R. Number and Page 108.
A. Date of Letter 18.1.25
B. Initials or References Q
21.1.25

M.R.O. 1—32,400—22-11-30.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

REVENUE **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 58 Revenue Press orig
~~Mis.~~

Dated 16th January 1873.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Date
21.1.25

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
16th January 1873.

No. 117. Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, (Land Revenue and Settlement,) to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, 11th November 1871, No. 534 :—

In forwarding the accompanying lists as specimens of the Vernacular terms which occur in the Revenue Proceedings and official correspondence of the several local Governments and Administrations, but the exact meaning of which is more or less ill understood except by the officials of the particular Government or Administration concerned, I am directed to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, you will be good enough to cause a complete list to be carefully prepared and submitted to this department of all Vernacular terms used in the official correspondence of the Government of Madras giving an accurate and exhaustive explanation of the meaning of each.

2. The terms that are commonly used can be readily ascertained by a careful scrutiny of the Proceedings of the local Government or Administration as well as those of the Board of Revenue or Financial Commissioner for the last two or three years; and in explaining the words it will be necessary, where (as not unfrequently happens) they have different forces in different parts of the country, to give both meanings and to indicate the portions of the country in which each meaning prevails. The words should be grouped in classes, such as—

Names of landholders, owners, and occupiers.
Measures of land, length, capacity, and weight.
Village servants.
Revenue officials, jurisdictions, and terms connected with revenue matters.
Crops, seasons, etc.

3. The submission of the required list (in which each term should be written, 1st, in the vernacular character; 2nd, in the English character, rendered according to Dr. Hunter's system) by the 1st March 1872 is particularly requested.

No. 118. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, dated 16th January 1873, No. 58.

Miscellaneous.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 534 of 11th November 1871, requesting to be furnished, for the use of your department, with a complete list of all vernacular terms ordinarily used in official correspondence in this Presidency, together with an accurate and exhaustive explanation of the meaning of each. A list of specimens was at the same time forwarded.

2. In reply, I am directed to furnish five lists, classified as suggested in your letter, and containing all the commoner expressions. I am at the same time to state that for information of this kind reliance may be generally placed on Wilson's Glossary of Indian Terms. The learned compiler professed, indeed, no

intimate acquaintance with the languages of the South of India, much less with its systems of revenue, but he acknowledges with gratitude how amply his deficiencies in these respects were supplied by the manuscripts placed at his disposal by an experienced public servant and an accomplished Dravidian scholar, the late Mr. Richard Clarke of the Madras Civil Service. Mr. Clarke's collection comprised about *six or seven thousand* terms, and the greater portion of his list was included by Professor Wilson. All the words you have given as specimens, except one which cannot be identified and another which is no doubt a misprint for a word of nearly the same sound, are fully explained in the Glossary, and the same is true of the other terms in the enclosed lists. They may be looked for in the Index either in their properly transliterated form or as they are ordinarily written; "Cowle," for instance, will be found in the Index as well as "Kaul."

3. I am to state, in conclusion, that by the orders of the Controlling Revenue authorities, lately again reiterated, the use of vernacular expressions when English words would do just as well is consistently repressed. In cases where it is more convenient to use the Native term, a marginal explanation is required. A few words of common occurrence are exempted from the rule.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

21-7-97.

Agriculture 1873 Department.

[ ]

From Government of

Fort St. George

Dated 16th January. } No. 58.
R. } Enclosures.
6 spare copies.

D. No. Proc. { *D.*
L. No. { *No.*

FURNISHING five classified lists of vernacular terms ordinarily used in official correspondence in the Madras Presidency.

5

List of Vernacular Terms commonly used in official correspondence.

No.	Words.	Meaning.
	BOMBAY.	
	Abkaree.	
*	Agurias	Salt-workers—Molungees.
*	Ameen Sookhree	(Some form of allowance.)
	Bhat	(Village bard.)
	Baranee (lands).	
	Bigaree (fishermen and —).	
	Beega.	
*	Bhetta (or jungle lands).	
*	(Salt) Batty (lands).	
*	Bajree.	
	Carcoon.	
*	Charun	(A village official.)
	Chowkey.	
*	Cusbatee (Talookdar).	
*	Chitness	(Department of an office.)
*	Candy.	
	Chowdherry (of a manje).	
*	Chowthaee.	
	Cazee.	
	Chouth.	
	Chitta.	
*	Cazayet (holdings).	
*	Channa.	
*	Chowree	Belonging to lighting and repairing.
	Dewusthan.	
*	Durbaree (lands).	
*	Dharo	Record of customary tenure.
*	Deh (Sind).	
*	Dund (Sind)	(Belonging to irrigation.)
*	Desai.	
*	Deshgut (Hucks of deshghut and hudgondkee).	
	Dhurmsala.	
	Dokra.	
	Dhara	(A tenure.)
	Dufturdar.	
	Dharaykuree.	
	Dhurmadao	(Kind of allowance.)
	Dharekura.	
	Dhungeos (in a —).	
	Dangs (Nassick dangs) ...	(Tract of land.)
	Deshpundey.	
	Ekshalee (lands).	
	Fuzl wasool (re-payment of —).	
	Furashee or Furash.	
	(Freehold) foras (land).	
	Giras.	
	Girasia.	
	Goonta	Land-measure.
	Gowlees	Milkmen or cowherds.
	Ghera.	
	Gouthan (lands).	

No.	Words.	Meaning.
	Gountuleo	A village site.
	Godee (the levy of—).	
	Hoozoor	Deputy Magistrate (Hoozoor establishment and the like).
	Huck.	
	Huddola ("service Inam land").	
	Havildar	Revenue process-server.
	Halkuree (support of a—).	
	Hucalee (Sind)	(Some cess in land.)
	Inam.	
	Inamdar.	
	Ikrarnama.	
	Jagheer.	
	Jagheerdar.	
	Jumma.	
	Jivaidar.	
	Jummabundee.	
	Jureeb.	
	Jamba	(Crops.)
	Jowaree.	
	Jaglias.	
	Juvuk	(Some form of allowance.)
	Jurayet (land).	
	Khote or Khotee.	
	Kitchree (paid as charges on a village).	
	Khalsat (land declared—).	
	Koorun (a—lying between two villages).	
	Koolkurnee.	
	Kathees	Neighbours of the Talookdars.
	Koolwar	(Remissions.)
	Koomree (cultivation).	
	Khurreef.	
	Kurria (land) Sind.	
	Khasjee (grant in the nature of—).	
	Kassar	(Sind measure.)
	Kurwar	(Ditto.)
	Khyriatdar.	
	Kurbee	(Straw.)
	Kowl.	
	Kharwas	Native sailors.
	Kasbharee.	
	Kotwal.	
	Kolkarin.	
	Khalsa.	
	Leyut (land) Sind.	
	Moke	Relating to irrigation.
	Muttadar.	
	Mamlatdar.	
	Mahalkuree.	
	Mouze-Mouzah.	
	Mhar.	
	Muzmootdar.	
	Mod Gametee.	
	Mookhee.	
	Mokassa.	
	Mohturfa.	

No.	Words.	Meaning.
	Mounafeedar.	
	Mamoolee (grants).	
	Meerus.	
	Maglaee (Hucks).	
	Mohagherry	Kind of boat or ship.
	Nurwadaree (village). (Revenue Proceedings, January 1869, No. 55.)	
	Naka	(Post, outpost.)
	Nadgowda (Desaix—).	
	Naik.	
	Nisbut (khotee-land).	
	Nuzzerana.	
	Nooksan.	
	Nimnook.	
	Nazarwaria (Desai).	
	Patel.	
	Peet (patel of their—).	
	Pathusthal ("land").	
	Petta.	
	Pratinidhi.	
	Punt.	
	Prant.	
	Pôt-khatadar	Joint occupant.
	Pasanta.	
	Potgee	(Alowance.)
	Phaida.	
	Polygar (Polayagur).	
	Pattenear.	
	Remwuttioo	(Service in defence of boundary.)
	Roosoom.	
	Rem.	
	Rukheraldar.	
	Rubbee.	
	Reaz-Kutcha or Khetty.	
	Shroff.	
	Sunnud.	
	Salamee.	
	Sirkaree (land).	
	Sanja	(Crops.)
	Sadilwar.	
	Sayer.	
	Shetsundee.	
	Sailab.	
	Sansthan.	
	Sohotra	Usual.
	Shindee	(Trees.)
	Tuccavee.	
	Talooka.	
	Tulatee.	
	Talookdar.	
	Talookdaree.	
	Tuppa.	
	Thakoor (— of Mhow).	
	Tuk (—at Solapore filled with cotton).	
	Toragiras.	
	Tujvijdar.	
	Tuksheem (a share).	

No.	Words.	Meaning.
	Umul.	
	Vero.	
	Wuttun.	
	Wusshasun (allowance).	
	Wuskees ("land").	
	Wuskees ("Rev.").	
	Weitea (—or beggarees).	
	Wanto.	Portion of an estate set aside by proprietor = Khalsa.
	Wazufa (land).	
	Zillah.	
	Zemindar (Sind).	

BENGAL.

	Abwab	Cess other than that stated in the rent-roll.
	Ameen.	
	Amilnamah	Written commission.
	Assamees	Referring to Opium Department.
	Aumun.	
	Beegah.	
	Bhadoi	A kind of crop.
	Bheels.	
	Bhotta	A kind of crop.
	Bunker.	
	Bussaoree	Ground-rent.
	Chakeran	Lands held by servants in lieu of wages.
	Chootkee Magnee	A cess.
	Chuck.	
	Chuna	A kind of crop.
	Chur.	
	Dur-Putnee.	
	Dur-Putneedar	Middle-man between the Zemindar and Ryot.
	Dustukh	Written demand of kist.
	Elam-Mehals.	
	Furrungatee	A sort of land in Kamroop.
	Gantee.	
	Ganteedar	Middle-man.
	Ghatwallee	Referring to tenures.
	Hath	Cubit.
	Hâts	Village and road-side markets.
	Howladar.	
	Hust-bood	Papers showing area and rent.
	Innamut (land)	Land given as reward.
	Jote.	
	Jote-dar.	
	Julkur.	
	Jumma.	
	Jumma-bundee	Rent-roll.
	Kaboolyut	Agreement by the tenant.

