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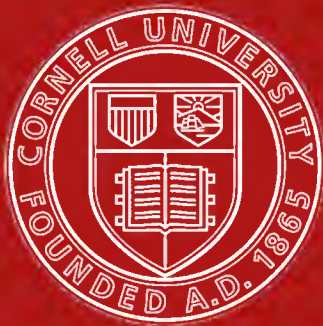
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A

GLOSSARY

OF

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE TERMS,

AND OF

USEFUL WORDS OCCURRING IN OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT

OF

BRITISH INDIA,

FROM THE

ARABIC, PERSIAN, HINDUSTÁNÍ, SANSKRIT, HINDÍ, BENGÁLÍ, URÍYA, MARÁṬHI,
GUZARÁTHÍ, TELUGU, KARNÁTA, TAMIL, MALAYÁLAM,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES.

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE

AUTHORITY OF THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

BY

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LONDON:

WM. H. ALLEN AND CO.

BOOKSELLERS TO THE HONORABLE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

MDCCCLV.

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LONDON :
PRINTED BY WILLIAM MAVOR WATTS,
PRINTER TO THE HON. E. I. COMPANY'S COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

P R E F A C E.

THE numerous documents relating to the administration of the government of India by the East-India Company which have been printed, and the still more voluminous correspondence which remains in manuscript, have, from the earliest to the most recent dates, been thickly studded with terms adopted from the vernacular languages of the country, and commonly inserted without any explanation of their purport. Various reasons may be assigned for a practice which, to say the least of it, is attended with considerable perplexity to those who have not studied the languages of India at all, and is not free from embarrassment even to many by whom those languages have been in part only, or imperfectly acquired. In many cases, no doubt, it might be difficult or impossible to discover exact equivalents for the native words in English, and the use of the original term most expressively conveys its meaning to those to whom the occasion of its employment is familiar, although they be not Oriental scholars: *Ryot* and *Ryotwár*, for instance, suggest more precise and positive notions in connexion with the subject of the land revenue in the south of India, than would be conveyed by cultivator, or peasant, or agriculturist, or by an agreement for rent or revenue with the individual members of the agricultural classes: in this and similar instances the employment of the original native term is recommended by the advantages of conciseness and precision.

In the far greater number of cases, however, the practice cannot be vindicated by an equally cogent plea, and must be ascribed to other considerations. It may sometimes, perhaps, be assigned to a pedantic affectation of conversancy with the native languages, but it may more frequently be attributed to indolence—to a reluctance to take the trouble of ascertaining the proper sense of the word, and of seeking for a suitable equivalent, even where such an equivalent is at hand, and where the original term denotes nothing peculiar or technical. It is scarcely necessary, for example, to introduce the word *Midde* in its native dress, when it signifies only “an Upper-storied house;” and “Widow” is quite as much to the purpose as *Avirá*, especially when the latter is barbarously transmuted to *Obeera*. It is very obvious, however, that whatever may be the familiarity acquired in some instances with the spoken language of the Courts of Justice and Revenue, that familiarity is restricted to a few of the dialects, and that a critical acquaintance, even with those that are understood, is far from common. This is very evident when, as is sometimes the case, an attempt has been made by officers of unquestioned efficiency in other respects, to analyse etymologically the terms they employ, particularly in regard to the languages of the south of India. Thus it is said by a functionary of more than ordinary merit, and one who was specially selected for his knowledge of the languages, that the last syllable of *Dessaye* is a Canarese term for “mother,” when it is nothing more than the abridgment of *adhi*, “over—one who is placed in authority over a district.” The same functionary explains *Desmukh*, literally the head or chief (*mukhya*) of a country (*des*), as meaning “ten blows,” confounding evidently the Sanscrit *des*, “a country,” with the Hindí *das*, “ten,” and *mukha*, “face,” with the Hindustani *muth*, “a fist.”—East-India Selections, iv. 798. In fact, the whole linguistic stock of the major portion of the Civil Service was for many years a little Hindustani and less Persian; and it is only recently that attempts have been made to extend the range of attainment, and place it upon a sound and comprehensive basis.

Whatever the acquirements, however, of those with whom Indian official documents originate, it is undeniable that many of those to whom they are addressed, or for whose information they are designed, members of the Court of Proprietors, of the Court of Directors, of the Board of Controul, the Houses of

Parliament, the British public, pretend to no acquaintance with the languages of India, and to them an interpretation of the native words which come before them is indispensable. A few may have become almost naturalized by repetition, but by far the greater number remain unintelligible. Even of the meaning of those however which have been longest and most extensively current, precise ideas are not always entertained; and it may be doubted if there are many persons, of those who have not been in India, or who have no knowledge of Hindustani, who possess a ready and correct conception of the purport of such frequently recurring terms, as *Ádlat* and *Zamindár*.

But besides the great proportion of those who may feel it their duty to consult the records of the Indian governments for information, without pretending to any conversancy with the Indian languages, many even of those who have been educated for the service of the Company will be occasionally perplexed by the appearance of native terms with which they are unacquainted. The Company's servants at the different Presidencies are not expected to be proficient in the languages spoken in the territories of other Presidencies than their own, and yet they must find it of material benefit to be able to consult their records; while even in their own branch of the service, they will not unfrequently be crossed by unusual designations. The Persian or Hindustani scholar will not, therefore, always be competent to appreciate the value of the Sanskrit and Arabic vocables which constitute the language of Hindu and Mohammadan law. Those languages will but imperfectly prepare the Bengal civilian for Hindí, Bengálí, and Panjabí: they will be of equally little avail in the peninsula for the interpretation of terms pertaining to Tamil, Telugu, Karnáta, and Malayalim; and they will but lamely help the Bombay servant over the intricacies of Maráthí and Guzeráthí, to say nothing of Sindhí and Marwáří. Even with the scale of acquirements extended as far as may be reasonably expected, the great variety of the prevailing forms of speech in India renders it impossible, perhaps, that even all those which would be of service may be so mastered, that words derived from them will always convey the meanings they bear independently of such explanation as is to be looked for from a Glossary or a Lexicon.

Supposing, indeed, that a much more comprehensive and critical acquaintance with the languages of India existed than that which usually prevails, such knowledge will still not be always sufficient to enable its possessor to recognise a native word, however familiar to him in its original characters, in the unusual and often preposterous form in which it appears when represented by the English alphabet. Of course, English documents cannot admit Oriental letters; and Indian words, when transferred from their native garb to an English dress, are often so strangely disguised, that it is always difficult, sometimes impossible, to identify them. The causes of their transfiguration are easily understood: they may have been written down by the European functionary from native enunciation, agreeably to his conception of the sound, without advertence to the original characters, the only guides entitled to reliance: the ear is far from accurate, particularly the English ear, which is unaccustomed to a definite system of pronunciation in its own alphabet, especially as regards the vowel sounds. The consequences are, an entire misrepresentation of the original spelling, and a total want of consistency, the very same word being written in every possible variety of orthography. Another source of error is the employment of a native amanuensis, who knows a little English, to write the word, and in all likelihood, he will diverge still farther from accuracy than his European superior. The term thus incorrectly and blunderingly set down has to be transcribed repeatedly by native copyists for transmission to higher authority, and eventually, perhaps, to England; and every time that it is re-written there is a renewed probability of error. In this state it comes home, and is here re-copied by English clerks, who are, of course, unable to correct the most palpable mistakes, and are fully qualified to commit more. In the last place, it has to be transferred to the press, the correction of which is entrusted to incompetent revision, and by which fresh blunders are copiously grafted on the already abundant crop. Many printed documents, of the first importance as to their subjects, and upon which very great expense has been incurred by the Company, have been rendered almost useless by the innumerable inaccuracies which disfigure almost every page. The collection, for example, known as *Selections from the Judicial and Revenue Records*, in four folio volumes, containing many most important and valuable documents, is all but spoiled by the perpetual recurrence of such errors as *Lokar* and *Sokar* for *Lohar*; *Sale* for *Lal*; *Derk* and *Desh* for *Derh*; *Pottar* for *Pot-dár*; *Swinjammy* for *Sarinjami*; *Kadarnaibh* for *Kadármbam*. Such as these admit of correction: others are more puzzling, but may be corrected conjecturally: *Bazar-heetick*, is no doubt intended for *Bazar-baithak*; *Mohcuddum Quaz* appears from the context to be designed for *Mukaddam-karz*;

and *Ooleim kaley* and *Muddum kaley* are intended for *Uttama káli* and *Madhyama káli*. Others, again, baffle conjecture. It passes my ingenuity to propose probable substitutes for *Barhee Mutputti*, *Herymut desa*, or *Quaeem seodi jumma*. The Selections are not singular in this respect, and strange perversions find their way into official reports, even when printed in India, where competent revision is more plentiful than it should be in this country. In the reports of the judicial proceedings in the Zila Courts we have *Jumme*, and even *Jemmy* for *Janmí*, "one who holds a birthright;" and *Halfan*, "by or upon oath," is metamorphosed to *Hul Fun*. Documents emanating from the highest authority are not exempt from such disfigurement. In the Instructions to the Settlement Officers from the Governor of the North-west Provinces we have *Dhurkast* for *Durkhast*; and in the Decisions of the *Sadr Áddalat* we find *Tun-khaw* for *Tankhwáh*, and *Joonmoohoostee* for *Junum-moohoortee*, "the hour of nativity." Now, whether these be blunders of transcription or typography, they are calculated to perplex even Oriental scholars, and are grave blemishes in documents emanating from authority, and intended to communicate information on which implicit reliance may be placed.

The deficiencies in this respect, of the published and unpublished documents relating to India, as well as the want of a more comprehensive key to the numerous native terms employed than any previously compiled, having been brought to the attention of the Court of Directors in August 1842, it was resolved to adopt measures for forming a Glossary of words in current use in various parts of India, relating to the administration of public business in every department, the want of which had long been found a source of much inconvenience. Under an impression that this could not be effected without the co-operation of the Company's servants locally employed in all parts of India, instructions were given to the Supreme Government of India to call upon the functionaries at the several Presidencies for their assistance. In order to serve as a guide for their proceedings, a rough Glossary, alphabetically arranged, was compiled in the India-House, taken chiefly from a list of words collected by the late Mr. Warden during his residence at Bombay, and from sundry printed collections; and a sufficient number of printed copies were transmitted to India for distribution to the several officers. In this Glossary the words were inserted purposely as they were met with, without any attempt to correct them, or to reduce their spelling to a uniform system; as, in the absence of the native characters, any attempt to represent the words in those of Europe might only have multiplied the obvious inaccuracies of the original collection: their correction was left to the Indian authorities, by whom the proper native orthography could be most readily ascertained, and they were instructed to return the lists in an accurate form, and accompanied by the native characters of the district in which the words were current. The authorities were also directed to add to the collection the many words that were known to be wanting, and to subjoin full, careful, and accurate explanations of their meaning. The copies were printed in such a shape as to admit of the insertion of the requisite additions and emendations, and several hundreds were sent out from time to time, with an expectation expressed that they would be returned in six months from the time of their distribution. The final arrangement of the whole work was to be committed to the compiler of the present publication.

After a much more protracted interval than that of six months, the rough Glossaries found their way back from Bengal and partially from Madras: from Bombay none returned. The latter default was not much to be regretted, for however judicious the design, its execution at the other Presidencies proved almost an entire failure. Many of the lists came back blank; of several the leaves had not been cut; in the far greater number, a mere pretence of doing something was displayed by the insertion of a few terms neither novel nor important; a few afforded some serviceable materials, especially when, as was frequently the case, the task had been transferred to the subordinate officers, Munsiffs, Amíns, Sadr-amíns, and Deputy-collectors, the uncovenanted servants of the Company. Some of these did furnish lists of native terms, of a useful description, written in both the English and native characters. Several of the native officers, however, misapprehended the object of the collection, and admitted a copious infusion of words which had no peculiarly official significations. More than one, indeed, in Upper India, turned to Shakespear's Hindustani Dictionary, and deliberately covered the blank pages of the Glossary with words taken at random from the Lexicon. The practice was too glaringly obvious to be doubted; but it was confessed to me by one of the perpetrators, Mir Shahamat Ali, whom I taxed with it when in England. He was an individual eminently qualified to have responded to the intentions of the Court as an efficient public officer, a scholar, and a man of ability; but so little interest was felt in India in the subject, such was the unwillingness to devote any time or trouble to the task, that even he evaded its performance. The same feelings pervaded the service in Bengal. At Madras, matters

were not much better. The returns were collected by the Persian and Telugu translator to the Government, Mr. C. P. Brown, and embodied in one compilation. The character which he gives of those returns shews that they were equally meagre and insufficient as those of Bengal. He has since printed them, enlarged with additions of his own, under the denomination of a *Zillah Dictionary*, the utility of which is somewhat impaired by the erroneous explanations derived from the documents with which he had been furnished. From his aggregate collection in manuscript, some useful terms, however, have been obtained, although their accuracy has been rendered occasionally questionable by the observations of the Board of Revenue on the printed form which was not received in time to be made much use of. From Madras, also, came two serviceable lists supplied by the Residents at Mysore and Hyderabad, Generals Cubbon and Fraser. From Bombay, as already observed, not a single list has been returned. The fate which has attended a measure so judiciously conceived, and so well calculated to have brought together a large body of valuable information of the most authentic character, is far from creditable to the public zeal and philological proficiency of the East-India Company's Civil Service.

One honourable exception must, however, be acknowledged. "Observing with regret that the call for information had not been responded to, except to a very limited extent, by any of the officers under the control of the Board of Revenue of the North-western Provinces," of which he was then a member, the late Sir Henry Elliot—whose early death has deprived the Bengal Civil Service of a most zealous and accomplished Oriental scholar, and an enlightened and efficient public officer—undertook to supply the deficiency, and to put together the information he had collected respecting the tribes, the customs, and the fiscal and agricultural terms current in Upper India. The collection was printed under the modest designation of a Supplement to the Glossary, and contains a number of local terms of the most useful and authentic description, arranged alphabetically according to the order of the English alphabet, but accompanied by the native characters, both Arabic and Sanskrit, and expressed according to the modified system of spelling devised by Dr. Gilchrist, as well as that of Sir William Jones. The greater portion of the contents of this collection are embodied in the present, but some, especially the articles relating to the different Hindu clans and tribes, have been necessarily abbreviated or omitted, as assuming a higher character than that of the mere items of a Glossary, being, in fact, memoirs subservient to the History of India. The north-west provinces of Hindustan limit the extent of the compilation of course to Hindí and Urdu terms, and unfortunately, also, the compilation stops with the letter J. As far, however, as the Supplement goes, it is a contribution to the compilation contemplated by the Court, of which the value and merit cannot be too highly estimated.

The first returns of the blank Glossaries from India having proved that little aid was to be expected from that quarter, it became necessary to look round for other sources of information; and in the first instance, at least, to make use of such as were in print. Of this class were Gladwin's Dictionary of Mohammadan Law and Revenue Terms, Rousseau's Vocabulary of Persian Words in common use in India, and the Indian Vocabulary of Lieutenant Robertson. For the south of India there were the technical terms attached to Morris's Telugu Selections, Brown's Gentoo Vocabulary, and Robertson's Glossary in Tamil and English of words used chiefly in the business of the Courts. There were also, for general reference, the Indices of the Regulations, whether attached to them separately, or as collectively formed by Dale, Fenwick, and Small, the Glossary of the Fifth Report, and, above all, the Dictionaries of all the principal languages, in which a great number of technical terms are necessarily comprised, although the explanations are not always as full and particular as could be wished. The most comprehensive of them in this respect are Major Molesworth's Marathí Dictionary, Reeves's Karnáta Dictionary, and Mohammad Kasim's Dictionary of Guzarathí. The Bengali Dictionaries of Carey and Houghton are singularly defective in technical and colloquial words. Steele's Summary of the law and custom of Hindu castes in the Presidency of Bombay affords a mass of very valuable information respecting the west of India, although sadly disfigured by an uncouth and unsystematic representation of the original words. These were, in the first instance, available: manuscript materials were at first less abundant, and the only collections in the India House were a Glossary of Marathí terms of some extent and authenticity, compiled for the use of the Bombay Government, and a collection of Malayalim words compiled by the late Mr. Græme. The stock of manuscript materials was, however, speedily and importantly augmented.

A collection of Indian technical terms had been for some time in progress, made by my friend Richard Clarke, Esq., whose connexion with the Privy Council in the matter of Indian appeals had impressed him with the necessity of a general compilation of this description, and whose high position when in India as a judicial servant of the Madras Government, and whose attainments as a Tamil scholar, fully qualified him to

supply the want. He had accordingly been diligently engaged in the collection and arrangement of materials for such a work, and had accumulated a large quantity of the most useful words selected from the Regulations, from the Reports of the Committees of Parliament at different dates, from the Selections from the Records, from the early Reports of cases decided in the Şadr Âdâlat of Calcutta, from Harington's Analysis of the Regulations, Ellis's Mirasi Tenures, Malcolm's Central India, Buchanan's Travels and Eastern India, and various other standard authorities. He had also formed lists of Mohammadan law terms, extracted from the Hidâya, Macnaghten's Mohammadan Law, and Baillie's Digest, and of Hindu law terms from Colebrooke's Digest and Law of Inheritance, Macnaghten's Hindu Law, and my Sanskrit Dictionary. There were also MS. collections of words in the languages of the south of India, accompanied, in some instances, by the native characters. These materials had been classed and arranged alphabetically, and constituted an aggregate of about six or seven thousand terms. They were written according to the system of Sir William Jones, but not accompanied by the native characters. The whole of these materials were most liberally placed at my disposal by Mr. Clarke, when he learned that I was occupied in a similar task; and the greater portion of them, all those which came within the plan of the present compilation, have been incorporated with it, after verifying them by reference to the authorities whence they were taken, and supplying, wherever practicable, the original native letters.

Copious as were the materials furnished by these different sources, it was very soon evident that the supply was far from exhausted, and that a great number of words employed in official documents still remained to be collected and explained. Public documents respecting the judicial and revenue and other departments of the administration of India have of late years been communicated to the public through the press with a liberality which, although no doubt in many respects of great public utility, might perhaps be now curtailed with advantage, as the voluminous extent of the publications may appal some who would wish to consult them, and deter them from availing themselves of the information. Thus we have in print Monthly Reports of Cases decided in the Şadr Courts of Appeal at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, and Bombay; Monthly Reports of the Cases decided in the Zila and subordinate Courts of Bengal, the North-west Provinces, and Madras, which have come latterly to average about 500 pages each, or 6000 pages per annum, or, altogether, 18,000 octavo pages annually. Besides these, the Settlement Reports of the Revenue Officers of the North-west Provinces have been printed, and, at all the Presidencies, Extracts from the Records for many years past have been published, or are in course of publication. All these documents abound more or less with native terms, which, if not in all instances strictly technical, are treated as officially current, and are therefore in need of interpretation. All these have been gone over for several years past, from 1846 to 1853, and such words as were not previously included have been added to the compilation.

Still, these, however ample, are not the only authorities which it has been thought advisable to refer to. Various other public documents are in print, calculated to supply additional materials, such as the Circular Orders of the Şadr Diwânî Âdâlat; Instructions to Settlement Officers emanating from the Government of the North-west Provinces; the particulars of the Settlement Mişl, or Collection of Official Forms; and other similar Documents. Others, originating with private intelligence, have been also found of service, such as Smyth's Bengal Zamîndârî Accounts; the clever Tract in Urdu and Hindi, termed *Khet-karm*, or Field Business; the amusing and instructive "Revelations of an Orderly;" and a host of contributions to the Asiatic Researches, the Transactions of the Bombay Literary Society, the Transactions and Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, and the Journals of the Asiatic Society and Agricultural Society of Bengal, of the Literary Society of Madras, and of the Branch Asiatic Society of Bombay. The great extent of these several authorities renders it impossible to have bestowed upon them more than a cursory examination, and there are, no doubt, still abundant materials to be gathered from them; but they have been consulted with more or less care, and from these and other works incidentally referred to, the collection has been carried far beyond the limit which was anticipated when the task was undertaken. The Index of the Glossary exhibits an aggregate of more than 26,000 words; and although many of them are mere varieties of spelling, yet the far greater proportion are leading terms, in their correct orthography, agreeably to the system which has been followed in representing Indian words by the letters of the Roman alphabet.

The only trustworthy representation of an Indian word is its native costume: it can never be thoroughly nationalised in any other: but as it has to take a place in English documents, and is addressed to those to whom it would otherwise be illegible, it is the especial object of the present compilation to give it as faithful an equivalent as the difference in the values of letters and the peculiarities of national enunciation will permit,

attaching to it at the same time, as a check upon the copy, the original delineation of the word in the letters of its own alphabet, wherever verifiable, for the use of those who are qualified to make the comparison. To be able to appreciate, however, the intention of the copy, and to make use of it with advantage, it is necessary that the principles upon which it has been developed should be properly understood.

The extreme and contradictory variety which prevails in the spelling of Oriental words has been often made the subject of remark, and not unfrequently of censure. The latter may not be always undeserved; yet those who condemn are not always qualified to judge, and they often exhibit in themselves a most perverse determination not to be set right. Above a century ago the most unexceptionable authorities established by their example how *Mohammed* should be spelled, or nearly so, but to so little purpose that it still is most common to write it *Mahommed*, and even *Mahomet* is still far from unfrequent. As long as this disregard of exactitude is so universal it little imports what animadversions may be passed upon the want of it by incompetent judges; but those who should know better, those who are acquainted with the original languages, are inexcusable when they write the native words without reference to their proper form, and without any consistent or systematic mode of expressing them, each individual writing it as he hears, or thinks he hears it articulated, and without paying any attention to its original alphabetical structure. It is undoubtedly true that many of those who are in the habit of hearing and uttering native words in the course of official duty are unfamiliar with their written forms, and will not take the trouble to acquire a knowledge of their alphabet. Even, however, when acquainted with the characters, they will not be at the pains of acquiring a systematic plan of representing them, but write them according to the fancy of the moment, and with a total indifference to consistency which produces the most needless and incompatible misrepresentations of one and the same word, to an extent that would scarcely be thought possible if it were not substantiated by daily experience, even in the most ordinary and simple words. It would, for instance, be thought impossible to represent *Lakhiraj* (from *la*, "without," and *khiraj*, "tax,") by any other letters, and the disciples of the two chief propounders of schemes of Oriental orthography, Sir William Jones and Dr. Gilchrist, would unhesitatingly concur in the representation; yet notwithstanding the concurrence of the two systems, and the simplicity of the original word, we meet with *Lakhiraj* under the monstrous disguises of *Lakerage*, *Lackeradge*, *Lackiraz*, *Lackerage*, *Laqueerauz*, and *Leeakeerazee*. It is high time that such monstrosities should no longer be perpetrated or tolerated, and that the only remedy of which it admits should be applied—the authoritative enforcement of a uniform system for the representation of the original letters by those of the English alphabet. For this purpose a system must be devised, and then it must be learned. The cause of the confusion is, chiefly, neglect of the latter. We have systems, good enough in their respective ways, but few or none will take the trouble to study and apply them.

