

PENTTI AALTO

## GEORG CARL VON DÖBELN'S GLOSSARY OF HIS INDIAN DIARY

Georg Carl von Döbeln (1758-1820) graduated from the Swedish Marine Cadet School in Karlskrona in 1775. After spending some time as a civilian, he re-entered military service in 1778. He joined the German regiment of the French king in Paris, which at that time was commanded by Count de Lamarck (August Maria Raimund, Prince of the ducal family von Aremburg, 1753-1833). Von Döbeln wanted to join the French in the American War of Independence, but the regiment was sent to India. The fleet transporting the regiment and much matériel sailed from Brest on December 11, 1781, but was badly beaten by the British in the Atlantic. It returned for repair of the ships, and was able to sail anew in February 1782, reaching the Cape of Good Hope on May 22nd. After a lengthy stay in Mauritius the ships were in India on March 17, 1783.

The war with the British was in progress, and von Döbeln was able to learn how a war should be conducted: the methods of the British commanders were considered by him as models. He then gained distinction in the battle of Goudelour (June 13th), and was promoted to captain and adjutant of de Lamarck. On July 2nd a letter arrived from France telling of the conclusion of peace in Europe six months earlier. In September de Lamarck and von Döbeln started their journey home, arriving at Rochefort on February 12, 1784.

After a short visit home to Sweden, von Döbeln was, with his regiment, sent to the garrison of Strassbourg. Here he spent almost four years with military studies, the results of which are now kept as MSS in the Swedish *Krigsarkivet*. Having heard news in 1788 of the action of Hogland between the Swedish and Russian fleets, von Döbeln travelled home in October to Sweden, where Colonel von Stedingk, the Commander of the Savo Brigade, made him his adjutant.

In the battle of Porrassalmi (June 12, 1789) he was wounded in the forehead, the wound was trepanned but remained open so that he had to wear a black frontlet for the rest of his life. In 1807 von Döbeln was moved to Finland as a Colonel and commander of the Uusimaa regiment. In the Finnish war of 1808-09 he had *i.a.* to command the Pori brigade which then won great fame in the victories of Siikajoki, Kauhajoki, Lapua, and Jutas. At Kauhajoki von Döbeln acted as the supreme commander, and the battle has been considered as the best planned and executed of the whole war.

As a Major General von Döbeln was then sent to the Åland islands; he successfully withdrew his 4000 men over the ice to Sweden, and before the 17 000 enemy troops pursuing him, he succeeded in cheating the enemy to withdraw not only from

Roslagen but also from the coast of Kvarken. The Swedish government did not appreciate von Döbeln and wanted him as far away as possible. He was therefore sent to northern Sweden, but was there able to save the great depots in Umeå, and then succeeded in forestalling the attacking Norwegian army which had to retire. The government now sent him a diploma raising him to the rank of Baron. After the war with Russia ended, Döbeln in a famous speech in the market place of Umeå, on October 8, 1809, disbanded the Finnish army which was to return to Finland in accordance with the peace treaty.

In 1813 von Döbeln was promoted to Lieutenant General and came to lead the operations of the Swedish army sent against Napoleon. He sent reinforcements to Hamburg which was being threatened by the French, and thus saved the city. Since this operation was against a direct order of the Crown Prince, von Döbeln was put before a court-martial which sentenced him to death. The Crown Prince, however, commuted the punishment to one year's imprisonment, of which von Döbeln had to serve only six months. In 1816 he was called to the permanent presidency of the *Krigshofrätt* in Stockholm.

In the Swedish Encyclopaedia 7, 1095, Sture M. Waller in his article on von Döbeln points out that he has been regarded as the most successful Swedish commander of his time. In fact, von Döbeln never retreated from a battlefield defeated. This success was due to his wide and thorough experience, many-sided talents, exceptional energy and a very rare fearlessness of taking responsibility. His ability to inspire his soldiers also was a quite unusual one. By his superiors he was very highly esteemed, in spite of his very hot temper and his peculiar character.

During his journey to India von Döbeln kept a diary, which is now, with his other notes, preserved in the *Krigsarkivet* in Stockholm. After the diary proper the author appended a Glossary of 9 pages, in which all the unfamiliar words and expressions are explained in some manner. Its title maintains that they should be "Malabar", but this is true only in so far as they were at that time used by the French on the Malabar coast. Through the co-operation of the Archives, a photocopy of this glossary was sent to the Helsinki University Library for me in 1972. It was, however, mislaid there, and so I got it only recently. In the present paper I have tried to find some etymology and an explanation for all the words and expressions. There still remain, however, some cases for which I have been unable to detect the origin.

163.

Utlædning fra de Fræmmade  
 Ord, af Malabariske sprokkel, som  
 bleiwt nyttige i min Journal,  
 och som dar ej bleiwt fortalene  
 de; udsatte i alphabetisk ordning.

