## CHAPTER X.

## GLOSSARY OF JUDICIAL AND REVENUE TERMS.

## (Including Words occurring in Official Documents).

Ābād		Populous; cultivated.
Ābkāri		Revenue derived from duties levied on the
		manufacture and sale of inebriating liquors,
		and on intoxicating drugs; excise.
Achkat		The total area of land attached to a village.
ACHEAG	•••	When applied to irrigation, it means the total
		extent of land capable of being irrigated by
		any particular irrigational work.
A as soutuibution		The contribution per acre of land to be paid to
Acreage contribution	•••	Government by all the holders of lands under
		tanks or other irrigational works, repaired,
		restored or constructed at Government cost.
Aday Bāki		Arrears of previous year.
Adavu	•••	Mortgage with or without possession; deposit.
Adhāra	•••	Security; pledge; recognizance; bail; an
		exhibit.
Adharrekh	*	Base line.
Adhikāra		Cognizance; jurisdiction; authority.
Agrahāra	•••	A village held by Brāhmans on a favourable
		tenure.
Ahavāl	•••	(i) Prayer or representation of a petitioner.
		(ii) A statistical annual return, giving exhaust-
		ive particulars regarding the agricultural
		resources of a taluk, such as number of
		villages, sources of irrigation, number of
		men, cattle and ploughs, etc.
Ain Jama	•••	Actual receipts or credits.
Aivaj		Amount of money.
Ajamāyishi	•••	Test or verification; experiment; inspection.
Ajamāyishi Tarikh		On probation; as an experimental or tentative
		measure.
Akāra		Assessment of a land; area (of a field).
Ākārband	•••	A register showing the area, rate of assessment,
		etc., in detail of the survey numbers of a vil-
		lage.
Alāhida	•••	Separate.
		7.01

Alavi	•••		Progressive rental for improvement of land, or rent commencing at a low rate and increasing gradually year by year till the maximum limit is attained. (Caval and Shrāya are other terms used in the same sense).
Amal			Proceedings; action; business; operation.
	•••	•••	
Amaljāri	• • •	• • •	Execution, particularly of a decree.
Amānat, Anamat	• • •	• • •	Deposit.
Āmad		• • •	Imports; receipts.
Amildār, Amīl			A collector of revenue in charge of a taluk.
Amāni		•••	<ul> <li>(i) Lands or other sources of revenue under the direct management of Government officials, as opposed to those rented out.</li> <li>(ii) Anything held in trust, or under official</li> </ul>
			management.
Amānikere	•••	•••	Tank other than the village tank; independent tank.
Amīn	•••	•••	A bailiff in the Judicial Department.
Amma			A Goddess; especially the Goddess of Small-
			pox.
Amarāi			Minor tree produce of a village belonging to
			Government, such as tamarind, honge, soap-nut, etc., entered under the head "Amarāi."
Amrut Mahal	•••	•••	A department for improving the breed of cattle for Government purposes.
Anche		•••	Post.
	 Dontes		
Anchechīla, Anch	ie Dastu	••••	The leather wallet containing letters and papers carried by the postal runners.
Anche Kachēri	•••	• • •	Post Office.
Anche Mane, An Gudisalu.	cheyava	ra	Postal runners' hut.
Ancheyava			Postal runner.
Andāz, Andāj			An estimate.
Angadi	•••	•••	A shop.
Angadi Terige	•••	•••	Tax on shops.
Anna Chatra, An	na Satra	• • • •	A building for the accommodation of travellers
			where food is also supplied.
Ane, Anekat (Ani	icut)		A masonry or brick dam across a river or-
,	•		stream for the purpose of raising the water
			and distributing it by side channels to the
			land on each side that would otherwise not
	_		benefit by the overflow; also a steep foot
11			path.
Anūrādha	•••	•••	An asterism; a rain commencing between 17th and 29th November; paddy is sown at this time.
Anubhavam or A	กมโกลีสต	.m	Enjoyment or usufruct. (Also a deed of gift of
(Sanskrit).	- monoRe	****	land as a reward for services performed,
(Dananiu).			
			answering, perhaps, to Inam land). It was
			customary for princes, when conferring a
			title on any person, to grant him at the same
			time sufficient land to enable him to maintain

			the dignity of his position. The tenant could
			not be ejected except where there were con-
			ditions imposed and he failed to fulfil them.
Anwädidār			A re-mortgagee; the mortgagee who holds the
1111 W Balaar	,	***	property from the proprietor being called
			Bhōgyadar.
Āramba			Cultivation; farming.
Archaka	•••	•••	The officiating priest of a temple.
	•••	•••	Land granted on a light quit-rent; generally
Ardhamānya	•••	•••	half rent, as its name implies.
Ardhamānyadār	•••		A man who holds as a manyam, lands assessed
	***		at half the usual rates.
Āridra			An asterism; a rain commencing between 19th
2217424	•••	•••	June and 2nd July. Paddy, cotton, etc., are
			sown at this season.
Arzi, Arji, Urzee			A petition addressed by an inferior to a superior;
Alai, Alji, Olace	•••	•••	vice versa, it would be a takid; among
			equals, it would be a yādāst, an address; a
			memorial; an application; a report submit-
			ted by an inferior officer to a superior officer.
			Principal; original stock.
Asal Āsāmi	•••	•••	An individual.
Asamı Āshūr Khāna	•••	• • •	An open building reserved by Muhammadans
Asnur Anana	•••	•••	for the exhibition of the Panja during the
			Muharram; at other times it affords shelter
			to poor Muhammadan travellers.
T 1- 1			An asterism; a rain commencing between 31st
<b>A</b> slēsha	• • •	•••	July and 13th August. Gram and mangoes
7			are sown at this time.
Āsti	•••	•••	Property; riches; real or personal goods.
Asvini	•••	•••	An asterism; A rain commencing between the
	•		11th and 23rd April. Land is tilled at this
			season.
Aval (Adj. Hindu	stani)	•••	Superior quality.
Aval number	•••	•••	Used in connection with old Inam accounts; it
			means an account showing the boundaries of
			lands.
Ayakat	•••	•••	The total area of land attached to a village;
			when applied to irrigation, it means the total
			extent of land capable of being watered by
			any particular work.
Ayya, Ayyanavar	u	•••	A Lingāyat priest and teacher.
<b>5</b> -1 :			A
Bāb	•••	• • •	An item; head of accounts.
Baddi		•••	Interest.
Badli	•••	•••	A substitute acting for an absentee on leave.
Bādige	•••	•••	Rent.
Badti	•••	•••	Increase, especially of pay.
Bāgāyat	•••	•••	Garden lands, the assessment on which is
•			levied according to the number of trees; the
			rate varying according to the fertility of the
			soil.
Bahal	•••	•••	Reinstatement.

Bāki			Balance or arrears to be paid; Aday Bāki:
			Arrears of previous year.
Bakshi		•••	Head of an office.
Balagai	•••	•••	Holeyas of the right hand caste in Mysore and other Kannada countries.
Bandi, Bandy			A cart or conveyance.
Bandhi Khana			A jail or lock-up.
Bhandāra		•••	A store room or treasury.
Bhandāra, Saras			A library.
Bānd, Bāndu	•••		An earthen embankment used as a survey
	•••	•••	mark.
Bāndinavaru		•••	Officials of the Revenue Survey and Settlement Departments.
Banjar	•••		Waste land. KABULIYAT BANJAR: The land
			which its occupant has, at his own option, allowed to lie waste.
Baodi, Baoli			A well.
Bar			Mysore Infantry.
Bārābalōti		•••	
Dalabalou		•••	Village officials, consisting of 12 persons, viz., Gauda, Shānbhōg, Panchāngi, Talvār. Tōti, Nīrganti, Agasa, Nāyinda, Kumbāra, Lohar, Badagi and Agasale: "The village twelve
<b>3</b> 5 - <b>3</b>			who formed the ancient village service."
Barāvard	•••	•••	Pay abstract.
Bartaraf	•••	•••	Dismissal.
Bārigāt	•••	•••	Body-guard.
Bārika	•••	•••	A menial among the village servants; a deputy talāri, who is employed to watch the crops, from the growing crop to the granary.
Basti	•••	•••	A populous town; a Jain temple.
Bastu	•••	• • •	A bundle of records or papers.
Batai, Batāyi		•••	(i) Division of the crop between the cultivator and the landlord, or the Government in
			that capacity. Under this system which prevailed in Mysore prior to the Commission period, the assessment was paid to Government in the shape of grain.  (ii) Equal division of the crops between the
			husbandmen and Government.
Batavād			Disbursement; payment; distribution.
Bazār		•••	A market.
Bēdaru		•••	Hunters; poachers.
Bē-Chirākh			
	•••	•••	Without lamp; deserted. Applied to an uninhabited village.
Beddalu	•••	•••	Dry land.
Benāmi	···	•••	Without name, fictitious, as a purchaser under a false name.
Bēpār	•••	•••	Trade.
Bēpāri	•••		A merchant or trader.
Bēriz	•••	•••	The full revenue obtainable; the amount of revenue of a village.
Bēsāya			Cultivation.
Bēsige Kāla			Hot weather; dry season.
• •			