The representation of Oriental words by Roman characters has not now for the first time to be considered: the question was most ably discussed nearly seventy years ago by Sir William Jones, and was placed upon its right footing in his Memoir, which judiciously prefaces the *Researches of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, and commences the first volume, printed in 1788. There are but two principles involved in the adaptation of one alphabet to another: 1. an analogous classification of the *letters themselves*, according to their original arrangement; or, 2. the representation of *their sounds* in equivalents of similar enunciation; in other words, the one principle is analogy, the other, pronunciation. Sir William Jones adopts the former as the more simple, universal, consistent, and scientific, and as exempt from the anomalies and contradictions which the English alphabet presents, in which, as he ingeniously pointed out, every vowel and a diphthong may be used to articulate one and the same sound, as in the sentence "a mother bird flutters over her young," in which every vowel of the alphabet and the combination *ou* has the sound of *u* in *but*. He also instances, in the quotation from Maleherbe, the absurd results that would follow an attempt to transcribe the original French passage according to even its French pronunciation,—an absurdity which we commonly, though not invariably, avoid in ordinary life by writing foreign names, not according to their pronunciation, but their original spelling. No one would think of writing *Paris* "Paree," *Rousseau* "Roosso;" nor, except in a conundrum, *Toulon* and *Toulouse*, "Too long" and "Too loose;" and it would be a sorry jest that should convert *Grisi* into "Greasy." We do not, therefore, follow sound alone in the Anglicising of European foreign words; and the principle is, if possible, still less applicable to the languages of the East.

Not very long, however, after the system of Sir William Jones had been adopted by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the principle of pronunciation was taken up by Dr. Gilchrist, with relation especially to the

Hindustani language as written in the Arabic and Persian alphabet; and with great ingenuity he devised a scheme for expressing the letters of one alphabet by the other, according to their prevailing sounds. This plan he advocated with an earnestness which savoured something of extravagance; but his scheme, as finally developed as his Hindee-Roman Orthoepical Ultimatum, was, with one or two exceptions, exceedingly well adapted to its object, that of expressing with uniformity and consistency the Oriental characters in English letters, in such a manner that English readers, unacquainted with the former, would be enabled to articulate the words with a very near approach to their correct pronunciation. Here, then, is all that is wanted—two ingenious systems, one based on analogy, one on pronunciation; and it is only requisite that a person proposing to write Oriental words in Roman letters should make himself familiar with one or the other. It has been more congenial, however, to the natural indolence and self-sufficiency of writers on Indian subjects to study neither, but to blunder on without any previous preparation, to put down words at random, and mystify the public with all sorts of incongruous creations.

Although fully adequate to the determination of the principles on which the mutual adjustment of the Oriental and Roman alphabets ought to be grounded, yet some of the details of the two systems have been thought to admit of improvement, and different modifications of both have been from time to time proposed. The system of Sir William Jones was scrupulously adhered to by Mr. Colebrooke, and prevails in the Asiatic Researches, and in the Journals of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and of the Royal Asiatic Society; it was used, somewhat modified, by Sir Charles Wilkins, in his edition of Richardson's Persian Dictionary, and in Shakespear's Hindustani Dictionary; nearly unaltered in Rottler's Tamil, Campbell's Telugu, and Bailey's Malayalam Dictionaries; and, in a mixed form, in Reeves's Karnáta Dictionary. Major Molesworth, in his Maráthí Dictionary, follows generally Dr. Gilchrist's system. The public authorities in Bengal also usually observe a modification of Gilchrist's spelling, when they follow any system at all; but there is little uniformity in this respect. In 1834, a vigorous effort was made in Bengal to establish what was termed the Romanizing system, or the substitution of the Roman letters for the characters of the country, in all printed books, and the project is still in operation to a limited extent. Competent scholars from different Missions, Dr. Duff, and Messrs. Pearce, Yates, and Thomas; and distinguished Members of the Company's Service, Mr. H. T. Prinsep, the late Mr. J. Prinsep, Mr. John Tytler, and Mr., now Sir Charles Trevelyan, took part in the discussion, and their several communications were collected and printed at Serampore. The different modes of writing the Oriental words in Roman letters were then fully and fairly considered, and a system nearly identical with that of Sir William Jones was adopted. Again, in 1845, an intelligent and ingenious treatise on the mode of writing Oriental words, having especial reference to the present Glossary, by Mr. Crow, Deputy Collector, was published in Calcutta, who was wrong only in supposing that the crude spelling of the Draft Glossary was final. Still more recently, the subject has been taken up by the Missionaries of England and America, and some eminent German Oriental scholars and philologists; and several conferences were held, under the auspices of Chevalier Bunsen, for the purpose of fixing a standard in Roman characters for the expression of foreign forms of speech, whether possessed of alphabets or without them. Proposals for a Missionary alphabet founded on these discussions, have been published by my friend Maximilian Müller, Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Oxford. There is no lack, therefore, of careful and competent investigation of the subject; and although uniformity of practice has not been, and probably will not be, the result, yet an approximation has been made to it, and the principle of analogy, where alphabets exist, is recognised as preferable to that of pronunciation. Where the language is unwritten, sound must be more or less the guide; but with such forms of speech we have no concern, all the languages of the civilised races of India being provided with alphabets.

In the following pages the principle of analogy has been preferred, and the system of Sir William Jones has been pursued, with some modifications of detail, which will be particularised in the remarks on the table of equivalents, which will presently be given. Their object will be rendered more obvious by prefacing a few general rules for the conversion of one set of characters into another, and the observations which they suggest. The rules are in general harmony with those acknowledged as the basis of the Missionary alphabet. The observations have also reference to the propositions for its development.

I. The same letter should be invariably used to represent the same letter or the same sound: if *a* be chosen as the representative of the short vowel, it should never be allowed to alternate with *e* or *u*, *o* or *æ*.

II. The same letter should never be used to express two different letters or sounds.

On this account I object to the proposal to represent both *k* and *ch* by *k*, although etymologically there may be an affinity between them, as pointed out half a century ago by Dr. Gilchrist, in his recognition of the identity of *kirk* and *church*. Etymology, however, is admitted to be a somewhat unsafe guide; and I would restrict *k* to its guttural duties, on the same principle as, inconsistent with this rule, I conceive it objectionable to give a double office to *g*, although it has such a duality in English, as in *gin* and *gun*. It is proposed, indeed, to distinguish both the *k* and the *g* by printing them in italics when palatals, but the distinction is insufficient, as it is one of form, not of value, and is both uncouth and likely to be overlooked. My friend Müller's "*Gagatai Kingis' khan*" will be much more consistently and correctly written "*Jagatai Chingis khan*," *i. e.* *ch* and *k* each having but one power.

III. Simple letters should, as far as possible, be used for simple letters.

On this ground, objections may be taken to the use of *ch*; but although written as two letters, it has in English the power of but one: and although the nations of the Continent express it by combinations of a rather uncouth appearance, yet, as symbols have to be devised for sounds which are foreign to an individual alphabet, there is no good reason why one should not borrow of another. *Ch*, as a novelty, is not more novel than *k* as *ch*; and the one has an existence, which the other has not. On this, and on the use of aspirates as simple letters, we shall have further occasion to animadvert.

It is sufficiently obvious, that if an alphabet of twenty-four letters is to express one of fifty or more, some contrivance must be had recourse to, to extend the elasticity of the former. If the sounds are wholly and radically strange, new symbols must be invented; but if, as is most usual, they are only qualifications of sounds, of which, in the unmodified form, symbols exist, the latter may be adapted to these expressions conformably to the following:—

IV. Diacritical signs, lines, accents, or dots, are to be attached to the Roman letters, in order to enable them to represent modifications of the symbols or sounds which they themselves express.

The choice of these diacritical or distinguishing marks is matter of taste, or, more correctly speaking, of convenience. Sir William Jones objected to the ordinary modes of characterising long and short vowels as properly belonging to prosodial distinctions; and as the use of accents was familiar to some of the European languages, he preferred their employment, and distinguished the long vowels by the acute accent in the middle of words, and by the grave accent in the last syllable: he also characterised the cerebral consonants by the accent. Dr. Gilchrist's representation of the vowels proceeded on a different plan altogether, and he expressed them by special equivalents. In his earliest scheme he distinguished peculiar consonants by small circles above them, as *t̄*, *d̄*, &c.; but in his final alphabet he substituted dots underneath *t*, *d*, *s*, *z*, *z*, and the like. Mr. Shakespear, in his Hindustani Dictionary, uses both, lines above or below, and dots underneath, as *ā*, *ī*, *ēh*, *ś*, *ṣ*, &c.; and Mr. Crow proposes, in various instances, a line, or a line and dot, below the letter, as *a*, *i*, *k*, *k*. It seems inexpedient, however, to diversify the diacritical marks beyond the distinction of vowels and consonants, and the acute accent may be reserved for the long vowel, and dots underneath for the peculiar consonants: the latter have the advantage of being typographically more convenient, of being unobtrusive to the eye, and of being easily multiplied with any number of modifications of the original sound, as will be hereafter shewn.

V. The vowels are to have the powers which they enjoy in most languages except English, and especially in Italian; and, as in Latin, quantity is not to be represented by a difference in the letter, the long and short vowel being held to be one and the same letter, the former being distinguished by the acute accent in whatever part of the word it may occur, as *a*, *á*, *i*, *í*, *u*, *ú*.

It is in this respect that Dr. Gilchrist's system differs radically from that of Sir William Jones, and violates the rule with which we set out, as well as the preceding, in representing one vowel, varying only in the accident of quantity, by two or more, as the short *a* by *u*, the long by *ā*, the short *i* by *i*, the long by *ee*, the short *u* by a new character, which he proposed to be *ω*, and the long *u* by *oo*. There is no doubt that these equivalents represent to an English eye and ear the sounds of the original vowels more readily than the unaccented *a* or the accented *í* and *ú*; but they do not represent the original letters, and destroy all alphabetical identity. A vowel is the same letter, whether it be long or short, and in most languages, except our own, is so written. To represent the long vowel by one symbol and the short by another is to create a distinction where none exists, and to disjoin words which are closely connected. To change the short *a* to *u*, and leave *a* to represent the long, divides words which are essentially identical, and places one at the head and the other at the tail of a dictionary. *Dabee*, for instance, and *dubea*, are radically the same word: the

latter occurs in Sir Henry Elliot's Supplement at an interval of forty pages from the former; in the present compilation, as *Dábi* and *Dabiá*, they come as they should do together. However accommodating, therefore, to national peculiarities, the Gilchrist vowel system will never be universally adopted; and accordingly it does not form an element in any of the schemes proposed for the Missionary alphabet. We shall have further occasion to advert to this part of the subject.

VI. Consonants of the same elementary sound, modified only by pronunciation, but expressed by different symbols, are to be expressed by one and the same symbol, distinguishing it as the equivalent of the original sign by dots underneath the letter, multiplying them according to the multiplied variety of the original sounds.

The multiplied modifications of sounds may be expressed by separate signs in the same alphabet, or they may occur in different alphabets with their respective representations. Thus we have five or six nasals in the Hindu alphabets, and five modifications of *z* in the Semitic alphabets, each of which it is necessary to represent separately, both with regard to the appropriation of the word to the language to which it belongs, and to discriminate between words of very different significations, although very nearly similar forms. Thus, in Arabic, *kul* means "all;" in Karnáta, *kul* is a payer of government revenue: they are not the same word, however, even in form: the final *l* of the Karnáta word being peculiar to its alphabet in figure, and slightly, perhaps, in pronunciation: it is therefore distinguished from the ordinary *l* which the same alphabet also possesses by a dot underneath. *Pát*, in Hindi, is "a leaf;" *Pát*, in Maráthí, is "a plank:" the difference is in the *t*, which, in the latter, is the cerebral, in the former, the dental letter: the cerebral then is to be distinguished by the dot. *Tár*, Persian, is "a wire;" *Tár*, Hindi, "a palm-tree:" the hard *r* indicated by the dot marks an essential difference. In the mouth of a native there is no doubt a different enunciation of these apparently identical words, but the distinction is not easily caught by the European ear; and as the general articulation is the same, it does not require to be represented by any other than a modified symbol. In proportion as these varieties increase, the diacritical dots may be multiplied to any required extent without becoming obtrusive or uncouth, as would be the case with accents; *ṇ*, for instance, is typographically less offensive than *ñ*. In some cases the marks may be dispensed with, as in that of the nasals, the value of which is commonly determined by the following letter, and *n* before *k* or *g* would be necessarily the guttural nasal, and *n* before *ch* and *j* the palatal letter; and, except for the sake of systematic consistency, would not need to be distinguished as *ṇ*, *ṇ*. It has been proposed in the scheme for the Missionary alphabet to represent peculiar consonantal symbols by italics, or the cerebrals of the Nágarí alphabet for instance, *t*, *d*, by *t*, *d*; but, besides that the presence of an oblique italic letter amongst the upright broad-faced Roman letters were offensive to the eye, the contrivance would be able to represent only a single modification. It could not, in the case of *t* be extended to the Arabic *to* (ط), and it could not be possible to repeat an italic *z* three times over to represent the Semitic letter *zo* (ظ), although that may be easily typographed as *ẓ*. The argument in favour of the italic letter is, that all founts are already provided with *them*, and not with dotted letters: the latter can, however, be provided with equal facility, if required.

VII. The aspirates of the original letters must be represented in European alphabets by a double letter, or the proper equivalents with the addition of *h*, as *kh*, *gh*, &c., considering the composite as representing a single sound.

We have here some slight difficulty as regards the English alphabet in the forms and powers of *ch*, *th*, *sh*: these, to be consistent, should be treated as aspirates, which they are not; and they therefore constitute exceptions to the rule, that a single consonant with *h* added is to be regarded as a single aspirated letter. In order to avoid the dilemma, Sir William Jones proposed to distinguish the aspirates by an apostrophe, separating the aspiration above, as in *aswat'tha*; Dr. Gilchrist, by a comma below, as *b,h*, *k,h*, &c.; but these distinctions are inconvenient and scarcely necessary. There can be no misconception as to *ch* and *sh*, which in English and in Russian, as well as in the Indian alphabets, are simple sounds. *Th* with the sound of *theta* is not of frequent occurrence, and, if it be thought expedient, may be distinguished by a diacritical mark as a line underneath it, *th*, or even the Greek letter Θ might be borrowed, as it would harmonise well enough with the Latin characters. So, if it be considered indispensable that a single symbol should be always employed for a single unaspirated sound, the Russian *ch* (ч) and *sh* (ш) might be pressed into the service.

VII. When it is necessary, as it is in the monosyllabic languages, and in some of those of barbarous nations, to express intonations, these may be designated by conventional marks or figures placed above or

PREFACE.

xi

ENGLISH.	ARABIC. PERSIAN. ÚRDU.	SANSKRIT. HINDI. MARÁTHÍ.	GUJARÁTHÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.	URIYA.	TELUGU.	KARNÁTA.	TAMIL.	MALAYÁLAM.
Kh kh	خ کھ	ख . . .	ખ . . .	খ . . .	ଖ . . .	ఖ . . .	ಖ . . .	—	ഖ
Kh	کھ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L l	ل	ल . . .	લ . . .	ল . . .	ଲ . . .	ల . . .	ಲ . . .	—	ല
L l	—	ळ . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L l	—	ळ . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
M m	م	म . . .	મ . . .	ম . . .	ମ . . .	మ . . .	ಮ . . .	—	മ
N n	ن	न . . .	ન . . .	ন . . .	ନ . . .	న . . .	ನ . . .	—	ന
N n	—	• . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N n	—	ण . . .	ણ . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
N n	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N n	—	ङ . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N n	—	ञ . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
O o	و	ओ . . .	ઓ . . .	ও . . .	ଓ . . .	ఒ . . .	ಓ . . .	—	ഓ
Ó ó	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P p	پ	प . . .	પ . . .	প . . .	ପ . . .	ప . . .	ಪ . . .	—	പ
Ph ph	ف	फ . . .	ફ . . .	ফ . . .	ଫ . . .	ఫ . . .	ಫ . . .	—	ഫ
R r	ر	र . . .	ર . . .	র . . .	ର . . .	ర . . .	ರ . . .	—	ര
R r	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R r	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ri ri	—	रि . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ri ri	—	रि . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S s	س	स . . .	સ . . .	স . . .	ସ . . .	శ . . .	శ . . .	—	ശ
S s	—	श . . .	શ . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
S s	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S s	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sh sh	ش	ष . . .	ष . . .	শ . . .	ଷ . . .	ష . . .	ష . . .	—	ഷ
T t	ت	त . . .	ત . . .	ত . . .	ତ . . .	త . . .	ತ . . .	—	ത
Th th	ث	थ . . .	થ . . .	থ . . .	ଥ . . .	త . . .	త . . .	—	ത
T th	ث	द . . .	દ . . .	দ . . .	ଦ . . .	త . . .	త . . .	—	ത
T th	ث	द . . .	द . . .	द . . .	द . . .	త . . .	త . . .	—	ത
T th	ث	त . . .	त . . .	त . . .	त . . .	త . . .	త . . .	—	ത
U u	و	उ . . .	ઉ . . .	উ . . .	ଊ . . .	ఉ . . .	ಊ . . .	—	ഉ
Ú ú	—	ऊ . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V v	و	व . . .	વ . . .	ব . . .	—	—	—	—	—
W w	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X ksh	—	ख . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Y y	ي	य . . .	य . . .	য . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Z z	ز	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zh zh	ز	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Z z	ز	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Z z	ز	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Z z	ز	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

R E M A R K S.

A represents the short *A* of the Indian alphabets; it is found in English plentifully as an initial, as in “adore, amend, above.” It occurs also as a medial in “woman,” and as initial and final in “America,” in all which it has the dull sound of the common English *u* in “bud, but.” It is the equivalent proposed by Sir William Jones, although he allows its alternating with *E*, a licence incompatible with our Rule I. The *A* has had the concurrence of Sir Charles Trevelyan, of the Calcutta Missionaries, Mr. Shakespear, Mr. Crow, and has been most usually adopted in the Transactions and Journals of the several Asiatic Societies. The proposed Missionary alphabet suggests for the short vowel *æ*, *ě*, or *ö*; but these are not necessary, and would be inconsistent with Rule I. The same objection applies to Dr. Gilchrist’s representation of *a* short, by *u*, however more congenial that may be to the practice of our own language, and although the *a* as representing the short vowel, constitutes a stumbling block in the way of English articulation, which, it must be admitted, it is almost impossible to overcome. It is very difficult, almost impossible, to induce an English reader to pronounce *Man* as *Mun*, *Pan* as *Pun*, *Sab*, *Sub*, *Thag*, *Thug*, and the like; but the difficulty may be surmounted with a little perseverance, and the spelling must be adhered to if consistency is to be observed. In conformity, however, to the prevailing prejudice, I have frequently inserted, in leading Hindustani words especially, the Gilchrist reading, as in *Man*, *Mun*, *Thal*, *Thul*, as parallel with the more correct form. Since, in the Index the letter *U*, either as an initial or medial, occurs twice over, the words that first come being identical with those having an initial or medial *A*, those that succeed having the proper vowel or Italian *U*, they are separated by a short line, thus, *Bhuda*, *Bhudahur*, equivalent to *Bhada*, *Bhadahar*, and the like, precede and are distinct from *Bhu*, *Bhuband*; and *Bubool*, *Buboor*, precede and are distinct from *Bú*, *Buá*, *Bubu*, and the like. Leading words commencing with *U* as *A*, or as the vowel proper, are also separately classed.

The short *A* of the other Indian alphabets is pronounced commonly in Bengálí as *O*, but it is not so written, the Bengálí being essentially the same as the Nágari alphabet, and the value thus given to the vowel is merely provincial, and, in some degree, a vulgarism. I have not, therefore, altered the spelling, as the object of all the above equivalents is not the sound but the symbol, the letter as it stands in its own alphabet, and not as it may happen to be enunciated.

Á á is our letter in “far, car,” expanded sometimes, in the pronunciation of Arabic and Persian words into a broader sound, as in “ball, fall, water.” It is admitted by all the systems as representing the long vowel. In the table it is distinguished, after Sir William Jones, by the acute accent. Dr. Gilchrist uses it unaccented, as he does not need to distinguish it from the short *A*; Mr. Shakespear marks it by the prosodial mark, a line above the letter; Mr. Crow would designate it by a similar line underneath; but there does not seem to be any reasonable objection to the accent.

The Arabic letter *ع* has always constituted a difficulty, owing not only to its peculiar articulation, but to its combining with the different vowel-sounds of *a*, *i* and *u*. Hence Meninski proposed to retain it unaltered, in which he has been followed by Richardson, Sir Charles Wilkins, and Mr. Johnson, and, in an abbreviated form, by Mr. Shakespear. Sir William Jones adopted this modification in his Grammar, but proposed in his Memoir to distinguish it by a circumflex, as *á*, *í*, *ú*, which plan has been here adopted; the appearance of the character itself in the midst of English letters being anomalous, and, to persons not acquainted with the Arabic alphabet, unintelligible, as for *Duát*, *Duáát*, or for *Áhd*, *Éahd*, for *Rabá*, *RabÉ*, for *Khilát*, *Khilá’t*: Sir Charles Trevelyan agrees with Dr. Gilchrist in expressing it by a dot under the vowels: Mr. Crow would employ two dots; but as the letter is a peculiar one, it is perhaps best distinguished by a peculiar diacritical mark of its own. Its representation by *h* in the proposed Missionary alphabet would be wholly inadequate to its verification, as in *Ámlah*, *Ílm*, *Úmr*, and the like.

The diphthong *Ai* occurs in the word “aisle.” For *Au* we have only, in English, the representative sound of *ou*, as in “hour,” but the compound is *a + u*, not *o + u*; and the above therefore follows Sir William Jones’s plan, which is generally concurred in. Dr. Gilchrist proposed to express them by *ue* and *uo*, but few even of his disciples have followed him. Mr. Elliot generally writes them *ei* and *ou*, as in *Beis* for *Bais*, *Gour* for *Gaur*.

B is uniformly rendered, as in “beat, bad.” The aspirate *Bh*, as Gilchrist observes, may be represented in “abhor” dropping the initial; but it may be doubted if we have any exact equivalents in English for these

aspirated letters other than by the addition of the *h*, which, with the unaspirated letter, is to be regarded, as it is in the Oriental alphabets, a simple sound.

The scantiness of the Tamil alphabet, comprising but eighteen consonants, has compelled the assignment of multiplied powers to certain of the letters, to enable them to express the Sanskrit words with which the language is copiously infused: hence the equivalent of *B* □ is also that of *Bh*, and is more especially the representative of *P* and *Ph*: the differences of value depend, in this case and in the analogous instances of *K* and *T*, upon the position of the letter. As an initial, the □ represents *P*, and so it does when double in the middle of the word; but when single as a medial it represents either *B* or *Bh*. Thus, *Mahābhārata* is written in Tamil letters *Makāpārata*, but it is pronounced by native scholars correctly according to its Nāgarī valuation. Some difficulty occasionally occurs with regard to the reduplication of these letters as medials. According to Beschi, the reduplication has only the effect of preserving for the letter its proper sound, as *pagaippán* is nothing more than *pagaipán*. Rhenius, however, says that both are to be pronounced hard, as in *iruppu*, not as Beschi would make it, merely *irupu*. The preservation or rejection of the duplicate can only be determined by practice, the only essential point being the retainment of what may be considered the especial value of *P*, *K*, and *T*, as a medial when repeated.

