

# Heritage of Kerala

# Wayanad



Information &  
Public Relations Department  
Government of Kerala



Department of Town and  
Country Planning  
Government of Kerala

**Heritage of Kerala**

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**WAYANAD**



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## Wayanad

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Government of Kerala

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## FOREWORD

Wayanad has a unique geography and a unique past. Traces of ancient ways of life, still survive intact amongst the tribes here. Relics found in different parts of Wayanad speak eloquently of the rich prehistoric era of this tiny hill district. Conflicts with the British started in this region. Pazhassi Raja and his men fought against the British from Wayanad in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The historical remnants discovered at various parts of Wayanad speak of a rich culture and heritage. Those remnants and monuments preserved in the district reveal that Wayanad had witnessed several important historic events, with links to the history and tradition of the entire region.

This is the second in the series of the *Heritage of Kerala* listings of the *Town and Country Planning* Department, which is being published by the Department of Information & Public Relations. The first, was on Thiruvananthapuram.

The scope and value of this book is immeasurable. It is useful as a record and reference material on the archeology and heritage of Wayanad district and as a source of authentic information for research scholars, students and tourists.

**Mini Antony IAS,**  
Editor-in-Chief &  
Director,  
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Thiruvananthapuram  
20-02-2014

## PREFACE

Heritage is the expression of cultures and historical records of a society. It builds the identity of a country, a state or a region. There can be little or no socially sustainable development without preserving cultural continuity. Preserving heritage is an essential element in helping present and future generations retain their natural and acquired patrimony.

Kerala abounds with many architectural monuments-prehistoric megaliths, tombs, caves, temples, mosques, churches, theatres, houses, palaces and public buildings, built and renovated over centuries, representing a panorama of architectural development. As advised by the Art and Heritage Commission, the Department of Town and Country Planning has made an earnest effort to identify such buildings and precincts in Kerala. The district of Wayanad, a popular tourist destination of the state, speak of a rich prehistoric era, the remains of which are found throughout the district.

This publication lists the various historic remnants and heritage monuments in Wayand. The study conducted by this department has covered the entire area of the district and all buildings, precincts of heritage value and natural heritage to be preserved have been documented. The documentation thus carried out have all the basic data pertaining to the precinct, its history, the status of the building or precinct, its accessibility etc.

Though not exhaustive, the attempt is laudable. The subject being too complex, errors might have crept into the details collected. It is expected that this book will enable the public to gets sensitised on the need for conserving the rich built-heritage for future generations.

**Sri. A.P.M. Mohammed Hanish IAS**  
Secretary to Government, Local Self Government Department and  
Chairman, Art and Heritage Commission  
Government of Kerala

## INTRODUCTION

Wayanad, one of the northern most districts in the state, is situated on an elevated picturesque terrain on the crest of Western Ghats at about 700 to 2100 m above the mean sea level. The district with a considerable share of forest, is the homeland of the tribal folks of the State. Wayanad was part of Kozhikode and Kannur districts until it was formed on 1<sup>st</sup> Nov 1980.

The hilly terrain makes Wayanad distinctive in the State. Spread over an area of about 2131 sq.km., the district has a considerable amount of forest cover. Kabani of Wayanad is one of the east flowing river of the State. The district has the maximum share of tribal population and is referred to as the homeland to many tribal folks. Relics found in different parts of Wayanad speak of a rich prehistoric era for this tiny hill district. Wayanad had a unique geography and ways of life, traces of which survive intact amongst the tribes of Wayanad and in the remains found throughout the district.

According to archaeologists, a civilization had existed in Wayanad about 3000 years before Christ. The rock carvings of Edakkal have been proved to be of 5000 years old. The Thirunelly temple and its premises is said to have been a town similar to Kodungalloor, about 1500 years ago. It has also been established that conflicts with the British were to start first in this region. Pazhassi Raja and his men fought against British from Wayanad in the late years of 18<sup>th</sup> century. Pazhassi Raja and Tipu Sulthan are two prominent figures who influenced the history of Wayanad. Later the colonisation of British in the region paved way for organised agriculture and which in turn lead to large-scale migration to the district from other parts of the State. Scripts on the heritage of Wayanad are available only after the establishment of the British rule in the region. The period before this is a dark era and the history of this period can be traced only from the ruins and remnants that lays scattered all along, here.

Traditional tribal huts and tribal hamlets are fast disappearing from Wayanad, which indeed form part of the culture and tradition of this hill



district. The rehabilitation and improvement programmes of Government agencies at different point of time have often altered the traditional character of these settlements.

Wayanad district has three taluks namely Vythiri, Sulthan Bathery and Mananthavady. The listing of the heritage buildings and precincts that are furnished in the report is taluk wise. The listing of Vythiri taluk is given first and is followed by the Sulthan Bathery and Mananthavady taluks. Within the taluk they are listed in alphabetical order.

A Reference Number has been assigned to each of the listed building and precinct for conveniently locating them. The number assigned to the precinct or building in the listing, is indicative of their location, category and its number in the series. There are four characters in the reference number; 'W', for the district Wayanad. The second character indicates the taluk; 'I' for Vythiri Taluk; 'II' for Sulthan Bathery Taluk and 'III' for Mananthavady Taluk. The next one shows the type where 'N' is for Natural Heritage, 'M' for Mosque, 'T' for Temple, and 'C' for Church and "Oth" for any other type. Lastly, the digits in the Reference Number indicate the serial number of the precinct.

This publication aims to create awareness on the relics of the district of Wayanad. Also, an attempt has been made here to document a typical tribal settlement located within the forest area. The data presented in this volume was collected during 2003-05 through primary surveys, secondary data collection. Experts on the subject, local people as well as officials of local self government institutions were also consulted for collecting all available information. The efforts taken by Smt. Girija.K.S, Town Planner, Smt. Ann Jacob, Senior Town Planner, Smt. Durga S.J., Deputy Town Planner, Smt. Mitzie Thomas, Deputy Town Planner of the office of the Chief Town Planner, Thiruvananthapuram and the supporting staff of the District Town Planning Office, Wayanad deserve special mention.

S Ajaya Kumar  
Chief Town Planner

## VYTHIRI

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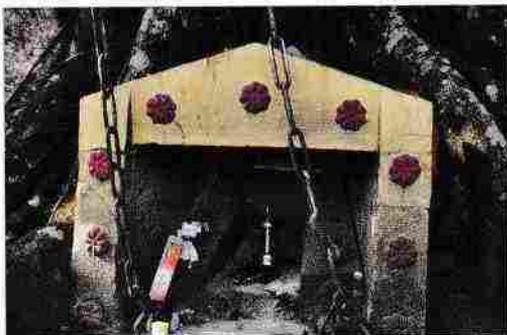
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## The Chain Tree



In the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, there was no road to Wayanad from Kozhikode. One had to trek from down hill to Lakkidi to reach Wayanad. As the legend goes, a British engineer was on the look out to form a road to Lakkidi and an adivasi youth, by name Karianthandan guided the engineer, through the rough terrain. According to the legend, the engineer, shot the adivasi guide, after finding the route, to take credit of this discovery and the spirit of this adivasi youth constantly haunted subsequent travelers. It is further believed that a priest later chained this troublesome spirit to this tree.

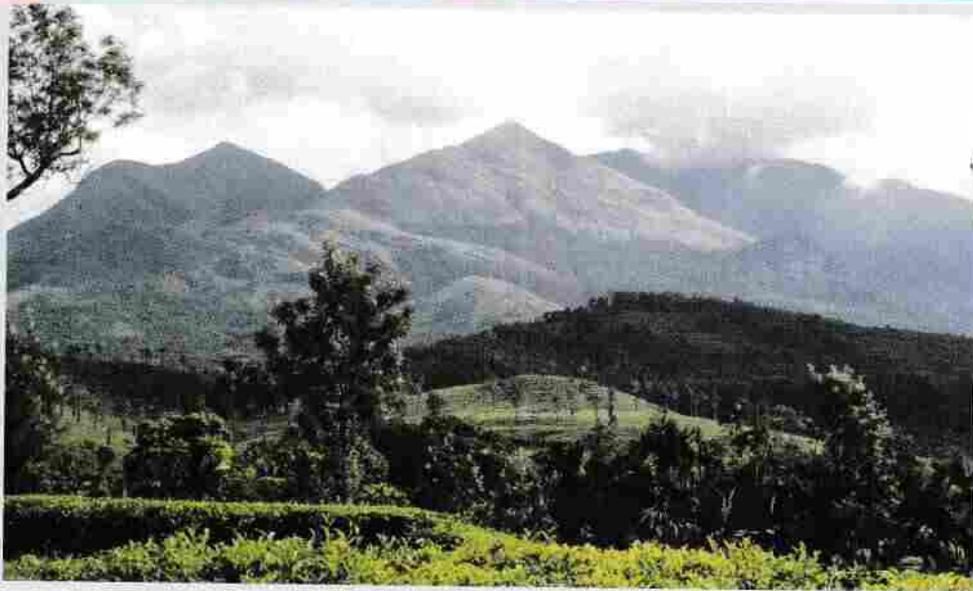
The chain tree located at Lakkidi, the gate way of Wayanad, by the side of N.H. 766, is a tourist attraction.



Reference No	: WI.0th01
Category	: Listed Precinct
Age	: 157 years
Survey No	: 187/1B

Village	: Vythiri
Local Body	: Vythiri
Taluk	: Vythiri
Ownership	: Private

## Chembra Peak



This 2100 m. high peak of Chembra offer one of the spectacular scenes of Wayanad. It can be reached after trekking for about a day from Meppadi. The surroundings of Chembra peak offers amazing visuals.

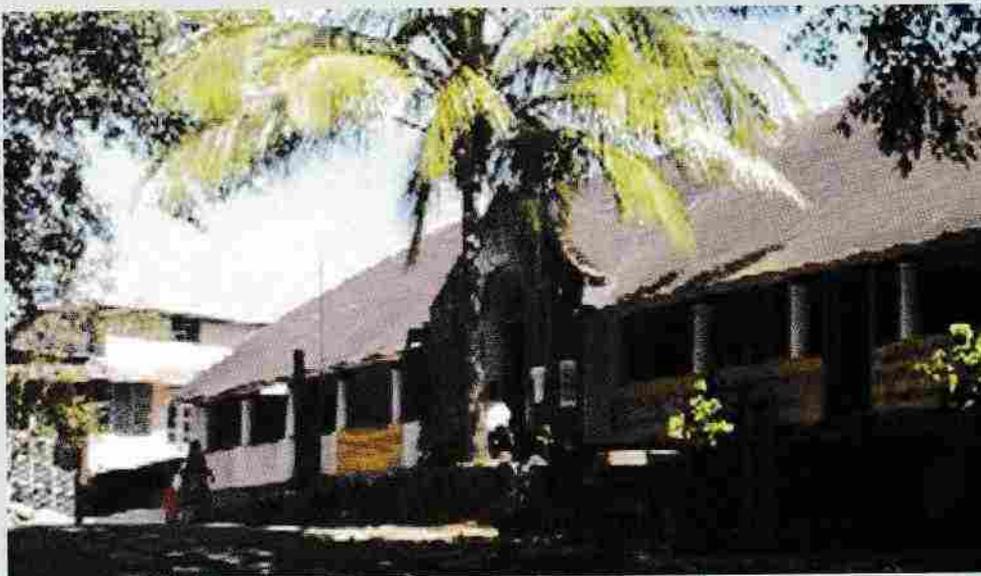
The tallest summit of the region, Chembra Peak is located near Meppadi, about 13 km. South-East of Kalpetta Town and is a tourist destination



<b>Reference No</b>	<b>: WI.N 02</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>: Listed Precinct</b>
<b>Survey No</b>	<b>: 211(BL.No.27)</b>

<b>Village</b>	<b>: Kottapadi</b>
<b>Local Body</b>	<b>: Meppadi</b>
<b>Taluk</b>	<b>: Vythiri</b>
<b>Ownership</b>	<b>: Government</b>

## Government Hospital, Vythiri



This building was constructed in the year 1865. Its architectural style is different from that of other buildings of the same period. Instead of roofing tiles, iron sheets are used. Another unique feature is the large round columns along the front verandah. The arched entrance to the building, its fireplace and chimneys also deserves special mention.

This listed building is about a kilometer away from Vythiri to the Eastern side of the NH766. It currently accommodates the Taluk Hospital.



Reference No	: W.I.B 03
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 147 years
Survey No	: 286/2

Village	: Kunnathidavaka
Local Body	: Vythiri
Taluk	: Vythiri
Ownership	: Government



## Krishna Gowder's House, Maniyankode



Krishna Gowder, born in 1860, had played a vital role in shaping Wayanad. He rose to respectable social status from an ordinary family with his hard work and dedication. His efforts to uplift the tribes of Wayanad are remarkable and praiseworthy. He built the Ananthanatha temple at Puliarmala. Krishna Gowder's house is about 150 years old. This long structure with high roof and high slope makes it unique. The large open front yard of the house is a distinctive feature.

