

Malabar Manual By William Logan

This book is part of a series of books aimed at disseminating the accurate history of India drawn from the primary sources. History writing, especially about the medieval Muslim rule has been fraught with political correctness, controversy, and in several cases, downright falsification. This has occurred mostly with official state patronage. As a result, any attempts to correct this course has been virulently opposed with the result that most urban-educated Indians have now internalized a politically correct version of Indian history. The history of Tipu Sultan too, stands as a glaring instance of this distorted historical narrative. Indeed, we have seen, read, and heard about a lot of people claiming to be freedom fighters and receiving pensions from the Government. Several of these worthies would not have been born before Independence yet they succeed in such blatant manipulations. There are instances of portraying certain rulers and chieftains as true heroes who fought against the British Empire. One such ruler happens to be Tipu Sultan. Tipu Sultan is widely known as the Tiger of Mysore. Indeed, the image of Tipu battling a tiger barehanded crosses the mind whenever his name is mentioned. But is this the truth? Was Tipu Sultan truly the warrior as he has been portrayed? What exactly is his record of fighting the British? Was he really a freedom fighter as is widely claimed? Sandeep Balakrishna in this well-researched book, explores both the myths and the truth surrounding Tipu Sultan. A must-read for those who wish to learn the true story of Tipu Sultan.

Commentary William Logan's Malabar is popularly known as 'Malabar Manual'. It is a huge book of more than 500,000 words. It might not be possible for a casual reader to imbibe all the minute bits of information from this book. However, in this commentary of mine, I have tried to insert a lot of such bits and pieces of information, by directly quoting the lines from 'Malabar'. On these quoted lines, I have built up a lot of arguments, and also added a lot of explanations and interpretations. I do think that it is much easy to go through my Commentary than to read the whole of William Logan's book 'Malabar'. However, the book, Malabar, contains much more items, than what this Commentary can aspire to contain. This book, Malabar, will give very detailed information on how a small group of native-Englishmen built up a great nation, by joining up extremely minute bits of barbarian and semi-barbarian geopolitical areas in the South Asian Subcontinent.

Between the twelfth and sixteenth centuries, a distinct form of Islamic thought and practice developed among Muslim trading communities of the Indian Ocean. Sebastian R. Prange argues that this 'Monsoon Islam' was shaped by merchants not sultans, forged by commercial imperatives rather than in battle, and defined by the reality of Muslims living within non-Muslim societies. Focusing on India's Malabar Coast, the much-fabled 'land of pepper', Prange provides a case study of how Monsoon Islam developed in response to concrete economic, socio-religious, and political challenges. Because communities of Muslim merchants across the Indian Ocean were part of shared commercial, scholarly, and political networks, developments on the Malabar Coast illustrate a broader, trans-oceanic history of the evolution of Islam across monsoon Asia. This history is told through four spaces that are examined in their physical manifestations as well as symbolic meanings: the Port, the Mosque, the Palace, and the Sea.

In Dickinson's Nerves, Frost's Woods, William Logan, the noted and often controversial critic of contemporary poetry, returns to some of the greatest poems in English literature. He reveals what we may not have seen before and what his critical eye can do with what he loves. In essays that pair different poems—"Ozymandias," "On First Looking Into Chapman's Homer," "In a Station of the Metro," "The Red Wheelbarrow," "After great pain, a formal feeling comes," and "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening," among others—Logan reconciles history and poetry to provide new ways of reading poets ranging from Shakespeare and Shelley to Lowell and Heaney. In these striking essays, Logan presents the poetry of the past through the lens of the past, attempting to bring poems back to the world in which they were made. Logan's criticism is informed by the material culture of that world, whether postal deliveries in Regency London, the Métro lighting in 1911 Paris, or the wheelbarrows used in 1923. Deeper knowledge of the poet's daily existence lets us read old poems afresh, providing a new way of understanding poems now encrusted with commentary. Logan shows that criticism cannot just root blindly among the words of the poem but must live partly in a lost world, in the shadow of the poet's life and the shadow of the age.

Ross Dunn's classic retelling of the travels of Ibn Battuta, a Muslim of the 14th century.