Besta	• • •		A fisherman; palanquin bearer.
Betta			A hill. A Jain place of worship at the summit
			of a hill, consisting of an unroofed enclosure
			surrounding a colossal image.
Bē-Vārasu			A term generally applied to property left by
			persons without heirs; unclaimed.
Bhāga	•••		Partition; share.
Bhang, Bhangi	•••		Hemp used in making an intoxicating and
0. 0			stupefying preparation which is smoked like
			tobacco.
Bhāra Mārga			Transit duty.
Bharani			A rain commencing between 27th April and
			2nd May. Various kinds of grain are sown
			at this season.
Bharti			Export.
Bhatamānya or	(Brah	ma	Rent-free land granted to Brahmans; grants
dāya).			and endowments of land held by Brāhmans
			for their support. They are personal grants
			as distinguished from those held on condi-
			tion of rendering service.
Bhatamānyadāra			A Brāhman holding rent-free lands.
Bhata Vritti	•••	•••	A small portion of rent-free land granted to
			Brāhmans.
Bhatta (Batta)	•••	• • •	Extra pay or allowances to public servants; an
			allowance to temporary peons, serving sum-
			monses and other processes of courts; tra-
			velling allowance; paddy.
Bhatti	•••	•••	A still.
Bhatti Sunka	•••	•••	Still-head duty.
Bhāvi	•••	•••	A well.
Bhēti	•••	•••	An interview; visit.
Bhōgya	•••	•••	Mortgage with possession.
Bhūmi	•••	•••	Land, generally applied to culturable land.
Bīdi	•••	•••	A street.
Bidige	•••	•••	Second day of the bright or dark half of a lunar month.
Driaman!			Extent of land; the amount of seed required
Bijavari	•••	•••	for a portion of a field; area of land calcu-
			lated according to the quantity of seed
			required for sowing in it.
Billeyava			A peon or man wearing a belt.
Bīlu (Bīdu)	•••		Waste, uncultivated land.
Birādāri		•••	A troop of Silhadars in the Mysore Horse, con-
271144421	•••	•••	sisting generally of 12 men.
Bitti, Bēgāri			Gratuitous labour exacted from raiyats on
21111, 216111			account of Government.
Bögyadar, Bhögy	adār		A mortgagee who holds the property from the
07 1 67			proprietor.
Bombe		•••	An image, idol, doll.
Boond	•••	•••	Coffee.
Bōyi	•••	• • •	A palanquin-bearer.
Brahmadāya			Rent-free land granted to Brahmans. See
			Bhatamānya.

Brinjari			A tribe resembling gipsies, who wander about
Buddhivanta	•••	٠	and earn a livelihood as carriers of grain, etc. Wise man, the elder or PRUD'HOMME of a
			village or community.
Bund	•••	•••	The embankment forming tank or reservoir.
Canteroy Pagod		nthi-	An unminted coin named after Kanthīrava
raya Varāha			Narasa Rāja (1638-1659) worth 10 gold fanams.
Cārcoon (also Kā	rkūn)	•••	A clerk or manager, who sets down the tran-
Chadsāl	•••		sactions of the assessments of lands, etc. Year in which a maximum amount of revenue
Chābana			was derived.
Chākara	•••	•••	A menial among the village servants; a deputy talāri, who is employed to watch the crops, from the growing crop to the granary.
Chākari			Appointment.
Chakbandi			Boundaries.
Chalan	•••		A memorandum distinctly specifying the nature
			of the payment into a Treasury and the person or officer on whose account it is made.
Chalavadi	•••		A low caste. The servant of a Lingayat mer-
			chant carrying a large ladle with chain and
			bell on his shoulders. Menial servant under
			the head merchant of a town.
Chambar		•••	Currier and shoe-maker.
Chapāvane	•••	• • • •	Concealment, generally applied to unauthor-
			ized cultivation by a raiyat.
Chatra, Chhatra	•••	• • •	An inn; a resting place for travellers.
Chaubine	•••	•••	Beams,
Chaukāsi	•••	• • •	To lessen the price; to haggle.
Chauk, Chowk	***	•••	A place where four roads meet; a square.
Chauthäi	•••	•••	A fourth part.
Chāvadi	•••	•••	A small public office; a police station.
Chēla	•••	•••	A Hindu boy seized in early life and forcibly made a Muhammadan by order of Tipu; these
			boys as they grew up were incorporated in a
Chengūli			military corps, retaining the name of Chēlas. Day labourer.
Chhāpā Kāgada	•••	•••	Stamp paper.
Chilre	•••	•••	Small coin; change. Petty; trifling; Sundry.
Chillar Bāb	•••		Miscellaneous items.
Chitta			A rain commencing between 8th and 20th Sep-
			tember. Millet and gingelli oil-seeds are sown at this time.
Chitte Siddhārti	•••		Old measurement papers of the Hindu year
			Siddhārthi, corresponding to (1799-1800).
Chitte, Chitta	•••	•••	Accounts; old measurement papers.
Choon Kud	•••	•••	Soil containing minute fragments or nodules of limestone.
Chōri '	•••	•••	Theft.
Chōri māl	•••	•••	Stolen property.
Chör Inām	•••		Land enjoyed free of rent by stealth or un-
			authorizedly.

Chör mānya Inā:	ms		Inams of a fraudulent origin.
Choul Bhūmi	•••		Salt or saline efflorescence.
Chout, Chaut	•••	•••	A fourth part; the tribute or contribution for- merly levied by the Mahrattas.
Chowthāyi	•••		See Chauthai.
Chowthāyi Remi	ssion	•••	Remission of one-fourth assessment of wet lands.
Chowthāyi Tank	s		Tanks the holders of lands under which are
Chūki			entitled to remission of the wet assessment.  A mistake or error.
Chungadi	•••	•••	Interest.
Cowl	•••	•••	Agreement; engagement.
	•••	•••	rigitedirent, engagement.
Dacoit	•••	•••	A robber, especially one of a gang of house- breakers who plunder with the aid of torches.
Dacoity	• • •	٠.,	A torch robbery.
Dafedär (also Duf	fedār)	•••	Head peon having charge of ten or more per-
			sons.
Daftar (also Dufts	ar)	•••	Records; the place where records are kept.
Daftar Ilāklia	•••		A department in which accounts connected
			with the revenue are kept.
Daga	•••	••.	Deceipt.; fraud.
Dākhale	•••	•••	Reference; authority.
Dākhal	•••	•••	Admission.
Dākhale Grāma	•••	•••	A subordinate village included in a large one, which is called "ASALI."
Dalavāyi (Dulwōy	7)		The hereditary commander of the forces.
Dalāyita, Dalāya	t	•••	A peon.
Dalläli			A broker.
Dāmāshayi (also	Dāmāsh	a)	A proportionate share.
Dāna	•••	•••	Cattle.
Dāna, Dāna sāsai	na.		A gift, a deed of gift.
Danda		•••	Fine.
Dandu			An army; a cantonment.
Darbār (also Durk	oār)		A court; a royal court; an audience or LEVEE.
Darkhäst	•••		An application to rent land; a tender; a peti-
			tion.
Darōde	•••	•••	Robbery.
Darōgha, Darōga	•••	•••	A native officer; superintendent; or manager.
Daryafti	•••		An inquiry; trial.
Dasavanda			Land granted to a person for repairing or
			building a tank, on condition of paying in money or kind one-tenth or some small share of the produce.
Dast-Aivaz	• • •	•••	A voucher; a written document.
Dastūri		•••	According to custom; a customary allowance
			or perquisite.
Daul	•••	•••	Estimate; valuation.
Dāyādi	•••	•••	Cousin; a distant relation from the same male stock.
Deha-Jhāda, Dahi	ızada	•••	Census; an account showing the number of houses, shops, cattle, population, locms,

