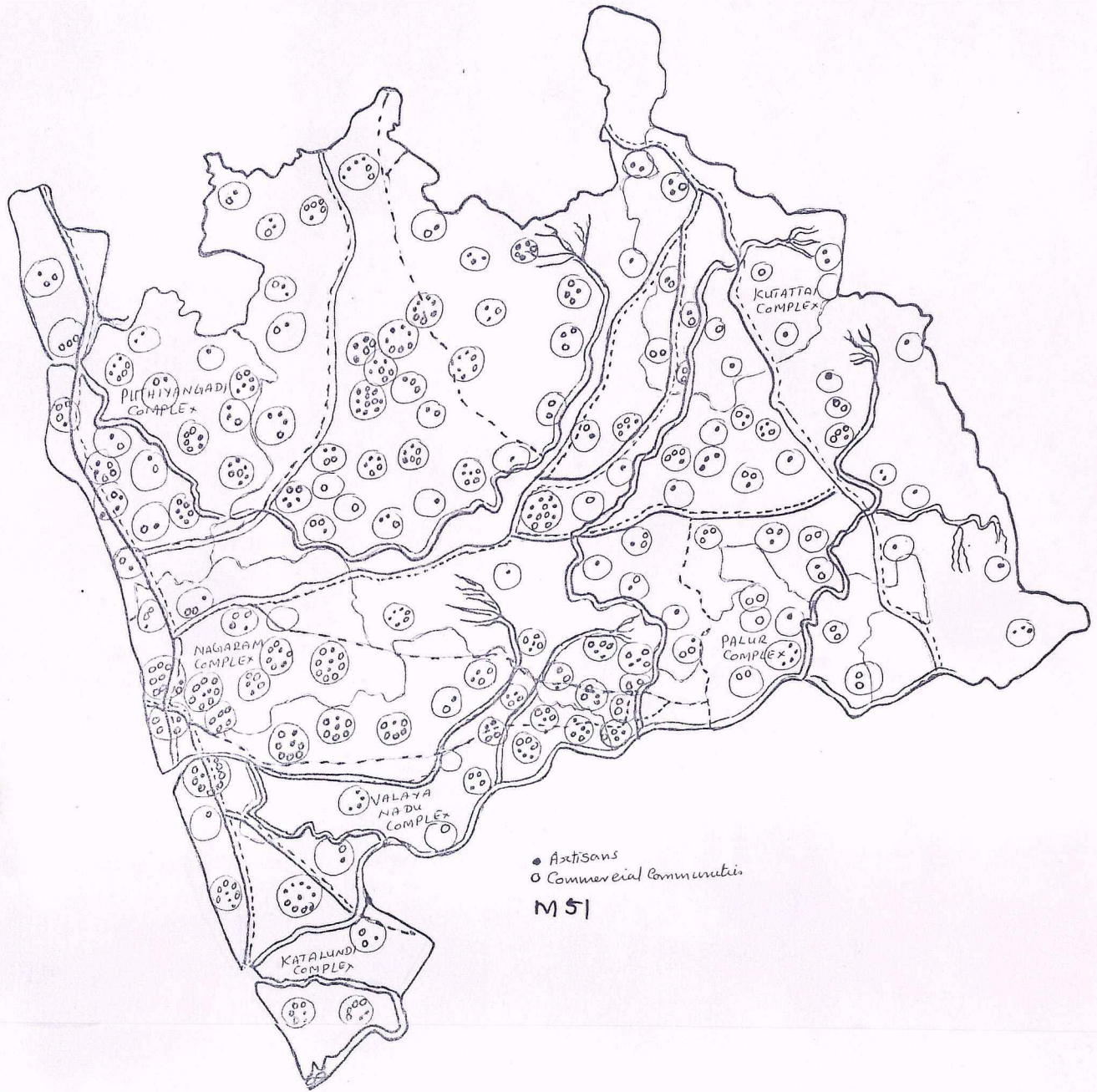
1. manalam	6. malom	11. namputiri	16. caakyaar
2. puram	7. malia	12. patteeri	17. nampyaar
3. iswaram	8. kalakappura	13. vaaryar	18. maaraan
4. caala	9. goopuram	14. nampiti	19. pisharaati
4. tali	10. gosaala	15. nampi	20. putuvaal

An example of temple complex is given below. The field name and their serial numbers show that they are close to the temples and form a complex of fields.

113 MANIPURAM saasraanattu - 17
 vaaryattu - 18
 manipuram Kshetram - 19

The fields 17, 18, and 19 are close together and form the MANIPURAM temple complex.

3.14.1. Most of the temple and temple complexes are on the South Western half of the taluk especially in the coastal belt G.B.III. Out of the 717 names 511 or 71.6% are distributed in this half. In G.B.III temple communities other than communities indicated by the term manalam are distributed on a larger scale and they are settled close to the temples. The manalam generics are largely distributed in the fertile area of G.B.I and II i.e. on the eastern part of South Western half of the taluk, ^{and in the NABARAM area of G.B.III.} This nature of distribution of manalam suggests that Brahmin settlements are based on two factors viz. (1) The presence of temples and palaces as in G.B.III and (2) The availability of fertile lands in G.B.I and II. Moreover the second factor seems to be more attractive to them.



● Artisans
○ Commercial Communities
M 51

TABLE - 76.5

Sl. No.	Village, Field number of the temple or shrine, G.B.III & G.B.II (Except the southern part of G.B.III)	Field numbers of the residences of the temple communities inclusive of Brahmin Settlements,	Total Number of fields.
1	2	3	4
1	43 296 temples, 65 shrine	285, 288, 267, 61, 65, 67	6
2	7 44 temple	33, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 60	7
3	10 122, 116, 161 temple 144 shrines	148, 129, 92, 92, 94, 129, 148	7
4	1 40, 112 shrine, 172 temple	40, 121, 112, 112, 112, 117	6
5	47 28 temple, 145 shrine	148, 148, 56	2
6	34 38, 176, 45, 125, 61 176 temples, 60 shrine	37, 7, 8, 44, 44, 68, 126, 71, 101, 110, 114, 128, 60, 189	14
7	26 111, 1, 14 temple, 65 shrine	66, 26, 7	3
8	72 119, 8 temples	9, 9, 72, 49, 42, 120	6
9	48 38 shrine	38, 38	2
10	16 17 shrine, 102, 59 temples	24, 19, 78, 9, 48, 18, 2, 187, 201	8
11	32 31, 23 shrines, 4 temple	23, 23, 23, 4, 21	5
12	11 34 shrine, 72, 78 temples	38, 78, 73, 113, 129, 129	8
13	15 16, 49 temples, 87, 91 shrines	91, 90, 87, 93	4
14	99 51 temple, 57 shrine	50, 54, 57, 62	4
15	22 55 temple	1	1
16	95 119, 120 shrines 212, 136, 140 temples	140, 182, 198, 119, 127	5
17	98 44, 130 temples, 41 shrine	43, 41, 5, 86, 85, 148	6
18	67 114, 132, 138 temples 132 shrine	110, 118, 140, 100, 127, 127, 131, 140, 67, 117	10
19	6 47 shrine	45, 57, 66	3
20	60 62 temple	66, 62, 62, 62, 62, 62	6
21	55 1, 21 temple	21	1
22	25 52 temple	62, 62, 62, 5, 12	5
23	3 52 temple, 82 shrine	91, 56, 52, 95, 81, 82, 82, 81, 101	9
24	54 36 shrine	19, 18, 20, 51	4
25	57 105, 108 shrines	81, 70, 67, 60, 62, 115	6
26	52 65, 64, 63 temples	60, 66, 63, 63, 63, 63	6
27	53 33 temple	35, 33	2

