

AFRICAN ROOTS OF THE DRAVIDIAN SPEAKING TRIBES: A CASE STUDY IN ONOMASTICS

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Abstract

Using Onomastic tools, this article seeks to establish the probable African origin of Koyas, a Dravidian-speaking tribe of Koraput district of Orissa.¹ It encompasses a case study on comparative toponymy of Koraput district, a multi-linguistic massif, a contact zone of many tribal languages of diverse familial affinities, and Nigeria, an African country, a multi-ethnic cauldron.² A micro-study on Koyas enumerates key ethnological terms covering various types of ethnonyms and the toponyms that can be specifically associated with the tribe, and trace those terms in the toponymic corpus of Nigeria and argues that the footprints of Afro-centric ancient migrations can be tracked down to the foothills of Malkangiri in Koraput region and the Koya settlements in the surrounding areas. In establishing a link between surnames of the immigrant tribes and the toponyms of the place of origin, the probe draws the focus on Koya individuals with certain surnames and personal names and proposes them as the potential candidates for the comparative DNA studies to prove their ancestral links of remote antiquity, with Africa. Through this, the paper aspires to underscore the credence and utility of comparative toponymy as a reliable marker for the ancient migrations and makes out a case for future collaborations between Onomastics and genetics.

Dravidian speakers and their African affinities

There is a view that Dravidians had their origin in the proto-Saharan region.³ Clyde Ahmad Winters using a variety of anthropological and linguistic data considers an African origin of the Dravidian speaking people of

1. References to Koraput district in this article denote the undivided Koraput district, which includes the newly formed districts of Koraput, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri and Rayagada.
2. The term 'Dravidian' in this article is used in a broader sense to denote the speakers of the Dravidian languages and not used as a racial term. All the terms that denote tribe names, group, sub-group names, surnames, titles, etc, have been clubbed as ethnonyms and dealt with.
3. Dravidian Encyclopaedia, Vol.I, Thiruvananthapuram: The International School of Dravidian Linguistics, 1990: p.243.

India.⁴ According to him, the Dravidians are the remnants of the ancient Black population who occupied most of ancient Asia and Europe. Winters believes that the Dravidian and Mande languages are genetically related and the speakers of these languages lived in close proximity of each other during the Neolithic in the Fezzan region of Libiya and they jointly colonized parts of Africa, Asia Minor and Far East. He holds a view that the Dravidians spread out of Middle Africa, accompanied by the speakers of Manding language into Asia. K.P. Aravanan advances a variety of multi-disciplinary inputs to strengthen the case for close Dravidian-African affinities⁵ and he has identified ten common elements shared by Black African languages and the Dravidian group.⁶ As early as in 1932, Prof. Tuttle had presented numerous lexical and grammatical parallels between the Dravidian and the Nubian.⁷ The French linguist L.Homburger discovered the phonetic, morphological and lexical parallels between the Bantu and the Dravidians.⁸ N.Lahovary who has contributed immensely to the subject, gives numerous lexical examples for the ancient kinship of the Dravidian group and Black African languages, including ancient Egyptian, Hausa, Bantu, Nubian and Somali.⁹ Citing numerous anthropological and pre-historical investigations in Egypt, East Africa and the whole of Near East, Lahovary seeks to establish the existence of the same brownish-white, long-headed population of gracile and small build from the Nile and Anatolia to the Ganges Valley in India in prehistoric times.¹⁰ The studies made by Cheikh T.N'Diaye and U.P.Upadhyaya, in the words of Winters, "have proved conclusively Homburger's theory of unity between the Dravidian and the Senegalese languages."¹¹ The evidence available to prove the affinities between the Dravidian and Black African languages are so enormous

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4. Clyde Ahmad Winters has done an extensive research on the genetic unity of Black African, Elamite, Dravidian and Sumerian languages. His paper on the subject can be read at <http://www.geocities.com/Tokyo/Bay/7051/elam2.htm> Further reference to his other articles on African connections of the Dravidian can be availed at <http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Academy/8919/wintersc2.html>
 5. K.P.Aravanan who stayed in Africa for five years (1977-82) has done an extensive research on the subject. In his book *Tamilarin Tayakam* published by International Institute of Tamil Studies (1984) he has made a detailed study on affinities between Dravidians and Africans. He has also written a book in English, *Anthropological Studies on the Dravido Africans*.
 6. See the Internet pages of Clyde A.Winters, op.cit.
 7. E.H.Tuttle, "Dravidian and Nubian," *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 52 (1932), pp.133-144 quoted in http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Ithaca/1335/Anthro/sud_afr.html.
 8. See the Internet pages of Clyde A. Winters op.cit.
 9. Ibid.
 10. Lahovary quoted in *Encyclopaedia of Dravidian Tribes*, Vol.I, Thiruvananthapuram: International School of Dravidian Linguistics, 1996:p.58.
 11. See the Internet pages of Clyde A.Winters, op.cit.

and overwhelming that the Congolese linguist Th.Obenga suggests that there was an Indo-African group of related languages.¹² Equipped with numerous archeological evidences, B.B.Lal asserts that the proto-Dravidians came from Nubia, which was part of an extensive Saharan Civilization.¹³

Place names as markers for ancient migrations

This author in his earlier papers has demonstrated the utility of comparative toponymy and identical name clusters of different countries as a reliable tool for understanding the unknown pages of the pre-history.¹⁴ In ancient days, when people migrated as a group from one region to another, they transferred the place names of their original or previous homeland to their newfound homeland by naming their new habitats after their earlier habitats and in that sense, the place names formed a part of the migrant people's essential and collective baggage that consisted of their beliefs and faith system, legends, folklore and so on. Place names are potential witness to history and pre-history. Place names indeed offer testimony to the ancient inhabitants. The languages and the people who spoke those languages may disappear from a region due to various reasons whereas the place names of important areas will survive. This stability and mobility of place names if considered together can provide curious insights into the roots and routes of ancient migrations. "Place names supply in full measure linguistic information of a kind that is absent in archaeology and usually ignored or blurred in the historical records."¹⁵ George R.Stewart demonstrates as to how the place names, in the absence of any historical records, can throw light on the nature and extent of Phoenician influence upon the Greeks during the two centuries following the year 1000 B.C.¹⁶ He also proves the

12. Ibid.

13. Ibid.

14. R.Balakrishnan, "The Term Tamil a Toponymical Probe" *Journal of the Institute of Asian Studies*, Vol.XIV, No,2, (March 1997); "Toponymy of Konarak: Kona the Prefix", *Orissa Review*, January 2002; "New Lights on Ancient Contacts between Kalinga and Indonesia," *International Journal of Dravidian Linguistics* Vol.XXXIII No1, January, 2004; "Khordha the Place Name: A Reminder of Ancient Iranian Connection," in Harish Chandra Das et al (ed.), *The Cultural Heritage of Khurda, Bhubaneswar: Fakir Mohan Smruti Sansad*, 2003, pp.14-26; "The Place Names Tosali and Dhauli," *Orissa Historical Research Journal*, Vol. XLVI No 1, 2003, pp.31-39; "Toponymy of Ganjam: An Overview," *Orissa Historical Research Journal*, Vol. XLVI, No 3, 2003, pp.72-80; "The Indo-Iranian Name Heritage of Paralakhemundi Region," in Gopinath Mohanty et al (Eds.), *Cultural Heritage of Gajapati, Bhubaneswar: Fakir Mohan Smruti Sansad*, 2004, pp.17-31.

15. F.T.Wainwright, *Place Names and Archaeology and History*, London: 1962, p.41 quoted in K.Nachimuthu, "Methodology in Place Names Studies," in Puthusseri Ramachandran, (Ed.) *Perspectives in Place Names Studies*, Trivandrum: Place Names Society, 1987, p.85.

16. George R.Stewart, *Names on the Globe*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp.377-385.

efficacy of place names in the reconstruction of the history of the Anglo-Saxons.¹⁷ Winters's paper on common African and Dravidian place name elements has an immediate relevance in the context of our present study.¹⁸ F.C.Southworth who believes that the study of place names can provide evidence for the linguistic identity of earlier inhabitants in a region applies the toponymic methods to prove the earlier presence of Dravidian speakers in western India.¹⁹ Asko Parpola considers the place names of the Harappan area as a "potential source of clues to identifying the Harappan language."²⁰ Bator Vamos Toth, an expert on the ancient Tamana Culture, has identified 21 toponymic suffixes and hundreds of place names that link Sudan, an African country and Asia.²¹ N.Lahovary who suggests an ancient connection of the Dravidian languages with Basque and the kindred languages of the Near East and southern Europe, before the Hellenic or Roman period, takes the aid of comparative toponymy to prove his point and argues that "in toponymy, there can be no question of cultural or commercial loan-words, nor the fortuitous resemblances, for it is the direct and faithful mirror of the language of the people of a country, at a given time, and can even long outlast it."²²

The comparative toponymy of Koraput and Nigeria

The undivided Koraput district is located between 20° 3' and 17° 50' north latitudes and 81° 27' and 84° 1' east longitudes. On the extreme north, the district is bounded by Kalahandi of Orissa and Raipur of Chhatisgarh, on the west by Bastar district of Chhatisgarh, on the south by the districts of East Godavari and Visakapatnam of Andhra Pradesh and on the east by the district of Srikakulam of Andhra Pradesh and Ganjam of Orissa. The geographical area of the district is 26,877 sq.km. The undivided Koraput district has been divided into four districts, viz. Koraput, Nawrangpur, Malkangiri and Rayagada in the year 1994.

Nigeria is a West African country bounded by Niger on the north, Chad on the north-eastern corner, Cameroon on the east, Atlantic Ocean

17. Ibid.

18. Clyde .A.Winters, "Common African and Dravidian Place Name Elements," *South Asian Anthropologist* 9:1 (1988), 32-36 referred to in http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Ithaca/1335/Anthro/sud_afr.html.

19. Franklin C. Southworth, "Reconstructing social context from language: Indo-Aryan and Dravidian prehistory" in George Erdosy (Ed.), *The Indo-Aryans of Ancient South Asia*, New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1997, pp. 258-277.

20. Asko Parpola, *Deciphering the Indus Script*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press: 1994, p.170.

21. Details regarding the research of Bator Vamos Toth can be accessed at <http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Academy/8919/toth.htm>.

22. N.Lahovary, *Dravidian Origin and the West*, Madras: Orient Longmans, 1963, p.347.

on the south and Benin on the west. Nigeria, the most populous country of Africa, has about 500 groups of people, each with its own language. Nigeria is located in between 4° 16' N and 13° 46' N latitudes and 2° 53' E and 14° 43' E longitudes.

A comparative toponymic study undertaken by this author brings out the remarkable oneness of the place names of the undivided Koraput district and of Nigeria. As these identical place names form a thematic cluster within definable geographical areas located in two different continents, they can not be dismissed as mere coincidences or as freaky.

The names of the African countries, rivers and hills in Koraput

The toponymic corpus of Koraput contains numerous evidences that can be considered the fossilized remnants of an African past. There are some place names in Koraput district which remind us of the names of some of the African countries. For examples, the Koraput toponyms Ankula, Gongo and Kongora, Jamba, Kamara, Rodia, Somili, Tongo, Ghana Beda, Libhar Kona and Gini Palli closely resemble the country-names Angola, Congo, Zambia, Kamaroon, Rodisia (known as Zimbabwe), Somali, Togo, Ghana, Liberia and Guinea respectively. The place name Sakara Baju of Koraput reminds us of Sahara desert, the most dominant geographical feature of Africa. Incidentally, Sahara is used as one of the synonyms to denote Saura tribe of Koraput.²³

As Adrian Room says, the names of rivers are almost everywhere the oldest place-names in a country and they are therefore frequently the most obscure.²⁴ The names of rivers occurring as the names of the places are indicative of the antiquity of those names. There are many hydronyms of Nigeria used as toponyms in Koraput. For example, the echoes of river names Boni, Gongola, Gora, Idi, Kenda, Lai, Mada, Mala, Minji, Mua, Nienga, Oda, Suri, Tapa and Tati of Nigeria are found in the place names Bonia, Gongola, Gora Handi, Idi Gunda, Kendar, Lai Katar, Mada Galu, Mala Padar, Minja, Mua Karu, Nialenga, Oda Jal, Suri, Tapa Guda and Tati Beda of Koraput, in that order. There are lakes in Nigeria known as Padaro and Paida, and these names are used as place name prefix in the place names of Koraput as evident from Padara Palli and Paida Palli respectively.

23. Tribes of Orissa, op.cit, p.29.

24. Adrian Room, *Brewers Dictionary of Names*, Oxford: Helicon, 2001, p.v.

The Oronyms (the names of "uplift" features such as mountains, hills and rocks) of Nigeria are also found as toponyms in Koraput. For instance, the hill names Gunjiji, Kali, Limi, Moku, Padam, Rama, Siri, Sutumi and Uki are used as toponymic elements in the place names such as Gunji, Kali Beda, Limika, Mokaput, Padama Pur, Rama Giri, Siri Peta, Sutu Gandhi and Ukia Palli respectively of Koraput.

The Orisha of the Yoruban religion

Yorubas, who live in the south-west Nigeria, constitute one of the dominant tribes of that country.²⁵ It is said that the original homeland of Yoruba people was in East Africa before they migrated from mid-Nile area to mid-Niger area taking the trans-African routes. Akure is the capital of the State of Ondo in south-western Nigeria and belongs to the Yoruba cultural region. It is an ancient site for rock engravings made by middle Stone Age or Mesolithic people about 10,000 to 15,000 years ago lies on the outskirts of Akure.²⁶ Though the place name is written as Akure, the actual pronunciation of the place name is 'Akoora.' Against this backdrop, the occurrence of Akuru as a place name in Koraput, where numerous toponyms, hydronyms and Oronyms of Nigeria occur as clusters, gains significance. As seen earlier, Akure is the capital of Ondo State of Nigeria, whereas in Orissa, Ondara, Ondharalima are the place names found only in Koraput. Ado, also known as Ado Ekiti, is a town in Nigeria where Ekiti group of Yoruba people live, where as Ado Bai, Ado Munda are the place names in Koraput. Arku is not only a place name in Koraput. It is the name of a dominant geographical feature known as Arku valley, lying just across the border of Koraput in the adjoining Visakapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh, whereas Arku is a place name in Nigeria.

In the context of Yoruban religion, the term 'Orisha' denotes an angelic spirit. The territorial name Odisha (a State in modern India), the traditional form of the Anglicized name Orissa, itself traceable to Orisha, for we come across toponyms such as Kalinga, Odra, Anga, Vanga and Gaya in Zaire (Democratic Republic of Congo) and names such as Kalangu, Odeya, Oduro, Odisi, Anga, Vange, Banga and Gaya in Nigeria. These names remind us of the ancient eastern Indian territories such as Kalinga, Odra, Anga, Vanga and Gaya, and this can not be mere coincidence. We

25. The inputs on Yoruban religion and Yoruban herbalism used in this paper are sourced from an article written by Tariq Sawandi titled "Yoruban Medicine: The Art of Divine Herbology." This article can be accessed at <http://www.planetherbs.com/articles/yoruba.html>.

26. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Akure>.

find the occurrence of many words associated with the Yoruban religion and Yoruban herablism occurring as place names in Nigeria. Similarly, in Orissa in general and specifically in Koraput, we find many such terms occurring as place names. For example, Shango, the name of a divine Orisha, that stands for virility and masculinity, occur in the place names Sango Bon and Sango Otta of Nigeria. In Koraput, we find place names such as Sanga Balasa and Sangel. Ese Oke and Isa are the places in Nigeria, named after Eshu, a trickster deity of Yoruban pantheon, and Koraput place names Eskodi, Eskapali and Eskapalem remind us of that probable association we seek to establish. Hence, we have a strongprima facie case to proceed further on a comparative study of the place names of Nigeria and Koraput.

The identical place name clusters

A list of identical place names of Nigeria and Koraput along with geo-co-ordinates²⁷ is appended to this article as Table 1. Place names have been given a location code to facilitate easy identification on the maps. Maps indicating the location of such place names in Nigeria as well as in Koraput are given in Plates 1 and 2 respectively.²⁸ We do not propose to discuss all such names but certain obvious trends are outlined.

There are some toponyms of Nigeria which have their exact parallels in Koraput, without any additions, deletions or alterations. They are (the Koraput counterparts are given within brackets) : Abati (Abati); Alama (Alama); Amata (Amata); Aribi (Aribi); Arna (Arna); Alanda (Alanda); Badel (Badel); Bagam (Bagam); Bala (Bala); Balanga (Balanga); Balda (Balda); Bara (Bara); Bari (Bari); Chiroma (Chiroma); Daba (Daba); Dabba (Dabba); Dalama (Dalama); Dangara (Dangara); Dongari (Dongari); Gala (Gala); Gona (Gona); Gongo (Gongo); Gongola (Gongola); Guma (Guma); Gunji (Gunji); Jaba (Jaba); Jala (Jala); Jamba (Jamba); Karanga (Karanga); Karki (Karki); Kaseri (Kaseri); Kona (Kona); Konga (Konga); Kono (Kono); Kosu (Kosu); Kota (Kota); Kuda (Kuda); Kuli (Kuli); Lade (Lade); Lamba (Lamba); Lugel (Lugel); Mado (Mado); Makiya (Makia); Malgam (Malgam); Marama (Marama); Masuri (Masuri); Mauli (Mauli); Munda (Munda); Palama (Palama); Rada (Rada); Rukuba

27. In this article, the geographic co-ordinates of places are given in Degree-Minute-Second (DMS) system.

28. In view of enormity of place names to be accommodated within the limited space of the Nigerian and Koraput maps, the place names have been assigned location code and the corresponding place name and geo-coordinates need to be verified from the relevant table i.e Table 1.