This house of Krishna Gowder is at Maniyankode, about 4 km. West of Kalpetta town



Reference No	: WI.B 04
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 157 years
Survey No	: 238

Village	: Kalpetta
Local Body	: Kalpetta
Taluk	: Vythiri
Ownership	: Private

## Kurumbala Kotta



On the ruins of an old temple believed to be the hide-out of Veera Pazhassi Raja, in the valleys of the Kurumbala Kotta ,a temple has been erected. This is Kurumbala Kotta.

Kurumbala Kotta is located at Venniyode, in Kottathara panchayat.



Reference No	: WI.B 05
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 807 years
Survey No	: 51/1(BL.No.9)

Village	: Kottathara
Local Body	: Kottathara
Taluk	: Vythiri
Ownership	: Government



## Meenmutti Water Falls



Meenmutti waterfall is the largest and most spectacular in Wayanad. The unique feature of this fall is that water falls from a height of 300 m over three stages. One has to trek through 2 km of jungle track to reach this water falls.

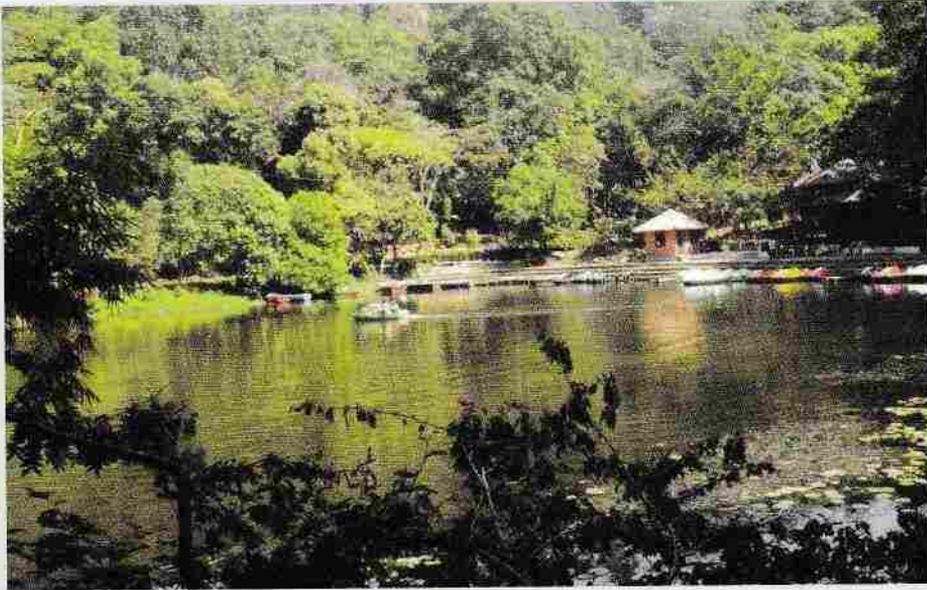
The Meenmutti water falls is in Cholady river, about 2 km off Chithragiri beside the Ooty main road. This is a favourite tourist location.



Reference No	: W.I.N 06
Category	: Listed Precinct
Age	: 807 years
Survey No	: 56 BL.No.33)

Village	: Mooppainadu
Local Body	: Mooppainadu
Taluk	: Vythiri
Ownership	: Government

## Pookkode Lake



This perennial freshwater lake is situated at an elevated picturesque setting surrounded by evergreen forests. The Pookkode lake is an ideal picnic spot in Wayanad. This natural lake has an area of 8 hectares and an average water depth of 10m.

Pookkode lake is about half a km off the N.H.766 near Vythiri.



Reference No	: W.I.N 07
Category	: Listed Precinct
Survey No	: 180/3

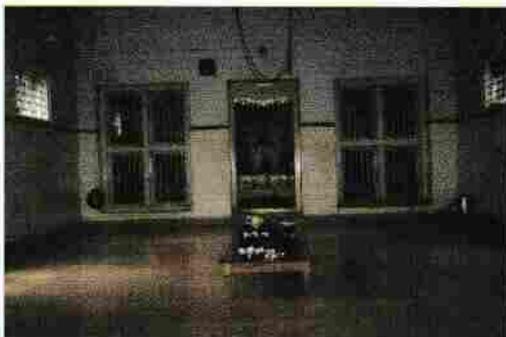
Village	: Kunnathidavaka
Local Body	: Vythiri
Taluk	: Vythiri
Ownership	: Government

## Santhinatha Swami Jain Temple



The Santhinatha Swami Jain temple at Vennyode is believed to have been built by the Jains who migrated to Wayanad. This place was one of the important trade centres of the Jains and the Jains at Vennyode were traditionally known as Tharakans. This temple is now managed by a trust.

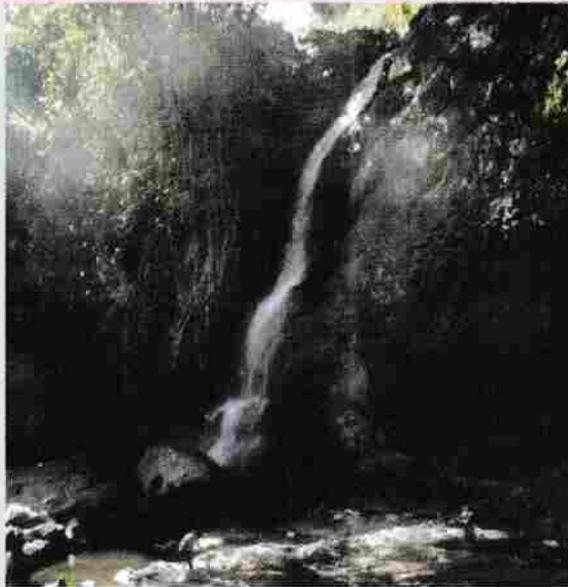
The Santhinatha Swami Jain temple is located at Vennyode about 4 km West of Kambalakkad.



Reference No	: W.I.T 08
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 607 years
Survey No	: 357/3 (BL.No.9)

Village	: Kottathara
Local Body	: Kottathara
Taluk	: Vythiri
Ownership	: Private

## Soochippara Water Falls



The Soochippara water falls, also known as Sentinal Rock falls, is a very popular leisure destination in Wayanad. The stretches of waterfalls which ranges at place from 30 to 100 m. height, is a treat to the eyes. The pool below is suitable for water rafting, swimming and bathing.

The Soochippara water falls, is about 2 km from the Meppadi – Chooralmala road, deviating from the NH 766 at Chundale.

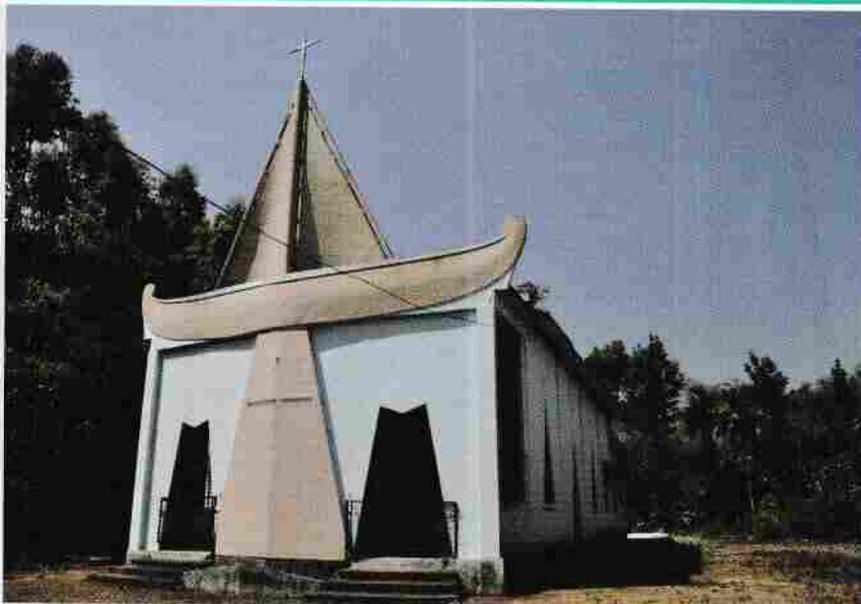


Reference No	: WI.N 09
Category	: Listed Precinct
Survey No	: 323 (BL.No.32)

Village	: Vellarimala
Local Body	: Mooppainadu
Taluk	: Vythiri
Ownership	: Government



## St. Francis Xavier's Church, Meppady



This Latin Catholic Church is said to be one among the three very old catholic churches of Wayanad. The French missionaries who arrived in Wayanad established this church. This Church is also called Thonippally.

St. Francis xavier's Church is at Meppady, about 8 km South-East of Kalpetta town.



Reference No	: W.I.C 10
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 137 years
Survey No	: 289/6,289/7 (BL.No.27)

Village	: Kottappadi
Local Body	: Meppady
Taluk	: Vythiri
Ownership	: Private

## St. John's C.S.I.Church, Vythiri



St. John's C S I Church is one of the three oldest CSI churches of Wayanad. This church was established in the year 1875 and at that time, there were only 12 families in the parish to be served by the church.

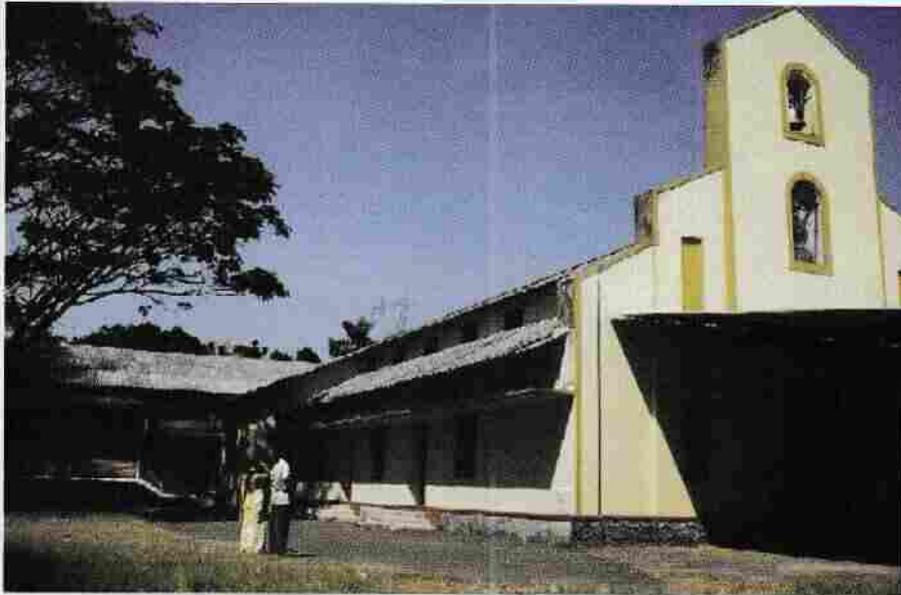
The St. John's C S I Church is located by the side of NH 766 at Vythiri.



Reference No	: W.I.C 11
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 137 years
Survey No	: 300/1B

Village	: Kunnathidavaka
Local Body	: Vythiri
Taluk	: Vythiri
Ownership	: Private

## St. Joseph Church, Vythiri



The St. Joseph's Latin catholic church Vythiri, is believed to be the first Latin catholic church in Wayanad. This church was established by French missionaries in 1845 under the Mysore diocese

This church is located at Vythiri by the side of NH 766.



Reference No	: W.I.C 12
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 167 years
Survey No	: 126/1

Village	: Kunnathidavaka
Local Body	: Vythiri
Taluk	: Vythiri
Ownership	: Private

## Sub Registrar Office, Vythiri



The British constructed this building in the year 1865 for accommodating the office of the Registrar. This tile roofed building has long verandahs all around it. The most attractive feature of this building is the provisions for temperature control. There is a fireplace, within the building and the fire place is connected to copper sheets laid along the building floor to spread heat uniformly in the room.

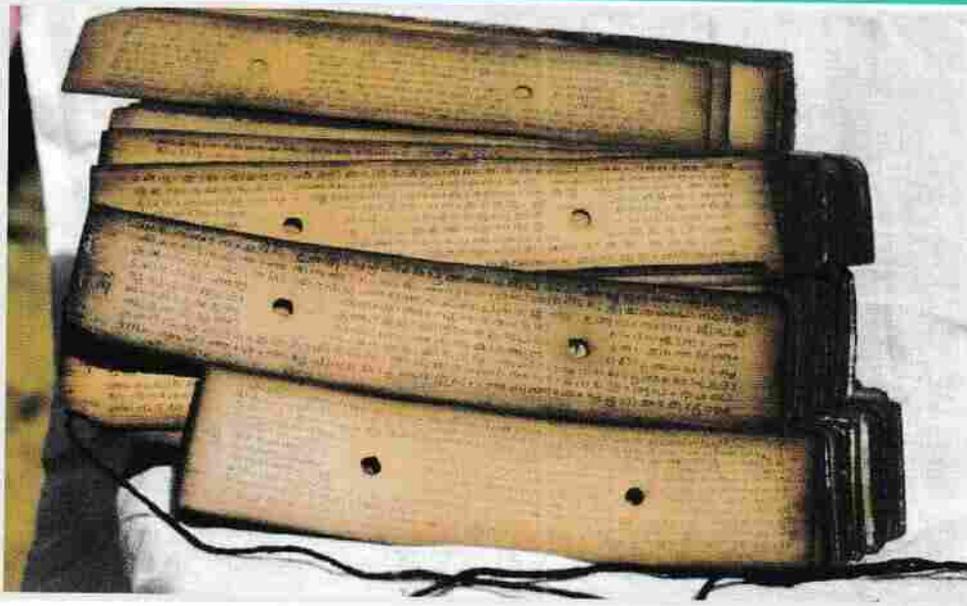
This building is located at Vythiri to the west of NH 766.