1	2	3	4
28	69 77, 102, 93 temples	112, 113, 91, 77, 77, 77	6
29	65 58, 57 temples	63, 63	2
30	66 27 temples, 185 shrine	25, 27, 62, 85, 71, 91, 109, 140, 181, 185, 42, 28, 28	13
31	61 21 temple and shrine	21, 21, 23, 23, 28, 28	6
32	96 46 temple, 60 shrine	45, 55	2
33	89 154 temple	155, 154, 152	3
34.	20 166, 206 temples, 196 shrine	34, 37, 60, 52, 133, 139, 120 167, 192	9
35	23 51, 59 shrine, 19 temple	51, 63, 63, 38, 42, 23	6
36	51 21 shrine, 42, 67 temple	15, 22, 42, 59 70	5
37	92 76 temple	61, 69, 81, 61	4
38	73 95 temple, 118 shrine	86, 76, 88, 91, 96, 107, 114, 71, 95	9
39	87 32 temple	10, 10, 10, 32, 109, 107, 111	7
40	74 175 temple	26, 30, 88, 60, 75, 77, 76, 78, 81, 81, 92, 97, 107, 108, 121, 178, 137, 74, 175, 252, 252	21
41	90 40 temple	24, 41, 44, 52, 65, 66, 63, 68, 69, 76, 90, 92	12
42	76 20 temple	3, 15, 17, 18, 20, 26, 28, 46, 110, 123	10
43	12 100 temple	86	1
44	45 18, 91, 99, 120 temples	18, 22, 22, 14, 17, 71, 135, 95, 98, 120, 120, 145	19
45	71 4 temple, 111 shrine	3, 5, 7, 10, 91, 92, 93	7
46	82 No temple or shrine	74, 75, 79, 90	4
47	79 9 temple	6, 9, 12	3
48	77 20, 6 temples	No temple communities	
49	70 st temple	112, 100, 36	3
50	61 103 temple	8, 13, 19, 67, 94, 102, 103, 95	7
51	83 89 temple	85, 90, 51	3
52	68 29, 178 temples, 103 shrines	13, 13, 26, 21, 27, 63, 83, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 104, 116, 136	17
53	46 67 temple, 7 shrine	40, 41, 70	3
54	28 25, 111 temples 62, 63 shrines	4, 102, 55, 113	4
55	31 92, 66 temples	88, 71, 76, 87, 95, 84, 111, 65, 45, 68, 72	11
56	29 52, 54, 197, 173 temples 12, 123, 227, 149, 6 shrines	12, 164, 167, 80, 169, 29, 207, 171, 69, 76	10

1	2	3	4	
57	35	30, 64 temples kaavceri temple - 37	45, 64, 50, 68, 36	5
58	39	150, 152, 287, 321, 328 temples, 338, 105, 350, 317 shrines	227, 227, 316, 318, 30, 229, 297, 285, 285, 106, 107, 317, 321, 328, 336, 341	15
59	36	47, 32 temples 68 kanyakumari koovil	32, 45, 104, 17, 19, 60	6
60	37	110, 117 temples, 47 shrine	134, 91, 40, 110, 128, 51, 140, 47	8
61	50	197, 10, 228, 122 temple 356 shrine	13, 16, 16, 18, 120, 121, 124, 80, 181, 169, 30, 37, 37, 39	14
62	30	59 shrine, 15 temple	56, 57, 13, 16, 17	5
63	26	61 temple, 63, 64 temples	63, 67	2
64	27	130, 124, 40 temples	36, 40, 41, 41, 70, 110, 125	7
65	30 B	255, 283, 298 temples 246 shrines	4, 7, 72, 78, 78, 113, 114, 253, 259,	14
66	36 B	96, 221, 361 temple	506, 661, 329, 309, 221	6
67.	41	32 temple, 231 shrine	230, 33	2
68	281	14, 12 temples	No temple community	
69	284	1, 108 temples, 34 shrine	-do-	
70	283	22, 37, 219 temples 36, 123, 199 shrines	2, 5, 29, 10, 58, 21, 37	7
71	282	2, 53 temples	24, 27	2
72	85	169, 169, 138, 66, 250 shrines, 220, 243, 520, 398, 220 temples	137, 139, 121, 145, 140, 521, 418, 241, 247, 231, 281, 380, 318, 216, 218, 237, 241	17
73	19	73, 74 temples	75, 137, 56, 55, 56, 57	6
74	9	No temples or shrines	12	1
75	33	23, 119, 126, 120 temples	150, 126, 12, 119, 98, 94, 91, 23, 23	9
76	42	46, 114, 116 temples	110, 110, 93, 81, 85, 86, 40, 8	7
77	38	59, 45, 214, 48, 230, 223, 216, 124, 198, 46 temples 216, 45 shrines	214, 274, 44, 54, 48, 48, 223, 274, 124, 59, 20, 20, 37	14

Total temples .. 151

Shrines .. 60

No. of fields indicative of temple communities residences - 565

25 of them are same compounds.

G.B. I and Southern Part of G.B.II.TABLE - 76.6

1	2	3	4	
1	113	19 temple	18, 17	2
2	114	103, 103 shrines	91, 92	2
3	118	15 temple, 9 shrine	9	1
4	139	4 temple	4, 38, 2	3
5	129	132, 134 shrines	141	1
6	188	196, 124 temples 108 shrine	196, 125, 205, 123, 17, 123, 155, 202, 283	9
7	171	15 shrines	15	1
8	161	49, 55 temples	46, 47, 47, 48, 55	5
9	154	8 temple, 35 shrine	48, 48, 28, 4	4
10	165	Nil	6, 7, 9, 1	4
11	180	66 temple	65	1
12	122	154, 163, 233 temples	154, 187, 168, 167, 232	5
13	182	198, 226 temples	198, 177, 173, 14, 14, 14	6
14	121	Nil	13, 12, 10, 61	4
15	128	Nil	37, 31, 31, 31, 20, 16, 7, 9	8
16	177	23, 43 temples	23, 23, 38	3
17	120	10 temple	10, 11, 9	3
18	168	58, 131, 204, 357 temples.	273, 262, 213, 210, 214, 205, 204, 157, 146, 131, 65, 81, 58, 40, 43, 159, 292, 360, 316, 322, 314, 310	22
19	183	38 shrine	22, 24, 28, 28	4
20	179	12 shrine	15, 9, 8, 17	4
21	169	Nil	1	1
22	175	71 shrine	70, 73, 48, 45, 45, 3, 3	6
23	170	60, 70 shrine	76, 61, 60	3
24	134	Nil	11	1
25	131	86 temple, 128 shrine	36, 37, 54, 88, 90, 144, 163, 163, 172, 193	10
26	187	70, 72 temples	127, 144, 87, 62	4
27	123	20 shrine	21	1
28	137	27 temple	26, 48, 55, 77, 78, 79, 79	7

1	2	3	4	
29	125	11 temple	3, 5, 18	3
30	104		140, 274	2
31	160	142 temple	140, 197, 201, 236	4
32	153	16 temple	17, 15	2
33	115	100 shrine	Nil	
34	146	101, 11 temples	12	1
35	136	3 temple	3, 12, 78	3
36	155	22 temple, 7 shrine	7, 22	2
37	157	58, 59 temples	60, 33	2
38	151	54 shrine, 83 temples	179, 21, 132, 102, 124	5
39	156	19 temples	61, 21, 10	3
Total temples		36		
shrines		15		
Grand Total		51		
			Nb. of fields indicative of temple communities residences - 152	

TABLE - 77

Distribution of terms reflecting Aryan contacts in complexes, groups, geographical belts and southern and eastern half of the taluk. Total number of terms - 717

Complexes	Nb. of terms	% of total	Groups	Nb. of terms	% of total
PUTHIYANGADI	70		KURUVANGALAM	71	
IRGARAH	116	369/717	KARIPARANPA	15	348/717
VALAYANADU	104	51.46%	TAMARASSERY	120	48.5%
PALUR	14		NATUVALLUR	68	
KUTAPPAI	26		THALEKKOD	66	
KATALUNDI	39				
Total	369		Total	348	
G. Belt I	142	19.80	North Eastern half	206	28.7
G. Belt II	213	29.70			
G. Belt III	362	50.48	South Western half	511	71.26

3.15. Settlements of commercial communities and Artisan communities

The commercial communities include the class of people who are mainly engaged in trade and commerce like caaliyaR, cakkaalaR, veaniyaR and cotti. kollaN, taTTaen and aasaari are the artisan communities. ⁸⁴

These community names are suffixed with ceeri, teru, kaovu and a large number of generics indicative of topography.

