GLOSSARY OF GENERAL TERMS

**Abwab** Items of taxation, cesses, imposts, taxes. This term is particularly used to distinguish the taxes imposed subsequently to the establishment of the assal or original standard rent in the nature of additions thereto. In many places they had been consolidated with the assal and a new standard assumed on the basis of succeeding imposition. Many were levied on the Zamindars as the price of forbearance on the part of the government from detailed investigations into their profits or actual collections from the lands.

**Agrahara.** Rent free villages held by Brahmins and absolute proprietary right is vested in them. It is a village or a part of a village occupied by Brahmins and held either rent free, under special grants or at a reduced rate of assessment. The precise nature of the tenure is also denoted by a term prefixed.

**Amlin or Aamil** Corruptly Aumil. An officer of government in the financial department especially a collector of revenue of the government or the farmer of revenue, contractor for the revenue under the native system and invested with supreme authority both civil and military in the district which he farmed.

**Amildar** Collector, Contractor for the revenue.

**Amin** Corruptly Aurrpn, Aumeen. A confidential agent, a trustee, a Commissioner. Applied in North India especially to a native officer of government employed either in the revenue department to take charge of an estate and collect the revenues or accountant of the government or to investigate and report their account or in the judicial department as a judge and arbitrator in civil causes.

**Ana** The sixteenth part of a rupee. Commonly but incorrectly written Anna, it is used either singly or in its multiples to denote proportional fractions of any article.

**Anchanadar** An officer employed to survey the standing crops and estimate their probable value, an estimator, an Appraiser.

**Ardacarry.** A tenure under which the right of occupancy is considered a property transferable, subject to the obligations annexed to the possession of it.

**Arzi** A petition, an address, a memorial, a respectful statement or representation, whether oral or written.

**Asami-war Jamabandi.** Account of revenue assessment settled with each individual cultivator.
Asserra or Asara. It means management or the division of produce. In Northern Circars it meant the lands of which the revenues are paid in kind, also lands which are not dependent on rains, but may be irrigated from a tank or river.

Aumani The term is applied to the collection of the revenue direct from the cultivators by the officers of government upon the removal or suspension of an intermediate claimant or Zamindar. It is also applied to Ryotwari settlement or settlements with each cultivator individually where no renter or proprietor has been acknowledged; Also to lands in possession of the collector's officers for arrears of revenue or which on any other account are not held by individual tenants.

Balija A Telugu trading caste. Many of them are now engaged in cultivation, and this accounts for so many having entered Kapu as their main caste, for Kapu is a common Telugu word for a ryot or a cultivator.

Baluta, Buloota Plur. Balute, Buloote In most instances, the offices are hereditary, are capable of being mortgaged or sold and all paid by recognized fees and perquisites by allotment of Koru at the time of harvest or sometimes by small portions of land rent free or at a low quit rent.

Banjara, Bunjaree, Corruptly Bunjary. The term is most usually applied to grain and cattle merchants, who with a more or less numerous party of the same calling moves about to different markets and especially accompanies bodies of troops to supply them with corn.

Banyan or Banya A hindu merchant or shopkeeper. The corrupt term banyan is used in Bengal to designate the native who manages the money concerns of the Europeans and at the same time serves him as an interpreter. At Madras same description of person is called Dubash a corruption of Dwi-bashi, one who speaks two languages.

Basavi A prostitute, but especially one who has been married or dedicated to the deity Siva and waits upon the idol. They are also called Linga Basavis, Garuda Basavis according to the deity to whose services they are dedicated.

Baaikam Corruptly Bhasingam. A nuptial crown worn on the forehead of the bride and bridegroom.

Batta. Deficieny, discount, allowance, allowance to troops in the field.

Bega. A land measure equal in Bengal to about the third part of an acre, but this varies in different provinces.
Bhatraju A bard, minstrel, chanter of titles.

Bhoi, Bhoe, Incorrectly Bhoyee, an individual of a caste whose business it is to carry palanqueens and who is at other times a fisherman.

Bilmucta. By estimate. A term used in the Northern Circars for a kind of tenure where the land is held at a very low rent.

Bogamu The dancing girl caste.

Brahmin Corruptly Braman or Bramin. A man of the first order or caste of Hindus properly charged with the duty of expounding the Vedas and conducting the ceremonies the Vedas enjoined.

Bukka A fragrant powder formed of various ingredients.

Buttai or Buttei. Portion division or allotment. Rules by which the crop is divided between the government, Zamindars and the ryots, where the public dues are received in kind.

Caboolat. An agreement; Particularly that entered into by the Zamindars and farmers, with the government for the management and renting of the land revenue.

Candy Weighing measure. Twenty maunds equals to one candy. Approximate value of one candy equals to 500 lbs.

Cashangary. A tenure which is in vogue mostly in Southern Provinces and in which no sale of the right of occupancy is customary.

Chakali A washer man

Chata Vayanam A cake or cakes offered to the deity and then given as a present to a Brahmin woman in a winnowing basket at the commencement of the performance of a vow.

Chaudari Chaudari or Chowdari is recorded as a title of Haddi, Kalingi, and Komati.

Cheruvu An artificial pond or tank.

Chowdhry. The Head man of the village. A holder of landed property classed with Zamindar and Talukdar.

Chowki. The act of watching or guarding property. Station of Police or of customs, a guard a watch or the post where they are placed.

Coonta A land measure. It was a 64th part of a coochel.
Cootchell  A land measure in Northern Circars yielding such a heap equal to 8 gorrus or 1000 contahs. Approximate value is 1 cootchell equals to 25 acres.

