

A

GLOSSARY

OF

INDIAN TERMS,

CONTAINING

MANY OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AND USEFUL
INDIAN WORDS

*DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF OFFICERS OF REVENUE
AND JUDICIAL, PRACTITIONERS AND STUDENTS.*

Madras

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PREFACE.

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WHEN I undertook the compilation of this glossary of Indian Terms, the first, and I may say, not the least obstacle which presented itself to paralyse my efforts, was a deep sense of the responsibility which I felt was invaluable in the undertaking, added to the consciousness that my labors would be subject to the criticism of the public.

It was not my intention originally to publish a book, but rather to compile for my own information, from the notes that I had taken, an epitome of the various subjects. Having however experienced the usefulness of my notes while preparing myself for the examination, the idea then suggested itself to me of publishing these notes after arranging them in proper alphabetical order, so that they might prove of some use not only to the Student, but to the Public in general. I aimed at supplying a book of ready reference on this most essential branch, the want of which, I had reason to believe, was greatly felt in the Mofussil Courts by the Judges as well as the Pleader.

In preparing this glossary, I have endeavoured to treat the subject in as concise and simple a style as it was possible to do, consistently with its scope and importance, and have imparted to it a thoroughly practical character so as to extend its usefulness to the mercantile community and others.

For any errors which might have inadvertently crept in, I must only beg the forbearance of the Critic, whilst on the other hand, any advantage however slight which those for whose use the glossary is intended, may derive from it, will be my best reward.

The Author.

Madras, September 1877.

GLOSSARY OF INDIAN TERMS,

EXPLAINED

IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

- Ababi khurch, irregular expenses.
From Bab (one head in accounts)
with the Sanscrit negative (A) pre-
fixed.
- Abad, abode, residence, populous,
thriving, inhabited, cultivated, not
waste.
- Abadani, cultivation, population.
- Abad bashce, an assessment payable
by new ryots cultivating new lands.
- Abadee, or Abady, means taken to
ensure tranquillity and cultivation;
making or being populous or, culti-
vated.
- Abadi, populous, inhabited, flourish-
ing.
- Abchushy, a ceremony described to
be the giving drink to a child for
the first time (generally when about
six months old) preparatory to
weaning. It is probably the Persian
name for the Sanscara called Anna-
prasana. See Sanscara.
- Abd, slave, used in the composition
of Mahometan proper names, as
Abd-allah, the slave of God; Abdul-
kader, slave of the mighty; Abdul-
rahman, slave of the merciful, &c.
- Abdallies, a tribe of Affghans, also
called Doorannies. The king was
sometimes called Abdally, as if the
name of a person.
- Abdar, a water bearer, or a servant
employed to cool wine, or water by
artificial means.
- Abdar khana, a place where water
is cooled, or where it is kept to be
offered to passers by.
- Abhandam, imputation, blame.
- Abheer, a tribe of Hindoos, sprung
from the connection of a woman of
the Sooder with a man of the Koop,
properly shepherds by occupation.
- Abhini, opium.
- Abhiprayam, intent, purport.
- Abhitak, the same as Nundi Mookh.
- Abik, an absconded male, or female
slave of full-age.
- Abis, a coin equal to about 1s, 4½d,
in Arabia, &c. See Tabistani—a
phrase in the old Bijapoor accounts.
- Abkaree, or Abkary, the revenue de-
rived from taxes, or duties on the
manufacture, or sale of spirituous
liquors and intoxicating drugs. In
the Report of the Committee of the
House of Commons on East India
Affairs (1832 page 95), it is said
that the Collection on pepper, betel,
&c., as well as the produce of the
Arrack and Toddy taxes, are some-
times included under the term Ab-
karee; the spirit trade, distillery,
tax on spirits.
- Abkooran, preparation to assault.
- Aboo Senale, or Abu Isnali, a tribe
of Arabs, a branch of the Ultobees,
formerly inhabitants of Bahrein.
- Abors, or Ahurs, a rude tribe inhabit-
ing a country bordering on Assam,
situate above the junction of the
Dihong, with the main trunk of
the Brahmaputra river.
- Abrawan, running water, a peculiar
sort of fine muslin.
- Absi, or Habishi, an African.
- Abul, an abbreviation of Aboo, father,
and the particle, forming the first
part of many proper names among
the Mahomedans, as Abul Fazel,
the father of excellence; Abul Ma-
zuffer, the father of victory, &c.
- Aburi, or Abru, honor.
- Abutaleh, the father of the Seeker.
- Abwab, miscellaneous, consisting of
many heads, or divers items. The

plural of Bab, signifying a chapter, head, or title; items of taxation, cesses, imposts, taxes. The term is particularly used to distinguish the taxes imposed subsequently to the establishment of Assul, or the original standard rent, and in addition to it, in many places they have been consolidated with the Assul, and a new standard assumed as the basis of succeeding imposition. Many were levied on the Zemindars as the price of forbearance on the part of Government, from detail investigations into their profits, or actual receipts from the lands according to the Hastabood. *See* Assul, Foujdary, and Hastabood.

Abwab Cossim Khan, } these are tax-
Abwab Jaffier Khan, } ces imposed
Abwab Sujah Khan, } by those Nawabs respectively.

Abwab Foujdary, or Abwab Foujdary Pergunnah, a tax laid on the Zemindars by the Government, on account of the abolition of the office of Foujdar, whereby they are obliged to pay a sum equivalent to the amount of the income produced by the taxes of the abolished office.

Abwab Soobahdary, cesses of the Soobahdary; new and perpetual imposts levied by the authority of the provincial governors. *See* Soobahdary Abwab.

Abwab Thannadary, or Tanchdary, fees established by Shuja Khan and levied on the retailers of spirituous liquors and other articles in bazaars attached to Thanahs, or garrisons, and payable to the Kotwal, who was appointed by the commandant of the troops to superintend the police of those markets.

Acarat, unprofitably, in vain.

Acaralu, "land granted as a living."

Acaswary, }
Accasary, } ill will; spite.

Acaswari gramamulu, the neighbouring villages.

Achandrarcam, "as long as sun and moon endure"—a phrase used in grants of lands.

Acharam, earnest, money advanced.
Acharya, a religious teacher among the Hindoos. It is applied to the Viashnava priests, or bhuts to the south of the Krishna. It is used to distinguish Brahmins performing religious duties from those who follow worldly occupation.

Ache, the principal harvest, the heavy crop.

Achering, principal police officer in Arracan.

Achoocut, "dry land prepared for wet cultivation."

Achrit, a species of dhurna.

Ackbar, or Akhbar, a news-paper, a native manuscript news-paper.

Note.—This word and several others, that are wrongly spelt are here given as they appear in the life of Wellington, in Moor's Journal and other Indian publications.

Acklif, one who has omitted circumcision, if it be on account of old age, or some other sufficient reason, his testimony is admissible; but if it has arisen from a contempt of the civil laws, by which it is enjoined his evidence cannot be taken.

Acobut, a Mohometan law term; discretionary punishment.

Acur, last, the end, completion.

Ada, payment, funds, resource.

Adacam, enclosure.

Adab, respects, homage, corrupted into Udup.

Adad, "numerical" in Mahratta accounts, this is used for year.

Adagu, or Addige, pawn, pledge.

Adami, the tamil name for a slave.

Adat, custom, usage.

Adatdar sedque, a salesman.

Adatti, premium for ready money.

Adavat, enmity, spite, hatred.

Adawlut, (from Adl, justice.) Justice, equity, a court of justice, civil or criminal. *See* Dewanny and Foujdary. Often used for severe punishment; vengeance.

Adawlut ul alea, a court held, under the Mahometan rule, by a judge styled the Darogha, who was a deputy of the Nazim, or supreme magistrate and took cognizance of ques-

- tions of property and succession.
- Adayam, profit, income, gain.
- Adda, a hawk chokey, or post station; a bird's perch, or beast's lair.
- "A salt heap" (Gaujam), perhaps from Adda, a stamp or seal, Addala vadu; is the man who stamps or marks the heaps of salt with a wooden stamp: if theft takes place this stamp betrays it.
- Addamanum, mortgage of landed property, pledge.
- Adcah, a tribe of slaves in Coorg of the class denominated Paleiro. *See* Paleiro.
- Adoisul, encroachment.
- Adew, property that may not be given away.
- Adhamanna, a debtor.
- Adhegeerun gerrut, a man who performs service to his relations.
- Adhemuni, this is corrupted from Adhinam, a word of Sanscrit origin signifying sole right. Where lands are watered from wells, constructed at the expence of individuals; a property in the soil is recognized in the owners of the wells and distinguished by this term.
- Adhicara patrica, power of attorney.
- Adhikarmakrit, an overseer. *See* Susrusha, Susrushaka.
- Adhiput, or Adhipati, a ruler, or chief; an overseer, or superintendent. *See* Gram Adhiput.
- Adhoreca (a thug term), any person who has separated himself from a party whom the Thugs of Hindostan have murdered, or intend to murder, and thereby escaped them.
- Adhovayo, a dealer in cattle; drover.
- Adhuk, half, a small weight or measure.
- Adian. *See* Chermas.
- Adidadi, fight, breach of the peace.
- Adigar, a title in Ceylon applied to a minister of state. A corruption of Adikari.
- Adigari, *See* Adhicarian—authority, an officer.
- Adikara, right, office, duty.
- Adikari, one that has a right, or claim, who fills an office or performs a duty.
- Adikarma, superintendence.
- Adkari. *See* Adikari.
- Adikkol, a measuring rod or pole.
- Adima, a slave, slavery.
- Adisata, brokerage.
- Adishol, the first furrow in ploughing.
- Aditi, constituent, mercantile correspondent.
- Adiveadi, a secret place in the waist cloth.
- Adoni jemnum, a kind of leasehold tenure under which artificers and the like persons hold small spots of ground from Rajahs and great men, instead of receiving a money compensation for their labours.
- Adr grania, sub-mortgage, or a mortgage of land by the mortgagee to another.
- Adul, or Adil, a title, the just.
- Adutleco, corrupted from Adite, which again is corrupted from the Hindoc,—a commercial correspondent; one on whom another is empowered to draw money; commission, &c. The same character is called in Mahratta "Ada."
- Advera, an old tax taken from the owners of wheels for cleaning cotton. Its amount is determined according to the crop.
- Acon ain, special, the Acon Khalsa troops *i. e.* the royal body guard among the seikhs.
- Aontha, silver money, a thug term.
- Aoysh mahal, the place of joy; the harem.
- Afat, adversity, misfortune.
- Afghan, applied to certain tribes of Mahometans originally inhabiting the mountainous country west of the Indus. They are now spread throughout India, and are generally known by the name of Patans.
- Aftabi, a large circular fan or parasol under the Mogul rule, the use of this was a mark of the highest rank and was conferred by the Emperor alone.
- Aftabgoeree, a large parasol. In Guzerat such servant is called Sooruj-mookeo, a term derived from the Sanscrit, and meaning he who carrieth that which is like the face of

the sun.

Aftabgeer. a screen from the sun, a badge of royalty.

Agacusham, registry of the lands of a village in the name of a single inhabitant.

Agabogum, one crop, sole right to the produce of the land mortgaged or pledged instead of interest for the money lent.

Agad, discharge. explosion, volley.

Agao, an advance given in cash, an advance of money. money advanced.

Agaput, land watered by channels.

Agara, a salt pan (Kannadi.)

Agaram, this odd way of writing Agraharam, appears in several tamil lists.

Agari, domestic slaves in Cuttack of the pure caste, the ditch which surrounds a fort, the rope, or leather for horse's forefeet, the van of an army.

Agasee, a term used by Thugs for a turban; and also for the cry of a kite.

Agasee Birar, a term used by the Deccan Thugs for thunder.

Agata. See Agao.

Agathamma, i. e. Saint Agatha. See note on Poturaz. Agatha, is one of the tutelary Goddesses of Madras and is vulgarly called Yagattai or Yagathumma.

Agavilai, the price of grain, the highest price at which grain is sold.

Ageeance, literally, ignorant, a word used by native Christians for "Heathen," in the army this is thus spelt and used for pārias.

Agha, or Degha, sir, lord, master.

Aghan, an extra cess on Meerasdars for contingent and oppressive exactions. See Merasdars.

Aghant, lands held in perpetuity and inalienable.

Aghora pramanum, "the Solemn oath" wherein the swearer fasts, bathes, is decked with garlands, then sits down in a temple and repeats his assertion in the presence of the God, quenching the lamps that always burns there, wishing

that he may thus be extinguished if, what he affirms, prove false.

Aghoripunts, eaters of dead mens flesh.

Aghun. See Angun.

Agni, the hindoo God of fire.

Agni aster, or Agny ashtar (sanskrit), fire, or fire arms, or weapon of fire.

Agni daha, or dah (sanskrit), consuming by fire.

Agni hotri, a Brahmin who maintains a perpetual fire.

Agni hotar, the keeping up of a perpetual fire in the house of a Brahmin.

Agnihotram, is a mere word for fire.

Agore bettary, or bettay, a mode of raising the revenue by dividing the produce of the crop between the Government and the tenant after it is reaped.

Agraharah, he who takes first; a title given to Brahmins, it is also applied to rent free villages held by Brahmins.

Agraharah, or Agrarah vadiky, or vadikty, villages of which the absolute proprietary right is chiefly held by Brahmins.

Agraharam, a Brahmin village, or street, a village or a street inhabited by Brahmins alone, these villages formerly were held free.

Agureca, a tribe of Thugs.

Ahain soranjam iron stores, cannon balls, &c.

Ahan (Persian), iron; hence (from telugu, Colimi, a forge.)

Ahar, a reservoir for collecting water to irrigate fields.

Ahdah, an agreement or contract.

Ahdahbundy, stated periods for the discharge of a debt, or the payment of a sum of money. The same as Wahdahbundy.

Ahdahdar, or Ohdedar, vulgarly Hodadar, an office bearer, any officer, civil or military. Specially applied to an officer of the Moghul Government, who, for a commission, engaged for the rents of a district, the settlement of which had been concluded in the name of a Zemin-dar, and made himself responsible

for the balance. *See* Wahdadar.
 Aherman, the genius of evil.
 Ahini colimi, a tax on iron smiths (Bellary lists).
 Ahlikari, public servants, people of the office.
 Ahmed, the celebrated, a proper name.
 Ahmedee and Bustuckee, two tribes of Arabs, who reside beyond the hills surrounding Gombroom.
 Ahmedy, a coin, equal to about a gold mohur.
 Ahoot, worshipping, offering oblations with sacrificial fire.
 Ahsam, the plural of Hasham—followers, dependents, recruits, volunteers.
 Ahuk, lime, one of the Soubahdarry Abwab or taxes established by Ali Verdi Khan, for defraying the expense of purchasing lime at Sylhet for the use of Government.
 Ahut, a man pledged for a loan.
 Ahwal, circumstances, state, occurrences, description.
 Ahya al mowaut, literally, dead or waste ground.
 Aib, shame, suspicion, trace, information.
 Aila, a vow.
 Aima, lands granted on quit rent.
 Ain, exclusive.
 Ainjama, the regular collections.
 Ainan sherkul Ainan, a species of partnership, of which "bail" is not one of the conditions.
 Ainda, infuture, hereafter.
 Ain, circar lands, lands under Government management.
 Aitmad al dowlat, Itaumud ud dowlat, the security of fortune.
 Aivaz, means, property, substitute, consideration.
 Aivaz acaram, the gross product.
 Ajaman, manager, headman, lord, husband.
 Ajar, being present or ready.
 Ajara or Ijafa, a sale of usufruct, a contract of usufruct for a return, a farm of land or revenue, holding land for a stipulated term upon payment of a fixed share of the produce or its value.

Ajarahdar, a farmer of land, or of the revenues derived from it.
 Ajeer, a hired labourer. In Hooghly, a person who, for a small sum of money, binds himself down (frequently by a regular written agreement) to serve another for a certain number of years, a contract somewhat resembling that of apprenticeship in Europe.
 Ajeer mooshtarek, a general or common hireling.
 Ajemee, a term used by the Arabs, and applied to the people of every country except Arabia, opposed to Arab, as barbarian to Greek.
 Ajil fer Hazir, ready, present.
 Ajam, or Ujam, Persia, Assyria.
 Ak. *See* Aku.
 Akala, to cancel.
 Akalis, "immortals" the title assumed by a certain class of enthusiasts in Lahore, who subsist by bullying all classes under the pretence of superior sanctity.
 Akamnamah, Ahamnamah, Hookmnamah, or Uhkam (plural), written orders, an assessment of Tippoo Sultan.
 Akar, or Acaram, the settlement of the last, or any recent year, the estimate on a general view, exempt from tax, duty or impost.
 Akash, a subtle æther, which the Hindoos suppose to be the medium of sound; it, in their ideas, forms a fifth element.
 Akbari, name of a rupce struck by the emperor Akbar.
 Akbarry, a common blunder in English printing for Abkari.
 Akhbar, a journal or newspaper.
 Akhbar nuwoos, a writer of news or intelligence.
 Akdanab, marriage fees paid to the Kauzee.
 Akoekut, statement, fact, condition.
 Akhado, a frequented station or free rendezvous, as a ropewalk, beggar's stand, a carousing house, &c.
 Akharij or Acharya, a teacher of the Gayutro or Vedas.
 Akharwar, a sub-division of the kurmi tribe. *See* Kurmi.

- Akhbar, a newspaper.
- Akher, last, final, finished, ended.
- Akherjawt, } expenses, disbursements,
Akherjaut, } charges, charges general,
the plural of the Arabic word Kharj.
- Akherjaut auring, expenses of an auring or place where goods are manufactured, charges of transporting salt to the place of sale for weighers, erection of store houses, &c. *See* Auring.
- Akheri hisab kurcha, one who adjusts the accounts of ryots at the end of the year, and also the final adjustment of accounts.
- Akheri jummawasulbaky, an aggregate of the Boorah Jokrak and Akheri hisab kurchas accounts.
- Akhery nikas nekhas, compounded apparently of the sanscrit, Nishcarsha; and the arabic, Akhire; final settlement, an account formed by the gomasta or head collector from accounts of the currumcharry.
- Akhir. *See* Akher.
- Akhoon, a mahometan teacher or school master.
- Akila, one who is subject to pay deyit, or the fine of blood, which is also called Akkil and Mowakil because it restrains men from shedding blood. Akkil, among a variety of other senses, means restraint.
- Akim, ruler, chief. *See* Hakim.
- Akkar, a cultivator.
- Akku saee, commission (on goods granted to a broker), Ganjam Vocabulary.
- Akraba, is the plural of Koorb, and signifies collectively, kindred.
- Akta, or Atka, assignment of land, jaghire lands. *See* Jaghire.
- Aku, or Aukoo (telugu), a leaf, a betel leaf, hence Acu tota, a betel garden.
- Akur kurra, or Acara carra, "Pellitory." *See* the Calcutta Tariff.
- Akurya bhoomee batha, land thrown up by a river.
- Alabeg, a tribe of Arabs, whose influence extends nearly from Samavut, on the Euphrates to Bir on the same river.
- Alabd, counter signature by a registrar, clerk or sheristadar, literally, the slave or your slave.
- Aladin, the sublimity of the faith.
- Alag, separate, unconnected.
- Alaga bhumu, waste land kept for pasture.
- Alahida, or Alaida, separately.
- Alak, ruin, waste.
- Alalisab, on account or on credit.
- Alamat carra, a buoy.
- Alangam, ramparts.
- Alavolugu (tamil), an account specifying the measurement of each field.
- Alavoo (tamil), measurement.
- Alayam, pagoda or temple.
- Alca, a hasp, a handle.
- Alcas, the forecastle.
- Alcoran, the koran, the book left by Mahomet for his followers. Al is the Arabic definite article.
- Alehalicoo, the mouldering away of the banks between the corn-fields.
- Aleical (tamil), stone facings to a bank of a tank.
- Aleppo guz, a measure equal to three quarters of a yard.
- Algoja, a sort of flute.
- Algoo, a state of separation. *See* Veetal.
- Ah, the sublime.
- Alimani rupai, the older kind of rupee somewhat less in weight than that of the company.
- Allies, an oar.
- Alka, light, mean, a hasp, a box handle.
- Allah, God in Arabic.
- Allootey, a village servant who is paid by the job. *See* Bullootey.
- Allu alloo (tamil), a fee paid in grain to village servants on every measurement of corn.
- Allum, a standard, a sort of pike, a salt field or pan.
- Allungeer, a title, the conqueror of the world.
- Allur, a class of the tribe of Agrestic slaves in Malabar, termed Chermas, or slave of the soil. *See* Chermas.
- Allurnela (tamil), saline soil.
- Ally tabbar, or tabar, high descent.
- Almaganum, or Almakam, upon the spot. An establishment of servants, peons, &c.
- Almagany, peons stationed for col-

lections, perhaps from "servants" (Tanjore list).

Almani, corrupted from the sort of rupee that bore the name of Shah Alum.

Alnara, an almirah, cabinet, chest of drawers, cupboard. Alnara Coheru, a well with steps down the side.

Almirah, a bureau.

Al mughrib, the west. The name by which the Asiatics know Africa, so called from its situation in the west.

Althamga, or Altumgha, a royal grant in perpetuity; perpetual tenure; an heritable jaghire held in perpetuity and reverting to Government, only in default of heirs or on forfeiture by delinquency.

Amada, a measurement of distance, in the northern circars, equal to about eight English miles.

Amadan, income.

Amadani, account of income or sums collected.

Amad o raft, coming and going in transit.

Amajadhar. See Amez.

Amal, business, agency, period of ministry, time, rule, period, an act, a seizure, confiscation, or anything liable to confiscation.

Amaldar, manager, conductor, governor of a district, an officer collecting public revenue.

Amani, like crown, lands under the immediate management of Government, as opposed to Zemindary. Lands or other sources of revenue held under the immediate management of Government officers, and not leased or rented out, in contradistinction to Zemindary. Also lands where the Government share is received in kind, contradistinction to a money rent.

Amani baze bab, miscellaneous heads of amani income.

Amanji (tamil), unpaid labor, drudgery, such as that of imprest porters.

Amanla gadu, a pedlar, a hawker.

Amanut, trust or deposit, deposited, suspended, shut up.

Amanut duster, an office for deposits, or for recording the reports of aumcens.

Amanut gondal and vrilee, the attachment by process of law of hereditary privileges, in consequence of disputes among the claimants.

Amar, a cable.

Amaram (Nelloor), "a village condition of service, &c." Properly a military command of 1,000 foot to which was annexed a territorial grant in the nature of a Jaghire that which is given in lieu of wages for services.

Amarri tahsil, collection of revenue or rent made by an amin.

Amaury, a corruption of Ambarco—a canopied seat for an elephant, an open one is called Howza or Howdah.

Amavasia, new moon.

Amba rajas, assertors of the people's rights. There are six in the island of Mindano, who inherit the office.

Ambalagar (tamil), the headman of certain castes.

Ambaram, i.e. Ambhari, a howda or seat on an elephant, a heap of grain, usually the Government share of the crop.

Ambaree, a canopied seat.

Amber sarree, a tax levied upon houses, from which Brahmins and village officers are exempt.

Amboy, the produce of the mangoes gathered from the company's trees in Salsette.

Ambour, the name of a fort.

Ambulum, a house or shed for travellers to rest in, used in Ceylon.

Ambusht or Baid, a tribe of Hindoos, produced by the connection of a man of Brahmin and a woman of the Bico caste, the shaster of physic is given to this tribe.

Amd or Umd, design, wilful, used in Mahometan law in a sense analogous to the "malicium" of the Roman law; as, qutla umd, wilful murder.

Amdany, Amdauny, or Aumdunee, coming in, receipts of revenue, imposts.

Amdehny. *See* Amdany.

Amdenny *See* Amdany.

Amead or Oomed buksh, the giver of hopes.

Ameen, inspector, arbitrator in financial or judicial affairs, agent, manager, deputy, mayor, a chief officer of Police or Revenue.

Ameer or Emir, a nobleman or lord.

Ameer Judeeda, New officers, a term given to the newly converted Moghuls and their descendants, who having invaded India, had embraced the Mahomedan religion and the service of the kings of Delhi at the same time.

Ameer ul Omrah, noble of nobles, lord of lords, the term is also used in the rent-roll called tumar, to denote that portion of a jaghire which is personal, or for the benefit of the holder, and which is called zatee.

Amesham (tamil), valuation, estimate
Amez, mingled.

Amiz adhara chumi, land which has "mingled resources," i.e. watered both by a stream and by a tank, &c. (Amez is Persian—Adhar is Sanscrit.)

Amhara or Amaree, add to.

Amildar, superintendent, local governor, it should be Amaldar, native revenue collector, tahsildar.

Amir Daad, a judge of high rank.

Amlah, Omlah, or Amala, an agent or officer of Government, a head of Zemindary charges, the officers of Government collectively.

Amkas, a private audience.

Ammonen, a Ceylonese measure, containing sixteen parrahs of paddy, *See* parrah—or twenty-five thousand areka nuts, also a piece of ground capable of producing the abovementioned quantity of paddy.

Amozet, a small light field piece.

Amra, literally, immortal, from mura, death and the privative prefix.

Amraee or, Umree, a mango grove, tax levied on such groves.

Amree, a life grant, or life interest.

Amreeta, immortal, the water of immortality, the ambrosia of the

Hindoo gods.

Amril bhukan, Amrita chaxanum, ambrosial food, nectar.

Amtenaina, a fee intended, when first established, as a charge on the profits of the Zemindar or Government farmer, and not levied on the ryots.

Amud o ruft, literally, coming and going, exports and imports, town duties.

Amud ruft bhundary, a kind of conditional security, by which a party may agree or not to any proposed arrangement, and in the event of the latter branch of the alternative being preferred, a safe return is secured to him to the place from which in the first instance he came in upon that pledge.

Amusham, (corrupted from Amsam) capabilities, estimated value.

Ana, Adam, Diko, or Bank, in dates appears to be intended Anno (Domini) it is a word used with the English or a alone, and cannot be traced to any Indian language, a coin.

Anabhoo, usufruct, or the enjoyment of the use, profits, or produce of any thing, occupation.

Anad or Anadi bungar or Anod bungar, waste land without a master or owner, undivided waste or common.

Anadee, old waste land, lands not cultivated within the memory of man.

Anadi, immemorial, waste.

Anaj, grain, corn.

Anakala chritta, the maintained in famine, one of the fifteen descriptions of Hindoo slaves enumerated by Narrada, who are said to be liable to perform impure works.

Anamat, deposit, reserve, charge, untouched, whole, unspent, "corrupted from Amanat, a deposit."

Ananas, the pine-apple ("from the Brazelean name Yayyanna "Haughton Bengali Dictionary page 2849).

Anas, corrupted from Ananas—a pine-apple; portions into which each of the bhags or great shares in the

Bagwar villages is divided, derived from Anna, which *See*,—*See* also Bhagwar villages.

Anchana, estimate, appraisement.

Anchanadar, or Anchinadar, an officer whose duty it is to prepare Anchanas, or Anchinas, that is estimates of the value of crops, previous to their being reaped, in cases where the revenue is levied in kind; an appraiser of the crops.

Anchanadar, estimator, appraiser.

Anchha, coercion.

Anchina, or Anchinna, valuation of the crop.

Anchumna, or Anchumma, the name of an order to the village accountants in the northern circars, to ascertain the quantity of land in tillage and of seed sown, or to value the crops of the cultivators.

Andayat, neatness, trim.

Andaz, estimate, sketch, outline, features.

Andesha, conjecture, doubt.

Andhra, the sanscrit name of the telugu language and nation.

Andoi, a master of slaves.

Andoo, in Malabar, a cycle of sixty years.

Andoogay (Chingleput), reckoning.

Aneebong, a kind of palm tree.

Aneem, the bows, or front of a ship.

Anees (from anna which *See*), sixteenth parts into which bhags or great shares in the Bhagwar are sub-divided.

Anga, a limb, or member, a division of Hindoo learning, comprehending such science as is considered dependant on the Vedas; hence also called Vedanga, works on six subjects come under this description, viz., Siesha, pronunciation; Vyacarana, grammar; Ch'handas, prosody; Nirukti, explanation of obscure terms; Gulpā, description of religious rites; and Jyotish, astronomy.

Angdena, a personal tax established by the portuguese. It is levied on those employed in boats according to their size; on those employed in fishing according to their nets and

the particular of their fisheries; and on those employed on shore according to the caste and trade they follow.

Angi, a gown or vest.

Angiya, a woman's jacket.

Angjhap, a term used by the thugs of the Deccan for rhena, or a temporary burial of bodies.

Angoory, from Ungoree, a grape, the island of grapes.

Angrakha, a man's coat, long jacket.

Anguddeea or Ungroea, people in the northern provinces of India, whose profession is to carry money, or valuables concealed in their quilted clothes, or otherwise.

Anhur, any metallic utensil for eating, drinking, or cooking. A thug term.

Anicoody, people employed in trades as common workmen.

Anicut, or Annicut, an embankment, (probably derived from Anuta, to lean and Cotta, a bank), thus anch catta, the bank on which the weight of the tank leans, masonry, or brick work, dam across a river, or stream for the purpose of directing the water into side channels of irrigation.

Anitya, incomplete, temporary, an epithet applied to adoption.

Anjam, result.

Anjul, the post, or mail.

Anjuna or Anjrubna, to sleep, or pass the night.

Ankanum, a room, a portion of a house or warehouse divided off by pillars.

Ankra, the total assessment of revenue to be paid by a village for a certain year.

Ankura, one thousand of any thing.

Anna, the sixteenth part of a rupee, the sixteenth of any measure, whether of money, weight, size, or length, "to pay the Annas" denotes paying one sixteenth, thus four annas are 25 per cent, and a half anna is 1/32 per cent. 1/64 per cent.

Anna khurchi or Ana kharchi, a tax

- of one anna on each rupee of revenue levied in Assam by the Chowdres to cover mofussil expenses.
- Anna kutta, (anicut) an embankment.
- Annaprasana, part of the sanscara, or series of ceremonies performed with regard to children of the three higher castes. This ceremony consists in feeding the child with rice in the sixth or eighth month, when he has cut his teeth.
- Annuchutre, a charitable establishment where Brahmans are fed.
- Anoomatipatra, a deed expressive of a joint intention, or consent, as of a husband to the adoption of a child by his widow after his death.
- Anoomaty, or Anumati, permission, order, command.
- Anoo patuk, imposture, petty crimes.
- Ansootore, a thug termed for a shower of rain falling out of the usual rainy season.
- Ant, transfer, a sort of dealing peculiar to Guzerat and Kattywar. It is said to consist of a fictitious currency, or book credit, in which bills of exchange and dealings in silk and cochineal (chiefly) may be paid at the option of the holder, and varies according to the rate of exchange of the days, increasing in proportion to the depreciation of the coin.
- Antastha, fees extortion.
- Antole jowsey veyrah, an allowance to the descendants of a Brahmin astrologer of that name at Baroda, who foretold the rising greatness of Pellajee Guicowar.
- Antoo, Antu, or Untoo, total (telugu).
- Antwasi, an apprentice. See Susrucha, Susrushaka.
- Anty bashy, an apprentice.
- Anwers, horsemen.
- Any, a term in the printed Madras tariff apparently meaning cress seed.
- Apakeerthi, ill name, infamy, ignominy.
- Aparadham, a fault, a fine, or penalty, a forfeiture.
- Apat for afat, adversity.
- Apatery kurrum, trifling offences.
- Apavidha, or Apavitra. See Putra.
- Apavillam, contempt, scorn. (This occurs in a Romish version of the Gospels.)
- Apayam, refuge.
- Aphut or Assutt feetoor, from Afut (Arabic), a calamity, distress from the elements or from an enemy.
- Apini, opium.
- Appanam (Kanarese), permission, leave, rack rent.
- Appanum, in the ceded districts, taxed land.
- Appasam, "a cut or channel for water" Ganjam.
- Appohamy, a term used in Ceylon for a messenger, or courier.
- Appong, manumission of a slave obtained on paying the purchase money, a class of slaves so called in the Akyab district, Arracan.
- Apta, a week.
- Apt mundule, Apta mandalam (friend circle), the circle of one's acquaintances, personal dependents and connections. Perdurchee mundulee, public dependents and connections.
- Ar, a plough.
- Ara, a ford or ferry, total, gross, sum.
- Araav, taxes which have been occasionally imposed to enhance the original land tax.
- Araccu, the resin called lac.
- Aradhyas, the name borne by Brahmans who are jungams. See Jungum. But by retaining caste are not fully owned by them.
- Araf, corrupted from objection, flaw.
- Arasashi, Government on hereditary succession to the throne.
- Aratooky, the pillory (a Madras phrase) literally "half hanging."
- Aratiya, a broker or salesman.
- Aratum, a designation of the district of Dundooka.
- Arbab, lords, masters.
- Arbabeelmal, officers of the treasury, the term is also used to denote extra allowance to the clerks and accountants of the exchequer called Mutseddies.
- Archacan, a particular officer attached to a Hindu temple.
- Ardal, among the Deccan thugs is

- the same as Adhoreea among those of Hindoostan.
- Arde keel, land half waste.
- Ardhamanyam, land half free. *See* Servamanyam.
- Ard hul, any bad omen, the same as Khuftal, a term used by thugs.
- Areca, the betel nut tree, a species of palm.
- Arecal, the betel nut garden where vines are unproductive for years or being destroyed.
- Areev a marg, applied in Candoish exclusively to imposts on the internal trade of the province, signifying literally cross-road trade, duties, duties collected at the chow-kee on articles for home consumption
- Arhut, commission charged on consignment, agency.
- Ari, a tank, a lake.
- Ariji, petition, letter.
- Arimini, armenian.
- Arinda, a broker, being an agent, or merchant on behalf of others.
- Arini cattlu, or Pedda cattlu, large dams in the salt works (Vizagapatam).
- Arish fine, damage.
- Arival, a sickle.
- Arjanna, a tribe of Koonbees in Guzerat. *See* Koonbies.
- Arkati, a pilot.
- Aro, a ford, ferry, or landing place, also called Oro and Oovaro.
- Arooz, property which does not consist either in money, lands, or houses, according to some, it signifies household furniture.
- Arr, or Adzamine, counter security taken on the ficil zaminee, it is that of a chief on the deed of the chat, it is taken also with a view to another local practice denominated Sankla, literally, a chain, and by that term it is intended to express the binding of the chiefs in such a connected series as may make them mutually responsible for each other.
- Arrack, a spirit formed by distillation of toddy, or of jaggery.
- Arreit, a loan.
- Arrib, or Arbuda, one hundred crore.
- Arsh, one of the fine modes of marriage, it is when the bridegroom gives the parents of the girl a bull and cow.
- Arsotta, a calculated or estimated account.
- Arsutha, a monthly treasury account of receipts and disbursements.
- Artol, or Haritalam, (Turmeric) Madras Tariff.
- Arthajamam, midnight.
- Arthamonium, land in which only half of the full Government tax is assessed.
- Arte berat, a servant for pecuniary wages.
- Aru, a river, also it means number six.
- Arugukal, paddy rotten from over irrigation.
- Arunmana, a palace.
- Aruppu, the act of reaping.
- Aruppukalam, harvest time.
- Arz, price, value. Arzu bazari, current price. *See* Tulazy average.
- Arzal (Arabic), an inferior tribe, low, poor, the vulgar.
- Arzamin, *See* Arr.
- Arzee, or Ardzasht, a petition, or address to the king.
- Arzee e moojebad, a petition of reasons, a petition setting forth the grounds of appeal.
- Arzeez, coin deficient in weight, or standard, or not current, the word properly signifies tin.
- Arzi, a petition.
- Arzi mumaleck, intelligencer of the empire.
- Arz begi, or Arzi bigi, the person who presents all petition either written, or by word of mouth.
- Arzoo, breadth. Tulorz, length and breadth.
- Arzoo pattadam, to test, try, prove.
- Asal, origin, root, capital, principal, downright, real.
- Asalcitu, the original bond.
- Asalberz, original assessment.
- Asamdars, pensioners, generally carcoons and old servants.
- Asami, person, individual.
- Asami vari, individual.
- Asami vari mukta, the rent payable

by each.

Asanat, orders, vouchers, warrants.

Asanum, a seat.

Asbab, property, things, goods, materials.

Asbab, relation.

Ascund, the division of a work, or book.

Aseervadum, blessing, salutation.

Asees, *i.e.* (in Mewar) is a form of benediction only bestowed by females and priests, it is performed by clapping both hands over the person's head, and waving a piece of silver, or other valuable, over him, which is bestowed in charity.

Asham or Ahsham, retinues, military pomp and parade, the military.

Asham omleh, retinues of the public officers, whether for protection or parade, an article in the rent-roll called *tumer jammeh*, consisting of jaghire appropriations for the support of troops for guards and garrisons.

Asham sepaye, retinues of soldiers, military pomp or parade, military jaghires, or assignments of land for defraying military expenses.

Ashar, tithe *See* Usheree.

Ashlogues, stanzas of four lines.

Ashnaw, purification by bathing.

Ashoorec, subject to tithe. *See* Usheree.

Ashoor khana, the building erected at the mohurram anniversary for *fakerees* to rest in.

Ashore, one of the three inferior modes of marriage. This is a word used in Folhed's code, and is meant for Asura. *See* Brown's Telugu Dictionary p. 77.

Ashroffs, cultivators of a superior class.

Ashruf dewan vizarat, prime minister of the vazarat of his office, the high treasurer of the empire.

Ashta bhoga manyam, a maniam that, pays "one eighth" of the produce to Government.

Ashta bhoga, the eight profits of land, viz., the crop, the spontaneous growth, the water crop, the trees, wells, hidden wealth, &c., some-

times the reckoning is different but it always denotes the complete profits of the field.

Ashurnmed jug, a religious ceremony, in which a horse is let loose, which typifies the person performing this sacrifice.

Ashwammy bikery, meant for a swami vicriyam, one who disposes of another's property without a right to do so.

Asmanee sooltanee, calamity arising from the seasons, or from government.

Asoda, rest, repose, refreshment.

Asooki, traces, signs, hint.

Asootuntor, *i. e.* Aswatantra, not authorized to act according to will, not independent of control, under government of others.

Asoph or Azoff, the prime minister of King Soliman, according to the Arabians and Persians, a chief minister, a title given by Tippoo Sooltan to various civil officers.

Asra, protection, resource, shelter, patronage.

Asra kowl, a provisional agreement.

Assal, Asil, Ausil, or Azil, origin, root, foundation, capital stock, principal sum, original rent, exclusive of subsequent cesses, best, prince, fine, neighbourhood.

Assam, the sixth month, from the 12th of June to the 13th of July.

Assamee, non-proprietary cultivator, a tenant.

Assamewar, personal, name by name.

Assamies, an "individual."

Assaya porul, immoveable property.

Assayum porul, moveable property.

Assaywocn, paymaster-general.

Assel jumma, the original rents with which the lands were first charged in the books of the emperor, exclusively of all additions made since by government.

Assen, the ninth month, from the 14th of September to the 14th of October.

Asshars, a Turkoman tribe, divided into two or three clans.

Assillehdars, arms bearers.

Asslee, original, in a list of villages

in revenue records, the term designates the original villages of a district, in contradistinction to hamlets or dependencies.

Assof, an officer of a vessel.

Assoobut, in its literal sense, signifies binding together the branches of a tree, a bundle of arrows, or so forth. In its secondary sense, it is used to express the descent of inheritances in the male line.

Assud, lion, a title denoting valour.

Assul or Aslee, the original villages of a district, in contradistinction to hamlets or dependencies (dakhilee).

Assul tumar jamma, the original amount of assessment according to the rent-roll called tumar.

Asswamy babut or Asami babat, exaction, or small contributions, beyond the regular and fixed revenue which each talookdar in Kattiwar generally paid on the settlement of revenue, and which, in most instances were appropriated to private purposes. They were uncertain, both in nature and in amount.

Having been incorporated with the perpetual tribute fixed on the talookdars of Kattiwar, the Chiefs have been relieved from these exactions.

Astager mussal, parasols and lights, at Baroda the permission of government was required to carry these, when sanctioned as marks of dignity, an allowance to maintain them was also assigned.

Astani, a threshold, a shrine of a mahometan saint, a fakcer's residence.

Astar, lining (of a dress), plaistering, a patch.

Astavestam, confusion.

Asthuttah, an account current of cash kept by the treasurer.

Asuary, retinue. *See* Sowarry.

Asura draua, the south pole.

Asuras, in Hindoo astronomy, inhabitants of the southern hemisphere, as opposed to the Suras, those of the northern hemisphere, also demons, infidels, &c.

Aswattha, the people tree.

Asween and Koomar, reputed children of the sun, twins, and physicians of the gods.

Ata, Atta, Attah, Otta, or Ottah, flour, meal, farina.

Atalash, *See* atlash.

Atap, a malay word. The leaf of a species of palm, which is used for thatching the roofs of the houses.

Atchkutt, rice fields, lands prepared for the culture of rice, the preparation of lands for cultivation, changing dry land into wet Kattu "Em-banked."

Ateek, free or manumitted.

Atee patuk, incest, literally a great sin.

Atceets, a religious and commercial order of Hindoos.

Athacole, a bamboo used in drawing water from well.

Athals, lands farmed, or rented.

Atham, picota, a particular kind of machine for drawing water from wells, it consists of a balance, lever with a weight at one end and a vertical rod and bucket at the other worked by men working on the lever.

Atharam, (in Malabar) a deed, a document.

Athavani. *See* Attavani.

Athurvathce, exportation.

Athvada, weekly.

Atkao, arrest, embargo, seizure, claim, restraint, detention, sequestration.

Atkori, a certain caste of silk weavers.

Atash, or Atlash, (apparently Atlas, the old English word for silk) satin, crimson damask. Atlash is also used for Mahogany.

Atma, the divine soul.

Atmambundy, an account specifying the number of pergunahs and divisions in a province, the names of the Zemindars, and the nature of all separated lands, when annexed, and whence separated. *See* Etmaum.

Atmajá, (born of the body) a son.

Atmaum. *See* Etmaum.

Atota, cracker, firework.

Atsaram (tamil), earnest money,

money advanced.

Attachee (tamil), memorandum, written note.

Attar, a perfume extracted from roses, and also from sandal wood.

Attavani, or Athovani, list, account, abstract, index, glossary, militia, a cash book, a ledger, an index, a register.

Attavery, the country between the Taptee and the Damagunga rivers.

Attawoon, a counsellor of state among the Burmese.

Atti, more properly pronounced Wottee, the name of a deed by which the Jalmkars, or hereditary tenants of the soil in Malabar pledge their lands under certain reservations.

Atti, or Wottee kempoorum, the name of a contract in Malabar, executed when a proprietor borrows an additional sum on a mortgage, a second or any subsequent mortgage.

Atti, or Wottee kui konnam, the name of a contract or mortgage deed, nearly synonymous with Atti.

Attiper, the name of a deed in Malabar, by which an hereditary tenant transfers the whole of his interest in his land to a mortgagee, a deed of sale (Malabar).

Attuck and Adnam, a title, or nickname.

Attupachel, lands watered from rivers.

Au, many words written with Au, as Aukoo, Aumary, &c., will be found without U, thus Akoo, Amani, &c.

Aubdar kaune, or Abdar khana, a place in which water, sherbet, &c., are cooled in ice or saltpetre.

Audeetye, the first day of the week.

Audi carei, a species of meerasee or hereditary land held in severalty, and not subject to periodical distribution. Each person in an Audi carei village is exclusively entitled to the wet land, dry land, groves, orchards, and woodlands of all descriptions, well and other waters belonging to his share. In the Pasung carei (or fair distribution) villages, each person is entitled only to a certain share of the produce,

except in the nattam of all wet, dry, and other lands assigned to him when the general reductions took place, and formerly meerasee of this description could be transferred only to persons belonging to the same village, not to strangers, but this custom no longer prevails.

Audu, a water spout in which the streams descends. If it ascends it is called Peernundi.

Augayra, the first batty reaped of the crop which was carried to the owner of the village, who gave something to the corumbees to whom it belonged to make merry with.

Augdekharee, salt batty grounds for which rent is paid in money.

Augun, the eleventh month in the Bengal Calendar, it commences November 11th, and ends December 10th.

Auk, the portion of land belonging to a sharer in a divided village, the person holding such share.

Aukdar, a share in possession of land by inheritance which is supposed to be divided into so many begahs of cultivated land, over which the jamma is equally apportioned. Each cultivator of begahs in a village is called an Auk. See Auk.

Aulae, a thug, in contradistinction to a Beeto, any person not a Thug.

Aumany, Aumani, or Aumanie, trust, charge, land in charge of an aumeen, or trustee empowered to collect its revenue on the part of Government. In the Peninsula; the term is applied to a settlement under which the Government receives its share of the produce of the land from each cultivator in kind, instead of stipulating for a pecuniary commutation, or letting it to individuals by villages or larger portions of territory. The same term appears to prevail in Behar. Land is that which is under the hands of the collector's officers, as distinguished from Manyam and Zemindary.

Aumeen, trustee, commissioner, a

temporary collector or supervisor appointed to the charge of a country on the removal of a Zemindar, or for any other particular purpose of local investigation or arrangement.

Aumil, the head native revenue officer in a taluq or department in a zillah.

Aumil, or Aumildar, an agent, officer, native collector of revenue, superintendent of a district or division of a country either on the part of Government, or of Zemindars, or renters. The holder of an office, an intendant and collector of the revenue, uniting civil, military, and financial powers under the Mahometan Government. The terms Aumil and Aumildar are synonymous.

Aumildary, the business or duty of Aumildar, that is, of Collector of the revenues.

Aumil dastak, the order of the chief revenue officer, giving possession of a Zemindary, and notifying the same to all payers of revenue, public functionaries, &c.

Aumil dowl, an estimate made by an Aumil.

Aumilnamah, Aumulnama, or Omulnama, a written order or commission to an Aumil or Aumildar; also a commission to take possession of land in the name of Government.

Aumily, the harvest year. See Fusly.

Aumin i zubtee, a revenue officer, deputed to attach a Zemindary, on account of the arrear of assessment due by the proprietor.

Aumun, low land, which yields only one crop per annum.

Aurasa. See Putra.

Auridee, alienated land, which from any cause is resumeable by Government after the expiration either of a specified term of years, or of a life or lives.

Auride khote, an exclusive privilege of trading in fowls.

Auring, a place in which goods are manufactured.

Aurut, or Owrut, a woman.

Aut gaum, eight villages.

Anthucal, lands receiving river irri-

gating.

Aval, first.

Avaldar, a native man commissioned officer of foot.

Avarija, or Averza, a detailed account, a diary.

Avayal, origin, beginning.

Avery (tamil), indigo

Avet, the privilege of the Khote in the southern Concan of demanding the services of the Uraclee ryots of one day in eight gratuitously.

Avrez, the English word average.

Aviri, indigo plant.

Awai, (hawgi) a sky rocket.

Awarija jumma kherch, a running account of receipts and disbursements made out annually, or at any period from the arsutta.

Awarza, or Awarda, testing an account placing the items under proper heads, a ledger.

Awauns, a class of Hindkees, who live on the banks of the Indus, about Callabaugh and the adjoining parts of the Punjab. See Hindkees

Awaz, reward, retribution, return, retaliation, any thing substituted for another, exchange, recompense.

Awaza, or Awada, sound, rumour, report.

Awdn, a water spout.

Awebuthergul, those who have not divided their inheritance.

Awerja or Averza, a document described every spot or parcel of land held by each individual separately, and the total amount of his tenure, an account particular, a tabular statement.

Awkeyet, an ounce of silver, or a silver coin of that weight, value between six and seven shillings.

Awk kur, a thug term, among those of the Deccan, it means any person maimed or deprived of the use of his limbs.

Awlad, or Oulud, (plural of walud) children, descendants.

Awloya, or Ouleea, (plural of Wallee) this term has a multiplicity of meanings, sometimes it signifies the next of kin, or other person entitled

to exact retaliation. See Walee.
 Awt gundu, a bomb shell.
 Awt khana, a park (of artillery), a bath supposed to be corrupted from hauz, a cistern.
 Awtu, a battery.
 Awurdah novis, a writer or recorder of what is brought. The title of certain accountants in the Ceded districts, to whom the fair accounts of the surveys were delivered.
 Aya, fees paid to the Deases and Despances by the ryots in grain, that is, fees exacted at harvest time by the headmen and servants of the village. See Selaga and Merat.
 Ayacret, total of cultivable land.
 Ayacut, reputed measurement of land, land prepared for cultivation. The total area of land in a village when applied to irrigation estimates, it means the land that can be watered by the tank or channel referred to.
 Ayam, "thrashing corn" according to the Ganjam dialect, "fees on the same in grain" according to the Bellary dialect, days, period, time.
 Ayammy Shaddy, a number of festival days on a marriage.
 Ayan, a shepherd,—phrase of unknown origin used in the telugu Bible
 Aycesta, literally, one who despairs.
 Ayeema, a general term for charitable grants made by the sovereign to religious Mahometans. They are distinguished by the word Altumgh, Nuddud mash, &c., are conveyed by a regular form of grant, and constitute a perpetual and transferable tenure.
 Ayeemadar, the holder of an Ayeema.
 Ayeen dust or Ayeen jama, the grand total, or total of collections.
 Ayeen pahanee, an established rate per beegah, which the Government has a right to collect in all the villages in the southern Concan, after a survey and measurement of the whole land.
 Ayeeshkhurede. See Khueede gulla.
 Ayen, corrupted from Araba Aim, ordinary, original, absolute, total,—

one glossary says, a general term for the tax or six kinds of produce, viz., nunja, punja, &c.
 Ayennillam, lands which pays rent to Government.
 Ayengandeas, principal men or members of a village, the establishment of a village as maintained for conducting its public concerns.
 Ayen jumma or Ayen tarram, the regular rent or tax on the land, the proper collections. See Lawaee jumma, for some extra cultivation sometimes included in the Ayen jumma
 Ayenpheriz, actual assessment.
 Ayinda, infuture.
 Ayma, Aymah, or Aynad, lands, the property of learned or religious men, allowances to religious and other persons of the Mahometan persuasion, an item in the Muscoorat. See Muscoorat. Land granted by the supreme authority, subject to a small quit-rent to learned and religious persons.
 Ayma bazee zemeen, lands exempt from payment of revenues, by firmans of monarchs, but sometimes liable to a small quit-rent. They have been generally bestowed for religious purposes.
 Aymadaran, or Aymadars, persons receiving the allowances termed Aymah, which See, or holding land from Government at a low quit-rent. See Aymah.
 Aynit, a delivery of goods on credit in lieu of granting a loan of money.
 Ayun dust, the rate of assessment throughout the Concan. The Government portion of the produce was fixed originally and continued under the Viziapore Government at one-sixth part of the produce of rice, and one-half within certain limits of garden cultivation, and the quantities to be contributed by different descriptions and qualities of land were fixed by experiments made on these principles during the reign of Shahoo Maharaj by Anajee Dato Deshkoolcurnee of Sungumeshwer for the country situated

to the south of the Savitro or Bankote river, and first by Mulik Amber, and afterwards by Trimbuk Venaik to the north of that boundary. These rates are denominated Ayun glust, and still form the acknowledged rate of assessment throughout the Concan.

Ayvaz, or Aywaz, equivalent, substitute.

Ayyam, days, period, time.

Aza, not kind.

Azazoe ayma, lands, the grant of which expresses one or more entire villages.

Azil, corrupted from Hazir.

Azmaish, trial, measurement, re-examination.

Azmayeshi, trial, examination, an estimate of the village produce made when the crops are nearly ripe by the pergunnah aumeens, or other revenue officers, for the guidance of the collector in fixing his assessment.

Azmoodch, the tried.

Azooka, trace, token, hint, sign.

Azubaz, (Ganjam) abstract of an account.

Azukeh, traces, signs, hints.

B.

Ba, in Persian, means with; and Be, means without, but in several lists Be, is wrongly written Bay. Thus Bechirgh, without a light is written Baychiragh.

Baadchuppy, fees taken by the Moktussub for affixing his seals to the weights. *See* Moktussil.

Baadhatta, the setting up of a haat, or occasional market, near another, to its prejudice.

Baan, high and sudden influx of the tide into some of the rivers of India, particularly the Ganges and Indus; commonly termed the 'Bore'.

Bab, or Baub, chapter, head in accounts, subject, point, matter. Babyaft, or Baubyalt, classification of lands.

Baba, father, this is given as a very honorable title.

Babackee, without balance, as a complete payment.

Baband. *See* Bebund.

Babatwari tafsoel, classification.

Baboo, the younger branch of a Rajah's family; a Hindoo title of respect given to men of rank or high in office, and generally to men of respectability, equivalent to Esquire.

Babul, a cess, any tax extra to the standard of assessment, or rental, item, head, sort, kind, affair, matter.

Babwar, divided into various heads or statements, tabular classified.

Babwari, classification.

Babyaft, classification of lands.

Bacadarn and Batadarn, two castes in the northern part of Tulava, both of whom are slaves; both speak the same language, and both follow exactly the same customs, but who generally refuse to eat, or intermarry with each other.

Baccarl, grain merchant, shopkeeper, Chandler.

Bacanyali. *See* Bakaya.

Bach, a contribution from the shauers in an estate held under the Bhyacharn tenures, either in discharge of their respective portions of the Jummah, or to make up deficit in the collections. The custom of this bach varies, in some estates it is proportioned to the Biswadarn share, in others, according to the quantity of land cultivated by the individual sharers. *See* Byacharn and Biswa.

Bacheragh. *See* Bechiragh.

Bad, or Baud polam, low soil.

Badar. *See* Berra.

Badacul. *See* Bodakhl.

Badagay, a tribe of slaves in Coorg, of the class Yewaroo.

Badal, or Badled, exchange, alteration, removal, debt, loan, pledge, answer.

Badam, an almond, also "almond shaped" denotes oval.
 Badami biyam, malted rice, slightly backed to destroy the sprout, that the grain may remain sound.
 Badarka, (Johnson's Richardson, p. 250) convoy, guard, safe, conduct.
 Badarka hissah, the invoice or accompanying account.
 Badassalam, "after compliments" a phrase used in many telugu official letters while the writer has no clear notion of the meaning.
 Badastoor, according to custom.
 Badavahrita, the slave for his bride; one of the fifteen descriptions of slaves enumerated by Narada, who are said to be liable to impure works.
 Badavapolam, low black soil.
 Badavee, a sort of brig used in the coasting trade in Travancore.
 Bado, or Ambusht, a tribe formed from the connection of a woman of the Bice caste with a Brahmin.
 Badga, perpetually: beyond the memory of man.
 Badiach, name of a caste in Travancore below the Soodra but above the Pariahs.
 Badi cattu, or Buddy cattoo, ascertainment, measurement.
 Badinam, Baudinaum, or Badumanyam, a field held on quit rent.
 Badivaradi, classification of land as first or second class.
 Badjera, a small grain.
 Bad mash, rascally, villainous, as vagabonds, or suspected character.
 Badnami, disrepute, ill name, infamy, but in telugu Badnami, or Badlami is misused for responsibility and bears no other sense.
 Badshah, a king, a sovereign.
 Badshahce, royal lands.
 Bafecat bashaud, may they be prosperous, may they prosper, salutation. This form is used by Hindu clerks writing official letters in telugu, tamil, or mahratta without knowing what the words mean. In one list it is rendered adieu.
 Bag, a Bengal bag of rice weighs 164 pounds.

Bagahat, Baggaet, Bajyhat, Baugayher, or Baugayut, also called Jereeb gardens, garden lands, the assessment on which varies in different villages.
 Bagal, or Baghal, the armpit.
 Bagala, or Buggaleh, a brig used on the west coast. Also written Buggalow. The Mahratta Dictionary, p. 707, says, Bagala, "an Arab boat," but it cannot be Arabic as there is no G. in Arabic. "In Stocqueler's Pilgrimage 1832, vol. 1, p. 20, he mentions the buggara a smaller kind of vessel than the buggala. Possibly it is corrupted from Budgerow. In Wellsted's Travels in Arabia, 1838, vol. 1, p. 16, he fancies this name for a boat is derived from the Bengali word Bogla, a stork but this is quite wrong. In Arabic, baghal means slow, probably this is the root.
 Bagar (ba ghair), without, separate, from.
 Bagar short, unconditionally, without specification.
 Bagar veesbudy, the tax levied on flocks of sheep, &c., levied on miscellaneous items as distinguished from veesbudy.
 Bageers, proprietors of horses, not of the military class. From Baggir, or Bauggeer, those who hold the rein or who come with a horse and saddle. But it is elsewhere interpreted bargir or bahgir, i.e., troops who were raised by commanders who received a certain sum per horse and man. This distinguished them from cavalry wherein each man made his particular engagement with the general.
 Baggaite, a ground rent paid by cocoanut gardens on parts planted by individuals.
 Baghayati, garden land—a phrase denoting all taxable land excepting that on which regular crops are reaped.
 Baghire. See Bagar.
 Baghkarry, cultivation and repairs of public gardens.
 Bagmarco inaum, a tiger killed land, i.e. land granted to him who has

killed tigers.

Bagree, thief, housebreaker.

Bahadar, or Bahadoor, a title like "the most noble," a hero, a knight, a title of honour, used as an addition to the names of nobles and persons of high rank. Stewart's Bengal 4, p. 550, says, it is said to be a Tartar word, the meaning is not understood but it now accompanies every military title.

Bahaduri, the name of a coin, a pagoda of the intrinsic value of four Madras rupees.

Bahal karna, to appoint, put in an office, promote.

Baheendhirree, or Bheindree, possibly a corruption of Abhyantari, a middle man, a supporter, one who is bound for another, guarantee.

Baheers, properly, a camp follower.

Bahera, "a table of receipts and demands" (Elphinstone's Report on the territories conquered from the Peshwa 1819, page XXXIX). See Talabandi.

Bahirwasee, Barwasee, or Bahirvasi, a resident abroad, or outside, there are seven classes of men who, according to certain canons, are by birth and hereditary occupation excluded or sought to be excluded from the city and society of superior Hindoos.

Bahula, the dark half of the lunar month, the dark fortnight in a lunar month.

Bahurkuleea, alienated land, the word seems to mean outside the Government "kullee" or barn.

Bahusha, of course.

Bai. See Be.

Baidmunter, prayers or hymns extracted from the Vedas, the sacred books of the Hindoos, and recited at the ceremony of adoption, and on other solemn occasions.

Baikh, a species of tenure on a favourable assessment of revenue.

Baikhputter, a deed of grant conveying a tenure in Baikh. See Baikh.

Bail, meant for a bullock.

Baildar, or Beldar, a pioneer, a brick-

layer.

Bailu, Byle, or Bucla, (in Canara) the plain, the first class of land.

Bairaggies, Hindoo devotees, votaries of Vishnu.

Baital, Bactal, Bytall, Boital, Betala, Bhetala, or Vetala, this is the name of a devil or demon who is supposed to haunt certain hills or deserts. Equivalent to Silenus or Pan.

Bait ul mal, the treasury, an escheat or sum forfeited to the treasury. See Biet ul mal.

Baja, musical instruments.

Baja kharch, sundry expenses.

Bajantry, music, a band of drums and trumpets.

Bajar, or Bazar, market. Bajar khabar, town, news, rumour.

Bajarry, the grain called millet.

Bajee, divers, miscellaneous.

Bajeh, meant for bazi.

Bajerce, a dry grain raised on the Goraroo lands.

Bajjins, "ipso facto": with the thing.

Bajjiti, corruption of Basti, a town.

Bakal, See Baccaul.

Bakaya, or Bakai, arrears, outstanding balance.

Bakeel, Bakeer, Bukheer, or Bakbir, report, statement. This word is much used in Mahratta but omitted in the Dictionaries, whether Mahratta, Canarese, or Hindoostani. It is asserted by Mahratta Brahmins to be meant for bakhair with comfort, but this cannot be correct. It more probably is a separate word, meaning report, account, statement. See Madras Journal vol. VIII, p. 84 85, &c., where it is always spell Bakhcor.

Bakhera, disturbance, breach of the peace.

Bakhshai, forgiveness, excusing.

Bakhshi, paymaster, commander-in-chief. See Buckshee.

Baki, debt, remainder.

Pakka, a chandler, a small shop-keeper.

Baktirs, or baktrians, so called from Baktir, or Bactria, the place from whence they come.

Baku, a dagger.

Baky, or Baki, remainder, what remains, debt.

Baky keffyet, remaining profit, or surplus profit, the balance of profit arising from the original selling price of salt.

Balaband, usual name for the mode, or character in which the Mahratta language is written. Probably derived from balaband. Molesworth's Mahratta Dictionary omits it. Vulgarly it is derived from bal, hair: which is quite absurd.

Bala bhatt raz, the low caste workmen, labourers, or drudges in a village in Travancore.

Balachong, or Blatchong, (Stavorinus voyages 1798, vol. 2, p. 240, describes the process of making it) a paste made at Macassar, of pounded shrimps: much used as a condiment or pickle.

Baladoor, averting an omen, the ceremony of waving a lamp to break a spell, or do away an ill omen.

Baladusty, unauthorized exactions, or clandestine collections.

Balagocs, hereditary watchmen, or police.

Balaghaut, above the ghauts, in contradistinction to Paycenghaut, below the ghauts. The terms refer to the high central table land in the South of India, and the modern province of the Carnatic. See Paycenghaut.

Bala khana, an upper room, an upper story.

Balaŵa, payments by travellers to defray the expense of Chokees in dangerous places.

Balda, the capital (a word generally used for Hyderabad).

Baldee, a wooden bucket.

Baldi, a bucket.

Balecs, a bolster, or large pillow.

Baleh, the head of a still.

Ballac, a term used at Surat and Cambay to denote a certain claim of the Paishwa's and Guicowar's Chowtees. The variation of ballac was not less extensive than the variety of articles upon which it was col-

lected; and the rates were subject, from extortion, or caprice, to perpetual changes. Though the practice of levying ballac has long existed, its extent has never yet been defined, though it appears to have been questioned whether the Nawab have a right to larger ballac than one-fifth of the value of the article upon which it is levied.

Ballan, or Ballum, a hog, spear.

Balootees, Bullootchdars, or Bulutedar, corrupted from bulavati, a calling or denomination, a trade. The balutidar is the olderman, or headman (maistry), and he receives fees which likewise are called balooti. See Madras Lit. Soc. Journal, 1839, p. 409. From bulana, to call, denominate.

The village establishment termed Bara bullootee or the twelve Balootees, viz:—

1. The Carpenter.
2. „ Washerman.
3. „ Shoemaker.
4. „ Village porter.
5. „ Barber.
6. „ Potter.
7. „ Iron smith.
8. „ Ropemaker.
9. „ Gold smith.
10. „ Gooroo (priest).
11. „ Bhut joses, or astrologer and reader of the shastras.
12. „ Moolna, or doctor.

Each performs for all the persons in the village the services of his particular profession. Besides these twelve, there are to be found in every village a few men who gain a subsistence from other occupations such as banians, weavers, tailors, &c; but as they are not considered to belong to the village establishment, these are generally paid by the job, and not like the Balootees, who have an established remuneration, whether they are employed, or not.

Balorbandi, violence, force.

Balpurveshee, pensions usually granted by sunnud to the families of

persons killed in service.
 Baluttara, lands, the produce of which is given to a pagoda (Canara).
 Bam, Baum, or Bamoo, a measure of three cubits and a half (Harris).
 Bamboo, a species of cane, also a measure containing a gallon.
 Bamonjib, according to.
 Bamtya and Oochuke, a caste of Hindoos scarcely recognized, below Sudras, but above Chandals. Their occupation is to steal privately from dwelling houses. The name is also applied to pick-pockets and thieves in general.
 Banami, to the name, or direction of. To so and so.
 Banana, the plantain.
 Banash, or Bannash, a sort of pink colour. See Ooda nda.
 Banchoot, villain, wretch.
 Band or Bund, the embankment round a tank; the wall of earth that supports the lower end. A half sheet of paper so closed. In most of the villages in Salsette, near the sea, the banks broken by the high tides were repaired by the Corrumbees, in the town of Mazewrah it was, however, settled that the Sircar was to make these repairs, paying the people for their labour. The former right of the Sircar was commuted for three paras of Battly Phouse and the exaction obtained this term.
 Bandagi, service, respects.
 Bandakhor, drudge, dependant, creature, wretch.
 Bandalam, or Bandavalam, stock in trade, capital.
 Bandars, guards furnished to villages in Kattiwar willing to pay the expense of them. The literal meaning of the word is "rocket bearer," as being furnished from the advanced guard, in which the rocket bearers generally march.
 Bandec, a female slave.
 Bandeh sharana, petty fines, penalties, forfeitures.
 Bandhu, a bribe (Kannadi), relations who do not partake in the offerings to common ancestors.

Bandi khana, a prison.
 Bandiwan, a prisoner.
 Bandobast, arrangement, settlement, order.
 Bandwa, a fee for permission to cut wood in the Government forests.
 Bandwarries, hill men.
 Bandy, a cart, a wheel carriage of any kind.
 Bandykye, or Bendacoy, (called in Bengal Ram-turay), a vegetable of a slimy kind, Hibiscus esculentus.
 Bang, Bahang, Bangi, or Bhungee, the extract of an herb which resembles hemp. The powers are similar to landanum, but not so potent. It is much used by the natives of India, and frequently with dreadful effects.
 Bang, a share of the tulput, or Government land, a liquid extract of the leaves of the Cannabis sativa with spices used as an intoxicating mixture.
 Banga, a species of cotton.
 Bangala, or Bangalo, a pent roofed house (Shakespear, p. 284). It is commonly supposed to be derived from Bengal.
 Bangdar, a sharer who has the right of cultivating a portion of the tulput, or Government land.
 Banghy, mail, post for heavy parcels.
 Bangle, probably Bangti, a bracelet.
 Bangries, a coarse glass ring worn by females round the wrist commonly, called bangles, bracelets, gold bangles, gold bracelets.
 Bangs, orchards of fruit trees, perhaps meant for bagha, garden.
 Bangur, new land.
 Bangy, a yoke whereby parcels may be carried, one at each end. Also the heavier description of mail which conveys large parcels. A pole with slings at either end supporting portable boxes or baskets for baggage carried over one's shoulder.
 Bani, a weight equal to eighty rupees.
 Banjar, waste land, Anadi banjar, immemorial waste.
 Banjarees, or Brinjarees, this is derived from the Persian baring, rice, as they are carriers of rice, some

erroneously think this comes from pingar, pinjari. The common name is Lumbadee which see, the name would be better spelt, Birinjaree. Their origin is involved in great obscurity; but they are entirely a pastoral people, who have no fixed residence, and never live in houses, but are constantly under canvas. They have great numbers of cattle; and on this account, as well as from their dealing largely in grain, their services, on the march of troops, are of great importance. The Banjarces are always armed. Certain privileges are accorded to them by general consent. They are usually permitted to pass between contending armies without being attacked or molested.

Banka, a long trumpet.

Bankadi, a bench, form, stall.

Bankol, *i.e.* Bencoolen, Bankol donga, a convict, because often transported to Bencoolen.

Banksaul, a house where stores are deposited while ships are unloading and refitting; a marine office,--I suppose this is corrupted from banikya sala, "merchants' lodge."

Bannan, the washerman, caste (Travancore).

Bannan addiga, stinted measure (Tinnevely) of grain.

Ban perust, a hermit, or one who, after the fiftieth year of his life, wholly renounces the world, *i.e.* Vana parast, who betakes himself to the wilderness.

Banyan, a Hindoo merchant, or shopkeeper,--the corrupt term Banyan is used in Bengal to designate the native who manages the money concerns of an European, and sometimes serves him as interpreter. At Madras the same description of person is called dubash, one who can speak two languages; an interpreter. See Bunnees and Dubash.

Banyan, or Banian tree, the tree called the Ficus Orientalis, or Ficus Indica, and which among the Hindoos is a sacred plant.

Baolier, (Travancore and Cochin).

slaves that live in the jungles as outcastes, of these the females are called Baolachi.

Baoo, or Bayoo, the helm of a rudder; Baoree, or Baoli, a well, or reservoir of water considerably below the surface of the ground, the descent to which is made by flights of steps, commonly embellished with architectural pavilions and resting places.

Baota, or Baoota, a flag.

Baparee. See Beparee.

Baprottee zumeen, a perquisite of the patells on miras-land, of which nineteen rohas go to the patells.

Bar, a day of the week; as Som-bar, Monday, &c. The word also means a load. See Bar bardarry.

Bará, in the district of Broach, forty villages composing the Tuppas of Unliseer and Packaj, bordering with Dejbarra on the sea coast, are so called. Twelve, great. See Kanum.

Baraat, diploma, privilege, warrant, share, proportion. An assignment or draft.

Bara baloote, or bulavati, the twelve village ministerial officers. See Balotees.

Barabar, regular, even, in line.

Barabari, regularity, line, series.

Baraee, or Badaí, grandeur, pomp, style.

Baragaum, the name of a tract of country consisting of twelve villages with dependant hamlets, inhabited by a tribe of Mahometans denominated Muluks.

Barageor, or Bargeer, horsemen mounted on horses belonging to the Government. In the Calcutta Review, Oct. 1844, page 53, the phrase is thus explained. In some native regiments a soldier invaliding another has to purchase his horse, &c., or if he has not the cash he rides one belonging to a Native Officer or to some privileged person and becomes what is called his Fargeor, receiving only 7 or 8 Rs. a month, while the owner of the horse receives the balance of his pay.

Barjee, an account, stating first the

sum total, and then the particulars.
Baraks, contrariwise, at variance,
used in telugu as a substantive.

Baramahall, the twelve districts in
the table land of Mysore, some are
now part of the district of (shellam)
Salem.

Baranagar laccavi, the fee or allow-
ance granted to those who use the
"hara nagar" great plough, used in
breaking up new land.

Barandi, a verandah.

Barasal, a ceremony performed when
a son is twelve years old.

Barat, diploma, privilege, warrant,
share, proportion.

Baratdar, shareholder, holder of a
guarantee.

Baratum, an assignment, written
order.

Baraun, rain.

Baraunee, a cloak worn during rain.

Baravard, calculation, reckoning, a
muster roll, an estimate, a calcula-
tion, what is summed up, a state-
ment of district disbursement.

Barbardarry, expense of travelling;
coolie hire, carriage hire, &c.

Barhee, or Barichi, a spear.

Baree, or Batee, the body of a docu-
ment (apparently corrupted from
the English word body).

Bargah, place of admittance, or pub-
lic dewan, where audience is gene-
rally given.

Barha, repeatedly.

Bari, a house, a palace, a temple.

Baria vadu, (an Uriya word) a menial
village servant.

Barish puttee, a statement shewing
the quantity of rain that has fallen.

Bariz, rent, a term used in Dindigul,
equivalent to jumma. The gross
assessment of a village or district.
See Beriz.

Barjaut, an oppressive custom, by
which persons were compelled to
purchase above the market price.

Barjee, or Beree, a tribe of Hin-
doo produced by the connection of
a brahmin with a woman of the
Sooder caste.

Barjoy, a custom of forcing the peo-
ple to buy goods at an exorbitant

price, likewise a free grant of a
spot of ground made by the Zemin-
dars and land-holders to any of their
relations, the rents of which, to pre-
vent a loss to the donor, are assess-
ed upon the rest of his possessions.
Barkhast karna, to rise or break up
(as a court or assembly), to raise
or remove (a guard), to recall, or
rescind an order.

Barma, a drill turned with a bow.

Barmiah, the head ryot of a village.

Barinokki, a perfume resembling
frankincense.

Barnoo, that which defends the door
of a house.

Barosa or Bharavasa, reliance, trust,
encouragement. Baruvassam, the
same.

Barra, land of Broach of inferior
quality, and yielding less than the
rest.

Barree, a term used in Cutch, des-
criptive of the trade carried on with
ports within the gulf, or to the east-
ward of Jigat. See Jufferoe.

Bartarf, set aside, dismissed, dis-
charged.

Barum, a candy of 500 lbs., or 20
manns.

Barwalla, a sepoy.

Barzoo, Baruzu, or Baroozoo, a small
iron bar with each end formed into
two points, used by carpenters to
measure with.

Basaimpu, money advanced to a cul-
tinator, Ganjam.

Basama, boothedar.

Bas bania, (seller of spices), domestic
slaves in Cuttack of the pure caste.

Basta, a bale of goods.

Bataharu. See Bacadaru.

Batarookh, dated, on the date.

Batona, or Batina, internal or domes-
tic, secret, underhand, subordinate,
included, a spy.

Bathela, a caste of Brahmins in
Guzerat.

Batil (Arabic), vain, fruitless.

Batoler, land allotted by way of
charity to a class of Brahmins called
Baat.

Batta, deficiency, discount, allow-
ance, allowance to troops in the

- field, extra pay or allowance to public servants.
- Batta peons, those who are temporarily employed and granted their subsistence.
- Battee, a still for making spirits, sometimes spelt Battleh.
- Battees. *See* Bhuttees or Bhatties.
- Battena shetty, a chief or arbitrator among people of the right hand caste.
- Batturaz, or Bhattraz, a poet, bard, this is the name of a certain tribe.
- Batty, or Paddy, rice in the husk. in Malabar it means seed land, or paddy field.
- Batwarra, or Buttwarra. *See* Act XX of 1836. The partition or division of lands.
- Batwa sanchi, a wallet or bag of striped ticken.
- Bauberie, a kind of gourd, a noise, O my father!
- Bamboors, a civilized tribe much addicted to merchandise, and on the whole the richest and most flourishing of the tribes of Damaun. They are reckoned among the quietest and most honest of the Affghan tribes.
- Baubtee, petty, minor, as charges *See* Babut. A reserved share of the Choute levied by the Mahratta amounting to one-fourths. Baubtees are classed under two heads: the Surkarree, or that taken on account of Government, and the Purbaree, or that taken by the village community, or by any other party than the Government. *See* Choute.
- Baudoon, the fifth month, from the 11th May to the 12th June.
- Bang, the share of Government land which a Patell or other villager possesses the right to cultivate.
- Baugaum, a share or portion.
- Baugh, a garden, generally attached to a house.
- Bangm, the most productive villages in the southern division of Delhi, situate on the banks of canals.
- Bangrie, a certain tribe of robbers, Malcolm's Central India, 2, 182. Malcolm's Instructions, p. 50.
- Baukee. *See* Baki.
- Bauker, an intoxicating drug.
- Bavacha, or Bowcha, a race of Guzerat highlanders.
- Bavars, without an owner, unclaimed.
- Bavulla, Bauvil, Bavulloc, or Bawul, thorny trees, very common in the wastes of the west of India, called in Hindoostance, Bubbool. From the trunks and boughs of aged ones exudes a gum like that called Arabic, which the Bheels and poor inhabitants of the jungles use as food, &c, &c., *Acacia Arabica*.
- Baya, seller.
- Bayana, earnest money, an advance.
- Baydagay (bedegeh), rent, quit rent payable on certain Inaum lands.
- Bayavard, details, items, particulars.
- Bayedée, a woman.
- Bayillo, or Baelo, effeminate, weak, under the undue influence of woman, according to Indian illustration, "a husband in stays while his wife wears a turban."
- Bazar, a market, market place, a daily market, on particular days, it is not unusual to have in them a Haut, where a number of petty vendors besides the established shopkeepers assemble.
- Bazar butta, the difference between inferior coins and the Ankooshee rupees, taken when revenue was paid in them.
- Bazat, agency.
- Bazee, sundry, various, miscellaneous.
- Bazeeast ayeema, grants in ayeema which have been resumed.
- Bazeeast i tukheef, remissions of revenue which had been resumed.
- Bazeeasty chokera, lands appropriated for the payment of servants.
- Bazee babut, or Bazee duffeh, a vague species of taxation, no particular account on which they are levied being specified.
- Bazee curtch, kurch, or kherch, sundry expenses, various contingent disbursements and indemnities allowed to Zemindars in lieu of expenses otherwise unprovided for.
- Bazee duffa, sundry items, various items of taxation, revenue derived

from fruits, artificers, &c.

Bazee jamma, miscellaneous total, aggregate of revenue arising from sundry heads, lands held by Brahmins and others.

Bazee zameen, sundry or miscellaneous lands, the term is particularly applied to such lands as are exempt from payment of public revenue or very lightly rated; not only to such as are held by Brahmins or appropriated to the support of temples, &c., but also to the lands held by the officers of Government, such as Zemindars, Canongoes, Putwarries, &c., &c.

Bazgasht, withdrawn, diverted from its original purpose, refund.

Bazoo purwanah, an order in support or corroboration, the order of a public officer issued to carry into effect the royal mandate.

Bazoubund, a bracelet.

Bazyaft, the act of resuming alienated lands, and subjecting them again to the jumma or Government assessment; resumption of anything; money refunded as being in excess of the proper collections, the same as Mohusabah (Bellary).

Be, thus bebaki, without any balance or remainder.

Be adabi, disrespect.

Be adbi, disrespect.

Beadbi moaf, pardon the liberty I take.

Bearer, this English word is in India applied to the Hindoos who carry palankeens; in southern India these are generally of the caste called Besta (fisherman), or Booy. Bhui which is corrupted into boy.

Bearh cundy, a pergunnah charge for providing mats, baling silk, and packing treasure sent to Delhi.

Beasty, meant for Behishty, a man of paradise, a water carrier.

Beat, the common thin cane.

Beavra, or Bayavary, a forced contribution.

Beazand manooty, premium and interest to the Commavisdar for paying revenue in advance.

Bebaki, to the fall, without any re-

sidue, without balance

Bebce, a lady, or gentlewoman.

Bebund, insecure, weak.

Be chiragh, desert, depopulated, from Be, without; chiragh, a lamp.

Bedana, correctly Bihidana, the dried seeds of the quince, (safir-jal, Arabic Rich. 834), these look like dried mulberry seeds, they are used in sherbets being very mucilaginous, demulcent and cooling.

Bedani, a certain purgative drug: stated in the Calcutta Tariff to be quince seed.

Bedar. See Bidar.

Bedbai, waste book.

Bedda shist, the summer crop.

Beddouins, banditti of the desert.

Bediga, quit-rent.

Bedukhul, dismissed, ousted, displaced.

Bedur, a wild class of men at Cuddapah, many of the cutbudy militia are of this tribe.

Becakerun, Sanscrit grammar.

Beed (tolugu bidu), waste lands, Government grounds kept a part to make hay upon for the public cattle.

Boedee, or Beroe, bound, folded, or rolled up; tobacco enclosed in a leaf for smoking is so called: also the leaf of the betel for chewing.

Beegah, Beega, or Begah, a land measure, equal in Bengal to about the third part of an acre, but varying in different provinces; the common Ryotty beegah in Bengal, contains about 1,600 square yards; a measure of land varying in extent in different parts of India.

Beegah bhyecondly, an arbitrary beegah, by which lands are frequently measured or estimated; the object being to ascertain not their actual, but their relative extent for the purpose of apportioning the quota of revenue and charges to be paid by each of the coparceners, and in order to deceive the revenue officers, it is not unusual to make the measure equal to several standard beegahs.

Beegah dam, payment by villages by

a rate on the Scer lands; a tenure, the peculiar features of which are, that the numerous proprietors and their coparceners cultivate according to their means and their industry without reference to the laws of inheritance; and the portion of the Government demand and village expenses which remain unliquidated after the Ryotce rent has been carried to account, is equally apportioned on all the sharers according to the quality and quantity of the lands in their respective occupations. The system prevails both among Hindoos and Mussulmans, and is stated to be precisely the same in the Bhyachara tenure. *See* Bhyachara—Beegah dam, is also an arbitrary Beegah, equal to many standard Beegahs. *See* Beegah bhyceonddy.

Beegarah, or Bagarah. one who has no work, an idle fellow. The Beegarahs in the Peninsula are a wandering tribe of Seiks, who follow camps and occasionally act as carriers.

Beegaury khaar, salt batty grounds, the assessment upon which is paid in money per beega.

Beegotee, villages, whose revenue is paid by the Beega; the Beegotee is also a commutation in money for the Government share of the produce; the Beegotee is fixed with reference to a classification of the land, and to the crop; the classification of the land is made with reference not to the qualities of the soil, but to the vicinity to the village, or the contrary, height, liability to injury from cattle, trespassers, and other local circumstances; any other than the ordinary crop is valued separately.

Beegum, a lady, princess, woman of high rank.

Beej bunka, birdlime made from the (beej) seed of the tamarind which is ground down into (bunka) glue.

Beej parava, land actually sown (Bollary).

Beejuk. invoice, inventory.

Beejwari, or Bijvurry, allowance granted for seed corn,

Beekreek, or Vikriyaka, a man who sells his liberty.

Beel. an instrument like a large hoe.

Beelabundy, an account of the settlement of a district, specifying the name of each Mehal, the farmer of it, and the amount at which it is let.

Beelah, properly the privy purse, but usually applied to express funds appropriated to the maintenance of the Begum, and to other private purposes in the family of the Nabob.

Beelder. *See* Bildar.

Beema, Bima, or Biman, insurance on merchandise.

Beena, a species of long grass.

Beenwar vera, a tax on goods.

Beer, Bidu, or Beed, land in grass, and of which the greater part is made into hay, not grazed.

Beera. the leaf of the betel made up into a roll with spices and lime, which is presented to guests and chewed.

Beesanem (Travancore), the second or lighter crop, the first being the Caroo.

Beeshy visha, poison, the stalks of a certain kind of lotus, also a kind of bark which gives a red dye.

Beet, a species of sickly grass, which has prickles on it.

Beetee, daughter, the universal designation of a slave in Assam.

Befahm, careless, unskilful.

Beg, an honorary title, signifying brave or valiant.

Begaree, an impressed labourer, forced to carry burthens without any money compensation.

Begce, quickly.

Begirao, a dromedary.

Begowny, the begowny tenure implies a money valuation, equivalent to one-third of the ascertained produce after deducting one-eighth for batty banks, as the rent payable to the state; a garden distinguished into Patusthul or land permanently watered; Mothusthul or land water-

- ed by machinery.
- Begum. a lady, princess, woman of high rank.
- Behal, restored to its former, or continuing in its present state.
- Behally sunnud, a grant restoring a person to the possession of something that he had been deprived of, or confirming to him what he at present enjoys.
- Behawilly, the partition of the actual produce of the harvest between Government and the cultivator.
- Behcery, an astringent drug; a species of myrobalan.
- Beher, a species of hawk, the bhairavi or bhairi.
- Behosh, out of his senses, intoxicated.
- Behoshyar, careless.
- Behrics, divisions of villages.
- Beid, veda, the most ancient of the Hindoo Scriptures; there are four Beids, the Rug, the Huchur, the Sam, and the Atreburn. Rig, Yajur, Sama, Atharvana.
- Beil begaree, the mamlutdar, used formerly to press bullocks (without payment), whenever he wanted them, this was discovered and forbidden; but twenty four rupees per annum were charged upon those who had been in the habit of furnishing the bullocks, and credited to Government under this term.
- Beitool maul, escheats.
- Beituk bazar, a tax on stalls at fairs.
- Beja, a term used to denote an extraordinary rise of water towards the surface; groundless, unreasonable.
- Bejentry mehal, the revenues collected from dancing girls and musicians.
- Bekee, begging, alms, charity, an item of taxation included in the Abwab. See Abwab.
- Bekut, a slave for a livelihood.
- Belaa kerch, a principal department in the household expenses of a Nawab.
- Belayak, unfit.
- Bel bunder, a principal ingredient in the offerings to Candoobha; an incarnation of Mahadeo; the peculiar object of veneration to the Guicowar family; from bel, a tree, and bhundar, saffron; an interchange, a sacred pledge.
- Beldar, a caste of Hindoos below Soodras, but above Chandals, occupied in digging wells, blasting rocks, working on roads; a pioneer, a mason, a salt maker.
- Beloochees, a tribe of Sindians in Guzerat; the founder of which was Khaidhun khun.
- Beluk, a fief in Persian, being a tract of country which belongs to a subject by gift, purchase, or succession, or which is held for military service.
- Be marammat, out of repairs, ruinous, damaged.
- Benaick, or Vinayaca, the name of a god, also called Ganesa.
- Benani (without a name), an epithet applied to a bond executed in favour of one person, but the money secured by which is the property of another person not named in the bond.
- Benjary. See Brinjary.
- Benthagam, mortgaged plough land (Travancore).
- Beofsary, or Beoparee, a travelling merchant or pedlar, who carries his goods on bullocks.
- Bopari (vyapari), traffic, trade.
- Bopul, or Vipal, a measure of time. 24 of which are equivalent to a second, and 68 to a pul.
- Boram, traffic, trade, bargain.
- Beramy, one of the five superior modes of marriage; according to this method, the father by entreaty obtains a bridegroom of distinction, and on that account makes magnificent nuptial presents.
- Borapar, further relief of distress.
- Berath, or Berant, an assignment or draft.
- Berayut, a Brahmin's son, who is a minor.
- Berbakrut, a man become a slave for the sake of a female servant.
- Bercundass, See Bascandaz.
- Berdoorannoes, the tribes who in

habit the eastern part of the Affghan country enclosed between the range of Hindoo Koash, the Indus, the Salt range, and the range of Soliman, are comprehended under that general name. They consist of the Eudofzes, Otman khail, Turcolaunees, Chyberries; the tribes of the plains of Peshawur, and those of Bungush and Kuttak.

Berec, fetters.

Beriz, Bercej, or Bcreez, total, aggregate of assessment. Sashwitabereez, the permanent settlement. The gross jumma or demand of a district.

Bereesocherg, meant for Vrishot sarjanam, a consecrated bull, suffered to go loose.

Berenge a rook, rice cleansed without boiling.

Bergher, a certain tribe of hill people in Coimbatore.

Berhemcharry, corrupted from Bramhachari, a bachelor or bramin lad who is not yet married; a pupil living with his tutor; a man who has studied divinity twelve years; a religious pupil.

Bermertur. See Bruhmutter.

Beroor, a tribe of Hindoos, who derive their origin from the connection of a man of Abheir caste with a woman of the Koofs.

Berozgar, unemployed, unhired, an expectant or candidate.

Berreco, a tribe of Hindoos, to whom the raising the paun or betel plant is allotted.

Bertuk. a servant.

Borund, the denomination of the land in the Moorshedabad division, situated to the north-east of the Padu river.

Besabab, without reason.

Beshuck, certainly.

Bessoye, the family name of a race of hill chief in the northern circars.

Bestad, a storehouse.

Bosur, or Besuree, a description of soil, intermediate between the Goraroo and the Kalee dhaeen.

Besuree, or Besari, a small jewel worn by women on one side of the nose.

Betel, an aromatic leaf chewed by the people of India.

Betel nut, the fruit of the Arca catechu tree, it is the kernal, or nut, that is eaten.

Betta koolearoo, a tribe of slaves in Coorg of the class Yewaroo. See Yewaroo.

Bewaris, without heirs: lapsed as a fief.

Bewusta, a written declaration of the Hindoo law, according to received authorities and text books given by Pundits, or Hindoo law officers attached to the courts of justice, generally in answer to questions proposed to them; exposition of the law of the Sastra.

Beyrydars, the heads of behrics of divisions of a village. See Lumberdars.

Beyz. an egg, this in Arabic also denotes whiteness and the word is used for a signature for two reasons: one is, that the flourish is oval, the other that it denotes, all written under this is blank.

Bezar, puzzled, at his wits end, at a loss.

Bezuroor, needless.

Bhadbhooja, or Bharbhoonja, a dealer in parched corn, grain kilners or grillers.

Bhadvy, the summer harvest.

Bhaee, brother.

Bhaeepos, literally, sons of brothers, relations in a village who hold their lands either at lower rates than the ryots, or pay for their share their proportions of the jumma and expenses.

Bhagavan, almighty God (the blessed), also called Narrayan, the creator; as contradistinguished from Devas (gods) and Devatas (demi-gods).

Bhag butaee, a system of assessment by which the Government collections are made entirely in kind, it prevails to only a limited extent, having been generally commuted to a money payment.

Bhagti, domestic slaves of the impure castes in Cuttack, employed

exclusively in out door work.

Bhagul, the gate, or entrance to a town, or village. Bhagul applies to any opening in a wall, as gateways, sallyports.

Bhagwar, or Baugdar, the tenure of a village divided into bhangs, or shares; villages held in joint tenancy.

Bhai jumma, an annual perquisite of the patell, paid by the Sircar on settling the jumma.

Bhaktadas, the slave for his food, one of the fifteen descriptions of slaves enumerated by Narada, who are said to be liable to impure works.

Bhal, the designation of the extensive tract of country composing the southern and western parts of the Dholka district, in the province of Guzerat, of which wheat, grain and cotton, are the staple produce.

Bhala, well, sound, whole.

Bhallae vera, a levy at one per cent.

Bhamla, brackish, applied to water.

Bhandarees, the drawers of the juice of the cocoanut and bread trees.

Bhandary, a term used in Guzerat for a guarantee, security for repayment of a loan without personal liability.

Bhara, rent, fare, postage; a tax in money levied under the bhagbutaco system of assessment from the ryot, to cover the expense of conveying the Government grain to the kusba or to the market where it is sold.

Bharana, a line or row of betel nut trees, the extent of betel lands is rated by these: one containing ten rows, another twenty rows (Canara).

Bharant, or Bhurunt, the flooring of a room.

Bharee, heavy, respectable, opulent, plump, stout. But Bharee mudra, a thick coin denotes a base coin (Guntoor).

Bhamla, riot, disturbance.

Bharoothul, a tax paid for liberty to graze cattle.

Bharosa, encouragement, reliance.

Bharti, or Bhurtee, filling up, bharti

karna to realize a debt, or obtain payment, to fill up gaps in a manuscript, &c.

Bharwuttea, a term derived from bhar, outside; and wut, a road; and implies an outlaw, robbers, a chief who feeling or fancying himself aggrieved by his superior, and unable to obtain redress, throws himself without the pale of the law, sets his Government at defiance, becomes a professed plunderer, and compels his ryots and dependants to quit their native villages, which are suffered to remain waste; while the bharwuttea retires to some place where he may indulge his revenge, and whence he may carry on his depredations.

Bhasha, a dialect.

Bhat, or Bharott, the name of one of the illegitimate tribes of Hindoos, springing from the intercourse of a man of the Vyshow and a woman of the Khurree caste; they are properly genealogists and poets. Another of their occupations was that of giving security; bhat security was formerly common in Guzerat, and on every occasion the bhat received a consideration equivalent to the prescribed rule, the amount, and the supposed ability of the person requiring the security.

Bhata, or Bhato, alluvial soil, usually land recovered by an accidental change in a river's course, also a name for a thug, or swindler and murders; a road.

Bhatadar, spokesman, representative.

Bhateca, the name of a tribe settled in Cuttack and various parts of the Deccan, who are chiefly venders of milk, and day labourers, though claiming high descent. The name was also borne by a race of converts to Islamism in the country south of the Sutlege.

Bhatela, an order of Brahmin cultivators.

Bhatsari, passenger, wayfarer.

Bhattavritti, grant of land or money for the subsistence of a priest, &c., land held in common by several

- meerasidars.
- Bhattee, the name of a certain tribe of Guzerati merchants.
- Bhatvartulu, inam lands held by bramins.
- Bhatyam (battem), balla, allowance, subsistence.
- Bhaud bhowroopee, a caste of Hindoos estimated far below Soodras, whose occupation is to sing and dance, to tell stories, to assume disguises, and to imitate the voices of animals, for the rajah's amusement; their number is small, the occupation being chiefly followed by Mussulmans.
- Bhavanti, a house built in the Hindu style. An outer four square wall, with a chamber in each corner, and the chambers connected by open verandas roofed, but not walled on the inside.
- Bhavanti romal, a handkerchief with a large flowered pattern in each corner.
- Bhaweley, or Bhaoli, one of the modes in which the revenue is received in grain. The system of sharing crops equally between the landlord and tenant, or the Government and the cultivator.
- Bhawin, a dancing girl, who in the southern Concan receives contributions from the villages. Called also Gharees.
- Bhayaon, or Bhej, the process by which each Beegah, as ascertained by the survey, is constituted a share of the revenue and village charges.
- Bhayeroo, in the earth, a hollow; a hole below; an excavation under ground.
- Bhay khelaut, cost of robes of honour called khilat; a cess or contribution levied to defray the expense of providing such dresses charged under the head Zer mathote. *See* Zer mathote.
- Bhaz teer dhan (or band), sweepings of grain.
- Bheasty, a water bearer.
- Bheda, sums levied on his neighbours to pay the sum due by a man as tax (Ganjam).
- Bheckna, a charitable contribution from the revenues of villages without reference to their value, and which is not reducible to any fixed scale.
- Bheels, a predatory race, originally inhabiting hilly and jungle tracts not easily penetrated.
- Bheels wuttundar, hereditary watchmen or police.
- Bheem, a paper in which every tenure of land is registered, exhibiting its gross quantity and jumma, with the details of each description, the name of the ryot and his registered number.
- Bhegottee warreer, land paying revenue in Anjar.
- Bhej. *See* Bhayaon.
- Bhons, the female Buffalo.
- Bhertuk, wages.
- Bherry, a department of the Mahratta Government in which the revenue accounts received from the districts were made up.
- Bhery bundy, Bery bundy, or Behry bundy, well building or repairing; allowances for additional charges for repairing cause-ways and embankments otherwise unprovided for, being an item of the Muscoorat. *See* Muscoorat.
- Bhet, or Bhetee, interview; meeting; embracing. This term is now used for a tax or offering, by which interviews were wont, or are yet to be obtained.
- Bhetree, the throw of sixes on the dice.
- Bhikya, or Bhiksha, a gift, a grant, a loan, a present, alms. On all occasions of family ceremonies and observances among Hindoos of a class which entitles them to the presence of Brahmins, adoration or alms-giving is made to each Brahmin who attends.
- Bhooe, or Bhooee, bearing on the shoulder; a palenkeen boy; chairman, in truth Booe, or Boi is the name of a caste of fishermen who employ themselves as bearers.
- Bhooe marhattee and Kakar, a caste of Hindoos below Soodras, but

above Chandals, whose occupation is to carry palankoes, doolees, water-skins, &c., and to cut and sell wood.

Bhoga cammee, failure of a second crop.

Bhogam, is the name of a telugu caste, who are dancers

Bhogdary, enjoyment, occupancy, possession.

Bhogum, or Bogum, enjoyment, possession.

Bhogyadhi, a species of mortgage, signifying pledge in possession.

Bhoj, a share of the Government produce in Anjar; feasting, repasts given on solemn occasions to Brahmins, &c.

Bhojputra, the birch tree.

Bhojuck, musicians in the temples of Jain.

Bhojun khurch, home expenses.

Bhola, simple, guileless.

Bhomias, a term generally applied to the chieftains of Kattiwar, derived from Bhomi, the earth; and signifies possessors of land, generally independent chiefs, it also means a guide.

Bhooa, caster out of spirits, ghosts, or devils.

Bhooband lecca, or Bhoobund hisab, an account or register of the boundaries (bund) of fields; bhoo, in England is called a Terrier.

Bhoobun, or Bhuvan, a sphere, the Hindoos say there are seven below and six above the earth, which six are named Bobur, Swergeh, Mahur, Junneh, Tuppeh, Suttee; after which comes our earth, which is named Bhoor.

Bhoomee dala, returning to dust, interring: what the Mussulmans of India called Duffin, the Guzerattoes Dhaten, and Mahrattas Gaden, &c.

Bhoomeyo, or Bhumiya, signifies indefinitely belonging to the soil, but in Guzerat is principally employed to specify a guide or person acquainted with particular roads.

Bhoor, or Bhuyar, the globe on which we live.

Bhoosa jins, grain of any kind, (a

Bellary phrase).

Bhoosar khotee, an exclusive privilege of selling rice.

Bhoot, the black soil of Broach not manured, and exhausted by annual cultivation.

Bhoota, land, the property of the ryots in Anjar.

Bhoots, or Booteas, one of the hill tribes of Assam.

Bhoradkund, a name by which Hindostan is called in the Sanscrit from Bherrut, or Bharata, a name of one of the first Hindoo Rajas, and Kund, which signifies a portion, division, or wide tract of land.

Bhoratkundee, the name by which the inhabitants of India were known before the introduction of the Tartar Governments; they were also called Jumbodepee.

Bhorjam, this seems to be an error for Khorjam, a corgie or bale.

Bhowaya, a comedian found in the establishment of a few villages in the Broach Zilla.

Bhowlee, money payment.

Bhowley, the term is applied to land where the produce of the harvest is divided between the Government and the cultivator.

Bhowley kheel, land recently brought into cultivation, and on account of which the cultivator has a larger proportion of the produce. See Bhowley Pah.

Bhowley pah, land which having been long cultivated, the cultivator's share of the produce is proportionably less than from Bhowley Kheel. See Bhowley Kheel.

Bhritta, meant for bhritya, hired servant.

Bhudwee crop, the Bhadun or autumnal crop.

Bhugut, meant for bhacta, religious mendicants, monks, teachers.

Bhumi, the earth, used in speaking of the rights of the prince; Nilam, the soil, being used when speaking of those of the cultivator.

Bhupati, king, prince.

Bhurna, pledge, mortgage, sometimes receipt of money.

Bhurrye, or Bhuray, a charge arising from the shroffage of rupees; the revenues being paid in various coins and consigned to the different bankers, they give their teeps or promissory notes for the full value of the revenue to be collected; the amount of Bhurrye varies according to the distance of the districts whence the revenue is payable, and according to the comparative value of the different species of coin in which it is paid.

Bhurtec, filling up, supply

Bhurwars and Rebarrees, shepherds

Bhustiti, estate or landed property.

Bhutteevala, a person who cultivates village lands for one year only under an agreement, which has regard neither to their extent nor their quality, but obliges him to deliver the produce to the Government, which is called Bhutee Coonbeeka in kind. Generally on the ripening of the crop, after inspection, the Government accepts its share at a valuation in money, to save the trouble of storing and selling the grain.

Bhuttaye, See Buttaec, Buttai, or Buttei.

Bhutteeara, the Mussulman public cooks and confectioners are so called in Guzerat.

Bhuttees, or Bhatties, a turbulent, savage race of people on the borders of Hurrianna.

Bhutwarti, inam land granted free as a reward for certain services.

Bhyachara, a combination of joint and separate tenancy, under which each member of a village community undertakes the cultivation of a certain portion of land at an established rate, which never fluctuates; the particular portion of ground being never changed nor the quantity varied, each cultivator receiving his share of the aggregate profits of the village, or paying his proportion of the aggregate deficiency. A modified form of the former is where it is applied only to land set aside to meet the Government claims, and

which is called Panchache, Musheik, or Muscoorat land.

Bhyachree, common property: what is enjoyed by many.

Bhyad, or Bhyaud, a brotherhood, comprising the relations of chiefs, to whom villages have been assigned for maintenance, which their descendants enjoy, but which on failure of heirs revert to the grantee.

Bhye, a Hindoo lady of high rank.

Bhyragi, a Hindu ascetic, so called as having renounced the world.

Bhyse, or Bice, the third of the four original tribes of the Hindoos. Their duty is to cultivate lands, to tend cattle, and to buy and sell. A man of the third Hindoo caste, who by birth is a trader or a husbandman.

Bichwa, a dagger.

