GLOSSARY

A

*Aanapanthal*: An elephant shed built on tall pillar for keeping caparisoned elephants during temple rites or keeping them at their rest time.

*Abhishekam*: Oblation with liquid medium.

*Achamma*: The eldest lady of the Kolaswaroopam.

*Adhishtanam*: The base of a Hindu temple.

*Agramandapam*: Pathway leading to the *naalambalam*.

*Agrasala*: It is a temple kitchen attached to temple dining hall and is a separate structure positioned at the outside.

*Akaththe – balivatam*: Inner side of the *balikkalpura* or *balivattom*.

*Amrutham*: Nectar.

*Ananta*: Serpent King.

*Anantapadmanabha*: concept of repose of lord Vishnu on *Ananta*.

*Ananthesayanam*: Repose on the Ananta, the serpent king.

*Anjamkur*: The fifth regent of Kolathiri.

*Anjana sila*: Antimony.

*Anjuvannam*: A trade guild.
Ankam: Martial art form of north Malabar

Annadanam: Supply of food

Annapurneswary: Goddess of food

Antharalam: An intermediate space in a temple; an antechamber or vestibule between the main shrine and the ardhmandapa.

Anuloma: A type of marriage prevailed in ancient Indian society. In this system of marriage, the bride groom belonged to higher caste and the bride belonged to lower caste

Appa nivedyam: A sweet preparation with jiggery and rice, round in shape, popular sanctified food offering to god

Arittuvazhcha: Coronation

Arudham: A beam just below the ridge beam

Ashtabhujiangi: The goddess having eight hands

Ashtadikpalas: The eight protective, directional deities; the regents of the regions of the sky.

Ashtalakshmi: Eight types of Goddess Lakshmy.

Asura: Devil of the hell

B

Bali: Sanctified food offering to deities

Balikkal: Stone representing divinity on which Bali is done
**Balikkalpura**: A space in the temple for offering bali to the particular divine stone

**Balipeetha**: Position for protective deities outside the temple

**Balivigraha**: Idol used at the time of Bali

**Bhadrapur**: The abrasion from of the goddess sakthy

**Bhagavathy**: Goddess

**Bhairavan**: Protector of temple

**Bhairavi**: Goddess Bhadrakali

**Bharadevatha**: Tutelary deity

**Bhootha**: Concept of a devil

**Bhumi Devi**: Goddess of the Earth

**Brahma Pratishta**: It is a portion of the Keralamahathmyam known as brahmaprathishta. According to the kavya Udayavarama Kolathiri brought Tulu Brahmins to Malabar

**Brahma**: one of the Trinities of Indian mythologies. (Brahma, Vishnu, Siva)

**Brahmavithy**: The inner space of the residential plot usually opens with an open courtyard and surrounding veranda

**Brahmi**: Goddess Saraswathy
C

Chamundi: A goddess like Bhadrakali

Chathurmukha: A god with four faces especially Brahma, one of the trinity in Hindu religion

Chathussala: Courtyard house having four structurally independent buildings

Chuttampalam: Area around the sanctum

D

Darika: A mythological devil or asura

Dasavathaaram: Ten incarnations of lord Vishnu

Devavithi: Realm of god

Dhanwanthari: God of India Medicine

Diksala: An edifice consists of two unit structures with or without an antispase

Ducat: Gold Coin of the Venetian republic issued for the first time in 1284. 1 ducat = 390 reise

Duth: Adoption

Dvisala: Double halls of a building

Dwithala: Double storied structure

Dwithala Sreekovil: A two-tiered superstructure on a southern-style Hindu temple.
**Ekasala:** Single Hall of a building

**Ekathala:** One storied

**Ettukettu:** A building structure with eight sections

G

**Gajalakshmi:** Goddess Lakshmi accompanied by two elephants on both sides

**Gajendamoksha:** One Indian mythological story about the salvation attained by the elephant king by the blessing of lord Vishnu

