

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

*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

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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.

21-7-77.

Agriculture 1873 Supplement.

From Government of

Fort St. George

Date: 1st January.

R.

No. 12.

No. 13.

Proc.

D.

N.

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

List of Vernacular Terms commonly used in official correspondence.

No.	Words.	Meaning.
BOMBAY.		
* Abkarree.		
* 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.)
* Cardy.		
* Chowdherry (of a manje).		
* Chowthae.		
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 ludgondkee).		
Dhurmsala.		
Dokra.		
Dhara	...	(A tenure.)
Dufturdar.		
Dharaykuree.		
Dhurnadao	...	(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.		
Gocnta	...	Land-measure.
Gowlees	...	Milkmen or cowherds.
Ghera.		
Gouthan (lands).		

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

No.	Words.	Meaning.
	Mounafeedar. Mamoollee (grants). Meerus. Maglaee (Hucks). Mohagherry ...	Kind of boat or ship.
	Nurwadaree (village). (Revenue Proceedings, January 1869, No. 53.)	
	Naka Nadgowda (Desaix—). Naik. Nisbut (khotee-land). Nuzzerana. Nooksan. Nimnook. Nazarwaria (Desai).	(Post, outpost.)
	Patel. Peet (patel of their—). Pathusthal ("land"). Petta. Pratinidhi. Punt. Prant. Pôt-khatadar ... Pasanta. Potgee ... Phaida. Polygar (Polayagur). Pattencar.	Joint occupant. (Allowance.)
	Remwuttioo ... Roosoom. Rem. Rukheraldar. Rubbee. Reaz-Kutch or Khetty.	(Service in defence of boundary.)
	Shroff. Sunnud. Salamee. Sirkaree (land). Sanja ... Sadilwar. Sayer. Shetsundee. Sailab. Sansthan. Solotra ... Shindee ...	(Crops.) Usual. (Trees.)
	Tuccavee. Talooka. Tulatee. Talookdar. Talookdarce. Tuppa. Thakoor (— of Mhow). Tuk (— at Solapore filled with cotton). Toragiras. Tujvijdar. Tukshcem (a share).	

No.	Words.	Meaning.
	Umul.	
	Vero.	
	Wuttun.	
	Wusshasun (allowance).	
	{ Wuskees ("land").	
	{ Wuskees ("Rev").	
	Weitca (—or beggars).	
	Wanto. ...	{ Portion of an estate set aside by proprietor = Khalaa.
	Wazufa (land).	
	Zillah.	
	Zemindar (Sind).	
BENGAL.		
	Abwab ...	Cess other than that stated in the rent-roll.
	Ameen.	
	Amilnamah ...	Written commission.
	Assancces ...	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.	
	Farrungatee ...	A sort of land in Kamroop.
	Gantee.	
	Ganteedar ...	Middle-man.
	Ghatwallee ...	Referring to tenures.
	Hath ...	Cubit.
	Häts ...	Village and road-side markets.
	Howladar.	
	Hust-bood ...	Papers showing area and rent.
	Innamut (land) ...	Land given as reward.
	Jote.	
	Jote-dar.	
	Julkur.	
	Jumna.	
	Jumna-bundee ...	Rent-roll.
	Kaboolyut ...	Agreement by the tenant.

No.	Words.	Meaning.
	Khas-Mehals ...	Estates under Government management.
	Khomar.	
	Khlood-kusht.	
	Khusreh ...	Measurement-papers.
	Khuttee ...	Account-book.
	Kyalce ...	Percentage on dealings.
	Lukhiraj-dar ...	Holder of rent-fee lands.
	Maafces.	
	Machan.	
	Mahajun ...	Money-lender.
	Malguzzarry.	
	Malikhana.	
	Mehal.	
	Mocurrureedar.	
	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.		
	Bloor ...	Referring to land.
	Bhyacharee.	
	Dakhilee.	
	Durkhasts.	
	Khewut.	
	Kist-bundee.	

No.	Words.	Meaning.
	Khurreef ... Khusrah ... Khuteonee ...	(Autumnal crops) Field-book. Classified rent-roll.
	Lumberdar. Lumberdaree Haq.	
	Maksha-i-Abadee ... Malikhana. Misl. Mohulla. Mouzah.	Village site map.
	Purwarish ... Puttee. Putteedars.	Kindness.
	Quanangoe.	
	Razeenamah ... Roobkaree. Rubbee ...	Memorandum of agreement. (Spring crops.)
	Shujrah ...	Field-map.
	Teerij ... Tehsil. Tehsildar. Thok. Tulao ...	Abstract rent-roll. Tank.
	Wajil-ool-urz ...	Village administration papers.
P U N J A B.		
	Basmutti ... Bhadou ... Begmi ... Bigha ... Bukhras.	Superior kind of rice. (Month) Superior sort of rice, Belonging to land.
	Dharwae. Defashe ...	Belonging to land.
	Hudbrest.	
	Jureeb. ...	Belonging to land.
	Kanal ... Klewut. Khulba ... Khurreef. Khusrah. Khusrah-Navces.	Ditto. Ditto.
	Maafce. Maafcedar. Maliks. Moensirim. Mouzah. Murla ...	Belonging to land.
	Putwaree.	

No.	Words.	Meaning.
	Sailabee ... Sawun ... Shajrah-Kushes. Sofeda ... Sounput ...	(Irrigation.) (Month) Inferior kind of rice. Ditto.
	Tahsil. Tuppawar ...	Maps.
M A D R A S.		
	Adhigherry ... Agraharun ... Amshom. Arzi ... Ayacut.	Herd-man. Belonging to land. <i>Agri</i> Petition.
	Beriz. Bunger ... Butace ...	Belonging to land. Rates.
	Cawnies. Choultry. Chuttreem. Cowle-Puttah ... Curnum ...	Lease. Accountant.
	Duffadar. Durkhast.	
	Ezara ...	Pottah.
	Garce ... Gidagavel ... Gorris ... Goshas.	= 1 1/2 maunds. Belonging to land. (Measure.)
	Inam ...	Belonging to land.
	Jeraity Jummah-bundee.	Ditto.
	Kaifiyut. Kareeveekolayun ... Kotta-lekka ... Kenjikanum ... Malguzari ...	An inferior kind of paddy. Measurement-account. Tenant. Belonging to land.
	Massalchee. Menal. Menom ... Mocassa ... Muchilikee. Muntas ... Muta.	Accountant. Belonging to land. (Madras measure.)
	Nunjah ...	Belonging to land.
	Otti.	
	Pamandady. Peshcush. Polchilt ...	Fine for removal of lease.

