GLOSSARY

Ayygal Mutts : The Brahmin-centred schools in the pre-colonial period.

Bamon, Charody, Sudir and Gaudi : The four castes among the Catholics of South Canara. Bamon is said to be the equivalent of Brahmin. Charod is said to have been equivalent of Kshatriya. Sudir supposed to be Sudra. Gaudi is a washerman or salt-maker.

Bazu : Jacket worn by women with a saree.

Bidi : A smoking stick like a cigarette made or rolled of tendu leaves with tobacco.

Billava : Originally, a caste of toddy tappers. However involved in agriculture too.

Bindi : A mark worn by Hindu women on their forehead.

Bunt : A caste among the Tulu speaking people originally involved in agriculture.

Chalgueni : System of leasing out land to the under-tenants on temporary basis.

Concordat : A treaty by any political power with the Pope.

Dhothi : A white long cloth worn by men in South India.

East Indians : In the context of Catholic migration to Bombay, the East Indians are referred to as the Original Catholics of Bombay who said to have been converted by the Portuguese. Their mother tongue is Marathi.

Emigration : People from a place go and settle in another state or country.

Fusly or Fasli : Revenue year or financial year. Add 590 to convert a fasli year into Christian era.

Gagro : A skirt.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gaud Saraswath</strong></td>
<td>The Community of Gaud Saraswath Brahmins, originally from Goa, basically involved in trade and commerce in the district.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gramapaddhati</strong></td>
<td>A popular legend associated with the coming of the Brahmins and connected with the Parashuram legend in the district.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gueni</strong></td>
<td>A land tenure.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Immigration</strong></td>
<td>People from a different place coming and settling in one place.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Jutka</strong></td>
<td>A carriage type of cart pulled by horses or ponies.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Kaido</strong></td>
<td>A fee paid by the Catholics in the district to their parish. It literally means obligation.</td>
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<td><strong>Kamot</strong></td>
<td>A family surname.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Kangani</strong></td>
<td>A Tamil term 'Kankani' meant an agent who supplied labourers to various regions in India and abroad especially during the colonial period. As a result certain migration patterns have been referred to as kangani type of migration.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Kas</strong></td>
<td>A dhoti like white cloth worn by men round the legs like pants.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Kayamgueni</strong></td>
<td>System of leasing out land to the under-tenant like the Mulagueni.</td>
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<td><strong>Kirgi</strong></td>
<td>A skirt worn by women, especially Catholics, in public functions.</td>
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<td><strong>Koot</strong></td>
<td>Peasant assemblages, protesting against colonial exactions.</td>
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<td><strong>Kumaki</strong></td>
<td>Forest land situated within the distance of 100 yards from a warg.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Kutaum</strong></td>
<td>A kurta like shirt worn by men especially Catholics in public functions.</td>
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</table>
Maistry: An agent (like the Kangani) who supplies labourers. Therefore another type of migration pattern is referred to as maistry type of labour migration. The term also means an overseer or supervisor.

Migration: People moving from one place to another.

Mogaveera: A caste of fisherfolk in the coastal region of the district.

Monegar or Manegar: A subordinate revenue officer, exercising limited police authority.

Monte Mariano: Mount of Mary. It is a place in the district where a monastery of Franciscan priests existed which is said to have been built in the sixteenth century near a place called Farangipet.

Mulagueni: System of leasing out land to the under-tenant, on a permanent and hereditary basis.

Naik: A family surname.

Paddanas: Folk songs of the people of Tulu speaking region sung either in functions or in harvesting fields.

Padmashali: A caste of weaving community in the district.

Padroado: The authority invested in the Portuguese Kings by the Pope to build churches as well as appoint Bishops in their territory especially in the East. When Portuguese power declined the Pope wanted to take back that authority which led to the Propaganda Fide and Padroado conflict.

Pattimars: Small wooden boats like the catamarans.

Prabhu: A family surname among the Catholics.

Puran: An epic. Among the Catholics it is the Konkani Puran written by an English priest named Thomas Stephen in Marathi-Konkani dialect.
Salians and Jedars

: Two sections among the weaving communities in the district.

Saraswath

: The community of Konkani speaking Brahmins, originally from Goa, in the district, distinct from Gaud Saraswaths. They are also seen in other parts of Konkan coast.

Sawkars

: Rich men usually traders or landlords.

Secondary migration

: Those migrants whose parents or grandparents who had earlier migrated to a place.

Shet

: A family surname said to have been derived from shet.

Thodop

: A shawl worn by men, especially Catholics in public functions.

Tuluvara

Migration of Tuluvas to Bombay.

Tuluvas

The people of South Canara who speak the Tulu language

Urbs Prima Indies

: Prime city of India i.e. Bombay.

Urmal

A headgear like a turban or rumaal.

Vaidegueni

System of leasing out land to the under-tenant for a specified period of time.

Vol

A cloth used by the Catholic women to cover the entire body when they went in public. A practice prevalent before the first decades of 20th century.

Warg

The land to which one has ownership rights.