A=ya. Juvon.  
 Alder. Poon bay.  
 Anna. juw, jo.

Bahader. Trugs. Juvon. austeruun.  
 Bramme ou Bramine. Indiamernes

Kingdon.  
 Bayard. Long Juvonns, D. quonfacter  
 och Juvonns felias.

Betell. Blucka, juw füllu, Poon Erb ut  
 fangs juon, och juw id fowaitu  
 juw Ou Ceylon och Comandel -  
 Juvonns juonns och juw  
 utt skumb laggen och juw  
 bli slaw. noth.

Bois peccent, utt fangs, juw juw  
 juw juw juw ou juw  
 och ou juw juw, juw juw  
 bli juw juw.

Bois noion, utt fangs juw = juw, juw  
 juw juw = juw = juw

- 182. Lat. 91. 45. 41. } 0.3. N. 27  $\frac{2}{3}$  mil.  
 Long: 11. 02. 11. 44.
- 183. Lat. 91. N. 47. A. } 0.10. 73  $\frac{2}{3}$  mil.  
 Long: 11. 02. 6. 48.
- 184. Anden Stogatten sad ofu ali ad Stacion.









*Uttydning på de Främmande ord, af Malébarska Språket, som blifwit nyttjade i min Journal, och som där ej blifwit förklarade, upsatte i alphabetisk ordning.*

Explanation of the foreign words in the Malebar language, which have been used in my journal, and which have not been made clear there, arranged in alphabetical order.

- Â=ya.* herre.  
D 163 Ta. *ayyan*, ai 'lord, master, etc.'
- Aldée.* stor by.  
HJ 12a *Aldea* 'A village', Portuguese from the Arab *al-ḍai'a* with a quotation from the year 1782 (Sonnerat, *Voyages* I 37) "Il y'a aussi quelques Aldées considérables, telles que Navar et Portenove, qui appartiennent aux Princes du Pays".
- Ama.* ja, jo.  
Caldwell 614 *ām* 'it is, yes', from the root *ā* 'to become'. = D 282.
- Bahader.* Krigs=Herre, anförare.  
A warlord, a leader.  
HJ 48b *Bahaudur*, Hindi *Bahādur* 'a hero or champion'. "In Anglo-Indian colloquial parlance the word denotes a haughty or pompous personage, exercising his brief authority with a strong sense of his importance; a don rather than a swaggerer".
- Bramm ou Bramine.* Indianernes Präster.  
Priests of the Indians.  
HJ 111b *Brahmin*, *Brahman*, *Bramin* 'a member of the priestly class', with numerous quotations from the literature. T 9325
- Bazard.* Torg, hwaräst grönsaker och frugter säljas.  
A market place, in which vegetables and fruits are sold.  
HJ 75b "From Persian *bāzār* 'a permanent market or street of shops'... In S. India and Ceylon the word is used for a single shop or stall kept by a native."
- Betell.* bladen, på hwilka strykes ett slags smör, och som de swarta på Ön Ceylon och Coromandel-Kusten gärna äter, och som gör att deras läppar och tänder bli blod=röda.  
Leaves on which a kind of butter is spread, and which the blacks on the island of Ceylon and on the Coromandel coast eat with pleasure, and which makes their lips and teeth blood-red.  
HJ 89a, "Betel, the leaf of the Piper betel, L., chewed with the dried areca-nut. The word is Malayalam *veṭṭila*, i.e. *veru+ila* 'simple or mere leaf', and comes to us through the Portuguese *betre* and *betle*." (cf. D 4538?).
- Bois puant, ett slags stinkande träd som växer å ön Mauritius och å ön Bourbon (=Réunion), tjenligt att klä skepp med.*  
A kind of foul smelling tree, which grows on the isle of Mauritius and on the isle of Bourbon, useful to fit ships with.  
*La Grande Enc. s. v.:* Olax Zeylanica L. in the island of Ceylon, Foetidia



Mauritiana Comm., on the island of Mauritius, *Sterculis foetida* L., in the India Oriental. In Portuguese we meet *pau-cheiroso* Dot. an Indian tree; the same as the Calambuco and Linaloés. Camões, *Lusiadas* X 129:

*Vês, corre a costa que o Champá se chama  
Cuja mata é do pau-cheiroso ornada.*

*Bois noir*, ett slags lätt(?)=träd som användes til krut=tilvärkningen i Mauritius.

A sort of light wood which is used in preparing powder on the island Mauritius. *La Grande Enc. s. v.*: *Diospyros Ebenum* L., in East India, *Albizzia Lebbek*, Benth., or the Oriental Ebony. Port. *pau-negro* (*Albizzia Lebbek*), *pau-preto* (*Dalbergia latifolia* Roxb.).