			ploughs, etc., of which a town or village consists.
Děshi		•••	Indigenous.
Dēvadāya (or Dh	armadāy	/a(	Lands endowed rent free for temples; grant
			made for the support of religious and chari-
			table institutions and of persons rendering
			service therein.
Dēvasthāna			A temple.
Dhani			A master.
Dhanishta	•••		
Duamsma	•••	• • •	A rain commencing between 3rd to 15th Feb-
Dhārane			ruary.
	•••	•••	Market rate, price, value.
Dharmakarta	•••	•••	Temple-warden.
Dhārsod	•••	•••	System of giving and taking equally in order to
			ensure a straight boundary.
Dhārwār		• • •	A variety of cotton (Gossypium sp.).
Dhore			Master; king.
Dhruva Pairu			Standing crops; trees grown in garden lands.
Dhruva Phala			Staple crop produce.
Divān (Dewan)	•••		Minister of finance; chief administrative head
(201142)		•••	of the State.
Doddi			A pound for cattle.
	•••	•••	-
Dôli (Dhooly)	•••	•••	A litter like a palanquin.
Domba	•••	•••	A tumbler or juggler.
Döni	•••	•••	A boat; especially one hollowed out of a
			log.
Doopun	• • •	•••	Liable to be washed away by running water.
Drishyādhāra	•••	•••	Mortgage without possession.
Durga (Droog)	•••	•••	A hill-fort.
Duddu			An obsolete copper coin, three of which went
			to an anna.
Du-Fasal			Raising two crops a year on the same land.
Durast			Repair.
Edagai or Edagai	Kula		A left-hand caste.
Ēkabhōgya			
Eka Sāl	•••	•••	Undivided possession held by only one.
	•••	•••	One year.
Ekkalu Gadde	***	•••	Alluvial soil.
Ere Bhūmi	4	•••	Black soil.
Eri	• • •	•••	Bund of a tank.
Eru	•••	•••	A plough, or plough-and-oxen.
Ēru Kānike		•••	Plough-tax.
Faisal	• • •	• • •	Decision; judgment; disposal.
Fakīr	•••		Muhammadan mendicant.
Fanam (Hana)	•••	•••	A small coin of either gold or silver, worth 14
,			duddu-4 annas 8 pies. Till 1818, in Madras,
			42 fanams went to one star pagoda; a fanam
			would thus be worth about 2d.
Fasal			Crop or produce.
Fasli	•••		Revenue year.
Ferisht	•••	· • • •	A list or table of contents of a file of corres-
T CITAIII	•••		
			pondence; a catalogue; an inventory.

Firka	*1.*	•••	Sub-division of a hobli; the charge of one shanbhog, consisting of one or more villages.
0.33.			A 33 C-13 tt 4- 2 C-13
Gadde	•••	•••	A paddy-field; an irrigated field.
Gādi	 .1. 1. l	•••	A cart or conveyance.
Gāmagane Lel	KUKUS	•••	The revenue account of a district containing
Gām Thān			several villages. Village site.
Gāna Inan	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	An oil-mill.
Gāna Terige	•••	•••	A tax on oil-mills.
Gandha	•••	•••	Sandal.
Gāniga	•••	•••	The owner of an oil-mill.
Ganna	•••	•••	Sugar-cane.
Gauda	•••	•••	The headman of a village; the head of village
	•••	•••	police.
Gaum (from Grāma).	Sanskri	t	Village.
Gāvada, Gau			A distance of about 12 miles.
Geni Chit or C	beeti	•••	Lease deed.
Ghalige	•••		A Hindu hour—24 English minutes.
Ghaut		•••	(i) A landing place. (ii) A path of descent to
	•		a river. (iii) A path of descent from a moun-
			tain; a mountain pass.
Gida Gāvalu	,•••		A forest watchman.
Gida Patrike	(also c	alled	Tree statement. This is one of the most im-
Jhār Patrik.)			portant Survey Settlement Accounts. It contains a description of trees, standing on the lands of a village, with remarks as to whom they belong.
Girāki	•••		Demand; saleable.
Girivi	•••	•••	A mortgage.
Go-Bhūmi		***	Land set apart for grazing; pasture land.
Gochu	•••	•••	Soil containing large nodules of limestone.
Golla	•••	•••	A milkman. A subordinate official employed
•			in the treasury in carrying money-bags, etc.; assistant to the shroff. Originally he kept the key of the Treasury.
Gōmāla		•••	Land set apart for grazing; pasture land.
Gōni	•••	•••	Gunney; a coarse cloth made of hemp.
Goravi Kölu	•••	•••	A fire-stick used instead of a torch.
Gōsāyi		•••	A sect who never marry, and whose profession
			is traffic, the profits of which go to a chief guru called Mahant.
Gōshwāra			An abstract; a RESUME.
Gowda	•••	•••	The headman or Patel of a village.
Grāma Terige	•••	•••	Village cess; a fine levied on the raiyats who have left their own villages and settled in others.
Gudāra	•••	•••	A tent.
Gudasta	•••	•••	Immediately preceding.
Gudli	•••	•••	An implement with a short handle fixed at
· ·			right angles, used for digging instead of a spade.

Gumāsta	•••	•••	An accountant; an agent; a steward; a representative; a confidential factor; a clerk.  Also a substitute or Officiator as, in Shanbhog Gumāsta.
Gunjayishi			Out-bidding another.
Gunta, Goonta			Land measure-121 square yards or (i) 1-10th of
Caman, Croomer			an acre. (ii) A well or pond.
Gür	•••		Molasses.
Gutigedär	•••		Contractor.
Gutta		•••	Lease amount.
Gutta, Goota	• • •	,	A rock, or rocky hill.
a assa, a cou	•••	•	
Habba			A feast; festival.
Hādi			A road.
Hadlu		•••	Grass land covered with water; a waste rice-
1100.0			field.
Hadnāma			Boundary.
Hādya	•••		Land covered with low brushwood and small
220030			trees from which fire-wood, leaves, etc., for
			manuring the fields are taken.
Hāga			One-fourth of a fanam.
Hagevu	•••	•••	A subterraneous granary.
Hak, Hakku		•••	A right.
Halāku			Disorder.
Halāt	•••		The excise duty levied on areca-nut, carda-
12010	•••		mom, pepper and tobacco, on removal from the place of their production. Export duty levied on coffee.
Hāli	•••		At present.
Hale Paika	•••		Toddy drawers in the Nagar country.
Halige mara			A plank used in levelling the fields after seed
Ü			is sown.
Hamsaya	•••	***	The rate of assessment paid in neighbouring lands taken as the standard in assessing lands newly cultivated.
Hana	•••	• • •	Money; a fanam.
Hangāmi	•••	•••	Temporary.
Hankalu	•••		A reaped field.
Haradāri	***	•••	A league-3 miles; a measure of extent con-
			taining 2,000 fathoms, or about 2 miles and a half; a kos.
Harkār	•••		Guide; personal attendant.
Harkat			Obstacle; obstruction.
Harāz			
Hāsal			Postage; tax.
Hasta	•••		A rain commencing 24th September and 7th
			October; millet and gingelli oil-seeds are sown at this time.
Hastantra			Cash balance.
Hatlagavadu Ta	nk		Tank constructed at one's own cost.
Havildār			A Sergeant.
Havēli, Sarkar l	Havēli		A large house for the accommodation of Gov-
210 7042, 1001 101 1		•••	ernment servants.
			<del>-</del>

Heggade	•••	•••	Headman of a village; the headman of village police; in some parts of the province, rent-
			free lands are assigned for their support.
Henda	•••		The juice of the date-palm; toddy; which ferments and becomes intoxicating.
Hikkalu			An outlet for water to drain from one garden
TIIVOIU	•••	•••	to another.
Hingāru, Hingā:	wi		The latter rains, from July to November; the
mingaru, minga.		•••	north-east monsoon.
Hisse	•••	•••	Share; partition.
Hissedär		• •••	Sharer.
Hittaļu	•••	•••	Backyards attached to buildings.
Hōbli, Hōbali	•••	•••	The sub-division of a taluk, comprising several villages.
Höblidär	•••		A commandant of a Höbli of peons.
Hola	•••	•••	A field.
Hole			A stream; river.
Honnu			Half an Ikkeri pagoda (gold), value Rs. 2-4-0.
Hukum	•••	•••	A written order from a superior; ordinary order.
Hulasu	•••	•••	
	•••	•••	Looking well, generally, applied to crops; thrifty.
Hulbanni	•••	•••	Pasturage of unoccupied Government lands.
			Statement showing the grazing purchased by
			each individual. The term is also applied to
			the Government income, realized from the sale
			of grass or fees recovered from the raiyats for
			allowing their cattle to graze on such lands.
Hulgāval, Hulbi	gāval,	Hul-	Pasture land.
Hulgāval Sunka			Grazing dues.
Hundi, Hoondee	•••	•••	A bill of exchange.
Huzūr, Hoozoor		•••	The presence. The chief officer of the district;
•			higher or supreme authority, a term of respect.
Huttuvali			The produce of a garden or field, or of any trade;
<del></del>			the amount of an assessment, rent, income
			or revenue.
Ijāfe	•••		Increase, especially of pay.
Ijāra, Ijāre	•••	•••	Contract or lease, generally applied to the
			forming of revenue in olden days.
Ijärdar, Izärdar	•••	•••	A contractor; a farmer of liquor shops.
Ilākhe	•••	• • •	A department.
Inām	•••	•••	A gift from a superior to an interior holder; a
			grant of land for religious or charitable pur-
			pose, made by Government, sometimes free,
			and sometimes with light quit-rent or jodi.
			Inām is same as Mānyam. Technically, a
			major inām is a whole village or more than
			one village; and a minor Inam is something
			less than a village. In most cases, minor Inams are merely blocks of lands. (See