No.	Words.	Meaning.
	Khas-Mehals	Estates under Government management.
	Khomar.	
	Khood-kusht.	
	Khusreh	Measurement-papers.
	Khuttee	Account-book.
	Kyalee	Percentage on dealings.
	Lukhiraj-dar	Holder of rent-fee lands.
	Maafees.	
	Machan.	
	Mahajun	Money-lender.
	Malguzzarry.	
	Malikhana.	
	Mehal.	
	Mocurrurreedar.	
	Mohurir.	
	Mouzah.	
	Mourossee	Permanent lease.
	Nalees	Chain-man.
	Nazir.	
	Neej-jote	
	Nirk-bundy.	
	Nunkar.	
	Omlah.	
	Ous.	
	Pergunnah.	
	Peshkar.	
	Poorah	Ryot's holding.
	Pottah	Lease given by proprietor.
	Puddar.	
	Putnee.	
	Putnee-dar	Middle-man between the Zemindar and Ryot.
	Putwaree	Village-accountant.
	Roobkar.	
	Rowannah	Pass.
	Ryot.	
	Se-Putneedar	Middle-man between the Zemindar and Ryot.
	Sudder Jumma	Government-revenue.
	Talookdar.	
	Thannah.	
	Ticcadar.	
	Towjee.	
	Tuccavee.	
	Zemindar.	

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

	Bhoor	Referring to land.
	Bhyacharee.	
	Dakhilee.	
	Durkhasts.	
	Khewut.	
	Kist-bundee.	

No.	Words.	Meaning.
	Khurreef	(Autumnal crops.)
	Khusrah	Field-book.
	Khuteonee	Classified rent-roll.
	Lumberdar.	
	Lumberdaree Haq.	
	Maksha-i-Abadee	Village site map.
	Malikhana.	
	Misl.	
	Mohulla.	
	Mouzah.	
	Purwarish	Kindness.
	Puttee.	
	Putteedars.	
	Quanangoe.	
	Razeenamah	Memorandum of agreement.
	Roobkaree.	
	Rubbee	(Spring crops.)
	Shujrah	Field-map.
	Teerij	Abstract rent-roll.
	Tehsil.	
	Tehsildar.	
	Thok.	
	Tulao	Tank.
	Wajil-ool-urz	Village administration papers.

PUNJAB.

	Basmutti	Superior kind of rice.
	Bhadou	(Month.)
	Begmi	Superior sort of rice,
	Bigha	Belonging to land.
	Bukhras.	
	Dharwae.	
	Dofashe	Belonging to land.
	Hudbrest.	
	Jureeb.	Belonging to land.
	Kanal	Ditto.
	Khewut.	
	Khulba	Ditto.
	Khurreef.	
	Khusrah.	
	Khusrah-Navees.	
	Maafee.	
	Maafeedar.	
	Maliks.	
	Moonserim.	
	Mouzah.	
	Murla	Belonging to land.
	Putwaree.	

No.	Words.	Meaning.
	Sailabee	(Irrigation.)
	Sawun	(Month.)
	Shajrah-Kushes.	
	Sofeda	
	Sounput	Inferior kind of rice.
		Ditto.
	Tahsil.	
	Tuppawar	Maps.

MADRAS.

	Adhigherry	Head-man.
	Agraharun	Belonging to land.
	Amshom.	
	Arzi	
	Ayacut.	Petition.
	Beriz.	
	Bunger	
	Butace	Belonging to land.
		Rates.
	Cawnies.	
	Choultry.	
	Chuttreem.	
	Cowle-Puttah	Lease.
	Curnum	Accountant.
	Duffadar.	
	Durkhast.	
	Ezara	Pottah.
	Garce	= 1 $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds.
	Gidagavel	Belonging to land.
	Gorrus	(Measure.)
	Goshas.	
	Inam	Belonging to land.
	Jeraity	Ditto.
	Jummah-bundee.	
	Kaifiyut.	
	Kareeveekolayun	An inferior kind of paddy.
	Kotta-lekka	Measurement-account.
	Kenjikanum	Tenant.
	Malguzari	Belonging to land.
	Massalchee.	
	Menal.	
	Menom	Accountant.
	Mocassa	Belonging to land.
	Muchilikee.	
	Muntas	(Madras measure.)
	Muta.	
	Nunjah	Belonging to land.
	Otti.	
	Pamandady.	
	Peshcush.	
	Polchilt	Fine for removal of lease.

No.	Words.		Meaning.
	Pollam	... ...	(40 = 1 Viss.)
	Polliem	... ...	Unsettled estate.
	Porumboke	... ...	Belonging to land.
	Punjah	... ...	Ditto.
	Pottah.		
	Pymoish	... ...	Relating to account.
	Santahs	... ...	Weekly markets.
	Seedmercul	... ...	(About ·08 of an acre.)
	Sholah	... ...	Belonging to land.
	Shrotriemdar.		
	Taliary.		
	Toly.		
	Vittyun	... ...	Relating to measure.
	Viss	... ...	$\frac{1}{3}$th of a maund.

13

No. 434.

FROM

A. O. HUME, ESQ., C. B.,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

To the Secretary to the Government of Madras

Dept. of Agriculture,
Revenue, and Commerce.

(Land Revenue and Settlement.)

SIMLA, *the* 11 *November* 1871.

SIR,

IN forwarding the accompanying lists as specimens of the vernacular terms which occur in the Revenue Proceedings and official correspondence of the several Local Governments and Administrations, but the exact meaning of which is more or less ill understood except by the officials of the particular Government or Administration concerned, I am directed to request that with the Govt of His Ex the Govt in Council you will be good enough to cause a complete list to be carefully prepared and submitted to this Department of all vernacular terms used in the official correspondence of the Government of Madras giving an accurate and exhaustive explanation of the meaning of each.

2. The terms that are commonly used can be readily ascertained by a careful scrutiny of the Proceedings of the Local Government or Administration as well as those of the Board of Revenue or Financial Commissioner for the last two or three years; and in explaining the words it will be necessary, where (as not unfrequently happens) they have different forces in different parts of the country, to give both meanings and to indicate the portions of the country in which each meaning prevails. The words should be grouped in classes, such as—

Names of landholders, owners, and occupiers.

Measures of land, length, capacity, and weight.

Village servants.

Revenue officials, jurisdictions, and terms connected with revenue matters.

Crops, seasons, &c.

3. The submission of the required list (in which each term should be written, 1*st*, in the vernacular character, 2*nd*, in the English character, rendered according to Dr. Hunter's system) by the 1st March 1872 is particularly requested.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. O. Hume

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Revenue 1871. Dept
No. 3196

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

[Land Revenue and Settlement.]

To all Local Governments and Administrations.

Dated 11th November 1871.

Received 18 [illegible]

2 Dept Revenue Proceedings

SE do 58 - 16 January 1872

Pub Dept - 5 Feb/72

Ans. 610 & 80

Nos 147 - 148

CALLING for complete lists of vernacular terms used in official correspondence with their exact meaning.

A

Tenures, Land holders, owners & occupiers.

Agraháram - Village held by Brahmins on a quitrent or free from assessment. Wilson - p 11.

Amáni - Lands, or other sources of revenue, held under the direct management of Govt officials - Wilson p. 21

Ain or Ainpanám - the actual, regular, ordinary revenue, as distinguished from "extra" - sometimes used to distinguish Govt lands from Inam or Zamin-dári. Wilson p 13-14. commonly spelt Ayen.

Batái - or Battaee, division of crop between cultivator & landlord. Wilson p 67

Basabhandaram - an Inam granted to one who constructs a tank. commonly Dusswundum. Wilson p. 127.

Inám, a grant of land revenue. Wilson p. 217-8

Kattubadi, land held as Inam on military service tenure; also a quitrent. Wilson p. 270

Lákhiráj, land held free of payment of Revenue. Wilson p 308

Málguzári, land assessed to the revenue. Wilson p 328.

Mániyam, land held free of assessment by a village servant, as an emolument of his office. vulgò mauniam. Wilson p 330.

Mirási - heritage; proprietary usufruct of the soil; also the emolument of an office, hereditarily held. commonly Merasy. Wilson p. 342.

Mukhâsa - or Mocâsa, a village held on service tenure. Wilson p 352.

Muth-thá, commonly Mûtah or Mootah - an inconsiderable Zamindâri. Wilson p. 357.

Parakudi, commonly paracooly: a cultivator not entitled, like the Ulkudi ryot (see that word) to hold at a beneficial rate; sometimes, a non resident cultivator.

Pálegár, vulgo Poligar, the holder of a Pálem, vulgo pollium; a petty chieftain, paying a tribute, not a fixed assessment like a Zamundar. Wilson p. 391.

Shotriyam or Shotriem, a village held on easy rent for so many lives or in perpetuity, as a reward for public services. Wilson p. 490.

Zamendár. The holder of an estate on a fixed assessment under a sanad-i-milkiat-i-istimrar or deed of permanent ownership (Wilson p. 461) granted by the British Govt. Wilson p 563.

Ulkudi, or Olcoody, a resident ryot; in Mirási villages cannot be disturbed by the proprietors while he pays his customary rent. Wilson p. 531.

B

Measures of Land, Length, Capacity & Weight.

Balla or bullah - a measure of dry land in Coimbatore, = 166,464 Square feet or 3·83 acres. Wilson p 52.

Khandi or Candy, a weight of 500 ℔s avoirdupois = 20 Madras maunds. Wilson p. 277

Káni or Cawney, 6,400 Square yards or 1·32 acres. It is divided into 24 manais or 'grounds'. Wilson p. 257.

Garisa or Garce, 400 Marakkáls q.v. = 185·2 Cubic feet or 18 Quarters English. Wilson p. 168.

Guli, or Goolee, a varying land measure; in Madura = ·575 of an acre; in Tanjore 144 sq. ft or the 2000th part of a Veli q.v. In Madras it is the 100th part of a Káni. Wilson p 189

Gunta or Goontah, the 40th part of an Acre. Wilson p 190.

Manugu or Maund, 25 ℔s at Madras; in Bengal a weight of 85 2/7 ℔s avoirdupois. Wilson p. 326.

Marakkál or Mercal = 8 Padi (q.v) or Madras measures. Wilson p 331

Parra or parrah, a measure of 5 marakkáls or 4000 cubic inches. Wilson p. 403

Padi or puddee, the Madras 'measure' containing 100 cubic inches. Wilson p 286.

Porru. equal to 3 1/8 acres. Wilson p. 183.

Munta, measure of capacity = 3 1/2 Seers (q.v.). Wilson p. 356

Palam or pollam, a measure of weight of 10 Gold pagodas, or 52·4 grains, being nearly 1 1/4 oz. Wilson p. 391.

Ser or Seer - The old Madras Cutcha seer was 80 Gold Pagodas weight or 8 Palams. There is a pukka seer = 24 Palams - When used as a measure of capacity, it equals 2/3ds of a "Padi".