Bidar, a troop of lumbadees carrying grain to their camp. Sometimes written Bedam.

Biet ul mal, a Mahometan arrangement of the sources of revenue, and of the purposes to which the respective produce is to be applied.

Bigala, trouble, ruin.

Biggarees. See Begari.

Bigger, veesbudy, stout.

Bihishtee, divine; a water carrier.

Bihurjee, a Maratta vakeel, or agent.

Bikalam, "by the pen of" signature of the clerk who drafts a document.

Bikari, indigent, lean, debilitated.

Bilahr, one of the public village servants. His duties are to prevent robbery, or disturbance, to give notice of affrays to the Tannah, and to act as a guide; in addition to service land varying from two to six Kucha begahs, he occasionally receives an allowance of grain; in some cases he is paid a cash salary, and has no land.

Bildar, a man who works with a beel, or bil; a pioneer; a gunman, a cooly, or labourer.

Bildeas, a religious sect, the first original tribe.

Bilfail, in fact: at present.

Bilkool, at all.

Bilskerrias. See Buxerries.

Billa, a badge: such as a policeman wears.

Billa shirret o mashroot, without stipulation, unconditional as applied to Jaghire grants.

Bilmucta, by estimate; the term is applied to a tenure under which land is held at a very low rent; fixed charge; hire, quit rent.

Bilmugta, an engagement, under which a Ryot pays a money rent or tax on an annual commutation made at the beginning of the year, and is not liable to extra demands of any kind.

Bilnaras, the people who follow the business of extracting the juice from palm trees, boiling it down to jagery in distilling it into spirituous liquors, many of them also cultivate the ground, a few as masters, but many more as hired servants. They are called in the Carnatic language Halipeer, Duvaru, and Bhandarees, in Bombay.

Bimman, (corrupted from bramha, deity) an idol.

Bindec, gold bands worn across the forehead.

Bingisra, stubborn, rude.

Binjarrie, (Wellington's Letters.) See Banjarce.

Biphe, Thursday.

Bipul, sixty-eight make one pul, a measure of time; twenty-four of which are equal to a moment.

Bira, (in Mewar), meadow land.

Biradari, brotherhood, band, troop.

Birani, quarrel, disagreement.

Birawird, or Baravard, a list of the names of the servants with their salaries; an estimate.

Birj bhakha, the dialect spoken in the province of Agra.

Birjebussies, or Birjebaussies, an inhabitant of a district in Hindostan, called Braj; a description of men, armed with swords and shields, employed by the Zemindars to guard their property against decoits or robbers.

Birrah beshee. See Ootbundy.

Birt, Birté, or Birtceas, a tenure consisting of a heritable and transfera-

ble right in the soil, subject to the payment of a portion of the assets of the village over and above the jumma to the Sudder Malgoozar, which constitutes the restrictive right of the latter. The tenure has been obtained by purchase, gift, or by grants for service.

Bisana (bachhona), a bedding.

Bisat, luck, capital, stock, chance, prospect.

Bishee khata, books of account.

Bishen preet, land appropriated to the worship of the deity called Bishen. (Vishnu.)

Bishnowatter, what is due to the God Vishnu; grants of lands to Brahmins.

Bismallaw, in the name of God, a prayer recited by the butchers.

Bisoye, the family name of a race of hill chiefs in northern Circars.

Bistee, a water carrier, who bears a goatskin full of water.

Biswa, a twentieth; a portion or share of an estate held conjointly, being one-twentieth of the whole; smaller shares are expressed by fractional parts of the Biswa.

Biswadar, a proprietor, or sharer in an estate held conjointly, but not in undivided tenancies.

Biswansa, in land measure twenty make one Biswa, or Kutha.

Biswee, a village servant appointed by Sudder Malgoozars and their under farmers to collect the rents of the ryots.

Bittee, i.e., Vetti, a slave or drudge.

Bobbery, (meant for Bapre, O dear!) uproar, confusion, brawl.

Bockena, a leathern bucket used in a draw well.

Body (Badoo), fees in grain paid to the village servants before the division of the crop.

Bogam, the name of the dancing girl caste. Bogam vandlu, actors, dancers. Bogandi, an actress. (This word is distinct from Bhogam whence some erroneously derive it.)

Bogamy, the chief of the left-hand caste in Dindigul.

Boguowiller, lands allotted in charity.

to the indigent.
 Bohuttea, under the Assamese Government individuals of the free population were sometimes granted by the king as slaves to his nobles and spiritual advisers. This description of slaves was called Bohuttea.
 Bokasum, a treasury.
 Boman, the same with Brahmin.
 Bondu, a field, or crop dried up for want of rain.
 Booboo, or Booboosani, a Musulman lady.
 Boobund lecca, or Bhoobund hisab, an account, or record (called in England a Terrier) of boundaries of fields.
 Booka, or Bhukka, hungry.
 Booka fakeeree, utter poverty, starving.
 Book berut, a man who serves for his subsistence.
 Book labby, or Bhucta labham, interest produced by usufruct on articles pledged.
 Boolakee, or Bulaki, a jewel worn by women on the middle gristle of the nose. Borrowed from the name of a suburb of Cairo, Shakespear (not in Johnson's Richardson).
 Boomee jummed aloo, in the Coorg country there are two descriptions of slaves; one called Boomee jummed aloo, signifying those who are attached to the soil, and liable to be transferred from one proprietor to another, but not removeable from the land to which they belong; and the other, called Vuccalo jummed aloo, meaning those who are the personal slaves of cultivators, who may be either sold or mortgaged by them; they always remain attached to their masters, and move with them wherever they go. See Vuccaloo jummed aloo.
 Boomien, a general.
 Boora tokra, an account in which the Putwarree inserts the jumma (the receipt) on account of the revenue, &c. It is formed at the end of every six months, and a new kistbundy made out therefrom.

Boorka, a cover, or veil over a palankcen.
 Boore, a coin equal to five gundas used for house expenses and cooly hire.
 Boorness, flannel, woollen, blanket, or thick felt.
 Boorsa, a pink tint used in chintz.
 Boorz, or Boorj, a bastion, or tower.
 Boorz inaum, land granted to a man who at his own expense has erected a tower, or bastion.
 Bootadu, or Bootat, household expenses said to be for baviyat but this cannot be the case.
 Bootat (corrupted from buyutat), household expenses. Bootat nevees, clerk of the household.
 Boot feroshee, a tax like Mohturfa: levied on various tradesmen to defray the expenses attendant on the festival of the village goddess: probably corrupted from But-parwarishi "support of the idol." A polltax levied on farmers and husbandmen similar to the Mohturfa levied on shopkeepers. In former days it denoted penalties levied by a guru, or confessor on certain breaches of caste such as permitting a widow to marry again.
 Bootta dar, flowered: as muslin. Zari boottadar with gold flowers, damasked.
 Boottavel, (in Travancore) land newly cleared from forest.
 Bootu puroshee. See Bootferash.
 Boozoorg, great (in opposition to khoord, small), used as a discriminating title of a village.
 Borah, or Borha, an Arab pedlar, or shopkeeper, a mahometan shopkeeper.
 Borahs, the name is applied to a peculiar race of Mahometans on the western coast of India, distinguished by their industrious habits. See As. Res. Vol. VII. 338.
 Boree joligow, grant ground, so named from being only capable of producing shrubs and thorny plants.
 Bor kangtis, a numerous and powerful race situated amongst the mountains whence the Irrayaddi takes

its origin. They are under the Government of Ava, and supply a contingency to the Burmese army. Boro fusi, a species of rice cultivated in very low lands that are under water nearly the whole year.

Bosetaun, Bostan, or Bustan, a garden.

Bossinea, a collector of villages in Rampoor.

Bo somait, a tribe of Arabs of the Uttoobee branch.

Both, land in cultivation, or cropped.

Botilla, a boat, about fifty or sixty feet in length, used in trading between the Southern parts of the Peninsula and Ceylon.

Bounga, the furniture and baggage belonging to a camp.

Bowlie, or Bowley, also written Boury rather Baorce, a small reservoir, well, or tank, with steps down to the water; those without steps are named Kooah.

Bowrie. *See* Bowlie.

Bowsar, or Bhavisar. the name of a low Hindoo caste. who give colours to, and stamp figures on, cloth.

Bowta, produce requiring to be transplanted, but not irrigated.

Boydwiller, gifts to such as are possessed of the knowledge of physic. Boyd is evidently meant for Baid, *i.e.* Vaidya, doctor, fellow.

Boy, this word used at Madras for a servant in English: unless when used regarding palankeen bearers: whose true name is Booy, or Bhoee, not boy, while Boya denotes a savage, a mountaineer. Boy, at Madras is like Qui hy in Bengal, a word used in calling a servant. Most probably it is English, the very word which "Falstaff" so often uses. Boy, like Heus in Latin is a mere word of calling like Holloa; perhaps corrupted from the Telugu Abbai which has the same sense.

Boya, a savage.

Bradanny, (mispronunciation for Prathan) a king's minister, or vizier.

Braden, or Bradavunnen, (Travancore) a paria, or outcaste.

Brader blow, a carpenter.

Brader i umooe, a first cousin on the uncle's side.

Brahmachari, the Brahmin of the first order, or religious student. The period for continuing in this order is from the time of investiture with the cord till his becoming a grihi, or householder; the term is also applicable to a person who continues with his spiritual teacher through life, studying the Vedas, and observing the duties of a student.

Brahmadayam, lands granted to Brahmins as charitable endowments.

Brahmin, a man of the first and sacred caste of Hindoos, properly charged with the duty of expounding the Vedas and conducting the ceremonies they enjoin.

Brahminee, a female of the Brahmin caste.

Brahmottar. *See* Bruhmutter.

Brahmunjacc, Hindoos of the Brahmin and Soodra castes, Dascepootr. They are estimated below Soodras; their duties are to serve the other four castes and cultivate the land.

Braman doyan, the share of the Brahmins, *i.e.* every perquisite, allowance, duty, or the donation that has been, or may be, appropriated for the maintenance of the Brahmins, or for other religious purposes.

Bramhachari, a Bramin boy, as yet unmarried, a bachelor in general.

Bramnochavain, an annual grand festival at a pagoda.

Branolloro zemeon, lands granted to the priests.

Bratty, a cake of dried cowdung used for fuel.

Bromhaday. *See* Brumadayum.

Brijbashco or Vraja bhashi, an inhabitant of the district of Hindostan, called Braj. A description of men, armed with swords and shields, employed by Zemindars to guard their property against dacoits and robbers, to accompany remittances of treasure, &c.

Brinjal, a sort of vegetable called

- baingan in Hindoostani; and Vankaya in telugu; Vartacu in Sanscrit; and badaneh caya in Cannadi.
- Brinjaries. *See* Banjarees.
- Bromutter. *See* Bruhmutter.
- Bruhmadayum, what is due to Brahma; grants of lands to Brahmins for religious purposes.
- Bruhmutter, land granted to Brahmins for the performance of religious worship.
- Brundavanam, the name of a certain garden, but applied to a sacred plant of Tulasi reared in a flower pot and daily worshipped.
- Bubhar (Vyavaharam), business, affair, justice.
- Buchun, a word, a sentence, a speech, a dictum, a rule, a text of law.
- Buddick, a term used in conjunction with Dacoit, Cozauk, and Thug, as descriptive of different classes of public robbers.
- Buddee, the latter or dark half of the Hindoo month, beginning with the full moon.
- Buddoo, a conjuror.
- Buddunnee, the bargain for a sale.
- Bude. *See* Badi (buddy).
- Budgerow, correctly Bajra, a boat.
- Budly, exchange, a substitute.
- Budor noveesee, the auditing of charges.
- Budrucka, a guide; a convoy, or guard upon the road; a tax for conveying goods, protecting the high-ways, and attending to the inland navigation.
- Buggalow, or Buggara, a brig or small vessel.
- Bujjañee, players; rope-dancers; tumblers; wrestlers.
- Bukra puttee, a tax on sheep.
- Bukr-ode, the feast observed by the Mahometans in commemoration of Abraham's sacrifice.
- Bukhsian azam, the most exalted commanders; a Jaghire appropriation, so called, for the support of the commanders of the royal armies.
- Bukshee, paymaster, commander.
- Bullootch, a tax upon the fees in kind, which the village artisans receive from the cultivators.
- Bullooty patty, tax levied on the Bullootces of considerable villages only; the amount determined by the rate of the Bullooty perquisite.
- Bullotcodars, the inferior village professional officers. *See* Balootees.
- Bulnul, a fisherman who keeps boats on the river.
- Bulootch, this seems to be meant for balusu, which might be written buloock and means bigness, plumpness; a bundle of corn, to which, in the Northern Circars, each of the bootehdars, or village artificers, is entitled.
- Bulwun, a tribe of slaves in the lower Carnatic, of the inferior castes called Pundum Bundum. *See* Pundum Bundum.
- Bumadya, *See* Bruhmadayum.
- Bumull, *See* Bulnul.
- Bunadi, the foundation of a house.
- Bund, a band, bond, or fastening; an embankment against inundation.
- Bunda (tel), a tax on pounded cattle, fines levied for trespass.
- Bundacana, a place of imprisonment, jail, a prison.
- Bundary, magazines and other offices for the magistrate; the treasury.
- Bundar, or Bunder, an emporium, a port, a large trading town. In the Northern Circars, it always means the town of Masulipatam. Kadiabandar, Kuryal bunder, is the native name of Mangalore on the west coast.
- Bunda sewuk, Bundick shewuk, or Kummea, bondsmen indebted for sums, varying from one rupee to twenty, and who, by a written instrument, have agreed to serve the lender until the amount be paid. The custom is confined to particular localities.
- Bundehfurosh, slave-sellers.
- Bundeh wallah bargah, servant of the exalted Court; the Dewanny delegate on the part of the king; an article of the Jaghire appropriations in the tumar jumma, or rent roll for personal and official charges.
- Bunder, a port; a harbour, the port

of Masulipatam.

Bundor bharem, perhaps from beram, hire, the hire of carrying the batty from the town to the boats in which it was embarked.

Bunder mattam, a sort of cloth exported from Masulipatam.

Bund e sawal, a set of interrogatories.

Bundha, this is the (Persian) plural of bund; dams or banks to secure lands against inundations from adjacent rivers.

Bundhara, binders, knitters. These people are employed in tying up and folding cloths, which are to be variously coloured. They are of the Dhobee stock.

Bundoobust, tying and binding a settlement; a settlement of the amount of revenue to be paid or collected. Any agreement, arrangement, security.

Bundur, or Bandar, a seaport. Hence a name of Machilibandar or Masulipatam.

Bundy, the name of a dry measure.

Bundy, or Bandy, a cart, a carriage.

Bung, a species of village tenure, every six years the lot is cast for the cultivated land and thus each field changes hands (Tinnevely).

Bungalloe, a shareholder of bung lands, this word bung, probably is the same as the telugu pangu, a division.

Bungalow, a dwelling erected by Europeans. It consists of wood, bamboos, mats, and thatch, and may be completed in a short space of time, and at a moderate expenso. Any small house with a pent roof, but far superior to a cottage, the word in Hindustani, bangla or bungla and probably originates in the word Bengal where houses were first thus denominated.

Bungarehs, dealers in liquors and drugs.

Bunghee, the lowest grade of Hindoos; their principal duties are, removing filth of every description, shewing travellers their road, sweeping, watching, and carrying letters

and messages. Like the Dhera, they feed upon the flesh of animals dying accidentally: but Dher will neither eat nor intermarry with them. *See Dher.*

Bunjarce. *See Brinjarry.*

Bunjee garoo. *See Banji.*

Bunjur, waste land. *See Anadi banjar.*

Bunker, wood-cutters.

Bunniah, a shopkeeper, a money lender.

Bunsawali, or Vamsawali, a list or table of lineage, a genealogical table.

Buntce, a poor kind of dry grain.

Buntrot (bantu rautu), a peon, a runner, a policeman.

Bunvickree, in south Behar and the district of Behar, the sale of an adult Kurmi or Kuhar by his mother or maternal relation, takes place occasionally when the subject of the sale is absent from home, or cannot be found. A sale under such circumstances is called Bunvickree, literally a forest sale, or a sale in the woods, and the price is lower on account of the risk which the buyer runs of not getting possession of his purchase. *See Kurmi.*

Bur, (the Ficus Indica; Ficus Orientalis.) The banyan, or Indian fig tree.

Burar, proportions of contribution to the Jumma on Putteedaree estates, varying from such as may be agreed upon by the community.

Burawird, or Baravard, an estimate.

Burat, a meritorious act, a religious rite or penance.

Burbhoonja and Hulwace, Hindoos of the Wydehuk and Soodra castes. They make and sell sweetmeats and confectionary. These castes are to be found chiefly in the country between the Jumna and Gunga, and at Ayoodya (Oude).

Burei puna, head man in a village.

Burghors, a class of hill cultivators in the Neilgherries, originally settlers in the low country. They may be considered in the same light as the Oolcoody ryots, and appear to possess no rights in the land beyond that of a prescription, arising from

occupancy. *See* Oolcoody Pyacarry).

Burguers, (in building,) a sort of rafters.

Burhaee, a caste of Hindoos below Soodras, but above Chandals, who manufacture wooden utensils. A carpenter.

Burico, (carpenter.) domestic slaves in Cuttack of pure caste.

Burkendauzes, darters of lightning; matchlock men; but commonly applied to a native of Hindustan, armed with a sword and shield, who acts as door-keeper, watchman, guard, or escort.

Burmuter, land appropriated to the support of Brahmins.

Burno malla, the alphabet: particularly of Sanscrit.

Burra, great. Burra nagar, the great plough, used in breaking up new land, hence Burra nagar cowl, is a favourable or liberal agreement, indulging the farmer who undertakes the task.

Burriss, a boat made of basket work and covered with leather, merely a large round basket.

Burrud, or Mussul, a mixed soil, gravelly and stony.

Burrun, corrupted from Varna, colour, caste; a tribe or caste. The peculiar mode or constitutive particularly of each tribe.

Burrun sunker, corrupted from Varna jancara, *i.e.* of mixed caste. The general denomination of all the tribes produced by the intermixture of two different tribes. These are mostly artisans.

Burrut, a religious foundation.

Bursaut, the rainy season; the periodical rains.

Bursantee, the farcy, a disease in horses.

Burseet, one of the designations of a Mukuddum.

Burt, *i.e.* Vartana, charitable grants of lands or money amongst the Hindoos in general.

Burtuneea, a watchman, the village guard. These men are for the most part coolies, armed with bows and arrows, sometimes with swords and

shields, but never with fire arms.

Buskuteas, non-resident ryots.

Busphor, a caste of Hindoos below Soodras, but above chandals, whose occupation is to attend dancing girls as musicians. They beat the putwaj (a sort of drum) and play on the seringee. They also prepare the skins for the pukwaj.

Bussun galvat, a fee of one rupee collected on all boats when launched.

Bustee, a dwelling; a village site properly applied to the houses alone, but commonly designating the village; peopled, full, not depopulated.

Bustee hasil, duties levied at towns.

Bustomitar, land granted to the Bustoms, or Hindoo religious mendicants.

Butchappanee, *i.e.* bachpapavani, upon fraud, *i.e.* fines levied on fraudulent weights and measures; a fee on the annual examination of weights and measures.

Butchery. *See* Parchery.

Buthamneea, a tenure under which portions of alienated land are held. Supposed to have originated in the forcible seizure of fields by koolces, Rajpoots, and other lawless characters during disturbed periods, who pointed out "Buthana," the land they wished to possess, and supported possession by the sword till the custom had given validity to usurpation.

Butkara, a weight of stone.

Butt (bhatta), a title borne by a certain class of Sudras and Brahmins, it is equivalent to Philosopher.

Butta, a certain land measure, called also Gooly.

Buttaee, Buttai, or Buttei, an arrangement by which the crop is divided between the cultivator and the owner of the soil.

Butverty. *See* Bhata virtti.

Butwara, or Butvada, division or partition. Distribution Act XX, of 1836.

Butwarty. *See* Bhatavritti,

- Buxbunder, the officer of customs at Hooghly.
- Buxerries, foot soldiers, whose common arms are swords and targets or spears. They are generally employed to escort goods or treasure.
- Buxshis, forgiveness, a present, a gift.
- Buxy, *See* Bakhshi—Buckshee.
- Buya, sale.
- Byakarras, the husband of female slaves who receives a small gratuity from the master of the females on each marriage as well as on his subsequent visits to his wife. He is generally, though not always, a slave, and frequently contracts many engagements of this description.
- Byana, properly Bayana, which *See*. Earnest given on a bargain.
- Bye bil wuffa, an agreement for the conditional sale of land.
- Byen goory, (in Malabar) the month 11th March to 11th April.
- Bye sooltanee, lands purchased at public sales.
- By kunta, By kout, or By kenta, heaven, paradise, pits used as prisons in the time of Jaffier Khan, into which Zemindars and renters who were in arrears were thrown to compel them to discover their resources.
- Bylc, *See* Bail.
- Byna, *See* Byana, properly Bayana.
- Byraghee, or Byraggy, a Hindoo devotee and professed mendicant, &c. The Byraghees are similar in their habits to the Gossains; but as the latter worship Sheeva, and the former Vishnu, a deadly animosity exists between them.
- Bysac, the fourth month, from the 11th of April to the 11th of May.
- Bysc, a seal.
- Byt, Beyt, or Bait, a verse of poetry.
- Byza, Beiza, or Byzah, an egg. This Persian phrase is used for the peculiar contraction, cipher, or mark of initials, used by a Nabob in signing a document. The Royal sign manual.

C.

- Caaba, the temple of Mecca.
- Caajoory, or Kharjura, date trees.
- Caba, Hindoo pirates about the Gulph of Cutch.
- Cabadi, convoy.
- Cabalay, *See* the true spelling capilla.
- Cabar, or Cabvistan, a tomb, a mosque.
- Cabela correctly Qibala, a bill of sale, a grant of land, a document.
- Cabooc stone, a mixture of sand and clay, of a red colour, used in Ceylon.
- Cabool, agreeing, approval, a written agreement.
- Cabooleat, or Cubalot, an agreement; a counterpart of the Collector's certificate, taken from individuals in the Jemmabunda settlements; particularly in settlements entered into by Zemindars and farmers with the Government for the management and renting of the land revenue; any counter agreement, or engagement promising assent to proposed stipulations. The "counter part" of a license to sell spirits, &c.
- Cabz, a receipt.
- Cachathu, receipts of assessment, tax on land.
- Cacheethu, a note of hand.
- Cachehri (vulgarly Cutcherry,) an office, a court, &c., a hall for any ceremony, as a marriage.
- Cadapa, a counter agreement signed by the tenant when receiving his cowl. The cowl and Cuddapa are the lease and the counter agreement.
- Cadapa, an agreement, or counterpart given by a cultivator, accepting and specifying the terms of his lease, and engaging to fulfil them.
- Cadapoo (tamil), the early paddy crop, coming to ripeness in three months.

- Cadee ghattu (Gunt), a land mark, a limit.
- Cadeem, old, aboriginal, a proprietor as opposed to the paicari, or husbandman.
- Cadeerus, an occupant cultivator, enjoying the right of holding lands from generation to generation, subject to the payment of public dues. Probably an error for Kadeem "aboriginal" the phrase used in Cuddapa for a long established farmer.
- Cadey calootan, (Trichinopoly) a species of paddy.
- Cadiang, a small species of bean.
- Cadjan, the leaf of the fan Palmira tree, on which the natives of the south of India write with an iron style; also the leaf of the cocoa-nut tree, used by the natives for covering their huts. Probably a corruption of some Portuguese word (says Anderson in his tamil Grammar).
- Caffeelas, companies of merchants, who travel from the interior part of the country, having oxen for the transport of their goods. Called in (Canara) a measure used regarding oil, ghee and honey.
- Calree, an African.
- Cafla, caravan, a company of travellers.
- Caggar, the Dussendee, or people who received their support from the charity of the Jahrejahs, are called Caggars. They are a tribe of Charons of the Tombel, or, as pronounced by the inhabitants of Cutch, Toember, who emigrate with the Jahrejahs into Kaftywar.
- Cahawn, Cahawun, or Caoun, pronounced Cawn, sixteen puns of cowries, equal to about eighteen-pence English money.
- Caid, or Kya qued, prison, confinement.
- Caida, a rule, a principle.
- Caidi, or Kydec, a prisoner.
- Cail, or Kyl, measurement of grain.
- Cail carna, to measure the crop.
- Caila, sick, ill.
- Caidar, superintendent of measurement,
- Caim, or Kayam, fixed, permanent, established.
- Caimcan kayam, *i. e.* Magam, a Vicegerent, literally the stated or fixed authority on the spot.
- Cajan, the season of cultivation (correctly, Calavati).
- Cajana, a treasury. See Khazana.
- Cajanjee, treasurer.
- Cajia, a dispute, a quarrel. See Kazea.
- Cala crayam, price of the day, market value.
- Calal, the wine trade,
- Calalee, a wine seller.
- Calal khana, a wine shop.
- Calangam, or Appana polam, land that pays no tax unless cultivated.
- Calap, description of religious rites. See Anga.
- Calavadi, (Cuddapa) the season of cultivation (correctly, Calavati.)
- Calayee, the tinning of copper vessels, the silvering at the back of a mirror.
- Calae chemboo, a tinned vessel.
- Calcanda, sugar candy.
- Caldar, granulated, crystallized, as salt. Milled on the edges, as a rupee.
- Calee, or Kali, name of a certain goddess.
- Calim, a grain measure equal to 12 mercalls.
- Calin, a kind of metal, finer than lead, but coarser than tin—perhaps, a mixture of the two—used in China for covering the roofs of houses, and for other purposes; the tea-chests, which come from thence are lined with it.
- Calingala, a sluice to discharge surplus water from a tank, an outlet.
- Calingola, a vent for surplus water in a tank.
- Cali yug. See Kali yug.
- Callary, (properly, "Khallary,") a salt work, commonly salt pans.
- Callavassum, or Kala vasam, temporary residence, a term applied to the Pariar caste, and others employed as labouring servants, and who cannot acquire property in the soil, allowance made to village servants at the thrashing floor.

- Calle fanam, a gold coin once current in Travancore of which seven and one-eighth equalled one rupee. In the Tinnevely and Madura districts sixteen and a half were equal to one pagoda.
- Callem, the thrashing floor.
- Callem cari, chintz, literally, pencilled work, chintzes being thus painted.
- Callem teorra, fees demanded on each thrashing.
- Callowla matera varwaw, in the towns of Salsette, which pay half-produce, the sweepings, dust, and husk arising from winnowing at the different place where the thrashing is performed, are all collected by the Government servants of the town. All the clear batty extracted from them is brought to account under the above appellations.
- Callum, a pen. Taza callam, fresh paragraph.
- Callum dan, an inkstand: the ensign of the Vizarrut.
- Calsa, or Khulsa shereefa, an office in which all the king's accounts are passed.
- Calva, a watercourse.
- Calyoogum, the present or fourth age of the world, according to the chronology of the Hindoos.
- Calzu stone, facing for a well; sluice.
- Caman, or Camman, a military journey, (the Dutch word commands,) invasion, a march.
- Caman carra, the bow used with a drill.
- Caman dasta, a large bow for cleaning cotton.
- Camar mehal, place where arrack and spirituous liquors are sold.
- Camatam, from work done by the landlord's own servants.
- Camavees dar, manager, superintendent, more properly camayaish.
- Camavis, Kummaverse, or Camayish, management, Government.
- Camayash, Camavees, or Kumash, period, time, said to be a corruption of Cam opesh, less or more, i.e. some trifle. A phrase used by the late Nabob of Masulipatam with Asaf Jah the Vizier.
- Cambali, or Cumly, a blanket.
- Cambar, coir rope.
- Cambari, an under farmer.
- Cambharti, supplementary, making up a deficiency.
- Camgari, works, repairs, building.
- Cammartadu, a hawser, a thick rope used at a deep well.
- Camnavaru, the name of a certain caste.
- Camme, or Kummec, deficiency.
- Camsala, the name of the gold-smith caste. (Telugu.)
- Camtagadu, ploughman, labourer.
- Canali, a canal. (Apparently the English word but this is improbable.)
- Canama, or Kumnuma, a pass or entrance between hills.
- Canats, screens which surround the king's tents.
- Canayshoomar, or Khanshumar, a population account.
- Canchi. See Caniatchi.
- Canchini, or Kunchiny, a dancing girl or courtesan.
- Candacha, the native militia, Bel-lary.
- Candak, a moat or ditch.
- Candarinos, ten make a mace in money and weight in China.
- Candoo moodel, the total produce or gross income arising from cultivated lands.
- Candrica, or Khandrica, (Telugu,) a hamlet, a division of a village held on favorable assessment.
- Candy, (Malayalam,) in Malabar 50 lbs. of 38-8/9 Rs. for Sea Customs, 480 lbs. of 40 Rs. for Land Customs, the country rate varies from 600 to 720 lbs.
- Candy, a weight equal to about five hundred pounds in Bengal and Madras, five hundred and sixty at Bombay, six hundred at Calicut and Tellicherry, and seven hundred weight at Surat.
- Canee. See Cawny.
- Caney shoomar, population list, returns. See Canayshoomar.
- Canganam, inspection, review, animadversion.
- Cangani, or Cangal, bankrupt, pauper.
- Cangori, arch, dome, moulding in

brick work.

Caniachi caran, a hereditary proprietor, Mirasidar.

Caniatchikidar, an hereditary servant.

Caniatchi-manyam, a certain extent of land held rent free by the Merassidars in each village.

Caniatchy, a term used in Malabar, signifying landed inheritance, or property having nearly the same signification as Merassce; hereditary right, same as muras.

Canimerer, a fee received by the labourers, whether slaves or hired servants, of the Merassidars: but this is in effect the same as if paid to the Merassidars themselves.

Caniyatchicarer, the proprietary Merassidars, so called in the Tondamundalum country, extending from Nellore nearly to the Coleroon, and including Arcot and the Jaghire. Known in other provinces by the names of Canicarer, Jareicarer, Jainnacarar.

Caniyatchi-meerassy, that which is held in free and hereditary property.

Cancar, gravel.

Cannam, or Cannum, a hole, a breach, a burglar's digging weapon or borer, also called cannapu catti.

Canongoe, a pergunnah accountant, whose duty was to keep the accounts of the Jumma, or demand of revenue, as well as a register of all circumstances relating to the land revenue and to the policy of the country, and, when called upon, to declare the customs of each pergunnah, the nature of the tenures, the quantity of land in cultivation, the nature of the produce, the amount of rent paid, and of all other matters connected with land revenue. The remembrancer or he who states what the rule is, See Deshpandia.

Canon, a rule or canon.

Canoocooly, (from Telugu canu, to view). The fee paid on shroffing money.

Canoongoey, payments under this

name in Candeish, amounting to one per cent. in the revenue, and one rupee from each village annually. Besides these, sundry claims are made to portions of goods brought to sale on market days. See Deshpandia.

Cansara, the name of the brazier caste. (Telugu)

Canthirai, or Cantaroy pagoda, a nominal money used in Canara at present rated at rupees 2-14-8 equal to ten Cantaroy fanams, one patica and one paraca. These words are pronounced, partiker and purraker, but in another reckoning one quarter is a fanam.

Cantlam, (Telugu,) a pack placed on a bullock.

Cantolem, the villages of Mirah and Gorabunder belonged to a Portuguese. At the time of measuring the batty his daughter accompanied him with a basket, and the Corumbes each presented her with the basket full of batty. The compliment grew into a custom, and claim of right, was continued by the Portuguese, adopted by the Mahrattas, and subsequently maintained under this term. The size of the basket is about three adoleys.

Capnas, i.e. Karpas, Bengal cotton, in contradistinction to that of Surat.

Capalee, a machine for raising water.

Capila, a well, the water of which is raised by oxen.

Capoo, a farmer, a tenant, inhabitant.

Car, the autumnal harvest, beginning with September, and ending about the middle of December. The ploughing season in August, & September, rice growing in the rainy season, and reaped in the last months of the year, the first or small rice crop.

Carada, or Khurda, coarse, as paper.

Caramboo, (Tamil,) waste land.

Caramutti, or Kharamatti, a mineral alkali produced at Madras. There is abundance of it in the province of Madura, where it naturally forms

on the surface of the earth.

Caranam, (corrupted into Curnum,) a village accountant or clerk.

Carani, or Cranny, a clerk or scribe.
Caranikam, the clerkship, office of Carnam.

Carar, agreement.

Cararnama, deed of agreement.

Carar sagbadi, stipulated cultivation, as compared with what is actually performed.

Cararvak, fixed, estimate, faithfulness, exactly. (Guntoor.)

Caray, four shares or pungs in the village tenure, called Agraharah Vadiky which *See*, a share in a village, *i.e.* a pungu.

Carbarree, or Karobar, a village receiver of revenues, a manager, literally one that does business.

Carcasha, or Kurkush, feud. particularly between borderers regarding disputed boundaries.

Carcoon, a scribe, a writer, an agent, an officer of revenue in the Deccan, in the charge of a considerable number of villages, subordinate to, and appointed by the Mamlutdars.

Carcoon nisbut, wages to Carcoons under the commavisdar.

Carda jins, groceries, dried fruits, &c., (Malcolm's Central India, Vol. 2, p. 365. Asiatic Journal, August, 1833, p. 223).

Careem, or Cadoem, old. *See* Beriz.

Carcesul, (Tamil,) the first class of black soil.

Carakhana, workshop, store, manufactory.

Carma, religious exercises, as sacrifices, funeral rites, &c.

Carna, a trumpet.

Carnam, Curnum, or Caranam, a village clerk or accountant.

Carnataca desam, the Carnatic, Carnataca prabhuvulu, the ancient kings who were conquered by the Musulmans.

Carnika meerassy, the hereditary right to the privileges attached to the office of grama-curnum, or village accountant.

Caroda, an overseer.

Caronyel toll, the oil from the cur-

ranzee tree. Every private tree bearing oil seeds is subject to a Government demand of a portion of oil of its produce, but the tribute is paid in money. The Government trees are let for a certain quantity of oil.

Carocaya, weak or blasted corn.

Caroonakelungu, (Tamil,) a kind of potatoe.

Carooppoo, wild salt *i.e.* produced without labour.

Carrah, the share of a pung, or portion of landed property in a village.

Carreah, (corrupted from Karyan,) work, affair, business, employment.

Carret, is equal to one-eighth of a penny, five and a quarter make a bascor, and seven, a comashee, at Mocha and in Arabia, &c

Carta, or Kurta, lord, free agent, owner, heir.

Carti, or Cati, the name given to the crop of rice reaped in the month of Cartica.

Caruku, or Kurrook hoon, a gold pagoda worth four rupees.

Carumboo, (Tamil,) waste land.

Caruvalam, (Tamil,) the treasury or strong room in a pagoda.

Carva, or Khurwa, a sort of coarse red cotton cloth, curwah.

Carvai, estimated, told by guess.

Carwai dowl, a demand or cess levied on estimate.

Casb, trade, calling, business.

Casba, or Kusba, the market town, or principal village.

Casevoo, (Tamil,) oozing, dampness.

Casevoodoo (Tamil,) a spring where water oozes out.

Cash, ten make a candarine in China, and eighty a fanam at Fort St. George: where the word is Kasu.

Casrat, or Kusrut, gain, difference in exchange of coins.

Casseo alleo, is the duty collected on the water-melons grown on the Company's grounds in the district of Daravio in Salsette.

Caste, a word employed by Europeans to express the subdivisions of the different Hindoo tribes, although, properly, it has only re-

- ference to one, the Kayast'ha, or Writer division.
- Cata, large scales for bales. Cata-gar, a weigher.
- Catamaram, (literally, kuttoo maram, a forest log, a felled tree.) a small raft on which the boatmen cross the surf at Madras.
- Catavani, (Mahratta,) a rough statement not yet abstracted.
- Cathay, the ancient name of China.
- Catnam, or Cutnum, tribute.
- Cattee, supposed to be the earliest inhabitants, whose descendants still exist in the peninsula of Guzerat, called Cattiwar for Katteeawada. They are noted thieves and marauders, generally well mounted.
- Catties, Katties, or Kati, in Canarese, an obsolete grain measure of 3200 rupees weight or 40 hanees of 80 rupees weight each. Also a land measure used in surveying betel nut gardens in the Balaghat talooks: also called katty-gus, it contained 484 square feet. (Canara list.)
- Cattoobady, or Kattupadia, that which is fixed or obligatory, viz., the personal service which was to be rendered to the State or Zemindar, as the condition of holding lands or assignments of revenue on payment of a small tribute or assessment; the lands so granted are called cuttoobady lands; and as the military or police service of the holders was a common condition under the Zemindars in the Northern Circars, who at one time exercised an authority little short of regal, and who were frequently engaged in hostile or predatory excursions into their neighbours' territory, the holders of the land on condition of service were called cuttoobady peons. At the permanent settlement, the service due was commuted for a money payment, where the cuttoobady lands were continued to the holder.
- Cattubadi, the name given to the militia, or clansmen under the rule of a Poligar chieftain.
- Catty, a weight equal to nineteen ounces & three-quarters. One hundred make a pecul in China.
- Cauffer, or Kafir, a term of abuse. an infidel; an unbeliever in the divine mission of Mahomet.
- Caulsa, or Khalsa, the king and nobles. The select, as opposed to Aum, the many, the public. See Calsa shoreefa.
- Caupoo, the head inhabitant or chief of a village community.
- Caurtic, the tenth month. It commences the 11th of October and ends 11th November.
- Cauviligar, a watchman.
- Cauzy, or Cazi, a Mahometan Judge, or Justice, who occasionally officiates also as public notary in attesting deeds, by affixing his seal thereto. He is the same officer who in Turkey is called Cadi.
- Cauzy ul coonzat, Judge of Judges; the Chief Judge or Justice. A mahometan Judge, or Magistrate.
- Cavedies, a piece of bamboo or wood, at each end of which is suspended by ropes a basket to carry money or goods. The cavadi bearer is generally of the same tribe as the palanquin bearers.
- Caveer, a coin. Eighty make a Spanish dollar in Arabia, or a Mocha dollar at Mocha.
- Cavel, or Cavili, custody, charge, watching, ward, guard.
- Cavel desha, guarding the country; district watching; fees or perquisites collected by the polygars from the inhabitants for protecting travellers, and making good property stolen.
- Cavelgar, i. e. Kavilgar, a guard or watchman.
- Cavel lands, lands, the rents of which were held to defray the expenses of guarding and watching.
- Cavelly, what relates to guarding and watching.
- Cavel tallum, watching the place; village watching; fees or perquisites formerly received from the inhabitants by the petty polygars, but which belonged to the talliards,

or public officers of each village.
Cavileh, an account book, a record.
Danda cavileh, the big book, the record.

Cavilgar, a watchman.

Cavili, or Cauvily, guard, watch.

Cavili, a register or village record.

Cavilikotu, a bundle of paddy, sheaves given to watchmen.

Cavili roosoom, fees granted to various watchmen.

Cavili talla pannu, fees for watching toddy trees.

Cawbowla, a deed.

Cawely. See Cavelly and Cavel tal-lum.

Cawn, or Khan, a chief. Sometimes the reigning prince, more usually a nobleman.

Cawney, hereditary land or field; a land measure. One cawney contains 57,600 square feet. In the town of Madras, it is divided into 24 grounds, or mannas. In the kaw-nees it is divided into 100 Coolies or Goolies, or into sixteenths called annas. The anna being a square of 60 feet each way.

Cawny, a certain measure of land used at Madras, 57,600 square feet = 6,400 square yards, or = four Bengal beegas. The Cawney is to the acre as 1 to 1.3223, or, as 121 to 160 nearly.

Cazai mumaleck, a Judge of high rank.

Caziinama, or Razinama, a deed of acquiescence.

Chaboutra, a tribunal; a terrace, a platform.

Chadati, progressively increasing. (Corrupted from the Hindustani chalti.)

Chackeran, or Chakeran Zemeen, lands allotted to the maintenance of public servants of all descriptions, from the Zemindars down to the officers of the village establishments.

Chacotara, (Socotra,) a Pomelo fruit.

Chacram, or Chuckrum, a certain coin, one anna or sixteenth of a pagoda.

Chacra vantigh, an extra assessment

of one sixteenth. This was one of the numerous irregular exactions made under the ancient Musulman Government.

Chacros, a coin. See Chacram.

Chadar, or Chudder, a sheet of cloth, a sheet of water, a cascade.

Chadeo, or Chadya, a tell-tale; a breeder of strife; informer. Hence, the telugu cad, slander, a slanderer.

Chahoor, a very ancient land measure, computed generally at about 120 beegas. The extent of measurement varies in different villages, and sometimes in the same village. It obtained when the Tunkha and Kumal assessments were in operation.

Chaite, the third month, from the 11th of March to the 10th of April.

Chakar, a servant.

Chaker, a servant.

Chakeram zemeen, lands appropriated to the maintenance of public servants.

Chakery, an allowance for lamboodars; in some instances, received for the Native Government.

Chakla, a large division or tract of country, generally containing two or more pergunnahs.

Chaknama, a plan, map, plot.

Chakra, a kind of discus with a sharp edge, hurled in battle from the point of the fore-finger, for which there is a hole in the centre. See a description of this weapon as used at present by the sikhs, in the Oriental Herald for October, 1827, page 48. Also in summary of Maharatta campaign, London, 1820, page 87, (published by Williams, 11 Strand).

Chakram, or Chuckrum, a silver coin formerly current in Travancore, twenty eight and a half were equal to one rupee.

Chakran jommy for Tama, total, ground allotted to the servants who are employed in the business of the revenue, in lieu of wages.

Chakreed. See Chackeran.

Chaku bandi, statement declaring the boundaries, a map.

- Chakur marnec, a grant, or consideration in property for past services, or in lieu of wages, redeemable at will, or on the cessation or discontinuance of the service for which the grant was made.
- Chalan, a remittance, an invoice of a remittance.
- Chalavani, coin, currency.
- Chalee, land of which the occupancy is hereditary in the family, and of which the rent is fixed.
- Chalcepur, or Chanaper, in Travancore, a caste who manufacture sack-ing, cord, &c.
- Chalia, in Ceylon, a cinnamon peeler.
- Chalgucinigar, a tenant at will. (Canara.)
- Chalissitoon, a building supported by forty pillars; from chahs, forty, and sitoon, a pillar.
- Chally, or Chalie gueny, a tenant at will; an agreement for the payment of rent, the tenure of tenant at will.
- Chama, in Malabar, a species of coarse grain, grain on dry lands.
- Chamban, (Tamil,) a head man, among Pariars.
- Cham chowree, criminal connection with the wife of another.
- Chamreea, the tanner or leather-dresser of the village; one of the village establishment, and of very low caste.
- Chanars, or Shanaars, a caste of toddy drawers.
- Chanda, quota, portion, share.
- Chandal, a low caste, or outcast; hangman; beheader.
- Chandani, or Chandami, a subdivision of the Kurmi tribe. See Kurmi.
- Chandni chok, a name commonly given to the principal chok or bazar of a city. Properly meaning silver street.
- Changadi koori, in Malabar, a picnic or meal wherein each guest that can contribute a dish supplies it, (vide list written on foolscap sheets sent from Western Provincial Court).
- Chank, a conch-shell.
- Channa, an article used as food for horses, called also Gram.
- Chanoo, (Chenu, Telugu,) a field.
- Chaoli fanam, a small gold coin formerly current in Ramnad.
- Chaoni, a cantonment.
- Chaothai, a quarter, one fourth.
- Chapa, a gang, banditti, an ambuscade.
- Chapavani, (chhipaoni,) defrauding the revenue, concealment.
- Chappa, fee for stamps on weights and measures levied in the pergunahs of Soungher, Lulling, Novapoor, and Nundoorbar only.
- Chapunneeja, stampers, or printers, of cloth.
- Chara sary, on an average.
- Charchitty, a pass for salt in the nature of a Rowannah.
- Charhao, raising, increasing (the price), making higher.
- Charkhannee, a kind of cloth.
- Charon, persons giving security, in the manner of the Bhat.
- Charpai, or Charpoy, a native cot or small portable bedstead.
- Charrus, cheraman; intoxicating drug said to be made from the flowers of the hemp gathered while the dew is on them, and prepared in a particular manner.
- Charshumba, Wednesday.
- Chasa, domestic slaves in Cuttack, of the pure caste.
- Chater. See Chitree.
- Chateree. See Choterec.
- Chatgurree wasweer burrwahas, a class of persons who render service by negotiating with, and keeping in check the wild tribes in the frontier of Circar Assam.
- Chatta, an umbrella, to bear which in procession is a mark of royalty or high dignity.
- Chatteal, a village servant appointed by the sudder Malgoozar and their under farmers to collect the rents of the Ryots.
- Chatty, (Madras,) an earthen pot, dish, or saucer.
- Chatur bhagam, a division into four shares.
- Chandari. See Choudry.
- Chaula, the ceremony of tonsure; cutting off all the hair of a child,

except one lock in the middle of the crown. It is part of the Sanscara, or initiatory ceremonies of the Hindoos, necessary to the purification and second birth of a Brahmin, a Kshetriya, and a Vaisya, and till the performance, of which, he is considered a Sudra. The Chaula determines the family to which the child is to belong; for a boy cannot be adopted after this ceremony has been performed in the family of his natural parents.

Chaulay, or Sala, a line of trees.

Chaudhey taliven, (at Tutecorin,) chief man of the Teshar caste, he has certain privileges at the pearl fishery, perhaps meant for Chaudary.

Chanlootsava, the entertainment given on the occasion of performing tonsure. *See* Chaula,

Chaurkub, an upper robe never conferred but on princes of royal family; the vizier of the empire, and Amcenal Amra.

Chavair, (Malabar) lands granted by the ancient king's to men of valour

Chawbuck, a whip, a lash used at the Cutcherry Court as an instrument of punishment.

Chawbuckswaur, Floggers, or users of the lash

Chawks, a kind of guards.

Chawur, the drill-plough, by which most grains are sown.

Chaya, colour. Chaya vern, the root used in dying a red colour.

Chaydavoo. *See* Charhao.

Checkbundy, defining of boundaries.

Cheddul, i.e. the plural of Sede which *See*.

Cheech, the produce of the Company's tamarind trees in Salsette.

Chee chee, a name used in ridicule for half caste females from their exclamation chi chi! fie fie!

Cheekrams, or Chacram, the tenth part.

Cheeks, properly Chik, lattices.

Cheela verah, a road tax on loaded carts. Its amount varies in different places from two annas to two pice per cart.

Cheena, a description of produce of the poorer kind, generally grown as the huree or third crop

Cheepa, or Cheapara, bleachers.

Chechals, term given to Hindoo slaves in Etawah.

Choetaro, painters.

Cheet peca lara, the third species of slavery recognized in Arracan, under the Burmese Government, is called cheet-peca-lara, or the escaped from battle taken by the hand. They are entitled to manumission after complete occupation of a country, or after peace. *See* Pho-byng-gounthee, and Khaing-dang-boli.

Chehterec, the second of the four chief castes of the Hindoos. *See* Cshetri.

Chela. a slave brought up in the house; a favourite slave. A disciple, especially one brought in early life by a religious community and becoming a member of it. A corps of boys in the service of Tippoo were thus called. They had been taken captives, and made Mussulmans. In Malabar this term is applied to all who were forcibly circumcised on the occasion of Tippoo's visit to that country. A pupil of a Mahometan or Hindoo devotee, lakeer, or sanyasi.

Chelat, *See* Khelat.

Chella varu and Dokula varu, are two divisions of the Tottier caste in Travancore.

Chellaun, a permit, or passport for the driving of cattle, the despatching of goods, and the conducting of persons. A Postmaster's list for letters: being the "road bill." Probably from Chalavani.

Chelo, *See* Chela.

Cheller Car, the second, or small crop gathered in April and May.

Chen, or cheyne, a field of dry grain.

Chendal, *See* Chandal.

Chenaputtum, Madras, the name of Madras.

Chengavarsa, a land roll or list of farmers and fields.

Chengoli, (Mahratta,) work done for hire.

Chenu, a field of dry grain.

Chepawuls, light parties moving by rapid marches.

Cher, meaning Chor, a thief or robber of every degree.

Cheraghy, allowances for oil for the lamps in the tombs of reputed saints; an item under the head of Muscorat, or deductions allowed the Zemindar for his collections.

Cherara, the low lands producing rice,

Cheraughee. *See* Cheraghy.

Cheravu, a tank.

Chermakar, shoemakers, or workers in leather.

Chermas, slaves of the soil in Malabar. They are divided into eighteen or twenty classes.

Cherotur, the designation of the general division of Guzerat in the eastern districts, Moondeh, Neriad, Naassar, producing tobacco, of which it is the staple produce, as wheat and cotton of the western.

Cherra, (Malabar,) a small reservoir of water.

Cherujennum, (Malabar) a fee demand by carpenters and other workmen.

Chetty, or chitty, properly shettee, a man of the shopkeeping caste.

Chewarra, lands situated at the extremity of the boundaries of the village are termed Chowarra. The best sort of these lands, from their distant situation, the state of society, and the danger attending the cultivation of them, is not considered preferable to the second sort of lands situate near the villages, and the second sort is estimated only on a par with the third sort of such lands, while the third sort of Chewarry is of still inferior value.

Ch,hapa, a seal or stamp.

Ch,hapa ghattu, the sealed heap of salt. The seal is a piece of clay which is stamped with a wooden block so as to betray pilferers.

Ch,hestevee, a man of the second or military tribe of Hindoos.

Ch,hetcar, a halfcaste or country born is called by this name in Hindustani

but the origin of the word is Eurasian. Enter the word *Peringee*, or *Farangi*.

Ch,hedam, a kind of money, of the value of twenty cowries.

Chickerberdeshee, compound interest.

Chicklee, a revenue term used in Bellapoor, North Concan, exactly similar in meaning to the word *Dhuldee* or *Dholhundhee*; ryots resident in one village, and cultivating lands in another.

Chickul, when the Corumbees have planted out all their own lands, it sometimes happens that they have a quantity of batty plants remaining, this being at the latter end of transplanting time, their growth is doubtful, and, therefore they agree with the Patells to plant them on any unoccupied lands, paying one-half or one-third of whatever may be the produce, for the use of the land. This arrangement is called *chickul*.

Chikkur, mud. the phrase for an irrigated field.

Chickbundy, (*i. e.* *chekubandi*) boundaries, outlines, limits, plan.

Chicknama, map, plan.

Chillar, sums allowed by Government for the public expenses of a village.

Chillara, petty, trifling, miscellaneous, sundry.

Chillaun, an invoice of treasure, a remittance, a pass.

Chillavy manniums, lands granted to temples, revenue officers, and the public servants of the villages.

Chiller, or Chillar, also Chitta, small; petty; sundry; small gratuities or enams.

Chipudeea, welders of metal.

Chiriveru, the chayroot used in dying scarlet.

Chit, a note, a memorandum of money transactions paid.

Chitterees, corrupted from *chitra*, sculptured, sculptured monuments in commemoration of distinguished persons deceased, consisting usually of a small, but solid mausoleum.

- Chitnees, *i. e.* Chitti, foul copy, (Hindustani or Telugu,) and nivees, (Persian,) a writer, "writer of the rough draft." An under secretary, who writes and answers despatches, and takes down depositions of complainants.
- Chitree, an umbrella.
- Chitta, an account and particular description of the boundaries of land or cash, also a rough draft. A day book.
- Chittah, a document containing a full account of all the lands on a Zemindar's estate. It is the groundwork of all other accounts connected with the estate. A memorandum of money paid; a receipt.
- Chittha, a rough account; the original memorandum.
- Chittiravada, torture.
- Chitty, more properly Shettee or Setty, the name for the shopkeeper caste called Comati or Balja.
- Choar, a mountain robber; a predatory race inhabiting the hills and woods.
- Chobdar, a macebearer, a javelin man.
- Chodem, some cocoa-nuts are delivered to the purchaser unhusked; those who husk them have half the husk for labour; the other part is sold, and brought to the Jumma under this head.
- Chok. See Chowtoo.
- Chokee, or Choky, a chair; seat; guard; watch; the station of a guard or watchman; a place where an officer is placed to receive tolls or customs.
- Chokeedar, a watchman; one of the public servants of a village; a town officer, who keeps watch at a custom-house station, and receives tolls and customs. See Billawar.
- Chokeedary, the duty or pay of a watchman; a tax for defraying the expenses of a watchman.
- Chokusse, examiner; assayer.
- Choltry, Choultry, or Chuttrum, the traveller's lodge, or chamber used also as a watch-house. In Telugu, Cavidu or Chavidu.
- Cholum, (Tamil,) the great millet: called Chonna in Hindustani and Zonna in Telugu.
- Choodgur, makers of choodas, or bracelets of ivory and tortoiseshell.
- Chooka paudy, meant for Cokkupodi, love powder, conjuring powder. In the years 1843, 1844, many persons were accused of deluding or killing others by means of such magic powder.
- Choola vecras, earth tax, or tax on "Choolas," or fireplaces for cooking.
- Choomasoo, *i. e.* Chau-mas, the "four months," the monsoon or rainy season, or that between the months of June and October.
- Choonara, plasterers.
- Choonee Lonaree, a caste of Hindoos below Soodras, but above Chandals. They are preparers and sellers of chunam and charcoal.
- Choorakurn adi sanscara, the regenerating ceremonies generally, Chuda karana and the other Sanscaras. The word adi signifies first, and when joined to a noun which is the name of one of a series of things, it may be rendered et cetera, the Sanscara, Chuda karana, &c.
- Choorchitty, a deed of release.
- Choot, this ought to be spelt Chutte, remissions made annually to underrenters.
- Chootta, a slack bag; a bag not quite full.
- Chootta sawuk, *i. e.* Chutta sravaca, slavery for debt. Individuals of this class are entitled to their freedom on repayment of the debt stipulated in the bond or Sawuk-nama. See Bunda sawuk.
- Chop, a small seal, on which is engraved the name of the Mogul, and the year of the Hejira.
- Chopeddo, an account book.
- Choppa, (correctly Coppa, *i. e.* tsoppa,) straw.
- Chopper, (chhappar,) a thatched roof.
- Chopper, an express messenger.
- Chopry, or Choupry, a leaf of a book; a sheet or strip of paper, of which many strung together form

a book: a merchant's account-book.

Chora, the village hall for the entertainment of travellers, and occasional meeting of the community. *See* Chuda.

Chorakhurch, expense of the chora or village hall, the sum expended in the entertainment of travellers by the village community. To meet this expense an allowance is made by Government; but the expenditure generally exceeds the receipt, and to make up the balance an equalized tax is levied among the people by mutual consent, called *mulvera*.

Chorikee, a portico.

Choroot, that which is rolled or curled up; a roll of tobacco leaves; a cigar.

Chot. *See* Chont

Choteesaheba, the junior or lesser lady; a young lady.

Chotryem. *See* Shro-tri-am.

Choubdar, a herald, a silver-stick or mace bearer. *See* Chubdar.

Choud, properly Caudu, salt soil.

Choudhuree, chief; head.

Choudry, a head man

Choudry, or Caudari, the head man of some villages is called by this name. At Madras it means the bowsprit of a ship.

Chougulla, the Patail or Muccadum's official assistant. He has the care of the Cooleemnee's records. His allowances are of the same nature as the Cooleemnee's, but a smaller share.

Chouki, or Chowky, guard, police station, revenue station, custom house, toll bar, watch house.

Choulotsava, the entertainment given on the occasion of performing tonsure.

Choultry, a covered public building for the accommodation of travellers. Choultry plain, the name of that part of Madras where stood the house formerly occupied by the Commander-in-Chief. Hence, the word was equivalent to Army Head Quarters.

Chout, Chot, or Chouth, a fourth part: applied especially to the proportion of the revenues of a country, demanded by the Mahrattas. A fourth part of the revenue in many parts of India. Also a duty collected on judicial decisions in the Cutchery courts of Hindostan.

Chouttary, a Bengal corruption of Chout.

Chovalla, preparers of lime.

Chowderi, chief, headman

Chowdharawy, properly Chowdrayet, the jurisdiction of a Chowdry.

Chowdhary, a permanent superintendent and receiver of the land revenue under the Hindoo system, whose office seems to have been partly superseded by the appointment, first of the Curie, and afterwards of the Zemindar, by the Mahometan Government.

Chowdhras, landholders in the next rank to Zemindars.

Chowdoo, (Caudu,) salt soil; hence, Chowty 'bhoomi, salt land.

Chowdrani, (the feminine of Chowdry,) a female Zemindar.

Chowke, a constant daily market, or place of sale in towns, for second-hand wearing apparel and other articles.

Chowkydar, a watchman.

Chowgla, an assessor to the head man of a caste; the functionary of a village, who acts under the orders of a Patel, and assists him in his duties; he has also the care of the Koolkurny's records.

Chowmass khalis, a term applied to the first description of land for the cultivation of the sugar cane, and in which no grain is sown for the khuvée or autumnal harvest.

Chowny pattra, a letter, a document from a public officer, a note, a bill.

Chowrasama grassias, a Hindoo tribe.

Chowry, a whisk to keep off flies.

Chowthaceenam, the fourth; a fine equal to a fourth of the Government dues on Enam lands. Also called Chaturbhaga manyam.

A deduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ made from the survey assessment throughout the ceded districts.

Chowtoo and Chok, a place where four roads diverge; a square, cross, market-place.

Chruttika, meant for Krittica, a hireling; by the Hindoo law, a servant to perform pure work.

Chubbootree, a terrace or platform, common in the courts and gardens of Asia, on which people sit to enjoy the cool of the evening, and often sleep upon it. Over it is frequently pitched an awning to keep off the dews; in India and Persia called Shawmiana, or night canopy.

Chubdar, staff bearer. An attendant on a man of rank, one of whose employments is to announce the approach of visitors. He waits with a long staff plated with silver, and runs before his master, proclaiming aloud his titles.

Chuck, a piece of land indefinite in extent, comprising several fields.

Chuckbundee, the boundaries, the plan or map.

Chuckees, extra assessment, in Canara, under the former governments.

Chucker, extra assessments. Also a wheel or circle.

Chuckla, a division of a country, consisting of several pergunnahs, sometimes equal to a moderate-sized English county, and of which a certain number constituted a Circar, or chiefship. The jurisdiction of a Fouzdar, who receives the rents from the Zemindars, and accounts for them to Government.

Chuckladar, the superior of a number of Dehdars.

Chuckladary, a tax to defray the expenses of the Chuckladar.

Chuckler, a cobbler, a leather dresser.

Chucknama, (Chekunama,) plan; limits.

Chuckree, a small carriage for burdens; a cart.

Chuckrum. See Chacra.

Chuda, or Choora, a single lock of

hair left on the crown of the head at the ceremony of tonsure.

Chuda karana. See Sanscara.

Chuda upanayana, the sacrificial ceremony of investiture with the Brahminical cord.

Chuda yagnya pavitra, the Brahminical cord with which the young Hindoo is invested at the performance of the Sanscara, called Upanayana. See Sanscara.

Chuk, a separated portion of village lands.

Chuknamahs, properly Chaknama, a map, a ground plot, a plan, a rent roll, descriptive list of fields. Deeds of limits, or boundaries.

Chukur, the wooden circle used in the construction of wells as a frame on which the brickwork is built, and afterwards sunk.

Chukwa, a large red duck, the emblem of fidelity with the Rajpoots.

Chul, land that has laid waste beyond eight or ten years is so called in the Ahmedabad Col-
lectorate.

Chulias, in the Eastern ports, a name given to Malabar Mahometans, or Mopla's.

Chumar, the shoemaker; one of the public servants of a village. He is also employed as a daily labourer, and in various other ways.

Chuna, horse grain; a poor description of produce grown often on land lying fallow for a better crop.

Chunam, lime, lime plaster.

Chundal, in the districts of Tipperah, Sylhet, Mymensing, Dacca, and Chittagong, there are two classes of slaves, the Kayat and Chundal. The distinction between them is, that the Kayat is pure, and the superior castes can receive water from him; the Chundal is impure, and can only be employed in out-door work.

Chundoe pucklay clappass, an allowance for feeding buffaloes employed in fetching water. See Puckally—with which this queer word seems to be connected.

Chundraseeneo Kayast, a class in Poona, who claimed descent from a posthumous son of the Kshutriya Raja, and thence the right of performing the Kshutriya kurum of Yejum, Udyyun, and Dan. Many practise, in consequence, among themselves the vedokt kurum (ceremonies by the Veds) as Brahmins. Others eat fish. There are two other sects of the caste not in Poona, the Patanee Purbhoo, and the Downee Purbhoo; the latter are found in Goa. The Brahmins do not allow of the alleged descent of the Chundra-seenes from the Kshutriya Raja, and consider the caste below Soodras. Coombees have been known not to eat with them.

Chung, a musical instrument.

Chunna, a species of grain.

Chuppra and Chaproo, a roof or hut.

Chupperbunds, resident cultivators, in contradistinction to those residing in a village of which they are not permanent inhabitants.

Chupperbundy, correctly Chapati, or Chuppatties, a sort of bread like crumpets. Expenses incurred for thatching; one of the items of expenditure charged in the village accounts.

Chuppung, a tree of value in Malabar; it is chiefly grown in garden lands.

Chuppur, a thatched roof.

Chuprassee, a messenger, an inferior police officer, wearing a Chupras (i. e. a buckle or badge) on a shoulder-belt. A courier wearing a badge as a mark of the office, usually a public servant.

Chur, increase. Wassoodow Cassey, a Brahmin, farmed the whole island of Salsette, from the Paishwa, for a certain sum. He assembled all the farmers who then held towns, and told them, that in consequence of being farmer general, he should increase the amount to be paid for each town in certain proportions stated to them, and such farmers as were not

content to hold under this increase might relinquish their farm. Many of these farmers increased the toka of the Corumbees, and the increase remained undistinguished. In the town of Trombay it forms a distinct article in the revenue under the name of chur, or increase, at two adoleys per parah. Chura, pasturage; an indefinite term applicable to most waste tracts.

Churrack pooja a rite used by the lowest classes of the Hindus for expiation for sin; or else in performance of a vow. The man or woman is suspended by four small hooks trust through the skin of the back: then hoisted up in the air and swung round (whence the name is taken) at the end of a horizontal pole. But the mode varies in various places. It is a mere nuisance and might easily be abolished.

Churr, or Cherr, island or sand bank. Churs deearahs, lands gained by alluvium.

Churta or Charhta, a settlement on an annually increasing rent, being the rissudee in Bengal.

Churta puta, a lease for a term of years, at a gradually increasing rent.

Chuteselamy, a fee taken from the bridegroom on the morning after his nuptials, and paid to the Canzy. The correct Hindee word Chauth i. e. Tribute.

Chutiya golam, the particular kind of slavery to which in Burmah and some parts of Bhaugulpore a free-man subjects himself by marrying a female slave.

Chutney, Chattney, or Chetni, a sort of pickle.

Chutrdhur, of the Brahmin and Wydchu caste. Their duty is to hold the umbrella of the Raja, and fetch water for the four castes. This caste is not known in Poona. Koombees and other castes carry umbrellas and aflatgeers, and generally each caste has its own water-

bearers

Chutrum, Chhatram, or Choultry, an inn or halting place for travellers, Chuttam, properly Cattam, a regulation,

Chuttee, *i. e.* Chatram, a lodge built for the accommodation of pilgrims on their way to any celebrated shrine. *See* choultry.

Chutter, an umbrella; a shed; an assessment established in 1725 to defray the expense of erecting sheds, and feeding pilgrims in Canara.

Chuttoo, properly Cattu, hard, impenetrable.

Chuttoo bawry, properly Cattu, a well sunk in a rock

Chuttuk khana, a magazine of powder and ball.

Chuwul, sixteenth parts into which the bhaugs or great shares in the Bhagwar villages are sub-divided. *See* Bhagwar villages.

Chyt, or Chatram, March—April, the name of a month, which partly corresponds with our month of March. Rather April—May, "when the sun enters Pisces" &c

Circar, properly Sarcar, or Sirkar "the head of affairs; a term used by Europeans in Bengal to designate the Hindoo writer and accountant employed by them in the public offices. Persian word for Government, District Division, or State. Thus the Rajahmandry Sircar merely means the District of Rajahmandry. "The Circars"—or "The Northern Circars" is a phrase used in Orme, Roxburgh, Hamilton and others for "The Telugu Districts." This word ought to be abolished. The Chief authority. The term is used in regard to land paying full *teervah* to Government, in contradistinction to *Inam*.

Circar ali, the most exalted State, the Government. The term is particularly used to denote the viceregal establishment of the Nizam, or of the Soubadar of the Imperial provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and forms an article

in the assignments of territory to defray a large portion of the military expenses of the Government, the Nawaub's household, and certain civil list charges.

Circarmaramut, repairs by Government to the rivers and great water-courses.

Cirkar, or Sircar zemeen, land in the immediate hands of Government.

Cirkil. *See* Surkeel, under Sarikele, —Sarikhel.

Classey, or Clashy. *See* note on Lascar properly Khatasi.

Coballa, a deed of sale.

Cochuk, the small seal of the kingdom, in opposition to the large one

Codaga, or Codagam, the name of a wild tribe in the country called by the same name (Koorg).

Codowarum, the share of the tenants and of their labourers in the net produce either of the Nunjah, of the Punjab, or of the Sournadyem, on fruit and vegetable land. *See* Nunjah—Punjab.

Codi. any thing new, a corner, also ten millions.

Codikal, (Tamil,) betel gardens.

Codoo, a measure of land, nearly the same as a coss but varying in different places.

Cofferman, means an infidel, but is generally used for a negro.

Cofiri, a disbeliever.

Coffola, a weight.

Cohistaunees, mountaineers; a clan of Tadjeks, who inhabit the Cohistaun of Caubul.

Coir, fibres of the cocoa-nut husk, used for cordage. This is corrupted from Kavar, the tamil word for rope.

Coja, an eunuch; an Armenian title.

Colcar, an exciseman

Colien, name of a caste among weavers in Trichinopoly.

Colleries, a tribe of people who live in the Madura and Tinnevely countries; by profession, thieves.

Collunders, wandering religious

Colluries, places where salt produced

- or boiled; salt works.
- Column. *See* Kalam.
- Colugar, a revenue officer *See* Kolcar.
- Com, or Qaum, tribe, caste.
- Comer, lands cultivated by contract, having no tenants.
- Comassee, equal to nine-tenths of a penny.
- Comaveesdar, Camavis, or Camayish, an officer in charge of a small revenue division or district.
- Comati, a shopkeeper: a man of the trading caste. These are of the right hand sect.
- Combiel. *See* commewar.
- Commewar, in Telinga and Orissa, a tribe of husbandmen.
- Compound, a malay word. The area or grounds: that is, the yard or enclosure round a house.
- Comwari, (Qaum) classification: what is peculiar to a tribe.
- Compte banias, meaning, Comati, which is the telugu word, as Bunnea or Banya is the Bengali word.
- Cond, Coand, Codu-yandlu, Khond, Khoond or Goand, these names are given to the Codus or Condlu, a hill tribe north of Ganjam.
- Condra, a plot or portion of a field: being one day's ploughing or the spot included in one turn of the plough.
- Conicopoly, an accountant; writer; clerk, the village accountant.
- Conje, gruel made from rice. Correctly, ganji.
- Connys, a measure of ground equal to three hundred covids.
- Consamman, or Consummany, the household, or department which generally includes every expense belonging to it.
- Coocha, or Kuch-ha, (Guntoor,) a stack: also, as much land as produces a stack, *i. e.* one field. It is rated at 29 acres, $33\frac{1}{4}$ guntas.
- Coodemaramut, repairs performed at the expense of the tenantry themselves to the small channels and to the banks or borders of the rice fields.
- Coodevaram, (Tamil,) the ploughman's share of the crop.
- Coodoombam, *i. e.* Kutumbham, a family or household.
- Coodumbar, a measure of grain.
- Coody, inhabitant; tenant; cultivator.
- Coolam, or Kulam, a caste or tribe.
- Coolaruggee, the term of a village in the Southern Concan, in which each cultivator is understood to stand assessed at a certain fixed rental on the public records, beyond which nothing can properly be levied of him.
- Cool cat, or Kulcat, a phrase regarding fields: good and bad together: one with another.
- Coolcurni. *See* Kulcarni.
- Coolery Bombay, a poll-tax levied on coolies at Bombay in lieu of personal services formerly exacted.
- Coolies, labourers; porters. Also a robber caste abounding in Guzerat, and very powerful in Monde and Nerrode.
- Cooll gootah, in the ceded districts a term used to denote lands let at a low rent to different castes.
- Cooll gootah shotrium, in the ceded districts, lands to be let to learned Brahmins.
- Coolty, a sort of pulse or vetches, used as horse corn.
- Coolwar, or Kulwar, an account of the Ryots holding lands, or a settlement made with the Ryots individually.
- Coolwarrec, or Oópurrees, persons cultivating lands not their own.
- Coonchum, a grain or dry measure, about nine quarts. A measure of capacity varying from $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a seer to 14 seers.
- Coorada, a small whip.
- Coornishat, (Persian,) prostrations, salutations. (This word is used in the commencement of many letters, without the Hindu writer knowing the meaning.)
- Coorsee, the seat near the throne, appropriated to the Regent.
- Coorumbees, husbandmen who also manufacture salt in the island of Bombay, paying the Company a

- tilla rent or moiety of the annual product of the salt pans, and are entitled to the other moiety for charges and labour.
- Cooruns, grass lands in the Deccan.
- Cootally, a species of cultivation in Tanjore.
- Cootba, a form of public prayer for the King.
- Cooza, a carboy or earthen bottle for water.
- Coraba, or Carboy, a large bottle made in Persia, holding 5 or 6 quarts.
- Corah, a heavy whip or knout for punishing criminals, now abolished.
- Coracha, or Corcheh a tribe of Hindus who are basket makers and generally thieves,
- Corar, or Coravar, a class of slaves in South Canara.
- Corel, in Ceylon a superintendent or magistrate of a corle or district.
- Corge, a score.
- Corle, in Ceylon a territorial division analogous to a country.
- Coromandel, a name given by the Dutch to the eastern coast of the Indian peninsula; vide Asiatic journal, November 1842 page 192. This name is wholly unknown to the natives; and is corrupted from Currumanal, a small fishing village 12 miles north of Madras, which the English still denominate Coromandel.
- Corocoro, a sort of vessel.
- Corookums, in Dindigul, spots of land in the Poricando, or hill fields, cultivated by labourers, and paid for by usage rent.
- Corrageeroo, one of the twelve classes of Dhers, labourers on the soil in Canara. See Dhers.
- Cortee an, interest, which, in times of calamity, a borrower agrees to advance.
- Coru, share, portion. See Meticorn.
- Cosaes, cotton, the growth of Bengal, in contradistinction to what is imported.
- Cosham, repository, register, depository, fund. A registry of village lands.
- Coss, a corrupt term used by Europeans to denote a measure of about two miles, but varying in different parts of India.
- Coss, or Khass, lands under the immediate superintendence of Government, for want of farmers.
- Cosseel, or Cossid, a messenger employed to carry despatches from one part of the empire to another; an express, a courier.
- Cossum. See Cusshoon.
- Costa, (Portuguese,) territory, coast, See Reg. 1 of 1817 Telugu version.
- Costa vartacam, the coasting trade.
- Cota, a fort.
- Cota, (Telugu,) cutting, reaping.
- Cotainaum, land held fee by him who built a fort.
- Cotar, a salt manufactory. A depot for the sale of sea salt.
- Cotaur, or Cottaur, a salt manufactory, salt pans.
- Cothi, a store house.
- Cothoal, a functionary, whose duties bear some resemblance to those of a notary public.
- Coti, or crore, a sum of ten millions.
- Cotta, a spacious building or warehouse, in which the goods of the company lay until sorted and packed.
- Cottah, one-twentieth of a Beegah.
- Cottaur, Cotar, or Cottaharu, a salt manufactory: pans or pits.
- Cottham, a granary.
- Cottrie, or Cothri, a chamber.
- Cotwal, the head bailiff of a town.
- Coultie, a kind of grain.
- Courio. See Kourie.
- Covid, Cuvid, or Covit, a cubit; in general half a yard; sometimes twenty-seven, and sometimes thirty-six inches.
- Covil, (Tamil,) a pagoda; or temple.
- Cowdyala bundar, the native name for Mangalore.
- Cowl, grant, lease, engagment, word; saying; promise; agreement; contract; engagement.
- Cowl chushti, or chusti, a moderate rent paid by him who brings waste land under cultivation, Cuddapa.
- Cowle, an engagement or agreement.

it refers generally to waste land taken on an agreement to pay a small but increasing rent for a certain number of years, when it becomes liable to the same rent as other cultivated lands.

Cowlee, a term applied to land, having the same signification as Istava.

Cowl namah, an agreement in writing. A proclamation to Ryots, announcing the rules and principles by which the demands of the Government on the lands in their occupation are to be regulated.

Cowm, or Kaum, caste.

Cowm warree hissab, an account arranged according to the castes of the people.

Cowry, a small shell which passes as money. From 2,500 to 5,000, according to circumstances, are equivalent to a rupee.

Coyan, a measure, equal to 800 gallons at Bencoolen.

Coyloo, (Canara list,) a certain land measure. There are 5 hanays in a coyloo and 8 coyloos in a cattie. This is used in Barcoor.

Coz, ten make a Shahoe in Persia.

Cozauks, robbers.

Crambo, lands in which the long grass has grown, and the roots have penetrated deeply into the earth, thereby rendering the tillage difficult.

Creese, a dagger of a waving shape, worn by Malays.

Crid, a poniard carried by Malays.

Criya, obsequies; rites performed immediately after death.

Croor, the Persian for Coss, which See. In Dow's Hindustan Vol. 2, p. 185, where it is spelt crores.

Croory, or Karoory, an officer of the Government who, for a commission, makes himself responsible for the rents of a Zemindary.

Orore, a hundred lacs; ten millions.

Crorie, a collector of ten millions of dams. See Croory, or Karoory.

Cubbezocubz, a receipt.

Cucha, a settlement where the collections are made directly with the

Ryots See Cutchia,

Cucha oopuj, gross collections.

Cuddapa. See Cadapa.

Cuddapoo, (Tamil,) an inferior sort of grain called Nawabi-dana.

Cuddy, used in liquid measure: equal to eighteen pounds at Mocha.

Cudjwa, a tribe of Koombees in Guzerat See Koombees

Cugramam, Amean or petty village.

Cujjah, or Kazeca, a dispute, a quarrel

Culacharam, custom or fashions in a tribe.

Culam, a tribe, a caste.

Culamar chittha, the detailed account giving the entire particulars regarding lands.

Culahu, hired servants

Cullei parree (Tamil,) weeding.

Cullum. See Callam.

Cullumdaun. See Callum dan.

Culshigay, a measree of 14 seers (but 15 seers when used regarding pud-dy) of 8½ rupees weight each. Judge of Canara

Cullustauns See Kullustauns

Cumblusty maum, an additional in-naum granted when the original allowance proved too small.

Cumboo cutty, superintendence of irrigation

Cummar deshro, an office where the account is kept of lands that pay in kind.

Cummee, an abatement; deficiency; decrease.

Cummer bund, a waist band.

Cummer keshay, fees taken by peons when placed as guards over a person. Fees exacted by the guards on their indulging a debtor or prisoner the mere liberty of ungirding his loins. See Richardson's Dictionary 1829 page 1205.

Cummum, a rope with a hook or noose at the end.

Cummuwar, a numerous tribe of Sudras employed in husbandry.

Cummy beshy dur turuddy, an abstract account of the increase of the Jumma

Cuncuma, (Sanskrit,) saffron (crocus sativus) The word Cuncuma de-

notes scarlet paint, a fragrant cosmetic composed of turmeric, alum and lime juice, when mixed with turmeric (pasapu), it is called Pasupu cuncuma, or the red and yellow: *i. e.* red paint used for the beauty spot in the forehead: and saffron which is applied to the body to give a yellow tinge. The two words united, Pasupu cuncuma, are equivalent to pinmoney: money settled on a bride being phrased money for red and yellow. Or, as might be said in France for Rouge and Céruse.

Cunda, the fortieth part of an acre.

Cundigay. *See* Khandrika.

Cundriga, *i. e.* Khandrika. *See* Candrica.

Cungall. *See* Kangal.

Cunganum, reaping: all the reapers, cattle &c.

Cunnum. *See* Cannam.

Cunta. *See* Gunta.

Cuntalam. *See* Cantlam.

Cuppa, a heap of grain.

Cuppacadu, village or country; towns in a number of villages, contradistinction to principal towns.

Cuppa catia, a fee of one bundle per heap.

Curambar, a certain hill.

Curmantam, a Hindu funeral rite.

Curnbar, shepherds.

Curnecam, properly, Karneiacum, or Karneyacam, the business or occupation of a curnum, or village accountant.

Curnum, the village accountant, who registers every thing connected with the cultivation and produce of the village, the shares or rent of the Ryots, with the dues and rights of the Government in the soil. The term is peculiar to the Peninsula, and answers to the term of Putwarry in the Bengal provinces, *Vide* Reg. XXIX of 1802.

Currei, or Caray, (Tamil,) a share.

Curumcharry, the Zemindary's head officer of a gang or village; apparently meant for karmachari.

Curta. *See* Karta or Carta.

Curuang, a gum which is gathered

from a tree growing on the island of Mindano.

Curuma, a sort of weavers.

Cusba, or District, the largest village in a Turuf, a country town; also any very large village. The principal village in a Taluk where the Tahsildar resides.

Cusbatties, a class of persons in Dholka, descended from Hindoo converts to Islamism; formerly soldiers.

Cushum vala, a water course from a spring. (Bellary.) Then it seems to be a Persian word Chushm, a fountain.

Cusrul, gain, profit on exchange of coins.

Cussar wartalla, These, though debited in one sum, are distinct. In receiving the batty into the warehouse from the towns, there frequently happened a loss, and as the Government were to receive their toka net in the warehouses, it was settled that the Coorumbes should pay two soers per parah to indemnify this loss; this is cussar. The wartalla is an allowance made by the Coorumbes to the Circar for the wastage of the batty whilst in warehouse; it is estimated also at two soers per parah. In Sa'sette the cussar and wartalla, making in all one adoley, are debited to the Coorumbes according to his toka.

Cusshoon, a legion, or brigade consisting of about 3,000 men, cavalry, artillery, and infantry.

Cussore, an allowance or agio upon the exchange of rupees, in contradistinction to Batta. Batta is properly the sum deducted, and cussore the sum added.

Custom and Prabhoor coorow, in the Portuguese time, a writer or purvoo was annexed to each village, to keep the accounts for the Coorumbes. He was paid by an assessment of from two to six adoleys per head. This was subsequently collected by the Mahrattas, and the practice was continued by the Eng-

lish in Salsette
 Custom serkatt, in the village of Chidnee and Mulsond in Salsette, when the accounts were settled, the Carcoon gave each Coorumbee a counterpart of his account, and was permitted to receive a small fee on the account. This grew into a right, and the fee is still collected.
 Cutbudy peon, a sort of militia man. (Cuddapa and Bellary.) In some lists it is written but is a Telugu word Cuttu badi.
 Cutcha, crude; unripe, immature; gross. An account wherein rupees of different sorts are not yet reduced to one denomination. The term is also applied in Guzerat, to a mode of village management, where the Government, the village authorities, and the Ryots are the only parties; in contradistinction to the system where a renter, farmer, or contractor is admitted. A cutcha built house, i.e. built with clay instead of mortar; short in measure, as a cucha seer; vain; idle; empty.
 Cutcha amdauny, the gross impost; the payment made by the Zemindar of his rent in the various sorts of rupees as they are received from his different pergunnahs.
 Cutcha chittha, a rough statement.
 Cutcha meetee and Pucka meetee, signify a day before or a day after the transaction. With regard to money paid away, the Mahajuns, or native bankers, charge from the date preceding the payment; but for money received, from the day subsequent.
 Cutcha seer, a smaller measure.
 Cutcheras, it was customary for persons so styled to enter into an agreement with the custom master at Bombay for supplying the market exclusively during the rains with a certain quantity of coarse unbeaten rice to be retailed in small quantities for the convenience of the poorer classes of the population. The custom master assisted the Cutcheras in laying in their stock for the rains, settling the retail price and their profit. The system

is obsolete.

Cutcherry, Court of Justice; also the public office where the rents are paid, and other business respecting the revenue transacted. A Kachehri is a town hall where any public business is transacted; the village court or hall; a hall for celebrating a wedding; a public office of the Collector or Tahsildar; a hall of business.

Cuteean, to form this document the Chittahs are carefully examined, and the name of the first Khoodkast Ryot being entered at the top of the page, all the land he may possess in that particular mohal is entered underneath, specifying in which chittah it is contained, the number or dag, the quantity of land, and the species of cultivation. When the Khoodkast Ryots are inserted, the Paeekast Ryots are extracted in the same way, and thus, throughout each separate Mohal. This paper is of great utility in settling disputed boundaries amongst the Ryots being in fact a key to the chittah; it is also the principal document on which the jummabundie is formed. See Jummabundie.

Cuteean teridge, properly Tereez, or Toriz, the Cuteean teridge shews (noting at the same time in which Mohal it is placed) the total gross amount of land in each Ryot's possession, and the details of the cultivation. Lands that do not pay revenue are not included in this document.

Cutgoo taga, (Tamil,) lease for a fixed rent for a term of year.

Cutnam, a present or acknowledgment of submission given by the cultivators to the Zemindar, or by him to the ruler of the province, under the Hindoo and Mahometan governments.

Cutnum, present, fee, tribute.

Cutshy, or Cutchy, meaning Kakshi, party, gang, sect.

Cutta, a term used in Tanjore for a field; a bank of a tank.

Cuttaly, a plain or large extent of

ground. (Tamil.)
 Cuttanadee (Tamil,) a register of the produce; a check book.
 Cuttar, a sword, or dagger.
 Cuttavani, a statement, abstract, rough draft, entry, reaping a crop.
 Cuttoobudy. *See* Cuttubady.
 Cuttoobuddy. *See* Cutbudy.
 Cuttoocalva, a channel supplying water to a field.
 Cuttoo palay, (Tamil,) Palmira trees prepared for toddy drawing.
 Cutwal, properly Cotwal i.e. Cotawalla,

the Fort man. The chief officer of police in large towns or cities, and the superintendent of markets.
 Cuy, or Kai, the hand.
 Cuy kanum patam, in Malabar, tenure by labour; usufructuary tenure.
 Cuy Kanum kar, a tenant who holds a piece of land under lease called Cuy kanum patam.
 Cuzai, Kazzai, or Qasai, a butcher.
 Cuzza, dispute, quarrel.
 Cyry, a green fruit of an aromatic flavour.

D.

Dabbi, a money box, a treasure.
 Dabbu, money in general. A penny or 20 cash.
 Dachela, properly Dakhila, a receipt.
 Dacys, evidently meant for Dasi, women appointed to act as piece officers in cases where women are concerned. A female slave, or servant, a dancing girl, being Devadasi or handmaid to the god. The interpretation here given is worthless: and probably refers to some narrative wherein female slaves were thus employed.
 Dadny, money given in advance to weavers and other manufacturers. In Parker's evidence of our transactions in the East Indies, printed 1782, p. 197. On the revolution in favour of Cossim Ally Khawn, Hari Chandery was one of the Company's Dadney or contracting merchants. Evidently the Persian word Dadan, to give. But oddly misapplied.
 Dadny molungian, advances to salt makers; an item of the Muscorat. *See* Muscorat.
 Dadositad, (giving and taking.) Traffic; an account current.
 Dae, a midwife; a nurse, a child's maid, a wetpurse.
 Daerds, or Dher, in Canara a body of persons of servile condition, employed in agriculture. They are divided into three classes, the Moon-daut, the Magore, or Magor, and the

Mavy Daerds.
 Dafadar, or Duffadaur, a serjeant or corporal of peons.
 Daftar. *See* Duffter.
 Dag, a mark, stain or dye.
 Dag dozee, trifling, repairs to tanks. (Cuddapa.)
 Daha, or Dahanam, burning, an oblation, or funeral cake, at burning a corpse.
 Dahce, the designation of a resident cultivator.
 Dahyck, a ten per cent. commission.
 Daic, property which can be bequeathed or inherited. Property, the right to which extends beyond the life of the existing owner.
 Daird, a slave. Evidently meant for Dher, a pariah.
 Daisae, Dessae, or Dessauve. *See* Desae.
 Daismook, or Desmook, the most important man in the district; a local officer who is a land holder or Zemindar.
 Daispaundee, properly Desha pandya, generally written Despondiah. The word Desha is country, or district and Pandia, the name of an ancient king. "The Alfred of the land." "The Cæsars of the land." The district accountant, or principal registrar, the revenue officer next in rank to the Desmook, and who sometimes possesses a more extensive local jurisdiction than

that officer. A russoom of two and a half per cent. on the revenue was assigned to Daispaundee. The hereditary revenue accountant of a district or certain number of villages.

Dakait. See Decoit.

Daks, post, post office, or establishment for the conveyance of letters and of travellers. Relays of men or cattle along the road for these purposes.

Dakhab, claim, concern, interference.

Dakhal, known, acquainted.

Dakhil, entry, filing.

Dakhila, a receipt for money. A payment of revenue or of rent. Examination; verification.

Dakhilkharij, the exclusion or removal of an entry. A term usually applied in Bengal to the removing the name of one proprietor, and substituting that of another in the public books of the collector.

Daklee, properly Dakhi, (Continued, belonging to.) Dependent hamlets entered in the revenue accounts as annexed to the original or Aslee villages.

Dakoits. See Decoits.

Dalan, a hall.

Dalail, one of a bodyguard; an armed attendant; a superior class of Peon attached to the person of a chief European officer.

Dalap, a Tank.

Dalari varu, a dollar.

Dalawai, in Mysore, a prime minister, properly it means a General, from Dalam, army, force. It is applied to a Superintendent, or Captain. The minister for Civil Affairs.

Dallal, a broker.

Dallie, people of the Warter and Kaut Kurry caste of Salsette, who live in the hills, and subsist chiefly by cutting fire-wood; in the rainy time they clear spots to cultivate different sorts of grain which are paid for in money, and brought to account under this head.

Dalwa, the black crop, a particular

phrase used in Vizagapatam and Rajahmandry: one list says paddy raised in the hot weather.

Damahan, a game, played on the island of Mindano, on a chequered board with glass beads flat on one side, and of various colours.

Damashahy, composition of debt. This was the proper name of a certain merchant who died insolvent and his effects were divided. Dividends. (Shakespear, 2nd edition.)

Damdary, a branch of revenue, arising from birdcatchers, players, and musicians.

Damena, a strong cord of which each end is made fast to a tree or stake: while cattle are fastened along it by short leathers or halters.

Dammer, a kind of pitch taken from a tree.

Dam murkoondy, in the village of Manory in Salsettee, the land is reckoned by Murkoondys, each Murkoondy at six and a quarter Parah.

Damodara, "the Cordelier", an epithet of Krishna who in infancy was bound with a cord to keep him quiet.

Damodee, or Damri, a halfpenny.

Damunikoh, tracts which encircle the base of hills. Skirts of the hills.

Dan, giving presents of food, &c., to Brahmins, a duty constantly inculcated, especially on occasions of pilgrimage.

Dana, horse gram.

Danapatram, a deed of gift.

Danda Dasa, the penal slave; one consenting to slavery to discharge a fine and the like. One of the seven species of slaves enumerated by Menu.

Dandee, a waterman, or rower.

Dandiga, or Dundigeh, extortion; an unjust fine, tax, or price.

Dandora, proclamation by beat of drum.

Daneyacottay, a land measure in Tinnevelly, i.e. the extent supposed to require a cottah of seed. It is about 162 acres. The cottah

heaped is about 118.
 Daneyam, grain.
 Danga curpo, land producing the cotton plant.
 Dangur, rice.
 Dangur towjee, a revenue amount. The revenue being collected in three instalments, and a portion of it being due about the time the Khureef or rice crop is reaped, and generally before it can be disposed of, this portion is termed the Dangur towjee.
 Dar, the Persian preposition "In."
 Dar, keeper; holder. This word is often put after another in a compound state, as an attributive of office or employment connected with the preceding term, as Zemin-dar, Dih-dar, Chob-dar. By adding *i* to dar is formed the office, employment, or jurisdiction, as in Zeamin-dari. Wealthy, substantial as opposed to na-dar, poor, petty. Dar-na-dar, rich and poor.
 Dara, or Dhara, the system or mode of assessment according to which the village collections are made.
 Darak, an office, hereditary post.
 Darbar, or Darbar court, hall of audience, levee.
 Darbar kharch, court expenses. A head which in old days embraced various fees, and other extortions.
 Daravoo, a sort of pump, machinery to raise water from a river. (Bellary.)
 Dareea, a proportion of produce or revenue returned to the cultivator to cover the expenses and labour of cultivation, and the cost of seed. This allowance is universally made to Chasca wheat produce, but rarely to any other description; it is usually at the rate of ten per cent., and sometimes, accordingly named dusanth.
 Dargah, a Mahomedan place of worship.
 Dar in vila, "To wit."—A phrase used at the commencement of an order.
 Darkhast, proposal, offer, asking,

petition, request.
 Darma, or Dirma, religion; justice; duty.
 Darmakartah, the chief manager or trustee of a Hindu pagoda often translated "Church warden."
 Darmasastrum, the Hindu code of law, consisting of text book, commentaries and digests.
 Darobast, altogether, entirely.
 Darogah, a police station; also a superintendent or overseer of any department, as of the police, the mint, &c.
 Darogahua, a cess or contribution raised by the Mahometan Government for the payment of heads of departments.
 Darogh, cunning, false.
 Daroo, spirituous liquor.
 Daroolinsha, the office or department of the secretary of the king. Properly the library or place where books are kept.
 Daroo shesheh, properly Daroo, gunpowder and sheesh, lead. Ammunition supplied by Commavisdars to the troops in the pergunahs.
 Daryaft, enquiry, investigation.
 Darul zarb, the house of striking; the mint; receipts from profits on coining.
 Dasa, a slave. See Susrusha—Susrushaka.
 Dasabandham, Loc. Rec. I, p. 33 line 8, and p. 221 line 22, a favourable rent, granted to those who construct a tank. A deduction of one tenth of the revenue otherwise due.
 Dasabhagam, one tenth part.
 Dasara, (this is the true spelling though to the English ear it might be Dusserah.) This word is of uncertain origin. It is a feast held for ten days by the Hindus, who offer adoration to arms, implements, books &c. It begins with the last new moon of the rainy season, varying from September to November.
 Dasai. See Dasae.
 Dasari, a certain kind of mendicant. They wear gay dresses, one

in good circumstances and ring a bell which they carry tinkling. Daserra, a Hindoo festival; ten days appropriated to particular religious ceremonies. It also called Navaratri. See Moor's Pantheon pages 156, and 350. Molesworth's Mah-ratta Dict: 4^o pages 496 and 557 where he states that this feast is held in Asvina-Vigaya. He writes the name thus. It is also called Dasami.

Dashae. See Dasae.

Dassala, decennial, the ten years settlement or lease.

Dastak, a passport; a summons, or other writ; a commission; a process.

Dastu, money actually collected; what is in hand. From the Persian word for the hand.

Dastu, money collected, custom. Dustu baki, money collected but not brought to accounts.

Dasturi, fees, handwriting.

Datta homam, the homam performed at adoption. See Homa.

Dastur, usage.

Dattaka, or Dattrima, See Putra.

Dattaka putra, a son who has been affiliated by gift. See Putra.

Daum, a copper coin of small value.

Daun, or Dhan, corn, grain, rice.

Daunmuddy, rice land.

Dausee, or Dauseeloo, female slaves; or, more properly, hereditary servants of the first class, attached to Zemindars and others in Musulipatam.

Dava, a claim, a law suit, a complaint.

Davar buksh, perhaps from Devara, lord, god's gift.

Davaydyen. See Devadayem.

Davub, an estimate, settlement.

Dawa, claim, suit.

Dawali, a peon's belt.

Dawks, postmen or carriers stationed at stages distant from four to eight miles from each other.

Dayadupagata, the inherited slave; one of the fifteen descriptions of slaves enumerated by Narada, who are said to be liable to impure

works.

Dayanaupakat, a slave by long descent.

Dayec, a plaintiff.

Dayn hakymee, the Zemindar's share of the produce.

Dearaland, land which is annually flooded by the Ganges, and where there is also a jungle of Dhere, or of that kind of reed of which the Native pens are made.

Debashy, an officer over ten men.

Deb hee assa, tenants at will.

Debta, i. e. Devata, an idol, a demi-god.

Deccan, properly Dukhin, or Dakhin, the south. This is the phrase for Southern India: the Peninsula.

Deccan jumma kaamil, the Deccan complete total. A term substituted in the Deccan for Assil toomai jumma, or complete standard assessment, begun in 1654, on the principle of Toren Mull's original rent roll, and finished by the Emperor Aurungzebe, 1687.

Deckka, or Dhacca, a drum.

Decoits, gang robbers.

Decoity, gang robbery.

Deedar. See Dehdar.

Deegwan, an establishment of Chokedars.

Dechwals, the descendants of the original maliks of the village, and in that capacity possessing certain rights.

Deeib, one of the five superior modes of marriage.

Deepavaly, holidays. See Divaligeh.

Deep dewusthan, an allowance for lights to pagodas.

Deevaleco, corrupted from the Bengali Deoliga, sometimes spelt Dewar khor. A bankrupt.

Deewan, or Divan, a court or assembly; the President; the presence, a title like His excellence.

Degwar, a Chokeedar used in Hidjlee.

Deh, a village.

Dehaat istimrar, villages held on a customary rate of revenue.

Dehangee, literally, presents. An allowance to enable the Commavisdar

- to pay due honours to people of rank.
- Deharah, a Hindoo term used in the Deccan for Dustoor ul aumal, which *See*.
- Dehaut, villages, in opposition to towns.
- Dehburtee. *See* Kudeem dehwal.
- Dehdar, village keeper. An inferior officer of police in a village, one of whose duties was to distrain the crops, when necessary, to secure the rent.
- Dehdarah *See* Dehdar.
- Dehdary, the office of a Dehdar. Also originally the appropriated share of produce or russoom of the Dehdar, then an article of the Neakdarry, afterwards rendered an item of the Abwab.
- Dehi jeir, the villagers, the village community.
- Dehkhurcha, village expense, contributions for defraying certain expenses incurred in the villages for public purposes; a branch of the Neakdarry.
- Dehkurm, that part of the funeral ceremoniss of the Hindoos which consists in pouring milk on the ashes of the deceased.
- Dehra, a temple.
- Dehsala, whatever relates to a period of ten years, decennial.
- Dehugputtee, hereditary officers are liable to a tax so called, being the whole amount of their Hugs exclusive of their Enam lands, and may be levied every tenth year; it has never been regularly exacted.
- Dehwals, village Mallicks or proprietors, a class of people in the districts of Behar who cultivate their own lands, many of whom pay direct to the Government, others through the Rajahs and great landholders, but all retaining proprietary rights. *See* Khoodkast Ryots.
- Deicool, a mean tribe of Hindoos.
- Dekooree, a contrivance for drawing water from the beds of rivers or nullahs, to irrigate fields upon the banks; the common apparatus of a well.
- Delait, or Deloyet. *See* Dalait.
- Delayet, an inferior officer of police or revenue.
- Dembaleh, the whole crop, including both the Government and the farmers's shares. Evidently meant for Dumbala which *See*.
- Dondo, Dendu, or Denpo, terms used in the Chittah. *See* Chittah.
- Deo kutch, for Deo kurtch, Disbursements for religious purposes; a Zemindary charge.
- Deoree, or Devidce, a gate way.
- Deostans, Hindoo temples
- Deotur, land granted in the names of the Hindoo deities for religious purposes, and held under a rent-free tenure.
- Deowuttur, for the Gods, land granted for religious purposes.
- Der, rate at par, with reference to price or value.
- Derh meant for Dher, a pariar or man of no caste.
- Derhoo, a temple.
- Derhums, small pieces of money used in Persia.
- Derkhasts, proposals.
- Dorobust, whole, entire, whole pergunnahs, in contradistinction to mutafarrikat, or scattered portions of territory.
- Deroon, a weight or measure equal to four adhuks.
- Derputnoe. *See* Putnee.
- Derreshcust, lands wasted away by rivers.
- Derriashcusta, encroachments of a river.
- Des, country, district.
- Des, or Dosh Ilaka kharch, particular disbursement of the Zemindar, distinguished from his charges at the Sudder.
- Desa, in Malabar, a village.
- Desadhicari, the headman, the Superintendent, or local ruler
- Desae, an hereditary revenue officer of a Pergunnah under the Mahometan Government. The Desae is the depositary from generation to generation of all information regarding the Pergunnahs that may be required by Government. It is

his duty to be thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances of every village, to suggest and assist in providing the means of cultivating the waste lands, and of improving the villages in every way. He should be able to give an accurate statement of the condition and value of the crops every season, as a guide for making the assessments, and to render his services generally available in carrying on the revenue affairs of the Government. *See* Daismook and Dasai and Dashee and Deshooe, the petty chieftain or headman.

Desae guree, the office of a Desae.

Desantara, the longitude. This is the same sense in geography but the only popular meaning is foreign parts, another country.

Desasth, or Deshasth, the title borne, by a certain tribe of Bramins in the Cuddapa and Canarese countries. Their origin is Mahratta and they have no family name.

Desayguree, advantages of the Des-sye, whether arising from their old Dustoors, or customary privileges, or from modern usurpations. *See* Dessye.

Desectee, a duty levied in the lands of Ellapaolem and Collo Callian, on mill stones and paving stones extracted from the quarries there.

Desh, a country. The open country of the Deccan eastward from the Mawuls. The Mahrattas generally call the country between the Nerbudda and the Krishna, their Desh or country, as they consider themselves to be the original inhabitants of that tract.

Desha cavel, or Dishacawel, district watching fees. A species of black mail or fees collected by those who guard the villages.

Deshadigari. *See* Desadhicari.

Deshahig, the head inhabitants of a district, holding certain privileges above the others.

Deshdaun, a duty on grain, wheat, and barley.

Deshmookh, the chief revenue officer

of a tract of country. The office corresponds with that of Desae. A district revenue officer who superintends the cultivation, reports on the state of the crops, &c. *See* Daismook, and Desmook.

Deshmookeo, additional revenue originally levied by the Mahrattas, beyond the fixed money revenue.

Deshooe. *See* Desae.

Desi, a subdivision of the Kurmi tribe. *See* Kurmi.

Desivandam enaum, a grant or remission made for the repairs of tanks. This is copied from Wilkins' Glossary Fifth report for Dasavandam.

Desmook. *See* Deshmookh.

Desmook zemindar chowdry. *See* Fifth report Appx. p. 632 same as Zemindar. *See* Buch Mys. Vol. 1. p. 267.

Desmooke, the office or jurisdiction of a Desmook.

Despondeah, Despandeah, or Despondee. *See* Daispaundee.

Dessauve, a collector of land revenue. *See* Daismook.

Dessye, or Desai, the Patel, Potal or headman of a village. The chief hereditary manager of a district.