Cowl.  Word saying, Promise, Agreement, Contract, Engagement. It is an engagement or lease of land to a Zamindar or to a large farmer. The term is used in various deeds granted by superiors to inferiors, in which the engagement implies an act of grace or favour. In revenue transactions a cowl usually means the document granted by the collector, proprietor or receiver of the revenue to the subordinate payer of the revenue or the actual cultivator, stating the terms of the agreement and the amount to be paid, and securing him against further demands. Also the contract is granted on favourable conditions, as in the case of the cultivation of waste lands for which a remission of rent is granted for a given period by a cowl.

Curnam.  A village accountant - One of the chief officers of the village, and in some parts of Andhra he is predominantly a Brahmin.

Cutcherry.  Court of Justice, also the public office where the rents are paid and other businesses respecting revenue are transacted.

Dabbu  A dab or dub, a small copper coin of the value of twenty casu whence it comes to signify money in general.

Oafadar  Corruptly Duffadar. Commandant of a body of Horses, Head of a party of police, police officer. In Bengal it meant a person at the head of a number of persons whether labourer or soldiers.

Dari Sunka  By way customs.

Dasabhandam  A deduction of one tenth of the revenue on account of compensation for some public work, like the construction of a tank.

Desmook.  Head man of a district. Collector of a district or portion of a country; an officer corresponding with the Zamindar. He is a 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. Under the present administration the Deshmukh is district revenue officer who is expected to superintend the cultivation and report on the state of the crops, to assist in the settlement of the annual revenue and to give the general aid to the collector and his establishment in the discharge of revenue duties. This office was originally instituted in 1582, under the name of Crory by the Mughal emperor Akbar.
Daspondiah. The hereditary revenue accountant of a district or certain number of villages holding office by hereditary tenure and paid by lands. Under the British administration this officer is expected to keep a duplicate set of the public accounts, to superintend and check those of the village accounts, keep note of the collection and see that they are regularly paid, to assist in the annual settlement.

Dharma Kartha A judge, a magistrate. In the South of India, the manager of a temple and appropriator of the benefits derived from it.

Dorana, Doranamu also Thoranam A shed with a pent roof.

Dovati Corruptly Dhoti. A man's garment worn round the loins.

Dowl Bandobust. It literally means estimate settlement or the form of settlement. A sub rent roll, or particular agreements with the inferior or under farmers or ryots of a district from Mai or Sayer.

Dumbala An order for giving up the government share of the produce to the cultivators.

Dumbala Manyam Lands held free of assessment or at a low quit rent; under special grant not forming part of the original assignments.

Ekabhogam. The possession or tenure of village land by one person or family without any co sharer. The appellation is continued in some instances where other parties have been admitted to hold portions under the original tenure as long as that remains unaltered.

Falam Whence the English Fanam. A small silver coin formerly current at Madras; 12 3/4 fanams are equal to one rupee.

Fanam A unit of money, either silver or gold. Despite local variations in values, prior to 1818 under the old Madras monetary system 42 fanams were equal to one Star Pagoda. A Madras silver fanam was therefore worth one star 2d. In 1799, GIC fixed exchange permanently at 350 Arcot rupees per 100 pagodas or 12 fanams and 68 cash per rupee.

Fasli Or Fusli. The Islamic year. Also corresponding to the harvest year reckoned from the Hijra. Fasli 1212 corresponds with 1802-1803 (1212+590). The Madras government fixed its commencement to 12th of July.

Faujdar An officer of the Mughal government who was invested with the charge of the police and jurisdiction in all crimi-
nal matters. A criminal judge, a magistrate. The chief of a body of troops.

**Gadi** An exclusive right of sale, a monopoly.

**Gadisunka** Out station customs.

**Gammalla** A toddy drawer. The caste following that business said to be derived from a sudra father and a Khsatriya mother.

**Garce** Measure of capacity. 400 mercauls equal to one garce. Approximate value was one garce equals to 185 cubic feet or 320 cubic inches.

**Gattu** Tumu One twentieth part of the gross produce collected by Zamindars from each village for the repair of tanks and embankments.

**Gentoo** Gentoo or Jentu is stated to be a general term applied to Balijas and Telugu speaking sudras generally. The word is to be a corruption of the Portuguese Gentio, which they applied to the Hindus in contradiction to the Moros or Moors. The reason why the term became specifically applied to the Telugu people is probably because when the Portuguese arrived the Telugu monarchy of Vijayanagar was dominant over a great part of the Peninsula.

**Golla** The Gollas are the great pastoral caste of the Telugu people. The hereditary occupation of the Gollas is tending sheep and cattle, but acquired lands are engaged in farming. The name Golla is generally supposed to be a shortened form of Sanskrit Gopala. Other titles in common use are Anna, Ayya and occasionally Nayudu.

**Gorru** A land measure equal to 125 kuntas or 45,575 square yards or 3 1/8 acres; also an instrument of husbandry used as a root of harrow or as drill plough or sometimes for weeding after the grain is in stalk.

**Gosha** A corner, a secluded spot, a detached field or a piece of ground.

**Gramakarchu** Village charges or expenditure.

**Gulal** The red powder thrown about at the hold generally the meal or flour of barley rice or singhara reddened with some vegetable dye as that of the casalpinia sappan or red sanders wood.

**Gumathta** Vernacularly gomasta or gumasta An agent a steward a confidential factor a representative. An officer employed by Zamindars to collect their rents by bankers to receive money by merchants to carry on their affairs in other
places than where they reside and the like at Madras it is also the designation of a native accountant in the revenue department.

**Havally.** House, Habitation. Domain. In Bengal the term is applied to such lands as are held by a Zamindar for his own benefit; but in Madras it is applied to such lands that are under the immediate management of the government, without the interference of Zamindars or Jagirdars, the revenues of which are either farmed out on short leases or collected by its own officers without any other agency. In Bengal Khas is the term used in the sense of Haveli applied at Madras. Also it meant the tract of the country adjacent to a capital town and originally annexed to it for the supply of the public establishments.