Ināmdār	•••	•••	The holder of a rent-free grant.
Inām Kasar	•••	•••	Excess in Inams.
Irawāra	•••	•••	The total produce before division under the BATAYI system.
Irsāl Patti	•••	•••	List of remittance of cash sent to the treasury; an invoice.
Isam	•••		Individual; an item; a head of charge.
Isamwär	•••	•••	Individually.
Istihär	•••	•••	A notification; proclamation.
Isvi	•••	•••	The Christian era, year.
Jādamāli, Jhād	lmāli		A sweeper employed in cleaning office rooms.
Jadthi	•••	•••	Search or examination of an account.
Jafti	•••		Attachment of property, confiscation.
Jāgir			An estate, held free of payment to Government
J			in the shape of land revenue; rent-free lands
			or villages granted for services rendered to
T 1			Government.  Holder of lands or villages free of assessment,
Jāgīrdar	•••	•••	generally as a reward for meritorious service.
Table Mane			A notice or summons.
Jāhir Nāma Jamābandi		•••	The annual settlement made under the raiyat-
Jamadandi	•••	•••	war system. DITTAM JAMABANDI is the pre-
			liminary Jamabandi conducted by the taluk
			officer. Huzūr Jamābandi is the final
			settlement made by the Divisional Assistant
			Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner.
Jamadār			A Commandant of a Höbli; a Commissioned
Jamauai	***	•••	Officer in the Mysore Horse.
Jama Kharch	•••	•••	Receipts and expenditure.
Jamin		•••	Land.
Jāmīn	•••		Bail; security.
Jamindār	•••		A landholder.
Jāmindār	***		A surety.
Jangama	• • • •	•••	A Lingāyat priest.
Junti Kallu		•••	A boundary or demarcation mark, composed of
			three stones in a line.
Jantri	•••	•••	Tables used for calculation.
Jāri	•••	•••	Current; in force.
Jāri Inām	•••		A grant of land or other endowment still in
			force, and not resumed.
Jarīb		•••	Measurement.
Jāri Ināmti	•••	•••	Rent-free land.
Jarür	***	•••	Urgent.
Jatka	•••	•••	A small, close, two-wheeled conveyance drawn
			by a pony.
Jätre	•••	***	Annual fair, usually occurring on the occasion
Jauli			of a festival.
បងដោ	•••	•••	A term applied to cloths of all kinds; piece-
Javano Tevano			goods.
Javāno, Javāna	***	***	A peon; an inferior officer who acts as a guard and a messenger.
Javāb			An answer.
ULTAU .	•••	•••	III GIIGWEI.

T T. L. 2 T:		Domonalbility
Javābdāri Jāchto		Responsibility.
Jēshta	•••	Third lunar month corresponding to June and July. A rain commencing between 30th
		July. A rain commencing between 30th November and 12th December. Paddy is
		· ·
T1. = 3.		sown during this time.
Jhāde	•••	An account showing the number of houses,
		shops, cattle, population, looms, ploughs, etc., of which a town or village consists. Final
		settlement. Hence SAL JHADE means accounts of annual income and expenditure.
Jhadti		Examination of an account.
Jhar Patrak	•••	Statement showing the number and description
Juar Lautar	•••	of trees in each survey number. (See Gida
		Patrike).
Jiddu		Jealousy; anger.
Jindagi		Property; estate.
Jirā yiti		Cultivation of an untilled land; farming; cul-
omayın	•••	tivation.
Jītagāra		A hereditary labourer or slave.
Jōdi	•••	Favourable rent or light assessment, the pro-
0041	•••	portion of which to the full rates varies;
		Quit-rent; grant of land or village on lighter
		assessment than the proper revenue.
Jōdidār		A person holding an Inam village on Jodi or
		quit-rent.
Jōdidār Takhta		A record of the settlement of the amount of
		Jōdi to be paid upon each wattan or varttane.
Jōgi		A class of religious mendicants.
Jōti (Banna) Pha	na	An oil manufacturer of the Lingayat caste.
Jōyisa		An astrologer.
Junārdār		An inferior official performing the duties of a
•		vernacular clerk.
Jurmāne	•••	A fine.
Javāb	•••	An answer.
Kabūlati		(i) An account showing the decrease of
		revenue on account of lands given up by
		the holders, the increase by new applica-
		tion for lands, the estimated value of batayi
		cultivation. The account is to be sent by
		the Amildar once in 10 or 12 days com-
		mencing from April till the end of July.
77 1 -11 1 75 1		(ii) An agreement or engagement in writing.
Kabūliyat Banjar		Waste land left by the occupant.
Kachēri (Cutcher		An office; a court.
Kachha Kharadu		A rough account.
Kada	•••	Deht.
Kadame		A deficiency.
Kadangu	··· ···	A trench or ditch in garden.  A cloth covered with a composition of charcoal
Kadata (Kuduttu	m)	
		and gum, and used instead of a slate for writing and keeping accounts on.
Kadagi		A basket or pannier put on pack bullock.
17 anug 1	•••	re occurrent hand bare namen.

Kaifiyat A deposition. Kai Kāgāda A recognizance.

A lascar; a subordinate who pitches and takes Kalasi

care of tents.

Kalave A channel or stream, generally for irrigation.

Kalla A thief. ...

Kālu A fourth part of anything.

Kāmāti Day labourer.

Kambli (Cumbly) ... A coarse woollen blanket or camblet, used by

all classes for protection against wet and cold,

and for sleeping in at night.

Kambli Kuruba A class of Kurubas.

Kammi Jāsti Patti Statement showing increase and decrease.

Kamshara Reduction to a lower grade. Kandāya, Kandāyam Land-tax: money assessment.

Kandāchār (spelt also Candā char).

An ancient establishment of peons under the direction of a separate department which partook both of Civil and Military functions, in its relation to the Police Office and the These men trained from their infancy, according to their measure of discipline, to Military exercises, were most of them also cultivators of the soil (Vide Selections from the Records of the Chief Commissioner's Office). Capacity ceased, and with the exception of their employment as the legal advisers of the Courts in cases of Muhammadan law, the duties of those stationed in the cities or districts were confined to the preparation and attestation of deeds of conveyance and other legal instruments, and the general superintendence and legislation of the ceremonies of marriage, funerals, and other domestic occurrences among the Muhammadans. (H. H. Wilson's Glossary).

Kāyamgutta Tenure

That term, in its literal sense, describes a permanent village settlement; and it probably owes its origin to a time when many villages were depopulated and when the Government found it advantageous to rent out such on a fixed but very moderate lease, the renter undertaking to restore them to their former prosperous condition. Kāyamgutta lands comprise some of the most valuable inam lands in the Province." (Vide Mysore Gazetteer, 1897 edition, Volume 1, page 690).

A tank. Kere

Kēri A small street with houses on both sides; a

hamlet.

Khaidi A prisoner. Khaidu Imprisonment. Khajāne, Khazāna Treasury.

Khalasi			Assessment on the excess portion of an inām.
Khanëshumāri	•••		Census. An account showing the number of
			houses, shops, cattle, population, looms,
			ploughs, etc., of which a town or village consists.
Kharchu	• • •		Expense.
Kharāb			Land unfit for cultivation.
Kharita	•••		The envelope of a letter, especially the orna-
			mental or silk covering of a letter addressed to, or by, a person of rank; hence the letter itself, particularly one passing between an Indian Prince and the Governor-General.
Khāta			Ledger of receipts and disbursements. It
			consists of firstly the Government account in
			which the amounts for recovery under the
			heads of (i) Land Revenue, (ii) Local Funds,
			(iii) Takavi, (iv) Amarai, (v) Pasture, etc.,
			are credited and remittances from the village
			to the Taluk Treasury of cash recovered are
			debited; and secondly of raivats' accounts in
			which each raiyat is debited with his liabili-
			ties and collections of revenue are credited
			whenever they take place.
Kandi, Khandaga	(Candy)	•••	Land measure—20 kudus or 10,000 square yards
			for wet and garden land; and 20 kudus or
			64,000 square yards for dry land. Grain
Kanikanilla (Cani			measure—120 kudus or 4 bushels—12 8 pts.
Kanikapille (Coni Kantu		•••	An overseer.
Kapile	•••	•••	Stipulation of payment; instalment.  An apparatus for raising water from a well or
парис	•••	•••	tank for irrigating fields, worked by men
			or by oxen on an inclined plane.
Kans			(i) A species of grass destructive to cultivation.
	•••	•••	(ii) Extensive tracts of green forests which
			are preserved for the sake of the wild pepper
			vines, bag and palms, gum trees, etc. The
			holders of these Kans are allowed the privi-
			lege of (a) enjoying the said produce, (b) clear-
			ing and making use of the undergrowth; and
			(c) clipping trees for the growth of pepper-
			tree and for purposes of manure.
Karagupadi	•••	•••	Duty on goods where they are consumed or
			sold in contradistinction to STHAL BHARTI,
			which is levied at the place of production; sale.
Kāranji	•••		A reservoir or fountain.
Karāru	•••		An agreement.
Kärkhäne			A manufactory; a workshop.
Karnam (Curnum	)		Village accountant.
Kārtīka Fasal	•••	•••	November paddy crop. That for April and May is VAISAKHA FASAL.
Kāru	•••		The wet season.
Kasba, Kasaba			The chief town of a district or division.