Padi - Wilson p. 474 - or puddee, a measure containing 100 cub. inch

Seed-marakkál or seed measure is merely the quantity of ground which a marakkál of seed will sow -

Véli or vayli - a Tanjore land measure, equal to 5 Kánis or 6·6 acres - Wilson p. 545.

Vîsai or Viss - the eighth of a Madras mangu or maund; actually 3 lbs, 1 oz, 6 drs, but generally taken as 3 4/8 lbs - Wilson p. 549.

C

Village Servants used on the Western coast;

Adhikáru, head of village, or Adigar. Wilson p. 6.

Karanam, or Curnum, village accountant. Wilson p. 263.

Kávalkáran, or Cavilgar, village watchman. Wilson p. 271. sometimes styled in the North "Dandásí". see Talári.

Manyagára, or Monegar; head of village, so called in his revenue capacity as distinguished from his duties as Munsif of the village. Wilson p. 32 q. - sometimes Menagar or Menon, same as Karanam. (Malabar) Wilson p 339

Munsif, or Moonsiff - the head of the village in his capacity of village Magistrate and as Judge in suits of inconsiderable amount. Wilson p. 356.

Talári or Talaiyári, corruptly Tallian, Taliary; the village watchman. Wilson p. 506.

Tótti or Toty, a village scrub servant, always a Pariah. Wilson p. 525 sometimes styled, always in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the Báruki, or Barky.

called the Yajamán or master, Wilson p. 558, sometimes Pedda-reddi, the Chief farmer, or the Reddi. Wilson p 442.

Vetti or Vettiyan, or Vetty or Vettyan; much the same as the preceding work. People of this class are employed to do the hard work in measuring & storing Govt. Salt.

Revenue Officials, Jurisdictions, & terms connected with revenue matters.

Amsam, or amshom, in Malabar, a subdivision of a district. Wilson p. 58.

Abkari, or Abkarry - revenue from manufacture & sale of spirituous liquors. Wilson p. 1.

Arzi, petition, humble address - Wilson. p. 93.

Beruz, the gross assessment of a village or district. Wilson p. 72.

Banjar - waste land. Wilson p. 60. Arádi banjar, immemorial waste. Wilson p. 24.

Áyakattu - or ayacut, the total extent of land belonging to a village, or lying under one bank or channel. Wilson p. 41.

Kabúliyat or cabooleut; a written contract; the counterpart of a lease or license. Wilson p. 244.

Chávadi or Choultry, a building to accommodate travellers. Wilson p. 108.

Satram, or Chuttrum, same as Chávadi, except that food is also distributed to mendicants & Brahmins. Wilson p 471.

Sarkar
Sarkar, or Sircar or Circar; the State; land paying full assessment is so styled, in contradistinction to Inám. Sometimes a province, as the 'Northern Circars' viz the present districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari & Kistna. Wilson p. 466

Rudiváram, or Coodeevarum, the share of the Rudi or cultivator - The payment made to those who manufacture Salt for Govt. is so called also - Wilson p. 299.

Kaul or Cowle; an agreement; refers generally to waste land taken on a small but increasing rent for a number of years,

when it becomes liable to the full assessment.
Wilson p. 270.

Kasba or cutcherry, the chief town of a district or division of a district. Wilson p. 266.

Darkhást or durkhast. an application to rent land, a tender. Wilson p. 126.

Fasli or fusly, the revenue year, now commences 1st July, formerly 12th July. Wilson p. 158.

Fasl-fásti or fusul fasti, the extra tax on one crop land, when a second crop is raised with Govt water. Wilson p. 158.

Faisal-tíwai or fyaul teerwah, the rates settled at the time of the original survey assessment. Wilson p. 154.

Gumáshta or Gomasta; an agent, a native sub-ordinate clerk or accountant. Wilson p. 189.

Gosha, a native lady who does not appear in public, Wilson p. 183.

Járe or Jaury, continued, free, exempt from attachment, unresumed. Wilson p. 232.

Jirayati, lands assessable, opposed to Inams. Wilson p. 240

Jôde or Jodige, a quitrent. Wilson p. 241.

Jamábandi or Jummabundy. the annual settlement made under the Ryotwar system. Wilson p. 228

Kist, an instalment. Kistbandi or Kistbundy, a settlement of the times at which the kists become due, & of the proportion to be paid on each occasion. Wilson p. 290.

Muházir-náma or Mehzurnamah, a certificate signed by several persons, in attestation of its truth. Wilson p. 350.

Manal or menal, sandy soil. Wilson p. 327.

Málikána, the allowance paid to the representative of a Zamindar or petty chief who was removed from the management of his Estate. Wilson p. 325.

Mel-váram, the Govt share of the crop. Wilson p. 338.

Muchulka, or Morchulka; the same as Kabulíyat; also a penalty bond. Wilson p. 348.

Muáin-zabíta, or Morasmyabitah, list of the sanctioned establishment of an office. Wilson p. 347.

Nánjai or Nunjah, irrigated land. Wilson p. 367.

Peshkash or peshcush. the fixed payment made by Zamindars to Govt. Wilson p. 415.

Punjai or punjah; the converse of "nanjai". Wilson p. 427.

Páttá or pottah, the document given by the Collector to the Ryot, or by the Landholder to the under tenant, setting out the particulars of the land he is charged for, & the amount to be paid. Wilson p. 408.

Paimáish or paymash, a measurement or survey. Wilson p. 308

Nattam the site of the dwellings of the villagers. Wilson 370.

Santa, market or fair. Wilson p. 464.

Puramboke or peramboke; this includes the village site, the Pariah hamlet, the site occupied by the Pagoda, Choultry &c, Rivers, tanks, Watercourses, Roads & burning & burial grounds. This sometimes but erroneously, used for 'Banjar'. Wilson. p. 428.

Sarishtadár - the head native officer of a Collectorate or Court.
Wilson p. 467.

Siwái-jamá or Sevoy jumma ; extra demands,
miscellaneous revenue - Wilson p. 486.

45a. Shola, a grove, copse - phrase common on the Nilgere hills.

Sarr or Shavee, rubbered crops - Wilson 472

44.a Sistry or Shist, the land tax, money assessment - Wilson p. 486

Shwámi-bhógam ; the Landlord's rent ; in Mirásee villages, what is payable to the Mirásedár by the cultivator, over & above the Govt demand. Wilson 496.

Tírwai or teerwah, money rent, assessment, or tax on land. Wilson p. 523. Tírwai-jásti, the additional teerwah levied on land assessed as 'dry' when it has been irrigated by Govt water. Wilson p 523

48a - Totakal, land cultivated with garden produce - Wilson p. 525.

Yaumiá or Yeomiah, an allowance to pensioners. Wilson p 560

Yád-dasht or yadast, a memorandum - Wilson 558

Takeed or takeed, an order. Wilson p. 503.

47a Tarám, sort, rate, classification - Wilson p. 511.

18 Jafádár or Duffadar, a person at the head of a body of peons. Wilson - p 117

Peon, corruption of piáda, a foot soldier ; an attendant wearing a badge. Wilson p 614.

Ijára or Izzara ; a letting on farm or lease ; what is so let. Wilson 214.

22 Kaifiyat or Kyphyut, a statement, deposition, Wilson p. 249.

24 Kotta-lekka a new account.

26 Mashálchi or Massalchee, one in charge of the lamps ; a house or office domestic servant. Wilson p. 333.

E

Crops & Seasons

Chandu, or dowdoo = saline soil - Wilson p 107.

Dáluvá or dalwa, light crops of rice grown in the dry hot weather in moist detached situations. Wilson p 121.

Kambu, the millet answering to Bájra (Hind) Wilson p 254

Kárú, or Kar, the crop of rice sown in april & reaped in June-July - This is its meaning in the Northern districts ; but in the South it means the chief crop which depends on the N.E. monsoon & is reaped in December & January. Wilson p. 265

Kumari or Coorney, cultivation of hyt & wooded lands after clearing them - Wilson. p. 301.

Mánavári or manvary, rice crop depending solely on rain - not being irrigated. Wilson p. 327.

Padugai. Land on the banks of a river, liable to inundation - Wilson p. 286.

Paranka ; garden, plantation, also high ground not admitting of irrigation. Wilson p. 401.

Pishánam or peshanum, a coarse kind of rice, ripening late ; the harvest of the same. Wilson p. 419.

Punása, the first crop of the year ; viz, the smaller grains cultivated on dry lands. Wilson p 427

Pullari, a tax on grazing land. Wilson p. 427

Samba, a superior rice crop - sown in July, transplanted in October, reaped in February - Wilson p. 458

~~Kuta, a grove, copse - used in the Nilgiri hills~~

Terms.		Meaning
Vernacular	English	
		A
Hin. ఆబ్కారీ	Abkári	Revenue derived from taxes on the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors.
ఆదాకొలు	Adakkolu	Fixed amount added to Tullari
Jam: ఆదంగల్	Adangal	The inspection of the fields cultivated by the village officers prior to the annual Settlement.
Jam: ఆదంగల్ ఓలగె	Adangal Olage.	A General account of the cultivation of a village
ఆదప్పాను	Adappán	A kind of Cattle disease.
H. S. అధిగారి	Adhigári	The Head-man of an Anncham in Malabar District.
Tel: అగ్రహారం	Agraháram	A village held by Brahmins on a favrable tenure.
Hin. అమాని	Amáni	Lands or villages under the immediate management of the Government officers, or wherein the Government share is received in kind, are said to be under Amáni.
Jam: అమంజి	Amanji	Compulsory service without payment.
Tel: అమరకం	Amarakam	The settlement for occupying the land of a village at the commencement of the season.

Tel: ఆమరం	Amaram	A grant of land by a Zamindár or Polegár on condition of service; such grants being resumable when the Amarakár, or grantee failed to perform the stipulated service.
Hin. اميلدار	Amildár	Native Revenue Collector. Tálesildár.
Ara. امين	Amín	A chief officer of Police or Revenue. An Inspector.
Mal. അംശം	Amsham	A territorial division in Malabar District.
Tam: ஆமுக்கல் Tel: ఆమకట్ట	Amkat	A masonry or brick work ram across a river, or stream for the purpose of directing the water into side channels of irrigation.
Hin. آنا	Anná	A Sixteenth of anything
Tel: ఆనాది ఆంధ్రులు	Anná Shrobriyam	Inám villages in which the interest of the Inámdár is defined to be so many annas out of each Rupee of revenue, the rest going to the Government.
Tam: ஆளுகாவல் ಕಾವಲ್	Arasa Kávalgár	A village servant - performs a kind of spurious Police service.
Tam: ஆராய்ந்த நில -	Arasál Makhla	Lands paying small assessments.
Tel: ఆర్థమానీయం	Ardamániyam.	Land half rent free.
ఆరిక Tel:	Arica	A kind of grain
ఆరుగ - Tam	Aruga	A kind of grain.
Hin. عرضي	Arzi	An address or application in writing.
Tel: ఆస్థిమాంసం	Asálmimsha	A description of Service Inám tenures in the Godavery and Kistna Districts. They were lands

lands exempted from assessment, but not included under the head of Ináms in the public accounts. They were usually granted for the purpose of forming topes, or gardens, and were sometimes allowed to be cultivated with ordinary crops free of assessment, but were often assessed to revenue when so cultivated. They have been now treated as Ináms and enfranchised.