To understand how colonialism redraws the equations of the colonized societies, a thorough analysis of the latter in the immediate preceeded period is required. There are few attempts on that line elsewhere in india, but Malabar remained excluded. The present study is an attempt to analyse theoretically and empirically the agrarian relations in Malabar during the late medieval period.

Through what he terms "bibliographical sociology", Suman Gupta explores the presence of English-language publications in the contemporary Indian context – their productions, circulations and readerships – to understand current social trends.

With An Introduction By Rev. F.W. Kellet.

The origin of humans from Africa and the amazing journey of ancestors migrating to different regions of the world are illustrated. Study of archaeology and genealogy made possible to trace the path of migration. How various groups came to India and specific migrants to Kerala, India are stressed. Evolution of author's community and the role it played locally and nationally are emphasized. The book is unique, as it explains the genesis, migration, evolution and civilization of humans who are in search of social equality.

Malabar ManualAsian Educational Services

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April 1883 (around 3 months) as Collector. After all this, he is again posted as the Collector from 22nd November 1884. From this book not much personal information about William Logan, Esq. can be found out or arrived at. Two Chapters are there in this specific Volume (Volume 1). They are listed below: The District. (a) Its Limits and Physical Features (b) Mountains (c) Rivers, Backwaters and Canals (d) Geological Formation (e) Climate and Natural Phenomena (f) Fauna and Flora (g) Passes, Roads and Railway (h) Ports and Shipping Facilities CHAPTER II.--The People (a) Numbers, Density of Population, Civil Condition, Sex and Age (b) Towns, Villages, Dwellings and Rural Organization (c) The Language, Literature, and State of Education (d) Caste and Occupations (e) Manners, Customs, etc. (f) Religion: Hindus, Muhammadans, Christians (g) Famine, Diseases, Medicine A number of extra images have been added in this new edition of the book. Since the text and images have been taken from the currently (December 2017) available online, low-quality scanned files of the original book, there can be some inadvertent errors in the book, such as typos, missing text etc. However, a lot of care has been taken to make the book error free. However, no guarantee in this regard can be given.

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This book can be downloaded as a PDF file from here. TRAVANCORE STATE MANUAL was written in the closing years of the 1800s. It is a fascinating book in that the perspective of historical events that took place in the region known as the Indian Peninsula is markedly different from what is being taught in current day schools and colleges. There is need to bring this book out in a very readable form. That is what has been attempted here. VED from VICTORIA INSTITUTIONS has written a foreword, which aims to elucidate the various differences in perspective, and also tries to focus on varying issues which are nowadays, hidden away from public knowledge. What ultimately comes out as background of unvarying strength is the fact that the English rule, especially that by the English EAST INDIA COMPANY was really of benign qualities, towards the common man of this area. This book contains the story of an independent kingdom at the southern most end of the Indian Peninsula, which lost its independence in 1947, in the wake of a fool coming to power in England.

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He's too hot for words. Mia Alex Lawson might as well be the hottest book boyfriend imaginable. A fun, romantic, possessive, panty-melting man. And the best part? He's real. For a girl like me - a slightly awkward book addict - Alex is a dream come true, straight off the pages of my favorite romance novels. But our story is turning into a whirlwind romance - the kind that only exists in books. Are we heading toward our own happily ever after? Or is he too good to be true? Alex Here's the thing: I'm not a bad guy. Lying to Mia wasn't part of the plan. Finding success as a romance author using a female pen name wasn't part of the plan either. But sometimes life takes unexpected turns. Like realizing the woman you're falling for is your alter-ego's online best friend. Online, she thinks I'm a woman named Lexi. In person, she knows I'm all man. I want to worship her body and claim every inch of her. But if she discovers my secret, I could lose everything. ***Book Boyfriend is a stand alone romance with a guaranteed to make you swoon HEA. It contains mature language and content and is intended for a mature audience. Fair warning, ladies - Alex will melt your panties off, so have an extra pair on hand before you one click. ***