(Rukuba); Samana (Samana); Sata (Sata); Suri (Suri); Tama (Tama); Tanda (Tanda); Tumba (Tumba) and Warda (Warda).

There are some mono-word toponyms of Nigeria, which have undergone a little phonemic modification and occur as such in Koraput. They are (the Koraput counterparts are given within brackets): Achuwa (Achava); Adobi (Adobai); Akura (Akuru); Anaku (Anaka); Ancaro (Anchala); Andoor (Andori); Angula (Ankula); Anguri (Anguru); Antere (Antri); Arage (Aragel); Bagare (Bagara); Bethel (Betel); Bokodo (Bokoda); Bomala (Bomel); Budena (Budeni); Chambi (Champi); Chendam (Chenda); Chikile (Chikili); Cholli (Chollar); Dakari (Dakara); Dugum (Dugam); Ekuri (Ekori); Gadabo (Gadaba); Gardi (Garidi); Gimare (Gimarao); Gobir (Gobiri); Gongolon (Gongola); Guwal (Guali); Gummi (Gumi); Gundale (Gundalo); Gunta (Guntha); Gur Gur (Gur Gura); Hembavor (Hembfru); Jalima (Jaliama); Kabite (Kabtti); Kandare (Kandara); Karanjo (Karanja); Kilar (Killar); Kondor (Kondora); Kongo (Kongora); Konike (Koniki); Kopar (Kopara); Kuderu (Kudari); Kundum (Kundam); Kunduru (Kundura); Kyanga (kiangi); Lajere (Lajeri); Lalere (Lalari); Lassa (Lasa); Lungura (Lunguri); Machari (Machara); Magun (Maguni); Majia (Majhia); Makadi (Makidi); Malamabe (Malamba); Maldau (Malda); Maleti (Maleti); Manderu (Mandra); Mangar (Mangara); Mangel (Mangrel); Marlu (Marla); Materum (Materu); Matale (Mathili); Meke (Meka); Mekira (Mekara); Meringa (Meringi); Mongu (Mongu); Murke (Murkar); Musko (Muski); Odusi (Odasi); Oduro (Odra); Panti (Pandi); Poroto (Porata); Potoro (Poteru); Papule (Papulur); Ramani (Ramana); Rawo (Rava); Rodeye (Rodia); Salabo (Salapa); Salami (Salimi); Sangela (Sangel); Sangar (Sankar); Sangeri (Sankari); Sikali (Sikala); Simma (Seema); Sindiri (Sindheri); Sinko (Singo); Somolu (Somili); Tabarau (Tabero); Tade (Tada); Tanko (Tanku); Taram (Taramu); Tashok (Tasaki); Tokolo (Thokal); Tulas (Tulasi); Turunku (Turuku); Ubaka (Uapaka); Udubo (Udupa); Umura (Umuri) and Wallaga (Walagay).

The specifics and generics

Another toponymic tendency that is noticed is that some of the mono-word place names of Nigeria have acquired some generic addition and occur as such in Koraput. In these cases the original mono-word elements are retained exactly as such or with mild phonemic modifications as prefixes. They are (Koraput counterparts are given within brackets): Achalla (Achala Guma); Alaka (Alaka Padar); Amba (Amba Lima); Anga (Anga Raju); Anka (Anka Deli); Anta (Anta Mara); Anu (Anu Guda); Arku

(Araku Suni); Bali (Bali Guda); Bendi (Bendi Put); Benta (Benta Guda); Beru (Beru Guda); Beta (Beta Padu); Bichi (Bichi Kote); Bija (Bija Guda); Bila (Bila Put); Bina (Bina Pador); Bira (Bira Handi); Biri (Biri Guda); Boda (Boda Guda); Bodel (Bodel Jhara); Bodo (Bodo Golluru); Bori (Bori Guda); Boro (Boro Guda); Buda (Buda Guda); Bukuru (Bukuru Muska); Buri (Buri Chara); Buru (Buru Deli); Busu (Busu Paka); Chana (Chana Pukel); Chichi (Chichi Panga); Eka (Eka Deli); Elegu (Elagu Balsa); Gada (Gada Beda); Gadara (Gadara Padar); Gaji (Gaji Gam); Galia (Galia Guda); Ganda (Ganda Gudi); Ganga (Ganga Raj); Gini (Gini Palli); Gora (Gora Handi); Idi (Idi Gunda); Isaka (Iska Bande); Jaga (Jaga Munda); Jago (Jago Gura); Kali (Kali Mela); Kalia (Kalia Guda); Kendu (Kendu Guda); Kera (Kera Put); Kinci (Kinchi Put); Kora (Kora Put); Koya (Koya Giri); Kugu (Kugu Put); Lai (Lai Katar); Lakau (Lakku Badi); Lata (Lata Put); Lau (Lau Mala); Lauru (Lauri Guda); Lele (Leli Badi); Loki (Loki Gura); Luma (Luma Khari); Machi (Machi Amba); Mada (Mada Gudi); Maji (Majhi Put); Mala (Mala Guda); Maran (Maran Palli); Mati (Mati Guda); Maya (Maya Bali); Mede (Medi Put); Miri (Miri Guda); Moko (Moko Gudi); More (More Palli); Moshi (Mosi Gam); Mua (Mua Karu); Muko (Muka Guda); Muli (Muli Gura); Naga (Naga Jodi); Nai (Nai Kera); Nara (Nara Gan); Nor (Nor Ora); Nosiru (Nossi Gam); Nissin (Nisina Pakhna); Oda (Oda Badi); Odamgbe (odamga Maska); Odi (odi Jambo); Odu (Odu Guda); Ora (Ora Biri); Oria (Oria Pata); Pada (Pada Guda); Paiko (Paika Jodi); Pakka (Paka Basa); Palade (Palada Put); Papiri (Papara Handi); Pena (Pena Karu); Raha (Raha Guda); Rango (Ranga Jori); Rani (Rani Guda); Raya (Raya Gada); Rutu (Rutu Pai); Sabli (Sabili Nalo); Sada (Sada Lasa); Sakara (Sakara Baju); Sanga (Sanga Balasa); Sangam (Sangam Guda); Sara (Sara Bali); Sauro (Saura Guda); Sawa (Sawa Mari); Siba (Siba Padar); Sindi (Sindhi Gam); Sindiri (Sindhri Mala); Sukuru (Sukra Put); Suru (Suru Bali); Suti (Suti Podar); Tabela (Tabala Guda); Tandi (Tandi Konda); Tanga (Tanga Jodi); Tapa (Tapa Guda); Tati (Tati Pari); Tayo (Taya Put); Tonde (Tonde Palli); Tongo (Tongo Guda); Tope (Topi Pador); Toskorom (Tosaka Padu); Toto (Tota Pani); Tudu (Tudu Leliri); Tulen (Tulen Guda); Tumbi (Tumbi Tarai); Ture (Turi Guda); Uchi (Uchi Muchi); Uchu (Uchu Kumba); Uda (Uda Pada); Ude (Ude Giri); Udei (Uday Giri); Uki (Ukia Palli); Uli (Uli Manga); Umara (Umar Kote); Umari (Umari Guda); Umara (Umar Gan); Uru (Uru Beli); Usa (Usa Bali); Usaka (Usaka Pali); Ushi (Usi Gan) and Utoka (Utaka Padu).

It is relevant to note that the toponym Koraput itself is derived from a mono-word place name Kora of Nigeria with an addition of 'put', an oft-repeated place name suffix of the Koraput region. As seen above, some

of the mono-word place names found in Nigeria have acquired suffixes and occur as a composite name in Koraput following the specific-generic pattern which, is near universal and called a 'super linguistic system.'²⁹ There also we find conclusive evidence of the African connection of the Koraput place names for the generic elements acquired, as suffixes themselves occur as mono-word place names in Nigeria. In other words, both the specific elements and generic elements found in the above listed place names are traceable within the toponymic corpus of Nigeria. The inherent flexibility in the naming system accommodates lateral shifts between generics and specifics. In ordinary usage, if advantageous, either the generic or the specific may be used alone, observes George R. Stewart. When specific has the form of a noun, the same word may now serve as a specific and again as a generic, he further says. Hence, it is clear that a specific element can become a generic element and a generic element can substitute as a specific. The following words used as place name generics in Koraput occur as mono-word place names in Nigeria which are given within brackets. They are: Guda (Guda); Muska (Musko); Deli (Deli); Paka (Paka); Gudi (Gudi); Munda (Munda); Gura (Gura); Giri (Giri); Galu (Galu); Kona (Kona); Bali (Bali); Karu (Karu); Kera (Kera); Biri (Biri); Badi (Badi); Basa (Basa); Balasa (Balasa); Mala (Mala); Gandhi (Gandi); Pari (Pari); Tarai (Tarai) and Kumba (Kumba). It is relevant to note that Gudi (Kudi in Tamil) is one of the most frequently used place name suffix in the Dravidian speaking states of India and eastern India as well. Again, the suffix Balasa is comparable with the suffix Valasa used in many place names of the Telugu speaking State of Andhra Pradesh and Valasai as a place name material occurs in Tamil Nadu also.

It should now be clear that the composition of the toponymic corpus of Koraput that accounts for the names of some African countries and names of the Nigerian rivers, lakes and places and their remarkable oneness as identical mono-word place names and uniformity in generic-specific pattern and their lateral shifts and so on can not be accidental. Then the question arises: how could have these massive name transfers taken place? If it was through ancient migrations, who were the carriers of these names, what could have been their ethno-linguistic identities and when such transfers took place? Onomastics may probably answer some of these questions to certain extent. The geographies of this comparative toponymic study involving two different locations of the globe having been defined it becomes imperative to try and find out whether such names and their transfers can in

29. For an overview on the Generic and Specific elements of the place names and their near universality see George R. Stewart, *op.cit.*, pp.20-25.

any way be linked to the present demography at either ends. In other words, if we assume waves of early immigrations, may be a gradual diffusion, into India, originating in Africa, the issue is whether such migrations and resultant name-transfers can be attributed to the ancestors of one or more of the surviving tribes, who inhabit the hills and plains of Koraput, and its immediate surroundings. It seems probable.

Koraput tribe names as place names in Nigeria

There is a close link between place names and tribe names. "The basic identity between the name of the tribe and the names of its inhabited territory is so close as to approach 100 percent, no matter which of the two names may have originated first."³⁰ There are extraordinary numbers of place names that are derived from tribe names, and conversely, there are many tribe names that are derived from place names. As George R. Stewart puts it, "the derivation may proceed in either direction, i.e. the tribe may give its name to the region, or the region may give its name to the tribe. The former is probably, the more common, and may even be termed regular."³¹ Either way the close link between the tribe name and place name is evident. We are not inquiring into the etymology or cause of origin of such names and our interest is limited to establishing the link between the two. Place names derived from a tribe name means 'nothing more or less than a close association of that tribe with that region-commonly its occupation or domination.'³²

The following place names of Nigeria show oneness or close resemblance with the names of some of the tribes that live in the undivided Koraput district³³ (the names of the Koraput tribes are given within brackets after the corresponding place name or names in Nigeria). They are: Koya (Koya); Gadabo (Gadaba); Bondor Marsh (Bondo); Darowa, Darawa, Durwa (Dharua, Duruva); Dal (Dal); Baiga Suwa (Baiga); Dida (Didayi); Kondo (Konda Dora); Gonda (Gondo); Banja, Banjaram (Banjara); Gandi (Gandia); Bathudi (Baturi); Buyi, Buya River (Bhuiya, Bhuyan); Binjel Sabarumowa, Binji (Binjhal); Gara (Ghara); Kawara (Kawar); Karia (Kharia); Kisa (Kisan); Kola (Kolah Loharas); Koli (Koli);

30. George R. Stewart, *op.cit.*, p.68.

31. George R. Stewart, *op.cit.*, pp.66-67.

32. George R. Stewart, *op.cit.*, p.65.

33. The ethnonyms of undivided Koraput district are compiled on the basis of the community-wise and district-wise statistics of Scheduled Tribes of Orissa according to 1991 Census as contained in Tribes of Orissa, Bhubaneswar: SCSTRTI, 2004, pp.26-29.

Kora (Kora); Korawa (Korua); Kuli, Kulli (Kulis); Lodo (Lodha); Madia (Madia); Mankera, Mankeri (Mankirdia); Mangeti (Mankidi); Munda (Munda); Oran (Oraon); Omenama (Omanatya); Paruji (Paroja); Rajau Hairi (Rajuar); Santalma (Santal); Sauro, Sauri (Saora, Saura); Sabaru (Sabar, Savara); Saghara (Sahara) and Tarawa, Taruwa (Tharua). A list of place names of Nigeria from which the tribe names of Koraput are derivable is given in Table 2 and a map of Nigeria indicating the occurrence of such place names is given in Plate 3.

The language names

The names of the languages have a close association with the tribes who speak those languages. The origin of the name of a language is very often the origin of the name of a region or its indigenous inhabitants. The observation that to learn the origin of language names such as Danish, Polish, Swedish and Turkish one needs to study the origins of the names of the Danes, Poles, Swedes and Turks, together with those of their countries: Denmark, Poland, Sweden and Turkey illustrates the point.³⁴ Sometimes one has a language name with no related ethnic name, as in the case of Sanskrit. However, the chances of the language-names finding their echoes in the place names are plenty. In the modern Indian context, the names such as Tamil (the name of the language), Tamilar (the Tamils) and Tamilakam (the Tamil land); Bangla, Bengali and Bengal; Odiya, Odiyas and Odisha can be cited as examples. We find the similar trend among the tribal communities of Orissa. There are instances, where the language names and tribe names are one and the same or showing close resemblance. They are (the tribe names within brackets): Koya (Koya), Konda (Konda Dora); Gondi (Gond); Madia (Madia); Kisan (Kisan); Mundari (Munda); Santali (Santal); Saora (Saora) Kharia (Kharia) and Mahili (Mahali). There are some tribes or sub-groups, which are simply differentiated from one another with a prefix of the name of the language spoken by them. The two groups of Gadabas are identified and differentiated as Gotob Gadaba and Ollari Gadaba on the basis of their language. Interestingly, while Gotob Gadaba is considered a language of Munda group of the Austro-Asiatic language family, the Ollari Gadaba is a Dravidian tongue. Similarly, various groups of Kondh tribe are known as Kui Kondh, Kuvi Kondh and Pengo Kondh after the dialects spoken by them. There are some tribal languages in Orissa, which are identified by the names that show no connection with the name of the tribe that speak those languages. The name of the language

34. Adrian Room, *op.cit.*, p.xi.

spoken by the Bondo tribe is called Remo; the language of the Dhuruva or Dharua is known as Parji and that of Didayi is Gata.

This study reveals that the toponymic corpus of Nigeria contains certain toponyms, which show oneness or close resemblance with the language names of some of the tribes of Orissa, particularly of Koraput. The names of place names of Nigeria and the names of the comparable language names of Orissa are as follow, in that order. They are: Koya-Koya; Paruji-Parji; Kuyi-Kui; Kwi-Kuvi; Kondo-Konda; Olori-Ollari; Gondi-Gondi; Madia-Madia; Bengo-Pengo; Kisa-Kisan; Gata-Gata; Koda-Koda; Munda-Mundari; Santalma-Santali; Sauro-Saora; Gorumba-Gorum; Reme-Remo; Karia-Kharia and Korwa-Korawa.

If we agree that tribe names, language names and place names are linked, then associating that link with name transfers through migrations will not be a problem, for the tribe names are more linked to specific groups of people. An invading tribe may simply replace the population of a place while retaining the existing place name, whereas the tribes are not normally known to be changing the names that denote their own identities. In that sense, tribe names are more 'genetic' than the place names. Hence, if we are able to connect a specific set of place names to a specific group of people then, tracking roots and routes of such migrations and name transfers will be far easier and meaningful. It is relevant to note that most of the tribe names are occurring as place names – mostly as specific elements- in Koraput region. If we can account for such place names of Koraput through its association with the corresponding tribe who occupy the region currently, how are we going to account for the occurrence of same or similar place names in Nigeria? Can we suggest that those place names of Nigeria are the remnants of an ancient past and indicative of a probable African link of the tribes who now occupy the Koraput region? If we consider the current linguistic affiliations of various tribes of Koraput region whose tribe names occur as toponyms in Koraput as well as in Nigeria, we get a pluralistic picture. The list contains the tribes who speak Dravidian languages, Austro-Asiatic languages and the tribes who probably have lost their dialects and have taken to speaking some of local dialects of Indo-Aryan affiliations. Besides, the current linguistic affiliation of a particular tribe need not be indicative of its actual ethnic identity and for that matter even of the linguistic identity of the same tribe at the time of migration in a remote past. An uninterrupted continuity in the tribe by itself ipso facto does not indicate in certainty, an uninterrupted use of a particular language by the tribe from the very beginning. In a multi-lingual environment, the ethnic and linguistic

boundaries get blurred. The Gadaba tribe of Koraput is a perfect case to understand this phenomenon. Hence, if we have to establish the probable African link of the tribes of Koraput region, it calls for a micro-study through which the link can be traced to communities, clans and if possible to families and individuals. We choose Koya, a Dravidian speaking tribe, for our micro study and the selection is largely at random and partly guided by the earlier suggestions regarding African links of the Dravidian speaking tribes.

