CHAPTER III
PLACE NAMES INFLUENCED BY DIFFERENT ASPECTS IN NALGONDA DISTRICT

3rd Century B.C. to 13th Century A.D.

There are about 25 place names which betray religious influence. In view of the varied oavhistative features of the data a wider classification is necessary and hence the following grouping of the place names is suggested, places anmed after the vedic gods are 3, influenced by Geographical features, 30: fauna influenced 12; Influences by flora 15; Personal names influenced 10; Caste influenced 12; named after colour 3; named after place names 5; place-names.

Named after location 10; place being named after time 3; places named after size 8; from the above classification it is apparent that places named after the vedic gods are very less in number compared to those which betray the influence of religion in general. Similarly the place names influenced by caste are also less in number. However, in certain cases it is in no way easy to decide whether a place is named after a auspicious.

Eg: Indona, Inkrial, which may have been so named after Iron.

The following table shown place names of Nalgonda with Chronological order follows their influenced factors they are in Tabuler form in further page;
### Index to place names, influences mandals, name of dynasty and Chronology

**Alphabetical list of place – names in inscription of Nalgonda District.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Reflections</th>
<th>Mandal</th>
<th>Dynasty</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aitapamula</td>
<td>Faunal</td>
<td>Nalgonda Tq.</td>
<td>Kandurcheoda</td>
<td>11th CAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akaram</td>
<td>Faunal</td>
<td>Nalgonda Tq.</td>
<td>Nalgonda Tq</td>
<td>10th CAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annareddygudem</td>
<td>Caste</td>
<td>Ganapathideva</td>
<td>Kakatiyaking</td>
<td>1250 CAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annaram</td>
<td>Religious</td>
<td>Suryapeta Tq.</td>
<td>Recherla, Kammireddy</td>
<td>1258 CAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleru</td>
<td>Faunal</td>
<td>Bhongiri, W.Ch.</td>
<td>Tribhuvanamalla</td>
<td>10th CAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atmakuru</td>
<td>Auspicious</td>
<td>Ramannapet Tq.</td>
<td></td>
<td>13th CAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amanikallu</td>
<td>Personal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amararam</td>
<td>Auspicious</td>
<td>Huzurnagar Tq.</td>
<td>Kakatiya</td>
<td>13th CAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ananthagiri</td>
<td>Religious</td>
<td>Huzurnagar Tq.</td>
<td>Ganapathideva</td>
<td>13th CAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agamotakurru</td>
<td>Religious</td>
<td>Miryalaguda Tq.</td>
<td>Ganapathideva</td>
<td>1282 AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alugadapa</td>
<td>Faunal</td>
<td>Miryalaguda Tq.</td>
<td>Kakatiya</td>
<td>1207 A.D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anamolu</td>
<td>Geographical</td>
<td>Miryalaguda Tq.</td>
<td>Western Choda</td>
<td>1128 A.D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambalipalle</td>
<td>Flora</td>
<td>Miryalaguda Tq.</td>
<td>Bhulokamalla</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bammera</td>
<td>Caste</td>
<td>Huzurnagar Tq.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhongiri</td>
<td>Religious</td>
<td>Tribhuvanamalla</td>
<td>Western Choda</td>
<td>1111 CAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolleram</td>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>Devarakonda Tq.</td>
<td>Prataparudra</td>
<td>1320 AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bollepalle</td>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>Bhogiri Tq. W.Ch.</td>
<td>Pradapachakravarti</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burugagadda</td>
<td>Flora</td>
<td>Huzurnagar Tq W.Chalukyas</td>
<td>Tribhuvanamalla</td>
<td>1147 CAD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

56
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Person/Mark/Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battuvariguda</td>
<td>Caste</td>
<td>Miryalaguda Tq.</td>
<td>Rayaparaya Heyheya 1142 CAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhattuguda</td>
<td>= Caste</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhimapura</td>
<td>= Personal/epichero</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilukuru</td>
<td>= Faunal Huzumagar Tq.</td>
<td>Ganapathideva 1245 AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chikatimanidi</td>
<td>= Night/Flora Nalgonda Tq.</td>
<td>Kakatiya 7288 AD</td>
<td>Rudradevamaharaja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chendupatla</td>
<td>= Seashose Bhongiri W.Ch.</td>
<td>Tribhuvanamalladeva 11th CAD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheruvugutta</td>
<td>= Watersource Ganapathideva</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherlapalle</td>
<td>= Watersource Kakatiya</td>
<td>W.Ch. 1242 AD.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chityala</td>
<td>= Small/size Ramannapeta Tq.</td>
<td>Kakatiya, Ganapathideva 1253AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chendrutippa</td>
<td>= Elevation land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherda</td>
<td>= Bank/Shore Nalgonda Tq. W.Ch.</td>
<td>1081 AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domalapalle</td>
<td>= Caste/Numerical Nalgonda Tq. Madhanedu 13th CAD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dosapadu</td>
<td>= Flora Suryapeta Tq.</td>
<td>1254 AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devalanagaram</td>
<td>= Celestial/Religion Ramannapet Tq. Recherla-Ravimahadevanripa 1427 CAD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duvvapalle</td>
<td>= Soilnature Ramannapeta Tq.</td>
<td>Prataparudra, Kakatiya 1306AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dondapadu</td>
<td>= Flora</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devarapalle</td>
<td>= Religions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devarakonda</td>
<td>= Religions Western Chanikya</td>
<td>Tribhuvanamalla 1110 CAD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eddanpalle</td>
<td>= Faunal Kanduri Choda Devarakonda Tq.</td>
<td>Udayadityachoda 1235 AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Time Period</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gudivada</td>
<td>Religion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gundrampalle</td>
<td>Shape/size Western Chalukyas Tribunamalla 1111 AD Ramannapet Tq.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gummaduru</td>
<td>Flora</td>
<td>12\textsuperscript{th} CAD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gadicheruvu</td>
<td>Furrow/Canal/Ground Level</td>
<td>13\textsuperscript{th} AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganapavaram</td>
<td>Religion Kakatiya Ganapathideva Huzurnagar Tq.</td>
<td>1214 AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gundlapalle</td>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>11\textsuperscript{th} AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guduru</td>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>11\textsuperscript{th} AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gogillapuram</td>
<td>Flora Devarakonda Tq.</td>
<td>1030 AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurrampadi</td>
<td>Faunel Miryalaguda Tq.</td>
<td>13\textsuperscript{th} AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huzurnagar</td>
<td>Islam Religion Western Chalukya’s Tribunamalla Huzurnagar Tq.</td>
<td>1123 AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indual</td>
<td>Vedik God</td>
<td>5\textsuperscript{th} AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indrapura</td>
<td>Vedik God</td>
<td>8\textsuperscript{th} AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inkrial</td>
<td>Sinking/Obsorption Kakatiya Prataparudra deva Miryalaguda Tq.</td>
<td>1292 AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalalpuram</td>
<td>Caste/Water Source Kakatiya Ganapathideva Suryapet Tq.</td>
<td>1202 AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jettupura</td>
<td>A group/Team</td>
<td>11\textsuperscript{th} AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kottapalle</td>
<td>New/Recent/Time Kakatiya Ganapathideva Nalgonda Tq.</td>
<td>1251 AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kangal</td>
<td>Geographical</td>
<td>11\textsuperscript{th} AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koduru</td>
<td>Faunal</td>
<td>12\textsuperscript{th} AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolduru</td>
<td>Faunal</td>
<td>13\textsuperscript{th} AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Century AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolanupaka</td>
<td>Water/Tank Western Chalukya's Ahavamalla</td>
<td>987</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhovanagiri Tq.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kollipaka</td>
<td>Water/Fauna</td>
<td>12th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koppolu</td>
<td>Hyland Western Chalukya's Trobonamalla</td>
<td>1092</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Devarakonda Tq.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishnapuram</td>
<td>Religion/Personal/God Kandurichoda Bhimachoda Maharaju</td>
<td>1097</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramannapet Tq.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurnela</td>
<td>Location Kakatiya Prathapanidra Ram annapet Tq.</td>
<td>1294</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanekallu</td>
<td>Age/Flora Kakatiya Rudrakum arM iryalaguda Tq.</td>
<td>1265</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kandukuru</td>
<td>Location Kakatiya Prathapanidra Deva, Devarakonda Tq.</td>
<td>1316</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuchimanchi</td>
<td>Size Kakatiya Ganapathida Deva Suryapet Tq.</td>
<td>1260</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lingalalahalli</td>
<td>Saivism</td>
<td>9th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musampalle</td>
<td>Flora/Season Mahasamantha Katreddy Recherla Chief</td>
<td>1217</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangalapalle</td>
<td>Caste/Profession Nalgonda Tq.</td>
<td>13th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangalaram</td>
<td>Auspicious/Good/Caste</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manillaguda</td>
<td>Flora Kakatiya Ganapathideva Suryapet Tq.</td>
<td>1249</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miryalaguda</td>
<td>Flora Kakatiya Ganapathideva Miryalaguda Tq.</td>
<td>13th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maddirala</td>
<td>Location/Flora Kakatiya Rudra Deva Suryapet Tq.</td>
<td>13th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masapet</td>
<td>Kakatiya Rudramaharaja Bhovanagiri Tq.</td>
<td>1275</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motakonduru</td>
<td>Size/Big Western Chalukya's Jaggadeka malla</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bhovanagiri Tq.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muppalapalle</td>
<td>Numerical</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mettapalle</td>
<td>Dry land/Type of Size Kakatiya Prathaparudra Deva</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Type/Information</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maddelacheruvu</td>
<td>= Location/Water Kakatiya Prathaparudra Deva Huzurnagar Tq.</td>
<td>1312 AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maturu</td>
<td>= Far/Near Kakatiya Mahadeva Miryalaguda Taluk</td>
<td>1197 AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manthapuri</td>
<td>= Religion Rastaputa’s Iyyanayyara bhoovanagiri Tq.</td>
<td>972 AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marepalle</td>
<td>= Type of soil / Flora</td>
<td>9th CAD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallepalle</td>
<td>= Flora Kanduruchoda Bhimadeva Devarakonda Tq.</td>
<td>1234 AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murupunuthila</td>
<td>= Numerical Velama Chief Vedagiri Devarakonda Tq.</td>
<td>13th AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motukurru</td>
<td>= Size</td>
<td>11th AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muppavaram</td>
<td>= Numerical</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagulapadu</td>
<td>= Fauna Kaktiya Ganapathi Deva Suryapet Tq.</td>
<td>1234 AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navapura</td>
<td>= Navapura Age</td>
<td>11th AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narayangudem</td>
<td>= Religion / Personal</td>
<td>10th AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nadigudem</td>
<td>= Location Kakatiya Prathaparudra Huzurnagar Tq.</td>
<td>1314 AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nadigallu</td>
<td>= Location</td>
<td>10th AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakerakallu</td>
<td>= Flora</td>
<td>9th AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panugallu</td>
<td>= Revenue Thribonamalla Nalgonda Tq.</td>
<td>1091 AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parda</td>
<td>= Islam Western Chalukya’s Jaggadekamalla Nalgonda Tq.</td>
<td>1144 AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamulapadu</td>
<td>= Faunal Western Chalukya’s Tribunamalla Nalgonda Tq.</td>
<td>1098 AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peddavidu</td>
<td>= Size Kanduri Chowda’s</td>
<td>10th CAD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patarlapadu</td>
<td>= Location Kakatiya Rudradeva Suryapet Tq.</td>
<td>1290 AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillalamarri</td>
<td>= Flora Kakatiya Rudradeva Suryapet Tq.</td>
<td>1195 AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitlagundu</td>
<td>= Faunal</td>
<td>10th AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podarupaka</td>
<td>= Flora</td>
<td>1st AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Palakavidu = Profession/Occupation Kakatiya Rudramadeva 1269AD
Huzurnagar Tq.

