
Malabar Manual By William Logan

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The Moplah Rebellion and Its Genesis Mittal Publications

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, Kumbbla, 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.

Tu fat-al-muj hid n Springer

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.

A Historical Epic of the Sixteenth Century Northern Book Centre

To understand how colonialism redraws the equations of the colonized societies, a thorough analysis of the latter in the immediate preceded 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.

Religion and Peasant

Uprisings in Malabar, 1836-1921 Springer

Ross Dunn's classic retelling of the travels of Ibn Battuta, a Muslim of the 14th century. Caste, Nationalism and Communism in South India Oxford University Press, USA

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 easier 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.

Indulekha VICTORIA INSTITUTIONS, Aaradhana, DEVERKOVIL 673508 India www.victoriainstitutions.com

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.

Against Lord and State
Oxford University Press,
USA

William Logan's 'Malabar' is popularly known as 'Malabar Manual'. It is a huge book of more than 500,000 words. This particular edition of the book comes in Four Volumes of page-size 7" X 10". This is Volume no. 2 of these four volumes. It is Chapter no. 3 of the original book. The Chapter heading is History The various subheadings inside this chapter are thus:
CHAPTER 3 --
HISTORY
Section a --
Traditionary ancient history
Section b.-- Early history from other sources
Section c.-- 825 to 1498 A.D.
Section (d). The Portuguese period. A.D. 1498 - 1663
Section (e). The Dutch, English and French settlements
Section (f). The Mysorean

conquest. A.D. 1766-1792
Section (g). The British supremacy. 1792 to date
A number of extra images have been added in this new edition of the book. Some of the mentionable items that can be found this Volume are the Pazhassiraja insurgency, Mappilla outrages commencing from 1832 onwards which ultimately culminated in the so-called Mappilla Lahala, and the historical events that led to the English East India Company setting-up a sensible administration in a geopolitical area, which had experienced continual internecine violence right from times immemorial. 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 etc. However, a lot of care has been taken to make the book error free. However, no guarantee in this regard can be given.

The Mappilas of Malabar, 1498-1922
Asian Educational Services

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.

An Impressionistic History of the South Asian Subcontinent - Vol 1
Asian Educational Services

Arguing against the generally held view that the Mappila uprisings of Malabar resulted either from communal tension or agrarian discontent, this book analyzes the complex interrelationships between economic discontent and religious ideology in which the conflicts were rooted. Panikkar delineates the

evolution of a negative class consciousness among the rural Hindu Mappilas from the early years of British rule to the final and decisive 1921 uprising against the lord and state. State Editor Kerala Gazetteers Articles on land tenure and social change; covers chiefly up to the mid-20th century. Malabar Cambridge University Press William Logan's 'Malabar' is popularly known as 'Malabar Manual'. It is a huge book of more than 500,000 words. This particular edition of the book comes in Four Volumes of page-size 7" X 10". 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. The time period of his work in the district is given in this book as: 6th June 1875 to 20th March 1876 (around 9 months) as Ag. Collector. From 9th May 1878 to 21st April 1879 (around 11 months) as Collector. From 23rd November 1880 to 3rd February 1881 (around 2 months) as Collector. Then from 23rd January 1883 to 17th 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.

Kerala Society Papers Univ of California Press

In 1957, Kerala became the first region in Asia to elect a communist government parliamentary procedure. Dilip Menon's book traces the social history of comunism in Malabar, the bastion of the movement, and looks at how the ideology was transformed into a doctrine of caste equality, as national strategies were reshaped by local circumstance and tinged by pragmatism. While existing literature concentrates on the intricacies of party policy, Dilip Menon explores the diversity of political practice within a particular region. He particularly analyses the relationship between landowners and cultivators, demonstrating their economic and cultural interdependence. Inequality and difference were tempered by a perception of shared symbols and values. As the author points out, the success of communism in Kerala lies in its recognition of this fact.

Islamic Society on the South Asian Frontier

VICTORIA
INSTITUTIONS,
Aaradhana,
DEVERKOVIL 673508
India
Exploring the notion of

early medieval , this book re-examines and presents an alternative history of south India. It covers problems and history of Tamilakam in general and early medieval Karnataka and Kerala in particular.

A Commentary on the Malabar Manual Written by William Logan Vol 2 Oxford University Press, USA

William Logan's 'Malabar' is popularly known as 'Malabar Manual'. It is a huge book of more than 500,000 wor-

This particular edition of the book comes in Four Volumes of page-size 7" X 10".

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district manual for each of the districts of Madras Presidency.

William Logan was a District Collector of the Malabar district of Madras Presidency. - -

- - - - - CONTENTS in this Volume no. 4: - - -

- - - - XII.--Collection of Deeds- - - - -

XIII.--Mr. Graeme's Glossary Etymological Headings- - - - -

XIV.List of Chiefs, Residents, Commissioners, Principal Collectors and Collectors - - - - -

XV.--Land Revenue Assessment, Proclamation of 21st July 1805- - - - -

XVI.--Annual Average price of Paddy, 1860-80- - - - -

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- - Calicut Taluk- - - - - book. Since the Malabar is popularly
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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. William Logan has claimed the authorship of this book. There are locations where other persons are attributed as the authors of those specific locations. The tidy fact is that the whole book has been tampered with or doctored by many others who were the natives of this subcontinent. Their mood and mental inclinations are found in various locations of the book. The only exception might be the location where Logan himself has dealt with

the history writing. More or less connected to the part where the written records from the English Factory at Tellicherry are dealt with. His claim, asserted or hinted at, of being the author of the text wherein he is mentioned as the author is in many parts possibly a lie. The book Malabar ostensibly written by William Logan does not seem to have been written by him. It is true that there is a very specific location where it is evident that it is Logan who has written the text. However, in the vast locations of the textual matter, there are locations where it can be felt that he is not the author at all. There are many other issues with this book. Malabar 1900-1948 Oxford University Press 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.

Histories of Medicine and Healing in the Indian Ocean World, Volume One MalabarHistory of Malabar, Kerala, India. Malabar Manual With An Introduction By Rev. F.W. Kellet.