

APPENDICES.



APPENDIX I.

NAMES OF PLACES

showing the Kannada and ordinary spelling.

g = ghat. *m* = mountain or hill. *r* = river. *t* = town or market.
h = hobli. *n* = nad. *T* = taluk. *v* = village.

As now spelt.		Kannada	Transliterated.
Ambate betta	<i>m</i>	ಅಂಬಟೆಬೆಟ್ಟ	Ambate betta
Ammatti-nad	<i>n</i>	ಅಮ್ಮತ್ತಿ ನಾಡು	Ammatti-nádu
Anjigcri-nad	<i>n</i>	ಅಂಜಿಗೇರಿ ನಾಡು	Anjigéri-nádu
Armeri	<i>v</i>	ಆರ್ಮೇರಿ	Arméri
Bara-pole	<i>r</i>	ಬರಪೋಳ	Bara-pole
Benga-nad	<i>n</i>	ಬೆಂಗ್ ನಾಡು	Bénga-nádu
Beppu-nad	<i>n</i>	ಬೆಪ್ಪು ನಾಡು	Beppu-nádu
Bettyet-nad	<i>n</i>	ಬೆಟ್ಟಯೆತ್ತ ನಾಡು	Bettayet-nádu
Bhagamandala	<i>v</i>	ಭಾಗಮಂಡಲ	Bhágamandala
Bhavali	<i>v</i>	ಭಾವಲಿ	Bhávali
Bilaha hobli	<i>h</i>	ಬಿಳಹಾದ ಹೋಬಳಿ	Biláhada-hóballi
Bollur	<i>v</i>	ಬೊಲ್ಲೂರು	Bollúru
Boyikere		ಬೋಯಿಕೆರೆ	Bóyikere
Brahmagiri	<i>m</i>	ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಗಿರಿ	Brahmagiri
Colepet	<i>t</i>	ಕೋಲೆಪೆಟೆ	Colepéte
Coorg		ಕೋಡಗು	Koḍagu
Davasi betta	<i>m</i>	ದವಸಿ ಬೆಟ್ಟ	Davasi betta
Fraserpet	<i>t</i>	ಫ್ರೇಸರ್‌ಪೆಟೆ	Fraserpéte
Gadi-nad	<i>n</i>	ಗಡಿನಾಡು	Gaḍinádu
Gaudhalli	<i>v</i>	ಗೌಡಹಳ್ಳಿ	Gaudahalli
Haleri	<i>v</i>	ಹಾಲೇರಿ	Háléri
Haringi	<i>r</i>	ಹಾರಿಂಗಿ	Háringi
Hatgat-nad	<i>n</i>	ಹತ್ತುಗಟ್ಟುನಾಡು	Hattugattu-nádu