C, except in the combination *Ch*, does not occur in the above scheme. Sir William Jones employed it to represent the *K* of the Nāgarī alphabet, retaining the *K* for the harsher Arabic guttural; but in that case we employ two letters to represent but one, for the Arabic is only a modification of the guttural, not a distinct power. *C*, in English also, is an inconsistent letter, having, in fact, no power of its own but that of *K* before *a* and *o*, and of *S* before *e* and *i*: its use is therefore apt to mislead. It took me some time to read Sir William Jones's *Cocila*, not as *Kosila*, but *Kokila*, as it should be: so in a word in common use, *Circar*, we have one letter for two sounds, and two sounds for one letter, a breach of all system. *C* is therefore altogether discarded, except in the form of *Ch*, which, although written with two letters, is as much a simple sound in English as it is in Sanskrit. Mr. Crow proposes to represent it by *C*, but all other English orientalists retain the combination. The sound is peculiar in some degree to English and Russian, although the Italians have it in *ce* and *cio*; and its representation as *tch* or *tsch* in French and German is no doubt somewhat uncouth. For this reason, as well as to distinguish it from the guttural *ch*, as in *macht*, *nicht*, the German orientalists have latterly represented it by *κ* with an asterisk, as *κ'*, and in the proposed Missionary alphabet the italic *K* is suggested. To this I have already objected, as employing one letter to represent two different letters, and therefore a violation of an important principle. There seems no reason for the non-adoption of the English form: in either case the equivalent is conventional: *κ'* or *K*, with the sound of *Ch*, is quite as much an innovation as would be the graft of *Ch* itself on the German alphabet. The power it possesses must be explained and agreed upon in either case equally, and its being confounded with the guttural *ch* might be obviated by a diacritical point or *çh*. If, however, a single symbol that could not be mistaken for any thing else were thought indispensable, it would be preferable to borrow the Russian *ч*. For English uses, however, it will be far the most convenient to preserve the combination. The aspirate of *Ch* or *Chh* is to be considered as a single sound.

Here, again, we have a case of the assignment of more than one power to one symbol in the Tamil alphabet, and *Ch* can only be expressed by *ç*, which has to do duty also for *J*, for *S*, and for *Sh*. It has the power of *Ch* when double, as a medial following certain letters or *l*, or when single following *t*, as in *kāniyātchi*. In Telugu, *Ch* before certain vowels has the sound of *Ts*, as *J* has that of *Dz*, but these are dialectical peculiarities, and do not alter the identity of the letter.

D and *Dh*, as dentals, require no comment: they are the same in all systems. But we have another *D* and *Dh* which are cerebrals, and are pronounced harder than the dentals, the *d* especially often becoming in pronunciation like a rough *r*, as *ghoda* is pronounced *ghora*. The letters, however, are the same. We have only to deal with modifications of sound, and these may be distinguished in all the consonants by a dot or dots underneath. Sir William Jones distinguished them by accents; but besides the advantage of confining the accent to the vowels, the form of the *d* renders an accent over it, as *d̂*, typographically inconvenient. Dr. Gilchrist's final use of the dot, concurred in by Mr. Shakespear and Sir C. Trevelyan, has been adopted.

The representation of *D* in the English alphabet by the same letter in the Oriental alphabets has one exception, and we have nothing for it in Tamil, as observed above, but *T*, which has the power of *T*, *Th*, *D*, or *Dh*, according to its position: it is *T* as an initial, or as a medial when double; it is *Th* or *D* when medial and single.

E has the power of the vowel in French or Italian rather than in English, but we have it in the word "there." In Sanskrit, it is always a long vowel, but in some of the languages of the south of India a more prolonged sound is sometimes given to it, and different symbols are employed for it. Sir William Jones and Dr. Gilchrist both represent it by one symbol, *E*: the former accents it, as in *Véda*; but I have thought it better to retain the accent for the more prolonged sound. The proposed Missionary alphabet suggests the italic *E* for the long letter.

F occurs with the same power in the Semitic alphabets. In the Indian dialects it has no representative, but the aspirated *P* or *Ph* takes its place, as *Faisala*, *Phaisala*.

G is the English letter in "go, gun," *Gh* in "ghost." In the two leading systems *Gh* is written *g'h* and *g,h*, but Mr. Shakespear and Sir Charles Trevelyan are satisfied with *gh*. The harsh Arabic guttural is a mere modification of the same sound, and is therefore indicated by *Gh*. Jones and Gilchrist rendered it simply by *gh*. Shakespear underlines it *qh*.

For reasons already urged—the inconsistency of representing two different symbols by one, although in this case sanctioned by the practice of our own alphabet—I must object to the use of *G* with the power of *J*, as in "gin, general," as adopted by the German orientalists in the form of *G'*, or as in the proposed Missionary alphabet in that of the italic letter *G*.

H occurs in various modifications in the Oriental alphabets, but they are mere modifications of the simple breathing, and may therefore be easily discriminated by dots: the two that are derived from the Arabic alphabet are not very nicely distinguished in Indian pronunciation. One may be something harsher than the other, and so far agrees with the strong Sanskrit aspirate, whilst the softer breathing of the Nágari alphabet, the Visarga, or sign of the nominative case, may be regarded as peculiar. Sir William Jones distinguishes the harsher forms by an accent, as *Ahmed*. Gilchrist and Shakespear distinguish it by a dot underneath it. I have transferred the dot to the softer Arabic aspirate, as otherwise it would have been applied to two letters instead of one, which would be typographically less convenient. I am afraid, however, I have not always observed or rightly applied the diacritical mark, having for some time hesitated as to its preferable application. The representation of the unmodified flatus by an apostrophe, in the proposed Missionary alphabet, as *ve'ement* for "vehement," is too uncongenial to European habits to be readily concurred in.

I short is as familiar to English as to the Continental languages, as in "kin, king." *I* long is less familiar, but we have it in "police, pique, ravine." The accent is according to Sir William Jones. Gilchrist, as observed above, represents it by *ee*, which is objectionable on principle.

J in English, as in "just, join," corresponds exactly with the same letter in the Oriental alphabets. Foreign alphabets have it not, and, as has been observed, German writers propose to render it by *g'* or by the italic *G*; but this has been already objected to, as using one letter to represent two sounds; and, as of *Ch*, it may be said there seems no good reason why so convenient a symbol should not be borrowed from the English alphabet. The objection as relates to German is its present power in that language of *Y*; but as *g'* for *J* is equally strange to that alphabet, there is no ground for preferring one conventional sign to another, especially when the one is a fact as regards English, the other a fiction as regards both English and German. The aspirate *Jh* will follow the general analogy.

K is generally employed with its simple guttural power, as in "keep, king." The strong choking guttural of the Arabic alphabet is only a modified sound, which may be expressed by a dot underneath, as *Ḳ*. Sir William Jones, as above stated, reserved the *K* for the Arabic letter, and employed *C* for the simpler guttural. Gilchrist employed for the former, *Q*, without its usual qualification *Qu*, as in *Qazi*, in which he is followed by Sir C. Trevelyan. Shakespear marks it, as here proposed, by a dot underneath, which seems the simplest and most consistent mode of distinguishing it. To the use of *k'* or the italic *K* as the representative of *Ch*, I have already objected. The aspirate *Kh* is analogous to the preceding aspirates, and is to be regarded as a simple sound. There is also a minor aspiration as a final in Hindustání, arising from the omission of the following short vowel in the original, as *Bhukh* for *Bhukha*. This may be distinguished by a dot under the *h*, as *ḥ Bhukḥ*; but it is not perhaps material. Mr. Shakespear distinguishes it by a double dot under the *h*, as *kḥ̣*.

L, as in "Lord," needs no remark; but there are two other modifications of this semivowel which require to be distinguished. One of them, the *L* of the Vedas, is used in Maráthí, and in several of the languages of the south, being a rather harsher sound: this I have denoted as *Ḷ*. The other is peculiar to Tamil. Beschi says it is an *L* "quod crassiori sono reflexa omnino ad interiorem palati partem linguâ pronunciatur. Anderson calls it a cerebral *r* when medial, a cerebral *l* when final. Rhenius directs it to be pronounced

as *lr*; but the late Mr. Ellis represented it by *zh*, and he is followed by Mr. Clarke. As, however, there is sufficient authority for its being a modification of *L*, I have preferred adhering to that letter, marking it by two dots, as *ḷ*. The enunciation is singularly obscure, and cannot be precisely represented by any written characters.

M, as in “mouth, mother,” is the same labial in the Oriental languages as in English. In Hindustani it is often represented before a labial by *n*, as in *Bambu*, sometimes written *Banbu*.

N offers a greater variety of symbols. There are four in the Nágari alphabet, all which exist in English, although not distinguished by separate letters, the distinction not being in the letter itself so much as in the influence exercised upon it by the letter that follows it, as a guttural, palatal, cerebral, or dental, as in the words “sink, change, ant, end,” as I have shewn in my Sanskrit Grammar, p. 5. Hence it is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to provide the symbols severally with diacritical points, but they are added for the sake of consistency, as *n*, *ṇ*, *ṇ̐*, *ṇ̐̐*. There is another *n* which is peculiar to the Tamil alphabet, although little different from the dental nasal in sound: this I have marked as *ṇ̐̐̐*. Again, in Hindustání, and still more in Guzeráthí and Maráthí, there is a nasal, usually a final, though sometimes a medial, which is scarcely sounded, although it gives a sort of nasality to a preceding vowel, like the *n* in the French *bon, soins*: this it is proposed to denote by a small circle below the letter *ṇ̐̐̐*. These marks, however, have not been very rigorously retained in the following pages.

O, like *E*, is in Sanskrit always long, but in the southern dialects there is a still more prolated quantity of it, which has been therefore marked by the accent. Perhaps it were more correct to treat the former letter as a short *e* or short *o*; but they are scarcely as short as our *e* and *o* in “bed” or “gone.” They hold more of a middle place, and are as often as not of Sanskrit derivation.

P requires no remark: it is the English letter in “parent, pair.” *Ph* is to be treated as a simple aspirate, as in “up-hill,” not as an *F*, although, as there is no equivalent for it in the Indian languages, *Ph* is always used for such Arabic words as begin with *F*, as *Fakír*, *Phakír*. The use of the Tamil *P* (𑌒) to represent *ph* as well as *b* and *bh* has already been pointed out.

Q is discarded from our system. Its employment for the Arabic *K*, as proposed by Dr. Gilchrist, has been noticed.

R offers various modifications. The usual semivowel has the sound of the letter in our “round, ruin.” We have next a rougher *r*, and its aspirate *rh*, which, in Hindustani, alternate with the cerebral letters *ḍ*, *ḍh*. Gilchrist, considering it as a nominal deviation from *ḍ*, did not think it necessary to assign it a separate symbol; but Mr. Shakespear discriminates it as here done, by a dot underneath. The alphabets of the south, Telugu, Karnáta, and Tamil, have a second and harsher *r*, which is similarly distinguished as *ṛ*. As, however, it is not, like the Hindustání letter, an alternation of *ḍ*; and as it offers some peculiar changes, it would have been better to have given it its peculiar mark, and written it with two dots, or *ṛ̐*. In that case the third *r* of the Malayálam alphabet should be distinguished by three dots, not by two, as has been done in the following pages. The *ṛ̐̐̐* of the Tamil and the *ṛ̐̐̐* of the Malayálam are also, in some respects, identical, as, when doubled, they have the power of a double *tt*; thus *Ar̐̐̐ri* becomes *At̐̐̐ti*, in which form it appears in the Glossary, this being one of the cases in which a departure from systematic uniformity could scarcely be avoided.

In connexion with *R* we have further to provide for the vowel-sounds of Sanskrit *ri* and *rí*, modified in the southern dialects as *ru* and *ru̐*. A dot under the *r*, as proposed by Dr. Gilchrist, is a sufficient distinction, *ri*, *ri̐*, *ru*, *ru̐*.

The modifications of the sibilant, as occurring in the same, or in different alphabets, require diacritical designations. The simple sibilant of the European and Indian alphabets, whether of Arabic or Sanskrit origin, is expressed by *S*, as in “sun, sound.” The palatal *S* of the Nágari alphabet has no exact equivalent in English, but may be indicated by *ṣ*, as by Shakespear: it is the *ś* of Sir William Jones. In the dialects it is commonly pronounced, in words of Sanskrit origin, as *sh* somewhat softened, and it is so represented by Molesworth, Stevenson, Reeve, and others. The main objection to this is its being confounded with the more genuine representation of *sh* in the Sanskrit cerebral, and in our “shore, shun;” and it is not exactly *sh*, although a thickened sound of the *s*. However, in conformity to a practice so general, I have given, in many instances of leading words, both forms, as *ṣ* and *sh*. The Arabic alphabet has another form of *s*, that called *ṣád* or *ṣwád*, which, in India at least, is a simple sibilant, although among the Arabs it may have a modified sound; by Erpenius it is called *Dad*, and by De Sacy, *Dhad*, making it a dental, but this is

not observed in India : to distinguish it from the Persian *sin* and Sanskrit *s* and *ṣ*, two dots are subjoined, as *ṣ̣*. A third modification of *S*, agreeably to Indian pronunciation, occurs in what is more properly the English lisping sound of *th*, as “thin, then;” so that *thulth* becomes in India undistinguishable from *suls*. In order to denote the difference it is written in the scheme with three dots below, as *ṣ̣̣̣*. In the Niskh alphabet it is termed *thai muthalatha*, or the trebly doted *th*, the dots being above, as *ثثث*. The *sh* of the Nágari alphabet finds an exact representation in the English *sh*, which is not to be considered as an aspirate. It is a continental difficulty; but there seems no great reason why it should not be borrowed from the English alphabet, unless the Russian form be preferred, which has the advantage of being a single symbol.

T, the simple dental, has the same power in both families of languages as in English “tune, time.” It occurs also as the cerebral letter in the English “ten, trumpet,” and the Italian *tutto*. Its representation of *d* in Tamil has been explained above. In some of the dialects of the west and south, the dental *T* is pronounced almost like the English *th* in “thin;” but this is provincial, and the alphabetical character is merely *T*. *Th* and *Ṭh*, dental or cerebral, are to be regarded as simple aspirates, and never as the English *Th* in “think.” If ever necessary to represent this sound, it might be done by placing the dot under *h*, as *Ṭh*, or by the use of the Greek Theta. The Arabic *to* (ت) has, in that language, its peculiar articulation, but it is still only a modified *T*, and in India no difference is made. It is sufficient to distinguish it by a double dot as *Ṭ̣*, as is done by Mr. Shakespear.

Although, as a principle, the representation of pronunciation is not attempted in the present scheme, yet occasional departure from the rule is not always to be avoided, as has been instanced in the case of the double *r* of the Tamil and Malayálam becoming double *tt*. So, in the latter language, the cerebral *t*, although correctly written, is with a singular perversity, so constantly pronounced as a cerebral *d*, and that in words of constant recurrence, that to have adhered to the proper form would have tended to produce greater perplexity than a breach of the rule; thus *kudi*, and its derivatives *kudíán*, &c., are properly written *kuti*, and *nád* is written *nát*; but they would not be recognisable under the correct spelling, and in these cases *d* has been substituted for *t*.

The vowels *U* and *Ú* have the Italian sounds proposed by Sir William Jones, and concurred in by Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Shakespear, and the majority of authorities: we have the sounds as well as symbols in “full” and “rule.” Shakespear marks the long vowel by the prosodial mark *ū*; Mr. Crow by the same under the letter *u*. Dr. Gilchrist adopts *oo* for the long *u*, and suggested a new combination, *ow*, for the short. His disciples, however, have abandoned this form, and are content to write both the vowels in the same manner, as in the English words, “foot, fool.” The proposed Missionary alphabet distinguishes the long vowel by the italic letter *u*.

V has the same sound in Sanskrit as in English; but in Bengálí and Uriya it is always changed to *B*, in symbol as well as in sound; as *bári* for *vári*, *barsha* for *varsha*. The same change is not unfrequent in Hindí, as *baras* for *varsha*, *sambút* for *samvat*, whilst, in Guzaráthí, if we may trust the Dictionary, there is a curious propensity to reverse this arrangement, and write *v* for *b*, as *vighu* for *bíghá*, *vímo* for *bímá*. In all the dialects, also, there is a perpetual tendency to approximate the sound of *v* to that of *w*, or to substitute the latter altogether. Even in Tamil, in which the pure pronunciation of *v* is preserved according to Anderson and Rhenius, the change is not uncommon, and *váram* is most frequently written *wáram*. According to Mirza Ibrahim, the *wau* of Persian should be pronounced *vau*, yet in Hindustání words derived from Arabic and Persian it is quite as often *w* as *v*, as *wakíl*, *vakíl*, *wazír*, *vazír*. In Maráthí, according to Stevenson, we have both sounds, but for the same letter, *व*, the one exactly *w*, the other more like *v*, especially when before *i*, *í*, and *e*, and combined with *ri* or *r*. In Malayálam, Spring says it is *v*, and only *w* in composition, as *Swarga*. Peel and Bailey make it *w*; but the fact is that which is intimated by Mr. Clarkson, in his Guzaráthí Grammar, the uneducated approximate the sound to *w*, the educated to *v*. The use of *w* for *v* is, in fact, a sort of Indian Cockneyism, but as it is very prevalent, I have admitted the *w* to be the representative in various words of the Sanskrit *v*. As a final letter, *v* in the dialects often assumes the power of *u*, as in Guz. *pau* is pronounced *pau*.

It has been sometimes the practice to represent the Sanskrit *ksh* by the letter *x*, and there is no great objection to the equivalent; but *ksh* is an acknowledged compound of *k* and *sh*, and its representation, therefore, by a single letter would be unsystematic, neither is it necessary; and I have therefore, in the Glossary, always retained the compound form.

The semivowel *Y* finds unequivocal representatives in both classes of alphabets, as in "yoke, young." In Bengálí, when uncompounded, its power is that of *j*, a curious contrast to the German, which gives to *j* the power of *y*. The proposed Missionary alphabet retains *y*.

It is quite a characteristic distinction between the Sanskritic and Semitic dialects of India, that the former are utterly destitute of the symbol and the sound of *Z*, whilst in the latter we have no fewer than five modifications. In the original Arabic these letters have individual powers, but with the exception of *z**h*, the sound which were best represented by the French *j* in "jour," no difference of pronunciation is made in India. As it is, nevertheless, necessary to preserve the distinctions of the form, for the sake of identifying the Roman with the Arabic orthography, this is effected by the same method that is followed in the case of other multiplied modifications by the number of dots, and the several symbols occur, as *z*, *ẓ*, *z̤*, *z̥*; *z**h* requires no mark, but it is to be regarded as representing a single letter.

By these simple arrangements, then, which do not pretend to the merit of originality, but are derived from the practice of those Orientalists who have devoted the most careful consideration to the subject, the various characters of nine alphabets current in India, amounting to sixty-four, have been, without any difficulty, represented by the twenty-four letters of the English or Roman alphabet. It is no part of the present inquiry to extend the application of the scheme more widely, but the principle could no doubt admit of its extension to all the modifications of those sounds which the similar conformation of the organs of speech in all the races of man establishes in all spoken and written languages. There may be occasional novelties, but the greater portion of articulate sounds must be the same in all languages, and their modifications do not change their identity. The Tamil *ḷ* or *l̤* is still an *l*, and the Arabic *káf* is a *k*; and they may, therefore be expressed by those letters, indicating their modified enunciation and use by diacritical signs. Of course, for the purpose of expressing such signs, special characters must be added to the types now employed in English alone; but the use once established, there would be no more difficulty in furnishing the Roman type intended for printing any foreign tongue, than there is now in equipping a fount with italic letters and the marks of punctuation.

This supposes a systematic plan for the representation of foreign tongues and Roman letters, but without insisting upon a very rigorous observance of the laws of such a system, it is obvious that it is very possible to introduce a scheme of equivalents which will advantageously displace the arbitrary, unphilosophical, and conflicting modes of writing Oriental terms, by which most publications regarding British India have hitherto been disfigured.

Any representation of the words of a language by other than its own characters will, however, be more or less unsatisfactory, and will fail to inspire implicit reliance, unless checked by a comparison with the original letters. I have therefore endeavoured to ascertain the original forms of the words in their respective characters, and place them in contiguity with their English representatives. As the Oriental characters are not given in the official documents, their verification has been effected only by a laborious search through Dictionaries and original authorities. In a very few cases I have been unable to verify the original spelling, and in that case, if the authority was questionable, have omitted the word: when, however, there was reason to believe it genuine, I have inserted the term with a mark of interrogation, as "Máö-Mawása (?) H." In some cases, the doubt has extended to the language, as in the case of "Hari, Haria," where the interrogation takes the place of the initial representing the language. In the case of the slang of the Thags, the words are taken from Colonel Sleeman's Vocabularies, which do not contain the native characters, and rest entirely upon his authority, the English spelling which, in his lists, follows the system of Dr. Gilchrist, having been adapted to that used in the Glossary. The names of the servile tribes, as given in the various public reports on the subject, are also unaccompanied by native characters; and, in general, sad havoc has been made with their orthography. In some cases they have been traced to their originals, and the names of others have been verified, by which, also, a source of much misapprehension, occasioned by looseness of language, has been corrected; as where it is said, in the Bengal Reports, that the slaves are termed *kaitis*, *kumars*, *chasas*, *kaibartts*, and the like. They are no such thing: these are the names of castes who, for the greater part, are free and independent, but who furnish domestic or prædial slaves, their children being sometimes sold to slavery, or they become bond slaves themselves. There are, no doubt, slaves of these castes, but not by virtue of the caste, which is not necessarily servile.

The original alphabets amount to nine, the Arabic or Niskh character being applicable to Arabic, Persian, and Hindustání, and the Devanágari to Sanskrit, Hindí, and Maráthí; the others have their respective individual alphabets. The preparation of so many unusual characters has been a matter of much cost, time, and trouble; but it is due to Mr. Watts, the printer of the Glossary, to acknowledge the invariable readiness with which he has supplied the requisite founts, constituting, with other Oriental types in his possession, a richness of Oriental typography which no other press in this country can boast, and which is rivalled only by the Imperial Press of Vienna.

Composition in such diversified and uncommon characters has unavoidably led to some inaccuracies, to the correction of which I have not been myself always sufficiently attentive. My friend, Professor Johnson, has supplied me with some errata, chiefly in Arabic and Persian, and it is probable that other Oriental scholars will discover more. In Tamil I have had the benefit, for the most part, of the revision of Mr. Clarke. But when all the circumstances are considered, the comparative infrequency of Oriental printing in this country, and the impossibility of obtaining qualified assistance in the correction of the press, it will not be thought, perhaps, that the errors are very serious, or exceed a limit that might reasonably be expected.

Some mistakes will, no doubt, be observable, which may be ascribed to an imperfect knowledge of the several languages from which the terms are taken, amounting to thirteen—Sanskrit, Hindí, Bengálí, Uriya, Maráthí, Guzaráthí, Tamil, Telugu, Karnáta, Malayálam, Arabic, Persian, and Hindustání, besides a few from other dialects. Of course I do not pretend to be conversant with all these tongues. Of some of them I may have acquired more or less knowledge, but of the greater number I have little more than the letters and the most elementary rudiments, sufficient to enable me to consult a grammar and a dictionary. The interpretation of the terms collected, however, it must be remembered, does not usually rest upon my responsibility. Their application, and, in some instances, their explanation also, lies with the authors of the documents whence they have been extracted; and there is evidence that the words are not always consistently used or accurately defined. In general, however, the sense of the words may be made out from the context, and their use is not so much characterised by the want of correctness as by insufficiency of detail and absence of precision. Errors of explanation, however, do occur, as in one report, where *Be-dánistagi* is explained “knowingly,” when it implies exactly the reverse: it is possibly, however, a typographical error for *bá-dánistagi*, which would have the meaning of “with knowledge.” Difference of interpretation, however, may occur, without any mistakes being committed, as the word possibly bears a different sense in different places. *Ahar*, for instance, usually implies a small pond, but in some places it means a continuous embankment. *Chatwar* is explained in one place “the land between the houses of a village and its arable land,” and in another, “the homestead or ground adjacent to a house.” Perhaps this is rather want of exactitude than a different meaning. In a recent document, *Foras* is explained “waste land adjacent to cultivated land, and granted to the cultivators of the latter at a quit rent:” this is not wrong; but a subsequently printed report on the *Foras* lands of Bombay shews that it is not sufficiently comprehensive, the *Foras* lands forming an extensive part of the Island of Bombay reclaimed from the sea, which the inhabitants were encouraged to bring into cultivation by a low rate of rent. These are imperfections which the multiplication of authentic documents will gradually amend.