Peruru = Size 10th CAD

Padamatipalle = Direction Kanduri Choda Bhimadeva Choda Maharaja Devarakonda Tq. 1235AD

Peddamanagallu = Size 10th AD

Ramanthapur = Religion/Personal Yadava Mahamandaleswara 1267 AD
Devarakonda Tq.

Rajaram = Caste/Profession Kakatiya Prathapakumar Reddy 1301 AD
Miryalaguda Tq.

Rachakonda = Caste/Personal Velama Chief Anaputha Reddy 13th CAD
Nalgonda Tq.

Ramalingalagudem = Religion Western Chalkya Tribona Malla Deva Vikramaditya – VI Nalgonda Tq. 1104 AD

Rangareddygudem = Caste 10th AD

Rama Durga = Religion/Recherla 13th CAD

Rajupeta = Caste /Profession Rama Raju Meda Raju Velama Chief 1497AD

Suryapeta = Religion 12th CAD

Sarampeta = Personal Kakatiya Prathaparudra Deva Devarakonda Tq. 13th AD

Sandularahalu = Location 13th AD

Somavaram = Intoxicant Drink/Toddy Kakatiya Recherla Beta Reddy 1213 AD
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saidapur</td>
<td>Religion/Personal</td>
<td>1034 AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sirikonda</td>
<td>Gift/Religion Western</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chalukya’s Prathaparudra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deva</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togarai</td>
<td>Flora</td>
<td>1289 AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tandipamulanka</td>
<td>Flora</td>
<td>10th CAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tungapadu</td>
<td>Weeds/Grass/Flora</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kakatiya Prathaparudra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deva Huzurnagar Tq.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tummalagudem</td>
<td>Flora</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western Chalukya’s Tribhona</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>malla Ramannapet Tq.</td>
<td>11th AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urugonda</td>
<td>Location/Water</td>
<td>10th AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utukurru</td>
<td>Water/Direction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mallikarjuna Miryalaguda</td>
<td>1089 AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vellamjala</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bhovanagiri Tq. Rastrakota Krishna-II</td>
<td>907 AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaddadigiricheruvu</td>
<td>Paddy/Green</td>
<td>10th AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venkarevula</td>
<td>Direction / Location</td>
<td>11th AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vellaturu</td>
<td>Far/Near</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vikramaditya Huzurnagar Tq.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13th CAD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vollala</td>
<td>Water/Net</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western Chalukya’s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vikramaditya –IV</td>
<td>1097 AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suryapet Tq.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vadapalle</td>
<td>Street/Boat/Water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kakatiya Ganapathi Deva</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maha Raju</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miriyalaguda Tq.</td>
<td>1211 AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeleswaram</td>
<td>Religion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western Chalukya Tribhona</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>malla Devarakonda Tq.</td>
<td>11th AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yadlapalle</td>
<td>Faunal</td>
<td>1250 AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yelevaru</td>
<td>Profession/Occupation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kakatiya Rudra Deva</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suryapet Tq.</td>
<td>13th AD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.1 The Geographical, Archaeo-Historical, and Socio-cultural Aspects Reflected in the place-names of Nalgonda District.

In this chapter an effort to divide into various parts and denote the place-names based on their geographical, archaeo-historical socio-cultural meaning and structural classification vivid description was given in it. A clear cut participation of the place-names would help us in understanding their origin and cultural factors significance to a much extent. However, before going to work such a item it is imperative to hold in mind the fact that the classification of the place-names and their explanation are not as easy as they appear to be on a superficical look. According to H.D. Sankalia while doing a work on classification of place-names based on their meaning.

The present section attempts to study the place-names with geographical perspective, that might throw light on some of the factors that are flora and fauna.

Flora was nothing but denoted the features are water sources, like rivers, tanks, canals, lakes, in this way. According to Dr. Y. Balagangadhara Rao who has proved a word regarding the flora feature for instance parru, turru, pudi, padu, generics are majorely influences for the formation and certinity of place-names. Other features in the flora are mountains, hills, ranges, hillocks peacks, based on those indications are the examples.

eg.: Neel + giri, Deevara + konda.

There was a difference between the meaning words that were Konda and Giri.

According to Dr. Y. Balagangadhara Rao 'Konda' means a plant name. So that Konda was quite different from the word 'Giri'. Another features in the flora are trees like pipal tree palm tree, Nakkeru tree (in Telugu) Mango tree.

eg.: Mamillaguda.

Another feature was fauna which was consisting of various animals. They are mentioned in the following section.

eg.: Yaddan + palle.
     Gurram + pudi.

Those two pace-names are the examples of the Nalgonda district.
Another example also given in this section of the present work.

eg.:- Ani + Marga

Ane a word means 'an elephant'. According to S.S. Ramachandra Murthy. It was an Administrative unit which mentioned in this chapter.

Other section from this chapter was Achaeo-historical aspect.

Archaeological sources are nothing but deals with the inscriptions.

My area of research was totally based on inscriptional sources. Inscriptions are mostly Temple-Oriented, giving great detailes about the geography of that Area. Especially location of the Temple and the land donation and also about the donars names of villages were simply mentioned but the description of the village has been elaborated.

Actually inscriptions were laid by the Kings. On their special occassion like donated to the Brahmins for their worship to save the people in the society.

Wherever the King conquers the other country he will lay an inscription as a symbol of trimph A King invaded over a Country then he occupied which was an opportunity. It was an anspicious occassion on the he wanted to laid an inscription simbol for his winning over a country.

