

APPENDIX - IV, GLOSSARIESGLOSSARY-ALIST OF THE PORTUGUESE WORDS USED IN THE PRESENT WORK:Alcaide, Alcaide - Mor:

The word comes from the Arabic al-Kaid which was introduced in India by the Portuguese. It means captain of a fortress or governor of a praça or square. There were three different titles signifying this designation namely simple alcaide, alcaidemor and alcaide do mar. The alcaide who represented the king in the territory under his control, had military, administrative and judiciary powers. Alcaide-mor was the superior of particular port.¹

Almadia:

The word derives from the Afro-Arabic term al-madia meaning a small but long boat, a canoe, which was regularly used by the Portuguese in the Indian Ocean.²

Almoarife:

The word comes from the Arabic signifying the officer supervising the revenue. He also looked after the payment of the royal employees. There were two different titles. One who was in charge of the supply of food was called Almoarifes de Mantimentos and the one in charge of the store was called Almoarifes de armazens.³

Alvara:

In fact the term signifies the decision of the executive authority of the government with regard to certain appointments and concessions. It had specific significance in the past. It

1. K.S. Mathew, op.cit., p.256.

2. Ibid, p.257.

3. Ibid, p.258.

It was the declaration of the will of the king with reference to introduction or alteration in judicial matters. It was valid only for one year. The alvaras were passed through the Chancery for the sake of validity.⁴

Bailadeiras:

The temple prostitutes or Devadasis.

Betel or Betala:

The betel leaf. It was produced in large quantities in Bassein during Portuguese rule. Even today it is produced in this area and sold in the northern parts of India as well as exported to Gulf countries. It was used with areca nut, catecheu (cate), calcium (chuna) and tobacco. It was a custom in Bassein to serve pan or pan-supari after meals. The Portuguese used to chew it after they ate fish as a deodorant.

Cafila:

The word signifies the Caravan or convey of passengers of merchants or cargo ships. Caravan owes its origin to Persian and cafila in Arabic language.⁵

Cafre:

This Arabic word signifies an infidel or non-Muslim but the Portuguese used it to refer to non-Christians or slaves. Aurangzeb, the Mughal Emperor called all Hindus Kafirs. In Bassein, the people pronounce it as Kafar to denote a black man or a dark person.

Cairo:

It means coir or the fibre of the coconut. In Bassein, it

4. K.S. Mathew, op.cit., p.258.

5. Ibid, p.262.

is called Katha. There was an indigenous industry in Bassein to produce coir during the Portuguese period.

Caixa:

The simple meaning of this word is a box. In Arquivo Historico Ultramarina, Lisbon, the documents are preserved in the Caixas. The loose documents are divided country-wise. There is a big Indian section in which we get many important documents regarding the commercial activities of the Portuguese. Secondly, the word Caixa signifies the privileges of taking a certain amount of valuable things like spices etc., granted by the king to some important officers. The size and the dimensions of such boxes were determined by royal orders.

Camara:

Meaning Chamber, but it always referred to the civil Municipal body existing in every Portuguese town to which Bassein was no exception.

Caravela:

The word is derived from the Arabic word carib which means a merchant vessel of medium tonnage with triangular sails.⁶

Catur:

A small but long rowing-boat which was used regularly by the Portuguese on coastal routes. In 1533, when Nuno da Cunha captured Bassein, his armada was made up of these vessels.

Caveleiro:

It literally meant a horseman, but it was an order sanctioned by the Portuguese king during the Middle Ages. Each cavaleiro was expected to maintain three horses to fight for the king. His position was above the infantryman. Later on the Portuguese

6. K.S. Mathew, op.cit., p.267.

King, D. Afonso V, created new categories of Fidalgos to increase the nobility which was required in their colonies in the East. They were Cavaleiro Fidalgos, Escudeiro Fidalgos and Maços Fidalgos. They were given hereditary privileges.

Escudeiro:

In practice it was the name of a soldier who accompanied the cavaleiro with escudos (shields). Later on they were promoted to the Escudeiro Fidalgos and enjoyed special privileges. They were also promoted as the Cavaleiro Fidalgos.

Fazenda:

The word signifies the patrimony of the state.

Carreira (da India):

The group of ships carrying men and merchandise in the route between India and Lisbon. It was regular feature of commercial activities of the Portuguese in the East.⁷

Cartas (de Lei)-Cartas de lei or Cartas patentes were the laws properly said which differed from the alvaras in form and duration. The Cartas were valid for more than a year while alvaras were valid only for one year.