**Galam:** It is a recessed right – angled moulding over *Kumudam* or *Kumuda – pati*

**Galapathy:** It is a recessed right – angled moulding over *Kumudam* or *Kumuda – pati*

**Ganapathy:** Elephant god

**Ghanadwaras:** It is only a facsimile of a door of the sanctum which cannot be opened and it is a smaller in dimensions than functional door

**Ghatabhisheka:** Holy bath in sanctified water from a pot

**Gopuram:** A formal high building marking the main gateways

H
**Heyheyas:** One dynasty in Gujarath. Their capital was in Mahishmathy on the banks of the river Narmada

**Heyheyeswara:** The title used by the Mushika kings

I

**Indrani:** Wife of Indra, a war god in Veda

**Iravi:** Consort of Bhairavan

J

**Jagathy:** In architecture, a terrace, a plinth, or a platform; the basement of a temple

**Jagir:** Holding of land

**Jambudvipothpathy:** It is a Sanskrit work which contains the *brahmaprathishta* conducted by Udayavarma Kolathiri

K

**Kalaripayattu:** The martial art form of north Malabar

**Kaliyattam:** It is an ancient socio-religious ceremony performed in north Kerala since very ancient times. In early times every village of north Kerala has its own common shrine called *Kavu* and it was imperative to have Kaliyattom performed in front of it. Kaliyattam may have the significance of a sacred dance for social of family safety

**Kampam:** A filet like minor moulding separating mouldings like *jagathy, kumudam*
**Karingali:** One temple goddess with lower position

**Katusarkarayogam:** Rare composition used in the making of idols

**Kaumari:** One of the seven mother goddesses

**Kavu:** A small forest near to the temple

**Keralamahathmyam:** A medieval Sanskrit work on the origin of Kerala

**Kettu:** One section of the *Nalukettu*

**Kolabharta:** It was one of the titles received by the king of Koalthunad, especially in the Mushikavamsa

**Kolam:** Dress of a *Theyyam* performer

**Kolanripotpatti:** An ancient Sanskrit poem about the origin of Kolaswaroopam

**Kolaswaroopam:** Kola dynasty

**Kolathirivadikoyiladhikarikal:** The pompous title used by the kings of Kolaswaroopan at the zenith of their power

**Kooruvazhcha:** Regency

**Koothu:** One temple art form

**Kovilakam:** Royal house

**Krishnasila:** Antimony

**Kshethrakhandam:** House plot
**Kshethrapalan:** Guardian of the temple

**Kumudam:** It is a distinguishable moulding which takes different shapes with different names ie. Octagonal, circular, triple-faceted or fluted

**Kumudapaty:** It is a recessed plain right angled thinner moulding over

M

**Mahalakshmi:** The goddess of the wealth in Indian mythology and consort of lord Vishnu

**Mahishasura vadham:** The killing of an *asura* named Mahisha by goddess bhadarakali

**Malikhana:** One type of annual pension received by the eldest male member of the old ruling families of Kerala from the British government in return for their surrendering of their states to the British government. Still the government of India provided such pensions to these families

**Mandapam:** The hall or porch-like area, usually pillared, in a religious structure. A *mandapa* may be attached to the shrine area directly, or may precede a transitional space, such as an antechamber, before the shrine, or may be completely detached from the portion of the temple that contains the shrine. It may also be entirely enclosed, partially enclosed, or open without walls.

**Manigramam:** A trade guild

**Manjarur:** Mangalore
**Mannan:** One caste group of north Malabar having the traditional right to perform *Teyyam* art form