Reference No	: W.I.B 13
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 147 years
Survey No	: 289

Village	: Kunnathidavaka
Local Body	: Vythiri
Taluk	: Vythiri
Ownership	: Government

## Thaliyola Ligithangal (Palm leaf manuscripts)



These palm leaf manuscripts found in “Othayothu Tharavadu” are believed to be about 500 years old. Apart from these, scripts on bamboo reeds have also been preserved by this family. These heritage documents are now preserved in Othayothu Tharavadu itself.

Othayothu Tharavadu is located near Pongini Bhagavathy temple, about 1km. off the Meenangadi- Panamaram road.



Reference No	: WI.0TH 14
Category	: Listed documents
Age	: 507 years
Survey No	: 98/1 (BL.No.12)

Village	: Kaniyambetta
Local Body	: Kaniyambetta
Taluk	: Vythiri
Ownership	: Private

## Uma Maheswara Temple



The Uma Maheswara Temple is a Vishnu temple constructed about 807 years ago. This temple is constructed in stones and the construction style is similar to the Vishnugudi at Puthangadi and Janardhana temple at Ganapathy kolly.

The temple is located about 5 km off Kalpetta Municipal town along the Kalpetta – Meppadi road.



Reference No	: W.I.T 15
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 807 years
Survey No	: 110/2 (BL.No.28)

Village	: Kottappadi
Local Body	: Kalpetta Municipality
Taluk	: Vythiri
Ownership	: Government



## Dharma Sastha Temple, Arimula



This temple is believed to have been built about 607 years ago. The inscriptions on the walls of the temple read that it has been rebuilt in A.D. 1746. The main deity is Lord Dharma Sastha and a unique feature of the temple is the posture of the main deity which is similar to the posture of Budha.

The temple is located at Arimula, about 7 km. South-West of Kenichira beside the Kenichira – Kariampadi road.



Reference No	: W.I.T 16
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 607 years
Survey No	: 519 (BL.No.14)

Village	: Kaniabatta
Local Body	: Kaniabatta
Taluk	: Vythiri
Ownership	: Private

## **SULTHAN BATHERY**

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## Adivasi Veedukal (Tribal Huts)



Wayanad district is the homeland of the tribes of the state. The tribal settlements are scattered and they are found almost every where in the district. The traditional huts of the tribes of Wayanad have many distinctive features. The huts are mostly square in shape and in groups.

The hut walls are built in mud and Bamboo reeds are used to reinforce the walls. The roofing of these tribal huts are done by a type of grass, found locally. The openings of the huts are small and low. One has to bow to enter them. The shutters of the openings are also done using Bamboo reeds. It is notable that the huts of the tribes are exceptionally clean.

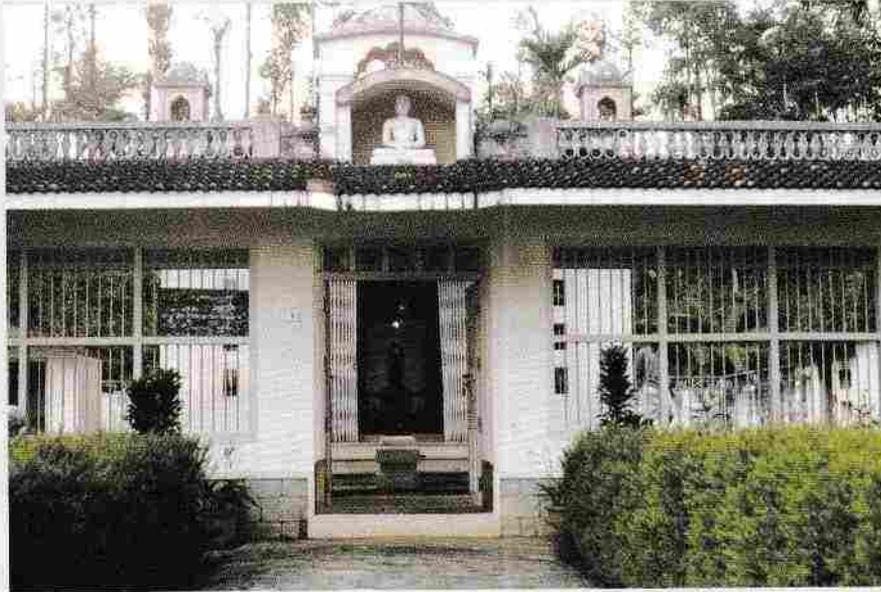
The tribal huts documented here are located in “Ambethekkare” colony within the Sulthan Bathery forest area, about 12 km. from Sulthan Bathery.



<b>Reference No</b>	<b>: WII.B 01</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>: Listed building</b>
<b>Survey No</b>	<b>: 426/1 to 426/6</b>

<b>Village</b>	<b>: Pulpally</b>
<b>Local Body</b>	<b>: Pulpally</b>
<b>Taluk</b>	<b>: S. Bathery</b>
<b>Ownership</b>	<b>: Private</b>

## Ananthanadha Swami Jain Temple, Varadoor



This temple had been renovated to the present state in the year 1997. A few years ago a script of the year 1606 have been recovered from the temple and it read that, the script was inscribed on a Friday of May and the inscriptions have the details of gifts given by "Lalithappan", grandson of "Bommarasan of Karkulam Aramana Basthi. The gifts were given to the Jain temples of Sulthan Bathery, Puthangadi, Vennyode, Mananthavady, Pallikunnu and Echome. This Jain temple was at Echome near Panamaram prior to the shifting of the temple to Varadoor.

The Ananthanatha swami temple is beside the Panamaram – Meenangadi road, about 6 km. South-East of Panamaram.



Reference No	: WII.T 02
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 507 years
Survey No	: 360/2 (BL.No.8)

Village	: Poothadi
Local Body	: Poothadi
Taluk	: S. Bathery
Ownership	: Government

## Cheengeri Para



Cheengeri Para, also called Phantom rock is one huge rock resting over another. It is called Phantom rock because of its skull shaped head. Cheengeri Para and its surroundings offer excellent picnic and photo opportunities.

Cheengeripara is located near Ambalavayal about 10 km south of Meenangadi along the Meenangadi- Ambalavayal road.



Reference No	: WII.N 03
Category	: Listed Precinct
Survey No	: 298/1A1A

Village	: Ambalavayal
Local Body	: Ambalavayal
Taluk	: Sulthan Bathery
Ownership	: Government

## Chuliyod Kotta



Chuliyod Kotta is believed to be one among the different forts owned by “Wayanadan Kelu” a Veda ruler of Wayanad. The Chuliyod Kotta is completely dilapidated now and one can find the remains of the trenches, a temple and a lamp post in the premises.

The Chuliyod Kotta is located beside the Sulthan Bathery - Ambalavayal road about 12km. West of Sulthan Bathery.



Reference No	: WII.B 04
Category	: Listed Precinct
Age	: 807 years
Survey No	: 449/2A1

Village	: Nenmeni
Local Body	: Nenmeni
Taluk	: Sulthan Bathery
Ownership	: Private



## Edakkal Caves



One huge rock resting over two rocks have formed this 30m. long, 15m. wide and 10m. high cave. Stone scripts in various forms are etched along the cave walls.

It is believed that this pre historic cave was formed due to some seismic activity in this region. The etchings found on the walls of the cave draw the attention of historians and archeologists. According to them, the engravings of the cave are about 5000 years old. It is assumed that the Edakkal caves had been inhabited at various stages in history. The name "Edakkal" was evolved from "Edakkallu" which in Malayalam means, a stone in between two other stones.

The Edakkal caves are in Ambukuthy hills located at Edakkal near Ambalavayal, about 25 km. east of Kalpetta, the district head quarters. The caves are situated about 1200 m above mean sea level and are accessed only by trekking about a kilometer from Edakkal.



<b>Reference No</b>	<b>: WII.N 06</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>: Listed Precinct</b>
<b>Age</b>	<b>: 5007 years</b>
<b>Survey No</b>	<b>: 215/1A1A</b>

<b>Village</b>	<b>: Nenmeni</b>
<b>Local Body</b>	<b>: Nenmeni</b>
<b>Taluk</b>	<b>: Sulthan Bathery</b>
<b>Ownership</b>	<b>: Government</b>

## Forest Inspection Bungalow, Pakkam



Situated within the forest, this listed building is a matchless wooden structure with tiled roof and handrails all around. It has been erected on large wooden post for elevation and better visibility. The structure is partially damaged now and it appears to have been an open watchtower. This Inspection Bungalow of Pakkam is currently in a ruined state. This bungalow is believed to have been built in 1520 AD.

The Pakkam inspection bungalow is located about 150m off the Pulpally – Mananthavady road.



Reference No	: WII.B 06
Category	: Listed Precinct
Age	: 492 years
Survey No	: 332 (BL.No.1)

Village	: Pulpally
Local Body	: Pulpally
Taluk	: Sulthan Bathery
Ownership	: Government



## Jain Temple, Sulthan Bathery



The Jain temple of Sulthan Bathery is one of the most important land marks which testifies the presence of Jains in this region during its hoary past. This temple is believed to have been constructed by the Jains who migrated to Wayanad from the neighboring states of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. The temple was partly destroyed during the invasion of Tippu Sulthan. Tippu Sulthan used this temple as a battery (ammunition store) for his army in Malabar and the place originally known as Ganapathi Vattam, later came to be known as "Sulthan's Battery" or Sulthan Bathery.

Constructed over a stone base, the temple structure has a length of 25m. width of 7.5m. and height of 4m. The stone columns around the temple have ornamental engravings and its roof is of stone slabs.

This 14 th century stone temple is by the side of NH 766, at Sulthan Bathery.



Reference No	: WII.T 07
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 607 years
Survey No	: 643/2
Village	: Sulthan Bathery
Local Body	: Sulthan Bathery
Taluk	: Sulthan Bathery
Ownership	: Government

## Kuruva Island



This 950 acre uninhabited Kurava island is fully covered by evergreen forest. The island is on one of the tributaries of the eastward bounded Kabani river. The forest stretches of the island are inhabited by several rare species of birds, herbs and orchids. This cool, calm island located in North Wayanad, is visited by hundreds of tourists every day.

Kuruva island, located about 15 k.m. East of Mananthavady, is a tourist attraction.



Reference No	: WII.N 08
Category	: Listed Precinct
Survey No	: 424/1

Village	: Pulpally
Local Body	: Pulpally
Taluk	: Sulthan Bathery
Ownership	: Government

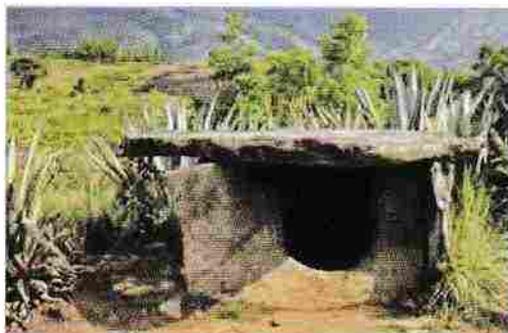


# Muniyara



Muniyara is a prehistoric stone vault used for burying people. These stone burial vaults are believed to be about 5007 years old. Remnants of stone age tools and pottery have been discovered from these cellars and presently they have been displayed in the Wayanad Heritage Museum at Ambalavayal.

These prehistoric stone vaults have been discovered at various excavation sites at Ayiramkolly, Kuppakolly etc. around the valleys of Ambukuthy hills in Nenmeni panchayat. They have also been discovered from the valleys of Chembra peak in Meppadi panchayat, Pathirippara valley in Meenangadi panchayat and Mangalamkarppu near Chulliyode.



<b>Reference No</b>	<b>: WII.0th 09</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>: Listed building</b>
<b>Age</b>	<b>: 5007 years</b>
<b>Survey No</b>	<b>: 215/1A1A</b>

<b>Village</b>	<b>: Nenmeni</b>
<b>Local Body</b>	<b>: Ambalavayal</b>
<b>Taluk</b>	<b>: Sulthan Bathery</b>
<b>Ownership</b>	<b>: Private</b>

## Mariyamman Kovil, Sultan Bathery



The Mariyamman Kovil, dedicated to Goddess Mariamma is about 1007 years old. The temple walls have been constructed with stone slabs. A stone inscription is also found near the temple and according to Archeologists and Historians, the inscriptions indicates that Wayanad was under the rule of Chera Rajas from 9 AD to 12 AD. The inscriptions found here are similar to those of Thirunelli temple and Veliyambam Kotta in Wayanad. The annual festival of Mariyamman temple is attended by thousands of people from Wayanad and the neighbouring areas.

The temple is located by the side of NH 766, about 1 km. West to Sulthan Bathery.