**Hawaldar** Corruptly Havildar One holding any office of trust. In the Deccan and also at one time apparently in Hindustan an officer appointed by the government or the farmer of revenue to prevent any abstraction of the crop or its removal from the public threshing floor until the revenue was paid.

**Hawili or Havili** Corruptly Havellie A house, a habitation. The tract of country adjacent to a capital town and originally annexed to it for the supply of the public establishments it afterwards came to signify in the Madras provinces government lands, lands held khas or under direct government management. In Bengal the term was applied on the contrary to lands held by Zamindar for his own benefit.

**Huzoor** The presence, the royal presence, the presence of a superior authority, as of a judge or collector of revenue and by metonymy the person or the prince or functionary also place where he presides the hall of audience, the court also abstractly the state, the government.

**Inam.** A benefaction or a gift in general. In the South among the Marathas the term was applied to grants of land held rent free, and in hereditary and perpetual occupation. The term was also vaguely applied to grants of rent free lands without reference to perpetuity or any specified conditions. Generally is gift from a superior to an inferior. So grant of land for religious or charitable purposes, made by government sometimes given free, sometimes with light quit rent or jody. Same as manyam. Technically a major Inam is a whole village or more than one village and a minor Inam is something less than a village. A Shrotiem ranks as a major Inam, a Khandiga as minor Inam.

**Inamdar.** Holder of a rent free grant.

**Inamdar** The holder of a rent free grant.
Jada  Hair plaited or braided in coils, matted hair.

Jamma.  The whole, total, sum, amount, assembly, collection. The total of a territorial assessment.

Jamabundy.  Settlement of the amount of revenue assessed upon an estate, a village or district; a statement exhibiting the particulars of the public revenue, its amount and how assessed, an annual statement modified according to circumstances under which the revenue is paid, whether by individuals or communities and whether to a Zamindar or to the government.

Jari  Corruptly Jerree. Flowing, net current, going on. Set going, issued. Cultivated for a second or subsequent crop.

Jirait or Jirayat  Arable land, land fit for cultivation not requiring artificial irrigation also cultivated lands and their produce as distinguished from garden cultivation. Jirait lands are sometimes considered the same as taxable or assessable lands in opposition to Inam or rent free lands and frequently also the term is applied to land not artificially irrigated in opposition to tari wet or rice lands.

Kala.  Kalam, Kallamu  A threshing floor, a place where the grain is beaten or trodden out.

Kalwa  A water course

Karma  Writing collectively conceiving Kammas Kapus or Reddis, Velamas and Telagas. Originally soldiers by profession they are now mainly agriculturists and traders and some of them in the North are Zamindars. The Illuvellani subdivision was found in Krishna Nellore, Anantapur. Kavati division is confined practically to Godavari and the Pedda to the Krishna district.

Kanakkan  Kanakkan is a Tamil accountant caste. The name is derived from the Tamil work Kanakku which means an accountant. Their title is Pillai. In the records relating to the Tamil country Conicopoly, concopoly, Canacappel and other variants appear as a corrupt form of Kanakka pillai. The Karanam who is entrusted with the keeping of the village accounts is subordinate to the head of the village. It is the Karanam who keeps the revenue accounts and registers the prices of all kinds of grain, census.

Kanungo, Kanoongo or Canoongo  Corruptly Canongoe. An expounder of the laws, but applied in Hindustan especially to village and district revenue officers who under the former governments recorded all circumstance within their sphere which concerned landed property and the realization of the revenue keeping the registers of the value, treasure, extent and
transfers of lands assisting in the measurements and survey
of the lands, reporting deaths and successions of revenue
payer. They were paid by rent free lands and various allow-
ances and perquisites.

Kapu Kapus or Reddis are the largest caste of cultivators, farm-
ers and squireens in the Telugu country. The term Kapu means
a watchman and Reddi means a King. The Kapus or Reddis
appear to have been a powerful Dravidian tribe in the early
centuries of the Christian era. Kapu is a common word for a
ryot or a cultivator.

Kasba A small town or large village the chief or market town of
a district.

Katti A measurement of land. It differed from place to place. In
the government accounts a cutty was rated at 40 acres and
14 guntas.

Kattubadi A revenue term usually applied to a fixed invariable
and favourable or quit rent which has been assessed on lands
granted to public servants.

Kavadi A bangy or yoke carried by men like that used by milk
maids in England.

Kavalgar A Watchman. This was a subdivision of Ambalakaran and
title of Nattaman Malaiman and sudarman. The equivalent
Kavati is recorded as a subdivision of Kammas. The Kavali
or watchers in the Telugu country are said to be generally
Lingayat Boyas. The Telugu mutrachas are also called Kaval-
gar.

Khandi Incorrectly Kundee A measure of weight and capacity commonly
termed candy. Its value varies in different places. The
Madras Kandi is equal to twenty maunds or 500 lbs.

Khetwar. The assessment that is made upon each separate field
according to the capacity of yielding produce, and the de-
scription of the later grown in it.

Khod«-Khost Or Khud khast. Applied to ryots, the term is used for
those who cultivate land in the village where they
reside, and by hereditary right; also the lands cultivated.

Ki8t. The amount paid as an installment. As a revenue term it
denotes the portion of the annual assessment to be paid at
specified periods in the course of the year. Such periodical
payment is called a Kist.

Kist-bundy. A contract for the payment of a debt or rent by
installments.
Kudimarran mattu  Corruptly coodemurumut Repairs of the channels of irrigation or the borders of the fields by the cultivators themselves.

Kuli, Cooli  Daily hire or wages, a day labourer.