Cartaz:

The word comes from the Arabic. Which means a paper or a document. The Portuguese developed a cartaz system after they took over Bassein from Bahadur Shah. The 2nd and 3rd clauses of the treaty refer to cartazes. Bassein became the main centre for issuing cartazes or the safe conduct passes to the vessels other than the Portuguese.

7. K.S. Mathew, op.cit., p.265.

Casados Moradores:

The married Portuguese settled in India. They were given many concessions and privileges, which were not given to the solteiros or bachelors and the Soldados or soldiers.

Castigos:

The children born of Portuguese parents in India without any mixture of blood. This Portuguese class enjoyed several privileges and were easily accepted in European families.

Catual:

This is derived from the Persian word Kotual meaning the commandant of a fortress. Similarly, its root can be found in the Sanskrit word Kot - fortress and pal-guard, a person guarding the fortress. In Portuguese documents it occurs again and again to denote an official who discharged duties like chief of the police department as the city inspector of markets, criminal judge and governor.

Feitor:

In English it meant Factor which is derived from the Italian Fattore or Latin Factor.⁸ He was an official agent of the Portuguese to promote economic, financial and administrative activities. He was in charge of the Factory or the warehouse. His power and authority was next to the captain of the fort.

Feitoria:

Meaning, Factory, not in the modern use of the term where any kind of production is expected. Here factory means the warehouse or godown on the coast where imports and exports were stored and from where all the financial and commercial activities

8. K.S. Mathew, op.cit., p.271.

were controlled.⁹

Fidalgo:

The word derives from two Portuguese words viz., Filho de Algo meaning son of somebody or a nobleman. It denoted an individual belonging to a particular class. They enjoyed certain privileges and concessions which were hereditary. There were different categories of Fidalgos.

Foral:

It was a judicial and authentic document duly signed by the legitimate authority. It was a written law and was one among the various kinds of royal alvaras.

Franque or Firingue:

The word owes its origin to the Persian term farangi or firingi signified originally European Christians and in India, mainly the Portuguese. But in Marathi, it is used loosely for all foreigners.

Gale, Galley:

It was a very long vessel driven by oars.

Galeão:

A small galley during the 16th century, galeão was a vessel with four masts two of which were with four sails and the other two with Latin sails. It was used by the Portuguese to defend their fleet.

Galeota:

It was a small galley with 20 oars on each side, with a man for every oar. It was generally used for the voyage of a royal person.

9. Ibid.

Larim:

A silver coin weighing about five grams, and worth 60 to 100 reis. It was minted in the city of Lara in Persian Gulf. It was used not only in Persian Gulf but also in western India.

Lascar:

The word derives from the Persian word Laskar meaning army. It was used to denote a local member of the navy. It was also used by the English to signify Sipai, used in Marathi for army.

Leal:

The first copper coin minted by Afonso de Albuquerque in Goa immediately after its conquest in 1510. It was worth little less than a real.

Meirinho:

The word meirinho derived from the Latin word maiorinus signifying a person who had the majority and discharged greater power and authority assigned by the king for a particular territory under his jurisdiction. In Bassein, the officers having this designation worked during the Portuguese period.

Mestre:

The word owes its origin from the Latin term magister or magisterium. During the Portuguese rule, the term was used a bit loosely to signify any important person in craftsmanship. In Marathi, it is used to denote a carpenter only. A person who does the supervising work in the church is also called Mestre.

Mestiço:

During the Portuguese rule this term was used to denote a person born of a Portuguese father and an Indian woman or vice-

versa, generally known as mixed blood people or Eurasians.

Misericórdia:

It was an important institution looking after charitable activities. It was established by the Portuguese Queen Leonor on 15th August 1488. It had its branches all over the world where the Portuguese had their colonies, including Bassein. It was financed by the government as well as rich people. It looked after the education of the poor, to console the suffering, to look after the captives and to take care of the sick and orphans.

Mouros or Moors:

The word denotes the Muslims of Arabic and Persian nationality or a mixture of both. But the Portuguese many a time used this term in connection with all Muslims.

Nao or Nau:

A vessel having two decks.

Ouvidor:

The judges who worked in different Portuguese colonies were called ouvidors. The chief judge was called Ouvidor Geral.