Reference No	: WIIT 10
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 1007 years
Survey No	: 526 (BL.No.18)

Village	: Sulthan Bathery
Local Body	: Sulthan Bathery
Taluk	: Sulthan Bathery
Ownership	: Private



## Maha Ganapathy Temple, Sulthan Bathery



The Maha Ganapathy temple at Sulthan Bathery is believed to belong to the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Before the invasion of Tippu Sulthan, this place was known as Ganapathivattam. History shows that most of the land in this area had been under the possession of this temple. The temple seen today is a reconstructed one in 1972.

Vinayaka Chaturthi celebrated in January every year is the main festival of the temple.

Maha Ganapathy temple is located at the central area of Sulthan Bathery.



Reference No	: WIIT 11
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 807 years
Survey No	: 579/2
	(BL.No.18)

Village	: Sulthan Bathery
Local Body	: Sulthan Bathery
Taluk	: Sulthan Bathery
Ownership	: Private

## Mavilamthode - Memorial of Pazhassiraja



Pazhassi Raja was one of the earliest Indian kings who fought against the Britishers in India. He resorted to Guerrilla warfare and died a martyr. According to history, on November 30<sup>th</sup> of 1805 late in the night, a team lead by Babar, the Sub collector of Malabar north division, started for Pulpally to trace the Pazhassi in his hideouts. Next morning they had an encounter with Pazhassi and his men at Mavilamthode near Pulpally. In this encounter, Pazhassi was killed. It is also believed that Pazhassi Raja committed suicide, when he was sure to be killed.

A platform has been erected, at this site where Veera Pazhassi breathed his last.

This memorial is located off the Pulpally - Seetha Mount road, about 7 km. North-East of Pulpally.

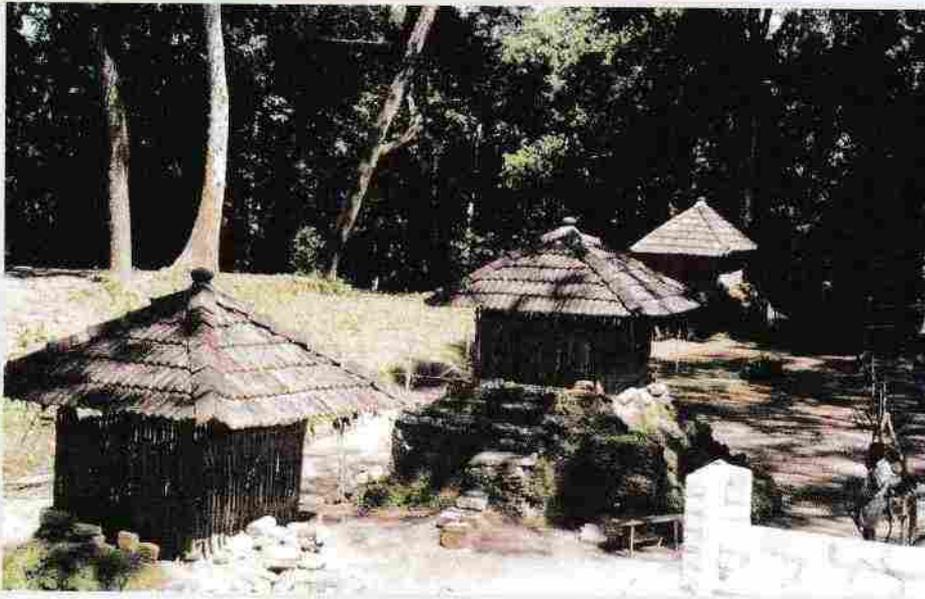


Reference No	: WII.0th 12
Category	: Listed Precinct
Age	: 207 years
Survey No	: 358/1A1A1A

Village	: Padichira
Local Body	: Pulpally
Taluk	: Sulthan Bathery
Ownership	: Government



## Pakkam Kotta



It is believed that about 600 years ago, Wayanad was under the rule of the Veda dynasty. Arippan and Vedan were the last of the Vedas to rule Wayanad. The land to the North of Panamaram river was under the rule of Arippan and that to the South of the river belonged to the Vedan.

The Pakkam Kotta belonged to the Veda rulers. The Kotta located in the forest, is now an important center of worship of the Kuruma tribes of Wayanad.

Pakkam Kotta is about 7 km South-West of Pulpally, within Pulpally forest area.



<b>Reference No</b>	<b>: WIIT 13</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>: Listed Building</b>
<b>Age</b>	<b>: 607 years</b>
<b>Survey No</b>	<b>: 332 (BL.No.1)</b>

<b>Village</b>	<b>: Pulpally</b>
<b>Local Body</b>	<b>: Pulpally</b>
<b>Taluk</b>	<b>: Sulthan Bathery</b>
<b>Ownership</b>	<b>: Government</b>

## Ponmudi Kotta



Ponmudi is a hillock near the Ambukuthy hills of Nenmeni Panchayat. A few temple ruins such as temple foundations in laterite, walls in Vennakkallu and some clay sculptures have been excavated from here. The excavated clay sculptures resemble the rock carvings of Edakkal caves.

It is believed that this temple had been dedicated to Lord Parthasarathy and the Kottayam Raja had given possession of this temple and premises to the Kuruma and Kurichia tribes of Wayanad.

It is believed that Ponmudi Kotta and Edakkal caves had been inhabited in the same era.

The Ponmudi Kotta is about 12km South-West of Sulthan Bathery.



Reference No	: WII.B 14
Category	: Listed Precinct
Age	: 5007 years
Survey No	: 215/1A1A

Village	: Nenmeni
Local Body	: Ambalavayal
Taluk	: Sulthan Bathery
Ownership	: Government

## Rampalli Temple ruins



The Rampalli temple ruins are merely a few stones found scattered in the forest. According to local legend, the Rampalli temple is connected with myths related to lord Sree Rama. The remains excavated here are similar to those of Koloor temple found near Naikkatty. The remains prove that the idols of the temple have been sculpted by using locally available stone; Vennakkallu.

The remains of Rampalli temple are found in the forest area near Thakarappadi along the NH 766, about 10 km East of Sulthan Bathery.



Reference No	: WII.T 15
Category	: Listed Precinct
Age	: 607 years
Survey No	: 1 (BL.No.15)

Village	: Naikatty
Local Body	: Noolpuzha
Taluk	: Sulthan Bathery
Ownership	: Government

## Kolor Temple Ruins



Among the ruins of the temple found in the forest are various idols carved in locally found stone 'Vennakkallu'. Most of these remains have been burnt to ashes in the forest fire which broke out here about 30 years ago. This area was part of Karnataka state before the reorganisation of the states and the temple is believed to have been the worship center of Veda Goudar of Karnataka.

The temple remains are found about 6 km East of Sulthan Bathery near Naikatti, by the side of NH766.



Reference No	: WII.T 16
Category	: Listed Precinct
Age	: 807 years
Survey No	: 1 (BL.No.15)
Village	: Naikatty
Local Body	: Noolpuzha
Taluk	: Sulthan Bathery
Ownership	: Government

## Seetha Devi, Lava – Kusa Temple



This is the only known temple dedicated to Lava and Kusa, the sons of Lord Rama. According to the local legends, the temple and the premises have connections with many important episodes of Ramayana. The temple traditionally have been permitting entries to devotees from all faiths. It has been a favoured shrine of the Great Pazhassi Raja. The annual festival here is celebrated between January 2<sup>nd</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> every year.

The temple is constructed in the traditional architectural style of Kerala. The main shrine is centrally located and it is roofed with copper tiles.

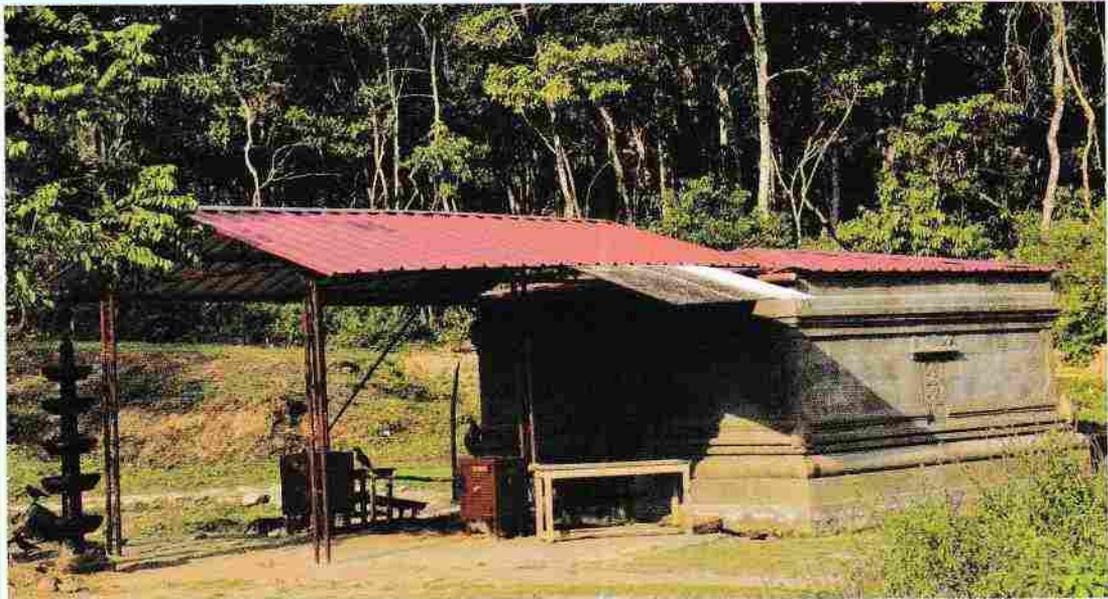
Seetha Devi, Lava- Kusa temple is situated at Pulpally.



Reference No	: WII.T 17
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 407 years
Survey No	: 605/1(BL.No.6)

Village	: Pulpally
Local Body	: Pulpally
Taluk	: Sulthan Bathery
Ownership	: Pulpally Devaswom

## Siva Temple, Manikavu



The stone structure of the Manikkavu Siva Temple and its location on a hill side make it one of the rare temples of Kerala. The temple structure is so small that a priest can hardly enter it to perform the rituals. A unique feature of the temple is that a forest stream passing by the temple side, perpetually washes the idol of the temple, keeping it pure all through.

The Manikkavu Siva temple is at Choothupara, about 6km. North of Meenangadi.



Reference No	: WII.T 18
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 1007 years
Survey No	: 154 (BL.No.20)

Village	: Purakkadi
Local Body	: Meenangadi
Taluk	: Sulthan Bathery
Ownership	: Devaswom



## Siva Temple, Poothadi



Stone temple ruins found about half a kilometer away from the Poothady Siva Temple is believed to be the original site of this Temple. This stone temple is believed to be about 800 years old .

Poothadi has three shrines and the Siva temple is the most important one. This shrine is believed to be about 307 years old.

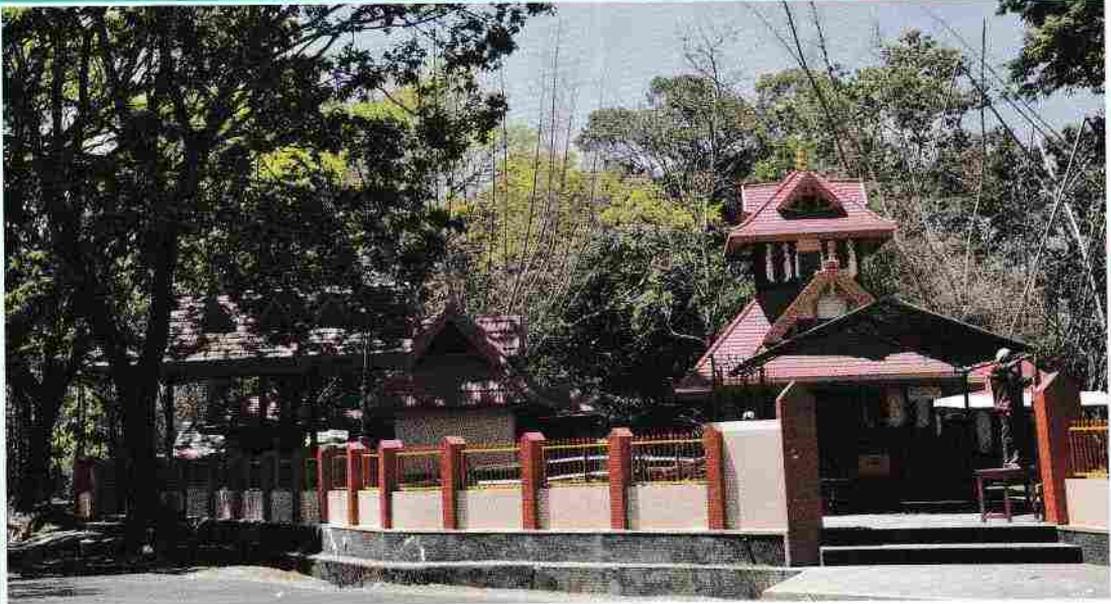
This temple is located at Poothadi, about 16 km North of Meenangadi.