No.	Words.	Meaning.
	Pollam ...	(10 = 1 Viss.)
	Polliem ...	Unsettled estate.
	Porumboko ...	Belonging to land.
	Punjab ...	Ditto.
	Pottah ...	
	Pymoish ...	Relating to account.
	Santahs ...	Weekly markets.
	Seedmercul ...	(About '08 of an acre.)
	Sholah ...	Belonging to land.
	Shrotriendar.	
	Taliary.	
	Toly.	
	Vittyun ...	Relating to measure.
	Viss ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ th of a maund.

No. 534.

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 permission of the Ex. Comr. in Comd.* 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 of the Board of Revenue or Financial Commission* 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, 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.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. A. Hume

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

1871.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
REVENUE, AND COMMERCE

[Land Revenue and Settlement.]

To all Local Governments and Administrations.

Dated 11th November 1871.

Received 18th Dec 1871

S. L. C. 68 - 16 Jan. 1872

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

A

Tenures, Land holders, owners & occupiers.

Agraharam - Village held by Brahmans on a grant or free from assessment. Wilson p. 11.

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

Ain or Ainpanā - the actual, regular, ordinary revenue, as distinguished from "extra" - sometimes used to distinguish Govt lands from Inām or Zamin-dārī. Wilson p. 13-14. commonly spelt Ayam.

Batāi - or batai, division of crop between cultivator & landlord. Wilson p. 6.
Sasabhandam - an Inām granted to one who constructs a tank. commonly Saswandum. Wilson p. 127.

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

Rattubadi, land held as Inām on military service tenure; also a grant. Wilson p. 270

La'kharā, land held free of payment of Revenue. Wilson p. 308

Mālguzār, land assessed to the revenue. Wilson p. 323.

Mānyam, land held free of assessment by a village servant, is an emolument of his office. vulg. maunium. Wilson p. 330.

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

Mukhāsa or Mocafa, a village held on service tenure. Wilson p. 352.

Muth-tha', commonly Mutah or Mootah.

an inconsiderable Zamindari. Wilson p. 354.

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

Pa'legār, vulg. Polegar, the holder of a Pa'lam, vulg. poliam; a petty chieftain, paying a tribute, not a fixed asafot like a Zamindar. Wilson p. 391.

Protrigam or Thotriem, a village held on easy rent for so many lives or in perpetuity, as a reward for public service. Wilson p. 490.

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

Ulkudi, or Ulcoodi, a resident ryot; in Merāsi villages cannot be disturbed by the proprietors while he pays his customary rent. Wilson p. 521.

B

17

Measures of Land, Cattle, Capacity & Weight.

Balla or billah, a measure of dry land in Coimbatore, = 166,464 square feet or 3.83 acres. Wilson p. 52.

Thandi or Candy, a weight of 500 lbs avoirdupois = 20 Madras maunds. Wilson p. 277.

Kāni or Cowry, 6,400 square yards or 1.327 acres. It is divided into 24 manais or 'grounds'. Wilson p. 257.

Garisa or Garee, 400 Marakkāls q.v. = 185.2 cubic feet or 18 Quarters English. Wilson p. 168.

Qūli, or Goollee, a varying land measure; in Madras = .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 Kāni. Wilson p. 189.

Qunta or Qoontah, the 40th part of an acre. Wilson p. 190.

Manugu or Maund, 25 lbs at Madras; in Bengal a weight of 85½ lbs avoirdupois. Wilson p. 326.

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

Para or parrah, a measure of 5 marakkāls or 4000 cubic inches. Wilson p. 403.

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

Gorra, equal to 3⅞ acres. Wilson p. 183.

Munta, measure of capacity = 3½ seers (q.v.). Wilson p. 356.

Palam or pollam, a measure of weight of 15 gold pagodas, or 534 grains, being nearly 1¼ oz. Wilson p. 391.

Seer or Seer - The old Madras Cufah seer was 80 gold pagodas weight or 8 Palams.

There is a pukta seer = 24 Palams - When used spoken of as a measure of capacity, it equals $\frac{2}{3}$ ds of a 'Padi'.

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

Seed-marakkal or seed measure is merely the quantity of ground which a marakkal of seeds will sow.

Keli or raylie - a Tanjore land measure, equal to 5 Kanis or 6.6 acres - Wilson p. 545.

Pesai or Piss - the eighth of a Madras manuga or maund; actually 3 lbs, 1 oz, 6 drs, but generally taken as $3\frac{1}{8}$ lbs - Wilson p. 549.

C Village Servants

used on the Western coast;

Adhikaru, head of village, or Adigan; Wilson p. 6.

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

Kavalakaran, or Kavilgar, village watchman. Wilson p. 271. sometimes styled in the north 'Dandati'. see Talaru.

Maniyagaru, or Monegar; head of village, so called in his revenue capacity as distinguished from his duties as Munsif of the village. Wilson p. 329. sometimes

Munsif, or Mooniff - the head of the village in his capacity of village magistrate and as judge in suits of inconsiderable amount. Wilson p. 356. sometimes

Talaru or Talaiyaru, corruptly Tallan, Taliang; the village watchman. Wilson p. 506.

Totti or Toty, a village scrub servant, always a Pariah. Wilson p. 525 sometimes styled, always in Ganjam and Vijayapatnam, the Barkhi, or Barky.

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

Vetti or Vettiyan, or Vetty or Vitayan; much the same as the preceding word. People of his class are employed to do the hard work in measuring & storing Govt. salt.

Revenue Officials, Jurisdictions, & Terms

Connected with revenue matters.

2. Ansam, or amohom, in Malabar, a subdivision of a district. Wilson p. 53.
- 11 Abkare, or Abkary - revenue from manufacture & sale of spirituous liquors. Wilson p. 1.
- 12 Arzi, petition, humble address. Wilson p. 93.
- 13 Beruz, the gross amount of a village or district. Wilson p. 72.
- 14 Banjan - waste land. Wilson p. 60. Anadi banjan, immemorial waste. Wilson p. 24.
- 15 Ayakattu - or ayacut, the total extent of land belonging to a village, or lying under one tank or channel. Wilson p. 41.
- 16 Kabuliyat or cabuliat; a written contract; the counterpart of a lease or license. Wilson p. 244.
- 17 Chavadi or Choultry, a building to accommodate travellers. Wilson p. 108.
- 18 Labram, or Chattram, same as Chavadi, except that food is also distributed to ~~and~~ mendicants & Brahmins. Wilson p. 471.
- 19 Sarkar, or Sucar or Cucar; the State; land paying full amount is so styled, in contradistinction to inam. Sometimes a province, as the 'Northern Circars' viz the present districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari & Ristna. Wilson p. 466.
- 20 Rudiraram, or Coodevarum, the share of the Rudi or cultivator - The payment made to those who manufacture salt for Govt is so called also. Wilson p. 299.
- 21 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 be full apofot.

Wilson p. 270.

Raska or rustak, the chief town of a district or division of a district. Wilson p. 266.