3.15.1. The frequency of distribution of commercial communities is 98/215 (45.58%) in the coastal complexes. Thus the frequency is higher in the south western half of the taluk. The hilly complexes show only 23/215 or 10.6% as the frequency. Cam and to other communities commercial communities prefer trade complex areas for their settlements and they are largely seen on the trade routes, near ferry, toll, market or such other trade centres. ⁸⁵

3.15.2. The frequency of settlements of artisens communities indicates that 114/272 of them are in the coastal complexes (41.9%) and 17/272 (6.25%) in the hilly complexes. ⁸⁷

TABLE - 78

Commercial Communities	Complexes					Groups.					
	NAGA- RAM	PUTHI- YAN- GADI	KATA- LUIDI	VALA- YANOU	KUTA TTAI	PALUR	KUNTA- MAN- GALAN	TAMA- RASS- ERY	KANNI- PARAM- DA.	NATU- VALLUR	THAZHE- KKODE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
muccilotta (veaniya)	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	2
vaaniyaN	1	..	2	2	..	1	2	8	..	..	..
vanikkoN	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
vaaniyakkan	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
vaaniyakkulam	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
cakkaalaN	3	..	2	2	..	2	2	4	1	1	2

⁸⁴vide Table 79, 80 and Map 51
⁸⁵vide Table 79 and 80
⁸⁶vide Table 79 and 80
⁸⁷vide Table 79 and 80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ceTTi	12	14	7	10	3	3	12	14	2	9	2
ceTTi(cceri)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
ceTTikkulam	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
ceTTicci(kkoon)	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ceTTi(ccira)	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ceTTi(theru)	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
caaliyar	7	..	..	4	1	6	3	11	1	1	1
PanniyaN	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
caaliyakkoON	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
caaliyatteru	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
vaiyyar	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
kosavar	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
cellaTTaN	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
cellaTTa(cceri)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
irumaniyaN	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
mukkoocceri	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
vaani(cceri)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
yavaari	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Total	38	22	19	19	8	15	22	44	6	15	7

Frequency complexes ^(ceTTi) in general 121/215 = 56.27% Major Groups 66/215 = 30.6%

.. in hilly 23/215 = 10.6% Groups in General 94/215 = 43.72%

.. in coastal 98/215 = 45.58%

TABLE - 79

Artisans Names	Complexes					Groups					
	HAGARAM	PUTHI- YANGADI	KATA- LUNDI	VALA- YANA- DU	KUTA- TTAI	PAL- UR	KUNNA- MAL- GALAM	TAMA- RASS- ERI	KANNI- PARA- MPA	NATU- VALLUR	THAZHE- KKOD
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
karuvear	..	1	3	1	..	1	2	16	..	7	3
karuvaan (ceeri)	..	1	..	1	3	..	5	..	..	..	..
karuvaan (tiruthi)	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
karuvaan (cira)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
karuvaan (kaavu)	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
kollan	6	6	3	9	1	..	6	14	1	7	3
perinkollan	2	2	3	..	2	2	3	3	..	..	2
kollacceeri	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
asaari	7	8	2	9	..	..	4	12	..	1	3
taccan	3	1	..	2	..	..	2	4	..	1	1
taccanpalli	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
tattan	6	3	3	6	2	2	10	9	2	1	1
tattacceeri	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
tattaarapalli	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
kannalar	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
kitaraan	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
musaali	2	5	1	4	..	2	3	7	1	1	1
ampootti	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total Number	31	29	20	34	10	7	36	69	4	18	14

- Frequency: 1. Coastal complexes - 114/272 = 41.9%
2. Hilly complexes - 17/272 = 6.25%
3. Groups - 141/272 = 51.83%
4. Rural Groups - 101/272 = 37.13%
5. Complexes in general - 131/272 = 48.16%

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

The term maTom is used as a generic in field names in the following villages:-

Village Nos: 101, 96, 178, 171, 173, 83, 84, 80, 169, 129, 159, 122, 157, 152, 153,
106, 17, 125, 109, 172, 5, 283, 282, 162, 164, 183, 186, 10 and 71.

These villages are on the southern part of G.B.I and II. maToms are in the vicinities of temples where the owners of land are mostly Brahmins.⁸⁸

3.16.1. With a good number of maToms, yoogi and cooyi are prefixed. The revenue records point out that there were yoogis in the taluk who were a migratory group from the Mysore area. MaToms prefixed with yoogis and chooyis are 18 in number and they are distributed along two trade routes, and the trade routes are connected with Karnataka.⁸⁹

3.16.2. A few maToms are prefixed with caakyar, nampyar and vaaryar and they are close to the temples.⁸⁹

3.16.3. Some maToms are prefixed with pattar a term indicative of Tamil Brahmins. They are distributed in G.B. III.⁹⁰

3.16.4. maToms in the villages, 78, 65, 95, 90, 151, 87, 176, 158, 36E, 25, 111 and 132 indicate certain peculiarities. They are not related to Brahmins, yoogis or temples communities. These maToms are distributed adjacent to the fields indicative of pai, palli and puttalattu. These four terms are distributed as clusters in certain villages.⁹¹

88SSR.

⁸⁹cooliyan, cooli and cooliya are the names used to denote computatti, kusavar and vellalas - N. Subramanya Iyer, Census India Part II (1901).

⁹⁰pattar. They are priests according to Census India 1901. According to Census India, 1931 there are 36289 Tamil Brahmins in the Malabar area.

⁹¹Census of 1881 - Taluk War Statements include jogi as a group of people settled in Calicut Taluk. Their population in 1883 was 22.

TABLE 79A

List of names with maTom, yoogi, cooyi and paTtar as specifics & Generics.

160	maTattukuli = 56	21	maTattilkanti = 9	283	maTattukayi = 2
	maTattilpaR = 87	27	-do- -	25	madappalli = 5
41	madompaR = 23	181	maTattummuula = 33, 129	45	madattil = 95
36 E	-do- -	184	-do- - 167	88	madattumkuli = 56
34	-do- - 100	95	-do- - 119	10	munnuurkayinadom = 29
80 E	-do- - 43, 7	170	-do- - 18, 84	89	kiileemadom = 154
44	-do- - 95, 78	51	-do- - 76	10	leekkeemadom = 92
35	kooTTamadam = 29	15	-do- - 143	95	kaakkuurmadom = 206
39	kollaramadam =	157	-do- - 32	80	pumadam = 62
	kiileemadam =	106	-do- - 33, 34	181	kiilaamadom = 21
158	tariyooTTumadam = 136	38	-do- - 214	84	akkeramadom = 2
106	vaTakkemadam = 31	45	-do- - 95	180	eelaamadom = 13
34	cerumadam = 85	42	toTTumadam = 116		puvvamadam = 41
1	puttalettamadom =	73	kaakkasseerinadam =	4	kiilimadam =
34	yooginadam = 178	1	yooginadam = 126	23	yooginadam = 26
33	yooginadam = 142	16	yooginadam =	97	cooyinadam =
67	cooyinadam = 14	57	cooyinadam = 54	66	cooyinadam = 51
175	cooyinadam = 183	92	cooyinadam = 14	17	cooyinadam =
283	cooyinadam = 215	43	cooyinadam = 256	33	cooyinadam =
66	cooyikkulam 54- 55	282	coolimatom = 30	28	paTTaRkanti = 97
37	paTTaRmadom = 40	31	paTTaampaR =	39	paTTaRkanti =
	paTTaRkanti = 40	156	paTTaRcoola = 95	103	paTTaRatoTika = 7, 3
	paTTaRpaTTa = 42		paTTaRatirutti = 10	110	paTTaRamaana = 15
1	paTTaRasseru = 90	43	paTTaRakanTi = 469, 307	80 E	paTTaRamaaTa = 358
35	paTTaRapula = 65	34	paTTaRakanTi =	44	paTTaRanilam =
74	paTTaRatoTika = 64	1	paTTaRmadom = 4, 8	56	paTTaRakanTi = 52, 53
20	paTTaRakanTi = 163	26	paTTaRamadom = 105	27	paTTaRakanTi = 132
85	paTTaRamaaramuucci =	79	paTTaRamaanni = 45	64	paTTaRakanTi = 83
56	paTTaRapaara = 27		paTTaRamaaTu = 30	151	paTTaRamaaTa = 179
121	coolyiyappoyil = 47	41	coonaatattu = 223	102	coonaattukootu = 282, 281
122	coolyiankootu = 200	75	coonaattiletaalam = 112	187	coonaattutaalampaR = 81
80 E	coolakkaaTu =	36 E	coolyianTetoTi = 168	10	coolakkuli = 142

