GLOSSARY.

Achārām = Established custom: dues.
Achārām-θhirkkā = (To pay the dues). To divorce, generally applied to Tiya divorcees.
Aṭṭhirgāl = The head of the Amsam, or parish.
Aṭṭima = Feudal dependency of a Nayar upon his patron. Slavery.
Aṭṭiyān = A Slave. The Sudra-Nayar Sub-Division term themselves the adiyāns of their Nambudiri landlords.
Agathu Chārnathu = A large sub-division of the Nayar caste. Adherents of the Rajahs: formerly employed in household service.
Agatha Vekkuga = (Agathu=Inside, Vekkuga=To keep). A preliminary part of the Talikettu ceremony, during which the girl is kept apart in a room as if unclean.
Ammāman = (Dweller in the temple) The name embraces the many sub-divisions of Nayars who are temple servants.
Ammāyi = Kāranavan’s (generally uncle’s) wife.
Arayal = Part of a Taluk. Village, parish.
Arppu = (He who comes after). Next relation, successor, heir.
Ashtamangalyam = The eight auspicious articles offered to a bride or honoured guest. There is much uncertainty as to what they are. Probably rice, cloth, money, fire, milk, ghee, coconut, and a weapon: or symbols of these.
Athāzham, Athāzham = Supper. The feast on the evening of the 1st day of Talikettu.
Athikurishi = (Taking when extinct). Remote relationship. Right of succession (by virtue of distant relationship) to a divided branch of a tarawad when that branch becomes extinct.
Ayani Ūnu = Feasting of the Manavālan (bridegroom) before he ties the tāli (badge of marriage).

Bali = Sacrifice. Offering; chiefly obsequies performed by heirs.

Bandhu = Relation. Kinsman.

Bharthāvū = (He who supports) husband.

Bhārya = (She who has to be supported). Wife.

Bijam = Seed. Semen.

Bijapāramparyam = (Bijam=seed, and pāramparyam=succeasion) succession from the father.

Brāhmaṇi = (Feminine of Brahman). The name by which the Nambissan females are called, who sing at the Tālkotta Kalyānam of Nayars.

Chāliyan = (Jāliku=spider). Name of a casto of Marumakkathāyam Sudras whose profession is weaving.

Chārmathu = A main sub-division of the Nayar Cast. Adherents of the Rajahs.

Chāyippu = An enclosed verandah behind the Padinjattu (western) room.

Chēla = A cloth worn by women.

Cheppu = A small round box with a lid.

Dakshina = Gift of money to Brahmans on festive, or solemn, occasions.

Dānamuhūrtam = An auspicious hour to make a gift (of a virgin to a man.)

Datyūdi = A relative. The plural embraces every member of the family however remote.

Dēsakār = People of the same clan in a dēsam.

Dēsam = Sub-division of an Amsam.

Dēsam-Vāzhi = The chief man of a Dēsam. An hereditary local authority subordinate to Nādu-Vāzhi. (Now obsolete).

Dharmam = The law and its observances. The natural state. The chief virtue, Charity (Gundert).

Dikha = Mourning and ceremonies for a deceased person,—usually continued for one year.

Đāsaham = Evil. Sin. Taint.

Edaprabhu = A petty chieftain.

Ejamān = Master. Canarese term for the head of an Aliya Santānām family; equivalent to Kāranavan.

Elayathu = An inferior class of Brahmans who act as priests for Sudras in performing funeral obsequies &c.

Enangān = (Properly Inangān from Inanguga=to agree). A Kinsman. This is a hard word to define. Sub-Judge Mr. Krishna Menon defines it as "a reconciled member of one's own clan." Of one's own clan some may be friendly, some not. The former are Enangāns. The division line is apparently drawn by tradition.

Erādi = (Er̄=A bullock, yokes of oxen). Cow-herd. A Sub-division of the Sāmāntān sub-caste, formerly ruling in what is now the Ernad Taluk. The Zamorin dynasty belong to this caste.
Ezhavan = Properly Izhavan. A large section of the Tiyan Caste in Palghaut Taluk. They follow Makkathayam, and do not inter-marry with the Tyans.

Gāndharvam = A love-marriage without ceremonial.

Gōtram = Tribe (especially of Brahmans).

Grahapravēṣanam = (Graham-house, Pravēṣam-entering.) The ceremony of taking the wife for the first time to her husband's house.