HJ 100a: "Black wood. The popular name for what is in England termed 'rose wood'; produced chiefly by several species of *Dalbergia*".

*Bonnites.*

*Bourses.*

} *Salt=sjö fisk så kallad.*

A salt-water fish called thus.

HJ 104b: "*Bonito*, A fish (*Thynnus pelamys*, Day) of the same family (*Scombridae*) as mackerel and tunny, very common in the Indian seas. The name is Port., and apparently is the adj. *bonito*, 'fine'. In the *Journal of Boswell* Oct. 16, 1773, written *Bonnetta*. *La Grande Enc.* VII 302 s. v. *Bonite* explained "Especie de atum = Thunnus thunnus".

*Bourse*, "petit sac de cuir", with various figurative meanings from the ancient French (?).

*Buffel.* *oxar och kor, finnas til en myckenhet i Indien. Oxarne brukas mycket til kjörslor med kjärror.*

Oxen and cows exist in abundance in India. Oxen are much used in hauling carts.

HJ 122a "*Buffalo*, This is of course originally from the Latin *bubalus*, which we have in older English forms, *buffle* and *buff* and *bugle*, through the French".

*Caillou.* *en slags dryk, (ganska skadelig för Européerne), gord(!) af Saften som finnes och uttappas ur nötterne af den gemena Palm=träds sorten.*

A kind of beverage (very injurious to Europeans), made of the sap which is found in and tapped from the nuts of the common sort of Palm-tree.

Cf. T 2804 Hindi *kail* 'prout, shoot', 2950 *kalya*- ~ -ā 'spirituous liquor' (lex.), Prakrit *kallā*- (f.) id. D 1158 Ka. *ka*, *kaḷḷu*, *kallu* 'toddy'.

*Camatis.* *Pionnierer som åtfölja Arméen.*

Sappers who accompany the army.

Portuguese plural of a word *kammāṭṭi* 'smith, artisan' (?), *Lex.* II, 1 p. 729a.

*Catti=marron. några ihopbundne ståckar som fiskare betjäna sig af, i stället för båtar.*

Some timber tied together, which the fishermen employ instead of boats.

- Catamaran*, D 961 *kaṭṭu* 'to tie, fasten, bundle, pack' + D 3856 *maram* 'tree, wood, timber'.  
HJ 173a "*Catamarán*, also *cut-murram*, *cutmurál*...A raft formed of three or four logs of wood lashed together".
- Cavallair*. *Índiansk swart ryttare*.  
Indian black cavalryman.  
Cf. Port. *cavaleiro* 'Homem montado a cavalo'.
- Chaudrie*. *Choultry*. *så kalla Européerne de hus, som äro bygde wid wägar, för resandes beqwämlighet*.  
So the Europeans call the houses which are built by the roads for the comfort of the travellers.  
HJ 211b: "*Choultry*, Peculiar to S. India, and of doubtful etymology; Malayāl. *chāwaṭī*, Tel. *chāwaḍi* [*tsāvaḍi*, *chau*, Skt. *chatur*, 'four', *vāṭa*, 'road', a place where four roads meet]. In W. India the form used is *chowry* or *chowree* (Dakh. *chāorī*). A hall, a shed, or a simple *loggia*, used by travellers as a resting-place". One of the literary quotations (Sonnerat, P., *Voyages aux Indes Orientales et à la Chine* I 42, in 1782) tells: "Les fortunes sont employées à bâtir des Chauderies sur les chemins."
- Chawly*. *så kallas samma hus, af landets Inbyggare*.  
So these same houses are called by the aboriginals of the country.  
(?)
- Cipahis*. *Índiansk swart Soldat*.  
An Indian black soldier. (Pl. ?).  
Hindi *sipāh* 'soldiers, army', *sipāhī* 'a soldier, a sepoy, a constable'; cp. HJ 840b *sipahselar*.
- Comprador*. *den som har inseendet öfwer inkjöpet af matwaror i ett hushåll; maitre-d'hotel; hos en herre, den andra betjanten*.  
He who has the supervision of the purchasing of provisions in a household; steward; with a gentleman, the second servant.  
HJ 243b "*Compradore*, *compodore* etc., Port. *comprador* 'purchaser' ...This word was formerly in use in Bengal, where it is now quite obsolete; but it is perhaps still remembered in Madras...(where) it is (or was) a kind of house-steward, who keeps the household accounts, and purchases necessaries".  
Port. "O que compra para si ou para outrem, por sua conta ou por conta alheia", with a quotation "vindo Jorge Barreto para a fortaleza, topon no caminho com o comprador de Alfonso de Albuquerque" (*Comentarios* II, cap. 9,51).
- Coudrie*. *så kallas hästar i Indien*.  
So horses in India are called.  
D 1423 Ta. *kutirai* 'horse', Ma. *kutira* 'horse, cavalry'.
- Coudrie=gara*. *den som skjöter hästarne*.  
He who grooms the horses.