Kunchamu  A measure of capacity reckoned in some places equal to a chitank or 1 /16th of a seer, in others to 3 1/4 seers and 14 seers.

Kunchum Kuntsamu  A measure of grain four manikas or one quarter of toom.

Kunkuma  A fragrant cosmetic or rouge, composed of Turmeric, Alum, and lime juice.

Kudian.  More correctly kudiyan.also kudiyanavan. A cultivator, a ryot a tenant holding temporary occupation of lands or gardens by the tenure of lease or mortagage and not by hereditary succession.

Kudivaram.  The share of the produce which is the right of the inhabitants or of the cultivators.

Kudimirasi.  Land held in hereditary right by village proprietors, exempt from land tax.

Kyledar.  A superintendent of the measurement of the crops.

Lakhiraj  Vernacularly lakhiraj and corruptly Lackiraj. Rent free land, applied to land exempted from paying any revenue to the state.

Lambadi.  A migratory trader, especially in grain better known as Banjara, and travelling from place to place in more or less numerous bodies.

Langar Khana  An alms house, a place where food and alms were distributed to the poor under the Mohammedan government, by which an assignment from the public revenue was appropriated to the maintenance of such establishments in some parts of Bengal.

Magani  Wet cultivation; the cultivation of low lands by artificial irrigation, lands that are so irrigated.

Magani  A sixteenth. A rate of interest calculated in grain 1/16 of yedangali, per annum or the value of fanam.

Magili  Same as Magani.

Mahasulu  The produce of land, the harvest, the crop.
Mahasulu darudu An officer employed to prevent the clandestine removal of the produce of a field before the revenue had been paid.

Makta Cutting. A contract an agreement for work, rent, rate, a fixed rate or rent.

Makta kaulu An agreement under which land is held at an annual quit rent for a stipulated period.

Mai Or Mehal, Mahl, Mohaul, Mehaul. Wealth, Property, Revenue rent, particularly that arising from territory, in contradiction to the customs and duties levied on personals called Sayer.

Malapalli A pariah village

Malavaram. Hill produce, or a tax on the hill produce.

Malguzar The person who pays the revenue assessed on an estate or village whether on his own behalf or as the representative of others and whether he be sole or joint proprietor or a holder under a proprietor or the state, whether he pay the revenue to a proprietor or Zamindar or to the officers of government.

Malikana. Pertaining or relating to the Malik or proprietor as his right or due; applied especially in revenue language to an allowance assigned to a proprietary cultivator, who from some cause, as failure in paying his revenue, or declining to accede to the rate at which his lands are assessed; is set aside from the management of the estate, and the collection and payment of the revenue to the government.

Mamool. Customary, established.

Manikattu The wrist.

Manyam Corruptly Mauniam, (Karn) Manyamu (Tel) Maniyam (tarn) (All three are from the Sanskrit manya respectable, respected showing attention to do favour or honour). Land in the South of India held either at a low assessment, or altogether free, in consideration of services done to the state or community as in the case of the officers and servants of a village. These tenures are distinguished as Tarapadi manyam when it is inherited or held from an uncertain period as an independent right and dumbala or sanad manyam when held by virtue of a specific grant from the ruling power. They are also distinguished as Sarvamanyam when the holder is entitled not only to the revenue of the state, but the rents of the cultivators and as Ardhamanyam (from ardha, a half) where the holder has a claim only to the government revenue, the former is not frequent concept in case of
grants made to temples conjointly by the state and the
cultivators, the term is largely applied to any free grant
or perquisite held in hereditary right by members of a
village community.

**Marakal** Corruptly Mercaul, also known as Marakamu in Telugu.
Measure of capacity equals to 8 measures or seers.

**Maramat** Mending, repairing.

**Marvari** A territorial name, meaning a native of Marwar. Marvaris
are Jains by religion. The marvaris are enterprising trad-
ners who have settled in various parts of Southern India.

**Maund** Manugita was the local name. A measure of weight equiva-
 lent to 25 pounds, A maund was the same as a tumu and was
equal to 16 manchas, 20 patties or 40 seers. 20 maunds make
a Khandi or candy (500 lbs).

**Mauza** A village. One or more clusters of habitations and all the
lands belonging to their proprietary inhabitants. A mauza is
defined by authority to be a parcel or parcels of lands
having a separate name in the revenue records are not always
contiguous and compact but may have outlying portions inter-
mixed with those of other villages, but these are brought
under one head with the rest in the revenue settlement of
Mauza.

**Meerass.** Heritage or Patrimony.

**Meerassadar.** The holder or possessor of a heritage. The proprietor
of land.

**Meerassee.** Hereditary property. The land of a meerassadar. Inher-
 ited right to a share of the produce of village lands or
inherited right to prerequisite of a village office, such
as Karanam. In Northern Circars mirasidar means a hereditary
village officer.

**Mocassah.** A village or land assigned to an individual either rent
free or at a low quit-rent, on condition of service. The term
as current among the Marathas is viewed differently by
different authorities.

**Mootah.** In the Northern Circars, a small district or subdivision
of a country consisting of a certain number of villages.

**Mootadar.** The holder of a mootah. A person on whom the Zamin-
dari rights of a mootah are conferred by the government, under
the conditions of a perpetual settlement.

**Moturpha.** Taxes formerly levied on the manufacturing and trading
community as loom tax. cooly tax etc. or on artisans as weav-
ers. Cotton cleaners, shepherds, goldsmiths, braziers, iron-smiths, carpenters, stone-cutters.

Muchalka Or Muchilika. A written obligation or agreement, a bond or a deed. It is commonly applied to a counter part covenant on the part of the proprietors or cultivators of land, agreeing to the rates of assessment imposed by the government.

Murugula jodu A pair bangles or bracelets.