Grahini = House-wife.

Grāmam = Village. In Malabar the word especially applies to the 64 Nambudri colonies, who are supposed to have divided the land between them.

Gunadāsham = (Gunam=good, and dāsham=bad.) One of the terms used in Malabar to denote the tie between a man and the woman with whom he cohabits.

Hōmam = A sacrifice: oblation to the god Agni.

Illakār = Persons of the same Illam, or lineage.

Illam = A Nambudri's house, or family. The Marumakkathāyam Tyans and Makkuvans also speak of their illam, meaning lineage.

Jānamam = The Malabar free-hold proprietary right.

Jānmi = Landlord.

Kalam = A pot with wide mouth.

Kalam = A farm-house; Granary.

Kalari = A gymnasion. A place of martial exercise, generally dedicated to the goddess Bhagavathi.

Kalasam = Consecrated water.

Kalasakumbham = A brass vessel in which water for purification is kept.

Kalyānakuttī = The bride. The girl undergoing the Tālikettu ceremony.

Kalyānam = Marriage.

Kānapanam = The term used by North Malabar Tyans to represent a sum of money paid by the bridegroom to the bride's uncle. Should be returned if the woman deserts the man, or misconducts herself.

Kanisan = An astrologer. A sub-caste of the Tiyan, who monopolize the astrological business in Malabar.

Kanyikalam = (Etymology uncertain) A girl at her first menstruation.

Kāppu = (From Kākkum—to protect) a bracelet, bangle. A charm, or amulet, tied on the girl's arm at Tālikettu. What it symbolizes seems uncertain.

Kāranavan = Senior male in a tarawad, and therefore its head and manager.

Kattilathānam = (Bedstead-belongings). Furniture and moveables sometimes given to a Nāyār "widow" and her children, by the heirs of her deceased "husband."

Kāvuthichi = Barber woman of the Tiyan Caste.

Kēralam or Kēraḥa = The Western coast from Gokarnam to Cape Comorin, comprising Travancore, Cochin, Malabar and part of South Canara.
Kerala-Mahatmyam = A mythical history of Keralam in Sanskrit verse—never printed—authorship unknown—probably 150 or 200 years old.

Keralolpathi = A history of Malabar in Malayalam—author unknown—about 200 years old—one version printed by the German Mission—several versions extant.

Kettikurikkuga = Betrothal ceremony among Tiyars of North Malabar, at which some fanams are paid by the bride-groom’s party to the bride’s Karanavan.

Kettiya = She who is tied. Wife.

Kettiyan = (Kettiga-to tie) He who ties, and is tied; hence husband.

Kidakkura = A term for “Marriage” amongst the Nāyars of Paḻghāt and parts of Wallawanālō. Its etymology is disputed. Probably a corruption of Kidakka+mūrā-right of cohabitation.

Kidāran = A small sub-division of the Nāyar Caste whose profession is to work in leather.

Kindi = A water-vessel with a spout, generally of bellmetal.

Kinnam = A small metal plate turned-up at the rim.

Kiriyam = (Tadbhavam from 'graham'=a house) The name of the highest Sub-division of the Nāyars.

Koll Tamburan = A nobleman of Travancore of the Kovil-pandālā Caste, with whom the Rani of Travancore Maha Raja’s palace may consort.

Kolathiri = A title of the Raja of Chirikkāl.

Körappuzha = A river flowing into the sea seven miles, North of Calicut, and forming the traditional boundary between North and South Malabar.

Kottapuzha = A river between Quilanāy and Badagarā in the Kurumbranad Taluk.

Korilagam = Palace, Dwelling place of the Malabar royal families.

Khettrapāramparyam = (Khētram-field, and pāramparyam-succession) succession through the field i.e. in the mother’s line.

Khetram = Ground; field. In modern use it means a temple.

Kulam = Clan, family; race; tribe.

Kulangara Pattu = (Tānk-bank-song) Part of the Thili-Kettu (or mock-marriage) ceremony in which a procession is made to the tank, where the bride bathes and the Brahmini sings songs.

Machambi = Brother-in-law; fellow Caste-man (used in Travancore.)

Madavan = The name of a Sub-division of Nāyars in North Malabar.