Kāsu	•••	• • •	A pie-piece.
Kasuri	•••	• • •	Neglect; fault.
Kattadaka	• • •	• • •	A written agreement.
Katte	•••	• • •	Anicut or dam in a river or stream; a pond; a
			custom house or place where sayar duties on
			certain articles were being levied.
Kattu	•••	•••	Court papers or proceedings.
Kattu Kālve		• • • •	Feeding channel to a tank.
Kauldār			A raiyat holding lands on special agreement.
Kāval		•••	Ground reserved for pasturing cattle.
Kāzi			A Muhammadan Judge, an officer formerly
			appointed by the Government to administer
			both Civil and Criminal law, chiefly in towns;
			according to the principles of the Koran,
			under the British authorities, the judicial
			functions of the Kāzis in that capacity.
Khāte	•••	•••	A holding or occupancy.
Khātedār		•••	Occupant of Government land.
Khāyam	•••		Fixed; permanent.
Khāyamguttadār			Holder of land or a village on a fixed and
• •			unalterable assessment.
Khāyamguttige	4		Fixed assessment or rent.
Khētwār	•••		Register of lands. This register is the founda-
			tion of all revenue accounts.
Khush Bash			A private person of independent means.
Khūn	***	•••	Murder.
Khurd-Bard	•••		Embezzlement of public money.
Killēdār	•••	•••	A Police Inspector; a commandant of a fort.
Kistu, Kist, Khist		•••	An instalment of the annual assessment paid
	•	•••	by holders at stated times.
Kistu Bandi		•••	A document given to a landholder showing the
			instalments payable by him.
Kodāgidār	***		A holder of land under tank, free of or on
			nominal assessment for having repaired or
			restored it, and on the further condition of
			his keeping in good order the said irrigation
			work on which the land below depends for
			its supply of water.
Kodigi Ināms			Lands granted free of tax, or on a light assess-
	***	•••	ment, in consideration of services rendered
			in the construction or restoration of tanks, on
			condition of their being maintained in good
			repair. But as the repair of such tanks was
			almost universally neglected by the Inam-
			dars, they have been relieved of the duty,
			and rules have been framed for enfranchise-
			ment of inams, the quit-rent credited to the
			irrigation fund for up-keep of the tanks.
Kōdi			The weir of a tank or reservoir.
Kola		•••	A reservoir with stone steps down to the
***	, -		water's edge.
Kõla	•••		The stocks; KAI KOLA, hand-stocks; KALU
			Kola, leg-stocks.

<b></b> -			
Kolaga		•••	One-twentieth of a khandaga.
Kölkär, Kölukär	a		A mace-bearer; a peon.
Kole Rõga		• • •	A rot or disease which attacks areca palms.
Kõlāta			A stick-dance, or dance accompanied with strik-
			ing of sticks; practised at the Dasara in olden
			days by school boys who, accompanied by
			their masters, went about the streets reciting
			Mahānavami songs and receiving presents.
Kolli			A stream of rivulet.
Kōlu	•••		
	•••	•••	A pale; a rod.
Konga Kamarala	•••	•••	A class of servants of Tamil origin.
Koppalu	•••	•••	The suburbs or outlying villages of a town.
Korama	•••	•••	A wild race inhabiting the forests and moun-
Wattima			tains.
Kottige	•••	•••	An out-house or shed, generally for cattle.
Kotvāl (Cutwāl)	• • •	•••	An official whose principal duty is to furnish
			supplies to travellers.
Krayadār	•••	•••	Purchaser.
Kudu	• • •	• • •	Land measure—16 PADIS OR PAILIS or 500
			square yards for wet and garden land, and
			16 PADIS OR PAILIS or 3,200 square yards
4			for dry land.
			Grain measure—8 seers or 13.44 pints.
Kula	•••	•••	A single farmer; a tenant; holder of a land;
			a raiyat.
Kula Nashta	•••	•••	Loss of a tenant.
Kulavādi	•••	•••	A menial among the village servants; a deputy
			talāri, who is employed to watch the crops,
			from the growing crop to the granary.
Kulavār, Kulavār	ru		A term applied to accounts and returns made
			out with reference to the cultivators, as dis-
			tinguished from accounts prepared according
			to the holdings.
Kulavār-Chitte,	Kulavā	r-	A detailed account of the land cultivated by
Patti.			each holder.
Kulavār-Jamāban	ıdi		Individual settlement.
Kumri	•••	•••	A term applied to cultivation carried on by
		•••	felling a tract of forest, burning the wood,
			and raising a crop of grain on the clearing,
			which is abandoned in the following year,
			and a fresh clearing made somewhere else.
			This practice is now prohibited. A system
			of cultivation almost peculiar to certain
			Malnud hill tribes. A process consisting of
4			burning away the jungly tracts and sowing
			castor oil seeds, ragi and other dry grains on
T7			the ground thus cleared up.
Kurige	***	• • •	A sowing machine and plough combined.
Kurkul (Kuralu)	***	•••	Clayev soil, which when dry turns very hard,
			which does not easily absorb water, and
			which if once wetted does not dry soon. It
			is sometimes so bad that even grass will not
			grow on it.

Kusaki Khuski Kushki (Khushki)		 i	A term applied to unirrigated land.  Dry cultivation.
Kutcha	-		Mud built.
Kutona	•••	•••	Mua built.
Lakkōte			An envelope; a sealed letter.
Lāl-Bāgh	•••	•••	A pleasure garden.
Lambāni			A tribe resembling gipsies, who wander about
			and earn a livelihood as carriers, sometimes called Brinjaries.
Luskar	***	•••	A tent pitcher. In the Military Department the word is used to denote an inferior class of
			military men.
Lashkar	•••	•••	A Cantonment.
Lavājame		•••	Establishment of a department drawing pay.
Lavāni Faisal Pat	rak	•••	Record of the final settlement of each Survey number in the village.
Lekkha	•••	•••	Accounts; an account.
Lēvā Dēvi	•••	•••	Dealings, generally in money.
Lūti	•••	•••	Plunder.
Māf	•••		Pardon, remission.
Māfi Rahadāri		•••	Passport granted for the conveyance of goods
			from one place to another for which duty had already been paid.
Māgani	•••	•••	Sub-division of a taluk, corresponding to a höbli or nād.
Magga		•••	A weaver's loom.
Māgha	•••	•••	An asterism. A rain commencing between 14th and 27th August. Tobacco and wheat are sown at this time.
Mahānavami	•••	•••	A feast observed on the 9th day of the 7th lunar month, the last day but one of the Dasara, on which arms are worshipped.
Mahasülu	•••	•••	Octroi; toll; crop.
Mahazar	•••	•••	Award of a panchayat, or jury; a statement
			made by a number of respectable persons regarding certain facts or events.
Maidān			A plain; the plain country, or BAIL SIME,
Manan	•••	•••	as distinguished from the MALNAD or hill region.
Majakūru		•••	The said, aforesaid, contents.
Malē	•••	•••	Rain.
Male Kāla, Male	Fāla	•••	Rainy season.
Mālika		•••	Owner.
Malki	•••	•••	Value of trees contained in an agricultural land.
Malnād, Malenād	•••	•••	Hill country; the western part of Mysore.
Māmaledār	***	•••	A Collector of Revenue in charge of a taluk; an Amildar.
Māmūl, Māmūli (	Māmool	)	Established; customary; usual; ancient pre-
www.u.s. Managed (		,	cedents; longstanding.
Mana	•••		A maund.
Mande	•••		Sub-divisions of a hobli in Manjarabad, corres-
			ponding to a FIRKA OF PHUT MAGANI.

