# A descriptive list of Inam Tenures of the Madras Presidency

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<th>Name of the tenure</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Achandrakam..</td>
<td>This term is applied to villages in which the lands are permanently apportioned among the different sharers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acharyapurusha ..</td>
<td>For the service of head priest in a pagoda.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adaiyoli manyam..</td>
<td>For clearing away jungle and bringing the land under cultivation.</td>
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<td>Adhyayanam</td>
<td>For the service of reciting the vedas in pagodas.</td>
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<td>Adirvedi</td>
<td>For the service of discharging rockets during religious festivals.</td>
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<td>Agnipuman</td>
<td>For dancing before the village goddess with a pot containing fire.</td>
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<td>Agraharam</td>
<td>A village, or a part of one occupied by brahmans and held either rent-free or at a favourable rate of assessment.</td>
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<td>Alavan</td>
<td>Held by the village officer who measures the grain where the assessment is paid in kind.</td>
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<td>Alotti</td>
<td>Held for the service of collecting ryots for the performance of customary labour.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amanat</td>
<td>Certain Inams in the Bellary and Cuddapah districts which were not allowed to be enjoyed without the holders furnishing annual security. These claims were not registered at the time of the Inam enquiry in fasli 1220 owing to the absence of the parties or other causes; but on the subsequent representation of the holders, they were allowed to enjoy the produce of the lands on security pending an investigation, which however never took place. Amaniya.. Endowments of pagodas and other religious institutions are known by this name in the Oriya speaking...</td>
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</table>
Amaram .. A grant of land by a zamindar or palegar on condition of service; such grants being resumable when the amarakar, or grantee failed to perform the stipulated service.

Ambalam or Ambalakaran .. Held by the headmen of villages, particularly villages inhabited by Sudras.

Ambali .. For supplying to the poor "ambali" or thick congee or gruel.

Ambigar .. For ferryman's service.

Anaikkaran .. Held for the service of preserving anicuts or dams in good order and for keeping off cattle, etc., from destroying the reeds growing thereon.

Ankala .. Held by kattubadi peons whose duty it was to carry provisions to village and taluk officials.

Andi-samadhi .. For the support of the tomb of an "Andi" or religious mendicant of the Siva sect.

Angazala .. For performing the service of "Angazala" kattubadi peons, whose duties consist in distributing water to the fields, and in collecting ryots for the performance of customary labour.

Annakavadi .. For collecting boiled rice from door to door and feeding beggars.

Anna Shrotriyam .. Inam villages in which the interest of the Inamdar is defined to be so many annas out of each rupee of revenue, the rest going to the Government. For further particulars see "Hissa Shrotriyam".

Arai .. For the service of store keeper in a pagoda.

Arasukaval .. For performing general police duties. The term is used in contradistinction to "Grama Kaval" or village police.

Arachanabhagam .. For the service of "Pujari" in a pagoda—See "Pujari".

Ardhamanyam .. Land half rent-free.

Asadi .. For beating a drum before the village deity.

Asalminha gardens .. A description of service Inam tenures prevailing in the Godavari and Krishna districts. They were landsexempted from assessment, but not included under the head of Inams 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 Inams and enfranchised under the special sanction of Government.

**Ashur-khana** .. For the maintenance of building in which the bier, banners, and insignia used at the ceremonies of the Moharram are set up.

**Atur** .. For supplying perfumes to the palegar.

**Atsu-kavali** .. For guarding a village or tract of country with the obligation of making good the value of any property stolen.

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**Bad** .. Fixed payments of grain out of the gross produce of a village.

**Badai** .. For the service of village carpenter.

**Badi-bad** .. Lands held on a favourable assessment generally by persons of the "Ratsavar" caste in the Godavari and Krishna districts.

**Bagh-mari** .. Granted as a reward for killing tigers.

**Baja-wala** .. For the service of musicians in pagodas.

**Bali** .. For making sacrifices to the village deities to avert calamities and to promote the common welfare of the village.

**Bangar** .. For making fireworks for pagodas or zamindars.

**Bandela** .. Held by inferior village servants for preventing cattle from straying into the fields and injuring the crops.