3.16.5. The cluster of names with palli, pai, puttalattu are given in the following table:
Map No 52.

TABLE - 80

Serial Number of Villages	Field Name	Field Numbers
1	2	3
95	puttalattu, maTom, pai	206, 221, 183, 178
52	paRappaLLi, tonTaraaRpaR	13, 149
53	puttanNaATTu, caattappaLLi	18, 51
56	putRaATTil, puttalattu	24, 31
57	caakkyoccaNpaR, DhaRma, kunnukaatu, puttayaaRni, paiyaaTTupaTi	81, 93, 13, 94
104	cinapaR, JinaNpaRtaRa	7, 204, 203
188	puttanNaOTTu	153
65	puttalatta, maTom, kalpaLLi, swaamikulaNnara	61, 105, 100, 91, 92
77	pallikkal	33, 28
81	paTTaavatipaR, pai, maTom, puttampaR, kunnappaLLi	89, 72, 25, 27, 19, 25, 59, 6, 19, 25
144	perumpaLLi	21
16	caakkyanviitu, maTom, koTuvaLLi	135, 143, 20
98	karuvaanpaLLi, tavattiyaaTattu	121, 127
179	kalpaLLi, mullappaLLi, kulippaLLi	125, 132, 5
58	tonTayaaRnil	91
90	puttalattu, aaryaNaTom	18
99	puttalattu kunnappaLLi	77, 12, 50
102	parniyaaRakkal, pallipaaTom, palli- ppuRam, paiyaaTTamala, paLLiyaaRakoTTa	66, 71, 72, 162, 19, 120, 378
120	caakkiiviitu, pallikkare	111, 22, 23, 24
64	puttalattu, tonTayaaRni, paLLippa- Rampa	82, 68, 41, 21
67	paiyoora, kolappaLLi, perumpaLLi, payyaTi, taalam, puttalatta, paLLicceeri	41, 50, 160, 137, 134, 42
97	pallikkara, paLLiyaaRa, sthlan(ashrine) kalpaLLi, DhaRmanocceerikkuni	110, 42, 283, 419
7	paLLiyaaRapoyil, paappinikkanti	66, 68, 73
18	paLLiyaaRakkaavu, puttalattu	128, 74

1	2	3
88	paLLikkunnu	4, 5
87	ceenamaarakanti, maTompaR	6, 54
160	caMattikunnu, caMattittaTom, paLLipRom	1, 2, 31, 32
175	cekkikkaavu, puttalettu, kaPaLLi	7, 39
142	paLLipRom, paLLiyaaRaktunnu	13, 18
119	puttannaL, ceccikkunnu	16, 20, 19
138	kaPaLLi, kunnavaLLi, puttalettu	7, 8, 32, 28
136	tonTaaRmala	69
168	perumpaLLi, kaPaLLi, puuyyakeatu, puttalettu	363, 297, 310, 246, 221
112	paTTinikkara, puttuura, kunna, kaPaLLi	56, 39, 24, 25
137	kunnampaLLi	10
139	jiNantoTika, maTappaLLi	104, 67
140	paLLikuuna	41, 42, 43
145	paLLiyaaRkanti	20
147	kunnampaLLi	15, 28, 35
41	puttaCaMkanti, paLLikkara, taTom, puttalatta, paLLiccaala	284, 281, 303, 120, 240, 234
42	mullaPaLLi, pai, maTom, puttalettu, kunnappaLLi, koolippaLLi	7, 16, 17, 33, 54, 105, 106, 254
43	puttaletta, pai, paTTinippaaTom, erumpaPaLLi	250, 251
37 E	putReaTTiL, maTom, eTappaLLi, paLLipRom	...
80 E	paRumpaLLi	299
1	mulluoli, maTom, peruuli, payuoli, puttalatta	103, 106, 87, 103, 111, 197, 24, 25, 214, 297, 150
2	paLLiyaaRattaalam, pai	52
3	paLLiyaaR kulannara, veLLiyaaR kulannara, paLLittara, camanaMkurri, camanaMkurri, jenaamviiTu	104, 109, 36, 52,
19	puttalatta, putteeri, paLLiyaaRakkal	15, 17, 95, 96, 97, 98
21	peyaPaLLi, paLLicceeri, tonTayaaR nilam, payyappaLLi	12, 37, 5, 12
22	muulaPaLLi, kilappaLLi, mulluLiKkaavu	3, 10, 11
23	paappinipaR, tonTayaaRpaR	23, 23
24	pappinikkanti, kaTompaLLi, kunnampaLLi	19, 64, 65
25	puttaRkanti, maTappaLLi, muulaavaLLi, puttarapaTom	37, 53

1	2	3
26	puttappalli mutaleeyalil, puttalattataalam, puttantekanti, puttampalli, palooli	55, 55, 82, 119, 118, 101
27	paappinipati, pallikkal, palliyasakanti,	30, 41, 47, 53
283	kunnampalli, pallikkara, puttalatta, taruvannu puttalatta, taappalli, yaavanacceeri	10, 11, 18, 51, 35, 35
180	netumpalli, matom	75
33	paappinipar, taappalli, pallippuratta, puttalatta, matom, puttuura, pallikkara, pallikkara, palliyasakanti, cenayasakanti	23, 40, 76, 56, 120, 152, 145, 142, 7
34	tontaapara, pattininilam, pallikkal, pallimeel, kinaacceeri, Bhagavati, matom puttansari, cenanyitu, pallikunnu	176, 159, 150, 11, 187, 38, 62, 65, 66
35	vaalappalli, palliyasakanti, pallikkal, paappinacceeri	
45	pallippati, puttalattu, pallikkunnu, matom	173, 158, 203, 158
46	pallikkunnu, puttalattu, matom	11, 10, 9, 6
48	perumpalli, nullappalli, matom, pai, puttalattu	151, 10, 12, 12
72	pallikkunnu, puttalattu, matom, kulippalli	59, 60, 64, 65, 66, 39, 38, 41, 16
73	pallikkunnu, puttalattu, kulippalli	63, 133, 139, 123
74	matom, puttalattu, palli	63, 97, 105
38	trukkocovil, matom, saamikulam, puttankontaarapara, pallipara, aaryanpara	130, 254, 200
39	puttalatta, pallikkanti, puuyyakanti, caakki- madom, tontaaromadom, munikonni, kiilemadom	321, 212, 371, 274, 104
28	puttalatta	106
32	puttalatta, pattinipara, pallikkara	16, 12, 31
36	Dharmocuttunkaavu, palampalli	23, 47
30	muulampalli, avanacceeri, tontayarnilam, putteeri, pallittaalam	19, 20, 156, 59
31	nullappalli, pallimalakkunnu, meelappalli	65, 66
37	kinaacceeri, cenankanti, aaryavalappu	42, 2, 40, 55

palli may mean a small hut, a settlement of jungle tribe or a place of worship for
Buddists.

3.16.6. The pallis mentioned here are mostly located in hills, hillocks or elevated areas. The names kunnampalli, pallikkunnu are of very high frequency. In some areas kulipalli is also seen. nefumpalli and perumpalli indicate large pallis. The name puttappalli and puttante kanti seen in these villages suggest that these pallis might have related to Buddha. Another name, mullappalli, reminds us of the name Sree muula vasam, an early Buddhishi centre vested in Kerala. The term caakki or caakyar indicative of saakyas are also distributed in these villages. Names indicative of Buddha or Jaina monks viz. munikanti, tonTayaaR and palliyaaR are seen in some villages. 'Dharma' is a specific used in certain field names. Dharmottum kaavu (the grove of Dharma) Dharmacceeri (a suburb of the place of Dharma) are examples pappini, pattini, pattaavati, puttaccan, puttar, puttaru, aaryan, jinan etc. are all indicative of the Buddhistic or Jaina relation. The term kinacceeri may have some relation to tirukku-navaay, an early settlement of jain.