Even variations of spelling are not always to be regarded as originating in error: they may be local, arising from dialectic peculiarities, and the inability of one alphabet to express the letters of another. *Jamín* for *Zamín*, *Jamíndár*, or even *Jamídár*, for *Zamíndár*, are not wrong: they are the necessary forms which the Arabic words must take in the Hindí, Bengálí, and other Hindu characters, &c.; *Taálluka* necessarily becomes *Táluk* in its Hindu version; and *Máphi* and *Mámlá* represent what are originally *Muáfi* and *Muámlat*.

In the arrangement of the contents of the Glossary I have thought it advisable to bring compound and derivative forms under their general parent, as likely to give a more definite notion of their purport. This classification has recommended the occasional introduction of words that may be regarded as not at all technical. *Áb*, “water,” for example, is an ordinary Dictionary term, but I have inserted it at the head of its compounds, such as *Ábdár*, *Ábi*, *Ábistání*, which have a special or technical application, the force of which will be better appreciated when the meaning of *Áb* is referred to. I have, however, been chary of this extension, and many such general words will not be met with.

As a consequence of arranging compounds and derivatives under their respective primitives and radicals, a strictly alphabetical order has been departed from, and this has imposed the necessity of adding an

Alphabetical Index. Such an addition was also indispensable, for another reason, constituting the main usefulness of the compilation. The forms under which native words occur in public documents are much more frequently wrong than right—corrupt and blundering misrepresentations of the original. Yet it is of them especially that the uninitiated reader requires to know the signification; and in order to provide him with this assistance, whatever corruptions have been met with have been inserted. There are probably still more to be found, for it is impossible to affix limits to carelessness and ignorance; but most of those which are most frequent have been, it is believed, included. In order to avoid repetition, as well as to shew what the words ought to be, the corruptions are grouped round the correct form; as, *Kabúliyat*, corruptly *Cabooleat*, *Kabooleat*, *Cubalyt*, *Quobooleut*, *Coobooleat*, *Kubooleeat*, *Kaboolet*, *Cuboolyat*; and the reader meeting with either of these has to turn to *Kabúliyat* only, for its signification; but of course, without a previous knowledge of the correct form, he will be unable to recur to it, and the Glossary would be an instrument of which he could only imperfectly avail himself. This difficulty is obviated by the Index, which is invariably alphabetical, and in which, it is hoped, will be found whatever term may be desiderated, whether correct or corrupt. The references to page and column will not be attended with any material embarrassment: that which is made to the line of each column may be less readily effected from the omission of the figures which should have been inserted at least in fives or tens in the margin; but the advantage of such addition did not occur to me until far advanced in the work; a little practice, however, will soon render this reference also sufficiently easy, especially as every column contains the same number of lines, or forty-five. The preparation of this Index, the work of my own hand alone, has been attended with some labour and still greater delay, and has retarded the publication. It is, however, at last completed, and will, it is hoped, be found of use to the servants of the Company, and to all who, in England or in India, may wish to understand the objects and implements of the civil administration of the latter country.

Although these preliminary observations have perhaps rather exceeded the limits of an Introduction, it will probably be expected that some account should be given of the several languages from which the words of the following compilation are derived, especially for the benefit of those by whom the diversity of tongues that prevails in the territories of British India may be imperfectly appreciated. This unacquaintance with the polyglot nature of the current speech of India is not confined to individuals who have had no opportunity of personal observation, but may sometimes be evinced by those from whom more accurate information might be anticipated. A distinguished public character, for instance, a member of the late Committee of the Commons for the affairs of India, and long known to be conversant with its interests, observed to me, when I had occasion to mention Malayálam, that it was a language he had never heard of before; yet it is an ancient and cultivated form of speech current through an extensive and well-known tract of country, and the vernacular language of numerous suitors in several of the Judicial Courts and Revenue Collectorates under the Madras Presidency.

The languages of British India resolve themselves into two classes, although in somewhat unequal proportions; the speech that has grown up from an admixture of the original languages of the Mohammadan conquerors with those of the Hindus, Urdú or Hindustání, constituting one class, the other being formed of the different dialects of the Hindus. The former may be considered as perhaps more than equal in extent to any single form of the latter, but it is loosely spread, and at considerable intervals, over the surface. It is concentrated only at the still subsisting Mohammadan courts, as Delhi, Lucknow, Hyderabad. It is elsewhere restricted, in a great measure, to the Mohammadans, by whom, in many parts of India, especially in Bengal, it is greatly corrupted. It is very commonly in use among the native officers of our courts, especially in communication with their European superiors; and it is extensively, although not always accurately, understood by the commercial and trading classes. It is understood, after a fashion, by the Sipáhís of the Gangetic provinces, but the agricultural population are little, or not at all, acquainted with it, even in Upper India. In the South it is, of course, wholly unknown to them, and is very little understood by the other classes. When the College of Fort William was first organised, liberal encouragement was held out to native Hindustání scholars to become instructors, and many of the early teachers were men of high literary distinction among their countrymen. Several of them, under the guidance of Dr. Gilchrist, composed useful books, which were printed, and are still in use. Well-known Grammars and Dictionaries have also been compiled by different European scholars, and ample materials, therefore, are provided for facilitating the acquirement of the language. The Bengal civilian is required to master it as one condition of his employment in the

Lower Provinces ; for although Bengálí be the language of the people in most of the districts, yet, besides the use of the Hindustání in the Sadr Courts and in Calcutta, it prevails, in greater or lesser approximation to Hindí in the Zilas of Bahár, Purnea, Tirhut, Sâran, Bhâgalpur, and Shâhábâd, and is therefore indispensable even in the Presidency of Bengal.

Under the Mohammadan Government the language of judicial and revenue proceedings was Persian, borrowing lavishly from Arabic, in which the principal legal authorities are written ; and until within a comparatively recent period, the English Courts followed the example of their Mohammadan predecessors, and all the proceedings were recorded in Persian. Although this is no longer the case, yet the employment of that language, and of terms derived through it from Arabic for centuries, could not fail to influence the spoken languages of the country ; and Hindustání comprises a large proportion, perhaps a third, of Arabic and Persian words. They are not wanting in Hindí ; and even the purer Hindu dialects of the South, Tamil and Telugu, are copiously interlarded with technical terms borrowed from this source, and more or less modified to suit the vernacular pronunciation.

As, besides the extensive use of official terms of Persian and Arabic origin, the latter is the language of the authorities of Mohammadan law, it has of course been necessary to comprehend it as well as Persian in a vocabulary of the judicial and fiscal nomenclature of India, as far as it owes its origin to them. A full and authentic description of the principal authorities on Mohammadan law, accessible in India by Mohammadans and Europeans, is to be found in the Introduction to Morley's Analytical Digest.

Although the Sanskrit has not supplied the administration of India with technicalities to the same extent as Arabic, yet, being the language of the laws of the Hindus, it furnishes, in its unadulterated form, a copious vocabulary of words relating to caste, to contracts, to inheritance, to marriage, and to a variety of the incidents of Hindu life ; and it still more abundantly pervades the different Indian dialects, supplying them with the ordinary designations of trades and occupations, the terms of agriculture, the names of plants and animals, the affinities of relationship, and an infinity of words connected with the social circumstances of the people in all parts of India which come within the scope of the present compilation. Combined with Arabic, therefore, it forms the great groundwork of the official language of law, of revenue, and of manners and customs throughout British India. The absence of a competent knowledge of it is painfully displayed in most of the official documents, although the works of Colebrooke, Ellis, Sutherland, and Macnaghten, besides sufficient elementary works, render a conversancy with its technology at least of comparatively easy attainment. A like copious and learned account of Sanskrit authorities on Hindu law as that of the authorities of Mohammadan law is given in the same valuable work.

As the most direct offset from Sanskrit, we may begin, amongst the vernacular tongues, with the Hindí, although the term is rather indefinite, being scarcely applicable to any single modification of the language spoken by the thirty millions of the Hindus of Hindustan. Each province may be said to have its own form of Hindí ; and in Bahar, Bhojpur, Benares, Bindraban, Delhi, various shades of it are known under the appellations of Mâgadhí, the dialect of Magadha or South Behar ; Maithilí, that of North Bahar or Purnea and Tirhut ; Bhojpurí, that of Bhojpur ; Pûrbí, Eastern, Braj Bhâkbâ, or the speech of Braj, and others.

There is, however, a sufficient concordance to render any one form of comparatively easy acquirement to one who, in addition to a competent knowledge of Hindustání, possesses a stock of Sanskrit vocables ; for the grammar of Hindí is, in the main, the same as that of Hindustání, whilst nine-tenths of its words are Sanskrit. There is, however, a great want of the necessary helps to its acquirement. The peculiarities of the Hindí dialects have never been investigated, and we have a grammar of only one of them, the Braj, which is somewhat meagre. There is nothing that deserves the name of a Dictionary. The books usually read, the Baítál Pachísí and Sinhâsan Battísí, are little else than Hindustání disguised in Nâgarí letters ; and the Premsâgar is the only work that is an authority of any value. There is, however, a Hindí Literature of some extent, from which serviceable extracts might be made, particularly from the Râmâyana of Tulsi Dâs, and the Mahâbhârata of Gokulnâth, both of which have been printed, although little known in Europe. From these and other available sources, and from personal investigation, it would be very possible to analyse the specialties of each provincial dialect of Hindí, and thus render an important service to the philology of Gangetic India.

The next immediate offset from the Sanskrit is the language of those provinces of the Bengal Presidency in which Bengálí is current. The Presidency, as already observed, includes districts to which that language

is foreign, and in those in which it prevails, there are, no doubt, important local modifications. The Bengálí of Midnapur is probably somewhat different from that of Chittagong; I say probably, for, if possible, we know less of the dialects of Bengálí than of Hindí. Little was known of the language when the College of Fort William was founded. According to my late friend, Ram Komol Sen, in the Introduction to his English and Bengálí Dictionary, there were no adequate means of knowing much about it from the almost total absence of any literature. With the College came into existence the books at present in use: they were necessarily the work of Pandits, and they were consequently little else than Sanskrit compositions with a Bengálí grammatical structure. Of late years, elementary as well as other works have rapidly multiplied; and a list compiled by the Rev. Mr. Long shews a series of fifteen hundred publications in Bengálí from the presses of Calcutta alone. It is doubtful, however, if sufficient use is made of this opportunity of selection, and the publications in question are liable, for the most part, to the original defect: they are not the language of the people. This character applies especially to the best dictionaries yet published, those of Dr. Carey and Professor Haughton, both learned and laborious works, but works in which one may look in vain for a large proportion, perhaps the largest, of the spoken Bengálí. Here, again, is an ample field for investigation, the successful exploring of which would be not only of philological but administrative benefit. A real knowledge of the speech of another thirty millions of people should not be an object of indifference to their rulers; nor should the materials for its acquirement be suffered to remain imperfect, even if no loftier aim were entertained than that proficiency in Bengálí, which is required as a condition of public employment from the junior civilian.

Conterminous with Bengálí on the south-west is the province of Cuttak, in which the Uriya language, or that of Orisa, is current. It is framed from the Sanskrit stem, and of near affinity to Bengálí; but it has its own alphabet, grammar, and vocabulary. We have a useful grammar and dictionary of Uriya by Mr. Sutton, but the latter is scarcely sufficiently comprehensive. Of the languages of the barbarous tribes inhabiting the hills and forests of the western portion of the district, the Khonds and Gonds, very little is yet known: the population of the province is estimated at four millions and a half.

Of the direct descendants of Sanskrit, which are current in Central and Western India, Bundelkhand, Malwa, and the Rajput States, nothing is known beyond their general connection with the Hindí family: no attempt has ever been made, except in the Serampur translations of the Scriptures, to obtain any conversancy with them, or convey a knowledge of them to others; yet it is evident, from the quotations made by the late Colonel Tod from the great record of Rájputána, the Prithí Raí Raisa, that the dialects have national peculiarities, which must be acquired before a free intercourse can be maintained with the people. The same may be said of Panjábí, of which, at present, little or nothing is known, except as to its being one of the great Sanskrit family. Since, however, the province has been "annexed," we may hope to become acquainted with its speech, and elementary works are beginning to make their appearance, although on a limited and inadequate scale. A well-digested and comprehensive dictionary should be set about without delay, especially as in the Sikh books there are copious materials for such a compilation, not forgetting, however, as has been too often the case, the spoken language of the people.

Proceeding westward and to the south, we come to two important languages, which are those of the Courts and Collectorates of the Presidency of Bombay—Guzaráthí and Maráthí, both members of the Sanskrit stock. Little has yet been done for the first of these, and for many years we had nothing to apply to but the very elementary work of Drummond, the Rudiments of Guzeráthí and Maráthí, published in 1808. In 1829 a more copious grammar, by Mr. Forbes, of the Civil Service, was lithographed at Bombay, and a second edition was printed in 1845: since then other useful grammars have been published. We have also a dictionary by Mirza Mohammad Kasim, which, although of limited extent, is very serviceable as far as it goes. The population of the country is somewhat uncertain, but it is estimated at about three millions. The Zila Courts in which the language is chiefly required are those of Ahmadabad, Baroch, and Surat.

The language of the Maráthas is still more important, as spoken by a still more numerous body of people, and more diligently cultivated both by natives and Europeans. It has a copious literature of its own, and this has been enriched by translations from English works of literature and science, as Duff's History and De Morgan's Algebra. The Missionaries have also published a great number of tracts and translations. We have several useful grammars and the very best dictionaries of any native tongue in Molesworth's Maráthí and English Dictionary, an improved edition of which is in progress, and Molesworth

and Candy's Dictionary, English and Maráthí. In these works we have what is so much missed in other similar compilations—the language of the people as well as the language of the books. Still, however, something has to be effected, particularly with respect to the dialects of the Maráthí. That spoken in the Konkan, for instance, differs so much from that which is current on the east of the Ghats, that the Serampur Missionaries translated the New Testament into it as if it had been a distinct form of speech, which brought upon them the scarcely deserved severity of the late Colonel Vans Kennedy's criticism. Very possibly there are other modifications of which a knowledge would be of service. The population by whom, in one or other form, Maráthí is spoken, is rated at about eight millions. The Zila Courts in which it is principally current are Ahmadnagar, Ratnagiri, Khandesh, Puna, Konkan, and Sholapur. At Dharwar it is mixed with Karnáta. Formerly, a knowledge of either Maráthí or Guzeráthí was required as a condition of public service by the Bombay Government, but either was made secondary to proficiency in Hindustání; and as it was the practice to attach the young civilian to the Court of a Judge or Collector before his proficiency had been tested, it commonly happened that no test was ever applied, especially with regard to a second language, and the latter was left to independent and voluntary exertion: of course the acquirement was rare. Very recently, however, more stringent measures have been announced, and the Bombay civilian is expected to qualify, in either Maráthí or Guzeráthí, in nine months at furthest, under penalty of removal from the service: the term allowed is something of the shortest.

The Presidency of Madras embraces a greater variety of distinct divisions and of languages than that of Bombay; and here we also lose that direct descent of the native languages from the Sanskrit which is so unmistakeably evident in the Hindu languages of Central and Northern India. Modern philology traces those of the South of India to the Ugrian, Tatar, or Mongolian stock, difficult as it is to comprehend how or when the population of the Dakhin immigrated from the steppes of Central Asia. Whatever the origin, however, of these languages, they are dependent upon Sanskrit, in a greater or less degree, for their literature, and for the language of their religion, their institutions, and their government. Although they are all nearly connected, yet there are obviously two main divisions, one comprehending Telugu and Karnáta, the other Tamil and Malayálam; and we shall proceed to offer a few notices of them in that order, derived especially from the remarks of the late Mr. Ellis, the most accomplished oriental scholar that has done credit to the civil service of Madras.

The Telugu, as stated in Mr. Ellis's memoir, forming part of the Introduction to Campbell's Telugu Grammar, is the vernacular language of the Hindus on the coast of Coromandel, extending from the Dutch settlement of Pulicat on the south, just above Madras, northwards through the Northern Sarkárs to Chikakol, and spreading westwards from the coast to the frontiers of Maisur on the south, and on the north through part of Berar and the territories of the Nizam; meeting on the north with Uriya, on the west with Maráthí and Karnáta, and on the south with Tamil. It is consequently the language of the Zila Courts and Collectories of Belari, Gantur, Nellur, Rajamahendri, Chikakol, Kadapa and Masulipatam, as well as the non-regulation districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, and is current, according to estimate, amongst nine millions of people. There are good practical grammars of the language by Messrs. Campbell and Brown, of the Madras Civil Service; and to the former we owe a dictionary, Telugu and English, of which the only defect is its want of comprehensiveness. Reversed dictionaries of English and Telugu have been published by Messrs Morris and Brown, and the same gentlemen have supplied very useful selections for study. There is a considerable body of literature in Telugu, principally consisting of translations from Sanskrit, which enters extensively into the body of the language. A knowledge of Telugu is required of the civil servant of Madras before he is capable of public employment.

The Karnáta, or, less accurately, the Canarese language, has an alphabet scarcely differing from that in which Telugu is written, and the radicals of the two languages are essentially the same: a large proportion of the words are also the same, whether indigenous or Sanskrit, modified by slight variations of inflexion and peculiarities of pronunciation. There is a literature partly original, but, in a still greater degree, translated from Sanskrit; but no Karnáta works had been printed until lately, when encouragement has been given to the publication of lithographed copies of some popular compositions. We have, however, long had a serviceable grammar and dictionary of Karnáta, the former by Mr. M'Kerrell, a Madras civilian, published in 1820, and the latter, both Karnáta and English, and English and Karnáta, in four volumes quarto, by Mr. Reeves, of the London Missionary Society. The former follows Captain Wilks in his description of the

limits through which the language is in use—from Bedar, north-west of Haidarabad, passing by Adoni and through Nandidrug to the Eastern Ghats, the course of which it follows until it passes by Koimbatour, and, running to the north-west, ascends to the sources of the Krishna, whence it returns to Bedar. It is used also, but with other dialects, on the sea coast in the interval between the Principality of Kurg and the Portuguese territory of Goa, to which tract the designation of Canara is, with questionable propriety, restricted. The Zila Courts where it is chiefly employed are those of Honawar, Mangalur, and Dhárwár; but it is in use generally throughout Maisur. The population of whom it is the vernacular are estimated at about two millions. Encouragement is held out, in the shape of pecuniary rewards to the junior civilians of the Madras Presidency, to acquire some knowledge of Karnáta in addition to those languages which are indispensable, or Tamil and Telugu.

The Tamil language is one of those of which a knowledge is highly essential in the provinces subject to the Presidency of Madras, and it is accordingly one of the two of which the study is now imperative on the Madras civilian. It is the language of the country termed, in Sanskrit, Drávira, comprising the provinces of the Coromandel coast, from a short distance north of Madras to Cape Komorin, and extending inland to the limits of the Karnáta language. It comprises, therefore, the Presidency Courts, and those of Arcot, Salem, Koimbatour, Kumbhakonam, Trichinapallí, Madura, Tinivelli, and is spoken, it has been estimated, by five millions of people. There are two dialects, or, perhaps, rather styles of it—Shen and Kodun, or high and low Tamil—in both of which there is a copious literature, Tamil having been highly cultivated at as early a date as the ninth century, when a college, established at Madura for its especial encouragement, was in a flourishing condition. Ample means for the acquirement of its structure exists, as the Missionaries of both the Roman and Protestant Churches have long ago contributed ably to its illustration. Beschi's grammar of the common dialect was published in 1728, and that of the higher Tamil has been translated by Mr. Babington. A grammar of the current language, by Ziegenbalg, was printed in 1716. The originals of these were in Latin, but more recently an excellent grammar has been published by Rhenius, in English. We have also an English Grammar by Mr. Anderson. We are indebted to the Missionaries also for Tamil dictionaries, but the first published is printed in an uncouth type and on bad paper, and is now scarce. A much more comprehensive dictionary, Tamil and English, was undertaken by the late Dr. Rottler, and has been printed in four parts. Unfortunately it was left by the compiler unfinished, and it has been printed in a defective state, long lists of Tamil words being inserted without any English interpretation. The portions which are translated form much the larger share, and the manner in which what has been done is effected enhances the regret that some competent scholars should not have been employed to render the work entire. The language is difficult of acquirement, but with these helps it is to be mastered. It is no doubt, in its origin, independent of Sanskrit, but, to judge from the dictionary, admits of Sanskrit insertions as freely as any other of the southern dialects. It is also peculiar in its dealings with Sanskrit words, so that, without a previous knowledge of the latter, it is scarcely possible to recognise them in their Tamil form. It has, as shewn above, a scanty alphabet. It has no aspirates, and abhors compounds; and therefore substitutes unaspirated letters for the former, and resolves the latter into syllables; *Bhárata*, therefore, becomes *Párada*, and *Grámam*, *Kirámam*; for *Siva-prakása* we have *Siven-pirikasan*, and for *Tattwam*, *Tattuvan*. It is evident that Tamil scholars who are not Sanskrit scholars also must be continually embarrassed by these equivocal expressions.

Radically related to Tamil, but employing a different alphabet modelled on the Devanágari, and differing very frequently in its grammatical structure, is the Malayálam or Malayálma language, which is spoken along the southern portion of the Malabar coast from Quilon to Cape Kumarí. North of Quilon, as far as to Goa, the Tuluva, which is a distinct dialect, although of the same derivation as the Malayálam, is the provincial form of speech, though much intermixed with other dialects, especially Karnáta; and, according to Mr. Ellis, the Koduga or Kurg language is a modification of Tuluva. The Kurg Raja, however, when in England, wrote in the Karnáta character, and declared that to be his native tongue. Besides the relation of the order of the alphabet, the Malayálam abounds, more perhaps than either of the other dialects of the south, in Sanskrit derivations, in a proportion exceeding a half, equal perhaps to three-fifths of the whole under the two heads which Mr. Ellis specifies as common to the dialects of Southern India, *Tat-samam*, pure Sanskrit words, or *Tad-bhavam*, derived from Sanskrit. The *Desya*, or native words of the country, may also be divided into Tamil *Tatsamam*, or pure Tamil, and Tamil *Tadbhavam*, derivatives from Tamil.

There are several serviceable grammars of the language. One was published by Mr. Drummond, of the Bombay Medical Service, soon after the province was subject to British authority, or in 1799;—but this is now superseded by the grammars of Mr. Spring, of the Madras Civil Service, and the Rev. Mr. Peet, of the Church Mission Society. There are also good dictionaries, Malayálam and English, and English and Malayálam, by the Rev. Mr. Bailey, of the same Society. There is a dearth of printed books, but something has been lately done to provide students with the means of study. Malayálam is the language of the Zila Court of Kalikat, or Calicut, and it mixes with Karnáta in the Courts of Honawar and Mangalur. It is spoken by about two millions and a half of people, inclusive of North and South Canara.