Madham = The house of a Pattar (East Coast) Brahman. Also applied to out-houses of Nāyar families, allotted for the use of Brahmans where they can eat without defilement.

Makkathāyam = The ordinary law of inheritance from father to son.

Makkathāyoe = One who follows Makkathāyam. A coined word used by the people of Cochin and Travancore.

Malayāli = A native of Malabar, used of all whose mother tongue is Malayālam.

Mana = (Manu-to live) The residence or mansion of a Nambūdripād.
Manalan or Manavalan = (Manam=wedding) Bridegroom. The name given to the mock-husband at the TaTi-kattu=mock marriage.

Manalapilla = Same as Manalan or Manavalan.

Mangalam = Marriage. Matrimony. A term used by the Tiyan of North Malabar.

Mangalyam = Auspicious. The marriage token.

Mangalya Sūtram = (Auspicious thread.) The Tali and thread by which it is tied round the neck.

Manān = Tiyan washerman.

Mannathí = Tiyan washerwoman.

Mantram = A mystic verse or incantation.

Mantravadi or Mantrakodi = New unbleached cloth with which girls undergoing Tali-kettu Kalyana are invested at a certain part of the ceremonies.

Mārān, Mārayān, or Mārāc = Drummers. A class of temple Sudras, the higher section of which perform purification for Brahmans, and the lower perform menial services in temples.

Marumakkathayam = The law of inheritance through the female line.

Marumakkathaye = One who follows Marumakkathayam. A coined word used by the people of Travancore and Cochin.

Maryada = Custom. Proper behaviour.

Mattu = A cloth brought by the washer-woman, in which the bride is clad after the days of her seclusion, at her Tali-kettu.

Mattu-kacha = (Mattuka=to change, to put a stop to, and Kacha-cloth.) Cloth sent to a woman by her husband as symbolical of divorce.

Mélchilavu = Pocket money. Allowance for extras besides food and clothes.

Menon = (From Men=what is above superior.) A title conferred by the Zamorin on some of his agents and writers. All the males of the Agatha Charna Nayars now adopt the title. In Malabar the Village Curnam is called Menon.

Muhúrtam = The propitious moment determined by astrologers.

Muhúrta-Chártu = A piece of cadjan (palm-leaf) on which the Kanisan, or astrologer, inscribes the Muhurtam, or auspicious time.

Muram = A fan, or winnow, to sift grain.

Mūthathu or Mūsanad = A class of Brahmans in Malabar, inferior to a Nambudri.

Naḍukkarān = (Naḍu=Middle) Middleman. The bride-groom's best-man at a Tiyan wedding in North Malabar.

Naḍuvāzhhi = (Naḍu=country and vāzhagai=to govern) Governor of a province. Name given to petty chiefs under the old Rajahs.

Naṇukkēṭtu = A quadrangular building with an inner courtyard.

Naṃbissan = A class of temple servants whose business it is to make garlands, and perform ceremonies for Sirdars.

Naṃbūdī or Naṃbūdīrī = The Malabar Brahman.

Naṃbūdirīpōḷ = A head Naṃbūdirī. The affix pōḷ denotes superiority in rank wealth and influence.
Nayar = The Sudras of Kerala. The word is akin to Naik and Naidu, and signifies a leader, a soldier.

Nedungadī = A class of Sāmanṭans formerly ruling in Nedunganad (south part of present Walluwanād Taluk.)

Nētvēr = An honorific title of the ladies of certain high Nayar families.

Niruchu-veppu = Measure full of paddy, or rice, placed in front of lit lamps on the occasion of ceremonies.

Nira-nāzhī = (Full-nāzhī). The same as niruchu-veppu. The Nāzhī is a small local measure \( \frac{1}{4} \) of a para.

Nira-para = (Full para). The same as Niruchu veppu. The para is a local measure.

Nyāyam kodukkuga = (Nyāyam=right, kodukkuga=to give) A term used for divorce among the Marumakkathāyam Tiyans of North Malabar.

Onam = The national feast on the New-moon of September, when Parasu-Rama is said to revisit Kerala.

Padinyyātta = The western room in a house generally considered holy, and only used as a bed room at weddings etc. The sanctuary of ancestors. (Gundert.)

Palhebāṁ = A class of Nāyaṅs, hereditary palanquin-bearers of the Rajahs.

Pandal, or Kalyāna Pandal = Wedding booth.