3.16.7. There are a few names indicating some festivals connected with the Buddhistic ways of life as pointed out by scholars. The festivals on perani, puyyan, kaartika and aayillyam, the second, eighth, ninth and the third austerims are seen in the taluk. ⁹²

3.16.8. The following names are likely to be related with Buddhistic settlements, their worship places their deities or the monks,

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. tonTayaaR | 2. puttanaaTTu | 3. caakyaccan |
| 4. putRattil | 5. dharmakunnukkaTu | 6. puttayaaR |
| 7. pattaavati | 8. tavattiyaaTom | 9. pappinikkanti |
| 10. camattikkunnu | 11. palliyaaR | 12. pattini |
| 13. puttaccan | 14. camanna ^u kuRRI | 15. puttappalli mutataayatu |
| 16. puttante kanti | 17. munikanti | 18. dharmottunkaavu |

3.16.9. The following names suggest the presence of Jainas:

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. cinapaRampu | 2. jinanipaRampu | 3. ceenannaarakanti |
| 4. jinanatoTika | 5. kinaacceeri | |

3.16.10. The following remarks are of importance here:

An interesting fact about these old salt producing areas is that there are a number of places in their surroundings which suggests Buddhistic affiliations. One such name is puttalattu occurring several times and in almost all cases seen near the places carrying palli as specific or generic denoting some heterodox character. In Kasba it is found near Dharmottunkaavu meaning the

grove of Dharma. In panniyankara it is new munikanti meaning the compound of muni, a sage. In kotal village puttalattu appears in the neighbourhood of pallikkunnu and pallippadi meaning the hill of palli and the gate of palli respectively. There are no muslim christian religious centres in this hill. Some other places of interest are puttappalli (Edakkad) puttanaekandi (Edakkad) puttanariparampu (valayanad) puttakkandi (Magaram) pattininilam (Paray anceri) and puttarupadam and puttanakandi (puttuur). Mulaspalli is a recurring field name which reminds us of the famous Sreemulavassam. There are as many as five mulaspallis in the vicinity of Calicut. These place name survivals of Buddhism in Calicut is attested by a sculptural piece which depicts the Buddha attended by gandharvas. This can be attributed to early medieval period. It was brought to the collectorate from the neighbourhood of town.⁹³

The above remarks made by a scholar who has studied much about the Buddhism and jainism in Kerala, especially in the Kozhikkode and Wynad areas deserve serious attention.

3.17. Names indicative of migrants.

3.17.1. Tuluvass, empRaas and konikants

34	tulissaalamadam - 138	47	tulisaala - 39	73	Tuluvattupar - 43
36	E tulisseeri - 240	59	empRaas kanti - 45	170	empRaas totika - 104
	tulikkasseri - 7	65	empRaas manna - 63	57	empRaas totika - 101
60	empRaas kanti - 62				

3.17.2. Tuluvass belong to South Canara. Their habitation area according to Gundert is northern Kerala from Gokarna to Perumpula with thirty two gramams distributed in between kuntapur and kanjirottu river. empRaas is an indigenous term to refer tulu Brahmins. The influence of tulu language on the Northern dialect of Malayalam has been pointed out by scholars. V.I. Subramonyam points out that the change of V/b in the spoken language of northern districts of Kerala viz., Palghat, Kozhikkode and Cannanore are mainly due to the influence of tulu language.⁹⁴ In settlement records we get a very high number of alteration of P/b and v/b. paali (arrow strip of marshy areas) is seen invariably written as baali in the records. A few instances are noted below:

47	baalikaNTi - paali	44	baappaanceeri -
	baalattilpar - paalam		biyaalikkoottu -
	baalattumkaiyil kasumpa - paalam		piyaalikkoottu
48	baali kaNTom - paali	37	baalattapar - paalatta
147	baalikaNTi - paali	41	ceppuzatotinilam - VeppuUR
	baalattilpar - paalam	165	baavaaTTapar - paavukaaTu
39	batiraNnilam - patiraN	186	baalipar -

93M.R. Raghava Variar 511 P.N. pp.39-42.

94 Inja P.490.

Names having tulu specifics are distributed largely in the coastal area.⁹⁶

3.17.2. A name konkaNpaR-151 seen in the 36 (E) - MALLUR probably indicate the presence of konkaN Brahmins. Census Reports points out that there were 37 konkaN Brahmins in the taluk during 1883.⁹⁷

3.17.3. Gujarathis are indicated in some place names. They have a street and a temple with a choultry in 38 NAGARAN. Names reflecting this migrants are the following.

38 seeTTuvinte toTika - 132, 134 seeTTumaara Gujarathi ampalam and Satram - 124
Gujaraathi Street BhaT Road, kamsatti Lane

The Gujarathi satRam is also called VairaagisatRam.⁹⁸ The temple was governed by the Gujarathi monks and it may be the cause of such a name. The presence of Gujarathis in the area is mentioned in Keralalpatti.⁹⁹ In the Inam Commissioner's register the Vairaagi SatRam described as "VairaghisatRam occupied by the vairaghis" in the city.¹⁰⁰ The term Dharma satRam suggests its association with Buddhism or Jainism even prior to the Parsi relationship. This is supported by the name of this field in the settlement records--paNaccikkaavu. There is a shrine paNaccikkaavu.¹⁰¹ This area is in the heart of the city. paNacci is probably 'paNayakshi' ^(vanayakshi) and yakshi worship is supposed to have been originated through the Buddhism and Jainism.¹⁰²

38. addressenpearsi irikkunna sthalam - 132. In the reports of the Inam Commissioner this area is mentioned as DharmasatRam for pargae travellers.

3.18. Foreign migrants: Map No 52.

A few names which reflect the presence of foreign migrants in the taluk are to be noted here.

⁹⁶Census India vol. XIV 1902. There are 217 tulu people people in the Malabar taluke according to the report.

⁹⁷ CTS (1883)

⁹⁸SSR (1890-1903)

⁹⁹Keralalpatti, P.28.

¹⁰⁰RIC (1865) P.1, O.K. Nambiar Portuguese pirates and Indian Sea men (Mysore, 1955) P.28.

¹⁰¹Ibid., SSR (1890-903)

¹⁰²M.R.Raghava Variar, 'Yakshi Cult. in Kerala' Madhavir Nirvan Souvenir (Dept. of History, University of Calicut, 1974) PP.13-23.

3.18.1. Arabs and Sheikhs

The following names indicate the presence of Arabs and Sheikhs in the area.

80	E	nuurudiyaN Sheik jaaras - 311	37	ceekkuraayaN valappu - 22, 25, 28
		sheikhinte toRuka - 347		cakraayaN valappu - 21
		ceekkuraayaN valappu -	283	sheikhinte palli - 180
		cakRaam valappu		sheikhintaKatta palli - 80
38		sheikhaemviitu - 174	283	arabi taalattu - 103
		sheikhuviitu - 173		ceRiyaRabitaalam - 103
		ceekutaRaviitu - 191	38	arabinci braayampar - 162
		sheikhinteviitu - 191	80	E aravinTakam - 339

All these names are distributed in the KATALUNDI, NAGARAM and PUTHIYANGADI Complexes.

Both the specifics 'a Rabi' and 'sheik' indicate Arabian migrants. In 283 - THIRUVANNUR there are two names of this type and this area is said to be the port where Vas Co De Gama landed in 1498. He is said to have been brought to the shore by an Arabi.¹⁰³ There are two mosques belonged to Sheikhs or men of Arabia. It is believed that it was the men from Arabia that came to the Malabar coast first and entered into trade relationships as early as 3000 B.C.¹⁰⁴ Apart from a few references made by the early travellers we have no clear evidences to prove that. But the names indicate that there were Arabis who built their own places of worship.¹⁰⁰ in the area. When Gama arrived near the bay of Capocat, his arrival raised the greatest jealousy in the moors or Muhammedans who were the chief traders at that time.¹⁰⁵ When Gama paraded through the bazaar of Calicut the Moor of tunis named Bonlaylo recognised him as a man of Portugal. All these point out the fact that there were traders from the Arab and Persian countries in the area before the arrival of Gama in 1498 A.D.