Pagoda:

This term was used by the Portuguese in various senses. Firstly, it was used for idol. Secondly, it was used to denote a temple and lastly, it was used for a gold coin, which had various local names like Varaha, Javali, Hona, and Suvarna. It was worth 360 reis.

Provedor:

There were provedores who looked after the deceased and the hospital.

Regimento:

It was a sort of order alvara, which denoted an act of law.

Rumes:

The men from the territories under Ottoman Sultan especially from the land of Rum. But the Portuguese called all foreign Muslims as Rumes.

Turocs:

The term is used vaguely in the Portuguese sources generally to denote the men from the Ottoman Empire as Ottoman Turks.

Vassalos:

The term used for subordinate kings who had accepted the Portuguese king as the supreme authority.

Vedores (da Fazenda) Vedor da Fazenda was one of the most important assignments of the revenue and finance department. He was generally a man of character and integrity commanding the complete confidence of the Portuguese king. He controlled the finances of the overseas territories and advised the king concerning all fiscal matters. Simão Botelho was the Vendor da Fazenda during the early period of the Portuguese rule in India. He is considered the pioneer of the Portuguese revenue system. During 1548-49 he stayed in Bassein, sometimes with Governor João da Castro and prepared a Tombo of this province. He also wrote to the Portuguese king about many financial issues concerning Bassein.

Veredor, Alderman or the Municipal functionary elected by the assembly of the Municipal Council (Camara).

Xarrafo or Sarrafo:

This derived from the Arabic word sarraf meaning money

lenders. The money lending business was carried on mostly by the goldsmith community. As in modern Marathi, it denotes the goldsmith.

Xerafim:

The word is derived from the Perso-Arabic asharfi. It was a Portuguese coin worth 5 tangas or 300 reis.

Xarif or Xerif Descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima, wife of Ali, who enjoyed great power and authority among the Muslims.¹⁰ Xarif in Arabic means a noble who is also called Shaikh. There were Shaikhs living in Bassein during the Portuguese period.¹¹

10. K.S. Mathew, op.cit., p.290.

11. Mss. ANTT., Codice 280. Livraria 805, fl., 178.

APPENDIX - IVGLOSSARY - BLIST OF THE MARATHI WORDS USED IN
THE PRESENT WORK

As Bassein is on the western coast of Maharashtra, Marathi is the mother tongue of the Basseinites. But there are several colloquial languages spoken in Bassein. Most of them are the offshoots of Marathi. Similarly, some Marathi books are written about the history of Bassein. Some of them are used as the sources for this work. Marathi words which are used in this work are listed as follows:

<u>Original Marathi Words</u>	<u>Pronunciations</u>	<u>Meanings</u>
अपूरुव	apurva	extraordinary
अधिकाकरण	adhikāran	chapter
अधिकाकारभोग	adhikārbhog	usage of power
अहिंसा	ahimsā	non-violence
आर्य	Aryas	Arya community
अर्क	Ark	juice
अर्थशास्त्र	Arthashāstra	Economics
बखार	Bakhar	Marathi chronicle
बाजीपूर	Bājipur	name of a place
बाभूळ	Bābhul	Indigenous tree
भंडारी	Bhandāri	<u>Sheshavanshi</u> <u>Kshyatriya</u>

<u>Original Marathi Words</u>	<u>Pronunciations</u>	<u>Meanings</u>
भूत	bhut	evil spirit
बलूता	balutā	grain given to artisans
बलुतेदारी	balutedāri	system of <u>Baluta</u>
बनीया	Baniyā	Gujarati merchant
कात	Cate	catecheu
धाराद-तभोग	dharādattabhog	royal gift of land
दातूणा	dātun	indigenous tooth brush
दरवाजे	darvāje	doors
देवदासी	devadāsi	temple prostitutes
गलबत	galbat	small rowing-boat
गौळवाडा	gaulwāda	huge stable
ग्रामस्था	gramsansthā	Village Panchayat
हुंडी	hundi	Bill of Exchange
हस्तिदंत	hastidanta	ivory
इनामदार	Inamdar	landlord
इनामगाव	Inamgaon	village given as gift - inam .
खांडी	khandi	20 maunds
क्षात्रिय	Kshatriyā	a fighting community
खोतीगाव	Khotigaon	village given on rent
लोकगीते	lokagite	folksongs
महाल	Mahāl	Palace or a province