In my research I found a place-name, named after a place claled 'Ganapavaram', King, Ganapathi deva was a famous ruler from the Kakatiyas who ruled over the place-called orugallu, 'Ganapavarm' which was place-name named after a great King Ganapathi deva. This place-name during the reign under the Ganapathideva brought it under his control or it was the simbol for Kakatiyas King Ganapathi deva.

Another point from the present chapter of research work dealt with the socio-cultural aspect reflected in the place-names of Nalgonda district from the Ancient times onwards. I gave a lot of description about the society because of that many place-names hold the socio-cultural aspects named after the place-names.

Society which denoted the caste system and family setup example of the caste based place-names are, Mangalapalle, Annareddy gudem, Kosyapalle, Bhattuvariguda, etc.
Other part of the present chapter attempts to study the structural classification of the place-names in Nalgonda district. The aim of this part of the chapter is to identify the constituent of the place-names of Nalgonda district and to study their inter relationship.

As a general rule, all place-names are nouns. A few of them contain a single element and are called simpleeess. But most of the place-names are phrases. They are endocentric constructions having a common noun like, uru, padu, nagaram etc. as the generic.

They generally indicate a habitation. This generic is the head and all other elements, nouns, adjectives etc. are subordinate and attributive to it. So these place-names are noun phrases or nominal compounds.

Onomastics being the study of place-names, the inscriptive place-names have been subjected to analytic exegesis in order to investigate their connotation and significance which can point out to a certain extent the nature and condition of the society. With the result, it has been noticed that every place-name has one or more than one implications which are related to religion history, geography, ethnography, society as well as to flora, fauna and natural resources; such a classification however Arbitrary and unwarranted it may appear, will show to some extent the economic and social status of the region. The present chapter attempts to study the place-names with a geography perspective that might throw light on some of the factors that contributed to the geographical life of the Ancient Nalgonda district.

It has been observed that the mainstay of geography was as it has always been Agriculture supplemented by animal husbandry.

A large number of place-names denoting varieties of flora, fauna, vicinity of water and forested, hills are indicative of the Agrarian nature of the society. The study of further reveals that there flourished in the region an industrial economy as well based on large and small scale industries such as fishing, weaving, leather works, ceremics, metallic works, production of salt and minerals etc. Both the agrarian and industrial economy paved way for the uplift of the society.

For the Agrarian economy the chief factor of course, was the flora of different species. Irrigation, forsted hills, and domesticated faunal species were auxiliaries of
Agriculture. Cultivation of cotton and sugarcane promoted textile and sugar industries respectively. Domestication of animals basically intended for food and forming, provided raw material for leather industry. The place-names denoting all these economic aspects have been dealt with in the sequel.

Every place-name has a meaning which if studied scrupulously throws light on the geographical conditions, history and the socio-cultural aspects of the people.

In this chapter total emphasis has been made to study the above aspects as reflected in the place-names of Nalgonda district.

3.1 **Geographical Aspects**:

A geographical description of the district has already been given in chapter-II. This chapter is devoted to the study of the influence of the geographical conditions on the place-names of the district.

In naming the villages our Ancestors were sometimes guided by the water sources such as streams, tanks etc. The nature and fertility of the soil, the gradiantation of the ground, the direction (by compass) in which the village is located, location compared to a prominent village and the flora that was abundant in the area.

3.1.1. *Indicant of water sources*:

While dealing with Agrarian economy. The water facilities are also to be taken into consideration because they point out the volume of Agricultural activities. The inscriptive place-name generics indicating water facilities are:

1) Eru, eru, kodu or godu for rivers and rivulets; Parru or kara for river banks or shore\(^1\).
2) Cheruvu, cherla, dorr torru and katta for tanks, dams and embankments\(^2\).
3) Gunta, tataka, maduvu, nuyu, dona, kolanu, kolli, kuli for ponds and wells and karti for bank of a pond or river or stream\(^3\).

---

3. Historical geography and Toponomy of Andhra Pradesh, p.108.
Place - names with such generics were too numerous in Ancient Nalgonda district to mention a few, they are the following.

eg. Cheruvugutta¹ = Cheruvu + gutta
Cherlopalli² = Cheruvu + lo + palli
Gadicheruvu³ = Gadi + cheruvu
Koderu⁴ = Kode + uru
Meddlacheruvu⁵ = Meddla + cheruvu
Motukuru⁶ = Mota + kurru
Kolanupaka⁷ = Kolanu + paka
Kollipaka⁸ = Kolli + paka
Kaluvachedu⁹ = Kaluva + chedu

Water is essential for the survival of the human beings as well as the plants and animals. Early civilizations have sprung up besides river beds. People migrated to places where water was abundently available.

The early settlers built their villages in the vicinity or on the banks of streams and fanks. The presence of a source of water near a village is reflected in its name in quite a few instences.

The specifics of the following village names indicate the presence of tank or a stream in - or near by the village. They are,

eg.: chera + da¹⁰ = cherda
cheruvu + gutta¹¹ = cheruvugutta
kode + uru¹² = koderu

1. Inscriptions of Andhra Pradesh, Nalgonda District, Volume-I.p.106.
2. INS.of A.P. p.182.
3. Ibid.
5. Ibid. p.282.
7. Ibid. p.177.
8. Ins. of A.P. p.73.
10. INS. of A.P. p.46.
The generics of the following place-names indicate the presence of a stream nearby and the ground level of the village as compared to the water level of the stream.

The generics pudi,

padu
parru

Kurru are signify the degrees of the ground level of the villages as compared to the normal level of the nearby streams.

According to the Hypothesis put forth by Dr. Y. Balagangadhararao, a village with the generic - 'pudi' is placed almost on the same level of the stream running very close to the village. A - 'parru' is a little higher in level and Kurru still higher.

This phenomenon is closely visible in the village names of Nalgonda district.

Some villages surround a tank or exist close to it. As a matter of fact, almost all the villages have one or more tanks on which the villagers depend for water. Some of the tanks are Man-Made while a few are natural. In Telugu only the bund construction or built for preventing water from flowing away (Thus forming a reservior) is called cheruvu. The presence of a tank is indicated only in the names of those villages that have come up near or around the natural tanks. The following village names indicate the establishment of the villages near tanks. They are,

eg.: Jalala + puram$^3$ = Jalalapuram
Murupu + nuthula$^4$ = Murupunuthula
Venka + revula$^5$ = Venkarevula
Gadi + cheruvu$^6$ = Gadicheruvu
Cherlo + palli$^7$ = Cherlopalli

1. Inscriptions of Andhra Pradesh Nalgonda District p.337.
5. Nalgonda Mandala Charitra - Samskruthi.p.XII.
It must be noted that 'Cherlo + palli' became depopulated and Ceruvu (Ceruvu-tank bund) has been converted into paddy fields. But as long as the place - name lingers in the memory of the people, it reminds the feature generations about the existence of a tank there in the past.

A good number of Modern place - names are also of the same nature. A part from place - name indicating vicinity of water, inscriptions refer to irrigation tanks - Cheruvu - as boundries of villages. In these cases the tanks are not - named.

Mention of large number of tanks a points to the fact that almost every village had at least one irrigation tank, as is the case today.

The shoping land - scape facilitated the farmers to maintain sufficient number of tanks just by erecting huge embankments to prevent the down flow of Monsoon waters. Digging was seldom necessary unless for the improvement of tanks.

3.1.2. **Indicant the nature of the soil and fertility** :

Where some place - names indicate the presence of water sources near the villages, some names indicate the scarcity of water and consequent bareness / of lands. The village name mentioned below indicate the above feature. They are,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dupally¹</td>
<td>Duvva+pally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattepally²</td>
<td>Matta+pally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urugonda³</td>
<td>Uru+gonda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utukuru⁴</td>
<td>Utu+kurru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chityala⁵</td>
<td>Chiti+ala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indnal⁶</td>
<td>Indna+ala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurella⁷</td>
<td>Kure+ala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vollala⁸</td>
<td>Volla+ala</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Inscriptions of Andhra Pradesh; p.276.
3. Ibid.
8. Inscriptions of Andhra Pradesh.-Vol.-II.p.35.

69
As some inscriptions reveal 'alamu', 'ali', 'ala', indicates an extent of land left waste and idle outside a village, perhaps for future expansion or for grazing of cattle. Though these alames have vanished the names of the villages tell us about the conditions prevailing the past.