Dessyee, a chief man, the headman among the people of the right hand caste.

Deswar, or Desavar, by districts or countries; applied to a statement; a village statement.

Deswari hesab, or Taluk wari hesab, a list of estates or according to districts.

Detoo, class, species, grade.

Detrozcas, a class of Kiolees of Chawul, who are the descendants of Kunjee Rath, and derive their name from holding possession of the village of Detroz.

Deuras, or Dewuls, the places of worship of the Hindoos.

Devadasis, slaves of the God. Dancing girls attached to temples. There are about fifty or sixty families of slaves belonging to the temple of Jaggannaut. Their number is kept up solely by their own progeny; no addition to their number being permitted from without.

- Devadayam, or Devadyen, grants of land for religious purposes.
- Deva doyam, allowances, duties or other gifts appropriated to the support of pagodas. *See* Devadayam.
- Devalayam, or Deyasthanam, a Hindu temple or pagoda.
- Devanagari, or Nagary Devanagari, or the language of angels is the name given to the Sanscrit character used in upper Hindoostan.
- Devanga vandlu, (Telugu.) Devangadavaru, (Kannadi.) The title assumed by the weaver tribe.
- Devata, a god, a power.
- Devee, or Kakabullea, Mahratta and Guzerat expressions for the small-pox. Mata "mother" is everywhere a common name for the small pox: thus the Telugu call it Ammavaru, "mother."
- Devustan dubhee, revenue derived from offerings to idols. Literally, dabbi, the money box in a pagoda.
- Dew, property which it is lawful to alienate.
- Dewagur cheragoon, offerings made at the Hindoo place of worship at Dewagur.
- Dewally, Decpavali, or Dipavali. *See* Divaligeh.
- Dewan, place of assembly; native minister of the revenue department, and chief judge in civil causes within his jurisdiction; receiver-general of a province. The term has also by abuse been used to designate the principal revenue servant under an European collector, and even of a Zemindar. By this title the East-India Company were invested in perpetuity with the charge of the revenues of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, under a grant from the Mogul Emperor.
- Dewan bental, an officer under the Mogul Government who kept the account of the expenditure of the emperor.
- Dewan canna, or Dewan khana, the Dewan's office or court.
- Dewan clumpa, an outward room for transacting business.
- Dewan i adawlut, "court of justice" is the literal sense.
- Dewan i alea, or Diwani a ala, the Judge of the Court called Adawlut ul allea, who under the Mahometan rule was the deputy of the Nazim, and took cognizance of questions of property and succession.
- Dewan kalsy, the accountant general of the King's revenue.
- Dewanny, the office or jurisdiction of a Dewan, Applied specially to the grant of the collection of the revenue of Bongal, Behar, and Orissa, made to the East-India Company in 1765 by the emperor Shah Allum. *See* Dewan.
- Dewanny Adawlut, Court of, the court for trying revenue and other civil causes. *See* Adawlut.
- Dewastaun, Dewustan, or Devasthan, place or station of the gods; a temple. Lands granted for the support of temples, and other religious purposes.
- Dewitter, free lands held in the names of Hindoo deities.
- Dewra, or Dewru, a Hindu temple.
- Dewry lands, Certain lands reserved to the family of the Rajah, at the rent at which they were rated in the Cutchery books.
- Dewta, good spirits.
- Dewul, a Hindu temple, or place of worship; by Europeans called a pagoda.
- Dewusthan. *See* Dewastaun.
- Dewusthan khurch, money laid out on the pagodas. Money expended in charitable donations to temples and religious institutions.
- Deyit, or Deyut, a fine exacted for any offence upon the person; the price of blood.
- Dhad, a commotion; a band of robbers, or disturbers of the peace.
- Dhadec, bard; singer.
- Dhalayet, (dhalait,) a peon or armed attendant.
- Dhalphor, or clod piercers; a subdivision of the khurmi tribe. *See* Khurmi.
- Dhamun gunga, the Dhamun or Damanu River, being the Southern boundary of Guzeratic and of the

Surat collectorship.

Dhan, rice in the husk, uncleaned grain, hence, dhan muddy (correctly madi, field,) a rice field.

Dhan beegah, lands cultivated in certain instances by Putteedars at a low fixed rate.

Dhandhora, proclamation by beat of drum.

Dhang villages, are the villages or towns found among the Ghauts which separate the Concan from the Deccan. Their population is entirely of the Coolee tribe,

Dhanuks, an agricultural tribe. The province of Behar is the country where they appear to be most numerous. There are various subdivisions of this tribe, the names of which are local distinctions.

Dhanyam. grain. *See* Dhan.

Dharaneh, rate, price, value.

Dharavat, money deposited in lieu of security, &c.

Dharee, or Jangur, a caste of Hindoos, whose occupation it is to sing early in the morning, and awaken the Rajah, the god, and the Brahmins.

Dharekurees, a description of land tenure in the Southern Concan, very nearly corresponding with the Meerassee in the Deccan. The holder cannot be dispossessed so long as he makes good his payments according to the custom of the country. He may mortgage his property, but different opinions exist as to his right to sell. If he throw up his lands and emigrate, he may, on his return, resume possession, though, if his absence have extended to a great number of years, not without some compensation to the actual occupant; but neither the term of years entitling the occupant to such compensation, nor the amount of it, is defined. The Khote cannot of right exact from the Dharcuree one day's labour in eight, as customary with the other tenures.

Dharmadaya, granted for religious or pious purposes.

Dharma carta, the manager, warden

or Superintendent of a pagoda.

Dharma sala, or Dharma Satram, a charitable institution, a hospital, a choultry.

Dharma sanam, land granted for pious purposes a "charitable foundation."

Dharma sastra, the code of law. The body of all that has been written on Hindoo law, consisting of text-books and commentaries.

Dhaur, or Dar, wealthy, substantial.

Dhav, Dhavun, or Daee, a wetnurse.

Dheda, the Dheras of Guzerat (similar to the race of Mhar in the Deccan and Pariar in Malabar) carry filth of every description out of villages and roads, and from their immediate vicinity.

Dhee, or Dahi, curdled milk.

Dheehautee Jumma Villages, the amount of revenue receivable at the Dhee, or Turruff Cutchery, from the several villages composing such division, after deducting the charges of collection in each.

Dheehutterah, ten per cent. allowances to Zemindars, dispossessed of the charge of the collections on the jumma of their districts, under the name of moshairah, or maintenance.

Dheemat. *See* Dimmut.

Dheh, or Diho, a village.

Dheiber, or Julya, a tribe of Hindoos descended from a man of the Koop, and a woman of the Sooder caste. Their duty is to catch fish.

Dhelait, or Dheloyet, a man at arms, a superior class of peons.

Dhemp, a piece of ground supposed to produce a certain quantity of grain, and assessed upon this principle, without reference to its area. This mode is said to have been introduced by the Portuguese, and it is known only in those districts which were under their government.

Dher, a pariar or low caste man, a general term for the tribes to which the common Agrestic slaves in Canara belong, apparently synonymous with Daerd.

Dhermao, or Dharmao, a duty levied by the religious classes at Anjar,

and divided among themselves, at various rates, upon every article from which the Government derives any revenue.

Dherote, advance.

Dheyr, or Dhera, the lowest caste of Hindoos, feeding on the vilest aliment, and employed in the basest offices.

Dhirmadey, or Dharam adayam, that which is due to religion. Land held by Brahmins for religious purposes.

Dhobee, a washerman.

Dhoobee hurde, a perquisite of Patells and Koolkurnees, being the right of having a jacket washed every day.

Dhooldhoyo, dust washer and sifter.

Dhoor, a land measure, the twentieth part of a biswa.

Dhootgaum, a Mahal formed of Phoolgaum villages, or those separate from their original Mahals. See Phoolgaum.

Dhor, a general term for cattle of all descriptions. It seems to be meant for Doree, cord.

Dhora, a ruler, lord, governor, a gentleman, (Telugu.) Correctly, Do, not Dho, a prince, a master. See Dora.

Dhoti, Dhotra, or Dovati, the girdle or lower dress of Hindoo males.

Dhroo, (corrupted from Dru) a tree.

Dhroo pyer, rent or tax levied on trees. In Bellary list this is written Drava or Dhruva pairu and explained, the produce of garden land. Dhruva pair. "crop from firm sources" seems to be used for the profits of an orchard. Firm Dhruva, denoting fruit trees, as distinguished from crops of corn &c., which are annual. Permanent Dhruva pair,—Sasi cowl, are slow crop—crop agreement. The following explanation is given in the Bellary Glossary, *i. e.* The planting of a garden of Arcca and cocoanut trees, being very expensive, and the trees producing no returns until they are 10 and 12 years old, the ryot who plants these

is called on to pay but a small portion of the survey rent. The accumulating balance however is still considered due by him, and when the garden comes into full bearing, he is called upon to pay that balance as well as the current tax.

Dhundhora, properly Danddra, proclamation by beat of drum.

Dhung, (Sanscrit and Hind, Danga, —Dhanga, a cliff, a precipice,) a term which takes its name from Dhung, which means a body of rising adventurers; any desert, hilly tract or jungle, or other place of difficult access where they resort, is called Dhunga. Any tract of country therefore may become Dhunga by marauders making their haunts there, but there are three places in Kattiwar which have particularly acquired the name. One situated in the neighbourhood of Chooteela, another about twenty coss to the southward, and the third in the forest of Chachai. See Danga,

Dhunguchomag, woollen weavers' looms. Mag, is a loom.

Dhungurs, or Dhangar, stationary shepherds, who seldom go beyond one or two districts from home; they pay a tax for grazing on pasture ground, or in fields when the harvest is in.

Dhura, an offering at the festival of the Daserra.

Dhurmadaya, charity land granted free.

Dhurmadikarees, or Dharmadhicari. the overseer of morals, the guardian of rights, the ruler of charities. A certain superintendent in a village authority to inquire into alleged infractions of caste, discipline, and custom, to prescribe penance, to levy fines, and to ordain exclusion from caste.

Dhurmadow, or Dharm adayam, charitable funds, charity; a holy gift; an allowance for lights, or charitable allowances for religious purposes.

- Dhurma patny, or Dharma patni, a lawful wife.
- Dhurma prabhu, righteous Lord, (a common salutation as your Lordship.)
- Dhurmoopadhyik, or Dharm opadhyaca, the teacher of duties.
- Dhurna, or Dharna, a superstitious ceremony in which a person seeking to obtain any thing from another, places himself at his door armed ready to destroy himself should the inmate molest him or endeavour to escape. During the continuance of the Dhurna, neither the person by whom it is instituted, nor he against whom it is directed, is to eat. The performance of this extraordinary ceremony was a Brahminical privilege, but instances have occurred of its performance by persons not Brahmins.
- Dhurrunsala, a place for the accommodation of travellers, similar to a Choultry or Serai.
- Dhurum, Dirm, or Daum, a dam.
- Dhurumputris, young females bought from their parents in Kumaon by prostitutes for the purpose of their profession, under deeds of sale, conveying to the purchaser entire property in the person of the party sold. They are called Dhurum putris, or adopted daughters.
- Dhust. See Dast.
- Dienar, the name of a coin.
- Dilasa, confidence, reliance.
- Dilnar, a miller.
- Dimmut, or Dhimat, a private agreement or assurance. It is in the Mahratta Dictionary p. 505, spelt Dimmat and derived from Zimma, charge, trust, custody. A temporary order for putting a person into possession issued by the collector, when a transfer of property has been registered in his office, and on other occasions before a formal instrument has been prepared.
- Dinar, a coin of uncertain value. Dinar i soorkh, gold coin.
- Dingees, vessels or boats of a sharp build, with a very lofty poop; the large ones never ascend the rivers, but are principally employed in the trade of foreign ports. A smaller Dingee is used at the mouths of rivers chiefly for fishing.
- Dinnas, or Dinus, (a corruption of Jinas.) a drug, an article, ingredient.
- Dipavali, or Dewally. See Divalege.
- Diram, a small coin of uncertain value.
- Dirk, signifies, properly, any possible contingency; Keeful bel dirk means bail for what may happen.
- Dirma. See Darma.
- Dirroas, this is meant for Doruvu, in the ceded districts, wells or embankments for irrigation. Mounds raised on the banks of rivers for drawing up water in buckets.
- Dirveshes, Mahometan devotees; also called shahs or kings, as being sovereigns of their passions.
- Dittam, (Telugu,) settlement, determination, plan, scheme.
- Dittum, accounts of the probable settlement, as ascertained by the Tehsildar from personal investigation with the individual holding of each ryot. The account of the probable settlement ascertained early in the season, by taking from each ryot a memorandum of what he intends to cultivate.
- Ditu, or Deet, classification, class.
- Ditwar, corresponding parallel, classified.
- Diwali, a bankrupt.
- Divalige, (Kanarese,) a feast on the first lunar day of the 8th month (about 10th November) wherein the Hindus illuminate their houses all night. Reeve's, Dict. p. 798.
- Diviti, a torch.
- Diviti inam, land granted for the torch bearers.
- Diwan, or Divani, a court, a hall.
- Diwan, a minister, representative, governor. See Deewan.
- Diwangi, the office of minister, a steward.
- Diwani, Government.
- Diwani adalut, the Court of the ruler, the supreme court under the Musulman Rule.

Doaspah, a soldier having two horses.
Dobash. *See* Dubash.

Dobe, the name of a class of Brahmins, (corrupted from Dwi-vedi,) skilled in two of the Vedas.

Dobeer, a minister.

Dobiswee, an allowance of land, (equal to two biswas in the beegah, or ten per cent. of the whole area,) free from the payment of rent.

Dobunds, special repairs of dikes, or additional embankments.

Doddi, a cattleyard, an enclosure.

Doddy, a back yard, a shed, a cow-house, a stable.

Do fusly, yielding two crops in the year.

Dog, or Dawk, post. This expression Dog choultry, occurs in that old book, Hamilton's East Indies. (Pinkerton's Voyages vol. 8 p. 316.)

Dokan, a shop.

Dokandar, a shopkeeper.

Dokan wala, a shopman, a warehouseman.

Dol, Dal, Daul, or Dall, a sort of pea.

Doli, a light description of palankeen made of canvas.

Dolle potta, or Doule, the form of a lease. *See* Dowl.

Doly, Doli, or Dooly, a litter, or sort of palankeen.

Dom, domestic slaves in Cuttack of impure caste, employed exclusively in out-door work.

Domboor, Dombur, or Dommara vandlu, tumblers, gymnicks.

Domes, a race of outcasts, slaves in Humaon.

Domni, an actress of a peculiar class that perform only among women.

Dondar, *i.e.* Dum dar, the rear guard. *See* Thornton's Turkey, Vol. I p. 276.

Donga, merely, a thief, a tribe of coolies, north of the river Myhec. In Telugu, a thief, a rogue.

Dongar, spots of high land cultivated with different sorts of grain, but their value brought to account in Batty at a fixed Toka; this, when brought on the Jumma is called Dongar or hill produce.

Dony, or Doony, a large boat, or coast-

ing vessel.

Dooab, any tract of country between two rivers. Applied especially to a tract between the Jumma and the Ganges. *See* several words placed under Du.

Dooara, (Sanskrit, dwara.) A door, a gate.

Doobara, double, twice as much.

Doobash. *See* Dubash.

Doobla, a branch of the Bheel, or Coolee tribes is so called about Surat.

Doofussul, *See* Do fusly.

Dookan, a shop.

Doolundy, a term applied in the North Concan to Ryots living in one village, but cultivating land belonging to another, on terms more favourable than those on which they cultivate in their own.

Dooly, or Doli, a litter.

Doomal, or Doomalloe, villages, the whole revenue of which is granted to individuals either in reward of services, or for other reasons. These villages are never assigned in Serinjam. When a district is allowed for the maintenance of troops, the revenue of the Doomallee villages is always deducted, and the remainder gives the sum at which the district is rated in the Sunnud.

Doombala, the distinctive Telinga appellation of the deed by which certain Manyams, or special grants of revenue, are conferred, in opposition to those which coeval with the village registry were allotted to the municipal officers or servants, and are recorded in the original village accounts. The Dumbala, Manyams are called in Persian Sunnud Inams. Doombala means also written permission to the cultivators to reap the crops when the Government revenue is receivable in kind.

Doombala, reversionary grant for life. (Molesworth's Mahratta Dict. p. 513, where he spells it, Du-mala and gives several instances in proof, still he derives it from the Persian Dun-balah, a tail.) Tennant's

Recreations Vol. XI p. 393, says a Doombala is an order to the farmer to reap the crop. If the word be Canarese, it means trouble, sorrow, vexation. (Reeve's Can-nadi Dict. p. 799.) In the Roy. As. Soc. Transactions No. 4, p. 219, it is stated to be Do-mal, two properties and erroneously interpreted "Alienated." The same interpretation is given in the Madras Journal No. 22, (Vol IX of 1839) p. 177, the chief part of the revenue being alienated, but the Government having a quit rent.— This is correct, the same as Zodi, or Joree Inaum. The word is generally asserted to be Canarese. See Dumbalah deron.

Doongur, the shepherd tribe.

Doo puttah or Doopatee, a garment: properly one with a seam down the middle. thus it has two breadths of cloth.

Dooranies, (See Abdalies.)

Dooreas, or Dorya, a word apparently derived from dori, a cord: the leash for tying hounds. Dog-keepers. See Shakespeare's Hind. Dict. 931.

Doorgany, a pice, a small coin.

Doorga pooga, (Doorga, a goddess, the wife of Siva; Pooja, worship, adoration.) The worship of Doorga, a goddess of terrific form and irascible temper, particularly worshipped in Bengal in the month of Assin, or about October.

Doosad, a low caste, whose business it is to remove carcasses, and to be executioners.

Doot, an agent, or hirearra.

Dora, ruler, lord, governor, a gentleman, a prince, a master.

Dora, possibly meant for Daur, an uninterrupted line. This is corrupted from the Hind. doree, a cord; more probably from the Sanscrit, Dhara.

Dora garoo, the master; the great man.

Doravu, a large well.

Dordawallo, a rope-maker.

Doreas, striped muslins.

Dovi, (in Mewar), lands for the queen or others of the immediate house-

hold.

Dorymanum, a new tax.

Do sahla, a pair of shawls: for shawls like gloves must always be in pairs.

Dosce vaneeya, dealers in cloths, of the Banyan caste.

Dosili, a certain kind of fee or gratuity, granted to watchmen &c., literally, handful.

Doss, or Das, servent, a slave.

Dote, for Dyuta, all games at hazard.

Doturfa, held conjointly.

Doul Potta, correctly, Daul patta, the rent-roll of a farm, in the books of the Cutcherry, which is subscribed by the farmer before he receives his order of possession, and according to which he pays his rents.

Dovi bar, the scull-famine, the great famine of 1802-3 was so called, the land being strewed with bones: and the term is used as Era.

Dow, correctly, Daud, (Bombay,) a sloop, brig, small ship.

Dowdoo, or Dour, (from Hind, dour-na, to run,) a band, or troop of persons, an invasion. Penderi dour, an incursion of pindarries, a chase. The sense "band or troop" is erroneous though sometimes used for a "gang".

Dowl, state, condition, account or statement of the sum due to the government as revenue; estimate.

Dowlat afza, increase of fortune.

Dowle, form; manner; an estimate.

Dowle bundobust, a sub rent-roll, or account of particular agreements with the inferior or under farmers of a district for Mal and Sayer.

Dowl izafa, additional sources of revenue; increased rate of tribute.

Dowl wasool bakce, demand, collection, and balance.

Dowlutkhail, one of the tribes of Damaun.

Dowra, a large open basket.

Doyum, in Persian, second; middling kind of soil. See Urwul.

Dragoman, (corrupted from tarjuman) an interpreter.

Dravida, another name for tamil.

Dravida desam, the southern district from Madras to Comorin.

Drisha bundhwa, a pledge most prevalent throughout India, being "a lien upon what has been seen".

Droga coss, (corrupted from Darogha ikhass) superintendent of the household.

Drogerman, or Drogman, (corrupted from tarjuman,) an interpreter or translator.

Droog, (corrupted from Durgam,) a fortified hill or rock; a hill fortress.

Druva, or Dhruva, the pole star, the pole of a great circle, more especially of the earth.

Druwa pyre, or Dhruva pair, which *See*.

Dub, or Dabbu, a penny.

Dubara, or twice "Dubara-number-vaza," deduction made on account of any (number) field having been accidentally rated twice. Bellary.

Dubash or Do bashia, (a word of Musulman origin corrupted from Sanscrit) one who can speak two languages. The same description of person as the Banyan,

Dubash, an interpreter, a native man of business, a head clerk, various roots and interpretations have been assigned for this word: even the Persian Deh bashi, a commander of ten men, but it is a mere corruption of Do-bhashia one who has "two languages". At Madras the word is now antiquated. *See* Shakespeare's Hind. Dict. p. 881, and 1994 and Moor's Pantheon p. 347. The Arabic compound Do-bashi is asserted by learned Musulman's to be the true word. One who has two modes of speech.

Dubbee, a box into which money is dropped as into till or poor's box through a hole in the lid.

Dubber, a leathern sack or bottle containing ghee or oil. A box or pouch.

Dubboo, a small coin, equal to a quarter of a fanam.

Dub e akbor, the constellation called the Great Bear,

Dub e asgher, (from Dab, a bear, and asghar, least,) the constellation called the Little Bear.

Duchneh. or Daxina, offering alms, presents, gifts. Certain fees paid to the Brahmin for performing worship for any person. Sometimes a father gives his daughter in marriage in lieu of fees.

Duckea, charity; alms given to Brahmins at ceremonies.

Ducki. *See* Dukki.

Dudi, or Doody, cotton.

Duday, a weight equal to one fourth of a maund.

Duffadar, or Daffadar, the commander of a party of horse, or of Peons, a head peon, a native officer of irregular horse, under a Jemadar.

Dufter, or Dafter, register, office, bundle of written papers, the place where records are kept.

Dufter bund, or Dafter bund, an office-keeper; allowance to the office-keeper of the Kutcherries; an item of the Muscorat, a record or office-keeper, allowance paid to such an officer.

Dufter khanah, or Daftar khaneh, a record office; any office.

Dufturdar, a revenue officer; a keeper of accounts and records, whose duty it is to collect and place together in form and order in the ledger, the contents of the waste-book as prepared by the Furnavees, and to furnish periodically abstract accounts to the Huzoor. A double Duftur, or two sets of accounts under two Dufturdars, were formerly kept in the Deccan to check and assist each other.

Duftur khurch, office expense, stationery, &c.

Duggani, a halfponny.

Duguneh, or Dwi guna, double; twice as much.

Duhling, ten per cent. on the produce.

Duhitter, (Sanskrit, duhita) a daughter.

Dukhshana, gifts annually distributed by the Peishwa in encouraging and rewarding proficiency in Hindoo

learning.

Dukhnee, or Dakhini, another name for the Hindustani language, literally the southern dialect.

Dukki, ploughing, "one dukki of rain" is equivalent to what in England is called one inch of rain.

Dukkin, or Deccan, properly Dakhin, south, the southern part of India.

Dukut puttee, a tax of one year's revenue in ten on the lands, Daishmookhs and Daispandee

Dulali, (in Mowar,) brokerage

Dul jumma, or Dowl, a statement of revenue.

Dulk, the drees of a Dirvesh.

Dullal, or Dallal, a broker, a representative.

Dullally, fee paid by the dullals or brokers of market towns in proportion to their receipts. Representation, agency.

Dulput, or Dala pati, a general of an army; the leader.

Dulwai, the minister for civil affairs. See the history of Haidar Naik, Miler's Translation page 30.

Dumbala, a grant or sunnud.

Dumbalah deron, literally, taking or seizing by the tail (as a cow to urge her along). An ultimate and positive order to the Ryots for reaping the harvest in the Northern Circars when the season is far advanced.

Dummirree, boaster; pretender.

Dumpanashanam, utter destruction, ruin.

Dumparish, assault.

Dumry, or Damri, a penny. See Dub.

Dund, the same as Gurry; twenty-four minutes. Sixty make one day and night.

Dundedar, a weighman.

Dundi cavila, or Dandi cavila, the village record. Literally, the great book.

Dundiga, or Dandiga, which See.

Dunka, a big drum wala man, i. e. a drummer.

Dungaly, a measure of $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers used in the southern part of Canara.

Dungur, a herdsman, a shepherd.

Duppati, a vest, a fee, or donation of of a vest, called Duppati caleroo,

was in old times made from the gross collections and presented to the head man of a village (Tinnevely page 280).

Duraee, a caveat, or veto, ban, in arrest of proceedings. Prohibition in the king's name; adjuration. The same as the Norman custom called Haro, which See in Encycl. Brit. The Sanscrit word is Saranam: and the Telugu is Wottu. "Neekoo Razu Duraee is, I adjure you to desist on your allegiance to the king. Literally, to thee king is protest. I lay the ban of the king on you." But this warning is given by a person not in authority, and unknown to the king and the nearest approach to the meaning is Desist or I will report your conduct conveying the idea that whether the act be right or wrong the doer will be punished merely for persisting after being warned in the king's name. The custom is now becoming obsolete as the English Government disregards it.

Durbar, or Darbar, the court; the hall of audience; a levee.

Durbar kurch, an allowance from the revenue to the durruckdars or officers of Government. Court charges. See Grama kurch,—a phrase like fees, dues, or customs: having no definite import, it was conveniently used in fleecing all who had any money.

Durbha, a sacred kind of grass, used by bramins in worship.

Durbusty ayma, lands, the grant of which expresses one or more entire villages.

Durga, properly Dargah, or Durga, often written Doorga, is a Hindu goddess: while the Musulman, Dargah is a place of worship. The tomb or shrine of some Mohomedan saint, a shrine.

Durjee, or Sovee, the village tailor.

Durkhanst, petition or request. Application, tender, offer. Application for permission to cultivate government waste, tender to supply any

- article for the use of government; tender to rent any branch of government revenue. A proposal to cultivate or rent land, a bid; a request.
- Durkhaust dar, applicant. One who makes an application or tender; a renter.
- Durmasanam, or Durmasenum, places where water and rice are distributed gratis to travellers; religious establishments; lands granted for religious institutions at a low rent during the Hindoo government of Tinnevely.
- Durobast, all; total.
- Duroowareea, small hollows in which the rice plants are at first sown, and from whence they are transplanted to the fields prepared for them.
- Duroy, a protest, or public declaration against irregular proceedings on the part of the Government.
- Durrah, a Mahratta camp. Molesworth's Dict. p. 489. A body of Pindarries.
- Durrukards, a class of Mahratta officers in the Deccan, whose chief duty seems to have been to check the conduct of the other officers of revenue and accounts.
- Durrumsallah, a caravansary, a poor house, a hospital.
- Duramdaws, or Dharmadaya, the religious functionaries at pagodas; priests.
- Durwan, a door-keeper.
- Duryaft, enquiry.
- Dusades, a commander of ten; a tithing man; a village or petty officer of police. This seems some corruption from Dus, ten and dos, country. Duskerdon dufters, See Marsh's review of passages in the administration of Sir Geo. Barlow, p. 108. This seems to be corrupted from Dast kardan, to collect money. And from the context Dast kardan dufter, seems to mean transcripts from the cash accounts.
- Dussarah. See Daserra
- Dusra komere, or Dasara kamera, the Dasara tax. A cess in the Shee Mahaul, collected originally in kind at the Dusra; commuted into a money payment.
- Dussorah bukra, (from Bakra, a goat) contribution of sheep at the Dussorah, or Daserra, levied in the Dangree and Hutghur pergunnahs only. A sheep is Bherce.
- Dusserah bhel, an offering on the Dussera or Daserra festival from every village, for which credit is afforded in the village accounts.
- Dusserah kurch, or kurtch, charges on account of the festival called Dussera or Daserra.
- Dussutary, an impost of ten per cent.
- Dust, the sum of collection. See Dastu.
- Dustahwazaul, or Dastawez, a title-deed; a document; documentary evidence. This is possibly intended for Dasti wasul.
- Dustaveez, a voucher.
- Dust bakee, money in hand, collected from the farmers but not yet paid into the treasury.
- Dusthana, a piece of armour worn upon the right-hand.
- Dustjama kharch, account current.
- Dust khutt, handwriting.
- Dustoor, or Dastur, custom, a customary fee; a commission. See Muscorat.
- Dustoorat, the plural of Dastur, Certain perquisites, or per centage allowed to the Zemindar on his jumma of his lands. See Malliconna.
- Dustoorce, or Dasturi, a fixed tax or fee "custom."
- Dustoori e chackeran, one of the numerous modes of fleecing the public; fees of servants. See Chackeran.
- Dustoor ulanmul, rule of business; political and official regulation, or instructions.
- Dustuck or Dastak, a passport; permit, or order.
- Duswahah, the enams or free land of Chittas or Choultries.
- Duswanah, a tenth.
- Duswundum, an inam of land, generally $\frac{1}{10}$ th of that irrigated, given by native rulers to any individual who constructed a tank. Dasaban-

dham, an inam taxed at one-tenth of the produce.
 Dutt, a gift, given, bestowed.
 Duyam, or Doo yem, the second.
 Dwapar yug, the third or fourth yugs, or great periods of the Hindoos, comprising 864,000 years; the Brazen age.
 Dwayamooshyayana, the form of adoption by which a boy becomes "the son of two fathers." In cases in which it is particularly desirable

that an only child should be adopted by an uncle, &c., this form is substituted for the ordinary adoption, and the boy thereby retains his connection with his natural parents (which by the ordinary form he relinquishes), while he acquires the new relation of son to his adoptive parents.
 Dwipa, an extensive region; continent or island.
 Dyhat, an entire village held as inam.

E.

Eahtimader, or Ihtimandar, one who holds a trust; a Zemindar.
 Eahtimam bundy, the settlement of a trust. Jmmabundy, or a settlement of the revenue of a district annually concluded with the Zemindar.
 Eahtimam, or Ihtimam, care; trust; charge. In the plural, zemindary trusts, or jurisdictions, of greater or less extent, into which the Khalsa lands, or those paying rent, were divided by the Mahometans.
 Eandies, horsemen of a superior description to the common Bargeer, formerly in the service of the Guicowar.
 Eblis, or Iblis, the arch fiend.
 Eca bhogam, literally, one enjoyment; undivided; all being in one proprietors hands; one lot.
 Ede, or Eed, a feast, a festival.
 Edit, or Idit, the time of probation which a divorced woman is to wait before she can engage in a second marriage, in order to determine whether or not she be pregnant under the former.
 Eduru, (Telugu,) opposite.
 Eduru chiti, a counter agreement.
 Eediga, or Idiga, the name of the caste called toddy drawers, Vintners.
 Eedgah, a sacred edifice, at which Mahometan festivals are celebrated.
 Eedoo, in Telugu, an equal, match.

Eejardar, or Ijarah dar, the farmer of the revenue of the village.
 Eel, year. The term is applied to the years of cycle of twelve, each of which takes its name from some animal.
 Eelaeedee, a part, distinct. Applied to land separately assessed.
 Eelavun. See Ilavan.
 Eenakal berut, a slave whose life has been saved in time of a famine.
 Eendra, the name of the caste who are toddy drawers.
 Eet, or Eent, a brick.
 Ehewal, or Ahwal, an account of the names of the Ryots, and the measurement of their different spots of land.
 Eht her, or Ohhattar, an umbrella.
 Eildrim, lightning.
 Eiman, the plural of Yameen, which, in its primitive sense, means strength and power, also the right-hand. In the language of the law, it signifies an obligation, by means of which the resolution of a person making a vow is strengthened in the performance or the avoidance of any thing, and the man who swears or vows is termed Khaliff, the thing vowed, Mahloof.
 Ejaman, Ejmaan, or Yajaman, a master, lord, head man, owner.
 Ejarah, a farm of land, or rather

its revenue.
 Ejarahdar, the holder of a farm of land, or of its revenue.
 Ekadasa, or Ecadasi, the eleventh day of the increase or decrease of the moon. This is always kept as a fast.
 Ek fusly, producing only one crop in the year.
 Ekhtyar, *See* Ikhtiyar, •
 Ekiddoo, or Ek do, one and two; the sign of one; a figure uniformly prefixed to the signatures of Hindoo men in Guzerat, and if they cannot write their name, this mark stands in place of it. Females draw a Satheeo.
 Ekon, (Mahratta,) altogether.
 Ekrahaum, a general acknowledgment.
 Ekrrar namah, a written acknowledgment.
 Ekreh, corruption of the English acre; a veesam is about two acres.
 Eksala, (from Ek, one; Sal, year;) a puttee of a few rupees per village, levied at first only for one year, but which afterwards became a regular impost.
 Ekum, Yecoon, Kon, or Ekon, (Mahratta,) all, total.
 Ekwal, or Iqwal, the document so called, gives the gross amount of the land in each individual Ryot's possession, in each separate Mohal, with a detail of the cultivation. When the Jumma-bundy is formed (*See* Jumma-bundy), this document (as well as the Cuteean, which *See*) must be referred to, in order to ascertain the description of land in each Ryot's possession, that the Jumma or rent may be settled accordingly. It further serves as a check upon the other papers and accounts, as the general abstracts of this paper ought to tally precisely with the general abstracts of the Gooshwara; consequently, no alteration can be made in the one, without a corresponding alteration being made in the other.

Elakoh, concern, connection, occupation, landed possession. A tract of land from which revenue is received. *See* Ilaka.
 Elangadu, (Tamil,) waste land.
 Elangadu tarisu, waste land with underwood.
 Elangal totam, waste land brought into cultivation as a betel garden.
 Elavu, the tree that produces fine cotton.
 Elcha, a snipe.
 Elchi, or Eelchee, an ambassador.
 Ellaak, a fee collected at the Fouzdary Cutcherries from the Government Peons, who indemnify themselves by exacting the amount in addition to their diet allowance, from the parties over whom they are placed as a guard. In some districts it is a fee or due taken from the litigating parties in suits, on account of the Government; when collected at the Fouzdary Cutcherries, it is the emolument of the head officer there. *See* Ilaka.
 Ellai, a boundary or land mark.
 Ellai tagrar, or Ellai vyajyam, a dispute about boundaries.
 Ellanka, or Ilaka, a description of troops raised by the Mahratta Government, in addition to their Surinjamee force.
 Elubeit, an Arab tribe.
 Emarut, or Imarat, a building.
 Emaumbarry, or Imam bari, expenses incurred by the king or Nawaub at his mosques.
 Emir, *See* Ameer.
 Enahut, or Inayat, a boon or grant, a second deposit of any thing in trust.
 Enam, Enaum, Enaumut, Inam or Inaum, present; gift; gratuity; favour. Grants of land totally or partially rent free, or assignments of the whole or part of the Government share. A gift, usually applied to a gift or grant of land, some quite free of rent, some bearing a small quit rent, or Jodi.
 Enamat i lafrig, sums levied on those who form Inam lands.
 Enam chitnawul, a puttee from E-

namdars, according to an established rate.

Enam lijavee, a payment by enamdars of a third of the Government share of their lands yearly.

Enam jodee, a quit rent paid on certain Enam lands.

Enam puttee, an occasional tax imposed, in times of exigency, on Enamdars.

Enam wutun putur, deeds of gift for villages or landed inheritance.

Enaumdar, the holder of any thing by favour. A person in the possession of rent free or favourably rented lands; or in the enjoyment, under assignment thereof, of Government dues from a particular portion of land. The holder of Inam. See Enam.

Enavali patta, a detailed lease: or one detailing the items.

Enayet nama, a ceremonious phrase for a letter received from a superior.

Ergereed zumcen, alienated land, or land held by others than the Government of the country. Bahur kuleca (or outside of the Surkar kulce, or barn) has a similar signification.

Erikela, or Yerroocala, a sort of gypsies.

Eroo, manure.

Eroo bhagam, or Iru bhagam literally, both shares, meaning both the farmer's and the ruler's share: *i. e.* the gross crop.

Eroo bhogam. See Iru.

Eroosal, or Irsal, a money remittance.

Eeva, or Yoroova, a ship's keel.

Esankhail, a predatory tribe, dwelling to the south of the Khuttuk country.

Essawal, or Yasaval, a mace bearer.

Esteyar namah, or Ishtihar namah,

proclamation.

Estimrar, or Estimerar, *See* Istimrar.

Etam, or Yatam, (Telugu), a swape for raising water out of a well: commonly called a picota at Madras.

Ethana, the low lands of a village contrasted with the uplands. Synonymous with Neechan.

Etmaum, Ehtimam, or Itmam, a division of a province under the superintendency of an Etmaumdar.

Etmaum bundy, an account, specifying the number of pergunnahs and divisions in a province, the names of the Zemindars, and the nature of all separated lands, whence separated, and where annexed.

See Etmaum.

Etmaum cutcheries, places to receive the sums due from the collection of farms forming the Etmaum. *See* Etmaum.

Etmaumdar, or Itmamdar, a landholder, or superintendent of the revenues of a small division of a province, called Etmaum.

Euzoofzyes, or Yusephzeis, an affghan tribe

Evinez, this is evidently a corruption of the English word "average,"

Eycedein, or Idain, two religious festivals of the Mahometans.

Ezafah, or Ezafut, augmentation, addition to the standard revenue; excess. Applied to villages assigned to doshmooks, either as part of their salaries, or in addition for important services; or by way of douceurs to conciliate them to a new government. *See* Izafat.

Ezara, or Ijara, a farm of revenues. *See* Izara.

Ezardar, a farmer, or renter of land in the new districts.

F.

- Fackeran, the chief magistrate of a large district, called a Chuckla.
- Faida, profit, gain.
- Faisal, a decree.
- Fakeer, or Faqir, a wandering religious mendicant; a Mussulman devotee, not unfrequently maintained in Hindoo villages. Fakcer is a phrase used among the Uzbeeks for the peasantry.
- Fakeers, a dependent class in the Euzofze country.
- Fakeeran lands, Faqirana, or Fakeeran, lands, assigned for the maintenance of the poor. Poor or weak soil.
- Fakiam, (this is meant for Vakyam, word, or expression,) new. The method of calculation used by the Brahmins in the Carnatic; it is so called in opposition to the Sid-dantam, or ancient method established at Benares, which the Brahmins allowed to be much more perfect, and say that theirs was derived from the north.
- Fakt, or Fuqt, only, merely.
- Falam, or Falum, the same as Fanam, a silver groat. Also, for Phal, fruit, crop, profit.
- Falana, or Falaneh, so and so. Falaneh ghar ko, to such and such a house. The arabic word "fulano" is used in Spanish. See *Memoirs of Suchet*, vol. 1. p. 301.
- Fanam, the name of a small coin. Forty five fanams are one pagoda, and twelve fanams & three quarters are one rupee. A fanam may be called a silver groat. As a coin it is not now existing.
- Fanus, a glass shade. Also a lantern.
- Faquer ul fegar, noble merchants; a description of Mogul merchants.
- Farari, flight, retreat, desertion.
- Farari log, fugitives, deserters.
- Farhang, a sort of broad sword.
- Farigh khatte, a deed of release; an acquittance. In Cuttack, a release executed by a master on the emancipation of his slave. See *Parikhat*, which is corrupted from this word.
- Farigh khutty, or Farughuttees, a written release, or acquittance.
- Farokht, sale, selling.
- Farsang, a Persian measure of length, about four English miles.
- Farsi, the Persian language.
- Farust, See *Fihrist*.
- Fasid, vicious; depraved; invalid; null.
- Fasik, a scamp, a person who neglects decorum in his dress and behaviour, and whose evidence therefore is not admissible.
- Fasil, kammi, a lighter rent; deduction on account of deficiency in the crops.
- Fasl, or Fasal, season, crop, harvest. See *Fusl*,—*Fazil ziadati*.
- Fasl cammi, deficiency in a crop, or deduction made because one crop was unproductive. Fasl sukhi, the same.
- Fasl ziasti, a second or extra crop.
- Fasly, See *Fusly*.
- Fatceah, or Fatia, prayers offered up for the dead at certain intervals, accompanied by distribution of food to friends and the poor. Prayers offered in the name of the living, and for their prosperity, accompanied by the reading of the first chapter of the Koran.
- Fatcheh buzurgwar, an offering made to priests for the souls of deceased ancestors.
- Fatta, the quota which each Pateedar has to contribute to the annual amount of revenue.
- Fattar, Futter, or Patthar, stone.
- Fattaha, or Fatiha, a prefatory prayer used by Mahometans.
- Fattehabad, the name of a place,

the habitation of victory. A proper name.
 Fattepoor, the place of victory.
 Fauj, an army.
 Faujdar, a commander, general, leader.
 Fausee, or Phausi, strangling.
 Fauseegur. *See* Phausigar.
 Fauti, dead.
 Fauti farari, dead and fled: killed and missing.
 Fauti namah, register of persons deceased.
 Fazendar, fazenda means freehold land: in Bombay and Affarendado, the holder of freehold land. or of the land which by Angier's Convention was rendered liable to the pension at the rate of Rupees 10,000 per annum. This last term has been corrupted into Fazendar.
 Fazil, a surplus on the land assessment, arising out of variations in the coin or error in the collection.
 Fazil wasool, extra collections, excess.
 Fazil ziadati, the second or extra crop paying a lighter tax.
 Fazl, favour, grace.
 Fazoollee, a person who acts as agent without authority.
 Fazoollee beea, the sale of the property of another without his consent.
 Fee, (Arabic,) on, per.
 Feel, an elephant.
 Feelkhaneh, a house or stable for an elephant.
 Feerash nemmuck, or Farosh nimmak, sale of salt by a contract called Mabai.
 Feerist, or Fehrist, a list, catalogue.
 Feizabad, the town of munificence, name of a village.
 Felek, or Falk, the firmament. Also the bastinado, because in that punishment the feet of the sufferer are raised up.
 Feloos, a copper coin.
 Feloos rahiah, means copper coin in which an advantage may be gained, owing to the fluctuation in its value.
 Ferash, a sweeper. A menial ser-

vant of a low order, who sweeps the mats, &c.
 Ferd, a paper containing a statement, merely a sheet of paper.
 Ferd huckee kut, a manifest or memorial.
 Ferd sawal, a petition.
 Feriandy, a plaintiff.
 Feringy, or Firingi, a Frank; the name by which the Portuguese were known in India, and which is generally applied to Europeans. The franks who originally come to India were Portuguese or French who entered the service of the Mahomedan ruler, and were scorned by them as hereticks. The same word spelt Piringi, means in Telugu a cannon.
 Ferrody, fines and confiscations. *See* Foujdarry.
 Ferungistaun, properly signifies the country of the portuguese, but it is used to signify Europe.
 Ferust. *See* Fihrist.
 Fetwa. *See* Futwuh.
 Fe zamine, security for good behaviour. Security, generally for the peace of a country.
 Fidvi, servant. Your humble servant, I.
 Fiddeeya, a redemption of what would otherwise be forfeited.
 Fihrist, list, catalogue.
 Fi ism, per man, per head.
 Fi jins, per article.
 Fil fail, in fact.
 Fil hal, at present.
 Filus. *See* Fluce.
 Fi man, per maund.
 Firagh khuttee, or Farigh, a written discharge, or deed of release.
 Firanseý a Frechman, or European.
 Firanseý mumliket, the country of the French.
 Firashe, a carpet spreader; a servant employed in menial offices.
 Fird, a sheet or leaf; a book: one of a string of leaves.
 Fir firmas, (Mah. and Guz.) corruptions of the Persic firmand, a mandate. A right exercised by farmers of revenue to exact labour and contributions from the people

- within their own districts without pay or reward.
- Firingi checka, (that is, Europe wood) a certain medicinal drug: like Cinchona, China root.
- Firkh, or Firkah, subdivision, part of a talook or country.
- Firmaishi, a levied contribution: exacting, raising, procuring. An order or commission to make up an article,
- Firmaun, order, edict, command, warrant, power.
- Firyad, a complaint, a suit.
- Firyadee, a complainant, a suitor.
- Fitna, disturbance, sedition.
- Fitooree. disturbance, rebellion, mischief, conspiracy, sedition.
- Fitrat, alms.
- Fluce, or Filus, ten make a danim, and one hundred a mamooda, at Bassora. This is meant for Feeloos filus (Rich. Dict. p. 1100). The plural of fils, a small coin of uncertain value. *See* Feloos.
- Forputta, possibly this may be from Phor, a small spade (Bengali), as the obsolete native mode often levied the tax upon tool used; tax levied on grain and wood brought from the hills of Kokurmoondah.
- Fotehdar, or Fote dar, a banker, or person who inspects coins, and determines their rate of exchange. Rich. Dict. p. 1103.
- Foty, or Fouti, dead.
- Foujdar, military ruler, commander of the army who, under the Musulman system, was the chief criminal judge.
- Foujdar, or Fauj dar, under the mogul government, a magistrate of the police over a large district, who took cognizance of all criminal matters within his Jurisdiction, and sometimes was employed as a receiver-general of the revenue.
- Foujdarran, or Fauj daran, foudjars. A jaghire appropriation for the civil and military expenses of inferior nabobs and deputies of Government, or, as the name imports, of the Foudjars.
- Foujdarran keffyet, *See* Keffyet.
- Foujdarree. *See* Foudjarry below.
- Foujdaree udalut, the late East India Company's Chief criminal Court.
- Foujdarry, or Foudjari, any thing appertaining to a Foudjar, as his office, jurisdiction, court, and the like. Also the produce of fines, confiscations, and chout in the Foudjarry Courts.
- Foujdarry abwab, foudjarry assessments; assessments made by the Foudjars. Also a soubadarry impost levied by Sujah Khaun, being by way of territorial assessment upon the Foudjars in the frontier districts, which were imperfectly explored or brought into subjection.
- Foudjarry Court, a court for administering the criminal law.
- Fouj sebundy, provincial troops, native militia employed in the Police, conveying treasure, protecting the revenues, &c. *See* Moulach.
- Fouj surinjam, or Saranjam, things, requisite, apparatus. Revenue assigned to and collected by commanders for the pay of their troops.
- Fout, dead.
- Fout farari hissab, an account of "casualties" those dead and those who have fled, killed and missing.
- Foutee namah, a list or roll of deceased persons.
- Fouti cammi, deductions or remissions in a demand, by reason of a death.
- Frazells, or Frajil, forty make a bahar at Beellesakee, and fifteen a bahar at Mocha.
- Fudwee, or Fidvee, a slave. Your humble servant.
- Fukeeran, land granted to Fukeers, or Mahometan religious mendicants.
- Fukt, only.
- Ful, *See* Phal, fruit.
- Fulker, *i. e.* Phalka, a revenue accruing from fruit.
- Fulleea, a hamlet detached from the main village, but situated within its boundary.
- Furash, a menial servant, whose duty it is to spread and sweep mats,

carpets, and the like; commonly a Mahometan, or Hindoo of low caste.

Furash khana, an outhouse or room in which carpets are kept.

Fur furmanesh, contributions in kind, such as bullocks, hides, charcoal, hemp, rope, ghee, fowls, fruit, &c., often commuted for fixed money payments.

Furhung, a vocabulary, a dictionary.

Furmas, or Farmayish, ordering, levying, supplies to order, to have articles made or procured. Contributions of skins, cottons, thread, &c, levied at Senda Bahal, and a few other places only.

Furnavees, the writer of rough drafts. (Used in the Deccan.) Keepers of registers. Their duties were to date all sunnuds, deeds, or orders, to keep the daily waste-book, to attach chits or notes to the money-bags, to answer village letters, to insert in the account of the annual settlement, and the statement of operations at the end of the year, the amount of the various sums, and to affix dates.

Furokht, sale, vent.

Furokht karna, to sell, vend.

Furraiz, the law; the law of inheritance as prescribed in the Koran.

Furyad, a complaint, accusation, suit. See Firiyad.

Fuskoe, fee granted to certain kazis and others. An impost of grain, being a handful, or rather the contents of both hands together.

Fusl, a crop or harvest, season, year. Ek-falsi, land that produces one crop in the year. Do-fasli, that which produces two.

Fusl jasty, the extra tax imposed on "one crop" land, when a second crop is raised.

Fusl ziadati, or Fussul jasty, an extra crop; one more than usual in the year; on this an extra tax is levied. A second crop.

Fusly, what relates to the seasons; the harvest year,

Fusly, year, Warren: makes some observations in page XXXIII of his appendix to the Kala san-kalita. The fusly year is used only regarding revenue affairs. The reckoning in Bengal deviates from that of Madras. The Bengal year 1232 being reckoned 1235 at Madras. "An innovation has occurred in the Carnatic which in remote times will cause confusion. At Madras the Fusly closes on 12th. July, and in course of time this will produce great discrepancy." The official revenue year beginning on the 1st. of July. Thus Fasli 1276 begins in July 1866. See further details in Warren.

Fusly kheruf, the autumnal season, or harvest for rice, millett, &c. Fasli, season, and kerf, fruit. The crops of that harvest.

Fusly rubby, "the spring season or harvest for peas, wheat, &c." (South Arcot.)

Fusselanna, or Faslanah, a fee received by the Canzy on the harvest.

Fussul, season; harvest,

Fussul sookhee, loss by the drought, by want of rain.

Futachas, a system, or tenure by which villages are assessed at one equal rate on all the lands, alienated as well as Government lands indiscriminately.

Futter, or Patthar, stone (Bellary).

Futter bundy baori. a well with a stone ledge. Naya futter camgari, repairs of brick work.

Futwah, Fatwa, or Fctwa, a judicial decree, sentence, or judgment. A statement of the law applicable to any case. An exposition of the Mahometan law pronounced by a Mooftec. A judicial sentence, a judgment but more usually applied to the written opinion of the Mahomedan law officers of a court.

Fuzeetee, Phajeetee, or Fazihati, disgrace, plague.

Fuzzle. See Fazl.

Fysalati, settlement.

Fysul, decision.

Fysul namah, a decree.

G.

- Gabhan. See Gubhaun, or Gubhon.
 Gadda, a water course (Ganjam).
 Gaddi gaval, or Guddagawl, waste land in Salem.
 Gadee, or Ghuree, an hour; a fortalice or small fort. Half a ream of paper.
 Gadeevan, charioteer; carter.
 Gadeh caree, a mason.
 Gadie vuzeefa. See Wuzeefa gadee.
 Gaib, missing, mislaid, lost.
 Gaibat, or Gybat, lost, missing, extra collections.
 Gaini, rent (Canara).
 Gaini gar, a renter (Canara).
 Gairada. See Ghair.
 Gair hazir, absent from duty, missing.
 Gair vilya, mislaid, missing, lost.
 Gaitas, a class of mountaineers in the Rajahmandry district.
 Gaitree, a society, supposed somewhat similar to the masonic institution.
 Gajani, (Canarese,) pasture land. land that yields only one crop of rice in the year.
 Gal, (Gali, abuse, foul words,) what issues from the throat; indigested language, aspersions, &c.
 Galass, a corruption of the glacis, of a fort: as also of the word wine glass.
 Galbha, or Ghalba, tumult, outcry.
 Galebi, or Ghilaf, a cover for a pillow or bedding.
 Galla, or Ghalla, grain before it is thrashed; a shopkeeper's till.
 Galli, a pan or brass bason.
 Gallivats, large boats of about seventy tons, employing forty or more oars.
 Gam, a village.
 Gamat qurz, village debts for which the Patells in some of the communities are liable.
 Gamehtee, a local title, signifying the holder, proprietor, or head of village. It is peculiar to the districts of Dundookar, Rampoor, and Gogo. The office which it denotes bears a resemblance to that of Patell, though differing in certain points.
 Gamela, the top of the mast where men stand.
 Gam gana, a statement of the revenue settlement: village by village. See Ganganah.
 Gam khata zumeen, land on the general village accounts, having been vacated by deaths without heirs, by emigration, or by bankruptcy. See Bhagwar.
 Gam kurch, or Grama khurch, a cess exactly similar to poor's rates in England: both in severity of exaction and wantonness of expenditure. The money is levied on various pretences by the head men of a village and is laid out in bribing superior servants in feasting travellers and the like.
 Gamkurs, a class of hereditary possessors of land in the Southern Concan, who have the management of villages as Patells; they have precedence on all occasions of ceremony, and are privileged to superintend the performance of certain religious ceremonies. In the Salsee province they call themselves Mee-rassies, and have in some places enams in lands, and other privileges. The collections for the god belong to them, and they have a right to different kinds of gratuitous services from the cultivators, but the power and influence of the Khotes frequently interfere with them.
 Gamote, a Brahmin who discharges the religious duty of the villages.
 Gampa nattu, a certain deep rooted grass. See note on Nattu.
 Ganaradhana, an entertainment or feast given by a jangam guru or

priest to his followers.
 Gandham, scent, smell, sandal wood.
 Gandi, a pass in hills. Hence, Gandicotta.
 Ganegeh, an oilmill, turned by oxen, to grind linseed.
 Ganganah, by villages. A settlement by villages. A term equivalent to Mozawar, used to designate a village settlement.
 Gangana lecca, village accounts.
 Ganimeh, the ridge or small bank that parts two fields.
 Ganitam, arithmetic. This is asserted to be misused in the Chingleput District instead of.
 Ganja or Ganjha, the intoxicating—extract of the hemp seed and flower.
 Ganjai, the hemp plant.
 Ganji, Gangee, or Gangee, (Telugu,) gruel.
 Gansee jickay, a consumption; a spitting of blood or of phlegm.
 Gantas of Zoolo, twenty-five make a pecul of rice, equal to 100 catties of China.
 Gantu, principal, as opposed to interest (Kurnool).
 Gao gao, or Gaon gaon, village by village.
 Gaochur, land that has never been cultivated. The word signifies "grazing for a cow," or pasture land.
 Gaon, a village; used in the revenue affairs to signify the lands and all the appurtenances of a village in its most general sense.
 Gaonkar, (corrupted into Guickwar,) the head of a village, is thus called in Soondah.
 Garaca nattu, the deep rooted tough grass which infests some fields: and is weeded out by the great plough.
 Garana, respectable, substantial, moneyed.
 Garanchi, or Gharonchi, a chest stand; the logs under a chest.
 Garapa, stony, gravelly.
 Garaz, need, distress, want, necessity.
 Garbha bhumi. *See* Garapa.

Garbhadhana. *See* Sanscara.
 Garbha sthalam, the interior or sanctuary of a pagoda.
 Garce, 400 Mercals or 185·2 cubic feet = 18 quarters English.
 Gardee, this is a well known Hindustani word, (apparently corrupted from French, gard,) meaning the women who guard a seraglio. Feminine guardian.
 Garee, a car or bullock-carriage: the same as hackery. *See* Hackery.
 Gareeb, or Gharib, poor, mild, humble, gentle.
 Gareeb parwar satamat, salutation to you, O protector of the poor! (A phrase used in Telugu letters with no clear notion of the meaning.)
 Gareewan, the driver of a garee.
 Garisa, a black soil mingled with pebbles or lime stones.
 Garoo, *See* Gooroo.
 Garooda or Gurudu, the Gooroos, preceptors or priests of the Dheras. They dress and devour "moordan," or carrion, as the Dheras do. Their only separate duties appear to be the performing of marriages and funeral rites. *See* Gooroo.
 Garoora, or Garuda, a fabulous bird on which the Hindoos suppose the God Vishnu to ride; but it is also applied to a large brown kite, with a white head. The Brahmins, at some of the temples of Vishnu, accustom birds of this species that may be in the neighbourhood, to come at stated times to be fed, and call them by striking a brass plate.
 Garreo, a carriage, a cart.
 Garree waun, coachman, a carter.
 Garrows, a tribe inhabiting a tract of country bordering on Assam.
 Garvu, gravelly soil.
 Gassua. *See* Ghazi.
 Gast, Gasht, Gasti, or Gashti, a parol or town guard. The bounds or boundaries. The beat or walk.
 Gattu tum, the imposed bushel or "exact measure." A fee of one tum per putti levied as a tax by Zemindars on various pretexts.
 Gatwall. *See* Ghatwall.
 Gaum, a village.

- Gaumgana, village.
- Gaum nisbut, grants of land on the part of villagers to meet the occasional expenses of the villages.
- Gaunda, or Gawndeh dnkh, a brick-layer.
- Gaur, Gabr, or Guebre, the ancient religion of Persia. The worship of the Sun.
- Gaurs, the worshippers of the sun.
- Gautbarry. *See* Ghautbarry.
- Gautwalla. *See* Ghautwalla.
- Gautwar. *See* Ghautwall.
- Gavancar, the head man of a village.
- Gavar, Gawar, or Ganuwar, rustic, unpolished, gross.
- Gayabut. *See* Gaibat.
- Gayalu, land unfit for cultivation. Uncultivated.
- Gayatri, a short prayer addressed to the Sun, held peculiarly sacred by Hindus.
- Gayleh, or Geli, heap of salt.
- Gaz, Guz, Gaj, Guz, or Gujum, a yard; three feet.
- Gazi, a name, or title of honour; a conqueror; a hero.
- Gaznevides, the name of a dynasty.
- Gazni, or Guznee, low lying rice lands. (Canarese Dict. p. 378.)
- Gaznites, Durrannies, or Abdallies.
- Gazu, (Telugu,) glass, bracelets made of glass.
- Gazu banda, a tax levied on such bracelets.
- Geerus, a voluntary slave for a certain time.
- Geeta, a song or poem.
- Gehennum, hell.
- Geni, rent on land (Canara). And Mula geni, is fixed rent or quit rent.
- Gentoo, Indian; a Hindoo. At Madras the term appears to be used to designate the language and people of the Telugu country. The word Gentoo is imagined by natives to be an English word. It is the old phrase for "Gentile" and is thus used in ancient voyages, whether English, French, Dutch, or Portuguese and is apparently of Portuguese or Spanish origin.
- Gerat, a sixth share divided among a few Gumeetes of Veerungaum, in the same manner as Wanta.
- Gerba, a portion of a numerous tribe of Arabs on the frontier of the Rodyra.
- Gerhejat, a child borne to a master by a female slave: i. e. griha ja, born in his family.
- Gettana, beating or raining down.
- Ghadi, the superintendent of a pagoda. He is a Sudra and also called Gurava. Moles. Mahr. Dict. page 307.
- Ghaib, hidden, lost, missing. *See* Gaib.
- Ghalla misla, the common produce of a slave's labour in proportion to age, sex, &c., for which the master has a claim, exclusive of any other advantage, daily, weekly, monthly, annually, or as he may have appointed.
- Ghancee, oil.
- Ghair, other, besides, excepting.
- Ghair ada, unfinished, unpaid, extra. The same as Fazil bakce, due; in arrears; balance.
- Ghandee, Probably, from granthi. An apothecary; a vender of aromatics; a perfumer.
- Ghans dana, literally, Ghanss, grass; and dana, grain. An exaction of a forage or provision or of tribute in commutation of the claim. It is of Mahratta origin; but a similar tax, under the name of Kackri Beura, was levied by the Moguls.
- Ghans lakhre, grass and wood. An extra cess that used to be levied by the Mahrattas, in an addition to the Ayceen or regular assessment on land. *See* Camavces.
- Ghanss, grass.
- Gharces, Dancing girls in the Southern Concan; also their progeny. (Canarese, Gadi, beauty; elegance; whence, Gadi cati, a handsome woman. Reeve's Can. Dict. page 539.) *See* Bhawin.
- Gharib parwar, "Protector of the poor." A phrase like your Honor, or your Lordship.
- Gharree, Garree, Garry, correctly, Gari, or Gadi, a carriage.

- Ghas grenia, wutantreena mortgage, the produce of the lands being reckoned as a set-off against interest and the charge being redeemable by payment of the principal alone.
- Ghas khullanec, (from Khatana, to wither,) grass cut on Government lands.
- Ghata top, a carriage, cupola. (Moles. Mahr. Dict. page 297,) a litter.
- Ghata top carna, to lock up a woman or prisoner in a litter, as in a cage.
- Ghatbarry, a tax upon boats collected at the ghats or chokeys.
- Ghatika, an Indian hour, about twenty four minutes.
- Ghat ka bhara, "rent or hire of the pass." Toll.
- Ghatta, (corrupted into Ghauts,) a mountain pass or defile.
- Ghatwal, one who has charge of a pass in the mountains or a landing-place on a river.
- Ghaureta, a subdivision of the Kurmi tribe of slaves in Behar. *See* Kurmi.
- Ghaut, a pass through mountains or hills. Steps leading down the bank of a river.
- Ghautbarry, a tax on boats collected at certain places, thence called ghauts or passes.
- Ghaut walla, the keepers or inhabitants of the passes.
- Ghazi, a military incursion or inroad in Africa. The French call it *Razzia* and the Germans, *Gassua*. *See* Pallmer's *Kordofan*, London 1844, page 307.
- Ghazi, the forcibly taking a thing from another.
- Gheddayam, or Kaddayam, violence.
- Ghee, clarified butter; the article being preserved in that state for culinary purposes.
- Gheecottah, or Gheegootah, a village monopoly, the renter of which has the exclusive right of buying and selling ghee in retail. *See* Ghee.
- Gheerut, one who voluntarily surrenders himself as a slave to another for a stated time.
- Ghejum, or Gajam, an elephant.
- Ghelo, (in Tibet,) a madman.
- Ghermkar, (Telugu, Canmara.) Smiths; a tribe of Hindoos springing from the Sooder and Chehtreo castes.
- Ghilzies, an Affghan tribe.
- Ghir sundee, corrupted from the Persian "Ghir sunnud;" beyond the establishment; contingencies or extraordinaries.
- Ghis aree, a caste of Hindoos below Sudras, but above Chandals. Their occupation is the manufacturing of iron spoons and other utensils.
- Ghoondul dhaka, an impost levied in the Badur Pergunnah only, for permission to beat a tom-tom, &c
- Ghoorra, or Ghurra, the name given to the first day of a Mahomdan or an English month.
- Ghoors, a fine of 500 dirms, derived from the appellation generally given in Arabia to an infant male or female slave of that value.
- Ghoozree, payments in kind by tenants at will, to the Muccadums chiefly, but also to the Coolcurnee and Chougullas.
- Ghoraveera, a tax sometimes paid by Rajpoots, said to have originated in the custom of presenting the chief of a Rajpoot tribe at certain periods with a horse, for which the tax is a commutation.
- Ghoree, or Ghoreekhail, the Momuuds, Khulleels, and Dawoodzyes tribes of Peshawur.
- Ghorveera, tax on the herds of cattle kept and bred by "Rubarees" or cowherds.
- Ghosha, or Gosha, secrecy, the retirement of the Harem; retirement generally; privacy; the privacy of the women's apartments.
- Gosha manishi, a woman who dwells in a seraglio or harem who is locked up in privacy. properly, *Goshanishheen*, she who sits in a corner.
- Ghotkha, slaves of impure caste in Cuttack, employed exclusively in out-door work.

- Ghreneeaya, or Giro, mortgage or pawn.
- Ghrenna, or Gehna, ornaments, or jewels; used by the Guzerattees.
- Ghudia, a class of Mahometans; inhabitants of Choor Baroda, in vee-rumgaan.
- Ghudkurries, or Gadekar, hill people, mountaineers, holders of ghurrees or hill forts.
- Ghulams, slaves; servants.
- Ghurbary, domestic concerns.
- Ghur ka bhara, house rent.
- Ghurkurrees, (Mahratta,) a householder: master: holder of a fort.
- Ghurputty, the same as Amber Saree, which *See*.
- Ghurra, the first day of the month, dated the first of June.
- Ghurry, a hill fort, a fortalice or petty castle.
- Ghurry, or Gadi, a division of time equal to about twenty four minutes.
- Ghurtia bhursar, a tax formerly levied in the southern Concan on mill-stones used for grinding grain.
- Ghurtia kholee, revenue formerly derived from the grant of an exclusive privilege of grinding grain.
- Ghurveera, a tax on houses, or, more properly, on families.
- Ghusb, or Ghazab, violence; injustice; force; oppression; ravishing; plunder.
- Ghut, deficiency of weight or measure.
- Ghutigay. *See* Ghatika,
- Ghutkool, land without an owner; dormant or unclaimed inheritance. Evidently, gata (lost), and Gicker, Guickwar, or Gaikwar. *See* Dow's Hind. Dict. Vol. 2. p. 246.
- Ghyr mowroosee, or Ghair maurusi, ryots not possessing an hereditary right of occupancy.
- Gidagaval, taxes levied on forest produce.
- Gilaba, plaistering, laying on pitch.
- Gilandazee, or Ghandazy, expenses incurred in repairing the embankment of the reservoirs and water-courses; an item in the village accounts. Also the embankment itself, usually composed of earth, with a ditch.
- Gingili, the sesamum plant; gingili oil; oil of sesamum. *See* Ainslie's Vol. 2 p. 255, from what he says, the name is of French origin, jujeoline. The word gingely is used in Hamilton's East Indies, A. D. 1700, and printed in Pinkerton's voyages, 4^o Vol. VIII, page 309. The term applied to the oil extracted from the seed is called Yelloo or Noovaloo.
- Ginjauls, Gingauls, Jinjal, or Jazail, large muskets of great length, used with a rest, employed in the defence of forts.
- Girdawar, or Girdwar, an overseer of police, under whom the Go-yendas, or informers, act, and who has the power to apprehend those whom the latter point out.
- Girdavari, a circular order.
- Girde, tax levied on villages near the fort of Dhorup, in lieu of providing fire-wood and some other articles for the garrison.
- Giro, a mortgage, a pledge.
- Gnyati, a distant kinsman; one who does not participate in the oblations of food or water offered to deceased ancestors.
- Gobar, cowdung.
- Goberdhana, or Govardhan, the name of a certain village; the place of cow-rearing.
- Gochir, or Gowchira, grazing for cows. Broken and bad ground, yielding but a scanty subsistence for cows or goats.
- Godauk, (Telugu, treacle leaf: *i. e.* tobacco treated with treacle,) a certain preparation of tobacco paste for smoking in hookahs.
- Goddy nuncero, one of the twelve classes of Dhers, labourers on the soil in Canara.
- Godena, or Godna, to tattoo; mark the skin by pricking it. Convicts who are transported for life are thus marked in their foreheads. A process by which Hindoo women ornament their faces, and the effects of which cannot be removed without tearing off the skin.

Godhum, or Gehoon, wheat.
 Godown, a factory; warehouse; cellar.
 Godu, or Gondu, the gum used in lieu of wafers. Be-godu, unsealed.
 Goid nowye, land cultivated on the hills around the foot of the fort of Dhoornp, which is not included in any pergunnah.
 Goindas, or Goyenda, a spy, an informer. Secret agents.
 Goiteree, a certain prayer or spell. See Gayatri.
 Gojelly. See Guzri.
 Gol, Gal or Gull, (from galna, to melt,) raw sugar, produced by the simple expression and boiling of the juice from the cane.
 Gol, a round: also an arch.
 Golbandi, turning an arch.
 Gola, a caste of Hindoos who are rice-beaters and cleaners. Also a kind of purse.
 Gola, or Golla, a granary. Also a guard over a grain store. In some of the manuscript glossaries the words gola and golla (herdsman) are confounded. Golla, is Hind; but Gola, is Telugu.
 Gola, (Telugu,) of the herdsman caste.
 Goladar, a storekeeper.
 Golahs, warehouses; storehouses.
 Golam and Launda, terms usually applied to domestic slaves, but in some parts employed to denote predial slaves as opposed to the former. Golam, among the Telugus is often pronounced golab and golap.
 Golandaazee, the artillery practice, a native artillery man.
 Golandaz, an artillery man, a slave.
 Golandasee, or Gilandazi, (gil, earth.) Throwing of earth over the land, or manuring it.
 Gola pcons, a certain caste who are trustworthy guards over treasure.
 Golawer, Golla vandlu, or Golla varu, it has no connection with the Sanscrit Gopala. A tribe of cowherds in Telinga and Orissa.
 Gole, a squadron or troop. See McNaghten's memoir of Pindarry

war, p. 53.
 Golee, a small ball. Also in Telugu a corruption of gor, a grave.
 Golee dibba a grave yard.
 Goles, i.e. circles, masses, or many tenures, representing so many hides of land.
 Golkhana, jail, prison.
 Golla, (Hind,) a confidential servant or guard over treasure, a watchman. See Gola.
 Golla corum, (thus given in the Chingulput list,) a tax on cow-keepers.
 Golla wadu, a cowkeeper, a herdsman.
 Goluk. a clan of Brahmins in Poona, some of whom profess astrology, others are Carcoons, Shoffs, &c. Properly, of illegitimate origin. See Kunda Golaca.
 Gomastah, a clerk, a commissioner, factor, agent; also, officially an assistant. Each principal native functionary has always a certain number of assistants so called.
 Gomjaish, resumable lands, which the Zemindars may have cultivated and annexed to their estates.
 Gonchee, or Gram gonchie, (Bel.) or Shrakat vyavasayam, "land freely cultivated by an association of farmers," conjointly, as a partner. (gonchi, a field.) Reeve's Cannadi, Dict, p. 575.
 Gondhulee, a caste of Hindoos living a wandering life, whose occupation is to sing and dance at Gondhul festivals, in the houses of Brahmins, Koombees, &c. some wander about the country as dancers, tumblers, &c; some subsist by begging.
 Gonee, a gunny bag.
 Gonepat, (Gonee, a sack; and patee a note or ticket; a band,) an obligation to furnish gunny-bags for the conveyance of rice or grain, where revenue is received in kind, to the granaries, or places where the Sirkar may require it to be lodged.
 Gonchi patta, (Canarese,) a lease held jointly by several shareholders.
 Gong, or Gaon, a village.

Gong wallas, militia; local militia force.

Gooda, a rush cloak that covers the head and body, worn by the poorer natives to protect them from rain.

Godal, the ratlins of a ship's masts.

Goodank. *See* Godank.

Goodee. *See* Gudi.

Goodee cuttu, statement shewing the various lands appertaining to a village. Literally, the circular line.

Goodee varam, the raiahs (ryot's) share in the crop.

Goodusta, or Guzashtah, passed, elapsed, last.

Goody. *See* Gadi.

Googil, properly, guggilam, a certain aromatic gum. A ceremony to avert evil, performed annually, or before commencing any undertaking.

Googlee brahmins, hereditary assistants to the pilgrims resorting to the temples in Okamandel; they are divided into different classes, who attach themselves to different classes of pilgrims.

Googree, a perquisite of the Patell. A certain sort of fees on grain.

Googree, and Havildaree, principally a commutation for the Huks, formerly levied by persons called Havaldars, sent to each village to take charge of the crops, who are not now employed, and the cess is therefore an addition to the revenue. In some places it is levied on a certain measure of ground, and in others as a per-centage on the money revenue.

Goojee anaj, a fee payable by the Ryots in certain cases.

Goolab, rosewater. Also a rose.

Goolal, the red powder.

Goolam, (often corrupted into goolap,) a slave, your obedient servant.

Gool mehudi, the flower commonly called balsom.

Gooman, suspicion, tossed about at the festival to cupid.

Goomanee, suspicious character.

Goomty, winding; the name of many rivers in Hindostan.

Goondee, a butler.

Goondees, individuals entering into engagements to support each other, either in a specific enterprise, or in all cases that may arise. These alliances may include any number of persons. The connection of Goondee is reckoned stronger than that of blood. The parties are bound to give up all they have, and even their lives, for each other. A Goondee between two chiefs is not dissolved even by a war between their tribes; they may make battle on each other, but as soon as the contest is over their friendship is renewed.

Goonta. *See* Gunta.

Goorait, a village servant, whose business it is to convey intelligence to and from the police thanas, and who perform generally the duties of a peon or messenger.

Goorakhee, or Goraxa, of the Soodra and Kansikar caste of Hindoos; whose office it is to attend cattle at pasture.

Goorao padshah, in the Packapoor talook, a Mahratta who, though not a Brahmin, performs Brahminical offices in temples situate in villages in which, from the remote situation, unhealthy climate, or other cause, no Brahmin will take up his permanent residence. *See* Marshall's Political Reports.

Goorchurra, or Ghora charha, cavalry.

Goor googree, a cess on account of one cake of goor demandable from each patch of sugar cane, whether large or small.

Gooram, the hammer of a gun, against which the flint strikes.

Goorea, a confectioner; in Cuttack a slave of pure caste.

Gooreekie, a tax levied on the Kusba of Nundoorbar, on person whose business it is to take the cattle out to graze.

Goorka. *See* Garaca.

Gocroo, a spiritual instructor; a priest; a family priest, a chaplain: a father, confessor, a spiritual tea-

cher or guide.
 Gooroo mookhi, (Gooroo, a teacher; mookhi, belonging to the mouth.) A pupil; one hanging on the lips of a tutor. A venerated word or command from the mouth of a teacher.
 Gooroova, a plough. *See* Gorru.
 Gooroo wunchurai, (Giro, a party; and vana chara, foresters.) A collection from strangers who graze cattle in the districts of Kurda and Ankola.
 Goorra. *See* Ghurra.
 Goorroh, for Guru, a confessor or spiritual father. *See* Scott's *Ferishta*, Vol. 2, p. 63.
 Gooruwu, a caste estimated below Soodras, but who are chiefly engaged in offices connected with the temples.
 Gooshwarah, an abstract of the chittahs, prepared from those documents when they are completed.
 Gooshwarah kabooliat, a short or abstract counterpart of a lease or agreement.
 Gootoo, a license by custom paid for as much honey and beeswax as may be found by the renter in particular forests or mountains.
 Gootta, or Gutta, rent, dues, lease.
 Gootty, the country of India; the town and district, north of Bellary.
 Goozarat, possession, holding, (in charge,) intervention, or hands, Atani Guzarat, through him, by his hands.
 Goozasht, or Guzasht, the title deeds to an estate. (It is relinquished.) An order for the relinquishment of a public claim. *See* Gosauht.
 Goozrance, livelihood, subsistence.
 Goozree, a market, the goozree at Madras is called the thieving Bazar.
 Gopuram, the tower or lofty gate of a pagoda, also called Gali gopuram, a porch; a steeple.
 Gor, from, a grave.
 Gorace zumcen, a mixed soil of sand and fine red earth, the latter predominating, producing all kinds of grain except wheat and rice. On

the best kind, sugar-cane, chillies, and tobacco are also raised.
 Gorat, a light sandy soil. It is more fertile and valuable than the black soil, and commonly enclosed by hedges.
 Gorat bhomee, or Ghairat, contiguous to a village.
 Gorayat, or Gorayt, a petty officer in a village, whose chief duty was to guard the crop. *See* Pausban. He acted under the native collector, and his office is described to have been considered that of an ordinary peon.
 Goreecha, or Goraxa, the name by which the Parisnath idol is called. *See* Parisnath.
 Gorreh, a sheep.
 Gorru or Corru, a drill, plough.
 Gorru, a land measure.
 Gos, Gows, or Gao, a measure of ten miles. (Tavernier's *Voyages*.)
 Gosae, or Gossain, lord of the cow, protector of cattle.
 Gosaeens, a class of Hindoo religious mendicants. The term is very vaguely applied; but when indicating any particular order, it denotes in Hindostan certain worshippers of Vishnu. In the South it more frequently denotes followers of Siva. In Kurnool, Gosaeens are often bankers and money lenders, some assert that they trade on behalf of certain Mahants or Monasteries.
 Gosamee tupusvee, allowance for a Gosaeen.
 Gosaust, the amount deducted from the rents of Government, when the lands are given up to the proprietors. *See* Guzasht.
 Gosawees, or Gosaeen, a sort of Friar; a caste of Hindoos, called also Goruksh, Muchindra, and Kaneepa. The Duree Gosawee, and men of the Jogee caste, sing songs in honour of Bhyruwanat, the messenger of the gods, and beg alms, beating the drum. The Ravul caste are manufacturers of coarse cloths and tape.
 Gosha, or Ghosha, secrecy. Gosha manishi, a woman who dwells in a

- seraglio or harem, who is locked up in privacy. Properly, Gosha nisheen, she who sits in a corner. A corner, retirement, the word is applied to Mahomedan females of respectability who never appear in public.
- Goshwarra, a general statement, a summary, an abstract, an index.
- Gotra, family, lineage, kin, a tribe or family descended from a common ancestor, and distinguished by a common name. The Gotram includes all who are blood relations, forbidden to intermarry, being within the prohibited degrees. "Anya gotraca" an alien: one of another family.
- Goucheer, or Gaochurrun, the grazing or pasture land common to the village cattle, and which includes all that is unfit for cultivation, and unoccupied by buildings, tanks, roads, rivers &c.
- Goulee, the cowkeeper caste, he who keep cows, and sell milk, butter, ghee, &c. Ahair, Kokanee, and Lingaet Gowlees follow the same occupation.
- Goundla, the name of a tribe of toddy drawers.
- Gour, (Ganda, headman,) in Coimbatore, head men of villages. See Potal and Meerassadars.
- Gourkas, a levy of one-third of a pice, or some small sum, on each bullock-load of grain.
- Gouroo, or Gaura, white, fair complexioned. See Gooroo.
- Gousains. See Gosaeens.
- Gonzram. See Guzran.
- Gova, the town of Goa.
- Gova phal, the guava fruit.
- Gow, (Mahr. Gao, and Telugu, Amada,) a distance of two coss, or about four miles, but in southern India the Gow is reckoned at four coss. See Shakespeare Hind. Dict. page 2040.
- Gowa, or Gawah, a witness.
- Gowala, a cattle grazier. or cowherd. "Gowaleea" applies to the individual only, but "Rubaree" to a distinct caste.
- Gowd, or Gaud, a head farmer.
- Gowda manyams, the lands held by the chief of the village in virtue of his office, free from assessment.
- Gowda meeras, the hereditary lands, privileges, and perquisites, held by the village chief.
- Gowdoo, or Gowda, a name for the chief of a Hindoo village community.
- Goyenda, an informer; a spy.
- Goyya. See Gova.
- Gozaban, (literally, cow's tongue) a leaf used as a certain drug.
- Grabs, or Gharab, these vessels are from 200 to 500 tons burthen. Square-rigged vessels with long prows.
- Graha, a planet.
- Grains, two and a half make a voll at Bombay.
- Gram, (this is one of the English words that have sprung up in India, of unknown origin. Some assert that it originated in the Vocabularies of bolarists, and is a mere abbreviation of gramen.) A species of vetch, of which there are many varieties, such as the cow gram; horse gram; red, black, and green gram.
- Gram, or Grama, a tract of country in cultivation; a grange or village with the land belonging to it; a parish.
- Gram adhiput, the overseer or superintendent of a gram.
- Grama kantam, the land appertaining to a village.
- Grama kharch, village fees; poor's rates; levied by the head men on various pretexts: sometimes to raise money for bribes &c. The greater portion is in fact privately appropriated by the head men.
- Gramani, a title assumed by toddy drawers. Literally, the head man.
- Grammanattam, ground set apart, on which the houses of a village may be built. A particular spot in a village for cattle.
- Grammatan, a villager; headman of a village; potail.
- Gram seranjamonee, the arrangement of land servants for the business

- of the villages.
- Gram tacky, a tax on each house occupied by persons who hold but small portions of land.
- Grantha, or Granthi, (a peculiar character wherein Sanscrit is written by the Tamil.) A book; a code; a law-book; any literary composition.
- Grass, or Guras, land or money extorted by the Grassias in the village for protection or forbearance. From a Sanscrit word, signifying a mouthful; metaphorically applied to designate the small share of the produce which the Grassia plunderers claim. *See* Grassias.
- Grassia owga, lands held rent-free, provided the Grassias themselves cultivated it.
- Grassias, this term is applied to persons of various tribes and castes, who during the anarchy which so long prevailed in Guzerat, established claims to certain lands or to a portion of their produce. The claims are altogether founded in usurpation and violence, but custom has given them permanence and authority.
- Greeshma, or Ghrishma, the hot season.
- Ground, or Manai, a measure established by Sir Thos. Munro. It contains 60 by 40 square feet. Twenty four grounds make a cawney. *See* Cawney.
- Gualah, Guallahs, Gowala, or Gawala, domestic slaves in Cuttack of low castes, but considered as pure. Cow-keepers.
- Gudda, (corrupted from the Telugu gadi or guddy,) a small fort on a hill.
- Guddad, broken uneven land, brought into cultivation by the hand. Also a species of landholders in the Ceded Districts, who hold their lands at a reduced rent.
- Guddee, or Gadi, a cushion or pillow, but used especially to designate the cushion on which a Hindoo prince reclines; hence, it is equivalent to a throne, as applicable to Hindoos.
- Guddee zumeen, lands sown with rice, sugar-cane, and other crops, dependent on the monsoon rains for their growth.
- Gudhacku, tobacco leaves pounded with jaggery, raisins, and spices, being a preparation to be smoked in the Hookah.
- Gudhaja, or Gudhotpana, *See* Putra.
- Gudhams, proprietors of land.
- Gudhaun, or Gudhon, the site of the village, or the space of land allotted to the houses of the inhabitants.
- Gudi, a pagoda or church. The word goody, used in the names of some places.
- Gudicattu, circle, whole extent of lands. Area of a village.
- Gud kurrees, or Gadi kari, the "fort-keepers" or guards of the fortress. *See* Ghurry.
- Gueni, or Gueny, tenant. *See* Gaini.
- Guenie chalie, in Canara, a tenant at will. The same as Chally, or Charlie Gueny.
- Gueny nairmul, in Canara, a proprietor of land. The same as Nairmul gueny.
- Gueny shudmul, in Canara, a tenant for ever. The same as Shudmul gueny.
- Gugari, (Canarese) a perquisite of the head man of village.
- Gugari bil, pasture land granted free to the head man.
- Guggecaunees, a tribe of Peshawar.
- Gugjarati, a subdivision of the kirmi tribe, slaves in bohar.
- Guhoon, or Gehoon, wheat. "Warea" guhoon is wheat raised by artificial irrigation; "Chasea" guhoon, wheat raised after the monsoon, without the aid of artificial irrigation.
- Guicowar, a cowkeeper or herdsman. The designation of one of the chiefs of the Mahratta confederacy.
- Guire bekenny, or Guire balauny, the resumption of an allowance of land given up to the ryots, being the tenth of a begah.
- Guiri, (Sanskrit,) a hill, hence, the name Venkata-ghirry, Ramghirry, Pushpagiri &c.

Guleputtee, a money tax of different rates on each khundee of government grain revenue.

Gulkoollee, lands of a village belonging to Government. *See* Oprea.

Gullee, a footpath; a narrow street.

Gulleeara, dyers in indigo.

Guman, doubt, suspicion.

Gumance, a suspicious character, a jail bird.

Gumar, a ship's gangway.

Gumasta, an agent, a naive accountant in the revenue Department.

Gumchi, a sentry box.

Gummatam, (corrupted from gum-baz,) a dome; a balloon of a small size with a paper lantern hung under it.

Guna dosham, "for better or worse" a phrase used when a Nair takes a woman to live with him.

Gunah, sin, fault, penalty, fine.

Gunda, four cowries.

Gundarby, one of the eight forms of marriages recognized by Menu.

Gundha, a relation.

Gundharva, belonging to the fairies or genii. Hence, gandharva viva-ham, a "fairy wedding" denotes the kind of weddings found in fairy tales: which are rested on love.

Gundelpoors, one of the tribes of Daman.

Gundy, a small sum taken from the ryots on the occasion of the measurement and jumabundy being made of those lands which are cultivated and managed by a zemindar, and when in consequence of their complaints any part of these lands is given up to them; but this is not exacted by the head farmer from the Kutkinedar.

Gunesh, the son of Siva and Parvati. He is the remover of obstacles.

Gunga jal, water of the Ganges.

Gunga toolsee, holy basil used in the performance of ceremonies and sacred rites and in administering oaths. Some leaves of the plant are held in the palm of the hand with some water of the Ganges while the form of the oath is repeated, after which the leaves and

the water are swallowed by the person taking the oath.

Gunge, or Ganj, a granary; a depot for grain for sale. A wholesale market resorted to by petty vendors and traders. Any commercial depot.

Gunge boher, boats annually prepared at Dacca for the Nawab's state processions.

Gung peer, a Mahometan religious establishment.

Gunj, a heap; a term used to imply the total produce of cultivators' fields collected in the Cullee; also a haystack.

Gunja wallas, or Ganjha wala, dealers in liquors and drugs.

Gunnacharee, a Hindoo Government officer, whose duties are those of a censor or inspector of morals, and an inquisitor into offences against the rules of caste. The office is said to have been originally instituted under the Government of the Bednore Rajahs.

Gunnapatta, gold paper; silver paper.

Gunnies, (from the Telugu goni,) bags made of cloth, coarse fabric.

Gunnil, the Government revenue assessed on the land.

Gunnot, a species of lease, which patents, factors, or proprietors of land, grant to cultivators.

Gunny, sackcloth made from the fibrous roots of the cocoa-nut tree. Coarse cloth used for bags. It is made from the fibres of cocoanut, bamboo, &c.

Gunta, (Telugu,) a well or pond. A field. Forty guntas form one acre.

Gunta, an hour. *See* ghanta.

Gunteco or Ganthio, a pickpocket.

Gunth, Gunta, or Goonta, a rod for measuring land. The guntha of the survey, established as the standard of the Northern zillas, measures eight feet, and twenty feet of these squared compose a beega. *See* Kol.

Gunwar, a countryman.

Gunwut, a lease or agreement granted by government.

Gunwutkutai, is a commutation

for the gratuitous labour of cutting and bringing hay from the koormes, for the use of the different thanas.

Gur, or Ghar, a house.

Gureneea, land mortgaged either for a fixed period, at the end of which the land reverts to the mortgager, or until the rent of the land shall have repaid the whole of the debt contracted.

Gurhee. See Ghurry.

Gurikar, chief, head man.

Gurish bavid, (or doruvu, Telugu.) a pit for water not properly built as a well. (Bellary.)

Gurkurees, the garrison of a fort in the Southern Concan.

Gurra, or Ghoorrah, the first day of the month.

Gurrie. See Gurry.

Gurry, a small fort; also a division of time comprehending twenty-four minutes.

Gursee, a caste of Hindoos below Soodras but above Chandals; their occupation, beating tom-toms.

Gurukul, the chief priest among the saivas.

Gurvoo. See Garvu.

Gushiti, or Gashti, Patrol.

Gusht selany, a tax exacted by the Cauzies when on a circuit through their districts; it was originally a voluntary gift of the farmers, but afterwards arbitrarily established as a due.

Gushty mehal, a source of revenue arising from a tax levied on boats, in the different zemindaries contiguous to the Khass talooks.

Gutbany, a tax levied by the Zemindars from the Ryots, to make up

deficiencies of rupees of sorts, which are received by the Shroffs in bags without examination.

Gutchranny, the imposition of goods on natives at an arbitrary price, or the rendering any one against his will responsible for the revenues of a spot of land.

Gutta, or Gootta, (Telugu,) Rent farms.

Guttigeh, (Canarese,) Rent farm.

Guz, the Indian tamarisk; also a measure of length, about twenty-eight or thirty inches.

Guzarati, agency.

Guzerbann, an officer who collects duties on the high roads and at the ferries.

Guzri, or Goozery, a market. The name of a market in Madras which is often called the thieving Bazar.

Guzri waqt, or Guzri vela, shopping time about sunset.

Guzishta, or Guzashtah, past, last. saliguzashta, last year.

Gwallers, carriers of palankeens.

Gyal, an inhabitant of Gya employed in attending on the pilgrims, for which he receives fees and gratuities. The chief of these guides and conductors are called Karhwas. When a Gyawal settles in a village where there is no other person of the same description, he becomes a Karhwas, or chief conductor of the pilgrims from that village to Gya.

Gyal khata, the ledger or account relating to the Gyal transactions.

Gyfat, or Gybut, outstations, that which is away from the capital.

Gylong, in Tibet, a priest.

Gyrada. See Ghair-ada.

H.

- Haat, or Hat, a market, a small shop.
- Habba, (Canarese,) a feast or festival.
- Hakk, or Hug, right, title, just, claim.
- Hakk dar, one who has a right.
- Hackeree, or Hackery, a species of cart drawn by oxen.
- Hackikat jumma, a statement, or the particulars of the jumma, or sum total of an account. An historical detail of the tumary rent-roll down to the acquisition of the Dewanny.
- Hackikut, statement; explanation; particular account.
- Had, or Hadd, punishment, limit.
- Hadagn, (Canarese,) a ship or vessel.
- Hadann, (Canarese,) so much rain, (in England called one inch) as may wet the ground a little.
- Hadees, the sayings of Mahomet.
- Hadceyoo, belonging to bones; a reparation for the loss of life. Thus, if a Patell or depondant, resisting the unjust demands of a Grassia, be murdered, the remaining Patells devote the usufruct of from two to ten acres of land to the descendants of the deceased, and, with or without writing, transfer possession for ever. But this has no connection with the Hindustani word, Haddi, a bone.
- Haga, one 40th. part of a Bahadari hoon worth 4 rupees. Therefore 1-10th. of a rupce (Canarese.)
- Hageh, (Canarese,) a grain pit or subterraneous granary.
- Hairan, Hyrain, or Hueran, bewildered, in confusion, at a loss.
- Hairan karna, to outrage, drive to desperation.
- Hajee, one who has performed the pilgrimage to Mecca, which every true Mahometan thinks himself bound to do once in his life.
- Hajet nukbeha, or Hajil i mukabila, in want of being compared. Papers requiring to be compared or adjusted.
- Hajet seea, revenues remitted from the district either in bills or specie, and ready to be brought to account.
- Hajet tujvees, requiring investigation or inquiry.
- Hak, Hack or Huck, right, title.
- Hak dar, owner, proprietor.
- Hakeekut, statement, deposition.
- Hakim, commander; ruler; governor; master. The governing authority in a province.
- Hakim wuct, the ruler of the day, the then magistrate.
- Hakkal, (Canarese,) land high and dry but under cultivation.
- Hal or Fil hal, at present.
- Halabady, present, or new cultivation.
- Halak, disorder, ruin, confusion.
- Halbunjin, an anticipation of the revenue, by bringing part of the next year's rents to the account of the present.
- Halcarra, or Halal khor. See Harkara.
- Haldaree, a tax on marriages; an item of the abwab. This term may also mean a tax on ploughs, from "hala," a plough, and "dari," holding or keeping.
- Halee, in Kumaon the agrestic slaves are so called. In the northern parts of Surat certain persons are called Halee, but they are rather bondsmen than slaves: having sold their labour for an advance of money, they are bound to serve the lender and his heirs till repayment be made; they may acquire property, and cannot be transferred or sold.
- Hal-hackikut, the present state. An account of the state of the revenue, as established in the hustabood.
- Hal-hasil, the actual annual produce

of land; the gross produce.
 Hali, at present. Present.
 Hali ahwal, state, condition.
 Hali kar (corrupted from ahli kar)
 official servants, people, establish-
 ment.
 Halla, a rivulet.
 Halla, assault, escalade.
 Hallachore, an outcast from the
 Hindoo tribes. Such persons are,
 in the Concani language, called
 Maung: they perform all business
 of the vilest kind. Memo: in the
 Madras country these are generally
 Musulmans or at least their lan-
 guage is Hindustani.
 Hallar, village community.
 Halle. See Hali.
 Hallee zoolferaree, the name of the
 rupce current at Hyderabad. There
 are many others in the market but
 this one alone is recognized by the
 Government. Hyd. papers p. 14.
 "Halle zulferari" is the corruption
 for Hali, the present, and zulfi-
 quar, a two pointed sword or one
 having two blades.
 Halli, (Canarese) a village.
 Halka, light, vain, foolish.
 Hallol, lunging a horse.
 Hallu, gently, slowly.
 Hal-sal, the present year.
 Halta, (Canarese,) a particular duty
 levied on paper, betelnut, carda-
 moms, sandalwood and Cassia, in
 Bilghy and Sondah.
 Hama babat, grand total.
 Hama jins, all articles, things of all
 sorts.
 Hambar patell, when the people and
 the Corumbees met to receive Toka
 or to divide the grain, the share of
 the Patell was first taken out; but
 as the pay of the Patell was settled
 by the master of the village, he took
 this himself, and it has continued a
 right of the Sirkar under this head:
 it is peculiar to Gorabundy and
 Cossy.
 Ham kaum, all classes, every tribe.
 Hameo, the same as Manotee, which
 See.
 Hamee, responsibility, hence, Hame
 taccavi.

Hameedars, a defender, a protector,
 security.
 Hamesha, always, continually.
 Hamidar, one who is responsible.
 Hamisham, (corrupted from Amsam,)
 a possession, a share.
 Hamsace gramam, a neighbouring vil-
 lage.
 Hamsayah, a next door, neighbour.
 Hanay, a measure (in Canarese,) of
 80 rupees weight.
 Haneh, (Cannadi,) a grain measure
 of 80 rupees weight.
 Hangam, season, time.
 Hangami, temporary.
 Handi, an earthen pot.
 Hanifa, one of the four great doc-
 tors famous for expounding the
 Mahometan law.
 Har, division.
 Har, or Hurr, each, every.
 Haragol, (Canarese,) a ferry.
 Haram, the house or apartment for
 females, a seraglio is always called
 Zenana or Anderam among Musul-
 mans.
 Harami, wicked, vicious, wild, un-
 ruly.
 Haramzada, wretch, villain, son of a
 whore.
 Haramzada banchoot, bastard, scoun-
 drel, villain.
 Harana bharana sacti, by might and
 main, tooth and nail.
 Har do hissa, both shares, the entire
 crop.
 Harces, or Haris, a guard, sentinel,
 or watchman; a petty officer of
 police in a town or village.
 Hargiz, ever, at all.
 Hari, domestic slaves in Cuttack of
 the impure caste, employed exclu-
 sively in out-door work.
 Harkara, a messenger, a spy, or
 courier.
 Harkat, agitation, disturbance.
 Harol, Turkish, haraval. The officer
 who commands the vanguard of an
 army; sometimes it signifies the
 vanguard itself.
 Harree, where the Nirk or rates of
 assessment of lands of the same
 quality is settled at different rates,
 a general average drawn from the

various rates is thus termed.
 Hasad, black plough land. (Bellary.)
 Hasarani, (Canarese,) a tax levied on betel leaf, plantain, &c., obsolete, like all other taxes.
 Hasham vaza, allowance to support militia men.
 Hashm, a sort of militia-man, a swords-man, but not a horse-man, a recruit. Hence, Alsham.
 Hashm vaza, a deduction or remission of a part of the sum due to a sepoy. (Bellary.)
 Hasigeh, measurement of grain, (Canarese).
 Hasil, or Hassil, produce, result, proceeds, revenue, duties, tax.
 Hasil, customs, duty.
 Hasil katam, abstract, purport.
 Hasho minha, subtraction, deduction. (Richm. Persian, Dictionary, p. 569.)
 Hasho vaza, locally allowed, deducted on some local account.
 Haspatry, or Harsoputry, (corrupted from Hospital,) a place for the sick and poor.
 Hastabood, literally what is, and was, a comparative account; an examination by measurement of the assets or resources of the country, made immediately previously to the harvest. Also, in a more general sense, a detailed inquiry into the value of lands, financially considered.
 Hat, shop, the tax upon Bunnceas shops, generally classed as Hatureo "Veera."
 Hat abadi, lands under assessment.
 Hata kharada, (Canarese,) a journal of daily expenditure.
 Hath, a measure of length about nineteen inches and a fifth, commonly a cubit, of less than 18 inches.
 Hath, or Haut, a weekly or monthly market.
 Hat poochee hisab, Hat karda, or Hat Khird, a rough account.
 Hatshahna, an officer appointed by the Zemindar of a district to measure and mark out the land that each Ryot possesses, and to collect the rents where they are paid in

kind.

Hatzalamee, the first security paper taken in Katiwar. The word means literally, "taken by the hand," and is an engagement on the part of the Bhat, or other security of the Bhomia, to answer for certain parts adverted to, but not specifically expressed in the deed. When the filzamani and other deeds connected with the transaction are completed, the hatzalamee becomes cancelled, and is redelivered to the Bhomia or his security.

Haukum nama. See Hookum.

Hausil. See Hasil.

Haut, a cubit. See Hath.

Hauts, markets held on certain days, and resorted to by petty vendors and traders. They are often established in open plains, and a flag is erected on the day of holding them.

Havala, charge. Uska havala kiya, I delivered it to him.

Havalah, security, or goods lodged as a security. Assignment for payment; committing.

Havali, government lands.

Haveli gramamul, villages formerly kept in the immediate management of the Nabobs servants.

Havelly, or Hawalie, house, habitation, domain: the domestic, or household land of the Sircar, consisting of districts near each capital town, and originally annexed to those towns for the supply of the civil and military establishments. It afterwards came to signify any land retained or resumed by the Government, and under its management. In Bengal the term is applied to such lands as are held by a Zemindar for his own benefit; but at Madras it designates such as are exempt from the intervention of Zemindars or Jaghiredars, and the revenues of which are either farmed out on short leases, or collected by the Government officers, without any other agency. See Khass.