**Manushyavithy:** Realm of human

**Marahi:** The Sanskrit name of Madayi

**Marumakkathayam:** The matriarchal system that prevailed in some sections of the society of medieval Kerala

**Maryada:** The outer boundary wall

**Matambimars:** The feudal chieftains of medieval Kerala

**Mukhamandapam:** It is an attached square or rectangular or semi – circular pillared hall

**Mukilan:** A Muslim invader, who attacked and conquered Travancore during the time of Umayamma Rani

**Mushikeswara:** The king of Mushikavamsa

**N**

**Naalampalam:** In Kerala, the cloister surrounding a Hindu temple complex

**Nalamkur:** The fourth regent of the Kolathiri

**Nalukettu:** A structure with four independent sections

**Namaskaramandapam:** In Kerala, a detached *mandapa* preceding the main temple

**Nandyavartha:** A building which has the inner veranda starting from their walls of the *sala* to their respective extremities is known as *Nandyavartha* type
**Navagraha**: Concept of nine planets in Indian mythology. It consists of Sun, Moon, Jupiter, Saturn, Evening star, Mercury, Mars, *Kethu* (Cauda draconis), and *Rahu* (ascending node of caput draconis)

**Navaneetha Krishna**: Lord Krishna with nectar in his hands

**Nenmenivaka poonkula**: Bunch of flowers of the Albizia Amara

**Nenmenivaka**: Albizia Amara

**Nirandhara**: If the sanctum has no ambulatory passage in between the sanctum and its outer wall is called *Nirandhara* type

**Nisumbha**: A mythological devil. According to Indian mythology goddess Kali killed him in war

**Nivedyam**: Sanctified food offered to god

**P**

**Paadukam**: It is a plain right-angled moulding and is a basal preparation of the plinth

**Paalazhimadhanam**: To churn the ocean of milk (related to Indian mythology)

**Paat**: Reciting the glory of the deity

**Paatt-kottil**: A temporary canopy for conducting divine musical programs

**Panchalohavigraha**: The idol made of an alloy of five metals with particular quantity. They are eight parts of copper, eight parts of tin, four parts of silver, one part of gold and small quantity of iron
Pathinarukettu: A structure of building with sixteen independent salas or sections

Pati: The topmost moulding of adhishtanam having considerable thickness

Perumchellore gramam: One of the important Brahman villages of Kerala

Peruvannan: One caste group having the traditional right to perform Theyyam

Pooja: Worship

Poorna: One of the wives of lord Sastha

Poorothsavam: The festival celebrated in north Malabar

Prabha: One of the wives of lord Sastha

Pranalam: Water – chute for draining lustral water, particularly from sanctum

Purathezhunnallathu: Royal or religious procession out side the nalambalam

Pushkala: One of the wives of lord Sastha

R

Rahula: Son of lord Sasta

Ramaghatamushika: The founder of Mushikavamsa

Rucaka: The eastern and western verandas touch the extremities and the other two are confined within these

Rurujithvidhanam: A concept of goddess Chamunda, a fierce concept of goddess, where lord Siva, Sapthamathrukkan, and Kshethrapalan are essentially to be
installed. It is a combination of concept adopted as goddess Kaalasamkarshini and Mahartha of Kashmiri Shiva – marga and of goddess Tripurasundary of Sree Vidya Paddhathi of tantric marga

S

**Sage:** Saint

**Sala:** Hall

**Sambandham:** A particular type of marriage existed in Kerala

**Sankalpa prathishta:** Imaginative consecration of idol

**Sapthamathrukkal:** They are seven goddesses consists of Brahmi, Maheswari, Kaumari, Vaishnavi, Vaarahi, Chamundi, Indrani

**Sarga:** Section of a poem

**Sarvatobhadra:** When a sanctum has functional door on all sides it is called

**Sastha:** A god in Hindu religion

**Sathyaka:** One of the son’s of lord Sasta

**Sivalinga:** Idol of Lord Siva

**Soma Vamsa:** Lunar race

**Sopanam:** Steps of the sanctum

**Sree paathaala Bhairava:** A divine concept of a male angel from hell

**Sreekovil:** A central building housing the principal deities
Sri Bhairavan: One divine guardian of temple

Sri Bhairavi: Consort of Bhairavan

Srikovil: Sanctum Sanctorum

Sthanamkodukkuka: Giving honour or position, especially for artists

Sumbha: An asura or super human in Indian mythology

sundu: The fluted portion of the water-chute

Swaroopam: Dynasty

Swasthika: Of good fortune; an auspicious emblem shaped like an equal-armed cross having bent legs. It is found in the Indic regions as early as the Indus civilization