### 3.1.3 Indicant the Gradation of the ground

The following is a list of pns indicate the ground level of the village in comparison with the surrounding ground level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eg.</th>
<th>New Place Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cheruvu + gutta</td>
<td>Cheruvugutta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherlo + palli</td>
<td>Cherlopalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalala + puram</td>
<td>Jalalapuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanduka + uru</td>
<td>Kandukuru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolanu + paka</td>
<td>Kolanupaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodu + uru</td>
<td>Kodurũ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patarla + padu</td>
<td>Patarlapadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utu + kurru</td>
<td>Utukuru</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Above noted pns consisting of two units first unit of the pns called specific which denotes the nature of the area. Later unit of the same place name called as generic which explicits Adjectival meaning of the pns. This place-name found in inscription from the Nalgonda district.

The specific 'cheruvu' means where water stored certain village the second unit of the place-name as generic 'gutta' means bank In general speak about the nature of the place—names in Indians or Andhra Pradesh place—names must hold a cheruvu for every village. We can not find the villages with out water sources like cheruvu, pholu, lake, thank etc. kakatiya kings who ruled the Telangana region where they had constructed several artificial lakes in Telugu Tataks or Tanks.

For the purpose of supply water to the agriculture fields as well as a drinking water of the people. They made lot of services to the people in this regard. During the 15th century kakatiya kingdom yielding from crops was produced more to the state.
Another place—name called as cherlopalli which furnishes the location of the place names. This place—name named, after water sources as a cheruveu. Cherlopalle as an inscriptive place—name found in Nalgonda district.

Jalalapuram which was found in an inscription of Nalgonda district. Jalala+ puram this place—name consisted of two units: first unit is a specific which denotes the actual meaning of the area the second unit is a generic which means where the actual location of the place—name in Nalgonda district. generic influences More for the coin of the place—name in present situation in Nalgonda district.

Kandukuru is a place—name which appears to be in an inscription of Nalgonda district. This place name also derived from the joining of a pair words first word. First word explicit the original meaning of the place—name. The second word furnishes present location and changes of the certain place—name. Specific and generic is made to expresses the formation roots in location. However, this place—name specific meaning is ground level of the place—name.

Kandukuru in Telugu means gradiented land with stream flows by the adjoining pasts of this place—name. So that this place—name came in to existed by the influences of water then the land level was very low. In this place—name hold a generic by name ‘Uru’ of which will give vivid description in later chapter IV under etymological dictionary of place—name generics.

The next place—name is Kolanu+paka. This is also found in an inscription in Nalgonda district this place—name originated through the inscriptive source which comes under primary sources.

Here is this place—name specifically explicit the ‘kolanu’ which means in Telugu language Tataka, lake, cheruvu which is very little amount of water hold in it. In English which means ‘pond’, which is also the same meaning having of the place—name. This kind of place names existed in Nalgonda district more than 10 place—names.
The place-name which exposes the influences by the water source had During the reign period Kakatiya kings provided a permission to digging the number of ‘kolonulu’ tatakas, ponds, lakes, for supplying water to the fields or agricultural land. Those lakes or tanks erected for the purpose of rendering water supply to drink the people due to lines will lead happily later release water to agricultural fields in this place-names holding the generic ‘paka’ which will explain in the later chapter-IV.

The discussion will go on the next place-name is kondu + Uru’. Konu which is a specific part of the place-name which found in an inscription of Nalgonda district. This place-name land under the reign of western Chalukya kings kondu or kodey place-name counted under the found category of Nalgonda district. This place-name named after small bull by colour it is white these bulls are used for tilling the agriculture land through that soil will automatically become fertile in other meaning, of this place-name is ‘kodu’ means a ‘Stream’ or a flow so that this location of the place-name occurred in low level of the surrounding land or place. After this another place-name called ‘patarlapadu’ which is also appear to be as two units first unit called as specific or prefix which denotes the nature of the place-name area second units shows is the when the place-name occurred or came up in vogue of present however this generic means the adjectival form of the place-name. ‘Patarla’ which means here the soil digged by the people or formed by water stream which flows the vicinity of the place-name by book or crook find conclusion come for understanding of the place-name come into existed or how this place-name affected and gave shape of the land or place was local stream made it strongly as the form of ‘Patarala’

Later paragraph deals with another place-name called Uru+ Konda, which consisted of two units first one denotes prefix or specific. In this place-name specific is ‘Uru’ which mentioned in later chapter i.e in etymological dictionary of place-name generics this has a lot of sources material in different references in Andhra Pradesh as well as in India and abroad. This is an inscriptive place-name in Nalgonda district during the reign period of Kakatiyas in Telengana region. This place-name first unit that is specific plays a crucial role for the indication of certain meaning to decide the correct location. This place-name named after water sources, such sources influences several place-name in Nalgonda district.
This specific ‘Uru’ occurs in generic place and decide the clear location of the place – name. This place – name research work depending upon the inscriptionsal sources.

The above mentioned place - names indicate the ground - level all the village names having the generics - pudi, parru, kurrri and their variants also indicate the low level of the ground.

3.1.4. Indicant of the location :

Some village names indicate the direction by compass, in which the villages are located. In the case of some village names the direction does not refer to the actual direction.

The direction found in the place - name refers to the direction in which it is placed near a prominent town or village place - names indicating direction by compass are

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anu + mula¹</td>
<td>Anumula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherlo + palli</td>
<td>Cherlo palli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gundram + palli¹</td>
<td>Gundrampalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maddiri + ala²</td>
<td>Maddiriayala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matu + uru³</td>
<td>Maturu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Padamata + palli⁴</td>
<td>Padamatapalli</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Konduri Chodula Sasanamulu Charira-Samuskruthi.p.3.
Padamatipalli is located to the West (Padamata = west) of Nalgonda and Anumula to the North - West (Mula : a corner) of Devarakonda Jaluq.

Place - names indicating the location compared to a prominent places are,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{e.g.:} & \quad \text{Bhattu + vari + gudem}^8 & = & \quad \text{Bhattuvargudem} \\
& \quad \text{aga + motu + kurru}^6 & = & \quad \text{Agamotukuru} \\
& \quad \text{Anna + Reddy + gudem}^7 & = & \quad \text{Annareddygudem} \\
& \quad \text{Bhammu + aliga}^8 & = & \quad \text{Bhammereg} \\
& \quad \text{Chera + ada} & = & \quad \text{Cherda} \\
& \quad \text{Koppa + olu}^9 & = & \quad \text{Koppolu} \\
& \quad \text{Konda + palli}^{10} & = & \quad \text{Kondapalli} \\
& \quad \text{Matte + palli} & = & \quad \text{Mattepalli} \\
& \quad \text{Mangala + palli}^{11} & = & \quad \text{Mangalapalli} \\
& \quad \text{Muna + godu}^{12} & = & \quad \text{Munagodu} \\
& \quad \text{Nadi + gudem}^{13} & = & \quad \text{Nadigudem} \\
& \quad \text{Patarla + padu}^{14} & = & \quad \text{Patarlapadu} \\
& \quad \text{Sandula + alu}^{15} & = & \quad \text{Sandulahalu} \\
& \quad \text{Tumma + ala + gudem}^{16} & = & \quad \text{Tummalagudem}
\end{align*}
\]

3.1.5. Indicant of forest lands:

Names of some places indicate the existence of the village near a forest and that the lands on which the village is constructed were once forests. They are

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{e.g.:} & \quad \text{Tandi + pamu + lanka} & = & \quad \text{Tandipamulanka} \\
& \quad \text{Tummal + gudem} & = & \quad \text{Tummalagudem} \\
& \quad \text{Chinta + palli} & = & \quad \text{chintapalli} \\
& \quad \text{Chikati + Mamidi} & = & \quad \text{Chikatimamidi} \\
& \quad \text{Maddir + ala} & = & \quad \text{Maddiriyala}
\end{align*}
\]

1. INS. of A.P. Vol-I. p.156.
4. Ibid.
5. INS. of A.P. Vol-I. p.58.
11. Ibid
12. Ibid
13. Ibid 74
Forests and forested hills favour a good Monsoon to which even today the agrarian economy by and large depends. The entire Nalgonda district is noticed inerspersed with hills and hill ranges which about a millinium ago must have been vested with dense forests causing thereby better monsoon. This a part, forests also supply timber, fruits, nuts, Medicinal plants

Honey, etc. Inscriptional place - name generics\(^1\) that denote Mountains, and hills are

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mountain Name</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>giru</td>
<td>kuru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gonda</td>
<td>Kuruvu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gonram</td>
<td>Mala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konda</td>
<td>Pavata and parvata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konra</td>
<td>eg.: - for instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunta</td>
<td>Bhongir + Bhon + giru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurraki</td>
<td>Ananthagiri = Anantha + giru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurru</td>
<td>Devarakonda = Devara + konda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurti</td>
<td>Kondapalli = konda + palli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motakuru</td>
<td>= Motu + kuru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nadigallu</td>
<td>= Nadi + gallu or kallu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panugallu</td>
<td>= panu + gallu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peddamungal</td>
<td>= Pedda + munu + gallu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramadurga</td>
<td>= Rama + durga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sirikonda</td>
<td>= Siri + konda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uru gonda</td>
<td>= Uru + gonda or konda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utukuru</td>
<td>= utu + kuru etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Similarly the generics\(^1\) that denote forests and wooded region are

- arana,
- dadamgotta,
- Kadu, or katau,
- Mranu,
- padra,
- pula, tottam, and vana or vani

eg.:- For instance

- Kangal = Kan + gal
- Maddiriyala = Maddi + rala
- Nakerakallu = Nakera + kallu

The above four factors, namely flora, fauna, irrigation or water sources and forests are auxiliary to each other to contribute a substantial agrarian economy.