Manegār, Maneg	gāra		(i) An agent, an accountant; (ii) an overseer; one who regulates the distribution of water from a tank or other reservoir.
Mane Terige	•••		House-tax.
Mantapa			A place built for worship in front of a temple or
			on the bank of a river, or, by the side of a well; also a place in which an idol is deposited.
Mānyam	•••	•••	Privileged land exempt from taxes or imposts; a grant.
Markum	•••	•••	Dated.
Maru Kukke			A small basket or muzzle put on bullocks to
*			prevent them from feeding.
Masalat	•••		Counsel; plot.
Mashālchi	•••		A torch-bearer or lamp-lighter.
Mashal Chōri	•••	•••	Torch robbery.
Matha (Mutt)	•••	•••	House of a priest; a school-house.
Matha Vritti			Land granted rent-free to a mutt.
Maund			A weight equal to 40 seers or 24 lbs.
Mēlādhikāri	•••		Superior officer.
Mēstri (Maistry)		•••	A subordinate employed in supervising a
			work; an overseer; a chief builder, car-
			penter, etc.
Minshu	• • •	•••	Till; until.
Mirāsi (or Meera	s)	•••	(i) An allowance or perquisite, sometimes paid
		* *	in money and sometimes in kind; generally
			applied to grain, etc., given to village officials
100			or headmen of the raiyats.
			(ii) In Madras, this word is used to denote the
			hereditary right of cultivation or the right of
			tenant and his heirs, to occupy a certain
			ground, so long as they continue to pay a
			customary rent of the districts.
Mobalagu	•••	•••	Amount of money.
Mōchi	***		A class of cobblers who make saddles, native
			slippers, etc.
Mohur, Mohar	• • •	•••	A seal; stamp.
Mohatarfa	•••	•••	Originally taxes levied on looms, houses, oil-
			mills, shops, etc. Taxes not included in land-
			tax or assessments.
Mokhtiyār-Nāma	•••	•••	Power of attorney.
Mokitesar	•••	•••	Head of a department.
Mrigasira	•••	•••	An asterism; A rain commencing between 5th
			and 18th June. Paddy, cotton, etc., are sown
			at this season.
Muchchalike	•••	•••	A deed of agreement.
Muchchi	•••		A man employed in public offices to make ink,
			mend pens, provide papers, seal letters, bind
36 A . 36 A . =	_		books, and the like.
Mufat, Muft, Māt	i	•••	Free from payment; gratis.
Mūkuppe	•…	•••	A mode of cultivation by which a crop is divided into three parts, of which one is for the rent
			of the ground, another for labour, and the third for the seed and implements.

Mūla	•••		An asterism; A rain commencing between the 12th and 25th December. Cummin, coriander, tobacco and other seeds are sown at this
			time.
Mulki			Pertaining to revenue.
	•••	•••	The early rains, from April to June. The for-
Mungāri, Mungā	ru	•••	mer or early season for cultivation. The
			south-west monsoon.
Munshi (Moonsh	nee)	•••	Reader and interpreter; vernacular clerk or
			teacher.
Munsiff	***	•••	A subordinate civil judge.
Musafirkhāna	• • •	•••	A rest-house for Indian travellers.
Mutalika		•••	An agent.
Mutchalika	***		A deed of agreement binding a person or per-
			sons to abide by the conditions and stipula- tions therein specified.
35 (6 33 (			
Mutfarkhat		•••	Stipend; pension.
Mutsaddi, Mutsa		•••	An agent; an accountant.
Muzrai (Persian		•	(i) Signifies grants made for religious or charit-
allowance, ded	uction).		able purposes and the upkeep of religious
			and charitable institutions. (ii) The Muzrai
			Department is entrusted with the administra-
			tion of revenues of religious and charitable
			institutions belonging to the Hindus and
			Muhammadans, such as, temples and
			chatrams, or feeding houses, Mutts, Darogas,
			Maszids, etc., enjoying land and money
			ināms and interest from certain deposits of
			money lodged by the votaries for the fulfil-
			ment of certain vows.
			ment of octours vous.
Nādāri			Poor; helpless.
	•••	•••	Village accountant. With hardly an exception
Nādiga	•••		they are of the Brahmin caste. The office is
			hereditary in common with those of all the
			other village officials. In some places they
			hold land free of rent, and in others on light
			assessment. In some few places a fixed money
			allowance is given. In all instances there
			are certain fixed fees payable to them in
			money or in kind by the raiyats.
Nädu, Näd	***	•••	A district; a sub-division of a taluk correspond-
			ing to a hōbli.
Nagad Gutta	•••		Money assessments.
Nagadi	•••		Relating to cash transactions or accounts
•			connected with treasury finance.
Nagadiyat		٠.,	Money assessment.
Nakāsh		•••	Map or plan.
Nakshe		•••	A plan.
Nāla	•••	•••	A stream or ravine, a channel.
Nazar	•••		Offerings to a sovereign.
	····	•••	
Nazarana (Nuzz		•••	Compulsory offerings.
Namūne	•••	•••	A specimen or sample.

Nān Parvarish		Allowance to a child till able to provide for himself.
Nānya		The change of money, as rupees, annas, etc.; any coin.
37.		Sheriff; an officer of a court who is charged
Nāzar	•••	with serving processes, etc.
Nēgalu		A plough.
Nikale		Final disposal.
Nīmtān		Testing of survey.
Nirakh-Nāma		Price current of market rates, etc.
Nirakh		Rate; fixed price.
Nīrganti		Regulator and distributor of water of a tank or
•		other irrigation work.
Nîrsardi		Water rate fixed for the use of Government
.,	,	water for cultivation purposes.
Nīrāvari		Irrigation facility.
Nīru Kandāya		Water cess.
Nirūpa		A written order from a superior.
Nöta	•••	Sight; examination of money.
Nuksān, Luksān	•••	T 3
Nyāya	•••	Tooling
11,500,00		
Ōle, wõle	•••	palmyra leaf.
Omëdwär (Hindu	ıstāni)	. Volunteer; a candidate for employment.
Oopulwut	,	Ti I istrum from curfose enrings
Octurwut		A classica complete
Paddhati		Usage; custom.
Padi, Palli		Land measure—314 square yards for wet and
<b></b> ,		garden land, and 200 square yards for dry land.
Pādya	•••	The first day of the bright or dark half of a lunar month.
Dalama and		wan bas ble primary technology and new
Pabene sud	•••	survey numbers, names of fields, description
		of tenure, names of occupants, etc.
Dadamad		A 3-A4i
Paigast Paikari	•••	management an one who resides in one
Laikari	•••	village and cultivates land in another.
Daima = minh		Management of land
Paimāyish		
Pairu	•••	the least the least
Paivaste		
Paksha Pāta	•••	One handred coops
Palla	•••	A COLUMN ASSESSMENT
Pallikūta	•••	*** 1 1 1
Pālu	•••	A 1:-3 to accomment moid on land left
Pālu Kandāya	•••	fallow or untilled.
	1	A jury; a popular jury or committee of five
Panchāyit, Panc		
Panchāyati, P	ancnayattu.	sisting of five persons.
Parchami	•••	. Fifth day of the bright or dark half of a lunar
		month.

D			A selendari en elmana
Panchānga		• • •	A calendar; an almanac. Five items of excise; toddy, liquor, tobacco.
Panch-Bāb	•••	• • •	
Panchēru			ganja and betel.  Five seers or 1/8 of a maund.
Pandit (Pundit)		••	A learned man; a physician.
Panju		••	A torch.
Pantōji			A village schoolmaster.
Parabhāri		•••	Assignment; delivery.
Parambōku			Uncultivated land.
Pārkhavane		•••	Paying into the treasury the revenue collected
1 01 11 10 10 11 10	•••	•••	by village officers.
Pārpatyagāra P	'ārpatēgār		Manager or supervisor of a chatram or temple.
Parichāraka			A Brāhman temple-servant.
Pārikhattu	•••		A deed of dissolution of partnership or of
			parcenership; a written receipt and acquit-
			tance.
Pasaraye			Market fees.
Pāshāndi		• • •	A heretic; a schismatic.
Patēla, Patel (	Potail) .		Headman of a village; the head of village
,	•		police; in some parts of the State, rent-free
			lands are assigned for their support.
Patna Shetty	•••		A title given to the principal men of towns next
			to the SHETTIES, a SHETTI being in some
			respects similar to a Mayor and a PATNA
			SHETTI to an alderman.
Patra		• • •	A bond.
Pattana, Patna	(Putten)	•••	A town.
Patte (Putta)	***	•••	A title-deed granted by Government.
Patte	•••	•••	Apprehension; detection.
Pattedār	***	•••	A lease-holder.
Patti		•••	A list.
Pāvu, Pau		•••	One-fourth of a seer.  A revenue officer, next in rank to the
Pēshkār	•••	•••	
Drahland (Dral	h \		Amildar.  The fixed payment made by zamindars to
Pēshkash (Pēsh	icusii)	•••	Government.
Pēte, Petta			Market; a trading town.
Pharār		•••	A runaway.
Phasalu			Crop.
Phērist			An index; a list.
Phidvi			Servant.
Phiryad	•••		A complaint.
Phod			Sub-dividing fields.
Phūtkūl Patrak			A detailed statement of occupancies, when two
			or more are included in one and the same
			Revenue Survey number, with area and
			assessment of each.
Phūt Māgani	•••		Sub-division c. a Magani.
Pōtgi	•••	• • •	Yearly remuneration of Patels and Shānbhögs.
Pot Pahni	•••	•••	An inspection statement like PHANI SUD.
Pramāna		• • •	Oath.
Pranta, Prantys		•••	Locality.
Prativādi	•••	•••	Defendant.