In 1498, when Vasco da Gama set foot in Kerala looking for Christians and spices, he unleashed a wave of political fury that would topple local powers like a house of cards. The cosmopolitan fabric of a vibrant trading society - with its Jewish and Arab merchants, Chinese pirate heroes and masterful Hindu Zamorins - was ripped apart, heralding an age of violence and bloodshed. One prince, however, emerged triumphant from this descent into chaos. Shrewdly marrying Western arms to Eastern strategy, Martanda Varma consecrated the dominion of Travancore, destined to become one of the most dutiful pillars of the British Raj. What followed was two centuries of internecine conflict in one of India's premier princely states, culminating in a dynastic feud between two sisters battling to steer the fortunes of their house on the eve of Independence. Manu S. Pillai's retelling of this sprawling saga focuses on the remarkable life and work of Sethu Lakshmi Bayi, the last - and forgotten - queen of the House of Travancore. The supporting cast includes the flamboyant painter Raja Ravi Varma and his wrathful wife, scheming

matriarchs of 'violent, profligate and sordid' character, wife-swapping court favourites, vigilant English agents, quarrelling consorts and lustful kings. Extensively researched and vividly rendered, The Ivory Throne conjures up a dramatic world of political intrigues and factions, black magic and conspiracies, crafty ceremonies and splendid temple treasures, all harnessed in a tragic contest for power and authority in the age of empire.

A complete collection of the treaties the exhibit the past and present relations between the British Government and the chieftains of the area. This volume is divided into 2 parts. Part 1 treats the era prior to the treaty of Srirangapatnam 1792, contracted with Tipu Sultan, under which Malabar fell to the share of the East India company as a portion of cessions made by Tipu to the allies, Part 2 treats the period subsequent to 1792 up to the 1880 s. The book starts with administrative orders and proceedings and then gives the list of the cities of the treaties alphabetically. The cities or towns noticed are Bednur, Cannannore, Cochin, Iruvalinad, Kadattanad, Kavalappara, Kolattanad, Koorg, Kottayam, Kumbala, Kurumbranad, Mysore, Parappanad, Payyurmala, Pulavaye, Tellicherry, Travencore, Temmalapuram, vadamalapuram, Valluvanad, Vettatnad, Vittul Hegra and Zamourins territories. This book is considered to be the 3rd volume to the 2 volumes of the authors other monumental work-the Malabar Manual. This book is the reprint of the 1878 edition.

Articles on land tenure and social change; covers chiefly up to the mid-20th century.

History of Islam in the Malabar Coast during the Portuguese in India.

This book deals with the Khilafat movement (1918-1924) in British India, which aimed at mobilizing pan-Islam for saving Ottoman Turkey from dismemberment and securing political reforms for India. It also examines the gradual transition of Muslim politics from pan-Islam to territorial nationalism.

Rebellion of the Moplah Muslim peasantry from the Malabar region of Kerala against the British and the local landlords.

Perhaps the only novel to have been reprinted nearly every year for over a hundred years, Indulekha (1889) is widely held to be the first Malayalam novel. Often called an 'accidental' and 'flawed' work, at its core lies a love story. The setting of the novel is the Nair community of Kerala, which had for centuries practised polyandrous matriliney, a most unusual form of inheritance through the woman whom both property and authority flavoured. It gives us glimpses of prevalent social practices much debated amongst a people already under colonial pressure to change their ways of life. Written by a Nair, Indulekha is not a grandiose outpouring but the author's effort to achieve certain social goals: firstly, to create a novel much like those of the English authors he had read, and secondly, to illustrate Nair society at that time, both of which met with success. The novel influenced the deliberations of the Malabar Marriage Commission which it predated, and of which Chandum enon was a member. This novel will appeal to general readers interested in Indian writings in translation. Students of literature, history and culture, political and legal theory, and gender studies, will also find it useful.

This book brings together for the first time archaeological findings from key ports throughout the Indian Ocean - the Red Sea, South Arabia, the Gulf and India - to build up a balanced picture of relations between East and West. Combined evidence from artefacts and documents reveals a complex situation whereby ordinary goods were carried alongside the more costly items - such as pepper, aromatics and gems - that drove the trade. Here the focus is on ordinary artefacts that uncover a network of Romans, Arabs, Sasanians and Indians who participated in the trade. The evidence from ceramics, especially, shows the interplay between these different ethnic groups, where they lived, when the trade was active, and even how it was organised. The account is arranged geographically, drawing on new evidence from the author's experience of archaeological sites and materials on the Red Sea and in India. A final chapter sketches the changing fortunes of trade between the first century BC and the seventh century AD in the light of these important new archaeological discoveries.