**Bantumana** .. For doing service as a peon.

**Bariki** .. The same as "Toti," q.v.

**Barut-goli** .. For supplying the palegar with gunpowder and ball.

**Basivi** .. Held by prostitutes who have been married or dedicated to Siva, and who attend upon the idol.

**Bayinidi** .. For singing before the village deity.

**Bediga** .. Quit-rent on Inams. The word is synonymous with "Jodi."

**Begari** .. The same as "Vetti," q.v.
Beldar .. Held for the service of performing bricklayer's work.
Bhale-log .. A term used to denote persons of rank who were admitted into the Courts of zamindars by virtue of their position. They enjoyed rent-free lands to enable them to support their dignity.
Bharati .. For the service of reading the "Mahabharata" in pagodas.
Bhatraz .. Held by bards for the service of singing the praises of the zamindar or palegar.
Bhatta-vritti .. For the support of Brahmans.
bhuta-bali .. For making offerings to malignant spirits during the festivals of the village deities.
Bilmukta .. Lands held at a fixed rent below the usual standards.
Bilvarchana .. For the service of performing "Puja" with the leaves of the "Bilva" tree (Eagle marmelos).
Bissol .. A class of hill chieftains in Ganjam who held their lands on the tenure of performing military or police service. Boi .. For service as a palanquin bearer.
Bommala .. For the service of exhibiting puppet shows during festivals.
Brahmadaya .. A general term denoting Inams held by Brahmans for their personal benefit.
Burki .. The same as "Toti," q.v.
Buruj .. Granted as a reward for building a tower or bastion for the protection of a village.

Chak-band .. An Inam with defined boundaries as distinguished from one without any fixed locality, such as an "Ivu" or "Dittam" Inam.
Chamar .. The holder of this description of Inam is a man of low caste who works in hides and leather, and makes the leather bags for drawing water and any other leather articles required by the villagers.
Chattoram .. For the support of a "Chattoram" or halting place for the accommodation of travellers.
Chatur bhagam .. Inams consisting of one-fourth share of the Government revenue.

Chaudhari .. 1. For the service of performing revenue duties as the headman of a Pargana or of a group of villages.
2. Granted to a band of musicians consisting of a trade of pros session for settling caste disputes.

Chinna melam .. Granted to a band of musicians consisting of a dancing girl and her accommodants who keep time, play on the flute and beat the "murudangam," a kind of drum. There may be one or more dancing girls in the band who sing as well as dance. The term "Chinna melam" is used in contradistinction to "Melam" or "Peria melam " which is a band playing louder music.

Choultry .. See "Chattram."

Daftar gardens .. A term applied to certain Inam gardens entered in the early "Dafters " or records in the district of South Arcot and enjoyed as private property without being subject to the ordinary lapse rules.

Dahkala Inam .. A term used to denote Inams which were entered in the "Inamati" register of fasli 1242 prepared under the administration of the Nawab of Kurnool.

Dandasi .. For the service of village waterer.

Dandiya .. Held by the headman of the Kattubadi peons.

Danduga .. Granted by the Native Governments as a compensation to persons who had suffered from heavy and undue exactions being levied on them for the emergencies of the State.

Dargah .. For performing service at the tomb or shrine of a Muhammadan saint.

Darzi .. For the service of tailor to a zamindar or to a village community.

Dasabhandam .. An allowance of land (Khanda Dasabhandam) or of revenue (Shamilat Dasabhandam) given as a 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.

Dasi  .. For the service of a dancing girl in a pagoda.

Davandai  .. Held for the service beating in pagodas adrum called "Davandai."

Dega  .. Held by falconers in the service of zamindars or palegars.

Dehat  .. A whole village held as Inam.

Desai  .. For performing the services of the headman of a taluk or pargana under the Native Government.

Desa Kaval  .. The same as "Menkaival," q.v.

Deshmukh  .. For performing the service of "Desmukh" a hereditary native officer under the former Governments, exercising chief police and revenue authority over a district containing a certain number of villages, and responsible for the revenue.

Despandya  .. For performing the service of "Despandya," the hereditary revenue accountant of a district or certain number of villages.

Devadayam  .. Inams granted for the support of temples.

Devastanam  .. A term applied to Inams held by pagodas.

Devata  .. A term applied to Inams granted for the support of the worship of village deities.

Deyvamadi  .. Held for the service of dancing before the idol as if under the influence of inspiration.

Dharmadayam  .. A general term used to denote Inams granted for charitable purposes.

Dharmasanam  .. A village held by Brahmans for personal benefit.

Dhobi  .. For the service of village washerman.

Dhurya  .. The same as "Tandal," q.v.

Dikshatar  .. For the support of a Brahman who has performed the "Yagnam" sacrifice of a goat.

Dittam  .. An Inam having no locality but consisting of a deduction of a fixed extent of land from the annual cultivation of the village, the proportionate revenue demand on which is paid to the Inamdar.
Dolabehara .. For the support of the headman of a village.
Dommaro .. Granted to persons of the "Dommaro" caste who gain their
livelihood by performing as tumblers and rope-dancers.
Doratanam .. Enjoyed by "Doras" or Sirdars in the district of Ganjam for
maintaining the security of the country and preventing the
incursions of hill tribes.
Dumbala .. An Inam held free of quit-rent.
Dwadasi kattalai For feeding Brahmans on the twelfth day of each lunar
fortnight.
Dwitiya chokada .. The same as "Paltari," q.v.
Dzamilika .. For playing on a drum called "Dzamilika" during the
festivals of the village deity.

