GLOSSARY

Acharya : a respect leader of a community.
Addadari : cross-road.
Addavatte : cess levied on goods carried on cross-road.
Adhikari : supervisor of servants.
Agrahara : generally a Brahminical village.
Aliya : son-in law or sister's son.
Aliya Santana : a law of inheritance, under which property descends in the female line.
Ambigadere : levy on fishermen.
Anadibanajuvattana : commercial center from times immemorial.
Anchu : Boundary mark.
Angadi : shops set up temporarily or permanently for sale of goods.
Angadi bidi : shop-street or bazaar.
Angadi mane : betel-sheds, also godowns.
Anuga jivita vritti : a type of land-tenure based on love or affection, held by members of royal family.
Anupa sunka : petty toll.
Aravatige : water-sheds.
Aravattige : a place where drinking water is served, particularly to wary travellers.
Aravattu okkalu : an agricultural guild of 60 families.
Arebevu : half-boiled rice.
Aruvara : a kind of land mortgage, often usufructuary mortgage.
Asagadere : levy on washermen.
Badaga : north.
Badina sante : vegetable shops.
Badukalibhandi : a cart for plantains.
Bala : a measure of 180 tolas or 209. gr.
Bala vana : a tax on live-stock.
Banajiga : merchant.
Banagadde : A Paddy field which is totally dependent on rainfall.
Bandhu : a relative also entitled to property of deceased.
Banjaru : an infertile piece of land.
Bagu : forest-land used for economic plants, such as wood-yielding trees.
Basadi : a Jain religious establishment.
Bayalu : contains for perfumes.
Bedars : those who follow hunting as profession.
Beddalu : dry land.
Bele : unit of currency.
Belliya harivana : silver tray.
Bettada kudure : well-bred horse.
Belli : fence.
Bettu : a field which is entirely dependent on rainfall.
Bhandaradhana : fund created by guild of merchants.
Bhandarasthala : the land owned by the king. King's demesne.
Bhumi (also mannu) : a unit of measure (general meaning: soil).
Bitti : forced labour.
Bittisolla : forced labour usually agricultural.
Bittu vatta : type of land tenure, a gift for special service, usually connected with public works.
Bovigalu : babboo-makers.
Brahmadeya lands : lands held by Brahmans.
Brahmapuri : part of the town inhabited by Brahmans.
Banabettu : An elevated paddy field which depends exclusively on rainwater.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brahmadeya</td>
<td>land gifted away to an individual Brahmanas or to a group Brahmanas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamaraseve</td>
<td>a temple service of fanning the deity.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dandadhipa</td>
<td>usually military officer Dare: Fencing done by raising thick mud wall.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Devadana</td>
<td>gifts of land given to the deities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dari</td>
<td>street.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Desadhikari</td>
<td>local officer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Devadana or datti</td>
<td>lands given as gifts for carrying on worship in temples.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharma</td>
<td>an act generosity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gadyana</td>
<td>a gold coin, a widely circulated currency approximately weighing ½ a sovereign.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gana</td>
<td>oil press.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gandhasali</td>
<td>a popular variety of rice.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gauda</td>
<td>generally a group of powerful village officers, normally village headman.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Girsal</td>
<td>an excellent raw-rice.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gotra</td>
<td>adopted by hindus usually after a teacher of group teachers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grama</td>
<td>a village.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gumme</td>
<td>a small pond, smaller than kere or tank.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guttige</td>
<td>contract usually for land cultivation, entered into by tenants under various conditions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guttu</td>
<td>old manorial house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalla</td>
<td>natural streamhalu : uncultivable waste-land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hada</td>
<td>a liquid measure.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hadi</td>
<td>a small forest.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hakkalu</td>
<td>the grazing ground.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hallu</td>
<td>uncultivated waste-land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haravari</td>
<td>an extensive elevated land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heddari</td>
<td>big street or Highway.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heggade</td>
<td>village officer usually headman.</td>
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<td>Heggadati</td>
<td>wife of heggade-a very active figure in economic life.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heru</td>
<td>a word applicable to weight as well as dry fluid measures.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hingaru and mungaru bele</td>
<td>crops raised on late and early rains respectively.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hiriya heddari</td>
<td>a category of National Highway.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Holageri</td>
<td>street where untouchables lived.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hola</td>
<td>hola is generally a field, but in the northern parts of Dakshina Kannadas it refers to forest.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hittilu</td>
<td>area around the house where vegetables could be grown.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Huli</td>
<td>interest on the rice given as loan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jededere</td>
<td>tax on cattle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kalabhumi</td>
<td>Fertile, cultivable land.</td>
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<td>Kadu</td>
<td>natural forests.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kadugichchu</td>
<td>forest-fire.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaduhu</td>
<td>forest.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaluve</td>
<td>channel for letting out tank-water.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kambha</td>
<td>unit of measuring land, sub-division of matter.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kanta</td>
<td>One of the common marks used to demarcate one field from the other permanently.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Katte</td>
<td>outflow of tank.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kere</td>
<td>tank-built.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Keidambe</td>
<td>water can be raised by one man from a depth of about 3 feet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kodage</td>
<td>gift mostly of land for various services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koilu</td>
<td>an area which could be harvested in one day by one person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolake</td>
<td>the third crop obtained from the best sort of irrigated land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kola</td>
<td>pond a natural formations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kolaga: 4 ballas i.e., 72 tolas or 840.81 gr. A unit of measure based on sowing capacity.