¹⁰³L.M., Kerala palama PPI-8.

¹⁰⁴A.Sreedhara Menon, Kerala charitram (Kottayam) 1967 P. 80.

¹⁰⁵L.M., P.339,-509. O.K. Nampiar PP.13, P.20.

3.18.2. Chinese:

A few field names may be related with the Chinese. But these names do not give us any details and due to different reasons, it is difficult to say whether the names actually indicate the presence of Chinese. The names are seen in the coastal areas, in the NAGARAM and PUTHIYANGADI Complexes.

39	ciinamkanti - 360	1	ciinattataalam - 34	paalayam - 50, 51
	ciinathapar - 361		ciinacceeri - 62	koottakal - 149, 145
37	ciinboottapar - 126		aliikkal - 53	mleccarakkootta - 201
284	ciinakkata nilam - 112		paantikassala - 14, 22	mannamkanti - 201
281	ciinakkanaaripar - 13,11			

All these fields are adjacently situated and indicate the settlement of foreigners. The Chinese immigration is reflected in a place name ciinakkootta and in a street name Silk Street in NAGARAM which will be discussed later. A name caankupaalam kanti near the river mouth of Kallai is also significant since ¹⁰⁶Yank was the name of Chinese ships.

3.18.3 In all most all villages there are names indicative of muslim settlements and their worship centres. Names suggestive of Muslims are largely distributed in the coastal area. The density of their settlements is very high in NAGARAM and PUTHIYANGADI villages and relatively high in KATALUNDI, THIRUVANOUR and VENKALAM villages. Classified list of these names are given below:

a. Names indicative of the caste name specifics are muslim, maappila, coonnan, coonnan and yonakan.

38	musaleam viitu - 180	283	mappilakattu - 81	101	mappilcoottu - 22
3	mappilakkuNI - 162	37	mappilakkantom -	50	mappilaviitu -
	mappilapatanna - 14	39	ceriyamaappilakkanti-	38	valiyamaappilakkanti - 142
282	ma ^{pp} ilaanti - 287	33	coonnamkunnu -		mappilaviitu - 134
36	E meettampalli - 576, 579	43	coonnatattu - 221		ussumaappilakam - 198
47	choonoonkanti - 94, 45	28	coonoonkanti - 17		muuttamaappilakam - 193
120	coonoonkanti - 15	37	coonoonkanti - 55	80	coonoonkantom -
35	yoonakaseeri - 68, 69	68	coonbontotika - 68		

¹⁰⁶Index 41A field No.231 Sanku, the specific can be taken as Janku. paalam, the generic term means a bridge. ²⁸ mention the term 'paalam' for paanti (raft). In the middle of the 18th C, royal records says that the King walked through a bridge at Kallai river mouth. The record corrects the statement by saying that the King walked through a paanti, since there was no bridge.

b. Names of Muslim personal names as specifics:

<u>Field Name.</u>	<u>Field Name.</u>	<u>Field Name.</u>
27 supsannaenTakam = 81	piitiyassenTakam = 81	pakkinTakam = 81
kuTTiyakkanTakam 81	veluttaminTakam = 83	baappilikaanTakam = 83
pariikkaenTakam = 83	iittamaanTakam = 95	karikkinTakam = 95
kuncaamaNkanTi = 99	mooyanviiTu = 95, 100	biyyaattuvenTakam = 101
kuTTikkayyummatuTakam-102	koyassenTotika = 133	ncaamaNtoTika = 134
attaNtoTuka = 135	timuuttinTakam = 142	pookkarakanTi = 146
80 (E) kuTTyaalikkanTi = 44	aalikkakam = 315	mayintannaanTakam = 335
kattisakkanTi = 339	maanukkaanTakam = 336	kambusakkanTi = 339
suuppinTakam = 343	massaanKanTi = 345	pessaakkaviitu = 347
suuppitoTuka = 350	kamuussatoTuka = 357	katiissakkanTi = 357
36 (E) kayettalikkanti = 523	37 (E) maacciviitu = 44, 42	37 assankuTTitoTuka = 8
37 pootannaKanTi = 20	37 caayiccanKanTi = 276	29 kattarcira = 185
31 kaatarcira = 81	38 issaakkuviitu = 134	38 issaakiibiitu = 134
38 issaakkiripaR = 192	terakanKooyassanvitu = 190	noTTassanviiTu = 189
kossaanviiTu = 193	pokkaraayiyakam = 189	saatiriviitu = 179
siyaaliam = 188	siyaalikkaviitu = 192	senaaliviitu = 197
siitiviiTu = 279	sunnhaariviitu = 96	siitiviiTu = 136
suuppikkaviitu = 139	simsikkooyakkal = 159	seylakkaajipaR = 162
viiraenTakam = 112	valiyasiitiiTakam = 161	valiyasiitiviiTu = 180
satakkajinirattu = 155	simsadinpaR = 18, 70, 12	kamuhajjiyaarakam = 285
kooyassankoyaviitu = 226	noytiinviitu = 110, 139	maacciviitu = 76
moTavalmayittikkanTaviitu-88	mussaakkanTakam =	maanciyaarakam = 113
viiraanKaakkaaNTakam	pookkaraajiyaarakam = 113	kooyaviitu = 192
kunjoolanviiTu = 162	kuTTiyassanviiTu = 170	kunniinumarrum = 162
mannuajjearakam = 279	ciyyamaakkanTakam = 110	cerriinmaakkaanTakam = 110
ceriyamaakkaanTakam = 136	cekkakkanTakam = 92	eramaakkaviitu = 142
absalhaajiviitu = 173	aalikkaviitu = 192	ajjiyaarakam = 92, 139
aamiHanneanTakam = 112	abuukkaakkanTakam = 12	kaccinaamtotika = 132
kaatiriviitu = 134	kooyamaakkaeNTakam = 137	kelaikkaanTakamviiTu = 140
kunnyasamviiTu = 140	kooyapaR = 145, 146	kuTTuusaviitu = 161
kunniiryanviiTu = 161	maallyamviiTu = 170	miiNaakkinTakam = 182
maamikkaanTakam = 190	biikkunniiviiTu = 158	baayinTapaR = 158

baavumorakkearakam = 93	kappeaticcintakam = 96	kammukkaakkaantakam = 27
kaappammaakkaantakam = 109, 125	mutaakkaantakam = 125	simsampar, aimsadihpār = 276
uttamaakkantakam = 93	uttaajiyarakam = 110	ussaNaajiyakam = 162
ussamaappilakam = 168	ussabRaayaviiTu = 194	281 ealikkanti = 8
283 aampaasinTakam = 168	mussaannaantakam = 168	kooyaalimaappcharkanti = 106
ammaalikkanti = 106	baappaalikkanti = 106	umrakanti = 169
seytaayoolakanti = 168	kuttayaalikkaantekanti = 164	

c. Names of Muslim priests as specifics:

38 musaliyarakam = 66	27 kooyamussaliyarakam = 81	86 E mosalyarakam = 309
musaliyarakam = 113	moyaliyarakam = 95	42 musaliyarakam = 5
musaliyarakam = 241	kooyasalmoyaliyarakam = 94	283 musaliyarakam = 106
musaliyarakam = 167	27 kaadiyarakam = 81	38 kaatiriviiTu = 134
37 E kaatipar =	kaatousarakam = 81	86 E kaaliyarakam = 347
36 E molikkalakam = 775	38 avvokkaramulaanteviiTu = 251	38 oosintakam = 8

d. Names with muslim religious observances as specific.