Nachna or Nachni Commonly written Natchany. A name ordinarily given by Europeans to the Eleusine corocana. Cynosures corocanus is extensively cultivated for its grain in South India especially.

Nadar. Having nothing, indigent, bankrupt, insolvent. An item of remission of revenue in Mysore, on account of the poverty of the ryots.

Naidu Naidu or Nayudu is a title of many Telugu castes like Balija, Bestha, Boya, Ekari, Gavara, Golla, Kalingi, Kapu, Mutracha and Velama.

Nanjai Or Nunja. Soil that is fit for the cultivation of rice, admitting of artificial irrigation, and hence commonly termed 'wet ground or soil' in contrast to punja or dry.

Niraganti or Niruganta Commonly pronounced Nirganti. A Village officer who superintends the distribution of water for irrigation.

Paduchu Young, a girl's maid.

Pagoda A coin long current in South India and equivalent to four rupees and it was current till 1819, from which period the rupee came into being as main exchange.

Paigasti A superintendent, an oversear.

Paikari Corruptly pykari The term usually used in Hindustan for a migratory or non resident cultivator, one who cultivates lands in a village to which he does not belong by birth or hereditary claim and holds his lands either for a stipulated terms or at pleasure of same member or members proprietary body. He usually receives a larger share of the crop than a resident or permanent occupant.

Paimash Vernacularly Payimasi, Measurement, measuring, survey.

Paisa Corruptly Pysa, pice. A copper coin, which under the native government varied considerably fixed at the weight of 100 grains and it rated at 4 to an ana or 64 to the rupee. In common parlance it is sometimes used for money in general.
Pala Bhogam Corruptly Paulbhogam. In Tamil Pala meaning many and Sanskrit bhogam, meaning enjoyment, possession. The tenure by which the inhabitants of a village hold their lands in severality under an engagement among the coparcenaries, each being responsible for the revenue of his own holding and receiving the surplus for his own use. Such land may be held by the same individual in more than one village, also village lands so held, the term is also explained to signify merely possession by more than one individual distinguished, as Samudayam or where the lands are cultivated jointly and the produce is divided and Arudi Karai where they are divided among the Proprietors and cultivated severally.

Palakunda A certain grain fee given to the cultivators before the grain is measured or a portion from each measure.

Paleru, Palellu A hired cultivator, labourer, one working with implements of his employer. Same as the Paladu of Circars, agricultural labourers considered as slaves to the ryots being attached hereditarily to the lands and maintained by the cultivators during the greater part of the year, they are transferable with the land but are not sold separately.

Palu A share, a portion, the cultivator's share of the crop, in opposition to the ambaram or government's share.

Panchalu A man's lower garment.

Panchayat A court of arbitrators consisting of five members. A panchayat, an arbitration court.

Pandita Vernacularly pandit or Pundit A learned Brahmin one who makes some branch of Sanskrit learning his special study and teaches it.

Panta Cheruvu A tank for the irrigation of various crops.

Paraiyan Commonly but corruptly Pariah or Pariar. A man of a low caste performing the lowest menial services. They are numerous in the South where they are usually the serfs or slaves of the sudra agriculturists; they are also attached to the village communities performing the duties of scavengers, messengers and other low functions for which they are paid by portions of the crops, and some small privileges but they are not allowed to reside in the village, having a place outside assigned to them.

Parakudi Corruptly Paracoodie, Paracoody Purakudi. A migratory or non resident cultivator one whose proper home is in another place, one not member of the village community and having no proprietary rights but holding and cultivating
lands in the village either for a stipulated terms or at pleasure. Similar as the Pahikasht cultivator of Hindustan.

**Pargana** Puragana, corruptly Perganah. A district, a province a tract of country comprising many villages but of which several go to constitute a Zilla, the actual extent varies but the distinction is permanent.

**Parvana** Vernacularly Parbana. Any thing retaining to a certain parva or holiday as a ceremony then observed, especially one description of sraddha or obsequial rite, also the set of progenitors in the honour of whom it is celebrated. Any fee exacted from the performance of such ceremonies an import formerly levied on the ryots by the Zamindars to defray the cost of the religious ceremonies and festivities celebrated by the latter.

**Parwana** An order, a written precept or command. A letter from a man in power to a dependent, a custom house permit or pass, an order for the possession of an estate or an assignment of revenue, a warrant, a license, a writ, a paper of permission from a Zamindar to a cultivator to take up lands leaving the rent to be subsequently settled.

**Patara** A pit for preserving grain.

**Patil** Corruptly Poteel, Patel, Potail. The head man of the village who has the general control and management of the village affairs, head of the police and exercises to a limited extent the functions of a magistrate, also the principal agent in the realization of the revenue and the chief medium of communication with the officers of the government.

**Patta, Putta** Corruptly Pottah. A deal of lease, a document engraved formerly with a style on cadjan given to the ryot by government or Zamindar. It specifies the particulars of his holding, the rent payable, according to which the rent should be paid, the road cess, village cess, and other particulars. Zamindars sometimes include coody maraumut. Pattah also means title of office.

**Pattadar** One who holds a lease or engagement for his lands.

**Payara or Paira** Pulse, any leguminous edible vegetable.

**Payara Panta** The last crop of the year consisting as that usually does of leguminous plants.

**P«dda Kapu** The head man of the village.
Pedda Panta The great or principal crop, that which is gathered in the beginning of the year.

Pedda Reddi The chief or senior cultivator, the head of the Reddis or agricultural tribe of a village, the head man of the village.

Peshkar An agent, a deputy, a manager in general, a superior or proprietor or one exercising revenue and custom affairs, a delegated authority, a subordinate officer who is employed to keep the accounts, a subordinate revenue officer.