Thaivazhi: Maternal branches

Thali: The principal temple dedicated to Lord Siva under a raja or chieftain

Thantri: Hereditary priests who decides the observance in the temple

Thekkilamkur: The southern regent of Kolathiri

Thekkini: Southern part of an ancient building

Theyyakolam: The performer of Theyyam with all decoration

Theyyapperudevatha: The supreme divine of Theyyam
**Thitamb**: Image of the deity

**Thitappalli**: A small temple kitchen used exclusively for preparing nivedyam for the deity

**Thrippappur Swaroopam**: The royal family of Travancore

**Trisala**: Three spacious room in a building

**Uthsava Vigraha**: Festival idol

**V**

**Vaaraahi**: One of the seven divine mothers

**Vaathilmaatam**: It is the front portion of the Chuttambalam with greater width than the sides of the naalambalam. It is used generally for conducting rituals like homas, Kalamezhuthu, etc.

**Vadakkilamkur**: Northern regent of Kolathiri

**Vaishnavi**: One of the seven divine mothers

**Valaru**: It is a moulding either over uthara or kumuda-pati

**Valiya – balikal**: Large decorated stone platform for sacrificial offerings

**Valiya balikkalpura**: A room for the large decorated sanctified stone for sacrificial offerings

**Vardhamana**: In this type all four internal verandas extended from one extremely to the other
**Varnasramadharma:** The caste system

**Vasthusasthra:** Science of architecture

**Veerabhadran:** The divine spirit created by lord Siva from his hair

**Veethalam:** A hobgoblin

**Vrutha – kumbham:**

**Vruthams:** Religious observance

**Vyali – mukham:** Face or mouth of a legendary dragon

**Y**

**Yaksha:** The musicians and dancers of heaven

**Yakshi:** The consort of the *Yaksha*
1. Palm Leaf Manuscript of Mushikavamsa

2. Three Sides of Kuruvarikkavu Temple Inscription

3. Four Parts of Perumchellur Copper Plate Inscription
15. Sreekovil of the Goddess Annapurneswari in Cherukunu in Rectangular Ekathala Type

16. Cherukunu Atrasala or Uittupura (Sacred Dining Hall)

17. Laterite Dwithala Sreekovil of the Katalayi Srikrishna temple in Nirandhara Style

18. Pranalam in Krishnasita with Vyali-mukham
19. Palace at Chirakkal (Traditional Double Storied Structure)

20. The Sculpture of Vishnu in the Form of Anantapadmanabha in the Top Side of the Door of the Pazhaya Kovilakam

21. The Figure of Madayikavu Bhagavathy, Tutelary Deity of Koluswaroopam in the Top Side of the Door of Pazhaya Kovilakam

22. Sculpture of Lord Sastha. He is Accompanied by His Two Consorts Poorna and Pushkala and His son Rahula in the Top Side of the Door of Pazhaya Kovilakam. In the Right Side of Rahula One Horse and Horse Rider is also depicted.
23. Sculpture of Ammanuvarasi in the Top of the Door of Pachayya Kovilakam

24. Sculpture of Dharmarayar with Ammanuvarasi (Holy Medicine) in His Hand in the Top of the Door of Pachayya Kovilakam

25. Sculpture of Gopalsakshi in the Top of the Door of Pachayya Kovilakam

26. Fourteen Acre Seventy Cent Large Man Made Pond in Between Eastern and Western Palaces at Chirakkal
Traditional Architectural Forms of Malabar Coast

FIG. 6.2
LOGICAL VARIATIONS IN ARCHITECTURAL FORM

1. TRIVANDRUM
2. ARANMULA
3. KOTTAYAM
4. VAIKKOM
5. KUMARANALLUR
6. TRIPUNITHURA
7. TRICHUR
8. KUTTIPURAM
9. KANNUR
10. KANTANAGD

NORTH MALABAR
(19th century)