

TAMIL PLACES WITH REASONABLE NAME

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Abstract

Tamilnadu, the homeland of Tamils, occupies the southernmost region of India. Traditionally, a range of hills of the Eastern Ghats formed the northern boundary, of the country, the Bay of Bengal the eastern boundary, the Indian Ocean the Southern boundary and the Arabian Sea the Western Boundary. It consists of four historical divisions – Pandyanadu, Cholanadu, Kongunadu and Pallavanadu with its cities at Madurai, Thanjavur, Coimbatore. Name of each places both villages and towns had some specification and reason for such names. Few such names of some places were founded

Introduction

The Land of the Tamils, known as Tamilakam in early times, is inhabited by different linguistic groups, yet Tamil is the language of the masses. The traditional home land was a magnificent country, for it was extensive in area, varied in topography and colourful in nature. As a grammarian of the fourth century B.C. Tholkappiyar described Thamilakam as “The good world of the Tamils which lies between the northern Venkatam and the Southern Kumari”. Such a traditional land has some specification in naming the places.

Kanyakumari

Let's start from southern most region of Tamilnadu, Kanyakumari. Kanyakumari once it was called as Cape Comorin by the Portuguese at the time of expedition of Eastern countries. Later it was called as Kanyakumari. It was called after the name of Goddesses Parvathi. According to Hindu legend Goddesses Parvathi in one of her Avathar was about to marry Lord Shiva. But Lord Shiva failed to come to the marriage at the time. So Parvathi got angry and remained as unmarried (Kanni). There erected a temple for her. Kanni Bhagavati temple. The word “Kanni” refers to virgin and “Kumar” refers to girl so the name denotes a Virgin girl.

Marundhuvalmalai

In Kanyakumari district 7 Kms from Kanyakumari to Nagercoil highways situated the place called MarunthuvalMalai. According to a Hindu legend in Ramayana at the time of war between Lord Rama and Ravana, Lakshmana brother of Rama got wounded and fall fainted. In order to recover him Lord Hanuman went in searching of medicinal plant. Finding difficult in identifying the particular

medicinal plant, He completely took the hill with medicine plants and fly over from Himalayas to Srilanka. On the way pieces of the hill fell down here and there One of it was this hill. The hill completely consist of medicinal plants. Hence this place was called as Marundhuvalmalai.

Agastheeswaram

Agastheeswaram is a place near Kanyakumari. The sage Agasthya, who was an expert in medicinal herbs, is believed to have lived around this site in ancient days. It is believed to be the reason so many medicinal herbs are found on the hills near Kanyakumari. A nearby village is named Agastheeswaram after the sage. Today, there is a small ashram on the middle of the MaruthuvazhMalai hill.

Nagercoil

Nagercoilhead quarters of Kanyakumari named after the temple called Nagaraja temple. It is a temple of serpents. It was a part of Kerela state under Trivancore Kingdom. In 1956 it was merged with Tamilnadu. The name Nagercoil denotes the temple of Nagas (Snake). In the temple the main deity is Nagaraja.

Madurai

Madurai is a major city and third largest city in Tamilnadu. The city is referred by various names including "Madurai", "Koodal", "Malligai Managar", "Nanmadakoodal", "Thirualavai" and "Kadambavanam" the word Madurai derived from Madhura arising out of the nectar showered on the city by the Hindu God Shiva from his matted hair. Another theory is that Madurai is the derivative of the word Mathuram, which refers to the type of landscape of the Sangam age. Koodal means an assembly or congregation of scholarly people, referring to the three Tamil Sangams held at Madurai. Naanmadakoodal, meaning the Junction of Towers, refers to the four major temples for which Madurai was known for. Tevaram, the 7th or 8th century composition on Lord Siva by the prominent Nayanmars address the city as Thiruvalavai. As per Iravatham Mahadevan, 2nd century B.C Tamil Brahmi inscription refers to the city as maitray, an old Tamil word meaning a "Walled City" derived from an older Dravidian Source. According to mythology Madurai was earlier a forest called Kadambavanam. It consists of a tree called Kadambam. Hence it was also called as Kadambavanam.