Darkhast or durkhest, an application to rent land, a tender. Wilson p. 126.

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

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

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

Gumashka 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.

Tare or Jawry, continued, free, exempt from attachment, unresumed. Wilson p. 232.

Firayati, lands arsefate, opposite to Frans. Wilson p. 240.

Fote or Jodige, a quotient. Wilson p. 241.

Lamabandi or Gummatundy. 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 kist becomes due, & the proportion to be paid on each occasion. Wilson p. 290.

Muhajir-nama or Mahyurnamah, a certificate signed by several persons, in attestation of its truth. Wilson p. 350.

Manah or menah, sandy soil. Wilson p. 327.

Malikana, 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-varam, the Govt. share of the crops. Wilson p. 338.

Muchalka, or Morechalka; the same as Katubigat; also a penalty bond. Wilson p. 348.

Mukin-ghabita, or Mogumyabitah, list of the sanctioned estate of an office. Wilson p. 347.

Nanjai or Nunjai, irrigated land. Wilson p. 367.

Pestkash or pestkash, the fixed payment made by Zamindars to Govt. Wilson p. 415.

Punjai or punjah; the converse of manjai. Wilson p. 427.

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

Paimaish or paymark, a measurement or survey. Wilson p. 328.

Natham, the site of the dwellings of the villagers. Wilson p. 370.

Santa, market or fair. Wilson p. 464.

Purambokai or peramboke; this includes the village site, the Bariah hamlet, the site occupied by the Pagoda, Choultry &c, Piers, tanks, Watercourses, Roads & burning & burial grounds. It is sometimes, but erroneously, sized for 'Banjar'. Wilson p. 428.

Parishtadar . the head native officer of a Cutcherry or Court.

Wilson p. 467.

Piwai-fama or Pevy fuma ; extra demands,

Miscellaneous revenue. Wilson p. 486.

45a. Shole, a grove, copse. phrase common on the Nilgiri hills.

Sarr or Shavee, untaxed crops. Wilson 472

44a. Pista or Pist, the land tax, money assessment. Wilson p. 486

Shwami-bhagam ; the landlord's rent ; in Murata

villages, what is payable to the Murata dar by the cultivator

for, over & above the Govt demand. Wilson 496.

Tirvai or teerwah, money rent, apportionment, on tax on

land. Wilson p. 523. Tirvai-fasti, 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

Yaumia or Ycomiah, an allowance to pensioners. Wilson p. 560

Yad-dasht or yadast, a memorandum. Wilson 538

Ta'kid or takeed, an order. Wilson p. 503.

47a. Taram, rate, classification. Wilson p. 511.

18 Safadar or Suffader, a person at the head of a body of
peons. Wilson p. 117

Peon, corruption of peada, a foot-soldier ; an attendant
wearing a badge. Wilson p. 214.

Fara or Ezara, a letting on farm or lease ; what
is so let. Wilson 214.

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

100 Kotta-ekke a new account.

Mashalechi or Masalechee, one in charge of the camp ; a
scout-servant. Wilson p. 333.

E

Crops & Seasons

Chandu, on sowdoo, saline soil. Wilson p. 107.

Daluva or daluwa, light crops of rice grown
in the dry hot weather in moist situations. Wilson p. 131.

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

Karu, or Kar, the crops 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 poornery, cultivation of high & wooded
lands after clearing them. Wilson p. 301.

Manavare or manuvarig, ^{rice} ~~small~~ ~~the~~ crop
depending solely on rain - not being irrigated. Wilson p. 327.

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

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

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

Punasa, 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

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

Pala ~~rice~~ ~~crop~~ ~~which~~ ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~same~~ ~~as~~ ~~the~~ ~~Nilgiri~~ ~~hills~~

Terms.		
Vernacular	English	Meaning
தேவநாடி (Tēvanāḍi)	Abkāri	^A Revenue derived from taxes on the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors.
செடிக் கொடுக்கல் (Cēḍiḱ koḍuḱḱal)	Adakkolu	Fixed amount added to Pullari
செய்து பார்ப்பு (Cēyṭu pāṛḱḱu)	Adangal	The inspection of the fields cultivated by the village officers prior to the annual Settlement.
செய்து பார்ப்பு (Cēyṭu pāṛḱḱu)	Adangal Clauze	A General account of the cultivation of a village
அடப்பாடு (Aḍḱḱāḱḱu)	Adappān	A kind of Cattle disease.
அதிகாரி (Aḱḱigāri)	Adhigāri	The Head-man of an Amoham in Madurai District.
அதிகாரம் (Aḱḱigāram)	Agrahāram	A village held by Brahmins on a favourable tenure.
அமினி (Amīni)	Amāni	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 Amāni.
அமரம் (Amaram)	Amānji	Compulsory service without payment.
அமரம் (Amaram)	Amarakam	The settlement for occupying the land of a village at the commencement of the season.

Tel: ॐ మ ర క మ	Amaram	A grant of land by a Zamindar or Pottar on condition of service; such grants being resumable when the Amarakar, or grantee failed to perform the stipulated service.
Sim. ۱۱/۱۲	Amildar	Nature Revenue Collector. Talukdar.
Ara. ۱۱/۱۲	Amin	A chief officer of Police or Revenue. An Inspector.
Sim. ۱۱/۱۲	Amsham	A territorial division in Malabar District.
Tam: ۱۱/۱۲	Amikal	A masonry or brick work dam across a river, or stream for the purpose of directing the water into side channels of irrigation.
Sim. ۱۱/۱۲	Anna	A Sixteenth of anything.
Tel: ॐ నా १/۱۲	Anna Shrotriyam	Anna villages in which the interest of the Zamindar is defined to be so many annas out of each Rupee of revenue, the rest going to the Government.
Tam: ۱۱/۱۲	Arasa	A village servant - per-
۱۱/۱۲	Nalagar	forms a kind of spurious Police service.
Tam: ۱۱/۱۲	Arual	Land paying small
۱۱/۱۲	Matkha	apassments.
Tel: ॐ క మ ۱/۱۲	Aradamanigam	Land half rent free.
ॐ ۱/۱۲	Arica	A kind of grain.
Sim. ۱۱/۱۲	Aruga	A kind of grain.
Sim. ۱۱/۱۲	Arzi	An address or application in writing.
۱۱/۱۲	Asalminha	A description of Services in the Godevay and Kishna Districts. They were lands

		lands exempted from assessment, but not included under the head of Inams in the public accounts. They were usually granted for the purpose of forming temples, 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 Inams and enfranchised.
Tel: ॐ వ	Ava	Laka.
Tam: ۱۱/۱۲	Ayatal	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. ۱۱/۱۲	Ayan	Actual - regular - ordinary - as distinguished from extra - The word is sometimes used for "Circar" to distinguish it from Inam or Zamindari.
Sim. ۱۱/۱۲	Azmayish	The inspection. The term is often used by itself to signify the inspection of the cultivation by the Taluk officers in verification of the adangal account.
Sim. ۱۱/۱۲	Azmayishdar	A person who makes the inspection.