Pāṅigrāghanam = Taking the virgin’s hand in marriage. Part of the Brahman marriage ceremony.

Pāppani = A female of Nambissan caste, same as Brahmīni. The woman of this caste are engaged to sing at Nayar weddings.

Parisha = A set, or class, of people; generally applied to the Agathu Chārṇa division of Nayars.

Parisham Chēyga = (To form connection). A term for marriage used by the Marumakkathāyam Tiyans of North Malabar. “Parisham” is the Tadbhavam corruption of the Sanskrit ‘sparsam’ = connexion (Gundert).

Pattamma = (Pattu=song and amma-=woman). A songstress, applied to the Brahmin who sings at the Talikettu-Kalyanam.

Pattar = The name given to foreign Brahmanas. There is a great colony of them at Palghāt.

Pattum Valayum Kodukkal = (Gift of silk-cloth and bracelet). Name of the ceremony gone through when a Rajah forms an alliance with a girl.

Penketta = (Pen-woman, and Kettnga=to tie (tail)). Same as Talikkettu.

Penuvazhcha = Marriage. A term sometimes used by Tiyans of North Malabar.

Pillai = The term used for Manavalan (bride-groom) in some parts of South Malabar. A caste name of certain Nayars in Travancore.

Pinda = A rice-ball offered to the dead. Oblations to the deceased.

Pinnam = Funeral cake.

Pishārōḍi = A class of temple servants.

Poḷuvāl = A class of temple servants.

Porlatiri = A title of the senior Rajah of Kadathanad (north of Kērāpuzha.)
Potti = A patron or protector. The term by which the Nambudris are called by Nāyars in some parts of Malabar.

Pramānam = Authority.

Pramāni = A chief, head-man; influential person.

Prajaśeṣṭhītām = Atonement, or expiation for breach of caste rules (by paying a fine or otherwise).

Pudamuri, or Pudavamuri = (Pudava—woman's cloth, and muri—cutting). A “Marriage” ceremony performed among the Nāyars in North Malabar. The signification of the term “cloth-cutting” is obscure and disputable.

Pula = Pollution by the occurrence of a birth or death.

Pulasambandham = Relationship such as to entail pollution on the occurrence of a birth or death.

Punyāham = Consecrated water; holy water; Purification of wells, tanks persons etc. (Gundert).

Purāṇa = A legend. Old history.

Purathu Chāruṇathu = A Sub-division of the Chāruṇa division of Nāyars. Rajah's followers, not engaged in menial service.

Pūrṇakumbham = (Purnam=full and Kumbham=vessel) A vessel filled with holy water.

Pushpagam = A Sudra class of temple-servants, who supply flowers and garlands to the temple.

Pushpāthi or Pushppinī = (Pushpam=flower). One of the many names of the women of Nambudrā caste who make garlands for temples, and assist at Nāyar ceremonies.

Putrāvakāsām = (Putran=son and avakasara=right). A term applied in North Malabar to that portion of a man's self-acquisitions which his tarāwād on his death sometimes allows to his children.

Rāvāri = The name of a sub-division of Nāyars whose profession is trade. (Corruption of Vyāhārī).

Sadhāchāram = Good old custom; courtesy.

Salkāram = Invitation. Invitation made to a newly “married” couple by their relations after wedding. Used among Marumakkathayam Tyans of North Malabar.

Sāmānautan = A title adopted by a few high and wealthy families, who claim to be above the Sudras, and to be a separate caste between the Sudras and the Brahmins.

Samāvarthana = A ceremony which should be performed by Brahman students on completion of their studies preliminary to entering on a family life.

Sambandhakāram = The Nāyar equivalent for “husband.”

Sambandham = (Lit: connexion). The term used by the Nāyars of South Malabar to denote that a man and woman are united.

Samākāram = Consecration. Initiation.

Saptapadi = (The seven steps). Part of the Brahminical marriage ceremony on completion of which the marriage is irrevocable.

Sēshagār = (Sēsha—Remaining). Survivors.