These are the principal languages of British India, but there are others which are of growing importance, although not yet forming objects of official requisition. In the north, the Bhot dialects, which spread through the Himálaya districts, are of Tibetan origin, and terms from the latter find their way into the language of administration. The grammar and dictionary of Csoma Körösi are the only means of becoming conversant with the language; and no English scholar has yet trodden in his steps, although Petersburg and Paris can boast of cultivators of Tibetan. The Panjábí, of course, becomes of primary importance; and our intercourse with our neighbours, the Affghans, renders Pushtu a valuable acquisition; but nothing has yet been effected towards facilitating the acquirement of the latter beyond the very circumscribed grammar and vocabularies of Lieutenant Leech, or of the former, except the similar publications of the same intelligent officer, and a grammar, vocabulary, and dialogues, by Captain Sterling. On the west, a knowledge of the language of Sindh has become essential; and here, also, the means are yet limited, although they begin to be supplied in a grammar and short dictionary by Captain Stack. Of the dialects of the Hill tribes on the east, from Asam to Arakan, all that is yet known is from the comparative vocabularies of the Rev. Mr. Brown and of Mr. Hodgson, the object of which is rather comparative than practical. When we get to Arakan we come upon the Burma language, a knowledge of which, since the annexation of the provinces along the coast from Arakan to Tenaserim, is indispensable to the government of an extensive tract of country and a numerous population. There are grammars of the language, sufficient to enable the European to acquire it, by the late Missionaries Judson and Hough, and by Captain Latter. There is also a good English and Burma dictionary, by Mr. Lane; but a comprehensive Burma and English dictionary is still a desideratum. There is a want, also, of printed books, which might easily be multiplied from the copious stores of Burma literature, both historical and Buddhist.

To give liberal encouragement to the preparation and publication of these and similar works in all the languages current in the wide provinces and among the many millions of people subject to its authority is the positive duty and the obvious interest of the Government of British India. Much has, no doubt, been accomplished; but it may be questioned if the encouragement that has been given has been always judiciously bestowed. The efforts of individuals must always be desultory, and will often be ineffective. There wants a systematic course of proceeding, and the selection of competent agents; and it might be worth while to adopt official arrangements for ascertaining what has been done, and what remains to be done, towards providing the civil and military servants of the Company with ample and adequate means of acquiring a command of all the languages through which they may have to minister to the necessities and claims of the different races amongst whom the course of service may call them. In the meanwhile the following pages will, it is hoped, contribute to facilitate their acquirement of the qualifications which are indispensably necessary for the due performance of their important functions—knowledge of the languages, and knowledge of the people, of India.

H. H. WILSON.

LONDON, *January* 1855.

E R R A T A.

PAGE COL. LINE

2	1	80	For	আবেদন	read	আবেদন.
8	1	31	..	Diwani,	read	Díwání.
9	1	17		کاغذ	read	کاغذ.
..	..	..	..	Kághaz,	read	Kághaz.
10	2	7	..	प्रमाण	read	प्रमाण.
11	2	31	..	Agwasi,	read	Agwási.
13	1	5	..	Mahmud,	read	Mahmúd.
..	..	20	..	دفتر	read	دفتر.
..	..	30	..	Jaigir,	read	Jaigír.
18	1	5	..	اسامی	read	اسامی.
15	1	7	..	واحد	read	واحد.
18	1	20	..	ಪಾಲು	read	ಪಾಲು.
20	2	42	..	گزار	read	گزار.
..	..	..	..	Guzár,	read	Guzár.
21	1	31	..	دفتر	read	دفتر.
..	..	45	..	نص	read	نص.
..	2	28	..	هاله	read	هاله.
22	1	3	..	Amaváludana,	read	Amuváludana.
..	..	15	..	Dáhale,	read	Dáhale.
..	2	11	..	दहले	read	दहले.
..	..	6	..	Ambarakkadai,	read	Ambárakkaḍai.
23	2	38	..	Múmanín,	read	Múminín.
25	2	19	..	ଠ	read	ଠ.
26	2	36	..	ஆணி	read	ஆணி.
27	1	39	..	Daṛ,	read	Dár.
..	..	42	..	Kar	read	Kár.
29	2	33	..	আপিলার	read	আপিলার.
31	2	3	..	Ârázi,	read	Arázi.
..	..	..	..	ارض	read	ارض.
..	..	..	..	عارض	read	عارض.
33	1	37	..	Pála,	read	Pala.
36	2	31	..	Asoea,	read	Asoca.
37	1	1	..	Vána,	read	Vána.
..	1	24	..	Šinchana,	read	Sinchana.
..	शिवन	read	शिवन.

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37	1	28	For	ಪಾಲು	read	ಪಾಲು.
..	..	32	..	ಅಪಿ	read	ಅಪಿ.
43	2	7	..	ಪಾ	read	ಪಾ.
..	..	34	..	possession,	read	possession.
44	1	11	..	mâash,	read	mââash.
..	..	..	..	معاش	read	معاش.
46	1	30	..	চালান	read	চালান.
50	1	24	..	বকশা	read	বকশা.
..	..	28	..	توجیه	read	توجیه.
..	..	..	..	Tauji,	read	Taujîh.
51	1	26	..	Baladasti,	read	Báládastî.
..	..	..	..	بلدستی	read	بلدستی.
56	2	10	..	ঘাটি	read	ঘাটি.
59	2	42	..	Banijaga,	read	Banijiga.
61	1	4	..	Bánsphor,	read	Bánsphor.
..	..	..	..	پور	read	پور.
..	..	10	..	বট, বাট	read	বট বাট.
..	12	..	..	বাটা	read	বাটা.
..	..	16	..	বটক	read	বটক.
..	..	18	..	বটন, বাটন	read	বটন, বাটন.
63	1	43	..	Ârázi,	read	Arázi.
..	..	..	..	اراضي	read	اراضي.
67	2	3	..	বট	read	বট.
..	..	17	..	বাট	read	বাট.
68	1	17	..	বাটা	read	বাটা.
63	2	15	..	Bhauli,	read	Bhaoli.
69	2	5	..	Bâzi,	read	Bâzi.
..	..	..	..	بعضي	read	بعضي.
75	1	33	..	ফোট	read	ফোট.
84	1	39	..	ভুট	read	ভুট.
87	1	28	..	انعام	read	انعام.
..	Inám,	read	Inâám.
93	2	5	..	T,	read	Tam.
97	1	24	..	Ârázi	read	Arázi.
..	اراضي	read	اراضي.

ERRATA.

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101	2	9	..	Chándla, read Chándlá.
102	1	15	..	Chánwál, read Chánwal.
110	1	37	..	Chhar, read Chhár.
110	2	15	..	इठाक read इठाक.
111	2	7	.	इठ read इठ.
.	..	20	..	इठा read इठा.
114	1	3	.	छिठा read छिठा.
120	2	44	..	Phareolus, read Phaseolus.
129	1	23	.	Ḳazâ, read Ḳazî.
.	..	.	..	قضي read قضي.
..	2	35	..	Dâulu read Dâulu.
130	1	24	..	تشخيص read تشخيص.
131	1	23	..	Dehrî, read Dehrî.
135	1	11	..	Dhâlbhol, read Dhâlbol.
136	2	15	..	Dhârât, read Dharat.
138	1	15	..	उपाध्याय read उपाध्याय.
154	2	44	..	فكأل read فكال.
159	2	21	..	الاء read الاء.
168	2	33		مهال read مهال.
180	1	35	..	Goshṭashthami, read Goshṭhâshṭamî.
197	2	37	..	همال read همال.
205	1	7	..	حاضر read حاضر.
..	2	6	..	Huzur, read Huzûr.
.	..	..	..	Guzâr, read Guzâr.
..	..	..	..	گذار read گذار.
207	1	29	..	هجرة read هجرة.
215	1	27	..	Ikrâh, read Ikrâh.
..	..	..	..	اقرأ read اقرأ.
218	2	12	..	Kânungo, read Kânungo.
..	..	..	..	کانونگو read کانونگو.
220	1	31	..	Ishhâd, read Ishhâd.
..	..	..	..	اشهاد read اشهاد.
..	2	4	..	Ishrâk, read Ishrâk.
..	..	..	..	اشراق read اشراق.
221	1	10	..	استم read استم.
..	..	27	..	استحقاق read استحقاق.
.	..	34	..	استهلا read استهلا.
..	..	..	..	Istihlâh.
..	2	39	For	گذاري read گذاري.
222	1	5	..	Istihshâd read Istishhâd.
..	استشهاد read استشهاد.
..	1	27	..	Itikâf, read Itikâf.
..	اعتكاف read اعتكاف.
..	..	29	..	Ramazân, read Ramzân.

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225	1	39	For	تهانه read تهانه.
..	2	14	..	ججيم read ججيم.
227	1	39	..	کاغذ read کاغذ.
..	Kâghaz, read Kâghaz.
229	1	31	..	بهر read بهر.
..	2	22	..	Tashkhîs, read Tashkhîs.
..	..	.	..	تشخيص read تشخيص.
..	..	42	.	Sadr, read Ṣadr.
..	..	..	..	صدر read صدر.
230	1	44	..	ضامن read ضامن.
231	2	24	..	جانب read جانب.
232	1	1	..	"but," read "as it is."
..	2	31	..	यन्त्री read यन्त्री.
233	1	17	..	जारी read जारी.
..	2	16	..	کشیدن read کشیدن.
..	..	39	..	Kaffa, read Khaffa
..	..	..	..	خفیفه read خفیفه.
235	2	15	..	خانه read خانه.
236	1	18	..	کاغذ read کاغذ.
..	2	25	..	Jazar, read Jazar.
..	..	..	..	جذر read جذر.
240	1	37	..	حساب read حساب.
..	2	35	..	जिताहमी read जिताहमी.
245	2	4	..	"second," read "last."
249	2	33	Dele	"probably the same word."
251	2	36	for	भूमि read भूमि.
260	1	26	..	تعلقدار read تعلقدار.
..	2	6	..	کنص read کنص.
..	..	..	..	Ḳanz, read Kanẓ.
264	2	29	..	قرار read قرار.
..	..	..	..	Karâr, read Ḳarâr.
267	2	34	..	Ḳatâ al ṭarîk, read Ḳâtâ al ṭarîk.
..	..	..	..	قاطع الطريق read قاطع الطريق.
268	2	19	..	Kaṭakina, read Kaṭkina.
271	2	8	..	Kâvâl, read Kâval.
273	1	25	..	Kessiriya, read Kessiriya.
274	1	28	..	शोजर read शोजर.
279	2	30	..	Sadr, read Ṣadr.
..	..	..	..	صدر read صدر.
..	..	36	..	Kad, read Bad.
280	1	12	..	گذار read گذار.
..	..	..	..	Guzâr, read Guzâr.
..	2	10	..	تعلق read تعلق.
285	1	26	..	Khâin, read Khâin.

ERRATA.

PAGE	COL.	LINE	
285	1	26	For خاين read خاين.
286	1	9	.. Khém, read Khéni.
289	2	33	Insert, H. (كرانا).
290	1	29	For قرات read قرات.
297	1	13	.. Krushikudu, read Kṛushikuḍu.
..	..	..	కృషికుడు read కృషికుడు.
..	..	..	Krushivaludu, read Krushivalaḍu.
..	..	..	కృషివలుడు read కృషివలుడు.
..	2	10	.. Kriya, and the same in the following compounds, read Kriyá.
299	2	43	.. قانون read قانون.
300	1	37	.. लेखणं read लेखनं.
303	1	32	.. అంఛన read అంఛనా.
..	..	..	Anchana, read Anchaná.
304	1	35	.. Kuri, read Kuṛi.
308	1	19	.. Miráj, read Mīrāj.
..	..	..	معراج read معراج.
..	2	4	.. Lakít, read Lakít.
..	..	..	لقیت read لقیط.
310	2	33	.. لاوارثي read لاوارثي.
312	1	44	.. వాదు read వాదు.
316	1	8	.. Vádu, read Vádu.
..	..	..	వాదు read వాదు.
320	1	39	.. مهارة read مهارة.
..	2	27	.. مصلائي read مصلائي.
323	1	13	.. Sadr, read Šadr.
..	..	..	صدر read صدر.
..	..	41	.. پیشکار read پیشکار.
..	2	9	.. واجب read واجب.
330	1	26	.. منصبذات read منصبذات.
..	..	..	Manṣabzát, read Manṣabzát.
332	1	18	.. مرهون read مرهون.
333	2	24	.. مشرق read مشرق.
335	2	11	.. مطول read مطول.
337	2	21	.. تعلق read تعلق.
..	..	24	.. مزرع read مزرع.
..	..	35	.. Mázúli, read Mázúli.
..	..	40	.. Mazún, read Mauzún.
..	..	..	موزون read موزون.
342	1	21	.. آتش read آتش.
..	..	28	.. میر read میر.
344	1	25	.. مزاج read مزاج.
346	1	9	.. محصل read محصل.
346	1	44	.. Mṛigaśīrsha, read Mṛigaśirsha.

PAGE	COL.	LINE	
349	2	29	For قانونگو read قانونگو.
354	2	5	.. Mulḡ, read Mulk.
..	..	..	ملك read ملك.
..	..	8	.. Mulḡí, and in the following, read Mulḡí, &c.
..	..	..	ملكي read ملكي.
356	2	37	.. متحرص read متحرص.
357	2	29	.. مشعا read مشعا.
..	..	..	Mushââ, read Mushââ.
358	2	44	.. تاريخ read تاريخ.
..	..	..	Tarikh, read Táríkh.
359	1	2	.. متفرق read متفرق.
361	1	36	.. دواع read دواع.
364	1	4	.. چتھا read چتھا.
..	..	13	.. مذکورات read مذکورات.
..	..	..	Mazkúráṭ, read Mazkúráṭ.
374	1	18	.. نذرانه read نذرانه.
378	1	36	.. Níránambam, read Nírárambam.
..	..	..	நீரநம்பம் read நீரநம்பம்.
386	..	..	286, read 386.
408	2	9	.. పత్రుడు read పత్రుడు.
..	..	..	Patrudu, read Patruḍu.
410	1	22	.. Paṭṭan, read Pattan.
..	2	27	.. Pattaní, read Pattani.
411	1	9	.. നന്നേ read നന്നേ.
416	2	21	.. Pharnivasi, read Pharnivísi.
419	2	38	.. Pod, read Poā.
421	2	2	.. Porombadom, read Poromkadom.
423	1	8	.. Absolute, read absentee.
..	2	21	.. كاغذ read كاغذ.
429	2	17	.. پرسش read پرسش.
..	..	26	.. पूष read पूष.
430	1	12	.. پشت read پشت.
431	1	30	.. العرض read العرض.
432	1	8	.. رفوگر read رفوگر.
..	2	5	.. رھائی read رھائی.
439	2	42	.. نظارت read نظارت.
..	..	..	Nazárat, read Nazárat.
At bottom,	..	339,	read 439.
444	1	37	.. رشته read رشته.
445	2	6	.. Roja, read Roju.
446	1	18	.. روبکاری read روبکاری.
..	2	1	.. الشھادت read الشھادت.
446	2	37	.. السرقة read السرقة.

ERRATA.

PAGE COL. LINE

447	2	19	For مانوس read مانوس.
451	1	44	.. قانونگو read قانونگو.
458	2	42	.. Samba, read Sambá.
462	1	1	.. کانتا read کانتا.
466	1	42	.. Sarafrázi, read Sarfarázi.
468	1	40	.. صغره read صغره.
..	..	..	.. Sughra, read Şughra.
475	2	43	.. శెవకుడు read శెవకుడు.
..	..	..	.. Şevakudu, read Şevakudu.
481	1	31	.. کاغذ read کاغذ.
..	..	36	.. خانه read خانه.
482	2	30	.. Sīhaṣāī, read Sīhāṣāhī.
491	2	38	.. Śūchaka, read Sūchaka.
..	..	..	.. सूचक read सूचक.
492	2	5	.. सूचि read सूचि.
496	2	20	.. स्वमित्वं read स्वामित्वं,
497	1	1	.. Swaist, read Swastī.
..	..	29	.. श्वेतामवर read श्वेतामवर.
..	..	31	.. उपाजित read उपाजित.
498	1	42	.. ضامني read ضامني.
501	1	33	.. تعينات read تعينات.
503	2	19	.. تقسيم read تقسيم.
509	1	31	.. نصف read نصف.
512	1	24	.. تراوي read تراوي.

PAGE COL. LINE

518	1	10	For Taşadağ, read Taşadduğ.
..	..	..	.. تصدق read تصدق.
514	1	28	.. تعطيل read تعطيل.
515	1	39	.. توجع read توجع.
516	2	39	.. Tengalay, read Tengalai.
520	1	17	.. Selection, read Selections.
522	2	26	.. جمعبندي read جمعبندي.
524	2	4	.. टोली read टोली.
530	2	7	.. عذر read عذر.
538	1	34	.. प्रति read प्रति.
546	2	7	.. Vetkanam, read Vettukānam.
549	2	34	.. ضابطه read ضابطه.
553	1	24	.. گذاشته read گذاشته.
584	2	6	.. تقسيم read تقسيم.
557	1	11	Should be وسيل بالنكاح.
..	..	19	For واسطه read واسطه.
..	..	32	.. वतबंधु read वतनबंधु.
561	2	31	.. ذابج zābih read ذابج zābih.
569	1	14	.. زاده read زاده.
575	1	4	.. దాసడు read దాసడు.
582	2	39	.. قراري read قراري.
590	1	3	.. مؤذن read مؤذن.
592	1	1	.. پيري read پيري.

G L O S S A R Y.

AB

- ÁB, H. (آب, contracted from the A. أبو *Abu*) A father.
- Ábái, H. (ابائي) Patrimonial, descending from paternal ancestors (land, property).
- ÁB, H. (P. آب, S. ज्ञापः) Water.
- Ábdár, H. (آبدار) A servant whose office it is to prepare water for domestic use, or for drinking.
- Ábdár khána, H. (آبدارخانه) The room where such water is kept in suitable earthen vessels.
- Áb-páshi, H. (آبپاشي) Irrigating fields, watering fields; *lit.* water-sprinkling.
- Áb-rawán, H. (آبروان) Running water; *metaphor.* Fine muslin.
- Ábí, H. (آبي, *lit.* Relating to water, watered). In the north-west provinces it is applied to land watered from ponds, tanks, lakes, or water-courses, in distinction to that which is watered from wells; as the supply from the former is liable to fail in the hot season, Ábí land is assessed at a lower rate; in some cases at less than a half of that watered from wells.
- Ábistáni, H. (آبستاني) Land artificially irrigated.
- Áb-khez, H. (آبخيز) A soil impregnated with water, moist or wet soil.
- ÁBKÁR, H. (آبكار) A manufacturer or retailer of spirituous liquors; *lit.* a maker of (strong) waters.
- ÁBKÁRI, also written ABKAREE, ABKARY, ABKARRY, AUBKAURY, H. &c. (آبكارى), or in Telugu, ÁBUKÁRI, (ఆబుకారి) Revenue derived from duties levied on the manufacture and sale of inebriating liquors, as *tári* or *toddy*, *pachnai*, *arrach*, &c., and on intoxicating drugs, whether in substance, infusion, or extract, as *opium*, *bháng*, *chiras*, &c. It is levied on certain licenced distilleries, or in fees for licences granted by the collector to retailers. In some parts of the south of India the Ábkári included duties on eating-shops, gaming-houses, itinerant tumblers, jugglers, and the like. [In the Report of the House of Commons, 1832, p. 95, it is said to comprehend duties on pepper and betel; but this is a mis-statement,

AB

- as no such duties are levied; although, in Mysore, the areka-nut was sometimes included in the Ábkári farm.] The principal Regulations in Bengal for the Ábkári duties are xxvii. 1793, x. 1813, xiii. 1816, and vii. 1824
- Ábkári Dárogħa, H. (آبكارى داروغه) The head native officer appointed to superintend distilleries, spirit-shops, and the like.
- Ábkári Mahál, H. (آبكارى محال) The department or office of Ábkári, the excise.
- ÁBÁB, Mar. (अबाब, from A. *Abwáb*, q.v.) A particular item in revenue accounts: the grain falling to the share of the Government after deducting the portions of the several sharers.
- ÁBÁD, H. (P. آباد). The word is very generally adopted; as Hindi and Mar. (आबाद), Beng. (আবাদ), Telugu (ఆబాదు), Populous, cultivated, as a village or tract of country; the reverse of *Wírán*, (ويران), waste, deserted. A village or tract which is designated in revenue phrase as Ábád is one from which revenue may be levied: in military topography it denotes a place where supplies may be expected. It occurs also, though less commonly, as Ábádán (آبادان). Ábád karna means, to introduce or extend cultivation or population, to settle, to people; whence may arise a claim to property through descent from the Ábád-kár, the originator or founder. As the second member of a compound Ábád often denotes a city, as *Akbar-ábád*, the city of *Akbar*, or *Agra*, which he made his capital; *Aurang-ábád*, the city of *Aurang-zeb*; *Murshid-ábád*, the city of *Murshid Kuli Khan*, Governor of Bengal, by whom it was enlarged and embellished; *Sháhjahán-ábád*, the city of *Sháhjahán*, or *Delhi*; with many others of Mohammedan origin and improvement. From the attributives Ábád and Ábádán come the substantives Ábádi, Ábádáni, Populousness, cultivation: in Bengali the meanings have been transposed, Ábád (আবাদ) signifying cultivation, populousness, and Ábádi (আবাদী), cultivated, peopled.
- Ábád-beshi, H. (آباد بیشي, from P. *béshi* بیشي, Excess). First assessment of newly-settled or cultivated land.

ĀBARĀTAM, Tam. (அபராதம், from S. *Aparādha* अपराध, Fault, offence, in which sense it also occurs in most dialects). Fine, amercement, forfeiture.

ĀBD, ŪBD, H. (A. عبد, plur. *Ābīd* عبيد) A slave, two descriptions of whom are alone recognised in Mohammedan law—infidels made captives in war, and their descendants. In practice much greater latitude is allowed, although not strictly legal; and a title to slaves may be acquired by purchase, donation, or inheritance. The term enters largely into the formation of Mohammedan proper names, as *Ābd-ullah*, slave of God; *Ābd-ālī*, slave of Ali; *Ābd-ul-mālīk*, the slave of the Lord (God). It is also frequently prefixed in affectation of humility to the official signatures of native officers, whether Hindus or Mohammedans; and in law papers it is sometimes prefixed to the name of each subscribing witness.

ĀBDĀ, Ben. (আবদী, S. अवद, a year). The period during which a party who reclaims waste land is allowed to hold it rent-free. The rent remitted. The land so held. [The term in this sense is confined to Eastern Bengal and Chittagong.]

ABDHŪT, UBDHOOT, H. (S. *Avadhūta* अवधूतः) A religious mendicant of the Hindus, one who professes to have “shaken off” the infirmities of humanity. In Hindustan the *Abdhūt* is generally of the *Vaiṣṇava* sect. In the south it is said he is usually a *Saiva* mendicant.

ĀBĒDAK, Beng. (S. आवेदक *āvedaka*) A complainant or suitor, a petitioner.

Ābedan, Beng. (S. आवेदन) A petition, a plaint, an affidavit.

Ābedan patra, or *Ābedan lipi*, (S. आवेदन पत्र, or लिपि) A written plaint or petition, a representation in writing.