Havildar, or Havaladar, a native non-commissioned officer in the Indian army, whose rank corresponds with

- that of serjeant; an officer appointed annually by Government, but paid by the villages, and who is stationed at the kully to prevent the removal of the produce till authorized by the Collector. When the Ryots entered into sanklee zamini, or mutual security for each other for the payment of the revenue, the office and the practice of watching the crops was discontinued.
- Havildarce, the villages which have peons sent into them to attach the crops, or on any other duty of Government, are charged with a certain sum for the pay of the peons, which is thus called.
- Hawala, a transfer of payment of a due or debt to another remit.
- Hawaladar, an officer whose duty was to make and remit the collections of the Mahals, and to inquire into petty complaints. The Hawaladar of a fort arranged and appointed all guards and patrols, and granted permission of ingress and egress.
- Hawalit, the transfer of a security or claim from the original obligee to another.
- Hawz, or Houz, a bath, fountain, reservoir.
- Hayram. *See* Hairan.
- Hayyam, or Ayyam, days, period, reign, era.
- Hayati yomia, pension.
- Hayatti, or Hayati, during life.
- Hazary, the commander of one thousand men.
- Hazeel. *See* Hazir.
- Hazerah, a revenue account indicating subsisting assets.
- Hazir, present, ready, forthcoming.
- Haziri, breakfast.
- Hazirnees, or Hazir nivis, the muster master; the officer who mustered and made out the abstracts of the Sebundies, and, after laying them before the Furnees, deposited them in the Dufter, where they were audited.
- Hazir zaminy, security given for personal appearance.
- Hazir silk, or Silook, balance on hand.
- Hazur, or Hoozoor, the royal presence, court.
- Heba. *See* Hibba.
- Hebah namah, deed of gift. *See* Hibehnama.
- Hebbar, the title given to a head man or chief clerk in a village, Reeve's Can. Dict., p. 1443.
- Heejiddoo, born impotent. Those so born are called likewise Pavee and Patiddo. This ought to be written Heggidi or Hegri (Canarese), sometimes it is written Hogri, or Hoggidi: and seems to be corrupted from the Arabic Khoja and Eunuch. It is used for Eunuch and for lady in Waiting.
- Heemat, the cold season.
- Heggada, (Canarese,) a title like Sahib, or Rao, or Meean, added to the proper name among certain castes in Canara. Head man of a village. In Telugu, Pregada, a royal Minister.
- Hejamut, the occupation of a barber, consisting of shaving, paring the nails, and cleansing the ears: to these are commonly added the duties of the village surgeon.
- Hejeeb, a clerk, a writer. Rich. Persian Dict. Page 556.
- Hejjam, a barber; a tribe of Hindoos sprung from the Chehtree and Sooder castes.
- Heli, or Heriya, idling, folly, silliness.
- Hemaet, or Himayat, protection; countenance, support.
- Henga, a harrow.
- Henna, the herb used to dye the finger nails red.
- Hethanoo, low ground adjoining the shore of a river.
- Hibba, the donation of a thing from which the donee may derive a benefit. A transfer of property made immediately and without equivalent.
- Hibba-bil-awuz, a gift for a valuable consideration.
- Hibehnama, a deed of gift, whether to take effect at the time or after

death.
 Hiddad, mourning; abstinence from the use of perfumes or ornaments.
 Hiddar, shedding blood, or permitting it to be shed, unrevenged.
 Higera, or Hijri, the flight of Mahomet from Mecca, from which the Mahometan era commences. It dates the 16th July, A.D. 622.
 Hijur, in its primitive sense, means interdiction or prevention. In the language of the law, it signifies an interdiction of action with respect to a particular person, the causes of prohibition being three—infancy, insanity, and servitude.
 Himmat, aid, instigation.
 Hina rasi, the second or dirtied corn, from the lowest part of the heap.
 Hindkees, a class of persons of Indian descent found in the north-east of the Affghan country.
 Hingar, latter (rains.)
 Hinna, the leaves of a shrub, used by the Orientals to tinge the hands and soles of the feet of a red colour.
 Hirbee, or Harbi, an enemy.
 Hirkara, or Hircarra, a messenger, a spy. *See* Harkara.
 Hirsuns, or Har san, every year.
 Siccas of various years.
 Hirz, custody.
 Hisab nivees, a writer of accounts.
 Hisanot, the care of infant children, tutelage, fostering.
 Hissa, share, portion, division, part.
 Hissa lands, are such as are divided with respect to the rent into shares payable to two or more Zemindars, who are called Hissadars, or shareholders.
 Hissab i nivada, on account of the settlement. *See* Nivada.
 Hissadars, partners in revenues. *See* Hissa.
 Hissanama, a deed defining shares; a deed of partition.
 Hissaub, an account, computation, calculation.
 Hissaub korchha, an account of disbursements.
 Hissab. *See* Hissab.
 Hobly, in Canara, a district.
 Hoda, or Ohda, office, employ. *See*

Howda.
 Hojet, an annual account current. *See* Odgett.
 Holer, Holeyaroo, Holleeroo, or Holeyer, the name of a tribe of slaves in Coorg; one of the twelve classes of Dhers, labourers on the soil in Canara.
 Holi, or Hohlee, the name of a feast in which the people throw red powder over each other. It is held for ten days at the commencement of the Hindoo year: at the vernal equinox. *See* description in Broughton's Mahratta Camp, in Tod's Rajasthan.
 Holkar, (name of a man,) originally signifies Holikari: one who celebrates the Hollee festival.
 Hom, or Homa, the worship of fire; a burnt offering. The ceremony of casting clarified butter (Ghee) into a sacrificial fire, as an offering to the Gods, accompanied by prayers and invocations. It is performed by the family Brahmins at marriages, and on other solemn occasions.
 Housnak, ploughmen hired by the Ryots.
 Hoodabundy, or Hudud bandi, the distributing a district into several small portions under the charge of different persons.
 Hoodud, penalties prescribed by the Mahometan law.
 Hoogee, (corrupted from Hak, right; claim.) In some villages, where the Meera or perquisites do not exist, the Patells, Kull-Kurees, &c., receive instead of them from one to four rupees each Meer of land. This is termed Hoogee.
 Hoogee anaj, the same as Googree, which *See*.
 Hoojut, violence, rebellion, disputing. *See* Haughton's, Bengali Dictionary, p. 2750.
 Hoojut joyu, to bully. Pledge, security. *See* Fraser's winter Journey to Persia, 1838, Vol. 2, p. 314.
 Hookah, an Indian pipe for smoking, often called a hubble-bubble.
 Hookalburdar, the footman who

- takes care of the Hookah.
- Hook chowthae, a fourth of the fees levied every year.
- Hookoomut, orders. *See* (Tel. Reg. 5 of 1827, page 3, line 14,) of the printed Telugu translation.
- Hookum, an order or command.
- Hookum namah, a written order, standing rules for the details of land revenue assessment.
- Hooloos teerwa, assessment calculated on average crops, South Arcot, p. 400.
- Hooly, or Hooloo, a Hindoo festival.
- Hoon, the gold coin called a pagoda. Literally, gold in old Canarese. The coin, called a pagoda by the English, and varahan by the Hindoos, is called hoon by the Musulmans.
- Hoonda, or Hunda, an estate, a subdivision in a district." Ganjam.
- Hoonda bhaz wala, a contractor for the transport of goods. *See* Malcolm's Central India vol. 2. p. 95.
- Hoondamaniga, in the lump or gross. (Musulman.)
- Hoondavane, or Hundavani, discount, premium, or loss on a bill. Either gain or loss according to the price of bills.
- Hoondee. *See* Hoondy.
- Hoondeekurrees, a class of speculators in towns, in the Deccan, who engage for a single payment to pass articles through the whole country, under arrangements made with the farmers of the customs.
- Hoondian, or Hundavani, exchange or commission on a hoondy, or bill of exchange.
- Hoondy, or Hoondee, a bill of exchange. Also a box for money donations at a temple or in a custom house.
- Hoordamimboor, unripe joharry from one to two puhilas from each field; one of the perquisites of the Patolls.
- Hoormut, honour, chastity, respectability, esteem, regard.
- Hoorla, a small water wheel.
- Hooshyar, or Hooshar. *See* Hosh.
- Hoota hootie prayanam, a forced march from ootha oothie.
- Hootasana, god of fire.
- Hootavali, or Oothavari, resources capabilities, powers of land.
- Hoothashunnee, the Sanscrit name of the Hooly festival, under which are charged the expenses of celebration.
- Hoottere, (intejection of cursing). *See* Alexander's Transatlantic Researches Vol. 1, p. 45, a story of Hindustani.
- Hoozoor, or Hootha, presence. Court, audience, chamber, "His honour or your honour." He is hereby ordered to attend at the hoozoor, denotes you are commanded to appear before me. The chief officer (European) of the district. Head quarters.
- Hoozoor Katchery, an office where a collector of revenue or magistrate transact business.
- Hoozoor wur shasuns, (Huzur var, personal grant; Shasanam, a grant or privilege.) Charitable pensions paid out of the Peishwa's Exchequer at Poona, which, with a few exceptions, were resumable on the death of the grantee. *See* Shasanam, a record or inscription.
- Hoozras, old hereditary household servants.
- Hopper, (correctly, apam.) Apam. a crumpet or soft cake of flour.
- Horasat caul, (Canarese) lease of waste land.
- Horaswasti, lands enjoyed by priest of pagodas.
- Horay, in Coorg, slaves are entitled to a quantity of grain once a year at the time the crops are reaped. This is called Hory. The quantity varies in different Naads.
- Hosagameh, land recently brought under cultivation.
- Hosh, sense; be hosh, out of his senses; hosh yar, in his senses, sober, alert, watchful.
- Houn, Hunn, or Honnu, a gold coin of the Mysore country, value about four rupees.
- Housbulhookum, or Hasb i hukm, a patent, or paper signed by the Vizier. Agreeably to orders (the warrant or patent is named from

- these which are its beginning words)
 "By command."
- Houz. *See* Hawz, a well bath, cistern.
- Howalahdar, or Havala dar, a landholder, inferior in rank to a Talookdar.
- Howalay, or Havala, a deposit of property in full confidence.
- Howdah, a seat fixed on an elephant.
- Howdnje, a sort of close litter borne on men's shoulders.
- Hto yes, or Hoho yes, yes, aye.
- Hubba, a grain or berry.
- Hubble, bubble, English cant word for a small hooka. *See* Hooka.
- Hubshis, Abyssinians brought by Arab merchants from the Red Sea to Lucknow and other places. These slaves were of both sexes, but the males preponderated; some were adults, some children, and some eunuchs. They were generally bought on the east coast of Africa from their parents or from slave-owners. They were used in India only as domestic slaves, and the males were by the Mahometans always circumcised and made Muslims on their arrival.
- Huck or Hak, fees or perquisites of village and district officers, usually a per-centage on the revenues.
- Huck alwizarut, the fees of the Vizier.
- Huck malikana, or Haq i malikane, the allowance which a zemindar receives from Government, calculated at from 5 to 10 per cent. on the net revenue of his estate.
- Huc shuffec, or Haq i shufara, an inquiry by the Cauzee and Muftees, who is the next neighbour.
- Hud, amputation: in Mahomedan law cutting off a hand or foot as a punishment. *See* Hadd.
- Hud, limit.
- Hudda, office, rank.
- Huddu patrica, a statement of boundaries.
- Hudjam. *See* Hojam.
- Hudud, defined penalties under this denomination are ordained by the Moslem law of slavery, for fornication and adultery (zina), the slanderous imputation of these offences, and for drinking intoxicating liquors.
- Hughly wacca or Hagul wakiya, a chronicle kept by the officers of the Mahometan Government.
- Hujam. *See* Hejam.
- Hujjat, pledge, security.
- Hukdaur, a person entitled to certain official dues.
- Hukka. *See* Hookah.
- Hukultehseel, the sixth of the actual collections allowed in Behar to the person in charge of them, in lieu of all expenses attending the making of them.
- Hukum, order, command.
- Hukum namah, written instructions.
- Hukum nama beriz, the standard assessment under Tipu Sultan.
- Hukum waza, authorized deductions, an authorized diminution.
- Hulata, a duty levied in Soonda on pepper, betel, cardamums, sandalwood and cassia.
- Hul baneh, a grazing tax.
- Huldee, turmeric.
- Hulka, light, vain.
- Hullaly, or Hillal, the new moon: the first and last two or three days of the moon.
- Hullu, (Canarose,) grass, straw.
- Huluf namah, a substitute for an oath; a solemn declaration subscribed by a person who is exempted by the regulations from the customary mode of swearing.
- Hul veera, or Santera veera, tax on ploughs employed in agriculture.
- Hulwaha, a ploughman.
- Hulwultee, a puttee on land held on condition of drawing water for the village cattle in Newasee Pergunnah.
- Humam babat, grand total.
- Humasaya, or Humsaya, neighbour.
- Hummaul, palankeen bearers.
- Humsaya gramannulu neighbouring villages.
- Hun, or Hoon, the gold coin called a pagoda, the treasury of a temple.
- Hundavani, commission or "difference" paid on a cheque.
- Hundi, a cheque or draft given by a

banker.
 Hungam. *See* Hangam.
 Hunnu badeh, sums borrowed from a pagoda, the treasury of a temple.
 Huq al wazeerut, the Vizier's fees.
 Hur, every.
 Huraj, an auction. a term applied to the method by which the farm of villages for a short term of years was offered for the competition of bidders.
 Hurali, (Canarese,) horse corn; gram.
 Hur do, both.
 Hur do hissa, both shares.
 Huree, the third crop succeeding the "Kurcef" or Monsoon, and the "Rabee" or second crop brought forward by irrigation during the hot season. It consists in general of "Kang" "Cheena," and the poorer kinds of grain.
 Hurmat, or Hoormut, honor, chastity.
 Hurram, sacred. Mohurram-ool-hurram—The holy month of Mohurram.
 Hurreea, land alienated, sometimes with the concurrence of the Government, but often by the authority of the Patells and villagers only, on the occasion of the loss of life in quarrels. At the settlement of a dispute in the course of which blood had been shed, it was the practice to confer a few Bcegas, commonly 10 or 12, on the nearest relations of the deceased. If more than one life was lost, the "Hurreea" or "Boonland" was increased. When Bharotes or Bhauts standing security for Grassias or others, have sacrificed their lives to redeem their pledge, "Hurreea" was always given to the victim's family. It remained for ever free from any payment to Government.
 Hurrewal, a guard, sentinel, watchman. A petty officer of police in a town or village.
 Hurwas, persons in Allahabad who mortgage their labour for a certain sum, and bind themselves to serve their creditors till the debt be liquidated.

Husbulhookum, an official confirmation under the seal of the Vizier, enforcing obedience to the Emperor's firman.
 Husbulwosoolee marocha, estimated receipts on marriages, being a head of revenue introduced in Dinagpore in 1762.
 Hushum vaza, or Husham minha, reducing, striking off, deducting. (Bellary.)
 Husserany, (Hind.) a tax, formerly levied in Canara, on green grocery.
 Hussulleero, one of the twelve classes of Dhers, labourers on the soil in Canara.
 Hüssun, black plough land. (Bellary).
 Hustabar, statements explanatory of the state of the cultivation of a village for the season.
 Huthyar, or Hathyar, what is used by the hand. A weapon or instrument of any kind for war or work.
 Huttabc, a slave by birth.
 Hutties, Bheel villages.
 Huttuvali, (Canarese,) out turn, produce in general. In Telugu, Puttoobadi, produce; crop.
 Huwala. *See* Hawala.
 Huzar, (hazar,) a court.
 Huzoor tahsil, revenue paid immediately to the chief fiscal officer of the district.
 Huzrat, your honor; your lordship; his honour; his lordship; their honours; their lordships; a mere respectfully, prefix.
 Huzrut, presence; dignity; majesty; highness, &c.
 Huzzoor, the presence; the seat of Government, or of the European authority in a collectorship.
 Huzzoor balla, the high presence.
 Huzzoorec, relating to the presence or chief station of European authority. Applied to Talookdars, &c., the term indicates that they pay their revenue immediately to the European officer of Government, and not through Zemindars.
 Huzzoor nevees, the secretary who resides at Court, and keeps copies of all firmans, records, or letters.

Huzzu bazar ahara, the market price.
This is meant for Arzi bazar.

Hyran. See Hairan.

Ilym, a term used in Coimbatore to designate a branch of Soornadyem, or rents payable in money, the amount of which is either perma-

nently fixed, or subject to very small variation, such as the produce of trees, the rent of collections made from ginger, &c., on the hills.

Hyur, the name of a certain caste of Brahmins in Canara.

I.

Ibbak, the absconding of slaves.

Ibram, the period during which pilgrims remain at Mecca.

Idumu, or Idumu pair, (South Arcot Glossary) land which pays rent on a "crop" (pairu) unconditionally.

Ieonees, persons who go out to bring in pilgrims. Probably, Ayavani, is one of the names used at the pagoda at Jagannath in Orissa.

Iggaram, (corrupted from Vighram) an image, an idol.

Ihtikar, in its literal sense signifies the laying up of any thing; in the language of the law, the purchasing of grain or other necessities of life, and keeping them up, with a view of enhancing the price.

Ihtimamdar, a person appointed by a Hindoo magistrate, who has the superintending agency over several towns.

Ijafa, or Izafa, increase, addition.

Ijar, or Izaur, breeches, drawers, trousers.

Ijara, a mode of village management in Guzerat. literally means Hire. See Hamilton's Hedaya, Vol. 3 p. 313. In old France these were called privileges." Tithe farmer is the name in Ireland for Ijara dar; under Elizabeth, in England, they were called Patents.

Ijarah, a farm particularly of the revenue of a district. A Patent or Grant of an Office under Government. See Perwanna.

Ijarahdar, the holder of a farm; a farmer of the revenues of a district. A contractor. A "Patentee" was

the phrase in England in the days of Elizabeth.

Ijari, or Izaree, a sort of cotton cloth.

Ijazat namah, a lease or assignment of persons and services on contract of hire. Permission; leave; dispensation; sanction; command; orders.

Ijelas, Literally, Session. The general assembly of the Court of justice in Bengal.

Ikbal, luck, fortune, destiny.

Ikhrah, or Iktah, unwillingly, compulsion.

Ikhrar, or Ikrar or Iqrar, a notification; an agreement; an acknowledgment.

Ikhtear, (corrupted into Iktali.) option, will, pleasure, choice.

Ikkari hoon, the old Mysore coin, equal to nine cantheray fanams, named from the place Ikkari sagar, where it was minted.

Iklakh, or Izaqn, a payment either in money or in kind from a public treasury or store. A fixed annual payment from any public treasury is peculiarly called Iklakh Nenmook. See Nenmook.

Ikrarnamah, an obligation of allegiance. Acknowledgment.

Ilaka, or Ilaka, occupation, control, jurisdiction, what appertains or belongs, a subdivision, a small district.

Ilam namah, a notice; notification; a citation; a summons.

Ilavan, or Ilavun, the name of the Teers or Tiers, in the Palghaut and Temalpooram districts in north Malabar; it is a caste inferior to the Teers.

- Illadarwar, or Arwar dastavez, (in Canara) mortgage, the land mortgage, remaining until redeemed, in the hands of the creditor.
- Illahi, divine; dedicated to God; sacred. The title of the era established by the Emperor Akber, and which he substituted for the Hijra, making it to begin with his reign.
- Illarekum, the connection of family and descent from a common ancestor, which entitles all so related to bear the family or house name.
- Illuppey, the *Bassia lengi folio*, a tree producing oil much in use.
- Imambary, a building in which the festival of the Mohurram is celebrated, and where the shrines of of Imam, Huan, and Hoosaine are represented.
- Imaum, an ordinary priest.
- Imaum, a large head in a rosary, not turned in counting.
- Immadi, (Canarese,) double, the "double" or deputy.
- Immannu, (Canadi,) lands yielding two crops of rice in the year.
- Intiham, trial, proving, examination.
- Inam or Enam, present; gift; gratuity; favour. Grants of land totally or partially rent free, or assignments of the whole or part of the Government share. A gift, usually applied to a gift or grant of land, some quite full of rent, some bearing a small quit-rent or jodi.
- Inamatte, enam lands paying small rent or jodee.
- Inayatnamah, "your favour" *i. e.* letter; a respectful phrase.
- Indeed or Ain deod, the modren ryot, or new settler, who receives a cowle for a term of one or several years, at the expiration of which the rent can be increased.
- Indo Britons, those who are born of an English father and Hindu or Musulman mother are called half castes or Eurasians (a foolish name) or country borns (the best word) or Indo Britons. This expression is not modern. Hudibras (book 2 line 55) uses it thus.
- For, as whipt tops and bandy'd balls.
- The learned hold, are animals,
So horses they affirm to be
Mere engines made by geometry,
And were invented first from engines.
- As Indo-Britons were from penguins.
- On this passage, See Mrs. Carter's learned notes, page 148.
- Indra, in Hindoo mythology, the God of Thunder; a personification of the sky; the chief of the Devatas and Suras.
- Indy, one of the varieties of silk manufactured in Assam. It is of an inferior quality, and used only by the poor.
- Ingrez, or Angrez, the English. They are frequently called Wullayeti, from Walayet, the country.
- Inamdars, or Enamdars, holders of land as free gifts.
- Insaf, equity, justice, decision.
- Intikalee, transferring; passing one to another; conveyance; in revenue affairs, a transfer of zemindary property. Decease, death.
- Iqbat, Luck, fortune, destiny.
- Irajadani, royal city, seat of Government.
- Iri, or Hira, a diamond.
- Iroo garoo, (Telugue,) both shares: the entire crop before the sircar share is deducted.
- Irsal, or Irsaul, remittance; a sum transmitted to the treasury.
- Irsal namah, a memorandum, or account of a money remittance.
- Irsalputtee, list of remittances from the villages or districts to the Hoozur.
- Isara, a contract, a monopoly.
- Ishta devata, the family or favourite god.
- Ishtihar, or Ihshti har namah, a proclamation.
- Islam, (derived from Saldam, obeisance.) The true faith according to Mahometans. For, the Mahomedan worship is performed with numerous obeisances and prostrations. And Mooslim, or Moslim is

the active participle, of which Moslimah is the feminine, denoting, an adorer. The plural of this is Muslimin. The name Musliman, or Musulman is, a believer. Rich. Pers. Dict. p. 1418. Elliott's Turkey &c., of 1838, Chap. 3, note.

Ism, name.

Ismi farzi, is the word "A name given," like a nickname?

Isnan, (the Musulman mispronunciation of snanam,) bathing. Ghaut-isnan, bathing at the steps which descend to the river or pond.

Isrum, or Asrama, orders of men; or modes of life among the Hindoos, of which there are four: a brahmachari or student, a grihasthi or householder, a sanyasi or mendicant, and a banaprastha or hermit.

Issum war, or Ism war, individually: nominally: by name.

Istakbal, the ceremony of going forward to receive a guest, or a judge on circuit and given him a "reception" To usher him into the town.

Istawa, or Istavi caul, an engagement, or farm of land for a term of years at a low but progressively increasing rent.

Istebra, waiting for the purification of women. *i. e.* waiting to know whether a woman be pregnant before she can marry again.

Istedanet, desiring to borrow. In its common acceptation it signifies contracting debt in behalf either of one's self, or of another.

Isteeland, signifies a man having a child born to him of a female slave which he claims or acknowledges, as of his own begetting: the mother of such a child is termed an Am-walid.

Istelal, beholding the moon.

Istemerar, continuity; the being constant and continuous; perpetuity. Permanent.

Istemorary, of or relating to Istemerar, *q. v.* An Istemorary Pottah is a lease in perpetuity.

Istemrardar, the holder of a grant in perpetuity.

Isteyafah, a deed of resignation,

Istoyar, proclamation, asking forgiveness, seeking discharge, retirement, resignation of office.

Isteyarnama, a proclamation, an advertisement.

Istifa, satisfying completely; paying or receiving the whole of what is due; renouncing; relinquishing.

Istihar, or Istiharnamah, a notification; a proclamation.

Istinrar, (from Amr, to say,) ordained, imperative.

Istimrar dehan, villages held at a free rental, or villages permanently settled.

Istimrar jumma, fixed assessment.

Istimrar malgoozary, fixed revenue.

Istimrar puttce, a putta, or deed, fixing the amount of revenue to be paid.

Istimraree, See Istemorary.

Istree, Ironing linen.

Istree walla, the man who irons linen.

Istsenah, a requisition of workmanship.

Istnkalee, confirming in possession.

Itka, place for the celebration of festival.

Itmamdar, or Ittiman, an inspector, a superintendent or lieutenant-governor.

Ittak or Ittiyag, power.

Ittollanamah, a notice; a notification; a citation.

Iyon or Ain, absolute. Ain jamma, the regular demand.

Izafa, excess, surplus, addition.

Izafut, property additional or adjunct. It signifies also a village belonging to the Wuttan of an hereditary village or district officer, which is called an Izafut Gaun, probably having been conferred in addition to the original estate.

Izafut jumma, the Guicowar Government has been for a long series of years in the habit of applying great part of the net receipts from the districts to the liquidation of debt and the discharge of periodical loans which are raised to pay that part of the establishment which the

remaining net receipts could not cover; these, adding together the loans, and revenue, and arrears of unpaid expenses, they style the Izat Jumma.

Izara or Ijara. *See* Ezara.

Izaraday, inland revenue; payable by middle men.

Izardar. *See* Ezardar.

Izhary, when used in connection with a perwanna, indicates that it

has been issued on the declaration of one part only.

Izza, (in Telugu,) the coir or fibres of the palm-tree, with which ropes are made.

Izzat asar, "Homage to the Traditions." This Mahomedan sectarial phrase is used by Hindus as a commencement of official letters written in any language, without any idea of the meaning of the words.

J.

Jaan or Zecan, loss; damage; division; also a marriage party.

Jabab, or Jawab, an answer.

Jabar dasti, violence, oppression.

Jabecz, Jahiz, Jaheez, or Jahaz, vestment or furniture of any kind which a bride brings to her husband's house paraphernalia.

Jabestan. *See* Tabestan.

Jabtee, or Zubtee, confiscation; attachment of property.

Jack, or Jack fruit, called *Artocarpus Integrifolia*: in Hindustani, kathal, in Telugu, panasa, in English, Jack and in Malayalam, Chukka.

Jackendar, an assorter; a company's officer who fixed the price on each piece of cloth in the warehouse. This is from the Arabic, zacet, customs; duties; tax; whence zacatdar, a farmer of the customs. *See* Zakat.

Jadeed, or Judeed, new, modern, recent.

Jaditi, examination, search.

Jadmali, a sweeper.

Jaggery, or Jaggree, (corrupted from Tamil, Sakкура,) sugar made from the date tree. Sugar, in its unrefined state; also the inspissated juice of the Palmyra tree.

Jagheer, or Jageer, a bonus. (Rich. Dict. p. 489) land granted as a reward. The district surrounding the town of Madras was granted in

this manner to Col. Clive, and hence is often called the Jageer, or Company's Jaghire. *See* Mill's India Book IV chap. 7 of 1767, as also, Jaghire.

Jagheerdar. *See* Jaghireadar.

Jaghire, literally, the place of taking. An assignment to an individual of the Government share of the produce of a portion of personal jaghireland. Such assignments are of two kinds, one called Jaghire i tan, bodily, or being for the personal benefit of the grantee; the other, Jaghire i sar, Jaghire of the head, or an assignment for any public object, as the maintenance of troops. They are held during pleasure. *See* note on Jagheer.

Jaghire asham, Ahsham, or Hashm, lands granted for the support of troops.

Jaghire buckshee, a jaghire for the support of a general or commander-in-chief.

Jaghire circar, the jagire of the Government; i. e. the Company's jaghire under the presidency of Fort St. George.

Jaghiredar, the holder of a jaghire.

Jaghire dewanny, the jaghire of the Dewanny, i. e. of the office of Dewan of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, held by the Company.

Jaghire nowarah, a jaghire for the support of an establishment of boats

at Dacca.
 Jaghire sirdar, the jaghire of the Government of the Nizam.
 Jaghire tanajant, the same as Jaghire Tanahant.
 Jaghire tanahant, jaghires for the support of Tannahs; or small garrisons of Sebundy troops.
 Jaghire zat, lands for private maintenance.
 Jagir, a rent free tenure, on terms of military service:—the holder having to furnish a specified quota of troops when required: or for regular service: "Jagirs differ in this respect from religious endowments, which are granted for the support of a holy man or family: or the repairs of a tomb."—Adventurer in the Punjab. An assignment to an individual of a portion of territory, generally as a reward for Military service.
 Jaglas, wheel watchmen.
 Jahrejah, the name of a tribe of Rajpoots.
 Jahri. *See* Jari.
 Jaifa, a stab or wound.
 Jailumees, champions distinguished by a fantastic dress, and bound to conquer or die.
 Jaith ryots, (Jyeshtha, senior; older.) Old resident Ryots.
 Jakati, customs, duty.
 Jaker, or Zakhora, store, granary, mass.
 Jala, water.
 Jala, great jar.
 Jala gadugu, properly, Zalla cadugu, (Telugu,) washing sand in sieves in quest of diamonds or gold dust. The privilege of thus searching for gold or diamonds is in some places rented out to adventurers.
 Jalam, water.
 Jala tarpana dahi adi, the presentation of water, burnt offerings, &c., to the gods and deceased persons.
 Jaleik, a tribe which originally sprung from a man of the Magdeh caste and a woman of the Sooder.
 Jaloos, the accession of a sovereign to a throne.
 Jam, a title of honour synonymous

to prince or chief, and assumed only by the person on the Gaudee of Noanagur in the province of Guzerat. Also a space of time equal to three English hours; a watch of an eighth part of a day and night.
 Janna bandy. *See* Jumma.
 Jannah, a garment, a robe, or gown, worn both by Hindoos and Mahometans.
 Jamadar, the chief or leader of any number of persons; in military language, a native subaltern officer, seemed to be Subadar.
 Jambhu dwipa, one of the seven grand divisions of the earth.
 Jambooree, a tree nearly resembling the peepul. Its wood is only used for fuel.
 Jamdari, a species of muslin flowered in the loom.
 Jamdar khana, the house in which things are collected or accumulated; the storehouse of valuable property.
 Jameen, security, bail, surety.
 Jamma. *See* Jumma.
 Jammabundy. *See* Jumma-bundy.
 Jammabundy nuckdy. *See* Jumma-bundy nuckdy.
 Jammabundy puttee. *See* Jumma-bundy puttee.
 Jamma kaamil. *See* Jumma kaamil poomar.
 Jamma khurch. *See* Jumma kurch.
 Jamma tumary. *See* Jumma kaamil toomar.
 Jamma wausil baky. *See* Jumma wausil banky.
 Jampies, a sort of broad-brimmed hat, about three feet in diameter, made of mats and split bamboos, worn by the Assamese.
 Jampo, Djampo, or Jhamp, the gate of a village; that which is capable of being opened and shut.
 Janajant, man by man, individual. This term applied to a Pottah means a lease to each individual Ryot.
 Janana sutaka, the pollution supposed to proceed from the birth of a child, in which all participate who bear a certain relation to the child-born.

Janayat, by the Moslem law, offences against the person (Janayat) are atoned for by retaliation or price (diyut), according to circumstances. The right to exact retaliation and fine is a private right, and remittable.

Janda. *See* Jhanda.

Jang, war, battle.

Jangal, Zangar, or Jangal pacca, semi-vitrified oxide of lead.

Jangali, verditor, a greenish dye.

Jangam. *See* Jungum.

Jangi, warlike, military.

Jangi catbady, or Kut buddy, militia men, feudal retainers obliged to appear in arms.

Janibdar, an advocate or defender, also a partial person.

Janoo koolaroo, a tribe of slaves in Coorj of the class called Yewaroo. *See* Yewaroo.

Jantri, or Yantram, a diagram; an almanac which contain diagrams

Jara mayra, a customary fee in grain.

Jarday, in the Tulava language, the eighth month is thus named.

Jaree, continued, enjoyed, issued, current, granted.

Jarebian, land measures in the northern Circars.

Jareeb, measured lands, survey measurement. Jarcoo lands are bagha-yati or garden land as distinguished from ploughed fields. Also called Mashaut, horticultural land, or its produce.

Jaree inaum, land held in free gift, same as Sarva Inaum, or Sarva Deombala.

Jarip, the mensuration of land, a survey measurement. In all the northern districts this signifies garden stuffs; and garden land irrigated by wells.

Jasawar, a subdivision of the Kurmi tribe of slaves.

Jasion, fire-arms.

Jasood, a caste of Hindoos employed in carrying letters. The occupation is also followed by Koonbees and other castes.

Jasoor, a spy.

Jassa, or Jaunsa, from the Sanscrit word "Sahussum," which signifies violence or threat.

Jassood puttce, an allowance for the support of Jassoods charged on Pergunnahs.

Jastee puttce, Jasti, or Ziyadati, addition, excess. Zyasti and Ziasti, are the corruptions of Hind, Ziyadati, Impositions on extraordinary occasions.

Jat. *See* Zaat.

Jata baki, net revenue.

Jatacarma. *See* Sanscara.

Jatamansi, the spikenard of the ancients.

Jatee berun, probably, Jati varna sanscara, of mixed caste, bastard.

Jathee and Gopal, (Jetti, a wrestler,) castes of Hindoos whose occupation is wrestling in the Raja's presence; also called Pahlwans.

Jatra, Jathra, or Yatra, a religious fair, or assemblage of people at certain spots, as the confluence or sources of rivers, &c., and temples considered peculiarly holy.

Jant, a tribe of Rajpoots.

Javaheer or Jawahir, jewels.

Javan, a peon, a police or revenue officer.

Javullee, rice, or millet pudding.

Jaon li porridge, thick gruel.

Javulli, cloth, piece goods.

Jawabirud, the answer.

Jawabnavis, a clerk employed chiefly to write orders or answers to petitions. A native Cutcherry officer, whose duty it is to read out reports, petitions, &c. and to draft replies to them after receiving orders.

Jawan, a young man, a soldier, a policeman, a revenue officer, a constable.

Jazail, a long match lock, a wall piece.

Jazziah, a tribute formerly imposed by the Mahometans on all Jews, Christians, and Pagans who would not become proselytes. *See* Jezia.

Jebun, a tribe of Hindoos descended from the Bice and Dewol castes.

Jedjer, a petty zemindary or jaghire.

Jec, a word denoting Sir, thus Set

- jee; Sir Merchant, or Mr. Trader. Jee like Wala is an affix thus Nao wala, or Nao jee, a boat man; hukka wala, or hukka jee, a pipe bearer; sherbet wala, or sherbet jee, a sherbet seller. Manzil, a stage; a post. Manzil jee, the post master. Paisa wala, a monied man. Bucha wala, one who has a child. These are written under wala. An addition to the name of persons of a high or respectable class; as Crishna-jee for Crishna.
- Jeed, pure money of the current standard.
- Jeel, or Jheel, a shallow lake or morass.
- Jeengur, or Zingar, literally, a saddle maker. A caste of Hindoo below Sooders, but above Chandals, whose occupation is to manufacture saddles, bridles, and furniture for camels, horses, and elephants. They also manufacture sheaths for swords. Some are employed as blacksmiths, coppersmiths, tinsmiths (Kulegar); and in Hindostan some make shoes, and others design paintings for walls.
- Jee potr, a statement of decree.
- Jeer, or Jiyar, a chief priest of Vishnu.
- Jeerga, a tribunal of justice in Affghanistan before which all criminal trials are conducted.
- Jeeroyettee, correctly, Zirayati, cultivation.
- Jeet, or Jyeshtha, the fifth month.
- Jeevanamsum, provision for a widow.
- Jehouldar, treasurer.
- Jel, or Jeel, correctly Zil, a supplement. I jeluna, hereinafter, as follows.
- Jelcora, revenue arising from a fishery.
- Jeldi, or Jaldi, quickly.
- Jelidgur, or Jild gar, a bookbinder.
- Jelm, birth; birthright. (See Jennum.)
- Jelmkar. See Jennumkar.
- Jelmkar gueny. See Jelmkar and Gueeny.
- Jelnum Ponnujam or Jaumam Punar-janmam, literally, birth: again born. The term is particularly applied to a mortgage deed, upon the execution of which the proprietor parts with almost his whole interest in the land.
- Jeloudar, belonging to the train or equipage.
- Jemade, the name of a month.
- Jemidar, or Jama dar, a native officer in the Company's army. The word Zomendar, (landholder, baron,) is frequently mispronounced and written Jemidar.
- Jen, Jein, Jina, or Jaina, religious doctrine taught by the Jittees, whom modern Brahmins denominate heretics, as well as their followers Shrayuck, fallen or schismatic.
- Jenana. See Zenana.
- Jenda, a flagstaff. See Jhanda.
- Jengutta, (Canarese) a tax levied on honey.
- Jongow, (Kearsley's Chronol. 3. 108) name of some Hindu caste, where-in widows were burnt alive.
- Jenjeri janin, or Zanjire Zamin, chain security, joint security, standing responsible for one another.
- Jenma, in Malabar, proprietary right.
- Jenmankar, in Malabar, absolute proprietor.
- Jennum, or Janm mal, birth; birth-right; hereditary or proprietary right in the soil.
- Jennumkar, a proprietor by inheritance.
- Jenoosoo (corrupted from Jins, or Jince,) article, goods.
- Jerayet, (correctly, Zirayati, agriculture,) dry land; the assessment of the Jerayet was uniformly fixed in every village of Sownere and Pabal, in the Deccan, at the respective rates of Rupees 3: 2—1: 4 and 12 Annas per Beega, in forming the kamal jama or grand total.
- Jerband, or Zir band, a martingale, used as a scourge, or whip.
- Jerobana, a taxation on inhabitants, for defraying the charges of measurement.
- Jereeb aumeen, a land surveyor or measurer. See Jareeb.

Jerraité, (Zirayat, seed sowing, cultivation, farming.) Some few paddy grounds paying a fixed rent in money are so called. The custom prevails in four districts of Salsette, Tannah, Morole, Trombay, and Daravie.

Jerree, applied to such land of the second description, as, having previously yielded autumnal crops, is prepared for the cultivation of the sugar-cane.

Jerumana, mulct; fine or penalty.

Jeth, the name of a month. *See* Jat.

Jethans, the right of the first-born.

Jevanao, provisions given to Government emissaries sent to a village on duty charged under this name.

Jewace, land made over free of rent to servants and dependants by Talookdars, for services performed to themselves, and not to Government.

Jewaer khana or Jawaher khana, the jewel office.

Jewcotte or Jevacoti, "living creatures," the common Sanscrit word for animated Beings. An establishment in Guzerat for weasels and reptiles, established by the Jains.

Jewnee teep, a small collection in grain made by the Karkoons while assessing the house tax, now commuted to money payments.

Jeyth ryot, or Jyeshtha, is the second Mouroossio cultivator in a village, the Mokuddum being the chief.

Jeyyad, or Ziada, excess, increase.

Jeyyar, a high priest of the Vishnu brahmins.

Jezia, a poll tax levied by the Mahometans on the professors of all other religions. *See* Jazziah.

Jhab bhomee, land at the bottom of a valley, which being overflowed during one season, is brought into cultivation the next.

Jhampa, a hurdle; a mat used as a screen or shutter Door or threshold, applied to signify the immediate entrance to a village.

Jhanda, a flagstaff, a banner.

Jharekuree, (a corruption of Jharna, to sweep, and karna, to make.) A caste of Hindoos whose occupation is to remelt the dross of metals left by Sonars, and extract and sell the produce. Mussulmans also exercise this occupation.

Jhomdee, an idcal measure for simplifying the division of rent on the land; viz. a number which divides the whole land exactly among all the partners.

Jhoomah, or Jhomiah, the hill people who cultivate cotton in the Tipperah district.

Jhoot, false.

Jhul, or Jhool, a horsecloth, a sheet thrown over a horse, elephant, bullock, palankeen, &c.

Jhundur putty, (Jhanda, a flag, and patti, a catalogue.) Tax levied for flags in the purgunnahs of Dhymul, Kokurmoonda, and town of Maligaon only.

Jhuts, or Juts, a tribe now professing Mahometanism, but believed to have been originally Hindoos.

Jild, a volume.

Jildah, or Jildaha, (Jal, water, and datta, given.) committed to water, drowning.

Jimma, or Zimma, charge, trust, hands, care.

Jin, a demon.

Jinjal, a matchlock.

Jinnus wurtullah, the revenue payable on dry grains and pulses was a certain portion of the produce; but, instead of taking this portion, an equal quantity of bhat was received, except of Nachnee and Teel, of which a larger portion was taken; and it was this excess, above the Nachnee and Teel Dara due, that formed the item of Jinnus Wurtullah.

Jins, (pronounced Jince,) article, thing, property.

Jinsi, the arsenal, the place where military stores are laid up.

Jinsi hoon, a base coin, a bad pagoda.

Jinsi top, a heavy gun.

Jinsi top khanna, (pronounced Jincy)

the arsenal, heavy artillery.
 Jins vari hisab, an account detailing the items.
 Jirr, dragging an offender to the door, and exposing him to scorn.
 Jittedar, a manager, a head officer.
 Jizca. *See* Jezia.
 Joal, a reward for the restoration of a fugitive slave.
 Joar, a general massacre of women and children, sometimes performed by Hindoos when they find they cannot prevent the enemy from taking the town.
 Joare, or Jawarry, a grain, smaller than the pea.
 Joassmees, or Cassimees, a tribe of Arabs in the Persian Gulph.
 Jodee, a quit-rent paid by the holders of some Marryam lands not wholly exempt from assessment.
 Jodee inaum, (Joree inam), land that pays a light quit-rent. An easy rent, or quit-rent in those inams which are not entirely free or surva.
 Jodiga, a branch of the Sornadyem. *See* Sornadyem. Consisting of a quit-rent paid by Brahmins for enaum lands held by them.
 Jogee, a Hindoo Fakcer, or religious mendicant; also a low caste of Hindoos.
 Joghee, Hindoo musicians in Guzerat.
 Jogic. *See* Jogee.
 Jogue, the term for the different eras of the Hindoos: they reckon four, the Suttce Jogue, the Tirtah Jogue, the Dwapaor Jogue, and the Collec Jogue.
 Johurce, a jeweller (of any nation).
 Jokhum or Jokam or Jokiam, risk; danger.
 Jonagur or Jonakun. *See* Jonangi.
 Jonangi, a tribe of descendants of Arabs, on the Malabar & Madras coasts: also called Cholias or Lubbees. Many jonangis are found in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry and of Tranquebar and Combaconum. The story regarding their origin states that when the Musulmans first took possession of Combaconum, the Hindoos who

refused to become Musulmans were forced to pay for the liberty of wearing the top knot: in which every Hindoo binds his hair: those who persisted in retaining this knot being taxed one rupee per month. On the other hand the Musulman ruler ordered that every one who would consent to wear a beard, like the Musulmans should receive a bounty of one rupee per month. As they still would not submit to be circumcised he laid a snare for them - invited them all to his house at the khootba feast and as fast as they come in he caused them to be circumcised. Thus perforce they became Musulmans. The word zonangi is of unknown origin: but is imagined to be corrupted from the Tamil shonahar which the Tamil Diet. vol. 2, p. 396, states to be the name of a country Shonaghan supposed to be in Arabia. The shonangi nai (Tamil) is the (Arab) greyhound.
 Jooday perraput, a slave taken in war.
 Jooharce, a game played with dice.
 Joojun or Yojana, about four coss.
 Jooldar, a cultivator or husbandman.
 Joomah, Friday.
 Joomcas. *See* Mughls.
 Jooms, mugh villages or hamlets.
 Joond, crowds of Gossains or Vairages are so called. The contributions paid to them and to other vagrants by Patells form one of the most frequent recurring items of charge in the Gan-khurz, or account of village expense. *See* Grama khurch.
 Joono and Joona, old; applied to inanimate things.
 Jooroomana, or Jurmana, a fine, a penalty.
 Jootese, or Jyautish, the book of Hindoo astronomy.
 Joowar, or Jowarry, (Telugu Jonna, or Zonna,) Molous saccharatus, great millet.
 Jooz o kool, great and small.
 Joravari, violence, force, oppression.
 Joro, (Telugu, Jodu; Hind, Jora, pair,)

quit-rent.
 Josee, Mahishy, Jose, Jyosya, or Jyosi, their duties are to read the Jyotish and musical Sastras, and gain a livelihood by the sixty-four Kulaha.
 Joshee, astrologer and astronomer.
 Jothehs, resident ryots. *See* Kasht Kars.
 Jotuk, a nuptial present, a gift made to a bride at her marriage by her father or friends; a present of congratulation at family ceremonies.
 Joulce or Zavili, cloth goods, piece goods. Zavili-pala-sark, piece and graff goods. Joulah, or Julah, a weaver, perhaps the word "Jouleo" merely denotes what is woven.
 Joulie, a mat formed of a single leaf of the cocoanut tree.
 Jow, barley.
 Jowar, a dry grain extensively grown on all goraroo soils, and sometimes on the black; second and third crops are often raised by artificial irrigation.
 Jowary, indian corn, sort of millet; *Holcus Sorghum*, L. A species of millet which grows to a height of eight to twelve feet in a rudly stem.
 Jowassa, Jawasa, or Jawausa, (from Yavasa) Camel's thorn, a prickly bush on which camels browse.
 Jowlee, or Zavili, cloth goods, haberdashery.
 Jownar, applied to such land of the third description as has yielded the spring crop, and is afterwards prepared for the cultivation of the sugar-cane.
 Joys, (like the French, Joyaux, originated in the Spanish, Joya gioia, a jewel.) A word commonly used by the Europeans at Madras and Bombay, and borrowed from the Portuguese, meaning jewellery, ornaments of gold, silver, pearls, and precious stones.
 Judied, or Jadid, new, a new ryot or settler in a village.
 Judwul ushi, or Jadwal kushi, the business of drawing or ruling lines in a book.
 Jug, a sacrificial ceremony. *See*

Yagna.
 Jugduls. *See* Juts.
 Jaggutka mehta, Mehtar or writers at the Custom-house.
 Juhez, or Jahaz, a bride's portion, whatever a wife carries with her to her husband's house; dower, paraphernalia.
 Jujman, or Yajaman, the institution of a religious ceremony, or a person assisted and guided by a priest at the time of performing sacerdotal ceremonies, and for whose advantage they are performed.
 Julgar gotta, rent of the privilege of searching for particles of gold found in the streets or among the ashes from the crucibles of the goldsmiths' shops.
 Julkur, or Jalakari, the aggregate name for the waters, lakes, ponds, &c., in a tract of country, and the right of fishing, &c., therein.
 Julya. *See* Dheiber.
 Julm, or Zoolm, force, tyranny.
 Julmana (corrupted from Jurmanch), a fine or mulct.
 Jul samant, or Jala samadhi, self-immolation by drowning.
 Jumae assamees, a class of the agricultural community, who having been located by the Puttydars, have obtained a right of occupancy only, with the privilege of paying the same rate or on the same principle as the Puttydars and who cannot be ousted so long as they pay their quota of the revenue. Though generally of the lower caste, such as Aheers, Chumars, Kachies, Koor-mies, &c., they rank next to the Puttydars. *See* Lumbadar.
 Jumboo deep, the world.
 Jumkhapa, a carpet.
 Jumla, or Joomleh, the sum, total.
 Jumma, total, aggregate, the total Government revenue on the settlement of a village. The whole or total, it generally means the total demand of assessment or Beriz in a village or district.
 Jumma abwau. the rent of land, fixed at a subsequent period to the time of Akbar.

- Jumma assel, the original rent of land.
- Jummabundy, revenue assessed on account of Government; the annual settlement of the revenue.
- Jumma bundy, the annual settlement of land revenue, stating the totals of collections. The annual settlement made under the ryotwar system.
- Jummabundy Nuckdy, a money settlement for the total of an assessment.
- Jummabundy putty, the agreement which the Mamlutdar passes to the Potal, on receiving the Kabool Keetba on finally fixing the revenue of the year.
- Jumma dehanty, the net estimated amount of the revenue of the whole dec or turruff.
- Jummaeo, ryots in Bundelcund, who claim a right to cultivate at fixed rates.
- Jumma kaunil toomar, the original more perfect rent-roll of the lands in detail, serving as a gross or standard valuation.
- Jumma khurch, a statement of the collections and disbursements of a village, drawn up in the form of an account current; the "Jumma" or collections being on one side, and the "Khurch" or disbursements on the other. Any general account of receipts and expenses.
- Jumma mofussul, or Hustabood, the aggregate amount of the different sources of revenue, whether rent or custom.
- Jumma musjeed, or Jooma, the chief mosque of a city. See Jama.
- Jumma pergunnatty, the net estimate amount of the revenue at the pergunna catcherry.
- Jumma sayer, estimated amount of lands.
- Jumma sudder, the assessments demanded by Government from the several landholders.
- Jumma wausil baukey, the annual account of the assessments, receipts, and balances of the country as settled in behalf of Government with its intermediate agents.
- Jumma Zemindary, the net estimated amount of the revenue of the zemindary.
- Jummed aloo, in the Coorg country slaves are so termed. Jummed Aloo is a compound term signifying labourers attached to Jumma lands. There are about sixteen tribes of slaves in Coorg, which are classed under their general denominations, viz. Haleyaroo, Yowaroo, and Paleroo. See those heads respectively.
- Jumnum, the same as Jumnum.
- Juncam or Suncam, a toll or duty on everything that passes.
- Jungle, Jangal, or Jung war, a wood or thicket. A country overrun with wood or long grass, in a rude uncultivated state. See Jung.
- Jungleboory, land never brought into a state of culture.
- Jungleboory talooka, a spot of ground brought into cultivation by the possessor, the act of clearing away the forest. Talooka, merely means "concerning."
- Jungle mehals, certain districts in the province of Bengal, on the borders of Midnapore, so denominated from their uncultivated state.
- Jungly, overrun with jungle, or situated in the midst of jungles.
- Jungum, or Jangam, the name of a caste of Hindus who wear the image of the lingam hung round their necks in a little silver box; who worship Basava as a form of Siva and who disown bramins and caste.
- Junjeer Zameen, mutual surety, Zammin, the people collectively (Literally chain-security) answering for one and all. Also called Zanjir bandi "she who bore" i. e. Mother by blood, as opposed to Mother by adoption &c.
- Junnah, Jonna, or Zonna, the grain which is called Cholum. A species of grain.
- Junnee or Jani, mother; she who has borne or produced. The word is used only of the natural mother in opposition to Matri, which in-

cludes stepmothers and adoptive mothers.

Junnee or Janani or Wuttunee Kursun, old or native cultivators are so designated in Malwa. The term is applicable only to those who cultivate the soil on which they reside; if they cultivate the lands of another village, they are called Pyakashti Kursunee, travelling cultivators.

Junneh or Jana loca, the world in which men dwell. According to the Hindoos, is the fourth of the six spheres situated above the earth.

Junnum Putter, or Jaama Patram, in astrology, the aspect of the planets in the heavens at the moment of birth.

Junoce, Jano or Janio, the string worn transversely across the body by the higher castes of Hindoos.

Juntree. *See* Jantri.

Juptee or Zabti, attachment; seizure.

Jurraina, a sort of mortgage of such lands of a village as are held free from assessment, or pay only a quit-rent effected by the Patels or heads of the village, to pay the common debts or their own private debts.

Jurreob or Jarib, an admeasurement of lands by Aumeens.

Jurreed tumbacco, an extra tax on tobacco fields in the pergunnah of Sooltanpoor.

Jurreo putka, the golden pennon or standard of the Mahrattas.

Juswar kurmi, a class of Hindoo slaves in Behar.

Jutha, or Yutha, company, gang, a family corporation; a corporation

holding a joint stock in land; a coparcenary.

Juthawaur, belonging to corporations or coparceners.

Juts, the name given in Affghanistan to the Aborigines, long since converted from the Hindu to the Sunni Mahomedan religion. *See* Conolly's Journey from England Vol. 2, p. 225, as also Jhuts.

Juttees, or Yati, a monk, a hermit, a religious order, who perform no ceremonial rite, but expound and read to the laity the scriptures or shastrees of the Jain system. They are destined to the profession from their infancy, and are either the children of parents (principally Bunneas or Coolumbees), who devote them to this duty, or are purchased while young by the Juttees, and educated by them.

Juvassa, or Jiwassa, a slender thorny shrub, which assumes its most lively verdure in the heights of the warmest and driest weather, and languishes and fades under the influence of rain.

Juvvree or Jawahiri, a jeweller.

Juwab or Jawab, an answer.

Juwabnoovees, or Jawab nivis, a clerk; a secretary; a writer or recorder of depositions.

Jyarum, in the Carnatic, a register of lands.

Jydaad or Jaedad, landed property; existing funds arising from lands in cultivation; income.

Jyn, Jain, Srawuck, or Wancees, a caste of Hindoos.

Jyotish, astronomy.

Jyzeyeb, a capitation tax.

K.

Ka, Kayat, or Kaist, the name of a mixed tribe of Hindoos who are generally writers and accountants.

Kabala, or Kibaleh, the Mahometan form of conveyance by deed of absolute sale of a slave in Behar.

Kabela, a document; written stipulation.

Kabool cadpa, the agreement which the Patell passes to the Mamlutdar on receiving the Jummabundy Puttee, finally fixing the revenue of the year.

Kabooleats. *See* Caboolcat.

Kaby ool wusool, receipt for a stated amount collected or received.

Kabz, a haft of a sword, or dagger. A mark intended to represent a dagger with its cross. Haft is often used in lieu of a signature and hence, kabz, has come to mean a receipt.

Kabz baori, a well with a stone wall. Bellary.

Kachee, Kacheea boondole, or Kachee nurwuree, a caste of Hindoos below Soodras, whose occupation it is to raise and sell vegetables and fruits.

Kachoo, or Kacha, green, unripe. *See* Cutcha.

Kadarambum, upland, where dry grain is raised; a village dependent on rain for cultivation, consisting chiefly of dry grain cultivation.

Kadeem, head, headman, one of the numerous terms used in the Peninsula to designate the headman of a village, as opposed to the Paikari, or husbandman.

Kaduki, or Katuca, collyrium.

Kafalut, bail.

Kafalut id dirk, bail for what may happen. •

Kafeez, a measure containing about sixty pounds weight.

Kafeez tehan, hiring a person to grind wheat into flour, in consideration of

a measure of flour for his labour.

Kagdeo, Kaghizjee, or Kaghizi, a vender of paper, a stationer.

Kaghuz buha, literally, price of paper; office charges; stationery. *See* Duftur khurch.

Kahars, or Kuhars, a Hindoo caste in the province of Behar, immemorably slaves. Palanquin-bearers from the upper provinces.

Kahila, or Kaila, ill, sick, illness.

Kai, or Kye, the hand. (Tamil and Canarese.) Kai dharmam, charity; denoting petty, or trivial sums laid out in alms.

Kaid, imprisoning, prison, closing an account.

Kaida, a rule, or regulation.

Kaidar machhli, an exclusive privilege of levying toll in kind on fish imported.

Kai dharmam, (Canarese, Cai, the hand,) charity, alms.

Kaidi, a prisoner.

Kaid khana, a jail.

Kaifiyat, statement, deposition.

Kai kagad, or Kai kamil, the maximum or standard sum payable.

Kai kamil, or Kowl, a written agreement.

Kail, or Kyl, the measurement of grain. The mode of valuing, or estimating the produce. Rich. Pers. Diet. p. 1224.

Kaildar, a superintendent of measurement.

Kaim, permanent, firm, establishment.

Kait, or Khet, a field.

Kaizadar, the holder of the cleaning roins.

Kajanji. *See* Khazanchi.

Kajurs, a tribe of Turkomans.

Kajya. *See* Kazee.

Kakapooree, a house slave, a bastard.

Kak towda, or Khak todah, a butt

- built of earth. Fine mould beat strongly in between two walls for the purpose of shooting arrows against when the walls are removed.
- Kal, or Kala, time, the seasons.
- Kalalconna, or Kalal khana, a duty paid by shopkeepers who retail spirituous liquors; also the place where they are sold.
- Kalalee, a liquor seller, a keeper of a toddy shop often written Kullalee.
- Kalam, word, speech, holy writings, the dicta of holy sages.
- Kalam eillah, the word of God—the usual phrase for the koran.
- Kalanji, a tray for fruit.
- Kalappi, a plough without the yoke.
- Kalar karisal taram, barren land now brought under the plough.
- Kalarics, mounds of salt earth collected at salt-making places.
- Kalee, a Hindoo goddess. Davy or Devi is the goddess which is often used for kali.
- Kalee bhumi, (Kalee, black; bhoomee, earth.) Ground of a black loam.
- Kalee ganthee, black beads, the nuptial necklace worn by Hindoo women.
- Kali chacram, a certain ancient gold coin.
- Kali yug, the fourth age of the world according to the Hindoos; the iron age, or that of vice.
- Kalla, forty, in dry measure, make a tomaund at Mocha.
- Kallance, a paddy field.
- Kallanjiam, granary.
- Kallathumodu, a place for thrashing corn.
- Kallaut, *See* Khelaut.
- Kallingul, aqueduct, a sluice.
- Kall poonzec, in the town of Salsette, which pay half produce, a double handful of Batta is taken from the general heap on the measurement of each parah by way of mark in counting; the small heaps are afterwards collected and divided between the Sirkar and the Corrumbee. In the time of the Mahrattas this also was brought to the Junma.
- Kalsa, *See* Khalsa.
- Kalur terum, white soil.
- Kalwi, bad (coins), rejected.
- Kalz ool wusool, or Kabz kabz, receipt for a stated amount collected or received.
- Kam, less; deficient; a village.
- Kamamdaury, or Kham amadani, (Kham, gross; amadani, receipts or income.) Gross receipts of the revenue before arrangement. The same as Cutcha amdamy.
- Kamatees, or Kamati, a labourer. At Poona, rice cleaners, grinders of corn, and cutters of sticks; they also sell snuff.
- Kambai, (Combay,) a sort of red cotton cloth, also called Charcona.
- Kambali, properly, Kamli, a blanket.
- Kambari, an under farmer, a sub-renter.
- Kambatiam, or Camatam, the portion of an estate which the owner retains in his own hands.
- Kambha, stones placed as boundary marks, bearing upon them a representation of a jackass or a hog, or sometimes both, indicating that the man who removes them shall be kicked, if a Hindoo, by a jackass; or overthrown, if a Mussulman, by a hog. Any column, post, or pillar.
- Kambu, a certain dry grain.
- Kamdarce, in talooka villages, allowed to the Thakoors, man of business.
- Kangari, pertaining to building, repairing, roadmaking, &c.
- Kamiak and Sewuk, generic terms, by which, in south Behar, the agricultural slaves or bondsmen of out-cast tribes are designated.
- Kamil jama, the grand total.
- Kamiyas, (in the Bhaugulpore district,) plough servants.
- Kamlee, (a blanket.) The title of a low grade of butchers, who sit with a blanket for a roof, implying that they have not a home (wuttun) in the town or village.
- Kammawaru, or Cumshavaru, the name of a particular caste of Hindus: they are generally farmers.
- Kanumi, deficiency.
- Kamm ziaati, or Ziadati, excess and

deficiency, more or less: surplus or falling off.
 Kamul, gross revenue; total of collections.
 Kam wassool. *See* Kham Wosool.
 Kanakan, vassals of the Sultan of Mindano, who possess large estates.
 Kanakoo merai, fees granted to the village accountant.
 Kanam, mortgage.
 Kanauts, walls of cotton cloth pitched round the tents of all who can afford them, and sometimes enclosing ground of considerable extent.
 Kancanum, a watch over fields and produce on behalf of Government.
 Kandachar, a particular description of peons or bailiffs.
 Kandalahs, or Chandala, outcasts.
 Kandayam, ground rent.
 Kandayraub, properly Gandarbha, marriage; a marriage by mutual consent. One of the five superior modes of marriage among the Hindoos; it is when a man and woman exchange necklaces or strings of flowers, and make agreement in some secret place.
 Kandega, or Khandrica, village lands on which a portion of the tax has been remitted by the Government or by the Zemindar, who, as the collector or receiver of the land tax, stands in the place of Government; such alienations and remissions of revenue are made to dependants, servants, and relations.
 Kandumothul, actual produce.
 Kang, a species of produce of the poorer kind, generally grown as the Huree, or third crop.
 Kangal, poor; beggarly.
 Kangani, bankruptcy, a bankrupt. An Inspector.
 Kangtis, the most civilized of the mountain tribes of Assam.
 Kangu, or Carwa, cloth dyed blue.
 Kanika, or Kanuka, present or offering.
 Kanjaimpu, or Kazzaimpu, dispute, quarrel.
 Kanlavanthoe, season for relinquishing or taking up land, being between the months of May and Sep-

tember.
 Kanna shumary, an arbitrary tax laid on the farmers by the Zemindars.
 Kanojiya, a subdivision of the Kurmi tribe of slaves in Behar. A tribe of Brahmins is also so called from the city Kanoj.
 Kanpoor, the same as Kapoor, which *See*.
 Kauravi, correctly, Kandravi, misfortune, ill luck, calamity.
 Kans, or Kanuzn, an artificial cut or canal for conducting water from rivers or tanks to irrigate fields.
 Kansai, or Kansailn, mercantile consignment.
 Kanta, fork; prongs; border; it is used from Seind to Goa in every intermediate idiom to express coasts, banks, borders, or deltas.
 Kantaree, a caste of Hindoos whose office is to make beads of ivory, crystal, or wood. Many of this caste are found in Marwar. Those in Poona call themselves Brumkhutriy; they make wooden measures, bedsteads, chairs, &c., as well as beads, and other articles constructed with the lathe and bow.
 Kantnar, a spinner.
 Kanum, mortgage; usufructuary property acquired by mortgage.
 Kanumkar, a mortgage of land.
 Kanum patum, a mortgage deed; a form of conveying land in leasehold, and by which a mortgagee gets possession of land.
 Kapas, cotton.
 Kappam, tribute, as paid by an inferior to a superior prince.
 Kapoo, or Kapoor, one of the terms used in the Peninsula to denote the headman among the Meerassadars of a village.
 Kapu, an inhabitant, a tenant; a subject.
 Kapuddee, Hindoos who perform pilgrimage to Hinglaj are so called in Guzerat.
 Karah, a fee received by Patells and Koolkuries from each garden or cocoa-nut tree; also a perquisite of three or four annas from each weaver, and from each trader of any

- other village who erects a stall in the bazar.
- Karak hoon, a pagoda, coined by Hyder, worth four rupees.
- Karambu, untilled land.
- Karana jins, groceries, as drugs, spices, dried fruits, &c. (Malcolm's Central India. Vol. 2. p. 365.) See Khirada.
- Karani, a paddy field.
- Kara pungoo, a village wherein the occupancy of the land is in shares, the right of the soil being hereditary.
- Harar, firmness; stability; agreement; engagement; contract.
- Karar jamma deh sala, the engagement for a ten years' jamma; applied currently to the decennial settlement of the Bengal Provinces, as made in the administration of Lord Cornwallis.
- Karbar khotee, the privilege of cutting firewood in the forests of the Nanotana and Ustuner mehals.
- Karbaree, an inferior revenue officer. The term is often vaguely applied to all the native officers of the Kutcheree. Business, affairs.
- Karconna, or Karkhana, a workshop, or laboratory.
- Karcoo, the lowest agent or factor in managing ryots. Literally, man of business. Malcolm's Memoir on Central India, Vol. 1, p. 68.
- Karee noon, (Khara, bitter,) adulterated salt.
- Kareezooloo, in Masulipatam, a deduction from the gross produce for the support and benefit of slaves of the second class, called Panlaloo, who may be said to be hereditary servants of the Ryots. They are of the Paria caste, an outcast. Pallie.
- Karelee, or Karela, a species of vegetable.
- Karesulterum, black soil.
- Kariakaran, the performer of any business for another; an agent. The principal Meerassadar of a village appointed by the rest to act as their common agent.
- Karigur, a craftsman.
- Karinda, a servant; an agent; the performer of a business. In Lahore, a revenue clerk.
- Karishulkadu, cotton soil.
- Karj, funeral rites, or Uttara kriya.
- Karj bhoj, a feast given after the decease of a person.
- Karkasa, dispute.
- Karkasa bhumi, a field, the boundary of which is disputed.
- Karkhanees, one who has charge of the stores.
- Kar khana, a workshop, arsenal, stores. The Government draft bullocks are apportioned in certain numbers with a fixed establishment of drivers &c. Each such band or party, numbering from one to fifty oxen, is called a Karkhana, or Turn-out.
- Karkhana, an office or place where business is carried on, a workshop, a manufactory, an arsenal.
- Karkoon, a clerk, a writer, a registrar, an inferior revenue officer in charge of a taraf, or division, subordinate to and appointed by the Mamlutdar, or District Collector. See Carcoon.
- Karma, religious exercises; as sacrifices, funeral rites, &c.
- Karmakara, servants, who according to the Hindoo law, are liable to pure work.
- Karooba, or Kahruba, amber.
- Karoora, or Caroḍa, a receiver of the revenue.
- Karcoory. See Croory.
- Kar purdaz, an agent; a man of business.
- Karrazee cutcherry, or Karzi kacholri, Debt office. Loan office. An office established for the collection of old balances.
- Karsae, or Ghar saiah, house protections. A money rate levied upon persons subject to the house tax in commutation of collections of a variety of articles previously made for the use of the forts.
- Karsae bab, a levy in money, in lieu of contributions in kind formerly exacted from the Ryots.
- Karta, lord, owner, master, sovereign.

- Kartik, or Katika, a caste of Hindoos whose occupation is killing sheep and other animals, and selling the flesh. This is one of the lowest castes. A butcher.
- Kartyan, a voluntary offer of increase of interest.
- Karu, a kind of paddy.
- Karwa, bitter, acrid, salt.
- Karwa, a very indecent mode of dancing: named from Carwar in the Soonda country. See proof in (Pinkerton's Voy. Vol. VIII, p. 362.) Hamilton's East Indies 1723, Chap. XXII. *
- Kasala, distress, embarrassment.
- Kasar, a caste of Hindoos descended from Senapee Kshutriy, of the Kartiwarree family, and a Kshutriy wife; estimated higher than Soodras. They worship the Goddess Kalee, and are manufacturers of copper, brass, and other metal utensils. Probably, in Telugu, Kasarsa, means a brazier.
- Kasar, Kasrat, or Kussar, gain on the exchange of coin; premium; excess; trade; craft; business.
- Kasarat. See Kasar.
- Kasar bongar, copper-smith, name of a caste, but it looks like the two Telugu words Kansara, meaning brazier and bangaru, meaning gold.
- Kasbah, the market town: or chief town in a district.
- Kasbundy, fixed distribution of land; a piece of land; probably, individual settlement.
- Kasdar, or Khassdar, a groom, a horse breaker.
- Kashood, drawn out, lengthened. This seems to have been confounded with Qasida, an ode; or song.
- Kashtkar judeed, "New cultivator." A cultivator lately established in a village with his Shikumee Kashtkars, or sharers. Shikum is (Persian) the belly: and hence shikumee is sub, petty, lesser.
- Kashtkar kudeem, old farmer, original cultivator. An ancient cultivator of the soil and his Shikumee Kashtkars, or sharers, who cultivate their respective shares.
- Kashtkars, Kishtkari, Jolteks, or Jyautishka, Khoodkast Ryots, or Ryots who cultivate in the village to which they belong, and in which their ancestors have also resided. They cultivate by written or verbal agreement with the Malgoozars, Putteedars, or Shizahdars, and are not liable to removal without proof of embezzlement of crops, or perseverance for several seasons in withholding the revenue; they are assisted with loans by the Zemindars, and sometimes hold a few extra boogahs for cultivation rent free.
- Kasoti, a touchstone. (In Mewar,) Duties on precious metals.
- Kassum, or Ohashmah, a fountain.
- Kassyas, a tribe in the south-western part of Assam.
- Kate, or Khet, a field.
- Kast, or Kayasth, a class of Hindoos assuming to be Brahmins, but not received by them as such. Their customs are not different from Soodras.
- Katary, a dagger.
- Kateopal, or Kshetrapala, protection from Kattees; a tribute paid by borderers for their forbearance.
- Katojunjah, (Khet, a field; and see Punja.) Land, which, from situation, cannot be irrigated, and which depends for its fertility upon the rains.
- Kati, absolute. Grain measure of 3200 Rupees weight or 40 Manies of 80 Rupees weight each. Also a measure of 484 square feet. (Canara.)
- Kath, or Kasht, timber.
- Kathir, an ear of corn.
- Katik, or Kartica, a month which follows Koonar, and partly coincides with October.
- Kathuni, the head ryot or cultivator.
- Katkae, indiscriminate pillage. Insurrection. (Canara.)
- Katra, small irregular fields of rice in waste tracts, which are never irrigated. The produce is of a very coarse and inferior nature.
- Katta, bank, shore, custom house.
- Kattakanum, a fee paid to the rajahs of Malabar, by tenants holding lands

upon Vorrampottam, or simple lease tenure.

Kattavani, reaping of corn.

Katteeara, wood-men, persons who cut sticks, or cleave logs for fuel.

Katticpall, a cess or fee paid to the Nawab of Cambay and other chieftains, in certain proportion, by all the pergunnahs situated between the Myhee and Saburmuttee rivers, for protection against the incursions of the Katties under an arrangement made with the Nawab of the two Mahratta governments of Guzerattee.

Katties, or Catties, a tribe inhabiting Kattywar, subsisting partly by the breeding of horses, but chiefly by robbery, an occupation which they openly profess.

Kattuttara, (Canarosc,) remission of revenue on account of "dams being broken." Perhaps from Hind, uttarra or uttara, thrown down.

Kanda, Kaurda, or Keearee, Rice ground, or more properly rice beds, as the term is only applicable to land formed into small beds or fields, with high ridges or banks (Pal) between each, in order that the water may be properly retained. It is only such fields that the finer species of rice can be produced.

Kaudyal Bander, the native name for Mangalore, "Cowdial."

Kau ee kaw, interest paid yearly.

Kaulauthaije, or Kahlatoje, a message.

Kaullokau, interest paid monthly.

Kaum, tribe, class.

Kaumil, Kamul, or Camil, perfect; complete; (the Jummas).

Kavadi cowry, a bamboo borne on the shoulder, from each end of which hangs a box or basket slung on a rope. These light burdens are carried by men who accompany a palanquin at a rapid pace, and are called Cowry bearers. In Tamil, kawar, means rope. Literally, a rope porter cordonnier.

Kavalai, machine worked by bullocks for the irrigation of a field or garden, the bucket is made of leather

and lowered by a rope over a wheel. Kavoolee, the fourth part of a bundle of betel, one hundred leaves of betel.

Kawda, head of a village.

Kaweligar, or Kavil car. See Carveljar.

Kaweli russoom, fee or perquisite of a Kaweligar, or Carveljar or village watchman. See Carveljar.

Kawell, or Kavil, patrol, guard. See Carvel.

Kayat, a class of slaves in the districts of Tipperah, Sylhet, Mymensing, Dacca, and Chittagong. The distinction between the Chundal and Kayat classes is, that the Kayat is pure, and the superior castes can receive water from him; the Chundal is impure, and can only be employed in out-door work.

Kayay, Kalai, or Kaseh, (apparently, Cancu, or Cansu, bell metal,) a mixture of tin and copper.

Kayidi, a prisoner.

Kayippidi, a handful.

Kay kanum patum, in Malabar, conveyance of a spot of land to one who undertakes to fence it with mud walls, and plant it with trees, on being insured in the possession of it for a specified period.

Kayust, (Bengali,) the writer caste. A caste so called in the North of India, but in the Deccan termed Purbhoo. They are allowed to maintain themselves by writing, or as soldiers.

Kazai, or Kassai, a butcher.

Kaz dar, a groom.

Kazeca, a quarrel.

Kazimi syed, a tribe of Syeds.

Kazine, or Khazama, a treasury. It is thus spelt in Pinkerton's Voyages, Vol. 8, p. 233.

Kazy. See Cauzy.

Kebra, the Batty, as received from the Corumbces of Salsetti, is loaded in a Daastan or heap in the town, till the proper time for shipping, or otherwise disposing of it. A loss arising from this practice; the amount, estimated at two seers per parah, was levied in the town, and brought under this name to the

Jumma.

Kedgree, a collection from several villages enjoyed by the Marwarrees, subsequently fixed according to the average of a term of years, and the amount paid to the Marwarrees from the treasury at Purantojeo.

Keejra, a small thorny tree, the wood of which is used in constructing the "Chakur" or wooden circle of wells.

Keel, or Jeol, a lake.

Keellee, the name given to a small camp by the Doorauces.

Keeooks, officers in Arracan who collected the revenue.

Keeoong bong, debtor slaves in Arracan.

Keeoong thankeeda, sweeper of the temple.

Keeray, expenses, charges.

Keerecut, a purchased slave.

Keernee, the fruit of the Raon tree.

Keet, a city of the second size.

Keetrenee bhomee, sandy soil.

Kefayet batta, profit on the exchange of rupees.

Kefyal. *See* Keffyet.

Keffyet hustabood, profits of the Hustabood. An item of the Soubahdarry Abwab, or cesses of Ali Verdi Khan, consisting of resumptions of land, and discovered resources in Khalsa lands brought to account in the frontier districts under the charge of Foujdars which they had concealed.

Keffyet, Keffayet, or Kifayat, surplus profit, advantage; specially applied to the profit resulting from the revenue investigations of Meer Cossim and in this sense being an item of the Soubahdarry Abwab or cesses, arising from Jaghires and other lands held at reduced rates by the principal officers, which were added to the public rent.

Keffyet sayar, profit of the Sayer, q. v. Profit or increase of revenue derived from bringing to public account fraudulent or other irregular emoluments or abuses in the branches of the Sayer duties. *See* Baky Keffyet and Panchoutra.

Kehdah, or Kheda, the trap or enclosure in which wild elephants are caught.

Kehdah afeal, an article in the assessment-roll of the Jaghire appropriations to defray the expense of catching elephants in Tipperah and Sylhet. Also the enclosures in which those animals are caught.

Kehoet dershen, assault and bloodshed.

Kohsh, a caste of Hindoos, sprung from a Bice woman and a man of Deicool.

Keht jubene, a caste sprung from a woman of Bice caste and a man of the Rujuck caste.

Kolla. *See* Killa.

Kemaul, or Kamal, complete, the full, entire, and complete assessment.

Kcorees, a class of cultivators generally either tenants with rights of occupancy, or tenants at will; rarely proprietors of the land.

Kepceo, or Kepyoo, Jobber, courier, letter carrier.

Korarcumme, or Karar kammi, a deficit, a sum less than was agreed on. A decrease in the Jumma of the Ryots.

Kerat, a carat, the twentieth part of an ounce.

Korhoo nimuk, Kerkutch nimuk, or Karcaah, sea salt.

Korincharry, an inferior officer under the Zemindar, who collects from the villages, and keeps the accounts.

Keriz, fees in grain, certain proportions as a handful in a sack, exacted on various pretexts.

Korpas, (Sanskrit, whence Latin Car-bosa,) cotton.

Korria, or Kirya, a village.

Kerrum, or Koit, one born of a man of the Bice and a woman of the Soodor castes.

Kerrun, or Kiran, a conjunction of the planets forming the period, whence a period of years is reckoned.

Korni, a village.

Kerzdar, a borrower; a debtor.

Kerzkha, he who desires a debt, a loan, or a payment. A creditor.

Kesari, or Kisari, a species of vetch or pea.

Kessenwar, according to its kind, sort or quality.

Kessenwar goshwarah, an abstract account of lands specifying their different qualities.

Kessirecya, or Kasirya, clothed in yellow. This term is applied in cases of despair or last resolve.

Keteenee, a spinner of cotton, &c.

Ketu, the moon's descending node. *See* Rahu.

Kevala dattaka, entire, or absolute adoption.

Keyt buttieg, one of the four modes in which grain is taken as revenue.

The field is divided as soon as sown.

Kezanchee. *See* Khazanchee.

Khabar, news, intelligence.

Khada, or Khadi, a whole piece of coarse cotton cloth.

Khadee, creek, or gulph.

Khadur, lands or villages dependant on rains, and having no means of artificial irrigation.

Klahoon, twelve hundred and eighty cowries, equal to about four anas, or the fourth of a rupee.

Khail, a camp.

Khail o bail, effeminate, weak: under the undue influence of woman; according to Indian illustration, "a husband in stays while his wife wears a turban."

Khails, societies; clans in Affghanistan.

Khaing dang boh, (or born in the house.) The second class of slaves recognized in Arracan under the Burmese Government. They are the decendants of the first class (*See* Phobyng-gounthee); and are subject to all the restrictions under which their parents existed.

Khairati, bestowed as alms: in charity.

Khaja, a title of honour; a man of distinction, or rank; a governor.

Khajana, a treasury.

Khajanjee, a treasurer.

Khakura, a jungle plant with a very

broad and thick leaf, and bearing a red flower; it is never found in any quantity on poor and barren soils. The flower is used as a dye, and in some parts of the country the fibres of the root are converted into a coarse kind of rope. The kakura is the *Momordica Charantia* or *Ocymum Basilicum*. *See* Ainslie Vol. 2, p. 204.

Khal, one of the heaps after the corn is threshed out; about five maunds.

Khalal, ruin, loss.

Khalan, great; khoord, small; epithets used to distinguish two villages of the same name in one talook.

Khalefa, a leader, a chief: the title given to a monitor in a school. A Kaliph.

Khali, empty, vacant.

Khallary. *See* Callary.

Khalpas, dressers of leather, who are considered so very impure that even Dheras will not eat with them.

Khalsa, or Khalisa, pure; unmixed; an office of Government in which the business of the revenue department is transacted; the exchequer. When this term is applied to lands, it signifies lands the revenues of which are paid into the exchequer, as contradistinguished from Jaghire or other descriptions of lands, the Government share of whose produce has been assigned to others.

Khalsa, a common wealth, established among the Seiks by Gurn Govind.

Khalsa cutcherry, the room of business where the King sits in person.

Khalsa sherefa, the royal treasury or exchequer.

Kham, or Kam, unripe; crude; immature; gross. The village is Kham when the revenue is not contracted for.

Khamaisi, or Khamavis goonahgar-roe. *See* Kund Furohee, and Camavis.

Kham chitah, or Chithi, a rough statement or account.

Kham land, rough, uncultivated land.

Kham telisil, the collection of revenue made in the gross from the

- landholders or cultivators by the officers of Government.
- Kham wosool, gross receipt, as of revenue; also the record exhibiting it.
- Khamr, wine in particular, and strong liquors in general.
- Khan, "Lord" or "Knight" a title borne by rary Affghans and Pathans.
- Khana, a place, room, house.
- Khana, food; to eat.
- Khanabarry, (khana, a place, or house; and bari, a garden.) A house with its appurtenances, as gardens, orchards, and the like.
- Khanam, "lady" this title is used among the Moguls, regarding women of rank. Among the Pathans the phrase is Khatum, Khanu, and Bannu. Sheiks uses Ma, Mabce, and Begam. The Moguls and Pathans also use the word Begam.
- Khana shumari, an annual enumeration of houses, with a specification of the caste and profession of each householder, for the purpose of forming a Census. A census; account of population.
- Khana talash, a search warrant.
- Khandak, ditch of a fort.
- Khandam, division. Daxina khandam, the southern division.
- Khandan, family, lineage, household.
- Khandrika, (Telugu,) a tract of land, a part of the revenue of which is remitted to the holder.
- Khangi, privacy, private, perusal.
- Khanehshumari, census or account of population.
- Khaneh zad, a servant, but especially a slave born in the house.
- Khanqah, religious structure built for dervishes; a place of refreshment.
- Khans, persons in the Broach pergunnah who act as peons; village havildars and Mazuptics.
- Khansaman, the steward of the household.
- Khansamany, the department which superintends the expenses belonging to the household.
- Khantioo, lands granted in villages to Coolies for forbearance or protection.
- Khar, salt (alkali).
- Kharaj, tribute: the tax levied by Musulman rulers on all subjects that are unboliever: whether Jews or Christians, in Persia, Turkey and Egypt. Government revenue taxed. The contrary is called Lakhraj, untaxed.
- Kharch, charges, expenditure.
- Kharch silk, (Mahratta, Silk, balance,) money in hand.
- Kharda burda, substituting bad money for good.
- Kharee mattee, salt earth.
- Kharege jumma. See Kharij jumma.
- Khari, salt water, a salt river.
- Kharif. See Khureef.
- Kharij, fees or exactions levied on a reaped crop. See Khiraj.
- Kharij jumma, land separated from the revenue and sold by the Zomindars. That which is excluded from the jumma or amount of the rental. Rents from the ryots enjoyed by particular individuals under assignments or grants from Government, such as the Nancar of Cories and Zomindars.
- Khari nimok, a species of impure Glauber salts, or sulphate of soda.
- Kharistan, a bed of thorns. Enmity, ill-will.
- Kharita, a mail bag, a letter. Rich. says, a bag made of silk or brocade, in which a Persian letter is enveloped when sent to a prince.
- Kharwa, (Curwa), a coarse cotton cloth dyed red: in great request for beds and pillows &c., also for the covers over palankeens &c.
- Khas, kept for the masters own use; private, peculiar, particular, proper. Thus, khas sawari, the palankeen or horse used by "himself." This also denotes "your lordship."
- Khasa, a male slave.
- Khas ajirs, domestic hirelings.
- Khasam, a husband.
- Khasauloo, male slaves, or, more properly, hereditary servants of the first class attached to the zemindars, &c., in Masulipatam.

Khasgee, lands; chiefly assignments for the support of the females of a family.

Khasgec wala, private (Dewan or Secretary).

Khasgi, among the Mahrattas the prince's private treasury or hoard.

Khasnoveesce, private Secretary.

That which relates to the Government clerks and accountants. An article of the Soubahdarry Abwab, or cesses introduced by Jaffier Khan; being originally a Russoom or fee exacted from the zemindars at the renewal of the annual leases by the Mutseddies or clerks of the Khalsa, but afterwards extended to other objects. See Khalsa.

Khass. See Coss.

Khas sag, (Canarese) the same as Amani.

Khas sawari "coming in person," "own or personal cavalcade," a respectful phrase for your honour; your lordship. A circuit or tour made by a commanding officer.

Khasm, (Qasm,) an oath.

Khassoomut, litigation. Enmity &c.

Khat, a letter, counterpart, agreement; a style or school of music as Carnataca khatt.

Khata, an account current; when applied to a cultivator, it shows the extent of his cultivation and the amount of his assessment.

Khata, (Mahratta,) a ledger, or account book; also an entry or heading.

Khata, large scales for weighing sacks of grain.

Khatabundee, or Khatabundly, a peculiar system of assessment by Khatas or distinct estates calculated to equalize the distribution of good and bad lands among the cultivators, and to keep up the cultivation of the one in proportion to the other. Each cultivator ploughing a certain quantity of good land must also be answerable for a proportionate quantity of bad, and the whole together is termed his "Khata" or estate. Also a class of village tenures, under which a cer-

tain fixed sum is paid upon a certain fixed portion of land, without reference to the crop grown or the description of soil, the payment being the same whether the whole Khata be cultivated, or whether a part of it be waste.

Khataadar, a mercantile correspondent "My khataadars" i. e. the people with whom I trade; my constituents.

Khatawahce, (from Mahratta, vahi, a book,) an account current.

Khatavani, a detailed statement.

Khateeb, the clerk or reader of prayers in a mosque.

Khatkee, (Telugu,) a butcher.

Khatla, a bad debt.

Khatri, or Xatriya, the second of the four grand castes into which the Hindoos are divided according to the Vedas.

Khatur, or Khaturwara, manure; manured land.

Khaum, raw, unripe, rough, as an account.

Khaum aumdany, gross receipts of revenue in rupees of sort.

Khauseh khail, select band.

Khaun shoomaly, a census of population.

Khawas, attendants &c. The name of a tribe of servile origin. The offspring of domestic female slaves belonging to Rajpoots and Charons are all Khawas; they are the property of the owners of their mothers, but are considered as children of the family whose credit is interested in the future welfare of its Khawas.

Khawind, lord, master, husband.

Khaydi, a prisoner. See Kaidi, or Kydi.

Khazana, or Khazaun, a treasury.

Khazanchee, Khezanchee, Khuzanchee, Khazanjee, or Kajanji, a treasurer.

Khazaneh, the public revenue; treasure.

Khazaun moolkee, the treasury of the district. The treasury of the country, as distinguished from smaller treasuries.

Khaziel, a tribe of Arabs.
 Khazomelue's rissoom, treasurers' fees—established fee for the maintenance of the treasury office at Benares.
 Khedan, or Khetan, fields; land; tillage.
 Khedda, an enclosure in which wild elephants are caught.
 Khedoo, cultivator.
 Kheechab, poor land, which produces only cullai, and of this but one crop yearly.
 Kheel, waste land which lies fallow for three or four years.
 Khelaut, Kallaut, or Khilaut, a dress of honour, bestowed on investiture with office.
 Khera, a hamlet or small village.
 Kheraj, revenue derived from land.
 Kheran, or Khetan, land actually in cultivation.
 Khereeedy jins, the right to purchase articles at certain rate.
 Khereef, autumn; autumnal harvest.
 Kheriz, extra, additional, distinct.
 Kheriz jama extra collections.
 Kheriz makhta, lands held on rent from Government.
 Kheroot, a cultivator of any description, though seldom applied to a Patell or Patcedar.
 Kherreeedy daroo, or Kharidi i daru, the purchase of spirits; buying liquor. The privilege of purchasing arrack on certain favourable terms formerly exercised by Brahmins in the towns of Salsette, commuted by the English to a money payment.
 Kherride tota, an account of supplies of fine rice in kind, which villages were obliged to furnish at rates lower than those of the Bazar. See Kheriz.
 Kherwa laik, Arable land, or land fit for cultivation. The lands of a village are sometimes classed as "Kherala" cultivated, "Kherwa-laik" cultivable, and "Khuraba" uncultivated and uncultivable.
 Kheryaut, good deeds, charities, alms, allowances for occasional charity; an item of the Muscoral, q. v. See

Khair.
 Khet, a field or tract of land. Literally, a field; letter. Major White remarks on this word throughout this work (meaning the printed skeleton Glossary) are to be found similar entries of two words and meanings (conventional in some localities perhaps) assigned to them: which do not properly form any part of their general acceptation.
 Khetdar, holders or occupiers of fields.
 Khetery, a man of the second, or military tribe of Hindoos. See Kshatria, or Xatria.
 Khet khut, mortgage of specific fields. It does not impair the proprietary right of the mortgagor, nor create any such right in the mortgagee.
 Khetrees. See Kurmi.
 Khetri. See Khetery.
 Khewace, or Khewa, fare, passage money, which is the subsistence of those who demand it. Subsistence money.
 Khidmut, service, employment, office.
 Khilas, or Khulas, release.
 Khilaut. See Khelaut.
 Khillaries, migratory shepherds.
 Khirada. See Karana.
 Khiraj, originally the tribute which the Mahometan conquerors exact by the law of the Koran, from subjected nations. The term is generally used to designate the revenue paid to Government on the cultivated lands, in which form the Mahometan rulers received the tribute in India.
 Khiraut khurch, or Khairat, the same as Kheryaut, which See.
 Khireh gram, expense of the village. Contributions levied in the villages professedly to defray the expenses incurred by the Potails, their servants, and others in travelling to the Cutcherry of the district on the public affairs of the villages.
 Khist. See Kist.
 Khitab, any title, as lord, duke &c.
 Khoda, god.

Khoda dad, sircar, the auspicious government. "Imperium Deo datum" the title assumed by Tippoo Sultan.

Khodan, land overflowed or undermined by the water, opposed to "Bhattoo." Alluvial land.

Khodo khasht, cultivating own field, properly self-sown. The term is applied to Ryots who cultivate land in the villages where they reside, and by hereditary right; also to the lands so cultivated.

Khodo, one labouring under personal defect; a cripple; one who limps.

Khogir, a woollen cloth or blanket used as a saddle.

Khoja, an eunuch.

Khol bandi, pulling down and rebuilding. Literally, open and close.

Kholumbho, a putting off, postponement.

Khomar, threshing-floor. Lands in regard to which the Ryots do not pay a money-rent, but divide the produce at certain rates of share with the Zemindar, contradistinguished from Ryotty lands in which the Government dues are paid in money.

Khomer mahal, a branch of revenue arising from the sale of arrack and other spirituous liquors. See Khamr, and note on Mahal.

Khodajiree pottah, (Khod, self; har-raji, sale; patta, deed,) in Sylhet, a deed of self-sale.

Khoom, (corrupted from Kaum,) tribe, family, class.

Khoom vari, general, not personal. Valacatta khoomvari, fees paid for the privilege of fishing (from Vala, a net.)

Khoonee, a murderer.

Khoont but, a species of common tenancy in Azinghur under which the tribes occupy, according to their law of descent, each division paying the same amount of revenue without reference to its state of cultivation, number of sharers, or other circumstances.

Khoont khut, Khet, or Khat, mortgage of the share of a field. It terminates the connection of the

mortgagor with the village, and substitutes the mortgagee in his place.

Khoontee, a small tax paid by merchants to Wussawas of Bheel villages as the price of protection from personal injury or loss.

Khoora, small; an epithet given to a village in opposition to Boozoorg, great; implying the existence of another village of the same name.

Khoord, or Koord, petty, trifling, limited, moderate.

Khoorda, batta, subsistence, pence, copper coin.

Khoorday Khotec, the exclusive privilege of changing money.

Khoortaittee, payments by villages according to ancestral rates.

Khootba, that part of the Mahometan service in which the king of a country is prayed for; inserting a prince's name in the Khootba, and stamping it on the current coin in the East, are reckoned the most decided acknowledgments of sovereignty.

Khora, gutters or chasms, cut by ruin or a flood.

Khorak, or Khorakee, allowance in lieu of food, or for maintenance.

Khorak assial, food of elephants; an allowance in Sylhet for maintaining elephants when caught.

Khorak chundec, the food which a Mohsul finds for himself and horse out of the moiety of the Mohsul's fee, which he is entitled to receive. See Mohsuli.

Khorasani vamam or Khorasani ajvain, black henbane, brought from Khorasan.

Khorjam, a corgie or bale of 20 pieces.

Khorys, a covering made of Cudjars, used by the poor in the rains.

Khosas, a plundering tribe inhabiting a track called Thull, lying north and west of Pankur.

Khoshtee, a caste of Hindoos whose occupation it is to manufacture silk and silk threads for necklaces and jewellery (Putwegar), and horse and Palkee furniture. This caste also manufacture undyed cloths and

- silk.
- Khos kereed or Khush kharid, free purchase; purchase with consent or without constraint.
- Khoss baybar, the expenses of a royal fleet of boats annually sent to the emperor, defrayed from the Nowarah Mehals.
- Khota, base, or false, as coin.
- Khote, in the southern Concan, an hereditary village officer answerable to Government for the amount of the jumabundy for a limited period. Probably, Kot wal.
- Khotee bhara, a tax similar in every respect to Killah Wurtullah, levied in the Ushtumee Mehal.
- Khotekee, villages in the southern Concan possessed by the Khotes.
- Khote maramut, Literally, marammat, repairs of the khot, fort; levied on the pretext of carrying on repairs of the village tower. Wood and hay for the Comavisdar.
- Khotenee, satin. A stuff imported from Khoten.
- Khottee parah, the batty in the time of the Portuguese was received not, and an allowance made to the warehouse-keeper for loss in it; in the villages of Gorahbunder and Cassy in Salsette, this loss, rated at one adoley per parah, was settled on the Corumbees, and brought to the jumma under this term.
- Khouzeh Khurch, (Hauz hauz, a cistern.) Allowances to build and repair tanks and cisterns for cattle.
- Khowas, nobles, grandees, attendants, personal servants, usually the favorite or confidential attendant on a person of rank.
- Khubi, or Khoobee, good benefit. But this is also used for ghaibi, the hidden or real fact. A register or account of receipts.
- Khuddy, the plantain tree.
- Khudian, a cultivator.
- Khud razi, voluntarily.
- Khud yomia, daily bread: alms granted to a person for life: not to his descendants.
- Khujear, the lessee of an under tenant.
- Khujear, the lessee of an under tenant.
- Khul, a deed; a writing.
- Khulasa, abstract, explanation, leisure.
- Khullas, substance, abstract, summary.
- Khullee, or Khulvad, a barn, yard, or place where crops are kept till security is given for the liquidation of the assessment on them.
- Khulleels, one of the tribes of Peshawar. See Ghoree or Ghoreekhail.
- Khun, blood.
- Khunbi, bleaching.
- Khunbi khet, a bleaching ground.
- Khund, fixed.
- Khundait, Hindoo domestic slaves in Cuttack of low caste, but considered pure.
- Khundaits, proprietors of land.
- Khundkurries, or Muklakurries, ryots in the southern Concan, who contract for terms more favourable than the produce. See Urdules.
- Khund mukhlay, fixed assessment.
- Khundnee, tribute; a fixed payment. The jumabundy of the year after it is determined. See Khund or Khand.
- Khundnoo tushroef, sometimes called Sir Pao, a present by the Sircar's officers to the village or district officers on settling the annual fixed revenue, or Khundnee.
- Khuni, a murder.
- Khur, a sand-bank.
- Khuraba, bad or unproductive; waste. Under this denomination are included the sites of villages, ravines, beds of rivers, rocks, and in short every space that from natural or accidental circumstances is unavailable for cultivation.
- Khuradoo, a wheelwright; a turner.
- Khurboozwarree, enclosed gardens on the borders of rivers.
- Khurch, Khirch, Kurtch, Khurchee, expense; disbursement; casual expenditure for public purposes in the business of revenue arrangement.
- Khurch, expended.
- Khurcha. See Khurch.
- Khurcha sudder, expenses of the

- chief station or seat of Government in contradistinction to Khurcha-i-Moffussil, or expenses of the country or interior.
- Khurch puttee, a per-centage on the Kumal assessment in Nassick, Chandore, and Wandindoree, imposed on the ground of the assessment having been made without reference to village expenses, which in other places were included in the Kumal.
- Khurch silk, money that was duly collected but part of which has been expended. "Balance in hand."
- Khurak, batta, subsistence, money.
- Khurda. (little, small.) Half pence; small charge, pice, coppers.
- Khuredee, purchase
- Khureedadars, proprietors of land; holders of purchased land.
- Khuredee gulla, the exaction of supplies for Government purposes at prices lower than those of the bazar; a privilege subsequently surrendered for a money payment.
- Khureef, a term applied to villages alienated for the support of temples or other religious purposes. It implies also the rainy season of the year. *See* Kharif.
- Khurm bhang, the share of the land which the Grassias of Outch possess by right of birth. *See* Grassias.
- Khurreetah. *See* Kharita.
- Khuruz, Kaz, Qarz, or Qaraz, money borrowed on interest.
- Khurwar, a measure of about 700 lbs. English.
- Khush bash, who lives at ease, an independent person as a private gentleman; such as Inamdars.
- Khushki, dry cultivation (meaning, land which is not watered except by rain).
- Khushki paiki tari, "wet land appertaining to dry land" i. e. land which at present is watered but formerly was rated as dry.
- Khusra, or Khisrah, the registering a field generally; a field-book, shewing the number, extent, form, situation, quality of soil, rate of assessment, and fencing, cultivators of the fields of a village; and the tenures by which they are held. An account-book, exhibiting profit and loss.
- Khusrah pymaishee, loss or diminution by measurement. Journal of measurement; the same as Khusra, which *See*.
- Khutalees, the second class of proprietors of land in south Coucan.
- Khut bhicker, (Khut, manure, and bikri, sale.) Sale of manure in the pergunnahs of Bahal and Bhurgawn.
- Khutiownee, or Katavani, a ledger, arrangement of the details of a field survey of estates.
- Khutiownee kutchwar assameewar, a statement, shewing the extent of each sharer's property in land, and the manner in which the fields are occupied.
- Khut kinne dar, or Kut kinne dar, a sort of sub renter. *See* Friend of India, quarterly series, No. viii, of 1823, Bengal.
- Khutni, this is the name for satin as being woven at Khutni. (Kholen.)
- Khutree, a caste of Hindoos, whose occupation is cleaning and dying silk, and manufacturing certain varieties of that article.
- Khuttuks, an Affghan tribe.
- Khuzana. *See* Khazana.
- Khuzanchee, or Khazanchi. *See* Khazanchee.
- Khyanut, treachery, dishonesty. *See* Khiyanat.
- Khyar us shirt, that is no condition at all; optional and short agreement.
- Khyberries, or Khaiberi, an Affghan tribe.
- Khyraat, land given in charity by the Aumil, Zemindar, or Nazim. *See* Khairati.
- Khyrauts, grants of allowances secured to the holders by the proclamation of Sattara.
- Kibla, or Qibla, the point to which Mahometans turn their faces when they pray.
- Kidmutdar, Kidmutgar, or Khidmatgar, an in-door servant.
- Kierdah, overweight, which the opi-

- um growers are required to give as a compensation for diluting or adulterating the article.
- Kieu, a bridge under which water passes.
- Kifayet, or Knifiyat, statement or description of any thing; actual condition or report of it.
- Kifayat, profits, benefit.
- Kiffut. *See* Kifayet.
- Kilint, Keelent, or Klent, a port-clearance, a receipt for dues paid. (said to be Portuguese.)
- Killa, miscellaneous pensions or allowances not referable to any other head.
- Killa, or Qilla, a castle or fort.
- Killadar, the warder of a castle. The commander of a fort.
- Killa wurtullah, (evidently meant for Vartanalu, plural of Vartanam, a fee or toll.) A cess imposed upon the Ryots bound to deliver revenue grain at certain forts, when, from the garrisons being reduced, the necessity for the delivery was removed, or the quantity required diminished.
- Killedary, allowances to commanders of forts.
- Kimat, price.
- Kimat rawana, a permit or pass stating the values of the goods.
- Kinut khesht gour, price of bricks of Gour, a soubahdarry impost, established by Ali Verdi Khan, to defray the expense of conveying away bricks from the ruins of the ancient city of Gour, once the capital of Bengal.
- Kinara, side, bank, shore.
- Kincab, or Kincob, gold cloths, richly embroidered tissues. Kainkhwab, (Shakespeare,) perhaps meaning "sleepless on which you cannot sleep" but some Musulmans assert that it ought to be written Kinkhab or even Kinkhap.
- Kirada, or kirana. *See* Garana.
- Kiraf, tax, rent, revenue.
- Kirana jins, the custom house phrase for such goods as cocoanut kernel, betel-leaf, spices, drugs &c. Also called Gabbat or Huxtery.
- Kirar, a caste of Hindoos below Soodras, but above Chandals, who sell grass and kurba, and exercise the Raja's horses.
- Kirayam, sale.
- Kirban, Qurban, or Qirban, sacrifice.
- Kireool, (Telugu, Sarukulu, goods.) Sundries.
- Kirllar, in the coded districts, barren land. (Canarose, kila, base; inferior; kilar, the plural of kila.)
- Kirp, cotton.
- Kirta, the bought. One of the fifteen descriptions of Hindoo slaves, enumerated by Narada, who are said to be liable to impure works.
- Kismis, or Kishmish, a small light-coloured raisin, without stones. Also a corruption of Christmas, which is denominated "Plum feast."
- Kismut, division, proportion, share, part. A division of country, sometimes forming part of a Cirkar, and including several districts, more or less, but more generally part of a pergunnah. The proportions of such divisions are distinguished by the number of annas or sixteenth parts they contain.
- Kismwar jummabundy, a table of rates for the different classes of land, roughly estimated on the best procurable data. Settlement by classes.
- Kissamut, or Kasam, the administration of an oath.
- Kissans, (Kasan, folks or rather a peasant,) inferior Ryots or servants.
- Kissas, the Mahomedan law of retaliation.
- Kist, an instalment; stated payment; instalment of rent, or subsidy, &c. The word applies generally to the fixed instalments for paying revenue.
- Kistbundy, settlement of instalments. A contract for the payment of a debt or rent by instalment. The written rules according to which the dates of the Kists becoming due and their proportion to the whole demand, are fixed.
- Kistybundy, payment in instalments, rents, a monthly payment.

Kitah, a book, a volume, but khitab, title of honour is often thus mispronounced.

Kitab, a section, division, fragment; a roll or sheet of paper; a book.

Kitab oollah, the Koran.

Kitaub hooknee, the letter of one Cauzee to another, containing a transcript of real evidence.

Kitaubut, in its literal sense, signifies a slave, purchasing his own person from his master, by a sum to be paid out of his earnings.

Kitmutgar, or Khidmatgar, a servant.

Kittar. *See* Cuttar.

Kitti, an illegal native means of torturing for the extraction of government duties, it is a kind of finger pincher made by two slips of bamboo, &c.

Kittisoll, (Chinese) an umbrella.

Kivada, or Keewada, the area or yard of a house; land originally rated as garden land but subsequently brought under the plough. Rich soil. Some say that kivada means kindipadu, and is nearly the same Padu, q v.

Kizhdoes, black tents, in which the Dooraunee shepherds live.

Kobails, a race of highlanders in the territories of the Imaum of Persia.

Kodai kambu, a species of grain sown in the hot season.

Kodeeo, or Khor, a leper.

Kodi, (plural, kollu, Telugu,) fowl, bird, chicken.

Kodra, (Cshudra, poor, base,) a poor kind of dry grain, grown in the inferior soils.

Kodu, (plural, kollu or kondru,) the name of a savage tribe in the Ganjam district: their language is peculiar.

Koeri, or Koerce, name of a caste who are labourers; a tribe, or class of servants.