As now spelt.		Kannada.	Transliterated.
Hatur	v	ಹಾತೂರು	Hátúru
Herumalu		ಹೇರುಮಾಳು	Hérumálu
Horamale	m	ಹೊರಮಾಲೆ	Horamale
Horur-nurokkal-nad	n	ಹೊರೂರುನೂರೊಕ್ಕಲನಾಡು	Horúru-núrokkal-nádu
Hudikeri	v	ಹುದಿಕೇರಿ	Hudikéri
Hudikeri-kantamur-nad	n	ಹುದಿಕೇರಿ ಕಾಂತಮೂರು ನಾಡು	Hudikéri-kántamúru-nádu
Iggutappa-kundu	m	ಇಗ್ಗು ತಪ್ಪ ಕುಂದು	Iggutappa-kundu
Irupu		ಇರ್ಪು	Irupu
Jambur	v	ಜಂಬೂರು	Jambúru
Joma-male	m	ಜೋಮಮಾಲೆ	Jóma-male
Kadyet-nad	n	ಕಡಿಯತ್ತು ನಾಡು	Kadiyettu-nádu
Kaggoḍlu-nad	n	ಕಗ್ಗೊಡ್ಲು ನಾಡು	Kaggoḍlu-nádu
Kaveri (Cauvery)	r	ಕಾವೇರಿ	Kávéri
Kiggat-nad	T	ಕಿಗ್ಗಟ್ಟುನಾಡು	Kiggattu-nádu
Kodli hobli	h	ಕೊಡಿ ಹೋಬಳಿ	Kodli-hóbali
Kodlipet	t	ಕೊಡಲಿಪೆಟೆ	Kodlipéte
Kolagadála		ಕೊಳಗಡಾಲೆ	Koḷagadála
Kote betta	m	ಕೋಟೆ ಬೆಟ್ಟ	Kóte betta
Kottur	v	ಕೊಟ್ಟೂರು	Koṭṭúru
Kumaradhari	r	ಕುಮಾರಧಾರಿ	Kumáradhári
Kunda betta	m	ಕುಂದದಬೆಟ್ಟ	Kundada betta
Kuyangeri-nad	n	ಕುಯ್ಯಂಗೇರಿನಾಡು	Kuyyangéri-nádu
Lakshmantirtha	r	ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣತೀರ್ಥ	Lakshmanatírtha
Madapur		ಮಾದಾಪುರ	Mádápura
Made-nad	n	ಮದನಾಡು	Madenádu
Madikeri-baleri-nad	n	ಮಡಿಕೇರಿ ಹಾಲೇರಿ ನಾಡು	Maḍikéri-háléri-nádu
Malambi	m	ಮಾಲಂಬಿ	Málambi
Mercara	T t	ಮಡಿಕೇರಿ	Maḍikéri
Múrnad	u	ಮೂರುನಾಡು	Múru-nádu
Nalknad	v	ನಾಲ್ಕುನಾಡು	Nálku-nádu

As now spelt.		Kannāḍa.	Transliterated.
Nanjarajpatna	T v	ನಂಜರಾಜಪಟ್ಟ	Nanjarājapaṭṇa
Napoklu	v	ನಾಪೊಕ್ಕು	Nāpoklu
Nidta hobli	h	ನಿಡ್ತಾ ಹೊಬ್ಬಳಿ	Niḍṭa-hōbali
Nujikal	r	ನೂಜಿಕಲ್ಲು	Nūjikallu
Padinalknad	T	ಪಾಡಿನಾಲ್ಕುನಾಡು	Pāḍināḷku-nāḍu
Palupare		ಪಾಲುಪರೆ	Pāluṣare
Periambadi	g	ಪೆರಿಯಂಬಾಡಿ	Periyambāḍi
Ponnapet	t	ಪೊನ್ನಪೇಟೆ	Ponnapēṭe
Pushpagiri	m	ಪುಷ್ಪಗಿರಿ	Pushpagiri
Ramswami Kanave	h	ರಾಮಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಕಣವೆ	Rāmasvāmi kaṇave
Rampur	v	ರಾಮಪುರ	Rāmpura
Sampaji	g	ಸಂಪಾಜೆ	Sampeji
Shanivarsante	v	ಶನಿವಾರಸಂತೆ	Shanivārasante
Siddesvara	m	ಸಿದ್ಧೇಶ್ವರ	Siddēsvara
Somvarpet	t	ಸೋಮವಾರಪೇಟೆ	Sōmavārapēṭe
Suntikoppa	v	ಸುಂಟಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	Sunṭikoppa
Surlabimut-nad	n	ಸೂರ್ಲಾಬ್ಬಿ ಮುತ್ತುನಾಡು	Sūrlabbi-muttu-nāḍu
Suvarnavati	r	ಸುವರ್ನಾವತಿ	Suvarnāvati
Tadiandamol	m	ತಡಿಯಂಡಮೋಳ	Tadiyandamōḷ
Tale Kaveri	m	ತಲೆ ಕಾವೇರಿ	Talé Kāvéri
Tavalgeri-mur-nad	n	ತಾವಳಗೇರಿ ಮೂರುನಾಡು	Tāvāḷgéri-mūru-nāḍu
Tavu-nad	n	ತಾವುನಾಡು	Tāvu-nāḍu
Titimati	v	ತಿತಿಮತಿ	Titimati
Ulguli-mudigeri-nad	n	ಉಲುಗೂಲಿ ಮೂಡಿಗೇರಿ ನಾಡು	Ulugūli mūḍigéri-nāḍu
Virarajendrapet or Virajpet	t	ವೀರರಾಜೇಂದ್ರಪೇಟೆ	Virarājēndrapēṭe
Yedava-uad	n	ಯೆಡವನಾಡು	Yeḍava-nāḍu
Yedenalknad	T	ಯೆಡನಾಲ್ಕುನಾಡು	Yedenāḷkunāḍu
Yelusavirshime	T	ಯೇಳುಸಾವಿರ ಶೀಮೆ	Yēḷusāviraśhime