Sēshakriya = Funeral obsequies.
Shrādha = Offering to the manes.
Shrudi = (Hearing) Holy text, generally applied to the Vedas.
Simantham = A ceremony performed in the 4th, 5th, or 6th month of pregnancy. (North Malabar.)
Surithi = (Remembered) Tradition.
Sthāni = A man of rank, or office.
Sudhabhojanam = (Purifying meal) Same as Ardha-dannam.
Sūdra Nayar = A Sub-division of Nāyars, dependents of Nambudris.
Swarūppakkār = A class of Nāyars in Travancore.
Tālum = A large brass dish.
Tālappoli = A feast or offering to Bhagavati, when girls march in procession and offer a plate of rice. Now applied to a procession of girls carrying a plate of rice and a lighted wick, on any auspicious occasion.
Tāli = A neck ornament worn as the badge of marriage.
Tāmbūlak = Betel generally presented to elders and friends on occasions of marriage etc.
Tandālu = A head man of Tiyanas appointed by the Raja to direct their marriages, funerals, feasts etc.
Tarawād = (Gesticulations) Ritual ceremonies.
Taravād = A Marumakkathāyam family consisting of all the descendants in the female line of one common female ancestor.
Tāvazhi = (Tamil Tāy = Mother, and vazhi = way or line) A branch of a family consisting of a mother and her issue.
Thekke muri = Southern room of the house.
Thiruvāthira = A fasting day for females in the month of Dhanu (December-January).
Thorassēri puzha = Identical with Korapuzha.
Thumbha = Philomis, or Lenca Indica. A plant sacred to Siva.
Tirattī Vekkuga = Part of the ceremonial preliminary to Tali-kettu. Placing the girl in seclusion as if menstruating.
Tirumalpōd = A Sub-division of the Samantams.
Tiyan = (Islander). A numerous caste below the Sadras whose hereditary profession is toddy drawing. Immigrants from Ceylon—supposed to have introduced the coconut palm.
Trikkākarappan = An idol of mud, made in the shape of a cone and placed in front of houses on the occasion of the Onam festival.
Ūrālu = Trustee of an endowed temple.
Ūraḥ = A Sub-division of Nāyars whose profession is to cut laterite stones. Stonemasons.
Uruli = Caltun to boil 4 or 5 measures of rice, generally made of brass or bell-metal.
Ūzhām porukkuga = (Uzhām-turn, and porukkuga—to cohabit) The name of a form of “marriage” obtaining in parts of North Malabar.
Vaidīgan = One who is versed in the Vedas.
Valākya = Defilement by a birth; also by a death of a very remote relative.
Valinchiyan = Name by which barbers, among Nāyars, are known in North Malabar.
Valiseri kottai = A celebrated temple situated in Calicut Taluk about 10 miles North East of Calicut.
Val-kannadi = A circular bell-metal looking glass with a handle which a girl undergoing Tālikettu kalyānam holds in her hand.
Vamsham = Clan; tribe; lineage.
Vāniyan = A class of sūdras whose profession is to manufacture oil.
Vānnan or Vannathan = Washerman. The former is generally used for the washerman of Tiyan and other inferior classes, and the latter for the washerman of Nāyars.
Yariyezhutha = Preparation of an estimate of Tālikettu expenses by caste-men (South Malabar).
Vastradānam = (Vastram=Cloth, and dānam=gift.) Gift of cloth. Modern name for the ‘Puda-muri’ ceremony.
Vattōkkat or Vattēkkadan = A Sub-division of the Nāyar caste whose business is to supply oil to the temples.
Vēli = Brahman marriages before the holy fire: applied only to Brahman and Kshatriya marriages.
Veluthēdan = (Vellippickenga=to whiten.) Sudra washerman for Brahman temples and Nāyars of the higher divisions.
Verumpāttam = Simple lease.
Vettīla-kottu = (Betel-bundle.) The ceremony, observed by the Sudras of North Malabar, in taking the bride to the bridegroom’s house for the first time after “Pudasamri”.
Vidāran kairal = (Vidāram-house Kairal—entry.) A form of “marriage” in North Malabar.
Vihakkathalavan = Sudra barber for Brahman and the higher division of Nāyars.
Virunnu = Visit.
Vishu = The Malabar Hindu New year’s day.
Vivāham = Marriage of Brahman.
Vāriyar = (Sweeper.) A Sub-division of the Ambalavasis or temple-servants.
Yāgam = Sacrifice.
Yāvāri = (Corruption of Vyāhāri) see Nāvāri. A class of Nāyars who are traders.
Yōgam = An assembly.