Koida, or Caida, rule, precept.

Koim, or Caim, fixed, permanent.

Koinbehkar, *See* Koombekkar.

Koinka, Usurers.

Koirdah. *See* Kierdah.

Kolatec dobarce, a caste of Hindoos,

whose occupation is tumbling and rope-dancing.

Kolce, Dheewar, or Mal, a caste of Hindoos below Soodras, but above Chandals. They live in boats on fords and rivers, and catch fish. The latter names of the caste are current in Hindostan. The Kolecs in the Deccan in some places bring to persons of rank arriving in the village, and are sharers in, the Bullooteh. They who manage boats are called Nawaree; in the Carnatic, Umbigar. They also fill Pnkall, with water, and catch fish. Puckal is a leather bag in which water is carried. *See* Puckalee. The word kuli generally written Cooly. In Telugu kuli, means hire, and culigadu, is a hireling. But for koleś, *See* note on Kodu.

Kolkar, the same as Peon, which see. This is corrupted from kavali gar, a watchman.

Kolkeh, the third crop of rice (Canara).

Kollan, a black-smith.

Kollee joguo, the fourth of the four eras or periods of Indian chronology; the present æra. *See* Cali or kali.

Kolloo naven, (koluvu employ, and Natha, master.) In Malabar, a temporary and conditional master by mortgage or lease.

Komavisdar, or Kamavisdar, the person appointed by Government to the charge of the revenue and police duties of a pergunnah. The office was established by the Mahrattas.

Kombay, a large weight or measure; 20 deroons. *See* Kaum.

Komeedan, commandant. This corruption of the French word is used in Lahore.

Komisdars, or Kamavis dar, managers or renters of provinces.

Konakens. *See* Vaituwans.

Kooahs, or Kooa, wells without steps. In dry wells grain is often stored.

Koodi, inhabitant; tenant; ryot.

Koodimaner, a contract, the effect of which is to convert the tenure of

- mortgage by pledge into a kind of freehold.
- Koodunner, or Koorunner, (Kuramba) a class of the tribe of agrestic slaves in Malabar, termed Chermas, or slaves of the soil.
- Koodup, a measure or weight, about four puls or handfuls.
- Kool, or Kul, (Arabic,) all.
- Koolkernain, Koolkurny, or Kulkurny, a village accountant, who is generally a Brahmin. *See* Kulcarni.
- Kooloo, the cocoa tree.
- Kool oograt, the gross collections of every kind made on account of Government.
- Kool oopuj, (this seems intended for Upayogam, or possibly for Ubhaya,) the gross proceeds or the value of a village.
- Kool rukba, the total area of a village, or the total amount of land within the limits of the boundary assigned to it.
- Koolty, or Culti, a sort of grain for horses food.
- Koomar kan, the earth dug up by the potters.
- Koomaree, or Kumari, a virgin.
- Koombelkar, potters.
- Koombhoo, a land measure, about a beega and a half, or half an acre English.
- Khoombi, the operation of bleaching. Properly, Khunbi, or Kumbi, a cultivator.
- Koombies, cultivators.
- Koomhar, the potter of the village; he not only supplies pottery, but when travellers or others put up at the village, he brings them the requisite supply of water, which he also does to the Patells or other public functionaries when employed in the fields on public business. The Mahratta, Buldee and Pende-see Koombars make bricks, tiles, pots, and all kinds of utensils constructed of baked earth.
- Koonar, a month which partly coincides with September.
- Koonbees, Koombes, Kumbes, Kulumbees, or Coomby, in the Broach Collectorate, cultivators from origin and caste.
- Koonchy, a measure of about eight handfuls.
- Koond, a well of a square form, with flights of steps on each side gradually narrowing to the centre, where is the spring.
- Koongugoluk, or Kunda golaca, a caste descended from a Brahmin father and mother by adulterous intercourse, estimated rather above Soodras. *See* the Laws of Menu; 3. p. 174, misbegotten knaves, bastard of wives and of widows. Low caste Brahmins are called by this name; and at the present day, girls who remain single beyond the usual period, are bestowed on such. It is a mere expression of scorn.
- Koonkorteky zemeen, lands granted for the support of the families of persons who have met with an untimely death.
- Koonnaram, glass ware. This word is used in Madras but is imagined to be Portuguese.
- Koonwur, or Koer, the eldest son or heir apparent of a Thakoor or chieftain.
- Kooa, or Koon, a small well or narrow reservoir, where water is drawn up by a rope.
- Koop, a tribe sprung from the Bice and Chebree races; their duty is to take care of account-books.
- Koorbee, the cholam stalks (Jawar-ry) used as fodder.
- Koorh, a certain rite prohibited by Bengal Reg. XX of 1795.
- Koori kanum, a lease on favourable terms for the improvement of land. Garden land in Malabar. *See* Kuy kanom.
- Koorak aamin, an officer employed to attach an estate in arrear for the revenue to Government. *See* Ameen.
- Kooroba, or Oaruba, a shepherd, a tribe of Hindoos sprung from the Shoburan-beneik and the Bado castes.
- Koorsee, a sort of low chair, any chair.
- Koorseenama, a geneological table, a pedigree.

Koorudh whao, a term applied to land watered only by rain.

Koorumber, a class of the tribe of agrestic slaves in Malabar, termed Chermas, or slaves of the soil. *See* Chermas.

Kooruns, grass or pasture lands.

Kooshky, dryness, drought, dry land, land not artificially irrigated by land in opposition to by water, as traveling.

Koosin, or Casuma, flowers used for dyeing.

Koosoomakara, the season of flowers, otherwise called Vasant. The Hindoos divide the year into six seasons, which are Seesar, the dewy season; Heemant, the cold season; Vasant, the mild season; Greshma, the hot season; Varsa, the rainy season; Sarat, the breaking up of the rains.

Koosumba, or Cusuma, safflower; "the Carthamus Tinctorius of Linnaeus." The name of a plant bearing red flowers, used to produce a scarlet dye.

Koot, estimate, appraisement, valuation, coparcenary.

Kootb, Kootob, or Kubib, books.

Kootbi moofy, "the Judges books," law books.

Kootees, or Kothi, warehouses.

Kootnee, satin, from Khoten.

Kootun, a slave, a domestic.

Kooturan, for the support of the village.

Kootwah, the amount received for the exclusive privilege of cutting firewood in the Myriah (Denghur) hills.

Koova (Canarese, Kooa,) a well.

Koowetur, land irrigated, literally from wells, but the term also includes land irrigated from rivers, and frequently from tanks.

Koppachors, one of the hill tribes of Assam.

Koppah, a noxious drug.

Koppara, dry cocoanuts.

Kor, (Telugu, Koru, share; portion,) an allowance or bounty returned to cultivators. *See* Meticoru.

Kora, or Corah, a scourge, a knout.

Korahbundy, a new arrangement. A list of villages to be newly registered according to an appropriation or allotment different from the former one.

Korah posha, a suitable maintenance.

Korambu, a temporary dam of mud or sand and grass stretching obliquely in the river.

Korant, tobacco produced in the rainy season. It is inferior in quality to that of the cold season, produced by well-water, which is termed "Peith."

Kord mahal, or Khurd, the lesser palace.

Koreish, an Arabian tribe.

Kornobed, a ceremony or rite at which parts of the beds or Vedas are read by the attendant Purohita.

Korok, monopoly.

Koroposh, or Khor waposh, food and clothing; an allowance to Zemindars for maintenance.

Korroh, *See* Kora.

Koseca, water-drawer.

Kosham, case, repository, treasury, register. A village register, in which are entered the lands held by Brahmins in the Southern Poligar districts. Hence, the Amara Osham.

Koss, a leather bag, used to draw water from the wells.

Kosseeo, a person who draws water in the Koss.

Kot cubbaleh, instruments for the transfer of land.

Kotob, the pole, the axis.

Kotedar, a warehouseman, an agent.

Koteo, or Kavit, (corrupted from the Sanscrit, Kapittha,) a small thorny tree bearing a singular hard fruit, known by the name of the wood-apple. Also the number 100,00,000, (or, a Crore.)

Kotheo, a banking house.

Kothlee sant, alienated land resumed, but in compensation for which a money payment is annually made to the original holders from the Government, the payment continuing during two or more lives.

Koth veera, a tax levied to make up

- any balance of loss in the yearly accounts
- Kotran, lands that at some former periods have been built upon, and the soil of which is consequently uneven, and covered with old bricks and ruins.
- Kottah, a depot for the sale of sea salt.
- Kotur, a rut, ravine, chasm, den, or piece of ground broken by rains and the regurgitation of waters.
- Kotwal, a village officer, the duties of the Kotwal extend to the regulation of the town police and the public market. He also regulates the hire of cattle, and provides carriage for the Government and for travellers.
- Kotwallee, town duties.
- Kotwar, a village officer, whose duty it is to give notice of every thing which takes place in the village; he is subordinate to the Potail, and removable by him for misconduct.
- Koudyal bander, the name of the port which is called Mangalore.
- Koulic. *See* Coolies.
- Kourie, a sea shell, used as money in many parts of India.
- Kourtee, this caste resemble the Soodras in their customs; they trade in and make necklace of toolse, and manufacture snuff.
- Kowl, or Quol, a favourable grant of waste or impoverished lands, at a low rate, to encourage cultivation, the rent increasing annually.
- Kowl, *See* Cowl.
- Koy, (Coya,) a fruit.
- Koyal, a weighman.
- Koyalee, fees for weighing.
- Koyt, properly Cayastha, the name of a mixed tribe of Hindoos, who generally profess writing and accounts.
- Koyteerwah, (Coya Tiruva,) dues paid on various grain produced in "pods."
- Krama, wooden sandals, used by the natives in the wet season.
- Kreeshna, an incarnation of the deity Vishnu.
- Krisan, (from Krishi, cultivation.)
- In the Bhangulpore district plough servants.
- Krishnapakshyas, descendants from Kayets and slave women, chiefly of the Dhanuk caste, in Bhangulpore.
- Krishna paxa, the dark fortnight.
- Krishna regada, the black cotton soil. *See* Regada.
- Krita, one of the fifteen descriptions of slaves enumerated by Narada, who are said to be liable to impure works. *See* Putra.
- Kritrima, *See* Putra.
- Kriya, an act, action, a religious initiatory ceremony. The obsequies performed immediately after death. Purificatory rites; as ablution.
- Krorie. *See* Crorie, and Caroda.
- Kshatriya, the second, or military tribe.
- Kshetraja, *See* Putra.
- Kshetroopadhya and Teerthoopadhya, (from Kshetra tirtha, a holy place,) Upadhya, a guide. temporary and local spiritual guides to visitors at places of pilgrimage.
- Kubbaleh, or Cabela, q. v., a bill of sale.
- Kubbel, (Kubh, an arch,) a golden knob, generally in the shape of a pine-apple, on the top of the canopy over a litter.
- Kubbur selamy, or Qabr, a consideration or due paid to the Zemindar by the Mahometans for permission to dig a grave for their deceased relations.
- Kubeer punts, or Cabir, a religious sect, deriving their name from Kubeer, their founder.
- Kubz, receipt for payment.
- Kucha, or Cacha, a term, which applied to villages indicates that the collections are made directly by the Kucheroo officers, thus distinguishing them from puka or farmed villages.
- Kucha jumabundy, the estimated value of the portion of the produce which belongs to the Government as revenue.
- Kucheeoma, garden crops on lands in which tobacco and the more productive crops are grown in small

quantities, and in which the rates are higher than in other lands, but not to such an extent as to prevent the cultivator from securing a more than ordinary profit.

Kuchickura bechne vallo, (Vallo, is a corruption of walaman, as in the phrase workman, journeyman.) Dresser of tortoiseshell.

Kuchisa, a subdivision of the Kurmi tribe of slaves in Behar.

Kuddeem baghat, irrigated land, which paid an additional tax under the Mamool settlement. See Cadim.

Kuddeco, a mason, plasterer.

Kuddum rusool, or Cadami rasul, the footstep of the prophet. Allowance for preserving the impression of the foot of Mahomet, or the place of worship where it is preserved. An item of the Muscorat, q. v.

Kudeom dehwal, or Dehburtee. in Assam an occupier whose ancestors were the first tenants of the land; he enjoys certain advantages beyond other cultivators, and the Zemindars exact from him a smaller rent.

Kudeems, hereditary occupants and cultivators of the soil to the northward of Madras and in some of the western parts of Bengal. The word is also used in the peninsula, to denote the heads of villages.

Kudimaramut, repairs of the channels of irrigation on the borders of the fields by the cultivators themselves.

Kudi varam, (Tamil,) the farmers share of the crop; Mel-varam being the Government share. The share of the produce which is the right of the inhabitants or of the cultivators.

Kugramam, (Sanskrit,) a petty village, a paltry hamlet.

Kujoorec, date tree.

Kulal and Bundaree, a caste of Hindoos below Soodras, but above Chandals; their occupation is preparing spirituous liquors. Calal.

Kulappasi, taxes levied on a fishery.

Kulasootrees, (Sutri, is the String of a puppet,) but Suthra (Hind) is pretty, elegant.) Cala, is elegant,

stylish; a word among dancing actors, who call themselves Calavants. Castes of Hindoos, whose occupation is to exhibit dancing dolls and attend dancing women with music. They are also rope dancers and conjurers, and to these means of subsistence add the prostitution of their women,

Kulawunt, Kowal toope, and Gana-charee, originally, castes of Hindoos, whose occupation it was to sing and dance before the Rajahs for their amusement. Some Hindoos of all kinds now follow the occupation, but more Mussulmans, and the name is no longer that of a caste, but of a profession.

Kulawunt, (correctly, Calavant signifies skilled, trained.) It is a title assumed by musicians and dancers.

Kulce kulwar, (probably, corrupted from the Telugu, Callam, thrashing floor.) The barn or enclosure in which the produce of the lands is collected and threshed out, where the collection of the revenue is made in kind.

Kulgootason, in Tinnevely, a fixed sum for which the Punjah land was given up. Probably, Kutgootah a fixed rent on easy terms, for any lands, wet or dry.

Kul karni, or Cool carney, village clerk, or register, accountant, (Bombay Revenue Selections, p. 703, and Elphinstone's Report 1819, p. 21, "agricultural accountant" says Colonel Briggs.) See also Madras Journal 1839, p. 407.

Kulkeena, a sub lease.

Kulladec, (Kull, the total; in all,) a class of the tribe of agrestic slaves in Malabar, termed Chermas or slaves of the soil. See Chermas.

Kullal, a potter: vendors of daroo, shrub, or strong liquors, (daroo is strong liquor, and shrub for shrub wine.

Kullal, liquor, and Kalal-khana is a liquor shop.

Kullam, refuse, stalks of grass.

Kullanbar, an enclosure of net-work

- round the Royal tents.
- Kullean, small quantities of land left uncultivated for the purpose of laying grain upon at the time of harvest, in order to its being threshed.
- Kulloo, or Kallu, (Telugu,) toddy.
- Kulloo, (Hind,) a sweet dish offered to a bridegroom before marriage by his father-in-law.
- Kullustauns, christians.
- Kulnasht, without an heir, literally lost-race. An estate without a proprietor; a lapsed fief.
- Kulsa, an earthen pot, a water-pot.
- Kulsee, or Culsy, (in Canara, one third of a moora or grain measure containing 28 lbs. A weight of sixteen maunds.
- Kulsheeo, or Kalusham, a drinking-cup.
- Kulthi, or Coolty, horse gram.
- Kultur, an estimate of produce made either "ooba," while the grain is yet standing, or "ogla," when cut and collected into bundles, but unthreshed.
- Kulumi, a sluice.
- Kulvee, or Kuluboo, bad coin, bad money.
- Kulwar, general. The term is applied to settlement of the land revenues, when the rent of each individual Ryot is fixed and collected by the officers of Government without the intermediate agency of Zemindars or farmers of the revenue. *See* Ryotwar.
- Kum, less.
- Kum kism zemeen, land of an inferior quality.
- Kimal, total; totality. The total amount raised by each village for public purposes, including the Government assessment, the sum required for the village expenses, hagdars, fees to village officers, and other matters.
- Kumara, or ehokra, (one is the Sanscrit, the other the Hind. for a boy.) Domestic slaves in Kumaon.
- Kumari, (Cannadi,) cultivation on land, the under wood on which is yearly burnt down.
- Kumastdar. *See* Kumavees.
- Kumavees dar, manager, superintendent. *See* Camayish.
- Kum battam, husbandry on a large scale or a farm.
- Kumbhas, or Koonbees, Hindoo tribes.
- Kumbili, a kind of blanket made of goat's hair.
- Kumenatum, or kamatam, the farming stock of an individual.
- Kumhar, a potter.
- Kumi, deficiency generally; deficiency in the weight or value of coin; interior khurch or expenditure.
- Kummace, or Kammai, earning, gains, profit.
- Kummacku, help, aid, combination, reinforcement.
- Kummattam, a grant of a village for a wife's private expenses generally understood to be for betel.
- Kummea, bondsmen of the second class in the divisions of Hazarebaugh and Lohurdugga. *See* Sawuk.
- Kummer coshahy, "ungirding the loins." An exaction made by peons upon those placed under restraint, for permission to pull off their clothes and perform the ordinary functions of life.
- Kummund, or Camand, a rope with a noose at the end used to catch an animal, or to fasten on a tree or building, in order to ascend it.
- Kumpli, in the Ceded Districts, a draw-well.
- Kumsara, coppersmiths and braziers.
- Kunbi, kunni. *See* Kurmi.
- Kuncar, gravel.
- Kuncharee, a caste of Hindoos below Soodras but above Chandals, who manufacture glass and ornaments of that material.
- Kunchar putty, tax on the bangry makers levied in Baglan, and a few other places only.
- Kunchi, handful at harvest, applied to grain in the stalk at harvest time.
- Kunchini, a dancing girl.
- Kund, half-burnt bricks made of an oblong form slightly curved, and used in the construction of wells.
- Kundaray, an outlet for water.

- Kundar nattu *See note on Nattu.*
- Kundehernek, druggists; a tribe composed of persons descended from a Brahmin and a woman of the Bice caste.
- Kund furohee, fines and forfeitures, escheats, profit from deposits and temporary sequestration.
- Kundnee, tribute varying in amount per beegah paid by Wuzeezdars, Grassias, and others who hold rent-free land.
- Kundoece, or Kandu. a confectioner.
- Kundoo modul. (Tamil). the out turn or actual produce after reaping and thrashing. The out turn.
- Kundora, the hiring of cattle at the ploughing season on condition of making payment by the delivery of a certain quantity of grain at the harvest.
- Kundori, a certain annual celebration in honour of Fatima: it is held by women in the month of Rajab.
- Kundra, domestic slaves in Cuttack of impure caste, employed exclusively in out-door work.
- Kundul, made of kund or of half-burnt bricks.
- Kunea beshee, disputes respecting land among the parties entitled to shares.
- Kungal, (Cangal,) poor, poverty stricken.
- Kungani, an inspector.
- Kunganum, fees paid to the Company as an indemnity for the expense of overseeing the just appropriation of the poodoo shelawo, and the cutting and division of the crop. This also means the act of watching over the cutting and thrashing of crops.
- Kungar or Chobdar, a caste of Hindoos whose occupation it is to wait at the Raja's door. They also manufacture chobs.
- Kungauls, paupers, poor.
- Kungolum, a class of the tribe of agrestic slaves in Malabar, termed Chermas, or slaves of the soil. *See Chermas.*
- Kunguree veera, a cash payment of three or four rupees on every 100 mannds of grain, levied upon the cultivators of some Talooka villages of the Dholka pergunnah, when the collections are made in kind under the Bhagbntaece system.
- Kunjaree, or Kuvumar, a caste of Hindoos below Soodras and above Chandals; their occupation is sharpening and polishing weapons.
- Kunjud, (Sesamum,) rape-seed.
- Kunkal, or Kangal, poor, wretched, miserable; Kunkal lands are lands the revenues of which are appropriated for the support of poor persons.
- Kunkar, (Cantsara, braziers.) Artificers in brass, and copper &c. *See Cancu.*
- Kunkoot, one of the modes in which grain is received as revenue, from kun, grain; and koot, conjecture or estimate. The land is measured with the crops standing, the value of which is estimated by inspection. If any doubt arise, the produce of a given quantity of land, consisting of equal proportions of good, middling, and bad, is weighed, and an estimate formed upon the result.
- Kunnaka. *See Polayens.*
- Kunnakun, a class of the tribe of agrestic slaves in Malabar, termed Chermas or slaves of the soil. Also means a village accountant. *See Chermas.*
- Kuntharai. *See Canthirai.*
- Kuntwa, the wooden frame inserted in unbuilt wells, to prevent the sides being destroyed by the water.
- Kuntwan, a fee or perquisite received by Patells, Koolkuries, &c., from the Shroffs and Banyans, amounting to two or three annas from each.
- Kunvar, or Coonwur, "the heir apparent or young prince"—from the Sanscrit Kumara. Shakes. Hind. Dict. p. 1381. (This word is used among the Seiks, the Jains and Hindus of upper India.)
- Kunz, or Ganj, treasury; treasure, or other property, buried in the ground.
- Kupan, a tax at Anjar levied on goods weighed and receiving the Chobootra marks. *See Bageer.*

Kupas, or Capas, cotton.
 Kupasee, or Capasi, the cotton-seed.
 Kuppal, or Kapal, the skull.
 Kuppoor, or Carpura, (Hind, capur.)
 Camphor.
 Kur, signifies an inhabitant; also the
 name given by the Thugs to a male
 traveller.
 Kuragi, (Canarese,) a drill plough.
 Also a certain extent of land.
 Kurai, a thatched roof.
 Kurambu, a water course leading
 from a river for the irrigation of
 lands, a dam.
 Kurauny, a deduction made by the
 officers in charge of the collections
 from the gross receipts of revenue
 over and above the established batta.
 Kurb, relationship; kindred; near-
 ness.
 Kurba, (Kurba, or Kurbi, signifying,
 the stalk or straw of Jawary (jawa-
 ry). Fees paid to village officers in
 Jowaree in kind, including both
 grain and straw.
 Kurboozbary, (kharbuz, a waterme-
 lon garden.) Contribution from
 melons brought to market for sale.
 Kurcha. *See* Khurch.
 Kurda, or Khird, a sheet of paper,
 whence, khird nivees, a secretary or
 amanavis. A register or record.
 Kureree, a small bush growing on
 the salt tracts towards the sea,
 which bears a berry used in dyeing.
 Kurigi. *See* Kuragi.
 Kuringi, hilly tracts.
 Kurinji or Kurand, curuvindam or
 corundum stone. (Rees's Cyclop.)
 A sort of Emery.
 Kurkutch, *See* salt Proclamation by
 Bengal Government of 30th October
 1844 wherein there are mentioned
 three qualities of "Madras kur-
 kutch."
 Kurn jooria, assignments from the
 Khalsa land to the younger branches
 of the family of a Rajpoot prince.
 Kurmi, a tribe of slaves.
 Kurnum, a secretary; writer; clerk.
 Kurrada, or Kurrara brahmins, a pe-
 culiar tribe.
 Kurraee, a sawyer.
 Kurnishat, (Persian,) prostrations,

salutations. (This word is used in
 the commencement of many letters,
 without the Hindu writer knowing
 the meaning.)
 Kurrapalloh, a class of the tribe of
 agrestic slaves in Malabar, termed
 Chermas, or slaves of the soil. *See*
 Chermas.
 Kurree, the name given by the
 Thugs to a female traveller.
 Kurreedars, or Kharidar, holders of
 a purchase; purchasers.
 Kurrieni, a measure comprising
 eight pudlies.
 Kurringi, hilly ground.
 Kurrol, the advanced guard of the
 main army.
 Kurroleca, retailers of earthenware.
 Kurry meyaroo, one of the twelve
 classes of Dhers, labourers on the
 soil, in Canara. *See* Dhers—Daerds.
 Kursans, or Kasam, individuals, per-
 sons. Cultivators in Malwa.
 Kurumar. *See* Kunjuvee.
 Kurum veera, personal, or poll-tax.
 Kuruni, a measure comprising eight
 padies; a Mercall."
 Kusaces, a butcher; also one who
 rears sheep for the market.
 Kusba, or Kusbah. *See* Cusba.
 Kushem, (evidently a corruption from
 the Persian, Uashma, a fountain.)
 In the Ceded Districts, a streamlet
 or watercourse from a spring.
 Kushika, (commonly called Cuss
 cuss,) a species of grass used in
 many ceremonies by the Hindoos;
 sacrificial grass.
 Kushki, dry land.
 Kusini, (a corruption from the French
 cuisine,) a cook. Kitchen is called
 kusine illu. Thus kusine or kusini
 illu, a kitchen; kusini vadu or ku-
 sini karen, a cook. This is only
 used among Europeans.
 Kasm, or Khasan, an oath.
 Kasm namah, an affidavit; a form
 of stating an oath, in writing.
 Kussar. *See* Kasar.
 Kussaye, tax on butchers, indepen-
 dent of Moturpha.
 Kussier kusraut, or Kasr wa kasrat,
 profit and loss; the head of accounts
 so named.

- Kussoombe.** Cusumbi, Cusumbha, or Cusumbhi, denote the dye: Cusuma is the flower from which it is extracted. Bastard saffron, from the leaves of which is extracted a valuable dye.
- Kusoor,** want; defect; deficiency.
- Kuteha,** raw, unripe, built with clay instead of mortar. *See* Cucha.
- Kuteha ballamy, balunny, or bekeny,** a term used in Dinagepoor: a resumption of one-tenth proportion of land held by the Ryots. *See* Cucha.
- Kntchal,** a receipt for money paid as revenue.
- Kutkeenadar,** an under tenant; farmer, or renter.
- Kutkena,** an under farm.
- Kutl,** homicide—of five kinds in law. 1st. Kutl-amd, wilful murder. 2nd. Shubabamd, manslaughter. 3rd. Kutl-khota, accidental homicide. 4th. Kutl-kayam-mokamba-khota, homicide by misadventure. 5th. Kutl ba sibbah, murder by an intermediate cause.
- Kutlaes,** the term by which the subdivision of lands is known in Trichinopoly: any single field is also called a kutlae; and an aggregate number of fields is called kutlamunlay, *i. e.* cluster of kutlaes, or fields.
- Kutlay,** a portion of land, (Trichinopoly.)
- Kutol,** a general term, including a number of the smaller kinds of pulse and grain.
- Kutpuddi peon, or Cutbudy peon,** a sort of militiaman, a mosstrooper, (thus written by Sir Thos. Munro, in his rules.)
- Kuttavalli,** a criminal.
- Kutteeanee,** ledger arrangement; a classification of the details of a field survey.
- Kutteeb, or Khatib,** a reader of prayers at a mosque.
- Kuttgootia, or Kutgootee,** (probably, from Khat a note or paper, and gutta, a contract,) land held at a certain fixed rent, and not originally liable to the extra puttees or cesses; an engagement to pay rent similar to the Bilmugta. *See* Bilmugta.
- Kuttra,** a court, a cloister. *See* description in the Christian Observer, 1816, p. 121.
- Kuttry, or Kothri,** a room, a chamber, closets.
- Kuttutar.** *See* Katt-uttar.
- Kuvvans,** servants attending on the king's person.
- Kuza, or Cooja,** an earthen bottle for water, a goglet.
- Kuzzilbaushes,** a race of Turkoman origin settled in Affghanistan.
- Kyabs,** emigrants from Marwar, settled in Assam, where they have engrossed most of the trade of the country.
- Kyal, Kyanl, Kail, or Kyle,** measurement, a weighman, the person who weighs out the respective shares of the crops in a village.
- Kyally dustoor,** an impost on grain, beet, and mustard seed.
- Kyaul, or Khiyal.** *See* Kyal.
- Kyd.** *See* Kaid.
- Kydce.** *See* Kaidi.
- Kye.** *See* Kai.
- Kyfeath.** *See* Kaifat.
- Kyfeeyut, or Kaifial,** a report; an account, a statement, relation, exposition, or return.
- Kyfeeyut arzee,** a petition or memorial setting forth particulars. Any statement or return made to a superior, as denoted by the term Arzee.
- Kyfeeyut bundoobust.** *See* Bundoo-bust.
- Kykullee, Kykalam, or Kai kalan,** in the Tamil country, the weaver caste.
- Kyl.** *See* Kail.
- Kyldar,** a person appointed to superintend the thrashing and measurement of grain.
- Kynce, or Kaini,** (Tamil,) an irrigated field.
- Kyouks,** headmen of the circles or divisions, and Government Collectors in Arracan.
- Ky pudderoo,** one of the twelve classes of Dhers, labourers on the soil in Canara. *See* Dhers—Dnerds.

Kyrat, or Khairat, alms, grant of revenue in charity, generally to Mussulmans.

Kyut; or Kyburt, domestic slaves in Outlack, of impure caste, employed

exclusively in out-door work. In Bengal, Kyburt is a fisherman.

Kyvedooth, a form of mortgage and transfer of landed property in Malabar.

L.

Laan, imprecation.

Laatheo, or Lanteo, idler, lounge.

Labbi, the name borne by the Moplas or Arab; colonists on the Malabar coast.

Labdha, the obtained slave; one of the fifteen descriptions of Hindoo slaves enumerated by Narada, who are said to be liable to impure works.

Labham, gain, profit.

Labha nashtam, profit and loss.

Lac, Lakh, or Lacsha, one hundred thousand.

Lacota, or Lakhota, a sealed packet, an epistle or letter.

Ladavee, or Ladawa, a release or acquittance from any demand.

Ladhaf, or Dnecula, (Dodecula) a name of the tribe who are cotton-cleaners.

Lakeet, a foundling.

Lakelaum baky, undisputed balance. See Kalam.

Lakerage, rent-free; lands rent-free; or lands, the Government dues from which are assigned to any person for his own benefit, or are appropriated to any public purpose. The term is used in contradistinction to Malguzary. Lakheraj land is of two classes. See Madras Regulations, 1802, Reg. XXV, Sec. 4, denoting 1st, Fields. 2nd, Dwellings. See Malguzary.

Lakeraj, rent free land, applied to land exempted for some particular reason from paying any part of the produce to the State.

Lakeraj, land that does not pay revenue to Government; land held free of rent. The Lakiraj land is

of two classes. 1st. That which pays no rent being corn fields, &c. 2nd. That which is laid out in houses or gardens.

Lakerajdar, a holder of tax-free lands.

Lakodah, or Lakhota, letter, sealed parcel, envelope, packet.

Lal, red, a ruby, red soil, as distinguished from black soil.

Lala, lord, sir, master, worship. In Hindostan, a writer, or scribe, more strictly the word means "Brother." (a pet word like Pappa, as Homer writes it in Odyssey.)

Lama, a Buddhist priest. The Dalai Lama, or Buddhist pontiff, is the spiritual monarch of Thibet, whose followers suppose that he never dies, but that at his apparent death the spirit enters the body of a new-born child.

Lambadi, or Brinjary, these men being traders in salt; their name Lambadi has been described as a corruption of Lom bari (as, from lon, i. e. lavan, salt). A tribe closely resembling the Brinjaries.

Lamballies, itinerant merchants in the Deccan. See Lambadi.

Lamissa, a female who officiates as a priestess.

Laudoe, or Loundee, a slave girl.

Lang buttiey, one of the four modes in which grain is received as revenue. The grain is formed into heaps, of which a division is made.

Langar khana, a hospital; an almshouse.

Langoth, or Lungota, a broad piece of cotton cloth.

Langoti, a modesty piece or cover shame. Called in Latin, Subligar,

to support the testicles.
 Langra, lame, crippled.
 Langwatt, this has reference to the fixing a toka on black batty grounds, which in general pay according to their produce. When a toka is fixed to be paid in white batty, it is called langwatt.
 Lanjha, claim; title in dispute.
 Lanka, an island. The island of Ceylon.
 Larin, equal to ten drachms and one eighth; eighty made a tomand in Arabia.
 Lascar, properly, lashkari, a servant in the "lushcar" or army; a camp-follower, but by Europeans a term applied to a native sailor. A native sailor, but especially applied also to tent pitchers; inferior artillery men, and others.
 Lascorcen, or Lushcari, in Ceylon, a provincial soldier.
 Lathee wala, or Latecal, a man armed with a cudgel.
 Lattie, or Lathee, a warehouse, a cudgel.
 Laundis, female domestic slaves. *See* Golam and Launda.
 Laut, a Malay word signifying the sea.
 Lavanum, a list entertaining or appointing a servant.
 Lavanam chit, the pass given to clothes sent from the loom as far as the custom house where they are stamped.
 Lavani, cultivation.
 Lawa jama, or Lawazima, an account particular, dues, fees, taxes, emoluments, minutiae items. *See* Lawazima.
 Lawaris, heirless; having or leaving no heir.
 Lawaris mehal, a branch of revenue arising from persons dying without heirs.
 Lawazim, appurtenances; requisites: necessary things; accommodation; baggage.
 Lawazima, fee, perquisite, payments that are secret or not duly authorized. The record, papers in a law suit. Materials, correspondence do-

cuments.
 Layac, fit, proper, good.
 Layac banjar, waste land, which is fit for ploughing.
 Layak, fit, proper, profitable, becoming.
 Layam, a stable.
 Layceca, an account. *See* Lekka.
 Lecque, in Pinkerton's *Voyages* 4^o, Vol. 8, p. 316, is meant for a Lac. (1,00,000.) Caurour is meant for a crore, or ten (10,000,000.) millions.
 Leedegee, in this word gee *i. e.* jee, is the same as Mr. or Sir, (*See* Jee.) and Leedee may perhaps be a corruption for Siddce,—Seedce, (*i. e.* Abyssinian.) for many of the commanders of Garbs (Arab ships), are Siddees,—Seedees.
 Leehuk, or Lekhica, a secretary or writer.
 Leem, a small tree, the leaves of which are proverbial for their bitterness. Elsewhere called Neem,—Nimba.
 Lekha buhee, or Lekka vahi, (Maharatta,) a book of accounts.
 Leskar, or Lashcar, the camp of the great Mogul.
 Lewa devi, traffick, giving and taking, trade, dealings, business.
 Lowar, a tribe of Koonbies in Guzerat. *See* Koonbees.
 Loways, in Ceylon, flat parts of the country, where salt is formed by the overflowings of the sea.
 Lezam, a sort of bow with a chain by way of string, used in certain feats of strength.
 Lifafa, envelope, cover of a letter.
 Lingadhari, the same as Jangam, or Jungum, which *See*.
 Lingaet, Lingayit, or Lingavant, a tribe of Hindoos. a sect chiefly found in the south of India, worshipping especially the Lingam. Bhrashta vaisya is the fable commonly told among the Vaishnava Brahmins: who detest the Lingavants.
 Lingam, the image of the god Siva.
 List curnum, the town clerk, being he whose name is entered in the Government "List," or Commis-

sion.

Lodhee purdesees, keepers of carriage bullocks; sellers of Sya leaves and grass for Chuppurs, &c.

Logeelee, (Telugu, Logili,) the inner part of a house; an inner apartment.

Lolangs, village constables, and collectors of taxes in Arracan.

Lombally. See Lambadi.

Lombardies. See Lambadi.

Note.—The name Banjari is sometimes written as if derived from Vanik. A probable etymon enough.

Locho, Lochya, or Lucha, terms of reproach, scamp, scoundrel.

Loocudda, or Loogra, (Mahratta,) lean, meagre.

Loohar, or Lohar, a blacksmith. As one of the wusswaceya, or village establishment, his services are confined to the making and repairing of agricultural implements. All other work, such as making and repairing carts or house work, is paid for by the individual requiring it.

Lookta, a windfall; signifies property which a person finds lying upon the ground, and takes away for the purpose of preserving it in the manner of a trust.

Loongee, a large handkerchief of blue silk and cotton mixed, which hangs over the shoulder, and reaches below the middle both before and behind. It is sometimes used for a cloak, and sometimes for a girdle.

Loot, plunder, pillage.

Lootacc, literally, plunder; an ancient custom of permitting persons on the festival of Bhuramee Devce, to take away, without payment, so much salt as they could carry from the pans at Penn, in the Concan.

Looties, plunderers; irregular horsemen, who plunder and lay waste the country, and harass an enemy in their march.

Lootywalla. See Looties.

Lo paikari, a sub rentor.

Lota, a small metallic pot, generally made of brass or tinned iron.

Lotbundy, the schedule or list exhibiting the division of an estate into lots, to be rented or sold by auction.

Lotoo, (in Tibet,) the hall where the grand council assemble.

Lounce, this is a mere corruption of allowance, as 'torney and 'count, for attorney and account; for natives imagine the initial A to be the English article.

Lound, (in Hind.) an intercalary month, which occurs every third year.

Lounce, cultivation; the bringing in of new cultivators.

Louni, wages in kind paid to reapers in harvest.

Lout, (in Telugu, Lotu, deficiency, flaw,) rupees that are defaced by constant use.

Lowana, a caste of people found in most villages, acting as petty traders, particularly in vegetables and grocery, and exercising the offices of Bunnea. In towns they are generally milk-sellers; Bhateca is synonymous with Lowana.

Lubbies, at Madras, a name for Mahometans, called Moplays on the Malabar coast. The Labbis, or Moplas, are called Loubies in Macbrair's *Sketches of a Missionary's Travels in Western Africa, &c.*, 1839, p. 241; he says, many violent changes of empire must certainly have taken place in these parts; else how shall we account for the language of the Loubies? The latter are very different from the other tribes, being a degenerate race, stunted in growth, and haggard in appearance, (though some of them are of a light complexion) yet speaking the Foola tongue. They possess neither towns nor cattle, but are the gipsies of Western Africa living by the manufacture of wooden bowls and other utensils, which they sell to the Mandingoes. They are probably a mixed race of Foolas and regular Negroes, or Jollofs, many of them being acquainted with the language of the latter. It is in nowise unlikely that such a

mixture should have sprung from the cohabitation of Foolas with their slaves; whose offspring, being despised for their degenerate blood, left their houses and formed themselves into a roving tribe which has never been able to arise from its depressed condition: as some of the Mahometan Foular do not permit a bastard or his progeny, unto the fifth generation, to enter their houses of prayer. We read of similar occurrences having taken place in the times of classic history, See p. 790.

Lubdehec, a slave found by accident.

Luggun tucka, a tax or fee paid by tenants at will on marriages.

Luggyeiwala, a cultivator who farms lands precisely as the Coolwaree for a certain number of years, but who receives a loan from the Government to enable him to procure the requisites for husbandry. Provision is made for the discharge of the loan at certain periods of his lease, but without interest.

Lugtee, an established rate fixed in the land.

Luksan, or Nuqsan, loss, damage.

Luktour, a box.

Lulceans, Loolia, or Luliya, procuresses, who make no distinction of sects or castes, in contradistinction to Maharceans or Deodasees, who restrict their traffic to Hindoos, and are admitted to the temple of Juggernaut at Pooree.

Lumberdars, (this is a corruption of the English word Number which is applied to "Field," as also to the "Law cases.") The recorded proprietors of land; the head of whom is responsible for the revenue.

Lummun, a caste of traders so called, who originally brought down slaves from the interior of Bombay, for sale, to the natives of the talooks of Salsette and Oorum during the period of the native Government.

Lunah, (from Lena, to take,) sums receivable and payable by a co-partnership.

Lunchum, a bribe.

Lunger khanah, an hospital, or house for the entertainment of the poor and indigent. An almshouse; a place for distributing food to paupers, cripples, &c.

Lungurkhureh, an evening distribution of provisions.

Luscar, literally, an army man; applied in India to men employed with camp equipage, ordnance and stores.

Lut, a creeping tree. (Sanscrit.)

Luticals, or Lutiwala, organized bands of brigands of from 100 to 200, under regular Sirdars, who live by hiring themselves to fight the battles of the Indigo planters: literally, club-men.

Laxhebar, or Laxmi var, thursday.

Laxmee naracon puttee, or Laxmi narayana pattee, a puttee collected for a pagoda. (Pattee means a list.)

M.

- Maafee, or Muafi, certain articles of deduction in fixing the settlement of rents of land payable to Government by the collector, Nazim or Zemindar, or settled remissions. Any remission of rent or customs.
- Maafie, free lands.
- Maal. *See* Mall and Mehal.
- Maaler, a certificate attested by the principal inhabitants of a place. *See* Muhazzarnama.
- Maamla, treaty, affair, business, suit.
- Maamla fuhumi, understanding affairs, capable of transacting business.
- Maasha, a maasha was little more than a tenth part of a rupee in weight.
- Maazoul, dismissed from office.
- Mace, ten make a tale in China.
- Machee, fishermen of the Coolie castes.
- Machili mao, (mavoo), a fishery. (Vizag.)
- Machili pannu, (Hind. fish; and Tel. tax,) the tax levied as motarfa on fishermen. (Vizag.)
- Mad, or Madd, a paragraph; literally it denotes the letter "Madd" or sign, being a transverse line running across the head of a page. An item, a head in accounts.
- Mada, a half pagoda, the pagoda was formerly rated at four rupees, the half pagoda about two rupees. "To pay the Madas" is a phrase for paying fifty per cent. The claimed Madas on this village, means, the exacted fifty per cent. Anciently, it merely meant money, and colloquially bears that meaning still. Sri Rama Mada is a certain ancient gold coin.
- Madad, help, aid.
- Madadgar, an assistant.
- Mada gada, (Cannadi.) *See* Taccavy.
- Madaga. (Canarose,) a tank, sluice.
- Madann, a place of resort for Pandarums; a kind of college; monkery.
- Madar, a mispronunciation for mazar. *See* Muze ra.
- Madaroo, a tribe of slaves in Coorg, of the class Holeyaroo.
- Maddat, or Madad, help, aid.
- Maddatgar. *See* Madadgar.
- Maddi, the red-wood tree.
- Maddichecca ijara, a tax levied on red-wood under the old Governments.
- Maddu cattch, land which is annually overflowed and is very rich.
- Madepauloo. *See* Meti pal, or Meticoru. (Palu and Coru, equally mean a share, or portion.)
- Madesthum, or Madhyastham, standing between; mediation; especially applied to the mediation of a Poligar to protect a Circar village from any breach of faith on the part of Government or its officers.
- Madhuparka, an offering of prepared food given to Brahmins at the period of adoption, consisting of honey, liquid butter, and curds. Declared to be given with a view to their asking the child in adoption. "Syllabub" is the original meaning but the only meaning in use is Bridal presents. Thus in English, the word Gingerbread has been used for jewellery.
- Madi, valuation, estimate, appraisement.
- Madiga, (Telugu,) belonging to the cobbler caste.
- Madipu, or Madimpu, valuation.
- Madrassa, Madressah, or Madrissa, a college, a public seminary for the promotion of Mahometan literature.
- Madupu bidu, or Madimpu beedu, waste land with which a farmer is saddled that he may bring it into cultivation.
- Maotrashty, or Maitarashi, cutting off

the hair of a person to be adopted.
 Mafce rawana, an order for the passing of goods without payment of duty. A free pass.
 Mafi, pardon; exemption; excusing.
 Maf karna, to pardon, excuse.
 Mafkood, in its literal sense, means, lost and sought after. In law, it signifies a person who disappears and of whom it is not known whether he be living or dead.
 Mafu, pardon; excusing.
 Magahi, a subdivision of the Kurmi tribe of slaves. See Kurmi.
 Magamai. (Tamil.) See Magma.
 Magamy. See Magma.
 Maganam, a province; a subdivision.
 Maganny. See Magany.
 Magany, wet cultivation, land artificially irrigated.
 Magasool, (Tamil, Mahsul,) produce; crop.
 Magann. See Magany.
 Magdeh, or Muzhdeh, goodnews; fortune-tellers.
 Maggam, a loom.
 Magh, the eleventh month, which in some measure corresponds with January.
 Maghani, the fractions 1/16th, also called Anna, or Viss.
 Magma, fee; privilege.
 Magma dar, a privileged person; one who holds in fee. This word occurs in Persian documents granted by Tippoo and some other rulers, but is of unknown origin. Probably, it is corrupted from the Tamil, Makhamai. See Rottler's Tamil Dict. vol. 4. page 2. A fee in money or kind.
 Magore, or Magor daord, a class of slaves in Canara employed in agriculture.
 Mah, (Persian,) a fish.
 Mah, a month.
 Maha, great.
 Mahabaratham, name of a Hindoo Epic Poem describing the wars of the descendants of Bharat.
 Mahafiz, the native Record-keeper in a Court of Sustain or other public office.
 Mahafiz daster, the keeper of a re-

cord in a public institution, generally in the revenue department.
 Mahajanum, Mahajan, Mahajin, Mahajanlaga, or Mahajun, a great person; proprietor of land equivalent to Mohrassadar, q. v. A banker, or money lender, a merchant, (the title generally used by Marwari merchants alone.) A trader; shopkeeper. Collections made by the Mahajun or merchants in Anjeer, and applied to purposes of general charity, and to the support of an establishment similar to the Panjeree Pool of Guzeratte in which provision is made for helpless animals. Shroff, similar to Mahajanum.
 Mahajir. See Mahazzar.
 Mahal, the female apartment.
 Mahal, a district; a division.
 Mahal, revenue; due; form; a district.
 Mahalayam, a certain feast held in September.
 Mahaldar, a petty laird or small landholder.
 Mahalladar, an officer, under the Cutwall, whose duty is to prevent crimes and abuses.
 Mahall putty, a tax levied in composition for the farm of vending arrack at Cossy and Gorabundy in Salsette.
 Mahalojh, or Malwajh, goods; stuff; property, rent; crop; income.
 Mahalsaudir warrid, district expenses not already provided for by Government including many of the Mamlatdars' personal expenses.
 Mahalsibbandi, revenue establishment; watchers.
 Mahant, the chief priest among (Viragis) Byraggees.
 Mahapatak, a murderer of a Brahmin. A great sinner.
 Mahar, a camel bridle, a bridle formed of a stick passing through the nostrils, to each end of which a cord is tied.
 Mahar, correctly, Mhar, (Maharatta.) A pariah or man of the lowest caste; an outcast, the pariah is a regular tribe.
 Maharajah, great king, noble prince.
 Maharany, great queen.

Maharnavam, the feast called Dasara, q. v.

Maharshees, Hindoo saints produced from the mind of Brama.

Mahaseeba, adjustment of accounts.

Mahassebadar, or Muhasibah dar, an adjuster of accounts.

Mahasool, produce, crop, sums collected, or paid.

Mahaul meetagur, the revenue from a set of salt-pans in the Ustumee Mahaul, received in kind, with baptees amounting to 30 per cent. Baptee, a corruption of Babati, ap-purtenances.

Mahavett, or Mahaut, an elephant-driver.

Mahayagnya, the great sacrificial rite. An essential sacrifice or ceremony of the Hindoo religion. Five acts are enumerated of this description severally considered as due to the vedas, to the gods, to man, to the manes, and to all created beings. They are respectively study of the Scripture, offering of sacrifice to the gods, hospitable treatment of guests, libation of water, &c., to deceased progenitors, and the casting of food on the ground to the gods or spirits, &c.

Mahayat, the partition of usufruct.

Mahazzar nama, attestation, a general affidavit, signed by all the inhabitants or by-standers. A petition signed by all the people.

Mahewary, monthly.

Mahfy, exempt; free from tax.

Mahfy sunnud, a grant of exemption from payment of revenue upon land.

Mahi, or rather Machhi, a standard on the top of which is a gilt fish.

Mahian valle, mistress of her months; a woman in a state of pregnancy.

Mahitab, or Mahtab. See Matab.

Mahjoor, or Mahjur, left, forsaken. An inhibited slave.

Mahl. See Mehal.

Mahmt, an elephant driver.

Mahommedzyes, one of the tribes of Peshawur, living on the Kusofzye side of the Canbul river.

Mahmool. See Mamool.

Mahooteran, lands given for the

maintenance of respectable persons, not Brahmins.

Mahsool, collected; the produce or sum of any thing; specially the amount or produce of the sayer duties on salt, imported, manufactured, and consumed. Money realized; sums paid or collected. The crop, the income, restraint, imprisonment.

Mahsool sayer. See Mahsool.

Mahsouly peon, a peon employed in the collections. See Mahsool.

Mahsuldar, a watchman, set over a crop, to prevent the farmer from clandestinely removing it.

Mahta, a clerk or writer in an office.

Mahtadi, or Matadi, a head village peon.

Mahtoos, the cultivator of the poppy.

Mahtoot, Mhatoot, Mathoot, Mathote, Mathool, or Muthote, capitation; contribution; imposition; an occasional impost or tax sometimes included in the Abwab.

Mahurr, according to the Hindoos, the third of the six spheres placed above the earth.

Mahwarry, monthly.

Mahzur, a representation, or statement of a case laid before a judge, certified by persons professing to have knowledge of the facts stated therein.

Mahzurnama. See Mahzur.

Mai, mother.

Mai cadoo, daily hire.

Maidan, plain, meadow, parade.

Maihmany, or Mihmani, belonging to hospitality.

Mail. See Mel.

Maili, in arithmetic, a maili fanam denotes a certain coin now obsolete. Twelve maili fanams made one rahti or contaroi pagoda. See Canthiroy.

Main cavalgar, the head watchman.

Maistry, evidently corrupted from the French maistre, head workman. The spaniards used it in South America for a head workman.

Majili, or manzil, a stage in a journey: a halt. Also the second or middling class of land.

Majmoodar, a financial officer under the native government, exercising a general supervision over the accounts and resources of a district; a receiver of the revenues paid by the cultivators to a Zemindar; the Zemindar's auditor. Head man. Superintendent, Accountant. Shakesp. Hind. Diet. p. 1577.

Majua, a potty dealer.

Majum, a drug or electuary composed of bang, chillies and sugar: chewed to produce intoxication.

Majan. See Mahajan.

Makam, place, lodging, station, abode.

Makan, the residence of a Fakcer.

Makhta shist, fixed rent.

Makki, "land in Bareoor corresponding with Bett to the south of Mangalore."

Makta, or Makhta, contract, rent, rate. Makha oor, a village paying a fixed rent. See Bilmakta.

Makul, the division by actual weight in the village "Kulce," or barn, when the Government collections are made in kind.

Mal, wealth; property; rent; revenue; particularly that arising from territory, in contradistinction to the customs and duties levied on persons, called Sayer, q. v. (See also Mehal, with which term this is often confounded.)

Mala, compensation to the relations of a person killed.

Mala, the string of beads worn by the Hindoos. It is customary among the people to settle disputed claims to tracks of land by selecting a certain man of character to walk over a line, which is to be observed as the future boundary, with the "mala" in his hand, the latter operating as an oath or moral obligation.

Malaipoonam, (Tamil,) High rocky soil not fit for cultivation.

Malakar, sellers of flowers.

Malama, plating, gilding, silvering, tinning.

Malary, judicial; belonging to the judge or magistrate.

Malavarly, correctly, Malavat, or Malvati, (perhaps derived or corrupted from Milavati, mixture.) An additional assessment over and above the original Summa. Extra assessment; increased demand (said to be used in Bellary and Cuddapa Vocabularies).

Malayal patti, "seated on a hill."

Malayon, a class of the tribe of agrestic slaves in Malabar, termed Chermas, or slaves of the soil. See Chermas.

Maldhance, (from mal, property and dhani, master). The owner of an alienated field.

Maleaten, a perquisite of the Patell, chiefly from vegetables and garden produce from irrigation; the rate uncertain.

Malee, a caste of Hindoos, who subsist by raising vegetables from ground watered by wells; Pahar Malee, are gardeners by occupation, and sellers of vegetables; Jirce and Hulwad Malee exists in the Balagaut country, and Phool Malee raise and sell various flowers and fruits. This caste ranks lower than Soodras by descent, but their occupation being pure, Koombees eat with them.

Maleat, land producing the more valuable descriptions of produce, as sugar-cane, plantains, pepper, ginger, &c. This term in Guzerate is nearly confined to the fine villages on the bank of the Sabarmuttee, adjoining those of the same description in Dholka; it is sometimes applied to the land itself, and sometimes to the produce.

Maleeka, or Malica, the Queen.

Malcewaree, a low order of butchers, who reside not in the village, but in an adjoining hamlet.

Malfuf, enclosed in an envelope, or case.

Malfoof karna, to enclose in an envelope or bag.

Malful, "enclosed" in a lifafa, or envelope.

Malgoozar, or Malguzar, this word is applied to two classes of persons

- proprietors of the first class possessing heritable or transferable property in the soil, liable only to the payment of the Government revenue, and also hereditary occupiers bound to pay rent, either fixed by positive engagements, or determined by ancient usage, and the custom of the pergunnah.
- Mal guzar**, that which pays rent: or is liable to tax. Copy hold land is very nearly the same as Malguzari.
- Malguzarry**, established assessments under the authority of Government prior to the year 1168, including Assul in the original rent abwab, subsequent taxes and toofer, or profitable increase. The term is applied to assessed lands, or lands, paying revenue; also the rent of such lands.
- Malguzarry tehsil kool**, the rent, or land revenue, according to the whole collections; net revenues levied from Zemindars and farmers, and officers of Government.
- Mali**, appertaining to income or revenue.
- Malighi**, or **Maligoh**, (Tolagu, Maligoh and Hind, Margi,) a shop, a warehouse, or store. Major Johnson says, Malgi cells, on the ground floor of colleges, caravansaries, and balconies, erected for charitable purposes; originally intended as lodgings for poor strangers, but often let as shops.
- Malik**, master, lord, proprietor, owner.
- Malikai zumany**, the queen of the times; the present queen.
- Malikana**, allowance or stipend granted to a Zemindar whose lands are sequestered. What relates or belongs to a person as master or head man. The Malikana of a Mocuddim or head Ryot is a share of each Ryot's produce, received by him as a customary due, forming an article of the Neakdarry, q. v. The term is also applicable to the nankar, or allowance to village collectors or Mocuddims of such villages as pay rents immediately to the Khalsa, being an item of the Muscorat, q. v. See also Mocuddims.
- Malik gudder nashin**, the lord or owner, who sits on the throne or seat of authority. See Gaddi, a throne.
- Mali peshcar**, the revenue accountant.
- Malish**, rubbing down, thrashing; treading out corn.
- Malista**. See Malish.
- Malist dar**, superintendent of thrashing the grain.
- Mali varu**, hill people; highlanders who probably are the Aborigines who filled the land before the Brahmins descended from northern India. These men in the Mysore country profess the Siva (Linga) religion.
- Malivu**, cheapness of corn, &c.
- Mali wajib**, the fixed and proper revenue which it is requisite to pay.
- Mal khaneh**, a treasury, or storehouse.
- Malkutnoe**, an offering of one rupee presented on obtaining leave to cut crops.
- Malla**, the fee or gratuity claimed by the village pot makers on every crop reaped.
- Mallu**, (plural of madi) fields.
- Mallye**, land watered by wells.
- Mally koodihul**, inhabitants of hills.
- Mal mooft**, property acquired without cost or labour; given without return or benefit.
- Malmaad**, a subdivision of the Neilgherries, entirely pasture.
- Malsayer**, Mal, the revenue, Sayer, custom duties, and other branches of revenue not derived from the land.
- Mal sibbandy**, revenue officers or peons.
- Maltamy**, (Canarse, corrupted from multavi,) neglected; postponed.
- Malwajib**, revenues, or rents; rightful goods, or property.
- Malwajib sircar**, the Government rents.
- Malwaram**, the government or sircar's share of the produce of a field either in kind or money.

Mal wujhat, payments on account of the fixed land revenue.
 Malzamin, bondsman for the discharge of a debt or payment of rent. *See* Malzamineo.
 Mal zamin, security in a specified sum.
 Malzamineo, money security for the due payment of a debt or revenue.
 Mamalukes, or Mamluki, a purchased slave or captive. Literally one who is mastered. Of the country; provincials.
 Mamotie, or Mometty, a sort of spade.
 Mamilat, management, government, period of rule.
 Mamletdarce, the district under the charge of a Mamlutdar.
 Mamlutdar, an officer appointed by the Government to the charge of a revenue division or district.
 Mamoodas, or Mahmudi, an obsolete silver coin, eighteen make a zingaleo; nineteen and three-quarters, a zemaboob.
 Mamool, practised; established; usual; customary.
 Mamooty, a tool to dig with. *See* Momety.
 Mamul nama, a statement declaring what the usual rule is.
 Manadi, a small drum.
 Manai, a spot of land.
 Manai thottam, garden attached to a house.
 Manai varoy, tax on a house.
 Manakattay, (Tamil,) a certain kind of paddy.
 Manal adit tars, lands become waste by the accumulation of sand.
 Manamari, land not irrigated, and depending solely on the rain; just like corn land in England.
 Manami, (Telugu, manavi,) a request.
 Manay, one twenty fourth $\frac{1}{24}$ th of a Cawnoy.
 Manawary, rice cultivation which depends on rain not upon artificial irrigation. (Tamil.)
 Manayagar, the head man of a village.
 Manay vari, ground rent.
 Manazil methayana, apartments not adjoining, in contradistinction to Molazinia.

Manazil molazima, dry cultivation. Adjoining tenements, or such as are in the same house, one part of them being contiguous to another.
 Mandal, a head man. *See* Wilson's India Vol. 1, p. 435. Mocuddum,—Potail.
 Mandali, a dark green emerald.
 Mandee, a wholesale shop; a store.
 Mandils, or Mandiram, temples; spires.
 Mandwa, a custom house, or station.
 Manela. *See* Manilla.
 Manela vandlu, or Manilla people, pedlars who deal in corals and gems.
 Mangany, wet lands.
 Mangees, Maunjee, or Manjhee, the helmsman of boats.
 Mangelin, "seven grains, that is $1\frac{1}{4}$ carats" used in weighing diamonds. Pinkerton's Vol. 8, p. 246.
 Mangna, demand, a government cess.
 Molamnee, or jokhamnee, allowed as remuneration to the Buncea who weighs out the grain in the kullee, for his trouble and loss of time. it almost universally amounts to $\frac{1}{4}$ seer per maund.
 Mangnee, asking; requesting. The ceremony of going in procession to demand a bride; this precedes betrothal.
 Mangnoo, or Mango, the name of a fruit-bearing tree.

Note.—Mango is a word introduced by the Portuguese or Spaniards; it is used in South America. It is quite different from the names given to this fruit in all the languages of India.

Mangs, a member of village establishments in the Deccan, whose duty it is to make leather ropes, thongs, whips, &c. He sometimes acts as a watchman. Many of these persons are notorious thieves. A Mang is, among the Mahrattas alone, what the Pariah or Dhor is among other classes of Hindoos.
 Mangun, asking demand; begging request; one of the cesses of the Abwah; a tax, or imposition formerly levied by the officers stationed at the Chokies and Ghants as a perquisite for themselves or Zemin-

- dars.
- Maniam, land exempted entirely or partially from the payment of revenue; assessment to the state, or its representative; an honorary gift.
- Manie, ground that is built on: or tenement.
- Manind, one of the designations of the Mocuddum.
- Manivi, (Telugu,) a request, a petition.
- Manjan, or Manjon, the same as Mangun, q. v.
- Manji, or Maunjee, (Bengali,) the boatswain or steersman.
- Mankool, a term comprehending every species of personal property.
- Mankurees, or Mana kari, literally, a great man; a respectable person; a person of consideration; a gentleman. It was originally the name by which those Mahrattas, who had been Munsubdars under the old Mahometan monarchies in the Deccan, were distinguished. Latterly, it has been assumed by every Mahratta at the head of a body of horse who could boast being a Wuttemdar. This word means honourable: Manam being honour. Molesw. Mahr. Diet. p. 819.
- Mannem, (often pronounced Mannum,) highlands, the hill country in Vizagapatnam &c.
- Manoovurti, or Manovarti, an allowance granted for the subsistence of a family dependent on a Zemindar.
- Manorajee, consent.
- Manotee, Munowtee, or Mananti, bail, security. A referee, or sort of security.
- Manoteedar, Munowteedar, or Mananti dar, a money-broker; a person making advances under bonds and giving security to Government for the instalments of revenue. See Manotee.
- * Manotee and vyor, (Vridhi, interest,) premium and interest, including wattam, or rate of exchange, paid by the Patells to those who gave security for their assessment to the Sirkar.
- Manovarti naum, a pension: land granted for the subsistence of a pensioner.
- Man pan, honouring; respect; rights and privileges; the forms of that kind of respect indicated by precedence on particular occasions; especially in receiving the complimentary pan.
- Man pan huk, the privilege of receiving the complimentary pan.
- Mansley khoteo, (machchli, fish,) an exclusive privilege of trading in dried fish.
- Mantapam, a chapel, open hall, lodge, rest house, ornamented booth. Portico.
- Mantinies, judges.
- Mantra, or Muntur, a prayer; a division of the Veda, containing prayers and hymns. A spell or charm.
- Mantras, charms; incantations; prayers; invocations.
- Mantri, minister.
- Manu, a request, a petition, a favor.
- Manugu, the corn measure, or weight called a man, or maund q. v.
- Manultaram, sandy soil. See Rotter's Tam. Diet., Vol. 4, p. 66.
- Many, or ma ani, traces, footsteps.
- Manya, (Manna, to admit,) confess; pleading guilty to a charge.
- Manyam, free land, subsistence, living granted on various favourable tenures, by ancient Hindu rulers (not Musulman or European). Gudi manyam, or Devasthanam maniam, land granted for the maintenance of a pagoda. In canon law it is called a Donative. See Maniam.
- Manzil, or Munzel, a halting place; a stage; a day's journey. Stages of the distance of twenty-five or thirty miles.
- Manzur, approved, right, ratified, sanctioned.
- Mapa, (from mapna, or napna, to measure.) A duty of 2½ per cent. levied at many villages of the Dholka pergunnah on all sales of grain or other articles of merchandize, and forming an established item of revenue.
- Mappelly, measuring duty; the

- charge for measuring the batty upon the claim of Government being taken in kind.
- Mappu, exemption, excuse, pardon.
- Marah, correctly, Mora, perquisites from the crop; fees in kind, so called in the northern circars; the same as *russoom*, q. v.
- Maraida, correctly, Mar yada, in Malabar, custom or rule.
- Maramut, Marammat, or Marumut, mending; repairing.
- Marcal. See *Mercall* or *Marcar*.
- Marcari, a head boatman.
- Mar daerd, probably meant for Mala, (Telugu,) and Dher (Hind.) each word meaning a paria. Slaves in Canara employed as day labourers, messengers, &c.
- Mareobath, to the care of, in the charge of, in possession of.
- Mare holeyer, a tribe of slaves in Coorg, of the class Holeyaroo. See *Holeyaroo*.
- Marfutteea, Marifat, or Ma rifat, factor; agent.
- Margaseersha, or Marga siras, a month which partly agrees with October.
- Marh, (this is evidently meant for the Telugu, mada.) A gold coin stated to be equivalent to five marahs weight. *Asiatic Res.* 4^o Vol. XV, p. 272.
- Marimma, "Saint Mary," worshipped as an idol by Hindus at Madras. She presides over the small pox.
- Maricar, a kind of paddy grown during the rainy season.
- Marifat, charge, care, hands.
- Mari gomm, an outlet for water.
- Marikar, the second or light crop. Coarse paddy cultivated from Oct. to January.
- Mariyar, name of a tribe of pariahs in Malabar, who are employed as drummers.
- Marocha, a tax on marriages.
- Maroots, or Marut, the winds.
- Martaban, the name of a place in Pegu; and the name of a large kind of black jars imported thence.
- Maradane, agricultural tracts.
- Marug, or Margum, a road; "Pad-shahce Marug" is the king's high road; the idiom of the expression being precisely the same as in English.
- Marugomma, an outlet, a flood gate.
- Marwa, or Gorat, one of the two grand divisions under which the soil of the Broach Collectorate is classed.
- Marwarries, the members of the Eam family, and the chiefs of the Hensal, Morass, and Bayar pergunnahs in Guzeratte. The Marwarries in the city of Poona are traders, whose religious tenets vary; some being of Jyn, the Jain religion, according to the rules of Parsnath Muts, others are worshippers of Vishnoo. [These are termed Vaishnava Marwarries, Wysnoo Guzerathoe, or Kuntwall.] The latter worship Krishn, according to the rules of Vallabhaachary. They do not remarry widow by pat, and in other respects their customs are similar to Brahmins, and of purity superior to Soodra castes.
- Mas, a month.
- Masab zamin, mixed soil—Tuvva bhum, a light soil, of middling quality.
- Masal, a torch, a flambeau.
- Masala, or Mussaluh, a mixture of spices.
- Masaljee, or Mushalchee, lamplighter, torch bearer.
- Masan, the ratlins of a ship's shrouds.
- Masarnama, a statement of fact in writing, signed by several respectable persons in attestation of its truth. A memorial.
- Masavida, Masavyida, Masvida, or Masuda, a rough draft or copy. A sketch.
- Mascabar, or Maskabar, a bribe. See *Calc. Quly. Rev.* No. 8, p. 345. See in *Shakesp. Hind. Diet.* p. 1549.
- Masced, (Telugu and Hind.) Musjid. Mosque.
- Maah, or Maash, subsistence; revenue assigned in perpetuity by the sovereign for the support of individuals or establishments of a religious character.
- Masha, or Mashah, a jeweller or

- goldsmith's weight, variously reckoned at five, eight, or ten rattis or seeds of the abrus precatorius. The weight in common use is about 17 grains.
- Mashakkat, pains, care, tillage, repairing, manuring, hire, day's wages.
- Mashalchi, a torchbearer.
- Mashat, or Mashakat, • (corrupted from Misahat) square measurement, mensuration same as Paimaish.
- Mashat dar, a surveyor.
- Mashecut, fate, the will of God, will; intention.
- Mashkavar, monthly accounts.
- Mashroo, or Masoor, sattin cloth.
- Mashru, "legal" permitted by the sharah or law: the religious rules of Musulmans forbid them to wear dresses made of silk. So they weave silk with cotton into sattin which they denominate mashruh legal.
- Mashrut, conditional, stipulated, exacted.
- Mas kubar, end of the month.
- Maslat, or Maslahat, counsel, advice.
- Masool. *See* Mahsul.
- Masoolas, a slight kind of boat used on the Coromandel coast, about 35 or 40 feet long, six deep and eight broad, flat bottomed sewn together, with wither of straw between each plank. Thus they are as elastic as a basket and will carry twenty men besides the ten rowers, through the most furious surf.
- Masvida, or Masavvida, a rough draft, a sketch.
- Mata, the price of blood.
- Matab, or Matabhi, (corruption from Mahtab, a white flame,) particularly the kind of firework called Roman Candles.
- Matadi, or Mohtadi, a village bailiff or constable.
- Matam, (correctly Matham,) a college; a place where ascetics congregate and pray; a sort of abbey.
- Matam, a creed, religion, sect.
- Matat, or Madad i mash, a present bestowed on a woman divorced from her husband, "subsistence,"
- Malayonah, *See* Mutaniah.
- Matbazi, respectability, goodness (of bail &c.).
- Match bukree, a tax on goats and sheep for the privilege of lodging and feeding the flocks.
- Matee. *See* Mati.
- Matteeyn, wells without walls, earthen.
- Mator, or Mihtar, a scavenger, one who empties necessaries, a night-man.
- Mathob, a taxation above the original rent.
- Mathoot, or Mahto, a land-bailiff who collects the rent. (Shakespeare Hind. Diet. p. 1718)
- Mathoot feel kauch, an imposition for the elephant house or stable; a soubhedarry article of the abwab or cesses established by Snjaah Khan, being a contribution to defray the expense of feeding the elephants of the nazim and dewan.
- Mathote. *See* Mahtoot—Zyr Mathote.
- Matibar, or Moattibar, substantial, respectable.
- Matlab, or Mutlub, purport, meaning, tenor.
- Mattah, Matth, or Mut, a lodge or convent of goseyns or other recluses.
- Matti, or Muttoo, earth, clay, mud.
- Maufee, lands, the rents of which payable to Government are remitted in perpetuity to the holder. Remission, &c.
- Maug, or Magh, the name of a month, corresponding with part of January and February.
- Maugna, a fee collected on the straw of rice retained by the ryot.
- Maukoof, ended, stopped, halted.
- Maukuf, ended, stopped, halted.
- Maul, revenue arising from permanent and fixed sources, and taxes assessed upon persons following particular professions.
- Maun, or Man, precedence; dignity, honour, respectability, character.
- Maund, (this is an old English word "a basket" substituted for the Indian word Man, or Manugn.) A measure or weight. At Madras, 25 pounds; a double or pucka

- maund 80. In Bengal, the common maund may be estimated at 80 pounds, but the opium maund at only 75 pounds. A weight of 28-2/7 lbs. avoirdupois in Bengal. The Indian maund is 822 lbs.
- Mannium. *See* Manyam. A grant of land or assignment of the Government share of the produce therefrom to the revenue officers and the public servants of the villages in the northern circars. *See* Enam, Pitchay, Sunud, and Turrahuddy.
- Maunpann, or Man pan, honour and respect. The official privileges of a Patell.
- Mauphee istawa, a tenure by which waste land is occupied free of rent for a specified number of years, proportioned to its state; at the expiration of which, it is assessed at a moderate rate, which is progressively increased, until the lease of istawa has terminated.
- Maurusi, or Mowroosy, hereditary tenant or heritor.
- Maury holceroo, one of the 12 classes of Dhers, labourers on the soil in Canara.
- Mauza, or Mouzah, a place, a village.
- Mauzawar, or Mouzuhiwar, by villages; a village settlement where the officers of the Government farm out the lands of the whole village, either to an individual or to the village community.
- Manzdat, store, stock.
- Manzeh, a hamlet or village.
- Mavanja, (more correctly Muzeh,) a hamlet.
- Mavey daerd, a class of slaves in Canara, employed in agriculture.
- Mawla, or Mowla, a slave; with respect to slaves, the mutual relation existing between the emancipated and his emancipator.
- Mawla aila, or Mowla i alce, the superior Mawla, or the patron.
- Mawla asful, or Mowla i usful, the inferior Mawla, or the client.
- Mawalut, or Mooalut, friendship, mutual amity, or patronage and clientage.
- Mawany. *See* Kistbundy.
- Mawul, the tracts of country near the Ghauts; valleys between mountains.
- Mawziha, a wound which lays bare the bone.
- Mawzin, or Moo uzzin, a crier to prayer.
- Mayana, a title like "Lord." *Loc. Rec.* p. 31—32.
- Maymany, or Mihmance, hospitality.
- Mazam dar, (correctly Majmuah dar,) head man; superintendent.
- Mazbut, or Muzboot, strong, valid, tight.
- Mazcur, or Muzkoor, remembered, abovementioned, said, abovesaid. This is commonly misused in the senses, a village, "the spot whence I write." And Mazkoori a village peon; Mahi-mazcur, the said month; the present month. Rozi-mazcur, this day; the above said day.
- Mazi, late, not present, gone by; former; past; cancelled; done away, deceased.
- Mazili, or Manzil, a day's journey, stage, halting place.
- Mazool, dismissed, suspended, late, departed.
- Mazoolce duftur, dismissal. An office for the examination and adjustment of dismissed officers' accounts from dismissed.
- Mazoon, a privileged slave.
- Mazu, the gall nut used in making ink.
- Mazul, dismissed, turned out.
- Mazur, (corruption for Mazdur,) a hired labourer.
- Mazuri, (corrupted from Mazdari,) hire.
- Meana, Mayana, or Mecanuh, a vehicle similar to a palanquin.
- Moanahs, a Mahometan tribe; fishermen in their native country, Scinde; in Cutch and Malacca, robbers.
- Medah, Maida, or Mayida, a table, especially when covered with food. The cloth spread over the carpet on which meals are placed.
- Medagu, a sluice.
- Medded mash, *See* Mudded mash.
- Meddud. *See* Maddud.

- Medn, a deep place, a pool.
- Mecan, lord; sir; master; worship.
A word expressive of kindness, a title by which Eunuchs are addressed.
- Mecanco, Mahometan freebooters.
See Meanaahs.
- Meeaukhail, an Affghan tribe.
- Meena, a tribe of Hindoo thieves in Marwar.
- Meer, a title prefixed to the names of Syuds; that is, descendants of Mahomet.
- Meeran, or Mera, dues or rewards for services.
- Meeras, or Miras, heritage. Private heritable or saleable lands.
- Meerass, or Mirasi, heritage, patrimony. (In Scotland this is called Tack.) *See* also Miras.
- Meerassadar, the holder or possessor of heritage. The proprietor of land. A Tacksman or Freeman. Libertus Libertinus. In the city of London Court it is called a Redemptioner, Westminster Review, March, 1845, p. 211. *See* Meerass.
- Meerasseo, or Mirasi, hereditary, an ancient hereditary cultivator.
- Meerattishi, or Miratishi, the Fire King. The office dignity. Master of artillery. Grand master of artillery.
- Meerbukshi, or Mirbakhshi, chief paymaster.
- Meer moonshee, a chief or principal secretary.
- Meer tozuk, a marshal, whose business it is to preserve order in a procession or line of march, and to report absentees.
- Meerwary, fees levied at ferries.
- Meesure, (this is a mere native corruption of the French or English word.) A weight, which varies according to place.
- Meetagree, a salt maker.
- Meetlonarce, a caste of Hindoos below Soodras, but above Chundals, whose occupation it is to drain salt-marshes and prepare salt. This caste is very numerous in the Carnatic, where they are called Oopar.
- Megemondar, or Mujmoondar, a clerk who checks the accounts of the Aumil in each pergunnah.
- Megpunnaism, (here the English termination *ism* is added to.) The name given to the practice, which according to Major Sleeman, began with the siege of Bhurtpore in 1826, of murdering parents and other persons in whose care children may be, with a view to kidnap the children and prevent their being reclaimed. *See* also Thugs.
- Mehaul. *See* Mehal.
- Mehah, an estate which consists of one or more mouzahs, or a part or parts of one or more mouzahs covered by one engagement with the Government or Duckhaust. and belonging to one individual or to a body of persons who are jointly responsible for the jumma assessed upon the whole.
- Mehal, Mahl, Mhal, Maal, Mehaul, Mehaal, or Mal, places, districts, departments; places or sources of revenue, particularly of a territorial nature; lands.
- Mohal kurrutch, to the Soobah Kutchcherreo what Durbar Kurrutch is to the "Hoozoor"—largesses, bribes and presents.
- Mohaul. *See* Mehal.
- Mohmandan, a Mogul officer appointed to receive and do the honours to guests to whom the king desired to show attention.
- Mohmany, relating to a guest; hospitality; allowance for entertaining pilgrims, travellers, and strangers in general; an item of the Muscovat, q. v.
- Mehr. *See* Mihr.
- Mehrauah, a wedding fee to the Cauzee.
- Mehr mest. *See* Mihr mist.
- Mehunt, the superior or priest of a Hindoo college of mendicant devotees.
- Mehwassies, villages peopled by plunderers; also the inhabitants of such villages.
- Meind banavani, (Bellary,) repair, if such a word really occurs it probably is, from the English, to mend,

- Moja, or Mez, table, dinner, mess; (the first meaning table is correct, the others are corrupted from the English word "mess.")
- Mojcol, stage in travelling.
- Mekh, a nail, peg, pin.
- Mekhi rupaya, a rupee that is plugged, hollowed and filled with lead.
- Mel, (ancient Canarese, Telugu and Tamil,) over, above, the surplus, superiority.
- Mela, a fair. *See* Melah.
- Melaboo, a minor offence.
- Melah, a fair; an assembly of pilgrims partly for religion and partly for commercial purposes.
- Melu, (Telugu,) profit, surplus. The top.
- Molu var, (Tamil,) the landlords share of the crop.
- Molu vasi, the grain in the rough, *i. e.* thrashed but not yet measured. Literally, the great heap.
- Mel varam, higher share. The term used in Southern India for the sovereign's portion or share of the crop, which is subdivided according to usage between the cultivator and the state. The total annual produce of the cultivated lands is called Uda varam, the share received by Government after the usual deductions is the Mel varam, and that allowed to the cultivator the Cudi varam. The lions share.
- Mol vasi, extra, additions, surplus, more than was reckoned on.
- Mol veppu, quit rent or a sum paid in kind by the holder of a manyam.
- Melwassy, "molu" surplus. In the peninsula, extra produce partly appropriated to the use of temples and other religious purposes.
- Menaha. *See* Minaha.
- Mend banavani, the repairs of a tank. (Apparently the English word mend.)
- Mendee wunchurraeo, or Mendee charraeo, a collection from sheep and goats grazing, generally farmed.
- Meneaccaran, The headman of a village, employed as a Revenue officer of the Circar for which he holds a manium or receives payment.
- Menowar, in Malabar, a person who keeps the district accounts called Hlobly.
- Mera, certain fees granted to pariahs: being a few handfuls out of a crop of grain.
- Merackal, a measure of 8 Madras puddies and contains 800 cubic inches. The salt marcal is allowed to be $828\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches.
- Meraku, dry land, upland, high-ground.
- Merass. *See* Miras.
- Merhan, or Minaha, rather, Mera, the sum deducted in kind from the crop to pay the Curnums, and to defray Tank repairs &c. A deduction; abatement.
- Morial, arrest, stop, stay.
- Merkall, or Marakal, a measure equal to six quarts; five make a para at Madras. The mercall is also called a Toom, and 400 Mercalls make one garce (garisa) of salt. A Morcall of rice weighs 960 rupees and contains twelve seers, or eight Madras measures. A measure of 8 Madras measures, or puddees containing 300 cubic inches. The salt mercal is allowed to be $828\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches.
- Merkarry, or Marcari, dues or taxes levied at ferries.
- Messdshed, thus spelt in Annual Reg. 1814, p. 479. *See* Masjid.
- Mostak, column, head, item in an account.
- Mestri. *See* Maistry.
- Mesudi, a Mahomedan place of worship.
- Meta, or Mehtah, (probably Mittha,) a clerk or accountant.
- Metarangam, the office of head man; the Seniorship.
- Metco, a species of Malecat produce; the grain is much used by the natives as a condiment, and the leaves when young are sometimes eaten.
- Meti, a party or league who are partners in cultivation.
- Moti, (Telugu,) lord, master, hence Meti-palu, or Meti-coru, the landlords share of the crop. This is quite distinct from Maty, a Madras word corrupted, in Seaman's slang,

from mate, as cook's mate, and it denotes a menial servant, usually a pariah, who cleans lamps, dishes, and shoes.

Meti corn, the Nelloor List says, "a conventional agreement among the ryots (farmers) when there is not water enough for the crops on the ground, to abandon a portion to preserve the rest; and to share the produce under such rules as may seem best." The ryots or manufacturer's share of the salt produced. Medi palm is the same as meti corn and both words seem to be derived from Medi, the stilts of a plough, meaning the portion given to him who drives the plough. But it is evidently a conventional phrase and often heard different meanings given by different natives. It may fairly be translated, apportionment, sharing. This will embrace every sense. The Guntoor glossary says "Matee coroo," an agreement made among themselves by the cultivators. They calculate the annual revenue and charges, and thus settle what each man is to pay as his share, per candy.

Meti dar, the headman, or foreman. Molidar is, in some districts, a term of very general application, a renter of a village or pergunna: same as Comatam-dar.

Metta, high, (as opposed to low land,) uplands. High and dry land, not capable of irrigation, but depending on the rain and therefore unfit for rice.

Metta vari, the crop of dry cultivation.

Motta, a place where custom is paid.

Mow, a Burmese affix, signifying town or city.

Mowafurosh, of the Brahmin and Kulawant caste of Hindoos, sellers of fruits. These castes are found chiefly in large towns where fruits are in demand. In smaller places, Mussulmans Baghwars pursue the occupation.

Mewas, a general term for lawless tribes of Kooles and freebooters;

it is little used in the Dholka and Duskroo pergunnah, but very prevalent in the wilder parts of the country.

Mewatty, or Mewatties, hill people in Budelkund who are murderers and robbers.

Meyan, master or friend; a word expressive of kindness, joined to a name or used in address.

Meyaroo, one of the twelve classes of Dhers, labourers on the soil in Canara. See Dhers,—Daords.

Mezi (Tamil), or Medi (Telugu and Canarese), the stilts or handle of a plough. See Meti.

Mharkee, the Mahar's enam land.

Mhar mharkee, a tax on the enams of the Mhars.

Mhars, village guards and public messengers.

Mhasool. See Mahsool.

Mhasoolsayer. See Mahsool Sayer.

Mhatassubs, or Muhtesil, a person whose office was to examine weights and measures, to prevent intoxicating liquors being sold, and to punish offences against morality.

Mhers and Rebaries, a class of persons in Poorbunder, formerly a standing militia for the defence of their state; they claim to be Rajpoots, but are considered by the Hindoos as scarcely belonging to them.

Mhys puttee, (from Sanscrit, Mahisha, and Hind. Bhoinsa, for buffalo.) A tax on buffaloes.

Miehavaram, that portion of the crop which is assigned to the landlord.

Midan, or Maidan, a plain.

Migdi onthanlee, sweet batty fields, whose rent is paid in money.

Mihman dar, an officer appointed to receive and entertain an ambassador. A host, or landlord.

Mihnat, trouble, exertion, care.

Mihnutana, an allowance granted to the proprietor selected as the manager of a joint estate, to cover the trouble and expense of management.

Mihr, or Muhr, in Mahometan law, dower; a necessary concomitant of

a marriage contract, the maximum of which is not fixed, but the minimum is ten dhirms (an uncertain sum, according to some authorities about 6s. 8d.)

Mihr misl, or Muhur i. mish, "the average dowry." In Mahometan law, proper dower. That is the sum which is to be given as dower, where no specific provisos have been agreed upon between the parties, and which is generally taken at the average rate of dower granted to the females of the father's family. *See* Mehr.

Mihtar, prince, also a sweeper.

Milany, a comparison or adjustment

Milcetch, or Mlechl, a heretic, *See* Grey's notes on Hudibras Pt. 3 canto line 674.

Milk, property or right, i. e. peculiarity of possession.

Milkout, or Milkyot, property; proprietary right.

Milkout istimrat, proprietary right in continuation.

Milkut. *See* Milkout.

Milkyot. *See* Milkout.

Mim bashy, a commander of one thousand horse.

Minan, a village accountant in Malabar similar to the Curnam of the south.

Min ha, or Minapa, literally, from that; deduction; subtraction.

Min ha bee, a deduction, remission, or subtraction.

Minha cheyu, to deduct.

Minhaee, subtracted, deducted, land not assessable.

Minhaidars, holders of land exempted from payment of revenue; grantees of the public revenues from certain lands.

Minhai jee, assignment of land revenue; exemption from the payment of land revenue.

Minumula, a species of black grain grown on dry lands "Phaseolus mungo" or, black grain.

Mir, lord, earl.

Miras, heritage; patrimony. The word is Arabic, and is used chiefly in Southern India to designate a

variety of rights differing in nature and value, but all more or less connected with proprietary possession or usufruct of the soil, or of its produce: as 1st. The right to hereditary possession or occupation of land. 2nd. The right to land free of tax, and to fees of various rates received in kind from the general produce, and other privileges of proprietors, officers, and servants in each community. 3rd. The right of the permanent cultivator to the hereditary usufruct of the land. 4th. The right to the Government share of the produce held by special grants under various denominations. Lastly. The right to any office, privilege, or emolument, descending hereditarily.

Mirasi dar, a heritor: a tacksman.

Mirasi right. *See* Wilson's Hist. of India, Vol. 1, p. 429, as also, Wilks. Vol. 1, p. 169, &c.

Mirasi swatantram, hereditary right.

Mir bakkshi, the Paymaster general.

Mirdas, migratory shepherds in that part of the Deccan subject to the Peishwa.

Miris, one of the Hill tribes of Assam, occupying the strip of alluvial land lying along the northern bank of the Bramapooter from the island Mosuli to the river Dibong, and bounded on the north by the hill country of the Abhors.

Mir peshcar, the Accountant General.

Mirza, a title which, when prefixed to a name, implies a secretary or civilian, but when it follows a name, designates a prince.

Misgir. *See* Masjid.

Mishmis, one of the hill tribes of Assam; they are now considered by the Abhors as dependent upon them, and are treated as slaves.

Misil, a collection or bundle of papers.

Miskal, thirty-six ratta.

Miskeen, a pauper, poor, persons who have no property whatever.

Misl, or Misstil, denotes him who is actually in power; there may be ten

earnams, or clerks in a village but of them one alone in the Misl earnam. The seiks are classed in twelve Missuls or assosiations; each under its own Sardar, or head.

Misl earnam, the town clerk.

Misl reddee, the head farmer whose name is placed in the corporation.

Misri, sugar candy.

Missur, the title of a class of Brahmins.

Mister, or Mistar, a piece of paste-board, across which are fixed lines of thin twist at equal distances; with it, the Oriental copyists, mark the pages with lines much more regularly than can be done with rules.

Mistree, the head man in any business, art, or profession. In some places the word is applied only to the head carponter, not Mistri but Maistri. This word in French is Maistre, a master. This antiquated word has been introduced nearly into all the languages of India.

Mittah, a subdivision of a district.

Mitta varaha, that sort of gold pagoda which was worth four rupces.

Mittce, date.

Mithai, or Mitthi, sweetmeat.

Moafwurtullah, some disputes having arisen regarding the measurement at which the revenue grain was to be received, the measure was struck instead of being heaped, and ten pyles per candy collected as an equivalent under this term.

Moajil, payment of a debt. When applied to dower, it means that which is claimable by the wife before the parties come together.

Moattik, a freeman.

Mobah, common property which it is lawful for any one indifferently to take and use.

Mobai, or Moobeece, sold, bought, by purchase or sale; manufacturer of salt by contract purchase.

Mobed, the ministering priests of the Parsees who read the holy books in the temples, and superintend religious ceremonies both in them and in private houses. An odoror, one

who serves.

Moburry, or Mooburra, free, exempted, he who has a clearance or release.

Mocabila, comparison.

Mocaddam, See Mookuddams.

Mocam, a place, a goal, a halting place, a rest.

Mocasau, Mocassa, Mocassau, or Mokhasa, villages alienated by Zemindars to their relations, &c. Peons in the Northern Circars paid by grants of land, subject to a quit-rent only. The word Mocasa, or Mokhasa, is a spurious phrase, learned Musulmans suppose that it has been coined by the Hindn clerks. Shakespere's Dictionary, as well as Richardson's, omit it; as also Haughton's Bengali Dictionary. It is given in Molesworth's Mahratta Dictionary, p. 846, where he queries whether it should be written Muqasa, or derived from Mukhassas. A Mocassa village is one that is granted at a favourable assessment or free; in remuneration for past or present services. See Peon.

Mocca, a young plant. Zonua mocca-lu, young jawarry.

Moccadugu, a second or extra crop.

Mochee, shoemakers and tanners, also saddlers and painters. Mochee, or Moochy-men are employed as painters, cabinet makers, bookbinders, and makers of toys. In public offices the business of a Moochy is to bind books, rule paper, make pens, seal letters, and do such scrub work. The portrait painters are usually of this caste.

Mochulka, or Mochulkah, bond, note of hand. A solemn engagement or declaration in writting. A covenant to pay a penalty in default of fulfilling the condition.

Mocuddim, See Mokuddum.

Mocuddiny, What relates to a Mocuddim, or Mokaddum. The Ruseom or share of each Ryot's produce received by the Mocuddim. An article of the neakdarry; also the mancar or allowance to village collectors or Mocuddims of such

- villages as pay rents immediately to the Khalsa, being an article of the Muscorat. *See* Malikana.
- Mocudmy. *See* Mocuddimy.
- Mocum. *See* Mokeem.
- Mocurrer, or Mooqurrur, fixed, established, permanent; that which is fixed or settled.
- Mocurrerey, as applied to lands, means lands let on lease.
- Mocurrerydar, possessor of a lease or grant for a fixed period. *See* Mocurrer and Mocurrery.
- Mocurrey, *See* Mocurrery.
- Mocurroydar, *See* Mouricrydar.
- Modabbir tudbeor, signifies looking forward to the event of a business; in law, it means a declaration of the freedom of a slave to be established after the master's death. A slave liberated after the death of his master.
- Modakil, Mudakhil, or Moodakhil, Introductions; annexations; additions. Annexations or additions of lands to a particular financial division; or lands acquired considered with reference to revenue. *See* Mokharije.
- Modaladi, the first crop, &c.
- Modasel, fascine work for the protection of banks of streams.
- Moddam, rice cultivation in uplands or high ground. *See* Mudam.
- Modee, a money changer, the head of a caste. The head of the Surat Parsees, a shopkeeper, a steward.
- Modeleiar, a title like Mr. or Sahib used among the Tamils.
- Modi, or Modee, the name given to the Mahratta character as distinguished from Devanagari; one being as different from the other as English print is from English writing; but both are in use. In Colebrooks Essays, Vol 2, p. 29, he spells it Murn adding that the Mahrattas says this was introduced among them from Sutan (Ceylon), but neither this spelling Murn nor this origin is known to the Mahratta Brahmins.
- Modnek, name of a sweetmeat, confectionary.
- Mofussil, separate; particularized; distinguished; divided into distinct parts; detached. The subordinate divisions of a district, in contradistinction to the term Sadder, implying head, and used to designate the chief seat of Government. Also the country as opposed to the town; the interior of the country. As applied to accounts and charges, it means those of villages, pergunnahs, &c. In Hindustan, a subordinate or separate district, the country, the provinces, or the stations in the country, as opposed to the Sudar, or principal station or Town.
- Mofussil dewanny adawlut, provincial Court of civil justice.
- Mogany, or mughanni, a singer, a musician. *See* Magany.
- Moggs, *See* Mugs.
- Moghulace, or Moglai, appertaining to the Mogul Government; of or belonging to a Mogul. Village collections under the Nawaub of Surat.
- Moghum, literally, "understood;" any thing not particularly provided for, or an allowance inclusive of every detail.
- Mogulao, customary payments made to the officers of the Mogul Government.
- Mogullaye, a branch of revenue dependent on the Castle of Surat, and derived from the Mahals, Mokants, and Nuzzeranah (in contradistinction to that levied by the Mahrattas), devised by the Nawaub for the purpose of raising a revenue adequate to the expenditure without admitting the Mahratta Choutcas to participation.
- Mohabat, love, affection, connivance.
- Mohaffa, Mochafah, or Mahafa, a close litter, used chiefly by women.
- Mohakila, the sale of wheat in the ear, in exchange for a like quantity of thrashed wheat by estimation.
- Mohalzaminee. *See* Malzamine.
- Mohandiram, (in Ceylon), a head man, a captain.
- Mohaul. *See* Mohal.
- Mohin, an allowance; pay.

- Mohr, or Mohur, a seal
- Mohr, or Mohur, a gold coin also called mori (moree). The Bengal coin is worth 16 Rs. but the Madras one is 15 Rupees.
- Mohorana, a Puttee from Enandars, according to established rate.
- Mohreers, or Muharrir, a clerk; a writer.
- Mohrer, Mohir, Mohur, Morah, Moherrie, Mohurree, or Mookurrir, a writer; a clerk in an office.
- Mohsul, or Mahsul, produce, collection, tax, exaction.
- Mohsulis, an imposition upon tributaries to hasten payment of their dues, or to oblige them to answer any complaint or demand. In Guzerat, horsemen are sometimes quartered on a village or individual; in other cases a single person on foot, but in either case a fixed charge is made for the whole period that such persons remain on duty, which must be defrayed by the party against whom the proceedings are directed.
- Mohtādi, a revenue pcon.
- Mohterefa. *See* Mohturpha.
- Mohterfa. *See* Mohturpha.
- Mohtovan, lands given to creditable Hindoos among the laity.
- Mohtissub, or Mooktussib, superintendent of police. Censor, superintendent of weights and measures.
- Mohturpha, or Mookahurifah, taxes, personal and professional, on artificers, merchants, and others; also on houses, implements of agriculture, looms, &c.; a branch of the Sayer, q. v. *See* Rich. Per. Dict. p. 1352, where it is erroneously printed a tax on tea meaning a tax on trade.
- Moh tarupa, a perquisite of the Patell received on market days, or at fairs, from shopkeepers, bunnoes, &c.
- Mohulla, a ward, or division of a town
- Mohulladar, Mohulladarin, or Muhullah daran, inferior public officers.
- Mohur, a seal; also a gold coin.
- Mohurram, or Mookhurram, sacred, consecrated; the name of the first month in the Mahometan calendar.
- The name of a festival on the 10th day of Mohurram, in commemoration of the martyrdom, in Hejira 46, Husseon and Hosein (the grandsons of Mahomet, who ruled at Medina, the former was poisoned by, and the latter slain in battle with Ayzeed, King of Syria.
- Mohussil, or Mookussil, a tax gatherer, persons employed to enforce Mosulis, which see.
- Mohussuls. *See* Mohsulis.
- Mohutoran, lands given for the purposes of religion.
- Mohuturun, lands granted to Caits, Byds, and Sudurs, for the performance of certain religious duties.
- Mohuzzer nama. *See* Mahazzar.
- Mojoodat, ready money, cash, specie; also the unmeasured and undivided part of a pergunnah, in which various persons have a property. Effects, assets; things present or forthcoming.
- Mokaum, place, station, halt.
- Mokassa, is a part, usually three-fourths, of a Choute, partitioned by the head of the Mahratta empire among his ministers and sirdars, on condition of maintaining troops, of bearing certain expenses, and of paying a certain portion of money to the treasury.
- Mokatib, emancipation of a slave.
- Mokayaza, a sale of profit.
- Mokeem, or Mookcem, resident broker. He who fixes or settles; an appraiser.
- Mokharije, or Mookharij, expenses, deductions, exclusions. Territory dismembered and lost to the revenue, forming a head of deductions from the collections of the Zemindars in their accounts, under the general term Wazeat, q. v. The reverse of Modakil, q. v.
- Mokhta, Makta, or Makhta, stipulation, terms, condition.
- Mokhtar, an agent; a delegate; an attorney.
- Mokhtasar, chief, most important or free agent, manager, minister.
- Mokhtiar, a free agent.
- Mokhtiari, freedom, liberty, option,

Mokoof, ceasing, stopping, dismissal.
 Mokuddum, or Mooquddum, prior, the first, a chief, head man, leader. The chief cultivator who bears an hereditary office, and is the responsible and influential person in every village. He is also denominated Jet Ryot, Muhuts, Rehces, Manind, and Mookhea-Buseil; he superintends the cultivation, sees that no land is allowed to lie waste, overlooks the timely and proper survey of the crops, in which, when ready, he assists in fixing, by Kast or estimate of produce, the quantity of grain to be paid, or commuting the same for a money-rent; he has in the absence of the Zemindar a general charge, lets the lands or renews any lease that may fall in, receiving in remuneration a small money deduction from his own Pottah, or having his fields assessed at a low and easy rate. In large and numerous villages, each resident tribe has a separate Mokuddum for the superintendence of its concerns; he settles minor points relating to his separate jurisdiction, both in police and fiscal matters, such as the apprehension of offenders, the arrangement of the division Batch, the realization of the revenue, and the management of the Mulba Khurch or village expenses; all questions involving the interests of the village community are ordinarily submitted to the Mokuddums collectively, and if not settled by them, to the heads of families, or to a Panchayet. When the Zemindar is not a resident member of the village, the Mokuddum is the village Zemindar or leading man of the community; and to his management the concerns are intrusted under the general supervision of the proprietor; he delivers the Pottahs, takes the verbal engagements of each cultivator, regulates the division of crops, collects the rents, adjusts differences and disputes, and controls the village expenses; he en-

joys certain perquisites of office: where the Assamee pays half, the Mokuddum pays one-third; he receives a turban and Rezai annually, and is provided with the means of defraying the travelling and contingent expenses of his office. When the Zemindar refuses to engage for the revenue, the Mokuddum supplies his place; when the former resides in the village, the title of the latter is lost sight of. He receives an allowance from the village in money or kind, and in addition is generally privileged to cultivate on more favourable terms than others. This officer in Bengal is called Mundul, and in the peninsula Goad, and Potal and Patell.

Mol, or Maul, purchase, price, cost.
 Molama. See Malama.

Molazimut, or Moolazimut, service, assiduity, tending, attendance, a continual personal attendance upon, or watch over a debtor liberated from prison.

Molavy, Moolavy, Moolvy, or Mowluwee, a learned and religious Mahometan; an interpreter of Mahometan law.

Molla, or Moula, a Mahometan priest, also a schoolmaster.

Moleslam, this is evidently meant for Nuomuslim, a new convert like the new Christians; a term of reproach in Spain. Hindoos converted to Mahometanism.

Molungee, or Mulungee, manufacturer of salt.

Momety, or Momitty. (Tamil man-vettee,) a sort of hoe or small spade.

Momin, or Momun, orthodox, faithful, a certain tribe of weavers bear this appellation.

Momunds, a plundering tribe in Affghanistan. From every Mahometan passing through the country they demand a rupee, and double that sum of a Hindoo.

Monasib, fit, proper.