APPENDIX II.

The Ikkeri, Keladi or Bednur Dynasty.

The following valuable information regarding the Rajas of Ikkeri, Keladi or Bednur, has been favoured by Mr. F. M. Mascarenhas of Mangalore, who has written a History of Canara and other works relating to that interesting region. "I have consulted" he says "two Canarese manuscripts, one which came to me from Bednore, and another from Kundapur in South Canara.

"Col. Wilks says that the family of the above Rajas settled at Keladi in 1499 A. D. The second Raja, Sadasiva (1513—1545) conquered all the rebellious pategars or petty Rajas of Canara and brought them under the dominion of Bijanagar. Sadasiva then subjugated Fuluva (South Canara) as far as Cassergode, where he erected a stone pillar set to mark the boundary. The inscriptions commemorating his conquests are still extant in Cassergode on the banks of the Chandragiri river, between a mosque of the Mapillas and a pagoda of the Hindus.

"During the long reign of Venkatappa I (1582—1627) Pietro della Valle, an Italian traveller, visited Canara in 1623. This remarkable person was born at Rome of a Patrician family in 1586. His voyages were published in Italian in 1663 and in English in 1668. On the 8th November 1623, Venkatappa gave audience to della Valle, and to the Portuguese ambassador John Fernandes Leitao, at his palace of Ikkeri. The Italian nobleman gives a full description of Ikkeri, Sagar, Honore, Kundapur, Mangalore, and other places visited by him. His descriptions of Hindu pagodas are interesting. Dom Francis da Gama, grandson of Vasco da Gama, and Viceroy of Goa, sent the Portuguese embassy.

"Father Leonard Paes, who was descended from the family of the Kings of Singarpur, and published his *Promptuario de Defnicioens Indicas* in 1713, says that Sivappa (1645—1660) had collected enor-

* See Vol. I. 234, 261 and Addenda p. 2; Vol. II. 355, 376, 383, 462; Vol. III, 99, 106.

mous treasure after his thorough conquest of Canara. His possessions extended from the Tudry river to Cassergode or Nileshtar. This Raja's standing army was between 40 and 50 thousand soldiers. Father Vincent of St. Catherina, who published his voyage in 1672, visited Canara in 1657 and 1659. He speaks of Sivappa and of his great favourite, Shah Bandari Isaac, a Muhammadan of Batkal.

“ According to Duff (*Hist. Malv.* p. 90), and Elphinstoue (*Hist. Ind.* p. 626), Sivaji, the celebrated founder of the Mahrattas secretly collected a large fleet, took many Mogul ships and embarked from Malvar in February 1664 with a force of 4,000 men in 88 vessels. Landing at a remote point of Canara, he sacked Barcelore or Kundapur, and went back as far as Gokarna. Sivaji plundered all the adjacent tracts and acquired immense booty from several of the rich mercantile towns in the neighbourhood. The English factory at Carwar paid £ 112 sterling of the contribution.