The Koyas of Koraput and their African roots: A micro-study

The Koyas constitute the principal tribe of Malkangiri, situated to the extreme south of the Koraput region.³⁵ Koyas speak a language known as Koya and it belongs to the Gondi sub-group of Central Dravidian family. Koyas' mother tongue had been Kui but the Census "recorded their language after the name of the community."³⁶ Apart from Orissa, Koyas are found in the East and the West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh and in Bastar district of Chhatisgarh. Thurston called them "Koyis, Kois, or Koyas."³⁷ There is a suggestion that derives the term "Koya" from "Koyya" that denotes "tree", but that seems to have been based on 'folk etymology'.³⁸

Communities, Segments, Synonyms, Surnames and Titles (People of India National Series: Volume VIII) provides data on the groups, sub-group names, titles, exogamous unit names and surnames of Koya tribe.³⁹ A study taken up by this author reveals that a considerable number of terms used as tribal designations, groups and subgroup names, titles, exogamous unit names, surnames of Koya tribe are traceable to the toponyms of Nigeria.

The tribe name Koya itself occurs as a place name in four locations of Nigeria. This application of tribe name as place name has its parallel in Koraput as well, for we come across Koya Giri as a place name there. The

35. For a detailed ethnographic account of Koya tribe, see. P.K.Mohapatra in Tribes of Orissa (Revised Edition), Bhubaneswar: SC & ST Research and Training Institute, 2004, pp.203-212.

36. K.S.Singh cited in Encyclopaedia of Dravidian Tribes, Vol.III, Thiruvananthapuram: The International School of Dravidian Linguistics, 1997, p.167.

37. Encyclopaedia of Dravidian Tribes, Vol.III, Thiruvananthapuram: The International School of Dravidian Linguistics, 1997, p.167.

38. Ibid.

39. K.S.Singh, Communities Segments, Synonyms, Surnames and Titles, People of India National Series, Volume VIII. New Delhi: Anthropological Survey of India/ Oxford University Press, 1996, pp.1476-1478.

specific element Malakan in the toponym Malakangiri, which has a significant place in the cultural geography of the Koyas, is traceable to the toponyms Malagan and Malakun of Nigeria. The genesis of Koya ethnological terms such as Konda Rajulu, Kamar and Musri are traceable to the Nigerian toponyms Kondo, Kamaru and Musari. The Koya exogamous clan names such as Chera, Madakam, Madi, Barek, Kunjami, Ori, Muchika, Karam, Paddam, Sunnam, Vanjam, Adiam, Kawasi and Sodi can be derived from the place names /hydronyms Cherawa, Cero, Madaka, Matagami, Made, Bareke, Kunjum, Ori, Muchia, Karama, Padam River, Sunnai, Wanja, Adi, Kawaje, Kawaseme, Sodina and Sodipe of Nigeria, in that order.

The names of Koya lineages that can be derived from the place names of Nigeria (within brackets) include: Badse (Badsweni, Badishi), Bogam (Bogun), Dadir (Dadiri), Emla (Emelego, Emelsua), Gaita (Gaida), Gondse (Gondi), Kalmu (Kalma), Karrhami (Karami River), Karta (Kartau), Kunjam (Kunjum), Napod (Napadna), Odi (Odi), Oyami (Oyada), Ponder (Ponder, Pondi), Punyem (Ponyan), Pusami (Pussa Bani), Rawal (Rawo), Rawal (Rawe), Tati (Tati), Teliari (Teli), Weti (Weto) and Wickalore (Wiga, Wikki, Wieko River).

P.K.Mohapatra furnishes an ethnological account of the tribe, which provides some additional inputs; hence, we may touch upon his account as well.⁴⁰ He identifies five phratries, the exogamous units, present in the Koya society. They are namely, Kowasi, Odi or Sodi, Madkam, Madi and Padiam. Besides, his account reveals the following clans that come under different phratries. They are: Kawasi, Duber, Emala, Wanzamir, Korsta, Witer; Sodi, Wika, Galir, Gontpontalewar, Ganget, Lawar Dagulwar, Pittalwar; Madkam, Durwa, Madiam, Tai, Mottum, Dharmu, Pondur, Jondor, Joder, Undmir, Kalmu, Turrmir; Jelir, Oyemir, Madir, Darer, Pujsemir, Punyem; Omrar, Alwa, Bandam, Kurram, Padiam, Wetir, Kanjaroo, Kunja, Kokral, Kattam, Ondi, Rova and Kotam.

The following are the place names of Nigeria that are comparable with the ethnological designations furnished by P.K.Mohapatra, but not covered in the survey report, Communities cited earlier. These are: Dubare, Gali, Gangatilo, Lawaru, Laweru, Pitila Hills, Tayu, Motunde, Daram, Daramushe, Unde, Turame, Turmi, Jela, Oye, Madira, Dare, Alwali, Alwei, Bandam, Kurra, Kanjirawa, Kanja, Kunji, Kokora, Katam, Ondewari and Kotembe.

40 P.K.Mohapatra, *op.cit.*, pp. 203-212.

Encyclopaedia of Dravidian Tribes (Vol.III), while dealing with the myth of origin of Koyas, enlists the names of twelve sections that come under Mala subgroup of Koya tribe. The twelve sections are: Udu, Upa, Japa, Kante, Mudda, Madhyam, Kari, Pachi, Gunta, Maggam and Ganiga.⁴¹ It is surprising that all these names of the Mala subgroup of Koya tribe occur exactly or with a very negligible phonemic change within the toponymic corpus of Nigeria. The corresponding place names of Nigeria are: Udu; Upe; Upalu; Jaba; Kante; Muda; Madiya; Kari; Pechar; Gunta; Magama and Gani.

In the context of Koyas, these terms and designations are integral parts of their tribal identity and the possibilities for the external borrowing of these terms are remote. There are local interpretations and folk etymologies for these terms. For example, the Koya clan name Madkam is explained through the totemic figure Madakam, a fish. The Koyas, who belong to the totemic clan Madakam (or Madkam), use Madakami as their surname that reveals their clan affinity and the surname is an obvious derivation from the totemic clan name. Notwithstanding the real significance or etymology of the totemic clan name Madakami, the parallel occurrence of Madkami as a place name material in Koraput as well as in Nigeria provides new insight. There is a place called Madkami Guda in Koraput. Guda being the oft-repeated suffix the word 'Madkami' is obviously the specific element in the place name. Considering the fact that Madkami as an expression represents a Koya clan and is also being used as a Koya surname the specific element 'Madkami' in the place name Madkami Guda has to be interpreted as 'the settlement of Madkami clan.' This linkage between totem name, clan name and place name offers scope to take our probe close to the individual clans and clan members.

In fact, this superimposition of Koya ethnological terms on the toponymic corpuse of Koraput, the current homeland of Koyas and that of Nigeria, offers some curious insights. While most of the terms that form part of the ethnological glossary of Koyas are found being used as toponymic materials in both the locations, there are certain terms used as elements of place names in Nigeria but not in Koraput.

For example, the exogamous clan names such as Karam, Padam, Sunnam, Sodi and lineage names such as Bogam, Karami, Napod, Oyami, Punyem, Weti and Wickalore that have comparable place names in Nigeria are not having such parallels in Koraput. This probably has a hidden message.

41. Encyclopaedia of Dravidian Tribes, Vol.III, op.cit., p.169.

The presence of such toponyms in Nigeria could be indicative of a 'pre-departure' past in the context of Africa, and their absence in Koraput could be simply interpreted as the lack of dominance of those particular exogamous clans and lineages.

A list of place names of Koraput derivable from the ethnonyms of Koya tribe are given in Table 3 and a map of Koraput showing the location of such places within Koraput district is given in Plate 4. Similarly, a list of place names of Nigeria showing close association with the ethnonyms of Koyas of Koraput is appended in Table 4 and a map of Nigeria indicating such occurrences is given in Plate 5.

The multiplicity of occurrence of key Koya ethnological terms and designations as toponyms in Nigeria encourages us to rule out the possibility of accidental coincidence. The fact that the toponymic corpus of Nigeria can throw further light to understand certain obscure terminologies not applied in the local toponyms of Koraput reveals the antiquity of such name transfer and offer clues to assess the direction and contours of such ancient migrations.

As the place names have an inherent capacity to survive the linguistic and geographical shifts, it may be difficult to draw conclusions on the ethnic and linguistic identities of the ancient carriers of the place names on the basis of the ethnic and linguistic identities of the tribe inhabiting those places currently. However, when it comes to the use of ethnonyms, we have reason to believe that the continuity is more or less guaranteed, for primitive tribes are not known to be giving up their own tribal designations in favour of a borrowed one. In fact, they tenaciously cling to their tribal identities, which they have inherited from their forefathers. Hence, considering the fact that the names of majority of the tribes of Koraput are derivable from the toponyms of Africa, it may be suggested that there exists an African layer in the multi-layered pluralistic foundation of the ethno-linguistic fabric of Koraput of Orissa. Having identified the existence of place names, tribe names, clan names, lineage names and surnames of Koya tribe in the toponymic corpus of Nigeria, we propose these identical place names to be the Onomastic footprints of Afro-centric ancient waves of migration that might have taken place in the unknown past.

The fact that the ethnonyms connected to tribes of Koraput of varied linguistic affiliations occur as toponyms in Africa gives raise to various speculations: (1). It may be a fact that the distinct linguistic identities of these tribes had evolved even at the time of 'out of Africa' migration of

tribes into India, i.e. the present pluralistic nature of tribal demography existed even during those ancient times and such distinct identities have been preserved to date; (2) Considering the fact that compared to the migration of man and his origin, languages are of recent origin, it cannot be said for certain that the ancestors of the tribe who now speak Koya, a Dravidian language, spoke the same language at the time of migration and there could have been linguistic conversions in between. However, we need to take into account the linguistic evidence regarding genetic relationship between the Dravidian and African languages cited earlier. In addition, the comparative toponymic evidences adduced through this paper need to be weighed against the backdrop of such earlier suggestions on the African origin of the Dravidians.

Koyas, the African name-bearers

There exists a close link between the anthroponyms—the names of the people and toponyms—the names of the places. Naming people by their place of origin was very useful in the formation of new surnames and the practice was widespread.⁴² It seems this practice had a near universal application. Notwithstanding exceptions, it is almost a thumb rule that “people with surnames derived from place names had ancestors who had lived in these places.”⁴³ Surnames derived from toponyms are common among the Jews of various countries.⁴⁴ Abraham Stahl who has studied the Jewish Family Names and their association with the place names observes that the proliferation of geographical names that became family names occurred only after the bearer of the name left his domicile and move to another place.⁴⁵ Alexander Beider’s observation on Jewish surnames that the “appellations based on place names are formed not from the name of locality where the person lives, but from the name of the locality from which he came”⁴⁶ is relevant in the context of understanding the role the surnames can play in the study of ancient migrations. There are evidences in the Bible to show that people were called by the name of their city or country of origin as in the case of Yishai Bet-HaLichmi from Bethlehem or Yiftach HaGiladi from the region of Gilead.⁴⁷ There is a category of English surnames that originated in place names showing where a person or his ancestors

42. Ibid.

43. Alexander Beider, *A Dictionary of the Jewish Surnames From the Russian Empire Teaneck-Avotaynu*, p.22.

44. Alexander Beider, *op.cit.*, p.21.

45. Abraham Stahl, *Jewish Family Names*, Tel Aviv: The Society for Jewish Family Heritage, 1985, p.41.

46. Alexander Beider, *op.cit.*, p.22.

47. Abraham Stahl, *op.cit.*, p.32.

lived. "Just about every place name on a map of Britain will have produced a surname at some time, so long as the place name itself dates from pre-Conquest times," observes Adrian Room.⁴⁸ As in the case of surnames, personal names of the individuals are also derived from place names or places are named after the names of the individuals. Either way, the close association is obvious. In the contemporary Indian context as well, we come across names such as Chidambaram, Palani, Kasi, Elumalai, Danuskodi, Tirupathi, Tirumalai and so on, which denote place names as well as personal names.

We have a perfect case study to establish the association between the names of the place of origin or earlier settlement on the one hand and the surnames or family names and personal names of the immigrants on the other in the form of Parsi personal names and surnames, which have their exact parallels as toponyms in Iran. It is a well-known fact that the Parsis migrated into India, fleeing persecution in Persia. The immigrant Parsis established their settlements mostly on the west coast of India and it is observed that the names of the many Parsi settlements in India are the repeats of the place names of Iran, the ancient Persia. Similarly, the genesis of Parsi surnames or family names such as Tata, Nariman, Firdousi, Naorozji, Rustamji, Borji, Beramji, Daneshvar, Delawar, and Palanji can be traced to the Iranian place names Tata, Nariman, Firdausi, Nauruzi, Rustam, Borj, Beram, Danesfan, Delavari and Palanj. Besides, there are many Parsi first names such as Gave, Jamshed, Manak, and so on that can be traced to the toponyms Gaveh, Jamshid and Manak of Iran. Hence, it is clear that the immigrant people, be it Jews or Parsis, carried their ancestral place names to their new found home lands for reusing them, and they formed their personal and family names after those toponyms. The same thing seems to have happened in the case of Koyas as well, which we can demonstrate through a micro-study.

Primitive societies attach great importance to the names and the pro-cess of naming. The primitive people's faith in rebirth and their tradition of giving the child the name of dead ancestor is near universal.⁴⁹ The totemic name of a person in a primitive society is traditionally constant and this tendency to fixity is a step towards the family name and the generic name of the social and religious group.⁵⁰ It is relevant here to note that Koyas have the tradition of bestowing the name of the grandfather to the grandson.⁵¹ This tradition in a way guarantees stability of the names within

48. Adrian Room, *op.cit*, p.viii.

49. James Hastings (Ed). *Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics*, (Vol.IX), Edinburgh: T.&T.Clark, 1967, p132.

50. James Hastings, *op.cit*, p.132.

51. P.K.Mohapatra, *op.cit*, p.203-212.

the community, and those names in a way attain immortality as a fossilized representation of an ancient past.

Iralgundi is a typical Koya village in Malkangiri located at 18°16'59 north latitude and 81°41'18 east longitude. The genesis of place name Iralgundi, a combination of 'Iral' the specific element and 'gundi'-the generic element, can be traced to the toponyms Irele and Gunde of Nigeria. There is also a river called Irelu in Nigeria.

In Iralgundi village of Koraput, we find Koya males bearing various surnames such as Madkami, Madi, Wanjami, Rawa, Karami, Kawasi, Padiami, Padami, Sodi, Beke and Inga. Of these Madkami, Sodi, Kabasi (Kawasi) and Padiami are more frequently used. There are 45 adult males in this village who use the surname Madkami and there are 44 persons with Sodi as surname. Padiami and Kabasi are used by 37 and 32 persons respectively.⁵² All these surnames can be traced to the toponyms Matagami, Made, Madia, Wanja, Rawo, Kawaje, Sodina, Beke and Inga of Nigeria. The hydronyms Karami of Nigeria can be linked to the surname Karami of Koyas and Oronymy Padam with the surname Padami. We come across Karku as a surname being used by at least 18 adult males in Village Materu. This surname can be traced to the toponym Karku of Nigeria. It can not be mere coincidence that the place name Materu itself has its parallel in Materum of Nigeria. Incidentally, Materum is also the name of a hill in Nigeria. Surnames, by their very nature, run in families, so that they designate individuals who are known to be related.⁵³

It is surprising to note that not only the surnames of the Koyas but also many of their first names also traceable to the place names of Nigeria. There are few Koyas who have, while retaining their traditional surnames, taken some Hindu names as their first name. However, those instances are very few. In Iralgundi, like in the case of other traditional Koya villages, we find most of the Koyas having their traditional names as first names. It cannot be mere coincidence that almost all those names occur as place names in Nigeria. An illustrative list of Koya first names of the males that can be linked to the toponyms of Nigeria are as follow (Nigerian place names are given within brackets). They are: Kasa (Kasa), Ganga (Ganga), Deba (Deba), Suka (Suka), Laka (Laka), Masa (Masa), Dare (Dare), Jaga (Jaga), Mala (Mala), Rama (Rama), Bandi (Bandi), Adama (Adama),

52. The data pertaining to the surnames, first names of Koya individuals-both male and female, refer to Koyas whose age is 21 and above as on 1.1.2004, and the data is based on the electoral list of the village concerned as on 1.1.2004.

53. Adrian Room, *op.cit*, p.vi.

Kosa (Koso), Dira (Dira), Manga (Manga), Muka (Muko), Kesa (Kese), Sukra (Sukuru), Bhima (Bima), Aita (Aiyete), Anda (Ande), Sula (Sule), Soma (Somo), Irma (Iriama, Erema), Mangu (Mangule), Lati (Laute) and Unga (Ungawa, Unge).

Koya female names are no exception to this. It is a tradition among the Koya women to bear the surname of their husbands as their clan status changes on marriage. It is observed that the first names of the Koya women are formed by making change in the vowel-ending that is indicative of the gender. Generally, the 'a' ending in the male name changes into 'e' or 'i' -ending to form the name of a female. For example the male name Ganga becomes female name Gangi and like wise Ura> Ure; Kesa>Kese; Muka>Muke; Rama>Rame; Sukra>Sukri; Laka> Lake; Unga> Ungi and so on. In Iralgundi, we find the Koya women bearing the following first names that occur as toponyms in Nigeria. An illustrative list of such names is as follows (the Nigerian place names are given within brackets): Bundi (Bundi); Muye (Muye); Mase (Mase); Dule (Dule); Mude (Mude); Male (Male); Kese (Kese); Adami (Adami); Babi (Babi); Bimi (Bimi); Soni (Soni); Ungi (Unge) and Gangi (Gangi Rani).

Between the first names and the family names or surnames, the first names are relatively more susceptible for change due to external influences and acculturation, whereas surnames have the tendency to survive. Among the Koyas, as indicated earlier, it is noticed that even those individuals with typical Hindu names such as Laksmikanta, Debananda, Dasaratha, Visvanatha and other fancy names such as Rakesh, Ranjan, Dilipkumar, Pradipkumar and so on have retained their surnames, which is indicative of Koya affiliation, intact. Thus, we come across names such as Viswanath Padiami and Sarasvati Padiami in Iralgundi. These surnames obviously run in the family, for the sons take the surname of their father. With the first name of females as well, the surname / family name of her husband gets added upon her marriage. Hence, the uninterrupted continuity in the use of these surnames within Koya tribe and its intimate link with the Koya identity is not in doubt.