Reference No	: WII.T 19
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 307 years
Survey No	: 188 (BL.No.08)

Village	: Poothadi
Local Body	: Poothadi
Taluk	: Sulthan Bathery
Ownership	: Devaswom

## Sree Rama Temple, Ponkuzhy



This is the only temple in Wayanad dedicated to Lord Sree Rama. Apart from Sree Rama, the temple has shrines of Seetha Devi, Lava – Kusa and Hanuman. It is believed that Sree Rama and Seetha devi along with Lava and Kusa have stayed at Ponkuzhy. There is a pond called Seetha Kulam near this temple with many myths associated with Seetha Devi. The Ponkuzhy temple is a most favored shrine of various tribes of Wayanad.

This Temple is located by the side of NH 766, about 18 km East of Sulthan Bathery at Ponkuzhy near the Karnataka border



Reference No	: WII.T 20
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 607 years
Survey No	: 66,49/1 (BL.No.15,35)

Village	: Naikatty
Local Body	: Noolpuzha
Taluk	: Sulthan Bathery
Ownership	: Private



## St.Thomas Jacobite Syrian Church, Malankara



St.Thomas Jacobite Syrian Church was built by the Christians who migrated to this region from Travancore in the year 1930. This church is said to be the 1<sup>st</sup> church in Malabar established by the Orthodox Syrians. The Church building is a single storied structure with tiled roofing. The Church has been built in the year 1932.

This church is about 6 km. off Sulthan Bathery near Malankara, by the side of the Sulthan Bathery-Nenmeni road.



Reference No	: WII.C 21
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 67 years
Survey No	: 563/1A1A
Village	: Nenmeni
Local Body	: Nenmeni
Taluk	: Sulthan Bathery
Ownership	: Private



## Thovari Mala



The Thovari Mala has three stone caves with etchings on the walls of the cave. Most of the etchings are similar to those found in Edakkal caves. The most prominent one is the picture of a “Bird with wings spread”. So they are believed to be of the same period. Apart from this, the etchings also include geometrical shapes. Due to the disintegration of the rock, the stone etchings of Thovari Mala are slowly disappearing.

Thovari Mala is located in Nenmeni panchayat, about 5 km. East of Ambukuthi hills were the historical Edakkal caves are located.



Reference No	: WII.N 22
Category	: Listed Precinct
Age	: 5007 years
Survey No	: 147
Village	: Nenmeni
Local Body	: Nenmeni
Taluk	: Sulthan Bathery
Ownership	: Government

## Veliyambam Kotta



Veliyambam Kotta, a temple of the Kuruma tribes, is believed to have been constructed about 807 years ago. Historians say that Wayanad was under the Veda dynasty and Arippan and Vedan were the last rulers among them. The Veliyambam Kotta is believed to have been the headquarters of the King Arippan.

The temple walls are constructed using 'Vennakallu', a locally available stone. The roof of the temple structure is also built with the same stone. The stone walls are decorated with beautiful carvings and sculptures.

Veliyambam Kotta is located within Pulpally forest area, about 7 km. South West of Pulpally. It is accessed from Pulpally - Nadavayal road and is 1 km. off this road



Reference No	: WIIT 23
Category	: Listed Building
Age	: 807 years
Survey No	: 280 (BL.No.7)

Village	: Nadavayal
Local Body	: Pulpally
Taluk	: Sulthan Bathery
Ownership	: Government

## Vishnugiri Temple



Vishnugiri temple is believed to have been built about 800 years ago. Only a stone idol platform and few stone slabs with inscriptions now remain in the site of this old temple. According to Archeologists, the inscriptions on the stone slab indicate that, the temple and its properties once were transferred to the Jain Theerthankara sect. Signs of Sun and Moon has been engraved on these stones.

Vishnugiri temple is located about 2.5 km. North of Moolankavu, beside the Kozhikode – Mysore NH 766.



Reference No	: WII.T 24
Category	: Listed Building
Age	: 807 years
Survey No	: 280 (BL.No.7)

Village	: Noolpuzha
Local Body	: Pulpally
Taluk	: Sulthan Bathery
Ownership	: Government

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## Aadheeswara Swami Jain Temple, Mananthavady



The Aadheeswara Swami Jain temple is on the Agraharam road near Pandikadavu in Edavaka Panchayat. This building is believed to have been constructed about 500 years ago and the temple was renovated to its present form in 1958. The temple built here is in the name of 'Hrishbanathan' and it is believed that the premises of the temple was a Jain settlement earlier.

This temple is near Pandikadavu, beside Mananthavady – Kallodi road, about 2km West of Mananthavady.



Reference No	: WIII.T.01
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 507 years
Survey No	: 292/1 (BL.No>34)

Village	: Edavaka
Local Body	: Edavaka
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Private

## Amalothbhava Devalayam, Mananthavady



This Church was established in the year 1845 by the French Missionaries. The Christians of Tamil origin and Christians converted from the Kurichiar tribes of Wayanad were the major communities who attend the church in the beginning.

The Church has a bell which was cast in Italy in the year 1824. A vault found in the church is believed to have been built in the year 1872.

The portrait of the crucified Jesus in cloth and sculptures of Jesus in wood are the rare antiques kept in the church.

The Amalothbhava Church is located in the central area of Mananthavady.



Reference No	:WIII.C 02
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 167 years
Survey No	: 595, 596, 597, 598

Village	: Mananthavady
Local Body	: Mananthavady
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Private

## Bhagavathi Temple, Chowvayil



The local belief is that Chowvayil Bhagavathi temple was built by the Azhvanchery Nambiar family who is said to have migrated to Wayanad from Kannur in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. They migrated from a place called Chowva in Kannur and the place to which they migrated in Wayanad was also known by the name Chowva. The style of temple built here is similar to that of the temple at Chowva in Kannur.

This temple is located in Edavaka Panchayat, about 12 km South-West of Mananthavady.



Reference No	: WIIT.03
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 407 years
Survey No	: 392/3 (BL.No.36)

Village	: Edavaka
Local Body	: Edavaka
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Private



## Banasura Hills



At about 2061m above Mean Sea Level, the Banasura hills offer a spectacular view of Wayanad. The hills are spread over three panchayats namely Vellamunda, Padinjarethara and Thondernadu. The Banasura Sagar earthen dam, considered to be the largest earth dam in India, is situated in this valley. The dam is built across the Choornippuzha (Karamanthode) flowing through the Banasura valley.

The precincts of this mountain range are ideal for treks.

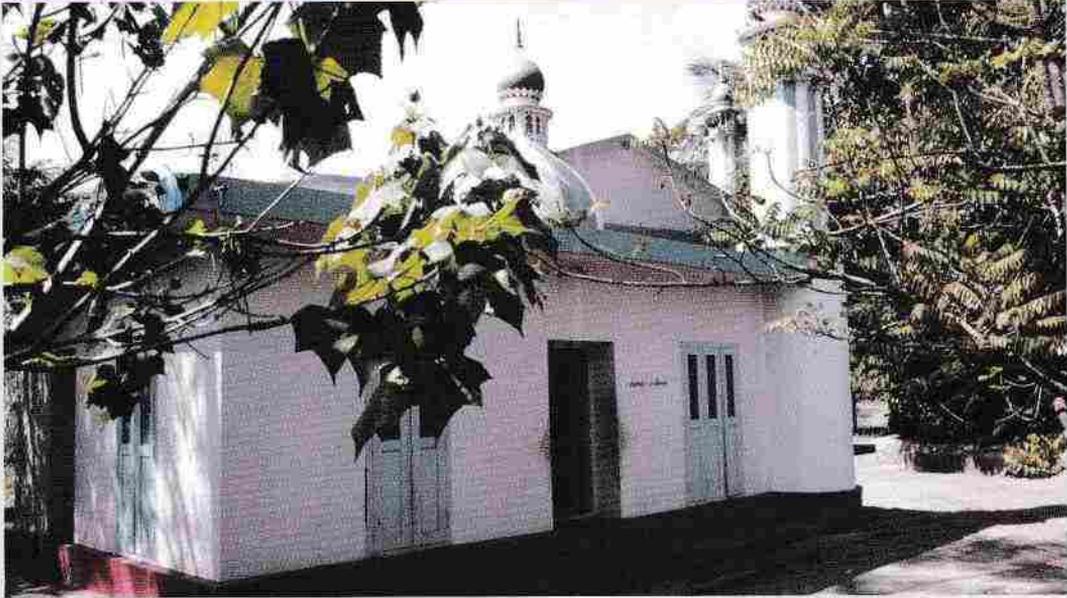
The Banasura hills are located about 5km. West of Padinjarethara.



<b>Reference No</b>	: WIIL.N 04
<b>Category</b>	: Listed Precinct
<b>Survey No</b>	: 574, 576, 577, 594, 596, 610, 615, 622

<b>Village</b>	: Vellamunda
<b>Local Body</b>	: Vellamunda
<b>Taluk</b>	: Mananthavady
<b>Ownership</b>	: Government

## Bavali Mosque



The Bavali Mosque was built after Bava-Oliviya a fakeer, who was believed to have some spiritual powers. The place was named Bavali after this fakeer. The 'Khabar' or tomb of the fakeer is located near the mosque. A unique feature of the Bavali mosque is that the annual Uroos festivities of the mosque are attended by pilgrims of all faiths and the Mosque today is seen as a marvelous example of communal amity.

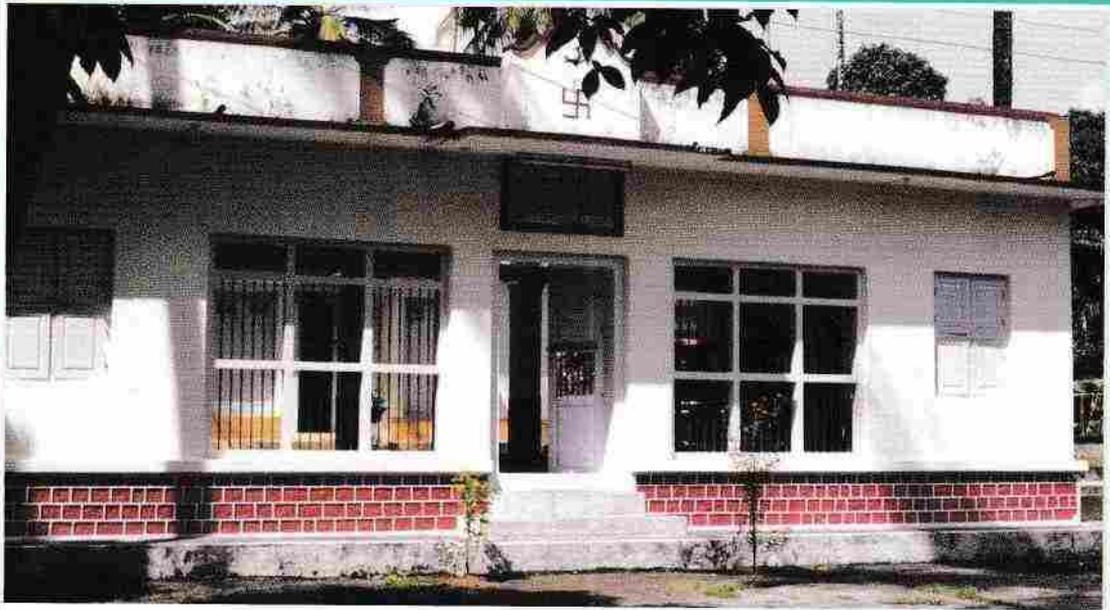
The Bavali Mosque, one of the important Muslim pilgrim centres of Wayanad, is situated at Bavali, near the Kerala – Karnataka border.



Reference No	: WIII.M 05
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 407 years
Survey No	: 597/6A

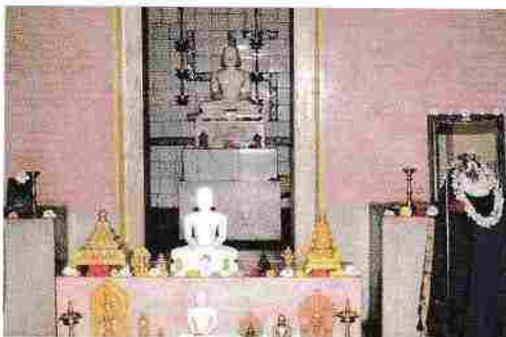
Village	: Thrissilery
Local Body	: Thirunelly
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Private

## Chandranatha Swami Jain Temple, Puthangadi



The history of the Chandranatha temple and its surroundings dates back to the early years of 12 th century. In history, Puthangadi was a highly populated area and the place was famous for the trade of pearls and this place was earlier known as Manikapuram and later Muthangady.

The temple is by the side of Panamaram- Nadavayal road, about 5 km to the East of Panamaram.



Reference No	: WIIT 06
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 807 years
Survey No	: 294/5 (BL.No.60)

Village	: Nadavayal
Local Body	: Panamaram
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Private

## Edakode Siva Temple Ruins



The ruins of Edakode Siva Temple are merely a few stones found within a Teak forest, near Kattikulam. These stones have carvings of Goddess Durga, and forms of flowers, leaves, crocodile, fish, snake, a man bearing a lance etc. The temple is said to have been built by 'Valmiki Vedar' from the place called Chithradurga of Karnataka about 607 years ago. It is said that those residing in the premises of the temple are their descendants. According to the locals, a few years back, the temple structure was fully destroyed due to a tree fall and the idol of Sivalinga worshiped in the temple has been taken to Chitradurga of Karnataka.