Monaskha, (a corruption of naskha, a copy; a model.) A table of inheritance, exhibiting the proportions

- of an estate payable to the sharers and residuaries according to the Mahometan law.
- Mondem, a stump, the residue.
- Monhee tolling, a class of slaves in the Akyab district, Arracan.
- Monigar, or Mania caren, a supervisor, or manager; the head man of a village, employed as a revenue officer of the Circar, for which he holds a manium, or receives payment.
- Monsasib, (apparently a corruption for Mohtesil,) an officer who superintends the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs; he is examiner of weights and measures, and takes cognizance of drunkenness.
- Montijee, accounts of assets.
- Moobeca, or Moobee ce, sold; the thing sold.
- Moobia, sold.
- Moocasa. *See* Mocasa.
- Moochee. *See* Mochce.
- Moocuddum. *See* Mokuddum.
- Moochulka, penalty bond. A writing by which a person verbally relating facts or occurrences binds himself to submit to a certain specified penalty, if the truth of what he asserts be invalidated. Counterpart of a lease or written obligation given to Government.
- Moodaa, Mudai, or Moodace, plaintiff, suitor.
- Mooda alalaih, the claim (is) against him.
- Mood a-lihee, or Moodace ulyhee, the defendant.
- Moodashel, a screen formed with bamboos and cocoanut or palmira leaves for the protection of the banks of rivers from the action of the stream.
- Moodianat, or Moodceanut, the selling upon credit; the act of giving credit.
- Moodippoo, a tie, money wrapt in a cloth and tied up.
- Moodra, a term in use in the northern and eastern parts of Guzeratte, having the same meaning as Fullea. A hamlet detached from the main village, but situated within the boundary of the village.
- Moody, or Modce, a shopkeeper; a grain merchant; or market. *See* Modi.
- Moocen, Moyen zabitali, or Moocceyun, established. Table of wages. Statement of monthly payments to servants.
- Moofly, or Mooftee, a Mahometan law officer.
- Moojebaut, or Mooajibut, things proper, excuses, reasons. The grounds or reasons for appeal, as exhibited in the pleadings of an appellant.
- Moojmovadar, keeper of accounts. *See* Minzamdar.
- Moojmul nawis, or Moojmul nuwees, abstract, summary, a writer of abstracts or summaries.
- Moojoomool, or Moojmul, an abstract or compendium.
- Moojra, obeisance, a mode of salutation.
- Moojtahid, the highest degree to which the learned in the law can attain, and which was formerly conferred by the madrissas or colleges.
- Mookce patell, in the villages of Guzeratte, the Patell who acts as the principal agent between the Government and the Ryots.
- Mookhen, one of the designations of a Mokuddum, which *See*.
- Mookhud, a debtor who has given himself up as a slave to his creditor.
- Mookir, confessing, a person acknowledging the claim of another upon himself.
- Mookree, or Moonkiree, negative, denial.
- Mookta, or Mooqtada, followed after; a fixed rent paid by the renter after deducting the charges of collection. The most prevalent mode of collecting the revenues in Guzeratte.
- Mooktedee, an exemplary person; one eminent for sanctity of character, follower, imitator.
- Mooktocarnamah, or Mookhtarnamah, a writing investing with power; a document resembling a power of attorney. It constitutes the credenti-

- als under which an envoy represents his prince at a foreign court; a vakeel his client in a civil court, and a mercantile agent his principal or correspondent.
- Mooktiar, an agent, a representative, an attorney; amongst the Mahrattas, the person appointed by the co-sharers of a hereditary office, to discharge its duties.
- Mookya, a Ryot subordinate to the head Ryot.
- Mool, proprietary right, origin, principal.
- Moolazadars, Hindoo slaves to Mahometan masters whose religion they have adopted—used in Behar.
- Moolkee, relating to revenue.
- Moolgueny. *See* Mulguony.
- Moolkeo khuzana, the treasury of the district.
- Moolkgiree, or Moolkgoree, Government; an expedition into a foreign or distant country; a military circuit through dependent and tributary states to enforce collection of tributes or assessments.
- Moolky adawlut, court of justice for the country.
- Moolly, to sprout.
- Moollookgory, *See* Moolkgiree.
- Moolpoorus, or Mula purusha, the original founder of a family, a man.
- Mooltakot, or Multakot, tending, looking to. The person who takes the care of a foundling.
- Mooluckgeery, *See* Moolkgiree.
- Moomy polayon, or Moony parriar, classes of slaves in Travancore.
- Moonbundee, a tenure in the Deccan, being a fixed rent for certain parcels of land.
- Moond putty, an extra levy on certain fields, formerly rented at a fixed rate.
- Moondaul daerd, a class of slaves in Canara employed in agriculture.
- Mooneebanah, a term applied in Sylhet to a sum paid to the master of a female slave on her marriage with a stranger, the receipt of which transfers his right.
- Mooneshee, a native secretary or Jawabnavers, a teacher of languages.
- Moong, a kind of bean, commonly called green gram.
- Moonga, a species of silk manufactured in Assam.
- Moonim, the native manager or superintendent of a mercantile establishment.
- Moonim gomastah, the head clerk or manager.
- Moonkir, denying, a person who denies.
- Moonkuzee, elapsed, past, expired, an arrear of payment due.
- Moonshee, letter writer; secretary; clerk; Europeans give this title to the native who instructs them in the Persian language. A native Secretary, or Jawabnavers, a teacher of languages.
- Moorshid, literally, a person who points to the place where any thing is lost; a guide.
- Moonsiff, a native civil judge of limited jurisdiction, in civil suits. The head of the village police. The Monigar often holds this office. A "District Moonsiff" is a Native Judge subordinate to the Zillah Judge.
- Moonsiff nama, an arbitrator; also an arbitration bond.
- Moontukhib, a statement showing at one view the different fields situated in different parts of the village owned, or cultivated by the same individual.
- Moopen, a class of the tribe of aggressive slaves in Malabar termed Cheramas, or slaves of the soil. *See* Cheramas.
- Moopoo caleva, the dues payable to the head man of the village; deductions on that account.
- Mooptee, a Mahomedan Law officer, who interprets the law, and declares the Fulwa or sentence.
- Moorabihut, the sale of anything for the price at which it was before purchased, with the superaddition of a specified sum by way of profit.
- Moordarkus, a cess established on the Mhars for the advantages they derived from the skins of dead animals.

- Moordawusikt, or Murdh abhishikta, a caste descended from a Brahmin father and a Kshutriy mother, estimated higher than Kshutryus; their duties are to read the Utherwun Ved, to conduct the Sempittee military department of the Raja, and to rear elephants and horses. See Wilson's Sans. Dict. p. 668.
- Mooreed, or Murid, a disciple; a scholar; a follower.
- Mooris, or Muras, one from whom property is inherited; one who makes another his heir; one who transmits heirship.
- Moortizanagar, the Musulman name for the town and Zilla of Guntoor.
- Moosebehee, a legacy.
- Moosebehoo, a legatee.
- Mooshaira, Mushaira, Mushahara, or Mooshahurah, bargaining by the month. Monthly pay, salary, wages, stipend or allowance.
- Mooshairat ookurnain, monthly allowances to Brahmin accountants. As an Arabic word this means stipend for the two horns. The word Karnain is here misused for Kurnum. See Carnam.
- Mooshteree, a purchaser.
- Mooskee, a purgator of witnesses.
- Mooslim. See on Islam.
- Moostajery, renting land, farming.
- Moostajir, a renter; a farmer; a tenant.
- Moostamin, a person residing in a foreign country, under a protection procured from the state or sovereign of that country. One who takes refuge or implores protection; an appellant.
- Moostbeen marsoom, a technical term, applied to deeds, contracts, &c.
- Mootah, an estate. In the Northern Circars, a small district, or subdivision of a country, consisting of an indefinite number of villages. A farm of several villages. A small subdivision of a district. A permanently settled estate.
- Mootahdar, owner of land. The holder of a Mootah, q. v.; a person on whom the zemindarry rights of a Mootah are conferred by the Government. A Patell; the responsible agent of a village community.
- Mootahdarry, relating to a Mootah or Mootahdar.
- Mootanieh, or Muta aiana, a military station, post or command. Stationed Troops. Sebundee or provincial crops.
- Moot baluwer, or Motubavi, a well with a leathern bucket.
- Moothinni, adopted. An adopted son.
- Mootocophil, an officer who examines accounts, and puts his seal on them, when passed in the subordinate Cutcheries, before they are sent to Court.
- Mooteree, this term is applied to an engagement, by which a ryot rents either from a Zemindar or farmer, and under the security of a regular pottah, a certain number of beegahs at a fixed annual jumma for the whole, and sows such portions of land with whatever sorts of grain he may deem most advantageous to himself.
- Moothearnama, written power; a power of attorney.
- Moothira, a seal or stamp.
- Mootsuddy, a clerk; an accountant.
- Moot wallee, or Mutawalli, superintendent. A person endowed with authority; a procurator.
- Moovilen, a class of the tribe of agrestic slaves in Malabar, termed Chermas, or slaves of the soil. See Chermas.
- Moozafat khureh, additional sums. A term to express money paid and transferred, by the raising of loans, and their ordinary expenses.
- Moozra. See Mujra.
- Mopillas, Moplas, or Mah pilla, a mixed tribe descended from Arabs, and settled on the Malabar coast, and who are called Lubbers. The fathers being Arabs and the mothers natives of Malabar. "Mappilla" a "son of his mother," says Miles on Hyder Naik, p. 181.
- Moraea. See Marocha.
- Morady, a copper coin, change, small money.

- Morah, or Mura, in Canara, rent in kind. A field let to a tenant at will is reckoned and called a field of so many morahs. Memo: in Pinkerton's Voyages, Vol. 8, p. 410, (Hamilton's East Indies) he mentions "Calkops." This is a more error for Cockups, a kind of fish.
- Morchah, or Morehal (corrupted into Morja, Murcha bandi, or Morjaoo,) a battery of guns
- Morced, or Murid, a disciple or follower attached to the shrine of some saint.
- Morhoo, exhausted land.
- Morsing, (corruption for Murchang) a jew's harp. Shakespere's Hind. Diet. p. 1603.
- Mosnam, a kind of paddy.
- Moshaira. See Mooshaira.
- Mosool, a guard placed over a person to prevent his escape or to enforce the payment of a demand, arrest, confinement.
- Mosque, a Mahomedan place of worship.
- Mostar, or Muster, a pattern; a sample.
- Mosuba, responsibility.
- Mosubeh, accused, charged
- Mota, a large leathern bucket.
- Motabar, or Mu atbar, substantial, opulent
- Motabari, (mu atbari,) substance, opulence.
- Motad, a village watchman.
- Motadi, a certain caste of Telugu husbandmen.
- Motaherfa, or Motorpha. See Motorpha.
- Mothom, (Tamil,) the total.
- Motu, a leathern bucket; and adding the word sthalam a place, forms the word Motusthal.
- Motubar, substantial, respectable, honest, answerable.
- Motubari, respectability, opulence.
- Motuffarakant, detached (villages) Scattered.
- Moturpha, or Mahtarfa, a head of revenue comprising taxes on houses and shops, on looms, on trades and professions, &c. Taxes levied on the manufacturing and trading community, as Loom tax, Cooly tax, &c. See Rich. Pers. Diet. p. 1352.
- Motusthal, land irrigated from wells by the assistance of bullocks.
- Monja, a village.
- Moulavy, or Maulavi, a learned Musulman: a doctor, lawyer or divine.
- Moulvee, a learned Mahomedan teacher; a reader of the Koran.
- Mount, i. e. Amount, it is a common error to write count, torney, mount, for they imagine A to be the article.
- Moura, or Morha, an article of furniture used as a footstool by Europeans, but by the natives as a seat.
- Mouza, or Mauze, a place, a village; the cultivated lands of a village.
- Mouzawar, by villages, a term employed to designate a village settlement. Detailed account of villages.
- Mouzera, or Mouzorah. See Muzera.
- Mowakil, or Mawakkal, a guardian, superintendent. Also, a superior, one who delegates power or who is delegated.
- Mowallids, Indian-born Arabs. Progeny, who are born.
- Mowazefatiba, fixed imposts exacted at stated periods.
- Mowkool, (correctly Maucuf,) stopped, ceased, suspended.
- Mowlah, a judge, a chief magistrate.
- Mowroossee ussance, a cultivator, who, from long residence, claims an interest in the land, or an hereditary right of occupancy.
- Mowrusi, hereditary asami, person.
- Mowujil, or Mawajjil, deferring, giving a delay but fixing a time. Deferred payment. When applied to dower, it means that of which the payment is deferred to some future period after cohabitation.
- Mowzah, village, a place, the cultivated lands of a village. See Mouza, more properly Mauze.
- Mowzahmut, or Muzahmut, hindrance; preventing any thing from taking its full effect.
- Mowze. See Mowzah.
- Mowzawar, same as Mouzawar, which See.

- Moyamati, supplies furnished to travellers.
- Moyen zabita, a roll of names, establishment. Tabular statement of money expended. A list of Sebundy and servants employed by Government.
- Moyin, fixed rate, custom, rule.
- Mozabinut, a sale without weight or measure, as of dates on the tree, corn in the ear, &c. *See* Mohakila.
- Mozakkee, selling goods for another, retaining half the profit as commission. *See* Mooskee.
- Mozareah, a partnership contract between proprietor and cultivator.
- Mozaribut, a contract of co-partnership in the profit of stock and labour.
- Mozeoory, or Mazeuri, the above-mentioned, the included. Independent talookdars who pay their own rents to Government.
- Mozdal, (corrupted from Manjudat,) stock in hand, implements, stuff, &c.
- Mrita nashita, deceased.
- Mrita sutaka, the pollution supposed to proceed from the death of a person, in which all participate who stand in a certain degree of relationship to the deceased.
- Mroon moocherry, the secretary and agent to the Mroo soogree, the Dewan of Arracan.
- Mroo soogree, the Dewan, or head native officer of the province of Arracan.
- Mnamarias, or Mattueks, one of the hill tribes of Assam.
- Mnbadala, loan, what is borrowed or lent.
- Mubbi, or Moobbie, exchanging (money). Bellary list anno 1824.
- Muccam pal, "three shares," the crop being thus portioned the former pays one third as revenue, also called Maccapn cor.
- Muchelka, or Muchilca, a penal bond or money security. To come in on muchilka denotes, to come (into the town, &c.) on an assurance of forgiveness or safety, or immunity. A solemn engagement, or declaration in writing. A penalty bond. The counter part of a lease or license from Government.
- Muchelka in darud, literally, "The engagement contains this." The title of a written declaration, which under the Mahometan administration of the Northern Circars was produced by the Aumildar or collector-general, signed jointly by the Desmooks and Despondeahs, purporting that they had not, in the way of bribery or otherwise, paid any thing to the agent of Government except what was specified in the public accounts of receipts.
- Muchloot, or Makhlut, land intermixed, belonging to one or more partners.
- Muckataye. *See* Murroo muckatayum.
- Muckatil, a qualified slave.
- Muckranies, people from Muckran and Seinde, who like the Arabs, hire themselves as mercenaries.
- Muckta, a share, a division, a money rate, fixed, farmed out, a farm, cutting, cutting off, a contract, an agreement, rent, rate, a fixed rate of assessment.
- Mucktadar, a share holder, farmer, contractor.
- Muckuddama, a cause, or affair, matter, case.
- Mudabbar, the slave of a Mahometan, entitled on his master's death to enfranchisement, either absolutely or subject to rendering emancipatory labour for the whole or part of his value.
- Mudai, or Muddai, the defendant in a law-suit.
- Madam, a village peon.
- Madam sibbandi, militiamen.
- Mudarkar, or Mudaxi kar, the principal of affairs.
- Mudar ooh mahim, the centre of affairs; the minister.
- Madhva, a platform of earth prepared from heaving salt on.
- Muddud, aid, help, assistance. *See* Mudad.
- Muddud mash, aid for subsistence; an article in the rout-roll called tumar jumma, consisting of allot-

- ments of land as a subsistence to religious and learned men; an item of the Musorat, and a branch of ayma grants.
- Mudhoor, or Madhury, applied to lands, means fresh, in contradistinction to nemucky, or salt lands.
- Mudhoorr, or Mudhura, sweet; fish.
- Mudi, a field, also a measure of land. The average "moray" is 45 guntas; each 33 feet square; or 49,005 square feet, and is therefore nearly 1-13/100 acre. (Canara list.)
- Mudra, a seal.
- Mudra balla, or Mudra cola, a wooden stamp used in marking heaps of corn, a patch of cowdung or clay being affixed to detect peculation.
- Mufarrid, an abstract or summary.
- Multi. *See* Moofly.
- Muggadooties, a sort of cloth manufactured from wild silk.
- Mugs, the people who inhabit the coast of Arracan, who formerly committed piratical depredations in the river Ganges, but are now peaceable subjects of the British Government.
- Mugta, nominally, an invariable rent fixed with reference to the nature of the soil; the Ryot being nevertheless subject to the payment of extra taxes. The engagement is called Chally in Canarese.
- Mubabbat, friendship.
- Muhassal, confinement, arrest.
- Muhazzir nama, affidavit, declaration signed by all present.
- Muhora, or Mowra, a tree bearing fruit, from which is distilled a strong spirit passing under the same name.
- Muhra, chief, head.
- Muhr, a seal.
- Muhtia, or Muhto, a village functionary, corresponding with that of Mokuddum.
- Muhto, chief head.
- Muhul, a small district or quarter.
- Muhulsobundy, district revenue peons.
- Mahur, a seal.
- Muhuto, one of the designations of the Mokuddum.
- Mulzoor puttee, or Mazdur, tax levied on labourers (not agricultural), residing in market and other great towns.
- Mujamli, total.
- Mujera, or Mujerah. *See* Muzera.
- Mujerai, (who pays respect.) Acknowledgment made to the Zimindars in the vicinity of the hill people of Rajohnhal to prevent robberies, being an item of the Musorat.
- Mujheek land, land set apart to meet the demand of Government revenue. *See* Bhyachara.
- Mujlis, a judgment-seat; a tribunal; a sitting; an assembly; the period of a reign.
- Mujmili patti, the general list; "jumla" total.
- Mujmoodar, Mujumadar, or Mujmudar, an officer assisting the Dosae in the discharge of all his duties, but whose more especial province is the keeping of records and accounts. A revenue accountant of district or province.
- Mujmula, total.
- Mujray, or Mujra, allowance, premium, deduction.
- Mujtahid, embassy, messenger.
- Mujura-oen, derived from mujura, signifying an allowance. Hence, when applied to land, it means such lands as have been assigned away as an allowance, and which consequently do not pay any revenue.
- Mukadma, affair, matter, case.
- Mukam, or Mokhaum, station, place.
- Mukarrar, or Mucarrary, relating to what is fixed, or established; as Muerrery leases, grants, &c. *See* Moerrerey.
- Mukayad. *See* Mudabbar.
- Mukbara, a burial-place, a tomb, a mausoleum.
- Mukhat, one of the old taxes collected from storekeepers and drapers, under the head Town Duties.
- Mukhim, an appraiser, or valuer.
- Mukhtar, a free agent, sui juris.
- Mukhtarnamah, a power of attorney.
- Mukkatayum. *See* Murroo Mukkatayum.

- Mukkreem, an appraiser of goods.
 Mukloot. *See* Muchloot.
 Muksa, or Moocoosa, a measure of capacity equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a toom; twenty tooms being one candy.
 Mukta coolai, the privilege of cutting wood in certain parts of Basien Prant or of receiving a proportion of the value of the wood when floated down the river for eventual exportation.
 Mukta gutta, (Maqta, a settlement or stipulation, and Gutta, lease,) land held at a certain fixed rent, not originally liable to extra puttees or cesses.
 Mukta kurces, *See* Urdelees.
 Muktasar, a bridged, brief.
 Mukwannces, coolies nominally converted to Mahometanism, chiefly settled towards the south-east of the Mahoe Chaunta.
 Mulacho, native militia; sobandy corps.
 Muladulu, in Canara, bought men or slaves.
 Mulagar, a landlord. (Canara.)
 Mula purush, (the man who is the root.) The common ancestor; the first of the family.
 Mulapatti, or Mulasadanam, receipts or acknowledgments delivered to the ruler by the farmer.
 Mulba khurch, village expenses.
 Mulgueny, in Canara, a tenant by purchase or for ever, at a fixed rent. A tenant who by prescription becomes possessed of an hereditary right to hold his farm in perpetuity. *See* Oolcoody Tyacurry.
 Mulicks, a tribe of Mahometans.
 Mulki, or Moolkee, revenue.
 Mulki hisab, a revenue account.
 Mull, a tribe of Hindoos sprung from the Sooder and Dheiber castes.
 Mulla, a learned man; a school-master.
 Mullai, Sylvan tracts.
 Mullang chittra, land either excluded from the engagements with Zemindars as belonging to the salt department, or subsequently acquired by the retirement of the sea at the entrance of the Megna, but which ceasing to be used for the manufacture of salt, is brought into cultivation.
 Mulliek ootopar, comptrollers of commerce, "king of merchants" *i. e.* chief merchant. Hence is derived the title or name. Mulliek borne by several Bengali families.
 Mullakerrhee, a tribe of Hindoos sprung from the Sherrunkar and Ambusht castes.
 Mullveora, sum allowed by Government for the public expenses of a village.
 Mulmul, a thin sort of muslin.
 Multabi, or Multavi, trickery, fraud, neglect, postponement.
 Multazim, a tenant; hirer; farmer or collector of customs, (Plural, Multizemmu.) *See* Atlas news paper 1843 p. 575.
 Muluk, (this is evidently corrupted from Sanserit Mleekh, savage; unclean; foreign; and which the Mussulmen could not pronounce it, is substituted by Muluk. Probably it is in the *Ayini acbari*.) A general term for Hindoo tribes who eat prohibited food.
 Muluni, (a word of unknown origin, perhaps corrupted,) the grain denoting jowarry, &c. &c., as distinguished from Zarib, "Jureob" tobacco, chillies, betel, &c. The two together form "Baghayet," garden cultivation. The Nellore list says Mooloom, the designation given to lands which produce the grains, called Nacheny, Sajja, Palapuzoma, and Corralu.
 Mulvoera. *See* Chota Khurch.
 Mulzabtee, or Mal zabti, forfeited goods; an associate of the havildar, whose particular business it is to take care of the contents of the kutly or barn till the Government dues are paid up.
 Mun. *See* Maund.
 Munaddy, a small drum.
 Munadi, a crier or proclaimer and he uses a drum.
 Munasib, proper, fit, allowable, due, seemly.
 Mundessa khurch, or Mandasa, an

- allowance for the establishment of the market.
- Mundul, a circle; a division of the country. Also the head man of a village; the same as mokuddum, q. v. Also a stringed instrument.
- Munewar, or Manevar, an officer who keeps the hobly or district account in Malabar.
- Mungthanzer, supervisor in Arracan.
- Mungulwar, Tuesday.
- Muni, a holy sage; a pious, learned person, supposed to be endowed with more or less of a divine nature, having attained it by rigid abstraction and mortification.
- Manigutta, illegal collections, exaction. A forestalled rent.
- Munim, or Munib, Mooneem, or Mooneeb, a principal; who appoints a Nuib, or Deputy. A mercantile owner, or employer.
- Munject, or Manjisht, a species of madder.
- Mann, a Bengal Maund of 82-2/7lbs. avoird.
- Munnagar, or Mannohgar, (this is corrupted into Monigar, whence, the Monigar Choultry or Native Hospital at Madras. The head peon.) The manager.
- Munnet, a promise to pay a sum of money.
- Manninis, or Mannem, hill land; highlands; jungle possessions in the Northern Circars.
- Munnovert, or Manovarti, an allowance granted for the subsistence of a family dependent on a Zemindar.
- Munny cavelly, or Mani cavili, a term used in Mysore for village watching fees.
- Munshi, a clerk, a secretary, a writer, a tutor.
- Munsifce Cutcherry, the office or court of business of the munsiff, or moonsiff.
- Munsiff, a native judge who decides civil causes alone: not having criminal power. The District munsiff is a paid officer but the village munsiff is the head farmer and is not paid. See Moonsiff.
- Munsub, an office of dignity and title, generally of a military nature.
- Munsubdar, holder of a munsub, q. v. A military officer of rank, holding the title under a Mussulman Government.
- Munsubdaran, the Munsubdars, or military officers of rank; an article of the roll called tamar jammah, consisting of jaghire appropriations to military officers on the condition of service.
- Munta, a measure of capacity containing 3½ seers.
- Muntapam, the gateway in a Hindoo pagoda; also an open building within the precincts of the pagoda, under which the idols stop when carried in procession.
- Munthiram, a mystic formula, secret, charm, spell.
- Muntar, a prayer; a charm. See Mantar.
- Munzel, Munzil, or Manzil, a halting place; a stage; a day's journey. See Manzil.
- Murabbi, usher, introducer, patron.
- Murattab, closed, settled (as an account or volume).
- Murchoe, or Mirch, chili, pepper; a description of Malabar produce.
- Murdarsing, litharge; semi vitrified oxide of lead. Sulphate of copper. (Burnes's Bokhara Vol. 3, p. 207, in which it is written Moor-dar Sung).
- Murhails, a pastoral tribe, who in summer inhabit Spusta, and in winter move into Damann.
- Murochah, an unauthorized fee levied by Zemindars on a newly married ryot.
- Murramut, or Marammat, repairing; mending; charges for repairs.
- Murroo muckataye. See Murroo Muckatayum.
- Murroo muckatayum, a custom among the Nairs, defined as inheritance by the sons to the rights of their mothers, or rather of their mother's brothers. See Nair.
- Murtha, a tribe of slaves in Coorg, of the class denominated puleroa.

- See* Paleroo.
- Murtizanagar, the Musulman name for the Town Zilla of Guntoor.
- Murwuts, one of the tribes of Dammann.
- Musafir khana, a lodge for travellers, a choultry.
- Musalman, one who is in the faith. A believer in Mohammed. *See* note on Islam.
- Musan, the burial or burial-place of Hindoos. (This is a Telugu corruption of Smashanam, the Sanscrit word for a cemetery or place where corpses are burnt.)
- Musancee, (corrupted from the Sanscrit Smashana, a cemetery.) People who collect and guard the ashes of the dead, and act as grave-diggers.
- Muscoor, or Mazeur, abovesaid; mentioned; before-mentioned; a matter before mentioned.
- Muscoorat, Muscorat, or Mazourat, items above stated. Matters or items which have been before mentioned or specified. Dustoors, or customary deductions allowed to Zemindars from their collections at the close of their settlements; applied to a variety of petty mofussil disbursements, of which the Russoom zemindary and naucar lands are a part, and including, also, charitable donations, originally unprovided for.
- Muscoory, or Mazeuri, small or single pergunnahs; zemindaries, and petty mahls, or talookdarries paying rent through a superior Zemindar. *See* Muscoor.
- Mushaira. *See* Mooshaira.
- Mushahara. *See* Mooshaira.
- Mushahira, salary.
- Mushaool. *See* Mushroot.
- Mushreif, Musharraif, or Mooshraif, an accountant, or clerk. An officer of the treasury to authenticate accounts and writings.
- Mushroot, *stipulated, conditional. As applied to grants of land, it signifies that the grants are, either wholly or in part, to be appropriated to particular uses.
- Mushroot kutwally, a grant of revenue on condition of rendering service to a kutwall, or chief of town police.
- Mushroot tamajaut, conditional appropriations of land in jaghire, for garrisons and pensions.
- Mushtajir, correctly Mustajir, a sub-renter, a small squire, Rich. Per. Diet. p. 1406.
- Mushtigar, (Canuadi) a tribe who call themselves Chhatriyas and who somewhat resemble the Jetties. They are chiefly cultivators or peons.
- Musjeed, mosque; a portion of land is always allotted in Borah, and other Mahometan villages, to maintain a person for the purpose of keeping the mosque clean and in order.
- Musnud, or Masnad, (derived from sanad, to command), the place of authority, a throne or chair of state. Hence, figuratively, sovereignty.
- Mussaleh, a precept, a proverb, a proposition; a question; a passage in a law book.
- Mussant, (corrupted from Misahal, survey, valuation,) measuring and valuing crops.
- Musaded, (corrupted in Telugu, from Masjid,) a Mahometan place of worship.
- Mussonaut, or Mussumat, "Nuncupata Nominata," named feminine, from lam, name; a word equivalent to Mrs. not denoting respect but merely showing that the person intended is a woman. Thus Masammat Rami, a woman named Rami. This word is peculiar to Bengal. A title prefixed to the names of women of a respectable rank in society.
- Mussuh. *See* Masuh.
- Massuk, or Mashk, a skin in which water is carried.
- Mustaebool, illegal collection, exaction. *See* Mastaebool.
- Mustajar, a sort of revenue contractor.
- Mustajer, a farmer, a revenue contractor. (Ijara.)
- Mustarupaila, (apparently a cor-

- ruption from a "muster" of the claimants,) pensions, monthly alms.
- Muster, a pattern, or sample.
- Mustofy, examiner, or auditor of accounts. The principal officer of the department wherein the accounts of dismissed collectors were examined under the Mahometan government.
- Mutabik, answering to, or corresponding with. This is a phrase used in mentioning two dates, one English, and the other Indian.
- Mutadar. *See* Mootahdar.
- Mutafarrikat, various and scattered things; miscellaneous papers.
- Mutahed, or Mutahid, the same as Wadadar.
- Mutlarqat, pensioners, descendants of meritorious soldiers.
- Muth, or Matham, a convent; the establishment of a Gosaeon, who, with his relations and dependants, generally forms a little village, and enjoys a tract of land adjacent.
- Muthaheds, he who makes an agreement, the collection of the regulations.
- Muthote, a temporary unauthorized tax, levied over and above the assel and abwab jumma.
- Muthote feel khanch, an abwab established by Shujah Khan, at the rate of four per cent. on the jumma, for the expense of the Nazim and Dewan establishment of elephants.
- Muthooter, a denial.
- Muti, Muthi, or Mushti, a handful, applied to such edibles in merchandize as sugar, raisins, &c., collectively termed Korsoli.
- Mutine, or Mootine, (for muta aian) appointed, placed, posted.
- Mutka, an earthen pot.
- Mutseddy, writer; accountant; clerk in a public office.
- Mutsingwood, the superintendent of police on the Island of Mindano.
- Mutt, or Matth, a college.
- Muttaseddes, all persons employed in taking the accounts of the Sonbah.
- Mutteah, a marriage for a time.
- Muttedar, individuals who hold the hereditary privileges of management in villages. *See* Mootahdar.
- Muttha, a subdivision of a district. *See* Moota, which is the common spelling. "That division of land which is under the care of one Samutdar or constable.
- Muttha wari, classified, showing the items, village by village.
- Muttulluck vakeel, an agent with full powers.
- Mutwaly, a person appointed to the care and management of a religious foundation; also an agent generally.
- Muvva, single; Muvva doni, a single canoe; as opposed to Sangadi doni, a double canoe. This word Sangadi has been usually corrupted into a Sangaroo boat. Doni,—Doney, a vessel. Muvva doni, a single vessel or boat. Sangadi doni, a double canoe; two canoes lashed side by side; a sangaroo boat.
- Muzcoorat. *See* Muscoorat.
- Muzera, allowance made for work done. A cultivated field, sown or ready for sowing. In the Northern Circars, the term implies a component part of a mouza or village. A hamlet depending on a mauza, or village. The suburbs.
- Muzkoor. *See* Muzcur.
- Muzley, *See* Manzil.
- Muzoonat, weighed, adjusted, settled, or balanced, as an account; what has been adjusted or settled; allowed deductions applied to a variety of disbursements, such as the nankar, or allowance to the Zemindar, &c.
- Myleroo, one of the twelve classes of Dhers, labourers on the soil, in Canara.
- Mysore, or Maisur, the name of a large province of Southern Hindustan lying between the eastern and western ridges of the ghauts; it forms a high table land nearly 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is temperate, and agreeable to Europeans. Oxen, buffaloes, goats and sheep abound, and the forests breed tigers, bears,

wolves and elephants. Its chief products are sandal-wood, rice, raw silk, cotton, pepper, cocoa, betelnuts, sugar cane, tobacco, oil, and corn of various kinds. Iron abounds

in every part of the country. Its capital bears the same name. It is governed nominally by the Rajah but in reality by the British Resident.

N.

- Naad, in Malabar, a territorial subdivision. Literally, a country.
- Naat teak, country timber, teak-wood; the produce of the inhabited parts of the country, and raised on private estates; in contradistinction to teak produced in uninhabited districts, or public forests.
- Nabals, hereditary watchmen, or police officers.
- Nabob, properly, Nawaub, which *See*.
- Nabut, (corrupted from nest o nabud.) Devastated, annihilated.
- Naccal, a register of leases. A copy or transcript. A duplicate.
- Naccal potta, or Nagl, a copy, a register of pottas, or leases.
- Nacou nutsoo. waste land infested with knot grass.
- Nachi cottu, or Nanji cottu, the drug called *Coculus Indicus*.
- Nachine, or Natcheny, a small grain of the Mysore.
- Nadamoothal, the current year.
- Nadaneor, water flowing through a channel.
- Nada neer vari, a tax levied on the dry talooks of Trichinopoly on lands which are watered by channels from Picotas, &c.
- Nadar, penniless, poor, pauper, indigent, bankrupt.
- Nada ulugu, annual survey account of cultivation.
- Nadava sannad, a release or receipt in full, an acquittance.
- Nadayu, transplanting.
- Nada woolongor, the village accountant's statement of the actual condition of every field in the village.
- Nadi, or Nuddy, a river.
- Nadigeh, (Cannadi,) a lease whereby the landlord takes 50 per cent. of the produce of land.
- Nadu, a country, land, district; hence, Palli-nadu, the Palnaud.
- Nady, an entrance.
- Nafa, profit, gain, advantage.
- Nafar, or Nafr, individual, person, man.
- Nafar gati lecca, the account regarding each person in particular.
- Nafr gatiga, individually, man by man.
- Nafr zamin, personal bail.
- Nagaads, winders of raw silk.
- Nagad, (Nakd, cash,) money in gold, silver, or copper coin.
- Nagadi chitta, cash receipts.
- Nagadi faisalati, settlement of each balance.
- Nagadi gomasta, cashkeeper.
- Nagar, a town, a city.
- Nagara. *See* Nagur and Nukkar.
- Nagari, belonging to a town.
- Nagari, used in a town, &c., appertaining to the capital; hence, the name of the most approved character in which the Sanscrit language is written.
- Nagari kam, government work.
- Nagas, a race of hill people, inhabiting a country east of the Ganges, nominally divided between Cachar and Merzapoer.
- Naga valli, the betel leaf, called paun. It is presented to guests on arrival and on departure, like 'a glass of wine among ourselves'; and thus has come to mean opening and termination.
- Naggur, or Naggara, the principal drum in Asiatic armies, commonly allowed to persons of high dignity;

- more correctly Nakara.
- Naghorce, Mahometans employed in driving carts, and keeping cattle or milk for sale.
- Nagole, (a corruption of Naga valli,) processions, Vide Steele, appendix, p. 9.
- Nagur, Nagore, Naggur, or Nagara, a town or city: the termination of many names of towns.
- Naguree, or Hinduwee, the alphabet in which books are written in the western provinces by the Hindoos. The word Bal-band is used for the Devanagari as distinguished from modi denoting the peculiar Mah-ratta character. These are the two shapes in which Nagari appears. Bal-band is a word of unknown derivation (it has nothing to do, as some fancy, with the Persian word bal, hair, hairstrokes, and has no such strokes.) It perhaps comes from two Persian words denoting "connected above," viz, by the line that runs a cross the page.
- Nagutha, captain of a ship.
- Naiades, a race of outcasts haunting the low hills adjacent to the cultivated grounds in the northern parts of Cochin Travancore.
- Naib, a depnty.
- Naidab, maritime tracts.
- Naig, or Naik, (Nayac, leader, captain, chief,) a title held by the chiefs of inferior tribes; originally, the guardian of the village; a leader, conductor, chief; also a petty military officer, a corporal.
- Naikwar, possessing a Naik; a village under the management of a Naik.
- Naikwarry, or Nayakvady, a village watchman, any thing connected with a village, &c., under a naik, q. v.; an establishment of village peons.
- Naique, Nayak, or Nag. See Naig.
- Nair, chief, headman. The nairs are a description of Hindoos, principally of the military class, who hold lands in Malabar, and have many peculiar customs.
- Nair gueny, or Nairmul gueny. See
- Gueny nairmul.
- Najaiby, deficiency in produce.
- Najishi, the enhancement of the price of goods, by making a tender for them without any intention to purchase, but merely to excite others to offer a higher price.
- Naka, land custom duties levied by an officer termed the nakadar, under three heads: amdanee, imports; rowanjee, exports; rahdaree, goods in transit.
- Nakabundy, or Nakabandi, shutting up (a road). The nakabundy collections embrace the whole of the transit duties, with the addition of the Bugwara chowkees, the Hoondur at Randier, and the Veriow chow-kee.
- Nakad, or Naqd, cash, coin, gold or silver.
- Nakadar, tollman.
- Nakadee, (Naqdi, coin,) a percentage charged by Aumance Aumils for the examination of rupees passing through their hands.
- Nakar, useless, unprofitable.
- Nakara, or Nakkar, a drum, the same as Naggur.
- Nakarai, a protest on a money draft presented and not paid; dishonoured.
- Nakarconna, Nakkara khuna, or Naqqur khuna, the place where drums and war music are kept.
- Nakhird, unploughed.
- Nakonda, or Nakhoda, lord of the (Naval) vessel. Captain or pilot.
- Naksha, a picture, a map.
- Nal, a horse shoe, tribute.
- Nala, a channel, a watercourse, a canal.
- Nalayak, bad, unfit, improper.
- Nal band, or Naul bund, a farrier, one who shoes horses.
- Nalbundee, a muzerrana, or gift exacted, under the Government of the Nawaubs of Broach, from the neighbouring Grasia rajas, on occasions when the latter committed excesses, or afforded protection to those committing them. Literally, horse-shoeing, a light tribute.
- Nalla adharam, supplied with water

- by a stream.
- Nalliga, a tamil hour.
- Nallo, a narrow or hollow way, especially on the banks of rivers.
- Nama, Namah, or Nameh, a deed: as Zaheer namah, a deed of proclamation; Razinamah, a deed of agreement; Kararnamah, a written agreement; Istihar nama, a proclamation; an advertisement; Vacalat nama, a deed of attorney; a brief.
- Namah ekhar, a declaration in writing.
- Namah tukseem, a deed of partition.
- Namah tumleek, a deed of infeoffment.
- Namak, Nimac, or Nimmuck, salt.
- Namard, not a man, vile, sucking.
- Namburies, the Brahmins of Malabar, these are the Native Brahmins of Malabar in contradistinction to the Putter or foreign ones. They will neither eat nor drink with those of other countries.
- Nameh. See Nama.
- Namohee kumavis, a special collection in Surinjaum.
- Nami rupai, a particular coin not now current. It is described as somewhat triangular, yet the Karnool glossary asserts that the Company's rupees is thus denominated in that district.
- Nammak, salt.
- Nammak sakht, the salt manufacture.
- Namoochoyo, or Namuchhi, no whiskers; one without beard.
- Namuna, pattern, sample, a skeleton account.
- Namusi, nakedness.
- Nan, bread.
- Nana, the title of the King of the Mahrattas; or, properly, the acting head of the Government, and general of the forces, the nominal head being styled Ram Raja, and Sahu Raja.
- Nana, diverse, miscellaneous, all sorts of, various.
- Nanal, (Tamil,) bulrushes, long bent grass *Saccharum Spontaneum*.
- Nana vuttee, (from Vattam, shroffing, or proof of coins,) dealer in coins, examiner, exchanger of money; Persian Siraff, whence Shroff.
- Nancar lands, (Nan kar, subsistence;) part of the zemindary exempted from revenues, or set apart for the immediate support of the Zemindar.
- Nanda vanam, a name of a Elysium; the name given to the plant of Tulasi set up in a flower pot, and worshipped in honour of Vishnu.
- Nandee buzurgwar, the performance of the fatchoh buzurgwar by the bridegroom before the marriage exhortation is pronounced.
- Nandee mookhay, a ceremony preparatory to a marriage.
- Nania vattam, (Trichinopoly,) a certain tax levied on dry lands.
- Nanja, rice land; land artificially irrigated.
- Nanja taram, punjah land originally allotted to rice cultivation but now bearing (punja) dry crops.
- Nan-parvarishi, daily bread, subsistence, same as Rozina. Pension or stipend.
- Nao sir, original, a fresh head.
- Nao sir talao, a newly dug tank; a fresh tank.
- Nao sir talao cowl, or Nao sir baori dawl, a grant of land, on favourable terms, to one who has dug a new tank or well.
- Najit, a domestic slave in Cuttack of the impure caste, employed exclusively in out-door work. In Upper India, a barbar.
- Nargeer, a term in common use in the South Mahratta country, and of general application to all classes of zemindary officers, whether Desaes, Daispanudies, Narkoons, or others.
- Nargoond, head of the shepherds; a right held by Holkar's family.
- Nargoonda, the police master of a subdivision of a country.
- Nariel ootpun and Narly zamp, terms under which were brought to account the produce of the Company's cocoanut trees, and the tribute levied on those in private gardens.
- Narnacarana, or Nama caranam. See Sanscara.
- Narodas, semi-Rajpoots, descendants, as they believe, of the slaves in the

household, and court of Sudrat Joy Singh, King of Puttan. They form the bulk of the cultivating population of the Khalsa villages.

Nas, snuff.

Nassukehy, an officer attending personally on the King of Persia. His duties are to carry messages, to advertise visits, to guard prisoners of state, and punish such criminals as are condemned by the King in person; he who arrays or arranges; a master of ceremonies.

Nasty, or Darmad, a tax on plantations of cocoa-nuts in private compounds, in the districts of Darravie and Trombay in Salsette.

Nasul, a tax on weights in Anjar.

Natam, head man of the village.

Natungal, nanja land prepared for cultivation. Seed beds or nurseries for young paddy plants; a field in which paddy is sown and from which the plants at a certain period are transplanted to another field.

Nath, literally, a lord; a title of reverence given to a class of devotees.

Nathu, young plants fit for transplanting.

Nati, a blemish or defect in coin.

Natra, a second marriage; properly of a woman to a second husband after the death of or divorce from the first. The word is also used for the marriage of a man to a second wife.

Natt, Nata, or Nati, dancers; a sect of Hindoos descended from the Malakar and Sooder castes.

Nattam, (Tamil,) habitation; the pot on which houses are built, is distinguished from land under cultivation.

Natten cal, the field wherein seed is sown for the purpose of being transplanted to other land.

Nattu, (Tamil,) plants thickly sown in order to be transplanted.

Nattu, a platform of earth; a terrace, a bank. The name of the bent grass that infests corn fields. See Dr. Wights article regarding it in the Madras Lit. Journal for April, 1835. There it is stated that there

are two species, Kandurn Nattu which grows in Regada or black soil; and Garaca Nattu which grows in Mudab or mixed soil; the largest species is called Padava Nattu, requiring the great plough with twelve bullocks; the smaller is the Gampa Nattu. It furnishes excellent food for cattle; and could it be raised on the poorer lands alone it would be extremely valuable. As a plant it is hitherto undescribed except in the Essay by Dr. Wight.

Nattu cowl, land granted at a lower rate on the condition that the cultivator shall eradicate the nattu weed. (Bellary.)

Natu, country.

Natu carnam, a village attorney.

Natu puram, a country town.

Naubat, a great drum.

Naucari, (Nowkery,) service, employ, appointment.

Nankar, (Nowkor,) a servant. Also a sturdy impudent beggar. Nowkerlu, or Palli Naucarlū, intruders; sturdy impudent meddants.

Nauncar, or Nancar, allowance or assignment for head money or subsistence money; an assignment of land, or the government dues from a particular portion of land calculated to yield 5 per cent. on the net receipts from a zemindary into the treasury, assigned to the Zemindar when dispossessed. The term is also applied to the official lands of the Canongoes and other revenue servants. See Wilson's Hist. of India (Mill) 1813 p. 439.

Naut, Nantum, or Natha, Lord; master; headman.

Nautar, name of a class of men in the Woodiar pollam talook who receive land at a lower or favourable rate in lieu of former privileges of which they are now deprived.

Nautawar, having a lord or master; certain villages superintended by headman, called Nauts or Nantums. This term is also used for headman. See Naut.

Nautcarnum, head village accountant,

Nautsollavoo, (from Nat, land; sollaru, in Telugu, expense.) Expenses or charges on account of the headman. See Naut.

Nantum kar, the headman or head cultivator of a village.

Nautwan, a head tenant, or villager.

Nanzi, a measure; $\frac{1}{8}$ of a mercall.

Nava, Naw, or Now, new.

Navalak, one eighth part of a seer.

Navisindah, a clerk, a writer.

Naviti, (Ganjam,) a measure of twelve seers.

Nawalaga, a duty on all goods bought and sold in particular villages, excepting such as are destined to or from Anjar.

Nawaub, the governor of a province under the Mogul government, corruptly written and called Nabob. The title of Nawaub is courtesy, given to any persons of high rank or station.

Nawayeeb, all extraordinary aids beyond the established contributions, levied at the discretion of Government to answer any particular emergency of the state.

Nayam nashtam, gains and losses. "Accidents."

Nayancaram, subsistence, pension, allowance.

Nayel cavolly. See Desha Cavel.

Nazar, or Nuzzer, an offering or present to a superior; tribute; homage in acknowledgment of a dependence. Literally, "a glance." Bestow a glance on us, your slaves.

Nazarana, Nazerand, or Nuzzeranna, presents, offerings, fees, money homage extorted under this pretext; it was done in the latter days of Charles the First in England. Let it be especially noted that all these exactions on various pretexts have long since been abolished by the English rulers.

Nazar katai, See Nazarana.

Nazeranna. See Nuzeranah.

Nazim, composer, arranger, adjuster. The first officer or Governor of a province, and minister of the department of criminal justice.

Nazir, a supervisor; inspector, over-

seer. An officer of the court who is charged with the serving of process, &c.

Nazir jemadar, inspecting captain or officer; a head peon.

Nazuk, delicate, fine.

Neabut, Lieutenantcy; vicegerency; the office, administration, and jurisdiction of a Nawaub.

Neakdarry, or Nok dari, holding or keeping safe or well; safeguard; perquisites or fees received or collected from the ryots, being a share of the produce of their lands appropriated to particular public officers in the village, or sometimes to other persons.

Neamut, (probably meant for the Sanscrit word Niyamam, stipulation. The word occurs in documents written in Telugu.) A tax levied from the Zemindar by the farmers of revenue.

Neash, a deposit to prevent the seizure of effects.

Nebur jameen, personal bail.

Necas noveez, or Nikas nivis, an officer in the zemindary catcherry, who examines the accounts of the collections in the country.

Neekas, Nekhas, or Nakh khas, a market for cattle. A daily fair for cattle at Moorshedabad.

Neech koshtee, a caste of Hindoos, below Soodras, but above Chandals, whose occupation is to weave silks. they are not now distinguished from the Khoshtee Momin, &c.

Neech nhawee, Napit and Marga, Saking and Saselp, are castes of Hindoos estimated below Soodras, directed to shave the hair from the body, and apply the toombree (cupping horn), and leeches. This caste of Nhawees is not found in Poona, but exists in the Carnatic country. The Nhawees of Candeish cut off the hair of camels and buffaloes; they and the other Nhawees act as torch-bearers or musalhees.

Neech pureet, a caste of Hindoos, whose occupation is to wash the cloths of the lower castes.

Neech sonar, a caste of Hindoos esti-

- mated below Soodras. They kill impure jungle animals and use them as food; they also make articles of jewellery, and trade as Shroffs.
- Neejoot, such lands as are cultivated by the Zemindar himself and rent-free.
- Neekheep, or Nixepam, a deposit in confidence.
- Neel, Neelan, Nil, or Nilam, a purple, blue, or dark tint. The name of indigo.
- Neella butta, a fee claimed on a harvest by the village potmaker.
- Neellu, or Nillu, (Telugu,) water.
- Neelwara, a tax on vegetables in Anjar.
- Neem astoon, an upper robe with half sleeves, frequently made of gold or silver tissues.
- Neemodar, or Neemoodary, a payment made by the ryot in consideration of his land being exempted from actual measurement.
- Neemsaly, or Nimsalah, half-yearly.
- Neem lucky, or Neem tanka, a perquisite of half a rupee in the hundred on the Assul jamma; an additional allowance to the Canongoes; being an item of the Muscorat.
- Neemtuk korm, occasional worship for holy days, and the performance of donation and obsequial rites during the eclipses of the sun and moon.
- Neemucksur, or Namak sar, a salt pan, salt collections.
- Neemucky, or Nimkin, saline, salt, salt lands.
- Neemuk sal, the farm of manufacturing and selling salt.
- Neerarambam, land which is under wet cultivation. *See* Kadarambam.
- Neer catti, one who distributes water to the field.
- Neorgantee, distributor of water for irrigation in the peninsula.
- Neermoodut, or Ner moodut, a contract by which a mortgagee in Malabar advances a further sum on a landed estate at the expiration of a former term.
- Neernally, an offering upon com-
- mencing a measurement.
- Neorpachumanoyam, land held free of tax in whole or in a part irrigated from a public fountain.
- Neeshungpat, a violent assault, but without bloodshed.
- Neethi, justice.
- Neez joot, lands in the private cultivation of proprietors.
- Nefa, advantage, profit, grain.
- Nofka, or Nifqah, maintenance.
- Negabar, Negabann, or Nigaliban, a watchman or guard; a petty officer of police.
- Nogathu, ready money, cash, money in coin.
- Nehtuba, land at the water's edge overflowed in the rains, but above high-water mark in the dry season.
- Nejoom, or Najum, the stars, an astrologer.
- Nekass, a daily fair for cattle. The place where animals are sold.
- Nekass navees, an officer in the zemindary outcherry, who takes and examines the account of the collections in the mofussil.
- Nekdy, or Naqdi. *See* Nuckdy.
- Nekdy muskooat, small payments or sums allowed and paid in ready money.
- Nellu, paddy, rice in the husk.
- Nemek, or Nomuk, salt.
- Nemnooks, fixed allowances in money or kind payable from a specific fund. Steele's Summary, 1827, p. 228 foot, and p. 232 foot, "a monthly or annual pension for their expenses of food, clothing, alms, &c."
- Neemoodary. *See* Neemodar.
- Nerch droga, or Nirkh darogha, the clerk who settles the tariff. a clerk of the market.
- Nergunty. *See* Neorgantee.
- Nerknamah, or Nirakh namah, a daily price current.
- Nerma, a skein of cotton.
- Norriahbundee, rates of land.
- Nosf naikwarian, literally, half of the naikwarries. Half of the wages of the village peons. *See* Naikwary.
- Nesht, or Nisht, lost; deficient. Extra assessment in Canara for defi-

encies of rent.
 Nestee, a grocer.
 Nesukh, estimate of assets of revenue.
 Nethum, a village, a town.
 Nettallivoo, loss in cultivation after transplanting.
 Netturu, blood.
 Netturu cattu inam, land granted as a compensation to one who has been wounded. Literally, blood heal land.
 Nevoockur, a servant.
 Nowad patra, a decree; an award.
 Newoda, a boat.
 Nezzarana. *See* Nuzzuranah.
 Nezzar. *See* Nazir.
 Nhave gungateerka, persons whose duty it is at eclipses, on the death of parents, or on occasions of penance or of sacrifice, to shave the head; also of pilgrims to sacred places, as Nassick, and on the Gunga river.
 Nhave kusbeka, women of the Brahmin and Soodra caste, unmarried, equal to Soodras, and whose occupation is to shave the hair of females from the head to the middle.
 Nigahban, a watchman.
 Nigudee shistom, (Naqdi, cash,) such portions of the landlord's rent as may be left after paying the Government demand and deducting the interest due for the money he may have advanced. *See* note on Shist.
 Nijan. *See* Nisham.
 Nijkarree, crops with regard to which the rent of the land is paid in kind.
 Nij talook, talooks of which the revenues are received by the owner; private lands.
 Nikah, marriage; the celebration of the marriage ceremony. Usually applied to a secondary sort of marriage like a left hand marriage in Germany; not conveying any legal right to inheritance.
 Nikalirahdari, a passport wherein a certain portion is taken out or excused. (Bellary.)
 Nikasee kham, the full amount of rents and profits receivable by the

Zemindar from the village according to the Putwarry's accounts, and the examination of the parties; the gross produce.
 Nil, or Neel, blue, indigo.
 Nilgar, an indigo manufacturer.
 Nillam, ground, land, soil.
 Nillayatheerva, land tax.
 Nillotry, an assessment on vegetables grown in Panch Pacaroo, in the Tama district.
 Nillu, or Neelloo, (Telugu,) water.
 Nilluvay, balance.
 Nilva, or Niluva, (Telugu,) surplus, balance. The unreaped or standing crop.
 Nimboor, a perquisite of the Patell, being from one to two Puhoolas of unripe Bajree.
 Nimcha, a dagger.
 Nim kala, unfinished, half done, imperfect.
 Nimundacaran, a servant at a Pagoda. A servile person employed as a porter in carrying images in a temple.
 Nippu, (Telugu,) fire.
 Niquib. *See* Naik.
 Nirakh nama, a price current or tariff.
 Nirakh, Niruck, or Nirk, a tariff or market rate; price; value.
 Niralee, a caste of Hindoos, below Soodras but above Chandals, who are dyers. They prepare indigo and other dark dyes, and some weave dark-coloured cloths.
 Nirenj, a teller of tales, or reciter of histories.
 Nir eru madu, high lying land; that cannot be irrigated.
 Nirk, or Nirkh, price; price settled by the police price current; standard rate by which lands are assessed, formed with reference to the produce and the measurement. The Abwah or Cesses are additions to the Nirk, but sometimes included in it.
 Nirkbandy, or Nirakh bandi, fixing the price. The record exhibiting the Nirk.
 Nisab, an estate equal to 100 dirams.
 Nisab, (corrupted from nish,) half.

- Nisab zabita, a proportional or average.
- Nisbutnama, a genealogical table; a table of family connection.
- Nishada, an outcast, a highlander, a savage.
- Nishan, a mark, a sign; ensign standard.
- Nishan bardar, a standard bearer.
- Nishann, sign, signature.
- Nisheramana. *See* Sanscara.
- Nishinda, or Nivisinda, a writer, a clerk, an accountant.
- Nissickchy bashy, head regulator, or manager.
- Nisudi, or Nisuddhi, a mutual acquittance.
- Nitya, permanent, complete.
- Nivada, or Niwara, bargain, settlement, award.
- Nivasanum, a ground, a measure of 2,400 square feet.
- Niyaz, a petition, assignments of revenue for the relief of the indigent.
- Nizam, (a Governor, a Deputy or Proconsul, such was the original sense.) Order, arrangement, an arranger. Nizam al Mulk, the administrator, of the empire. The chief or ruling magistrate: for an account of his functions, *See* Amil.
- Nizamut, arrangement, government. The office of the Nizam or Nazim. The administration of criminal justice, proconsulate.
- Nizamut adawlat, the chief court of justice.
- Nizamut lands, lands that have always remained in the hands of the Zemindar, without ever having been granted in Jaghire.
- Nobit, music, allowed to persons of high rank by a grant from the Crown. *See* Naubat.
- Nobit conna, or Naubat khana, the apartment where the Nobit is performed.
- Nockada, (at Illooghly,) supercargoes of Moorish ships.
- No khoda, or Nao khuda, ship master, captain, commonly written Nacoda or Nakhoda, also spelt Nockueda by French writers.
- Nonsuttah butace, one of the modes in which the produce is divided in kind. *See* Butace.
- Nookoozabeen, an infusion of raisins.
- Nooksan, or Nugsan, loss, the difference between the amount paid by alienated lands and that which they would pay if assessed at the same rates as the Government lands.
- Nooshas, in liquid measure four make a cuddy at Mocha.
- Noottager, a shroff.
- Noozool, a revelation, the Koran was declared by Mahomet to have been delivered down to him in different portions at various times, and these are termed the Noozools, or descents.
- Norosc, or Nauroz, the day on which the sun enters Aries.
- Nottagar, a shroff or money changer. An officer who keeps the money accounts of a village; also, a money changer, a conjurer, a fortune teller.
- Noubut cel, or Naubat il, a period, or season of the year.
- Novoosendar, or Navi sinda. *See* Navisindah.
- Nowabad, a tenant who has recently taken up his residence in a village, and settles on the best terms he can make for himself. The term is also used to designate a runaway Khodekhasht of another village, and settled either on land similarly deserted, of which he is at all times liable to be deprived, or who by tillage of the waste makes for himself a Mowroossic right in the soil he reclaims; likewise to denote unsettled lands.
- Nowarrak, an establishment of boats; a naval establishment.
- Nowarra mchals, service lands, held by men who were required according to the extent of their properties either to keep up guard boats properly manned or to serve as mariner, or sailors in boats furnished by the wealthier tenants. Each of these guard boats had its assigned beat, and was required to keep constantly moving to prevent rob-

- beries. *Friend of India*, 27th November, 1845, p. 761.
- Nowasa, a grandson by the daughter.
- Nowbat, or Naubat, a great drum.
- Nowbat khana, a building attached to the house of the great, in which a kettledrum and pipes are always playing.
- Nowker, a servant. *See* Naucar.
- Nowshekust, waste land recently cultivated.
- Nuckd, *See* Nuckdy.
- Nuckdy, ready-money, cash, specie, ready-money payment. A settlement made for the payment of rent or revenue in specie. The term is also applied to signify provision for household expenditure.
- Nudar, or Nadar, villages unable to pay the full amount of their dues.
- Nuddy, Nuddee, or Nadi, a river; the termination of many names.
- Nufurs, or Nuffers, a class of slaves in the divisions of Hazroobaugh and Lohurdugga, whose offspring continue in slavery for ever; they are transferable and saleable property. This class are almost exclusively of the Kuhar caste, and are numerous.
- Nugadi lekka, a cash account.
- Nugd, (Telugu, Naqd,) money.
- Nugdeent, or Nakdiyal, money payments, cash collections.
- Nugdi bogah oathanlee, sweet batty fields, the rent for which is paid in money.
- Nuggur. *See* Nagur, or Nagar.
- Nagshob joosokool, a record or preliminary report of the Tehseeldar containing such general information illustrative of the state of the property, condition of the inhabitants, mode of village management, and other points, as may assist the collector in fixing the assessment.
- Nujoomee, an astrologer.
- Nukkar, Nukkara, or Naqqara, a drum.
- Nukkar khaneh, or Naqqara khana, the place where the drums and military musical instruments are deposited.
- Nukkashi, or Naqqashi, drawing; painting.
- Nukree land, land not paying any revenue to Government. Land of which the Government share of the produce has been assigned to public officers for duties to be performed.
- Nukroo, free, applied to land held free of any payment of Government.
- Nulla, or Nala, a canal; a small branch of a river; a streamlet; rivulet; watercourse.
- Number, this English word, often pronounced and written Lumber, has come to mean "that which is numbered" viz, an article, a lot; a field, a low case; and Number dar, a proprietor of land. This word spelt Lumbordas is used in some of the printed Acts of the Supreme Government.
- Numboo velloovan, a class of the tribe of Agrestic slaves in Malabar, termed Chermas, or slaves of the soil. *See* Chermas.
- Numburwar Kurda, a record kept by the Tulatee, containing an accurate description of every single field within the limits of the village intrusted to his care and exhibiting the situation, size, soil, cultivation, state of tillage, &c.
- Numoona, the same as Numburwar-Kurda, which *See*.
- Nundi mookh, (the Bull and Mouth) a ceremony performed on occasion of events important to families.
- Nandwugs, proprietors of land in some pergunnahs in Allahabad, who came several generations back from Goruckpore.
- Nunja, or Nunjah, wet land; land which from its situation may be irrigated, and is therefore fit for the cultivation of rice. Wet land cultivation. Irrigated land, as distinguished from Panjah.
- Nunjah mail Panjah, dry land cultivation upon wet. In Tinnevely, when, from an accidental deficiency of water, land which is usually cultivated with rice happens to be unfit for that grain, they plough up the

- stubble and sow it with the best sorts of dry grain. *See* Nunjah and Punjah.
- Nunjahmel, a contraction of the above.
- Nunjah taran Punjah, wet land like dry. The least valuable of Nunjah land from the uncertainty of a supply of water for irrigation. Irrigated fields. A field adopted for the growth of rice corn.
- Nunjee. *See* Nunja.
- Nunjee terin, tenun, or taun Punjee. *See* Nunjah taran Punjah.
- Nunkal zamy, literally, striking a mine; undermining; burrowing. The practice of robbing by making holes through the walls of a house.
- Nunneas, persons who work at the saltpetre in Bengal.
- Nurrakuf, mud left after high floods.
- Nursala, or Narasa, domestic slaves in Cuttack of the puro castes.
- Nurwa, a system by which the lands of a village are divided into a certain number of large shares, called Nurwas, Bhags, or Puttees, each under the direction of a Nurwardar or Bhagdar, each share being again subdivided into smaller parts, and these again into fractional parts. The shares in the various divisions are sometimes equal, sometimes unequal. The larger shareholders are collectively accountable for the revenue to the Government, and the inferior shareholders to them.
- Nurwardar, the holder or manager of one of the larger shares of land under the Nurwa system.
- Nuscha, the office wherein the accounts of the revenue, that were annually sent to the emperor, were prepared.
- Nushawn, a grant given or paper signed by the son of the emperor.
- Nuth, a grass growing in the ceded districts, with tough twisted creeping roots. Favorable cowle is given to extirpate it.
- Nathova, or Nutwa, stage players. These persons partake of gipsy habits. These are generally brothers of dancing girls, or brahmins; who are not scrupulous in choosing professions when gain is their object.
- Nutkern, or Nityacarma, daily worship and works of piety.
- Nuttalam, a class of the tribe of Agrestic slaves in Malabar, termed Chermas, or slaves of the soil. *See* Chermas.
- Nuthee, a record or collection of papers belonging to a suit or case before a court of justice; any bundle or collection of papers.
- Nuvalu, the oilseed that furnishes gingely oil.
- Nuwa chul, land newly broken up for cultivation, and usually during the first three or four years either exempted from payment altogether, or very lightly taxed.
- Nuwah, a viceroy. *See* Sipahsillar, and Nawab.
- Nuzzuranah, or Nuzzur, by way of offering or present; any thing given as a present, particularly as an acknowledgment for a grant of lands, public office, and the like.
- Nuzzuranah incurrery, a fixed Nuzzuranah. An item of the Soubahdary Abwab introduced by Sujah Khaun, being fixed pecuniary acknowledgments paid by Zemindars annually for improper remissions, indulgences, favours, and protection, forbearance from hastabood investigations, or for being freed from the immediate superintendence of Amils; but ostensibly to defray the charges of Nuzzurs or presents sent to the court on Musulman festivals, &c.
- Nuzzuranah munsoor gunge, a Nuzzuranah or present on account of the grain market called Munsoor Gunge. An item of the Soubahdary Abwab, established by Ali Verdi Khaun.
- Nuzzuranah soubahdary, the fees of the Vizier.
- Nuzzur coodai ruzza, two cases united into one; the former a present of one rupee upon the arrival at the village of the representative of Government; the latter a fee for

- granting permission to the Ryots to reap their harvest.
- Nuzzur dorgah, land given as an endowment to Mahometan places of religious worship.
- Nuzzur imaum, presents given at the Mahometan places of worship, in memory of the Imaums Hassan and Hussein.
- Nuzzur pooneah, presents exacted from the Zemindars by the Khalsah officers, at the period of making the settlement.
- Nuzzur toop, a small tax on each village collected at the Dussarah festival, in some mahals.

O.

- Oadam, a tax of three-quarters of a rupee, collected from each of the owners of Pack bullocks, in Mahel Mehal, South Concan, being in commutation for certain gratuitous labour which those persons were previously obliged to perform in carrying rice to Poona.
- Oart, a field, a farm, (a Bombay phrase.) Oartman, a farmer. *See* Bombay Times 7th December 1844, "Marvellous spring at Mahim."
- Obbadi, the end of the harvest, the act of thrashing corn.
- Obdahdar, or Ohda dar, an officer or employé. An officer of the revenues, the same as Croory.
- Obegon, low lands.
- Odadar, or Ohda dar, an officer of the revenues.
- Odambadikeh (Telugu), or Odampadikay (Tamil), agreement, stipulation, obligation.
- Odapoo, (Tamil,) opening a breach in the bank of a tank.
- Odeh, (Tel.) A rick of corn.
- Oderah, an average rate of revenue in kind on each Warree in Anjar.
- Odevaram, the whole produce.
- Odgett, (this strange word occurs in North's Lives of Norths Vol. 2, p. 389) i. e. Hijjat, a decree.
- Odu, Ode, Ood, U'd, frankincense.
- Odu vatti, a pastile of frankincense.
- Ogadu, husk, straw of jonna.
- Ohda, an employ, an appointment.
- Oia, river.
- Okeree, a caste of Hindoos sprung from the Chehree and Sooder castes.
- Okley gurs, men of the farming class among the Canarese. It is correctly Okkalu, Oocaliga. *Reeve's Can. Diet.* p. 307.
- Olavaday varam, the share of the crop which is apportioned to the labourers that tills the field.
- Ollanda, or Holland, dutch.
- Ollanda malloh, the Dutch, Tuhe-rose flower.
- Ollandez, or Walandez, a Dutchman.
- Olla oorkur, a mode of deciding disputes as to village boundaries, by a person appointed to walk the boundary, and who should perform the ceremony in the skin of a beast newly killed.
- Olluck, the eighth part of a "Measure" i. e. $12\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches.
- Olugu, (Tamil,) account of measurement of lands.
- Omdat, a pillar; prop; support.
- Omedwar, an expectant, a petitioner. Lands remaining to be leased out. *See* Umaidwar.
- Omlah, officers, the civil officers of Government. A head of the Zemindary charges. *See* Nowarrak Omloh, and Amla.
- Omrah, a man of the first rank in the Mogul empire. A nobleman. *See* Ameer.
- Ongur, or Banjar, waste land brought into cultivation.
- Onsut, or Ansat, familiarity, dependants.
- Ooba cutter, the estimate of a standing crop.

Oobaree, rent-free villages.

Oobereea, dry land not irrigated.

Oobertalla, when the revenue of the village is fixed and the amount portioned out among the inhabitants, according to their means.

Oobhamarg, or Ubhaya margam, transit duties on great roads, foreign trade.

Oobhaya, (Sanskrit,) both, mutual.

Oobhaya rasi, "both heaps," i. e. the gross produce, both the Government share and the farmer's share.

Ooca, the straw of zonna.

Oodaee, in the computation of time used in Hindostan, they reckon by a term of twelve years, called a Kerm; Oodaee is the name given to one of the years of this revolution. The 12 years form one Pushkaram.

Oodhur, (in Hindustani it means there, that way, in the sense. Udhar gaya, he went that way. Idhar aya, he came this way.) In the gross or lump; as Oodhur vera, taxes levied in a gross sum on certain castes or occupations; Oodhur sulamee, assessment on a tract of ground fixed at a certain amount on the whole, and not per beega.

Oodhur jumabundy, a tenure where the amount of revenue is fixed, or seldom altered, as in Moerassy villages; a bond is taken from the Thakoor for the revenue, and he assesses the amount in any way he chooses.

Oodooloo, a kind of pulse or phascolus.

Oodyo gam, employ, situation, office.

Ooera salame, rent collected in the gross on private land without reference to its extent by measurement.

Ooga, the estimate of a crop cut and stacked.

Oograni, a village peon, constable, or petty officer, also a steward or superintendent.

Ookhur, fallow land ploughed and prepared for the tillage of the succeeding year.

Ookteo, at reduced rates, or at rates of assessment which the land is, under present circumstances, able

to bear.

Ool, Ola, or Olly, the leaf of the Palmyra tree, used for writing; a letter; deed; lease.

Ooladurs. See Vardurs and Ooladurs.

Oolcoody, or Oolkoody, hereditary tenant. See Moerassadar.

Oolcoody pyacarry, the tenant of land which, for certain period, varying in different places, or for several generations, has been farmed by the same family, and who by prescription has become possessed of an hereditary right to hold his farm in perpetuity on condition of the regular payment of the Maumool or customary Warum or teerwa. Like the Mulgienie of Canara, the Oolcoody Pyacarry and his descendants never can be ousted so long as the Maumool is paid, nor can the Warum or teerwa be raised by the Moerassadar. The privileged holder may mortgage but cannot sell. See Kood Kasht, Pace Khasht, and Paracoody Pyacarry.

Oolgana, the village scavenger.

Oollak, memorandum; ticket.

Oolooss, a tribe, or branch of a tribe. The word is peculiar to Afghanistan.

Ool paracoody, the same as Oolcoody Pyacarry.

Ool pyakoody, a fixed and permanent tenant.

Ooma du, expectation, waiting, voluntary.

Oomaidwar, candidate, an expectant; one who attends in hope of employment.

Oombali, (Canarese.) subsistence, a phrase equivalent to enaum or yomia.

Oombalikkai, a village held under Enam tenure, paying no revenue to Government, a grant of land.

Oomitakay, the fruit of the Datura, possessing an intoxicating, and often a poisonous effect when eaten.

Oomuca, the husk of grain.

Oonace, or Oonay, that which is hot, where there is warmth.

Oonaloo, the hot season, harvest.

- Oonch pureet, a caste of Hindoos, whose occupation is washing and cleaning cloths of the higher castes.
- Oonderay, (Ifundi) a cheque, a draft.
- Oonghotto, a sleepy fellow; heavy-headed person.
- Oont, (Hind,) a camel.
- Oont veera, a tax on orchards.
- Oopadhywa, or Upadhyaya, a reader or domestic tutor.
- Oopagramam, a hamlet dependent on some large town or suburbs.
- Oopanyana. See Sansara, and Upa-nayan.
- Oop bogh, or Upa bhogam, cultivating, possessing, holding.
- Ooplan neechan, the high and low lands of a village, considered with reference to each other.
- Ooplanoo, land at the top of, or high bank of a river.
- Ooppanar, a river or channel communicating with and opening to the sea.
- Ooppara, or Uppara, the name of the tank diggers caste.
- Ooppu, salt.
- Ooprees, (Upari, extra,) occupiers, tenants at will.
- Oopuree, an officer, generally a Bunneca or Meheta, placed in charge of the produce collected in the "Kulloc," when the Government dues are not to be taken in kind.
- Oopurwareed, deserted villages, whose lands are cultivated by strangers.
- Oor, a village, this forms part of the names of many places, as Vellore, Tanjore, Coimbatore, Mysore, which are properly Velur, Tanja-ur, Co-yambat-ur, Mahis-ur.
- Ooratee, a class of the tribe of Agrestic slaves in Malabar, termed Chermas or slaves of the soil. See Chermas.
- Oorava, tillage, agriculture.
- Oordera, mortgages which last only a certain number of years; when the mortgager reclaims his land without discharging the sum borrowed.
- Ooreed kussur, and Lomee kussur, enhanced payments.
- Ooruni, a village tank, common to the village.
- Oostad, master, teacher, tutor.
- Oosur lands, lands incapable of cultivation, or which have never been subjected to it, and which are the property of the whole of the village proprietors.
- Ootar, abatement; deduction. Rate of decrease of rent in different classes of land.
- Ootaroo, a passenger on board a ship or boat. On the contrary it means Utaraso. One who has a lighted (from a horse) or who has landed (from a boat.) It is no word at all if standing alone.
- Ootbundy, a general settlement formed with reference not only to the reputed quality of the land and rate of assessment, but also to the description of produce.
- Oottu, a spring.
- Ootumna, or Uttaraa kriya, a funeral ceremony, funeral rites.
- Oozur, pretension; claim. Excuse.
- Oozurdar, one who puts forth a claim.
- Opookut, a voluntary slave.
- Opoo patuk, or Upa patana, a great sinner, a dissolute character.
- Oraya, a sale of dates upon the tree, in exchange for a quantity which have been plucked.
- Orch, a handful of grain by which the measurement of grain into cal-lums or heaps is marked.
- Orreh, an unthrashed heap of grain.
- Osdooel. See Oodaeel.
- Oshur, the tithe or tenth part of property taken by a ruler from his subjects.
- Oswals, a sect of Jains, who eat at night contrary to Jain usage.
- Otlo, a small veranda; terrace.
- Otmaunkail, a tribe of Affghans occupying the hills which separate Surant from Bajour.
- Ottadam, (Tamil,) a crop cultivated jointly with other crops on the same land.
- Ottu tarshi (Tamil) a portion of a field laid waste.

Otty, or Otti, Otty kompanum, or kempooram, Otty kooly kanum, or Ottyper, or Attypar, forms of mortgage and of transfer of landed property in Malabar. The Otty, Otty koompooram, Otty korikanom, and Attiper, indicate distinct tenures:—The lowest is the Otty koorikanom, where the proprietor is entitled to redeem a mortgage on repayment of the mortgage money and the value of the improvements made, according to the current rate of estimation of the said improvements. The Otty, is simply a mortgage. Under this tenure the proprietor, when he redeemed the land, had to pay for improvements made by the mortgager according to the amount of capital which would give interest equal to the increase of produce, springing from the improvements. This system has however dropped into disuse, and the rule obtaining under the tenure of

Otty koorikanom is that now observed. Otty koompooram is, where a loan, over and above the sum of the mortgage, has been made to the proprietor, the said loan should bear no interest. Attiper is the full proprietary right. This is transcribed from the list furnished by Mr. strange, Civil Judge of Tellicherry. *

Ourteed, inferior; opposed to the principal or noble. See Shakeyat.

Outhundee, a tenure common in Kandeish, being an engagement to pay a fixed sum of the use of each plough and pair of bullocks used, and with which the possessor might cultivate as much land as he could.

Outpan, or Utpannam, produce or rent-roll of a district.

Ouzun, or Wazn, literally, weight; the word is used to signify a tax upon the revenue actually collected, originally meant to compensate for rupees of short weight.

P.

Paan, betel leaf. See Paun.

Paul, or Patram, a promissory note.

Pabees, non-resident cultivators, who occupy lands at rates about one-fourth lower than are paid by the village residents; they enjoy the right of planting trees, sinking wells, and otherwise improving the land, and possess every substantial benefit in an equal degree with the Biswahdar, though paying much lower rates.

Paccaku, (pronounced Patchock,) this is the name of a fragrant leaf much used as a condiment and even exported to China. It is also used in perfumery. It resembles pimento or allspice. In Hamilton's East Indies, anno 1723, which is printed in Pinkerton's Voyages 4^o, Vol. 8, ps. 308, 489,) it is very well described, he calls it, Radix Duleis.

The Sanserit name is said to be Harita Patricia, or else Tamala but in truth the plant seems to be undescribed by any botanist. It is unmentioned in Ainslie. Haughton's Bengali Dict., p. 2,727, like Wilson's Sanserit Dict., p. 970, mention Haritaca, but do not describe the plant in question. It is different from Sabzi which has the same meaning.

Pachal, a watering or irrigating by means of a lake or artificial reservoir.

Pachlahant, an assessment made between the Dessoys and Grassia agents on the settlement of their annual accounts with, as the term implies, the hand behind the back, indicating a transaction that should not be seen or known.

Packaree, or Paikari, ryots or per-

- sons residing in one village, but cultivating land in another. The Doolundee of the Concan.
- Packu, the fruit of the Arca Catechu tree. It is the nut that is eaten.
- Paesha, in Hindoo astronomy, half the lunar month. Anela Paesha, the time from the new to the full moon. Krishna Paesha, that from the full to the new moon, or the wane.
- Padanu, (Telugu,) "one wetting, one drench." This is the name given by cultivators to certain quantities of rain—"one padanu" is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
- Paddu, entry, item in an account.
- Paddy, rice in the husk. (This word is originally Malay, the Hindustani word is Dhan.) A Madras measure of 100 cubic inches.
- Padoy tarum, meant for an allowance payable to Pagodas, order, general rule. Annual grant or income.
- Padma, the true lotus, or sacred bean lily; in botany, the *Nelumbium speciosum*.
- Padshah, emperor, king.
- Padu, (pronounced pardoo, Telugu,) fallow land; whether under cultivation or lying waste, the word literally means waste. Thus Padu cheya is to destroy, lay waste.
- Padugu, lands close to the bank of a river, pasture lands.
- Padugu taram, (badugu poor,) red soil mixed with sand.
- Padunillam, barren ground, fallow or waste land.
- Padunu, moisture, a wetting or soaking, as much water as falls in an ordinary shower.
- Padureca, the Grassias who reside in the villages, and cultivate their own land, or termed Padurcen Grassias.
- Paduvashi, allowance for the waste produced by rubbing, &c.
- Paceso, Paisa, or Pysa, money, wealth.
- Paga, a troop of cavalry.
- Pagadar, a captain of a troop of mercenaries. A horseman, differing from a Zilladar in the circumstance that his horse is provided by the power whom he serves. See Zilladar.
- Pagah, the household horse, or body-guard; the élite of a native army.
- Pagamavees, or Pagnees, an officer standing in the same relation to the Pagah cavalry as the Bukhshee does to the Sebundy of Sillahdars; a paymaster, a clerk, or secretary or paymaster of a troop of horse.
- Pagayot, land on which garden products (as chillies, turmeric, &c.,) are raised.
- Pagoda, a name given by Europeans to Hindoo temples; it is the name also of a gold coin, principally current in the south of India, called Varaha by the Hindoos, and Hun or Hoon by the Mahometans. By this word the English mean, the star pagoda valued at $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees but natives generally mean the Bahadari pagoda of 4 rupees. See note on Hun, or Honnu.
- Pagrees, or Pugrees, another word for Lakheraj.
- Pahar, a hill.
- Pahar gutta, rent paid for the privilege of grazing cattle on hills.
- Palu, or Pachie kashtkar, a cultivator residing in one village, and cultivating lands in another.
- Pahy assamees, cultivators, both resident and non-resident, who have no acknowledged right even of occupancy.
- Pahmydar, or Pahnykarcon, the inspector and classifier of the crops when the harvest is to be gathered in.
- Pai, (in Telugu,) above, over.
- Pai, (in Persian,) private.
- Paibaky, under the head of balances, Jāghire appropriation for sundry purposes.
- Paickari, a stranger or temporary tenant or Ryot holding land of a merasidar, to whom he pays the swamy bhogum, after the liquidation of the mailwaram or teerwah to Government.

- Paigashl, a peon or watchman.
- Paikun, foot messengers, village guards. Also allowance for increased establishment of Pykes or village guards, and in this sense an item of the Muscoral.
- Paikari, or Payacari, a temporary tenant, who is usually granted a larger share of the crop than would be given to the permanent tenant.
- Paiks, or Payiks, the free male population of Assam under the native Government.
- Paimaish, measurement of lands.
- Paimali, ravage, literally, trodden, underfoot; remissions made by reason of the injury done to the crop.
- Painum, head of the grand financial divisions of the Soubah of Bengal, of which Zemindaries and other separate jurisdictions form the subdivisions.
- Pairu, or Poyer, the growing corn, the crop.
- Paishgee, an advance of money.
- Paishwa, a prime minister. *See also* Peishwa.
- Paitrika, paternal, hereditary property.
- Pakhali, or Puckallee, a water bearer, one who brings water into the town, a water carrier.
- Pakh phok, an exclusive privilege of purchasing fishmaws and shark-fins.
- Pakka, or Pucker, ripe, finished, proper, a pukka building is one of burnt bricks cemented with lime; a cutcha building being cemented or plastered with clay alone.
- Pak parish, (apparently meant for Paxam, Parswham, each of which means side, party.) False accusation.
- Pal, the high bank round each separate bed in "Kecaroo," or properly prepared rice ground, by which the water is confined.
- Pal, or Paul, share, portion. The farmers share of a crop as distinguished from Ambaram, the Government share.
- Palabhogun, a portion of land held as separate property by each Mee-
- passadar in villages where the land is for the most part held in common by all.
- Palagougaren, or Poligar, person employed in turning water from rivers into channels.
- Palai, desert, arid tracts.
- Palanqueen, a vehicle carried on men's shoulders.
- Palapatta dai, mingled village, shops, &c., built together without regard to caste.
- Palapattarny, a residence of people of several tribes or castes mingled, promiscuously, raised; rabble.
- Palaroo, a tribe of slaves in Coorg, classed under the denomination Paleeroo. *See* Paleeroo.
- Palashwoodoe, or Palasa vidhi, the "Palasa-custom," the palasa, is a tree called *Butea frondosa*; a ceremony of the nature of Suttee, in which an image of ruo, supposed to be identified with the deceased husband, is used, and the wife burnt with it.
- Pala sudandram, an allowance in grain paid to village artificers.
- Paldam, or Pardam, fee paid by widows for permission to marry, levied on all but Wutlandars.
- Paleagas. *See* Polygars.
- Paleca, a stone placed to mark the spot where life has been lost, whether in battle, in casual affray, by suicide, by suttee, or by wild beasts. These stones are very numerous in the western parts of the Dholka pergunnah.
- Paleeroo, a class of slaves in Coorg, comprising the tribes Rookka, Holoyaroo, Palaroo, Adeah, Murtha, Holoyur, and Rupla. The average price of these slaves is twelve rupees. The females of this class do not remain in bondage after the death of their husbands; they are then free, and return to their father's house. It is said that the female children of these slaves are not considered the property of their masters, unless they are purchased, but that they are sent by their parents to the house of their maternal

- grandmother, and there brought up. See *Holeyaroo*, *Jammed Aloo*, and *Yewaroo*.
- Paleru*, a small laird; generally called a *poligar*; a petty chieftain. Elsewhere it denotes a hind or labourer, a town constable.
- Paliagar*, (corrupted into *poligar*) a laird. See *Paleru*.
- Paliapat*, the district in the hands of a laird. A fief.
- Palkee*. See *Palanqueen*.
- Palkee nisbut*, or *Palkee fatiho*, *palanqueen* allowance, and *palanqueen* establishment.
- Pall*, a collection or assessment on cattle, as also is *Pooncha-veru*, which see, for an explanation of the difference between them.
- Palla*, a measure of grain, equal to 120 *pucca seers*, or 10 *moreals*.
- Pallam*, low lying ground, as opposed to high ground.
- Pallapu panta*, the crop grown on low lands.
- Palloh*, a hamlet.
- Palloh hasib*, the inland duty.
- Pallen*, a man of the *Pallu* caste, a laborer.
- Pallivashal maneyam*, land free of assessment allotted to a mosque.
- Palok beta*, in *Rangpore* male children parted with by their parents from inability to rear them. They are considered rather as adopted sons than slaves.
- Palputtee*, a tax levied upon those who are in the enjoyment of exemptions or remissions; it is similar to taxes on *Meerasdars*, *Zemin-dars*, &c.
- Palu tirugulu*, the sum in question or point to be decided between share-holders.
- Palvasi*, an allowance to the cultivator of a proportion of the produce greater than he is, by usage, entitled to.
- Pan*, domestic slaves in *Cuttack*, of impure caste, employed exclusively in out-door work.
- Pan*, the leaf of the betel, a creeping plant (*piper betel*), which, with bits of *souparee*, or *areca nut*, spices, and a small quantity of prepared lime, is given on occasions of ceremony to guests or visitors. The leaf is folded up in small rolls, with the proper accompaniments, and the packet is sometimes covered with gold or silver leaf, and in this form is presented on occasions of ceremony and compliment.
- Panavaresay*, a kind of land tax levied in the dry and wet talooks.
- Panay yewaroo*, a tribe of slaves in *Coorg*, of the class *Yewaroo*. See *Yewaroo*.
- Panboor*, rent of land liable to be flooded by rivers and should be included in *Kurboozwary*.
- Pan bureet*, an extra assessment levied on *Serayut* or dry land, converted into *bhagaet* or garden land, and watered from wells, &c.
- Panchangam*, a calendar, an almanac is so denominated because it is in five chapters, viz., dates; astorisms; lucky and unlucky moments; predictions and the weather.
- Panchayet*, a native jury or court of arbitration, consisting of five persons, to whom civil causes are referred for investigation, but from whose award there is an appeal to the regularly constituted tribunals or courts of justice. This mode of trial is now obsolete notwithstanding *Sir Thos. Munro's* efforts to preserve it. See *Panchayet*.
- Panch gauda brahmins*, (*gauda* means *Bengali*, and *panch*, denotes five castes or sects.) Brahmins of the north of India.
- Panchontra*, a custom-house for collecting the inland *Sayer* duties. the principal station where revenue is collected.
- Panchontra kellyet*, increase of revenue derived from bringing fraudulent emoluments or abuses to account in the branches of the *Sayer* duty inland. It also signifies inland *Sayer* duties. See *Panchontra* and *Kellyet*.
- Panch rangi*, five coloured, a sort of silk.
- Pandal*, a temporary room.

Pandarah vadiky See Pandarah Vadi-
diky.

Pandaram, in the Peninsula, a kind of travelling religious mendicant. The Pandaram is a certain Hindu mendicant. These men dress in yellow; they ornament their hair, neck and hands with beads, wear the hair and beard long and profess celibacy. They are generally governed by a superior and enjoy lands tax free. Another class beg from door to door, and a third called Sartamees (Catani) weave garlands for idols. The former indulge neither in flesh, fish nor wine.

Pandary pandery, tax on shops of Mahometan workmen, and retail merchants of that religion; and on temporary stalls at fairs held at places of Mussulman pilgrimage or of Hindoo worship, being a branch of the Sayer.

Pandava, the name of a royal family who seem to have been the earliest kings of Hindus.

Pandava bidu, aboriginal waste land supposed to have laid waste ever since the heroic ages.

Pande, the title of a class of Brahmins.

Pandeo gunna, an additional levy equal to 12 per cent on the Tanka once in twelve years.

Pandoll, a shed or canopy, compound of leaves or wicker-work, or of wooden posts covered with cloth, generally erected for special occasions, as marriages, feasts, &c.

Pander peyshe, a class of persons in the Northern Concan, above the rank of Aumin cultivators, who either manage their lands by means of servants, or let them out on rent.

Pandhur, land irrigated; a term confined to the Garareo soil.

Pandra polam, garden-land, land kept for a garden.

Pandra vadu, a man who sells herbs, a huckster

Panjam. See Panjum

Pankha, or Pankah, a fan; a hand fan, or a large ventilator hung to

the beams

Pannala. See Pannamala.

Panna, tax, rent.

Panso pardhee, a caste of Thugs. Their occupations are to catch birds and smaller wild animals by snares, to inveigle deer, and to gather honey. They are considered of impure life and violent character. They do not live in villages.

Pant, a title like "Doctor—or his reverence," assumed by Schoolmasters and some other brahmins. Hurry Pant (Hari Pant) was a well known personage among the Mah-rattas.

Panta, harvest, crop.

Pantucka, a small tax extra on irrigated land in the pergunnah of Kookurmoonda.

Paoti, (Mahratta, Pavati,) money advanced, receipts.

Pappaw, Popya, or Boppai, a well known sweet fruit, probably imported from South America where it is called pappaw. The Pomelo, or pumplemoose is also of foreign origin.

Para, in measure, equal to five pecks, or thirty-four pounds eight ounces and twelve drams. A measure of 5 moreals, or 4,000 cubic inches.

Para, the male buffalo.

Parabalutte, the village public servants, as washerman, carpenter, potter, cobbler, barber &c.

Parabharla, reference for payment; assignment, placing in the hands of others.

Paracoody, or Paragoody, a temporary tenant from another village, who cultivates the land of a Meerassadar, the same as Pyacarry, Pyacust, and Pyacoody. He has no prescriptive right like the ool-coody (q. v.) but at the expiration of his lease his rent may be increased, or he ousted by the Meerassidar. Where Meerassy is not recognized, the term is used to denote any ryot not resident in the village.

Paracoody warum, the share of a Paracoody, q. v. See also Warum.

Paradars, in Ariacannese, under-te-

nants.

Paragana. *See* Pergunnah.

Paragunda, dispersed; scattered.

Paraja, born of a stranger.

Paramahansa, an ascetic; a religious man who has subdued all sensual appetites and propensities by abstract meditation.

Parambok, Peramboku, or Porumpoke, which *See*, unploughed land; every kind of land that is not cultivated; such as that on which villages or pagodas stand; or rivers, mountains, roads &c. &c. Unproductive land. Untillable.

Parapatya, a clerk appointed to superintend or assist a village accountant.

Parari, absconded, runaway, fled.

Parasava. *See* Sandra.

Parasurama, an account of time used on the Malabar coast, from Mangalore to Cape Comorin. The 1000th year of the third cycle of Parasurama ended on the 14th September, 1824. The following was the first day of the first year of the fourth cycle.

Paratasi, the Tamil name for the month Aswini when the sun is in Virgo. *Kala Sank.* p. 355.

Parathosum, foreign land.

Paravacadu, land fit to be cultivated with dry grain.

Paravana shradda, a funeral ceremony, at which double oblations are offered; three cakes to the father, paternal grandfather, and great grandfather; three to the maternal grandfather, his father and grandfather; and the crumbs of each set to the remotest ancestors in each line.

Paravasti, this military phrase is explained in the Calcutta Review for October 1844, p. 53. It seems to mean the plan of allowing Soldiers to purchase into a crops.

Parayan, a class of the tribe of Agrestic slaves in Malabar, termed Chermas, or slaves of the soil. *See* Chermas, and Paria.

Parbunny, what relates to the Hindoo festivals at the new and full

moon. A tax sometimes levied by Zemindars and farmers on the tenants on these occasions.

Parbutties, mountaineers, hill people.

Parcha, cloth, drapery, clothier's goods. (Bellary.)

Parchae jins, cloth goods.

Parcherry. *See* Patcherry, or Paracheri is the true spelling.

Parek, the village shroff, who receives and examines the money in which the revenue is paid by the villagers.

Paremoodal, confiscation of smuggled goods.

Pargana *See* Pergunnah, a division or region; a part of a district.

Parhawala, reference for payment, alienation, placing in the hands of others.

Paria, a Hindu outcast; one born in the outcast tribes, called Mala in Telugu and Dher in Hindustani. In Tamil parra signifies a drum; and the outcasts were called parryaun or drummers; for this caste held the hereditary village employ of Toty or Vottiyaun; and one of their duties is to beat drums on public occasions. The Spaniards seem to have conveyed the word to South America (whence the word peon has come to India) for there it bears the same meaning. In Sanscrit the name is "matanga." A priest among the Tamil parias is called Valluvavaru. A paria dog is called malakukka by the Telugus. The connection between the pariar and the drummer is obvious. The parians were skinners, leather dressers and cobblers: thence they became makers of drums which being defiling to touch, no one else would use drums. Hence they are used by parians alone. In Humboldt's Personal Narrative, English Translation 1818, Vol. III, p. 276, are these observations by Humboldt. Paria, Uraparia, and even Muria paria and Payra are the ancient names of the country (on the north coast of Venezuela in South America, between Caracas and the is.

- land of Trinidad). These names the first navigator's wrote down as they thought they heard them pronounced. Besides, there is a lake in Peru which was anciently called Paria. Some persons have thought they could recognize in this word the country of the Parias, a Hindu caste.
- Pariar, a Hindoo outcast.
- Parigraha, acceptance, adoption.
- Parikhat, or Fariqh khat, an acquittance or deed of release.
- Parisharagan, serving in a church, or temple.
- Parishpatte, a rain table or statement showing the amount of rain that has fallen.
- Parkhavani, or Parkhace, (Parixa,) examination, trial or proving coin.
- Parputteagar, the superintendent or head of a village.
- Parr, or Pahar, a division of time, nearly equal to a fourth part of the natural day or night.
- Parr gunge, a place where corn is sold.
- Parsees, fire-worshippers. The followers of the religion of the Magi. They are principally met with in Guzerat and Bombay.
- Parneou, overflowing, flood.
- Parwana, or Perwana, order, warrant, passport, grant.
- Pary, a lover, a crow bar.
- Pashaun, a watchman or guard. *See* Gorayat.
- Pasee, a Chokeedar, q. v.
- Pashensh, a tribute.
- Pashee, a green weed on standing water.
- Pashengary, the same as Palabhogum, q. v.
- Pat, (Mahratta,) a statement of the sum required for the public expenditure; these were negotiated with the bankers, &c. *See* Broughton's Mahr. Campaign, p. 181, 182.
- Pat, exposition; prayer, lesson, patham.
- Patalam, (corruption of the English word) battalion.
- Patam, a lease, in Malabar, the same as Pottah in Bengal. *See* Warnum Patam.
- Patamar, a post, or messenger sent from place to place.
- Patamar, a two-masted vessel; also a messenger.
- Patan, in Richardson's Per. Dict., p. 340, this is written and pronounced Phatan. But Shakes. Hind. Dict., p. 379, spells it Pat han. Molesworth's Mah. Dict., p. 599, written it Pat han. A term applied generally to the Affghan tribes; the derivation is uncertain.
- Patanwars, a subdivision of the Karmi tribe of slaves.
- Patara, a pit or cellar for grain.
- Patch, or Pacca, at Madras, three pieces of cloth.
- Patcherry, or Parcherry, the outskirts of a town, the suburbs; or Petta. Paracheri, is the true spelling where the Pariahs live.
- Patchuck. *See* Paccak, which is thus spelt in Madras Tariff, 1844.
- Pateurry, the superintendent of watercourses.
- Patell, the managing proprietor of a village; the true spelling is Patela. *See* Reeves' Canareso Dictionary, p. 892.
- Path, one of the three principal varieties of silk manufactured in Assam.
- Pathi, a bed in a garden, field; a salt bed.
- Pathuck, or Pathaca, a teacher.
- Pathur, chaff.
- Pathusthal, land irrigated from tanks, brooks, &c., without the aid of bullocks. The term is used in contradistinction to Mothusthal, or land watered from a draw-well.
- Pathwa, a judicial decree, or judgment. An exposition of the Mahomedan law pronounced by a Moosty; legal decision or sentence.
- Pati, opinion of a pundit.
- Pati bhumi, the same as padu.
- Patir, or Patra, Hindoo dancing girls; players.
- Patka, belt, sash, one width of cloth.
- Patla, riceland, yielding one crop later than Yennelloo (the first crop), and earlier than Sooghee

(the second crop). This description of land is always under water in the wet season. The water subsides in October, and the land is cultivated before the Yennelloo is cut, and Sooghee is Soogher,—Collector of Canara.

Patna chitty and Bogamy, tax upon the heads or chiefs of the right and left hand castes, who each collected from their castes certain impositions. Patna chitty also means the head merchant of a town, who settles disputes of castes, and frequently collects the taxes from them.

Patnas, villages that have been settled by the Government or chief man in office, in their own names, free from rent, duties, or services of any kind to the Zemindar, being immediately accountable to the Soubah. In Orissa, small villages are designated as Patnas.

Patomkar, a tenant either at will or under special agreement. *See* Paracoody Pyacarries.

Patra, a calendar,

Patram, a bond.

Patra saman, plate, la vaisselle; the metal ware, plates, dishes or cups of gold, silver, brass or copper. Vondi patra, silver plate.

Patra vandlu, a certain tribe of hill people.

Patsak. *See* Paccak.

Patta, or Pottah, a lease roll, a grant of land.

Patta dar, a lease holder, a tenant.

Pattavari, (corrupted into Patwari, or Putwarry,) the village clerk or attorney. *See* Curnum, or Shanbogu.

Pattee, the principal share in a village, which may comprehend a considerable number of Shikumees or subordinate shares.

Patteedar. *See* Putteedar.

Pattel, the head man of a village, who collects the land rents; a Mah-ratta title.

Pattomars, Malabar trading boats carrying about 500 Bengal maunds of rice.

Patti, cotton.

Pattn, silk.

Pattannu saleh vandlu, silk thread weaver people. This is the true spelling for Butt noolcar.

Patty, the suburbs, a fortified town.

Pattydar, applied to village, means that it is divided into shares or puttees, in contradistinction to Somja, or villages not so divided. *See* Bhagwar, or Bangdar.

Paturwul, a caste of Hindoos descended from a Soodra male and Wyse female, whose duty it is to work as masons and artificers in stone. There are two varieties, Salkur and Pankur.

Patusthul, land permanently watered by nullas or streams of which the supply of water is perpetual, and yielding either one or two crops.

Patwee, the eldest son of a Thacoor or chief, in distinction to the Puntacoya, or younger branches. Koonwur or Koer is the more princely title for heir apparent.

Paulbhogum, *See* Palabhogum.

Pauliloo, slaves or hereditary servants of the second class in Masulipatam attached to cultivators.

Paun, the leaf of the piper betel plant, which the natives chew with the Areca nut, and a small quantity of prepared shell lime.

Paunerbhava. *See* Putra.

Paunmala, or Paunmalce, ground suitable to the culture of the piper betel plant. Nunjah garden lands. *See* Nunjah.

Paupan, Papaya, or Popia, a fruit, in appearance and taste somewhat like a melon.

Paurnamasa yagnya, a sacrifice performed on the day of the full moon.

Paus, Pas, or Pauss, the same as Pahur; a watch or time of eight ghurries, or three hours. One quarter of a day.

Paut dauma, a tax on the marriage of widows.

Panthee shurreek, a partner; a co-partner in land in Tinnevely.