Peshkash. A fine or present to the ruling power on receiving an appointment or assignment of revenue, or on a renewal of a grant. In the Madras Presidency it was applied to contributions extracted from the great Zamindars in the Northern Circars.

Pettai Commonly Pettah. A suburb, a town contiguous to a fort but distinct from it, and usually separately fortified, a village near a town in which a fair or market is held.

Pettendar A village officer.

Polamu A field especially one in cultivation or the crop standing on it.

Polimera A boundary, a limit.

Poonasah crop. Poonasah means the season of the South west monsoon on Golconda coast, which comes late about June-July. The crop harvested in this season is called Poonasah crop.

Poramboku Corruptly Porempoco. Such portions of an estate or village lands liable to revenue as do not admit of cultivation and are therefore exempted from the assessment as sterile or waste land, rock water, wilderness, site of dwellings and the like, also common land near a town, any place situated out of or beyond certain limits.

Punasa The first crop of the year, which consists of the smaller grains cultivable on dry soils.

Purohita Vernacularly Purohit. A family Priest, one who conducts the domestic ceremonies of a tribe, a household or family, the office is sometimes hereditary. In the South of India it is also applied to the village priest or astrologer.

Putti Pooty, corruptly Pootie, Poddie, Poody. A measure of capacity equal to twenty turns and containing 14941.653 cubic inches same as the kandi or candy. In the Northern Circars
the putti is of smaller dimension consisting of 3635.413 cubic inches.

Putti dosillu A fee of two handful from each putti of grain paid to the village servants.

Pyacarry. A sub tenant or husband man, who cultivates the lands of others for one or more years by agreement, for which he is entitled to a certain proportion of the produce.

Rachavadu Corruptly Rachewar The name of a military and ruling tribe or of an individual of it, claiming descent from the pure kshatriyas of the Hindus established chiefly in the Northern Circars.

Rachewar. Related to kings or nobles. A war like tribe, from which a part of the Zamindars of the Northern Circars are descended. It is the same as Rowwars.

Ragi Vernacularly Raggy. A kind of grain, commonly termed also Nachani.

Rahadari Corruptly Rehadari. A pass point, a custom pass or permit transit duties collected at inland stations upon grain and other articles levied formerly by the Zamindars on their own authority.

Raiyat Vernacularly Rayat, corruptly Ryot. A Subject but especially applied to the agricultural population. A cultivator, a farmer.

Raja A King, a prince, a title given by the native government to Hindus of rank it is also assumed by petty chief in various parts of Hindustan and is not commonly borne by Zamindars.

Rasiadugu The bottom. A small quantity of grain remaining after a heap has been measured which is given to the cultivators.

Rayatwar According to, or one with Ryots. Familiarly applied to the revenue settlement which is made by the government officers with each actual cultivators of the soil for a given terms usually a twelve month at a stipulated money rent without the intervention of a third party. It is the mode of assessment which prevails chiefly although not exclusively in the provinces of the Madras presidency.

Raddi Commonly Reddy, The name of the principal caste of Telinga cultivators, a chief farmer, cultivator, especially the head man of a village in the Telugu country, who is more properly designated as the Pedda Reddi, the senior or great Reddi or villager.
Reddi Selaga  Fee or perquisites enjoyed by the head farmer or principal cultivator and head man of a village.

Regada  Vulgarly Regur, Ragada. Rich black loam, or mould, a soil in which cotton is usually planted and hence commonly termed cotton soil.

Russum. Customary commissions, gratuities, fees or perquisites. Shares of the crops and ready money payments received by public officers as perquisites attached to their situations.

Ryotwar. According to, or with the ryots. A ryotwar settlement is one made by government immediately with the ryots individually, under which the government receives its dues in the form of money rent fixed on the land itself in cultivation, and not being a pecuniary commutation for its share of the produce varying as the extent of the produce may vary in each year. But under aumani settlement the government receives its dues in kind from each cultivator.

Sabnis, Subnees Sab meaning all and nawis a writer. A public officer whose duty it was to pay the local militia and garrisons of forts or the public servants of an establishment or district and keep the records. He was one of the eight subordinate officers of the district or departments, the clerk or registrar also styled daftardar.

Sadar Amil  The head Amil or the Collector of an extensive district invested with magisterial and military authority.

Sadaravar, Sadalvari Karchu Contributions for a public entertainment, expense of an annual feast in honour of Ganesa, Kacheri charges for stationery.

Sadar Kharchu  Remission or allowance by the native government of a certain percentage of the revenue raised from a village for repairing tanks, alms to mendicants and other incidental charges.

Sadar, Sudr Vernacularly Sadar, corruptly Suddur. The chief seat of government, the presidency as opposed to the provinces or mufassil but the term is most usually applied in India to denote establishments or individuals employed in the judicial and revenue administration of the state.

Sadar Warid  Corruptly Saderwareed. A traveller, a guest, in South India where it is in more general use, sometimes vernacularly modified, it is differently applied and means commonly various contingent or incidental charges borne by a village or a community, sadarvardu charge made by ryots for supplying the public Kacheri with ink, paper, oil, and the like.
Sadirwarid  Incidental village expenses, including periodical festivals occasional allowances to village officers to religious establishments, to religious mendicants, and the like, all which were defrayed by extra assessments restricted in some place to 6% on the collection.

Sadwar  Corruptly Sadwar or Sadawar. An aggregate or Company of a hundred. In Northern Circars, like men so named from being formed in companies of hundreds and formerly employed by the Deshmukhs and other revenue officers.

Sagubadi  Cultivation, tillage, farming.

Sagubadi dittam  Statement of lands settled to be cultivated in the course of the years if the seasons permit, settlement of or order for cultivation.

Sahikar or Saukar  In vernacular forms soucar, Sowkar, Saukar corruptly Showkar. A banker, a dealer in money and exchanger, a merchant in general.