బాడు తెలు.	Bād	Fixed payments of grain out of the gross produce of a village.
బాడి బాడు తెలు.	Bādilād	Lands held on a favorable assessment generally by persons of the "Ratsavar" caste in the Godavary and Krishna Districts.
బా. బాగిత	Baghāyal	Land on which garden products (as chillies, tobacco, turmeric, &c.) are raised.
బా. 18, 4	Bajra	Vide Kambū.
బా. బా.	Banjar	Waste or fallow land.
బా. 38 తెలు.	Bēdiga	Quit-rent on Ināms. The word is synonymous with jōdi.
బా. బా.	Bēriz	The total amount of settled demand on an individual, a village or a district.
బా. 38 తెలు.	Betta	High level land.
బా. 38 తెలు.	Bhattavarti.	Land given rent-free for the support of Brahmins, who are supposed to perform some prescribed ceremonies.
బా. 38 తెలు.	Bhoganiasti	Remission made on double crop land, when there is no water for the second crop.
బా. 6, 15.	Brinjāri	A wandering tribe carrying grain for sale on bullocks.
బా. 38 తెలు.	Budama	A black paddy crop.
బా. 38 తెలు.	Burgher	A tribe of people inhabiting the Nilgiris.
బా. 38 తెలు.	Bye	Low level land.

Tam: 80 12 80
Tel: 30 30 30
Tam: 80 12 80

Calingula
Carnam
Caony

An pullet or sluice for carrying off the surplus water of a reservoir. The village accountant.

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 gulis or into sixteenths called annas; the anna being a square of 60 ft. each way.

Tel: 40 40 40
Tel: 40 40 40

Chamalu
Chaturbajam

A kind of crop.

One fourth part of the Tervai or land - tax customarily permitted to Brahmmins in certain villages.

Tel: 40 40 40
Tel: 40 40 40

Chattram
Chawari

See "Choultry".

A public lodging place, a shelter for travellers.

Tel: 40 40 40

Chickarpala

Land ploughed, but not sown.

Tel: 40 40 40

Chitta

An account, particularly for land or cash. Also a rough draft. A day-book.

Tel: 40 40 40

Choultry

A covered building for the accommodation of travellers.

Tel: 40 40 40

Circar

The Government. The Chief authority. The term is used in regard to land paying full tervai to Govt. in contradistinction to Shiam.

Tam: 80 12 80

Cooly

Hire, wages, a hired labour or porter.

Tel: 40 40 40

Corge

A bale or lot of twenty pieces.

Tam: 80 12 80

Cowle. Patta

"Cowle" means a document given by the Collector, Proprietor or receiver of revenue to

to the subordinate payer of revenue
showing 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. "Patta"
means simply a deed.

D

Hin. P. १०० Dafadar

A head-pen. A native
officer of irregular horse under
a Jemadar.

Hin. P. १०० Daftar

Records - The place where
the Records are kept.

Hin. P. १०० Dak

Post, post office or establish-
ment for the conveyance of letters
and of travellers. Relays of men
or cattle along the road for these
purposes.

Hin. P. १०० Dalwa

Light crops of rice grown
in the dry hot weather in moist
situations.

Hin. P. १०० Dar

Wealthy, an affluent person.

Hin. P. १०० Darba

Bent grass.

Hin. P. १०० Darja

The tomb or shrine
of some Mahomedan Saint.

Hin. P. १०० Darkhast

A proposal to cultivate
or rent land - a bid, a request.

Hin. P. १०० Darmasayan

Lands held as Inam
for charitable purposes.

Hin. P. १०० Dasabandan

An Inam of land
(generally $\frac{1}{4}$ of that irrigated)
given by native rulers to any
individual who constructed
a tank.

Hin. P. १०० Dashara
Dash

A Hindu festival
~~Consists of the~~
~~amount of revenue which a~~
~~district or state may be expected~~
~~to yield.~~

Hin. P. १०० Dehat

An entire village held
as Inam.

Hin. P. १०० Desham

A subdivision of an
Amsham. Malabar District.

దేవరాయం	Tel. Divarayanam	Lands held as Shiam for Rajodas & Inogues.
దేవస్థానం	Tel. Divasthanam	A Hindoo temple or Pagoda. also what relates to Pagodas.
దేవ	Tel. Dhalayat	A Superior class of Pen attached to the person of a chief European officer.
దే	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.
దొల	Tel. Doul	An estimate of the amount of revenue which a district or estate may be expected to yield.
దొర	Tel. Doratanam	Enjoyed by "Doras" or Sirdars in the District of Ganyam for maintaining the security of the Country and preventing the incursions of hill-tribes.

E

37

57.73 Jam: Ellu — A kind of crop

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--|
| ۱۴. فیصل تیرود | Faisal. tirvai | The rates settled on each field at the time of the original survey assessment. |
| ۱۵. فصل | Fasli. | The official revenue year, beginning on the 1 st of July |
| ۱۶. فصلی وار | Fasli-war | Fasli by Fasli. (i.e) for every Fasli. |
| ۱۷. فصل جاستی | Fasl-jasti | The extra tax imposed on "one crop" land, when a second crop is raised. |
| ۱۸. فصل کی | Fasl. kammi. | The same as Bhojanasti; from fasl a crop, and kammi decrease. |

గడ్డతిరు Tel: Gaddatiru

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.

గర్రె Tel: Garre

400 Prashals or 185.2 Cub ft = 18 Quarters English.

గిడగవల Tel: Gidagawal

Taxes levied on forest produce.

గొర్రె Tel: Gorru

A land measure equal to 3/8 acre.

గొశా Tel: Gosha

A corner. Retirement. The word is applied to Brahmin females of respectability who never appear in public.

గ్రామఖరె Tel: Gramakhare

The private expenses of a village; the charges borne by it independently of the payments on account of revenue.

గిలి Tam: Gili

In Bradura it is 575 of an acre, in Tanjore 144 square feet or the 200th part of a Veli. In Bradras it is the 100th part of a Cawny.

గొమ్మాస్తా Tel: Gommasta

An agent. A native accountant in the Revenue Department.

గండా Tel: Ganta

The 40th part of an acre.

హరికల హమ్	Harikal	Rice cultivation carried on on high ground without the aid of Reservoirs of water.
హర్రాక్ హమ్	Harraek	A kind of foam.
హరికల హమ్ హరికల హమ్	Harikal Harraek	A term given to villages the revenue of which is shared between the Ināmdār and the Government, or the Ināmdār and the zamindār, as the case may be.
హరికల హమ్	Harikal	Land recently brought under cultivation.
హరికల హమ్	Harikal	A written order-standing Rules for the details of Land Revenue Assessment.
హరికల హమ్	Harikal	Division of a province, a village, an estate.
హరికల హమ్	Harikal	The presence - The chief officer (European) of the District.