The super imposition of Koya ethnonyms, surnames and personal names on the place names occurring in the Koya geography throws up certain interesting fact that confirm the validity of our approach. The survey, Communities, cited earlier, identifies Marabi as a surname of Racha Koya (Racha Koya is a synonym of Koya and Racha Koyas live in Andhra Pradesh and certain areas of Maharashtra). We do not come across Marabi

as a toponym or surname in Koraput, may be because people of that sub group are not probably living in that area. However, we find Marabi as a place name in Nigeria, where we have identified numerous place names associated with the ethnonyms of Koyas. We can draw inference regarding the direction and nature of the migrations that propelled these name transfers from this trend. This points towards a greater diffusion of the immigrants from Africa upon their arrival in India and reliability of the place names as a marker for such diffusions.

Hence, we may propose the Koya individuals, both men and women-whose tribe name, clan name and personal names and surnames are derivable from the toponyms of Nigeria as established through the case studies above, as the African name bearers of Koraput.

Migration of Gods?

It is not that only the names of the Koya villages, their ethnonyms including the names of the clans, their surnames and personal names are traceable in the toponymic corpus of Nigeria but also the names of their deities. Gods, godlings and ancestral spirits form part and parcel of the primitive world. The Koyas although having an exposure to the mainstream Hindu gods and goddesses still give primacy to the worship of their traditional deities and the ancestral spirits. Bhima, Korre, Potu, Mamili also called Pele are the deities venerated by the Koyas.⁵⁴ The application of these names to the place names of Koraput is evident from the toponyms Bimanpali, Bhimaguda, Potuguda, Potumpali, Pelanakona and Pelangrai. Similarly, in Nigeria, we come across Bima as the name of a place as well as the name of a hill. The place names Pele, Pelebosu and Pelemi reminds us of Pele, the Koya deity. The place names Potun/Poto, Kore bear resemblance to Potu and Korre of Koya pantheon. Considering the fact that the names of the Koya pantheon of gods appear as place name materials in Nigeria as part of a thematic cluster, it is doubtful whether the Bima worshipped by the Koyas of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh as the progenitor of their tribe and the Bhima of the Mahabharata are one and the same, as made out to be.

The migratory routes

This leads us to another question. What could probably the routes of such migrations? Did the ancient Africans take the coastal routes or traversed the land routes all through? The toponymy can offer some clues

54. Encyclopaedia of Dravidian Tribes, Vol.III, op.cit., p.173.

which need not be a conclusive proof. This author's study of place names of Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan reveals the continuity in the occurrence of some of place names, which are relevant in the context of the present study. As we have used the Koraput place names in general and Koya-related toponyms and ethnonyms as the markers to track the link, it is appropriate to look for the tell-tale evidences using the same markers.

The occurrence of following place names, which are relevant, in different countries that lie in between Africa and India, deserve attention. The indicative list of such place names, country-wise, are: Iraq: Koya, Kawaz Wadi, Kawashah Wadi, Rawa, Gali and Alwa; Iran: Barekah, Kunjun, Karam, Karami, Vanjan, Bogan, Gaidagh, Karta, Wik, Gali, Tai, Daram, Jelau and Bandan; Afghanistan: Kawas, Kawase, Koyan Jare, Sunna, Gond, Kalmu Chak, Kartah, Pandaw, Tati, Weti, Gali, Lawar, Pital Darrahe, Motuni, Oyun and Kurram; Pakistan: Kawash, Madgamu Wala, Bareke, Karam, Karama, Sunnar, Wanjani, Wanjara, Vanjari, Sodi Bast, Sodi Wala, Gaidra, Gondi, Kunjah, Odigram, Pandar, Pandor, Punyal, Rawal, Teli, Wighamal, Wigwali, Gali, Gangal, Gangel, Lawar, Daram, Undh, Dare, Bandan, Kurram and Kokri. In India as well, this author has identified the connecting links in the form of place names occurring in different regions, before culminating in eastern India as demonstrated through the case studies of the toponyms of Koraput, and toponyms and ethnonyms associated with the Koya tribe. Establishing the link between the Dravidian-speaking tribes of India and Africa being the major thrust of this paper, mapping of the migrations that engineered such name transfers within India can be a theme of another article.

However, the facts remain that, to establish conclusively, the probable routes of migration, more focused micro-studies need to be done, covering the areas en route and evidences from Archeology, Paleo-botany and Linguistics need to be gathered. Hence, our suggestion regarding a land-route for the ancient migrations from Africa to eastern India has to be a tentative one.

Onomastics as Human Genome: A road map for future research

"All of us are literally Africans underneath the skin, Brothers and Sisters separated by mere 2000 generations."⁵⁵ Recent Collaborative studies

55. These were the concluding remarks of Spencer Wells, a scientist from Oxford, narrating the Journey of Man in his National Geographic Channel International Exclusive. Spencer Wells, who is working in the Wellcome Trust Centre for Human Genetics, Oxford University, has done a collaborative study with R.M.Pitchappan of Department of Immunology, School of Biological Sciences, Madurai-Kamaraj University cited in this paper.

between Madurai-Kamaraj University, India, and The Wellcome Trust Centre for Human Genetics, University of Oxford, U.K., has resulted in a discovery, identifying the first coastal migration of modern man (*Homo sapiens*) from Africa to Australia, through India, 50,000 years ago, and the second migration to Central Asia 45,000 years ago, which subsequently expanded in Central Asia lead dispersal towards Europe, Americas, South Asia and China. The genetic and migration history of man is imprinted in the Non recombinant Y (NRY) chromosome of human genome, and one can identify the migration route and lineages, and determine the time of origin. The study that covered three populations, viz. Piramalai Kallars, Yadhavas and Sourastrians of Madurai, confirms the first coastal migration from Africa to Australia through South India.⁵⁶

If waves of migrations from Africa to India could be possible some 50,000 years ago, as proved by the human genomic studies, there should not be any problem in explaining the identical place name clusters of Africa and Orissa through the name transfer facilitated by similar human migrations during immemorial past. If genetics can be considered 'biological history' and NRY chromosome be the 'time-machine' that holds minute details of the migration history, then, in a similar vein, the identical place name clusters can be considered 'linguistic foot-prints' of ancient migrations. Ancient place names, which formed part of the baggage of the migrating populations and survived the geographical and linguistic shifts, can be treated as signposts or markers for the roots and routes of such ancient migrations in the past. The Koya individuals, whose tribe name, clan names, surnames and first names show oneness with the fossilized place names of Nigeria, can be considered as the bearers of a sort of 'linguistic D.N.A.' that would help us to mark them for a scientific genomic study. Then, probably, we may call the Onomastics, which includes toponymy and anthroponymy as Human Genamics! The research in the fields of comparative toponymy and anthroponomy that deal with the well preserved gene-pool of names can play a complementary role to the genetics.

The felt need is for an inter-disciplinary study that would incorporate comparative ethnographic studies involving the tribal communities of Orissa and Africa covering all aspects of religion, beliefs and faith systems, rituals, myths, aspects of material culture, anthroponomy, toponymy, hydronymy, the patterns of tattooing, music and dance, herbalism, magic,

56. For further details visit the home page of R.M. Pitchappan at <http://www.geocities.com/rdbg>. Besides, his paper "Origin of Dravidian and the Genomic Era" in the Proceedings of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the International School of Dravidian Linguistics, Thiruvananthapuram, 2002, may be referred to.

and so on. When Genomics takes input from our 'Genamics' to zero on the identical name clusters that can be linked to the specific tribal communities, we assume, the issue of African links of the tribes of India in general and Dravidian-speaking tribes in particular shall receive conclusive light. However, the overwhelming evidences available from the toponymic corpuses of Koraput and Nigeria, and the ethnonyms, surnames and personal names of Koyas seem more than adequate to propose an African origin to the Koyas, the Dravidian speakers.

Table 1
Identical Place Names of Nigeria (Africa) and Koraput (Orissa, India)

LC	NPN	Latitude	Longitude	LC	KPN	Latitude	Longitude
1	Abati	7D 12M 00S	3D 15M 00S	1	Abati	19D 8M 21S	83D 59M 38S
2	Abara	5D 4M 00S	7D 1M 00S	2	Abarada	19D 8M 21S	84D 00M 29S
3	Ada	7D 33M 00S	4D 16M 59S	3	Ada Put	18D 32M 58S	82D 42M 27S
4	Achalla	6D 19M 59S	6D 58M 59S	4	Achala Guma	19D 18M 7S	82D 41M 31S
5	Achuwa	7D 57M 00S	8D 46M 59S	5	Achava	19D 00M 52S	83D 24M 12S
6	Adobi	8D 19M 00S	8D 36M 00S	6	Adobai	19D 6M 00S	83D 42M 5S
7	Agi	7D 4M 59S	8D 58M 00S	7	Agi Panga	19D 36M 21S	83D 54M 24S
8	Agame	7D 51M 00S	10D 1M 00S	8	Agmipur	19D 13M 14S	82D 29M 53S
9	Ajayi	7D 39M 00S	4D 7M 00S	9	Ajaya Guda	19D 26M 24S	83D 15M 32S
10	Akura	9D 52M 00S	7D 52M 00S	10	Akuru	18D 33M 11S	81D 57M 30S
11	Alaka	7D 31M 59S	3D 40M 59S	11	Alaka Padar	18D 56M 25S	83D 11M 26S
12	Alama	8D 25M 59S	5D 1M 00S	12	Alama	17D 54M 19S	81D 22M 58S
13	Alasia	6D 25M 59S	3D 24M 00S	13	Alasi	18D 27M 1S	83D 1M 14S
14	Amata	6D 18M 00S	8D 18M 00S	14	Amata	19D 8M 6S	82D 27M 29S
15	Amba	6D 46M 59S	10D 55M 00S	15	Amba Lima	19D 39M 12S	83D 50M 39S
16	Amolor	7D 1M 59S	8D 49M 00S	16	Amola Bhota	19D 5M 33S	82D 20M 4S
17	Amula	7D 4M 59S	4D 00M 00S	17	Amola Bhota	19D 5M 33S	82D 20M 4S
18	Anakar	7D 19M 00S	8D 33M 00S	18	Anaka	19D 3M 12S	83D 24M 6S
19	Anaku	6D 28M 00S	6D 55M 59S	19	Anaka	19D 3M 12S	83D 24M 6S
20	Ancaro	12D 12M 11S	8D 38M 42S	20	Anchala	19D 3M 59S	82D 33M 42S
21	Andoor	7D 16M 59S	8D 40M 59S	21	Andori	18D 48M 3S	82D 20M 44S
22	Anga	6D 52M 59S	2D 49M 00S	22	Anga Raju	19D 50M 11S	83D 32M 39S
23	Angula	7D 4M 59S	8D 49M 59S	23	Ankula	19D 8M 20S	82D 22M 44S

24	Anguri	9D 41M 56S	10D 16M 27S	24	Anguru	19D 15M 56S	83D 23M 52S
25	Anka	9D 7M 59S	8D 34M 59S	25	Anka Deli	18D 29M 21S	82D 24M 50S
26	Anta	9D 27M 00S	8D 28M 00S	26	Anta Mara	19D 00M 41S	83D 20M 8S
27	Antere	6D 43M 59S	11D 1M 00S	27	Antri	19D 13M 26S	83D 18M 46S
28	Anu	7D 22M 00S	8D 37M 59S	28	Anu Guda	19D 18M 42S	83D 25M 55S
29	Arage	8D 21M 00S	8D 16M 00S	29	Aragel	18D 6M 48S	81D 57M 47S
30	Arakp	6D 34M 00S	8D 55M 59S	30	Arakusuni	18D 22M 42S	82D 00M 40S
31	Ariku	7D 30M 00S	4D 4M 59S	31	Arakusuni	18D 22M 42S	82D 00M 40S
32	Aribi	9D 34M 00S	7D 52M 00S	32	Aribi	19D 17M 48S	83D 30M 7S
33	Arku	7D 42M 00S	7D 34M 59S	33	Araku Suni	18D 22M 42S	82D 00M 40S
34	Arna	9D 25M 00S	8D 55M 59S	34	Arna	18D 35M 42S	82D 37M 54S
35	Asan	7D 19M 59S	8D 37M 00S	35	Asna	19D 8M 16S	82D 20M 9S
36	Ason	6D 34M 00S	3D 31M 00S	36	Asonga	19D 10M 1S	82D 21M 11S
37	Atanda	8D 6M 00S	4D 25M 59S	37	Atanda	18D 24M 43S	82D 37M 00S
38	Aun	8D 19M 59S	5D 19M 59S	38	Aunli	19D 12M 50S	82D 9M 50S
39	Babura	12D 46M 30S	9D 1M 4S	39	Baburu Guda	19D 47M 35S	83D 28M 59S
40	Badel	12D 3M 00S	11D 25M 00S	40	Badel	18D 28M 3S	82D 38M 7S
41	Bagam	12D 22M 18S	10D 32M 58S	41	Bagam	18D 50M 58S	83D 13M 8S
42	Bagare	12D 31M 00S	4D 40M 59S	42	Bagara	18D 53M 51S	82D 41M 3S
43	Bala	8D 24M 00S	4D 25M 00S	43	Bala	18D 43M 53S	83D 5M 48S
44	Balanga	9D 57M 00S	11D 36M 00S	44	Balanga	19D 9M 38S	82D 16M 50S
45	Balda	10D 9M 00S	12D 43M 59S	45	Balda	18D 26M 3S	82D 40M 12S
46	Bali	9D 18M 00S	11D 48M 00S	46	Bali Guda	18D 42M 56S	82D 29M 8S
47	Banda	7D 52M 59S	6D 45M 00S	47	Banda Gudi	19D 25M 51S	83D 45M 41S
48	Bandi	6D 31M 00S	9D 10M 00S	48	Bandi Guda	19D 00M 46S	82D 29M 21S
49	Bara	7D 31M 00S	3D 30M 00S	49	Bara	18D 40M 32S	82D 6M 47S
50	Bari	9D 52M 00S	8D 34M 59S	50	Bari	18D 49M 5S	82D 58M 14S
51	Bariga	12D 10M 00S	4D 39M 00S	51	Barigan	19D 7M 14S	83D 11M 2S
52	Belegan	8D 4M 59S	3D 46M 00S	52	Belgam	19D 5M 57S	82D 15M 34S
53	Ben	11D 55M 00S	6D 25M 00S	53	Benagam	18D 59M 47S	82D 39M 51S
54	Bendi	6D 31M 00S	9D 10M 00S	54	Bendi Put	18D 32M 18S	82D 36M 2S
55	Bena	11D 17M 3S	5D 56M 4S	55	Bena Dango	19D 4M 41S	83D 27M 48S
56	Bengo	9D 25M 00S	12D 43M 59S	56	Benagam	19D 00M 32S	82D 39M 36S
57	Benta	6D 40M 00S	8D 25M 59S	57	Benta Guda	19D 18M 46S	83D 48M 23S
58	Bera	9D 49M 59S	12D 34M 00S	58	Bera Padar	19D 11M 21S	82D 46M 36S
59	Beri	11D 19M 59S	4D 48M 00S	59	Berideli Guda	19D 30M 55S	83D 30M 18S

60	Beru	9D 27M 00S	3D 33M 00S	60	Beru Guda	19D 51M 16S	83D 29M 53S
61	Beta	11D 16M 00S	8D 54M 00S	61	Beta Padu	19D 17M 30S	83D 37M 5S
62	Bethel	5D 27M 00S	6D 16M 59S	62	Betal	19D 13M 14S	82D 25M 5S
63	Bichi	12D 14M 8S	8D 14M 21S	63	Bichi Kote	19D 14M 30S	83D 46M 53S
64	Bija	6D 52M 00S	9D 48M 00S	64	Bija Guda	18D 30M 11S	82D 42M 20S
65	Bila	10D 25M 59S	12D 3M 00S	65	Bila Mala	19D 3M 00S	83D 19M 54S
66	Bila	10D 34M 00S	12D 7M 00S	66	Bila Put	19D 3M 21S	83D 19M 30S
67	Billa	8D 55M 59S	12D 18M 00S	67	Billa Put	18D 30M 6S	82D 41M 44S
68	Billi	10D 28M 00S	5D 16M 00S	68	Billiesu	19D 00M 21S	83D 25M 37S
69	Bima	10D 51M 00S	11D 52M 00S	69	Biman Pali	18D 36M 6S	82D 12M 37S
70	Bina	8D 56M 59S	8D 55M 59S	70	Bina Pador	19D 3M 18S	83D 46M 35S
71	Bira	10D 39M 00S	6D 43M 59S	71	Bira Handi	19D 4M 41S	82D 33M 3S
72	Biri	10D 16M 59S	12D 57M 00S	72	Biri Guda	19D 6M 51S	82D 36M 39S
73	Bobi	5D 46M 00S	5D 6M 00S	73	Bobiya	18D 59M 44S	82D 24M 28S
74	Boda	8D 40M 00S	3D 22M 00S	74	Boda Guda	18D 46M 40S	82D 23M 11S
75	Bodel	7D 27M 00S	11D 18M 00S	75	Bodel Jhara	19D 14M 13S	82D 58M 4S
76	Bodo	4D 37M 00S	7D 16M 00S	76	Bodo Golluru	18D 22M 19S	82D 54M 6S
77	Bokodo	5D 34M 59S	5D 40M 59S	77	Bokoda	19D 42M 39S	82D 5M 21S
78	Bomala	10D 37M 00S	10D 42M 00S	78	Bomel	18D 34M 53S	82D 28M 45S
79	Bondor Marsh	10D 18M 00S	12D 1M 59S	79	Bonda Guda	19D 14M 53S	83D 34M 8S
80	Boni River	8D 55M 59S	4D 16M 59S	80	Bonia	19D 7M 51S	82D 19M 3S
81	Bonu	9D 21M 00S	7D 00M 00S	81	Bonuru	18D 20M 15S	82D 1M 35S
82	Bori	4D 42M 00S	7D 21M 00S	82	Bori Guda	18D 36M 15S	82D 50M 40S
83	Boro	8D 30M 00S	4D 4M 59S	83	Boro Guda	19D 53M 53S	83D 25M 59S
84	Buda	10D 42M 00S	10D 13M 00S	84	Buda Guda	19D 26M 6S	83D 33M 21S
85	Budena	5D 18M 00S	8D 13M 00S	85	Budeni	19D 27M 56S	83D 16M 28S
86	Bukuru	8D 28M 59S	11D 7M 00S	86	Bukuru Muska	19D 29M 42S	83D 38M 57S
87	Buri	10D 1M 00S	10D 28M 00S	87	Buri Chara	19D 22M 32S	83D 13M 24S
88	Buru	7D 1M 00S	10D 52M 59S	88	Buru Deli	18D 30M 57S	82D 26M 21S
89	Busu	8D 55M 00S	6D 3M 00S	89	Busu Paka	18D 00M 21S	81D 49M 37S
90	Chambi	8D 54M 00S	12D 27M 00S	90	Champi	19D 1M 19S	83D 32M 39S
91	Chana	11D 27M 00S	11D 1M 59S	91	Chana Pukel	19D 10M 50S	83D 9M 11S