<u>Original Marathi Words</u>	<u>Pronunciations</u>	<u>Meanings</u>
मण्ट	mand	maund
मोहीम	mohim	campaign
मुकादम	mukādam	chief of the workers
नाईक	naik	sepoy
पंचमहाभूते	Punch-mahā- bhute	five evil spirits
पळशे ब्राम्हण	Palshe Brahmin	name of a Brahmin community
पणाती	Panati	indigenous clay lamp
पंचायत	Panchāyat	village administra- tive organisation
पंचकळशी	Panch-Kalashi	having five pots
पानमाळी	Panmāli	<u>Somavanshi Kshya- triya</u>
प्रभू	Prabhu	name of a community
रहाट	rahat	an indigenous water- ing machine drawn by an ox or a bu- ffalo
रणसंग्राम	rana-sangram	a great war
रियासत	Riyasat	reign
तंबंधा	sambandha	relations
सामवेदी	Samvedi	name of a community
सराफ	saraf	money-lender or goldsmith
शेषावंशी	Shesha-Vanshi	name of a community
क्षूद्र	Shudras	untouchables

<u>Original Marathi Words</u>	<u>Pronounciations</u>	<u>Meanings</u>
सोमवंशी	Somavanshi	name of a community
सुलतान	Sultān	Emperor
वस	vas	dwel1
वसती	vasati	dwelling
वैश्य	Vaisha	name of a community
वड	wad	banyan tree
वाडी	Wādī	Village
वाडवळ	Wādwal	person cultivating village
वतन	Watan	gift of land
वतनदारी	Watandari	royal order of the gift of land

APPENDIX - IVGLOSSARY - C

List of Portuguese words used even today
in the local Marathi language of the Ca-
tholics of Bassein
=====

We have already seen how the converts of Bassein were in-
fluenced by the Portuguese culture and the way of life. Here
we will enumerate the Portuguese words which are still used in
Bassein among the Catholic colloquial languages even after more
than 200 years of the Portuguese detachment.

<u>Word used</u>	<u>Original Portuguese Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
आश्टर	Achar	pickle
आया	aia	maid-servant look- ing after children
आदर	adro	Church yard
आद्रेसाँव	adoração	adoration, worship
आफूस	Afonso	name of a mango
आगूमेन्त	aguamento	holy water
अननस	ananas	pineapple
अननस	anona	custard apple
आफिनेत	alfinete	a common pin
आल्फीन	alfinte	a portion of a church
अंदर	andor	a kind of palan- quin
आलबम	album	album of drawing or etc

<u>Word used</u>	<u>Original Portuguese Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
रतळ	arratãl	a kind of measure
आरक	arco	arch or bow arch of great circle
आरमारी	armario	CHEST of DRAWERS OR like piece of closed furniture
पाय	O Pai	Grandfather
आवो	Avo	Grandmother
आत	ata	a sugar apple
आशाद	assado	roasted, baked
बाल्दी	balde	bucket
बाफात	abafado	a kind of cooked food
बाक	banco	bench
बांबू	bambu	bamboo
बंदेर	bandeira	flag, banner
भात	bate	paddy
बजार	bazar	bazar
बाबूतिस्मा	Baptismo	Baptism
ब-यौव	burrão	big ass or donkey. In Bassein a big pig is called Barão
बेसौव	benção	benediction
बिफ	bife	beef
बोंदी	Bom Dia	Good morning

<u>Word used</u>	<u>Original Portuguese Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
बोताड	Boa-tarde	Good afternoon
बोयनात	Boa noite	Good night
बलाऊस	blusa	blouse
बोट	bote	boat
बुट	bota	shoes, boot
बल्यौव	balão	balloon - But in Bassein, a fishing boat is called balão
बटाट	batata	Potato
बुराक	burraco	hole, gap
काजू	caju	cashew nuts
काफर	caprie (Negro slave)	a dark person
काफी	cafe	coffee
कलसौव	calção	shorts
खामीस	camisa	shirt
कंतार	cantar	singing
खंडी	candil	a measure used for weighing rice, wheat etc.
कसाक्	casaco	overcoat
सियांर	ceiar	wedding lunch
शिमित्री	cemiterio	portion of the church yard or burial place
शट्ट	cha	tea

