



PERUNNAL

ST MARYS SHRINE, EDOOR



LOCATION

**Panchayath/
Municipality/
Corporation**

Iritty Municipality

District

Kannur



ACCESSIBILITY

**Nearest Town/
Landmark/ Junction**

Edoor

Nearest Bus station

Kolikadavu Bus Stop - 250 M

**Nearest Railway
station**

Kannapuram Railway Station - 58.1 Km

Nearest Airport

Calicut International Airport -140 Km



CONTACT

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TIME

DATES

September (1 to 8)

FREQUENCY

Annual

DURATION

8 Days



ABOUT THE FESTIVAL (Legend/History/Myth)

St.Mary’s Forane Church is the first church in the name of St. Mary under the archdiocese of Thalassery. The church is a pilgrim center of Mother Mary. The migration of people from Central Kerala to Edoor was started in 1928.The first migrants has arrived during the period 1939-40. Saint Mary , the immaculate is the boon and glory of Edoor. In 1939, under the leadership of Valiyaparambil Kunjukuttan, around 6 families has migrated to Edoor. In 1941- 42, Kulathinkal Kunjuvarkey and Thannikkapara Devasya has migrated to the presently named Koramukku place.They have purchased land from Adv. T Narayanan Nambiar and Kallikkal Chathu.Kattakkal Joseph , Joseph Madathinakam , Puliyanikkatu Anthrayose were also the migrants during this period.Vattamattathil Avatha, Muriyangariyil Thommi, Martha, Thonakkara Paili ,Korantikkavelil Avatha, Vattamthottiyil Devasya purchased land from Theyyampadi Kannan ,constructed their own houses and started their living.

During this period, the migrants used to walk to Thondi , stayed there on Saturdays to see the Sunday Mass.In 1942 Rev Fr Joseph Kuthurachan came from Peravoor and offered the Mass in the tent, which was built in front of Valyaparambil Kutti’s house.This was the first holy Mass in the land of Edoor.From 1943, every Sunday Holy Mass has started in a small shed constructed in Njavally Family’s land. In 1945, Rev Fr CJ Varkey became the Parish Vikar .Fr CJ Varkey and Varghese Writer who has started all these activities had made the present Edoor.The Madathil-Edoor Road and L P School were built during the period for Fr CJ Varkey.In 1946, the church and the school were shifted from Thottambagam to Edoor.Korandivelil Sebastian and Muriyangari Mathai has sponsored the land for Church and School.

People living now here are the second generations of the migrated farmers from travencore. Kurumthottam, Kizhakpedekail, Vattamthottiyil, Manalel, Thuruthippallil, Muriankariyil, Madathinakam, Valiyaparambil, Thottupurath, Valiyakulam, Cherukanayil, etc. are the first few families migrated towards Edoor and surrounding areas. The first migrators and the spiritual leaders like Fr.C.J Varkey made the foundation of the development as roads and schools. The church is also a prominent forane church in the Syro-Malabar Catholic Archdiocese of Tellicherry.



RELEVANCE-
(Local / National / International)

Local



NO. OF PEOPLE PARTICIPATED

Approximately 3000

EVENTS/PROGRAMS

Divya bali
Thirunalkodiyettu
Speeches
Novena and Liteny
Worship with divyabali
Elenthonmarude
Vazhcha
New prathisundhi
Vazhcha
Pradhakshinam
Thirunal divyabali
Ettamidam

DESCRIPTION (How festival is celebrated)

The ancient practice of 8 day fast and the Feast of Virgin Mary's Birth are celebrated between September 1st and 8th of every year at the church. The 8 day festival starts with *Divya bali*, *Thirunalkodiyettu*, speeches, Novena and Liteny. The 2nd day follows with *divyabali*, novena, speeches and worship with *divyabali* in Latin reeth in the evening. The 2nd day follows with *divyabali* (Religion and its understanding), noven, speeches and worship of eminent priests from all over the country. The third day follows with *divyabali* novena, speeches and worship throughout the day. The fourth day consists of '*Elenthonmarude Vazhcha*' and the fifth day consists of the *divya bali* for them. The sixth day consists of '*new prathisundhi Vazhcha*' and the seventh day consists of *pradhakshinam* in addition to the daily *Divyabali*, Novena and speeches. The seventh day is the *Thirunal dinam* which has got the family of Meenakshiyamma providing buttermilk to the pilgrims. This is followed by *Thirunal divyabali* in various languages. The last day is called the *Ettamidam* when the flag is hoisted and later after *divyabali* and novena is brought down symbolically as the end of the festivities.