Pubba		•••	An asterism; A rain commencing between,
			28th August and 10th September.
Pudavet	•••	•••	Investments, generally of money made by per-
			sons for the upkeep or maintenance of temples
			and other charitable institutions.
Pukka (Pucca)	•••	• • • •	Brick-built.
Pūjāri —	•••	•••	The officiating Brāhman or priest of a temple.
Punarvasu	•••		A'rain commencing between 3rd and 16th July. Paddy, cotton, etc., are sown at this season.
₹.			Good lot or fortune.
Punya	•••	•••	A star; A rain commencing between 2nd and
Pürväbhadra	•••	•••	14th March.
Pürvāshāda			A star; A rain commencing between 26th
I ul vasnada	•••	•••	December and 7th January. Cummin,
			coriander, tobacco, and other seeds are sown
			at this time.
Purvanna or Parv	7āna		An order; a grant or letter under royal seal; a
(Hindustāni)			letter of authority from an official to his
			subordinate.
Pushya		•••	A star; a rain commencing between 17th and
·			30th July. Gram and mangoes are sown at
			this time.
Purōhita	···•	•••	A family priest.
Raddi, Reddi		.,.	A Telugu designation for the head man of a
Itadui, Itadii	•••	•••	village, the head of a village police.
Raddu	•••		In some parts of the State, rent-free lands are
			assigned for the support of Reddies.
Raft			Export.
Rahadāri	•••		A passport; a permit.
Raiyat	•••	• • •	A farmer or an agriculturist.
Raita, Raiyat, Ry	ot		A cultivator; a farmer.
Raitwāri	***	•••	A term applied to tracts in which the revenue
			settlement is made by Government Officers
			with each actual cultivator without the
mail a mail			intervention of a third party.  A deed of consent; a compromise; an acquit-
Rājināma, Rāzin	ama	•••	tance; settlement of a dispute; resignation
			of office.
Doleta Kudami			Land given free of rent to the family of a person
Rakta Kodagi	••	•••	wounded or killed in battle.
Raktavan			An official whose business it is to supply ink.
Rāsi			A heap, generally of corn.
Rāsu	•••		Agricultural cattle.
Rāzi, Rāji	•••		Mutual consent.
Regada	•••		Black cotton soil.
Rēswut	•••		Want of cohesion among the constituent parti-
			cles of the soil, arising from the presence of
			fine sand.
Revati	•••	•••	A star; a rain in some places commercing
. •			between 28th March and 11th April. The
			land is ploughed at this time.
Risāle	•••	•••	A detachment in the Mysore Horse.

Risāldār	•••	•••	Officer commanding a detachment of cavalry troops.
Rivāz	•••	•••	An ancient rate of assessment on each particular field; rate usage.
Rōhini	•••	•••	A star; a rain commencing between 22nd May and 4th June. Paddy, cotton, etc., are sown
Rōjināma, Rōju	•••	•••	during this rain.  Daily cash account of receipts and disbursements.
$\mathbf{R}$ okka			Money; cash.
Rūbkāri	•••	•••	Extract from a resolution or a letter addressed by an equal to an equal.
Ruju	•••		Proof; signature.
Rusum	•••	•••	An allowance; fee.
Rūba-Rūb (Roob			Personally; in person.
7440W 1440 ( 1400D	10000	•••	reisonany, in person.
Sabab	•••		An excuse; reason, cause.
Sādilwār			Contingent expenses; usually applied to money
Sāgu or Sāguvali			allowed for the purchase of stationery.
		•••	Cultivation.
Sāguvali Chītu	•••	•••	Written permission to cultivate Government
			land given to a raiyat on his application to
			take up such land being accepted.
Sāguvalidār	•••	•••	Cultivator.
Sāguvali Kattes	•••	•••	Bunds (mostly made use of in the Chitaldrug District) intended to intercept and retain the
			surface drainage of fields, and thus to allow the soil to retain some pasture.
Sāguvali Patrik			Rent roll.
Sākshi	•••		A witness.
Sāla		•••	Debt.
Sālbasal	•••	***	Year after year.
Sāl Jhāda (Saljh			Annual return or statement.
Sāmān	•	•••	
	•••	•••	Baggage; articles.
Sambala	•••	•••	Pay; salary.
Sammat	•••	•••	A sub-division of a taluk, corresponding to a hobli.
Sammati			Consent.
Sampādāne	•••	•••	A perquisite; allowance; gains not authorized.
Samasthāna			A district on torritors belonging to a making
Оппизупана	•••	•••	A district or territory belonging to a ruling
Qandāra			chief; or a temple; a State.
Sandāya Sāngada	•••	•••	Repayment.
Sāngada	•••	•••	A ferry-boat formed of two Ronis joined together with a deck or platform upon them.
Sanad, Sunnud	•••	•••	A grant; a diploma; a charter; a patent; a document conveying to an individual employments, titles, privileges, offices, etc., under the seal of the ruling authority; a certificate or title deed.
Sandadār	•••	•••	One who holds a written authority or SANAD from the ruling power to hold land or office.
Sante			A fair; a market-place.
Sante Pasarāyi		•••	Market fees.
	***	•••	MINISTER IUUG.

Sarbarāyi	•••		Furnishing supplies.
Sarāfa, Shröff		•••	An examiner and sorter of coins; money
Durwing win-			changer. An official employed in treasuries to
			test and count coins and render an account
			of the revenue, affix his seal to the bags of
			treasure despatched to the District or Huzur
			Treasury and be responsible for all denoi-
			encies in the quality of the coin.
Sarhad	•••		Boundary limit.
Sarkār, Circār		•••	Government.
Sar Amin, Sur A	meen	•••	A sub-magistrate.
Sarāsari	•••		Average.
Sārāyi	•••		Arrack.
Sardār	•••	•••	An officer; a European gentleman.
Sarvādhikāri			General agent.
Sarvamānya		•••	Villages or lands, held free of all demands
Der Antonia			including sayar, mohatarfa, etc.
Sāvukāra, Sowci	ār		A rich man, a merchant.
Sawar, Sowar			A trooper.
Sāyar			Transit duties; miscellaneous revenues.
Savāl	•••		(i) Bidding at an auction sale (ii) Question.
Saza			Imprisonment.
Sēkada			Percentage.
Sēr, Seer	***		Grain measure—Rs. 84 in weight, or 1.68 pints.
<b></b> ,			A weight—24 tolas.
Sērvegāra (Sērv	egār)	• • • •	A chief herdsman in the Amrut Mahal.
Sētuve	•••	• • •	A bridge.
Shaka	•••	•••	Era; especially of the era of Sālivāhana, com-
			mencing A.D. 78.
Shānabhōga, Sh	änbhög	•••	Village accountant; with hardly an exception,
			Shānbhōgs are of the Brāhman caste. The
			office is hereditary in common with all the
			other village officials. In some places they
			hold land free of rent, and in others on light
			assessment. In some few places, a fixed
			money allowance is given. In all instances,
			there are certain fixed fees payable to them
			in money or in kind by the raiyats.
Shanabu	•••	•••	Hemp used in making a coarse cloth called goni.
Shāsana	•••		A stone slab or brass or copper plate on which
			memorial inscriptions, grants to temples,
			etc., are recorded.
Shëkdär	•••		Revenue officer in charge of a hobli or sub-
			division of a taluk.
Shëndi	•••		Toddy.
Shetti	•••	•••	A title borne by Komati and Lingayat mer-
			chants.
Shikmi	•••	•••	As a revenue term, it applies to a subordinate
			tenure in which the holder pays his revenue,
			or his share of it, through some other person
			to the Government.
Shikmidār	•••		A subordinate cultivator.
Shinast (Hindu	stāni)		Impaired; requiring repairs.
M. Gr.			50
iile Cile		•	