- (+ Ta. *kāraṇ*, 'keeper, groom', *Lex.* II,1 pp. 885a, 991b).
- Coulis.* *bārare, en swart dagspennings karl.*  
A porter, a black day-labourer.  
HJ 249b "*Cooly*, A hired labourer, or burden-carrier;... The original of the word appears to have been a *nomen gentile*, the name (*Kolī*) of a race or caste in Western India, who have long performed such offices... According to Dr. H. V. Carter the *Kolīs* proper are a true hill-people, whose especial locality lies in the Western Ghāts and in the northern extension of that range, between 18° and 24° N. lat."
- Port. *cule* 'trabalhador indiano ou chinês, assalariado nas colónias portuguesas'. Cf. D 1586 Ta. *kūli* 'wages, pay, freight'.
- Damiers.* *en sorte grå och wit språkliga(?) sjö=foglar, stora som dufwor, omkring Caput bone Spei.*  
A sort of grey and white mottled sea-birds, as large as doves, around the Cape of Good Hope.  
*Trésor* VI, 1978, 688b "*Damier*...Surface divisée comme un damier en carrés contigus alternés".
- Dauphins.* *saltsjöfiskar, ganska läckra til smaken.*  
Salt-water fish, quite delicious.  
French *daulphin*, Eng. *dolphin* ~ *delphin* (*dolphin* is also the name of several food fish in English, *i.a.* of the dorado, *Coryphaena hippuris*).
- Dobachy.* *första swarta betjenten hos en herre.*  
The first black servant with a gentleman.  
HJ 328a "H. *dubhāshiyā* ~ *dobāshī* 'man of two languages', Tam. *tupāshi*...The *Dubash* was at Madras formerly a usual servant in every household; and there is still one attached to each mercantile house". Among the literary occurrences there is *i.a.* one interesting from the *Life of Sir T. Munro* I 26 (1780): "He ordered his *Dubash* to give the messenger two pagodas (sixteen shillings);—it was poor reward for having received two wounds, and risked his life in bringing him intelligence." (cf. *Topas* below).
- Dorbar.* *Conseil hos Indianska printsarne.*  
A council with the Indian princes.  
HJ 331a "*Durbar*, A court or Levee. Pers. *darbār*. Also the Executive Government of a Native State." Port. *Durbar* "Cerimónia em que os soberanos, na India, dão audiência solene".
- Faquirs.* *en sorte Tiggare=secte eller munkar i Indien, som äro både Idolatre och mahometaner.*  
A kind of beggar-sect or monks in India, being both idolaters and Muslims.  
HJ 347b "*Fakeer*, Hind. from Arab. *faḳīr* 'poor'. Properly an indigent person, but specially 'one poor in the sight of God', applied to a Mahom-

medan religious mendicant, and then, loosely and inaccurately, to Hindu devotees and naked ascetics. And this last is the most ordinary Anglo-Indian use".

Port. "*Faquir*. Monge muçulmano no Orient, que vive de esmolos e em rigoroso ascetismo".

*Gabarres*. *Franska krono(?) lastdragare Skepp, bärande 12 à 16 Canoner*.

Cargo carrying vessels of the French Crown(?), bearing 12 to 16 cannons. Fr. (Dauzat) *gabare* 'sorte de bateau', borrowed from Gascon *gabarra* from Byzantine *κάρραβος* '(figuratively) vessel'.

Port. *gabarra* "antigo embarcação de dois ou três' mastros, de grande bojo, e que se empregava no transporte de mercadorias. As vezes tinha artilharia".

*Galléres(?)*. *en sorte Salt=sjö insecter, som mellan båda Tropiquerne synas på watn ytan, til stor mängd, de äro til skäpnaden nästan som en båt upvänd, äro ljus röda, själfwa kroppen består af ett Transparente skinn, upfylt med wäder och klart slemm, stora äro de som en bäll, med långa widhängande fenor eller rör*.

A kind of salt-water insect which between the tropics are seen on the surface of the water in great multitude. In their outer form they are like a boat upside down. They are light red; their body consists of a transparent skin filled with air and a clear slime. They are as large as a ball, with long, down-hanging fins or pipes [=tentacles].

Port. *Galeruca, Galerucela, Gallérucideos, Galerucineos, Galerucini*, families of insects. Cf. Fr. *galéace, -asse, galère, Trésor IX, 1981, 34b-*. [Note of the editor: This must be a jellyfish, the Portuguese man-of-war, any of several large, colonial, warm-sea siphonophores (genus *Physalia*)]

*Gattes*. *Stora bärg som dela halfön L'Indoustan mitt i tu, de äro så höga att de hindra de starka windarne och periodiska molnen, så at när det är winter eller rägnaktig årstid på kusten malabar, är det sommar, klart och wackert på Coromandel kusten, och så twärt om*.