<u>Word used</u>	<u>Original Portuguese Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
सावी	chave	key
शिकू	chiku	Chikoo
शान्	cinza	(holy) ash
कतीताल	castiçal	candle stand
चालीस	chalice	chalice
शाकलेट	chocolate	chocolate
कुमसार	confessar	confession
कोमेन्याँव	cominhão	communion
कोयता	coita	sickle
खामीस	camisola	shirt
कोप	copo	glass
कोपात	compadre	Godfather
कुन्यात	cunahdo	brother-in-law
कुन्यात	cunhada	sister-in-law
कंन्नाट	contrato	contract
कोर्नेत	corneta	cornet-a musical instrument
खुरुस	Cruz	Cross
कूर	curu	senior priest
दी	dia	day
दोत	dote	dowry
देऊस	Deus	God

Word used	Original Portuguese Word	Meaning
दोस	doce	sweet
इस्तिरित	espirito	Holy spirit
इस्कूल	escola	school
फालक	faleca	board
फालतू	falto	ordinary
फझान	fazenda	estate
फझानदारी	fazenderio	owner of estate, farmer
फिल्पात	filha	Godchild (in Bassein)
फित्	fita	ribbon
फेस्ता	festa	feast
फोल	folha	wrapping clothes
फोर्मा	forma	pattern
फरगोस	freguesia	parish
फलाण्ट	fulano	somebody
फुंदील	funil	funnel
गाफा	garfa	fork
गराफा	garrafa	big bottle
गुदौव	gudão	godown
इमाज	imagem	image
इशोस	incenso	incense
इर्माव	irmão	brother
जंतार	jantar	dinner

<u>Word Used</u>	<u>Original Portuguese Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
जानेल	janela	window
जाकिट	jaqueta	jacket
लेतांव	leitão	small pig
लिलांव	leilão	auction
लादर	ladro	churchyard
माय	mai	Mother
मालीस	malicia	malice
मद्रिन	Madrinho	Godmother
मरद	Marido	husband
मेज	mesa	table
मिय	meias	socks
मिस	missa	Holy Mass
मिलागी	Milagre	miracle
मेस्त्राी	mestre	Mistry
मोईल	moilas	cooked dish
नाताळ	Natal	Christmas
ओरेतांव	oração	prayer, oration
पाय	pai	father
पालमार	palmar	palm grove
पद्रिन	padrinho	Godfather
पांव	Pão	bread
पास	paço	Lenten Sunday-Passion

<u>Word used</u>	<u>Original Portuguese Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
पगार	pagar	payment
पपया	papaia	papaya
पसार	passar	to pass - run away
पेर	pera	guava
पेरन	perna	leg
पिप्	pipa	barrel
पिस्तोल	pistola	pistol
पिरीस	pires	soucer
पिरीसांव	piriçã	procession
पाटलोन	patalona	pant
परांची	prancha	plank, wooden board
परात	prato	plate
पुलपित	pulpito	pulpit
रबेक	rabeca	violin
रेग्वा	regua	ruler, line
रजार	rosario	rosary
रजार	rezar	prayer
रिपा	ripa	strip of wood
रुपया	rupia	rupee
सांव	são	Saint
सांव तोमे	São Tome	St. Thomas

<u>Word used</u>	<u>Original Portuguese Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
सेमिनरी	seminario	seminary
सौदी	saudar	greeting
सैतान	Satan	Satan
सपात	sapato	sandal
सांतू	¹ Santo	Holy
सलात	salado	salad
सॅक्रिस्ती	sacristia	sacistry
साक्रामेन्त	sacramento	sacrament
सेर्मांव	sermão	sermon
सपतिल	sarpotel	cooked pork dish
शिस	sisso	lead
सोप	sopa	soup
सोफा	sofa	sofa
सोरट	sorte	lottery
सूज	sujo	filth
सुशोगाद	sushegado	leisurely
तंबाख	tabaco	tobacco
टाकी	tanque	tank
तापेटा	tapete	a kind of cloth
तंबोरा	tambora	jug
तेतेसांव	tenaço	tension
तुशीन	toucinho	fat of pig

<u>Word used</u>	<u>Original Portuguese Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
तुफान	tufão	storm
तुवाल	tualho	towel
वार	vara	measuring stick
वरांडा	varanda	varanda
विकार	vigario	vicar
इंदियाल	vindallo	cooked pork dish
इनांग्री	vingre	vinegar