Tel: ఆవ	Áva	Lake
Tam: ஆயகட்டு	Áyakat	The total area of land in a village. When applied to irrigation estimates, it means the land that can be watered by the tank or channel referred to.
Ara. عيان	Ayan	Actual - regular - ordinary - as distinguished from extra - The word is sometimes used for "Circár" to distinguish it from Inám or Zamindári.
Hin. Per. آزمايش	Azmoyish	The inspection. The term is often used by itself to signify the inspection of the cultivation by the Táluk officers in verification of the adangal account.
Hin. Per. آزمايشدار	Azmoyishdár	A person who makes the inspection.

బాడు Tel.	Bád	Fixed payments of grain out of the gross produce of a village.
బాడిబాడువడ్	Bádibad	Lands held on a favorable assessment generally by persons of the "Kaloavar" caste in the Godavery and Kistna Districts.
M. బాగాయత్	Bagháyat	Land on which garden products (as chillies, tobacco, turmeric, &c) are raised.
Hin. బాజ్రా	Bajra	Vide Kumbu.
Hin. బంజర్	Banjar	Waste or fallow land.
బేడిగ Tel.	Bédiga	Quit-rent on Inams. The word is synonymous with Jódi.
Per. బీఘా	Bíriz	The total amount of settled demand on an individual, a village or a district.
బెట్ట Karn.	Betta	High level land
భట్టవర్తి Tel.	Bhattvartti	Land given rent-free for the support of Brahmins, who are supposed to perform some prescribed ceremonies.
భోగనాస్తి Tel.	Bhoganáste	Remission made on double crop land, when there is no water for the second crop.
M. బంజారీ	Brinjárri	A wandering tribe carrying grain for sale on bullocks.
బుడమ - Tel.	Budama	A black paddy crop
బర్గరు Karn.	Burgher	A tribe of people inhabiting the Nilgiris.
బైలు Tel.	Byle	Low level land

Tam: కలుబుకలు	Calingula	An outlet or sluice for carrying off the surplus water of a reservoir.
Tel: కరణము	Carnam . .	The village accountant.
కొరంగి Tam:	Cawny	6400 square Yards or 1.32 acres. In the town of Madras, it is divided into 24 grounds. In the Provinces, it is divided into 100 Gúlis or into sixteenths called annás; the anná being a square of 60 ft. each way.
చామలు Tel:	Chámalu	A kind of Crop
చాతుర్భాగం Tel:	Cháturbágam	One fourth part of the Sirvai or land-tax customarily permitted to Bráhmins in certain villages.
సత్రం Tel:	Chattram	See "Choultry".
చావడి Tel:	Chávadi	A public lodging place, a shelter for travellers.
చిక్కర్పుల్ Tel:	Chickarpúlu	Land ploughed, but not sown.
Hin. చిట్టా	Chittá	An account particular, for land or cash - Also a rough draft - A day-book.
S. చౌల్ట్రీ	Choultry	A covered building for the accommodation of travellers.
Hin. Per. సర్కార్	Circár	The Government - The Chief authority - The term is used in regard to land paying full teruai to Govt. in contradistinction to Inám.
కూలి Tam	Coolý	Hire, wages, a hired laborer or porter.
కొర్జ Tel.	Corge	A bale or lot of twenty pieces.
Tam: కవులు పట్టా	Cowle-Pattá	"Cowle" means a document given by the Govt. Proprietor or receiver of revenue to

		to the subordinate payer of revenue shewing the terms of agreement and the amount to be paid, and securing him against further demands. It implies that the contract is granted on favorable conditions. "Pattá" means simply a deed.
Hin. Pg.	Dafadár	A head-peon - A native officer of irregular horse under a Jemadár.
Hin. Pg.	Daftar	Records - The place where the Records are kept.
Hin.	Dák	Post, post office or establishment for the conveyance of letters and of travellers. Relays of men or cattle along the road for these purposes.
Tel.	Dálwa	Light crops of rice grown in the dry hot weather in moist situations.
Per.	Dár	Wealthy, an affluent person.
Tel.	Darba	Bent grass.
Hin. Pg.	Dargá	The tomb or shrine of some Mahomedan Saint.
Per.	Darkhást	A proposal to cultivate waste or rent land - a bid; a request.
Tel.	Darmadáyam	Lands held as Inám for charitable purposes.
Tel.	Dasabandam	An Inám of land (generally ¼th of that irrigated) given by native rulers to any individual who constructed a tank.
	Dashará ~~Dusk~~	A Hindu festival ~~An estimate of the amount of revenue which a district or state may be expected to yield.~~
Per.	Dehát	An entire village held as Inám.
C Mal.	Déshaam	A subdivision of an Amshom. Malabar District.

దేవాదాయం Tel:	Dévadáyam	Lands held as Srám for Pagodas & Mosques.			
దేవస్థానం Tel:	Dévastánam	A Hindoo temple or Pagoda - also what relates to Pagodas.			
ధళాయత్ Hin.	Dhalayat	A Superior class of Peon attached to the person of a chief European officer.			
దిట్టం Tel:	Dittam	Fixed. The account of the probable Settlement, ascertained early in the season, by taking from each ryot a Memorandum of what he intends to cultivate.			
దొంక Tel:	Donka	A path between two fields; a passage for cattle.			
దుపులు Tel:	Doul —	An estimate of the amount of revenue which a district or Estate may be expected to yield.			
దొరతనం Tel:	Donatanam	Enjoyed by "Doras" or Sirdárs in the District of Ganjam for maintaining the security of the Country and preventing the incursions of hill-tribes.			
			తెలుగు Tam:	Ellu —	A kind of crop

H.	فصلی تیرہ	Faisal. tírwai	The rates settled on each field at the time of the original survey assessment.
H.	فصلی	Fasli.	The official revenue year, beginning on the 1st of July
H.	فصلی وار	Fasli-wár	Fasli by Fasli. (i.e) for every Fasli.
H.	فصل جاستی	Fasl-jásti	The extra tax imposed on "one crop" land, when a second crop is raised.
H.	فصل کمی	Fasl. Kammi.	The same as Bhofanásti; from fasl a crop, and Kammi decrease.

కడితరు Tel:	Gaddaturu	Lands which were originally on a high level and which were granted on a favorable assessment in consideration of the difficulty of bringing them under wet cultivation.
కరడ Tel=	Garce	100 Guntás or 185.2 Cub ft. = 18 Quarters English.
గిదవళ Tel:	Gidavaval	Taxes levied on forest produce.
గొర్రు Tel:	Gorru	A land measure equal to 3/40 acre.
గోషా	Goshá	A corner. Retirement. The word is applied to Mahomedan females of respectability who never appear in public.
గ్రామఖర్చు Tel:	Grámakharch	The private expenses of a village; the charges borne by it independently of the payments on account of revenue.
గుళి Jam:	Gúli	In Madura it is .575 of an acre, in Tanjore 144 Square feet or the 2000th part of a Veli — in Madras it is the 100th part of a Cawny.
గుమాస్తా Tel:	Gumástá	An agent. A Native Accountant in the Revenue Department.
గుంట Tel:	Gunta	The 40th part of an acre.

ಹಕ್ಕಲು Kan.	Hakkalu	Rice cultivation carried on on high ground without the aid of Reservoirs of water.
ಹಾರಕ Kan.	Harrack	A kind of grain.
హిస్సా Tel:	Hissá Shrótriyam.	A term given to villages the revenue of which is shared between the Inámdár and the Government, or the Inámdár and the Zamindár, as the case may be.
ಹೊಸಗಮ Kan.	Hosagama	Land recently brought under cultivation
ఖతాముమా A. P.	Khatamumá	A written order-standing Rules for the details of Land Revenue Assessment.
ಹುಂಡಿ Kan.	Hundí	Division of a province, a village, an estate.
ఇజూర్ H. P. A.	Huzúr	The presence - The chief officer (European) of the District.

I

H. A. ۱۵۱	Ijárá	A farm of land, or rather of its revenue.
M. ഇല്ലം Mal.	Illam	A house, a dwelling: but it is also used for a household, or the members of a family collectively.
H. P. انعام	Inám	A gift, usually applied to a gift or grant of land, some quite free of rent, some bearing a small quit-rent or Jódi.
H. P. اسمدار	Isamdár	An Office holder.
తెల్ల ఈశ్వరకోర Tel:	Iswarakorá	A kind of black rice.
T. ഇറ - Tam.	Iru	An Inám consisting of a deduction of a percentage from the extent of the annual Cultivation of a village, the proportionate revenue demand on which is paid to the Inámdár.
P. A. افزایش	Izafá ——	Increase, augmentation; any increase in the Amount of revenue received from a Country, whether from improved or additional Cultivation, or from an enhanced rate of Assessment; increase of revenue from any additional Sources.