Great mountains which divide the peninsula of the Hindustan in two equal parts; they are so high that they hinder the strong winds and the periodic clouds, so that when it is winter or the rainy season on the coast of Malabar, there is summer, clear and beautiful weather on the Coromandel coast, and vice versa.

HJ 369a- "*Ghaut*, Hind. *ghāt* 'A landing-place...a path of descent from a mountain', the mountain ranges parallel to the western and eastern coasts of the Peninsula".

The form *Gatte* occurs in the French translation in 1685 of Ribeiro's *Ceylon* p. 4 "On les appelle, *montagnes de Gatte*, c'est comme qui diroit montagnes de montagnes, *Gatte* en langue du pays ne signifiant autre chose que montagne" (to which the authors of HJ add "quite wrong").

- Gentils.* *en Secte (af de bättre) i Indien.*  
A sect (one of the better ones) in India.  
HJ 367b quotes the form *Gentile* only in 1563 and 1582, while the other occurrences are of *Gentoo*, which refers to the Telugu-speaking population of India. These governed the Vijayanagara Monarchy, which was dominant over great part of India, when the Portuguese arrived. (But Port. seems not to have this word in this meaning?).
- t' Gnu.* *ett djur som finnes i trädgården wid Caput bone Spei.*  
An animal to be found in the (Zoological) Garden at the Cape of Good Hope.  
The word seems to occur in literature since Cook and be of Hottentot origin: *Catoblepas gnu* 'a South African antelope'. *t'* is a Dutch article.
- Hottentots.* *så kallas Afrikanska Nationen omkring Caput bone Spei.*  
So the African nation around the Cape of Good Hope is called.  
In Dutch the name seems to derive from the verb 'to stammer' *hateren*, and is found in literature since 1668.
- Herbo.* *gräs. Herbo-conda. hämta gräs.*  
Grass; to fetch grass.  
Engl. *herb* 'grass and other green food for cattle', in Port. and other languages this word occurs as fem. *herba*. Do we have here a formation backwards from *herboso*? Cf. Sp. *hierbo*, *yerbo* 'a vulgar name of *Ervum Ervilia*'. *conda* seems to be D 1788 Ta. *koṇā-* 'to bring, take, fetch, conduct', Ka. *koṇḍ-*, Kod. *koṇḍā-*.
- İllai. İllè.* *nej på Malebarska.*  
'No' in Malabar.  
Probably D 198 Ta. *al-* 'to be not so-and-so', and 2106 Ta. *il*, Ma. *illa* 'does not exist, there is not, no, not', Kod. *ille* 'be not'.
- Karia.* *myror som fräta läder, ylle= och linne saker, på kusten Coromandel, att man nödsakas i Tälten sätta sängen och Coffertar på bouteilles eller på gamla tegel=stenar.*  
Ants (probably termites are meant) which eat leather, wool and linen things, on the Coromandel Coast so that one is compelled to put beds and coffers in tents on bottles or on old brick-stones.
- Laqve.* *Lack. i penninge räkning betyder det 100000;*  
Lack. When money is counted it means 100,000.  
HJ 500b "*Lack*, One hundred thousand, and especially in the Anglo-Indian colloquial 100,000 Rupees." T 10881 *lakṣa-*.
- Macois.* *fiskare.*  
Fishermen.  
Port. "*macuá* 'pescador' na India Portuguesa". HJ 592a *Mucoa*, *Mukuva*, Malayalam and Tamil *mukkuvan* 'a diver'. A name applied to the fishermen of the Western coast of the Peninsula near Cape Comorin. HJ also quotes several occurrences from older literature, *i.a.* Norbert, *Mémoires*

*Historiques* I 227, (Luques 1745) "The Macoas, a kind of Malabars, who have specially this business, and, as we might say, the exclusive privilege in all that concerns sea-faring". D Ta. *mukkuvar* 'a sect of fishermen' (4096 in the Supplement p. 95).