The ruins of Edakode Siva temple are seen about 1.5 km off Kattikulam, beside the Manathavady - Bavaly road.



Reference No	: WIIT 07
Category	: Listed Precinet
Age	: 607 years
Survey No	: 513

Village	: Thrissilery
Local Body	: Thirunelly
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Government

## Forest Inspection Bungalow, Mananthavady



The Forest Inspection Bungalow of Mananthavady was built in 1914 by the British. This building has a unique feature of cast iron columns and ornamental arches to support the verandah roofs all around the building. A tall porch structure is projected from the main structure with wooden curtain walls. The construction style makes this building distinct from other buildings of the same period.

The inspection bungalow is at Mananthavady, beside the Mananthavady – Kozhikode road



Reference No	: WIIL.B 08
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 107 years
Survey No	: 688/5B

Village	: Mananthavady
Local Body	: Mananthavady
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Government

## Holy Trinity C.S.I. Church, Mananthavady



The Holy Trinity CSI church at Mananthavady is believed to be the 1<sup>st</sup> CSI church of Wayanad. It has been an out station of the Gudalloor church. The cemetery in the church has centuries old vaults. The oldest vault found here is of the year 1816.

This church is located at Mananthavady.

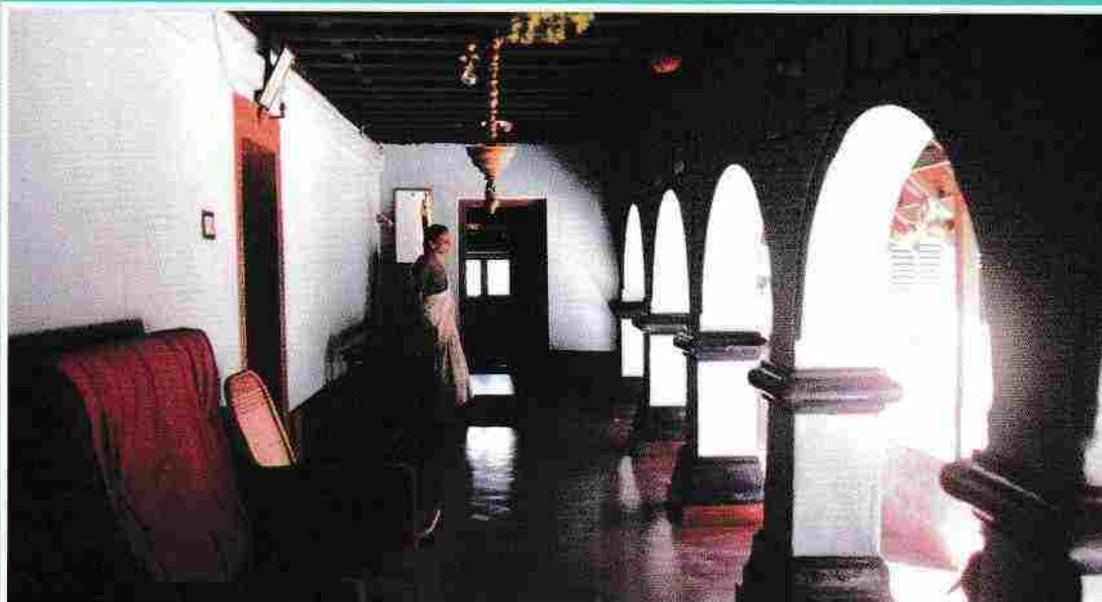


Reference No	: WIIL.C 09
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 207 years
Survey No	: 117/P

Village	: Mananthavady
Local Body	: Mananthavady
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Private



## House of Edachana Kunkan



Edachana Kunkan Nair along with Thalakkara Chandu was to lead the Guerilla war in the region against the British. The British, in return, seized the ancestral properties of the Kunkan Nair and removed his relatives from Government jobs. Edachana Kunkan did not yield to the British and later committed suicide in 1806 after the death of Pazhassi Raja and Thalakkal Chandhu. This house is "Meethale Veedu", near Kallody in Edavaka Panchayath.

This house of Edachana Kunkan is located near Kallody, about 10 km. West of Mananthavady



<b>Reference No</b>	<b>: WIII.B 10</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>: Listed building</b>
<b>Age</b>	<b>: 257 years</b>
<b>Survey No</b>	<b>: 115/3</b>

<b>Village</b>	<b>: Edavaka</b>
<b>Local Body</b>	<b>: Edavaka</b>
<b>Taluk</b>	<b>: Mananthavady</b>
<b>Ownership</b>	<b>: Private</b>

## House of Thalakkara Chandu



Thalakkara Chandu was a close associate of the Great Pazhassi Raja. He was a master in Guerilla warfare and had captained many attacks against the British. Chandu was killed by the British on the 15<sup>th</sup> of November 1805. The house belonging to Thalakkara Chandu was at Kunhome in Thondernadu Panchayat. The building has been totally destroyed and now only the basement of the building remains at the site. The land where the building existed, now belong to one Karakollil Kedu.

This house is located by the side of Pazhassi Raja road deviating from Kunhome, in Mananthavady – Kuttiyadi road.



Reference No	: WIII.B 11
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 407 years
Survey No	: 271/1

Village	: Thondernadu
Local Body	: Thondernadu
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Private



## Janardhana Temple, Ganapathikolli



The Janardhana Temple at Ganapathikolli, is a Vishnu temple of about 800 years old. This temple is believed to have been destroyed during the invasion of Tippu Sulthan. Located within the premises of a private coffee estate, the temple is in ruins without any religious ceremonies. The carvings on the walls and columns of this stone temple depicting the episodes of Hindu puranas need special mention.

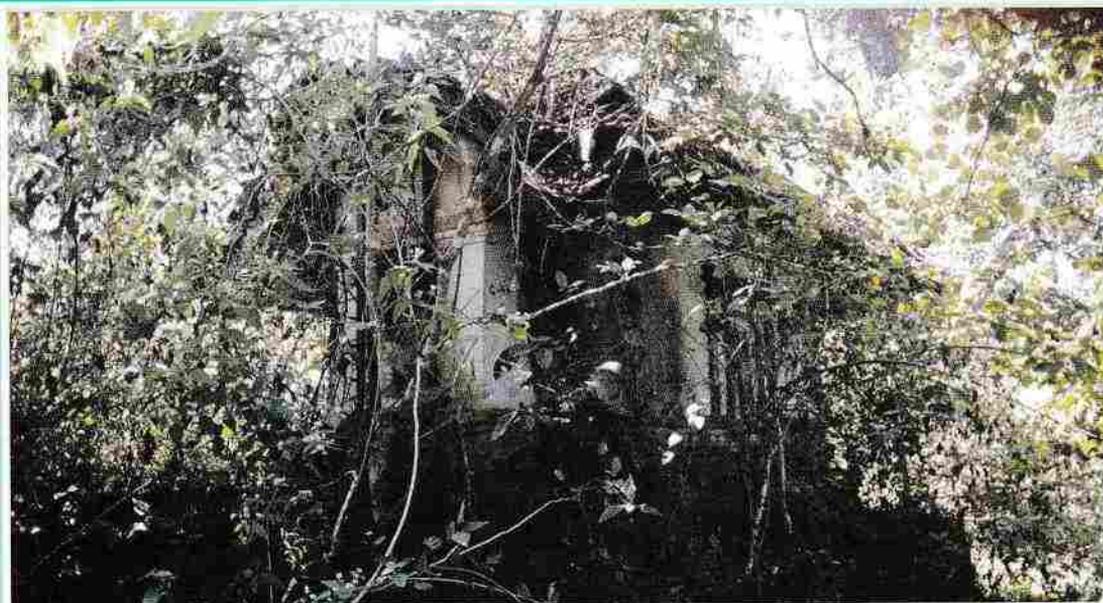
This temple is located about 6 km East of Panamaram junction beside the Panamaram-Nadavayal road



Reference No	: WIII.T 12
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 807 years
Survey No	: 285/1 (Block No. 60)

Village	: Nadavayal
Local Body	: Panamaram
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Private

## Kazhukottur Bhagavathi Temple



The Kazhukottur Bhagavathi temple is believed to be about 400 years old. A Palace building of Kottayam Raja is believed to have existed near this temple. The palace building does not exist now. Only the ruins of the temple remain.

This listed temple is located at Thavinjal Muthirery.



Reference No	: WIIL.T 13
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 407 years
Survey No	: 886

Village	: Thondernadu
Local Body	: Thavinjal
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Private

## Kallyanathum Palli ( Mosque )



This Mosque, one of the oldest in Wayanad is believed to have been built in the year 1626. The Mosque is said to have been built by an influential Hindu family of the locality. The legend behind the mosque is very interesting; a girl child of a prominent Hindu family called Kallyani was suffering from a serious illness and according to the local physicians, the disease was incurable. But a Muslim priest by name Shaik Shahul Moorthak could recover Kallyani from her illness and it is said that the Hindus in return thanked the Shaik by building a mosque and it was later known as Kallyanathum Pally. Pilgrims from all communities visit this mosque and offer prayers.

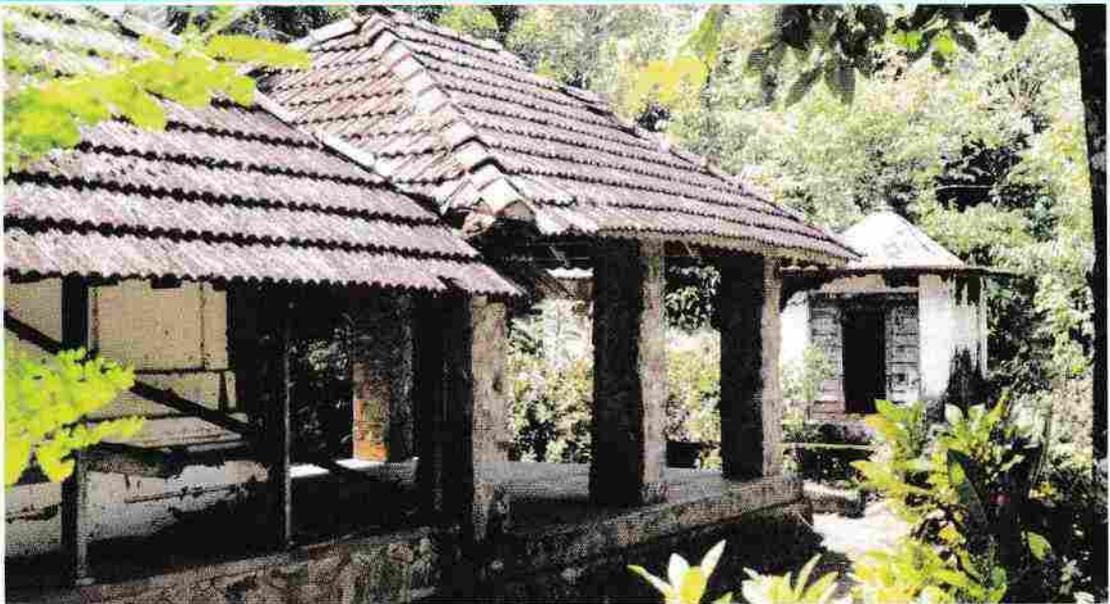
Kallyanathum palli is situated at Pallikkal, beside the Mananthavady – Kallody road about 5km. East of Mananthavady.



Reference No	: WIII.M 14
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 407 years
Survey No	: 574/2, 574/4 (BL.No.36)

Village	: Edavaka
Local Body	: Edavaka
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Private

## Kottayil Bagavathy Temple



After the rule of the Vedas, Wayanad was divided into 'Desoms' by the Kottayam Raja. The influential local Nair families held possession of these 'Desoms'. The Thonder Nambiar family were one such family in Wayanad. The 'Desom' under them was later known as Thondernadu. It is said that Thonder Nambiar was to bring Muslim community to Wayanad for trade activities.

The Kottayil Bhagavathi temple was the place of worship of the Thonder Nambiar family. The temple, 500 years old, had copper tile roofing and is believed to be the first Bhagavathy temple in Wayanad.

The location of the temple is about 2km west of Makkiyadu, beside Mananthavady — Kuttiyadi road.



Reference No	: WIII.T 15
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 507 years
Survey No	: 886

Village	: Thondernadu
Local Body	: Thondernadu
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Private

## Korome Mosque



The Korome Mosque is believed to be constructed about 300 years ago for the local Muslim community by Thonder Nambiar, a local Nair gentry. The annual Uroos festival of the Mosque draws pilgrims from all communities and the Korome Mosque is seen as a marvellous example for communal harmony. Built in the vernacular architectural style, the two storied structure has a masonry wall and tiled roofing. The extended eaves and the full width balcony in the first floor of the building deserve special mention. The woodcarvings in the building are similar to the carvings of temples of Kerala

The location of the Mosque is at Korome, about 25 km West of Mananthavady, beside the Mananthavady- Kuttiyadi road near Korome



Reference No	: WIII.M 16
Category	: Listed building
Age	: 307 years
Survey No	: 561/2

Village	: Thondernadu
Local Body	: Thondernadu
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Private

## Kodumala Kotta & Kunkichira



The Kodumala Kotta and Kunkichira in Thondernadu Panchayat is believed to have been ruled by Kodumala Kunjikkannan during the 16 th and 17 th century. This listed precinct of Kodumala Kotta now has only the remains of a temple and the Kunki Chira has a large water body. The remains believed to be of an ancient civilisation are also seen about a kilometre away in the forest.