ಹರಿಕೆ-Kan.	Jággery	Sugar in its unrefined state.
Hin. جاگیر	Jághir	An assignment to an individual of a portion of territory; generally as a reward for Military service.
H. جمابندی	Jamábandi.	The annual settlement made under the Ryotwár System.
H. جاری	Jári	Continued on - Enjoyed free of Circár interference - Not resumed.
H. جوابنویس	Jawábnavis.	A native Kutcheri Officer whose duty it is to read out reports, petitions &c and to draft replies to them after receiving orders.
K. ಜೆ.	Jenm	Birth right. Hereditary right in the soil.
Mal. ജന്മഭോഗം	Jenma bógam	The proprietary right of Land-lords in lands in Malabar and parts of South Canara. This right belongs to Govern-ment in the case of escheats.
Mal. ജന്മാശിപ്പാട്ടം	Jenmashiptom	The rent paid to the proprietor by the tenant in consideration of his Jenm right -

జొడి Tel: జోడి	Jódi or Jódigi —	An Easy Rent or Quit Rent on those Farms which are not entirely free, or Sarwa.
జొన్న Tel:	Jonná	A kind of grain.
ಕಡಪಲಿ Kan.	Kadapé	An early Ranjai crop.
காடாரம்பம் Tam:	Kádárambham.	Dry villages, i.e. villages not possessing river irrigation. —
ك ف ي ت H.A.	Kaifiyat	Statement, description, report, account particulars.
ಕಲಂ Kan:	Kalam	A measure for grain &c; it is equal in Madras and South Arcot to 32 Standard measures of 100 Cub. Inches, in North Arcot to 36; & in Tanjore to 24.
கொழுக்கட்டை Tam:	Kólakkattai	Fine or fee given to laborers or Slaves or inferior village Servants, of a portion of grain from the threshing floor or from the field.
ಕಂಬು Kan:	Kambu.	A kind of grain also called Sajjalu and Bajra.
కందాచారం Tel:	Kandachárum.	Servants to furnish supplies to Officers and Travellers.
ಕಂಡಗ Kan.	Kandagam	A measure of grain.
కుంది Tel:	Kandi —	A weight of 500 lb Avoirdupois - (20 maunds) -

	Kár ——	The ploughing season in the months of August, September; rice growing in the Rainy season, and reaped in the last months of the year the first or lesser rice crop.
P.A.	Karár	Used for a written agreement or engagement.
P.A.	Kasba	Principal village; metropolis; head quarters of the Tahsildár.
P.A.	Kasser.	Extra water-cess.
P.A.	Katcheri.	Public building or place in which business is conducted; also the Establishment which conducts it.
Jam.	Katlai Shelavu.	A cess levied from the ryots to cover the charges incurred by the Carnam for cadjans, oil &c, and as batta during their absence on jamábandi duty.
Tel	Katti ——	A measure of land containing about 14 acres.
Tel.	Kattubadi.	A kind of Militia service by those who hold Inám land on that condition.
Tel.	Kattugutta.	Lands held on a fixed rent less than the full assessment. They have been treated as fixed Inám
Jam:	Kávali Kandáyam.	Payments for watchers. a police charge —

P.	Káyem Cowle	Same as a "Cowle". but with this addition that the terms of the Deed are binding for ever.
Tel	Khandam	A portion of a village with distinct boundaries and consisting for the most part of small sub-divisions or fields.
Tel.	Khetthanda.	A portion of a field.
A.P.	Kist ——	An instalment. the word applies generally to the fixed instalments for paying Revenue.
P.	Kistbandi-	The written Rules according to which the dates of the kists becoming due, and their proportion to the whole demand, are fixed.
Kann	Kolke ——	A kind of crop.
Tamil	Kondi Wotti —	Impounder of Stray cattle.
Jam:	Kórai ——	A kind of grass.
Jam	Koravers ——	The name of a low tribe of people.
Tel:	Korra ——	A kind of crop.
Tel:	Korralú —	A kind of crop.
Tamil	Kotár	A depot for the sale of sea salt.

Tam. கூடிமராமத்து	Kudimaráma-	Repairs of the channels of irrigation or the borders of the fields by the cultivators themselves.		
Tam. கூடிவாரம்	Kudiváram	The share of the wet produce of land or of salt-pans, that accrues to the laborer - In the latter case, as salt is a government monopoly, it is always paid in money -	A.D. 1911	Lakhiráj	Land held free, or partially free, of payment of revenue.
Tam. குறும்பர்	Kumari —	Cultivation of high and wooded lands after clearing them.	வடுக மற்றும் தெலுங்கு	Lambádi	A tribe closely resembling the Brinjáris.
Sanskrit कुम्भम्	Kumbham —	The name of a month.	A. ஆங்கிலம்	Langerkána	An almshouse. A place for distributing food to paupers, cripples &c.
			வடமொழி Skt.	Lanka	Island.

M

2 Mal	Nagaram	The name of a mont
Tamil	Nayal	Second sort of pric land producing annually one crop of rice and one of vegetables or Dry grain.
W. C.	Malguzári	Lands paying revenu to Govt in contradistinction to Lakhiraj. It is sometime applied to those Inám lands which pay some small Jodi in contradistinction to Sarva or entirely free.
P. A.	Malikána	What belongs to a Malik (or master) in the way of fees, &c. The allowance paid to a Zamindár whose estate is attached.
Tam.	Mallam	Bark of a tree
A.	Mámul	Established custom or usage.
Tam.	Mánavári	Land of which the cultivation depends solely upon rain, not being irri gated artificially: Dry cultivation.
Tam.	Mandai	A common or open field in a village.
Tam.	Maniakár	The head man of a village, employed as a Revenue officer of the Circár, for which he holds a Maniyam or receives payment.
Tam.	Maniakáran	Head revenue officer of a village.

మణియపి .. Tel.	Máníṗiṫy	Short prońce.
మాన్యము Tele.	Máníyam	Strictly speaking, land granted on free tenure to Revenue or Village servants. The word is often used for Ináms in General.
H. P. A. ఖర్చు	Maramat	Repairs; Generally applied to the repair and constructing of tanks &c.
మరక్కాల్ Tam.	Markál	A measure of eight Madras measures containing 800 Cubic inches. The Salt Markál is allowed to be 828⅓ Cubic inches.
M. A. మశాలచి	Masálchi	A torch bearer, a lamp cleaner.
మాడ Tam.	Máda	A measure of land, the twentieth of a Veli.
M. మౌండ్	Maund	A weight of 28⅔ lbs Avoirdupois in Bengal, and 25 lbs at Madras. The Indian Maund is 822 lbs.
Tam: మేల్వారం	Melváram	The Government or Circar share of the produce of a field, either in kind or money.
మేనన్ Mal.	Menon	The village or District accountant in Malabar similar to the Carnam of the South.
మేర - Tel:	Mira	Fee allowed to the Village servants.
Tam: మేస్త్రీ	Mestre	A Head artificer, a chief builder, a carpenter, and the like.

మిరాసి Tel.	Mirási	Heritage. Patrimony. Free proprietary possession or usufruct of the soil. Also the right to official emoluments as Maniyam land, Ináms &c.
మిరాసిదారు Tel:	Mirásidár	One who holds land or office under the Mirási tenure.
మొదమ Mal.	Modam	Dry rice.
M. మొహతాద్	Mohtad	A village revenue peon.
మొక్కజొన్న Tel:	Mokka Jonná	A kind of dry corn.
M. S. మస్జీద్	Masjed	A Mahommedan place of worship.
M. S. మొతర్ఫా	Motarfa	Taxes levied on the manufacturing and trading community as Loom-tax, Coolytax &c.
మోతాఫాసిల్ Tam	Mothafasil	"Jaghire" - a mode of Settlement in Tanjore.
M. S. ముచిల్కా	Muchalka	A penalty bond. The counterpart of a lease or license from Government.
M. మోచి	Mochi	A worker in leather, a shoe or harness maker, a saddler, a man employed in public offices, to make pens, ink, provide paper, seal letters, bind books and the like.
A. ముటా	Muta	Cutting, Cutting off - a Contract, an agreement - Rent, rate, a fixed rate of assessment.

ముకద్దం Tel. X. Kann.	Mugani Kambhojee	Informers of excess cultivation in Estates.
ముక్తియార Tel.	Mukhtiára	A term used in the Northern circars to denote those grants of land which were made by the Zamindárs for the support of their relatives, followers and dependents, or for military service.
A. S. A. ముక్తియార్	Mukhtiar	An accredited Agent: One invested with a delegated authority.
ముంగారి Tam.	Mungári	A kind of Crop.
P. H. మున్షీ	Munshi	A Native Secretary or Jawábnavis, a teacher of Language.
H. A. మున్సిఫ్	Munsif	The head of the Village Police. The Mamiakár often holds this office. A "District Munsif" is a Native Judge, subordinate to the Zillá Judge.
మున్త Tel.	Munta	A grain measure containing three Sers & a half.
మునిసి Tam.	Munisi	Water distributor.
H. ముత్తా	Mutta	A permanently assessed Estate.

H. P. నదార్	Nadár	A poor ryot
నాయంకవాడి Tel.	Naikwádi	A Village watchman
H. నల్లా	Nalla	A Water channel - a small ravine.
నారుణ్ Tam	Nárul	A kind of reed planted for the protection of Anikats and irrigation channels.
నంజై Tam	Nanjai	Irrigated land, as distinguished from Punjai
నంజైతరం Tam పుంజై Tam	Nanjaitharam Punjai	Dry cultivation carried on in Wet lands
నత్తం Tam	Nattam	Part of a Village appropriated for the sites of houses and backyards.
నత్తపాడు Tam	Nattapal	A deserted Village
H. నవాబ్	Navab	A Viceroy - The Governor of a Province under the Mogul Government

				O	
ನಿಥವದಶಬಂಧಂ Tel:	Neithana Dasabandam	An allowance of land or of revenue recently given as compensation for the construction of a tank, well or channel. The grant generally though not invariably carries with it the condition of keeping the work in repair.	ಓಟ್ಟಿ (Mal.)	Otti	A form of mortgage and transfer of landed property in Malabar
ನೀರಾನಿ Tam.	Nirani	Water distributor.			
ನೀರ್ಕಂಡಿ Tam.	Nirkúli	Water rate for water supplied for irrigation.			
ನೀರಾವರಿ Kan.	Nírávari	Water rate on Inám lands for water supplied from Government sources.			
ನೊಟಕಾರ್ Tam: ಕಾಯಿ	Notakár	An Officer who keeps the money accounts of a Village; also a money-changer.			

P

	Padugai	Land in the bed or on the banks of a river, especially fit for rice-cultivation.
	Pagoda	The European designation of a Hindu temple in the South of India; also the gold coin formerly coined at Madras.
پیشتی	Paigasti	A Superintendent, an Overseer.
پیمایش	Paimáish	Measurement of land. Revenue Survey.
پیمایش کمی	Paimáish kammi	Remission granted on account of the actual area of a field being less than that entered in the original measurement (or Paimáish) account.
پیمالی	Paimáli	Land washed away or injured by a flood.