E

Ella .. Granted to a person who settles boundary disputes by treading
the boundary line in a solemn manner with a pot of fire on
his head, a wet cloth round his waist, and a garland of
followers round his neck.
Erucala .. Granted to persons of the "Erucala" tribe for collecting
medicinal drugs or plants for the use of the zamindar.
Eruvaka .. Granted to the person who first ploughed the lands of a
village.

G

Gadaba .. For the service of repairing irrigation channels.
Gadabalu .. For the services of palanquin-bearers in zamindar’s.
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.
Ganachari .. For the support of a servant of the "Ghaudhari," q.v. His
duty is to convene meetings for the settlement of caste
disputes, and to report to the "Chaudhari" all violations of
caste.
Garadi .. Granted to persons skilled in legerdemain.
Garige .. For dancing before the village deity bearing on the head a number of pots, filled some with water and some with fire.
Garudakkal .. For the service of making "Puja" to the post with bells on the top which is erected before temples. This post also goes by the name of "Garuda stambham." For the service of headman of a village.
Gauda manda .. Held by a shepherd for the service of supplying milk to the zamindar and for manuring the fields of the village with his sheep.
Gava .. For the service of offering a sacrifice of a goat or fowl at the festivals of the village goddess.
Ghair Dakhala .. A term used to denote Inams which were not entered in the "Inamati". Register of fasli11242 prepared under the administration of the Nawab of Kurnool.
Godugu .. For holding an umbrella over the zamindar.
Golla .. For supplying milk or sheep to the zamindar.
Gor .. For the support of a tomb.
Gramabbgam .. Granted to the mirasidars of a village in consideration of their having given up their mirasi right to such lands as were granted as Inam in their villages.
Gramagarbha .. A term used to denote a large section of land khandrika...granted as Inam on which a hamlet has been built, but which is not recorded in the revenue accounts separately from the village within the limits of which it is situated.
Grama kattubadi .. See "Kattubadi."
Grama kaval .. Granted for the service of a village watchman.
Grama-manyam .. A term used to denote an Inam enjoyed by the whole community of mirasidars in a village. This tenure is peculiar to the Madras district.
Grama Piada .. The same as "Grama-Kattubadi," q.v.
Gunari .. The same as "Ganachari," q.v.
Gurrapu .. (1) For superintending and breaking in the horses of the zamindar. (2) For the maintenance of a horse given as a
Gurukkal .. For officiating as a priest in a Siva temple.

Hajjam .. For the service of village barber.
Hakim .. For the service of physician.
Halalkhor .. For the service of village sweeper.
Hangami Jodi .. A quit-rent on an Inam fluctuating from year to year according to the produce or extent of cultivation.
Har-sal-makta .. Lands held on a perpetual and invariable rent, generally below the full rent.
Hissa Shortiyam .. A term given to villages the revenue of which is shared between the Inamdar and the Government, or the Inamdar and the Zamindar, as the case may be.
Huggi manyam .. The same as "Ella Inam," q.v.

Idige .. Granted for having planted date-trees for the production of toddy.
Iraikudi .. The same as "Pedda Kapu Inam," q.v.
Irumbukatti .. Granted as an encouragement to manufacture iron.
Ivu .. 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 Inamdar.

Jagir .. A tenure common under the Muhammadan Government, by which the revenues of a certain tract of land were made over to a servant of the State, either unconditionally, or on the condition of performing some public service, as the levy and maintenance of troops or other specified duty. During the
early period of British rule it was also the practice to confer jagirs as rewards for meritorious services to the state.

Jetti
Held by wrestlers in the service of zamindars or palegars.

Jirar
The same as "Tambala," q.v.

Jitavritti
Held by a class of kattubadi peons known by this name who formerly used to draw pay without rendering any service. Service began to be demanded of them from fasli 1255.

Jitotra
The same as "Jitavritti," q.v.

Jivitam
These tenures are peculiar to the Madura district. They are of the same nature as the mukhasas in the Northern zamindaris, and were granted by the zamindars to their relatives or dependents either for subsistence or on the condition of performing feudal service.

Jodi
An Inam subject to a quit-rent.

Josi
For the service of astrologer and astronomer to the village community.

Julah hatkar
Granted to weavers to encourage them to settle in a village.

Jumla
The same as "Paitari," q.v.

Kadaiyan
Held for the service of supplying fish and cadjan leaves to the zamindar.

Kalinga manyam
Granted for having constructed a sluice or outlet for carrying off the surplus water of a tank.

Kalvay Pannadi
For the service of opening and closing irrigation channels.