“ Somasekhara I (1663—1671) was murdered by his nobles, as stated by Dr. John Fryer of the English navy, who was then at Carwar (*Travels*, p. 394). The *Travels* were published in 1698. The two Canarese historiographers of this dynasty studiously avoid recording the cause of Somasekhara's death. Dr. Buchanan, on the authority of the learned Ramappa, Karnika of Barkur, says that Somasekhara was mad, and during the paroxysms of his disease committed great enormities. He ripped up pregnant women with his own hands, and for the gratification of his lust seized every beautiful girl that he met. At length he was assassinated by a Brahman named Somaya.

“ From Channammaji (1671—1697) to Virammaji (1757—1763) the history is correctly recorded in several works. I have consulted the History of Dr. Thomas de Castro, Bishop of Fulsivelem and first Vicar Apostolic of Canara, who died in 1684, and the Life of Venerable Father Joseph Vaz, printed in 1745, which give many interesting details about the grants of the Canara churches and other events. Jacobus Canter Visscher (*Letters from Malabar*, pp. 32—33) says ‘the Bednore Prince is much more magnificent and powerful than those of Malabar. This kingdom produces many peculiar commodities,

such as sandalwood, which is found there in great abundance, as well as rice.' This author, who published his work in 1743, calls Bednore the graveyard of all northern India.

Kings of the Keladi dynasty (1499—1763).

1. Chaudappa Nayak, son of Hulibailu Basappa, reigned A. D.
13 lunar years and 7 months, from 1499 to 1513.
2. Sadasiva Nayak, son of Chaudappa Nayak, reigned
31 lunar years and 9 months, from 1513 to 1545.
3. Sankanna Nayak I, son of Sadasiva Nayak, reigned
13 lunar years and 5 months, from 1545 to 1558.
4. Sankanna Nayak II, younger brother of Sankanna Nayak I,
12 lunar years and 1 month, from 1558 to 1570.
5. Ramaraja Nayak, son of Sankanna Nayak I, reigned
12 lunar years and 1 month, from 1570 to 1582.
6. Venkatappa Nayak I, younger brother of Ramaraja, reigned
46 lunar years, 11 months, 25 days, from 1582 to 1629.
7. Virabhadra Nayak, grandson of Venkatappa Nayak I, and
son of Bhadrappa Nayak, reigned
16 lunar years and 10 days, from 1629 to 1645.
8. Sivappa Nayak, grandson of Sankanna Nayak II, and
son of Siddappa Nayak, reigned
14 lunar years, 9 months, 20 days, from 1645 to 1660.
9. Venkatappa Nayak II, younger brother of Sivappa Nayak,
11 lunar months and 14 days, from 1660 to 1661.
10. Bhadrappa Nayak, son of Sivappa Nayak, reigned
2 lunar years, 6 months, 5 days, from 1661 to 1663.
11. Somasekhara Nayak I, younger brother of Bhadrappa Nayak,
8 lunar years and 15 days, from 1663 to 1671.
12. Channammaji, widow of Somasekhara Nayak I, reigned
25 lunar years, 4 months, 20 days, from 1671 to 1697.
13. Basappa Nayak I, adopted son of Queen Channammaji, reigned
17 lunar years, 4 months, 25 days, from 1697 to 1714.
14. Somasekhara Nayak II, son of Basappa Nayak I, reigned
25 lunar years, 4 months, 23 days, from 1714 to 1739.

15. Basappa Nayak II, nephew of Somasekhara Nayak II, A. D.
and son of Virabhadrapa Nayak, reigned
16 lunar years, 4 months, 15 days, from 1739 to 27th Oct. 1754.
16. Channa Basappa Nayak, adopted son of Basappa Nayak II,
reigned 2 lunar years, 8 months and 27 days,
from 26th October 1754 to 16th July 1757.
17. Virammaji, widow of Basappa Nayak II, reigned
5 lunar years and 6 months,
from 19th July 1757 to 16th January 1763.
18. Somasekhara Nayak III, adopted son of Queen Virammaji.