Koylali: harvesters.

Krayasana: sale-deed.

Ksetra: a pilgrim center.

Kuduru: an island formed in a river by alluvial deposit.

Kudute: a dry and fluid measure.

Kumara vritti: a type of land tenure, a gift-to minor prince.

Kumari nela: forest-land reclaimed for cultivation Kali: A kind of grass which normally grows by the side of river in uncultivated area.

Madaga: big reservoir.

Majalu: a land, which in terms of fertility, is in between bayalu and bettu.

Mahajan: a local body for administering village.

Mahanadu: district level guilds.

Mahapatna: cosmopolitan center of trade.

Mana: 4 1/2 tolas.

Makkala Santana: a law of inheritance under which sons inherit the property of the father.

Makki: land next bayalu in fertility and cultivated with the help of rain water was to be cultivated with the help or rainy water.

Mekke: it is same as majalu and it occurs in place of majalu in a number of records.

Mudana: east.

Mude also sedeya: unit of measuring of land based on sowing capacity popular in N.K.

Mudi: most common standard measure for grains.

Mulageni: permanent tenancy.

Nadarasu: a local officer a division above village.

Nagara: town part of city.
Nala : channel.
Nanadesi : regional federation of guilds of merchants also ubhaya and samasta Nayarmula: Leasing of temple land to Brahmans for cultivation.
Nettaru kodge : type of land tenure, gifts usually made for acts of bravery to survivors of deceased.
Odi : very thin line of demarcating in paddy fields.
Oju : a measurement of land.
Padadana : folk-songs of Tulu country cf., janapada sahitya i.e., folk-songs of Karnataka.
Paduvana : west.
Paga : a copper coin.
Pala : a sub-unit of tola.
Pana or fanam : a gold coin also used to designate silver.
Patte : record specifying the rights of the land owner.
Patla : low-lying land which is mostly submerged during rainy season on which only the second crop could be raised.
Plough-land : a unit of measuring land-area of land ploughed in one day.
Prabhu : village officer.
Prabhu gavunda : village officer.
Pura : quarters of a town inhabited by special communities as brahmapuri.
Rajadahani : capital-centre of trade.
Rajadahani pattana : capital town, also a center of trade.
Rajaguru : royal preceptor.
Rajannada akki : superior variety of rice.
Salage : unit of measuring land or grain.
Salaki : chain used for measuring land.
Sante : fairs held every week for sale of goods.
Sarigeya sunka : transport levy.
Sarovara : lake.
Sarvanamasya or sarvabhyabtarasidhi : respected by all, are in perpetuity.
Sarvamanya : Total exemption of taxes.
Senabova : an accountant.
Sere or musti : 4/5 pala.
Sire : a piece of cloth.
Sowing capacity : basis for measuring land.
Sthanika : priest of a temple.
Stridhana : property belonging to women.
Suggi : the second crop.
Tambige : a liquid measure of loose definition.
Tala bhoga : a levy-a privilege granted to temples.
Tale hore : head-load.
Taluka : sub-division of district.
Tambuliga : seller of betel.
Tenkana : south.
Tengu : a liquid measure, but not exact or uniform.
Timaru : a vast paddy field.
Tirthankara : jain savants .
Todu : Natural rivulet which provides water for irrigation.
Tota : garden land.
Toruguttage : production tax payable by tenants.
Tribhoga : period of tenure extending over 3 generations.
Tubu : sluice of tank.
Ugrane : levy for storage.
Uliga : obligatory service rendered to the head of the family.
Umbali : type of land tenure-land granted for holding public officers.
Uppinangadi : shops selling salt.
Ur : usually a place or town.
Urumba hiriyakere : chief tank meant for the use of the village.
Uttama, Madhyama and Kanishta : classification of tenants into best, average and inferior.
Uttarayana sankranti : day when sun changes his course.
Uttara : lands granted with a specific purpose or directive.
Vana : forest.
Vaidegeni : a tenancy at will which terminates after a stipulated period. Years.
Varaha : a gold coin weighing 63 grains.
Varikara : a village officer.
Vira banaju : merchant community.
Vokkalu : tenant.
Vole : agreement between two or more parties.
Vritti : holding.
Vyavahara : sections of scriptures usually connected with disposal of property.
Yatam : used the lever being pulled down by men and women.
Yenelu : the first crop of the season.