Temple Musical Instruments of Kerala

L.S. Rajagopalan

EDITED BY
A. Purushothaman
A. Harindranath
L.S. Rajagopalan (1922-2008) enjoyed a well-deserved reputation as an authority on the traditional theatre and music of Kerala. He studied and explored these arts all his life — in temple precincts, the countryside, and the by-lanes of town and city — and sought to unravel their meaning through his writing, lectures, and personal guidance in scholarly fieldwork. Rajagopalan’s special interests lay in Kṛṣṇāṭṭam, Kūtiyāṭṭam, Kathakali, and the folk music and musical instruments of Kerala. He had also delved deep into the musical aspects of Vedic chanting and Carnatic music.

Rajagopalan’s publications include Women’s Role in Kūtiyāṭṭam (1997), and Kūtiyāṭṭam: Preliminaries and Performance (2000). He published articles on various topics concerning the arts of Kerala, and contributed the entry on Kūtiyāṭṭam in the Oxford Encyclopaedia of Theatre and Performance (2003) edited by Dennis Kennedy.

A. Purushothaman and A. Harindranath grew up in the temple town of Guruvayur in Kerala, watching Kṛṣṇāṭṭam plays and generally imbibing the culture of the land. They have written on the traditional arts of Kerala, translated writings from Malayalam sources, photographed performances and propagated them through print and audio-visual media. By profession, A. Purushothaman is a chemical engineer currently working in Mumbai, while A. Harindranath is a professor of physics at Calcutta.

COVER PHOTOGRAPHS (by A. Harindranath):
Front Cover: Musicians play the Maddalām and Chengila — drums and gong — to announce a Kṛṣṇāṭṭam performance at the Guruvayur temple in Kerala.
Back Cover: The gopīastropaharam episode from the Kṛṣṇāṭṭam play Kātiyāṭṭam enacted at Guruvayur. The accompanying musicians are seen playing the Maddalām, Itakka, and Chengila.

The performing arts of Kerala — Kathakali, Kūtiyāṭṭam, Mohinīāṭṭam, and other forms of dance and drama — occupy a vital space in India’s creative imagination. All these performances move to a music that is supported by Kerala’s indigenous musical instruments — a variety of drums and clappers, as well as a smaller number of pipes and strings.

Quite a few of these instruments are also found associated with rituals and festivities in the temples of Kerala: the Itakka, Chențka, Timila, Mīḻāvu, Suddha Maddalām — all membranophones; the aerophones Kurum Kujal and Kompu Vādyam; and Italālam, an idiophone. Notes on these instruments by a devoted student of the performing arts of Kerala are put together in this small volume — the first English-language publication on the subject. Illustrations of each instrument accompany the texts.

The author brings to his task the benefit of an intimate knowledge of each instrument, acquired through years of fieldwork, as well as an erudition born of his immersion in literary classics in Tamil, Malayalam and Sanskrit. The pieces here are a source too of the folklore associated with Kerala’s musical instruments. The chief strength of the book, however, lies in the precise information it provides on each instrument — its dimensions, materials, construction, playing techniques, methods of training, and, not least, its music.

Apart from musicians and musicologists, this book would interest students of Kerala’s folklore and anthropology, as well as general readers with a special interest in the arts and culture of Kerala.

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