

Narration about Kannamangalam village

It has been a popular place since ancient times. Initially village was a part of Kollam district and after the formation of Alappuzha district it is a village in Mavelikkara taluk. Kannamangalam village consists of 5 wards of Mavelikkara municipality and 13 wards of Chettikulangara grama panchayat. The area is located on eastern banks of Pathiyoor karippuzha thodu which was used to carry cargo through Achankovil river via Karippuzha thodu from the ancient town of Kayamkulam to Alappuzha. The village is bounded on the north by Achankovil river south by Pathiyoor panchayat east by Mavelikkara urban areas. It is also a paddy growing area in upper Kuttanad region. The wet land in Kannamangalam village is famous for rare sesame cultivation.

Kannamangalam village is a site of famous Chettikulangara temple which consists of 10 of its 13 blocks of Chettikulangara temple site in this village. That is Mattom north, Mattom south, Erezha north, Kaitha north, Kaitha south, Kannamangalam north, Kannamangalam south, Pela, Kadavoor and Anjilira. The kumbha Bharani festival at Chettikulangara temple is one of the most revered festival of UNESCO. The famous Mattom St. Johns orthodox church located in this village.

The area has been inhabited since ancient times. The ancient travelogue, "Unnineeli Sandhesam" written in the year Kollam era 525 describes the Mattom area of the village (now Thattarambalam), its old families and the Mattom Narasimha Swami temple. One of the heroes of the renaissance in the history of Kerala T.K.Madhavan's family home and his final resting place are on this soil. The house of famous storyteller and novelist Erumely Parameshwaran Pillai also in this area.

This period gives us glimpse of the unforgettable sights of the land with strong Dravidian culture. The Aswathi festival at the Mattom Mahadeva temple which is celebrated with devotion by various castes and religions.