92	Chendam	7D 4M 00S	10D 49M 00S	92	Chenda	18D 41M 54S	82D 37M 45S
93	Chichi	7D 7M 59S	8D 43M 59S	93	Chichi Panga	19D 35M 2S	83D 52M 32S
94	Chikile	9D 19M 59S	12D 7M 00S	94	Chikili	19D 30M 2S	82D 24M 50S
95	Chiroma	10D 25M 59S	12D 33M 00S	95	Chiroma	19D 9M 38S	82D 22M 58S
96	Cholli	9D 6M 00S	12D 28M 00S	96	Chollar	18D 42M 55S	82D 57M 59S
97	Daba	11D 3M 00S	10D 00M 00S	97	Daba	18D 23M 48S	82D 38M 53S
98	Dabba	9D 18M 00S	5D 43M 00S	98	Dabba	18D 26M 48S	82D 44M 49S
99	Dabu	12D 13M 59S	4D 28M 00S	99	Dabugan	19D 26M 53S	82D 25M 1S
100	Dakari	11D 42M 00S	14D 18M 00S	100	Dakara	18D 54M 5S	82D 41M 45S
101	Dalama	11D 28M 59S	10D 58M 00S	101	Dalama	19D 16M 45S	84D 00M 33S
102	Dangara	8D 34M 59S	6D 52M 59S	102	Dangara	18D 56M 39S	82D 34M 36S
103	Dimlang	8D 24M 00S	11D 46M 59S	103	Dimla	18D 48M 15S	82D 33M 24S
104	Dongari	8D 22M 59S	4D 39M 00S	104	Dongari	18D 47M 58S	82D 47M 20S
105	Dugum	9D 40M 00S	9D 55M 59S	105	Dugam	18D 48M 34S	83D 13M 00S
106	Dumus	11D 31M 00S	9D 25M 59S	106	Dumusil	18D 51M 20S	83D 9M 11S
107	Edugi	9D 19M 00S	5D 13M 00S	107	Eduguma Valasa	18D 51M 7S	83D 18M 33S
108	Ejudiko	9D 9M 00S	5D 51M 00S	108	Eju Rupa	19D 44M 18S	83D 30M 37S
109	Eka	6D 7M 00S	8D 7M 59S	109	Eka Deli	19D 8M 12S	83D 11M 18S
110	Ekuri	5D 52M 59S	8D 7M 00S	110	Ekori	19D 21M 42S	82D 17M 4S
111	Elegba	8D 16M 00S	3D 16M 59S	111	Elaga Balsa	18D 54M 36S	83D 18M 34S
112	Elega	7D 55M 59S	4D 12M 00S	112	Elaga Balsa	18D 54M 36S	83D 18M 34S
113	Esoka	6D 39M 00S	8D 31M 00S	113	Eskodi	19D 15M 52S	83D 20M 35S
114	Esukotu	5D 1M 59S	8D 19M 00S	114	Eskodi	19D 15M 52S	83D 20M 35S
115	Gadabo	13D 40M 59S	5D 46M 59S	115	Gadaba	19D 29M 17S	83D 34M 48S
116	Gada	12D 16M 59S	6D 28M 59S	116	Gada Beda	18D 36M 59S	82D 21M 15S
117	Gadara	8D 39M 48S	7D 14M 40S	117	Gadara Padar	19D 21M 19S	83D 31M 14S
118	Gaji	8D 22M 00S	11D 1M 59S	118	Gaji Gam	19D 1M 6S	83D 33M 38S
119	Gala	11D 27M 00S	8D 56M 59S	119	Galaput	18D 34M 53S	82D 46M 23S
120	Galia	7D 16M 59S	10D 40M 59S	120	Galia Guda	18D 36M 45S	82D 00M 5S
121	Ganda	7D 1M 00S	8D 46M 59S	121	Ganda Gudi	19D 25M 23S	83D 55M 48S
122	Gande	7D 7M 00S	3D 58M 00S	122	Gandesi	19D 33M 5S	83D 55M 36S
123	Gandiga	10D 46M 59S	4D 37M 59S	123	Gandhigan	18D 39M 45S	82D 12M 54S
124	Ganga	10D 22M 00S	12D 3M 00S	124	Ganga Raj	18D 31M 9S	82D 57M 47S
125	Gardi	8D 40M 59S	5D 51M 00S	125	Garidi	19D 3M 33S	83D 17M 44S

126	Gimare	8D 28M 59S	8D 33M 00S	126	Gimarao	19D 24M 15S	83D 41M 44S
127	Gini	10D 00M 00S	6D 42M 00S	127	Ginipalli	18D 1M 32S	81D 32M 30S
128	Gobir	9D 16M 59S	8D 24M 00S	128	Gobiri	19D 26M 4S	83D 26M 00S
129	Gona	9D 49M 00S	8D 49M 00S	129	Gona	19D 57M 45S	82D 9M 24S
130	Gongo	11D 42M 00S	9D 57M 00S	130	Gongo	18D 57M 20S	83D 45M 41S
131	Gongo- lon	11D 55M 00S	13D 10M 59S	131	Gongola	18D 25M 54S	82D 2M 33S
132	Gongola River	8D 58M 59S	11D 55M 59S	132	Gongola	18D 25M 54S	82D 2M 33S
133	Gongola State	8D 30M 00S	11D 30M 00S	133	Gongola	18D 25M 54S	82D 2M 33S
134	Goni	10D 10M 00S	11D 12M 00S	134	Goni Put	18D 42M 25S	82D 23M 58S
135	Gora	9D 24M 00S	10D 46M 59S	135	Gora Handi	18D 51M 9S	82D 26M 34S
136	Gora River	9D 31M 59S	6D 34M 00S	136	Gora Handi	19D 51M 9S	83D 26M 34S
137	Guwal	10D 31M 00S	11D 55M 00S	137	Guali	19D 8M 16S	82D 19M 32S
138	Guma	12D 28M 00S	5D 1M 59S	138	Guma	19D 51M 43S	82D 31M 45S
139	Gummi	12D 8M 30S	5D 7M 26S	139	Gumi	19D 26M 36S	83D 49M 32S
140	Gundale	9D 34M 00S	11D 1M 59S	140	Gundalo	18D 49M 45S	82D 22M 31S
141	Gunji	10D 6M 00S	8D 33M 00S	141	Gunji	18D 43M 39S	82D 32M 47S
142	Gunjiji Hill	12D 19M 59S	4D 31M 59S	142	Gunji	19D 43M 39S	83D 32M 47S
143	Guntha	11D 3M 20S	9D 37M 55S	143	Guntha	18D 5M 53S	82D 22M 22S
144	Gur Gur	10D 40M 00S	12D 13M 59S	144	Gur Gura (Gudaguda)	18D 47M 51S	82D 20M 7S
145	Hemba- vor	7D 25M 59S	8D 31M 00S	145	Hembfru	19D 34M 14S	83D 37M 30S
146	Ichur	7D 34M 00S	10D 13M 59S	146	Ichapur	18D 48M 39S	83D 3M 45S
147	Idi	6D 46M 00S	7D 25M 59S	147	Idigunda	18D 00M 23S	81D 42M 15S
148	Idi River	7D 1M 59S	2D 55M 00S	148	Idigunda	18D 00M 23S	81D 42M 15S
149	Indigele	6D 33M 00S	8D 19M 59S	149	Indi Gura	19D 36M 20S	83D 46M 18S
150	Irele	6D 28M 59S	4D 52M 00S	150	Iral Gundi	18D 16M 59S	81D 41M 17S
151	Isaka	4D 44M 30S	6D 59M 21S	151	Iska Bande (Iskabandha)	18D 5M 26S	82D 18M 12S
152	Jaba	7D 52M 00S	11D 6M 00S	152	Jaba	18D 38M 21S	82D 17M 8S
153	Jaga	11D 54M 00S	7D 51M 00S	153	Jaga Munda	19D 14M 52S	83D 49M 21S
154	Jagana	11D 24M 00S	9D 45M 00S	154	Jaganathpur	19D 6M 38S	83D 26M 2S
155	Jago	7D 19M 00S	4D 5M 59S	155	Jago Gura	18D 50M 6S	83D 18M 52S
156	Jala	11D 45M 00S	11D 15M 00S	156	Jala	18D 54M 5S	83D 22M 8S

157	Jalima	10D 31M 59S	12D 21M 00S	157	Jaliama	19D 43M 45S	82D 22M 39S
158	Jamba	10D 21M 00S	12D 22M 00S	158	Jamba	19D 24M 43S	83D 38M 42S
159	Jampa	8D 58M 00S	12D 27M 00S	159	Jampara	19D 51M 43S	82D 32M 17S
160	Jariga	9D 19M 00S	6D 45M 00S	160	Jharigan	19D 44M 20S	82D 23M 24S
161	Kabite	7D 30M 00S	10D 19M 59S	161	Kabtti	18D 53M 8S	83D 18M 47S
162	Kache- llari	13D 1M 59S	11D 12M 00S	162	Kacheli	18D 30M 47S	81D 51M 42S
163	Kadama	10D 28M 00S	12D 25M 00S	163	Kadam	18D 37M 39S	82D 35M 44S
164	Kaku	9D 34M 59S	8D 46M 00S	164	Kakua	18D 27M 2S	82D 36M 45S
165	Kali	9D 51M 00S	4D 10M 00S	165	Kali Mela	18D 4M 57S	81D 42M 59S
166	Kali Hill	9D 52M 00S	4D 10M 00S	166	Kali Beda	19D 37M 14S	82D 3M 56S
167	Kalia	10D 16M 00S	6D 37M 00S	167	Kalia Guda	19D 19M 23S	83D 25M 14S
168	Kama- rawa	13D 6M 00S	6D 31M 59S	168	Kamara	19D 6M 18S	82D 34M 3S
169	Kandare	8D 36M 00S	8D 9M 00S	169	Kandara	18D 25M 26S	82D 44M 8S
170	Karanga	12D 49M 00S	9D 52M 59S	170	Karanga	18D 46M 41S	82D 36M 25S
171	Karanjo	11D 31M 00S	9D 43M 59S	171	Karanja	19D 21M 14S	83D 42M 3S
172	Karki	12D 12M 00S	6D 55M 59S	172	Karki	19D 16M 45S	82D 27M 6S
173	Kaseri	12D 34M 00S	12D 46M 59S	173	Kaseri	19D 53M 26S	83D 26M 6S
174	Kenda	6D 51M 00S	10D 19M 00S	174	Kendar	18D 51M 55S	82D 42M 20S
175	Kenda River	6D 51M 00S	10D 19M 00S	175	Kendar	18D 51M 55S	82D 42M 20S
176	Kendu	7D 18M 00S	10D 19M 00S	176	Kendu Guda	18D 48M 48S	82D 21M 38S
177	Kera	12D 5M 4S	8D 30M 56S	177	Kera Put	18D 40M 32S	82D 25M 5S
178	Kilar	10D 4M 00S	12D 22M 00S	178	Killar	18D 47M 24S	82D 55M 14S
179	Kinci	11D 16M 00S	10D 34M 00S	179	Kinchi Put	18D 40M 53S	82D 36M 33S
180	Kona	8D 56M 59S	11D 21M 00S	180	Kona	18D 24M 19S	82D 45M 56S
181	Kondor	7D 4M 00S	8D 41M 59S	181	Konadora	18D 40M 15S	83D 1M 48S
182	Konga	4D 20M 8S	6D 3M 16S	182	Konga	18D 58M 26S	82D 28M 36S
183	Kongo	7D 13M 00S	3D 28M 00S	183	Kongora	19D 41M 44S	82D 31M 3S
184	Konike	8D 3M 00S	4D 20M 59S	184	Koniki	19D 35M 17S	82D 29M 48S
185	Kono	4D 36M 00S	7D 30M 00S	185	Kono	19D 26M 33S	83D 35M 30S
186	Kopar	8D 56M 59S	9D 13M 59S	186	Kopara	18D 39M 19S	82D 6M 10S
187	Kora	10D 16M 00S	11D 52M 00S	187	Koraput	18D 47M 33S	82D 43M 5S
188	Kosu	6D 46M 59S	9D 33M 00S	188	Kosu	18D 53M 58S	83D 23M 35S
189	Kota	9D 36M 00S	12D 48M 00S	189	Kota	18D 52M 23S	82D 38M 57S
190	Koya	11D 52M 00S	7D 57M 00S	190	Koya Giri	18D 19M 19S	81D 41M 26S

191	Kuda	9D 12M 00S	7D 51M 00S	191	Kuda	18D 18M 6S	82D 37M 41S
192	Kuderi	10D 1M 59S	7D 19M 00S	192	Kudari	19D 23M 31S	83D 20M 39S
193	Kugu	10D 33M 00S	6D 37M 00S	193	Kugu Put	19D 12M 39S	83D 3M 45S
194	Kuli	11D 18M 00S	11D 7M 00S	194	Kuli	19D 12M 18S	83D 28M 48S
195	Kundum	7D 3M 00S	8D 54M 00S	195	Kundam	19D 5M 31S	83D 30M 34S
196	Kunduru	12D 24M 00S	7D 39M 00S	196	Kundura	18D 54M 11S	82D 24M 19S
197	Kusum	10D 31M 00S	13D 16M 00S	197	Kusumi	19D 8M 35S	82D 22M 9S
198	Kyanga	12D 22M 59S	3D 54M 00S	198	Kiang	18D 36M 48S	82D 7M 37S
199	Kyanga	13D 31M 00S	5D 10M 59S	199	Kiangi	18D 37M 9S	82D 30M 18S
200	Lade	8D 46M 00S	5D 37M 00S	200	Lade	19D 8M 8S	83D 58M 33S
201	Ladi Meji	8D 33M 00S	4D 25M 59S	201	Ladi Guda	18D 20M 44S	82D 12M 34S
202	Lai	8D 1M 00S	5D 49M 59S	202	Lai Katar	19D 8M 48S	82D 45M 37S
203	Lai River	10D 4M 00S	7D 19M 59S	203	Lai Katar	19D 8M 48S	82D 45M 37S
204	Lajere	11D 58M 57S	11D 26M 24S	204	Lajeri	19D 33M 5S	83D 42M 33S
205	Lakeri	10D 36M 00S	12D 1M 59S	205	Lakri Pal	19D 18M 23S	82D 39M 10S
206	Lakau	10D 21M 00S	10D 46M 59S	206	Lakku Badi	19D 10M 8S	83D 17M 48S
207	Lalere	7D 36M 00S	4D 1M 00S	207	Lalari	18D 39M 10S	82D 15M 41S
208	Lamba	7D 55M 59S	11D 24M 00S	208	Lamba	19D 35M 9S	83D 22M 50S
209	Lassa	10D 40M 59S	13D 16M 00S	209	Lasa	18D 36M 21S	82D 59M 54S
210	Lata	8D 40M 59S	5D 28M 00S	210	Lataput	18D 51M 24S	83D 00M 5S
211	Lau	9D 13M 00S	11D 16M 59S	211	Lau Mala	18D 46M 40S	83D 8M 24S
212	Lauru	11D 28M 00S	10D 28M 00S	212	Lauri Guda	18D 47M 49S	82D 37M 5S
213	Lele	7D 6M 00S	8D 31M 00S	213	Lelibadi	19D 26M 8S	83D 32M 21S
214	Lelekiri	4D 39M 59S	6D 46M 27S	214	Leliguma	19D 15M 5S	83D 13M 40S
215	Limawa	12D 19M 00S	9D 6M 00S	215	Limajodi	18D 36M 32S	82D 19M 45S
216	Limi Hills	10D 58M 00S	9D 3M 00S	216	Limika	18D 47M 51S	82D 46M 25S
217	Lobia	4D 40M 00S	5D 49M 00S	217	Lobba	19D 11M 45S	83D 52M 54S
218	Lokoro	7D 28M 00S	4D 12M 00S	218	Lokarli	18D 48M 36S	83D 20M 00S
219	Loki	7D 10M 59S	3D 7M 00S	219	Lokigura	19D 13M 57S	82D 46M 27S
220	Loli	9D 30M 00S	12D 6M 00S	220	Lolegam	19D 42M 38S	82D 25M 27S
221	Lugel	11D 46M 59S	7D 15M 00S	221	Lugel	17D 58M 55S	81D 34M 22S
222	Luma	10D 22M 00S	10D 6M 00S	222	Luma Khari	18D 35M 26S	82D 23M 36S
223	Lundu	7D 52M 00S	7D 1M 00S	223	Lunduru Kona	19D 5M 20S	83D 19M 42S