- Pavalunge, the name of a year.
- Pavati, sums advanced as batta to builders.
- Pavitra, the Brahminical cord.
- Payamali, ravages, the damage done by floods, &c. This is meant for Payon ghaut, the lowland or country below the mountain passes.
- Payar, or Pair, the latest crop in a year consisting of various sorts of pulse.
- Paycari. *See* Paicari.
- Payer laut, the lower pass.
- Payisa, a small copper coin 1/12th part of an anna.
- Paykashta, farmers who by contract cultivate lands to which they themselves do not belong.
- Paymele, trampling under foot. Deductions for the devastations occasioned by the march of an army. *See* Paimali.
- Peadah, or Piyada, a peon.
- Peche, (Sanskrit, Paesha,) fortnight.
- Pechi, responsibility.
- Pechikhor, groundless, litigious.
- Peddacapu, the chief farmer, the head man of the village.
- Peddapur, the name of a village in the Rajahmandry district where is manufactured the peddapuri, or soft sugar in great demand for its excellence.
- Peeloree, a thick spreading jungle shrub.
- Peenda, or Pinda, a cake presented to deceased ancestors; a ceremony performed on the days of the new and full moon.
- Peendara, Pandaris, or Pandarees, plunderers. *See* Pindarries.
- Peengani, China ware, crockery. *See* Pingani.
- Peepul, or Pippal, the ficus religiosa.
- Peer, monday.
- Peer, mendicants, monks, teachers.
- Peer, a founder or chief of any sect, the prior of a Christian monastery. Also a helper in a tavern, or any house of promiscuous entertainment.
- Peerla panduga, (Telugu,) the Mohurum when the peers (pir) are worshiped. "All saints day" which in the Madras presidency has degenerated into "All fool's day."
- Peeran, or Peraun, land granted for the erection and preservation of a tomb over a Mussulman saint, or any Mahometan of eminent piety.
- Peerance warrees, lands of religious establishments in Anjar.
- Peer derwishan, the superior of the Dervises.
- Peereconama, a document exhibiting a list of ancestors, a genealogical table.
- Peeretoor, or Peerutter, allowances to Mahometan sages. Lands held rent free or assignments of the Government dues from particular lands enjoyed by such persons.
- Peermughan, a chief priest of the Magi, or worshippers of fire.
- Peer'sdurga, a saint's tomb, frequently endowed with pussaita.
- Peerzada, a priest attached to a masjid. An elder.
- Peet, barren, uncultivable.
- Peeth, fruit shops, suburbs.
- Pegnthee, share of Government, tribute, tax.
- Pohtee, (Sphatica, crystal,) a species of white stone.
- Peiadah, or Piada, a peon or foot-soldier. a guard to accompany a prisoner at large.
- Peioush, Peikush, or Peshoush, a present from an inferior to a prince.
- Peisa, or Paisa, monies, cash.
- Peishack, or Paisachaca, equivalent to rape. One of the three inferior modes of marriage among the Hindoos.
- Peishcar, a deputy, a secretary to an Amildar; an officer of revenue, inferior to the Tahsildar.
- Peishcush, present, fee, donation. The fixed payment made to Government by Zemindars. Tribute.
- Peishgai, or Peshagi, advance of money.
- Peishwa, this title is conceded to the descendants of the minister of the Rajah of Tanjore and it has become the class name of a numerous body.
- Peishwa, guide; leader. The nominal prime minister of the Mahratta

- Government, who ultimately usurped the sovereignty.
- Peith, the suburbs, or slightly fortified parts of an Indian town; *pota*.
- Pelajury, or Puihla, (first) Jawari, a species of grain.
- Peleumaam, (ea is of manum and perhaps meant for manu, tree,) the Tamarind tree.
- Penda, a payment in commutation of certain levies of straw previously made in Salsette.
- Penderi, called Pindarry, but in Hindustani Pandari, a plunderer or free booter.
- Pendwul, a payment in commutation of supplies of forage for horses from certain villages in Nuggur.
- Penjereepols, hospitals for animals and reptiles established by the Shrawuck tribe. The Siavacas are the jainas.
- Peon, a footman, a foot-soldier, an inferior officer or servant employed in revenue or police duties, or in carrying judicial process into effect. The word peon is used in south America for a labourer in general, a "footman."
- Peco purwanjee, a payment for the privilege of opening pits of grain levied in the Nundoorbar pergunnah.
- Pera, the boundary of a field.
- Perajapat, or Prajapat, royal, one of the five superior modes of marriage; it is when the bridegroom agrees to join when he performs any act of religion.
- Perambocu. See Parampoku and Perumpoke.
- Peraschut, or Prayashittam, expiation, recovery.
- Perberja besheet, or Pravarga vich chitt, a Saniasy made a slave for apostacy.
- Perdah, a curtain, especially applied to such as seclude the ladies of the East from view.
- Perdah nishoon, one who sits behind a curtain, a lady, a secluded female. Sometimes applied to women generally, because they do not appear in public.
- Pergunnah, a small district consisting of several villages, being a subdivision of a Chackla, q. v. Division of country containing several villages.
- Perjada, (in the French History of Haider Ali,) is meant for Peerzada. In Pinkerton's voyages, 4^o vol. 8, p. 316. Lecque is meant for a Lac (1,00,000), courour is meant for erore, (ten millions.) 10,000,000.
- Perkernucka, petty offences.
- Permarre, land in which the thorn and other shrubs have grown, requiring to be cut up and cleared by the hatchet.
- Peroomputt, lands, the proprietary right to which is in the hands of Government.
- Perowty, Pharaoti, or Phiravati, land kept out of cultivation for a short time, in order that the soil may recover its strength.
- Perranok uceay, (Phirane ka nyaya, reasons for reversal.) Appeal to former decisions.
- Perrikhage, Parixa, or Parichchha, trial, proof, examination. The trial of gold and silver.
- Persees. See Parsees.
- Portenono, a portuguese term, meaning appurtenances, and given to portions of waste land attached to assessed lands, and charged at a low rate.
- Pertubbish gunden, or Prati, acknowledgment of a claim having existed, but asserting that it is discharged.
- Perumallu, a tamil title of the god Vishnu.
- Perunpara. tradition
- Perust, a small weight or measure; four koodups.
- Perwana, or Perwannah. See Purwanah.
- Perwana istukhal See Purwanah-istukhal
- Pesala, the grain which the English call green gram.
- Peshanum, a coarse kind of rice ripening late; also applied to the harvest or gathering of that sort of rice.
- Peshcar, or Peshkar, a clerk, a do-

- puty allowed to the Amildars of the larger districts. He remains at the head station when the Amildar goes upon a circuit, and performs in general all those duties which the Amildar has not leisure to attend to personally.
- Peshcush, tribute. *See* Peishcush.
- Peshgee, an advance of money.
- Peshgi, money advanced.
- Peshiman, the officiating priest in a mosque.
- Peshkhima, hall of audience, pavilion, head quarters.
- Peta, or Pettah, town, suburbs, hence, the names of Royapotta, and some other towns.
- Petock, (sphatica,) a white stone, a crystal.
- Petonavees, or nivees, a clerk, a writer. Perhaps *peto* is meant for pith, peeth, the back; he who writes the endorsement, or rather it may be for *Petonavis*. A cash accountant; a permanent hereditary revenue officer in the Deccan, appointed by the Government as a check on the Mamlutdars. *See* Molesworth's *Mahratta*, Dict. p. 647.
- Pettah, or Peth, the suburbs of a fortified town.
- Pettayan, a deed of lease, document given to a ryot showing the terms on which he is to cultivate certain land.
- Pettimadu, a stray bullock, or cow that does mischief in a corn field.
- Phagputty, a tax to raise money to celebrate the feast of the Holy, levied on the Bunnecas in the Koorumoonda pergunnah.
- Phansi gurs, or Phansi gar, (noose-man,) a nooser or strangler, a class of robbers who always murder before they rob by casting a noose (from which they derive their appellation), round the neck of their victim. The word is used in the Deccan, and indicates the same class of persons who in the northern parts of India are termed Thugs.
- Phanty, a payment in commutation of a supply of fire-wood, formerly demanded by the farmers of revenue from the Corrambees in Salsette.
- Pharari. *See* Farari.
- Phasali. *See* Fasly.
- Phatuk, a gaol or prison, a gate.
- Phaugun, or Phalgun, a month which corresponds with parts of February and March.
- Phayristoo. *See* Fihrist.
- Phazal, or Phauzil, *See* Fazil.
- Pheryad. *See* Firyad.
- Pheryado. *See* Firyadi.
- Phobyng, perpetual; hereditary. A class of slaves so called in the Ak-yab district in Arracan.
- Phobyng gounthee, in Arracan, slaves by purchase.
- Phoolgaum, a detached village which has by any circumstances been separated from the mahal to which it originally belonged, is Phoolgaum, and such villages in one district or belonging to one person are generally classed together as a mahal, under the name of the Dhootgaum of such a district or person. This word perhaps is the cant expression noticed in Molesw. Mhr. Dict. p. 702.
- Phoolwalce, the flower woman or contractor for the supply of flowers.
- Phoopha, a father's sister's husband.
- Phoorga, or Furz, the Mogul custom-house.
- Phoorokhoo. *See* Farokht.
- Phulehun, (phoolchhoo,) a star pagoda.
- Phulker, forest collections; also an orchard.
- Phulleoyo, a cluster; group; a number of houses contiguous; a small division of a town.
- Phuntaceya, the younger branches of a noble family.
- Phurphurmaish, a coss for various articles in kind.
- Physaloo. *See* Faisal.
- Piada, or Peda, a runner, messenger, foot soldier, armed servant.
- Pial, a raised platform of masonry or hardened earth, under the pent roof of an Indian house (but without the dwelling), on which the natives sit to enjoy the evening

- pie. This is in England called a Bulk and in Telugu, Tinnuch.
 Piec, or Paisa, small copper coin, the twelfth part of an anna.
 Pichuva, a dagger.
 Picotah, (Tamil, in Telugu Yalam, or Itam,) a machine for raising water to irrigate the fields in the peninsula. In some parts of England it is called a Whimsy. See Howitt's visits to remarkable places, Vol. 2, p. 289, where it is described. It is also called a Swape.
 Pideri mujazi, one representing a father. The image of a father. One who has adopted a son; a father by law.
 Piemash. See Pai maish, which is thus spelt in some printed advertisements.
 Pilla, as Muttusamy Pilla, &c., an affix to several names of men, among the Tamils; equivalent to Sahob among Musulmans.
 Pilleyar, or Polleyar, the Tamil name for the god Ganesha. Natives when talking English call him the Belly god.
 Pillwany, a tax on grass or pasture; grass land.
 Pind, Pindah, or Pindam, the oblations to the manes of deceased ancestors, which are offered by relations within certain prescribed degrees.
 Pindam, eating the funeral cake, a certain Hindoo rite.
 Pindarries, Pendar, or Pendar, (Canarese,) plunderers by profession, who attached themselves to any chief who required their services, but who for the most part plundered friend and foe indiscriminately. They were suppressed by the Marquis of Hastings. Shakes, Hind. Dict., p. 428, Pindara, tries to derive it from a Sanscrit and a Persian word compounded.
 Pingani, China crockery, a China plate. Reeve's Canarese Dict. p. 931. This is derived from a word which in Mahratta means a butterfly. This being the figure painted on most of the common articles of China.
 Pinjara, cotton cleaners, people who separate the seeds from cotton, and otherwise prepare that article for the spindle.
 Pinjara, or Panjara, Hindoo cotton cleaners and spinners.
 Pinjrapole, or Panjrapol. See Penjereepols.
 Pinny, bond, surety.
 Pipler, a tree called pippal or peepul.
 Piradani, a principal person, prime minister.
 Piramathoyam, allowance to brahmins, or lands held by brahmins free of assessment.
 Pirathevathi, defendant, the party sued in a personal action.
 Piroo, or Pairu, crop, corn, fruit, while growing.
 Piravagum, a flood.
 Pisar, or piser, a boy; a son.
 Pisar e ukiauli, or Pisari akyafi, a step-son; son of a wife's former husband. Shakesp. Hind. Dict. p. 52.
 Pisari mootbinna, an adopted son.
 Pithurarjocthum, hereditary right.
 Pitry kange, or Pitrikaryam, (Kaj is Bengali, for karyam, act.) Funeral obsequies performed to the manes of a parent.
 Pillaminno, a flatterer. (This seems to be a corruption of the Sanscrit Prêtman, loving, affectionate.)
 Piturpukh, or Pitru pacesha, the fortnight of the moon's wane.
 Plaketa, uncultivated; waste or deserted land.
 Plass, or Palasa, the name of a tree.
 Podu, (plural, pollu.) Lands newly cleared from jungle.
 Poin, or Gawut, a payment in commutation of a quantity of hay rendered by the Coorumbes in Moodind to the farmers originally as a gift, but subsequently demanded as of right.
 Poita, the sacred thread worn by Brahmins and some other tribes. The thread placed across the shoulders at the ceremony Upanayana. See Sanscara.
 Poital, Potailles, or Potcel. See Po-

tail.
 Pokiom, (the Tamil pronunciation of Bhogyam,) usufruct.
 Pol, a court, a yard, a quarter of a town or village having a gateway, as Pada Pol, the Buffalo yard.
 Polam, a field; plough land.
 Polam, or Pollam, a field land. Hence, Madde-pollam, Madhava-polam, madhava's-field.
 Polao, Pullao, or Pilaw, flesh boiled with rice, butter and spices.
 Polayons, prodial servants in Travancore.
 Polimera, the same as mera a boundary or limit line.
 Poliput, a district belonging to a Polygar.
 Pollams, or Polam, Zemindaries, fiefs, districts held by Polygars, also valleys between the ghauts. In the peninsula a district held by a Polygar, also a town.
 Polloar, a title of the god Ganesha.
 Pollum, an old Madras weight of 10 gold pagodas or 524 grains, being nearly 1½ oz.
 Polygar, or Palegadu, head of a district, a military chieftain. Some have derived this from Sanscrit Palligraha; but this is wrong; a Poligar is not a village, but a petty chieftain, or thano; and the word is spelt Palahgaru, "he of the village" the lord of the manor. It is Canarese, not Sanscrit. A chieftain, or head of a tract of country.
 Ponchnitras, customs.
 Pongalee, a mixture of boiled rice, milk, sugar, &c., as an offering at the great Hindoo feast of Pongal, in the month of January.
 Pongal feast, a Hindoo festival in the Tamil countries; held when the principal crop is reaped. See a long account of it in DuBois. It falls on the first day of the month Tye: about the middle of January. The Telugus and others name it San-erani, being the anniversary of the sun entering Capricorn. The day before the Pongal feast (the eve) is called Bhogi Panduga.
 Pongrhany, or Keeong bog, slave

debtors in Arracan. There are regular deeds subscribed by the parties, and attested by witnesses, specifying the period which the slave is to serve, and the amount paid. The slaves are free on liquidation of their debt, or the return of the money paid for them, or on the expiration of the period they had engaged to serve. A man may thus pledge himself or his children, and with her consent, his wife also.
 Poncando, hill fields.
 Ponum, high land overrun with underwood, but which is capable of cultivation after long intervals with particular kinds of grain sown in holes dug with a spade.
 Ponsway, or Panchhwa, a small boat on the Ganges.
 Poochee. See Puchi.
 Pooja, or Poojay, an act of Hindoo worship; adoration. Worship of Dewtah, the creator of all things.
 Poojay sershattee, worship of Sershattee, the goddess of letters.
 Poolbundy, repairing the embankments.
 Poolee, a bundle; applied especially to bundles in which grass is brought to the market.
 Poolej, land cultivated for every harvest, being never allowed to lie fallow.
 Pooliahs, professors of a corrupted Mahometanism.
 Pooliaput, or Puliaput, literally, belonging to a Pollum. Lands in the hands of Polygars, or Zemindars, and not under the immediate management of Government. See Puliaput.
 Poolichees, a race of outcasts, subjected to even greater hardships and incapacities than the Pariahs. They inhabit the forests of Malabar, where they are not permitted to build huts, but shelter themselves in the trees, when pressed by hunger, they invoke compassion from those passing by, passionate cries. The charitable deposit some rice or other food at the foot of a tree, and retire with all possible

- haste, to give the famished wretch an opportunity of taking it without meeting with his benefactor.
- Poolaree, or Pullari, tax on pasture for cattle annually collected.
- Poolud, it is the Sanscrit word Pulinda, a barbarian, savage, cannibal, forester, woodsman, mountaineer. Laws of Mann, Pulinda Devi is the goddess of the Bhools (Tod's Western India, 4^o, p. 506.) A tribe of Hindoos, descended from the Bico and Doicol castes.
- Poolyan, a class of the tribe of agrestic slaves in Malabar termed Chermas, or slaves of the soil. See Chermas.
- Poonah, a day fixed for the Zemindars to bring in their balances for the year.
- Poonah veyter, a tax levied on certain ryots, in commutation of an obligation of carrying burthens gratis to Poona.
- Poonas, or Poonas fassil, cotton harvest; small grain harvest in the Northern Circars.
- Poonasa, the first crop of the year. The dry grain crop; grown where there are no means of irrigation for the growth of rice. The value of such produce is inferior to that of rice, being the grains called Sazzalu, Corralu &c. The light crop.
- Pooncha veera, an assessment on cattle, levied whenever the Mewassees and Grassias had influence, or the flocks of the inhabitants were liable to seizure. When protection is purchased, and the money paid to some other power, the assessment is made under the head of Pall; when a force is maintained, and the chiefs make the collection, it is called the Poonchveera.
- Poonca, the name of a month.
- Poonjedda, or Poonja, Mussulmans who sell vegetables.
- Poonjee, or Poonjai. See Punjab.
- Poonsethees, proprietors of land
- Poonya calan, a holiday.
- Poor, or Poro, a town, place, or residence; the termination of many names in Bengal and the Upper Provinces.
- Poor, Par, or Pore, (in Sanscrit, puram) town, hence Barrackpoor, &c., &c.
- Poora, a hamlet depending on a larger village
- Pooraja, account, items, list. See Purja.
- Poorannee, a reader of commentaries on the sacred books of the Hindoos.
- Pooran shaster, (Puran is a chronicle, Shashtra is a code.) Hindoo histories.
- Poornoolces, or Termoolces, a division of Tanjiks.
- Poorogota, (Tamil Purohita,) a priest.
- Pooropa, Poroopa, or Pooroopoo, enaums or grants of nunjah or wet grain land, paying a fixed money rent or tribute in the Dindigul and Tinnevely provinces. See Nunjah.
- Poorosh dhun, (the husbands property,) properly belonging to a man in contradistinction to stri-dhun, or wife's property (her pin money).
- Pooroya, a daily account of receipts and disbursements of villages. Also sea customs.
- Poorunmasi, or Purnamas, the full moon.
- Poory, a measure of 5 Mircals or 4,000 cubic inches.
- Poos, or Paushya, the ninth month of the Bengal year, answering nearly to the month of December.
- Poosapativaroo, this is merely the name of a certain family often pronounced Pispal family or Pisapatty. See Varoo.
- Pooshalee, a priest; thus printed in a newspaper report of a trial in the Madras Supreme Court, September 1844. See Pajari.
- Pooshtee bundy, repairing the embankments; an article of the Zyr Muthote, q. v.
- Pooskul, or Puskeal, a small weight; eight koonchys.
- Poosy, puja, worship.
- Pootee, Pootho, or Potthi, a book or compilation.
- Poottee. See Putti.

Powassce, or Panasa, the second crop grown on dry lands.

Poppidoo and Purter, waste or neglected lands, but susceptible of cultivation.

Poracoody, a new resident cultivator.

Poravy, escheated lands.

Pore, (Par, Param, town; place.) A town. Hence, Ellichpore, Serampore, i. e. Sri Ramapuram, Barrackpoor, Nagpoor &c.

Porompoco, barren land, wholly uncultivated and uncultivable.

Porrom, the upland cultivation, or rice cultivated on hills.

Porumpoko, or Parambok, lands entered in the survey as unfit for cultivation. In some glossaries the definition is much more minute. See Paramboku.

Porva, an entire piece of cloth; one roll of linen; one bolt of cloth.

Posari, (Buch H. I. Vol. I, p. 369, 372, and Vol. II, p. 998.) A druggist.

Poshtkurnee taky, presents received by Zemindars for permission to make new tanks.

Posteh, a bank.

Potail, or Patola, the head man of a village who collects the rents from the other Ryots, and has the general superintendence of its concerns. The same person who in Bengal is called Moeuddin and Mundul, q. v. See Reeve's, Can. Diet. p. 892. In Shakes. Hind. Diet. p. 379, he spells it and says it is a Mahratta title. But it is omitted in Molesworth's Mah. dictionary. It is a Canarese word, and it means "A head farmer"—Moeuddin or Mundul.

Potapoti, competition in bidding.

Potdar, or Poti, an examiner of coin; a banker.

Potadar, or Potedavel, the village silversmith, and the shroff and assayer, or examiner of money paid either to Government or to individuals.

Potel, the headman of a village.

Pothdar, the treasurer of the State.

Pothee. See Pootee.

Potheychal, equalization of the collections in Ankosee with the Mahr Shace currency.

Potnees, or Potthanes, (Pothi, Mahratta and nives, Persian.) The record keeper or book writer. A revenue officer who kept an account of the balance of cash in hand, wrote the waste book, and formed the treasury ledger. He also kept the account of collections and balances, which were compared daily by the Farnavoes.

Potraz, or Pottoraj, the name of a certain rustic deity; he and his wife Ancalamma are worshipped by farmers in the Tolagu countries, though despised by Brahmins. Catam raj is another god of this family. Their images are rude blocks of stone placed under large trees. Peddintamma (our lady of the great house) is another goddess of this tribe. Ammavaru (our lady) is another or perhaps the same; who presides over the small pox. Mariamma and Agathamma are the two chief goddesses of the town of Madras. The latter is usually called Yagatha, but both are apparently of Romish origin though now fairly enrolled as Hindu idols worshipped by shopkeepers and pariahs. All the other rustic deities have bloody sacrifices: of goats, buffalos, or fowls, or pigs; but Mariamma has none. The Yagathamma has golden buttocks of huge size being a Venus Callipyga vel Hottentotta.

Pottu, chaff.

Pourie, wooden sandals, used during the wet season.

Pouz, or Powz, the common mispronunciation of faujan army. Often written Pounzu.

Powtaky, the fee or russoom of the Canoongoes allowed them by Government at the rate of 4 annas per 100 rupees on the Assul jumma of each district, to defray the expenses of the establishment.

Powakkush, a tribe of Hindoos descended from the Bico and Deicol

- castes; it is their duty to slay wild beasts.
- Poymallee. *See* Payamali.
- Pradhan, a chief.
- Pragna, is thus spelt in Pinkerton's *Voyages*, 4^o, Vol. 8 p. 233. *See* Pergunneh.
- Prakatana, publication, proclamation, advertisement.
- Pramanam, an oath.
- Prangwuls, presiding Brahmins at places of pilgrimage.
- Prant, or Prantam, neighbourhood, a large division of a country, corresponding nearly with a soobah; also the head stations of a zillah.
- Prasad pattra, a deed of gift.
- Pratigrahu, the right to receive alms from all castes.
- Pritee needhee, or Piatinidhi, the plenipotentiary, a Mahratta title, signifying the likeness or representative of the sovereign himself.
- Proa, or Prah, the name of a sailing vessel.
- Prohit, or Purohita, the family priest, who conducts all ceremonies at births, marriages, funerals, and other solemn occasions, and family feasts.
- Provento care, or Pravaria kari, a manager or superintendent. This phrase is used in Travancore. It is an error for Pravautaca, the final *re* being the plural sign.
- Pucca seer, a measure, of which there are fifteen to a Bombay maund.
- Puchi, or Poochee, responsibility, business, affair.
- Puchotra, a deduction of 5 per cent. from the estimated gross revenue of a village.
- Pucka, revised, adjusted, settled, ripe, complete, full or large measure. Buildings of burnt bricks, or of stone and mortar. *See* Cutch.
- Pucka chitta, the prepared and revised accounts.
- Puckalli, water man.
- Puckally, or Pakhali, (this word is of unknown origin; perhaps it is Hind,) a man who in the Peninsula carries water in leathern bags or skins, or on a bullock. A large leather bag for carrying water in, usually double, thrown over a bullock; also a leather bag used for raising water from wells; a water carrier.
- Padaruck, (Pada rasha, a shoe, a slipper,) villages, lands for charitable purposes.
- Puddum, or Padmam, one hundred crores.
- Padhans, Pradhan, or by corruption Pardhan, head of villages.
- Pugailay, tobacco.
- Pugdi, (Pagidi is mode, fashion, likeness and this perhaps is the word intended) An extra assessment in Canara.
- Puggees, a caste of coolies who track footsteps and are employed to trace thieves, murderers, &c.
- Pugohtee, or Para gotra, one belonging to a foreign gotra, not descended from the same common ancestor.
- Puhur, a division of time, comprehending about three hours, or an eighth part of a day.
- Pukavee, or Pahari, a mountaineer.
- Pulam, a paddy field.
- Pulbara, one of the perquisites of the patells. For every chahool of cultivated land, the patell is entitled at the reaping season to one hundred bundles of the grain produced.
- Puldee, dry land ready for sowing.
- Puliaput. *See* Pooliaput.
- Pull, or Pal, a small weight or measure; a measure of time. One eighth of a cutcha seer. Three rupees weight.
- Pulladi nela, marshy land.
- Pullaree, or Pullari, grazing tax levied on cattle.
- Pullee, or Falli, the name of a caste, who in the jaghire, either by custom or rule, have an hereditary right of service under the Meerassadars, and are entitled to one-third of the share which the latter receive of the crops.
- Puller, the name of a low caste of people who till the land in Tanjore.
- Pullerwurry, the name of a tax levied on the Puller caste in the Dinidigul province. *See* Puller.
- Pullium. *See* Puttiom.

- Pullon paira, labouring Pullers. *See* Puller.
- Pallum, low-lying ground.
- Palluthoo, soil of paddy fields prepared for seed.
- Paluthy, damaged produce.
- Pulwar, the village hedge and the jungle about it.
- Pummals, (commonly called Pummelnose, or Pomeloso or Pomelnos. In Hindustani, Batavilommu, *i. e.* Batavia lino. In Telugu, Pamparamas pandu. It is also called Chacotra from the island of Socotra whence perhaps it originally came.) The fruit called shaddock.
- Pan, eighty cowries.
- Panch, (five.) a member of a Panchayat; the word is often used for the Panchayat itself.
- Punasa. *See* Poonasa.
- Panchaotee, land set apart to meet the Government demand of revenue. Probably this means adjudged by a Panchayat.
- Panchangum, an almanac.
- Panchangananeyam, land held free by a Brahmin, one of the village servants, who expounds the fine parts of the native calendar, viz., the age of the moon, the day of the week, the constellation, yogas and caranas.
- Panchapurvangal, five religious ceremonial days in each fortnight.
- Panchayet, a native jury or court of arbitration, consisting of five persons, to whom civil causes are referred for investigation, but from whose award there is an appeal to the regularly constituted tribunals or courts of justice. This mode of trial is now obsolete notwithstanding Sir Thos. Munro's efforts to preserve it.
- Panchayet ghur sumjoet, domestic arbitration when the parties agree to a settlement among themselves. "Arbitration-room, explanation."
- Panchayet sircarry, arbitrators appointed by the governing power. Where, in default of the parties bringing their own arbitrators, they are appointed by the Government.
- Panchayet zatty, where each person brings a certain number of his own caste to act on his behalf.
- Panchomi hissa, fifth share of the produce.
- Pancher, waste land.
- Panch mahal, five districts; thus Baramahl, (name given to part of the Shellam or Salom district) more fully denotes the twelve subdivisions.
- Panchum bundum, Panchama "the fifth" (caste) is a phrase for Pariars or outcasts and Bundum probably is meant for Sambandham, "belonging to" the same as Ilaka.
- Pundagashalay, a store house, magazine, a granary.
- Pandal, a shed or canopy of leaves, wicker-work, or of wooden posts and cloth. It is generally erected for special occasions; as marriages, feasts, &c.
- Pundarah vadiky, Pundarah vandiky, Pundari, or Pundary vadiky. villages in the southern pollams, of which the proprietary right is chiefly held by inhabitants of the fourth or lowest Hindoo tribe, called Soodras.
- Pundaram, a travelling religious mendicant of the siva sect.
- Pundit, or Pandit, a learned Brahmin. A Brahmin learned in the law and shasters.
- Punditan, a Brahmin, learned in the law and shastras; a teacher.
- Pandle kurtch, an article of zemindary charges in Dinagapore.
- Puncch, literally, a holiday. The day when the settlement for the new year is made.
- Puncch kurtch, expenses incurred at the Puncch, *p. v.* An item of zemindary charges.
- Pung, or Pangu, part, portion, dividend, lot, share. A portion or share of a village in Tanjore.
- Pungal, a Hindoo festival observed throughout the southern portions of the peninsula of India, at the commencement of the principal harvest of the country. *See* on Pongal.
- Pungallee, partaker, coheir.

Pungeot, a slave who has lost his liberty by staking it at some game.

Pungoomallay, a register kept by the village curnum, shewing the shares held by each of the Meerasadars.

Pungu, part, portion, division.

Punja, Punjab, Panjai, or Punjee, land that cannot be easily watered by artificial means, depending chiefly on the falling rains, and therefore unfit for the cultivation of rice. See Nunjah.

Note—According to Indian notions all the land in England would be called Punja, or dry; for Nunja, or wet land denotes only fields in which rice is planted; which are always inundated. All other land is Punja. Land fit for dry grain cultivation, not being irrigated.

Punja bagayot, garden cultivation on dry land.

Punjaccadu, cultivable dry ground.

Punjamadi, an estimate of the loss on paddy fields from want of care when the Government share is taken in kind. See Punja and madi (a field).

Punja poowassee. See Poowassee.

Punja turrum nunja, dry land assessed as wet, from having been cultivated with a wet crop. See Taram.

Punjayet. See Punchayet.

Punjay yerawaroo, a tribe of slaves in Coorg, classed under the denomination Yewaroo. See Yewaroo.

Punji, flourishing. Punji gaon a thriving town.

Punji, a fund. The number four; thus nine punjis are 36. A class in cloth, rating the woof at so many threads in the inch. Hence the word 48 punjum which of course is finer than 38 punjum.

Punjum, a name given to particular kinds of cotton cloth.

Punnaccu, cakes of the beaten seeds of the illoopay, &c.

Punni malayon, the same as Punniian.

Punny, a paddy field; cultivation of paddy fields already prepared.

Punnyearan, an agent; superintend-

ing the cultivation of the paddy fields.

Punsavana. See Sanscara.

Punsavee, about ten pound weight.

Punt See Pant.

Pantooloo, a word like "Doctor" being a respectful title of no definite meaning. It is peculiar to the Vyapari Brahmins. A title of a learned Brahmin.

Pantubbe badon, a salute, or reverence paid by a bride to the bridegroom at the end of the agammi shadee, or days of marriage. Agammi meant for Ayam (days, period,) Agammi shadee or Ayyamishadi, means days of marriage.

Punwah shadee, the custom of marrying female slaves to a person called a Byakarras, or professional bridegroom. See Byakarras.

Para, full, complete.

Puranchelis, carriers and conductors of caravans.

Purbany, a tax assessed on the ryots at the time of keeping the pujan.

Purbeea, a person who supplies water to travellers on the public roads.

Purdaw, or Parda, a curtain. See Perdah.

Purdesse, Paradosi, or Purdesi, a foreigner, an emigrant, a Hindu who takes service away from his native place. The word is peculiar to certain castes.

Purgunnah, or Pargana. See Pergunnah.

Purjahs, a subject, slaves of various castes in Orissa, whose bondage, as well as that of their families, originates in a sale by themselves, and is terminated on the repayment of the purchase money.

Purjost, or Purjote, a tax, either in money or in kind (generally the latter), which the Zemindar had the privilege of levying under the native Government, from the village residents on all occasions of marriages, whether taking place in the families of the Zemindar or the Ryots.

Parkayane, or Parkhavani, from

Pariesha, examination of the coins

composing a remittance.

Purky, a banker, or person who examines and proves money.

Purogithan, family priest who gives previous notice of and conducts the ceremonies of the household, &c.

Purohit, the officiating Brahmin of a village.

Purokeodee, one who cultivates the lands of another village.

Puroni, a note, chit, bill, promissory note.

Purra, or Puram, a town, such as Colliparra.

Purraho, or Parvam, literally, a holiday. The name of a Zemindary charge in Burdwan. See Puneah and Puneah karteel.

Purrapoke, or Parampoc, land utterly unproductive, such as sites of towns and villages, beds of rivers and of tanks, roads, and extensive tracts of stony and rocky ground where no plough can go.

Purrokel, or Purixa, trial by ordeal; assay of metals.

Purroo, such as Cossipore, suburb or branch of a town; village or hamlet.

Purumbhattarnek, or Parama bhatta rasha, or bhattaraca, the Hindoo form of conveyance, or deed of absolute sale of a slave in Behar.

Purtall, or Parasthal, arable land, fallen waste.

Purub, a Guzeratte term, signifying watering places which in the hot season are maintained for the benefit of travellers. See Purboea.

Paramboku, a term including land not cultivable owing to its being high ground or covered with jungle as well as the beds of rivers, tanks, &c.

Purvoe, (corrupted from Prabhu.) See on Kayast.

Purvoe, or Parvoe, (properly Prabhu, corrupted from Parabhu, a foreigner, a stranger, Molesworth's *Mahratta Dict.*, p. 608.) A caste of Hindus, subdivided into Kayasthas, and Patanyas. They employ themselves in writing, and wage contests with Brahmins respecting their origin which, as they cannot

understand it, and as the matter is unimportant may fitly be left undetermined here.

Purwanah, or Parwana, a grant, a license, order, &c. A patent or grant of an office under Government.

Purwanahi istuklal, a purwanah or order, declaring the right of possession when that point has been disputed.

Purwary, Parvari, or Pariar, a Hindoo outcast who eats flesh of all kinds, and is deemed so unclean as not to be admitted to build a house within a town.

Purwurish, or Paroarish, fostering, nourishment, maintenance, support, sustenance, rearing, breeding, education, protection, patronage.

Purwasty. See Paravasty.

Purzuncon, fallow land.

Pusancarie, village in which the right of periodical divisions and re-establishment of land exists.

Pussaita, the lands allotted to the remuneration and subsistence of the people forming the village establishment.

Pussavies, dealers in liquors or drugs.

Putayuts, or Putayuls, a Rajpoot designation of chiefs who hold lands on puttas of a superior, on condition of military service, and of a small pecuniary payment.

Putelwye, an intoxicating drug.

Putchuck, the article Paccak which is imported into China under this name. See Paccaka.

Puteetumeo, a decrease, occasioned by lands being left uncultivated.

Putha, a certificate given by a collector to individuals, stating the amount they are required to pay and the reason of exaction for land, house, tax, &c.; a lease.

Putharee, halting place; lodgings.

Putkut, a lease for all the land held by one Ryot; the assessment being fixed on each field exclusively. It is the principle of the Putkut system that the aggregate farm of every Ryot should consist of an equitable proportion of good and

bad, highly and lowly assessed soils.

Putnaders, holders of spots of land.

Putnas, spots of land.

Putnee, the Friend of India, of 4th June, 1846, page 354, says, "The Raja of Burdwan let larger portions of his domain in farm; these were called Putnee talooks, and the lessee was a Putnee dar. The let portions of the land to sub leases called Durputnee dars: who again let smaller portions to See Putnee dars" and these last divided the fields among ryots, tillers of the soil. It is the same as the sub letting system of Ireland.

Putnee, primary, as applied to the division of a zemindary. DurPutnee, secondary divisions made by the sub-zemindars. Sa Putnees, or minor tertiary divisions. Sapatni, in Sanscrit means, accompanied by his wife.

Putra, a substituted son; a person connected as standing in the relation of a son, and in cases where a man leaves no legitimate son, permitted, under the provisions of the Hindoo law, to perform the funeral rites of the deceased.

Putresti, Putroshti, or Putresti yagnya, sacrifice for male issue, used as a preliminary and initiatory ceremony at adoption.

Putrika, a daughter.

Putrika putra, a daughter's son.

Put sank. See Paccak.

Putta chindarce, a custom of one rupee given for a lease.

Puttadar, or Patla dar, a leaseholder, one who holds a Puttah for his lands.

Puttah, or Patla, a lease granted to the cultivators on the part of Government; in Malabar called a patam. A yearly lease given by the collector to each ryot stating the particulars of the land he is charged for, and the amount to be paid.

Puttah janajat, puttahs or leases given to the cultivators individually. See Pattah and Janajant.

Puttahs tucka, puttahs granted to

small farmers. See Tucka.

Puttamonyam, this seems to be compounded of patta, and manyam. The office of the head revenue officer of a village. A principal inhabitant appointed for the collection of the revenue and management of village affairs. The village headman.

Puttee, a share of a Putteedarree estate. A part or portion; a division of a village; a division of land into separate portions or strips.

Putteedar, the holder of a puttee who is not a party in his own name to the contract for payment of revenue.

Putteedarree, a term applied to estates consisting of two or more separate portions or puttees, or of which there may be proprietors possessed of separate properties, and holding direct of the Government; but not parties in their own names to the contract for payment of revenue.

Putteel. See Potail.

Putteet, uncultivated waste land.

Putten jumma kurch, a monthly treasury account, specifying the receipts and disbursements arranged under the different heads for each month.

Putti, the measure of grain which is also called a candy, q. v. Also a boat.

Putti, (Telugu, patti, a list.) An extra assessment made in addition to the standard rent in Bodnoro.

Puttiam, a written engagement, the same as Patam and Pottah, q. v.

Putti dosillu, the fee of two handful of grain levied on each putti of grain as a fee to the village servants.

Note.—All such fees are forbidden by the Company's Government but in many places are still levied.

Putti manica, one pint per load, a certain charity or fee granted on every load of grain.

Puttiom. See Puttiam.

Puttoon, (Telugu, puttu, silk.) Silk

- manufacturers.
- Puttoobidi, (Telugu, Pattubadi, ontlay.) The appropriation of the Circar money by a person intrusted with the Government collections.
- Putlookut ryots, the same as Mee-rassadars, q. v.
- Puttuckdar, literally; bookkeeper; accountant; a species of Zemindar or collector in Tanjore, who had the charge of a number of villages, and resembled the Nautwans.
- Puttydar, or Pattidar. See Putte-dar.
- Putun shetee, superintendent of markets; purveyor for travellers, &c.
- Putwadi, land given, rent free for the support of Brahmins, who are supposed to perform some proscribed ceremonies.
- Putwaree, Putwary, or Putwary pandia, the village accountant.
- Pyacarry, or Paicari. See Paracoody.
- Pyecarry. See Paracoody.
- Pyecottah, or Pacota. See Picotah.
- Pygust, or Paigast, overseer.
- Pykar, or Paicari, a broker, inferior to those called dallahs, who transacts the business at first hand with the manufacturer, and sometimes carries goods about for sale.
- Pakashtee, Paekasht, or Pykasht. See Pahi, Paracoody, Paykashta.
- Pykasht zomeen, land cultivated by Ryots not residing upon the spot.
- Pyke, or Paik, a foot messenger; a person employed as a night watchman in a village, and as a runner or messenger on the business of the revenue.
- Pymash, or Paimaish, measurement of land; survey.
- Pymashdar, or Paimaishdar, a surveyor.
- Pyr. See Pair, Pairu.
- Pyra, the wheel round which the rope attached to the "koss" or bag used in the drawing water from a well traverses. It is customary in some places to assess irrigated lands by a tax on each pyra, virtually of course, on the land irrigated from the well.
- Pysel, the Tamil pronunciation of Faisala. See Faisal.
- Pytah, (Patti, a list,) an abstract of all the chittah accounts of a village, arranged under the heads of pykasht, khoodasht, khomar, downter, &c., according to the dates of measurement.
- Pytan. See Patan.

Q.

Qualla, a malay word, signifying the mouth of a river.

Quadim, aboriginal, old, long established.

Qudeem, Delwal, or Dehburtee, one of the occupants of a village, whose ancestors were the first tenants of the land, and who enjoys certain pecuniary and other advantages over the Ryots generally.

Queries, or Kheri, a class of Ryots

who cultivate vegetables, opium, &c.

Qui ly, or Koe hai, is any one there.

"Quis est," this is the Bengal word used in calling a servant; and hence is a nickname applied by Englishmen, living in Bengal or Madras, for boy! q. v.

Qulz, Calz, or Qabz, a receipt or acquittance for payment. See Kabz.

R.

Raan won, a payment in Mazowrah, Balcoon, and Salsotte, in commutation of an abolished monopoly of firewood.

Rabbimal, a proprietor of stock. See Mozabinut.

Rachewar, or Raca varu, (pronounced Ratsa, people of the Raca caste; Varu, people.) This is the Telugu name of the warrior caste. Related to kings or nobles; a warlike tribe from which a part of the Zemindars of the Northern Circars are descended. The same as Rowars. See Rowas.

Radd, repeal, abrogation, repealed, set aside, quashed.

Radif, or Radoof, (in Turkey,) a recruit, a raw soldier.

Radham, or Ratham, the car in which an idol is dragged.

Radh otsavam, the annual feast wherein an idol rides round the town in his coach.

Raen, a tree bearing the fruit called "keerner."

Rafakat, league, coalition.

Raffoo, darning, mending.

Raffu carna, to darn.

Raft, going; Amad o raft, coming and going; income and expenditure.

Rafu gar, a darning, a shawl mender.

Raga, Hindoo deities, the personified modes of music, of whom there are six, presiding severally over the six seasons into which the Hindoos divide their year.

Ragadi, or Regadi, the gold tire worn by Hindoo women on the top of the head.

Raggy, (in Tamil, Raghe, nacheny; which botanists call *Cynosurus Cocranus*.) A small coarse grain which abounds in Mysore and other parts of India, a kind of grain.

Raginie, a goddess of music, the muse or nymph of a particular (rag) tune.

Rahadar, an officer who has charge of the highways, the examination of passengers, and the collection of customs.

Rahberan, road conductors or guides; also allowance for an increased number of guides for the convenience and protection of merchants and travellers, being an item of the Muscorat.

- Rahdarree, a passport; a custom-house pass.
- Rahdari pullari, a tax levied on cattle that travelled over grazing lands (one of the many vexations, imposts abolished by the British Government).
- Rahdarry, or Rahdurry, keeping the roads. The term applied to duties, means those collected at different stations in the interior of the country, whether from passengers, or on the transit of goods, being a branch of the land customs.
- Rakees, one of the designations of a Mokuddum.
- Raheet, or Raient, a farmer, or tenant.
- Rahit, or Rait, a farmer.
- Rahitangam, a lease.
- Rahiti, or Raiti, a nominal money formerly used in accounts. A ruca being a fanam; one Rahiti or Chacra contained 40 fanams, being a pagoda.
- Rahn, in the language of the law, the detention of a thing on account of a claim which may be answered by means of that thing, as in the case of property impounded for debt. *See Rehen.*
- Rai, or Race, (Telugu,) a stone.
- Raitangam, the tenantry, people, population.
- Raj, the title, office, or jurisdiction of a Raja; a kingdom, a principality.
- Raja, king, prince, chieftain, nobleman; a title in ancient times given to chiefs of the second or military Hindoo tribe only. A title given by the Native Governments, and in later times by the British Government, to Hindus of rank.
- Raja bhet, visit paid to the ruler; interview with the baron; a tax paid on obtaining leave to reap the crops.
- Rajee, concert, an agreement or pacification, a reconciliation. *See Razi.*
- Rajgooroo, or Raja guru, the king's confessor or family priest, tutor.
- Rajgy. *See Raj.*
- Rajjoors, the domestic priests of the Jahrejahs. By the Brahmins they are despised on account of their performing the kriia, or ceremony at the funeral pile, as the Kartoca Brahmins do in Guzeratte and other parts of India. *See Jahrejah.*
- Rajkrant, royal seizure, violence by a ruler.
- Rajpoots, a tribe or race of Hindoos of high caste, existing in various parts of India, and divided into several classes, where it is omitted.
- Rajteeka, a mark or spot on the forehead made with coloured earths or unguents, as an ornament or sign of distinction. A title implying pre-eminence.
- Rakhavali, watching; guarding.
- Rakht and Mata, all articles which appertain to personal estate or effects.
- Rakhus, one of the three inferior modes of marriage; it is when a man marries the daughter of a person whom he has conquered in war.
- Rakm, class, kind, set of people or things.
- Ralida seecha wottol, a perquisite of the patells; an exaction of from one to two annas taken from travellers stopping at the village. It is distinct from janglee, or what is paid to ramossees of the village for keeping watch at night over travellers' property.
- Rama rama, on an average more or less; probable.
- Ramayan, the name of a poem greatly venerated as a Hindu religious book. An epic poem describing the exploits of Rama.
- Rambuttai the system of sharing the crops equally between the landlord and tenant.
- Ramduvee, or Rama dhavi, the title assumed by a king of friars.
- Ramossees, a tribe found in the country south of Poonâ, and commonly employed as village watchmen.
- Ramp, a plough used for clearing weeds and stubble from land pre-

paring for cultivation.
 Rampi, a shoemakers knife, a scraper.
 Rampree, a plough for hoeing, smaller than the ramp, used between the furrows after the grain is ripe.
 Ramzan, a Mahometan festival regarded with great veneration, as in the month of Ramzan the Koran was sent down from Heaven. The last day is the most sacred, when the kootbah or exhortation is read. A Mahomedan month, the one of fasting.
 Rana, a title distinctive of pre-eminence, borne by the highest order of Hindoo kings.
 Rand randelee, deprived of ornaments, as in widowhood.
 Rang, colour, a suit (at cards).
 Rang pani chira, shot silk.
 Rannee, queen; princess; wife of a rana.
 Rani, queen.
 Rao chaors, village constables and tax-gatherers.
 Rao khreesors, a lord; headmen of villages.
 Raptee, or Riayati, remission, abatement, indulgence. A commutation at a fixed rate per village, levied from the mhars, in lieu of services formerly exacted.
 Raree, domestic slaves in Cuttack of impure casto, employed exclusively in out-door work.
 Rasangi dhan, rice brought from a port so named.
 Rasced, a receipt, also, food, provisions.
 Rasman, the drug called Galangal.
 Rasmi, custom, income.
 Rasta, a road.
 Rastabundy, making or repairing roads.
 Rathari, a guide, a pass, collection of duties in roads.
 Ratib, a stated ration for the subsistence of animals.
 Ravis, (Ruyecse,) fees, dues, what is customary.
 Ravult, Rawult, Rahut, or Raut, (like the English Ront,) a trooper, a horseman. The Mahrattas under-

stand by this word a mounted soldier; the Guzerattees, a horse-keeper. Some Katiwar families of consequence take this title, and they are famed for studs.
 Rawanah, Rowana, or Ravana See Rowanah.
 Rawana patti, a pass-port; a port-clearance
 Rawulees, a caste of Hindoos seldom found in the character of cultivators, but employing themselves as weavers, horse-keepers, and in other offices of labour. They often travel as mendicants, and are entitled to wear the "lal-posh" or orange-coloured cloth.
 Rawwar, correctly Rao var, (the word varu, persons; people; and Rao is only an affix, and honorific.) See Rachevar.
 Rayah, a cultivator, tenant, subject.
 Rayani, an individual settlement.
 Rayasaccaran, a native writer of rough papers or cudsans.
 Rayasam, or Roysom, (Tamil) a secretary, clerk, writer.
 Rayat, or Ryot, a subject, tenant, renter, feudal retainer.
 Rayatee, or Riyayati, deductions; remissions; favour.
 Rayatva, or Ryotwar, individual, particular.
 Rayatwar, individual in the order of farmers; tenant by tenant.
 Rayatwari, tenantry; a settlement with each tenant or subject individually with a view to the payment of the revenue due to Government.
 Rayayat shist, a favorable assessment; remission.
 Rayol, or Rayalu, a title equivalent to rajah, given to the sovereigns of Bijnugger.
 Rayuls, Raval, or Rayulu, a class of Zemindars, in Candish of Rajpoot race.
 Raza, leave of absence; permission.
 Razai, a quilt.
 Razi, or Razco, content, agreement, allowance.
 Razzia. See Ghazi.
 Razeenama, or Razenamah, Amicable agreement, say the Regula-

tions; Compromise says Smollett; Accommodation says Dr. Johnson; Composition says Swift; Reconciliation says Blackstone. A deed of consent or acquiescence; an agreement, acquittance, or resignation; a written testimonial given by a plaintiff, upon a cause being finally settled, that he is satisfied. The defendant gives a safco namah. A deed or paper of consent. An acquittance for resignation. The settlement of a dispute or suit by mutual agreement. Razconamah, is also used for relinquishment, abandoning a claim, resignation of an office.

Rebarries, cowherd or grazier.

Robbah, usury.

Robbo, (Rabb ulaval and Rabb usani, the names of two months in Arabic.) A portion of the year, according to a division employed in public registers.

Rebcowar, (Sanskrit Ravi var), Sunday.

Reddy, or Reddi, a head farmer, the name of the caste, head inhabitant of a village. See Reddywar.

Reddy saliga, or Solaga, fees formerly enjoyed by the headman of a village.

Reddywar, or Reddiwaru, people of the reddi caste. Wealthy; rich; a rich man; a chief; the head inhabitant of a village.

Rediff, See Radiff.

Reenayah, or Riaya, (plural of Rayat) farmers.

Reeayas, (plural of Rayah whence comes Ryot,) a common class of tenants. Memo: koomedan i. e. Commandant. This word is in truth corrupted from French though some natives imagine it an Indian word.

Reomy, of different sorts; rupees of various denominations and value.

Rees, a small nominal coin of account.

Reet leekutee, capability of soil; the retenable value of a field.

Reezghce, a per-centage levied in Sarat on Mahometan goods of less than a hundred rupees' value; ori-

ginally for charitable purposes, but subsequently devoted to the use of the Nawab.

Rogur, or Rogada, land consisting of fine black mould, in which cotton, jawarry (maize), wheat and chenna (Bengal gram) are sown. Black soil, generally known as cotton ground.

Rehen, or Rihn, a pledge or deposit.

Roiatteo beshce, favoured Ryots. See Ootbundy.

Roka, or Racam, style, mode. This word is not in the Canarose Dict. but in the 5th Report, p. 817; it seems to mean the portion of revenue claimed by the Government. Standard rent in Canara.

Rokhtu, the dialect of Hindostan.

Rol, flood.

Rond buttey, hill-tax; a tax paid by the Bandaries for the liberty of distilling and vending arrack at their own houses.

Rend enjoo, the farm of Cajoo or Cashoo, in the district of Darravie, in Salsette, a strong spirit being distilled from the fruit.

Rond daroo, the farm of the exclusive privilege of selling distilled toddy or arrack.

Rond dollee, a fee paid in Darravie district by the Cooloes for the privilege of affixing fishing stakes in the Salsette waters.

Rend masslee, the farm of the exclusive fishery of a creek in Salsette.

Rond toddy, a payment in commutation of the farm of selling toddy in the town of Bhoindor, in Salsette.

Repootdars, the representatives of the Tunkcedars or shareholders in villages (Sasurs), paying a light quit-rent; another name for the Malgoozars.

Resaula, or Risala, a command; a regiment.

Reshees, or Rishi, a Rishi is not precisely a saint, rather a sort of Hero or Demigod. See Wilson's Vishnu Puran. p. 269 and 284.

Reshovot, or Rishwat, a bribe or douceur.

- Ressimwallo, or Reshamwala, a dealer in silk thread.
- Retolee, land of a light sandy description, in which the less valuable kinds of Kutul are brought to perfection.
- Revalets, answers from the dostoors or priests of the Parsees in Persia, to questions of their brethren in India. They are written in the Persian tongue; some of them are of considerable antiquity, and in practice they are held of great authority.
- Reval china, or Revand chini, rhubarb brought from China.
- Rewaj. *See* Rivaz.
- Rewayit, exposition.
- Reyayut, remission.
- Rhadary, or Rahdari, inland duties levied upon goods not brought or sold within the zemindary, but only passing through it; transit duties.
- Rhagoon, the twelfth month, which in some respects corresponds with February.
- Rheddywar. *See* Reddywar.
- Rhibadee, or Ribaree, hindoos in Guzerat, who rear cattle.
- Riayati, abatement in a demand, indulgence.
- Ric, or Rishi, q. v., an ancient title applied among the Jains to the highest class of priests.
- Rijaat, restitution.
- Rikaz, a legal term applied to mines and buried treasures. There are three terms thus applied:—Madin, the place in which the ore, or metal is naturally produced; Kunz, treasure or property buried in the ground; and Rikaz, which applies equally to either, to Madin literally, and to Kunz metaphorically. *See* Rich. Per. Diet, p. 745.
- Rishowar, (Telugu, plural of Rishi.) an honorific appellation of Rishis.
- Rishis, saints; holy personages; sages; the authors of the Sastras.
- Rishwat, a bribe.
- Rissaldar, the commander of a corps of horse called Rissala.
- Rivaz, or Riwaaj, custom, usage.
- Rivaz ziadati, more than is usual, extraordinary, higher than the survey valuation.
- Riyasat, dominion, control, government. A term which, though properly regal, was assumed by great Zemindars in speaking of their privileges and authority.
- Riyayati, remission, indulgence, abatement.
- Rizamedar, an officer commanding a small body of horse.
- Rizan, this is the English word Reason and is frequently used in Telugu documents. Also the clue lines of a sail.
- Ro, a note.
- Robekaree, or Ru ba car, a form of instruction for proceeding in a particular business.
- Robin, a measure, four of which make a candy.
- Robocar, or Ru ba car, literally, face to the business; intent upon or ready for business.
- Robocarry. *See* Robekaree.
- Roj, or Roz kird, a day-book, or rough entry of daily receipts and disbursements.
- Rokada, or Dokada, a purse: a bag of money.
- Rokhadayum, or Rokkh adayam, money rents. The phrase used in Chingulput, &c., for petty sources of revenue, which are now abolished.
- Rokhsat, leave of absence.
- Rokkham, (Telugu,) cash, money.
- Rokur, Rokkam, or Rokkham, specie.
- Rokur buhee, (from Vahi, a book.) A cash-book.
- Rokurrea, a cash-keeper; a treasurer.
- Roobukaroo, fair record of a settlement.
- Roodad, an occurrence; a narrative or record of any occurrence or proceeding. The summing up of the case (Sleoman on Thugs) by the judge.
- Roodhan, broken ground.
- Roodra abishogum, a ceremony performed in August, when rain is required for cultivation. It con-

- sists in certain ablutions and anointings in honor of Siva.
- Roorkhor, a cess collected from the village of Dovibhoera on account of charcoal formerly supplied by them for the manufacture of gunpowder, when the village was assigned to the arsenal or Topkhana.
- Rooka, five boegas, equal to about four English statute acres.
- Rookka holeyaroo, a tribe of slaves in Coorg, classed under the denomination of Paleeroo. *See* Paleeroo.
- Roomaul, or Romal, a sort of handkerchief. The instrument employed by Thugs in murdering their victims.
- Roopa, silver.
- Roopai, or Rupee, the silver coin worth about two shillings. In Hyderabad the Pichi Rupai denotes the inferior coin. The Govind Bakhil Rupai denotes the superior coin. In fact Govind Bakhil was a brother of Chandu Lal.
- Roosoom, fees, bribes. *See* Russoom.
- Roosoomdar. *See* Russoomdars.
- Rosonamah, or Rozee nama, a diary of the collections or account of revenues and duties.
- Roti, bread.
- Rottah, or Rotti, bread.
- Rottle, a certain weight, this seems to be corrupted from rahitulu; twelve maili sanams made one rahiti. This is obsolete.
- Roura, lord; sir; master.
- Routees, a sort of tents used by the Mahrattas, a double poled tent with gable-ends and a single fly.
- Rovee, Rui, or Rocco, cotton, after it is plucked and extracted from the pod.
- Rowanah, or Rawana, a despatch; a pass; a passport; a permit. A permit to pass goods free of duty.
- Rowanikuhars, a tribe claiming high descent, but now universally in a state of slavery.
- Rownias, village guards.
- Royasum, clerk, amanuensis, writer.
- Roy rowan, or Roy royan, a Hindoo the Exchequer.
- Roza, a mausoleum or tomb over the remains of a peer or sacred personage, held in reverence by the Musmans. A crowd of smaller tombs are usually found around a roza, from the sanctity attached to the spot.
- Rozeenah, daily allowances; also pensions granted as indemnification for resumed lands.
- Rozeenamah. *See* Roznamah.
- Rozemora, daily account of treasury expenses.
- Rozendars, or Rozeendars, persons receiving a certain charitable donation daily or yearly. These were originally granted by the Moguls, and have been continued by the Mahrattas.
- Rozidus haray, (evidently meant for the feast called Dussera.) Certain holidays, for fifteen days, in the month of Bhadur Assen, observed by Hindoos.
- Rozina, daily allowance, subsistence, pension.
- Rozindaran, who hold or enjoy a daily allowance; an item of the Muscorat. A pensioner.
- Rozmarra, daily allowance, batta.
- Roznamah, a day or waste book.
- Roznamah khata, a ledger or classification of daily accounts.
- Rozwar, daily.
- Ru, in accounts is a contraction for rupees.
- Rubacari, a written statement.
- Rubandi, stone-facing of an embankment.
- Ru ba ru, face to face.
- Rubba, a fourth part.
- Rubbce, the spring.
- Rubce, the second or after-crop, brought forward by irrigation during the cold season. The rubce crop is almost universally barley or wheat.
- Ruckbah, neck, slave, enclosure, environs. Collar, inclosure, boundaries, measurement or statement of measured lands of villages.

gift, living.) Grant of enam on account of a servant dying in battle.

Ructawan, ink-maker, one of the menials employed in every office.

Rud i jawab, a reply.

Rujuk, tailors or washers; a tribe of Hindoos which takes its origin from the descendants of a man of the Kerrun and a woman of the Bice caste.

Rukba, or Rukba zumeen, the registered extent of land applicable to the Tokah rented; the ascertained lands belonging to a village.

Rukham, or Rokkam, cash.

Rukka, a note or short letter.

Rukopa, a tax paid generally to Coolies, for protection against the depredations of others. The Coolie guarding a single field is called a Rukopa.

Rumal, a handkerchief.

Ramjan, a Mahomedan month, one of fasting.

Rummazaun, or Ramzan, the name of a month.

Rundugoluk, (this is meant for Kunda golac, q. v., or rather is a silly combination of Golaca, q. v., with Rand, a widow.) A caste of Hindoos born of Brahmin father and mother, the latter being a widow, estimated below a Kundoogoluk.

Rund wara, an allowance to Talookdars or heads of a village, to be distributed in charitable donations to Brahmins, and for the support of cooks to feed them.

Rungrez, or Rungry, dyers.

Runwuttia and Hurroo, grants; the former said to be made for the death of some one concerned in attacking, and the latter on account of the death of a person engaged in defending any place. They are seldom enjoyed under a writing, and where any exists, it is from the Patels or others, never from the State or supreme authority, but they rest generally on possession or tradition.

rency of India, and in which accounts are kept. The gold rupee is a coin of greater antiquity than that of silver rupee meaning silver, a gold rupee would mean gold silver; a mere absurdity. It is properly called the mohur or mori. In Hyderabad many sorts are coined. The best is the Govind Bakheel so named from the banker who issued them; the worst is the Pichi Rupai, or Base coin. The value varied much under the old native Governments, Tavernier says nine rupees being $4\frac{1}{2}$ crowns. Among natives a pagoda denotes four rupees and fifty pagoda denotes 200 rupees.

Rupil, in presence of.

Rupla, a tribe of slaves in Coorg, classed under the denomination of Paleeroo. See Paleeroo.

Rushwat, or Rishwat, bribery.

Rusmee, conformable to precept; rule; usual; customary.

Russoeca, house-cooks. This name is common in the south, Randinnea in the North of Guzerat.

Russoom, Rusum, Russum, or Russoom khezauchee, customs; customary commissions; gratuities, fees, or perquisites. Shares of the crops and ready-money payments received by public officers as perquisites attached to their situations.

Russoomdars, holders, of Russoom. Holders of certain fees and perquisites.

Russoom nezarat, or Rustuminozarat, prerequisites of the office of Superintendent.

Russoom zemindary, customary perquisites attached to the office of a Zemindar, and deductions from the collections, enjoyed by the Zemindars in addition to their Nancar or Savaram lands. See Nancar.

Russoot, a tribe of Hindoos whose duty it is to take care of horses.

Russud, or Rassad, supplies for an army.

Russud jammia, a rent progressively

Rusun, a line, a string, a rope.
 Rut, or Rath, a car, a carriage, a hackery, a low-wheeled carriage drawn by bullocks. The car in which an idol is carried.
 Rat jatra, the feast at which the idol is brought out of a temple and carried in procession on a car.
 Ratty, or Rati, a weight, seven-eighths of a carat.
 Ruyie, Rut, or Rooce, cotton separated from the seed.
 Raza choethee, note of leave; tax levied as a fee for granting leave to cut the crops when ripe.
 Ruzoo, Ruju, Rujoo, or Razu, signature, conviction, proof. See Camarese Dictionary, p. 1180. But the word is a mere jargon. In the Mahratta Dictionary, p. 882, it is given with an Arabic root, but this is mere fiction. Some assert that it is the Sanscrit, Ruju, straight; upright; but is never used in that sense. It is mere cant of uncertain origin.
 Rye, revenue rates (of the corn

lands).

Ryot, correctly Rnaiyat, a subject, a tenant. This should be spelt not Ryot but Rayat. A cultivator of the soil. There are two classes of Ryots—hereditary, cultivating the lands of a village to which they belong; and migratory, cultivating the lands of a village to which they do not belong. See Rayah.

Ryot hiss, correctly Hissa o rayat, for as it here stands it means the subject of the share. Rayati hissa. Cultivator's share of the produce.

Ryottee, or Ryotly, relating to a Ryot. Ryotty lands are those in which the Ryots pay the Government dues in money, contra distinguished from Khomar lands, in which they are paid in kind.

Ryotwar, Ryotwary, or Ryutwar, belonging to or relating to the cultivator as Ryotwar settlement, a settlement with each individual cultivator. An annual settlement in which each Ryot's puttah is considered.

S.

Saa, a weight, about eight pounds.
 Saat. See Mudabbar.
 Saba, an assembly or committee.
 Sabar, or Subber, (corrupted from Safar,) a voyage; the season when coasting voyages are made. See Reg. I of 1817. Dari sabar, (from dar, shore) sailing along the shore. Lo sabar, putting out to sea.
 Sabar, a top gallant mast.
 Sabamani, fraudulent account on the Government tax in the produce.
 Sabel, or Sabil, proved, established, proof.
 Sabracar, or Sarba car, the head in the way of business; a manager; the managing owner of an undivided estate; a manager appointed to take charge of the lands of Zemindars and independent Talookdars being

in their minority, or females.

Sabrakar. See Sabracar.

Sabullea, a low caste of Hindoos. Their business is generally with cattle and the dairy.

Sabun, or Sawun. See Sravan, and Shravan.

Sabza, green leaf. The intoxicating drug called bang or Paccak.

Sacalati, or Sacalatu, broad cloth, woollen, a blanket. A word used from the Himalaya to Comorin.

Sadabir, or Sada vritti, daily bread. An established charity for the support of poor Hindoos.

Sadak, this word seems to be meant for surkhi, gravel; or pounded brick. It occurs often in the printed Journey to Renares.

Sadarhi, the abovementioned.

- Saderward, ready money collections made in each village from the Ryots for supplying the Cutcherry or office of public business with lamps, oil, and stationery. The petty incidental charges for office, stationery, oil, &c.
- Sadka, alms-deed.
- Sadka fitter, the alms bestowed upon the poor in the Eid-ul-Fitter, or festival of breaking the fast of Ramzan.
- Sadurward or Sadir warid, incidental charges. Extra items; trifling expenses; office outlay such as the items for paper, ink, oil, &c. This originally meant, expense and receipt; outgoings and incomings.
- Sadwanian, a company of pikemen consisting of 100. The expense of an establishment of pikemen of different tribes stationed in pergunahs, and employed under Desmooks or Zemindar in the Northern Circars.
- Sadwarain, or Sadwarian. *See* Sadwanian.
- Safeenamah, or Safoc namah, a release or acquittance; a testimonial given by the defendant upon the final settlement of a cause, that the matter in dispute has been cleared up or settled.
- Sagarthum, a term denoting the Hindoo era of Salivahanah.
- Sagh, or Sag, greens, vegetable.
- Sagnally, in the Dindigal province, cultivated lands.
- Sagnika, a Brahmin who preserves the same sacrificial from the day of his birth to his death, using it for the daily ceremonies and on all solemn occasions, and leaving it to light his funeral pile.
- Sagoobudi, or Sagnadi, cultivation. *See* Sagoovelly.
- Sagoovelly, cultivation.
- Sagupadi, cultivation, tillage.
- Sah, a banker.
- Saham, share; the portion allotted to an heir or residuary, according to the Mahometan law of inheritance.
- Sahara, an absolute and extensive desert.
- Sahob, Sahib, or Saib, master, sir, owner.
- Sahiba, applied to a woman in indication of respect, as sahib to a man. Mistress, as Sahibaikhana, the lady of the house, she who rules or owns; the mistress.
- Sahib keroons, a coin used at Peshawar. Twenty-seven of these are equal to thirteen company's rupees.
- Sahodha. *See* Putra.
- Sahoo, a native merchant; a native banker; a money-lender.
- Sahooker, or Saccar, a banker, a merchant.
- Saico, a horsekeeper, a groom.
- Saindee, or Senahi, toddy extracted from the cocoanut or the palm tree.
- Sairs, a place or office appointed for the collection of duties and customs.
- Saithawar, or Ayodhia, a division of the Kurmi tribe, who, unless exceedingly poor, will not hire themselves as ploughmen, nor on any account act as domestics.
- Saja, a kind of corn.
- Sajjada, the carpets on which the Mahometans kneel in the act of prayer.
- Sajjada nashin, the sitter on the carpet; the superior of an endowed place of pious resort, established in memory of some eminently religious or holy person.
- Sakin, immoveable, or intermissive, inhabitant of (such a place).
- Sala, muslin.
- Salak, a dent or mark on coin denoting its goodness.
- Salam, salutation.
- Salamy, what relates to salutation; a free gift made by way of compliment, or in return for a favour.
- Salastri, or Salistri, a farrier; a horse doctor.
- Salavadi, a messenger who brings information, sexton.
- Salces turrum, favourably assessed land, light assessment.
- Salianahdar, one who enjoys an annual allowance; an annuitant.
- Salianahdaran, pensioners, strictly, annuitants; an article in the rent-

roll called Tumar, consisting of annual allowances in the nature of jaghiros in Sylhet.

Salianeh, annual; an annuity or annual allowance, whether as a salary or gratuity.

Salis. *See* Sallis.

Saljhauree jumma khureh, accounts exhibiting the receipts and disbursements of the year.

Salaband, usual custom.

Sallesee, arbitration.

Sallindarum, people who are pensioners or annuitants. *See* Sali-anahdaran.

Sallis, Salis, or Salistan, one of three; an umpire or arbitrator.

Sallis nameh, deed of award.

Sallivahanan, an ancient sovereign of India, who said to have flourished in the year 77 of our Lord, and from whose reign the Telugu, Canarese and Mahratta people reckon their era.

Salmul, this is apparently a more phrase of contempt, the Salmali being the Cotton tree, which is proverbially worthless, "Rubbish, trash." A caste of Hindoos born of a Brahmin and slave girl, whose occupation it is to prepare and sell pan sooparoo. This occupation is now followed by the Trigool caste, said to have been descended from a Brahmin who brought up his children by wives of lower castes as Brahmins, contrary to the Sastras.

Salooter, a farrier, commonly called Salastry.

Salooteree, the business of a farrier.

Salwa dalwa lockka, both the white and the black grain crops, *i. e.* for the whole year.

Salwar, or Julhai, Saleh is the Telugu name of the weaver caste. Salehvaru are weavers and Julhai has the same meaning in Hindustani. A tribe of weavers in Telinga and Orissa.

Salwar vassool bakee, accounts exhibiting the collections and outstanding balances of several years.

Samadast khat, a signature of assent; a signature to an account in ac-

knowledge of its settlement; a promissory note.

Samadayum, lands, the produce of which is receivable by the tenants in co-partnership. Applied to villages, the term denotes that the landed property therein is held in common by all the Moorassadars or Uleudies, each entitled to his proportion of the common property, but not having a claim to any particular spot of land beyond the period for which it is usual to make a division of the whole for cultivation.

Saman, things, baggage, luggage, goods, wares, tools, apparatus, stuff, substance, property.

Samastanani, or Samasthana, (a place of united abode.) A house, in the sense in which the word is often used in Europe, meaning a family of rank and consequence.

Samavartana, part of the Sanscara or succession of ceremonies performed for the first three principal castes of Hindoos, as means of admission to the full privileges of the order. Samavartana is the ceremony performed on the return of the student from his preceptor's house.

Samba, the Samvor of Bengal. Courous Aristolelis. The samba is commonly called the Wilk, but by good judges is declared to be a different animal. It is a large red stag.

Sambharisi, the name of one of the rice crops in South India.

Samibogum, the Moorasidar's or proprietor's right or share in the produce of all land cultivated by Poy-carries. The term also applies to the rent in money or kind paid to an Etnamdar by the ryot who may cultivate his land.

Samjaish, explanation, coming to terms, talking over, begging off.

Samoodayum, *See* Samadayam.

Samorin, or Zamorin, in Cochin (Malabar) the eldest man of the royal family is Tamuri Raja, whom Europeans call the Zamorin. This title is Mana Vicrama Samudri

- Raja, Hamilton (Buchanan's) Mysore, 4^o, Vol 2. p. 394. It seems the Samorin conquered Cochin about the year 1722. (Stavorinus, Vol. 3, p. 239.)
- Sampodar, a treasurer or cash-keeper.
- Sampradayam, custom, usage.
- Samprati, a deputy, an assistant, associate in office.
- Sumpreddy, (Munro.) *See* Samparti, or Samprati.
- Samud, Samut, or Simt, a subdivision of a talook.
- Samudayum, anything held in common.
- Samustanum, (literally, a place of united abode). A house; in the sense in which we use it for a family of rank and consequence.
- Samutdar, an officer in charge of a samut.
- Samvat. *See* Sumbut.
- San, a year.
- Sanchayit, (Canarese) the same as Amani and Sandayit the contrary.
- Sandivalam, or Sandyalam, penalty, penal sum, per centage, commission. This is a Canarese and Tamil word but also used at Masulipatam, deposit, the money lodged.
- Sanduk, or Sundook, trunk, chest, box.
- Sangam, conflux, a meeting, assembly.
- Sangoru, a "half-share" 50 per cent. The share of the crop given to the ploughman as distinguished from Melicorn, which *See*; but some assert that the sangoru is sometimes only 30 or 20 per cent.
- San grania, a debt, a pledge for a loan, to be surrendered only in the event of principal or interest not being paid according to agreement.
- Sanja, villages that are not divided into nurwas or shares. They are generally assessed by the Beegotee, and each Ryot is immediately responsible to Government for the rent of the fields which he cultivates.
- Sani, a bayonet.
- Sankalpa, a solemn vow or declaration of purpose.
- Sankra, a superior among Talpoins or Siamese priests; each monastery has one, who is elected by its members.
- Sanku, (Revenue selection folio 3, p. 834,) a cross used in Survey measurement. (Maharatta) The gnomon or style of a dial; a pin or stake. (Molesworth's Mah. Dict. p. 987.)
- Sanmadi, (corrupted from Sanimazi,) the former year, of a preceding season; old (balances).
- Sannad, or Sunnud, charter, patent, grant, diploma, deed.
- Sanna rasmam, The drug called Galangal or Galingal.
- Sannyasi, a Brahmin who, renouncing all worldly affections and possessions, becomes a professed ascetic. The title is given to religious mendicants not of the brahminical tribe, such as the Gousains or Gosacens.
- Sanscara, the entire succession of ceremonies performed during gestation and at various periods of the childhood and youth of Hindoos of each of the three higher and unmixed castes, and which are indispensable to the attainment of their privileges.
- Sante karm, or Santi karma, appeasing, extraordinary prayers upon any calamity. Prayer, fasting and bathing to do away the ill effect of an omen, a comet &c.
- Santh, (Telugu, Santa, a fair.) A company; crowd; market; fair; as Sooter-santh, a yarn market.
- San war, ancient, of past year.
- Sanyassies, hindoo devotees and mendicants.
- Sanyogi, a religious person who indulges openly in the pleasures of the world.
- Saocar, or Soukar, a banker, a money dealer.
- Sapinda, relations who are connected by the offering of the Pinda, or funeral cake, to the manes of deceased ancestors.
- Saputnee. *See* Putnee.
- Saprum, or Capparam, a stage or frame, a platform, That on which

a god, &c. is borne in procession.
 Sar, head.
 Sarada, trigger.
 Saraf, (Shroff,) a banker, a cash-keeper, a money changer.
 Saraff. *See* Shroff.
 Saragath, (Tamil,) a boundary or land mark.
 Saranjam, supply, provision, things, apparatus, turn out.
 Sarasari, average, more or less.
 Sarat, breaking; the breaking up or ending of the rains.
 Sar ba mohr, sealed at the top.
 Sarcar, the Government. *See* Sircar.
 Sarcara, manufactured sugar.
 Sardar. *See* Sirdar.
 Sarhad, boundary, limit.
 Sari, or Sarree, a petticoat.
 Sarishta, accounts.
 Sarishtadar, the head servant of a collector's office, the head native officer of the Iluzur catcherry, or court; also a native Taluk officer under the Tahsildar.
 Sarkil, or Sarkel, the right hand man or major domo. Properly, (Rich. Persian Dict. p. 824.) A Sarikhel, general or commander. The title Surkool is in use at Tanjore, Vizianagaram and Punganoor.
 Sarlee, (Telugu Saloh, a weaver.) A caste of Hindoos, whose occupation it is to weave cloth.
 Sarookay, an outlet for surplus water in a tank.
 Sarpeeh, a gold cloth lappet worn over the turban being a badge of honour.
 Sarra, the dues of Government from the landrent or tax of land.
 Sarries, (Sari, a petticoat,) a species of cloth.
 Sarthee, or Soost, (Sarathi, a charioteer, a coachman.) The offspring of a Kshatriy father and Brahmin mother (Prutcelom), ranking lower than the Wys. Their proper duties are to drive chariots drawn by elephants and horses, but this occupation is now followed by all castes except Brahmin. Prutcelom *i. e.* against the hair, against the grain (opposed to Anuloma, with the

grain; the right way.) Here Prutceloma means, "The wrong way" *i. e.* that the caste of the mother is higher than that of the father. *See* Arthur Steel, p. 96 foot.
 Sarunjam, or Saranjam, supply; provision.
 Sarusnirus, good and bad; applied to the distribution of different qualities of land.
 Saruva, or Saruapanta, the wet crop that raised on low lying land. (Rajahmundry and Nellore dialect.)
 Sarva, whole; entire.
 Sarvaenam, an entire enam. A grant of the entire revenues of a village or tract of land.
 Sarva manyam, a grant of land or revenue without any reservation.
 Sarvamocassa, land granted in absolute and free Mocassa tenure, not resumable, or of which not a part but the whole of the Government share is transferred to the Mocassadar.
 Sasanam, a deed, grant, statute.
 Sasee, the moon.
 Sastra, or Shashtra, science; institutes of religion; law and letters; especially what is considered of divine origin or authority. When intended to be limited to any particular science, the word designating that science is added, as Dharma Sastra, the code of law, the body of all that has been written on Hindoo law, consisting of text-books and commentaries.
 Sastri, or Shastry, a pundit; one learned in one or more Sastras; a lawyer or expounder of the Hindoo law.
 Sasuns, villages paying a light quit-rent (Tankee).
 Satakhutt, letter or deed of bargain, or agreement.
 Satani, correctly Catani, a particular caste of Tamils. They are worshippers of Vishnu and flower-sellers. They generally beg from door to door carrying a little bell, and a shell trumpet; they are always well dressed and in good condition.
 Satantrum. *See* Sotantrum.

- Satheco, a figure, as a signature, drawn by Hindoo women on written deeds.
- Satmassa, a fee paid by married men to the Cauzy, after the first seven months pregnancy of their wives.
- Satooka, base coin.
- Sattoolees, eight make a socco at Bencoolen.
- Saudagar, merchant.
- Saudra. *See* Putra.
- Saul, a timber tree.
- Saunkias. *See* Kamiah, Sewuk, and Sunkia.
- Saut, an hour.
- Savady, a stone building generally open on one side, erected at the expense of a rich individual, for the accommodation of travellers; called by Europeans a Choultry.
- Savanagar, one who writes or represents every thing. A news-writer; a spy on the Amildar in the Northern Circars.
- Savannah negar. *See* Savanagar.
- Savaram, from the Persian, Chawar, a measure of land nominally containing thirty cuttees, (some contain only ten) each cuttee q. v. being about $14\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In old times the lands in the Northern Circars were distinguished as being either Sheri q. v. or Savaram. And Savaram denoted land measured by the Chawar. Savaram was that portion of a Zemindary which the proprietor (Zemindar) retained in his own hands as discriminated from Sheri which land was let out to tenants. The two terms are at present nearly obsolete and are often erroneously explained.
- Savary, a vehicle; a conveyance; also a troop of persons attending a great man when moving about.
- Saverum, an allotment of land, or of the Government revenue thereof, held by Zemindars and other principal revenue officers, free of charge, as part of the emoluments of their offices; a term used in the Peninsula, answering to Nancar in the Bengal provinces. *See* Nancar.
- Savi, withered crops
- Savitri, part of the Sanscara. It is the second investiture with the sacrificial thread, and should, it is said, be performed four days after the first; it is hallowed by Gayati, or a verse of the Vedas.
- Sawall, a petition; an application.
- Sawan. *See* Sawn.
- Sawar, (Persian,) a rider; a horseman; a horseman employed in serving written demands for revenue, &c.
- Sawary, (Persian,) a troop of horsemen; a train of followers; a cavalcade.
- Sawmi bhogam, (Sanskrit,) the lord's enjoyment or possession; the lord's right as proprietor. Quit-rent or acknowledgment of proprietary right in the Peninsula.
- Sawmy, (Sanskrit,) land, master, owner; proprietor. A title given also by the Hindoos of the Peninsula to their gods.
- Sawn, or Sravan, (Sanskrit,) the name of a month, which partly corresponds with July.
- Sawuk. *See* Sewuk, and Sravaca.
- Saya, a petticoat (Portuguese), ink.
- Sayab, Sayib, or Sahib, sir, owner, lord, master; gentleman.
- Sayeh bunjer, (from Saya, shadow) uncultivated lands divided into fields.
- Sayer, or Sayar, (from Sair journey, transit, course, passage) This word is spelt in various ways, as Sair, Seir, Soyer, Sayer but the true spelling is Sayar, pronounced Sayer. What moves; variable imposts distinct from land-rent or revenue, consisting of customs, tolls, licenses, duties on merchandize and other articles of personal moveable property, as well as mixed duties and taxes, as on houses, shops, bazaars, &c. Transit duties under former Governments, it also included all imposts that were not actually land revenue, such as tolls, licenses, moturpha, &c.
- Sayer chatavani, duties on goods, or boats passing or repassing; customs, or transit duties

Sayerjat, all kinds of taxation besides the land-rent.

Sayer puchootra, or Pachotara, (Pachotra, a hut or booth,) the customs collected by Government.

Sayer wallo, collector of duties or customs.

Sayre, or Sukkani, or more usually Seacunny, thus printed in McPherson's two years in China, 1842, last page, as in other books. Sukkan, Richardson's, Persian Diet. p. 828, meaning a rudder. Sukkani, is a helmsman and this has been thus corrupted "Seacunny" would nearly give the right sound, according to the English ear.

Saza, punishment.

Sazawal, exaction, forcing payment.

Seacunics, helmsmen, steerers.

Sensut, punishment.

Soboos, bran.

Sobree, sugar-cane.

Sobundoo. *See* Sebundy.

Sebundy, rangers, militia, armed peons, irregular native soldiers, employed chiefly in the service of the revenue and police departments.

Sebundy bhudder, the citadel or palace guards. This charge occurs only in two places, Ahmedabad and Songhur.

Sebundy fasly, irregular military employed at harvest time, or in collecting the revenues. *See* Sebundy.

Sebundy killah, foot soldiers for garrison.

Sebundy nisbut, revenue sebundy.

Sodwarraim. *See* Sadwanian.

Seeah, or Seeha, a term used in Zemindary accounts, and applied to the daily ledger or book of the receipts and disbursements of the village, containing entries of all sums received or disbursed, whether regular or occasional.

Seeah aundanny, a treasury account of the collections received day by day from the renters.

Seeah mojudant, an account of daily receipts, remittances, and disbursements; a cash-book.

Seecaloo, the cold season, or from the close of the monsoon to March or

April.

Seearish, or Sifarish, a recommendation.

Seeda, straight, right.

Seeda, seems to be meant for Saddi, the Telugu word for cold-rice, a phrase for breakfast. Literally, uncooked victuals; under which name are charged provisions and supplies to travellers.

Seedy, or Siddi, an Abissinian.

Seeker, a tribe of Hindoos descended from the Magdeh and Sooder castes.

Seekhauberdeshy, interest to be paid daily.

Seem, or Sima, the fields or lands of a village.

Seemul, a species of cotton.

Seemwana, a boundary applied to the extreme limit of the land of a village.

Seepooya, this merely means three-footed; a tripod. A triangle, to which culprits are tied when sentenced to the punishment of whipping.

Seer, Ser, Seru, or Seroo, the ter of 22½ rupees weight equals 9 oz 2 drams avoird. A weight, which varies in different parts of India; in Bengal there are forty to a maund. The bazaar Seer of Bengal, and that of the Peninsula, is a weight of 80 Tolas or 2.06 lbs. 40 seers make 1 Indian Maund. The old Madras Outcha seer was 80 gold Pagodas weight, i. e. 8 Pollums, or 24 Tolas. Where the seer is spoken of as a measure of capacity, it equals two-thirds of a Madras measure.

Seerab, an article in the tamar assessment of jaghire appropriations.

Seeroo, a fee levied on account of Government with preference over every other charge; its amount does not always correspond with its name, being sometimes equal to 1 seer per maund, sometimes 1½ or to 2, and sometimes again only to ½ or ¾ seer. The name is then varied to a dher-soree, be-sere, &c. *See* Sheri.

Seer lands, the Zemindar or Tahsil-

- dar has a distinct property in certain lands thus called. The term is derived from the ancient right of Tahsildars to one seer, or about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on every maund of grain produced. See Sheri.
- Seerwar, one who cultivates the Zemindar's Seer, sometimes at a fixed rent, sometimes under a kind of partnership.
- Seerya, united; it is applied to villages, the management of which is not divided into shares by Patels or hereditary local officers. See Sheri.
- Seesar, the dewy season.
- Seowanneh, boundaries; limits.
- Sohana, slaves in Bengal who belong to inferior persons, and are allowed a house, food, and raiment.
- Schatria, slaves of the military class.
- Sehm, the sixth part.
- Sainja. See Sanja.
- Seja, a fenced terrace.
- Solamy. See Salamy.
- Sellahdar tynnattio, troops appointed for the defence of the pergunnah.
- Selledar, (in Turkey,) sword-bearers or chamberlain, armour-bearer, or esquire.
- Solobo, or Solott, an armed agent.
- Senapatty. See Senapatty.
- Sen, an era in use in Bengal.
- Sena khas khoyl, a title of the Guicowar.
- Senapatty, or Senaputty, the first military officer of the Mahratta empire; a commander-in-chief.
- Senwa, the village scavenger, who also usually acts as a guide to travellers.
- Seo mottee, contribution from vegetables brought to market.
- Sopadar, an officer of the rank of Brigadier-general.
- Sepahe, a feudatory chief, or military tenant.
- Sopharry, (Persian,) afternoon.
- Sepoy, soldiers of the native infantry in the British service.
- Ser, a kind of grass.
- Ser, Sar, or Sir, head, chief.
- Seradday, Seraddy, or Sraddha, feast in honour of the dead.
- Seraddy, or Shraddha buzurgwar, a festival for deceased ancestors.
- Seraddy amawas, or Shraddha amavasa, a festival at the end of every lunar month, which is called the night of darkness.
- Seraddy nowann, an offering made once a year in the month Augun, when the fatehoh buzurgwar is performed.
- Seraddy aperpuk, or Sraddha aparapaxa, a preparatory festival to the rozidus haray, upon the day of Shebbi Tareckee or night of darkness, when the fatehoh buzurgwar is performed. Rozidus haray, means Rozi dasara; Shebbi Tareckee, means Siva ratri; Fatehoh buzurgwar, means Prayers for ancestors.
- Sorai, a place of accommodation for travellers, thus named by the Mahomotans; otherwise called Choultry and Dhurumsala.
- Serakhar, master of the horse.
- Serangs, (a malay word) a Serang or head lascar; a native boatswain.
- Seraph, the word Saraff, money changer is thus spelt, in the newspapers in a letter from Cairo in 1846.
- Seraskur, commander-in-chief of the Turkish army.
- Serbarra karee, a manager of an estate; head of a village.
- Serf, exchange; discount.
- Serfsicca, exchange on coin; discount or batta on the exchange of rupees; an item of the Soubhaddary Abwab or cesses, established by Ali Verdi Khann. See Abwab Soobahdary.
- Serhud, boundary, or frontier.
- Seri, free land, which though not inam pays no direct tax to Government. Land rented by a farmer from a Zemindar or possessor of a Manyam and free of tax to Government. "Land which pays no money rent, but a portion of the crop is taken as payment in kind."
- Serina, one-torbieth of each maund of produce, which is paid by the

- hereditary cultivator to the Biswadar as an acknowledgment of holding the land from a superior. Serima is also a perquisite of from half to one seer of grain, taken by engaging proprietors.
- Serindah, a stringed instrument of music.
- Serinjamy, a yearly allowance made to the collector of a district for incidental charges.
- Serishtadar, the head servant of a collector's office. The head Native officer of the Huzar Catcherry, or Court; also a native Taluk officer under the Tahsildar.
- Serka, the secretly taking away another's property.
- Serpaw, a garment, which is presented by a superior in token of protection, and sometimes by an inferior in token of homage.
- Sershikum, land granted in charity by Zemindars and other authorities.
- Sor terrim, head assessors of land in the ceded districts. See Terrim, and Terrindar.
- Sor terrindar, head terrindar or assessor. See Terrindar.
- Serwatteree, or Sarvottama, most excellent, a Brahmin learned in the Beids.
- Sot, or Shoth, the title assumed by Guzerati bankers.
- Sot, Seeth, or Seit, a banker.
- Selendy, militia.
- Seuggunguees, a powerful tribe in Persia.
- Sevakdu, a servant, an attendant, a slave.
- Seroy, Siwai, or Sawai, except, besides, unless, exemption.
- Seroy duit, Seroy jumma, or Siwai, extra demands.
- Sewace, miscellaneous collections, including Zemindaree Rusoom, Patwaree Rusoom, village expenses, Sewace Jalkun (tax on fisheries, water produce), Phulken (forest), Banken (wood), Nimuksar (salt), Moturfa (professional).
- Sewace babut, extra taxes.
- Sewai bhat, or Siwai, besides, something beyond the amount of actual assessment required by Government officers when the revenue was paid in kind.
- Sowak, or Kunnea, a bondsman of the second class in the divisions Hazareebaugh and Sohurdugga. Bondsman thus called have become such by the sale of themselves for a sum of money; the sale is for life and absolute. The tender of repayment of the purchase money does not entitle the bondsman to enfranchisement; and he is liable to be transferred by sale to another master.
- Sowanahnigar, an officer stationed by the Mogul Government in distant provinces, to transmit weekly to Court an account of all public transactions, such as the collections of revenues, the management of lands, and the state of the country.
- Sowarry, Sowary, or Sawari, the train of attendants who accompany their master, and also the cattle.
- Sewukputra, a deed executed by a Kameah or Sawuk on sale of himself.
- Sowy, the increase of the rents of the jaghiro lands.
- Soy, a paddy field.
- Soyah. See Seeah.
- Soy kaul tarso, lands not cultivated for a certain number of years.
- Soyr. See Sair, or Sayur.
- Soyreghal, a jaghiro assignment (usually for life) of the whole or part of the assessed revenue of certain lands.
- Sezawal, the first or chief in any business; a native officer employed in the collection of the revenues. See Sazawal.
- Sha bash, Be a king. Huzza! well done! Elphinstone on Cabul Vol. 1 p. 374, observes that it is pronounced Ai shawash "At pueri ludentes Rex oris arunt, &c.," an ingenious reference to Horace.
- Shahaun, the name of a Mahometan month.
- Shahbah amud, manslaughter.
- Shada, or Shanda, the King's son.
- Shadeena, presents consisting of

different kinds of provisions and a few pyce, made by an Assamese, the head of his family, to his Zemindar on certain occasions.

Shadja, or Saza, wounds.

Shady, marshy ground.

Shaghur, or Sagar, the sea whence Sangor Islands take their name. More probably* meant for Saneerals. A Hindoo deity.

Shagira peysa, retinue, servants.

Shagird pasha, disciples, retinue.

Shaguna, possessed or endued with good qualities. By the ancient law, preference in regard to inheritance was required to be given with reference to the predominance of good or bad qualities in the several claimants.

Shah, king. The word in its original signification means saint, and was first adopted by the Sofa kings of Persia, who engrafted the sacred title on that of royalty when they ascended the throne. Indian princes subsequently assumed the title without reference to its origin.

Shahbunder, the royal or king's port. The Government custom-house at Decca.

Shahad, honey.

Shahad mom, wax and honey.

Shahad mom gutta, a tax levied by Hyder Ali upon wax and honey.

Shahco, a small coin, of the value of about three pence.

Shaher, city.

Shahesh, violence.

Shahr, a city; the capital.

Shaigal, land constantly under cultivation.

Shaigal carambo, land fit for cultivation, but not cultivated.

Shaikdar, Tahsildar, the title of an Amildar in the Northern Circars; a financial delegate.

Shaikdarry, the office of Shaikdar.

Shait, bridges; embankments.

Shait sundoe, allowance on the soil; a grant bestowed on persons performing certain services in a particular district. The Shait Sundoe descends from father to son, agreeably to the Hindoo law of inheri-

tuice.

Shakar, or Shicar, hunting; a cess imposed to defray the expenses of the royal hunts.

Shakayut, principal or noble.

Shakdar. See Shaikdar.

Shalee, land which produces rice.

Shambogue, (Canarese,) one who enjoys or partakes with others; a term for the curum or village accountant, in the south of India.

Shamil, leagued, conspiring, joined. Iscam men shamil tha, he was concerned in this.

Shamilaut, coparcenary, league, the portions of land in Bhyacarat villages not divided off amongst the proprietary body; but which remain the common property of all.

Shamilut berez, revenue from mixed sources. Deduction from the rent of land, in consideration of parts left uncultivated.

Shamilut dustoordun, mixed fees, deductions allowed to cultivators of Government land, in consideration of works executed or improvements made by cultivators.

Shamsi cammi, (Kamri from Arabic, name of moon.) Deduction made on account of the difference between Solar and Lunar year.

Shamul, with; together with; united; put together; assessments added to the shist or standard rent in the Peninsula. See Shist.

Shanabogu, a village clerk or accountant. Reeve's Canarese Diet. p. 1282.

Shandy, a market, a fair, an annual fair.

Shanee, fixed resident Ryots, occupying their fields from generation to generation; subject to the payment of the revenue assessment and established dues.

Shapte, a seal made of cow-dung and clay, and placed on the slack of grain in the kallah or farm-yard, by way of attachment, till the revenue is paid.

Sharock, a silver coin, of about one shilling value.

Sharegar, in the Southern Pottana,

- an officer, generally of Peons or militia; but also an officer of any kind.
- Shart, agreement, stipulation, conditions. Baghair shart, unconditionally, without any stipulation.
- Sharuk, a tribe descended from the Malakar and Sooder castes.
- Shastor, the instrument of Government or instruction; any book of instruction, particularly one containing divine ordinances.
- Shastras, See Shastor.
- Shastry, of, or belonging to a Shaster. See Shastor.
- Shaumiaras, a canopy of cotton cloth.
- Shavoo, or Shawoo, withered or damaged corn.
- Shobander, or Shahi bandar, the port captain or officer who governs sea port. This word occurs in several old voyages to Bombay for instance (Pinkerton's Voyages,) Carteret's Voyage, Part III. Bk. 1, Chap. 8, Sec. 10, and in Stavorinus' Voyage to East Indies, Vol. 3 p. 502.
- Shobby deijore, nights in which the moon does not appear; a dark night.
- Shobby torecky, nights in which the moon only shines for a short time.
- Shodow, (Telugu, Sheldhyam,) fields prepared for ploughing.
- Shood, or Shohid, a witness.
- Sheekar, or Shicar, sport, fowling, piracy.
- Shoor, lands assigned to persons whose wanta had been seized by the State. Wanta, means share.
- Shooraga chamba, a kind of rice.
- Shoerannees, a tribe inhabiting the Suliman range of mountains.
- Shoortee, Shratih, or Srutih, a certain part of the Hindoo scriptures, containing the code of moral and religious law.
- Sheowuk. See Sowuk.
- Shohur, a city, large town.
- Sheikh, or Sheyk, elevated; lord.
- Shokakoo, a persian tribe.
- Shekliar, (pronounced Chukler,) a juggler.
- Shemahlee, sports of fighting animals.
- Shopra, a Hindoo caste, originating from a Kayta and a Wookree.
- Shora, the line of partition between two fields, usually marked by a narrow strip of waste.
- Shorakut, partnership generally.
- Shorakuti biradere, or biradari, that kind of partnership where all the brothers or members of a family live together, have a joint stock, and are coheirs in regard to all inheritances.
- Shorakuti tejartoo, or tajjar, partnership in trade.
- Shoramultavi, mortgage of lands for a certain number of seasons or crops.
- Shoree, this word properly means Land that is liable to pay revenue. Elsewhere it is rendered Land which though not Inam (free), pays no direct tax. Vide Judicial selections Vol 4, p. 739. Also Elphinstone's report on the Peshwah's territories p. 41, and also his Appendix page XXIV. But in all these places the definitions are not quite clear. In Rajahmandry it merely means plough land, opposed to Savaram, q. v. Land cultivated by a person for Government; or under the direction of its officers, and on which the cultivator pays no stated money rent, but a certain proportion of the produce or its value. One-half of the net produce of plough land, in dry land, or one-third of that of baghayat, or garden land, are the most common proportions. Sometimes the labourers receive wages, and the whole produce belongs to Government.
- Shoreof, noble or magnificent.
- Shoreokurree, holders of lands virtually the property of Government. See Sheri.
- Shoreeshot, the portion of land which Government reserves to itself, and cultivates on its own account.
- Sherischer war, or Sanichar war, saturday.
- Sherishtah, a public record.
- Sheristadar, a native officer under a Collector; also a native officer of a court in the judicial depart-

ment.

Sherogar. *See* Sharogar.

Sherrunkar, jewellers; goldsmiths.

Sherustabuta, an impost levied by the Peishwa's Mamlutdars on the Ryots, on account of the difference of value of different kinds of rupees under pretence of their being subjected to similar charge at the treasury at Poonah.

Shot aghmee, cannon.

Shetsamudee, local militia, holding lands for military and police service; often the garrison of forts. Less elegantly pronounced Shit, Sundays.

Shetty, Chitteo, or Shetti, a merchant.

Shovdeer toliache, rights from the oilman; a perquisite of the Patels; a considerable quantity of oil is produced in the Deccan from plants sown annually, the til, the imons, amborey, kowder, and mooree. The Patel in some places sent round every evening for oil, when each oilman put a little into his dish. Others received their quota monthly, and others again annually.

Shovel, red soil which is of the second class. Ground near the sea.

Shovrat, (shiva rattri.) A Hindoo festival, which falls in the month of Phagun.

Shoycal, land fit for cultivation, and which is generally cultivated.

Shias. *See* Shya.

Shigram, or Shigramps, a sort of bullock coach. A Bombay phrase, literally go fast. As these are notoriously slow coaches, the phrase must be derived from the impatient exclamations of the hirer.

Shikar, airing, walk, drive, ride, stroll.

Shikari, game, birds, or beasts. Sport (with the bow or gun). A sportsman, a fowler.

Shikar khamath, expenses of the menagerie.

Shikast, broken, damaged.

Shikmi ijaradar, a sub renter.

Shikumeo, (from shiken, the belly.)

Subordinate shares in a village.

Shikumeo kashtkars, the sharers of a village who cultivate their respective shares.

Shilinga, an Indian vessel used on the flat coast, where there are no harbours.

Shimbeam, a beam of timber, corrupted from Simham, a lion, which is the native word.

Shira, country ink or Indian ink made with lamp black, gum and sugar as distinguished from English ink made with galls and vinegar. The smell will always tell which is which English ink. The country ink soon turns pale; but Sira (also called Syahi, country ink) never changes its colour.

Shirb, (Arabic,) a draw well, dug for the purpose of watering lands.

Shirkut. *See* Sherakut.

Shirra, or Shara, agreement, stipulation. Purchase.

Shirumani, a kind of rice.

Shish, (Sanskrit.) A student.

Shist, residue, the remainder; balance of rent after deductions. Rayyat shist, a favourable assessment.

Shist bakee, outstanding revenue balances.

Shisternal jezildars, large musketoons mounted on camels.

Shistuvast, a collection of land tax or assessment by instalments.

Shitteadayam, fraud, embezzlement.

Shivalingas, the linga, an emblem of Shiva. Lingavants are Jangams, q. v.

Shiva rattri, the night of Shiva. A Hindoo festival.

Shoberun bineik, or Soonar buncnah, a tribe of Hindoos descended from the Ambusht and Bico castes; their proper office is the trial of gold and silver.

Shocca, Shooka, or Shukka, a royal mandate or order; a letter under the royal seal.

Shodana, trial, examination, inquiry.

Sholum, the grain called Jonnaln or Jawarry. *See* Cholum.

Shookch, a tribe of Hindoos descended from the Bico and Devel castes.

Shookrowar, Friday.

Shoondruk, or Shodrie, a tribe of Hindoos descended from the Koop and Soodra castes.

Shoorfehs, a superior class of cultivators.

Shootnal, small guns mounted on camels.

Shootar sewar, an express mounted on a camel.

Shopdar, a mace-bearer, a silver stick peon.

Shotradar, or Shoterimdar, the holder of a shotrium, *q. v.*

Shotrium, or Shrotrium, land allowed to be held at a favourable rent, by an individual, either as a reward for services, or as a compensation for duties to be discharged, being similar in application to maniam. A village or certain extent of land granted on easy rent in perpetuity or for so many lives; generally as a reward for public service.

Shotriumdar, or Shrotriumdar, the holder or possessor of a shotrium, *q. v.* The enjoyer of globe land. *See also Dar.*

Shrad, or Shraddha, a ceremonial observance, generally of funeral character, and consisting chiefly in offering certain cakes called pindah, water, &c., before a sacrificial fire (homa) in honour of deceased ancestors, immediately after their death, and at particular times afterwards. The rules for the ceremony vary according to the relation in which the performer stands to the deceased. Some shrads are performed on other solemn occasions, as marriages &c.

Shrawunwasanusthan, an allowance for an annual ceremony performed in the month of Shrawun.

Shree pooj, adoration of Laxmi.

Shroff, an inspector and counter of coin; an exchanger of coins. An examiner and sorter of coins, a money changer. *See Saraf.*

Shroffing, examining and sorting money.

Shrotriyam, a living; globe land held on quit rent, by the heirs of a priest. *See Shotrium,*

Shudamad, "it has been and is come," this is the phrase used in Malwa instead of Mamool. *See Malcolm's Malwa, 4^o, p. 486.*

Shudmulgueny, a tenant by simple purchase in Canara.

Shudra. *See Soodra.*

Shujra, a list of saints in the form of a genealogical tree, given by the Moorshed, or religious preceptor, to his Moorced, or disciple, at his initiation, with which it is part of the duty of the latter to acquaint himself.

Shukerana, a fee paid by the plaintiff or defendant on his cause being determined in his favor.

Shukesteh, one of the three methods of writing among the Persians.

Shulmanees, an Affghan tribe originally inhabiting Shulmann, on the banks of the Koerrum, but subsequently moving to other places.

Shumar, about, more or less, perhaps moderation. an account of daily receipts of whatever denomination.

Shumseretee put, confession; acknowledgment.

Shungum, toll, custom, duty, tribute.

Shugan, a pipe for smoking.

Shunker, (properly Sancara,) a person of any of the mixed tribes; a mixed caste or race; one proceeding from the promiscuous intercourse of the four tribes in the first instance, and again from their commerce with the descendants of such a connection, or the indiscriminate cohabitation of those descendants.

Shunkeroo kurrum, merely the eat of a low caste. the act of slaying an animal.

Shreetschikmee, descendants of proprietors of land.

Shurkhuttees, receipts.

Shurra, the law, the title given by way of distinction to the Koran when applied to judicial matters.

Shurramukhul, (children of slavery,) the general term by which those subject to predaial bondage in Travancore are known.

Shush bah kiceeyut. *See Jooz o kool,*

Shutornaul, a kind of harquebus fixed to the back of a camel.

Shutrunji, a kind of striped cotton carpet.

Shutwar, for Stulwar, q. v.

Shuwanl, the name of a month.

Shya, Shia, or Shceah, the name of a Mahometan sect. *See* Soneo.

Shycal, land constantly under cultivation.

Shyut, work or labour.

Sibbundy, or Sibbondy. *See* Sebundy.

Sicca, (this is a Turkish word, from the Italian Zecca, *i. e.*, the mint. Or, is the Turkish word sicca the original.) A term applied as a prefix to the name of the rupee formerly coined by the Company's Government in Bengal.

Sicca, a seal.

Siddarut, the office of Sudder or Chief.

Siddee, Seodee, or Cidi, a negro, the Siddees are a tribe of Mahometan inhabitants of Gogo in Guzerat. Maria Graham, 4^o, p. 80. The Mahratta Dictionary, p. 1085, spells it Siddhi or Shiddi. An Arabic title by which the Abyssinians or Habashys were distinguished in the Courts of Hindustan, where they were frequently employed as commanders of forts, or in other posts of trust.

Sidi, the swing festival wherein the performers are swung by hooks fixed in the skin of their backs. Some English writers call it Cheddul which is meant for the plural word sillu.

Sies, or Shies. *See* Shya.

Sifteja, the delivery of property to another, made with a view to avoiding the dangers of the road.

Sihat nama, certificate that such an one is alive at a certain date.

Sihra, waste, unclosed land.

Sikkah duwat, a kind of standish, in which a preparation called kajil is kept for sealing papers. An ink-stand.

Silekbundee, an account of the daily receipts of revenue made out at the end of the month, when they are

added together, and formed into one total.

Silk, Silik, or Siluk, (Mahratta) balance, residue.

Silladar, the sword bearer, a Turkish authority, armour bearer, or Esquire.

Sillim, a contract of sale for immediate delivery of goods, and payment of price.

Silsila, succession, series, chain.