### 3.1.6 Indicants of flora:

The flora of an area depends on the geographical and chinatic conditions of that particular area. It has an important bearing on the economy of the people. There are 15 villages names in Nalgonda district that indicate the abundance of a particular species of flora in and around the village.

The names of floristic species of economic value that can be adduced from the place-names of Nalgonda district during the period under study are those of:

- cereals,
- legumes,
- oilseeds
- species,
- sugar cane\(^2\).

varieties of vegetables of daily use and trees are plants such as - silk - cotton.

- Tamarind
- Mango trees
- Palmyra trees

1. Historical Geography and Toponymy of Andhra Pradesh, P.100.
2. Historical Geography and Toponymy of Andhra Pradesh, P.100.
date trees 
and Jamul.

Besides these cultivated varieties, there were also uncultivated trees and plants which had served the purpose of

timber,
firewood,
medicine,
perfume etc.

only a few examples are given below. They are,

eg.: Chinta + palli = Chintapalli
Chikati + mamidi = Chikatimamidi
Dosa + padu = Dosapadu
Gogilla + puram = Gogillapuram
Donda + padu = Dondapadu
Malle + palli = Mallepalli
Mamella + guda = Mamellaguda
Maddi + rala = Maddiriyala
Miriya + la + guda = Miriyalaguda
Nakeru + kallu = Nakerakallu
Pillala + marri = Pillalamarri
Tangedu + palli = Tangedupalli
Tummala + gudem = Tummalagudem
Tunga + padu = Tungapadu
Tunga + turthi = Tungaturthi

3.1.7 *Indicants of Cereals*:

The daily commodities of cereals such as Paddy.

Maize or Indian corn

and Millet are implied in the following - place - names.

In certain rural areas of Andhra Pradesh Paddy - seedling is simply called 'AKULU' - (from vari - Akulu), if this meaning was relevant in Ancient times 'AKU - ARAM'. May be taken to denote places of Paddy cultivation.

eg.: AKARAM\(^1\) = AKU + ARAM

3.1.8 *Indicants of Legumes*\(^2\):

of the leguminous crops the inscriptive place - names testify to Black-gram, and green-gram.

Black-gram (Telugu = Masa)

eg.: Masa + pet = Masapet\(^4\)

3.1.9 *Indicants of spices*\(^3\):

A few names of spices that can be adduced from the place - names are ginger, turmeric, blackpepper, and Mustard.

Blackpepper Means in Telugu Miriyala Botanical name: Piper nigrum linn.

eg.: Miriya + alu = Miriyalu
Miriya + ala + guda = Miriyalaguda\(^4\)

Blackpepper is not a current crop in Andhra Pradesh area. It is unlikely that it was cultivated at any time due to unsuitable weather and soil. It is not known how Miriyalaguda got their names after black pepper. Possibly these places must have been connected with pepper trade.

---

3.1.10. **Indicants of vegetables:**

A good number of inscriptive place-names have been found prefaced with names of vegetables that are common in Nalgonda district even today, these vegetables include

- Brinjal,
- Ladies fingers,
- Snakegourd,
- Pumpkin,
- Gongu,
- finda and banana.

3.1.10.1. **Indicants of Pumpkin**¹:

Pumpkin in Telugu - gummadi;
Botanical name. Cucurbita Maxima, Duchesure:

eg.: Gummudu + uru = Gummuduru²

2.1.10.2. **Indicants of Gongu**³:

'Gongu' the word meaning in Telugu -'gongura'; Bot. Hibiscus cannabina, linn:

eg.: Gogilla + puram = Gogillapuram⁴

3.1.10.3. **Indicants of Tinda**⁵:

Tinda, in Telugu - donda;
Bot. coccinia Indica,

eg.: Donda + padu = Dondapadu⁶

3.1.10.4. **Indicants of Trees and plants**:

A wide variety of trees and plants are known from the Ancient place - names of Nalgonda district. Some of them were fruit trees of Mangoes⁷,

---

3. INS. of A.P. Vol-I; p.213.

79
Tamarind, dates, Jamul, and Palmyra.

Tamarind occurs in only one place - name from all over Nalgonda district right from the times of the Salankayanas. Palmyra or palm tree has been an all purpose tree and its earliest reference in place - name (Tandi + pamu + lanka) (e.g.: Tadi - konda) is found in the Gorantla plates of Attivarman of the Anandhagotra family in the early part of the 4th C.A.D. cultivation of silk - cotton promoted textile industry. Besides such vegetations yielding edible or commercial crops,

There were a large number of trees and plants which served the purpose of timber and fire wood.

Some of the plants were definitely utilised, for medicinal purposes as is the case today. The names of such trees and plants found attached to the place - names are,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alli</td>
<td>Kara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bage</td>
<td>Kasa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bada</td>
<td>Kata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belage</td>
<td>Kuchchali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chitramula</td>
<td>Maddi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dala</td>
<td>Madi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dhari</td>
<td>Marri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gara</td>
<td>Munja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gobbi</td>
<td>Musuni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gotti</td>
<td>Polaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gumudu</td>
<td>Ponngurinda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punnagllimdi</td>
<td>Vavi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ippa</td>
<td>Tagara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammi</td>
<td>Tumma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvvi</td>
<td>Tunga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakumranu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamba</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kandra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Such floristic species were definitely of some use. They had not been so, there would not have been place-names after them1.

3.1.10.5. **Indicants of Mango trees:**

Mango trees in Telugu mamidi;
Bot. Mangefera foetida;2
eg.: Mamilla + guda = Mamillaguda3
Chikati + Mamidi = Chikatimamidi4

3.1.10.6. **Indicants of Tamarind Tree:**

Tamarind in Telugu means Chinta,
Bot. Tamarindus Indica5.

There is only one village called Chintapalle which was in Nalgonda district in Telengana region.

eg.: Chinta + palli = Chintapalli6

3.1.10.7. **Indicants of palm tree:**

Palmyra or palm tree which means in Telugu Tadi.
eg.: Tandi + pamula + lanka = Tandipamulanka
Tali (or) Tadi + Matta = Tadimatta

3.1.10.8. **Indicants of silk-cotton:**

Silk-cotton in Telugu 'Burugu';
eg.: Burugu + gadda = Burugugadda.

---

2. INS. of A.P. Vol.-I p.236.
4. Ibid.
6. INS. of a.P. Vol.-II. p.120.
3.1.10.9. *Indicants of jessamine flower*: 

Dhari, a forest tree, also, a sort of jessamine - flower. in Telugu 'Malle' flower.

eg.: Malle + palle = mallepalli.

3.1.10.10. *Indicants of Gummadi plants*:

Gumudu, in Telugu 'gummadi' plants, a variety of plant which is very popular fruit Gummadi. Only one village named after Gummadi fruit or Gumudu plant found in Nalgonda district.

eg.: Gumudu + uru = Gumuduru
    Gummadi + uru = Gummadiuru

3.1.10.11. *Indicants of a type of tree*:

Kuchichi, a tree known as Ziziphus jujuba.

eg.: Kuchchi + manchi = Kuchchimanchi.

3.1.10.12. *Indicants of a tree*:

maddi, a tree called Morinda - tinctoria, Roseb.

eg.: Maddi + rala = Maddiriyala

3.1.10.12. *Indicants of popular tree*:

Marri, Ficees Bengaleness, linn.

eg.: Pillala + marri = Pillalamarri.

3.1.10.13. *Indicants of tree*:

Tumma, a thorny tree,

eg.: Tummala + gudem = Tummalagudem

---

5. Historical Geography and Toponomy of Andhra Pradesh. p.107
6. Historical Geography and Toponomy of Andhra Pradesh. p.107
3.1.10.14. **Indicants of weeds:**

Tunga, A greas, Agrostistenacissina¹.

e.g.: Tunga + padu = Tungapadu
Tunga + Turthi = Tungaturthi.

3.1.10.15. **Indicants of Medicinal plants:**

Tangedu; A type of Meicinal plant².

e.g.: Tangedu + palli = Tangedupalli.