224	Lungura	10D 9M 00S	13D 25M 00S	224	Lunguri	18D 40M 41S	82D 52M 58S
225	Machu	9D 3M 00S	8D 19M 59S	225	Machoput	18D 56M 16S	83D 00M 54S
226	Machi	9D 30M 00S	8D 41M 59S	226	Machiamba	18D 21M 33S	82D 5M 19S
227	Machari	12D 25M 59S	10D 40M 00S	227	Machara	18D 47M 29S	82D 39M 25S
228	Mada	8D 43M 00S	8D 18M 00S	228	Mada Gudi	19D 39M 33S	83D 41M 38S
229	Mada River	7D 58M 00S	7D 55M 00S	229	Mada Galu	19D 55M 3S	83D 28M 56S
230	Mado	10D 19M 00S	10D 49M 00S	230	Mado	19D 35M 35S	83D 36M 28S
231	Magun	12D 34M 59S	4D 34M 59S	231	Maguni	19D 42M 9S	83D 27M 24S
232	Majia	12D 54M 00S	5D 24M 00S	232	Majhia	19D 8M 34S	82D 33M 50S
233	Maji	12D 1M 00S	6D 27M 00S	233	Majhi Put	18D 34M 22S	82D 50M 42S
234	Makadi	12D 49M 00S	5D 18M 00S	234	Makidi	18D 45M 56S	83D 7M 5S
235	Makiya	12D 19M 59S	10D 31M 59S	235	Makia	19D 18M 51S	82D 27M 24S
236	Mala	7D 24M 00S	2D 58M 59S	236	Mala Guda	19D 27M 32S	83D 43M 4S
237	Mala River	7D 7M 59S	10D 36M 00S	237	Mala Padar	19D 10M 13S	83D 56M 38S
238	Mala mabe	13D 4M 59S	10D 48M 00S	238	Malamba	19D 9M 19S	82D 58M 49S
239	Maldau	10D 43M 00S	12D 6M 00S	239	Malda	19D 7M 8S	82D 32M 4S
240	Malete	8D 4M 59S	4D 16M 59S	240	Maleti	19D 24M 29S	83D 41M 11S
241	Malgam	13D 40M 59S	5D 1M 00S	241	Malgam	19D 47M 44S	82D 33M 48S
242	Maliba	8D 40M 00S	12D 25M 59S	242	Malibel	18D 32M 48S	82D 41M 20S
243	Mando	10D 43M 00S	6D 34M 00S	243	Manda Guda	18D 50M 12S	82D 43M 41S
244	Man-dera	12D 31M 00S	4D 54M 00S	244	Mandra	19D 6M 39S	82D 48M 33S
245	Mangala	8D 40M 00S	12D 00M 00S	245	Mangal Pur	18D 48M 55S	83D 12M 3S
246	Mangar	9D 4M 00S	8D 43M 59S	246	Mangara	18D 50M 26S	82D 41M 21S
247	Mangel	7D 1M 00S	8D 55M 59S	247	Mangrel	18D 28M 13S	82D 42M 23S
248	Maniyo	12D 12M 00S	10D 25M 59S	248	Mania	18D 41M 54S	82D 54M 15S
249	Mani	12D 7M 59S	6D 45M 00S	249	Manigam	19D 27M 41S	82D 27M 42S
250	Manya	7D 19M 00S	10D 15M 00S	250	Manyam Konda	17D 56M 11S	81D 37M 57S
251	Marama	10D 25M 59S	12D 13M 00S	251	Marama	18D 57M 20S	83D 45M 16S
252	Maran	6D 12M 00S	4D 40M 00S	252	Maran Palli	18D 6M 32S	81D 40M 44S
253	Marka	11D 31M 59S	14D 16M 59S	253	Markar	18D 26M 26S	82D 59M 40S
254	Marlu	12D 46M 59S	12D 58M 59S	254	Marla	18D 35M 33S	82D 55M 50S
255	Maska	11D 19M 00S	7D 19M 59S	255	Maskana	19D 10M 10S	83D 4M 40S
256	Masuri	10D 15M 00S	10D 19M 00S	256	Masuri	18D 29M 18S	82D 36M 52S

257	Materum	9D 15M 00S	10D 55M 59S	257	Materu	18D 14M 29S	81D 34M 18S
258	Matale	7D 31M 00S	2D 55M 00S	258	Mathili	18D 32M 12S	82D 12M 6S
259	Mati	8D 39M 00S	4D 3M 00S	259	Mati Guda	18D 40M 27S	82D 8M 47S
260	Mauli	11D 31M 00S	12D 40M 00S	260	Mauli	19D 7M 12S	82D 31M 5S
261	Maya	6D 39M 00S	3D 34M 59S	261	Maya Bali	19D 33M 16S	83D 21M 51S
262	Maya Belwa	9D 3M 00S	12D 3M 00S	262	Maya Bali	19D 33M 16S	83D 21M 51S
263	Mede	6D 40M 00S	2D 46M 59S	263	Medi Put	18D 37M 10S	82D 42M 37S
264	Meke	7D 7M 59S	6D 15M 00S	264	Meka	18D 32M 35S	82D 3M 54S
265	Mekira	9D 33M 00S	6D 12M 00S	265	Mekara	18D 54M 34S	83D 16M 49S
266	Meringa	10D 43M 59S	12D 9M 00S	266	Meringi	19D 9M 15S	83D 51M 55S
267	Michi	7D 22M 59S	8D 37M 59S	267	Michia	19D 00M 54S	82D 22M 27S
268	Minji River	9D 13M 00S	6D 21M 00S	268	Minja	19D 23M 12S	82D 32M 35S
269	Miri	10D 19M 00S	9D 45M 00S	269	Miri Guda	19D 5M 38S	82D 23M 54S
270	Moko	8D 52M 59S	3D 7M 00S	270	Moko Gudi	19D 36M 38S	83D 44M 39S
271	Moku Hills	10D 22M 59S	11D 55M 00S	271	Moka Put	18D 52M 19S	82D 34M 32S
272	Monda Rafin	10D 46M 00S	13D 19M 59S	272	Monda Sil	18D 48M 56S	82D 32M 47S
273	Mongu	9D 31M 59S	9D 4M 59S	273	Mongo	18D 30M 27S	81D 57M 27S
274	More	6D 28M 10S	4D 30M 24S	274	More Palli	18D 29M 49S	81D 52M 36S
275	Moshi	9D 10M 59S	3D 31M 59S	275	Mosigam	19D 00M 56S	82D 19M 37S
276	Motugi	9D 00M 00S	6D 00M 00S	276	Motu	17D 50M 56S	81D 21M 59S
277	Mua	8D 46M 00S	3D 13M 59S	277	Mua Karu	18D 49M 8S	83D 19M 35S
278	Mua River	8D 48M 00S	3D 7M 59S	278	Mua Karu	18D 49M 8S	83D 19M 35S
279	Muchila	10D 19M 59S	13D 1M 00S	279	Muchili Gura	19D 36M 18S	83D 50M 44S
280	Muchurumbi	12D 39M 00S	8D 55M 00S	280	Muchu Kiras	18D 34M 26S	82D 2M 53S
281	Mudu	12D 3M 00S	14D 18M 00S	281	Muduguru	19D 3M 16S	83D 22M 6S
282	Muduru	13D 1M 59S	7D 49M 59S	282	Muduguru	19D 3M 16S	83D 22M 6S
283	Muko	8D 52M 59S	3D 7M 00S	283	Muka Guda	18D 28M 49S	82D 4M 27S
284	Muli	12D 16M 00S	12D 7M 59S	284	Muli Gura	19D 28M 33S	83D 47M 7S
285	Munda	10D 22M 00S	10D 49M 59S	285	Munda	19D 10M 57S	83D 56M 58S
286	Murke	9D 42M 00S	12D 31M 00S	286	Murkar	19D 3M 20S	83D 00M 52S
287	Musko	12D 37M 59S	8D 52M 00S	287	Muski	19D 15M 56S	83D 57M 27S

288	Nachi	6D 16M 59S	7D 19M 59S	288	Nachika Barangi	18D 46M 13S	83D 11M 17S
289	Naga	12D 22M 00S	14D 25M 00S	289	Naga Jodi	19D 30M 46S	82D 21M 1S
290	Nai	9D 28M 59S	9D 12M 00S	290	Nai Kera	18D 56M 29S	82D 24M 51S
291	Nakoto	12D 9M 00S	6D 55M 59S	291	Nakiti	19D 2M 42S	83D 14M 34S
292	Nando	6D 19M 00S	6D 55M 59S	292	Nandapur	18D 32M 49S	82D 44M 16S
293	Nandu	9D 13M 59S	8D 31M 00S	293	Nandi	19D 31M 39S	83D 37M 36S
294	Nara	6D 13M 00S	7D 39M 00S	294	Naragan	19D 4M 9S	82D 50M 00S
295	Nor	7D 25M 00S	8D 34M 59S	295	Norora	19D 27M 46S	83D 25M 5S
296	Nosiru	7D 12M 00S	4D 00M 00S	296	Nossigam	18D 48M 55S	82D 25M 15S
297	Nienga River	7D 7M 00S	8D 56M 59S	297	Nialenga	18D 35M 8S	82D 35M 7S
298	Nike	8D 42M 42S	7D 53M 35S	298	Nikesh	19D 27M 11S	83D 4M 8S
299	Nilo	12D 12M 00S	12D 22M 59S	299	Nila Bari	18D 56M 27S	83D 16M 53S
300	Nisama	9D 30M 00S	8D 28M 59S	300	Nishar	18D 59M 29S	83D 7M 10S
301	Nissin	7D 28M 00S	10D 19M 59S	301	Nisina Pakhna	18D 45M 00S	82D 17M 29S
302	Oda	7D 6M 00S	5D 16M 59S	302	Oda Badi	19D 30M 29S	83D 19M 4S
303	Oda River	6D 27M 00S	6D 48M 00S	303	Oda Jal	19D 16M 36S	82D 58M 57S
304	Odamgbe	7D 3M 00S	8D 31M 00S	304	Odamgmaska	19D 15M 42S	83D 41M 40S
305	Odesaka	8D 15M 00S	4D 25M 59S	305	Odasi	19D 2M 58S	83D 20M 21S
306	Odi	5D 34M 00S	5D 43M 00S	306	Odi Jambo	19D 53M 7S	83D 26M 35S
307	Odi Modi	5D 19M 00S	5D 22M 59S	307	Odimaska	19D 53M 26S	83D 27M 10S
308	Odonigi	8D 41M 59S	4D 22M 59S	308	Odingi	19D 39M 43S	83D 52M 27S
309	Odusi	7D 44M 38S	3D 59M 47S	309	Odasi	19D 2M 58S	83D 20M 21S
310	Oduro	6D 58M 00S	3D 16M 00S	310	Odra	19D 25M 12S	83D 41M 6S
311	Odooro	7D 49M 00S	5D 31M 00S	311	Odra	19D 25M 12S	83D 41M 6S
312	Odu	5D 7M 00S	8D 6M 00S	312	Odu Guda	19D 21M 39S	83D 23M 20S
313	Oduru	7D 49M 59S	7D 3M 00S	313	Odra	19D 25M 12S	83D 41M 6S
314	Ora	6D 28M 00S	5D 36M 00S	314	Ora Biri	18D 31M 22S	82D 34M 33S
315	Oria	6D 25M 00S	5D 40M 59S	315	Oria Pata	18D 53M 17S	83D 10M 27S
316	Oriah	5D 46M 00S	6D 3M 00S	316	Oria Pata	18D 53M 17S	83D 10M 27S
317	Orya	7D 16M 59S	8D 43M 00S	317	Oria Pentha	19D 3M 14S	83D 7M 36S
318	Pada	11D 58M 59S	7D 54M 00S	318	Pada Guda	18D 30M 48S	82D 7M 46S
319	Padam Hills	10D 45M 00S	11D 58M 00S	319	Padamapur	19D 20M 54S	83D 1M 50S

320	Padaro Lake	9D 12M 00S	12D 40M 59S	320	Padara Palli	18D 28M 12S	82D 38M 26S
321	Paida Lake	9D 12M 00S	12D 40M 59S	321	Paida Palli	19D 15M 6S	82D 12M 38S
322	Paiko	9D 25M 59S	6D 37M 59S	322	Paika Jodi	19D 22M 14S	83D 25M 46S
323	Paiko	9D 25M 59S	6D 37M 59S	323	Paika Poda	19D 20M 11S	83D 24M 33S
324	Pakka	10D 6M 00S	13D 13M 59S	324	Paka Basa	18D 39M 42S	82D 22M 9S
325	Pako	8D 43M 00S	6D 34M 59S	325	Paka Basa	18D 39M 42S	82D 22M 9S
326	Palade	9D 13M 59S	12D 25M 59S	326	Palada Put	18D 35M 35S	82D 30M 36S
327	Palama	9D 58M 59S	9D 18M 00S	327	Palama	19D 21M 30S	83D 43M 00S
328	Panti	9D 13M 00S	5D 40M 00S	328	Pandi	18D 44M 40S	82D 39M 46S
329	Papiri	10D 37M 59S	4D 31M 00S	329	Papara Hondi	19D 20M 34S	82D 31M 36S
330	Para	7D 30M 00S	4D 3M 00S	330	Parabadi	18D 50M 00S	82D 12M 34S
331	Pena	10D 34M 00S	6D 51M 00S	331	Penakaru	19D 39M 47S	83D 51M 18S
332	Pendi	9D 10M 00S	12D 13M 59S	332	Pendili	19D 8M 31S	83D 19M 32S
333	Pongu	9D 58M 00S	6D 18M 00S	333	Pongali	19D 27M 10S	83D 37M 50S
334	Poroto	9D 43M 00S	12D 46M 00S	334	Porata	18D 30M 7S	82D 39M 5S
335	Popoola (Popo Ola)	7D 40M 27S	3D 53M 2S	335	Papulur	18D 2M 38S	81D 57M 37S
336	Potoro	8D 46M 59S	5D 15M 00S	336	Poteru	17D 57M 3S	81D 42M 13S
337	Potiskum	11D 42M 42S	11D 4M 10S	337	Potesh	19D 22M 46S	83D 11M 13S
338	Pupule	9D 3M 00S	11D 36M 00S	338	Papulur	18D 2M 38S	81D 57M 37S
339	Rada	8D 42M 37S	7D 4M 33S	339	Rada	18D 28M 55S	82D 50M 45S
340	Raduna	7D 57M 00S	8D 36M 00S	340	Radu	19D 15M 29S	83D 47M 26S
341	Ragum	11D 39M 00S	5D 37M 59S	341	Ragura	19D 30M 6S	83D 46M 24S
342	Raha	10D 19M 59S	5D 4M 59S	342	Rahaguda	19D 31M 54S	83D 53M 42S
343	Rai	12D 43M 59S	8D 49M 00S	343	Raibiji	19D 34M 23S	83D 45M 38S
344	Rama Hill	10D 51M 00S	5D 39M 00S	344	Rama Giri	19D 22M 50S	82D 57M 46S
345	Ramani	12D 6M 00S	9D 25M 00S	345	Ramana	19D 35M 35S	83D 37M 31S
346	Ramba	12D 27M 00S	3D 52M 00S	346	Rambhu	19D 25M 18S	83D 33M 55S
347	Rambe	8D 40M 59S	11D 43M 00S	347	Rambhi	19D 20M 11S	83D 41M 12S
348	Rango	12D 22M 00S	4D 31M 59S	348	Ranga Jori	18D 47M 22S	83D 2M 53S
349	Rani	8D 45M 00S	5D 40M 00S	349	Rani Guda	18D 59M 22S	82D 23M 3S
350	Rantan	11D 31M 00S	8D 22M 59S	350	Ranta	18D 20M 3S	82D 39M 43S
351	Rapawa	10D 1M 00S	10D 13M 00S	351	Rappa	19D 7M 5S	83D 21M 45S