Kachchapathi

Kachchapathi is a place in Kancheepuram district. It is named after the temple Shree Kachchapeswara Temple. It also called as Kachchappalayam, Kachchapalayam, Kachchalai. God Thirumal in his avatar of Kachcha that means a tortoise came and stay in this place hence it was called so. As per inscription records

this place was also mentioned as Kachchapalayam.we have some evidence of Kadigas in Kachchapalayam also.

Ambattur

Ambattur located in North West part of Chennai. It is the 51th shakthisthalam among the 108 Shakthipeetam. In tamil it is called as Amthathioneor later turned into Ambattur.

Aavadi

ArmertVekil and Depart of India is shortly called as Aavadi.

Chrompet

Chrompet located in Chennai. It consists of numerous Chrome leather factories.Hence it is called so.

Kodampakkam

In 17th century the region of Kodampakkam was under the control of Nawabs. This particular region became the garden to feed the horses of Nawab. Hence he called this place as "Garden of Horse" in Urdu called as GodaBagh. Later it was called as Kodampakkam.

Thenampattai

Huge number of Coconut trees found in the region in olden days hence it was called as Thenampet. In Tamil coconut tree is called as Thennaimaram. The word Thennai refers to Thenampettai.

Seidapet

Siyadu Shah pettai is called as Seidapettai.

Vellacheri

In olden days it was called as Vedasreni changed as Vellacheri.

Chepakkam

In Urdu it was called as six gardens. The region was well fertile and there were six gardens hence it was called so.

Pandi Bazaar

SoundaraPandiyan Bazaar is shortly called as PandiBazzar.

Mambalam

In this particular region their found numerous Villva trees. The leaf of the vilva tree is liked by lord Shiva. Due to this huge contend it was called as MahaVilvam. Later when days passed it is called as Mambalam.

Pallavaram

Due to the rememberance of the pallavas rule in particular region it is called as Pallavaram.

Panangal Park

On the remembrance of the former Chief Minister of Chennai Raja of Panagal the place was called as PanagalPark..

T.Nagar

On the remembrance of the P.T.ThyagarajaChettiar President of Justice party this place is called as Thyagaraja Nagar. Now shortly came to be known as T.Nagar.

Purassaivakkam

In this particular place there found numerous Purasai trees, Hence it is called as Purassaivakkam.

Poonnaemalli

Here found huge jasmine flowers, ThirukachchiNambiAlwar pluck the jasmine flowers for praying KanchiVaradharajaPerumal. Hence this place was called as Pushpagavalli in Sanskrit and Virundhavalli in Tamil. Later it is changed into PoovirunthaValli. Now it is called as Poonnaemalli.

Thandayar Pettai

In 17th century their lived a Muslim saint called KunangudiMasthan Sahib, His native place was Thondi in Ramanathapuram District. By this reason this place was called as ThondiyarPettai. Now changed as Thandayarpettai.

Mandhaivelli

Once the was an open lawn where domestic animals feed and roam there, Hence it is called so. In Tamil Mandhai refers to group of Goat or Cow.

Mylapore

The place where Peacock hums so it is called as Mylapore.

Porur

At the time of Pallava rule the pallava king choose the place for war, Hence it was called as Porur. In tamil war refer to Por, Ur refers to place. So Porur.

Thirisoolam

Because of the temple of Thirisulanathar this place is called as Thirisoolam.

Thiruvallikeni

In the Parthasarathy temple pond their blossoms many Alli flowers. So it was called as Allikeni, then it is called as Thiruvallikeni. Thiru refers to great, Alli refers to the flower and Keni means pond.so it is called so.

Parry's Corner

In olden days there was a merchant by name Thomas Parry with good name and fame among the people. By the remembrance of his name this place is called as Parry's Corner.

Conclusion

Each and every name of the place had its own reason for the name. In recent research it is founded that there were the same name found in some northern region like tamil places. So there must be some link between this region. The link may be based on trade or area of extension or any other reasons but finding out the link between north and south Indian name similarities are going on. After finding that we may get some historical changes.

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