பலம் Tam:	Palam	An old Madras weight of 10 gold Pagodas, or 524 grains, being nearly 1¼ Oz.
పలనాష్టం Telu	Palanashtam	½ of produce
பாளையக்காரன் Tam. పాళెకాడు Tel.	Pálegár	A chieftain, or head of a tract of country.
பாளையம் Tam. పాళెకారి Tel.	Páleiyam	The country of a Pálegár
பள்ளி மலை	Palliál	High level Paddy lands in the Malabar District
பள்ளிபற்று Tam. పళ్ళిపట్టు Tel.	Pálliapat	Villages or Districts held by a Pálegár.
ப. ஹ. ஐ ஹி:	Panchami Hissa	One-fifth remission
పంచాయతి Tel:	Pancháyat	A Native Jury, or Court of Arbitration, consisting generally of five persons.
பாழ்பூட்டி Tam	Panerpudty	Land flooded in the beds of tanks and injured.
பறையன் பள்ளு Tam.	Panmagáren	Sort of Assistant Maniakáran
பரம்பு Mal.	Paramba	A garden, a plantation, especially of Cocoanut &c. trees, but commonly used in a wider sense or for an estate in general; also high ground not admitting of irrigation, also land raised and drained.
பறவையன் பள்ளு Tam.	Paravaiyan pillivari	Lands held in the Coimbatore District for pasturage at quarter assessment rates as they are not applied for cultivation on full assessment.
ப. ஹ. ஐ ஹி:	Parganá	A Small District, or division of country, containing several Villages

H. S.	Parwána	An order, Licenso, Grant.
Mal.	Patam	Wet lands held on a favorable assessment, paid in grain.
Tam	Pattá.	A yearly lease given by the Collector to each ryot, stating the particulars of the land he is charged for and the Amount to be paid.
Tam	Pattaniakár	A principal inhabitant appointed for the collection of the revenue and Manage=ment of Village affairs. The Village Head. Man.
Tele	Páyakára	A temporary tenant employed to cultivate the lands of a Village and who is in general allowed a larger share than a resident inhabitant: New settlers—A ryot who cultivates lands in a Village separate from that in which he permanently resides.

	Peshánam	A coarse kind of rice ripening late: also applied to the Harvest or gathering of that sort of rice.
H. S.	Péshkár	An Officer of Revenue inferior to the Tahsildár.
H. S.	Péshkash	The fixed payment made to Government by Zamindárs
Mal.	Polichchu=kuttu	A fine or fee paid to the proprietor by the mortgagee on the periodical renewal of the Mortgage. A new deed or bond.
Mal	Ponám	High land overrun with underwood but which is capable of cultivation after long intervals with particular kinds of Grain sown in holes dug with a spade.
Tam	Poruppu	A low or quit-rent levied from lands originally granted in Inám or rent-free.

పుడుగాల్ Tam.	Pudugál	Lands left fallow	రాగి Tel.	Raggi	A kind of grain - also called "Nateheny"
పుల్లరి Tel:	Pullari	A tax on pasturage			
పున్‌సా Tel:	Punásá	The first crop of the year which consists of grain of inferior quality	రాజీనామా	Rajinámá	A Deed or paper of consent. An acquittance for resignation. The settlement of a dispute or suit by mutual agreement.
పుంజాయి Tam	Punjai	Land fit for dry grain cultivation, not being irrigated	రెడ్డి Tel:	Reddi	Headman of a Village
పురంబోక్ Tam	Purambok	Lands entered in the Survey as unfit for Cultivation.	రుసుం	Rusúm	Customary Gratuities, fees or perquisites, either in Kind or money.
పైరు Tel:	Pyra	Later Crops.	రయిత్‌వార్	Ryotwár	An Annual settlement in which each ryot's pattah is considered.

صادرواړه H.S.	Sadirwáid	The petty incidental charges for Office, Stationery, oil, &c.
صدر P.A.	Sadr ——	Used to denote Establishments or individuals employed in the Judicial and revenue administration of the State.
صدرعدالت P.A.	Sadr adálat.	The Chief Court of justice both Civil and Criminal the late Company's Supreme Court, and Court of final appeal in India, and now the High Court.
A. ع	Sáir ——	Transit duties. Under former governments it also included all imposts that were not actually Land Revenue, such as Tolls, Licenses, Motarfa &c.
సజ్జలు Tel:	Sajjalu	Vide Kambies.
சம்பா Tam	Samba	White paddy.
సంప్రతి Tel:	Samprati	An Assistant to a village accountant, a person employed to prepare copies of accounts or to examine

		and make out check accounts.
சமுதாயம் Tam.	Samudáyam	Joint proprietary right.
ஸனது ...	Sanad	A patent, or written authority from the Ruling Power to hold land or Office.
సన్నవరి. Telu:	Sannavari	A kind of rice.
సంత. Tel:	Santah.	A market, a fair an assemblage for the sale of goods.
శరకు. Tel.	Saruku.	A Cattle disease.
సర్వమాన్యం Tel:	Sarvamánya-mjam	Lands granted in free tenure, or exemptentirely from the payment of revenue or rent.
ஸேர் ...	Sér	A measure of weight
సేర Tel:	Séri ———	Land liable to assessment, as distinguished from Inám.
శివరాత్రి Tel.	Sivarátri	A Hindu festival
ஷாதி H.	Shádi	A wedding - The marriage Ceremony and entertainments.
ஷாமில்லாத் பாஞ்சர் H.	Shamilát Bánjar.	The waste portion out of a whole field, which is not exempted thereby from assessment.
சாவி Tam:	Shávi	Crops withered for want of water when they have attained a height of 2 feet or so, but not come to ear.

شرشتہ دار H. P.	Sheristadár	The Head Native Officer of the Kuzzi Katcheri or Court, also a Native Talúk Officer under the Sáhsildár
شکرہ H. P.	Shikaras.	Remission of a portion of the assessment on "Wargo" of South Canara granted pending the final Settlement of the land revenue of the District.
சோலை Tam.	Shola	A piece of land covered with Forest.
شراف H. P. A.	Shroff ...	An Examiner and Sorter of Coins - A money Changer
శ్రోత్రియం Tel.	Shrótriyam	A village or certain extent of land granted or conveyed in perpetuity, or for so many lives, generally as a reward for public service.
శ్రోత్రియదార్ Tel:	Shrótriyadár	The holder of a Shrótriyam
سپاہ بندی H.	Sipáhbandi	Irregular Native Soldiers or Peons, employed in the Revenue and Police Departments.
సిస్తు Tel.	Sistu ...	Assessment or tax:
సీవాయిజమా H. P.	Sivái-jamá	Extra demands, as demand

		on lands cultivated after the regular Jamá-bandí has closed - also the proceeds of sale of Waifs and Strays - Sometimes it includes the extra tax on Inám lands irrigated by Circár water.
~~ಪ~~ ಲ Tel:	Soudu - -	Sterile land - Saline soil, in which Corn will not grow, unless much watered. Fuller's earth.
ಹಸ್ಬಿಲ್ಲಾ Jam:	Sudhappal.	Entirely waste.
ಹಸಲ್ಮಾನ್ Jam:	Sukawási	A common inhabitant

T.

ತಫ್ರೀಕ್ A.	Tafrik - - -	An extra assessment or tax imposed upon cultivators holding an more proportion of rent-free lands, in addition to those assessed and under cultivation
ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರ್ H. P.	Tahsildár - - -	A Native Collector in charge of a Táluk - an Amildár.
ತಕಾವಿ Tel:	Takávi - - -	Advances of money to ryots to enable them to buy seed and stock for cultivation.
ತಲಾರಿ Tam	Talaiyári - - -	The Village Watchman, whose duty is to give information of offences & aids travellers, &c.
ತಲವಾದಾಯ Tel	Talávadhan - -	A cess levied for the repairs of tanks.
ತಾಲೂಕ್ A. P.	Táluk - - - -	A dependency - a division of a district under the management of a Tahsildár.
ತಾಲೂಕುವಾರು	Tálukwár - -	By Táluks.
ತಂಡಲ್ಗಾರ Tam:	Tandalgár - - -	A person employed to collect the revenue from the ryots
ತಂಗಲ್ Tam	Tongal - - - -	A small natural pond or reservoir
ತರಫ್ H. A.	Taraf - - - -	Circár land or land paying full assessment; used in Tanjore.
ತರಹ Tam:	Taram - - - -	Sort, Kind, class; applied to designate the different classes of Village lands, and the heads under which they are arranged in the Village accounts.

T

Ar. ఇనాం	Jamaji - - - -	An allowance made to landholders.			
తెలుగు Tel.	Jeaggari - - - -	Privileged classes - Brahmins and Mahomedans who are allowed some remission when they take up land to cultivate.			
തിരുമുൽപാട് Mal. Tam.	Tirupád - - -	A term applied to the native princes of Malabar.			
திர்வை Tam	Tírvai - - - -	Money rent; assessment or tax on land.			
திர்வை Tam	Tírvai - jáste -	The additional tax levied on land assessed in the accounts as "Dry", but which has been irrigated by Canal water.			
திர்வை Tam:	Tírvai - Kammi -	Remission made on Manjai land, which, for want of water, has been cultivated with dry grain.			
తాడి Tel.	Toddy - - - -	The juice of the Palmyra or the Cocoanut tree.			
తోపు - Tel:	Tope - - - - -	A grove of trees, properly of those that bear fruit, as Mango, Tamarind, Cocoanut &c.			
తోటి - Tel:	Toty - - - -	An inferior village public servant; a kind of under-talaiyári.			
തുലാം Mal	Tulám - - - -	The name of a month.			

2 ఉలవలు Tam:	Ulandu		A kind of grain - also called black grain.
ఊళిగము Tel: 2 ఊళియం Tam:	Uligam		Village service.
ఉంగు Tam	Ulungu		A standard rate for assessment or for the price of grain &c. A detailed account of the lands of a village.

V.

ప.	Vaida	A fixed term for payment of money, an instalment.
వైశాఖము Tel.	Vaisákham	The name of a month
V. P.	Vakil	One endowed with authority to act for another. An Ambassador an agent. An authorized Attorney a Pleader in a court of justice.
వకరై Tam.	Vakkai	A kind of Cattle disease.
వంద Tel.	Vandra	Land granted at an easy rate of assessment.
வரகு Tam.	Varagú	A dry grain
வட்டம் Tam	Vattam	A small tract comprising three or four villages under one head-man
வேளாண்மை Tam	Velavadamm	Black paddy
வேலி Tam	Véli	A Land measurement used in Tanjore, Equal to 5 Cawnies or 6⅔ Acres - it is divided into 20 Mahs:-
வேளாண்மை Tam:	Vettaroyasamm	A Tamasta under a Revenue Inspector.
வெட்டியான் Tam.	Vettyán	An inferior village servant assists in collecting the revenue, and carries Messages and letters &c.

Port Jam	Visai - - -	The 8th part of a Madras Maund. The Regulation weight is 3 lbs, 1 oz 6 dr: 4 but it is generally taken as 3 1/8 lbs:-	Jam [illegible]	Wadder.	A ditch or tank digger, a stone cutter.
			Jam [illegible]	Wary.	An ancestral hereditary estate.
Tel:	Visa-am - -	The sixteenth part or fraction of any thing.-	Jam [illegible] Boy	Wir Sévagan	Village peon.