Sair  Corruptly Sayr, Sayre, Sayer, Sayaru. In its original purport the word signified from the latter it came to denote the remaining or all other sources of revenue accruing to the government in addition to the land tax from a variety of imposts as customs, transit duties, licenses, fees, house tax, market tax in which sense the term is current. The several imposts under this name were abolished by the Company government with the exception of and other non specified items the privilege of imposing local taxes included in the sayar was also taken away from private individuals but it still applies to various items of the income from landed property not comprised in the produce of cultivation.

Salaga  A chief or head man.

Samatu  Vernacularly Samat. A division of district.

Samatudaruudu  Vernacularly Samatdar. A revenue officer employed by the government or by a Zamindar to superintend the villages of a district or of a certain number of villages to settle disputes among the cultivators and communicate with the district collector.

Samprati  Corruptly Sampretty. Samprete. An assistant to a village an accountant, a person employed to prepare copies of accounts or to examine and make out, check accounts.

Samudayam  The treasure by which the member of a village community or Mirasidars hold the lands in common each occupying an assigned share but having no permanently exclusive right to it and holding it only for a given period until a fresh
partition and distribution take place. It also distinguishes lands not allotted to individuals but cultivated in common and again it may mean a village the produce of which is equally divided between the proprietors the cultivators.

Sanad. A grant or a charter. A document conveying to an individual emoluments, deeds, titles, priviledges, or the government rights to revenue from land.

Santa A market, a fair, an assembling for the sale of goods.

Santarpana Satisfying, satiating, a feast given to Brahmin.

Sarkar Commonly but incorrectly circar. The government, the state, the supreme authority or administration. The governing authority the ruler, in generally applied to the Company's government to any of its civilian political officers. The term likewise signified an extensive division of country under the Mohammedan government a subdivision of a subah containing many parganas, a district, a province.

Sarraf Commonly Saraf, vernacularly Sharaf, Shrof. A money changer, a banker, an officer employed to ascertain the value of different currencies.

Sarrishtadar A Registrar, a record keeper, applied especially to the head native officer of a Court of Justice or Collectors office which has the general superintendence of the establishment and charge of the public records and official documents and papers. Formerly denoted as the head provincial or district Kanungo or a head officer of the Amil exercising and superintending and controlling power over the other district registrars and accountants.

Sat Sudra A sudra who has gone through the purificatory ceremonies of the higher castes.

Savaramu Or Saveram. An alloment of land, or of the government revenue derivable from it assigned by the Mohammedan government to the Zamindars or other revenue officers as their personal compensation it is also explained as that part of the Zamindari which the Zamindar retained in his own hands.

Sayer. Variable impost, distinct from land rent or revenue, consisting of customs, tolls, licences, duties on merchandise and other articles of personal movable property as well as duties on houses shops and bazars.

Sedhyagar A farmer, a cultivator.

Sedhyamu Land prepared for ploughing.
Salaga  An allowance of grain and other perquisites allotted to
the hereditary village Karanam, or accountant in the North-
er soil, a term used by measurers of grain who call out
the numbers of the measures up to one hundred and then
exclaiming selaga begin a fresh enumeration from one.

Sari Pronounced as Sheri. Corruptly Sheiree. Arable land origi-
nally excluded from the village assessment either as fallen
in consequence of neglect of cultivation or forfeiture in
the lands of government and managed for its benefit on such
land separated under some pretests by the great officers of
the village state and managed for their own advantage alone,
when the seri lands were appropriated by the government they
were sometimes rented to the mamlatdars at a favourable
rent, and latterly they were made over to the patils and
assessed along with the other lands of the village from
which they then ceased to differ, except in retaining their
original appellations. In Telugu the term denoted the land
cultivated by the ryots on account of the state paying
usually at the rate of half the net produce of ordinary
cultivation or one third of that of garden cultivated. Seri
land was considered to be two kinds - Land lying waste and
unclaimed and Land respecting which disputes not admitting
of decision had prevailed. Seri elsewhere signified the same
as batai or the partition of the produce between the state
and the cultivator and again to mean merely prolonged land
or cultivation in general.

Serigramam A village the lands of which are considered to belong
in proprietary right to the government.

Seth, Sati. Setti A merchant , a banker, a trader, a chief mer-
chant often used in connection with the name as a respectful
designation Komati setti applies to a Telugu merchant.

Shamilat Dasabandham A tenure in which a portion of the assess-
ment on irrigated lands is remitted in favour of the person
by whom the reservoir whence the water is drawn was con-
structed.

Shrotrium. Lands or a village held at a favourable rent, an as-
signment of land or revenue to a Brahmin learned in Vedas.
Later on applied to similar assignments to native servants
of the government as a reward for their past services.

Sibandi Corruptly Sibbendy. Irregular Soldiery. A sort of
militia or imperfectly disciplined troops maintained for the
garrisons of forts and guards in towns and villages and for
revenue and police duties. Sibbandy charges in the revenue
accounts for the expense of such troops.

Sir, Saar A name applied to the lands in a village which are
cultivated by the hereditary proprietors or village Zamin-
dars themselves as their own special share, either by their own labourers and at their own cost, or by tenants at will not being let in lease or farm. These lands were sometimes allowed to be held at a favourable assessment or were unassessed to provide Nankar or subsistence for the proprietors; the term is also applied sometimes to lands cultivated on account of the state or to those in which the revenue is paid by the cultivators without any intermediate agent.

**Sist, Sistu** Land tax assessment especially revenue assessed in money.

**Sittu** Commonly sist, Land tax. assessment especially revenue assessed in money.

**Soucar.** A merchant or a banker, money-lender.

**Sudi galu** A sort of bracelets.

**Sudra** The designation of the fourth or servile of the Hindu or of a member of it. The term is now vaguely and incorrectly applied to all the mixed castes, to all who are not either Brahmins or out castes to all the other castes engaged in agriculture trade, arts and manufactures.