- Mahī.* *Turkiskt korn; Swarta slafwarnes föda, i Mauritius, och ön Bourbon.*  
 Turkish wheat (according to the oldest literary quotation from the year 1674 but in Swedish *korn* means 'barley'; Döbeln has perhaps borrowed the whole expression?), the black slaves' food, in Mauritius and on the island of Bourbon (Réunion). *Maize, Oxf. Dict.* IX, 1989, p. 228c.
- Maalé.* *oxe.*  
*Maalé=gara. den som skjöter oxarne.*  
 Ox. He who minds oxen.  
 In D only 3932 Ta. *mātu* 'ox' does somehow resemble this word.  
*gara, see Coudrie=gara.*
- Mallayes.* *Soldater i Holländsk tjänst, från Ön malacca.*  
 Soldiers in Dutch service, from the Island of Malacca.  
 Port. pl. de *malaio*, natural ou habitante da Malásia.
- Malgasch.* *negrer från Ön madagascar.*  
 Negroes from the island of Madagascar (=Malagasy).  
 Port. *Malgache, -o...* "Natural ou habitante dessa ilha". Fr *malgache*, "qui habite Madagascar ou qui en est originaire", attested in literature since 1769, *Encyclopédie*, part *Planches*.
- Marattes.* *en formidable röfware nation, omkring Surate.*  
 A formidable robber nation, around Surate.  
 HJ 536b *Mahratta*, 537b *Mahratte*, T 9952 derives the name from Skt. Mahārāṣṭra, Hindi *Marhaṭā, Marhaṭā, Marhāṭa, Marāḷhā*. E.g. in Clive's *Memoires of the Revolution in Bengal* (p. 8) the form *Marattes* is met with, Fr. *Mahratte ~ Marathe, Trésor* XI 159a.
- Marsouins.* *Springare.*  
 Porpoises.  
 Fr. *marsouin*, borrowed from the Scandinavian *mar-svin* 'cochon de mer' (Dauzat). *Oxf. Dict.* IX 402a (1989) "a name applied to various cetaceans of the family Delphinides", attested in literature since 1694.
- Martins.* *foglar som förstöra gräshopporne å ön Mauritius och ön Bourbon (=Réunion) samt madagascar, de se ut som en Skogs=skata, men äro grå och hwita.*  
 Birds which destroy locusts on the island of Mauritius and on the island of Bourbon as well as in Madagascar, they look like the wild magpie, but are grey and white.  
*Oxf. Dict.* IX 411a *martin* "the name is applied in French to various birds"; Fr. *Trésor* XI 446a "passereau dentirostre, plus petit que le merle, grande destructeur d'insectes et particulièrement de sauterelles", attested

since 1753.

*Mouton de Cap. en sorte stora sjöfoglar omkring Caput bone Spei, man träfar 100 à 150 mil ifrån land.*

A kind of large sea bird around the Cape of Good Hope; one finds them 100 to 150 miles(?) from the land.

In French *moutons* "petites lames qui brisent en se couvrant d'écume blanche" (since 1694, *Dict. de l'Acad.*).

Cf. *Mutton bird*, *Oxf. Dict.* X, 1989, 154a.

*Moussons. Periodiska windarne i Golfe de Bengale.*

Periodic winds in the Bay of Bengal.

Port. *monção* < Arab. *mausin* 'Epoca, certo vento favorável para a navegação', Fr. *mousson* (1649) or *monson* (1690), adaptation of Port. or Esp. *monzon*, from Arabic (*Trésor* XI 1169a, HJ 577a-).

*Nabab. regerande prints i en Province.*

A Prince governing a province.

HJ 610b: "Port. *Nabâbo*, and Fr. *Nabab* from Hind. *Nawāb*, which is the Ar[abic] pl. of sing. *Nāyab* 'a deputy'", Fr. cf. *Trésor* XI, 1293 f.

*Ouragans. orkaner eller häftiga stormar i Ost=Índiska sjön.*

Hurricanes or violent storms in the East-Indian Sea.

The name *Ouragan* has been borrowed from Sp. *huracán*, which derives from the language of the Tainos d'Haiti, according to Dauzat. *Trésor* XII 710b tells that we can speak of ouragan as soon as the wind exceeds 58 knots.

*Pagodes. så kallas Índianska templen.*

So the temples in India are called.

*Pagodes. så kallas ock Índiska guldmyntet.*

So the Indian gold coins are also called.

HJ 652b-657b *Pagode* is given three different senses: a) 'temple', b) 'an idol', c) 'a coin of silver, or gold'. The various explanations of the word are then discussed, and then occurrences in literature are quoted, divided according to these three significances. The word is derived "probably from Sanskrit *Bhagavatī*". *Trésor* XII, 779 tells that the gold coins had often been struck with the image of Lakṣmī.

*Paille en cul. en sorte hwita sjö foglar omkring ön Mauritius, de ha två långa wita rör i stjerten, i stället för fjädrar.*

A kind of white sea bird around the island of Mauritius. They have two long pipes in the tail, instead of feathers.

Tropic-bird, in French *phaéton* (length 80 cm to 1 m), called *paille-en-queue*, in 1762 *paille-en-cu* (*Grande Encyclop. Alpha de sciences techniques*, Zool. 3, 1978, p. 46).

*Palanquin. en täckt säng eller bår som Européerne och Indianerne bruka i Indien, i stället för wagnar.*

A covered bed or stretcher which is used by Europeans and Indians in

India, instead of wagons.