ABHAR, UBHUR, Mar. (अभर) The collections from a village in the Marāṭha country. *Kacha Abhar*, The gross collections, without any deduction.

ABHAYA, UBHUYU, Mar. (S. अभय, from अ neg., and भय, fear), An assurance of safety or immunity.

Abhayaḍiṇḍima, Mar. (S. अभयडिंडिम) A proclamation by beat of drum (*ḍiṇḍima*) of general security to all who submit in the case of a captured town or conquered country.

Abhaya patra, S. &c. (अभयपत्र) A written document in assurance of safety, a safe conduct.

ABHICHĀR, H. (S. अभिचारः) Employment of charms or spells for the destruction of an enemy.

ABHIPATṬI, UBHIPUTṬEE, Mar. (अभिपट्टी) Any extra cess or assessment [under the Peshwa's Government.]

ABHĪR, UBHEER, H. &c. (أبهر, S. अभीरः, also, with the initial long ĀBHĪRA अभीरः) A shepherd, a cowherd. According to *Menu* (B. x. 15) the *Ābhīra* is of mixed origin, the offspring of a Brahman father, and a mother of the *Ambashṭha*, or medical caste; but the *Abhīras* were a people, a pastoral tribe, settled, about the beginning of the Christian era, on or near the lower course of the Indus, on a tract known to classical geographers, as the *Abiria* of Ptolemy, lying north of the Sahyadri mountain, and of Syrastrène. The *Abhīrs* of *Saurashtra* are mentioned in the *Mahābhārata*. From their pastoral habits the name came to be generally applied to the cowherds of Hindustan. In the spoken dialects of upper India the word is corrupted to *Ahīr*, *Uheer*, q.v. In Bengālī and Marāṭhī it is unchanged, occurring as *Abhīr*.

ABHIJOG, Beng. (অভিজোগ, S. *Abhiyoga* अभियोगः) Plaint, complaint, beginning of a suit.

Abhiyogi, Beng. (অভিজোগী, S. अभियोगी) A plaintiff, a complainant.

Abhiyog-patra, Beng. (অভিজোগপত্র, S. अभियोगपत्र) A petition, or writing of complaint.

ABHYUDAYAKA-ŚRĀDDHA, S. (अभ्युदयकश्राद्ध) Offering to deceased progenitors, or to the manes collectively, on some prosperous event, as the birth of a son, or the like.

ABHYUPETYA ŚUŚRŪSHĀ, S. (अभ्युपेत्यशुश्रूषा) Contracted service, a title of Hindu law, treating of disputes between master and servant.

ABĪK-UBEEK, H. (A. ابیک, A runaway slave, in Mohammedan law.

ĀBĪR-ŪBEER, H. (from A. عبير, Saffron), A powder of a red or yellow colour, composed of various vegetable and mineral ingredients, as turmeric, safflower, saffron, red or yellow orpiment, talc, ground to a fine powder, and used by the natives to throw over one another and stain their faces and clothes with at the vernal festival of the *Holī*, as typical of the buds and blossoms of the season of spring.

ABWĀB, H. (A. أبواب, plur. of *bāb* باب, a door, a section, a chapter, a title,) Heads or subjects of taxation, or the taxes which were imposed under the Mohammedan Governments in addition to the regular assessment on the land. Miscellaneous cesses, imposts, and charges, levied by Zemindars and public officers. These cesses were either abolished or consolidated with the land revenue, and are no longer payable to the British Government; but such as existed before the perpetual settlement, and were not spe-

cially abrogated or not consolidated, are still claimed sometimes by the Zemindars, (Reg. viii. 1793, xxx. 1803, v. 1812). They were variously designated, as, 1. after the princes by whom they were ordered, as *Abwáb Kásim Áli Khán*, taxes of *Kásim* (Cossim) *Áli*, Nawab of Bengal; or, 2. from the pretext on which they were raised, as *Abwáb Faujdári*, taxes on the Zemindars, in commutation of fees which had been payable to the office of *Faujdar*, or chief military and police magistrate, and *Abwáb Thánadári*, fees exacted by *Shujá Khán* from retailers of spirituous liquors and other articles in bazars attached to police or military stations, and payable to the *Kotwál*; *Abwáb Khamsi* (from *khamisa*, five, for several), different taxes levied by the Governor of Dacca when the *Diváni* was granted to the Company, on pretence of presenting the proceeds to the Emperor in acknowledgment of the grant (*Fifth Rep. and Gloss.*); also *Abwáb meh-máni*, a cess levied on the inhabitants of a village to defray the expenses of the Zemindar on his paying it an occasional visit; *Abwáb ráhdári*, rates charged on the people of a town or district for the repair of the public roads; *Abwáb Pátaki*, a cess apparently peculiar to Orissa, literally, "taxes on the wicked or fallen," applying the term to eight inferior or degraded castes or occupations, namely, *Tántis*, weavers, *Támbúlis*, venders of betel and *pán*, *Guríyas*, confectioners, or makers of sweetmeats with *Gur* or molasses, *Sonárs*, goldsmiths, and *Kainwartts*, *Kibárats* and *Gokas*, different tribes of fishermen.

ACHALIT-UCHULIT, H. (S. अचलितः *lit.* What has not moved, or is immoveable), Real or landed property.

ÁCHANDRÁRGAM, Tam. (ஆசந்திரங்கம், from the S. आ अ, as long as, चन्द्र *chandra*, the moon, and अर्क *arka*, the sun, *i.e.* as long as the sun and moon endure). In Tanjore and Kanara, any village, of which the lands are permanently apportioned among the hereditary proprietors. The term, slightly modified according to dialect, appears to be in common currency in the south of the Peninsula to denote perpetuity.

ÁCHAMANA, S. (आचमन) Rinsing the mouth, sipping a little water and ejecting it before and after meals, and before and after various ceremonies, one of the permanent and daily practices of the Hindus.

Áchamaníya, S. (आचमनीय) Water fit for sipping, also for offering it to an idol.

ÁCHÁR, H. &c., (آچار, S. आचारः *Áchára*, whence it is intro-

duced into all the dialects, sometimes slightly modified). Institute, established and essential observance, as daily ablutions and personal purification, daily worship, tonsure, investiture, marriage, obsequial rites, or *Śráddhas*. Performance of appropriate duties in different stages of life, &c. It is also used in composition with terms limiting its application, as *Kuláchár*, family usage; *Désáchár*, custom of the country; *Matáchár*, practice of any particular sect; *Nityáchár*, invariable observance; *Suddháchár*, ceremonial purity; *Vṛiddháchár*, old established custom.

ÁCHÁRJ, ÁCHÁRI, ÁCHÁRYA, H. &c. (آچاری, आचारी, from the S. Ácharya आचार्यः) A religious teacher; properly, the Brahman who instructs the religious student of the two next castes—the *Kshatriya* and the *Vaisya*—as well as the Brahman; in the Vedas. In modern use it is applied to any religious instructor, or to any Brahman or religious mendicant professing to be qualified to give spiritual instruction. In the south of India it especially denotes the head of a religious society—the *Mahant* of Hindustan, or the *Panda*, or head Priest of a temple. Among the Maráthas it was given to Brahmans employed by respectable families as cooks. In the Tamil provinces it is assumed by carpenters and other artisans.

ACHCHAKA, Karn. (ಅಚ್ಚಕ) Assessment, taxes. One who pays taxes.

Achchavadi, or *Achchuadi*, Karn. (ಅಚ್ಚವಡಿ) Assessment, tax.

Achchavaliga, Karn. (ಅಚ್ಚವಳಿಗ) One who pays taxes.

ACHCHADI, Mal. (അച്ചടി) Printing, stamping.

Achchadiakaran, Mal. (അച്ചടിക്കാരൻ) A printer, a coiner.

ACHCHALÁYATARU, Karn. (ಅಚ್ಚಲಾಯತರು) Police officers, peons.

ACHCHHAN, Mal. (അച്ഛൻ, Tam. அச்சன்) A father; used also as a title of respect, and in Malabar applied especially to the males of the royal family who have no office nor official rank in the state.

ACHCHÁRAM, Mal. (അച്ചാരം) Earnest-money, money advanced.

ACHCHU, Karn. (ಅಚ್ಚು), *Achcha*, Mal. (അച്ച) A mould, a type, a form for casting or taking impressions, a printing-press, the pivot of a hand-mill.

Achchugár, or *Achchuli*, Karn. (ಅಚ್ಚುಗಾರ — ಅಚ್ಚುಳಿ) A printer, a cotton-printer, a pressman.

ACHCHUKATṬU, corruptly ACHKAT and ATCHKUTT, Tam. (அச்சுக்கட்டு) ACHUKATṬU, Tel. (అచుక్కట్టు) Land

divided into beds to admit and retain the water let in for irrigation. Lands prepared for the cultivation of rice.

ÁCHU-KÁVALI, Tel. (అచుకావలి). In the south of India, grants of revenue and perquisites in grain, formerly received by the Poligar for protecting the crops, and engaging to make good any depredations on the lands under protection.

ACHÉ, Tel. (అచే) The principal harvest, the heavy crop (used in Vizagapatam).

ÁCHIDAIYAN, Tam. (ஆசிதையன்) A barber.

ÁCHITA, Karn. (అచిత్తే, Mal. (ആചിതം) A weight of ten khandakas, or bharas (each being ten tulams); a cart-load.

ÁCHHRA, Ben. (आह्रा) The straw of paddy.

Ad, ÁD, Mar. &c. (अड, आड), in Hindustan pronounced, and usually written, with the hard *r*, as *Ar* or *Ár* (ज, र) *q. v.* (It also occurs in other dialects, modified by the substitution of the soft *d* for the hard *d*, or by duplication of one or other, of which examples will be given.) A syllable used as a prefix, implying obstructing, screening, barring; also inferiority, irregularity, or deviation.

Ad-al-hukm. Uriya. Disobedience of orders, resistance of process.

Ád-gaon, Mar. (आडगाओ) A small or inferior village.

Ád-gir, Hindi (आडगीर) A strip of sward encompassing a field.

Ád-ját, Mar. (आडजात) People of the inferior or mixed castes.

Ád-márg, Mar. (आडमार्ग) A bye-way, a cross-road; also cross or internal traffic, and duty levied on such-traffic. (This occurs, incorrectly written, *Udh marwa* and *Urdh margh*).

Ádmúth, Mar. (आडमूठ) Sowing seed carefully on hilly or broken ground (so as to close the hand or fist (*múth*) readily.)

Ad nav, Mar. (अडनाव) Family or surname.

Ad sattá, Mar. (अडसट्टा) Estimate, rough calculation. See *Adasattá* and *Ar̥satha*.

Ádvan, Mar. (आडवण) The space between the top and foot of a hill, the slope.

ADWEPÁNÍ, Mar. (अडवेपाणी) Water of irrigation derived from tanks, &c.; artificial water, not rain-water.

ÁD, Mar. (आड) A well without steps.

ADÁ, H. (A. ادا) Fulfilment of an agreement, performance of a contract, payment of a debt. This is sometimes confounded, but incorrectly, with *Ahda*, *q. v.*

Adá-bandi, or *bundee*, H. (اداء باندی) Fixing a term for the payment of a debt or the performance of a contract.

Adá harná, H. (اداء کرنا) To pay a debt, to make an agreement.

Adá hona, H. (اداء ہونا) To be settled, paid or fulfilled, as a debt or contract.

Adá-i-málguzárá, H. (اداء مالگزارى) Payment of revenue.

ADÁ, Mar. (अदा) Gain, profit, fund, stock, income.

ADAGU-UPUGOO, Tam. (அடகு), Tel. (అడగు) A pawn, a pledge.

ADÁ, or ADÁI MÁNAM, Tam. (அடையாளம்—அடையாளம்) A mortgage, a simple mortgage, in which the mortgager retains possession of the property pledged, paying interest on the loan.

Adáiyolai, Tam. (அடையாளம்) The palm-leaves on which a mortgage, deed, or lease, or other engagement, is written.

ADAVU, also ADARVU, Karn. (అడవు-అడవు) A pledge; a mortgage, a simple mortgage, in which the mortgager retains the property, paying interest on the loan.

Adavu chítu, *Adavu-sáthana*, or *Adavu-patra*, Karn. (అడవుచీటు, &c.) A mortgage-deed, or bond.

Adavu-kár, Karn. (అడవుకర్త) A mortgagee, one who holds a pledge or mortgage.

ADAHÁRÍ, Hindi (अदहारी) A bullock not broken in for work.

ADAKAM, Tam. (அடக்கம்) An enclosure.

ADÁNI, Karn. (అడవి) Unrewarded or compulsory labour.

Adánijana, Karn. (అడవిజన) An unpaid labourer, a slave, a serf.

ADÁNGAL, Tam. (அடங்கல்), Mal. (അടങ്കൽ) An estimate, an appraisement, a valuation; the whole contents, or whole quantity of any thing; a contract; examining the cultivation of village lands.

ADAR-UPUR, or ADARA-UPURU, Hindi (अडर) A ditch, and the mound of earth thrown up from it, forming the boundary of a field.

ADASATTA-UPUSUTTA, Tel. (అడసట్ట-అడసట్ట) Estimate, computation, an account by estimate. (The *d* being pronounced and written *r*, the word occurs more usually in Hindustan as *Ar̥sath*, *q. v.*)

ADAT-UPUT, Mar. (अदत) Mercantile correspondence, agency, brokerage; charge or fee for commission or brokerage. This word also occurs in other dialects differently spelled, as *Adhat* (अदत), or the hard *d*, *dh* being pronounced like *r*, *Arat*, *Arhat*, or *Uphut*; or, again, with the soft *t* and the aspiration transposed, as *Arthí*, or *Urthee*.

Adatyá, *Udutyá*, or *Udutyia*; also, very corruptly, *Adut-*

- teeyo*, Mar. (अडया) A mercantile correspondent, a broker, an agent; also *Arhatiya* and *Arthiya*.
- ĀDAT, or ĀRAT, Beng. (আডাৎ) A warehouse, a store occupied by a wholesale dealer, or a monopolist; a place from which all must purchase what they want.
- Ādat dār, Beng. (from P. آدا, who has). A store-keeper, a monopolist.
- ADATTA, S. (अ, neg. &c. दत्तः given, ungiven). In Hindu law, illegal, or void and resumable donation.
- ADAVI, or ADIVI-KOTṬUTA, Tel. (అడవికొట్టుట, S. अटवि, *Atavi*, a forest). Clearing away jungle, and bringing the land into cultivation.
- ADAVÁ, or ADAVÍ-PÁLKI, Mar. (अडवा, अडवी, athwart, and पालकी). The privilege of being carried in a palankin sideways; that is, with the poles across the road, or at a right angle with it, a distinction enjoyed by the head of the Brahmans of *Sringagiri*, the spiritual descendants of *Śankara Āchārya*; latterly also claimed by the head of the *Lingayits*, and the subject of litigation in the Company's Courts of the Bombay Presidency.
- ĀDĀYA, Tel. Karn. (ఆదాయ, from the S. आदायः) Gain, profit, receipt.
- Ādāya vichha, Karn. (ఆదాయవిభ) Profit and loss, receipt and disbursement; [the last term is possibly from the S. *Vyaya* व्यय, expenditure.]
- ADDA, UDDU, Karn. (అడ్డ) A half; but in this sense more correctly *ardha*, q. v. In composition it also implies hindrance, obstruction, going transversely, diverging, &c., corresponding in these respects to the Marāṭhī *Ad* and Hindi *Ar*, but doubling the cerebral *d*.
- Āddadandige, Karn. (అడ్డదండె) A palankin carried transversely. See *Adavā-pálki*.
- Ādda káluvé, Karn. (అడ్డకాలువే) A subordinate channel, one cut from a main water-course for irrigation.
- Ādda haṣibi, haṣibe, haṣabu, haṣibi, or haṣubu, Karn. (అడ్డకరీబి, కరీబి, కరీబు, &c.) A trade, a profession not hereditary, an employment to which the person was not born or bred.
- Ādda haṭṭu, or haṭṭe, Karn. (అడ్డకట్టు-కట్టి) A dam for the purpose of confining water.
- Ādda márga, Karn. (అడ్డమార్గ) A cross or bye road.
- Ādda mátu, Karn. (అడ్డమాతు) Evasive answer, prevarication.

- Ādda-nāma, Karn. (అడ్డనామ) A family or surname.
- Āddanālige, Karn. (అడ్డనాలిగి) A stone put across the mouth of a well.
- Āddani, Karn. (అడ్డనీ) The woof or cross threads.
- Āddasālu, Karn. (అడ్డసాలు) A transverse furrow in ploughing.
- Ādda-sunka, Karn. (అడ్డశుంక) Duty on sheep collected from those only who sell them, not from the ryots.
- Ādde, Karn. (అడ్డి) A bambu across the shoulder, by which two burthens are carried.
- Āddēhhalu, Karn. (అడ్డిళ్లు) A new comer, a settler in a village.
- ADDA, Tel. (అడ్డ) Half; more properly *Ardha* (అర్ధ, from S. अर्द्ध).
- ADDA, Tel. (అడ్డ) A measure equal to two *Mānikas*.
- ADDĀVU-DOSILI, Tel. (అడ్డవుదొసిలి) An allowance of grain made to the village barber.
- ĀDDĀ, Dekhini, H. (اڈا, आडा). This differs from the Telugu and Karn. *Ādda*, *Adda*, as above, in beginning and ending with a long, in place of a short vowel. It is sometimes written with a short initial and final, as *Ādda*, or *Udda*, Mar. (अड्ड), but never with a dental *d*; the word occurs, with some modifications of meaning, in Tel., Mar., Uriya, and perhaps other dialects. A stand, a station or place where porters, bearers, or labourers attend to be hired; a place where people assemble, a stall, a booth, a shop, a post or dawk station or office; a company or association of persons engaged in the same business; any business constantly going on, especially on a large scale; the place where it is transacted, or any place where people congregate, whether for business or idleness; a salt-heap (in Ganjam); the perch of a bird-cage.
- Āddā-dār, H. (اڈا دار) A palankin bearer, or dawk-runner; a postman, a courier; a shop or stall-keeper.
- ADDĀNA, Karn. (అడ్డణ) A measure equal to about half-a-pint.
- ADDE, Tel. (అడ్డె) Hire, rent.
- ĀDDI, Beng. (আড়ি) A title or cognomen given to persons who are, or whose ancestors were, money weighers and changers.
- ADDIKA, or ADDIGA; also ADDAKADĀR and ADDAKADĀVA, Karn. (అడ్డిక, అడ్డిగ, అడ్డకదార, from the S. *Adhyaksha* अध्यक्ष, an overseer). A village officer, whose duty it is to keep the cultivators to their work, and to prevent the clandestine removal of any part of the common crop.
- ADDISEYUTA, Tel. (అడ్డినెయుట) A contract, by which a

cultivator pledges the whole or a portion of his crop to a banker as security for money borrowed.

ADEYA, UDEYU, S. (अ neg., and देयं, to be given), What may not be legally alienated or given away.

ÁDH, ÁDHÁ, ÁDHÍ, or ADHEE, H. (آدهي, آدها, آد), from the S. *ardha* अर्द्धः, half, or a part), A half. (The word occurs in most dialects, modified according to their peculiarities of enunciation, as in the *Adda* of Tel. and Karn., as above. It is also used extensively in composition, with the initial most usually made short, as,

Ádh-baṭṭā, or baṭṭae, H. (آده-بتاي) Division of produce in equal shares.

Adhela, Udhela, H. (ادهيلا) Half a pice, or copper coin so called.

Adheli, Udhelee, H. (ادهيلي) Half a silver rupee, or eight anas. A half share. In Ságar, a measure of corn, half a *chautiya*. (In Garwhal) a small fractional measure of land.

Adheliya, H. (ادهيلي) Proprietor of a half share.

Adhiár, H. (ادهيار). A man who spends half his time in one village, half in another, cultivating lands in both, is said *Adhiár-karna*, or, in Rohilkhand, *Adh-bár*.

Adhiári, H. (ادهياري) A half share.

Adhiá, H. (ادهيا) Division of produce between two parties in equal proportions; one furnishing the land and seed, and the other the labour. The payment of half the annual assessment by the cultivators to the person who is responsible to the Government for the revenue at the vernal and autumnal harvests.

Adh-kachcha, H. (ادہ کچا) A soil lying between the land named Pahára and the Tarā in the district of Saharanpur.

Adh-kari, or kuree, H. (अधकारी) An instalment of eight anas in the rupee, or half the Government revenue, (from the S. *kara* कर, tax).

Addhak, Uddhuk, H. (अद्धक) A half, a part: less in use than *Ádhá*.

ÁDHAK, ADHUK, or ÁRHAK, H. (S. आदकः) A measure of capacity, used as a dry measure; a vessel 18 inches in depth, containing 4 prasthas, the 16th part of a *khári*. In the Dekhin nearly 7lb. 11oz. avoirdupois. In Mysore the *Áḍak*, or *Ádhak* is a measure of grain, equal to 7lb. avoirdupois, or a measure of capacity, containing about 750 cubic inches: also called a *Markál*.

ÁDHÁRAM, Mal. (ആധാരം, S. आधार) A prop, or support; that on which any thing lit. or fig. rests; also a canal, a dyke; a document, a voucher or title-deed, by which

a right to property is established. Karn. (ಆಧಾರಂ) A canal, or water-course for irrigation. It is used in Karnáta in composition, to denote various modes of irrigation, as, *Ámej-ádháram*, (from P. *ámez*, mixing) Irrigation from more than one source, or from tanks, wells, water-courses, &c. The land so irrigated.

Bháví, or *Bhávádi ádháram*, Tel. Karn. (ಬಾವಿ, S. *Bápi*, or *vápi*, a well) Irrigation from wells. The land so watered.

Nala, or *Nálá ádháram*, (from S. नाहः *nála*, a pipe). Irrigation from natural water-courses, or *nalas*. The fields so watered.

Tatákhádháram, Tel. (from the S. *tadága* तडाग) A pond, a tank; irrigation from a tank or pond, or the fields so supplied.

ÁDHARSHAN, Beng. (S. আদর্শণ) Conviction of a criminal.

ADHI, or UDHI, less correctly, UDHEE; also corruptly, AD, ADH, ADI, AUDI, H. (S. अधि) Over, above, in place, office, or possession. It is used chiefly in composition.

Adhikár, H. &c. (S. अधिकारः) Office, duty; superintendence, government; right, rightful claim or property.

Adhikár-patra, or *patrika*, Beng. (অধিকারপত্র) A power of attorney, a letter of credit.

Adhikári, corruptly, *Adhkár*, *Adkári*, *Adikari*, *Audicarei*; hence also the *Adigar* of Ceylon, H. &c. (S. अधिकारी) One who holds a superior office or authority; a superintendent, a ruler, a governor; as,

Grámádhikári, The headman of a village.

Desádhikári, The head of a district or province; abbreviated in the south of India to *Desái*, corruptly *Deysae*, or *Desaye*: also one who claims a right; as, *Uttarádhikári*, Subsequent claimant, *i.e.* Successor, heir, especially as applicable to landed property: it may also denote one who, although a member of a village community, occupies his land in his own right, or in severalty. See *Arudihárai*.

Adhikarma, H. (S. अधिकर्म) Superintendence, supervision, government.

Adhikarma-kṛit, H. (S. अधिकर्मकृत्) A supervisor, a superior, a governor.