352	Rawo	9D 52M 59S	6D 19M 00S	352	Rava	18D 18M 57S	82D 13M 59S
353	Raya	11D 16M 00S	8D 45M 00S	353	Raya Gada	19D 9M 49S	83D 24M 19S
354	Reda	8D 42M 37S	7D 4M 33S	354	Redal	19D 55M 12S	83D 26M 20S
355	Rego	12D 22M 59S	8D 51M 00S	355	Regada	19D 3M 45S	83D 15M 2S
356	Rodeye	7D 19M 59S	3D 10M 00S	356	Rada	18D 29M 30S	82D 51M 12S
357	Rukuba	9D 57M 00S	8D 43M 00S	357	Rukuba	18D 28M 6S	82D 46M 4S
358	Rutu	8D 25M 59S	8D 13M 00S	358	Rutu Pai	19D 4M 42S	83D 19M 00S
359	Sabli	12D 13M 59S	5D 49M 00S	359	Sabili Nalo	19D 44M 29S	83D 33M 14S
360	Sabon	9D 49M 00S	6D 19M 59S	360	Sabun	18D 26M 3S	82D 33M 47S
361	Sada	11D 6M 00S	7D 16M 00S	361	Sada Lasa	19D 26M 53S	83D 14M 2S
362	Sadura	13D 39M 00S	4D 25M 59S	362	Sadaram	18D 20M 56S	82D 20M 41S
363	Sai	7D 34M 00S	9D 54M 00S	363	Sailuru	17D 57M 38S	81D 43M 5S
364	Sakara	7D 22M 00S	2D 46M 00S	364	Sakara Baju	19D 25M 35S	83D 53M 49S
365	Salabo	6D 40M 00S	3D 37M 59S	365	Salapa	19D 14M 11S	82D 43M 31S
366	Salami	7D 18M 00S	4D 27M 00S	366	Salimi	18D 36M 5S	82D 3M 10S
367	Samana	4D 34M 00S	7D 22M 00S	367	Samana	18D 48M 42S	83D 8M 6S
368	Sanga	9D 6M 00S	11D 37M 00S	368	Sanga Balasa	19D 51M 15S	83D 27M 32S
369	Sangam	8D 28M 00S	11D 58M 59S	369	Sangam Guda	18D 40M 8S	82D 16M 44S
370	Sangela	13D 4M 59S	4D 19M 00S	370	Sangel	18D 8M 17S	81D 40M 22S
371	Sankara	7D 31M 59S	9D 39M 00S	371	Sankar	18D 28M 54S	82D 52M 32S
372	Sangar	10D 4M 00S	10D 19M 59S	372	Sankar	18D 28M 54S	82D 52M 32S
373	Sangaro	10D 51M 00S	11D 27M 00S	373	Sankar	18D 28M 54S	82D 52M 32S
374	Sangeri	7D 16M 00S	10D 7M 59S	374	Sankari	19D 14M 11S	83D 58M 53S
375	Sankara	7D 31M 59S	9D 39M 00S	375	Sankarada	19D 9M 16S	82D 30M 47S
376	Sapa	8D 9M 00S	5D 19M 59S	376	Sapai	19D 24M 34S	83D 12M 14S
377	Sara	5D 37M 00S	5D 15M 00S	377	Sarabali	19D 40M 58S	83D 28M 4S
378	Sata	8D 22M 00S	4D 22M 00S	378	Sata	19D 19M 54S	83D 57M 32S
379	Sauro	11D 21M 00S	7D 45M 00S	379	Saura Guda	19D 31M 50S	83D 30M 38S
380	Sawa	8D 41M 59S	11D 52M 00S	380	Sawa Mari	18D 44M 26S	83D 6M 29S
381	Siba	7D 22M 35S	3D 47M 00S	381	Siba Padar	19D 43M 31S	83D 29M 24S
382	Sikali	10D 9M 00S	13D 3M 00S	382	Sikala	19D 7M 22S	83D 42M 11S
383	Simma	7D 58M 00S	8D 49M 00S	383	Seema	19D 11M 40S	83D 58M 44S
384	Sindi	8D 55M 59S	11D 10M 59S	384	Sindhigam	18D 49M 24S	82D 17M 17S
385	Sindi	8D 55M 59S	11D 10M 59S	385	Sindhi Giri	19D 55M 35S	83D 31M 27S

386	Sindiri	11D 13M 00S	5D 00M 00S	386	Sindheri	18D 40M 30S	83D 3M 30S
387	Sindiri	11D 15M 00S	4D 58M 00S	387	Sindhri Mala	18D 24M 23S	81D 55M 17S
388	Sinko	7D 26M 6S	3D 45M 6S	388	Singo	18D 20M 15S	82D 14M 8S
389	Siri	10D 37M 59S	10D 13M 00S	389	Siri Guda	18D 51M 47S	83D 13M 40S
390	Siri Hill	10D 31M 00S	9D 46M 00S	390	Siri Peta	18D 24M 39S	82D 6M 2S
391	Siri Pori	8D 26M 59S	11D 28M 00S	391	Siripur	19D 26M 34S	83D 57M 10S
392	Somolu	6D 34M 59S	3D 28M 00S	392	Somili	18D 26M 45S	82D 38M 8S
393	Sukuru	7D 30M 00S	4D 5M 59S	393	Sukra Put	19D 00M 46S	82D 53M 29S
394	Suri	12D 3M 20S	8D 21M 12S	394	Suri	19D 15M 59S	83D 28M 45S
395	Suri River	12D 3M 20S	8D 21M 12S	395	Suri	19D 15M 59S	83D 28M 45S
396	Suru	9D 4M 59S	3D 9M 00S	396	Suru Bali	19D 12M 48S	83D 12M 33S
397	Suti	13D 19M 59S	4D 58M 00S	397	Suti Podar	19D 4M 59S	82D 16M 4S
398	Sutumi Hills	10D 12M 00S	9D 18M 00S	398	Sutu Gandhi	18D 12M 6S	82D 13M 1S
399	Tabarau	10D 38M 26S	7D 17M 7S	399	Tabero	18D 22M 44S	82D 19M 32S
400	Tabela	10D 58M 00S	9D 25M 59S	400	Tabala Guda	18D 23M 6S	82D 15M 42S
401	Tadagona	9D 19M 59S	6D 10M 59S	401	Tadava	18D 26M 39S	82D 35M 47S
402	Tade	7D 25M 13S	3D 45M 7S	402	Tada	19D 27M 51S	83D 38M 17S
403	Tali	8D 49M 59S	12D 30M 00S	403	Talilata	19D 21M 6S	83D 40M 50S
404	Tama	10D 19M 00S	12D 4M 00S	404	Tama	18D 32M 16S	82D 33M 10S
405	Tami	10D 46M 59S	7D 27M 00S	405	Tamili	18D 52M 37S	82D 51M 33S
406	Tanda	9D 25M 59S	8D 10M 59S	406	Tanda	19D 17M 36S	82D 36M 27S
407	Tanda-bikum	7D 13M 00S	10D 10M 59S	407	Tandabi	17D 58M 53S	81D 30M 20S
408	Tandi	10D 45M 00S	9D 55M 59S	408	Tandi Konda	18D 13M 54S	81D 57M 43S
409	Tanga	9D 58M 00S	12D 10M 00S	409	Tangapali	18D 33M 17S	81D 56M 48S
410	Tanko	7D 18M 00S	10D 51M 00S	410	Tanku	18D 56M 56S	83D 22M 24S
411	Tapa	6D 30M 00S	2D 49M 00S	411	Tapa Guda	18D 24M 6S	82D 2M 6S
412	Tapa River	9D 15M 00S	7D 1M 59S	412	Tapa Podar	18D 45M 51S	83D 00M 34S
413	Tara	13D 28M 00S	6D 22M 00S	413	Tarabil	19D 7M 1S	84D 1M 22S
414	Taram	8D 43M 59S	9D 9M 00S	414	Taramu	19D 00M 29S	83D 29M 18S
415	Tashok	9D 34M 59S	8D 46M 59S	415	Tasaki	19D 17M 9S	83D 40M 9S
416	Tati	7D 16M 59S	10D 9M 00S	416	Tati Pari	18D 3M 00S	82D 13M 48S

417	Tati River	7D 48M 00S	10D 25M 59S	417	Tati Beda	18D 52M 54S	82D 32M 12S
418	Tayo	11D 55M 59S	11D 4M 00S	418	Taya Put	18D 57M 56S	83D 4M 30S
419	Tede	8D 33M 00S	3D 27M 00S	419	Tedda	18D 25M 50S	83D 00M 2S
420	Tela	7D 43M 41S	3D 46M 5S	420	Telal	18D 6M 6S	82D 18M 41S
421	Tokolo	9D 19M 00S	7D 28M 59S	421	Thokal	18D 38M 45S	82D 31M 27S
422	Tile	7D 7M 59S	8D 54M 00S	422	Tileru	19D 10M 9S	83D 17M 12S
423	Tonde	10D 21M 00S	11D 10M 00S	423	Tonde Palli (Tondapali)	18D 31M 14S	81D 54M 11S
424	Tongo	10D 7M 00S	13D 10M 59S	424	Tongo Guda	18D 26M 43S	81D 48M 24S
425	Tongo	10D 9M 00S	13D 7M 00S	425	Tongo Roma	19D 26M 21S	83D 53M 57S
426	Tope	8D 28M 00S	4D 19M 00S	426	Topi Pador	19D 22M 49S	83D 51M 57S
427	Tosa	7D 44M 20S	3D 58M 44S	427	Tosaka Padu	19D 13M 50S	83D 21M 39S
428	Toskorom	12D 39M 00S	13D 6M 00S	428	Tosaka Padu	19D 13M 50S	83D 21M 39S
429	Toto	8D 22M 44S	7D 5M 3S	429	Totapada	18D 37M 00S	82D 27M 10S
430	Tudu	9D 42M 00S	11D 4M 00S	430	Tudu Leliri	18D 58M 45S	83D 14M 17S
431	Tuje	11D 46M 59S	9D 42M 00S	431	Tujer	19D 24M 5S	82D 59M 6S
432	Tulas	13D 19M 00S	4D 13M 00S	432	Tulasi	18D 40M 28S	82D 00M 50S
433	Tulen	7D 10M 00S	8D 37M 00S	433	Tulen Guda	18D 31M 40S	81D 57M 50S
434	Tumba	10D 1M 00S	12D 25M 00S	434	Tumba	19D 14M 15S	83D 36M 21S
435	Tumbi	7D 30M 00S	4D 18M 00S	435	Tumbi Tarai	19D 18M 28S	83D 18M 14S
436	Tum-bulla	13D 13M 00S	5D 40M 00S	436	Tumberla	19D 22M 42S	82D 34M 36S
437	Tumuna	13D 25M 59S	4D 58M 59S	437	Tumuda	19D 59M 16S	81D 52M 27S
438	Ture	7D 3M 00S	8D 41M 59S	438	Turi Guda	19D 36M 12S	83D 35M 25S
439	Turunku	10D 49M 00S	7D 40M 59S	439	Turuku	18D 55M 27S	83D 23M 11S
440	Ubaka	10D 33M 00S	4D 46M 00S	440	Uapaka	19D 6M 45S	83D 33M 6S
441	Uchi	7D 4M 59S	8D 58M 00S	441	Uchi Muchi	19D 53M 17S	83D 26M 21S
442	Uchu	6D 49M 59S	8D 49M 59S	442	Uchu Kumba	19D 39M 6S	83D 24M 51S
443	Uda	4D 40M 00S	8D 11M 59S	443	Uda Pada	18D 32M 35S	82D 29M 44S
444	Ude	7D 12M 00S	8D 34M 00S	444	Ude Giri	18D 39M 16S	82D 7M 32S
445	Udei	8D 4M 00S	8D 31M 00S	445	Udaygiri	18D 6M 2S	81D 32M 39S
446	Udu	9D 45M 00S	8D 52M 59S	446	Udupa	18D 32M 34S	81D 55M 45S

447	Udubo	11D 56M 22S	10D 38M 17S	447	Udupa	18D 32M 34S	81D 55M 45S
448	Uki	9D 4M 59S	12D 34M 00S	448	Ukia Palli	19D 8M 29S	82D 12M 47S
449	Uki Hill	9D 4M 59S	12D 31M 59S	449	Ukia Palli	19D 8M 29S	82D 12M 47S
450	Ukambo	11D 1M 00S	6D 21M 00S	450	Ukkamba	19D 10M 21S	83D 47M 43S
451	Uli	5D 46M 59S	6D 52M 00S	451	Ulimanga	19D 16M 18S	83D 29M 00S
452	Umara	12D 57M 00S	5D 7M 59S	452	Umarkote	19D 39M 46S	82D 13M 6S
453	Umari	11D 22M 59S	12D 43M 59S	453	Umari Guda	18D 43M 36S	82D 31M 5S
454	Umaru	11D 22M 59S	8D 11M 59S	454	Umar Gan	19D 12M 42S	82D 10M 26S
455	Umura	12D 57M 00S	5D 7M 59S	455	Umuri	18D 46M 31S	82D 40M 6S
456	Uru	11D 43M 00S	4D 27M 00S	456	Uru Bheli	17D 55M 41S	81D 28M 41S
457	Usa	9D 58M 59S	6D 6M 00S	457	Usa Bali	19D 20M 39S	83D 11M 2S
458	Usaka	5D 16M 59S	7D 33M 00S	458	Usaka Pali	18D 9M 28S	81D 41M 39S
459	Ushi	7D 52M 00S	5D 10M 00S	459	Usigan	19D 24M 34S	82D 38M 21S
460	Usi	7D 52M 00S	5D 10M 00S	460	Usigan	19D 24M 34S	82D 38M 21S
461	Utoka	6D 22M 00S	5D 31M 00S	461	Utaka Padu	19D 12M 19S	83D 29M 34S
462	Wallaga	9D 4M 00S	12D 13M 00S	462	Walagay	18D 30M 36S	83D 2M 24S
463	Warda	12D 37M 00S	8D 49M 00S	463	Warda	19D 7M 22S	83D 35M 49S

[LC = Location Code; NPN = Nigerian Place Name; KPN = Koraput Place Name]

Table 2

The Tribe Names of Koraput (Orissa, India) as Place Names in Nigeria (Africa)

SN	KE	NPN	Latitude	Longitude
1	Koya	Koya	7D 57M 00S	11D 52M 00S
2	Gadaba	Gadabo	5D 46M 59S	13D 40M 59S
3	Bondo	Bondor Marsh	12D 1M 59S	10D 10M 00S
4	Dharua	Darowa	8D 51M 00S	9D 31M 00S
5	Dharua	Darawa	7D 28M 59S	12D 28M 59S
6	Duruva	Durwa	11D 21M 00S	11D 34M 00S
7	Dal	Dal	9D 58M 00S	9D 30M 00S
8	Baiga	Baiga Suwa	6D 9M 00S	12D 28M 00S
9	Didayi	Dida	6D 43M 59S	8D 25M 59S
10	Kondo Dora	Kondo	3D 19M 00S	7D 34M 59S
11	Gondo	Gonda	11D 51M 00S	10D 46M 59S
12	Banjara	Banja	12D 22M 59S	8D 37M 59S
13	Banjara	Baniaram	12D 00M 00S	9D 49M 00S

14	Gandia	Gandi	5D 45M 00S	12D 58M 00S
15	Bathudi	Baturi	8D 22M 59S	11D 10M 59S
16	Bhuiya	Buyi	6D 42M 00S	9D 22M 59S
17	Bhuyan	Buya River	8D 43M 59S	10D 49M 59S
18	Binjhal	Binjel Sabarumowa	4D 28M 00S	13D 12M 00S
19	Binjhal	Binji	4D 55M 00S	13D 13M 00S
20	Ghara	Gara	6D 4M 59S	9D 13M 00S
21	Kawar	Kawara	7D 21M 00S	10D 49M 59S
22	Kharia	Karia	11D 10M 00S	11D 43M 00S
23	Kisan	Kisa	6D 58M 00S	10D 10M 59S
24	Kolah Loharas	Kola	4D 30M 00S	7D 27M 00S
25	Koli	Koli	11D 24M 00S	10D 31M 00S
26	Kora	Kora	11D 52M 00S	10D 16M 00S
27	Korua	Korawa	8D 44M 31S	12D 6M 57S
28	Kulis	Kuli	11D 7M 00S	11D 18M 00S
29	Kulis	Kulli	4D 18M 00S	11D 13M 59S
30	Lodha	Lodo	3D 30M 00S	7D 7M 00S
31	Madia	Madia	12D 9M 00S	10D 37M 59S
32	Mankirdia	Mankera	4D 54M 00S	12D 31M 00S
33	Mankirdia	Mankeri	5D 4M 59S	13D 1M 00S
34	Mankidi	Mangeti	11D 37M 59S	7D 16M 59S
35	Munda	Munda	10D 49M 59S	10D 22M 00S
36	Oraon	Oran	4D 13M 00S	7D 12M 00S
37	Omanatya	Omenama	6D 39M 18S	4D 50M 17S
38	Paroja	Paruji	12D 43M 00S	10D 16M 59S
39	Rajuar	Rajau Hairi	9D 6M 00S	11D 55M 00S
40	Santal	Santalma	11D 16M 00S	11D 33M 00S
41	Saora	Sauro	7D 45M 00S	11D 21M 00S
42	Saura	Sauri	6D 46M 59S	11D 43M 59S
43	Sabar	Sabaru	9D 7M 00S	11D 58M 00S
44	Savara	Sabaru	6D 46M 59S	12D 11M 9S
45	Sahara	Saghara	5D 15M 00S	5D 37M 00S
46	Tharua	Tarawa	3D 58M 00S	11D 34M 59S
47	Tharua	Taruwa	4D 19M 59S	8D 19M 00S

[SN = Serial Number; KE = Koraput Ethnonym; NPN = Nigerian Place Name]

Table 3
The Ethnonyms of Koyas as Place Names in Koraput (Orissa, India)