The 18 sovereigns of the Keladi dynasty reigned 265 lunar years, 1 month and 25 days.*

The kinship (alluded to pp. 103 and 107) of the Coorg Rajas to those of Ikkeri, Keladi or Bednur is distinctly recognized in the annals of the latter house, which contain the following notices of events connected with them, beyond what are mentioned in the text.

Venkatappa Nayak, after overrunning South Canara, visited the temple of Subrahmanya, and thence sent a force against the Coorg Raja, probably Vira Raja, who was compelled to pay a contribution in token of homage.

Subsequently, when Virabhadra Nayak was on the throne, his general Sivappa Nayak, after punishing Bhairasa Wodeyar of Karkala, crossed over the Nilesvara river and invaded Malayalam or Malabar. The Coorg Raja, probably Appaji Raja, came to the aid of the latter but was attacked and put to flight. The Bednur troops then entered Coorg, and plundering the territory, took the Raja prisoner. His wife, supported by Krishnappa Nayak of Arkalgudu (i. e. Balam), coming into the presence of the conqueror, prostrated themselves at his feet and interceded for the Raja: whereupon he was released and restored to his kingdom, on the conditions of paying tribute, engaging never again to

* Mr. Bowring says (*East. Exped.* p. 121) "there are various versions of the descent of the successive chiefs, but the writer has in his possession the following grants issued by them, with the dates attached.

Venkatappa	A. D.	1600	Channammaji	A. D.	1699
Sivappa	"	1651	Somasekhara	"	1726
Bhadrapa	"	1671	Budi Barwappa	"	1740
Baswappa	"	1697			

take up arms against the Bednur State, and undertaking to assist it in all offensive or defensive wars.

When Sivappa Nayak was king, Muddu Raja of Coorg paid him a visit while residing in the palace of Venipura. When the latter was about to depart, Sivappa Nayak requested him to ask some favour, to which Muddu Raja replied that he had all he wanted ; but on being further pressed, stated that the only thing he lacked was a son who might succeed him. Thereupon Sivappa Nayak, meditating on the deity of Ramesvara, caused a golden lamp with feet to be made, which he lighted, putting in ghee, and gave it to the Raja of Coorg, enjoining him to maintain the flame for a year and a day, by which time he should be blessed with offspring. Muddu Raja taking the lamp, departed to his own country, where having obeyed the injunctions given to him, before a year was ended his wife bore him a son. Sivappa Nayak was highly gratified to receive this intelligence, as well as the presents sent by the Coorg Raja on the occasion, and in token of his pleasure bestowed some part of Sulya upon the child (Dodda Virappa) to provide him with milk (see page 107.)

Subsequently, when Channamaji, with her adopted son Basappa, repaired to the shrine of Subrahmanya, the Raja of Coorg paid her a visit and valuable presents were exchanged between them.

In the reign of Somasekhara Nayak occurred the transactions related at page 106.

APPENDIX III.

GLOSSARY OF COORG WORDS

occurring in Revenue and Judicial work.

Names of the Months

Yaḍamyáru †	...	...	April—May.
Kádyáru	...	...	May—June.
A'dre	...	...	June—July.
Kakkáda	..	...	July—August.
Chignyáru	...	...	August—September.
Kannyáru	...	...	September—October.
Toleyáru †	...	...	October—November.
Brihchiyáru §	...	...	November—December.
Darumeyáru	...	...	December—January.
Mályáru	...	...	January—February.
Kumbyáru	...	...	February—March.
Mínyáru	...	...	March—April.

Names of the Days.

Náráche	...	...	Sunday.
Tingaľáche	...	...	Monday.
Chovu-áche	...	...	Tuesday.
Podanáche	...	...	Wednesday.
Béľáche	...	...	Thursday.
Bolli-áche	...	...	Friday.
Chani-áche	...	...	Saturday.