27 sakkaattiviiTu = 101 ceRiyasakkaattuviiTu = 101

e. Names of muslim mosques and worship places:

38 paLLi = 87, 17, 18, 3 to 14, 192, 194	pallinalakam = 241	pallivaatukkai = 136
paleepaLLi = 92, 93	itiyannarapaLLi = 168	ayidroospaLLi = 166
tavaospaLLi = 159	moyteenpaLLi = 350	mehadaarpaLLi =
pulakkarepaLLi = 355	ayidroospaLLi = 166	mutaakkarapaLLi = 282
elayapaLLi = 163	jamaattupaLLi = 164	moytiinpaLLi = 137
khaluvintepaLLi = 115	parappilpaLLi = 173	saatirapaLLi = 173
saadiripaLLi = 173	kantokunNempaLLi = 147	kunmaalipaLLi = 194
muccattipaLLi = 170	muccantipaLLi = 170	baayintepaLLi = 158
himaayattul islam sabhey uTepaLLi = 154	kunNempaLLi = 132	paFannayipaLLi = 255
ceMannaattupaLLi = 192	jaaram = 198	sRaampikai = 130, 154
jagaadhanTi = 198	subbaRaampaLLi = 124	283 jamaa atupaLLi = 104
270 pallikkalakam = 83	30 pallikkulam = 69	37 palliyullipar = 11
jamaattupaLLi = 86	31 pallipar = 162	80 E eRukaaTupaLLi = 39
50 jamaattupaLLi = 343	1 moytiinpaLLi = 52, 59	80 E jamaattupaLLi = 342

35 E jiiyhaanipalli - 506 36 sRaampikal - 94, 103, 104 31 sRaampikal - 75
 184 ceRuvaaTipaLLi - 120 140 cempRapalli - 25 145 kaTavuuraPaLLi - 82
 164 taatturaPaLLi - 20

Muslim caste names as specific of field names are few. meettan, maappila, coolbon and musalmaan are reflected in specifics. They are all in the coastal area where most of the types of names related to this community are highly concentrated. A large number of names have personal names as specifics. This seems to be a peculiarity in the naming principle of field names of muslims. mussaliyaar, mullaakka, kaatiyaar and ooj are the priest names reflected in field names. sakkaattua muslim religious observance of great importance. Different types of worship centres like jaaram, paLLi and sRaampi are reflected in generics.

Highest number of names indicative of presence of muslims are distributed in the NAGARAM village. The most frequent generic is 'akam'.

According to Logan the Muhammadans settled in the area during that the sons of Malik Ibn DINAR founded the mosque at CHALIYAM before 9th century A.D.¹⁰⁷ The following names are important in this connection.

38 diNmaar paRampu - 6 diNaar paRampu - 12

These two names are in the NAGARAM village and field names of field Nos. 3 to 18 reflect the presence of a Mosque. It is believed that Malik Ibn DINAR visited the mosques founded by his sons. Thus it is probable that the field name specific has some relation to Ibn DINAR'S visit.¹⁰⁸

3.18.4. Portuguese.

There are two field names indicative of these migrants in the NAGARAM village.

39 paRankipaLLi - 18 paRanki nilam - 18

These two names are on the western part of the early palaces of Zamorins of Calicut and the Church is mentioned in the historical records.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁷LM, P.229.

¹⁰⁸LM, P.226.

¹⁰⁹O.K.Nampiar, PPIS, P.28. MG, P.128.

Two names reminds us of two leaders of the Portuguese migrants. They are the following:

36 surusipalli - 30,56

38 paccikkaavittu - 89

The church in village number 36 seems to have a relation to the Lo Po Souza who visited Calicut during 1504 A.D.¹¹⁰ paccikka may probably be the Portuguese leader Paccikko, who might have visited the area.¹¹¹

3.18.5. Christians:

There are two names indicative of the presence of christians.

39 Roman kattoolikkaapalli - 18

37 christianipalli - 155

According to Logan, christians, among others, found their way to Malabar in the very early centuries after christ.¹¹² But in the KOZHIKODE district not much progress was made by the christians before the advent of Portuguese, towards the close of the 15th century. Almost all the different sections of christians are seen in the taluk.

The Roman Catholic Church dedicated to Madras de Dees (Mother of God) at Calicut was supposed to have been built in the first quarter of the 18th century. In 1878, Pope Pious IX issued a bull placing the Church under the jurisdiction of the jesuits. At Malaparampa, a few kilometres east of the city, in Village 50-CHEVAYUR village, there is a jesuit monastery known as christ hall. The area is at present known as vallimaTukunnu, the hill of silver bull.¹¹³

The only Protestant mission at work in Malabar is the Basel German Evangelical missionary society which had 2632 members in Malabar in 1893.¹¹⁴ One of their mission stations in Calicut. The name indicative of their church is seen in 36-Germaalhaar palli-28, meaning the Church of Germans.

3.18.6. French:

The presence of French migrants is reflected in a name in 38 NAGARAM, in the coast and it means the colony of French

38 FrenchukaaruTesthalam - 3

110. K. Nampiar, PEIS, P.60

111. G. P.118, O.K. Nampiar, PEIS, P.38, 41.

112. P.234. List of European Tombs 1905, 1907. Calicut St. Marys Cemetery was established in 1717 A.D. which is the earliest one. Earliest Roman Catholic Cemetery is dated 1837, German mission Cemetery dated 1848, Protestant cemetery at Vayitiri dated 1873, Roman Catholic at Meppadi dated 1867 are the earliest tombs of Christians. In 1848 Robinson started a German Mission College at Kallai.

113. G. P.717

114. M. P.250

The French were permitted by Zamorins to settle down in Calicut in 1667. They established a French Factory in the sea front.¹¹⁵

3.18.7. English:

The English were permitted by the Zamorins to settle down in the taluk in 17th Century A.D.¹⁰⁶ The influence of the language of the migrants from England caused the anglisation tendency of place names. There are a number of names indicative of their influence. Usually, the Europeans are locally called by the name vellakkaar and saayippu, meaning the whitemen. A few names are there reflecting these terms.

26	veLLakkaara taamasikkunniTom - 170	38	eemplesayypinTeviitu - 7
	veLLakkaara vetivaikkunniTom - 118		tukrisayypinTeviitu - 44

The names mean the barracks and the firing yard respectively. In the same area, two names are seen indicating two hills, one in the east and another in the west. They are Easthill and Westhill respectively. These two names are mentioned in a report dated 1913.¹¹⁷

Anglised names are mostly used to denote the offices, roads and lanes. All of them are in the coastal area, especially in 38-NAGARAM which was the administrative Headquarters of the rulers. The names are indicative of certain important personalities, and they are given in memory of them.

3.18.8. Names of offices:

80 E Marine office	6. bilaattiyil - 96, 97	38 District Court - 40
salt cereala office	37 port sappsaar vaasa sthalam - 27	saltakkaari jubilee Town Hall - 55
forest office	jillapaar - 34	Tourist Bungalow - 61
fish curing office	kootati (court) - 24, 34	Light House - 99
36 E staeava Bungalow	kushtaaspatri - 14	Customs office - 120
29 bilaattinilam - 176	vasuuriaaspatri - 9	municipal market - 22
bilaattikkulam - 206	Englishpalli - 152	Hajuruethalam - 23
horse race course - 7	65 Bungalow - 175	municipal tarisu - 13
		musaavari bungalow - 61
		canolly tooTu -
		kappittaanKulam - 16
		kallai works - 271

115DG, P.753

116Ibid,

117TP₂,TP₃

3.18.9. Names of Roads and Lanes:

18 Gothi lane	Bungalow parampu Lane	Star Tile works Lane
Tobacco lane	Malabar club lane	Burial ground lane
Zillaparampu lane	Bunder office lane	Interest company lane
Aspin wall company lane	small pashospital lane	Fisheries school lane
North Beach burial ground lane	mission hospital lane	Y M C A lane
East hill lane	west hill lane	English church lane
cart stand lane	Rice mill lane	West hill Road
East hill Road	Exhibition Road	Big Bazaar Road
Rozaries Road	Joseph Road	Francis Road
Robinson Road	Ram mohan Road	Cherootty Road
Gandi Road	Kammattu lane	Xalorkandy lane

3.18.10. Names indicative of Mysorean occupation of Malabar:

On the 6th of April, 1766, Haider Ali, the Mysore ruler conquered Calicut and occupied the lands.¹¹⁸ The area where the war took place is still known as paalayam, the battle field. It is in the heart of the city, adjacent to the area where the Zamorins Palaces were stood.

By 1784, the whole Malabar became the part of Tipu Sultan's kingdom. In 1788 Tippu came to Calicut through the TAMARASSERY pass and tried to shift the capital of Malabar from the MAGARAM to a hillock in the 36-NALLUR, on the southern bank of CHALIYAR.