Shilku Shirastedār, Sherii Shist (Sistu)	 stadār	Balance; remainder.  Head of a revenue or judicial office.  The fixed standard rate of land, exclusive of
	··· .	other imposts, assessment of tax. (Sthela rivāz—the ancient rate of assessment on each particular field).
Shivāyi Jama Shrāya (spelt also	 Srāya)	Miscellaneous receipts credited to Government. Improvement of land by cultivation. A tenure on progressive rental; progressive rental for
		improvement of land, or rent commencing at a low rate and increasing gradually year by year till the maximum limit is attained.
		Waste lands granted to raiyats undertaking to reclaim it from jungle and bring it under
•		cultivation, upon leases with progressive increasing rents.
Shröff .	•	See Sarāfa.
Shrötriyadar		The holder of a village, or a certain extent of
		land granted on easy rent in perpetuity, or for a limited number of lives (generally as a
~		reward for public service) to Brähmans only.
Sibbandi		An establishment.
Silēdar, Silahdār,	Silladār	A lancer; a trooper.
Silsila Banjar	•••	Immemorial waste land.
Sisht-Bāki		A balance of revenue uncollected from the
		person from whom due, in contradistinction to Dast-bāki, a balance collected but not brought to the account of Government.
Soppina Bettas		Lands held free by raiyats to enable them to use the leaves and rotten wood therein for purposes of manuring their garden and rice
		lands.
Srīmukha .		A communication received from heads of Mutte.
Subedār, Soobahdā		A provincial governor; a native collector in charge of a taluk.
Sud .	•••	A tabular statement.
Suggi .		Harvest time.
Sukāliga, Sukāliga	ıru	A tribe resembling gipsies who wander about and earn a livelihood as carriers; sometimes called Brinjaries or Banjaras.
Sulāvani .		The hearing of a case; personally explaining a case.
Sunka .	•••	Toll; octroi; custom.
Supāri .		Arecanut.
Suphardu .		Possession; care.
Tābedāri .		Subordinate service.
· ·	***	Importunity in urging the settlement of a claim or payment of a debt; dunning.
Tagair		Dismissal from service.
Taggu		Dearness; high price.
Tahanāma .		An agreement.

Takāvi (Tuccāvee		Advance of money made by Government to  (i) land owners or cultivators for the improvement of their land, or (ii) poor cultivators by way of assistance to carry on their cultivation. Recoverable advances made to raiyats to enable them to cultivate.  An order or direction issued to subordinates.
Tākhīt (also Tākī	•	
Takhta	•••	An abstract statement; a summary or total.
Tākid, Tākhīt	•••	See Tākhīt.
Takrār, Takarār	•••	Dispute; disputed, contested case.
Tāku		A certain portion of land, generally applied to
		fields.
Talrāi, Talavāra		Village watchman and scout, whose duty is to give information to officers, etc., to guide travellers, etc., his only remuneration being the grant of a small extent of rent-free land. In some villages where there is no Talāri the duties are performed by the Tōti, his deputy.
Talāv		Tank.
Talāv Amāni		Tank not belonging to any particular village.
Tālūk, Tālūq, Tā	look	A division of a district under the management
• •		of an Amildar.
Tāmbra Shāsana		Grant or inscription engraved on copper- plates.
Tammadi		The officiating priest of a pagoda.
Tamsūku	•••	A bond; a written document.
Tankasāle		A mint.
Tapasini	•••	Examination of classers' tests.
Tappāl	•••	Post.
Tappe	•••	Relay or set of bullocks or bearers posted for
		travellers.
Tapsīl		Detail.
Taradŭd	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Adoption of prompt measures.
Tari	•••	Wet, i.e., irrigated land.
Tārīk		Date.
Tasdik		The annual allowances made by Government
-		to temples, chatrams, etc.
Tāvu		A place.
Tazavīz	•••	Endeavour; effort.
Терра	•••	A raft.
Tēru		An idol car.
Tevari, Tevaru		Division between the fields; a border or small
•		bank of grass bounding a field, commonly called bund or bandou.
Thāna, Thāne		A police station.
Tīrpu		A decision.
Tirve	•••	
Tola		A rupee weight-1140 part of a pound avoir-
		dupois.
Tōpu		A grove of trees, generally called Tope.
Toreya		A class of bearers.
Tōta		A garden.

Tōti			A menial among the village servants; a deputy
			talāri, who is employed to watch the crops from the growing crop to the granary.
Tūbu			The sluice of a tank or reservoir.
Tukadi	•••	• • • •	District.
Luadi	•••	•••	D1501100.
Udave	•••	•••	Jungly tract fit for coffee plantation, a term used in Nagar and Hassan.
Ukkada (Ookad)		•••	A station at the side of a road where tolls are collected.
Ulame	•••	•••	Land given to a sub-cultivator.
Ulamedār	•••	•••	A sub-cultivator.
Üligadavaru	•••	•••	Peons.
Umbali	•••	•••	A village or plot of ground free of rent.
Umbalidār	***	•••	The holder of a rent-free village or land.
Umbli Lands	•••	•••	Inām lands given to persons from whom generally some service, real or nominal, is expected (as indeed was originally the case with nearly every description of Inam).
Umëdvär		•••	(See Omēdwār) A volunteer; a candidate for employment; one who works without pay in a hope of ultimately gaining a situation.
Ūru	•••	• • •	A village; a country.
Uttāra, Uddhāra		•••	Remission of land-rent on account of imperfectly ripened crops from inclemency of season and failure of rain. In Nagar, it is used for Inamti.
Utār Patrika	•••		A survey record or account, showing whether a particular land is entitled to irrigation from a tank or other source.
Vadda, Woddar			A tank digger; a worker in stone.
Vādi	•••	•••	Plaintiff.
Vahivet	•••		Useful procedure.
Vaidya	•••	•••	A physician.
Vaja		•••	Reduction; deduction.
Vaisākhi Phasal	•••	•••	The first crop which is generally reaped in May or June, the rice being sown in December or January.
Vakālat Nāma			Power of attorney.
Vakil	•••		An agent; attorney.
Vākmūla, Vānmū			A deposition.
Vālaga Uttāra		• • •	Rent-free land granted to musicians.
Valase	•••		Fugitives; people moving in masses from alarm or fear of an invasion.
Vāra	•••	•••	Tenure of land, the half of the produce of which is given to the landlord instead of rent.
Vāragāra	•••	• • • •	A sub-lessee who gives half the produce of the land he cultivates to the owner.
Varāha	•••	•••	The coin called a pagoda.
Vårasdär	•••	•••	Claimant.

Varga, Warg		•••	Literally account; a ledger; a farm or holding having a separate number in the revenue accounts. There are sometimes two or three or even more holdings in one VARGA.
Varga	•••	•••	Holding of raiyats in the Malnad or hilly taluks of the Nagar Division, situated in the plateau of the Western Ghats.
Vargadār	•••	•••	A lease-holder (in Nagar); in other parts of the province the term means a transferee; corresponds to Khātedār.
Vargāvargi		•••	Transfer.
Vargarāzināma			Relinquishment of land in favour of another.
Vartamāna'		•••	News; information.
Vartaka		•••	A merchant.
Varushāsana			Annual allowance.
Vasha	•••	•••	Possession; care; charge.
Vasūl		•••	Collection; receipts.
Vāyide	•••		An instalment; a term.
Vichārane	•••		An inquiry.
Vichalige		•••	The sixtieth part of a Ghalige or Indian hour.
Villed-ele, Vilyad-	ele		Betel-leaf.
Visa.	•••		A sixteenth part of anything.
Visha-Hāku		•••	To poison.
Vivara	•••	•••	Particulars.
Vrittidär	•••	•••	Proprietor of small grants of land free of rent,
			or on a light rent, to Brahmans only.  Trade.
Vyāpāra V======	•••	•••	A quarrel; a law suit.
Vyājya	•••	•••	
Walsur	•••	•••	Soil with a mixture of sand.
Wasül Bāki	•••	•••	Statement showing full particulars of each occupant's entire holdings under the old and new systems.
Wolāgra	•••	•••	Internal; home produce.
Wola-Sāguvalidār	<b>`</b>	•••	Sub-cultivator.
Wottu	•••	•••	Total.
Yādāst, Yādāstu,	Yādi	•••	A memorandum
Yajamāna	•••	•••	Master; lord; owner; proprietor; husband.
Yāla, Yēla	•••	•••	An auction.
Yedagai	•••	•••	A member of the left-hand caste; currier and shoe-maker.
Yele Hambu	•••	• • •	Betel-vine.
Yadaru Chitu		•••	A counterpart agreement; an engagement given by the tenant of an estate held under lease or mortgage to pay a consideration annually for its occupancy; also a writing given by the purchaser of land to the proprietor, engaging to give it back on receiving his money again within a stipulated period.

Yēta, Yāta

... A lever for raising water from a well; a well from which water is raised by such an instrument. In some places, it is called a pikota.

Zamindāri

... A term applied to tracts in which the land is held by Zamindars.

Zamindâr

A land owner.

Zirāti (also spelt Jirāyati) ... Agriculture; cultivation; farming.

Zubān (also Jubāni)

... Oral, as opposed to written.

Zulum (Hindustāni)

... Tyranny; oppression; extortion.