Glossary

Aachaarakanakke: account of customary practice
Aachaarakramam: order of customary practice
Aachaaram: established custom
Aachaaraprakaaram: according to the custom
Anaachaaram: irregularity established by customary law
Anugnja: Permission, sanction
Aruli: by the king’s word
Azhikkal: attack, destabilize.
Bharanam
Brahmin: uppermost caste in both Varna and Jati social hierarchy.
Chaithi: doings.
Chaithikanakke: account of activities.
Chaivaarkalaaya: those who conduct affairs of the temple.
Chattavariyoola: legal guidelines.
Chola: a ruling dynasty of ancient Tamil Nadu.
Daasa: servant.
Dathen: the adopted.
Dathetukkal: to adopt.
Dathu: adoption.
Deeksha: observances regarding initiation for sacrifices or consecration or mourning for deceased.
Deesham: a geographical locality.
Deeshavaazhi: ruler of deesham.
Devaan: the chief minister of Travancore kingdom.
Dharmashastra: moral law, a legal text.
Duraachaaram: any act that is against aachaaram.
Ettarayoogam: temple council consisting of eight and a half votes.
Garbhastha Sreemaan: king even while in the womb.
Graamam: brahmin village.
Grandhavari: documents recorded and preserved.
Ilamkuuru: the junior prince.
Ilaya: younger.
Ilayathu: the younger prince.
Irunnaruli: a honorific term attached to the acts of muppu.
Itam: place, area.
Janmam: hereditary proprietorship.
Kalashamaataal: purificatory ceremony in temple.
Kanakkkan: accountant, accountant of documents.
Kanakkappura: building where the documents and accounts are preserved.
Kanakke: accounts, facts.
Kara: a section of administrative unit called pravrethi.
Karanakkanakkan: accountant of documents.
Karanam: document, law deed.
Koikkal: residence of swaroopikal.
Kulashekhara Perumal: title of honor of ancient kings of Venad.
Kutumbam: family.
Kuuru: heir.
Lokaachaaram: universal custom.
Makkathaayam: descent through sons.
Marumakkathaayam: descent through nephews.
Maryaada: local custom.
Maryaadakal: set of local customs.
Matampi: a lord, baron.
Mathilakam: that which is within walls, another term for Sree Padmanabha Swami temple
mozhî-olay: written order.
Mulayidu: ritual preceding temple festivals.
Muppu: senior.
Mura: order of turns.
Mutinjaruli: died.
Mutirju: died.
Muulakutumbam: family of origin.
Muuthathu: elder.
Naadu: territory of a chieftain.
Naalvariyooola: daily account.
Naatuvaazhi: ruler of the naatu.
Nattaar: the people.
Neettu: royal directives.
Paditharam: routine/customary procedure.
Padiyettam: ceremony performed by royalty on special occasions at the temple.
Pandarakaaryam: administration of royal territory.
Pandarakanakkan: Accountant of the temple properties.
Pandarakanakke: account of the temple property.
Pararoopam:
Paripaalanam: to govern.
Perumaal: king, overlord.
Pradeesham: area, locality.
Prauvrethikramam: order of activities.
Raajave: king.
Raajyam: kingdom.
Sabha: assembly, brahminical council of the temple.
Sanketham: principal portion of brahmin village.
Shaastraachaaram: rules of conduct according to precepts, principal written aachaaram.
Shreekaranam: head of temple accounts.
Sriman: term for respect.
Swaroopam: a political unit that is self-formed and self-forming.
Swaroopathine: for Swaroopam.
Swaroopikal: family members of a swaroopam.
Thaivazhi: branch of a kutumbam, a descent group.
Thantri: hereditary priest in a temple who decides the observances there.
Threppadidaanam: dedication of domain to Sree Padmanabha by Marthanda Varma.
Utayathaaka: in possession of.
Vaanaruli: ruled.
Vaazhal: to be in the world.
Vaazhntharulinra: to be in the world with distinction.
Vanchi: name of an ancient dynasty.
Vyavahaaramaala: a written legal text of late medieval period.

Note: This glossary is not a general statement of what the non-English terms denote. The specific meaning and connotation of the terms are clarified only in the main text.