H. A. 0, 01

Sjára

I
A farm of land, or rather of its revenue.

H. A. 0, 01

Illam

A house, a dwelling: but it is also used for a household, or the members of a family collectively.

H. P. (نام)

Inam

A gift, usually applied to a gift or grant of land, some quite free of rent, some bearing a small quit-rent or jodi.

H. P. اسم دار

Isamdar

An office holder.

H. P. 35300 Zel.

Iswarakora

A kind of black rice.

H. P. - Zam

Iru

An Inam 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 Isamdar.

P. A. 3601

Izafa

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.

شکر-شکر-شکر	Jaggery	Sugar in its unrefined state.
Min. جاگیر	Jāghir	An assignment to an individual of a portion of territory; generally as a reward for military service.
م. جمعہ	Jama'bandi.	The annual settlement made under the Ryotwar system.
م. جاری	Jāri	Continued or - Enjoyed free of Circar interference - not resumed.
م. جواب نویس	Jawāb-navis.	A native Katcheri officer whose duty it is to read out reports, petitions &c and to draft replies to them after receiving orders.
م. جنم	Jennu	Birth right. Hereditary right in the soil.
മലബാറിലെ	Jenna bogam	The proprietary right of Land-lords in lands in Malabar and parts of South Canara. This right belongs to Government in the case of escheats.
മലബാറിലെ	Jennashistom	The rent paid to the proprietor by the tenant in consideration of his Jennu right -

ಜಿಡಿತಿ
ಜಿಡಿತಿ

Jodi or
Jodigi —

Are Easy Rent or Quit
Rent on those Farms which
are not entirely free, or Sarva.

ಜಿಡಿತಿ
ಜಿಡಿತಿ

Juna

A kind of grain.

K

49

ಕಲಿ 4. ಕಾ
ಕಲಿ 4. ಕಾ

Kadapi

An early rainy crop.

ಕಲಿ 4. ಕಾ
ಕಲಿ 4. ಕಾ

Kadarantham

Dry villages, i.e. villages not
possessing river irrigation.

ಕಲಿ 4. ಕಾ
ಕಲಿ 4. ಕಾ

Kalfiyat

Statement, description, report,
account particulars.

ಕಲಿ 4. ಕಾ
ಕಲಿ 4. ಕಾ

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.

ಕಲಿ 4. ಕಾ
ಕಲಿ 4. ಕಾ

Kalavassam

Hire or fee given to laborers
or slaves or inferior village
servants, of a portion of grain
from the threshing floor or from the
field.

ಕಲಿ 4. ಕಾ
ಕಲಿ 4. ಕಾ

Kambu

A kind of grain also called
Sajjalu and Bajra.

ಕಲಿ 4. ಕಾ
ಕಲಿ 4. ಕಾ

Kandacharan

Servants to furnish supplies
to Officers and Travellers.

ಕಲಿ 4. ಕಾ
ಕಲಿ 4. ಕಾ

Kandagam

A measure of grain.

ಕಲಿ 4. ಕಾ
ಕಲಿ 4. ಕಾ

Kandi —

A weight of 500 lb. Avirdupois.
(20 maunds)

செல	Kar	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.
செல	Karar	Used for a written agreement or engagement.
செல	Kasba	Principal village; metropolis; head quarters of the Tahsildar.
செல	Kasser.	Extra water-cies.
செல	Katcheri.	Public building or place in which business is conducted; also the Establishment which conducts it.
செல	Kattai Melavu.	A cess levied from the ryots to cover the charges incurred by the Carnam for carpus, oil &c, and as batta during their absence on jamabandi duty.
செல	Katti	A measure of land containing about 14 acres.
செல	Kattubadi.	A kind of militia service by Peons who hold Triam land on that condition.
செல	Kattugutta.	Lands held on a fixed rent less than the full assessment. They have been treated as jiridiam.
செல	Kaveli Kandayan.	Payments for watchers. a police charge -

செல	Kayem Cowle.	Same as a "Cowle". but with the addition that the terms of the deed are binding for ever.
செல	Khandam.	A portion of a village with distinct boundaries and consisting for the most part of small sub-divisions or fields.
செல	Khett handa.	A portion of a field.
செல	Kist	An instalment. the word applies generally to the fixed instalments for paying Revenue.
செல	Kist bandi.	The written Rules according to which the dates of the kisto becoming due, and their proportion to the whole demand, are fixed.
செல	Kolke	A kind of crop.
செல	Kondi Wotti	Impounder of stray cattle.
செல	Korai	A kind of grass.
செல	Koravers	The name of a low tribe of people.
செல	Korra	A kind of crop.
செல	Korrallu	A kind of crop.
செல	Kotar	A depot for the sale of sea salt.

Sam.
B 47 10 07 10 8 81

Kudimaramat-

Repairs of the channels of irrigation on the borders of the fields by the cultivators themselves.

Sam.
B 47 21 07 10 10

Kudivarām

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 -

B 47 Sam.

Kumari -

Cultivation of high and wooded lands after clearing them.

B 0 B 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Kum bhom -

The name of a month.

L.

57

N. A. B. 1911

Lakhiraj

Land held free, or partially free, of payment of revenue.

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Lamba'di

A tribe closely resembling the Brinjāris.

N. 2 16 10

Langerkāna

An almshouse. A place for distributing food to paupers, cripples &c.

0 0 3 Feb.

Lanka

Island.

2250 Mal
L. 800 Lamil
Magarom
Majal

The name of a mountain.
Second sort of rice land producing annually one crop of rice and one of vegetables or dry grain.

4. P. 1111
Malguzari

Lands paying revenue to govt in contradistinction to Lakhi. It is sometimes applied to those Inam lands which pay some small Jodi in contradistinction to Sarva or entirely free.

P. A. 2250
Malikana

What belongs to a Malik (or master) in the way of fees, &c. The allowance paid to a Zamindar whose estate is attached.

600000 Lamil
A. 1111
Mallam
Mamul

Bark of a tree
Established custom or usage.

L. 11 1111 1111 Lamil
Mamavari

Land of which the cultivation depends solely upon rain, not being irrigated artificially: Dry cultivation.

L. 11 1111 Lamil
Mandai

A common or open field in a village.

L. 11 1111 1111 Lamil
Maniakar

The head man of a village, employed as a Revenue officer of the Circar, for which he holds a Maniyam or receives payment.

L. 11 1111 1111 1111 Lamil
Maniakaram

Head revenue officer of a village.