3.1.11.1. **Indicants of Fauna:**

The names of animals that figure in the inscriptive place - names are pre-dominantly
of bouine species such as³,

- Cows,
- Bulls,
- Buffaloes.

other useful faunal species that are implied in toponyms are

- goats
- pigs
- donkeys
- elephants
- pegions

Among the wild species lion and tiger figure in place - names, and boar (varaha) and
Jackals (Kroshtuka) occure in divisional names (vide, varaha-vartani and kroshtuka-vartani)

---

¹ Historical Geography and Toponomy of Andhra Pradesh. p.107
² Historical Geography and Toponomy of Andhra Pradesh. p.107
³ Historical Geography and Toponomy of Andhra Pradesh. p.107
3.1.11.2. *Indicants of cows and bulls*:
In Telugu; go, ala or avulu, turu, eddu)\(^1\):

eg.: Ala + uru  =  Aleru  
     Alu + Gadapa  =  Alugadapa  
     Koda + ada  =  Kodada  
     Eddan + palli  =  Eddanpalli  
     yadla + palli  =  yadlapalli  
     Goshti + padu  =  Goshtipadu  
     Kode + uru  =  Koduru  

3.1.11.3. *Indicants of Horse*:
Horse in Telugu Gurramu\(^2\).

eg.: Gurram + pudi  =  Gurrampudi.  

3.1.11.4. *Indicants of Industrial economy*:

Unlike the place-names suggestive of Agrarian economy, those of industrial economy are few and far between, which fact alone shown that the mainstay of the economy was the Agricultural, not industrial, out put. However small industries might have been, they could infact, not only meet the requirements of the local people but also supply the surplus to the non-productive areas.

3.1.11.5. *Indicants of Textile industry*\(^3\):

The place-names that indicate textile industry re Alluvalu (allu means weaving) and Batteyur (batta = cloth).

The new Material for this industry was supplied by the cultivation of silk-cotton (Burugu = supra vide).

eg.: Alu or Allu + gadapa  =  Alugadapa  
     Battu + guda  =  Battuguda  
     Buruga + gadda  =  Burugagadda.  

---

3.11.6. **Indicants of Sugar industry**

Reference has already been made to the inscriptive place-names indicating sugar-cane.

Although only a few places have been named after sugar-cane it must have been a widespread crop in the region, especially in the coastal Andhra. Because the references in the inscriptions to sugar or jaggiri (sarkara, bellamu) indicate sugar industry for which a long quantity of raw material is required.

The place-names that indicate sugar industry are,

eg.: Vellam+jala = (B)Vellamjala  
Kana+gal = Kanagal  
Kanne+kal = Kannekal

3.11.7. **Industry based on**:

- Metals
- Minerals
- And precious elements.

The metals that figure in the inscriptive place-names are:

3.11.8. **Indicants of Gold**:

Gold is undoubtedly utilised for ornaments. According to Hieum Trong, life-size images of the Budha, Made of Gold existed in parvata (Nagarjunakonda).

e.g.: Kanne+kallu = Kannekallu.

The above references to place-names associated with respective industries should not however be understood that only those places were centres of such industries. As is the case today, there must have been quite a number of industrial centres. Most of the industries referred to above must have flourished in all the towns and important villages to meet the requirement.

3.11.9. **Indicants of Trade and Commerce**:

Commercial activities are a fast times very much concentrated in towns.

The inscriptive place-name suffixes indicating towns are,

---

2. Ibid. p.111.
As many as 80 place-names have such suffixes, of course all of them might not have attained urban status and probably some of them might have been large villages or townships with a certain degrees of trade activities. Apart from the place-names with city or town connotation, there had been a large number of provincial capitals and head quarters of Administrative divisions which had certainly enjoyed urban status. 

eg.: Kolli + paka = Kollipaka.

Kollipaka which was head quarter of large division such town was undoubtedly trade centre as well even though. There is no direct inscriptionsal evidence to support this assumption.

Some of the eastern ganja records refer to vaishyagrahara and a place-name after merchants. Traders were, no doubt, pre dominant in such places. References in the inscriptions to Merchants guilds, taxes levied on Merchandise and innumerable personal names of vaishyas disclose the fact of not only the settlement of merchant class in almost every village but also the wide spread commercial activities throughout the Nalgonda district.

eg.: Bhattu + vari + guda = Bhattuvariguda

As for the trade and commerce with over seas countries, a few inscriptionsal place-names give clue to the functining of port or hurbour (revu), namely,

eg.: Venaka + trevu = Venakarevu

This place-name however have been located in the hinteriland and hence it could not have been sea ports but river ports along the Godavari and Krishna.

The provenance of the satavahana coins depicting Mastedship and the numerous Roman coins from the eastern coast is well known. Kodura (Koduru), was also mentioned by Ptolemy. Posts and marketplaces like Koddura (Koduru) was also mentioned by Ptolemy. He says that merchant ship sailed from the months of the Godavari, Krishna and the Gundlakamma to Eastwards, i.e., to the contries of far east.

1. Historical Geography and Toponomy of Andhra Pradesh, p.113.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
3.2 **Archaeo - historical aspects** :

Inscriptions are mostly Temple - oriented, giving great details about the geography of that area. Especially location of the Temple and the land donation and also about the name of the donors of the villages were mentioned but the description of the village has been elaborated. As the literary sources are not that much useful when compared with the inscriptive sources are used extensively for the study of geographical divisions and place names of this region.

It has been accepted by historians that a close study of the place - names of any given country helps us in tracing out the cultural, commercial, social, political and economic history and the otherwise unknown linguistic features of the language of that area. It also guides us in tracing the migration, expansion, and contraction of people and the topographical features of the country in question.

A number of place - names of Nalgonda district throw light on the past of the area. These place - names may be indicants of personal names, Surnames, Village names etc.

They may also pertain to an incident in the past or at the time of the establishment of the village some names also indicate the position it enjoyed in the administrative set up in the past.

3.2.1 **Indicant of personal names** :

The personal names found in the village names indicate a prominent person like the king or chieftain who vuled over that particular area. A study of these names helps us in fixing the period in which the village came into existence and the socio-economic or political reasons behind it.

Only one village name, namely Ganapavaram is named after Ganapathideva of Kakatiya Dynasty of orugallu in Telangana region. Ganapavaram was originally named 'Temodta' was later named. This indicates how much influence Ganapathi Deva exercised in the area.
Personal names:
1. Annareddygudem = Anna + Reddy + Gudem
2. Kishtapuram = Kishta + puram
3. Munagodu = Muna + godu
4. Ramannapeta = Rama + anna + peta
5. Rachakonda = Racha + konda
6. Rajupeta = Raju + peta
7. Rajaram = Raja + ram
8. Ramalingalagudem = Rama + lingala + gudem
9. Ramadurga = Rama + durga
10. Rangareddygudem = Ranga + reddy + gudem
11. Sirikonda = Siri + konda
12. Saidapur = Saida + pur
13. Suryapeta = Surya + peta
14. Sarampeta = Saram + peta
15. Narayanagudem = Narayana + gudem

In all, there are fifteen other places names in this taluk connected with personal names, which, if profed into, would unravel the local history and the conditions prevailing at the times of their emergence.

In the absence of any inscription or other written documents, the place names remain the only source of peeping into the past.

3.2.2 Indicants of Surnames:

The surnames in the place - names also provide a rich source of historical investigation. The Surnames in a place name, belong to the families that have established it or to the surnames of the dominant families.
A study of these place-names along with a study of the distribution of the families having the same surname, helps us to analyse the migration patterns. In the olden days a family migrated only under extraordinary circumstances like cyclones and floods, wars and pestilence, plundering by thieves and dacoits, etc.

From the early times Nalgonda district has been an area prone to suffering from forines and droughts. How the above said factors influenced the establishment and depopulation of a village or the migration of the people can be seen in the examples given here under.

The following place-names, named after the Kshatriya caste, Raju is a word which means King, so that three of the following place-names, named after the Kshatriya clav. Raju is a word which means the ruling community in India. Based on majority people from local some times rulers oftenely vimated certain villages. So that those village names named aften them came into existed. Like that the following all names emerged with the same. Mostly several place-names based cn popular surnames. People are holding names with the surnames which were denoted (or) indicated, their place-names previously where inhabited.

The following is a list of such place-names mentioned below:

| Palaka + vidu¹ | = | Palakavidu |
| Raju + peta² | = | Rajupeta |
| Racha + konda³ | = | Rachakonda |
| Anna + aram⁴ | = | Annaram |
| Anna + reddy + gudem⁵ | = | Annareddygudem |
| Buruga+gadda⁶ | = | Burugagadda |
| Bammeri + aga⁷ | = | Bammieriga |
| Gunma + adi⁸ | = | Gummadi |

1. INS. of A.P. Vol.-I; p.222.
2. Ibid. Vol.-I; p.144.
3. INS. of A.P. Vol.-I; p.302.
5. Ibid; p.129.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.
Yadla+palli\textsuperscript{1} = Yadlapalli
Devara+konda\textsuperscript{2} = Devarakonda etc.

helpd us to know from where they have migrated.