Simantonnayana, or Simant on nayanam, part of the Sanscara, or succession of ceremonies performed with regard to Hindoos of the higher castes. It takes place in the fourth, sixth, or eighth month of pregnancy.

Simpee, the Tailor-caste. Soodra and slave women estimated lower than Soodras, whose duty it is to sew and dye cloths, and prepare colours. Marhattee and Tyling Simpee work as tailors, Rungaree Simpee are dyers, and Simpee Kapro Wikunace both sew and sell cloths. Molesw. Mahratta Dict. p. 1000.

Simperty. *See* Sumpardy.

Simt. *See* Samut.

Sindoe, the offspring of a Laundi, or a female slave, by a Brahmin.

Singh, a lion; a distinctive appellation of the Khetries or military caste.

Singhers, a race of Rajpoots.

Singhurst, (this is some Persian corruption of Samvalsar, a year.) A Hindoo ceremony of great celebrity which takes place only every twelfth year.

Singootee, a tax on the sale of cattle.

Singpho, the name of some barbarous tribes in Assam, originally tributary, subsequently independent.

Sipah, an army. *See* Sepoy.

Sipah salar, a commander of an army; a general.

Sipahi, a soldier, one of the army.

Sir, or Sar, the head.

Sircar, or Saricar, the head of affairs. *See* Circar.

Sircarka bhutee, Government lands.

Sircarree jarree, what is in the use

- of Government.
- Sirdaismookeo, an extra exaction imposed by the Mahrattas on the revenues of the Mahometan territories.
- Sirdar, chieftain, captain, headman, leader.
- Sirdar fouje, Captain of the military, title of an Amildar in his military capacity.
- Sirdhoes, a small tribe of Tanjiks living at Sirdoh, south-east of Ghaznee.
- Sirdeshmook, the head officer of a province in Canara. An allowance was granted him of ten per cent. on the collections. See Deshmook and Malcolm's Memo, Vol. 1, p. 66.
- Sirghatty mehal, a fair for horned cattle.
- Siri, land liable to assessment, as distinguished from Enam.
- Siri, Siri or Ram, a form of invocation of the deity among the Hindoos, put at the beginning of all writings.
- Sirja, a certain kind of dress.
- Sirkar. See Circar.
- Sirkar bag, the produce of the Sirkar gardens.
- Sirkar wazcefa, lands which the Nawabs of Broach purchased from the Patells when the Guicowar shared the revenue.
- Sirkhuta, receipts given to the husbandman.
- Sirna gour, or Sarna gour, the head potail or farmer of a district in the Ceded Districts.
- Sirpao zemindars, an allowance to enable the Comaviadars to give shawls and turbans to the Zemindars on occasion of passing their jurisdiction.
- Sirpeeh, an ornament of jewellery on the head, worn over the turban.
- Sirrancoyo, a cutler.
- Sirye, a name given in Guzeratte to certain adventurers from Sindh who have dispersed themselves throughout the country.
- Sishya, a pupil.
- Sist. See Shist.
- Sivai, except, besides, extra.
- Sivai jama, extra heads of revenue. Extra demands as demanded on lands cultivated after the regular Jamabundy has closed. Also the proceeds of sale of waifs and strays. Sometimes it includes the extra tax on Enam lands irrigated by Circar water.
- Siwar, (not Persian,) a hamlet or small village attached to a town.
- Skanda, or Karmook, the general of the celestial armies.
- Snow, possibly, Canuvu currency, for there is a Kurnool coin which in the list is called the Snow Kurnool Rupee.
- Sodra. See Soodra.
- Sohan, the seventh month, corresponding with parts of July and August.
- Som, a creeping plant, the juice of which is drunk at the conclusion of a sacrifice.
- Soma war, monday.
- Sonai, a sort of hautboy. See Buchanan's Eastern India (published in his own name by Martin,) Vol. 3, p. 601, picture and explanation.
- Sonangi. See Jonangi.
- Sonar, a worker in gold; a goldsmith.
- Sonar, or Parsuwa, a goldsmith, a caste of Hindoos from a Brahmin father and Soodra mother, esteemed superior to Soodras, and allowed to perform ablution, to wear the dotri, and manufacture gold and articles of jewellery.
- Sonar danga, high land which cannot be irrigated. It produces mustard, sugar-cane, &c.
- Sonant, a term originally applied to rupees of old dates, on which an allowance was made, but subsequently employed as a term of account.
- Soneasoes, or Sannyasi, one who is under a vow. A devotee, a set of vagrant devotees with whom, by the Hindoo law, women are allowed to converse.
- Soneo, the name of a sect of Mahometans, as Shyo is the name of another sect. The Turks are Sa-

nees; the Persians, Shyas.
 Sooba, or Soobah, a province; a grand division of a country, which is again divided into circars, chuklahs, pergunnahs, and villages.
 Soobahdar, the governor of a province; also a native officer in the Anglo-Indian army.
 Soobahdarry, belonging to a Soobah or Soobahdar.
 Soobahdarry abwah, taxes or cesses levied by a Soobahdar; vice-regal imposts.
 Soobah wurshasun, yearly allowance, annuity. A description of wurshasun considered hereditary, and passing to the next legal male heir of the incumbent.
 Soocies, a species of silk cloth. Blue cloth with white stripes.
 Sood, interest.
 Sooddee, or Suddhi, the first or bright half of the Hindoo month, beginning with the new moon.
 Sooder. *See* Soodra.
 Soodra, the fourth or lowest of the original tribes of the Hindoos. The designation of the fourth or servile caste of the Hindus, or of a member of it; the term is now incorrectly applied to all the mixed castes, and to all who are not either Brahmins or outcasts.
 Soofee, mendicants, monks, teachers.
 Soofeid, white, whitenees, ceruse, white lead.
 Soogavasi, (Tamil.) *See* Sukhavasi.
 Soogroos, officers who collect the revenue.
 Soogundhee, Hindoos who extract perfumes. Mussulman perfumers are called utars.
 Soojee mati, a native carbonate of soda or mineral alkali.
 Sookawasee, a common inhabitant.
 Sookhiddee, a douceur.
 Sookhwusties, persons having no local right, tie, or obligation, to continue in the place of residence they have chosen. *See* Sukhavasi.
 Sookrbar, Friday.
 Sookree, the fees or allowances paid by Government to the Desavees in return for their services.

Sookree chanla, an increase of contributions levied by the agents of the Mahratta Government for rating the villages, a small part of which was given to the Potails.
 Sookwell, a species of rice.
 Sookwoassee, or Sukhavasi, (Seekers of protection.) Cultivating labourers who settle one or more years in a place.
 Sookwustoo, a tenant at will.
 Soolk, a contract.
 Soolnamah, a deed or contract by means of which litigation is prevented or stopped; a deed of compromise of a law-suit.
 Soonavani, reading of petitions, &c.
 Soondrie. *See* Shoondruk.
 Soonce, meant for Sonar, a goldsmith.
 Soonkum, sager duty, toll.
 Soonnee. *See* Sonce.
 Soontaburdar, an attendant who carries in his hand a silver stick of about two or three feet long, and runs before the palanquero. He is inferior to the Chubdar: the propriety of an Indian Sowany requiring two Soontaburdars for every Chubdar in the train.
 Sooradhuck, or Suradhyas, chief of Deities. A mark of infamy branded in the forehead of a Brahmin, as a punishment for drinking wine.
 Sooraty, a fly brush, usually made of the tail of the bos grunions, and used on occasions of state, or at feasts and ceremonies.
 Soorce mushukassy, a tax on the revenues of spirituous liquors.
 Soorethaul, a representation or statement of a case in writing.
 Soorkh, red. *See* Dinar.
 Soornadayem. *See* Sornadyem.
 Sooroothal. *See* Soorethaul.
 Soors, (this is meant for Suras, gods as opposed to Asuras, demons.) Good angels.
 Soorut hal, the same as Soorethaul.
 Soorya daha, roasting in the sun.
 Sooskanell, the name given to one of the revolutions of twelve years.
 Soot, remission; a deduction from

- a debt.
- Sootar, a carpenter; his duty as an officer of the village is confined to the making and repairing of carts; housework is paid for by the individual for whose benefit it is performed.
- Sootemahaub, duty on thread and cotton.
- Sooter chamra, (probably from Shutr, a camel,) an old tax taken for the Dessay Moozemdar, and Ameen Pattells.
- Sootreea, yam dealers.
- Soovastiyam, lands held by brahmins in their villages or aggrahams free of rent.
- Soowa, or Sawa, a condiment used in curries and stews.
- Soparie, the tree on which the nut called betel grows.
- Sornadyem, or Swarnadayam, that which is receivable in money; rent receivable in money, not in kind.
- Sostee, or Swasti, land paying the full assessment or challee dir.
- Sotundrum, or Sotuntrum, unrestrained, at liberty, free; free lands. See Swatantram.
- Soubahdarry. See Soobahdarry.
- Soucar, a merchant; a banker; a money lender. See Saocar.
- Soucar teep, a banker's bill. See Soucar and Teep.
- Soudagur. See Saudagar.
- Soudagroe, or Saudagari, merchandize.
- Soudagur, or Saudagar, merchant.
- Soudan, the name of a tribe scattered over the coast of the Persian Gulf.
- Sounadyem, Sournadyem, Sournydiam, or Swarnadayam. See Sornadyem.
- Sour, Suwar, or Soor, a pig, a nickname.
- Soura, a division; as that of chapter in the Koran.
- Sowar, a rider, a horseman or person mounted, carried by any conveyance.
- Sowgund, or Saughan, an oath.
- Sowkar. See Soucar.
- Sowsar begmee, grants of land for the support of the family or dependants of Holkar.
- Srawuks, the laity of the Jain sect.
- Sreemundum, this occurs in the Hyderabad Papers and seems to be a sort of cloth perhaps Srimandam but this is not to be found in any of the Dictionaries nor from any native.
- Sri, the goddess of plenty and prosperity; fortune, success. A prefix of respect to the proper names of persons, signifying the splendid, the illustrious, the famous.
- Stackery, for hackery, a cart.
- Sthalam, a place; usually means a holy place or great pagoda.
- Sthanicudu, the head priest in a pagoda.
- Sthavaram, immovable property, house and land. Moveable property (Jangama) denoting cattle &c.
- Sthulkuree, a landlord; a proprietor of land.
- Streedhun, the peculiar property of a woman, possessed and transmissible independently of her husband.
- Strimata, &c., a title of honour.
- Stulbhureet, duties on exportation from a village or on purchase.
- Stulla bhurtee, or Stulla massum, enam lands.
- Stulla cummee, parts of fields left uncultivated.
- Stullamy, ryots' fields.
- Stullawadee turum, rent fixed on each field.
- Stulmor, duties on importation or sale.
- Stulwar, by-fields. Estimation made according to the quantity of lands.
- Stureeancees, an Affghan tribe.
- Suavorum. See Saverum.
- Subah. See Soobah.
- Subahdar. See Soobahdar.
- Subahdarry brisora. See Soobahdarry Abwab.
- Subdharry. See Soobahdarry.
- Subhasad, an officer who kept the register of petty suits, and reported on them to the Mamlutdar.
- Subnees, or Subnuwees, an officer whose business was principally to superintend the payment and

- the distribution of the lands of the establishment; he also regulated the numbers of those who were by turns to reside within the fort, which they were not allowed to quit until he relieved them; wrote out the Sebundee accounts, and reported all enlistments and discharges.
- Sucalat, or Suklat. See Sacalati.
- Succowashee, or Sukhavasi, (who resides at pleasure.) A sojourner; a resident pyacarry in the Jaghiro.
- Sucksem bunjam, the worst part of a Ryot's holding.
- Sud, interest; profit.
- Sud jawab, a rejoinder.
- Sudder, the head or chief; the forecourt of a house; the chief seat of Government, contradistinguished from Mofussil or interior of the country; the presidency.
- Sudder aumeen, (Head reforce.) A native judge, under the Company's Government. A Chief Commissioner or Arbitrator. The title of a class of native Civil Judges under the British Government, distinguished as Sudder Ameens and Principal Sudder Ameens.
- Sudder cutcherry, the Khalesh; also the head Cutcherry of a district.
- Sudder dewanny adawlut, the chief civil court of justice, under the Company's Government, held at the Presidency.
- Sudder jumma, the amount of revenue to be paid to Government, exclusive of the charges of collection.
- Sudder nizamut adawlut, the chief criminal court of justice, under the Company's Government.
- Sudder udalut, the chief court of justice both civil and criminal; the late Company's Supreme Court, and and Court of final appeal in India, and now the High Court.
- Suddha, the bright half, or increase of the moon.
- Suddar canzee, the chief or head Canzee.
- Suddur ul huk, the chief administrator of justice at Lucknow.
- Sudra. See Soodra.
- Sudro mofussil, the town and country, or the capital and its dependencies.
- Sufferee, a term used in Cutch implying the foreign trade, including that from every port outside the Gulf of Cutch or to the westward of Jigat point.
- Suffur, the name of a month.
- Sufyaneh, days appointed for abstinence from flesh.
- Suhufi, or Sahhaf, book-binding.
- Sajahiamdany, an account of receipts.
- Sukhavasi, plural, Sukhavasulu, substantial men, fixed or opulent people.
- Sukarkund Sukareea, a vegetable.
- Sulak, the mint mark; the dent made on coin.
- Sulamee, a tax to which every description of alienated land is more or less subject, but varying greatly in amount.
- Sulbee, an Arabic word signifying proceeding from the loins.
- Sultanut, the crown, throne, empire, or government.
- Sumar, a flat board drawn over the surface after ploughing, to level it preparatory to sowing.
- Sumbah, the crop sown in autumn, and reaped in spring.
- Sumbut, or Samvat, a year, an era used in Bengal. The year Sambat 1884, answers to the English 1829, thus it is 55 years older. But these are lunar years. 1857 Sambat equal to A.D. 1800.
- Sumbrathce, a principal native accountant.
- Sumdhee, a father-in-law.
- Sumojra, a sect of Mussulmans found in a few villages of Neerumgaum, near the Null, who trace their origin from Sinda, and the countries to the north-west.
- Sumjhoata, comparison and settlement of accounts.
- Summadayum, See Samadayum.
- Summun, price.
- Summut, or Simt, a division in the Ceded Districts.
- Samnuteboor, or Saniehar, Salar-

day.
 Samooder, or Samedram, the sea, or main ocean.
 Sumpardy, Sunprati, or Samparti, a public accountant; the registrar of a district in the southern pollams. *See* Samprati.
 Sumpertee putt, an admission with regard to a claim, which renders unnecessary the production of writings or witnesses in support of the points thus admitted. *See* Samprati.
 Sumra, a small thorny tree.
 Sumurtanee, or Samasthanam, an estate, a household.
 Sumusth deli i jin, all the people of the village.
 Sumvert, the era of Vikramaditya (called in Bengal Bieramajcet), beginning before the Christian era 56 years.
 Sumwut. *See* Sumvert.
 Sun, the year; thus siccas of the first, second, or third sun are the standard silver coins of the first, second, or third year of a prince's reign, which is marked on the coin.
 Sunaduyam, or Swarn adayam, a tenure held in joint tenancy.
 Sundook protee, or Sanduk pothi, examination of balance of cash at the end of each month, or other stated period.
 Suneabar, Sani var, Suneccur, or Sanichar, Saturday.
 Sungor. *See* Sangora.
 Sungsawar, a subdivision of the Kurmi tribe of slaves.
 Sungersut, a second formation of a family connection.
 Sungum, or Sangam, in the south of India the conflux of two or more rivers.
 Sungut, a college of Hindoos.
 Sunkakar, artificers in sunkha or sea-shells.
 Sunkh, or Sankha, a sea-shell commonly called chank.
 Sunkia, in Chota Nagpore, one who, in consideration of a loan, has become a bondsman to the lender till repayment be made. He cannot be transferred without his own

consent.
 Sunkrant, the entrance of the sun into a zodiacal sign; a religious observance held at that period.
 Sunkul, (Sankal, a chain,) a land measure of eleven yards.
 Sunkullopdar, probably Sancelpa dhara, the holder of a decree. A rare tenure, answering in some degree to a hirt.
 Sunkurachary, or Sancarachari, the proper name of a celebrated reformer; he is to the Brahmans, what Thom. Aquinas was to the monks. A Brahman following the doctrines of a teacher named Sankara Acharya.
 Sunkurate, or Sankaranti. *See* Sunkrant.
 Sann, or Sann, the Bengal hemp plant.
 Sannud, or Sannad, a prop or support. A patent, charter, or written authority for holding either land or office. A warrant from the Mogul emperor. A title to rank or territory granted by the British Indian Governments.
 Sannud dewanny, a grant, or writing for holding land.
 Sannud enam, land held under a Sannud.
 Sannud i milkent istimrar, deed of permanent; Lordship given by Government to a Zemindar.
 Sannud mauniam, small portions of land held by Sannud, or written authority, renewable from year to year, but becoming invalid on failure of renewal. *See* Sannud and Mauniam.
 Sunott. *See* Sonaut.
 Sunyasee, a man of the fourth order of the Hindoos—the mendicant; any religious mendicant or vagrant ascetic, especially of the Saiva sect.
 Sappuroo, probably, Sa parva, holiday.
 Suraff, the same as Shroff.
 Surapan, an honorary dress conferred on an inferior by a superior.
 Surasree, or Sarasari, average.
 Surberakar, one chosen or appointed to transact the business of a com-

- munity, or to manage the affairs (generally in respect of payment of revenue) of an incompetent person. A manager appointed, in conformity with the Regulations, by the Board of Revenue or Court of Wards, to the charge of the affairs of a Zemindar, disqualified by minority, lunacy, idiocy, or other cause.
- Surdah, persons employed to wind silk.
- Surca, a species of rice.
- Surhud, boundary; frontier.
- Surhud hassil, or Sarhad kasil, frontier duties.
- Surinjams, or Saranjam, lands allotted in lieu of pay for military service. They are either Zat surinjam, personal, or Fouj surinjam, for the support of troops and the maintenance of forts.
- Surkar, or Sarcar. *See* Circar.
- Surkeel. *See* Sar kil.
- Surkut bhota, a species of coarse grass.
- Surnadayum, or Swarn adayam. *See* Sornadyem.
- Surnagour, or Nargeer, a petty Zemindar. *See* Sur patol.
- Sur nuobut, or Sarinaubat, an officer subordinate to the Havildar, and employed in whatever duty he assigned to him. He also superintended the public works.
- Sur patel, a petty Zemindar standing in the same relation to a whole talook or pergunnah as that of an ordinary Patel to a village. His province was that of general superintendence, as far as regarded the cultivation of the land and the settlement of the rents. His emoluments were small, and paid in the same manner as those of the higher classess of Zemindars.
- Surpatelkey, a head Patollage.
- Surreiyo, a perfumer.
- Surshokun, a term peculiar to Bahar, applied to lands or revenue granted in charity by Zemindars.
- Surlurum, or Surlurumdar, a person who superintends the classification and assessment of lands.
- Surut haal, *See* Soorothaail.
- Survamaneyam, enam land held entirely free of any tax or quit-rent.
- Surwamaniam, or Surva inam, an enam land free of all tax.
- Surwude jooce, a caste of Hindoos who practise fortune-telling.
- Susrusha, or Sush rusam, service.
- Susrushaka, or Sush rushaca, a person owing service.
- Sutteo, or Sati, a virtuous wife. A widow who burns herself after her husband's death, whence it is used by Europeans to denote the burning of widows on the funeral pile of their husbands. The practice has been abolished throughout the Company's dominions, and in those of some native powers.
- Suttonge, or Huk potel, the Potal's perquisites.
- Sutwana, a class of cultivators, in Verungam pergunnah.
- Suwadeo, a tax levied on circar ryots cultivating rent-free land.
- Suwace jumma, or Savai jama, extra collections.
- Suwasthan, Samasthan, or Samasthan, perhaps Sivasthan, a Siva temple; a place where a doity is supposed to be present, or revenues appropriated to the support of such place.
- Suzzaloo, a species of grain.
- Swamy, a lord, a doity, an idol. A term applied in the South of India to the chiefs of religious communities.
- Swamy bogum, or Swami bhogam, it is applied both to Enam and to assessed lands. Equivalent to copyhold. The landlord's share of the produce of enam land cultivated by a tenant.
- Swaru, or Siwar, a hamlet.
- Swastrium, Swastwam, or Swasthyam, one's own property. Landed property or inheritance, answering to caniachy, in the Tamul, and Meerassee in the Persian languages.
- Swastriumdar, the holder or proprietor of a Swastrium.
- Swastrium. *See* Swastrium.
- Swatuntar, or Swa tantram, same as

Soturdrum.

Swautees, a tribe sometimes called Deggauns, and which appears to be of Indian origin, but long sojourning in Affghanistan.

Syce, a groom, a horsekeeper.

Sycurghal, or Seyurghal, (probably the Hind. a hundred, with the Canarese plural affix gal. Or it may be meant for Jaghire with the same affix.) Jaghire assignment, usually for life, of the whole or part of the assessed revenue on lands.

Sycurgul jaghires, charitable or religious jaghires to the Mahometans.

Syef, or Saif, a long sword.

Syrang, or Syrong. *See* Serang.

Syrundhree, or Sairandhri, a maid of honour; a lady of the bedchamber. A caste of Hindoos who apply oil and perfumes to the Raja and Brahmins. Females of this caste wait on ladies of rank.

Syud, or Sayyad, Mahometans claiming to be descended from Mahomet. It is also applied to persons attached to the shrine of a Mahometan saint, who share among themselves any revenues that may have been devised to it.

T.

Taata, a mode of dealing, where the seller gives the articles sold to the purchaser, and the purchaser in return gives the price to the seller, without the interposition of speech.

Taba dar, dependant.

Tabadari, dependency, the state of being a dependant.

Tabaluk. *See* Tablak.

Tabashero, Tavaxiri the name given to Arrow Root. Also the manna of bambus. *See* Ainslie's *Materia Medica*.

Tabaycen, doctors, or persons learned in the Mahometan law, who succeeded the Ashab, or companions of Mahomet.

Tabeeh, a spirituous liquor obtained from dates.

Tablac, a bundle of letters or accounts.

Tacavi, strengthening, corroborating, or assisting. Advances of money to the Ryots, to enable them to cultivate their land. Advances for cultivation generally are entered Nadiva Tuckavy; those for actual cultivation of sugar-cane, Ganna Tuckavy; those for bringing fresh land under the plough, Bady Negur Tuckavy.

Tadana, corporal punishment; fla-

gellation with a whip and the like. Tadbeer, counsel, policy, prudence. In its primitive sense, looking forward to the event of a business; in the language of the law it means a declaration of the freedom of a servant to be established after the master's death.

Tadbir. *See* Mudabbar.

Taddulpunjah. *See* Teddul Punjah.

Taco, mussulmans who weave cloths.

Tafriq, distribution.

Tafsil, detail, particulars.

Tagabey, or Tagavi, money lent at interest to a husbandman, to enable him to cultivate his land, for payment of which the ensuing crop is bound. *See* Tuckavy.

Tagada, claim, suit, dispute; dunning, demand. *See* notes at the end of Sir William Jones's paper, on some customs of the Hindus. Also Elphinstone's page. 93. Same as Dharna.

Tagat, a throne.

Tagheorce, dismissal.

Tagore, a corruption of Thakoor. Vide *Friend of India* 4th June 1846, p. 362. Dwaraca Natha Thakoor, the title of a celebrated personage (Brahmin) at Calcutta; Thakoor meaning Lord.

- Tagur, or Thakur, (Bengali) a domestic idol.
- Tahaloo, the swearing of both the plaintiff and the defendant.
- Tahreer, Euclid's elements, writing; fee for writing.
- Tahsil. *See* Tehsil.
- Tahsildar. *See* Tehsildar.
- Tahood, promise; agreement; engagement; rent; the engagement with the Government, or its officers or representatives, for the payment of the land revenue.
- Tahood jumma, the amount settled as the sum to be paid on account of revenue.
- Tahrir, written statement. But in the Canarese Dict. p. 719, is rendered percentage or allowance made to superintendents of public works.
- Tahr, term of purity, meaning the spaces that intervene between the menstrual discharges.
- Tahud, an agreement, lease, or contract, executed by a lessor.
- Taigau, or Tegha, a sabre.
- Tajik, in Affghanistan, a term applied to the people, whose vernacular language is the Persian.
- Tak, a piece of land surveyed and assessed.
- Takadem, antiquatedness; obsolescence; such a distance of time as suffices to exempt from punishment, operating in a way similar to statutory limitations in England.
- Takavi. *See* Tuckavy.
- Takaza, exaction, dunning same as dharna, exacting by means of a suit at law. *See* Elphinstone's Report, p. 93, and Malcolm's Memoir, Vol. I, p. 559.
- Takeed, an order from a superior, or letter of instructions. Injunction, warning, direction, on order from a superior.
- Takharij, in the language of the law, a composition entered into by heirs for their share of the inheritance, in consideration of the existence of something which excludes them from inheritance.
- Takhlufiyomia, a fraud in granting a pension.
- Takrar, dispute.
- Takseem, Takkisam, or Taqsim. *See* Tuckseem.
- Taksir, fault.
- Talab, a tank, a pond.
- Talab, calling, summons, salary, pay.
- Talabund, a detailed account; distinguishing each head of revenue. A comparative statement.
- Talakand goshwara, an abstract of the Talabund.
- Talak, divorce.
- Talam cavel. *See* Tallum cawell.
- Talao, a tank, a pond.
- Talapoins, Siamese priests.
- Talary, or Talari, a watchman, a village bailiff. *See* Tallary.
- Talengand, or Telinga, this spelling appears in Pinkerton's Voyages, 4th Vol. 8, p. 234. *See* Telugu.
- Talaratib, or Telratih, contributors of oil, for the use of mills belonging to Government.
- Talik, or Nostalikh, one of the three methods of writing the Persian character.
- Thalladiporo, a stock of grain, after being thrashed by the hand, but before being trodden out by cattle.
- Tallary, or Talliar, a guard or watchman; a village policeman, who gives information of crimes and offences, and also escorts and protects persons travelling to neighbouring villages.
- Talliar, a watchman, police officer, bailiff. *See* Tallary.
- Thallmodangul, close of the wet crop harvest.
- Tallum, spot, place, dry land. Bhutale, on the ground.
- Tallum cawell, place, or village watching. *See* Tallum.
- Talook, dependence or depending. A district, containing a considerable number of villages, the revenue from which is, under the management of a native officer, called a Talookdar, which *See*. A dependency. A division of a district under the management of a Tahsildar.
- Talookdar, the holder of a talook. A petty Zemindar. Some Talookdars

- pay their rent on account for the collections they make from the Ryots through a superior Zemindar, and others direct to Government. Those denominated Muscoory are of the former description; the latter are called independent Talookdars. A petty Zemindar.
- Talookdaree, a tenure of land; the holders considered as mere Theekadars or middle men, except where they have obtained the rights of the Zemindars. In these estates the internal management is with the Talookdar.
- Talookdarry, the jurisdiction of a Talookdar.
- Talookeli, dependence, depending.
- Talookeli judeed, new dependencies or acquisitions, mostly by conquests in the Northern Circars.
- Talookeli kudeem, old dependencies or acquisitions; original zemindaries in the Northern Circars.
- Talookeli malzaminee, dependencies of pecuniary security. Pergunnahs in the Northern Circars for the annual rent of which security had been given.
- Talookeli zebbordesty, dependencies or acquisitions made by violence, without any authority in the Northern Circars.
- Talook tappal, a post for delivering letters within a circle or district.
- Taly, a gold ornament worn by women at the time of the marriage ceremony. The man or woman's father gives this ornament to the bridegroom, who puts it round the neck of the bride.
- Tamasha, shew, spectacle, sport, sight.
- Tamassuk, a bond, or bill.
- Tamba, copper used in the administration of oaths in some parts of India.
- Tambooles, a caste of Hindoos estimated far below Soodras. The occupation is to sell panleaves. Mus-sulmans and Mahrattas also follow the occupation.
- Tambiran, or Tamburan, lord, ruler, your lordship, your worship, your majesty.
- Tambut pursuwree and Kshutriy, a caste of Hindoos equal to Soodras. They make and sell copper utensils.
- Tamoul, Tamul, or Tamil, the language of the maritime countries of the South of India from Madras to Malabar.
- Tancam, the name of a copper coin, now disused unless at Goa where it is called Tong; and is worth 16 Goa pice. The Goa Rupee is one anna and eight pice less than the Company's of which the Copper Tong, a large unwieldy coin, is one-twelfth. (Madras Temperance Recorder, April 1842, p. 184.)
- Tancanam, borax.
- Tanah. See Tanhah.
- Tannahdar. See Tannahdar.
- Tanda, a company of Bringarries; also an encampment. See Brinjari.
- Tandae, a village shroff.
- Tandal, the money collection, demand, also the mate of a vessel.
- Taneco, a wire-maker, generally of gold or silver.
- Tanfeel, a gratuity bestowed in addition to a share of plunder.
- Tank, or Talab, a pond, or pool, or reservoir of water.
- Tanka, the revenue appropriated by the Mogul for the maintenance of a fleet at Surat to protect the merchants and Mahometan pilgrims going to Mecca.
- Tankha, a money order. A warrant or annuity granting the revenues of a village to a particular person. This was usual under the Mahomedan Governments; the money being thus assigned in payment of a due. In Henry's and Elizabeth's days such were called Privy Seals. Under the old regime in France they were called Pensions. See further page 35 of Elphinstone's Report, 1819, on the Territories conquered from the Paishwah. Also, the Wellesley's Papers, Vol. 1, p. 547, where it is spelt Tunkmah.
- Tankha tiasti, excess on trial, i. e. an additional sum proved on a second enquiry.

Tanksall, a mint.

Tanksarlee, means mint people; servants or men of the mint. A caste of Hindoos whose occupation is coining metals. This caste is not very generally known: Sonars melt the metals.

Tannah, or Thana, a watch house, a revenue station, a police guard house. A station; military post; a petty police jurisdiction, subordinate to that of a Darogah.

Tannahdar, a principal police officer, the keeper or commandant of a tannah. A petty police officer, whose jurisdiction is subordinate to that of a Darogah.

Tannahjat, or Tannahaut, the plural of tannah. Small provincial stations or garrisons for sebandy corps.

Tangeeh, examination.

Tanti, domestic slaves in Cuttack of the pure caste.

Tanti cullern, (in Canarese,) thieves who use a wire or catgut noose. See Thugs.

Tapaik, (not in Shakespere's probably Turkish,) a match lock, a gun.

Tapodinh, servants of the temple, called in some parts of India, Doyadasas, and in the Deccan, Goorow. They partake a good deal of the habits of Bhats, but do not afford security like them.

Tapoodhun, holiness, a sect of Brahmins, much resembling in their habits the Bhats and Charuns.

Tappal, the post or mail, this is a word of unknown origin and perhaps is the Telugu plural of tappal and yet it is denied to be Telugu. Harris, in Shakespere, says it is Dakhini, the carriage and delivery of letters, &c.

Tappee, an express, this is the antiquated English used at Madras for Tappal.

Tar, or Tadi, the palm tree, the brab tree, from which the taree or toddy is extracted.

Taraf. See Terf, and Tarruf.

Taraf dar, ruler of a district. See Life of Hyder Naick, p. 99.

Tarahaddi, an account of the extent of the lands of a village formerly surveyed and assessed.

Taram, sort, kind, class, applied to designate the different classes of village lands, and the heads under which they are arranged in the village accounts.

Tarbund, a grove or plantation of Palmira trees.

Tareck, date.

Tareje, an account specifying the particulars, and afterwards the sum.

Tariff, description, list of articles of merchandize. Table of prices; determination; ascertainment; a table of rates of export and import duties.

Tarkhaust, (Tamil) corrupted from Darkhast, q. v.

Tarkush, maker of gold and silver wire.

Tarpana, a religious rite, consisting in the presentation of water to the manes of a deceased person.

Tarry zamp, an extra tax paid in kind on the produce of the brab tree in Salsette.

Tarshi, waste lands.

Tarwar, an account shewing each field surveyed and assessed.

Tasa, or Tassa, a kind of drum formed from a semisphere of copper, hollowed out and covered with goat-skin; it is hung before from the shoulders, and beaten with two rattans.

Tasheoldar, or Tahsildar. See Tehsildar.

Taslib, Taslif, Tasrif, or Tasarruf, a gift; a present.

Tassoel, or Tahsil which see, collection of revenue.

Tat, a mat; a door or division; the framework of which is of split bamboo, filled with dried grass or straw.

Talimma, a supplement; a supplemental pleading.

Tatoodarry, (possibly the Telugu, Tattu, a portion or side, compounded with the Hind, dati.) a land tenure in the Northern Circars at a low unalterable rent.

Tatla, a wood very similar to the Elder, but of much quicker growth, and weaker.

Tatta, Tatti, Tatty, or Tatties, these are screens of fragrant grass kept wet, through which the wind blows so as to cool the room. A contrivance for cooling the temperature of rooms or houses.

Tattoo, a pony; a horse of a small, inferior species.

Tandidands, literally, assots; but applied to assignments.

Taufeer, increase.

Taujik. *See* Tajik.

Tauladdy, 5th Report, p. 777, says when there are lands yielding a modolady and Tauladdy nunjah crop.

Taunty, the caste of weavers.

Taur, a kind of Palm tree, from which a liquor is distilled called toddy.

Tawloek, or Tillec, a tribe produced from the connection of a Brie man and a woman of the Soodra caste; the employment of this tribe is to sell betel-nut.

Tawlecut, a transfer by the proprietor under the original contract at the original price, without an addition of profit.

Tawiz. *See* Rich. Por. Dic, p. 419.

Tayit, an amulet worn on the arm; it is sacred to some petty god or demon, and therefore is detested by orthodox Hindus. It is corrupted from the Arabic.

Taza column, or Taza kalam, a "new paragraph" the postscript.

Tazee, a deformed race of horses.

Tazeer, punishment; correction.

Tazkecut, is where a certain number of witnesses bear testimony to the competency of other witnesses who are giving evidence in any cause; the former being denominated the mazakkes, or purgators.

Teazgaree, remissions granted to Brahmins and others.

Teddul panjah, the highest land in the country, and dependent entirely on the falling rains.

Techer gorat, land situated on a

declivity.

Teecka, or Tica, a commentary or explanation of a text. Hire, fare, contract, job.

Teeckadar, one who has engaged or contracted to cultivate a spot of ground under a teecka pottah.

Teek, or Teak, the name of a wood of great strength and hardness, employed in ship-building and other uses.

Teek, or Thik, careful of money, saving, stingy, avaricious.

Teekabundee, a tenure of land in the Deccan, upon which a stated rent for each field is paid.

Teeka pottah, or Tika pottah, a contract or farming lease. *See* Teecka.

Teep, a banker's bill transferrable by endorsement. A grant or assignment of revenue given to a creditor. Money deposited as security. A note of hand; a promissory note.

Teeratticollay, dacoity.

Teereeka, a measure of land.

Teergul, or Soonal, a caste of Hindoos below Soodras, but above Chandals, whose occupation was to fix feathers on arrows and point them. The caste does not now exist; Mussulmans and others follow the occupation.

Teer kurunar, a caste of Hindoos below Soodras, but above Chandals, whose occupation was to fix the steel point on arrows. It no longer now exists.

Teersey, Tersey, or Tersee, waste cultivated land.

Teerva. *See* Teerwa.

Teerwa, (Canarese,) rate, custom, toll, rent, money lent. Money rent, assessment, or tax on land.

Teerwadittum, rules of assessment.

Teerwah, or Tirva, *See* Teerwa.

Teerwahillada, free land.

Teerwajusti, or Tirwa ziasti, an additional assessment imposed on inferior land when made to produce crops usually confined to land of superior quality, and from which it is relieved when restored to its original purpose. The additional tax levied on land assessed in the ac-

- oints as "dry," but which has been irrigated by Circar water.
- Teerwaput, this word and waraput are now used in Masulipatam. Land on which a fixed money-rent is assessed.
- Teerzyes, an Affghan tribe.
- Teevanum, government.
- Tehsgul, a leather bottle to hold water.
- Tehsil, or Tehseel, acquisition, attainment. Collection of the public revenues.
- Tehsildar, the collector of a small district. It is his duty to direct and promote the cultivation of his district, by going round at the proper season, settling the village disputes, and making advances of money to the poorer Ryots. He collects the revenue, and hears and determines petty causes. A native collector in charge of a Taluk. An Amildar.
- Tehsil dewanny, collections of the revenues, payable into the public treasury.
- Tehsil serinjammy, collection; accounts; contingent expenses; being of the nature of abwab or cesses.
- Tehsil wasilat, the amount received by the collector of the revenues of the district, whether on account of the Government or of the Zemindar.
- Teikar, makers and sellers of oil; a caste of Hindoos, descended from a man of the Koop and a woman of the Soodra caste.
- Tekra, a spot of land elevated in relation to that which surrounds it.
- Telpree, Talliar, or Talari, originally Talavari, a village watchman, a policeman.
- Telce, Hindoos, whose occupation it is to extract oil, and sell it.
- Telce, domestic slaves in Cuttack, of the impure caste; employed exclusively in out-door work.
- Tele koonte, a tax on oil-mills levied in kind.
- Telinga, a sepoy. Also a language used on the Coromandel Coast. This is the name given by the Mahomedans to the Telugus.
- Telingana, the name given by the Musulmans to the Telugu country.
- Tolism, a charm, or talisman.
- Telleeyo, a man who tells his wants, a beggar of superior rank, as a Brahmin, who goes about calling attention to his poverty.
- Telligana. See Gentoos.
- Tenah, a measure, formerly made of rope, for which, by order of the emperor Akbèr, in the nineteenth year of his reign, bamboos joined together by iron rings were substituted.
- Tera padi, or Tarabadi, (according to kind or sort.) An account kept by the Kurnums in the villages of Southern India in which all the village lands were entered and classed, according to their quality.
- Tercez, an account specifying particulars and sum total.
- Terf, side, quarter, division of a pergunnah.
- Torfez. See Teersey.
- Toridgo jumma kurch, an account, being an abstract of the sceah, and made up annually from that document, showing the total collections and the total disbursements of the year.
- Torij goshwara jinswar assameewar, a table of each kind of produce, with the name of the cultivator, &c.
- Torij jinswar assameewar, a specification of the fields in the occupancy of each person cultivating on his own account.
- Terjuman, Drogman, or Drogman, (this is a corruption of Tarjuman, a translator,) interpreter, translator.
- Teroo. See Tiru.
- Terregey, the law of division of property.
- Terrim, sort; kind; rate.
- Terrimdar, an assessor of land.
- Terrim mutaseddy, an assessor of land.
- Terur, a fee for writing.
- Terwa. See Teerwa.
- Terwar. See Teerwa.
- Teshika daroghahy, literally superintendence of the verification. Su-

- perintendence of the office for examining and marking the horse. Jaghire appropriations to the officers having charge of that department.
- Teshkees jummabundy. *See* Tucksees Jummabundy.
- Teskees jummabundy. *See* Tucksees Jummabundy.
- Tessiduck, or Isar, a ceremony used upon the accession of a Mahometan prince to the throne, the omrahs running three times round the king, waving an offering of money in a charger, three times over his head. The money was afterwards delivered over to the almoner to be distributed in charity.
- Tevantee, advance by deposit of money in the Government treasury, made by contractors in place of giving personal security.
- Tevcel, the treasury.
- Tevceldar, the treasurer.
- Tevuny, money deposited as security by sayer or abkaree renters.
- Teynriz khurch, literally petty expenses; betel-nuts, &c.
- Thackal, registration entry.
- Thahsal, decennial; lasting ten years.
- Thakeed, a written orderly authority, a letter of instruction.
- Thakoor, a deity; an idol. A chief-tain; particularly applied to the Grassia landlords of the talooka villages in the Dholka pergunnahs.
- Thakoor, an ancient Zemindar of caste, without title.
- Thakoorbaries, small temples or chapels dedicated to Hindoo deities.
- Thakoorany, the wife or widow of a Thakoor.
- Thaliqo ghesioo, land sometimes held by Patels, as a compensation for defraying the expenses of the village chora.
- Thana, a heap of Bamboos.
- Thanadaree, minor military posts, established by the Mahometans in Guzerattee.
- Thaneeryots, cultivators who reside in the village, the land of which they till.
- Thangul, a small tank.
- Thareef, an account showing the particulars and the result.
- Thariapthu, investigation, inquiry, discovery.
- Tharishu, waste land.
- Thasildar. *See* Tahsildar.
- Thasta, a quire of paper.
- Thastaraj, voucher, document, title deed, written instrument.
- Thasteek, a fixed amount or scale of expenditure for any particular purpose.
- Thasterabundee, attender, record-keeper.
- Thastuck, summons or orders to appear, a pass.
- Thasture, customary fees, perquisites. Also a person's usual handwriting.
- Thathucole, a goad for driving oxen yoked to the plough.
- Theek, a sort of blind, made of spilt Bamboos.
- Theeka, land cultivated by hire or contract.
- Theekadars, the middlemen between the proprietors and cultivators.
- Thekaana, the place where a person is either a sojourner or an inhabitant.
- Therapputharan, an inferior native servant under a district Thasildar now known as Revenue Inspector.
- Theratheorva, a tax according to classification.
- Therjuma, translation.
- Thellacattuvvari, house tax, assessment on building.
- Thellavari, poll tax.
- Theri, wet land.
- Therri, a weaver's loom.
- Thika. *See* Teeeka.
- Thikadar. *See* Teeekadar.
- Thinat, attendance, service.
- Thiroovacammi, decrease, remission made on Nunjah land which for want of water has been cultivated with dry grain.
- Thirumanjanum, a washing or anointing in a Pagoda.
- Thiruppavada, a long cloth in which offerings of rice are presented to idols.
- Thodurgal, a pastoral tribe consi-

- dered as the aborigines of the Neilgherries.
- Thoke, the share of an estate held in joint tenancy; the division of a large village, containing several boheries or a smaller division of villages.
- Thokedar, the sharer in an estate held in joint tenancy; the Sudder, or head proprietor, or acknowledged superior of those (among whom are the Turrufdar and Putteedar) of common descent from the ancestor, by whose name the Thoke is distinguished. A Thokedar may sell or mortgage his portions. He is charged with the revenue collections, and receives a per-centage on the jumma as a remuneration.
- Thokum, or Toogum, valuation of a crop.
- Tholashay. *See* Toolsee.
- Thollacattu, a revetment to a channel or river bank where picottahs are fixed for raising the water.
- Thooku, a hook or rope to suspend anything upon, hang up, hanging.
- Thomtur, mosquito, curtain.
- Thoontho, one whose arms are broken or malconformed.
- Thony, a small ship, a coaster. *See* Doney.
- Thoo phazle zemin, or Do fasli zamin, land yielding two crops.
- Thopeele, an additional cess originally imposed by the Portuguese, and peculiar to a few towns in the Marol district.
- Thottacal, garden land.
- Thottam, garden.
- Thotti, the inferior village public servant, a servant under Taliary.
- Thuckadi, a district, a division.
- Thuckani, a copper coin of ten cash.
- Thugloof. *See* Takhluf.
- Thugs, an atrocious class subsisting by robbery, always preceded by the murder of their victim by strangling. In some part of India they are called Phansigars; in others, Ari Talucar, Tanti Calleru, and Warlu Wahndlu, or Warlu Vayshay Wahndlu. Urlu vese vandlu, "those who cast nooses," Telugu, Uri, a noose; plural, Urlu (vandlu, e. i. people), noosers. The word Thug is corrupted from Tuk, Trick, Guile.
- Thulbureed, duties paid by merchants carrying goods of any description for sale from a town, whether for home exportation or for foreign exports.
- Thulkuree, the Mahratta name for Meerassadar, which is a Mahometan appellation. *See* Meerassadar.
- Thull, a sand hill; a desert.
- Thullee, a term for robbery, arson, and even murder, committed to gratify a village or Government officer, or to satisfy the claims of the perpetrator; applied in the Deccan to acts similar to the Jhansa practices of the Grassias in Guzerattee.
- Thullea, a rising ground.
- Thulmore, a town duty.
- Thumbogi, a portion of an annicut made lower than the rest with or without dam (stones at intervals) and which can be raised to the height of the rest with earth and turfs.
- Thumoo, a measure containing 8 puddies.
- Thundora, a tom-tom or a drum beaten for circulating information.
- Thura, mixture of copper and spelter.
- Thurast, repair, mending.
- Thurya, a harbour, ford, place of descent into a tank or stream.
- Thus bandum, onam land, generally one-fourth of that irrigated, given by native rulers to any individual who constructed a tank.
- Thuvava, a leguminous plant, a kind of pulse.
- Tica, marks of caste upon the face. In taking a solemn oath some classes of Hindus apply the mark ceremonially.
- Ticca, hired, thus Ticca bearers, those who are paid by the day.
- Ticka, lands, the rents of which are paid in money, according to the Pottahs of the Ryots, at certain fixed rates.
- Tika puttah, *See* Teco

- Tiken, a kind of cloth.
- Tilla, gold, a certain Persian gold coin. *See* Richardson's Persian Dict. p. 972.
- Tilmmum, a purification by sprinkling dust over the body.
- Tindals, or Tandel, a boatswain, native officers employed in artillery and on board of ships.
- Tipdar, a commander of a hundred men.
- Tippoo sabi rupee, a spanish Dollar. *See* Sleeman on Thugs, p. 56 and 60.
- Tirlanga, or Telinga, that is Teluga.
- Tirreeaq, treacle.
- Tirtah jogue, the second of the four æras or periods of Indian chronology.
- Tirthankar, among the Jains, a saint or law-giver.
- Tiru, a Tamil word equivalent to the Sanscrit Sri, or Shree, it is much used among those who worship Vishnu, and enters into the names of many places, as Trichinopoly, Trivatoor, Trivuloor, Tripety, Tirnomaly, &c.
- Tirvadool, extractor of toddy.
- Tissala, triennial; lasting three years.
- Tiwaree, the title of a class of Brahmins.
- Toahidy, an agreement; a contract.
- Todawurs. *See* Tudas.
- Toddy, the fermented juice of the palmyra or the coconut tree.
- Toffanl, a collection of calanics or salt-pans.
- Tohie, a boat.
- Tohweeldar, a cash-keeper or treasurer.
- Toka, Government share of the land produce; also fixed allowance for which any lands are liable annually, independently of bad or good seasons, or of the amount of produce.
- Toke, a share or portion.
- Tokebundy, a written agreement or engagement specifying the several shares in which a joint property is held, or into which it is to be divided.
- Tokery, a basket made with cane.
- Tola, a weight usually regarded as equivalent to the weight of the Sicca Rupee or 179.666 troy grains.
- Tolliar. *See* Tallary.
- Tol wadhara, an extra cess levied to make up all loss and deficiency of weight in the division of the produce. It is calculated in a certain rate upon the maund in the Government share, and deducted from that of the Ryots.
- Tomtom, an Indian drum.
- Tondewarum, literally, belly share. Share of the tenantry and labourers in the division of the crop; the same as Codewarum. Allowance paid to the Merasdar by a purakudi in acknowledgment of the tenancy.
- Tonpnumee, the Canarese term for a fee receivable in kind by the chillar balettedars after reaping the crop. *See* Thokum.
- Toogum, estimate of the produce made from looking at the standing crop.
- Tookem rezee, sowing seed; an account of seed sown, taken by the village accountant or Curnum.
- Tookids, a division of a Zillah.
- Tookidar, the superintendent of a tookidary.
- Tookries, village watchers.
- Toolsee, a plant; the Ocymum Sanctum, which is swallowed with Ganges water in one of the forms of taking an oath.
- Toomrie, a musical instrument.
- Toomsook hazir zamince, a security for personal appearance.
- Toon, the Bengali name for a certain timber called Cedrela Toona by Rox, Ains, and Hang.
- Toondee, a smaller "Chuckur," or wooden circle, used in constructing wells of the larger kind when the first "Chuckur" cannot be sunk sufficiently deep.
- Toop, a tax.
- Toop, or Ghee, a certain quantity of ghee, or its value in money, paid by the gowlies or milk-sellers for each female buffalo in milk.
- Toopi walla, a person who wears a hat; an European.
- Tooree, a low set of players and

- singers, who attend the festivals of Dhedas.
- Toorees, an Affghan tribe inhabiting the country lying west of Upper Bungush, and being a continuation of the same vally.
- Toorhadi, an agreement; a contract. Applied specially in Canara to a species of mortgage which does not give the mortgagee any right of interference in the management of the estate, but entitles him to a quantity of rice equal to the interest due on his loan.
- Toorksovars, horosemen in the service of the Vizier.
- Toorza macheo, a tax on fishermen.
- Toowur, peas; a description of produce forming one of the dry grain crops grown in the poorer kinds of Goravoo soil.
- Top, a cannon or great gun.
- Topaik, (Turkish) a musket or match lock; a small cannon.
- Topass, a native Portuguese soldier; the natives of India gave them this name on account of their wearing hats. Black descendants of the Portuguese (Smollett's Hist. of England, 1752 note.) The topass of the present day wears no hat. On boardship it is applied to a sweeper.
- Topassi, a Portuguese or French word for a half cast or country born, usually a black Portuguese.
- Tope, a grove of trees, properly of those that bear fruit, as mango, tamarind, cocoanut, &c. a mound of earth; also a cannon or great gun.
- Topee, or Topi, a hat, a cap. Topee walla, one who wears a hat. An European.
- Topekhanah, the ordnance; artillery; also place where artillery and military stores are kept.
- Toper, or East, Topo, or West, terms used in the Chittah. See Chittah.
- Topi. See Topee.
- Toppaik, or Topaik, a musket, a fusil.
- Tora, a scaled bag, generally containing one thousand rupees.
- Tora grass, a payment made principally Grassias, and supposed to have been originally the price of protection or forbearance.
- Tory bhatte, money paid in commutation of Bhaty rent.
- Tory swater warree, rent paid for small portions of land originally assigned to Corumbees for thrashing their batly, but converted by them into gardens.
- Tosha khana, a house, or outhouse, where furniture is kept.
- Totacul. See Totycaul.
- Toti, a class of slaves in the Lower Carnatic of the inferior caste called Punchum Bundum. The inferior village public servant. A kind of under taliary.
- Totical. See Totycaul.
- Totie, or Toty, a village police officer, whose duties relate more immediately to the inhabited part, but who also guards the crops, and assists in measuring them. But in Tamil it means a servant who attends to night stools, a night man, correctly Totte.
- Tottykal. See Totycaul.
- Totycaul, garden produce, Land appropriated to the cultivation of garden produce, as various kinds of fruit, betel, edible vegetables.
- Towary. See Jowary.
- Towfeer, increase; account of demands of revenue.
- Towfeer jaghiredar, increase of, or from Jaghiredars. An item of Soubhadarry Abwab or cesses consisting of an increase of revenue from jaghires appropriated to the support of troops, sometimes to military officers, and to other public individuals.
- Towfeer village, a village not yet brought on the rent-roll of Government.
- Towjee, pension, a grace or benefaction.
- Towseer, profit on land.
- Toyo, watchers of crops.
- Traga, the act of a Bhat when compelled to enforce the observance of an engagement for which he is security, by spilling blood. See Bhat.

- Treta, the second yug or age of the Hindoos. The silver age.
- Tri, (Sanscrit.) Three, thus Trimurti, the union of three gods. Also a corruption by the English of the word Tira q. v.
- Trilinga, a pedantic word substituted, by some few learned bramins, for Telugu, or Tenugu.
- Trimbuck, (a corruption of Triambak.) He who had three mothers; an epithet of Ganesa; the man of a celebrated fort.
- Tripam, a species of mushroom which grows in the island Celebes.
- Tubrook, a commutation for an offering from a Fakcer holding a Jaghire.
- Tuedumma, an account closed after it has been examined.
- Tuck, trickery. This word is original of Thug, a strangler.
- Tucka. See Teecka.
- Tuckador, or Tuckadar. See Teeckadar.
- Tuckair. See Tuckavy.
- Tucka pottah. See Teecka Pottah.
- Tuckarar, a dispute or objection.
- Tuckavy, or Tuccavy, strengthening, corroborating, or assisting. Advances of money to the Ryots, to enable them to cultivate their land. Advances for cultivation generally are entered Nadiya Tuckavy; those for actual cultivation of sugar-cane, Ganna Tuckavy; those for bringing fresh land under the plough, Bady Negur Tuckavy.
- Tuckay. See Tuckavy.
- Tuckeya, a Fakcer's residence.
- Tuckseem, division, distribution. The divisions or constituent parts of the assessment called tumar jumma, and comprehending not only the quota of the greater territorial divisions, but of the villages and of the individual Ryots. The word is sometimes used to designate other standard assessments.
- Tuckseemnam, a deed of partition, division or distribution.
- Tucksees, appropriating, appropriation, particularizing.
- Tucksees jummaundy, a particular roll or statement of the net annual settlement concluded with the Zemindars, Talookdars, and others. It also signifies the tumar jummaundy of Turell Mull, as corrected by Jaffir Khan in 1722.
- Tudas, or Tudawars, a pastoral tribe considered as the aborigines of the Neilgherries. The other classes regard them as the lords of those regions, and the agricultural class have paid tribute to the Tudawars from the period of their first settlement in their neighbourhood.
- Tufreek, a tax imposed on Ryots cultivating too large a proportion of enam with reference to their Circar lands.
- Tufseel. See Tafsil.
- Tug, or Tak, a scale, balance, a fee on examining the scales used for bulky articles.
- Tuhseelce peadee, a Peon sent to collect rents.
- Tukaza, the process of dunning for debts.
- Tukeit, the individual selected in a putteedaree village to pay the revenue to the Sudder Malgoozars.
- Tukkoh, a caste of Hindoos sprung from the Abheir and Bice castes.
- Tukkekyah, carpenters.
- Tuknar jumma, money brought more than once to account.
- Tukuddar. See Teeckadar.
- Tul, or Tila, the plant called Gingili which produces oil; oil-plant. A species of produce of the poorer order.
- Tulaoree, a little tank.
- Tulasi, the plant called sacred basil.
- Tulatee, In Guzerat, the village accountant.
- Tulav, Tulao, or Talab, a tank, pond, or pool.
- Tulbanna, a fee taken by peons when placed as guards over any person, the demand of one anna per day.
- Tullao. See Tulav.
- Tullaroo, Tullatee, or Talari, q. v., a village watchman.
- Tullub, or Talab, a demand, a summons, the word is also used for salary or pay.

- Tullab chittah, a summons to a defaulter calling upon him to attend to pay his quota of the revenue.
- Tulluk. *See* Raj tooka.
- Tuloto, a tax levied at Anjar on the bazar articles sold in the village.
- Tulput, a term for Government land (in the Dholka pergunnah particularly), in opposition to the wanta. The word Tulput or Wanta prefixed to any alienated tenure (as Tulput Veechancea, Wanta Pussaseeta, &c.) distinguished the land as alienated from the Surkarce or wanta portions of the village.
- Tulub bagee, an account current kept with Ryots by the Zemindar or party entitled to collect revenue.
- Tulwar, or Tarwar, a sword.
- Tumar, a roll, volume, book.
- Tumar jumma, the whole amount. The roll; amount. The sum total of an assessment, enrolled or recorded in the public register.
- Tumbackoo, tobacco.
- Tumboolee, seller of the Betel leaf. Hindoos descended from the Soodra and Bico castes.
- Tumleek kurd, made over; transferred.
- Tumleek namoh, a deed of gift or transfer; a deed of conveyance.
- Tummasook, or Tammusook, agreements; a bond; a note of hand or other obligation for the payment of money.
- Tuncaw. *See* Tunkha.
- Tunda, a body of travelling merchants.
- Tunka. *See* Kumal.
- Tunkara, stone cutters.
- Tunkce, small island; also a light quit-rent.
- Tunkedar, a proprietor of land, or holder of a share in a village (sasuns) paying a light quit-rent (Tunkce).
- Tunkha, the oldest established assessment of any district or village.
- Tunki, examination: comparison.
- Tunkisanl, the mint.
- Tunterba, (Tanti, a weaver) weavers.
- Tuppa, or Tuppah, the largest subdivision of a pergunnah or district, usually comprising from six to twenty villages. A district, large or small.
- Turb, radishes.
- Turcolannees, an Affghan tribe.
- Tupaki, a matchlock, a gun.
- Turee zumcen, wet lands.
- Turjumna, an abstract of the annual accounts of Government.
- Turrabuddly mauniums, a term used to designate lands exempted from the payment of the Government dues at the original measurement of the lands. *See* Maunium.
- Turree baghabat, wet garden-land.
- Turreldar, or Turrufdar, an officer of revenue in the Deccan, having charge of a considerable number of villages forming a portion of a pergunnah called a taraf or torf, in subordination to, and appointed by, the Mamlutdar. Also the sharer in an estate held in joint tenancy.
- Tarroff, or Turuf, a tract of country. The term is sometimes applied to a great division of a country, such as a sooba. In the Deccan, it is the next division to a village, and is composed of an indefinite number of villages, with, in some cases, an addition of uninhabited mountain and forest land. Several turruffs make a pergunnah.
- Turrun, the quality of land; also its fixed assessment.
- Turrun chitta, rough particulars of land surveyed and assessed.
- Turrun dar, one who surveys and assesses land.
- Turrun goshwaree, abstract of survey assessment.
- Turrun nevees, one who classifies land by its quality; an assessor.
- Turrun sag, lands entered in the survey as under cultivation.
- Turrun tukta, classification of land according to the survey.
- Turru, wet cultivation.
- Turug, or Turugu, brokerage; commission; fee on the purchase of an article; also wastage, deficiency.
- Turwar, survey accounts of lands classified.
- Tusdeck, or Taddig, a scale of pa-

- goda expenses.
- Tushbay cobnay, or Tasbih khana, a chapel or oratory where prayers are said.
- Tusloef. See Taslif.
- Tusseel, collection of the revenue.
- Tussuldar, the collector of the Kistibunds.
- Tussur, a money commutation of a portion of the grain rental.
- Tuwaza, a present on congratulation.
- Tyacent, in Dindignl, land.
- Tyagce, one who has forsaken all worldly objects to lead a religious life.
- Tyargar, privileged castes in the Ceded Districts.
- Tycul, a description of Jaghire grant to an individual for maintaining a military force and other particular services in the Northern Circars.
- Tyer, sour cream.
- Tylungs. See Telingas.
- Tynaut, or Tainat, appointments.
- Troops appointed or stationed on particular service.
- Tyre, or Tair, curdled milk.

U.

- Udalut, Court of justice, justice, equity.
- Udasi, a mourner, a monk, a solitary. See Moorcroft's Laddakh, Vol. 1, p. 118, and Buchanan's Eastern India (printed in his own name by Montgomery Martin,) Vol. 3, p. 502.
- Udhyyun, or Adhyayan, reading the Veds. See Veds, or Vedas.
- Udruk, Adoo, or Adrak, ginger, a description of Malceat produce.
- Ufzoonce, increase.
- Ugadi, or Yugadi. See Buchanan's Mysore Vol. 1, p. 155.
- Ugat, or Yugadi, in some parts of Guzerat, stones on which are inscribed deeds of sale, or free grant of land, and which are placed in the field or property thereby conveyed, to remain as permanent title-deeds from generation to generation. They always bear at top a representation of the sun and moon, meaning that the deed is to have effect so long as those luminaries continue to shine. These stones are produced and cited as good evidence on questions relating to boundaries, but the inscriptions are often found to be quite illegible.
- Ugateca, or Ugateera, free lands in Guzerat, derived from Ugat, which See.
- Uggerwalla, a race of merchants of the Vaisya, or third pure caste, so named from the country whence they were supposed to come.
- Ughun, or Aswini, the name of the month which corresponds with November; it follows Katik.
- Ugneetree, or Agni hotri, a Brahmin devotee who lives on alms, fees, or presents.
- Ugurwale, a title assumed by the Hindostanee traders of the Wyszor persuasion. See Arthur Steele, p. 186.
- Uhur, a reservoir to collect water for irrigating fields.
- Ukkum, permission, an order, command.
- Ukkannama, a written order, standing rule for the details of land revenue, assessment issued by Collectors.
- Ukaseca, land not artificially irrigated. This term is more commonly applied to rice cultivation, and it is understood to include land casually watered from tanks.
- Ul. See Ool.
- Ulcody. See Oolcody.
- Ulparacody. See Oolcody, Pyacarry, and Paracody.
- Ultangan, a grant of land free from rent or payment under the royal seal; a gift to the religious or

- learned.
- Umedwar, or Umaidwar, an expectant, a candidate, one who attends or serves unpaid, who lives upon hope, an apprentice or learner.
- Ummannec. See Amani.
- Umoolwuld, the mother of offspring; a term applied to a female unmarried slaves who may have a child by her master, she being of the same religion with herself. By the Mahometan law she becomes free at his decease, and the child born is also free.
- Umuls, shares or divisions of the revenue.
- Umumoo, a paternal uncle; a father's brother.
- Umzadgy, the condition or state of being an uncle's son.
- Umzady, a paternal uncle's son.
- Ungamurdunee, a caste of Hindoos; Mul and Kshtry, whose occupation is to rub the limbs and anoint the person with oil.
- Ungreas, persons of various castes, employed in Guzerat and other places as money carriers, faithfully discharging the duty though miserably poor, and ready to steal property which is not committed to them in trust.
- Unjoomun, or Anjuman, a meeting or council of a caste or tribe among the Parsees.
- Unoopal, or Til, a measure of time; sixty make a bipul, which is the twenty-fourth part of a minute.
- Untez, or Antya ja, low born, pariair, Irvine's Ajmeer, p. 93.
- Untusht, an exaction for the privy purse of the prince; a Sanscrit term signifying what is within or concealed, hence a secret account, a bribe of any kind.
- Upanayana, or Upanayan, investiture of Hindoos of the three superior castes with the sacred thread; part of the Sanscara.
- Uprohit, priest, the village moderator. He almost universally cultivates a particular parcel of land free from rent, or at least, lightly assessed.
- Upurambust, one descended from a Brahmin father and Kshutry mother by an adulterous connection, estimated lower than the Wys. His duty is to read a small part of the Uteerwun Ved, to learn the duties of a Joshee, and serve the Rajah.
- Urbaubs, the chiefs of the tribes in Peshawar are so called.
- Urdelee, a tenant at will in the Southern Concan.
- Urhmag, transit duty on coming from a cross road to the great road.
- Urs, or Arusu, a king thus at Mysore, Venkatapaty Urs is the same as Venkatapaty Razoo, or Row or Roy.
- Urzedar, a petitioner or applicant.
- Urzee, or Arzi, an address, or application in writing, petition, request, or representation.
- Urzul, a class of cultivators, consisting of low-caste persons, who are generally located on an estate at some expense of capital; who pay more than the Ushraf, or favoured class, and are mostly tenants at will. Low; mean; &c.
- Usarh, or Ashadha, the name of a month which partly corresponds with June; it follows Jet'h.
- Usher, in general, means the tenth part; and, in law, signifies the tithes which are taken from the produce of cultivated lands in Arabia and other places.
- Usheree, the same as Ashooree, which see.
- Ushraf, a superior class of cultivators, generally Brahmins or Rajpoots, connected with the Zemindars by religious, family, or friendly ties, and on this account somewhat favoured in the assessment.
- Usrah, or Ashrah, the first ten days of the Mahometan festival of the Mohurran, celebrated in commemoration of the death of Hossein and Hassan, the sons of Ali and Fatima.
- Utinkuthum, a caste of Hindoos, who in the Deccan instruct dancing-girls. They are estimated far below Soodras, who pursue the

same occupation in Hindostan. In Poona, the Utuk caste is not known; Gooruwus, Mussulmans, and others, instruct dancing girls there.

Uwara, the trough attached to a well for watering cattle.

Uwul, or Aval, the best of any description of soil—each variety being subdivided into the “uwul” or superior, “doyum,” or middling, “soyuni,” or inferior.

Uya, a species of grain found among the Himalaya Mountains.

V.

Vachana, a word, a sentence, a dictum, a rule, a speech, a law, a tax.

Vachania, a sale of village lands, for the same purpose for which they are sometimes mortgaged in Juraina, which See. Both these appropriations of the Government revenue are in general unauthorized alienations.

Vackeel. See Vakeel.

Vackmoolum, or Vangmulam, deposition.

Vad, a fence, fold, division.

Vaddi, interest.

Vad-koottea, surgeons and compounders.

Vaganai, a jetty run out from the bank of a river in order to turn the stream from it.

Vagree, a Hindoo who rears poultry, and catches game by nets and snares.

Vahanonttee, one concerned in shipping.

Vaiduns and Ooladurs, predial slaves in Travancore employed in cutting timber, making fences, and guarding crops.

Vaikal, a water course.

Vaishnuvas, krishna or Rama; followers of Vishnu, Christna, or Raniya, chiefly mercantile.

Vaisya, the third caste among the Hindoos, comprehending merchants, traders, and cultivators.

Vaituwans, literally, hunters or konakers, a class of slaves in Travancore, ranked high, and prized for their superior fidelity and tractability. They are expert boatman, and often employed in the manufacture

of salt. Their women, as an article of sale, are not much valued, the children of this class being the property of the father's master.

Vajib ul arzee, a petition of proposal to a superior.

Vakalat, agency; attorneyship.

Vakalutnamah, a power of attorney; a retainer; an instrument giving a Vakeel authority to plead in a particular suit.

Vakeel, or Vakil, one endowed with authority to act for another; an ambassador; an agent; an authorized attorney; a public pleader in a court of justice.

Vakeel ul moolulluk, vicegerent; an officer who exercised almost independent power under the Emperors of Delhi.

Vakias, a weight; also a measure.

Vakilit, the first officer in the empire.

Vaky neggarce, an import duty levied under the Mogul Government.

Vale rage, natcheny grain produced in dry-grain lands, perhaps meant for Vali, (Tamil) a certain measure of land.

Vallnall, life-time.

Vana bojanum, or taking in the forest, is a sacred feast held in topes and gardens in the month of November, with object it is supposed of increasing their produce. It is also called Cartegay Poornamy.

Vana gavalu, a tax on firewood and timber, levied in the time of the old native government in Mysore.

Vanaprastha, the Brahmin of the

- third order, who has passed through the conditions of student and householder, and has left his house and family for lonely meditation.
- Vanceya, a tribe of Hindoos in Guzerat, separated into several classes, but all engaged in mercantile pursuits.
- Vanpyar, or Vanaypar, small spots of land yielding garden produce, consisting of plantains, sugar-cane, tobacco, chillies, &c.; totyeaul is another name for this kind of produce.
- Vanta, Waunta, Vatta, or Vantu, portions or distributions.
- Varaha, the Hindu name for the coin which Mussulmans call a Hun, Hon, Hoon, and which the English call a Pagoda.
- Vapus, returning, refunding.
- Var, or Varoo, an affix designating tribe or family. This is merely the Telugu word Varu, they; as Ikhati varu, they of this place; the people of this town. Hence the men of the Manmadi family.
- Varappattu. See Waraput.
- Varappu, limit, a ridge in corn field.
- Varoon, the Hindoo god of the ocean.
- Varat, (Canareso) for Barat, an assignment.
- Varsa, or Varsha calam, the rainy season.
- Vasant, or Vasona calam, The mild season, or spring.
- Vara toondoo, the principal item of the sum deducted from the inhabitants and added to the Government share is the Vara toondoo; a deduction of ten per cent from the customary varam of those who received 60 per cent. These are chiefly Paracudies; and of 5 per cent. from the Varam of those who received 55 per cent, who are chiefly bramins.
- Vasati, literally; a dwelling; an allowance of a pecuniary provision for the maintenance of a family or household.
- Vasel, land which is allowed to lie a year fallow, in contradistinction to bhoot, which the tenants till every season.
- Vasfoda, a low class of Hindoos employed in making baskets and mats.
- Vasooly, the father of Kreeshma in his incarnation.
- Vasors, or Vasu, eight of the first beings created by Brama.
- Vassatee. See Vasati.
- Vath, path, a road.
- Vathom, the Tamil pronunciation of Vedam, a sacred book.
- Vatta grassia, (vatti, mere, and grassam, subsistence.) Lands allotted to the Grassias for their maintenance by the Mahometan invaders. See Grassias.
- Vattam, a small tract or district, also allowance given for the change of coins.
- Vattamaneyam, superintendence over a small tract.
- Vav, or Vavidee, (this is evidently meant for the Telugu word Bavi and the Hindustanee, Badli often pronounced Baori, or Bavidie, or Bowry or Bowlee.) A large well or watering-place.
- Vavva, (perhaps iadd is some antiquated English mode of writing Jhar, a tree.) Planting; as "Iaad Vavva," planting tree.
- Vayal, a paddy field.
- Vayoo, the Hindoo god of the winds.
- Voas, or Vaisya, a sect of Hindoos who wear the "junvee," but are not acknowledged as Brahmins: they cultivate the soil, and are also engaged in trade.
- Vechar, or Vieream, purchase, or sale; also a thing bought or sold.
- Vechameea, land sold by Patels from the Tulput or Government lands, and thence exempted from the public assessment.
- Vedanta, divinity.
- Vedavurtee, land granted to Brahmins for teaching or reciting the Vedas.
- Veds, or Vedas, science; knowledge. The sacred writings of the Hindoos.
- Veecaj, interest; usury.
- Veodhwa, or Vidhava, without a husband, a widow.
- Veoma wallo, usually pronounced Bee-

- ma, but Shakespere says Bima or Biman. An encourager; an assurer. One who engages to defray damage to the properties of others at sea or on shore from accidents.
- Veera, taxes imposed under various denominations upon trades and employments exercised in the villages as well as upon articles of property belonging to the cultivators. They are seldom levied directly on the land, though they frequently affect it, as when imposed on ploughs or on cultivation.
- Veer hoonda. See Vever hoonda.
- Veeshwa, an impost of one or two pice levied on each bullock-load of merchandize in Nundoobar pergunnah, for payment of a guard to traders from robbers on the road to the Sawa and Koronedda Ghants, which was much infested by them.
- Voespaddi, Visubadi, or Veesbadi, villages so called from the land and rent being divided into sixteenth shares, the sharers settling among themselves the exact proportion of the whole that each was to pay. A cess or sum levied on a town, and raised by allotting portions to particular tradesmen according to their means. In Portugal such a tax on trades and handicraftmen is called Decima Industrial (1842).
- Veesam, in Telugu does mean 1/16th, but this is a separate word of another sense.
- Veetal, a state of impurity.
- Veid, or Vaidya, a physician.
- Veiragee, Byraugee, or Vairagi, a Sanscrit word, meaning literally liberated from the passion, applied in vernacular tongues to distinguish the nominally holy Hindoo mendicants.
- Vekalut, agency, attorneyship.
- Vekhus, in the Northern Circars, the net statement of the rents actually to be paid into the public treasury or Boccasam.
- Vellachadum, loss by inundation.
- Vellaversy ryots, resident, or sojourning cultivators or ryots of a village, such as Paracoodies and Pyacarries.
- Velma, or Velama, a Telinga tribe descended from or adopted into the families sprung from the ancient princes of Worungul, being similar to the Nairs of Malabar, and Naigs of Canara.
- Velma dhoras, or Velama lords, who wear armour. A body of military men formerly introduced into the Northern Circars to support the Government.
- Vena, Vina, or Veena, the Indian lute.
- Vera, piercing; vexatious imposts.
- Veriadores, a class of native judicial functionaries in the island of Bombay, whose duties appear to have consisted in the guardianship of orphans, and the care of the effects of deceased persons dying intestate.
- Verrompattun, simple lease tenure in Malabar.
- Vesh, dress; fashion.
- Vet beegar, any thing done without wages. The liability of ryots to perform manual labour for Government on urgent occasions, as to carry the baggage of troops during war, and during entertainments and feasts, or to assist the prince's household, came under this head.
- Vetti, (Telugu,) Begari, (Hindustanee,) drudgery.
- Veth, or Vetti, burthen; applied to the Dhors, whose office it is to carry the baggage of travellers.
- Vetti, a village servant performing menial duties.
- Vettian, a measurer of grain, salt &c., always of the Pariah caste.
- Veva, or Vivaham, marriage.
- Vever hoonda, an extra tax on lands watered from wells.
- Veyt karsye, an obligation to carry supplies to the forts within the district.
- Vidhi, a sacred precept; an act prescribed by the Vedas for effecting certain objects; rule, form, formulary.
- Viekramaditya, Viera, or Vikra, an Indian prince who is supposed to have ascended the throne fifty-seven

- years before our Saviour's birth, and the date of whose accession is adopted as an era in the northern parts of India. The year A.D. 1840 corresponds with the year of Vocramarca 1897-98, the latter commencing on 3rd April.
- Vihar, a Buddhist convent.
- Vilasam, superscription of a letter.
- Villavu, production, growth.
- Vinatega, or Vainateya, a name of Garuda; the Eagle, of Vishnu or Jupiter. A bird fabled to be of wonderful size, and the vehicle of Vishnu.
- Virjeh valla, mortgaged lands in Anjar, paying bhog to the Chassias and the Government.
- Vis, or Veesam, $1/16$ th; one sixteenth. Vis of land, a measure of land nearly equal to two acres.
- Vishnu bukt, or bhact, a worshipper of Vishnu.
- Vishnu priti, land granted for the sake of Vishnu.
- Viss, the 8th part of a Madras Maund. The regulation weight is 3lbs. 1oz. 6dr. but it is generally taken as $3\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.
- Vissabady, assessed with revenue according to a survey valuation. See Veesbudy.
- Vissum, $1/16$ th, one anna. A sixteenth; a measure of land in the Northern Circars equal to nearly two acres.
- Vitey, (Tamil,) stuff used in making up knapsacks.
- Vittoopul, land which has been sown, but no crops produced.
- Vivaha, (Sanskrit,) marriage; the completion of the Sanscara or succession of ceremonies considered essential to securing to the members of the three higher castes of Hindoos their full privileges.
- Vizarat, the officer of the Vizier. The ministership. The seals.
- Vizeerces, an Affghan tribe.
- Vizier, or Vizierool momalik, the first minister of the empire. Nawab Vizier is the title of the lieutenant of the empire, who governed the province of Oude.
- Vohora, Vora, or Bora, merchants and pedlars.
- Votpun, or. Utpannam, an assessment according to actual produce.
- Vritti, fees and perquisites received by officiating Brahmins, and on which they subsist.
- Vroot, a Brahminical religious office.
- Vuccaloo jummedaloo, a description of slaves in the Coorg country. The term means those who are the personal slaves of cultivators, and who move with them wherever they go. The proprietors have the power of selling them, but not to a person who will carry them out of the country, unless the slaves themselves consent.
- Vud, the dark or decreasing half of the lunar month.
- Vulganeoo, a low caste of Hindoos, employed in tanning hides and twisting them into strong traces and ropes.
- Vullava. See Polayons.
- Vullud danea, lands mortgaged, of which the original loan has been paid by their product.
- Vultar, a right enjoyed by Wussawas or heads of Bheel villages in Rajpootpitr, consisting in an exemption from payment of revenue upon whatever quantity of land he or his family may cultivate. In return for their privilege, the Wussawa is bound to provide with a subsistence any person deputed by the Government to his village, whether for the purpose of collection, or for any other. In Coombe villages this charge falls on the villagers generally, in Bheel villages on the Wussawa alone.
- Vunjaro, or Banjaree, a trader by land, in contradistinction to a seafaring trader, who is called "Vahavuttee."
- Vunnkur, a weaver.
- Vunsoulee, or Vamsavali, a pedigree; a table of descent.
- Vurkhasin, or Varshasharam, an annual allowance made to Brahmins and to holy mendicants.
- Varrun sanker, or Varna Sancara,

mixed classes of Hindoos proceeding from intermarriages of the four original castes.

Vantincea, guards, or armed police in Guzerat.

Vurwadoo, a modelling fellow.

Vustee, or Vasati, a habitation.

Vuttav, or Vattam, inferiority; applied to deficiency of value in coins in currency at one place in comparison with another; it may be either intrinsic or arbitrary.

Vyajyam, lawsuit, quarrel. This word, which is in daily use by all classes is of unknown origin. It is not, as some Bramins assert, a corruption of Vivada.

Vyas, Vyasa, or Vihasa, the author or compiler of the Vedas, and law-giver to the present race of Brahminical Hindoos.

Vyasa poojah, a ceremony named

after Vyasa, the compiler of the Vedas, which is performed by reciting certain portions of the Veda on the banks of rivers and tanks, to propitiate the deity.

Vyasanthole, or Vyasa, (Tamil,) Vyasantol, *i. e.* Vyasa's shoulder or arm. The model of a hand carried in procession at certain periods by a tribe of Hindoos, opposed to the Brahmins, called Lingayets, in commemoration of the alleged amputation of the hand of Vyasa.

Vydekum brahmin, a Brahmin whose occupation is to perform sacerdotal duties, from Veda, the sacred book of the Hindoos, in opposition to Langhika, following secular pursuits, from lokum, the world.

Vysa, or Vaisya, pronounced Vai siha. See Vaisya.

W.

Wabasta, an adherent, dependent, connection.

Wada, or Wadadary, a farm of a district.

Wadabundy, or Waida bandi, stated dates at which money is to be paid.

Wadadar, or Ohda dar, a Government officer, who is responsible for the rents of a Zemindary.

Waffa, security.

Waghurs, a low tribe of Hindoos who neglect many of the peculiarities observed by their countrymen.

Wagree, a bird-catcher.

Wahabees, a heterodox sect of Mahometans.

Wairan, desolate, depopulated.

Wajib ul urz, (fit to be represented.) A petition.

Wakoh negar, or Wakenegar, a remembrancer of transactions in the Dewanny department, particularly in the receipt of revenue; he maintained a weekly correspondence with his principal, and acted as a check

on the provincial delegates.

Wakin, news; intelligence; a record.

Wakia nawis, an officer who kept a register wherein the acts of the sovereign were committed to writing, and when approved by the king sealed by the proper authorities and preserved.

Wala, he who has. Feminine, Walo, she who has. Plural, waleh, they who have. Thus, Bacha-wala, one who has a child; Ghora-wala, a horse-keeper; one who has a horse; Sharbet-wala, one who sells or serves Sherbet; Noo-wala, a boatman; Cari-wala, a coachman; a carter; Paisa-wala, a moneyed man; one who is rich; Char-wala, the land lord.

Wala, (Arabic,) a relation between the emancipator of a slave and the freedman, established by the act of emancipation, and conferring on the former certain rights as well as subjecting him to certain obliga-

tions. It rests on the Mahometan law.

Walawa, a guard which travellers in Kattywar have for their protection.

Walee, guardian.

Walee beyeed, a guardian of a more distant degree than a father, brother, or uncle.

Walee jenayut, or Walee uddum, the next of kin, or other person entitled to exact retaliation for offences against the person.

Wangee, a tax levied on grain brought to markets and towns for sale, originally made in favour of the person who established the market, and subsequently reverting to Government.

Wanta. See Waunta.

Wanuprust, a Brahmin devotee.

Waola pusaeta, service land, held free of assessment by village artificers, Brahmins, &c.

War, a hedge.

Warachattum, or Waradittam, a table of the cultivator's share of the produce.

Warakum, advance of money to cultivators.

Waraput, land assessed; also land paying revenue on a division of the crop. See Note on Teorwaput.

Waras, bankers of Anjar.

Warat, or Barat, a draft on a provincial or district treasury; a bill of exchange.

Waris, a claim or title; a right resting on the ground of inheritance from ancestors.

Warisdar, a claimant; an heir.

Warisnama, a document setting forth a claim.

Warkurs, a class of usurious money dealers who frequent the weekly markets in the Southern Mahratta country, making loans of very small amount, and for very short periods, at a high rate of interest.

Warra, a house; a palace.

Warra kondoo, a term used in the Carnatic to designate a Moorassadar.

Warree, a garden; a hamlet.

Warrend kurree, a person who holds lands in the same manner as a com-

mon farmer, but beyond the limits of his own village boundary.

Warum, share; share of the produce, or the rate according to which the division is made between the cultivator and the Government.

Warum patam, In Malabar, a simple lease. The same as Patam.

Wasil, what is received, A head of revenue under the Assil tumar jumma, derived from the annexation of territory; discovery of concealed sources of rent, and resumption of jaghires and of lands under alienations. Also, land ploughed but not sown, paying on that account a double assessment in the year of its cultivation, having been exempted for its fallow year. See Assul tumar jamma.

Wasilat, collections; applied generally to collections of revenue of every description, and under every head of fiscal account.

Wasil bauky, receipt and balance; an account stating the amount received and outstanding. See Jumma wausil baukey.

Wasoodew, a caste of Hindoos descended from the Wydehu and Paturwut, estimated below Koonbees. Their occupation is to wander about the streets early in the morning to awaken the inhabitants. The Wasoodew is known by his wearing a peacock's feather cap. They go round begging, and are called Dhukot in Hindoostan.

Wassyout nama, a will.

Watan, or Wattun, native country.

Wangery. See Wagree.

Waunta, alienated land, sometimes held free of Government demand, in other cases subject to a fixed assessment.

Waywode, a prince; a chieftain.

Wazarat, Vizarat, or Wizarat, the dignity of a Vizier, minister, or Privy Councillor. Rich, Persian Dict. p. 1641.

Wazeat, abatements, deductions which were allowed in the accounts of the Zemindars and others from the collections under the general

heads of Mokhaji and Mascorat
Wazcer, a minister or Secretary to Government.

Wazifa, lands, held by Synds and other Mussulmans generally in virtue of Sannds from the Court of Delhi.

Weeran weranah, or Wairan, waste, ruined, depopulated.

Wela, a small channel or water-course.

Widda, white cowries. The conch shell. A person empowering another to keep his property.

Wilayat, native country, generally applied to England, sometimes to Persia. Sometimes it denotes a country or division of a district.

Willa, assistance; friendship.

Windharee and Munkwar, a caste of Hindoos descended from the Khatri and Wys by adulterous connection, estimated below Soodras, whose business it is to make beads, to drill pearls, &c., to polish shells.

Wirasut, heritage.

Wirasut namah, a roll indicating heirs.

Wirtanter, a description of mortgaged land in Anjar, paying no bhog to the Grassia.

Wisawussa, a square measure of land. It is the twentieth part of a wussa, or four hundredth part of a beega, and contains 9,216 square inches.

Wizr, a crime; a sin.

Wohkeelce, an ambassador.

Wojoolant, wages, salaries, allowances; extra collections for the maintenance of Zemindars.

Wol, a tax similar to black mail, paid to certain noted freebooters and chieftains for protection.

Woodedars, the old spelling for Ohda dar, an officer, or employé.

Woolia, grants of land.

Woolim mauniam, personal service; rent-free lands.

Woonda putty, an impost in Salsette, originating in payments made in commutation of a certain amount of labour required to cut woordas or billets for Government purposes.

Wooriar, a Hindoo tribe, stonecutters.

Wotaree, a caste of Hindoos below Soodras, but above Chandals, manufacturing and selling images of the gods, and also pots and toe-rings composed of the mixed metal called kans, bell-metal.

Wowandee, or Wowand kurees, tenants who reside in one village and cultivate land in another.

Wozunkushee, a cess levied by the engaging Malgozars under the native Government.

Wroot. See Vroot.

Wuddallas, a class of Mahometans who are spread over the coast of Guzeratte and Cutch, and generally man the piratical boats from Okamundul; those living in places where piracy is not encouraged navigate the boats of merchants.

Wuga, or Vaga, a minor division of the lands of a village used indefinitely as to size.

Wubah, sandals.

Wukf, detention.

Wulanda, or Wulandez, the Dutch.

Wulfa, provisions furnished to a person of rank.

Wullutdanea, land, of which the rent is mortgaged for a specified time to discharge a debt.

Wulsa, emigration, decamping, flight. People driven from their homes by invasion.

Wulture, restitution of stolen property.

Wuncherayee, or Wunchurree, a veera, or tax, paid for cattle grazing on Government land.

Wunjara, or Banjari, a caste of Hindoos below Soodras, above Chandals, whose occupation is to make sulcetas for camels, and other articles of coarse hemp (tag). This caste, in the Deccan, manufacture tag, or cultivate Hindoostanee wunjara, trade in grain with bullocks: they are called Lumbau.

Wuntakree, a vegetable ground in Malceat (which see) and garden lands.

Wuntoodar, a junior revenue officer.

- Wuraree, or Vaddo vandlu, commonly called Tank diggers equivalent to miners or pitmen. A very low caste of Hindoos, found chiefly in the Carnatic: they load carts with building-stones, which they sell. They are said to kill and eat rats and other vermin.
- Wurdi, an order or instruction. From the English "Word," particularly meaning Pass word, Watch word. Also, intimation, notice, intelligence.
- Wuree, (Telugu,) or Vari, crop of rice. Coarse rice.
- Wurecalce, a spicy grain cultivated in the Maleeat parts of the Dholka pergunnah.
- Wureera, holes dug in the bed of tanks to supply the place of wells, and procure water for drinking.
- Wurg, estate or independent holding.
- Wurgannud, a change of estate or tenancy in a village.
- Wurgavary, or Vargavargi, exchange or transfer.
- Wurgnft, the departure of a person paying revenue, or his abandonment of land.
- Wurkas, dry land in the Southern Concan; also, flat, high spots for batty in Salsette, but on which different sorts of grain grow.
- Wurkra, a thorny bush, or small tree.
- Wurrat, or Baratan, q. v. an assignment, or order for money.
- Wurr putty, a tax on wells used for irrigation in the Nunchuere pergunnah.
- Wurran. See Burran.
- Wurshashuns, or Varshashanam, an annuity, pensioners of the state on presumed grounds of religion or charity.
- Wurtanah, (Canareso,) income or profits.
- Wurtack, or Vartaca, a manufacturer who carries on his trade at home.
- Wurtuncas, or Vartanam, a certain Stipend, a stipendiary. Armed village watchmen.
- Wussa, a square measure of land. It is the twentieth part of a beega, and contains 184,320 square inches.
- Wussawa, the principal person in or head of, a Bluel village or district.
- Wusseeyatnamah, a will; an endowment with the property of any thing after death; a deed constituting heirs; a paper of administration.
- Wussool, the assessment of the last or recent year; the net produce of the collections, after deducting the usual revenues.
- Wussoolbakee, demand, collection, and balance.
- Wuswaecya, the village establishment of artisans, as the carpenter, blacksmith, &c, and of petty officers, as the Dhers, Burtunees, Pugges, Bunglees, &c
- Wutao, or Wuttum, difference of value in the current rupees or rate of exchange.
- Wuttun, home, native country, an inheritance of any description, whether of lands, fees, office, or other right.
- Wuttundaree, a species of tenure, differing from the Mocrassee tenures chiefly in this, that the former (wuttundaree) exists only by sufferance, whilst the latter are positive and permanent rights. See Wuttun.
- Wuttundars, the holders of Wuttun. All persons who claim hereditary right to any fields come under the head of Wuttundars of the village, though they may have resided all their lives away from it at any distance. See Malcolm's Central India Vol. 2, p. 16.
- Wuttunzabtee, produce or lands in the Deccan belonging to Zemindars sequestered by Government.
- Wuza, remission or deduction.
- Wuzaputti, statement of remission.
- Wuzarees, a barbarous tribe of Affghans.
- Wuzeefa, lands, held by Synds and other Mussulmans generally in virtue of Sumnuds from the Court of Delhi Pension, land bestowed for past services.
- Wuzeefadars, holders of Wuzeefas.

Wuzcefnagadee and Hathecka, probably a reward or pension, being a carriage or an elephant, equivalent to what is called Palankeen, allowance. Land temporarily alienated by the Nuywabs of Broach.

Wuzzoo, a purification by sprinkling water over the body.

Wyd, Vyd, or Vaidya, physician. He administers to the village community, but is not universally on the village establishment, and is only to be met with in towns and village of a larger order.

Wyedikh, or Vaidica, readers of the

Vods.

Wyheet zumcen, land in cultivation.

Wys, or Vaisya, a caste of Hindoos, professing archery, holding the flag, surgery and medicine. There is another class who engage in the cultivation of the land, the rearing of cows, and trading in general.

Wysaghum, or Vaisakh, corn reaped in April.

Wywant, or Vyavastha, an observance established by custom; usual practice.

Wywharee josee, or Vyavahari Jyosya, a Brahminical office.

Y.

Yad dasht, a memorandum.

Yadrickhika, obtained by wilfulness; independence; following one's fancy.

Yast kedmat, attainment of office or employment; fees on the grant of Zemindary or other office.

Yagnya, a sacrifice; a ceremony in which oblations are presented.

Yagny opavitra, the ceremony of investing with the Brahminical thread, accompanied by sacrifices.

Yak, the Choury; a bush-tailed bull; the *Cos grunniens* of Linnaeus.

Yak, one.

Yak fasli zamin, land yielding only one crop per annum.

Yalium, or Yalam, this is often written Velam. Public sale or auction. Also a Lottery. Yalam or Elam is Portuguese and perhaps comes from the Arabic, Ilam, notification. The public exchange at Goa is called Leilao; possibly from the Hindustani Lewa-lewi, barter; exchanging. Hence, the Bengali, Nilam, an auction; but in Arabic, Anooth as in Hindustani, Harraj, is an auction.

Yameen, a vow.

Yameen moonakid, literally a contracted oath or vow; an oath, concerning a matter which is to come.

Yams, in botany, the *Dioswrea Siva*.

Yatam, a Swape for drawing water. See Piccota.

Yatis or Jatis, officiating Jain priests.

Yatraootpun, fee paid for the privilege of erecting stalls at places where pilgrims assemble.

Yehoody, a Jew.

Yekab hogum, or Ek bhogam, applied to villages, means those in which one individual holds the entire undivided lands as his sole property.

Yeksalee, an uncertain and irregular impost in the Dharwar Collectorate, levied upon the Wuttundars.

Yellapi, (Telugu,) the name of a hill tribe, who sometimes commit robberies.

Yellu varsha sarasars, an average of seven years.

Yemada, a caste through whom the jungle products are procured; they are in miserable circumstances, and subsist chiefly on the roots and fruit of the jungle.

Yeneli, (Canarese,) the first crop.

Yomaya, daily allowance, a pension.

Yeojana, a Tamil league, a distance reckoned from 4 to 10.

Yeomiadar, one who enjoys an allow-

ance coming under the head Yeomiah.

Yeomiah, allowances in money to Brahmins, Fakeers. A money allowance or Pension, calculated originally at so much for diem.

Yerlun, a class of the tribe of aggressive slaves in Malabar, termed Cheramas, or slaves of the soil. *See* Cheramas.

Yerwaddy, (Telugu,) ryots who cultivate or occupy land in a neighbouring village in which they do not reside. The same as Pyacarries and Paracoodies.

Yesawul, a state messenger; a servant of parade, who carries a silver or gold staff.

Yeskur, a village watchman and guide.

Yetesab, or Ihtisab, an officer for regulating weights.

Yetmannee, land under the care or superintendence of a Zemindar.

Yetmaumbundy, or Ihtimam bandi, an account of the pergunnahs and other subdivisions of a province, with the names of the Zemindars, and the nature of separated land, where alienated, and where annexed.

Yewaroo, a class of slaves in Coorg, comprising the following tribes,

viz.: Batta Koolearoo, Jano Koolearoo, Paney Yewaroo, Badagay Yewaroo, and Punjay Yewaroo.

Yewun, or Yavan, (Sanskrit,) alien from the Hindu people.

Yoga, a sort of worship which consists in being absorbed in the abstract contemplation of the Deity, to the exclusion of all other ideas, and with the organs of sense as much as possible closed. The devotee so engaged is considered to be united to Brahma.

Yomia, or Yawmiy, feminine Yawmiyat, daily bread, pension. *Rich. Per. Dict.* p. 1713.

Yoozka, mounds or burrows of earth which mark the place where some one has died.

Yudnyejum, probably two spellings for the same word yajna. Home sacrifice.

Yug, an age. The Hindoos reckon the duration of the world by four distinct ages, viz., Suttie Yug, Tirtah Yug, Dwapaar Yug, and Collee Yug.

Yugadi, new year's day. This is held by different castes of Hindus on different days. One is on 26th March or thereabouts. *Buchanans' Mysore*, Vol. I. p. 155.

Z.

Zaat, caste, or division of people into tribes or sects.

Zabardasti, oppression, violence.

Zabita, a list.

Zabt. *See* Zubt.

Zaicheh, a horoscope.

Zafra, saffron.

Zahir, apparent, evident.

Zakat, customs, duties.

Zakhera, a store, a granary.

Zameen, security. Three kinds may be distinguished, "Fel zameen," security for good behaviour, "Hazer zameen," security to appear when called for, and "Khut zameen,"

security for the payment of money lent on bond. *See* Zungeer zamin.

Zameinbab, belonging to land.

Zamindar, a landholder; a baron.

Zamindar, a security.

Zaminee, bail; bail for the person is termed "Hazeer zaminee," bail for property is termed "Mal zaminee."

Zamorin. *See* Samorin.

Zangi, an Ethiopian, or Negro.

Zar, gold. Zar zamini, money security.

Zarb, a blow.

Zarbiarkat "struck at Arcot." These words were formerly on the

- Madras Rupee, which now uses an English phrase.
- Zarib. *See* Jarib.
- Zasti, extra, additional.
- Zat, person. *See* Zant.
- Zatee, natural, personal. A jaghire is so distinguished when granted for the private use of the grantee, or for life only.
- Zatmoeras, or Zati miras, fees in grain allowed by Ryots out of the gross produce to the servile class. *See* Mirasi.
- Zat surinjaum, revenue assigned to, and collected by, Comnavisdars or individuals, as personal pay for service, generally military.
- Zaym, a feudal chief, or military tenant.
- Zeban bundy, examination of a witness: the document that contains the questions put to a witness, and his answers.
- Zobbah, a sacrifice.
- Zebt, restraint, confiscation, sequestration. *See* Zabt.
- Zebty, relating to restraint or confiscation; what has been confiscated. Lands resumed by Jaffier Khan which had been appropriated in jaghire are so called. *See* Zebt.
- Zeearut, a consecrated spot.
- Zecra, cummin seed.
- Zeerzemoones, subterraneous apartments intended for a retreat from the heats of summer.
- Zekat. *See* Zakat.
- Zelah. *See* Zillah.
- Zelahdar. *See* Zillahdar.
- Zelahdary, magistrate. *See* Amil.
- Zemeen, ground.
- Zemeen chackeran. *See* Chakeram zemeen.
- Zemindar, a landholder, or officer of high rank, exercising authority over a large division of country, called a zemindary, for the revenue of which he is accountable to the Government. An occupant of land.
- Zemindaran, zemindars; an article in the rent-roll called tumar jumma, consisting of fiefs in the nature of conditional jaghires, conferred on a few frontier Zemindars.
- Zemindaree rusoon, zemindars' cess.
- Zamindarry, the office or jurisdiction of a Zemindar. An estate held by a Zemindar. The revenue settlement made in the Zemindars, in contradistinction to Ryot wary.
- Zeminzhada, an account shewing in detail the extent of Circar and onam land in cultivation.
- Zemjeery, Zunjeery, or Zanjiri, linked, as in a chain. A kind of security, by which the inferior Zemindars become reciprocally responsible for each other.
- Zena, fornication; adultery.
- Zenakar, a person committing adultery or fornication.
- Zenana, the women's apartment.
- Zend, or Zendavesta, the sacred book of the Parsees.
- Zennar, or Zumar, a sacred string worn by the three higher castes of Hindoos. Reeve's Canaresse Dict. gives Janivara as the origin of Zennar. *See* Rich. Per. Dict. p. 783.
- Zer, under.
- Zerahet, or Zerayot, agriculture; cultivation; tillage.
- Zerb, a blow, or stroke.
- Zer band, a leather martingale which was used for a whip or knot in severe floggings.
- Zerb shallaak, a blow with a stick.
- Zeritaloo, land lying under a tank.
- Zermathote. *See* Zyr mathote.
- Zerout, Zaruriyat, or Zururiyat, necessities.
- Zillah, side, part, district, division; a local division of a country, having reference to personal jurisdiction under the British administration; a province; a tract of country constituting the Jurisdiction of a Commissioner or Circuit Judge; and the extent of a Chief Collectorate. A Musulman traveller says, "London is in the Zillah of Middlesex."
- Zillahdar, or Zillandar, a village revenue officer. *See* Zelahdar.
- Zilhudge, a Mahomedan month.
- Ziman, or Zimin, suretyship, obligation, favor, a recompense.
- Ziman tamaltook, recompense for an

assumption of property.
 Zimanulissad, indemnification for damage.
 Zimin, an endorsement on a grant or firman, containing a précis of its contents.
 Zimma, charge, trust.
 Zimmee, an infidel, subject to the Mahometan government.
 Zimmum, or Zimman, the contents, the endorsement of a grant.
 Zimnota, or Zima, suretyship; the consideration usually received by a surety.
 Zimra, a certificate.
 Zindagani, living, subsistence.
 Zindigee, grain; cattle; lands; plantations.
 Zinku, (Bellary) a base coin; a base or inferior sort of pagoda, perhaps an error in writing for Jinsi.
 Zirayit, or Jeroyet, cultivation, sowing. *See* Jerayet.
 Ziyamut, a fief bestowed for military services.
 Zodee. *See* Joree, or Jodee.
 Zohruk, a boat.
 Zonangi. *See* Jonangi.
 Zoor tullub, a compulsory exaction.
 Zabt, sequestration; attachment; restraint; applied more commonly to property than person. Disfranchisement, forfeiture. *See* Zabt.
 Zubtee, one who cultivates the land of the village where he constantly resides, and is considered in the light of an hereditary landholder. The villages where such cultivators reside are also called Zubtee.
 Zubtee crops, crops of sugar-cane, edible vegetables, &c.; but not of grain.
 Zuft, this is meant for Zabt, Zabt, usually mispronounced Zuft, se-

questration; attachment.
 Zukkoom, a tree.
 Zulfagari, the current coin of Hyderabad and Aurungabad was called Halli zoolferaree. *See* Hyderabad Papers, folio, p. 15.
 Zullum, oppression; violence.
 Zumoondar, *See* Zemindar.
 Zunanee zubaan, or Zanani, the style or dialect or speech peculiar to the women of Hindostan, which is considered as unbecoming in a man to use.
 Zunar, or Zunnar, an Arabic word introduced by the Mahometans to signify the pavitra or sacrificial thread worn by the Hindoos of the three higher castes. *See* Zen.
 Zunardar, the wearer of the Zunar.
 Zungeer zamin, chain; security; several persons linked in security for each other.
 Zurb, or Zarb, stamp; impression.
 Zuroorat, necessities. *See* Zerout.
 Zur-soorkh, or Zar surkh, red gold.
 Zymn, the interior of any thing; what is included or contained; contents. The inventory, schedule, or described particulars accompanying a sunnud or grant of land. *See* Zimin, or Zimmum.
 Zyr malhote, (Zar, gold or money.) An item of Mahometan taxation; consisting of—1st. Nuzzar poonah, or presents exacted from Zemindars at the annual settlement; 2nd. Bhay khelat, or the price of robes bestowed at that time as the tokens of investiture; 3rd. Pushta bundy, or contributions for keeping up the rivers' banks; 4th. Russoom nuzurnt, or commission levied on treasure brought from the Mofussil or interior. *See* Mahtoot.