Kal-velai
For service as a sculptor in stone in a pagoda.

Kamati
For the support of a bricklayer attached to a pagoda.

Kambakkaran
The same as "Nirganti," q.v.

Kambamkatti
The same as "Niraganti," q.v.

Kambharti
Inams granted to the village officers in the Ceded districts to make up their Inams to the standard scale of emolument adopted by Colonel Munro.

Kammara
For the service of village blacksmith.
Kammayi vettu. The same as "Kulam vettu," q.v.
Kamsala. For the service of village goldsmith.
Kanchani. Inams held by dancing girls.
Kandachar. Held by kattubadi peons employed in the western taluks of Bellary who are remunerated by fixed remissions from the assessment of the lands held by them.
Kangani. Held for the service of watching the crops.
Kani manyam. The same as "Grama manyam," q.v.
Karu. The same as "Pedda Kapu Inam," q.v.
Karai manyam. The same as "Kulam vettu," q.v.
Karai-yidi. A tenure under which the lands of a village are exchanged amongst the co-parceners periodically.
Karnam. For the service of village accountant.
Karpura-dipam. For the service of burning camphor in pagodas.
Karzi. For the service of headman of a village.
Kasai. For the support of a butcher.
Kattiyam. For the service of proclaiming the praises of an idol when carried in procession.
Kattubadi. (1) An Inam subject to a quit-rent (2) Lands granted by zamindars or palegars to peons or militia men on condition of military service. These Inams were continued by the British Government, and their holders are now required to perform ordinary police and revenue duties. They are divided into "Grama Kattubadis" and "Jangi Kattubadis." The former are strictly village servants or peons, and are required to perform service throughout the year. The latter are only called out for service on emergent occasions.
Kattugutta. Lands held on a fixed rent less than the full assessment. They have been treated as jodi Inams.
Kattu kodige. The same as "Dasabhandam," q.v.
Kavalgar. For the service of a village watchman.
Kavirayan. Held by Tamil poets, generally in the service zamindars or palegars.
Kavitai Pattan. Held by a Brahman Poet attached to the Court of a Palegar.
Kayam Jodi. An Inam held on a fixed quit-rent not subject to variation.
with reference to cultivation or produce.

**Kazi** 
For service as "Kazi," a Muhammadan judicial officer who administered both Civil and Criminal law, chilly in towns, according to the principles of the Koran. At present their duties are confined to the general superintendence and legalization of the ceremonies of marriage, funerals, and other domestic occurrences among the Muhammadans.

**Khairati** 
A charitable endowment. The term is applied to Inams held for personal benefit by Muhammadans and others not being Brahmans.

**Khandrika** 
A large block of land granted as Inam, less than a village but much larger than an ordinary Inam.

**Khasa** 
For domestic service in the household of a zamindar in the Northern Circars.

**Khatib** 
For the service of reading the Koran in a mosque.

**Khulga** 
The same as "Potula," q.v.

**Koda vritti** 
For the service of holding an umbrella over the village deity during festivals.

**Kolam Payko** 
For the maintenance of armed retainers in zamindars in the district of Ganjam.

**Kollan** 
For the service of village blacksmith

**Kommu** 
For the service of blowing a horn before the Tahsildar.

**Kon** 
For the service of supplying milk, ghee, etc, to the zamindar or his servants when they halt in the village.

**Konda-Kavali** 
For watching hills and jungles.

**Kondikar** 
Held by a servant of the "Sri-Vaishnava" priest of Sudars. He carries a "Kondi" or stick as a badge of office.

**Kota** 
The same as "Buruj Inam," q.v.

**Kota kodige** 
Granted as a reward for building a fort.

**Kottan** 
The same as "Kamati," q.v.

**Kotwal** 
Held for the service of "Kotwal" who was the chief police officer of a town.

**Kovilakam** 
A term applied to the place of residence of a Raja or of Brahmans. The sites on ancient places and agraharams which are exempt from assessment by long prescription and are
Kovil kanakku  ..  For the service of keeping the accounts in a pagoda.
Kudukuduppi  ..  Held by fortune-tellers who beat a kind of clapper called "Kadukuduppa."
Kudumban  ..  Held by a village servant, whose duty it is to measure the grain previous to its division between the zamindar and the cultivator.
Kulam vettu  ..  Held for the service of collecting work-people to repair tanks.
Kumbharti  ..  Held by dancing girls for the service of carrying a light placed at the top of a water-jar, round the principal idol during the performance of "puja" in a pagoda.
Kummaran  ..  For the service of village potter.
Kuruba  ..  For providing sheep for the sacrifices to the village deities.
Kushavan  ..  The same as "Kummaran," q.v.
Kuttadi  ..  Held for the service of dancing before the village deity.