3.2.3 *Administrative set up:*

Some village names indicate the status they enjoyed in the administrative set up in the past. The village like Koppa+olu = Koppolu (indicant of high ground level) which has varient of 'prolu' in this generic was once important village where the revenue collecting office was located.

According to Dr. Y. Balagangadhar Rao's suggestion that - 'Prolu' might be a tax collecting centre in olden days.

As seen above, a number of place - names of Nalgonda district enlighten us about the historical, Archaeological and political conditions that prevailed in the area in the past.

1. Ibid; Vol.-I; p.136.
2. Ibid; Vol.-I. p.123.
Regarding the classification of the pns different scholars have adopted different patterns. 

For example H.D. Sankalia classifies the pns in the following groups:

I. (i) *Place-names after a person*— hero, saint, tribal leader,

(ii) -do- -do- a deity.

(iii) -do- -do- a spirit,

(iv) -do- -do- tribes or peoples.

II. (i) *Place-names after an event*— auspicious occasion, bad occasion

III. *Place-names after customs and superstitions.*

IV. *Place-names after geographical and physical features.*

   (i) Place-names after hills, mountains, mounds or any elevated place. (ii) -do- rivers, streams, lakes and ponds,

   (iii) -do- forests, deserts, steppes etc.

V. *Place-names after flowers, fruits, trees and crops.*

VI. *Place-names after animals, birds and reptiles.*

   (i) Animals,

   (ii) Birds,

   (iii) Reptiles.

VII. *Place-names after names of existing places*.

Further, H.D. Sankalia quotes Suniti Kumar Chatterji as suggesting the following classification of the pns in his *Origin and Development of Bengali Language*:

   (i) Pns from tribes or castes living there originally

   (ii) Pns from names, of natural features,
(iii) Pns of a religious character.
(iv) Pns after names of persons or events.
(v) Pns copied from other pns.

However, keeping the vastness of the data available for the present work in view, the following pattern of classification is adopted:

I. Pns which pertain to geographical and physical features.
   (1) Places named after mountains, hills, mounds, rocky surroundings etc.
   (2) Places named after all types of water resources including rivers and rivulets.
   (3) Different types of lands.
   (4) Location of the places.

II. Places denoting flora.
   (1) Trees and plants.
   (2) Parts of trees etc., and gardens.
   (3) Flowers, specified.
   (4) Flowers, general.
   (5) Grains and pulses.

IIIT. Places denoting fauna.
   (1) Animals, wild.
   (2) Animals, domestic.
   (3) Birds, specified.
   (4) Birds, general.
   (5) Reptiles.
   (6) Fish.

IV. Religious place-names.
(1) Names of the Vedic gods.
(2) Saivite names.
(3) Vaishnavite names.
(4) Goddesses, both Saivite and Vaishnavite.
(5) Buddhist.
(6) Jain.
(7) God, general.
(8) Goddess, general.
(9) Philosophical, sacrificial and celestial.
(10) Religious institutions.
(11) Sages.
(12) Epic heroes.

V. Ethnographical names.
   (1) Castes and professions.
   (2) Tribes.
   (3) Races.

VI. Names of historical significance.
   (1) Royal dynasties.
   (2) Kings and Queens.
   (3) Epithets of the kings.
   (4) Subordinate chiefs and Royal officials etc.
   (5) Official designations.

VII. Names of commercial character.

VIII. Names named after famous cities.
   (1) Names which distinguish between the new and old places of the same name.
   (2) Names indicating two different sizes of the places of the same name.
   (3) Places indicating sentiments, aesthetic and superstitions,
   (4) Places named after metals.
   (5) Places named after colours.
   (6) Places named after food items.
3.3.1 Place-names influenced by Socio - Cultural Aspects:

The social and cultural life of a society can be best understood by a close observation of the existing place-names. Numerous are the inscriptive toponyms that show certain characteristics of social life. Large number of place-names after deities of different sects are indicative of the particular religious faith that flourished in such places. There are also places named after spiritual features, Temples, festivals, sages, and a few of them are after social customs, castes, and tribes. A few toponyms are historical in so far as they commemorate historical persons or events. In the case of toponyms signifying religious sects, castes, or tribes, it does not mean that such religious sects or castes or tribes existed only in those places and not elsewhere. It might be possible that such social features were predominant in certain areas on account of which places were named after them. -- This part of the chapter is devoted to the study of the place-names of Nalgonda district, which reveal some of the above aspects.

3.3.2 Indicants of Culture:

3.3.3 Religion and Gods:

Places of this category have been named after God in general, Vishnu or Vaishnava influence, Siva or Saiva influence, goddesses, minor gods, epic heroes, sages, temples, festivals, spiritual or celestial features, and Budhist as well as Jaina influence.

In the early period, Jainism and Budhism were widespread in this area. Later Saivism and Vaishnavism became prominent. They were followed by Islam and Christianity.

Some of the place-names of this area carrying the names of deities reveal the existence of these religions in this area:

3.3.4 Place-names after God in general:

The common names of god used in Telugu inscriptive place-names are Deva and Velpu¹. Place-names prefixed with such divine names are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Devarakonda</td>
<td>Devara + Konda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devalanagaram</td>
<td>Devala + Nagaram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amararam</td>
<td>Amara + Aram</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were three villages by name Deva. Place-names with pre-fixed of Appa, Ayya, Natha and Prabhu may not denote God in general, hence they are omitted here.

3.3.5 *Indicant of Islam*:

Some place-names tell us about the Predominance of Islam in the villages.

eg.: Huzur - Husumagar\(^1\) = Huzur + Nagar

Saida - Saidapet\(^2\) = Saida + pet

Jalal - Jalalpur\(^3\) = Jalal + pur

One of those villages names Jalalapuram incates the presence of a Jalal there in the past. JALAL is an Islamic religious officer bestowed with magistrial powers.

3.3.6 *Place-names denoting Vishnu or Vaishnava influence*:

The following place-names are influenced by Religious Gods. Those are also came under the category of personal names.

The place-names of Vishnu or Vaishnava names applied to Ancient place-names of Nalgonda district are

Narayana - Narayanaguda\(^4\) = Narayana + guda

Anantha - Ananthagiri\(^5\) = Anantha + girı

Anna - Annavaram\(^6\) = Anna + Aram

3.3.7 *Place-names denoting Siva or Saiva influence*:

The place-names that denote the names of Siva or Saiva influence are for instance in Nalgonda district.

eg.: Yeleswaram = Yeleswara + Aram

Suryapeta = Surya + pet

Ramalingalagudem = Rama + lingala + gudem

Muppavaram = Muppa + aram

---

1. Inscriptions Of Andhrapradesh Volume -1P. 347
2. Inscriptions Of Andhrapradesh Volume -1P. 7
3. Inscriptions Of Andhrapradesh Volume -1P. 199
4. Inscriptions Of Andhrapradesh Volume -1P. 370
5. Inscriptions Of Andhrapradesh Volume -1P. 368
3.3.8 Place - named after goddesses and village deities:

A few number of place had been named after goddesses and female village deities. They are the village names mentioned as follows.

- Amani - Amanikallu = Amani + kallu
- Siri - Sirikonda = Siri + konda

3.3.9 Places - named after minor gods and sages:

Places had occasionally been named after minor deities such as, human, Indra, Naga, Surya, Chandra, Soma, Varuna, Yama etc. such place - names noticed in the inscriptions of Nalgonda district, are

- Chendru - Chendrutippa
- Chandu - Chandupatla
- Indra - Indnal
- Nagula - Nagulapadu
- Pamula - Pamulapadu
- Surya - Suryapeta = Surya + pet
- Soma - Somavaram = Soma + varam

Only one place - named after sages are Munu - Munugodu. (after the sage Muni). like Vyasapura

3.3.10 Place - names after Temples, festivals, and celestial features:

A few places were named after temple using the 'Telugu' word 'gudi'. They are:

- eg.: Gudivada = Gudi + vada
- Gundla-Gundlapalle = Gundla + palli
- Gudu - Guduru = Gudu + uru

3.3.11 The place - names denoting auspious, spiritual, or celestial features, noticed in the inscriptions are:

- eg.: Amara - Amararam = Amara + Aram
- Atma - Atmakuru = Atma + kurru

3. INS. of A.P. Vol.-I. p.98.
4. Ibid.
3.3.12 Place - named after Budhist and Jaina influence:

Besides the above places of the Brahmanical influence there were also a few places of Budhist and Jaina influences.

eg.: Bolla - Bollaram = Bolla + aram\(^1\)
     Bolle - Bollepalle = Bolle + palle\(^2\)

The place of Jaina influence were probably

   Nadi - Nadigudem = Nadi + gudem\(^3\)

3.3.13 Place - denoting food, prosperity and success:

Place - names denoting food materials of milk, yellow sugar or Jaggery, honey and general name for meals have been noticed in the inscriptions. They are

eg.: Palak - Palakavidu = Palaka + vidu
     Vellam - Vellamjala = Vellam + palle\(^4\)

The place denoting wealth and prosperity is

eg.: Kosya - Kosyapalle = Kosya + palle\(^6\)

3.3.12.1 Indicant of Christianity 'Goddesses':

eg.: Mare - marepalli = Mare + palle\(^6\)
     Gudivada - Gudi + vada = Gudi+ vada

3.3.2 Place - names denoting castes, tribes, and profession:

The names of three Major castes, Brahmanas, Kshatriyas and Vaisyas, figure in some of the inscriptive place - names. The following place - names indicate the dominant caste living in a particular village.