HJ 659-661 "*Palankeen, Palanquin*, a box-litter for travelling in, with a pole projecting before and behind, which is borne on the shoulders of 4 or 6 men". The word derives from Sanskrit *paryāṅka* 'bed, couch, squatting posture', cf. *Trésor* XII, 805.

*Parias.* *en Secte i Ostindien, de äro hantwärcare.*

A sect in East-India. They are craftsmen.

HJ 678-680 *Pariah, Parriar*. There this name is derived from Tamil D 3319 *parai* 'a large drum', the hereditary beater of which are called (sg.) *paraiyan*, (pl.) *paraiyar*. In Portuguese "*pária*, nome dado na India aos indivíduos sem casta, isto é, privados de todos direitos religiosos ou sociais seja pela sua origem, seja pela exclusão da sociedade bramânica"; cf. further Fr. *Trésor* XII, 999.

*Patnam.* *Stad. Madrass=patnam, staden Madrass.*

City. Madras-patnam, City of Madras.

D 3199 Ta. *paṭṭi, paṭṭu* 'hamlet, small town or village', *paṭṭinam* 'maritime town'. T 7705 Skt. Pk. *paṭṭana-* 'town, city' ~ *Pattana*, cf. HJ 686a *Patna*.

*Peche-madame, en sorte god små fisk som ätes i Indien.*

A kind of good little fish which is eaten in India.

Fr. *pêche* 'fish', 'fishing' + *madame* 'a polite title, the title of a French princess and for married ladies'.

*Piedas.* *Índianska milicen til fot.*

Indian infantry.

? Sp. *pie*, pl. *piedes* 'foot', deriv. *peada* 'a group of cattle in march': J. Corominas, *Dicc. Crítico* III, 1954, 777.

*Piman.* *en växt, som är röd, eller gul, den är ganska bitter och brännande; den användes til matlagning i Indien.*

A plant, that is red or yellow, which is very bitter and burning; it is used in India in the preparation of food.

Fr. *piment* 'Capsicum, a plant of the Solanaceae family, the fruits of which are used as spices' (*Trésor* XIII, p. 376a).

*Pirogue,* *en utholkad trästock, som nyttjas på kusten, af lotsar. för bränningarne. att landstiga.*

A dug-out tree log, which is used on the coast, by the pilots, in the surf, to land.

A French word, attested since 1555; adaptation of Sp. *piragua*, borrowed from some Caribbean language (*Trésor* XIII, 418b).

*Po.* *gå; gå bort; gå undan.*

Go, go away, give way.

D 3734 Ta. *pō* 'to go, proceed, go away, reach a destination, be admissible, etc.'.



- Raya.* *Kung.*  
King.  
T 10679 Pk. *rāya*- 'chieftain, king'. HJ 754a *Raja*, *Rajah*, Skt. *rājā*- 'king', among the New-Indian vernacular forms quoted is *Rāja* mentioned as being South-Indian.
- Requin.* *Stor saltsjö slukfisk kallad i Sverige haj.*  
A big salt-water predatory fish, in Sweden called haj (shark).  
*Trésor* XIV, 932 "grand poisson de mer, vorace et redoutable, appartenant à l'ordre des squales". In Fr. literature since 1529.
- Rinoseros.* *en sorte djur från Afrika.*  
A kind of animal from Africa.  
Fr. *rhinocéros*. *Trésor* XIV, 1124b. HJ 762a *rhinoceros* with quotations from literature referring to the northern India, around Peshawar.
- Risieres,* *så kallas de ställen där ris växer eller vuxit.*  
So those places where rice grows or has grown are called.  
From French *rizière* 'plantation de riz', attested since 1718 *Dict. de l'Academie*. *Trésor* XIV, 1183b 'terrain humide et marécageux ou le riz est cultivé'.
- Roti.* *bröd. Roti=conda. hämta bröd.*  
Bread. To fetch bread.  
Hindi, *Stud. Pract. Dict.* Allahabad 1949, p. 1110b "*Roṭ, Roṭā-, Roṭī* 'a large loaf, thick bread, sweet cake' ". Rasmus Rask, *Ausgewählte Abhandlungen* II, Kopenhagen 1932-33, p. 137: "Hindustansk *rúṭī* 'Brød' etc., disse gjenfindes i Tamulisk og andre malebariske Sprog".  
Vide sub T 10837. *conda*: D 1788.
- Saëb.* *prints. stor herre.*  
Prince. A high Lord.  
HJ 781b *Sahib*, the stylistic values of the possible translations (=Monsieur, Sir, Master) are discussed. Port. "*Saibe* ou *Saibo*, Título respeitoso na India, de origen árabe". Fr. *Trésor* XIV, 1415a.
2. *Sarrai.* *win, bränwin.*  
Wine, distilled liquor.  
Ta. *Lex.* III,1, p. 1387a *cārāyam* 'spirituous liquor, arrack'.
1. *Sammi.* *Gud; idolen i Templen.*  
God. The idols in temples.  
Skt. *svāmī* 'master, lord, prince', 'epithet of Śiva'. T 13930. *Oxf. Dict.* XVII 345c *swami* ~ *sammy*.
- Scorpion.* *Skorpioner finnas til stor mängd å Coromandel kusten.*  
There are scorpions in great multitude on the Coromandel coast.  
Fr. *scorpion* ~ *escorpion* < Lat. *scorpio* < Gr. *σκόρπιος* *Oxf. Dict.* XIV 683b.
- Soubab.* *Vice kung, öfwer=herren öfwer Nababerne.*  
A Viceroy, overlord over the Nababs.