Langarkhana  ..  For the support of an alms-house, a place where food and alms were distributed to the poor under the Muhammadan Government.
Lohar  ..  The same as "Kammara Inam," q.v.

Madaivetti  ..  For the service of opening and shutting the sluices of a tank and distributing water to the fields.
Madam  ..  The same as "Chatram Inam," q.v.
Madavadiyal  ..  For the service of sweeper in a temple.
Madiga  ..  The same as "Chamar Inam," q.v.
Mahsuldar  ..  For the service of preventing the clandestine removal of the produce of a field before the revenue has been paid.
Majumdar  For the service of district revenue accountant under the Native Governments.
Malai-yidu  Held for the service of keeping in good order burial or burning places.
Malavadu  The same as "Vetti Inam," q.v.
Manikkattal  Granted to a dancing girl for attending as a mourner in the funeral processions of persons of the Mudaliyar caste in the Madras district.
Manotti  For the service of driving away deer from the crops.
Masjid  For the support of a mosque.
Matapati  For the service of supplying butter-milk to public officers and cooking food for the reddis when they leave the village on public duty.
Matham  For the support of a building where Hindu religious mendicants reside under a superior, or where they halt when travelling. The term is also applied to the spiritual headships of the three leading sects of Brahmans.
Melakaran  Granted for the service of performing music in a pagoda—See "Chinua melam".
Melam  For the support of a musical band employed in pagodas.
Menkaval  For the service of the superior or district watcher under the old Native police system.
Meti  Granted to the head ryot for encouraging the settlement of ryots in the village.
Mey-kaval  For the service of guarding the idol in a temple.
Mohtad  For performing the service of village revenue peon.
Mohtasib  For the service of inspector of weights and measures.
Moliko  The same as "Dolabehara," q.v.
Monigar  Corruption for maniyakaran. For the service of headman of a village.
Mudam  The same as "Mohtad," q.v.
Mudavan  Granted for the support of a cripple.
Mudde  For the service of carrying balls of rice while treading the boundary line of a village during the festivals of the village goddess and depositing the balls at different points
Mukhasa  A term used in the Northern Circars to denote those grants of land which were made by the zamindars for the support of their relatives, followers and dependants, or for military service.

Muppatica-badi  Lands held on three-fourth assessment.

Mutalikan  For the support of the defendants and servants of a great man.

Muttaratsa  Granted to a man of the "Muttaratsa" caste for service as a kattubadi peon.

Nad Talari  For the service of a district watchman under the Native police system.

Nagasaram  For the service of playing in pagodas on a musical instrument called "Nagasaram," a kind of clarionet.

Nakara  For the service of beating a drum at mosque or at the gates of a Nawabs or men of rank.

Nambl  Held for the service of planting "Puja" in Vishnu pagodas.

Nanal  Held for the service of planting reeds for the protection of anicuts and irrigation channels.

Nandavanam  For the maintenance of a garden, the flowers of which are appropriated to the use of a pagoda or of the village community.

Nari-vetti  Granted as a reward for having killed a fox during a chase.

Nat Ambalam  For the service of head ryot of more than one village.

Nattamai  For the service of headman of a village.

Nattar  For the service of a district revenue officer whose duty it was under the Native administration to superintend cultivation.

Navidan  For the service of village barber.

Nayadu  For the service of head ryot of a village.

Nayak-wadi  The same as "Mohtad," q.v.

Nelgutta  Villages held on Inam tenure on payment of a certain
quantity of grain per annum.

Netti-velai For the service of making artificial birds, flowers and toys in pith work for the use of pagodas.

Netturu-kattu Granted to the family of a person killed in battle, or as a compensation to a person who has been wounded in the public service.

Netturu-vettu Corruption for "Netturottu," which is the same as "Natturukattu," q.v.

Nimme badi Lands held on half assessment.

Nirganti For superintending the distribution of water for irrigation.

Nirmunaka For the service of diving into the water and opening or shutting the sluice of a tank.

Nir sarihadd An Inam granted to the ryots of a village as a compensation for allowing a channel to be dug through their lands for the benefit of another village.

Nirvana manyam For the support of a Hindu ascetic who goes about naked.

Nokkan Granted to persons of the "Nokkan" caste in the south, who correspond to the "Dommaras" in the Ceded districts—See "Dommara".

Nottam For the service of village shroff, whose duty it is to examine the coin received in payment of the Government revenue.

Odukkam The same as "Chatram Inam," q.v.

Oduvan For the support of a sudra attached to saiva pagodas, whose duty it is to recite "Tevaram" or Tamil divine hymns during the performance of "Puja."

Ottakaran For the service of tappal runner.

Padikkaval manyam The same as "Grama kaval," q.v.
Palk
Held by military peons in the district of Ganjam on condition of service.