Y.

S. W. A. ᏏᏲ. Gaunnia - - - A money allowance or Pension calculated originally at so much per diem. E

ᏩᏚᏓ -ᏏᏅ: Gínádé - - - a lone tribe of people.

Z.

M.°	ضابطہ قول	Zábita. Coulé	A progressive Coule; a deed conferring lands free of assessment at first, but subject to a progressive rate in after years.
A. P.	ضبط	Zabt	Sequestration, or attachment of property by legal process.
P.	زمیندار	Zamindár	An occupant of land, a landholder
P.	زمینداری	Zamindári	An Estate held by a Zamindár. The Revenue Settlement made with Zamindárs, in contradistinction to Ryotwári.
తెలుగు. Tel		Zilama	A black paddy crop.
A.	ضلع	Zillá	Also, part; a division, a district: under the British Administration, a province, a tract of Country constituting the jurisdiction of a Commissioner of Circuit Judge, and the extent of a Chief Collectorate.
H.	زراعتی	Zirá'ti	Cultivable arable lands; also sometimes assessable lands, subject to assessment.

Memo

Letter from Govt of India 11 Nov^r 1871 No 534.- Calling for a complete list of vernacular terms used in official correspondence, with their exact meaning.

The list now submitted, contains, according to the Secretary's instructions, the vernacular terms found in one volume of the Proceedings of the Revenue Board and in one Volume of the Proceedings of Government, as also the terms entered in the list received with the foregoing letter from the Govt of India. Of the terms in the Govt of India list those noted below have been omitted from the present list, as their meanings cannot be found.

Terms

Terms.	Meaning as given in the Govt of India list.
Kareeveekolayun	An inferior Kind of paddy.
Kolla-lekka	Measurement account.
Kenjikanum	Tenant.
Monal	
Pamandady	
Seedmercul*	About .080 of an acre.
Vellyun	Relating to measure – he man

In a recent letter from the Collr of Tinnevelly on the Road Banks, the following expression occurs. "the Parmandadi who shows the bank". G.O. 22d July 1872 No 1100

*Note. We have the term "Seed Cottah." A land measure in Tinnevelly, i.e. the extent supposed to require a cottah of seed. It is about 1.62 acres. The Cottah heaped is about 118 Regulation measures. Waller Rees

The Govt of India want "an accurate and exhaustive explanation of the meaning of each term"; and in the case of words having "different forces in different parts of the country", both meanings are wanted "with information as to the localities" in which each meaning prevails." The meanings

The Seed Mercul is surely the area the natural results of seed sown

The meanings given in the list now submitted, were taken from the Glossaries appended to several Publications; viz Rev. Board's Circular Orders, Rev. Board's Standing Orders, Mr. Blair's Inam Report, Madura Manual, Village Accounts Manual, Yea and from Wilson's Glossary. In a few instances the meanings were obtained from the office of the Rev Bd.

The Govt of India want also the words to be grouped in classes, such as:

Names of land holders, owners & occupiers
Measures of land, length, capacity and weight
Village Servants.
Revenue officials, jurisdictions, and terms connected with revenue matters.
Crops, seasons, &c.

This has not been done, as the list now submitted is such a complete one.

Note. The Secretary's intention, I believe, was not to confine to the preparation of a complete list of the kind required by the Govt of India, but simply to ask for a list of the terms found in the list of the 18th Reg. and in the list of the 7th Reg. and in doing so, to refer that Govt to the Glossaries attached to the Publications mentioned above, a copy of each of which was to be sent. Rees requested.

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A.

Tenures, Land-holders, Owners, and Occupiers.

Agraháram, village held by Brahmins on a quit-rent or free from assessment.—Wilson, page 11.

Amáni, lands, or other sources of revenue, held under the direct management of Government officials.—Wilson, page 21.

Ain or *Ainjamá*, the actual, regular, ordinary revenue, as distinguished from "extra." Sometimes used to distinguish Government lands from Inam or Zemindári.—Wilson, pages 13, 14. Commonly spelt *Ayen*.

Batái or *buttaee*, division of crop between cultivator and landlord.—Wilson, page 67.

Dasabhandam, an Inam granted to one who constructs a tank; commonly *Duswundum*.—Wilson, page 127.

Inám, a grant of land-revenue.—Wilson, pages 217—8.

Kattubadi, land held as Inam on militia service tenure; also a quit-rent.—Wilson, page 270.

Lákhiráj, land held free of payment of revenue.—Wilson, page 308.

Málguzári, land assessed to the revenue.—Wilson, page 323.

Mányam, land held free of assessment by a village servant, as an emolument of his office. Vulgò *maunium*.—Wilson, page 330.

Mirási, heritage; proprietary usufruct of the soil; also the emoluments of an office hereditarily held; commonly *Merassy*.—Wilson, page 342.

Mukhása or *Mocassa*, a village held on service tenure.—Wilson, page 352.

Muth-tha, commonly *Mútah* or *Mootah*, an inconsiderable Zemindári.—Wilson, page 359.

Parakudi, commonly *paracoody*, a cultivator not entitled, like the Ulkudi ryot (see that word) to hold at a beneficial rate; sometimes a non-resident cultivator.

Pálegár, vulgò Poligar, the holder of a *Pálem*, vulgò *polliem*; a petty chieftain, paying a tribute, not a fixed assessment like a Zemindár.—Wilson, page 391.

Srotriyam or *Shrotriem*, a village held on easy rent for so many lives or in perpetuity, as a reward for public service.—Wilson, page 490.

Ulkudi or *Oolcoody*, a resident ryot; in Mirási villages cannot be disturbed by the proprietors, while he pays his customary rent.—Wilson, page 531.

Zamíndár.—The holder of an estate on a fixed assessment under a *Sanad-i-milkiat-i-istimrar* or deed of permanent ownership (Wilson, page 461) granted by the British Government.—Wilson, page 563.

B.

Measures of Land, Length, Capacity, and Weight.

Balla or *Bullah*, a measure of dry land in Coimbatore = 1,66,464 square feet or 3·83 acres.—Wilson, page 52.

Garisa or *Garce*, 400 Marakkáls, q. v. = 185·2 cubic feet or 18 quarters English.—Wilson, page 168.

Gûli or *Goolee*, a varying land measure; in Madura = ·575 of an acre; in Tanjore 144 square feet or the 2,000th part of a Veli q. v. In Madras it is the 100th part of a Káni.—Wilson, page 189.

Gunta or Goontah, the 40th part of an acre.—Wilson, page 190.

Gorru, equal to 3⅛ acres.—Wilson, page 183.

Khandi or *Candy*, a weight of 500 lbs. Avoirdupois =20 Madras *Maunds*.—Wilson, page 277.

Káni or Cawney, 6,400 square yards or 1·32 acres. It is divided into 24 *Manais* or 'Grounds.'—Wilson, page 257.

Manugu or Maund, 25 lbs. at Madras; in Bengal a weight of 85⅞ lbs. Avoirdupois.—Wilson, page 326.

Marakkál or *Mercal* = 8 Padi (q. v.) or Madras measures.—Wilson, page 331.

Munta, measure of capacity = 3½ Sers (q. v.)—Wilson, page 356.

Parra or *Parrah*, a measure of 5 Marakkáls or 4,000 cubic inches.—Wilson, page 403.

Padi or *Puddee*, the Madras 'measure' containing 100 cubic inches.—Wilson, page 286.

Palam or *Pollam*, a measure of weight of 10 Gold Pagodas, or 524 grains, being nearly 1¼ oz.—Wilson, page 391.

Ser or *Seer*, the old Madras Cutcha Seer was 80 Gold Pagodas weight or 8 Palams.

There is a Pukka Seer = 24 Palams. When spoken of as a measure of capacity it equals $\frac{2}{3}$rds of a 'Padi.'

Seed-marakkál or *Seed-mercul* is merely the quantity of Ground which a marakkál of seed will sow.

Veli or *Vaylie*, a Tanjore land measure, equal to 5 Kánis or 6·6 acres.—Wilson, page 545.

Visai or *Viss*, the eighth of a Madras manugu or maund; actually 3 lbs. 1 oz. 6 drs., but generally taken as 3½ lbs.—Wilson, page 549.

C.

Village Servants.

Adhikári, head of village, or *Adigar*, used on the Western Coast.—Wilson, page 6.

Karanam, or *Curnum*, village Accountant.—Wilson, page 263.

Kávalkáran, or Cavilgar, village Watchman.—Wilson page 271. Sometimes styled in the North 'Dandási,' see *Talári*.

Maniyakáran, or *Monegar* ; head of village, so called in his revenue capacity as distinguished from his duties as Munsif of the village.—Wilson, page 329 ; sometimes called the *Yajamán* or Master—Wilson, page 558 ; sometimes *Pedda-reddi*, the chief farmer, or *the* Reddi.—Wilson, page 442.

Menavan or *Menon*, same as Karanam (Malabar).—Wilson, page 339.

Munsif or *Moonsiff*, the head of the village in his capacity of village Magistrate and as Judge in suits of inconsiderable amount.—Wilson page 356.

Talári or *Talaiyári*, corruptly Talliar, Taliary ; the village watchman.—Wilson, page 506.

Tôtti or *Toty*, a village scrub servant, always a Pariah.—Wilson, page 525 ; sometimes styled, always in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the *Báriki* or *Barky*.

Vetti or *Vettiyan*, or Vetty or Vittyun ; Much as the same as the preceding word. People of this class are employed to do the hard work in measuring and storing Government salt.

D.

Revenue Officials, Jurisdictions, and Terms connected with Revenue Matters.

Abkári or *Abkarry*, revenue from manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors.—Wilson, page 1.

Ansam or *Amshom*, in Malabar, a sub-division of a district.—Wilson, page 569.

Arzi, petition, humble address.—Wilson, page 33.

Ayakattu or *Ayacut*, the total extent of land belonging to a village, or lying under one tank or channel.—Wilson, page 41.

Banjár, waste land.—Wilson, page 60. *Anádi banjar*, immemorial waste.—Wilson, page 24.

Beríz, the gross assessment of a village or district.—Wilson, page 72.

Chávadi or *Choultry*, a building to accommodate travellers.—Wilson, page 108.

Dafádár or *Duffadar*, a person at the head of a body of peons.—Wilson, page 117.

Darkhást or *Durkhast*, an application to rent land, at tender.—Wilson, page 126.

Fasli or *Fusly*, the revenue year, now commences 1st July, formerly 12th July.—Wilson, page 158.