---

2. Ibid. p.215.
3. Ibid. p.263.
4. Ibid. p.263
eg.: Palaka - Palakavidu = Palaka + vidu
Racha - Rachakonda = Racha + konda
Raju - Rajupeta = Raju + peta
Raja - Rajaram = Raja + aram
Yelika - Yelikaram = Yelika + aram¹
Annureddy - Annereddygudem = Anne + reddy + gudem
Bhattu - Bhattuvariguda = Bhattu + vari + guda²
Raja - Rajavolu = Raja + volu

The above mentioned village of Rajavolu must have been named after the ruling caste, i.e., the Kshatriyas. Reddlapalli owes its name to the Reddi caste who were primarily tax-collectors and are today a dominant caste engaged in every walk of life. The village of Dommarapalle was possibly named after the tribe called Dommaras who are found today in Nalgonda district.

It may be noted here that although the above mentioned villages denote certain tribal names and possibly these tribes must have played significant roles in these villages, yet such tribes may not be found today in the same villages originally inhabited by named after them. This is on account of their Migratory habits.

Again, some of the villages are found named after professional activities such as weaving, leather-works, shepherding, laundering, barbering, hunting, smithery and pottery. eg.: The village of Mangalapalle is known after the barber community.

The above classification might sound absurd as in the Indian social context no village is found anywhere exclusively inhabited by a professional community. Even in the Ancient times different professionals and Artisans were found in every village as their services were always required. The exact significance of these places denoting professional activities is not certain.

Possibly a few homogeneous Artisans or professionals must have founded a settlement to which later on other castes and groups have also migrated.

1. Inscriptions Of Andhrapradesh Volume -1. P. 193
2. Inscriptions Of Andhrapradesh Volume -1. P. 156.
3.3.3 Place - names denoting in auspicious and superstitious characteristics:

A few villages are known with inauspicious or superstitions connotation.

eg.: Munu - Munugodu (munu = isolated)

Might have been lonely or isolated villages, probably separated and far away from the main or parental settlements.

The villages of Mugamur, Nugavadi, Onttapadu (Ontta = Isolated) Might have been lonely or Isolated villages, probably separated and faraway from the main or parental settlements in Nalgonda district place-names only one place-name named after this category. i.e., for example.

\[
\text{Munugodu} \quad = \quad \text{Munu} + \text{godu} \\
\text{(Munu} = \text{Isolated)}
\]

The following example village name shows that above said heading related palce-name.

eg.: Karuvuru = Karuvu + uru.

This place - name might denotescarcity of commodities. Other exampler village name called as Padugrama = padu + grama (Padu = fallen, abandoned; haunted). Must have been a haunted village.

Another exampler village names called as Dayyalareyuru = Deyyala + uru and Devara + konda are villages of seperstitions nature denoting death and demon respectively.

Of the above different types of names of social significance, that which pertains to the religious features, infact, includes largest number of villages. Again this religion group. The villages of saiva influence come first in number and those after female deities and village goddesses stand next. Although few in number, the villages denoting tribal communities, interestingly enough, bring to light the antiquity and early habitat of the Dommaras etc. in this religion.
PNS influenced by religion:

There are about 35 place names which betray religious influences. In view of the varied qualitative features of the data a wider classification is necessary and hence the following gramping of the place—names is suggested: Places named after the vedic gods are 4; influenced by saivism 5; Vaishnavishnu 4; named after Goddlesses 2; influenced by Budhisma 2; Jainism 1 named after gods in general 3; philosophical, Sacrificial and celestial 2; named after Religious institutions 4; Sages 1; and epic heroes 2; From the above classification it is apparent that places named after the vedic gods are a little bit less in number compared to those which betray the influence of Saivism. Similiarly the place names influenced by vaishnavism are also less in number. However in certain cases it is in no way easy to decide whether a place is named after a god or an Individual eg. Mupparam which may have been so named after three in Telugu Mudu or Muppai, a Saivite deity

I. Place — Names influenced by Religion:

1. Amararam
2. Ananthagiri
3. Bhimapura
4. Devalanagaram
5. Defvarapalle
6. Gudivada
7. Gundlapalli
8. Guduru
9. Indrapura
10. Krishnapuram
11. Lingalagudem
12. Muppavaram
13. Kandukuru
14. Suryapeta
15. Somavaram
16. Ramalingalagudem
17. Ramananthapur
18. Sirikonda
19. Yeleswaram
20. Agamotakurru
21. Indual
22. Ganapavaram
23. Narayanguda
24. Anna+varam
25. Amanikallu
26. Sirikonda
27. Bollaram
28. Bollepalle
29. Nadigudem
30. Devarakonda
31. Devalanagaram
32. Atmakurru
33. Gadicheruvu
34. Munugodu
35. Bhimapura

3.3.2 Place – Names denoting Ethnological features:

Strangely there very few places – names which can be brought under this group about 10 places are named after 6 different castes (Kshtriya, (Racha), Mangala, Bhatta, Dommara, Reddy, Islamu (Vaishya) 5 different professions (Mangali, Maintain hair cutting saloon, Kosya, collecting tax, Dommara, hunting birds, Kshatriyas, meeting state, Bhattu, Making Business Jalal means Jalasi Fisherman) Here, I have noted that in Indian society made and originated with four fold varna system or these castes came into escisted by profession of certain people who lived in India like in Andhra Pradesh.
Following is a list of the place – names belonging to this group.

1) Annareddygudem, Bammera, Battugudem Domarapalle, Lingalahallu, Mangalapalle Pamulapadu, Rajerpeta, Kosyapalle, Jalalpuram, Jalinassa, Vaddadagiri Cheruvu,

3.3.3 Place – Names named after castes

Eg: Dommaral Palle = Dommarapalle
    Mangala + Palle = Mangalapalle
    Battu + Guda = Battuguda
    Anna + Reddy + Gudem = Annareddygudem
    Pamula + Padu = Pamulapadu
    Raju + Peta = Rajupeta
    Racha + Konda = Rachakonda
    Raja + ram = Rajaram
    Raja + Volu = Rajolu

3.3.4 Place – Names named after tribes:

Eg: Actually this kind of people settled in forest, hills, Mountaneous area. They don’t have any connection with Main villagers. Their lives were led with their traditions and customs. They are stench followers of their Ancesters night from the beginning of settlement.

Eg: Mota + Konda = Motakonda
    Nadi + Gallu = Nadigallu

Above mentioned section of the place names found in this district is only two places named after their settlement. Those two were mentioned in the Nalgonda district inscription which laid by the kings who ruled this area in Ancient days.
3.3.4 **Places – named after professions:**

We must know before find some places – named after occupation about Indian society formation. According to ‘Manu’ Indian Society classified into four castes which made based on their profession in the society. I found a few place – names came into existed in this Nalgonda district which was influenced More for the formation of place – names.

They are,

**Eg:** Dommara+palle

Above mentioned name of the village named after ‘Dommara’ which means people who roaming from one place to another, they are stick on any one of the place or any certain place, in to called them as nomadic tribe.

**Eg:** Kosya + Palle = Kosyapalle

Above mentioned place – name denoted the nature of duty or work in the society. Particularly every man in the society hold a work. Like that ‘Kosy’ means treasure, A place where the tase collected money hiding village on behalf the Government. It was done by the chieftain in the kings court. So that based on certain profession helped to form a place-name kosyapalle.

**Eg:** Some other examples also found place-names in inscriptions of Nalgonda district.

They are;

Mangala + Palle

Palaka + Vidu