Adhipati, or *Udhiputee*, corruptly *Adhiput*, H. (S. अधिपतिः) A superintendent, a headman. It is used like *Adhikári* in composition, as *Grámádhipati*, Head of a village; *Desádhipati*, Head of a district.

Adhiráj, or *Udhiraj*, H. (S. अधिराजा) A paramount prince or sovereign, but also commonly used as a title to persons of

inferior pretensions, although of consequence. It is sometimes abbreviated to *Dhīraj*, as *Mahārāj*, *Dhīraj*, *Jay Sinh*, the great king, the supreme Jay Sinh.

Adhi-vinnā, S. (अधिनिन्ना) In Hindu law, a superseded wife, one who has been succeeded by other wives.

Adhi-vedanika, S. (अधिवेदनिक) In Hindu law, Dowry or settlement given to a first wife on her supercession by a second marriage.

Adhyagni, S. (अध्यग्नि) Property given to the wife at the time of marriage, or over the (nuptial) fire. One of the items of *Strī-dhan*, or female property, in Hindu law.

Adhyāvāhanika, S. (अध्यावाहानिक) An item of woman's property; property that has descended to her lineally.

ADHIK, or *UDHIK*, H. (S. अधिकः) More, any thing in addition or excess. It occurs in most of the dialects, singly or in composition.

Adhika-vāram, Tam. (அதிகவாரம்) In South India, a division of the crop in which a larger share is assigned to Brahmans or other privileged persons.

ĀDHI, S. (आधिः) A pledge, or deposit, which may be of two kinds—*Gopya*, to be preserved entire and perfect, or *Bhogya*, to be used or enjoyed; also *Bandhaka*, q. v.

Ādhi bhoga, S. (आधिभोग) Use of a thing pledged, either as the equivalent of a partial or entire remission of interest.

ADHORĪA, or *UDHOREEA*, Thug. A person who has separated from a party, and has thereby escaped their fate of being waylaid and murdered.

ĀDI, or *ĀDHI*, Beng. (আডি, আঢ়ি) A measure of capacity, equal, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, to two maunds.

ADI, corruptly *ADDY*, Tam. (அடி) A foot; also a measure of length, a short foot = 10.46 inches: 57,600 square *adis* are equal to a *kāni*, q. v.

Adīkol, Tam. (அடிகோல்) A measuring rod.

ADI CHERI, Tam. (அடிச்சேரி) Near the town; a village near a town, a suburb; that part of the village in which the hereditary proprietors reside.

ĀDIDĀDI, (In Chingleput) Breach of the peace.

ADIKĀSU, Karn. (ಅದಿಕಾಸು) A daily tax levied on shops, especially in regimental bazars, varying from one to four *hās*, or *cash*.

ADIKI, *ADIKĒ*, Karn. (ಅಡಿಕೆ, ಅಡಿಕೆ) Betel or *Areka*-nut. *Adihē-gonihār*, Karn. A tax on the hire of the *Gonihars*, a low caste of Hindus employed to gather the areka-nut from the gardens of the Ryots in Mysore.

Adihē-hriyāvāsi, Karn. A tax on betel-nut tree groves in Mysore.

ADĪMA, *UDĪMA*, Mal. (അടിമ); *Adimai*, Tam. (அடிமை); *Adime*, Tel. (అడిమి) Slavery, bondage in general. A bond-man, a slave. In Tam., especially a predial slave attached hereditarily to the land, and only transferable with it. In Malabar it also implies the feudal dependency of a Nair upon some chief whom he selects for his protector or patron.

Adimaichittu, Tam. (அடிமைச்சீட்டு) Bill of sale for a slave.

Adima, or *Udima janm*, Mal. (ജന്മ, S. जन्म, birth, birth-right). Mortgage of land for a sum inferior to its value by a superior to a person of a low caste; hence sometimes applied to a grant of land by a superior to an inferior, either rent-free, or at a quit-rent: the land, in either case, reverting to the grantor on failure of heirs of the grantee. [This is evidently the same as the *Adoni-janm* of the Glossary, Fifth Report. See R. p. 801.]

Adima-janm hār, or *Adima-janm-kolunavan*, Mal. (കൊല്ല നമ്പര) The person who holds an *Adima* grant.

Adima-janm paṇam, Mal. (പണം, price). Price or fee paid for receiving land by *Adima* tenure.

Adimapaṇi, Mal. (അടിമപ്പണി) The duty of a slave, servitude.

Adima-paṇamba, Mal. (പറമ്പ, a garden), A plantation or garden held by an *Adima* grant.

Adimayāvan, Mal. (അടിമയാവന) Immunities granted to slaves by their masters, as land, gardens, &c.

ĀDIMĀN, corruptly, *Adehmann*, Mar. (आदिमान, from the S. आदि, first, and मान, respect). The first rights or privileges enjoyed by a village officer; certain claims or rights of precedence, &c.

ĀDĪNAM, Tam. (S. ஆதினம்) Government. Property.

Ādinattukudaiyavan, or *Ādinakartan*, Tam. (ஆதினத்து அக்குடையவன் ஆதினகர்த்தன்) A proprietor, an owner, a landlord, an heir or inheritor.

ADI - PATṬADENELLU, Tam. (அடிப்பட்டதெடுல்லு) Waste or sweepings at the foot (*adi*) or bottom of a stack of straw; a band of straw tied round a stack of grain to prevent the clandestine removal of any part of it.

Adippukhūli, Tam. (அடிபுகுடலி) Wages for thrashing corn.

Adittumutalānatu, Tam. (அடித்துமுதலானது) Quantity of grain thrashed.

ADIRĀSU, Karn. (ಅದಿಕಾಸು) Remains of a heap of corn; gleanings.

ADĪ SÚDRA, Tam. (அடிசூதிராண்) A man of a low caste; one of a caste inferior to (adi), even the Súdra.

ADITI, or ADITIYA, H. (अडिति) A mercantile correspondent or agent; but the word is a corruption of *Adat*, *Arhat*, or *Arhatiya*, q. v.

ÁDITYA, H. (S. आदिपः) The sun.

Áditya-vár, or *Áditya-bár*, abridged to *A-it-war*, or more commonly, *Etnwar* (H. ایتوار) Sunday.

ADĪYĀN, plur. ADĪYĀR, Mal. (അടിയാൻ) A slave, a serf, a vassal; a man of low caste in Malabar, who lives under the protection of a Raja or religious establishment. Tam. (அடியாண்) A man-servant; *Adiyál*, Tam. (அடியாளன்) a woman-servant.

ÂDL, ÛDL, H. &c. (A. عدل) Justice, equity. Equality, equipoise. The word occurs in most dialects, with slight modifications, and in some places denotes an official seal or stamp for documents, parcels, &c.; also, in Orissa and the northern Cirkars, a wooden stamp for blocks of salt.

Âdl-dâr, H. (عدل دار) A sealer; an officer whose duty it is to apply seals or stamps.

Addala-vâdu, Tel. (అడ్డలవాడు) An officer who stamps blocks of salt; also a manufacturer of salt, or hired labourer employed in the manufacture.

Ââdil, H. (A. عادل) A just or upright person; one in whom trust may be placed.

Ââdil al Rahn, A. (عادل الرهن). In Mohammedan law, a third party, to whose keeping a pledge or security given by a borrower to a lender is entrusted.

ÂDÂLAT, ÛDALUT, corruptly, ADAWLUT, H. (A. عدالت)

Court of justice; justice, equity. Under the Mohammedan Government the *Âdâlat*s, or Courts of Justice, were four:

1. *Nizâmat Âdâlat*, (نظامت عدالت) The Supreme Court of Criminal Justice, nominally presided over by the *Nâzim*, or Viceroy of the province. This was subdivided into the *Roz-âdâlat*, or Court held on a Sunday by the *Nâzim* for the trial of capital offenders, and the *Âdâlat ul Ââliyat* (from عالي), The High Court, in which affrays, quarrels, and cases regarding personal property were tried: this was usually presided over by the *Nizam's* deputy, or *Dârôgha*.

2. *Divani Âdâlat* (ديواني عدالت) The Civil Court of the Diwan, the chief officer in charge of the revenue of the principality.

3. *Faujâri Âdâlat* (فوجداري عدالت) The Court of the Faujdar, or chief of the magistracy and police of a district; the Subordinate, or District Criminal Court.

4. *Âdâlat ul Kâzi* (عدالت القاضي) The Court of the *Kâzi*, the chief judge of a town or district in civil causes and questions regarding the Mohammedan religion. Under him the *Muhtasib* held a Court for the adjudication of offences against morals—as drunkenness, gambling, &c. Under the British Government these Courts were continued, with some modifications, until 1793, when the judicial and revenue departments were separated, and Zila and Provincial Courts were established, subordinate to one Supreme *Âdâlat* at the Presidency, distinguished as the *SADR*, or *SUDDER ÂDÂLAT* (A. صدر عدالت) High Court of Justice, or Court of Final Decision, subdivided into,

Sadr-Divâni Âdâlat, or, corruptly, *Sudder Devanny Adanlut*, High Court of Civil Jurisdiction.

Sadr Nizâmat, or *Faujâri Âdâlat*, High Court of Criminal Justice. Beng. Reg. iii. ix. xii. xiii. 1793, ii. 1795, ii. 1801, viii. 1803, v. 1809, &c.

Âdâlat Akbar, H. (أكبر), greatest), A superior Court of Justice; a Court of Appeal.

Âdâlat Asghar, H. (اصغر), smallest), An inferior, or subordinate Court of Justice.

ÂDM, ÛDM, H. (A. عدم) Cessation, discontinuance. In *Urdu* it is chiefly used to form technical compounds; as,

Âdm-i-jaidâd, H. (P. جايداد, a grant), Loss or forfeiture of a grant; loss of subsistence.

Âdm-nishân, H. (P. نشان, sign or trace), Unclaimed or untraceable property, &c.

Âdm-i-şabût, P. (ثبوت, confirmation), Wanting proof, defective in evidence.

Âdm-i-tandehi, H., Remissness or neglect in pursuing a cause, suffering it to go by default, (*lit.* want of bodily exertion; or P. *tan*, and S. *deh*, both meaning body).

ADMARJÂI, Hindi (अदमरजाई) A term used in leases, signifying failure from drought.

ADONI-JANM, Mal. Lands held by individuals of low caste and artisans under grants from persons of rank and property. See *Adima-janm*, for which it is no doubt an error.

ÂPU, Tam. (ஆடு), ÂTA, Mal. (ആട) A sheep, a goat.

Âttuhâran, Mal. (ആട്ടക്കാരൻ) A shepherd, a goatherd.

Âttukkidai, Tam. (ஆட்டுக்கிடை) A field, cote, or place where goats or sheep are penned, for the sake of their manure.

Âttumari-kûli (?) Tam. The hire paid to the owner of a flock of sheep or goats for their detention in a field for the purpose of manuring it.

- Āttu-vari*, Tam. (அட்டி, tax), A tax on sheep or goats.
- ADUKKUVATA, Mal. (അടക്കുവത) Any right retained by the original proprietor from the purchaser or mortgagee.
- ADUTTI, Tam. (அடுத்தி), Usury.
- ĀDYA-SRĀDDHA, S. (आद्यश्राद्ध) The first Śrāddha, or obsequial ceremony after a person's decease.
- AENTHA, Thug. Silver money.
- ĀFAT, AFUT, vernacularly, ĀPHAT, H. (آفت, आफत, S. आपत्) Misfortune, calamity.
- Āfat āsmāni*, H. (P. آسمان, heaven), Misfortune from heaven, as bad seasons, storm, drought, &c.
- Āfat farmāni*, or *sultāni*, H. (A. سلطانی - فرمانی) Misfortune from the tyranny or exactions of the Government or its officers.
- AFĪM, UFEEM, or UPHEEM, H. (A. أفيم, अफीम); also AFIUN, (A. افیون) Opium.
- AFSHĀNI-KĀGHĀZ, H. (P. افشانی کاغذ) Paper studded or spangled with gold-leaf, used in writing to persons of distinction.
- ĀFTĀBĀ, H. (P. آفتاب) A ewer.
- ĀFTĀB-GĪR, H. (P. آفتاب گیر, the sun, and *gīr* گیر, what receives), A large flat semicircular parasol.
- Āftāb-gīri*, H. The servant who carries the parasol.
- ĀFTĀBI, H. (from the P. آفتاب, the sun), A large flat circular or semicircular parasol carried by the side of the person or palankin shaded by it. Under the Mogul Government it was one of the insignia of high rank, and could be carried only by special permission or grant of the Emperor.
- APHATA, for AFTĀDA, Hindi (अफतादा, from P. افتاد, fallen), Lands of which possession has been transferred to another; also, neglected land, or that which has fallen out of cultivation.
- ĀFU, ŪFOO, A. (عفو, *lit.* pardon), Balance or residue of an estate. Exemption from, or remission of surplus charge.
- AFZŪN, AFZŪN, H. (P. افزون) Increase; increased revenue. Addition (in account); an account in which a certain number of items are added together, and their totals are then progressively added, until the final sum is obtained.
- ĀGAIRA, corruptly, AUGAYRA, H. (آگیره, from S. *agra* अग्र, and H. *āge* آگی, before, at first), The first sheaves of the crop presented to the Zemindar.
- AGAIYĀ, UGAIYA, H. (اگیا, from *āg*, from S. अग्नि, Fire,

- abridged to *आग*) A disease affecting rice, in which the plant seems burnt up.
- AGAM, Tam. (அகம்) The earth. Grain.
- Agamudaiyān*, Tam. (அகமுதையான்) A landholder; also, the name of a caste.
- Agavilai*, Tam. (அகவிலை) Market-price of grain.
- ĀGAMA, S. (आगमः) A work on sacred science; a scripture. In law, a voucher, a document, a title; also, descent of property.
- ĀGĀMI, Beng. (S. आगमि), Future, what is to come; whence *Āgām*, an advance of payment; also used in deeds and leases, to indicate all future possible privileges or profits.
- AGAN, UGUN, or ĀG, H. (آگ S. *Agni* अग्निः, fire), Fire, or its personified divinity.
- Aganhotri*, more correctly, *Agnihotri*, H. (S. अग्निहोत्र) A Brahman who maintains a perpetual fire in his house. See *Agni-hotri*.
- ĀGAR, AGUR, H. (آگر, probably from S. आकर, a mine), A salt-pit.
- Āgari*, *Aguree*, H. (آگری) A manufacturer of salt.
- ĀGAR, Mar. (आगर) A plantation of fruit-trees, especially of betel-nut and cocoa-nut trees. A place on the sea-shore having salt-pits.
- Āgar-gaon*, Mar. (आगरगाव) A village having plantations or orchards attached.
- AGARAM, Tam. (அகரம்) A corruption of *Agrahāram*, q. v.
- ĀGĀRĪ, AGAREE, H. (آگاری, from the S. *agra* अग्र, before), Money, &c., paid in advance. There are various dialectical modifications of the same, as, *Agāi* or *Agae*, *Agūri* or *Agoooree*, *Agāu*, *Agāvu*, &c., all derived from *Agra*, meaning, Before, either in place or time, through the vernacular form *Āge*.
- AGARI (?). Said to be the name of a low caste of Hindus in Cuttack: according to one authority, bullock-drivers; to another, domestic slaves.
- AGARĪYA, AGUREEYA, Thug. Descendants of the original Thugs, who, after being expelled from Delhi, settled for a time at Agra.
- AGARWĀL, UGURWĀL, or AGARWĀLĀ, H. (आगरवाला) An important sub-division of the mercantile caste, comprising many of the wealthiest traders and bankers in Hindustan. According to Mr. Elliot they derive their name from *Agroha* in *Hariana*, whence they originally migrated to other provinces after the capture of that place by *Shahābad-Din Gori*. Common tradition refers their name and

origin to *Agra*. The *Agarnval* is one of the *Gachhas*, or families of the Jains; and most of its members profess the Jain religion.

AGASA or AGASI, UGUSU, UGUSEE; also AGUSA, Karn. (ಅಸನ, ಅಸನ) A washerman.

Agasara-terige, Karn. (ತೆರಿಗೆ, a tax), A tax on washermen.

AGÁSI, UGÁSEE, H. (اگاسي) A turban, in which sense it is also used by the Thugs; but they apply the term likewise to the cry of the kite. If heard between the first watch of the night and day-break it is unlucky; in the day it is immaterial.

ÁGÁSI- (probably for *Ákási*, skiey)-BIRAR, Thug. (but used in the Dekhin), Thunder.

AGASTWAR, H. (اگستوار) A small clan of Rajputs in Haveli-Benares.

AGÁÜ, H. (اگاو), *Agavu*, Tel. (అగవు, from S. अग्र) An advance of money. In the northern Circars the same as *Takávi*, or money-advance to the cultivators; also collection of revenue before it is due.

AGAYADI, UGUYUDEE, Karn. (ಅಯದಿ) Small spots of land on which rice is sown for transplanting, and which the ryots claim free of rent.

ÁGPÁ, or ÁGRÁ, H. (آگڑا) An ear of corn or rice which has been blighted and contains no grain.

AGHAM, Mar. (?). In the Dekhin, an extra assessment imposed upon the hereditary proprietors of a village to cover charges for unusual expenses or default of any of the community.—*E. I. Sel.* iv. 541.

AGHAN, UGHUN, corruptly, AUGUN, H. (اگھن, S. अग्रहायण) One of the months of the luni-solar year—the eighth, corresponding with November—December.

AGHANI, UGHUNEE, H. (اگھنی) Produce of that portion of the *Kharif*, or cold weather crop, which is gathered in the month *Aghan*. It is also applied to the harvest of the cold season.

Aghani-fasl, *Ughunee-fasl*, H. (اگھنی فصل; also, vernacularly, but incorrectly, in Hindi, *Aghani-phasíl* अघनीफ़सल) The cold-weather harvest, reaped in Nov.—Dec.

AGHÁT, UGHAT, corruptly, AGHAUT, H. (اگھات, S. अघात, from S. *a* अ, neg., and *gháta* घात, struck), Land held in perpetuity, and inalienable.

AGHORA, H. Mar. (S. अघोरः, dreadful), A name of ŚIVA. A religious mendicant, of an order of which the practices are most filthy and disgusting, the food being ordure and carrion, and, it is said, human flesh; but much of this is

imposture, the object of which is to excite the wonder of the beholders, and make them believe in the utter indifference of the Aghora to worldly enjoyments.

Aghora-pantha, or *márga*, H. Mar. (S. पंथ, मार्ग, a road), The path or practices of the Aghoras.

Aghora-panthi, H. Mar. One following the Aghora path.

Aghora-pramánam, S. (प्रमाणं, authority), A peculiarly solemn form of oath used in the south of India, wherein the person to be sworn, after fasting and bathing, sits down, decorated with flowers, in a temple; and having made his asseveration in front of the idol, puts out a lamp burning before it, and wishes he may be similarly extinguished if he has uttered an untruth.

AGNI, UGNI, S. (अग्निः, written also, but incorrectly, *Ugnee*, and abbreviated in several dialects to *Áy* آئی) Fire. Either the element, or domestic or sacred fire, or the element personified as the god of fire, to whom oblations of clarified butter are offered at most domestic rites.

Agni-astra, S. Fire-arms, a weapon of fire; a fabulous weapon so called; a rocket.

Agni-bráhmana, S. A Brahman who officiates as priest at the burning of dead bodies.

Agni-dagdha, S. Ben. A Hindu, who having died without issue, is burnt at once, without the previous ceremony of having fire put into the mouth of the corpse.

Agni-dáha, S. The ceremony of burning a dead body; *lit.* burning with fire.

Agni-dih, S. The south-east quarter, of which Agni is the regent.

Agni-hotra, S. Performance of daily or occasional worship with fire lighted from a perpetual fire preserved in the dwellings of a particular class of Brahmans.

Agni-hotri, S. A Brahman who maintains a perpetual household fire.

Agni-homa, S. Performance of worship with fire; offering oblations to fire. The ceremony is denominated also simply, *Homa*.

Agni-kriyá, S. Any ceremony with fire, but especially the burning of the dead.

Agni-paríshá, S. (from परीक्षा, trial), Ordeal by fire, as formerly practised by walking through it, or as subsequently practised, dipping the hand into boiling oil, &c.

Agni pratishthá, S. Consecration of fire; fire lighted from the perpetual fire for any particular ceremony, as that of marriage.

- Agni-sanskāra*, S. The sacrament of fire ; the burning of the dead body as an essential rite of the Hindu religion. The completion of any essential rite by worship with fire.
- Agni-shoma*, or *Agnishomīya-yāga*, S. A ceremony performed at the new moon, when oblations of milk are offered to Indra through fire.
- Agnishṭoma*, S. A sacrifice, in which the juice of the Soma or asclepias is offered in oblation.
- Agni-sūtra*, S., *lit.* A thread of fire, but in Mysore applied to a girdle of sacrificial grass placed round the waist of a young Brahman when he is invested with the sacred string of his caste.
- AGOT, Mar. (अगोट) The period shortly before or after the setting in of the rainy season.
- AGOR, UGOR, or AGORYA, H. (اُگور) A man appointed to watch the crops (used chiefly in the Benares district). A division of the crop.
- AGOR-BATAI, UGOR-BUTAE, corruptly, AGORE-BETAY, H. (اُگور بتای) Division of the crop immediately after reaping between the cultivator and the Government, the latter taking half the produce in kind. A division of the crop in predetermined proportions between landlord and tenant ; *lit.* a watching and sharing, each party keeping a watch over the fields, that none of the crop may be fraudulently made away with. Reg. ii. 1795.
- AGORA, UGORA, H. (اُگورا) Daily hire.
- AGOUND, UGOUND, H. (اُگوند) The top of the sugar-cane cut up for seed, in distinction to *Bel-kā-bīj*, in which the cane itself is cut into five or six pieces. In some parts of the north-west provinces the different portions of the cane have different names. *Pāt* implies the leaves of the top ; *Ag*, *Agao*, *Agoura*, *Agin*, or *Gaundi*, are applied to the cane a few inches below the top ; *Kāncha*, *Gulla*, *Palva*, or *Phungi*, about a foot lower, and is the part generally used for seed. The rest of the plant is termed *Gande*, *Gunda*, or *Gunna* (perhaps for the S. *Khaṇḍa खण्डः*).—*Elliot*.
- AGOUR, H. (اُگور, from H. *Age* اُج, S. *agra अग्र*) An advance of rent paid by the cultivator to the Zemindars in the months of *Jeth* and *Āshārḥ* (Oude).
- AGRADĀNA, Ben. (अग्रदान) A Brahman of an inferior order, who conducts funeral obsequies, or Śrāddhas, for hire ; also called *Mahāpātra*, *Mahābrāhmaṇa*, Great Brahman, ironically.
- AGRAHĀRAM, UGRUHARUM, or, with the inflective sign, AGRAHĀRAMAH, AGRAHĀRAMU ; also abbreviated as AGA-

- RAM, AGRĀRAM, and corruptly, AGRAGHRAH ; also, but superfluously, AGRAHĀRAVĀDAI. Tel., Karn., Tam., Mar. (S. अग्रहारः, from *agra अग्र*, first, and *hāra हार*, what receives), A village, or a part of one, occupied by Brahmans, and held either rent-free under special grants, or at a reduced rate of assessment. The precise nature of the tenure is usually denoted by a term prefixed, as *Sarvāgrahāram*, free from all (*sarva*) tax ; *Bil-maht agrahāram*, a village at a stipulated (A. بالمقطع) rent ; and *Kattubadi agrahāram*, a village held at a rent which fluctuates with the produce (from the Tel. *Kattubadi*, a favourable or quit rent). The same is termed, in Karnata *Jodī-agrahāra* (ಜೋಡೀ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ).
- Agrahāravādai*, Tam. (அகிரகரவாடையா), *Agrahāra vādike*, Karn. (ಅಗ್ರಹಾರವಾಡಿಕೆ) One of the former divisions of the villages in the Drāvira countries ; those exempt from revenue, usually occupied by Brahmans, but sometimes by other classes.
- Agrahārika*, *Ugruharika*, Tel. Karn. (ಅಗ್ರಹಾರಿಕ) A Brahman inhabiting an Agrahāra village. In Bengal, a Brahman who conducts Śrāddhas, or obsequial ceremonies.
- AGULA, Uriya (ଅଗୁଲା) In the northern Circars, a dam to divert the course of a stream, and turn it over the fields for irrigation.
- ĀGURĪ, Beng. (আগুরী) A low caste ; mostly cultivators.
- AGWĀ, H. (اُگوا) A village servant, who acts as a guide to travellers.
- AGWĀR, H. (اُگوار) The portion of corn set apart for the village servants (from *Age*, first ; the first part to be taken from the heap). In the eastern provinces it implies the perquisite of the ploughmen in kind.
- AGWASI, H. (اُگواسی) The body of the plough-share.
- ĀGYĀ, H. &c. (اُگیا, from the S. *Ājñā आज्ञा*) An order, an edict, award, decree.
- Āgyā-patra*, H. A written order, a warrant or commission, an edict.
- Abāgya*, Uriya (for S. अव, against, and आज्ञा) Disregard of orders ; resistance to process.
- ĀHAD, ŪHUD, H. (A. عهد) An agreement, an engagement, a compact.
- Ahad-dār*, H. One who makes an agreement ; an officer of the Mogul Government who, for a per-centage on the collection, engaged for the revenue of a district.
- Ahad-nāma*, H. A written engagement.
- AHĀDIṢ, H. (A. احادیث, plur. of حدیث) Traditions ; especially the traditionally transmitted sayings and doings of

Mohammed, as constituting the basis of the *Sunnat*, or traditional law.