SN	KD	Category	KPN	Latitude	Longitude
1	Koya	Tribe	Koyagiri	81D 45M 20S	18D 19M 19S
2	Kamar Koya	Synonym	Kamara	82D 34M 30S	19D 6M 18S
3	Kamar Koya	Synonym	Kamarahandi	82D 37M 30S	19D 30M 42S
4	Musri Koya	Synonym	Musuripadar	83D 9M 29S	19D 9M 42S
5	Musri Koya	Synonym	Musudi	83D 27M 00S	19D 27M 11S
6	Konda Rajulu	Synonym	Kondaput	82D 43M 00S	18D 54M 27S
7	Koyi	Synonym	Koimeta	81D 45M 10S	18D 5M 35S
8	Koya Dora	Synonym	Doraguda	82D 23M 30S	18D 46M 00S
9	Kanda	Synonym	Kandha	83D 53M 20S	19D 19M 48S
10	Kui	Synonym	Kuilaguda	82D 10M 59S	18D 11M 39S
11	Paredi	Exogamous Sept	Pardiambo	83D 10M 59S	18D 53M 8S
12	Peramboya	Exogamous Sept	Peramera	83D 33M 29S	19D 52M 54S
13	Kawasi	Exogamous Clan	Kowasiguda	81D 42M 39S	18D 4M 41S
14	Madkam	Exogamous Clan	Madkamiguda	82D 13M 50S	18D 31M 4S
15	Sodi	Exogamous Clan	Sodoranga	83D 24M 29S	19D 7M 1S
16	Madi	Exogamous Clan	Madi	82D 31M 19S	18D 40M 00S
17	Madi	Exogamous Clan	Madiguda	83D 43M 9S	19D 36M 6S
18	Adiam	Exogamous Clan	Adiguda	82D 8M 30S	18D 20M 18S
19	Paddam	Exogamous Clan	Padamapur	83D 9M 20S	19D 20M 54S
20	Sunnam	Exogamous Clan	Sunariguda	83D 36M 39S	19D 34M 54S
21	Vanjam	Exogamous Clan	Venchanpali	81D 38M 30S	18D 9M 2S
22	Muchika	Exogamous Clan	Muchiligura	83D 42M 00S	19D 34M 12S
23	Barek	Exogamous Clan	Barake Sala	83D 14M 9S	18D 45M 28S
24	Kunjam	Exogamous Clan	Kunjamba	82D 32M 30S	18D 33M 6S
25	Chera	Exogamous Clan	Cherampadar	82D 57M 50S	19D 4M 33S
26	Chera	Exogamous Clan	Cheruguda	81D 58M 00S	18D 13M 46S
27	Badse	Lineage	Badaserpali	82D 10M 19S	18D 38M 13S
28	Bogam	Lineage	Bhogubara	83D 54M 36S	19D 35M 26S
29	Dadir	Lineage	Dadalguda	81D 54M 30S	18D 6M 21S
30	Emla	Lineage	Emliguda	83D 31M 30S	19D 19M 39S
31	Emla	Lineage	Emliguda	83D 31M 30S	19D 19M 39S
32	Gaita	Lineage	Gaiguda	83D 50M 30S	19D 32M 57S
33	Gondse	Lineage	Gondaguda	83D 33M 20S	19D 39M 52S
34	Kalmu	Lineage	Kalma	83D 58M 9S	19D 7M 59S
35	Karta	Lineage	Kartas	82D 49M 30S	18D 53M 18S
36	Moka	Lineage	Mokagudi	83D 49M 30S	19D 36M 30S
37	Odi	Lineage	Odi Maska	83D 28M 40S	19D 53M 26S
38	Ponder	Lineage	Pondoi	82D 56M 9S	18D 26M 36S
39	Ponder	Lineage	Punder	83D 33M 29S	19D 53M 40S
40	Pusami	Lineage	Pussapolli	82D 7M 59S	18D 26M 00S
41	Rawal	Lineage	Rava	82D 22M 50S	18D 18M 57S

42	Rawal	Lineage	Rava	83D 22M 50S	19D 18M 57S
43	Tati	Lineage	Tatibeda	82D 34M 00S	18D 52M 54S
44	Tati	Lineage	Tatipari	82D 21M 00S	18D 3M 00S
45	Teliari	Lineage	Telia	82D 30M 39S	18D 57M 11S
46	Galir	Clan	Galipendi	83D 23M 39S	19D 7M 24S
47	Ganget	Clan	Gangapada	82D 16M 30S	18D 21M 38S
48	Lawar	Clan	Laudi	83D 2M 49S	18D 26M 36S
49	Lawar	Clan	Lauriguda	83D 12M 00S	18D 46M 40S
50	Pittalwar	Clan	Pitalamingi	83D 51M 20S	19D 4M 3S
51	Tai	Clan	Taimal	82D 19M 30S	18D 18M 37S
52	Mottum	Clan	Motu	81D 30M 50S	17D 50M 56S
53	Dharmu	Clan	Dharmaguda	83D 37M 30S	19D 22M 4S
54	Dharmu	Clan	Dharmaguda	83D 7M 00S	19D 7M 30S
55	Undmir	Clan	Ondara	83D 5M 6S	18D 31M 12S
56	Turramir	Clan	Turabadi	83D 38M 49S	19D 39M 45S
57	Turramir	Clan	Turiguda	83D 10M 9S	18D 45M 54S
58	Jelir	Clan	Jala	83D 23M 20S	18D 54M 5S
59	Madir	Clan	Madiguda	83D 43M 9S	19D 36M 6S
60	Darer	Clan	Daraguda	81D 44M 39S	18D 9M 57S
61	Alwa	Clan	Aluru	81D 48M 50S	18D 24M 11S
62	Bandam	Clan	Bandia	82D 33M 29S	19D 18M 6S
63	Kanjaroo	Clan	Kanjei	82D 33M 10S	18D 45M 36S
64	Kanjaroo	Clan	Kanjakana	83D 9M 00S	19D 16M 42S
65	Kunju	Clan	Kunjabadi	83D 34M 40S	19D 10M 4S
66	Kokral	Clan	Kokidi	82D 25M 9S	19D 9M 15S
67	Kattam	Clan	Katamaguda	82D 26M 20S	18D 29M 17S
68	Ondi	Clan	Ondharolima	83D 49M 40S	19D 28M 37S
69	Pharkam	Clan	Parkanmala	82D 8M 27S	18D 22M 15S
70	Rega	Clan	Regada	83D 13M 57S	19D 4M 5S
71	Bani	Clan	Banipanga	83D 33M 22S	19D 49M 15S
72	Kaka	Clan	Kakada	82D 43M 7S	18D 27M 34S
73	Kotam	Clan	Kotamal	82D 37M 30S	19D 28M 51S
74	Dora	Title	Doragula	82D 27M 39S	19D 26M 21S
75	Dora	Title	Doragam	83D 31M 40S	19D 54M 56S
76	Madkami	Surname	Madkamiguda	82D 13M 50S	18D 31M 4S
77	Madi	Surname	Madi	82D 31M 19S	18D 40M 00S
78	Wanjami	Surname	Venchanpali	81D 38M 30S	18D 9M 2S
79	Rawa	Surname	Rava	82D 22M 50S	18D 18M 57S
80	Kawasi	Surname	Kowasiguda	81D 42M 39S	18D 4M 41S
81	Sodi	Surname	Sodoranga	83D 24M 29S	19D 7M 1S
82	Beke	Surname	Bakagura	83D 56M 39S	19D 31M 1S
83	Inga	Surname	Ingira	82D 10M 30S	19D 44M 17S

[SN = Serial Number; KD = Koya Designation; KPN = Koraput Place Name]

Table 4
The Ethnonyms of Koyas as Place Names in Nigeria (Africa)

SN	KD	Category	NPN	Latitude	Longitude
1	Alwa	Clan	Alwali	8D 19M 55S	11D 50M 58S
2	Alwa	Clan	Alwei	8D 48M 00S	7D 1M 00S
3	Bandam	Clan	Bandam	4D 7M 59S	11D 45M 00S
4	Darer	Clan	Darer	10D 10M 59S	10D 46M 59S
5	Dharmu	Clan	Daram	13D 9M 00S	9D 58M 59S
6	Dharmu	Clan	Daramushe	10D 4M 59S	11D 40M 59S
7	Galir	Clan	Gali	10D 16M 59S	10D 46M 00S
8	Ganget	Clan	Gangatilo	13D 1M 59S	12D 19M 59S
9	Jelir	Clan	Jela	6D 49M 00S	12D 21M 00S
10	Kanjaroo	Clan	Kanja	8D 43M 00S	9D 1M 00S
11	Kanjaroo	Clan	Kanjirawa	6D 28M 00S	11D 24M 00S
12	Kattam	Clan	Katam	10D 49M 00S	10D 16M 00S
13	Kokral	Clan	Kokora	6D 27M 00S	8D 37M 59S
14	Kotam	Clan	Kotembe	13D 52M 00S	11D 22M 00S
15	Kunju	Clan	Kunji	4D 28M 00S	11D 7M 59S
16	Kurram	Clan	Kurra	8D 45M 00S	9D 24M 00S
17	Lawar	Clan	Lawaru	11D 55M 59S	9D 24M 00S
18	Lawar	Clan	Laweru	11D 55M 59S	9D 24M 00S
19	Madir	Clan	Madira	6D 33M 38S	12D 38M 21S
20	Mottum	Clan	Motunde	3D 54M 37S	7D 40M 13S
21	Ondi	Clan	Ondewari	6D 00M 32S	4D 46M 19S
22	Oyemir	Clan	Oye	3D 22M 59S	7D 7M 59S
23	Pittalwar	Clan	Pitila Hills	12D 1M 00S	10D 13M 59S
24	Tai	Clan	Tayu	8D 37M 00S	9D 16M 59S
25	Turramir	Clan	Turame	8D 16M 59S	11D 19M 59S
26	Turramir	Clan	Turmi	11D 25M 00S	11D 22M 00S
27	Undmir	Clan	Unde	8D 58M 00S	7D 1M 59S
28	Mailam	Clan	Malia	5D 37M 00S	13D 28M 00S
29	Rega	Clan	Rego	8D 51M 00S	12D 22M 59S
30	Pharkam	Clan	Parakam	4D 24M 00S	13D 13M 59S
31	Kaka	Clan	Kaka	11D 12M 00S	8D 7M 00S
32	Kaka	Clan	Kaka	3D 48M 00S	7D 3M 00S
33	Bani	Clan	Bani	13D 13M 59S	10D 27M 00S
34	Adiam	Exogamous Clan	Adi	8D 58M 59S	7D 1M 00S
35	Barek	Exogamous Clan	Bareke	12D 25M 00S	8D 49M 00S
36	Chera	Exogamous Clan	Cherawa	13D 36M 00S	12D 46M 00S
37	Chera	Exogamous Clan	Cero	8D 41M 21S	12D 3M 51S
38	Karam	Exogamous Clan	Karama	6D 25M 00S	5D 7M 00S
39	Kawasi	Exogamous Clan	Kawaseme	6D 43M 59S	8D 51M 00S
40	Kawasi	Exogamous Clan	Kawaje	8D 20M 20S	12D 12M 56S
41	Kunjam	Exogamous Clan	Kunjum	10D 46M 59S	12D 1M 00S

42	Madi	Exogamous Clan	Made	8D 52M 59S	7D 34M 59S
43	Madi	Exogamous Clan	Made	11D 19M 00S	11D 31M 59S
44	Madkam	Exogamous Clan	Matagami	8D 24M 00S	9D 40M 00S
45	Muchika	Exogamous Clan	Muchia	8D 40M 59S	10D 48M 00S
46	Paddam	Exogamous Clan	Padam Hills	12D 1M 00S	10D 13M 59S
47	Sodi	Exogamous Clan	Sodina	3D 58M 00S	7D 4M 59S
48	Sodi	Exogamous Clan	Sodipe	3D 30M 00S	7D 00M 00S
49	Sunnam	Exogamous Clan	Sunnai	6D 49M 59S	10D 21M 00S
50	Vanjam	Exogamous Clan	Wanja	8D 39M 00S	7D 22M 59S
51	Paredi	Exogamous Sept	Parda	12D 43M 00S	9D 10M 59S
52	Paredi	Exogamous Sept	Parda	12D 4M 59S	10D 15M 00S
53	Peramboya	Exogamous Sept	Permobiri	6D 4M 50S	4D 38M 35S
54	Badse	Lineage	Badsweni	4D 46M 00S	11D 40M 59S
55	Badse	Lineage	Badshi	11D 28M 59S	11D 34M 59S
56	Bogam	Lineage	Bogun	3D 19M 00S	7D 40M 59S
57	Bogam	Lineage	Boga	12D 22M 59S	10D 7M 59S
58	Dadir	Lineage	Dadiri	11D 42M 00S	7D 46M 59S
59	Emla	Lineage	Emelego	6D 31M 00S	4D 49M 00S
60	Emla	Lineage	Emelsua	6D 41M 51S	4D 50M 35S
61	Gaita	Lineage	Gaida	8D 28M 13S	11D 56M 6S
62	Gondse	Lineage	Gondi	11D 57M 00S	10D 33M 00S
63	Guisale	Lineage	Gusoli	6D 21M 00S	8D 55M 59S
64	Kalmu	Lineage	Kalma	14D 33M 00S	12D 10M 59S
65	Karami	Lineage	Karami	7D 51M 00S	10D 30M 00S
66	Karta	Lineage	Kartau	8D 11M 59S	11D 9M 00S
67	Moka	Lineage	Moko	3D 7M 00S	8D 52M 59S
68	Napod	Lineage	Napadna	6D 57M 00S	9D 28M 59S
69	Odi	Lineage	Odi	5D 43M 00S	5D 34M 00S
70	Oyami	Lineage	Oyada	3D 59M 8S	7D 38M 8S
71	Ponder	Lineage	Pondi	12D 18M 00S	10D 3M 00S
72	Ponder	Lineage	Pandaw	3D 3M 00S	8D 3M 00S
73	Punyem	Lineage	Ponyan	5D 43M 00S	7D 58M 00S
74	Pusami	Lineage	Pussa Bani	4D 7M 00S	10D 46M 00S
75	Rawal	Lineage	Rawo	6D 19M 00S	9D 52M 59S
76	Rawal	Lineage	Rawe	4D 49M 00S	6D 13M 59S

77	Tati	Lineage	Tati	10D 9M 00S	7D 16M 59S
78	Tati	Lineage	Tati River	10D 25M 59S	7D 48M 00S
79	Teliari	Lineage	Teli	11D 42M 00S	10D 27M 00S
80	Weti	Lineage	Weto	7D 49M 59S	7D 58M 00S
81	Wickalore	Lineage	Wiga	12D 1M 00S	10D 40M 59S
82	Wickalore	Lineage	Wikki	10D 31M 58S	9D 46M 9S
83	Wickalore	Lineage	Weiko River	6D 19M 59S	9D 54M 00S
84	Beke	Surname	Beke	8D 37M 59S	7D 51M 00S
85	Inga	Surname	Inga	6D 6M 00S	10D 4M 59S
86	Karami	Surname	Karami River	7D 51M 00S	10D 30M 00S
87	Kawasi	Surname	Kawaje	8D 20M 20S	12D 12M 56S
88	Madi	Surname	Made	8D 52M 59S	7D 34M 59S
89	Madkami	Surname	Matagami	8D 24M 00S	9D 40M 00S
90	Marabi	Surname	Marabi	11D 7M 00S	9D 19M 00S
91	Padami	Surname	Padam Hills	11D 58M 00S	10D 45M 00S
92	Padiami	Surname	Padam Hills	11D 58M 00S	10D 45M 00S
93	Rawa	Surname	Rawo	6D 19M 00S	9D 52M 59S
94	Sodi	Surname	Sodipe	3D 30M 00S	7D 00M 00S
95	Wanjami	Surname	Wanja	8D 39M 00S	7D 22M 59S
96	Kamar Koya	Synonym	Kamaru	8D 58M 00S	9D 46M 59S
97	Kamar Koya	Synonym	Kamarawa	6D 31M 59S	13D 6M 00S
98	Kanda	Synonym	Kanda	8D 34M 59S	12D 55M 59S
99	Konda Rajulu	Synonym	Konda	3D 19M 00S	7D 34M 59S
100	Koya Dora	Synonym	Dora	11D 36M 00S	8D 40M 59S
101	Koyi	Synonym	Koitulo	3D 59M 15S	7D 30M 56S
102	Kui	Synonym	Kuyi	6D 27M 00S	9D 40M 00S
103	Musri Koya	Synonym	Musari	13D 25M 00S	11D 10M 00S
104	Musri Koya	Synonym	Musariya	10D 27M 00S	12D 28M 59S
105	Dora	Title	Dora	11D 36M 00S	8D 40M 59S
106	Dora	Title	Dora	12D 7M 00S	10D 58M 59S
107	Koya	Tribe	Koya	7D 45M 00S	12D 7M 59S
108	Koya	Tribe	Koya	8D 37M 15S	12D 7M 19S
109	Koya	Tribe	Koya	4D 55M 00S	12D 39M 00S
110	Koya	Tribe	Koya	7D 57M 00S	11D 52M 00S

[SN = Serial Number; KD = Koya Designation; NPN = Nigerian Place Name]

DNA Studies. Autosomal (AA). Autosomal (Africa). The African continent is of course enormous and shows an overwhelmingly wide array of ethnic diversity. However that's no excuse for not teaching people about something as basic as Africa's geography let alone something as fundamental as its history, especially as it pertains to Afro-descendants. Another reason I don't favour using the word tribe is because I think it's clouding the understanding of the true ethnic roots of Afro-Diasporans. Black Africans knew of the harsh slavery that awaited slaves in the New World. Many elite Africans visited Europe on slave ships following the prevailing winds through the New World. One example of this occurred when Antonio Manuel, Kongo's ambassador to the Vatican, went to Europe in 1604, stopping first in Bahia, Brazil, where he arranged to free a countryman who had been wrongfully enslaved. African monarchs also sent their children along these same slave routes to be educated in Europe, and thousands of former slaves eventually returned to settle Liberia and Sierra Leone. African-American Mosaic, a resource guide for the study of black history, The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. History of early firearms. Website by David Lazenby, Middelaldercentret, Denmark. Although, Melanesians share phenotypical features with Africans and Dravidians researchers claim that Melanesians and Africans are not genetically related. In this paper we will explore the relationship between Melanesian and Dravido-African populations and determine if the Melanesians are a relic population related to the Australians. MATERIALS AND METHODS A collection of archaeological, craniometric and genomic evidence from Africa, India and Oceania was analyzed for this study. The Xia Dynasty is considered the first dynasty of the sandai (three Dynasties) of ancient China: Xia, Shang and Zhou. There are many references to the Xia people.