పానిపిడి..తె.	Mānīpīḍi	Short produce.
పాన్చేపలు తె.	Mānīyāni	Strictly speaking, land granted on free tenure to Revenue or village servants. The word is often used for Ināms in general.
మ.ప.ఆ.ت	Mārāmāt	Repairs; generally applied to the repair and constructing of tanks &c.
లొ గి కి గి లొ Jam.	Mārkal	A measure of right. Madras measures containing 800 cubic inches. The salt-Mārkal is allowed to be 828 1/3 cubic inches.
م. م. ش	Māsālehi	A torch bearer, a lamp cleaner.
لొ గి - Jam.	Māu	A measure of land, the twentieth of a Gāli.
م. م	Māund	A weight of 28 1/2 lbs. Avordupois in Bengal, and 25 lbs at Madras. The Indian Maund is 822 lbs.
తె.పం.పం.పం.పం. Jam.	Melvāram	The Government or Circar share of the produce of a field, either in kind or money.
కొం.పం.పం.పం.పం. Mal.	Memon	The village or district accountant in Malabar similar to the Carnam of the South.
మి. - తె.	Mira	Fee allowed to the village servants.
తె.పం.పం.పం.పం. Jam.	Mistru	A Head artificer, a chief builder, a carpenter, and the like.

మి.పి.తె.	Mirāsi	Heritage. Patrimony. The proprietary possession or usufruct of the soil. Also the right to official emoluments as Mānīyāni land, Mirās &c.
మి.పి.కా.రు.తె.	Mirāsudar	One who holds land or office under the Mirāsi tenure.
కొం.పం.పం.పం.పం. Mal.	Mudān	Dry rice.
మ. పి. పి.	Mohlad	A village revenue peon.
మి.పి.పి.పి.పి.పి. తె.	Mukha Jinnā	A kind of dry crop.
మ. పి. పి.	Musque	A Mahomedan place of worship.
మ. పి. పి.	Motarfa	Taxes levied on the manufacturing and trading community. Coolom-tax, Cooly tax &c.
లొ గి తి.తె.పం.పం.పం.పం. Jam.	Muthafaisal	"prop rent" - a mode of Settlement in Tanjore.
మ. పి. పి.	Muchalka	A penalty bond. The counterpart of a lease or license from government.
మ. పి. పి.	Muchi	A worker in leather, a shoe or harnessmaker, a saddler; a man employed in public offices, to make pens, ink, provide paper, seal letters, bind books and the like.
మ. పి. పి.	Mucta	Cutting, Cutting off - A Contract, an agreement. Rent, rate, a fixed rate of agreement.

24 25 26 27 28 29 30
 Tel: Keithamam } An allowance of land or
 Dasabandam } 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.

31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40
 Jam: Kivani Water distributor

41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50
 Jam: Kulkuli Water rate for water
 supplied for irrigation.

51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60
 Jam: Kuvairigi Water rate on Inam lands
 for water supplied from
 Government sources.

61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70
 Jam: Notakar An Officer who keeps
 the money accounts of
 a Village, also a money-
 changer.

71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80
 Otli

A form of mortgage and transfer
 of landed property in Malabar

புதுமேலு ஜாமி

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
minted at Madras.

ஹ. பி. சி. பி. சி.

Paigast A Superintendent, an Overseer,

ஹ. பி. சி. பி. சி.

Paimaish Measurement of land.
Revenue Survey.

ஹ. பி. சி. பி. சி.

Paimaish Permission granted
Kammi on account of the actual
area of a field being
less than that entered
in the original measurement
(or Paimaish) account.

ஹ. பி. சி. பி. சி.

Paimali Land washed away or
injured by a flood.

பலம் Tam:	Palam	An old Madras weight of 10 Gold Pagodas or 524 grains, being nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
பலநஷ்டம் - Telu	Palanashtham	Loss of produce
பாளையம் Tam: பாஷாணம் Tel:	Palegar	A chieftain, or head of a tract of country.
பாளையம் Tam: பாஷாணம் - Tel:	Paleiyam	The country of a Palegar
புல்லி Tam:	Pallil	High level Paddy lands in the Malabar District
புல்லிபட்டம் Tam: பாஷாணம் - Tel:	Palliapat	Villages or Districts held by a Palegar.
ப. ஹ. ஹ. ஹ. Hissar	Pancham	One-fifth permission
పంచాయతీ Tel:	Panchayat	A native jury, or Court of Arbitration, consisting generally of five persons.
புனர் புது Tam:	Panerpudiy	Land flooded in the beds of tanks and injured.

புனர் புது Tam:	Pannagaram	Sort of Assistant Manikaran
புனர் புது Tam: புல்லம் Mal:	Paramba	A garden, a plantation, especially of Coconuts & tea 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.
புனர் புது Tam: புல்லம் - pilluvar	Parava - pilluvar	Lands held in the Coimbatore District for pasturage at quarter assessment so long as they are not applied for cultivation on full assessment.
ப. ஹ. ஹ. ஹ. Hissar	Pargana	A small District, or division of country, containing several villages.

H. P. 2195 Perwana An order, License, Grant.

Mal. Pataw Wet lands held on a favorable assessment paid in grain.

Jam. Patta 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.

Jam. Pattamanikar A principal inhabitant appointed for the collection of the revenue and management of village affairs. The Village Head Man.

Telo. Payakara 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.

67
Pshanam A coarse kind of rice ripening late also applied to the harvest or gathering of that sort of rice.

H. P. Peshkar An Officer of Revenue superior to the Tahsildar.

H. P. Peshkash The fixed payment made to Government by zamindars.

Mal. Polichekka A fine or fee paid to a proprietor by the mortgagor on the periodical renewal of the mortgage. A new deed or bond.

Mal. Ponam High land overrun with underwood but which is capable of cultivation at long intervals with particular kinds of grain sown in holes dug with a spade.

Jam. Poruppu A low or quit-rent levied from lands originally granted in diam or rent-free.

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తెలుగు భూమి ^{Tam} Pudugai Lands left fallow

పుల్లరి ^{Tel.} Pullari A tax on pasturage

పునాసా ^{Tel.} Punasa The first crop of the year which consists of grain of inferior quality.

4 తెలుగు భూమి ^{Tam} Punjai Land fit for dry grain cultivation, not being irrigated

4 తెలుగు భూమి ^{Tam} Purambok Lands entered in the Survey as unfit for cultivation.

పొయి ^{Tel.} Poya Later Crops.

రెడ్డి ^{Tel.} Reddi

A kind of grain - also called "Katchery"

రెజినానా ^{T. H. H. (రెజినానా)} Razinana

A deed or paper of consent. An acquittance for resignation. The settlement of a dispute or suit by mutual agreement.

రెడ్డి ^{Tel.} Reddi

Headman of a Village

రెసూమ్ ^{H. (రెసూమ్)} Resum

Customary gratuities, fees or perquisites, either in kind or money.