* From Major Cole's *Coorg Grammar*.

† The Coorgs always begin to plough their fields on the 1st d y of Yaḍamyáru whether rain has fallen or not. If the seasons be propitious and rain has fallen, the ploughing is continued; otherwise the ploughing is not continued till a sufficiency of rain has fallen.

‡ The Kavéri feast commences on the 1st of Toleyáru.

§ The Putri, Hutri or Harvest festival is held during Brihchiyáru.

Ađaka ...	... Commodiousness
Ađaku ...	... To take refuge,
Ađe ...	... Same.
Ađeke ...	... Areca nut.
Aimaddu ...	... Opium.
Akkinji ...	... Since; thence.
A'nakarchi ...	... Compensation.
Annane ...	... According to.
Araku ...	... Sealing wax.
Ardi ...	... Boundary.
Arichiru ...	... To command; to report.
A'richiru ...	... To choose; to select.
Arichiruvadu ...	... Information.
Arjikáru ...	... Petitioner.
Arjimáđiyandu ...	... Petitioning.
Aye ...	... To send.
Ayetu ...	... Issued.
Badakuva-batte ...	... Maintenance.
Badalu ...	... Separate.
Badavu ...	... An unsupported man.
Badláyitu-vichára ...	... Review.
Baimbu ...	... Transgression; force.
Banda ...	... Resin.
Bápe ...	... High ground attached to certain paddy-fields.
Banna ...	... Big; large.
Bare-beyi ...	... To fire cattle.
Batte ...	... Road.
Beli ...	... To offer a sacrifice.
Bélu ...	... Wet land.
Bendúrta ...	... Relationship.
Bérichiru ...	... To think.
Beriya ...	... Quickness; soon.
Boje ...	... To grow.
Bójeneklu... ..	... To squeeze one's neck
Bollekalļu ...	... Toddy.
Bonđicháyitu ...	... Necessary.
Bóre ...	... Separate.
Buddi-illatu ...	... Ignorance

Budugade...	... Release.
Butturu ...	... To leave.
Cháku ...	... To nourish.
Chádu-mara	... Sandalwood.
Chávaka ...	... Period of dissolution.
Chavutu ...	... To kick.
Cháyi ...	... Beauty.
Chennangulu	... Abridgment.
Chodibandu	.. Provocation.
Chungadi ...	... Interest.
Danda ...	... Fine.
Dandálu ...	... Both persons.
Sarakáru ...	... Necessity.
Dayabuttadu	... Lands rent free.
Dikkara ...	... Disobedience.
Dikkillatavu	... Destitute.
Dinakaipu...	... Passing away time.
Dúta, pertu	... Much.
Elkalu ...	... Everyday ; always.
Ennave-áchengú	... However.
Ennokaiyatadaya	... Incalculable.
Gaduba ...	... Term
Gattigu ...	... A prudent man.
Gondu ...	... Regarding.
Guttu ...	... Secrecy ; secret.
Hájaru-illatu	... Absence.
Hulichalu-huđi	... Red dye powder.
Ikkalatu ...	... Present.
Ikkalu ...	... Till now.
Innu-minnye	... In future.
Jamma ...	... Land given with favorable rent on feudal tenure.
Jangamanga	... Linga priests.
Káchingallu	... Liquor ; arrack.
Kalijiya ...	... Astonishment ; wonderful.