Paitari
Inams scattered through several villages granted as supplementary to a whole village Inam, all the Inams, including the whole village being subject to a lump jodi.

Palapatti
Granted for the service of performing the ceremony of pouring milk at particular places on the boundary line of a village on the last day of the procession on the village deity.

Palaveli
For performing all the minor duties in a pagoda.

Palayam or palem
Villages held by palegars.

Palegar
A class of petty chieftains who occupied chiefly the most remote and inaccessible parts of the districts and subsisted in a great measure by plunder. On the subjugation of the country by the British most of the palegars were dispossessed and Inams allotted to them for their support.

Palkalaykkundu
Held by shepherds for the service of supplying milk to the zamindar.

Pallakavadi
For carrying milk to the pagoda at Pulney.

Pallan
For the service of measuring lands and the "Melvaram" grain.

Palle kattu
Granted for founding a village.

Pallekattu
For the service of ferryman.

Pallivasal
For the maintenance of mosques and tombs of Muhammadans.

Pambakaram
For the service of beating a drum called "Pambam" at the festivals of the village deity.

Pambala
For the service of beating a drum during the festivals of the village deity.

Pambatti Pambu
Inams held by snake charmers.

Pamula
For the service of calendar Brahman, whose duty it is to announce to the villagers lucky days for commencing to plough or reap, for celebrating marriages or festivals, or engaging in any business. He is also the village priest and as such performs certain ceremonies connected with births, marriages and deaths.
Panguvali  ..  Granted for the encouragement of cultivation to a body of coparcners holding a village in common.

Panipan  ..  For the performance in a pagoda of "Kumbharti" service, q.v.

Panisavan  ..  The same as "Toti" q.v.

Panji karnam  ..  Held by certain servants of the "Karnam" class who do duty in the Huzur office of the zamindars in the district of Ganjam.

Pantoji or Pantulu  ..  For the service of village school-master.

Paricharaka  ..  Granted for the support of the servants of a pagoda with the exception of the "Archake" or chief priest.

Parihari  ..  The same as "Vaid," q.v.

Parutti  ..  For the service of weighing cotton when the "melvaram" of the zamindar on this crop used to be received in kind.

Patam  ..  Wet lands held on a favourable assessment paid in gram.

Patasala  ..  For the support of schools where the vadas are taught.

Patel  ..  For the service of headman of a village.

Patika-badi  ..  Lands held on one-fourth assessment.

Patiperadu  ..  A term used to denote a piece of ground within or on the outskirts of the village site and hold free of assessment. The term is also sometimes applied to large tracts of land granted by zamindars subsequently to the permanent settlement.

Patna setti  ..  For settling caste disputes among the Linguist in the Bellary district.

Patti  ..  Held for the service of preventing cattle from trespassing and destroying the crops.

Pattivali  ..  The same as "Panguvali," q.v.

Pazhikkani  ..  The same as "Netiuru kattu," q.v.

Pedda kapu  ..  For the service of the headman of a village.

Pellettu  ..  Granted to the person who dug the first cold of earth in constructing a new tank.

Periya aramanai  ..  For watching the zamindar's palace.

Perukuli  ..  (1) For the benefit of persons who gave to their children
the name of the reigning Zamindar in Sivaganga. (2) Granted for giving names to the children of the zamindar.

Peta Gadu. . . . Granted to the headman of a "Peta" or suburb of a town for encouraging the settlement of weavers.

Pidara Vaidiyan. . . For the support of a native doctor who cures the bites of snakes.

Pillai. . . . Granted for the support of the headman of a village in some part of the Salem district. No service is attached to the office in the present day.

Pirlu. . . . For the maintenance of the "Panjas" or insignia used during the celebration of the Muhorram.

Pohal shrotriyan. . The same as "Khandrika," q.v.

Polimera. . . The same as "Ella," Inam, q.v.

Porrupu. . . Wet or dry lands held on a favourable assessment paid in money.

Potaraz. . . For performing "puja" to a village deity named "Potaraz,"

Potula. . . Granted to tank-diggers for the service of executing petty repairs to tanks and channels.

Pujari. . . For the service of the priest in a pagoda who conducts public worship.

Pulavar. . . For composing verses in honour of the zamindar.

Pulikattu. . . Granted under the Native Government to persons for stopping tigers' mouths by enchantment and rendering them harmless.

Puntottam. . . The same as "Nandavanam," q.v.

Puppotti. . . Held for the service of supplying the zamindar with flowers.

Purana. . . For the service of reading the "Puranas" in pagodas.

Purohit. . . The same as "Panchangi," q.v.

Putla Kattubadi. . . Inams held subject to a quit-rent payable at a certain rate per "Putti" of produce.

Rajabandhu. . . Inams held by the relatives of Rajas or Zamindars.