On Malabar, India.

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Preliminary Remarks and Plan II. Historical Facts down to 1805-6 .Kolattunad Randattara The English Settlement at Tellicherry and Dharmappattanam Island Iruvalinad Kurungott Nayar's Nad Kottayam Kadattanad Payyormala, Payanad, Kurumbranad, Tamarasseri Polanad, Beypore, Pulavayi South Parappanad, Ramnud, Choranad, Ernad Vellattiri, Walluvanad, Nedunganad, Kavalappara Vadamalapuram, Tommalapuram, Naduvattur Vettatnad Kutnad, Chavakkad, Chewai III. Retrospective Summary as for the year 1805-6 IV. The system of Land Revenue management adopted in Malabar 1805 -18, VI. The Exceptional Nads Cannanore and the Laccadive Islands Wynad Dutch Settlement at Cochin Dutch Settlement at Tangasseri and English Settlement at Anjengo VII. Final Summary and General Conclusions INDEX Appendix ,, I.--Statistics ,, II.--Animals ,, III.--Fishes List of abbreviations of authors' names ,, IV.--Birds ,, V. -- Butterflies ,, VI.--Timber Trees ,, VII.--Roads ,, VIII.--Port Rules (Major Ports) ,, IX.-- Do. (Minor Ports) ,, X.--Proverbs ,, XI.--Mahl Vocabulary A number of extra images have been added in this new edition of the book. ****PLEASE NOTE****: Since the contents of this book have been taken from low-quality scanned version of the original book available online, wherever the text has been inserted in the form of images, the text might look blurry and very faint. The following pages are slightly blurry. Fishes of Malabar. From Page no. 243 Birds of Malabar. From Page no. 255 Butterflies of Malabar. From Page no. 265 The following pages are totally blurry and illegible. Timber trees. From Page no. 269 However, these pages are retained in this book, to maintain the integrity of the original book. This book, Malabar, will give very detailed information on how a small group of native-Englishmen built up a great nation, by joining up extremely minute bits of barbarian and semi-barbarian geopolitical areas in the South Asian Subcontinent. This book 'Malabar' was presumably made as part of the Madras Presidency government's endeavour to create a district manual for each of the districts of Madras Presidency. William Logan was a District Collector of the Malabar district of Madras Presidency. Since the text and images have been taken from the currently (December 2017) available online, low-quality scanned files of the original book, there can be some inadvertent errors in the book, such as typos, missing text, blurry/faint images/text etc. However, a lot of care has been taken to make the book error free. However, no guarantee in this regard can be given.

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images have been added in this new edition of the book.- - - - - Since the text and images have been taken from the currently (December 2017) available online, low-quality scanned files of the original book, there can be some inadvertent errors in the book, such as typos, missing text etc. However, a lot of care has been taken to make the book error free. However, no guarantee in this regard can be given.- - - - - PLEASE NOTE: The text has been taken out of scanned files of the original book, which is available on archive.org. There can be inadvertent errors in this book. Beyond that, a lot of extra images have been added to this book. Since the contents of this book have been taken from low-quality scanned version of the original book available online, wherever the text has been inserted in the form of images, the text might look blurry and very faint. However, these text/images, though blurry, are given in this book, to maintain the integrity of the original book. For, the only other option would be to remove the pages which are not clear. Thorough exploration of the distinct culture of the Mappila Muslims of Kerala, India. This book provides a comprehensive account of the distinct culture of the Mappila Muslims, a large community from the southern Indian state of Kerala. Although they were the first Muslim community in South Asia, the Mappilas are little-known in the West. Roland E. Miller explores the Mappilas' fourteen-century-long history of social adaptation and their current status as a successful example of Muslim interaction with modernity. Once feared, now admired, Kerala's Mappilas have produced an intellectual renaissance and renewed their ancient status as a model of social harmony. Miller provides an account of Mappila history and looks at the formation of Mappila culture, which has developed through the interaction of Islamic and Malayali influences. Descriptions of current day life cycles, religion, ritual, work life, education, and leadership are included.

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