This listed precinct is located near Kunhome by the side of Pazhassi Raja road, about 18 km North-West of Mananthavadi.



Reference No	: WIIL.N 17
Category	: Listed Precinct
Age	: 407 years
Survey No	: 381/2A

Village	: Thondernadu
Local Body	: Thondernadu
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Government

## Kunhome Mosque



The Kunhome Mosque is believed to have been built about 300 years ago by a local Muslim named 'Kunhali'. The 'Khabar' or tomb of the man who built this Mosque is by its side. According to history, the local Nair gentry had also extended help for building the Mosque. Today Kunhome mosque stands as an example of communal harmony in the region. This two storied Mosque is built in the vernacular architectural style. The massive wooden columns and the wood carvings are similar to temple carvings

The Mosque is located by the side of Mananthavady Pazhassi Raja road. It is considered as one of the oldest Mosques in Wayanad.



<b>Reference No</b>	<b>: WIII.M 18</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>: Listed Building</b>
<b>Age</b>	<b>: 307 years</b>
<b>Survey No</b>	<b>: 399</b>

<b>Village</b>	<b>: Thondernadu</b>
<b>Local Body</b>	<b>: Thondernadu</b>
<b>Taluk</b>	<b>: Mananthavady</b>
<b>Ownership</b>	<b>: Private</b>

## Kuthirakode Temple



The Kuthirakode temple, dedicated to Goddess Durga is believed to have been built by the 'Madayar' dynasty of Mysore. The entrance to the temple have been built in stones with carvings of camel and lady forms. The temple also has idols of Lava and Kusa. It is believed that the Kuthirakode temple and the Thirunelly Maha Vishnu temple have been built during the same period.

This temple is about 25 km North of Mananthavady by the side of Mananthavady-Thirunelly road.



Reference No	: WIIT 19
Category	: Listed Building
Age	: 1007 years
Survey No	: 138

Village	: Thirunelly
Local Body	: Thirunelly
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Government

## Lourde Matha Church, Pallikkunnu



The Lourde Matha Church at Pallikkunnu is believed to have been built by Fr. Jeffrine, a French Missionary, in 1905. An interesting aspect of this Church is that several rituals and practices of this Church are similar to those prevalent in Hindu temples. The annual feast of the Church is celebrated in February and it draws pilgrim from all over the State and from the neighbouring states of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

The location of the Church is at Pallikkunnu beside the Kambalakkad - Vilambukandam road, about 18 K.M. from Kalpetta town.



Reference No	: WIIL.C 20
Category	: Listed Building
Age	: 207 years
Survey No	: 411

Village	: Anjukunnu
Local Body	: Panamaram
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Private

## Eranalloor Maha Vishnu Temple



This Maha Vishnu temple is believed to have been built during the rule of the Vedas in Wayanad. According to the local legend, it was a Veda Princess namely Eravi who took the initiative in building this temple. A sword, believed to be centuries old, was discovered during the renovation work of the temple about 15 years ago. The sword, which is about a meter long and about one kilogram weight with ornamental handle, is said to have been left by the Kottayam Raja, who took over Wayanad from the Vedas.

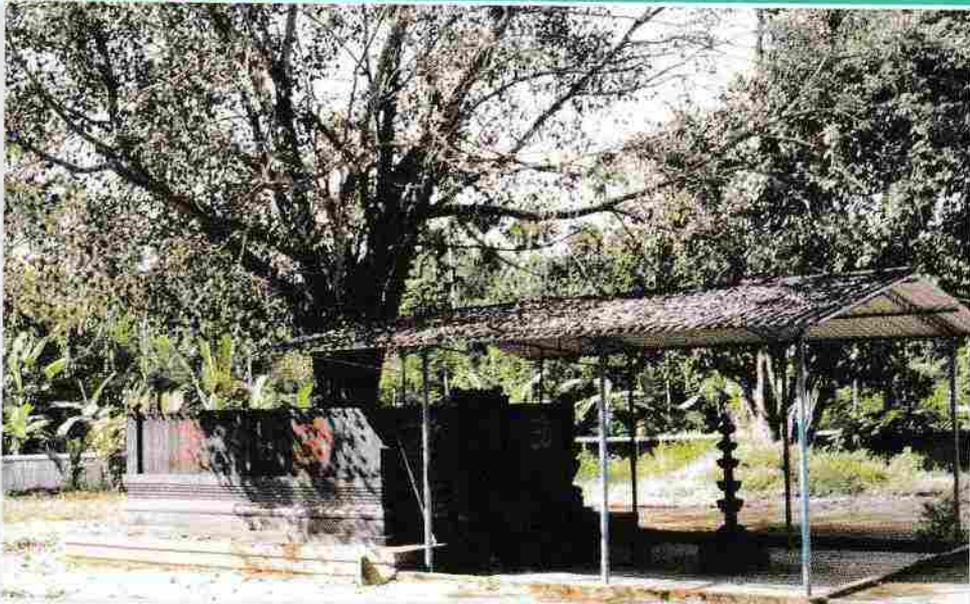
This temple is located at Eranalloor about 500m. off Kalpetta - Panamaram road.



Reference No	: WIIL.T 21
Category	: Listed Building
Age	: 807 years
Survey No	: 310/4 (BL.No.55)

Village	: Panamaram
Local Body	: Panamaram
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Private

## Malakkari Temple, Thonichal



The Malakkari temple at Thonichal has links with several Hindu Puranas. The deity of this temple is the most favoured of the Kurichia tribes of Wayanad. The Kurichiars and a local Nair family are the custodians of the temple. The annual celebration of this temple is during February every year and the 'thira' performed during the festival draws pilgrims from all over.

The temple is at Thonichal along the Mananthavady –Panamaram road, about 4km South of Mananthavady.



Reference No	: WIII.T 22
Category	: Listed Building
Age	: 507 years
Survey No	: 133/1

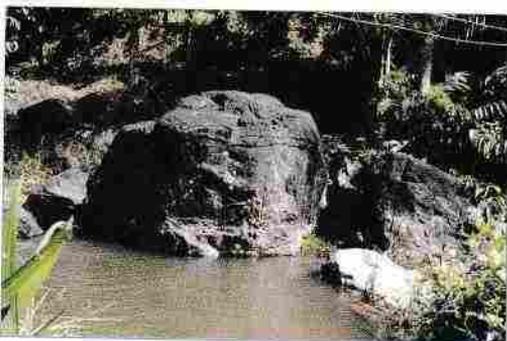
Village	: Nalloornadu
Local Body	: Edavaka
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Private

## House of Nanjaperuman , Thrissilery



The patriarchs who performed the religious rituals of the Adiyar tribes of Wayanad were known as "Perumman". Nanjaperuman was one of them and he had some spiritual powers. It is said that he once even survived a death sentence by his powers. A sword has been preserved in the house of Nanjaperuman believed to have been gifted to him by the Pazhassi Raja, in recognition of his spiritual powers.

The house of Nanjaperuman is at Thrissilery in Thirunelly panchayat.



Reference No	: WIII.0th 23
Category	: Listed Precinct
Age	: 307 years
Survey No	: 9

Village	: Thrissilery
Local Body	: Thirunelly
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Private



# Panamaram Kotta



Panamaram Kotta was a military post of the British in Wayanad. Today only two stone posts belonging to this 800 years old military structure remains in the site and they have been restored in front of the Teachers Training Institute at Panamaram. On the 11<sup>th</sup> of October 1802, a team of men lead by Edachana Kunkan and Thalakkal Chandu, two close associates of the great Pazhassi Raja, massacred two military officers and their 25 military men camping at the military post, looted the post and set fire to it. The 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Panamaram attack was celebrated here on the 11<sup>th</sup> of October 2002.

Panamaram Kotta is along the High School road, about 500 m West of Panamaram.



Reference No	: WIII.0th 24
Category	: Listed Precinct
Age	: 807 years
Survey No	: 44/1 (BL.No.55)

Village	: Panamaram
Local Body	: Panamaram
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Panamaram Govt High School land

## Paingattery Gramam



The Paingattery Gramam is believed to be 400 years old. The ancestors of the community here are said to have come from Thanjavoor in Tamil Nadu as cooks to the royal households of Kottayam Dynasty. Even today the representatives of this community head the team preparing the feast in connection with the annual festival of Valliyoor Kavu temple in Wayanad. The Agraharam houses 36 families. The settlement is organised in the classical architectural typology of row houses. The houses are two storied and has common varandha with a row of wooden columns in the front side of the house.

This settlement is about 10 km. South of Mananthavady, near Thonichal.



Reference No	: WIIL.B 25
Category	: Listed Precinct
Age	: 407 years
Survey No	: 93/1/1, 91/1/1, 143/2

Village	: Nalloornadu
Local Body	: Edavaka
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Private

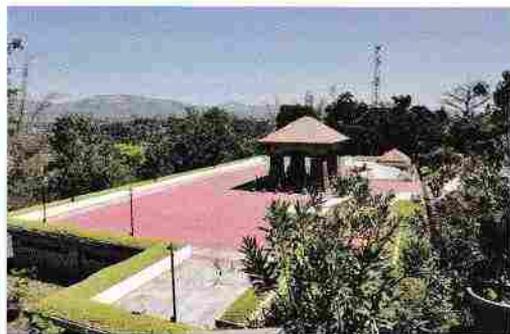


## Pazhassi Tomb



Pazhassi Raja, a scion of Kottayam royal family was one of the earliest to strike against the British rule in India. He resorted to the guerrilla warfare to fight against the British East India Company, taking refuge in Wayanad Hills. Pazhassi Raja was killed in an encounter at Mavilanthode near Pulpally on November 30<sup>th</sup> 1805 ( In history it is also recorded as December 1<sup>st</sup> 1805). The remains of Pazhassi Raja was brought to Mananthavady and buried according to the traditional rites. The Tomb of the great Pazhassi Raja is a protected monument. There was a huge tree near the Tomb and now it's remains have also been protected.

Pazhassi tomb is at Mananthavady, near the District Hospital.



Reference No	: WIII.0th 26
Category	: Listed Precinct
Age	: 205 years
Survey No	: 493

Village	: Mananthavady
Local Body	: Mananthavady
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Government

## Siva Temple Muthirery



As the legend goes, the Siva temple at Muthirery has links with Kottiyoor Siva Temple. According to the custom, the Godly sword for the 'vaisakham festival of Kottiyoor temple is taken from the Muthirery temple. The idol of Sivalingam worshiped like that of Kottiyoor temple. The belief is that the temple cannot have a roof and hence the idol is placed over a stone platform with stone walls around.

The temple is at Muthirery, beside the Mananthavady – Yavanarkulam road, about 12 km West of Mananthavady.



Reference No	: VIII.T 27
Category	: Listed Building
Age	: 307 years
Survey No	: 427/1 (BL.No.35)

Village	: Thavinjal
Local Body	: Thavinjal
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Devaswom

## Sub Registrar Office, Mananthavady



This building was constructed by the British in 1894 for the purpose of a Registrar Office. This Building now remains as a memorial of the British rule. Unlike other structures, it has high ceiling and large openings. The building has a fireplace also within it. Another specialty of the building is the use of tin sheets under the roofing tiles.

This listed building is located at Mananthavady near the District Hospital.



Reference No	: WIII.B 28
Category	: Listed Building
Age	: 117 years
Survey No	: 493/3P

Village	: Mananthavady
Local Body	: Mananthavady
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Government

## Taluk Office, Mananthavady



This building was constructed in 1505 and it is a major land mark of the area. The building presently accommodates the Assistant Public Prosecutor office, the Stamp duty office and the Mananthavady Taluk office. The construction style of this single storied tile roofed structure with fireplaces, chimneys and dormer windows make it unique. Another notable feature of the building is the copper sheets laid over the floors extending from the fireplace to maintain uniform temperature inside the building.

The Taluk office building is located at Mananthavady beside Mananthavady - Kozhikode road.