Raktakanikai. . . For the support of the heirs of persons who were killed while treading boundaries on oath.
| Rakta kodige | The same as "Netturu kattu," q.v. |
| Ranuva Kattubadi | The same as "Jangl kattubadi"—See kattubadi. |
| Reddi | The same as "Pedda kapu," q.v. |
| Riya Mukhasa | "Mukhasa" villages held on a favourable assessment fluctuating with the cultivation of each year—see "Mukhasa". |
| Rokka gutta | Villages held on a fixed money-rent the amount of which is somewhat lower than the standard assessment of Government lands. |

| Sadavritti | For the daily distribution of uncooked rice to poor travellers. |
| Sagubadi | Granted to head ryots with a view to their encouraging the cultivation of Government lands. |
| Saikalgar | For the service of polishing arms for a zamindar. |
| Samastanam peons | For the service of revenue peons in zamindaris. |
| Samayakar | Held by a servant under the "sri-valshnava" priest of Sudras. His duty is to report to the people the movement of the priest. |
| Samba-kattalai | For making an oblation in a pagoda with a kind of rice called "Samba," |
| Samprati | For the service as the accountant of a taluk in a palem or zamindari, or of the whole east when of small extent. |
| Sangitam | For the service as the accountant of a taluk in a palem or zamindari, or of the whole east when of small extent. |
| Sang tarash | For the service as a stone mason. |
| Sangu-kulikaran | Held for the service of diving for chank shells. |
| Sankhanadam | For the service of blowing a conch shell in a pagoda. |
| Santa basivi | Held by a female servant of the "Setti" castewho is employed in sweeping, lighting lamps, etc. She is also required to perform similar services for travellers when they halt in the village. |
| Sappani | Granted for the support of a cripple. |
| Sarraf (corruptly—Shroff) | The same as "Nottam," q.v. |
Sarva manyam .. An Inam held free of quit-rent.
Semman .. Held for the service of supplying the zamindar with chumnam.
Sendi .. Held by toddy drawers for service as bearers, etc.
Servaikkaran .. Held for the service of village peon.
Setti .. The same as "Patna Setti," q.v.
Shanan .. For supplying cadjan leaves to the zamindar and the village accounts.
Shava .. Granted for permitting the dead bodies of persons dying in a village to be burnt within the limits of the village.
Shrotriyam .. A general term for all favourably assessed villages held by Brahmans.
Sidi .. For performing the swinging festival in honour of the village goddess.
Sippashari .. For the service of architect to a pagoda.
Siyahiwala .. Granted for the service of supplying ink to public offices.
Sthala .. In the district of North Arcot it is synonymous with a "Pallekattu" Inam, q.v. In Trichinopoly and some other southern districts a certain proportion of the cultivated lands of a village was set apart as "Sthala Inam" for the villagers, who appropriated it to various purposes common to the village.
Sthala Gaud .. For the service of headman of a village. He differs from the ordinary "Gaud" by always remaining in the village while the other leaves the village on public duty, when required.
Sthalam kaval .. Held by the village "Kavalgar" who performs general duties, such as collecting revenue, watching produce, etc.
Sthanapati .. Held by an officer who acts as the general "Vakil" or agent of a pagoda.
Sthanikam .. Held by the director of the ceremonies in a pagoda.
Suddula .. For singing hymns in praise of the village deity.
Swayampakam .. For the service of cooking in a pagoda.