"On the occasion of this visit which Tippu made to Malabar, he projected the removal of its capital from the old seat of it at Calicut to much preferable station between seven and eight miles from its mouth (which is better adapted to become a sea port) than any other ~~within~~ the province) where he laid a foundation of a fort and city, on which he bestowed the name Ferrukkabad or Feroke and compelled the natives much against their inclinations (though apparently the wisest political intentions) to remove thither, but since the war in 1790 they have all returned to their former abodes so that hardly a vantage now remain of the new capital."¹¹⁹

Now the name of the area is Feroke, written in many ways as Feroke, Farook and so on. Farook Petta is a small market area a little south of Feroke, which is now known as petta.

¹¹⁸C.K. Karim, Kerala under Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan (Ernakulam, 1973), P.27, M.M.D.L.T. History of Haider Shah and of his son Tipoo Sultan, P.62. Quoted in Kerala under Haider Ali and Tippusultan.

¹¹⁹IM, P.401, HATS, P.82, MS PP.150-3, RJC/M Vol.I Para 64 (1792) P. 62.

The most important revolution brought about by the Mysorean rule in Kerala was the integration of the small principalities. According to an author, "the whole of Malabar was to be organised under the political control".¹²⁰ K.V. Krishna Iyer observed it as follows. "during the Mysore occupation the old order was completely changed".¹²¹ In the year 1743, there were 42 small principalities and four important Kingdoms in Kerala.¹²² The Kingdom was divided into a number of nads or country equivalent to the modern district and was sub-divided into desams. The sub-divisions include tara, gramam and ceeri.

The Mysoreans divided Malabar district into 12 Tookries or collectorships which were sub divided into Taluks. The paimashi records show that tara organisation continued, with certain changes and desam was also seen used to indicate tara. There were 72 taras comprising of 125 desams. The name Hobli¹²³ was given to the division of district and the administration centre or headquarters of officers were called cusbah.¹²⁴ A few instances of such terms used these administrative records are given below.

Chikhotha Talook	XKC1	1812 A.D.	Netiyanaatu Hobali	XKC22	1809 A.D.
	XKC1	1808 A.D.	Trivangaur Hobli - Logan Vol.III P.301 Letter dated 1978		
Resava ansom	XKC1	1808 A.D.	Padinjar Hobli -	-do-	
Coonut Hobali	XKC19	1809 A.D.	Ferokhi catcherry - Log.Vol.III P.131 Letter dated 1797		

Resava ansom is the cusbah Calicut of Tippu. The area was under the KARYAKKUNNU desom of Tippu found his administrative offices of the southern division there and later it came to be called cusbah village.

Chowky, a guard house for the collection of toll on goods passing from one territory to another,¹²⁵ still a term used Cutcherry to denote administrative offices.¹²⁶ Huzoor, a hindustani term for the head revenue office,¹²⁷ Shungam another term for toll and customs,¹²⁸ Turki, tarruktee or tukkadi a division of a district, etc. came into use during the Mysoreans rule.¹²⁹

There were two revenue divisions, six taluks, twenty one Ferkas and 208 villages, when the district became an administrative unit in 1957. Kozhikode, chevayur, kunnamangalam and koduvalli were the ferkas.¹³⁰

120P.K.K. Menon Quoted in HATS, P.82

121K.V. Krishna Iyer 2C, P.254

122DURCH records No.13. Malabar and the Dutech, Ed. Gallitte.(Madras), PP.45-6-HATS

123133,135

123Coonut Hobli or district has 9 tarrahs or sub divisions LM Vol.III P.130

124LM Vol.III P.130, 195.

125Ibid., P.243

126Ibid., P.193

127Ibid., P.129

128Ibid., P.191

129Ibid., P.130

130Ibid., P.193

3.19. A few names indicative of some communities and a number of names of miscellaneous types are noted below:

Names indicative of some communities:

- 33 aTiyooTi tarutti - 36
- 45 aTiyooTi viITTel - 50
- 61 aTiyooTipaR - 44
- 91 veLlooTipaR - 45
- 23 eeRaati kuli - 51
- 168 eeRaatiTipaR - 39, 104

aTiyooTi's are a class of nairs especially seen in erstwhile KADATANADU, in the present ADARARA taluk of KOENIKKODE District. eeRaati's are the family members of the Zamorins of Calicut. ¹³¹ veLlooTi's are also a class of nairs especially related to the rulers of VALLUVA NATU.

These are all different communities reflected in the names:

3.20. Miscellaneous Names:

- 1 Gopoothi - Boat repairing yard. Now changed to Gopathi's swaram.
 102 sRaankinTakkattu - 12
- 2 paataaR - pier
 283 kalantaRuNi - 40
- 3 caappa - Fish curing yard
 kappalooTikiNTakatta - 103
- 31 diimeeRethalam - 6
 maccuvattaalam - 103
- diINnaaRpaRampu - 12
 38 jagaadhanti - 198
- taayaa (Letrine)paR-
 125 paTTikkunnu - 10
- diIlaaviitu - 190
 127 paTTikkunnu - 12
- duusaaviitu - 188
 182 poottumpatti - 76
- diroosaaviitu - 188
 38 gossaayicaaviti -
- rukRiviitu - 192
 140 kaipaakkam - 37
- aaepaTTiviitu - 92, 87
 184 aaavititoTika - 167
- tippaayinTevilitu - 34
 165 kuttTaikkara - 21-30
- braayinikaNTi - 57
 kaLaRppaRRA - 83
- 3 braayinikaNTi - 57
 34 pariyaaripaR - 172
- aaavittaaNTikaNTi - 42
 19 paravacaala - 6
- aaavittaaNTikulam - 10
 44 aaavittaaNTilam - 195
- 182 kaLaRpaRRA - 58
- 143 kuppampoyil -
- 126 vilaappaTTi - 16
- 17 caemappaTTi - 104
- 20 eTappaTTi - 62, 64
- 1 paakkanilam - 148
- 41 koppantara - 136
- 44 koppanilam - 184
- 85 koppanilam -
- 60 ceRukuppakunnu - 129
- veTTimunTa - 20
- 179 kuppakkantom - 172
- kuppakkulam - 34
- 80 E aaavittaaNTikaNTi - 155
- 38 pancama school Road

3.21. The foregoing analysis of place names we may observe the following points regarding the growth of settlements in the taluk

- 1. Megaliths, tribes, uR, non-aryan communities, brahmins, temple communities, commercial communities and artisans were relatively of high density in the south western half of the

taluk. The south western half includes all the coastal complexes ^{which} is to be noted here. It means that even though the time factor in the analysis is a problem, during the different stages of growth of settlements, ^{pressure of settlements was towards this region.} In the case of Brahmins, artisans and tribals the centrifugal force of the area is not much high. Brahmins show a tendency to settle down in the areas of fertile paddy fields also. Artisans are seen distributed in almost all the villages. The tribals are relatively high in the 'hilly tracts of the coastal complexes, and in the upper table lands along the banks of CHALIYAR.

A table of comparison is given below.

TABLE - 81.

Items	Coastal complexes + paluvu complex	Other areas
Religious + tribal names	47.3%	52.7%
Art	41.77%	58.23%

Items	South Western half	North Eastern half
Temple communities	62.80%	38.30%
Artisans	71.26%	28.73%
Commercial communities	73.5%	26.5%
Artisans	63.36%	36.4%

3. The north eastern half is more fertile for paddy and most of the fertile paddy cultivation is inhabited by the Brahmin communities. 3. In the south western half, in trade complexes Brahmins and other temple communities are settled around the temples forming temple complexes. 4. The commercial communities are more in the complexes. 5. The communities like Pongal, cooliyar, parfar, tuluva, Budhists and jains are also show a migration towards the coastal area and to the south western half. 6. All foreigners are centered in the south western half and the coastal area. Even though Muslims are seen settled in almost all the villages in the taluk, the names indicative of their settlements are very high in the coastal taluk. 7. VALAYANATHU, HAGARAM, PUTHIYANGADI and KATALUNDI, the four coastal complexes clearly reflect higher density of settlements of all economic groups of people.