రెయిట్ వార ^{H. (రెయిట్ వార)} Ryotwar

An Annual settlement in which each ryot's puttah is considered

4. P. 1011

Sadimand

The petty incidental charges for Office, Stationery, oil, &c.

P. A. 100

Sadr

Used to denote Establishments or individuals employed in the judicial and revenue administration of the State.

1011

Sadr Adalat

P. A.

-lat.

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. 1011

Sairin

Transit duties. Under former governments it also included all taxes, posts that were not actually Land Revenue, such as Tolls, Licenses, Malakfa &c.

1011

Sajjala

Pide Kambis.

1011

Sambha

White paddy -

1011

Sampat

An Assistant to a village accountant, a person employed to prepare copies of accounts or to examine

		and make out check accounts.
# 577 Sam	Samudayam	Joint proprietary right.
A. in	Samad	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.
సర్వము. Tel:	Sarna Mad-niyam.	Land granted in free tenure, or exempted from the payment of revenue or rent.
A. in	Ser.	A measure of weight.
శేరి. Tel:	Seri —	Land liable to assessment, as distinguished from Inam.
శివరాత్రి. Tel:	Sivaratri	A Hindu festival.
A.P. ది. Tel:	Shadi	A wedding. The marriage ceremony and entertainments.
శామిల. H.	Shamilat Banjar.	The waste portion out of a whole field, which is not exempted thereby from assessment.
# 729 Sam:	Shavi	Crops withered for want of water when they have attained a height of 2 feet or so, but not come to ear.

H.P. ది. Tel:	Shrivada.	The Head Native Officer of the Nuzur Patachei or Court, also a Native Taluk Officer under the Talukdar.
H.P. ది. Tel:	Shifaras.	Remission of a portion of the assessment on Wargo of South Canara granted pending the final settlement of the land revenue of the District.
తెల. Tel:	Shola.	A piece of land covered with Forest.
H.P.A. ది. Tel:	Shraff.	An Examiner and Seller of Coins. A money Changer.
శ్రోత్రియ. Tel:	Shrotriya	A village or certain extent of land granted in perpetuity, or for so many lives, generally as a reward for public service.
శ్రోత్రియ. Tel:	Shrotriya - dar.	The holder of a Shrotriya.
H. ది. Tel:	Sibbandi	Irregular Native Soldiers or Peons, employed in the Revenue and Police Departments.
శివ. Tel:	Sist.	Assessment or tax.
శివ. ది. Tel:	Siwai-jam.	Extra demands, as demanded.
H.P.		

T

on lands Cultivated in
after the regular Jami.
bandi has closed. also
the proceeds of sale of
Raifs and Strays. Some-
times it includes the
extra tax on Indian lands
irrigated by Cere's
water.

50 60 Tel: *Souda* - Sterile land. Saline soil,
in which Corn will not
grow, unless much watered.
Fuller's earth.

41 53 54 74 ^{Tam:} *Sudhappal* Entirely waste.

41 62 17 ^{Tam:} *Sukhawasi* A common inhabitant

4. ^{Tam:} *Tafrik* -

An extra assessment or tax im-
posed upon cultivators holding an
undue proportion of rent-free lands,
in addition to those assessed and under
cultivation

11. ^{Tam:} *Tahsildar* -

A Native Collector in charge of a
Taluk. An Amildar.

53 5 Tel: *Takavi* -

Advances of money to ryots to
enable them to buy seed and stock
for cultivation.

5 20 40 74 ^{Tam:} *Talajari* -

The Village Watchman, whose duty
is to give information of offences
guilt travellers, &c.

4 50 50 50 Tel: *Talavadhan* -

A cess levied for the repairs of
tanks.

4. ^{Tam:} *Taluk* -

A dependency - a division of
a district under the management
of a Tahsildar.

41 11 ^{Tam:} *Talukdar* -

By Taluks.

5 00 1 2 3 3 7 7 ^{Tam:} *Tandagor* -

A person employed to collect the revenue from
the ryots.

5 7 13 5 5 ^{Tam:} *Tongal* -

A small natural pond or reservoir

4. 11. 11 ^{Tam:} *Torai* -

Cere's land or land paying full
assessment; used in Tanyone.

5 7 10 ^{Tam:} *Torann* -

Sprts, Rind, Class; applied to
designate the different classes of
Village lands, and the heads under
which they are arranged in the Village
accounts.

Ar. توجیه	Tauaji	--- An allowance made to landholders.
తెగగారి కుట్ర	Teggaru	--- Privileged classes - Brahmins and Mahomedans who are allowed some remission when they take up lands to cultivate.
తెగపాదము	Tirupadi	--- A term applied to the native princes of Malabar.
తెగపాదము	Tirvai	--- Money rent; assessment or tax on land.
తెగపాదము	Tirvai - jasti	--- The additional tax levied on land assessed in the accounts as "Dry", but which has been irrigated by Cereus water.
తెగపాదము	Tirvai - Kammi	--- Permission made on dry land, which, for want of water, has been cultivated with dry grain.
తెగపాదము	Toddy	--- The juice of the Palmyra or the Coconut tree.
తెగపాదము	Tope	--- A group of trees, properly of those that bear fruit, as Mango, Samarind, Coconut &c.
తెగపాదము	Tety	--- An inferior village public servant; a kind of under-talaiyari.
తెగపాదము	Tulain	--- The name of a month.

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

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2 తెగపాదం	Tam. Alandu	A kind of grain - also called black grain.
తెగపాదం	Tel. Aligam	Village service.
తెగపాదం	Tam. Alungu	A standard rate for assessment or for the price of grain &c. A detailed account of the lands of a village.

V

N. 031	Vaida	A fixed term for payment of money, an instalment.
తెలవెల	Vaisakhram	The name of a month
N.P. 031	Vakil	One endowed with authority to act for another. An Ambassador. An agent. An authorized Attorney. A Pleader in a court of justice.
వలవల	Vakkai	A kind of Cattle disease.
వలవెల	Vandra	Land granted at an easy rate of assessment.
వలవెల	Varagi	A dry grain
వలవెల	Vattam	A small tract comprising three or four villages under one head-man
వలవెల	Velavaddam	Black paddy
వలవెల	Veli	A land measurement used in Tanjore, equal to 5 Cawnies or 66 Acres - it is divided into 20 Oras.
వలవెల	Vettaroyasam	A Ginnasta under a Revenue Inspector.
వలవెల	Vettyam	An inferior village servant. assists in collecting the revenue, and carries messages and letters &c.

Gon & Jam

Visai - - -

The 8th part of a Madras Maun.
The Regulation weight is 3 lbs, 1 oz,
6 dr: but it is generally taken as
3 1/8 lbs:-

D. S. W. Sel.

Visam - -

The sixteenth part or fraction
of any thing:-

Jam
Waddar

Waddar.