Tabela .. For superintending the stables of a zamindar.
Ta'tifawali .. Held by dancing girls.
Taiyalkaran .. The same as "Darzi," q.v.
Takia .. For the support of a fakir, whose duty it is to supply Muhammadan pilgrims with water and shelter.
Talab-diwani .. This term is applied to a class of villages in the Vizagapatam district granted on quit-rent for general service to the zamindar.
Talaiyari .. For the service of village watchman.
Tamalapakula .. For supplying betel-leaf to the zamindar.
Tambala .. For the service of providing leaves, flowers, etc., for the ceremonies in honour of the village goddess.
Tandal .. Held by a servant employed under the monlgar of a village in collecting Government revenue.
Tannir pandal .. For the service of maintaining a water-pandal where water and buttermilk are distributed to travellers during the hot season.
Tarapadi .. Inams granted at the original formation of a village for village purposes, comprising grama manyams, the Inams enjoyed by the village revenue, police, and private servants, and the village pagodas. The term "Tarapadi Inam" is used in contradistinction to a "Sanad Inam," or an Inam held under a grant.
Tatan .. Held for the service of singing and beating a drum during matrimonial or funeral ceremonies in a village.
Tatchan .. The same as "Badal," q.v.
Teppa .. For supplying rafts to cross a river.
Teru velai .. For the service of repairing and decorating a car belonging to a pagoda.
Tevadiyal .. The same as "Dasl," q.v.
Tirast .. Held by a description of armed peons maintained by the hill zamindars of the Vizagapatam district for preserving the peace of the country.
Tirumalai .. For the service of supplying garlands of flowers in a pagoda.
Tirumal manda- .. Granted for the celebration of a feast in a
Tirupani velai .. For the service of keeping a pagoda in repair.
Tiruvadirai .. For the service of offering an oblation in a pagoda on the day called "Tiruvadirai."
Tiruvanendal .. For the service of performing the morning kattalai oblation in a pagoda.
Tope .. The term means a grove of trees, properly of trees that bear fruit, as mango, tamarind, coconut, etc. Lands occupied by such trees and held free of assessment have been treated as Inams.
Tope Inam .. For the service of preserving a tope planted by a zamindar.
Topukaram .. For the service of maintaining flower gardens and supplying flowers to temples.
Toranam katti .. For preparing festoons of leaves and tying them across the street during pagoda procession.
Toti .. For the service of village "Toti," a man of low caste who waits upon the village officers generally, assists in measuring land, carries letters to the Tahsildar, acts as a guide to officers travelling on public duty, etc.
Tribhagam .. Inam consisting of one third share of the Government revenue
Trishvekam .. Inam villages, two-thirds of the revenue of which is payable to Government, the remaining one-third being enjoyed by the Inamars.
Tsakali .. The same as "Dhobi," q.v.
Tsavadi .. Held by an officer who acts under the orders of the "Setti," q.v. His principal duty is to assemble the merchants on public occasions.
Tsalivendra .. The same as "Tannir pandal," q.v.
Tsavadi .. For the support of a building used for the accommodation of travellers. Such a building generally consists of a single hall and is less extensive than a "Chatram."
Tudum .. For beating a drum on public occasions, such as the publication of a notice, the arrival at the village of high officials, etc.
Tukkiri . . . For service as head watchman of a village.

U

Uvvakavali . . . Held for the service of head "Kavalgar" or watchman.
Udarapattu . . . The same as "Raktakanikai," q.v.
Umliga . . . The same as "Amaram," q.v.
Uppara . . . The same as "Wadde," q.v.
Ur . . . The same as "Grama manyan," q.v.
Urani . . . For maintaining in repair the village ponds for supplying drinking water.
Ustad . . . For the service of teaching the zamindar fencing and gymnastics.

V

Vada-kaval . . . The same as "Grama-kaval," q.v."
Vaidya . . . For the service of physician
Valayan . . . Held for the service of catching fish for the zamindar.
Valluva . . . For the service of "Valluvan" who is a pariah, and is to lowcaste persons what the "Panchangi" is to the higher classes.
Vaniyan . . . For the service of supplying oil to a pagoda.
Vannan . . . The same as "Dhobi," q.v. He is also sometimes attached to a temple to wash the cloths of the idol and to supply rags for torches.
Vanpair ambalam . . . For the service of collecting the assessment on garden lands.
Variyan . . . Held for the service of watching the "Melvaram" produce in the village.
Vattiyar . . . (1) For the support of the village schoolmaster. (2) For the support of a priest who conducts religious ceremonies in the houses of Brahmans.
Vayikkal . . . Held for the service of preserving channels and other irrigation works in good order.

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Veda-vritti.. For reading the Vedas and teaching them to Brahman boys.
Vedar.. Granted to a hunter as a reward for the display of skill in the chase.
Vetti.. For the performance of the lowest offices in a village, as those of a porter, grain wather, scavenger, etc.
Vimana pratishta For the service of repairing the “Vimanam” or pinnacle of a temple

W

Wadde.. For the service of repairing tanks.
Wadla.. The same as “Badai,” q.v.
Warariyat.. Certain lands in the Tinnevelly district held on a favourable assessment, the difference between the full and the favourable assessment being known by this term.
Yajaman.. The same as Grama-manyam. The Inam is called by this name when its holder is the sole mirasidar of the village.
Yalavarise.. A term applied in the district of Tinnevelly to dry lands held by Kavalgars on a favourable assessment.
Yadayan.. Held by cowherd for the service of taking out the cattle of the villagers to graze.
Yennai vangi.. For the service of carrying oil from the oil monger to the pagoda.

Z

Zamindari.. A general name given to a class of Inams comprising the Palegar Nad Gaud, Desai, Despandya, Desmukh, Kanungo, Sanad Samat Gaud, Nad Karnam, Majmudar, Sirdespandya and Samat Karnam Inams. On the extinction of these office and the resumption of the land and ready money emoluments attached to them, certain Inamswere granted for the support of the families of the holders. These Inams have been treated as
personal.

Zingar .. For the support of a saddler in the service of a zamindar.