Fasl-jásti or *Fussul-jasti*, the extra tax on "one-crop" land, when a second crop is raised with Government water.—Wilson, page 158.

Faisal-tirvai or *Fysul-teerwah*, the rates settled at the time of the original survey assessment.—Wilson, page 154.

Gidagával, tax on forest produce.—Wilson, page 178.

Gosha, a native lady who does not appear in public.—Wilson, page 183.

Gumáshta or *Gomasta*, an agent, a native subordinate clerk or accountant.—Wilson, page 189.

Ijárá or *Ezara*, a letting on farm or lease; what is so let.—Wilson, page 214.

Jamábandi or *Jummabundy*, the annual settlement made under the Ryotwar system.—Wilson, page 228.

Jári or *Jaury*, continued, free, exempt from attachment, unresumed.—Wilson, page 232.

Jiráyati, lands assessable, opposed to inams.—Wilson, page 240.

Jódi or *Jodige*, a quit-rent.—Wilson, page 241.

Kabúliyat or *Caboolcut*, a written contract, the counterpart of a lease or license.—Wilson, page 244.

Kaul or *Coule*, an agreement; refers generally to waste land taken on a small but increasing rent for a number of years, when it becomes liable to the full assessment.—Wilson, page 270.

Kaifiyat or *Kyphyut*, a statement, deposition.—Wilson, page 249.

Kasba or *Cusbah*, the chief town of a district or division of a district.—Wilson, page 266.

Kist, an instalment. *Kistbandi* or *Kistbundy*, a settlement of the times at which the kists become due, and of the proportion to be paid on each occasion.—Wilson, page 290.

Kotta-lekka, a new account.

Kudiváram or *Coodeevarum*, the share of the *kudi* or cultivator. The payment made to those who manufacture salt for Government is so called also.—Wilson, page 299.

Málikána, the allowance paid to the representative of any Zemindar or petty Chief who was removed by the British Government from the management of his estate.—Wilson, page 325.

Manal or *Menal*, sandy soil.—Wilson, page 327.

Mashálchí or *Massalchee*, one in charge of the house or office lamps; a scrub servant.—Wilson, page 333.

Mel-váram, the Government share of the crop.—Wilson, page 338.

Muâin-zábita, or *Moyenzbitah*, list of the sanctioned establishment of an office.—Wilson, page 347.

Muchalka or *Moochilka*, the same as Kabuliyat; also a penalty bond.—Wilson, page 348.

Muházir-náma or *Mahzurnamah*, a certificate signed by several persons in attestation of its truth.—Wilson, page 350.

Nanjai or *Nunjah*, irrigated land.—Wilson, page 367.

Nattam, the site of the dwellings of the villagers.—Wilson, page 370.

Otti, a mortgage (Malabar).—Wilson, page 384.

Peon, corruption of *piáda*, a foot-soldier; an attendant wearing a badge.—Wilson, page 414.

Pattá or *Pottah*, the document given by the Collector to the ryot, or by the landholder to the under-tenant, setting out the particulars of the land he is charged for and the amount to be paid.—Wilson, page 408.

Paimáish or *Pymash*, a measurement or survey.—Wilson, page 388.

Perumdáttan or *Perumdady*, the headman of a caste.

Peshkash or *Peshcush*, the fixed payment made by Zemindars to Government.—Wilson, page 415.

Punjai or *Punjah*, the converse of "nanjai."—Wilson, page 427.

Polichchelutlu or *Polchelt*, a fine on renewal of mortgage (Malabar).—Wilson, page 420.

Puramb6ku or *Peramboke;* this includes the village site, the Pariah hamlet, the site occupied by the Pagoda, Choultry, etc., rivers, tanks, water-courses, roads, and burning and burial grounds. It is sometimes, but erroneously, used for 'Banjar.'—Wilson, page 428.

Santa, market or fair.—Wilson, page 464.

Sarkár, or *Sircar*, or *Circar*, the State; land paying full assessment is so styled, in contradistinction to inám. Sometimes a province, as the "Northern Circars," viz., the present districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, and Kistna.—Wilson, page 466.

Sarishtadár, the head native officer of a Cutcherry or Court.—Wilson, page 467.

Satram or *Chuttrum*, same as Chávadi, except that food is also distributed to mendicants and Brahmins.—Wilson, page 471.

Sávi or *Shavee*, withered crops.—Wilson, page 472.

Sistu or *Shist*, the land-tax, money assessment.—Wilson, page 486.

Siwái-jamâ or *Sevoy jumma*, extra demands, miscellaneous revenue.—Wilson, page 486.

Shola, a grove, copse; phrase common on the Nilgiri Hills.

Swâmi-bhógam, the landlord's rent; in Mirási villages, what is payable to the Mirásidár by the cultivator, over and above the Government demand.—Wilson, page 496.

Tákid or *takeed*, an order.—Wilson, page 503.

Taram, sort, rate, classification.—Wilson, page 511.

Tirvai or *Teerwah*, money rent, assessment, or tax on land.—Wilson, page 523. *Tirwai-jásti*, the additional teerwah levied on land assessed as "Dry" when it has been irrigated by Government water.—Wilson, page 523.

Totakál, land cultivated with garden produce.—Wilson, page 525.

Yád-dásht or *Yadast*, a memorandum.—Wilson, page 558.

Yaumiá or *Yeomiah*, an allowance to pensioners.—Wilson, page 560.

E

Crops and Seasons.

Chawdu or *Sowdoo*, saline soil.—Wilson, page 107.

Dáluvá or *dalwa*, light crops of rice grown in the dry hot weather in moist situations.—Wilson, page 121.

Kambu, the millet answering to Bajra (Hind).—Wilson, page 254.

Káru or *Kar*, the crop of rice sown in April and reaped in June, July. This is its meaning in the northern districts; but in the south it means the chief crop which depends on the north-east monsoon, and is reaped in December and January.—Wilson, page 265.

Kumari or *Coomery*, cultivation of high and wooded lands after clearing them.—Wilson, page 301.

Mânavári or *Manwary*, rice crop depending solely on rain, not being irrigated.—Wilson, page 327.

Padugai, land on the banks of a river liable to inundation.—Wilson, page 286.

Paramba, garden plantation, also high ground not admitting of irrigation.—Wilson, page 401.

Pishânam or *Peshanum*, a coarse kind of rice, ripening late; the harvest of the same.—Wilson, page 419.

Punása, the first crop of the year, namely, the smaller grains cultivable on dry lands.—Wilson, page 427.

Pullari, a tax on grazing land.—Wilson, page 427.

Samba, a superior rice crop sown in July and transplanted in October, reaped in February.—Wilson, page 458.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
16th January 1873.

No. 117. From the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, (Land Revenue and Settlement,) to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, 11th November 1871, No. 534:—

In forwarding the accompanying lists as specimens of the Vernacular terms which occur in the Revenue Proceedings and official correspondence of the several local Governments and Administrations, but the exact meaning of which is more or less ill understood except by the officials of the particular Government or Administration concerned, I am directed to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, you will be good enough to cause a complete list to be carefully prepared and submitted to this department of all Vernacular terms used in the official correspondence of the Government of Madras giving an accurate and exhaustive explanation of the meaning of each.

2. The terms that are commonly used can be readily ascertained by a careful scrutiny of the Proceedings of the local Government or Administration as well as those of the Board of Revenue or Financial Commissioner for the last two or three years; and in explaining the words it will be necessary, where (as not unfrequently happens) they have different forces in different parts of the country, to give both meanings and to indicate the portions of the country in which each meaning prevails. The words should be grouped in classes, such as—

Names of landholders, owners, and occupiers.
Measures of land, length, capacity, and weight.
Village servants.
Revenue officials, jurisdictions, and terms connected with revenue matters.
Crops, seasons, etc.

3. The submission of the required list (in which each term should be written, 1st, in the vernacular character; 2nd, in the English character, rendered according to Dr. Hunter's system) by the 1st March 1872 is particularly requested.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
16*th January* 1873.

No. 118.

No. 58.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Miscellaneous.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 534 of 11th November 1871, requesting to be furnished, for the use of your department, with a complete list of all vernacular terms ordinarily used in official correspondence in this Presidency, together with an accurate and exhaustive explanation of the meaning of each. A list of specimens was at the same time forwarded.

2. In reply, I am directed to furnish five lists, classified as suggested in your letter, and containing all the commoner expressions. I am at the same time to state that for information of this kind reliance may be generally placed on Wilson's Glossary of Indian Terms. The learned compiler professed, indeed, no intimate acquaintance with the languages of the South of India, much less with its systems of revenue, but he acknowledges with gratitude how amply his deficiencies in these respects were supplied by the manuscripts placed at his disposal by an experienced public servant and an accomplished Dravidian scholar, the late Mr. Richard Clarke of the Madras Civil Service. Mr. Clarke's collection comprised about *six or seven thousand* terms, and the greater portion of his list was included by Professor Wilson. All the words you have given as specimens, except one which cannot be identified and another which is no doubt a misprint for a word of nearly the same sound, are fully explained in the Glossary, and the same is true of the other terms in the enclosed lists. They may be looked for in the Index either in their properly transliterated form or as they are ordinarily written; "Cowle," for instance, will be found in the Index as well as "Kaul."

3. I am to state, in conclusion, that by the orders of the Controlling Revenue authorities, lately again reiterated, the use of vernacular expressions when English words would do just as well is consistently repressed. In cases where it is more convenient to use the Native term, a marginal explanation is required. A few words of common occurrence are exempted from the rule.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

Agriculture 1873 Department

[ ]

From Government of

Fort St. George.

Dated 16th January. } No. 58.
R. } Enclosures.
6 spare copies.

D. No.
L. No. Procs. { D. / No.

FURNISHING five classified lists of vernacular terms ordinarily used in official correspondence in the Madras Presidency.

16th Jany 1873
105

Copies to Govt Fs

No 58.

To the Secy Govt of India
Dept of Agriculture.

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will not be found ^ in the Index as well
as "Raul" ^ except to be noted
as an misleading misprint spelling under
the word "Ridal" ^, but in simple cases
the Index at the end gives the common
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of writing the terms.

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H. 27-11-71

^ But the same is true of the other terms in the enclosed lists.

^ or as they are ordinarily written;

The reference has been answered since Nov. 71 and it will be seen. I desired Dr. Caldwell that terms merely to be taken from a book in the collection of the Rev. C. O's a very good glossary will be found - should exact from this the words I use in note - (some of these I know it was brought / and before them to Wilson for a time) and translate in our plan I put them and not their spelling if they like - Ex: Ex. I would say Cowle - not Raul! J.S.