HJ 856a "*Souba, Soobah*, from Pers. *šūba*. A large Division or Province of the Mogul Empire...The word is also frequently used as short for *Sūbadār* 'the Viceroy'" (= *Oxf. Dict.* XVII 12f.). Port. *Subabo*.

*Souffleurs*. *stora saltsjöfiskar, af ungefär 20 à 30 alnars längd som genom näsborren blåsa vatnet högt i luften.*

Big salt water fish(!) of some 20 to 30 ells in length, which through the nostril blow water high into the air.

In French a name for all the cetacean mammals, cf. *Oxf. Dict.* XVI, 38c.

*Tanni*. *watn.*

Water.

D 2473 Ta. *taṇṇīr, taṇṇi* 'cold water, water'.

*Tanni=gara*. *watnbärare.*

Water carrier.

Ta. *taṇṇi* 'water' + *kāraṇ* 'waterman'.

*Tanni=garschi*. *watn bärerska.*

Water carrier woman.

HJ 930b "*Tonicatchy, Tunnyketch*. In Madras this is the name of the domestic water-carrier, who is generally a woman, and acts as a kind of under housemaid. It is a corr[uption] of Tamil *tannir-kāssi, tannikkāriççi*, an abbreviation of *tannīr-kāsatti* 'water-woman' " (D?); HJ then gives a quotation from c. 1780 in French (Haafner, M. J., *Voyages dans la Péninsule Occidentale de l'Inde*, Paris 1811) I, 242 "Voudriez-vous me permettre de faire ce trajet avec mes gens...deux femmes dont l'une est ma cuisinière, et l'autre, ma *tannie kareteje* ou porteuse d'eau". D? Ta. *taṇṇīr-k-kāricci* 'woman supplying water' (*Lex.* III, 1, p. 1737a).

*Tatamaka*. *en sorte träd som växer på Ön Bourbon, tjenlig till skeps master och stänger.*

A sort of tree which grows on the island of Bourbon (Réunion) useful for vessel's masts and poles.

? D 2449 Ta. *taṭa* 'large, great' + D 3773 *makkā* 'the sal tree (Vatica Robusta)' (?).

2. *Topas*. *Índianska Soldater som bära Europeiska hattar på hufwudet.*

Indian soldiers wearing European hats on their head.

*Oxf. Dict.* XVIII, 250b "*Topass*, Malayalam from Hindi *dōbāshī* 'a man of two languages'. A fancied derivation from Hindi *tōpī* 'hat'...has been current since the middle of the 18th c."

This etymology is given *i.a.* in Carraccioli's *Life of Lord Clive* (s.d., c. 1785) IV, 541: "Topasses, black foot soldiers descended from Portugueses marrying natives, called topasses because they wear hats". Also the Portuguese consider them as descendants of their own nation: "Topaz...se distinguam dos outros naturais da terra em serem cristãos e terem a nacionalidade portuguesa, sendo alguns filhos ilegítimos de portugueses".

- HJ 933b quotes these etymologies, and also a third one deriving from Turkish *top-ç1* 'a gunner', borrowed from the Italians casting cannons for the Zamorin at Calicut around 1500. (cf. *Dobachy* above).
1. *Tons.* *en sorte wälsmakande saltsjöfisk.*  
A kind of good tasting salt water fish.  
*Oxf. Dict.* XVIII, 216 c "ton (F. *thon*) 'A sea-fish, a tunny'".
- Toque.* *Tock. hufwudbonaden som Indianen brukar.*  
Headdress used by the Indians.  
Port. *toque*, Espécie de chapéu para senhora, aberto por cima, com pequena aba e coperto de veludo ou seda. *Oxf. Dict.* XVIII, 262 c *toque*.
- Vasquil.* *Ambassadeur. Envoyé.* (An orthographic error for *Vaquil* ?).  
*Oxf. Dict.* XIX, 438b *vaquil*, variant of *vakeel* (403a ) "an agent or representative...: a minister, envoy, or ambassador"; HJ 961a "Vakeel 'an attorney; an authorized representative', Arab. *wakil*".
- Zammi.* *se Sammi.*

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