**Sunka Chowki** Custom house

**Sunkam** Duty on goods, custom toll.

**Tahsildar** A native collector of revenue, a native officer collecting the revenues from a given tract under a Zamindar or the European collector. In the Madras territories he also acts as an officer of police.

**Takav** Corruptly Tuckavy, Tuccavy. Advances of money made by the government to the cultivators at the time of sowing especially in South India where the ryotwari settlement prevails to be repaid when the crop is gathered, similar advances are made in bad seasons and the like or some advances are made to the cultivators to enable them to extend their cultivation.

**Talari** Corruptly Tallary. The village watchman one of the subordinate officers of a village.

**Taluk,** Connection, dependent possession, a district or a division of a province.

**Tallukdar** The holder of a taluk, in some places a government officer, a collector of revenue from the cultivators either on behalf of the state or the farmer of revenue whose undue exactions it is his duty to prevent.
**Tanda**  A troop of travelling traders lambadies or Banjaras, any assemblage of people, crowd.

**Tankam**  A coin formerly current, but now used only in account, equals to four silver single fanams, there was also a gold Tankam and a copper coin similarly named but both obsolete.

**Teep.**  A note of hand. A promissory note given by a native banker or money-lender to Zamindars and others, to enable them to furnish government with security for the payment of their rents.

**Thana**  A station, a military post, a police station under the native governments, it was a military post or garrison, a place sometimes with a small fort, where a petty officer with a small irregular force was posted to protect the country, preserve peace and aid in collecting the revenue, under the present system it properly applies in Bengal to the police jurisdiction into which the Zillas were divided, each Thana averaging about 20 miles square under a Darogah and an establishment. Its common use denotes any police station, whether under a darogah or a subordinate officer, also a village or station assigned to invalid sepoys.

**Thanadar or Thanedar**  An officer in charge of Thana, formerly an officer under the foujdar employed with a small irregular force, in protecting the country and enforcing payment of revenue, a petty police officer subordinate to a daroga.

**Thoti**  A village servant a man of a low caste who waits upon the villages generally, discharges the offices of police, is set to watch the crops and assist in measuring them.

**Tip, Teap**  A promissory note given by a native banker, or money lender to the Zamindars. This enables the Zamindar to furnish government with security for the payment of their rents.

**Tolukari**  The first rainy season.

**Toom**  Measure of capacity. Four coonchams equal to one tumu and 20 toom equal to one putti or candy. The measure however varies from place to place.

**Toshakana**  A store room, a wardrobe, chambers in which objects of curiosity or value not in daily request are kept.

**Tumi**  A sluice or gate, a drain, a water course, a measure of capacity a turn or toom varying in value but always the twenty eighth of a khandi.

**Upandam**  An obligation, written or verbal entered into by the cultivator for a sum of ready money, while the crop is on
the ground, to sell it when cut. to the person who made the advances or price below the actual market rate.

**Uru Cheruvu**  A tank for the common use of the inhabitants of a village.

**Veesabaddy.**  The letting of lands at a sum equal to the government share of what that ground will on an average produce.

**Velama Dora**  A name given to military tribe formerly retained by government for services in the Northern Circars.

**Vellalars**  Vellalars are cultivating caste of the Tamil country, and they are strongly represented in every Tamil district. The word Vellalar is derived from Vellanmai (vellam meaning water, anmai is management) meaning cultivator.

**Vidhvamsulu**  Learned men, Men of letters.

**Vinayakudu**  A revenue term signifying a certain quantity of grain offered to that deity at the time of measuring.

**Visapadi or Visabadi**  Corruptly veesubaddy, visabady, Veespadd. Under the Madras Presidency a coparcenary village of which the lands or profits are allotted by sixteenths and fourteen of sixteens among the hereditary proprietors the revenue of such a village being engaged for, by some of their principal shares, the proprietors are allotted in the same way as the lands so that a district portion of the revenue is find upon every field or plot of land, a Visabadi, a statement is therefore identified with the statement by fields or their individual cultivator and is the same as a ryotwar settlement, also a tax or the profits of trade levied in periodically settled proportions upon the merchants, traders, shopkeepers, retail dealers, mercantile agents and all the inhabitants of a village or town engaged in trade.

**Viswakarma**  The name of the artist of the gods, corresponding to vulcan.

**Wakil, Vakil, Vukeel**  A person invested with authority to act for another, an ambassador, a representative, an agent.

**Yaga**  A sacrifice, an offering, an oblation.

**Yagam**  A sacrifice.

**Zabt, Zubtee**  Vernacularly Juptee. Occupation, seizure in law, attachment, sequestration, taking lands under the management of the government officers lands which had been held free but has been subjected to money assessment.
Zamindari  Vernacularly Jamindari corruptly Zamindari. The office and rights of a Zamindar. The tenure of a Zamindari whether individual or coparcenary the tract of land constituting the possessions of a Zamindar or of coparcenary Zamindars, usually designates the former.

Zari  Free from an attachment, land exempt from revenue.

Zillah  In Arabic, meaning side, division. The different terms for territorial revenue divisions and subdivisions under native administration were Desam, Prantam, soobah, zilla, pargana, talook, mouza and Nagara. Soobah was province. Zilla, Parganah and talook differed but little, originally meaning shire or country. Zillah was a larger division covering many talooks. Mahaul and Pettah were subdivisions of a talook. Samut, Taraf were a collection of villages under the charge of a revenue Inspector, and Cusbahs is the principal or large town in a division. Mouzah was village. Mauza, hamlet were the agricultural divisions of the village.