Kámbadu ...	..	Appearance.
Karáru-aneke	...	According to agreement.
Kaṭle ...	...	Rule.
Kayinjadu...	...	Past.
Képadu ...	...	Application.
Kirubiyavullavu	...	A kind man.
Kirakula ...	...	Trifling trouble.
Koḍaku ...	...	Shake.
Kodi ...	...	Affection; kindness.
Koravu ...	...	Deficiency.
Kúḍuvu ...	...	Entering.
Kúṭi ...	...	A goblin.
Kuliyamekara-kuvu	...	Abortion.
Kumbe-gaṇḍi	...	Gate of the water course of a paddy field.
Kuttu ...	...	To poke.
Manja ...	...	Turmeric.
Manusu ...	...	Individual.
Maruvádi ...	...	Custom.
Moḷi ...	...	Excuse.
Móḷi-illatu, munḍate		Causeless.
Nadapu ...	...	Usage.
Nade ...		A passage.
Naga ...		Movable property.
Naga-nánya	...	Personal property.
Nalladu ...	...	Good.
Nalla-malavu	...	Pepper.
Nallópe ...	...	Welfare; clear; plain; good health.
Nallu ...	...	Fair; principal.
Nambituchadipu	...	Criminal breach of trust.
Násalu ...	...	A miser.
Néma ...	...	Practice.
Nénda ...	...	To hang one's self.
Néra-allatu	..	Untimely.
Néru ...	...	Fact; true.
Nirichidu ...	...	To suppose.
Nirichiru ...	...	To guess.
Nóḍuna-vaḍane	...	Immediately seen.
Nóṭiyandiru	...	To expect.

Odara ..	... High.
Odekárike	... A holder of anything.
O'di-ittavadu	... Distributing.
O'dipópu ...	... Absconding.
Okka ...	... A tenancy.
Olipichiruvu	... Concealment.
Olulu ...	... Inside.
Ondé-nenapu	... To be unanimous.
O'ni ...	... A lane.
Oppichiru ...	... To deliver.
Oruka-je ...	... One side.
Olandadu ...	... Consultation.
Ottavadu ...	... Acceptance.
Ottavatadu	... Unacceptable.
Ottavatu ...	... Rejection.
Padipichiruvu	... Persuasion.
Page ...	... Enmity.
Pakka ...	... Possession.
Paji ...	... Blameable.
Paja ...	... Wealth.
Panagáru ...	... Wealthy man.
Pancháti ...	... Arbitration.
Pattichiru...	... To affix.
Pinye ...	... Afterwards.
Pirita ...	... Favour.
Pódi ...	... Fright.
Pola ...	... Dry land.
Pone, ádu...	... Mortgage.
Pudijáitu-ságumáđunu...	... Recently cultivated.
Pudipadu ...	... Apprehension; to catch.
Pulangóđu	... Country scap nut.
Puli-je ...	... Tamarind.
Puliyáđitana	... Adultery.
Ruju-átadu	... Unproved.
Rúpallate ...	... Shapeless.
Ságusantu...	... An account shewing the species and quantity of seed sown, the extent of land under cultivation, and the quantity remaining.

Saja	...	...	Punishment.
Sama-illate, sari-illatu	...	...	Improper.
Sariánadu...	...	...	Suitable.
Sévaku	...	...	Obedient servant.
Sódne	...	...	Examination.
Suddi	...	...	News.
Takku	...	...	Sentence.
Takkubáku	...	...	Conversation.
Talluvu	...	...	Dismiss.
Tamaja	...	...	Doubt.
Tamuja	...	...	Suspicion.
Tángutáne-chávu	...	...	Suicide.
Tappugáru	...	...	Offender.
Tappu-poripichiru	...	...	To accuse.
Temoggu	...	...	Honey wax.
Tingaváru...	...	...	Monthly.
Típadu	...	...	Settlement.
Tope	...	...	Bail.
Toranditu...	...	...	Open; unsealed.
Tudi. tale...	...	...	End.
Undákuvadu	...	...	Creation.
Vabhana-paliyo	...	...	Abusing others.
Vali	...	...	To fall down.
Vappa	...	...	Burial.
Véjyagára...	...	...	Parties.
Vódi	...	...	Distribution.
Wolipichançadu	...	...	Concealment of land.
Yaçutiruvu	...	}	Dismissal.
Yedatu-buduvadu	...		
Yála	...	...	Cardamom.