

Glossary

<i>Ābhri</i>	—	A digging implement.
<i>Araghatta</i>	—	Water wheels operated by oxen containing several buckets for drawing water from wells.
<i>Āranya</i>	—	Wild.
<i>Āvartas</i>	—	Circular hairy formations on the body of the horse.
<i>Caturāsra</i>	—	Quadrangular
<i>Caturaṅga</i>	—	A complete army consisting of elephantry, chariots, cavalry and infantry.
<i>Diśa kāka</i>	—	Direction giving crow.
<i>Droṇa</i>	—	A measure of capacity,
<i>Dundubha</i>	—	A kind of water snake
<i>Dvikhuri</i>	—	Having two hooves.
<i>Ekasapha</i>	—	Having one hoof.
<i>Ekatodata</i>	—	Having single row of teeth.
<i>Gaurāśāli</i>	—	White coloured rice.
<i>Graiṣmika</i>	—	Summer crops
<i>Haimana</i>	—	Winter crops
<i>Halagannaḍa</i>	—	Old Kannaḍa language.
<i>Hayah</i>	—	A horse
<i>Hribera</i>	—	Fragrant plant
<i>Jāñgala</i>	—	Arid and dry land.
<i>Kaṅka</i>	—	A heron
<i>Kanda</i>	—	Bulb.
<i>Kapittha</i>	—	The wood-apple tree.
<i>Karaṇḍava</i>	—	A sort of duck.
<i>Karkandhu</i>	—	The jujube tree.
<i>Kedāra</i>	—	Wet crops
<i>Khuskhus</i>	—	Uśira grass.
<i>Kodrava</i>	—	A species of grain eaten by the poor people..
<i>Kulattha</i>	—	A kind of pulse.
<i>Kulecara</i>	—	Mamals grazing on the banks of river.

<i>Kulyavāpānam</i>	—	A measure of grain.
<i>Kunapa jalam</i>	—	A liquid organic manure used in ancient India.
<i>Mandapa</i>	—	A bower (contextual meaning).
<i>Nandyāvarta</i>	—	Quadrangle with an opening to the west.
<i>Niṣpāva</i>	—	Winnowing or cleaning of corn.
<i>Nikuñja</i>	—	Arbour.
<i>Nyagrodha</i>	—	The Indian fig tree
<i>Pāṇduka</i>	—	Yellowish rice.
<i>Pañcapallava</i>	—	Leaves of mango, aśvattha vata. plākṣa and yajñadumura.
<i>Paṭala</i>	—	A section or a chapter of a book.
<i>Piṇḍāluka</i>	—	A kind of lumpish potato.
<i>Prāvṛt kālaha</i>	—	The rainy season.
<i>Prasahana</i>	—	A beast or bird of prey.
<i>Priyaṅgu</i>	—	Long pepper, a creeper.
<i>Puñjaka</i>	—	Cluster.
<i>Raktaśāli</i>	—	Red rice.
<i>Ruru</i>	—	Antelope.
<i>Śāli</i>	—	A kind of rice.
<i>Śaimbya</i>	—	A pod, legume.
<i>Sāradhānya</i>	—	The most nourishing rice.
<i>Sarvatobhadra</i>	—	An architectural type, a square enclosing a circle.
<i>Stamba karitā</i>	—	Formation of grains.
<i>Swastika</i>	—	A religious diagram denoting good luck.
<i>Tridoṣa</i>	—	The Ayurvedic concept of three humours, vāyu, pitta and kapha.
<i>Triphala</i>	—	Fruits of āmalaka, haritaki and bayedā.
<i>Vāḍava</i>	—	Pregnant horse.
<i>Vājīśāstrā</i>	—	Equine science.
<i>Vārttā</i>	—	Agriculture, animal husbandry and trade — these three economic activities together was known as vārttā.

<i>Vīthi</i>	—	A row.
<i>Vaidal</i>	—	Pulses.
<i>Vrīhi</i>	—	Rice.
<i>Vyāla</i>	—	Carnivorous quadrupeds.

Some old Assamese terms

<i>Ablakh pakhara</i>	—	A horse having the mixed colour of black and white on body and muzzle.
<i>Achowari</i>	—	An expert rider of the pony.
<i>Baghdarya</i>	—	Spotted pony of Son-darya variety.
<i>Baghnola</i>	—	Same as Baghpakhara.
<i>Baghpakhara</i>	—	A darya pakhara having zebra stripes above the eyes and white spots on the ear.
<i>Bamuna pakhara</i>	—	A spotted pony with a bluze from the forehead down to the chin.
<i>Chakra</i>	—	A whorl.
<i>Chilimi</i>	—	A horse with its muzzle and knees and scrotum black.
<i>Deochari</i>	—	A pony with reddish brown colour on some parts of the body.
<i>Fulam pakhara</i>	—	A white pony with black spots on the abdomen.
<i>Ghora Barua</i>	—	Head of the Department of Horses under the Ahom Kings.
<i>Taji</i>	—	Mare.
<i>Tangon</i>	—	Male horse.
<i>Tatuk</i>	—	A small Bhutia pony.
<i>Tuling</i>	—	A white pony with a black head.
<i>Turuki</i>	—	Turki pony.