Warg.

Warg.

Jam
Wier Sovagan

Wier Sovagan

A rish or tank rigger,
a stone cutter.

An ancestral hereditary
estate.

Village peon.

Y.

يوسية. A. H. P. Gaumia - - -

A money allowance or
Pension calculated originally
at so much per annu.

دند. Yénade - - -

A low tribe of people.

Z.

14. °	ضابطہ قول	Zalita. Coule -	A progressive Coule; a deed conferring lands free of assessment at first, but subject to a progressive rate in after years.
A. P.	ضبط	Zalib - - -	Sequestration, or attachment of property by legal process.
P.	زمیندار	Zamindar -	An occupant of land, a landholder.
P.	زمینداری	Zamindari -	An estate held by a Zamindar. The Revenue Settlement made with Zamindars, in contradistinction to Ryotwari.
22 23 24	ذیل	Zilama - - -	A black paddy crop.
A.	ضلع	Zilla - - -	Doo, part; a division, a district: under the British Administration, a province, a tract of country constituting the jurisdiction of a Commissioner or Circuit Judge, and the extent of a Chief Collectorate.
14,	زراعتی	Ziraki - - -	Cultivable arable lands; also sometimes a pressable 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 Secre-
tary'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 pre-
-going 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.
Karevekkolayun	An inferior kind of paddy.
Kotta - lekka	Measurement account.
Kenji Kanum	Servant.
Monal	
Pamandady	For a small distance from the ... in the ... the ... the ... the ...
Seedmercul	About .08 of an acre.
Villyun	Relating to measure - he man

*Note. We have the term "Seed bottak." A land measure in Tinnevely, i.e. the extent supposed to require a bottak of seed. This about 1.62 acres. The bottak heaped is about 110 Regulation measures. 1880/81

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 meanings given in the list now submitted, were taken from the glossaries appended to several Publications, viz Rev. Bourd's Circulars, Rev. Bourd's Standing Orders, Mr. Blairs' Survey Report, Madras Manual, Village Accounts Manual, &c and from Wilson's Glossary. In a few instances the meanings were obtained from the office of the Rev. B.

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 was a complete one.

Note. The Secretary's intention, I believe, was not to take the pronunciation of a word from the list given by the Govt of India, but to give a list of the words in the list of the Govt. and in the list of the ... and ... so, to refer that Govt to the Glossary ... to the ... mentioned above, in order to ...

A.

TENURES, LAND-HOLDERS, OWNERS, AND OCCUPIERS.

Agraharam, 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 Zemindari.—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.

Lakhráj, land held free of payment of revenue.—WILSON, page 308.

Malguzári, 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 Zemindari.—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.

Zamindár.—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.

Gáli 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 3½ 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 85½ 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 1½ 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 ½ rds of a 'Padi.'

Seed-marakkál or *Seed-mercúl* 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.

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

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

Kāvalkāran, or *Cavilgar*, village Watchman.—WILSON page 271. Sometimes styled in the North 'Dandāsi,' see *Talāri*.

Maniyakāran, 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 *Yajamān* 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.

Talāri or *lalaiyāri*, corruptly Talliar, Taliary; the village watchman.—WILSON, page 506.

Tōtti or *Toty*, a village scrub servant, always a Pariah.—WILSON, page 525; sometimes styled, always in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the *Bāriki* 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.

- Abkâri* 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.
- Banjâr*, waste land.—WILSON, page 60. *Anâdi banjar*, immemorial waste.—WILSON, page 24.
- Beriz*, the gross assessment of a village or district.—WILSON, page 72.
- Châvadi* or *Choultry*, a building to accommodate travellers.—WILSON, page 108.
- Dafâdâr* or *Duffadar*, a person at the head of a body of peons.—WILSON, page 117.
- Darkhâst* 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-jâsti* 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.
- Gidagdâval*, tax on forest produce.—WILSON, page 178.
- Gosha*, a native lady who does not appear in public.—WILSON, page 183.
- Gumâshla* or *Gomasta*, an agent, a native subordinate clerk or accountant.—WILSON, page 189.
- Ijârâ* or *Ezara*, a letting on farm or lease; what is so let.—WILSON, page 214.
- Jamâbandi* or *Jummabundy*, the annual settlement made under the Ryotwar system.—WILSON, page 228.
- Jâri* or *Jaury*, continued, free, exempt from attachment, unresumed.—WILSON, page 232.
- Jirâyati*, lands assessable, opposed to inams.—WILSON, page 240.
- Jôdi* or *Jodige*, a quit-rent.—WILSON, page 241.
- Kabûliyat* or *Cabooleut*, a written contract, the counterpart of a lease or license.—WILSON, page 244.
- 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, page 270.
- Kaifyat* 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.
- Kudivâram* or *Coodeevaram*, the share of the *kudi* or cultivator. The payment made to those who manufacture salt for Government is so called also.—WILSON, page 299.
- Mâlikâna*, 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.
- Mashâlchi* or *Massalchee*, one in charge of the house or office lamps; a scrub servant.—WILSON, page 333.
- Mel-vâram*, the Government share of the crop.—WILSON, page 338.
- Muâin-zâbita*, 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.

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

Purambóku 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 *Chivadi*, except that food is also distributed to mendicants and Brahmins.—WILSON, page 471.

Sívi or *Shavee*, withered crops.—WILSON, page 472.

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

Siwái-jamá or *Sevoy jumma*, extra demands, miscellaneous revenue.—WILSON, page 486.

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

Swámi-bhúgam, 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.

Tákíd 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-dásh or *Yadast*, a memorandum.—WILSON, page 558.

Yaumiá or *Yeomia*, 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.

Mánavári 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.

Pishánam 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.

Ezd. F. R. Bantleman.

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

No. 118.

No. 53.

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.

R.

No. 58.

Enclosures.

6 spare copies.

D. No.

Procs.

D.

E. No.

No.

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

16th Jan 73

105

No. 58.

To the Secy Govt of India

Dept of Agriculture.

Sir.

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Copy to Mr. Wilson

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as "Kaul".
As ~~regarding~~ ^{regarding} spelling under
the word "Paddy" but in some cases
he ~~indicates~~ ^{indicates} at the end gives the common
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27-11-72

The reference has been made
in an ~~article~~ ^{article} since Nov. 71
and it will I fear be con-
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unwisely to refer them to a book
in the ~~collection~~ ^{collection} to the 1st
Vol of the Nat. Hist. C. O. is a
very poor glossary will be
found. I would extract
from this the words ~~now~~ ^{now} in
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when it was prepared) and
refer them to Wilson for a
more complete list. I
would transcribe in an
album I let them adapt ~~them~~
from this if they like. Ex: Gr. I
would say Cowle - not Kaul! J.S.