Reference No	: WIII.B 29
Category	: Listed Building
Age	: 107 years
Survey No	: 688/5A1A1C1

Village	: Mananthavady
Local Body	: Mananthavady
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Government

## Thrissilery Mahadeva Temple



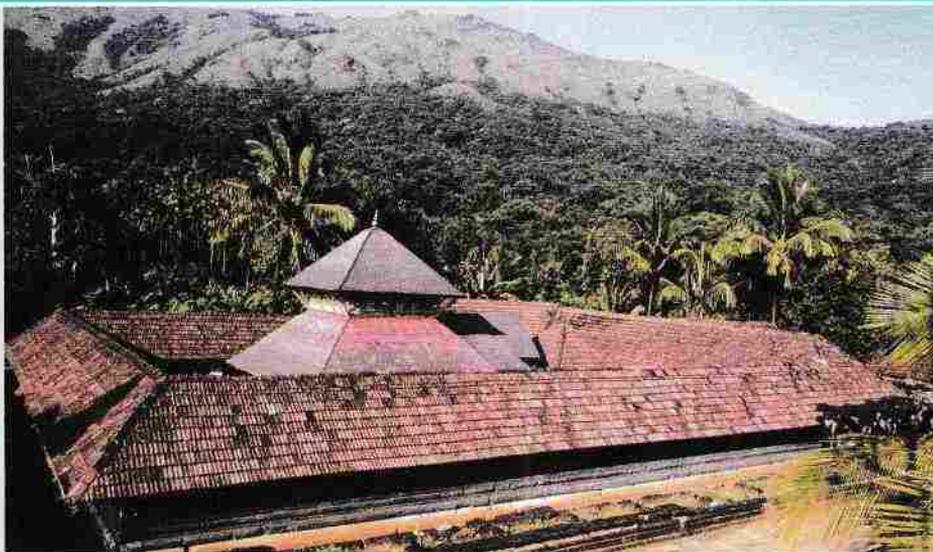
The Siva temple of Thrissilery, is a stunning example of perfect architectural proportions. The temple is inextricably linked with the Thirunelly temple. It is believed that the ancestral rites performed at Thirunelly remain unfinished, unless followed by offerings at Thrissilery. The shrine devoted to the Jaladurga at this temple is believed to have been installed by the legendary Parasurama. There are many myths connected with the temple pond here which never dries up even in the peak of summer.

This Thrissilery Mahadeva Temple is located at Thrissilery about 9 km. North of the Mananthavady – Mysore road.



Reference No	: WIIL.T 30
Category	: Listed Building
Age	: 807 years
Survey No	: 87
Village	: Thrissilery
Local Body	: Thirunelly
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Thirunelly Devasom

## Thirunelli Maha Vishnu Temple



Thirunelly temple often referred to as The “Thekkan Kasi” lies in the valley of the Brahmagiri Hills. According to tradition, this temple was dedicated by the creator Lord Brahma, to Lord Vishnu. The Idol in the temple is in the form of Chathur Bhuja. A little away from the temple is the mountain spring “Papanasini”. A dip in the holy water of “Papanasini” is believed to wash one away off all worldly sins.

Thirunelly temple is a marvel of classical Kerala temple architecture. The Shrine of the temple is located about 9 m. above the main entrance. There are thirty granite columns to shield the temple shrine. The ground of the temple is paved with huge granite slabs. Another important feature of the temple is the stone aqueduct used to bring water for the use of the temple from Brahmagiri valley. It is said to have been erected by the consort of Chirakkal Raja.

This, one of the most important Hindu pilgrim centers of the State, is located about 31km. North of Mananthavady.



Reference No	: WIIL.T 31
Category	: Listed Building
Age	: 1107 years
Survey No	: 65

Village	: Thirunelly
Local Body	: Thirunelly
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Thirunelly Devasom

## Varambetta Mosque



The Mosque is a two storied tiled roof structure constructed in the traditional Kerala style. Most of the features of this Mosque building is similar to those of Korome and Kunhome mosques. The practices of these mosques also have a lot of similarities.

The Uroos of Varambetta Mosque is celebrated in March every year and the celebrations in connection with the Uroos are attended by people from all faiths.

The location of the mosque is at Varambetta, beside the Varambetta - Vellamunda road, about 3 km West of Padinjarethara.

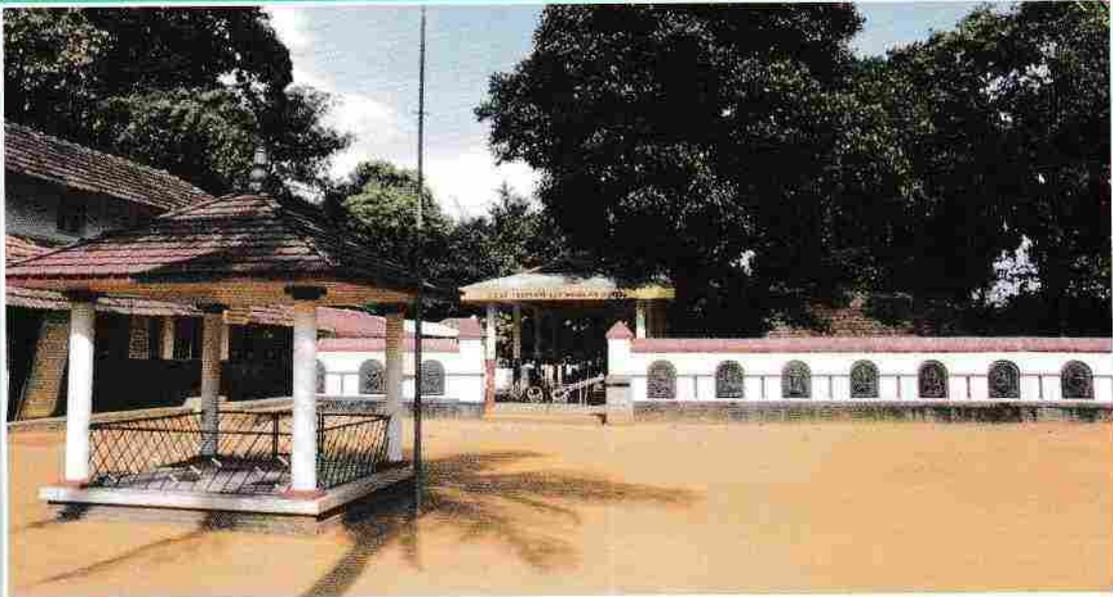


Reference No	: WIIL.M 32
Category	: Listed Building
Age	: 357 years
Survey No	: 735/1, 735/2, 736

Village	: Vellamunda
Local Body	: Vellamunda
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Private



## Valliyoorkavu Temple



Valliyoorkavu temple is believed to have been constructed by the Kottayam Raja about 600 years ago. According to the local legend, the Oracle of Kodungalloor Devi temple, was on a pilgrimage to Thirunelley temple. While taking rest by the side of the Mananthavady river, his sword disappeared and a Kurichiya boy later found the sword hanging from a nearby Banyan tree. It is said that the sword came down by praying to "Valliyoorkamma". It proved the presence of the Devi and Kottayam Raja constructed the Valliyoorkavu temple. The temple is an important place of worship for the tribes of the district, the annual festival of which, is celebrated in March drawing thousands of pilgrims from all over.

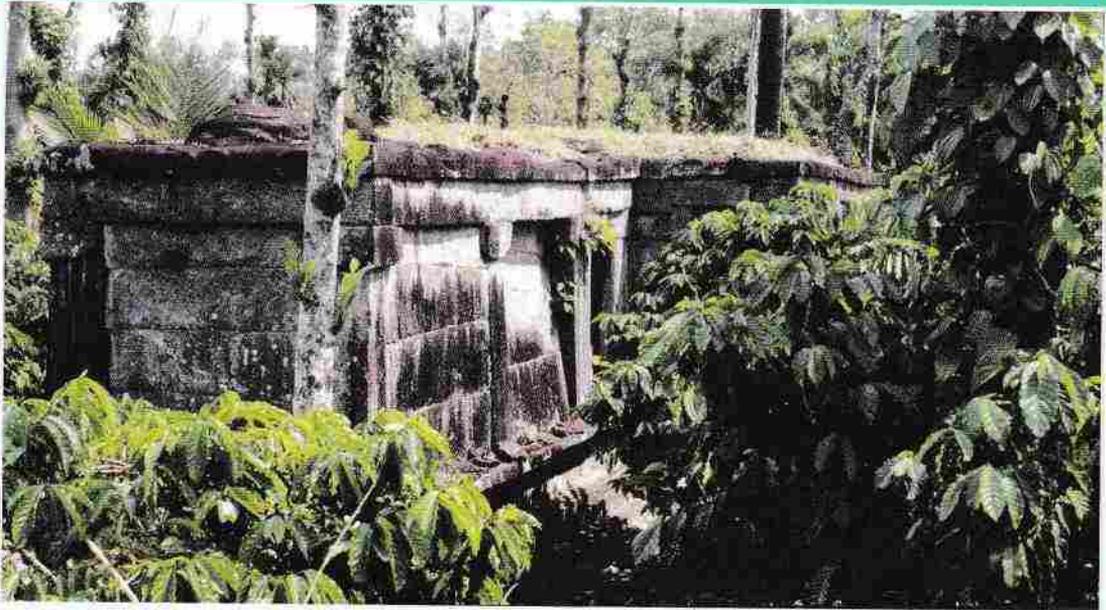
This temple is by the side of Mananthavady river, a tributary of the Kabani. It is beside the Mananthavady–Panamaram road, about 5 km. East of Mananthavady.



Reference No	: WIIT 33
Category	: Listed Building
Age	: 607 years
Survey No	: 3,6,8,11,15

Village	: Payyampally
Local Body	: Mananthavady
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Hindu Dharma Sanathana Vakuppu

## Vishnu Gudi, Puthangadi



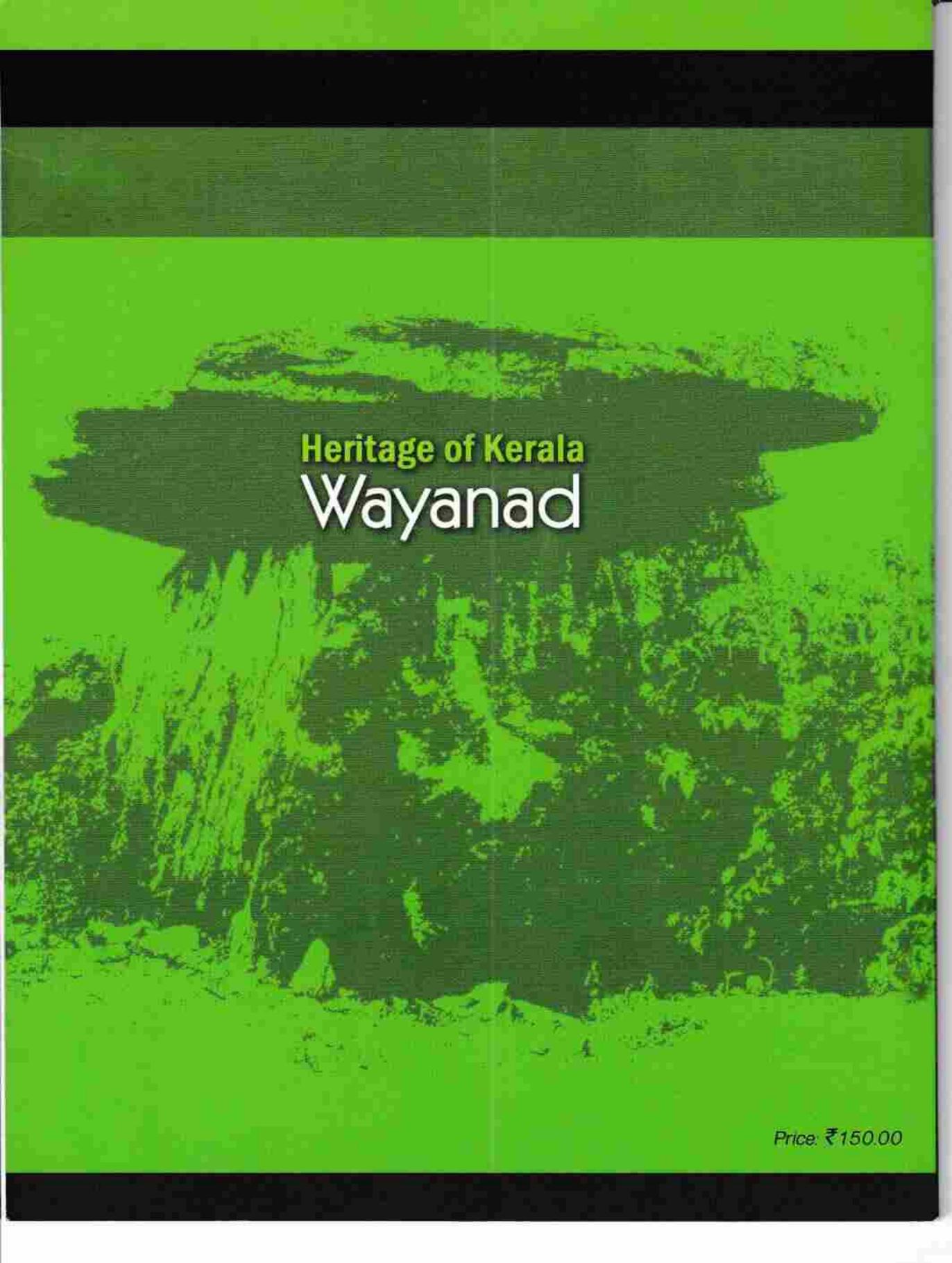
This stone temple is believed to be 800 years old. The stone columns supporting the stone slab roofing and the ceiling of the temple bear floral carvings.

Vishnu Gudi is located by the side of the Sulthan Bathery- Panamaram road, about 5 km from Panamaram.



Reference No	: WIII.T 34
Category	: Listed Building
Age	: 807 years
Survey No	: 270/2

Village	: Panamaram
Local Body	: Panamaram
Taluk	: Mananthavady
Ownership	: Private



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