ÁHAK, AHUK, H. (آهك) Quick-lime ; an *abwáb*, or cess upon lime.

ÁHAL, Hindi (आहल) Freshness of soil.

ÁHAN, AHUN, H. (آهن) Iron.

Áhani-kolimi, Tel. (from *áhan*, iron, and Tel. *kolimi* కొలిమి, a forge), A tax on blacksmiths.

ÁHAR, AHUR, or ÁHARA, AHURU, or AHARI, AHUREE, H. (آهر, آهری, from S. *ádhara* आधर) A small pond ; a reservoir for collecting water for irrigation ; a drain or ditch for the same purpose ; a trough for watering cattle.

ÁHAR, AHUR, H. (آهر) A salt-pit.

AHAR, AHUR, H. (آهر) The name of a tribe or caste extensively spread through Rohilkhand and other districts in the north-west provinces, following pastoral occupations, and claiming to be descended from the *Yadu*-race of *Rajaputs*, but not so recognised by other castes. The tracts they occupy are known collectively as the *Ahárát*.

ÁHAVANÍYA, S. (आहवनीयः) The consecrated fire taken from the household fire for the purpose of receiving oblations.

ÁHDAH, UH DUH, or more correctly, OH DUH, *q. v.* H. (أهداه) An office, whether civil or military.

Ahdah-dár, H. (أدار, who has), An officer, a functionary, whether military or civil.

AHERA, Mar. (अहेर) Presents made to a person by his relations on occasion of a marriage in his family.

AHERIYA, H. (अहिरा) A sportsman, a fowler.

AHEVA, Mar. (अहेव, from S. अ, not, and *vidhavá* विधवा, widow), A woman whose husband is living.

Aheva-navamí, Mar. The ninth of the dark fortnight of Bhádra (Aug.—Sept.), when offerings are made to the manes of women who have died before their husbands.

AHÍR, UHEER, H. (अहिर, from the S. ABHÍR, *q. v.*), A caste of Hindus following the occupation of shepherds ; originally a pastoral tribe in the west of India, but now spread universally, and especially numerous in the north-west provinces, where they are distinguished as three races, acknowledging no other connection than the name of *Ahír*. These are of the *Nand-bansa* (race), *Jad* or *Yadu-bansa*, and *Grwál* (*Go-nála*, cowherd) *bansa*. The first are most numerous in the Central Doab ; the second in the Upper Doab, and on the west of the Jumna ; and the last in the Lower Doab and the province of Benares. The two first are numerous sub-divided, bearing distinctive appellations,

taken usually from the place where they reside. Some of the *Jad-bansís* have been converted to Mohammedanism, and are known as *Rángars* in common with some other tribes. Tribes of Ahírs are numerous also in Rajputána and the Panjáb. In the Delhi territory the Ahírs eat, drink, and smoke with Játs and Gújars, and in some cases with Rajputs. The several sub-divisions intermarry, avoiding only the four families nearest in affinity ; and where they are much intermixed, as in the Delhi district, with Gújars and Játs, they conform to their usage of the marriage of the widow of an elder brother by the next in seniority.

AHÍTA, UHEETU, H. (اهيٽه) A person appointed to watch the grain when it is ripe, and see that none is carried away before the demands on it are liquidated.

ÁHITÁGNI, S. (आहिताग्निः) A Brahman householder who maintains a perpetual family-fire.

AHKÁM, H. (أحكام, plur. of حكم) Orders, commands.

Ahkám-náma, corruptly, *Ahám-nama*, or *Akám náma*, H. Written orders ; the title given, in the Karnatic, to the assessment of the land-revenue made under Tipu.

Ahkámi-zamindár, H. A Zamindar appointed by the ruling power.

AHL, UHL, H. (أهل) People belonging to either person, place, or practice ; family dependants ; the women and children of the head of a family. It is commonly used in composition, as,

Ahl-ul-Ijtihád, A. (أهل الاجتهاد) In Mohammedan law, People capable of legal investigation ; qualified jurists.

Ahl-i-hár, H. (أهل كار) People of business ; officers of a court.

Ahl-i-kalam, H. (أهل قلم) Civil officers ; people of the pen. This is also used in Mysore, as Karn. (ಅಹಲಿಕ್ಲಮ್).

Ahl-i-kitab, H. (أهل كتاب, a book), People of the Book—Mohammedans, Jews, and Christians.

Ahl-i-mâásh, H. (أهل معاش) Possessor of a means of subsistence ; holder of a rent-free tenure.

Ahl-ul-mašárif, A. (from مصارف) In Mohammedan law, A proprietor ; one who has the right of appropriation, or disbursing.

Ahl-i-nasrat, A. (from نصرة) In Mohammedan law, Coadjutors, colleagues ; persons fit or able to assist or restrain their associates, and who are therefore amenable to punishment if they suffer or aid them to commit any offence.

Ahl-i-sunnat, A. (from سنت) The followers of the traditional, as well as the written law. The Sunnis, as opposed to the Shí-as.

- AHLÁ, H. (أهلا) Inundation, overflow.
- AHMAKÁNA, H. (أحمقانة, from the A. أحمق, a fool, *lit.* foolishly), A fine paid by a collector or farmer of the revenue on account of deficiency or default.
- AHMED-MAHMUD, H. (أحمد محمود, *lit.* the praised, but used as proper names), A term applied in the Courts to two persons who have combined to defraud a third.
- AHMEDI, H. (أحمدي) A gold coin of Tipu Sultan, equal to 5 pagodas, MARSDEN. MIII. MIV. It is also applicable to the coins of Ahmed Shah of Delhi.
- ÁHNIKA, S. (आह्निक, from अहन्, a day, diurnal), The daily observances of the Hindus; a diary, a journal.
- AHORATRA, S. (अहोरात्रः) A day and night, from sunrise to sunrise.
- AHSHÁM, corruptly, ASHÁM, (H. أحشام, A. plur. of حشم) Karn. (ಅಹಸಂ), HASHAM, or HASHÁM, Mar. (हशम, हशम), Attendants, followers, retinue. In the Dekhin and Carnatic, A kind of irregular troops or militia, employed chiefly as garrisons, and as an armed police.
- Ahshám, or Hashám-daftar, H. Mar. (دفتر, an office), The muster-roll or return of the local militia, and their expense.
- Ahshám, or Hashám daftardár, H. Mar. (دار, An officer in the Maráthá state who made out the annual accounts of the expenses and dues of the irregular troops from the rough accounts.
- Hasham, or Hashám-farnavis, Mar. (फर्दनवीश) An officer who made out the muster and pay-rolls of the irregular troops; also Ahshám or Hashám-navis.
- Ahshám, or Hashám-jáigir, H. Mar. (जायगिर) Assignments of revenue for the support of the irregular troops.
- Ahshám, or Hashám-sibandi, or Ahshám, or Hashám Sipáhi, H. Mar. (शिवन्दी, शिपाही) Local militia, or irregular troops, employed in garrisons, or as an armed police, in the Maráthá countries.
- AHWÁL, H. (A. plur. of حال) Circumstances, condition, events; a report or record of the particulars of an affair, or of the condition of a thing or person.
- AHYA AL-MAWÁT (A. أحيا الموات, *lit.* revival of the dead), Cultivation of waste lands.
- AL AHYÁI BÂD AL-MAWÁT, Mar. (الاحياء بعد الموات) Surviving heirs after others' death (Mohammedan law).
- Á-IGALU, or ÁYÍGÁLU, Karn. (ಅಯಿಗಲು) The box in which the portable emblem of the Lingaits is carried hung round the neck.

- Á-ÍDENE, Karn. (ಅಯಿದೆನೆ) Ears of corn selected for seed. First crop.
- AILÁ, or ILÁ, A. (أئلا) A vow; but in Mohammedan law, especially a vow to abstain from carnal knowledge of a wife for four months, the fulfilment of which is equivalent to a divorce.
- Á-ÍL, A-EEL, Ben. (আইল) A bank or mound of earth forming a division between fields, a boundary mark, an embankment.
- AIMA, less correctly, AYMA, H. (أيمه) Land granted by the Mogul Government, either rent-free or subject to a small quit-rent, to learned and religious persons of the Mohammedan faith, or for religious and charitable uses in relation to Mohammedanism. Such tenures were recognised by the British Government as hereditary and transferable. Beng. Regulations before 1793, p. 24. Reg. viii. 1793, &c.
- Aima-báz-yáft, H. (P. باز یافت) Lapsed Aima grants, or such grants subsequently assessed.
- Aima-bázi-zamín, H. (A. باضي زمین) Land held rent-free, or at a quit-rent, under an Aima grant.
- Aima-dár, H. (P. دار, who has), Holder of land granted for religious or charitable uses, or to religious or learned Mohammedans.
- Aima-mauzá, H. (A. موضع) A village given as a charitable endowment to learned or religious persons.
- AIN, A. (the Arabic letter ع). The official counter-mark of the Vazir upon a royal mandate for an assignment of revenue under the Mohammedan Governments.
- Á-ÍN, AEEN, ÁYÍN, AYEEN, *q. v.* H. (P. آئین) Laws, statutes, rules, regulations; the laws enacted by secular authority in distinction to those of the Korán or sacred tradition.
- Áin-dán, H. (P. دان) Literally, One who knows the law, but applied especially to one who, by his knowledge of Government regulations, takes advantage of those who are unfamiliar with them.
- Áin-wartan, or wurtun, (?) (S. वर्तन) A special allowance in some parts of the south of India to the Zemindar from the resources of the village.
- Áin-i-sharkat, H. (A. شركت) Terms or rules of partnership.
- ÁIN, A. (عين) Property actually existing, specific sum or value, the most precious or substantial part of property. As adopted in Maráthá finance, *Ain* (ऐन), incorrectly written sometimes *Ayen*, implies either the original fixed or standard assessment of the revenue or the lands bearing such assessment. It occurs also in various com-

binations in the revenue language of the Marāṭha provinces and some other parts of India, chiefly in the South, in the sense of actual, original, or originally fixed or standard.

Ainbābati, Mar. (ऐनबाबती) The original *Bābati*, or portion, of the fourth of the Marāṭha tribute set apart for the prince.

Ainberij, Tam. (அபெரிஜ்) Actual or standard assessment.

Aindasta, Mar. (ऐनदस्त) The regular cess upon fields, &c., as opposed to any incidental or extra charge.

Ainjamā, corruptly, *Ayen-junma*, H. (from the A. *ain* عین, special, and *jamā* جمع, collection) Mar. (ऐनजमा) Tam. (அபெரிஜ்ம) The regular or standard collections or revenue, fixed exclusive of extra cesses, the same as the *Asal jamā* of Bengal.

Ainjamābandi, Mar. (P. (بندی) The settlement or account of the assessment upon any given tract.

Ainjinnas, Mar. (ऐनजिन्नस, from the A. جنس) The produce of the soil as assessed in kind, not in money.

Ainkamāvisjamā, Mar. (ऐनकमावीजमा) The original articles of the extra revenue not included in the land revenue; cesses or fees of some standing.

Ain-mohāsā, Mar. (ऐनमोकासा, from the A. *mukhassar*, مقصر, diminished, or *mukhassas*, مختص, appropriated?) The original amount of assignment of lands, or of a portion of the Government claim of the fourth of the revenue, to the Marāṭha Sirdars, on condition of their keeping up troops, &c., for the service of the State; also the fixed share of the Government in the property of a village, and the revenue derived from it, or the village originally paying part revenue to the State.

Aināti, corruptly *Ayanatee* and *Einatee*, Mar. (ऐनाती) The original standard assessment of the revenue.

Ain-mulki, Mar. (A. ملک, a kingdom) The original land revenue.

Ain-sibandi, Mar. (शिवंदी) The original establishment of militia.

Ain-taram, Tam. (A. عین, original, and T. *taram* தரம், kind, species), The original classification of lands in the Madras provinces at the time of the survey, according to their kinds or qualities; also the assessment thus fixed, exclusive of sums imposed on account of subsequent improvement.

Ain-tankhā Dekh. (P. تانخوا) The original and fixed assignment of the revenue of lands; a particular settlement of the revenue in the Dekhin. See *Tankhā*.

ĀINAT (A. عينة), Delivery of goods on credit at an enhanced price, instead of a loan of money at interest.

ĀISH-MAHAL, H. (from A. عیش, pleasure, and محل, a chamber), The inner or female apartments of the house of a person of wealth or rank.

AIVAJU, Tel. Kar. (అవజు, corruption of the A. عوض, *inwaz*), Substitute, equivalent; one thing substituted for another. Money.

Aivaj-ākaram, Tel. (?) Gross product.

AIWĀRA, H. (ایوار) A cow-shed in the middle of a jungle.

AIYAN, Tam. (அயன்) A father, also more reverentially *Aiyangar*, and, in the South of India, a title added to the names of Brahmans, especially those of the *Śrīvaishṇava* or *Rāmānujīya* order.

AJA, *UJU*, or *ADJA*, *UDJU*, Tel. (అజు) Amount, total, whole, the gross produce of the land, including the shares of the Government and of the Ryots.

AJA, Mar. (अज) The line drawn over the items of a paper of accounts; also of the columns and several lines across it.

ĀJALU, Tuluva, but current in Karnāta, (?). Hereditary fees and perquisites of the village officers and servants.

AJAMĀN, Tel. (corruption of S. *yajamāna*, यजमानः) Householder, manager, master: it properly means the householder at whose expense, and on whose behalf, a religious ceremony is performed.

AJAN, Hindi (अजन) The length of a field.

AJĀRA, *UJARU*, more correctly *IJĀRA*, q. v. A farm, a contract.

AJĀTA-PUTRA, S. (from अजात, unhorn, and पुत्र, a son), A man to whom no son has been born, (and who has, therefore, power to adopt one).

AJAURI, *UJOURÉE*, H. (أجوري) Advances, particularly to agricultural labourers.—East Oude. *Agrourehi* is the term used in some other places.—*Elliot*.

AJĀULI, *UJĀULEE*, H. (أجولي) Perquisite of the lower castes from the threshing floor: *Benares*. It is derived from the S. *Anjali*, the two hands joined, being as much as may be so taken away.—*Elliot*.

AJIL, A. (اجل) Procrastination in law. Suffering such an interval to elapse as does not preclude complaint.

AJINA, S. &c. (अजिनं) The hide of an antelope or tiger used as a seat by the religious student, also in the South of India at weddings.

AJĪR, *UJEER*, H. (A. أجير) A hired servant or labourer,

a bondsman, a bond-slave, one who has entered into an engagement for a stipulated sum to serve another for a specific term, or until he repay the sum advanced; also, a hirer: a lessee.

Ajir mushtarik, A. (اجير مشترك) A common hiring, one whose services are not confined to a single employer.

Ajir wáhid, A. (اجير واحد) A hiring who takes service with one master only for a given term.

ÁJNÁ, in some dialects but corruptly, *Ágyá*, q. v. H. Ben. (S. आज्ञा) Order, command, decree, award. In Tam. it is transmuted in writing to *Ákkinai* (அக்கினி).

Ájñá patra, H. Ben. (S. पत्र, a leaf), A written order or decree.

AJNAGDI, Hindi (अजनादी) Taken at a fixed money rate.

AJR, UJR, H. (A. اجر) Hire, wages.

AJÚRÁ, UJOORA, Mar. (अजुरा, from the A. اجر) Hire, wages, especially to one employed by the job. In commercial transactions the fee or per-centage charged on a dishonoured bill, for the expence of returning it to the drawer when residing at a distance.

Ajúrú dar, Mar. (P. دار) A hired labourer.

Ajúrú dári, Mar. (P. داری) Hire, wages, pay by the job.

ÁJYA, S. (आज्यं) Butter that has been clarified by boiling, more commonly called Ghee, and peculiarly fit for oblations at sacrifices with fire: it is also drank at meals.

Ájya bhága, or *Ajya-bhása*, S. The portion of a ceremony when the oblation of butter is presented.

ÁK, H. (اك), from the S. अकै) Gigantic swallow-wort. A sprout of sugar-cane.

ÁKÁ, Ben. (आका) A sack, a bag, a furnace.

ÁKABATI-TOKRI, Uriya. A basket for heaving salt overboard from salt-sloops.

AKÁL, H. (S. a अ neg., kála, कालः, time), Famine, drought, any unseasonable occurrence.

Akál-vrishti, Hindi (S. वृष्टि, rain), Untimely or unseasonable rain.

AKÁLA, A. (اقالة) Cancelling or revocation of sale.

AKÁLÍ, S. (अकाली) A class of armed devotees among the Sikhs, worshippers of "Him who is without time, eternal."

ÁKAN, AKUN, H. (آکن) Grass and weeds collected from a ploughed field.

ÁKÁR, less correctly, AKUR, Mar. (S. आकारः lit. form, shape), The assessed rent or revenue of a village or district. Estimate in general.

Áhár band, or *bund*, Mar. (आकारबंद) A statement pre-

pared at the time of the annual settlement, shewing the highest amount of revenue derivable from a village, the quantity of land paying rent, or rent free, the sum assessed, and land cultivated during preceding years; the balances due, and instalments by which they are to be discharged; the sums payable to the village officers, and the shares in which the assessment is to be distributed among the occupants of the lands.

Áhár patra or *patrah*, Mar. (S. पत्र, a leaf), Account of rules of assessment, and amount of revenue kept by the *Kulkarní*.

AKARMÁHI, Mar. (अकरमाही, from अकरा, eleven, and माह, a month) Employment, &c., in which only eleven months' pay is received for twelve months' service.

AKÁRAN, H. &c. (S. अ neg., and कारण, cause), Causeless, groundless.

Akárana-vyájya, Karn. (ಅಕಾರಣವ್ಯಜ್ಞ) An idle or groundless suit.

AKARÁYA, Hindi (अकराया) Ground not properly cleaned for receiving the seed.

ÁKÁS, H. (from the S. आकाशः) Ether, the fifth element of the Hindus; but, in common use, atmosphere, sky.

Ákás-birt, H. (S. आकाशवृत्तिः) One who has no ostensible means of subsistence: *lit.* one whose subsistence is the air.

Ákás-diá, H. (from S. आकाशदीपः) A lamp or lanthorn raised on a pole, a signal or watch light, a light raised at the Diwáli festival.

Ákás-mukhi, H. (S. आकाश and मुख, the face), A devotee of the Saiva order, who keeps his face turned up to the sky, so that sometimes he cannot, without difficulty, restore his head to its natural position.

AKASÁLIGA, or AGUSÁLIGA, Karn. (ಅಕಾಶಲಿಗ, ಅಗುಶಲಿಗ) A goldsmith.

AKBARI-RÁI, or AKBAR-AR-RÁI, A. (اكبر الراي or اكبري راي) Strong presumptive evidence; sufficient to convict.

ÁKD, ŪKD, H. (A. عقد) A knot, a tie; an agreement, a compact, a contract of marriage.

Ákdána, H. (عقدانه) Marriage fee paid to the Kāzi.

Ákd-hitábat, A. (A. كتابت) A contract of Kitábat or conditional ransom granted by a master to his slave.

Ákd-náma, H. (P. نامه, writing) A written contract, a marriage settlement.

ÁKHÁ, H. (آكه) A pair of grain bags used as a pannier.

Ákhen, Mar. (आखे) One of the pair of grain or water bags forming a horse or bullock load.

ÁKHÁ, Ben. (आथा) A sack or bag; a furnace. See *Áhá*.
 AKHÁDÁ, UKHÁDÁ, or ÁKHADÁ, AKHUPÁ, pronounced also, AKHÁRÁ, H. &c. (आखाडा, आखडा) A place where people are assembled either temporarily or permanently; a wrestling ground, a place for bodily exercises and games, a stand or place of resort for low people and hired labourers. The residence of a society of religious mendicants, a monastery. In Bengal it also means a band of singers.

AKHARWAR. A division of the Kurmi tribe (?).

AKHARJÁT, corruption of IKHRÁJÁT, q. v. Expenses.

ÁKHAT, Hindi (आखत) A portion of the crop per each plough paid to the village artisans, or the smith, carpenter, &c. —North-West Provinces.

AKHBÁR, H. (A. plur. خبر) News, intelligence, a newspaper; especially the written intelligence of the proceedings of Native Courts and Princes circulated to other Courts and Princes by their appointed agents—a regular practice under the Native administration.

Akhbár-navís, A. (P. نویس) A news-writer, an appointed communicator of intelligence—‘our own’ correspondent.

ÁKHIR, H. (A. آخر) AKHER, Mar. (अखेर) Final, last, end. In the Dekhin, the last assessment, the rate at which the revenue was last fixed.

Ákhiri, A. (آخری) Last, final.

Ákhiri-hisab-kharch, H. (A. حساب خرج) Adjustment of the cultivators at the end of the year, shewing the amount of revenue assessed, paid, and in arrears, with the items of deduction for expenses.

Ákhir-jamâ tumâri, H. (جمع طوماری) Improved revenue from that fixed originally; applied especially to the revenues of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, Allahabad, &c., in the time of Mohammed Shah, as contrasted with those fixed in the time of Akbar.

Akhiri-jamâ-wâsil-bâki, H. (A. واصل باقی) Final settlement of the accounts of a Zemindari, or a village, crediting profits and receipts; debiting all disbursements and payments of revenue, and adjusting the balance.

Ákhir-i-nikás, H. (نکاس, S. निःकास) Final settlement of an account, final adjustment of demand for revenue to be levied on a village or an estate; annual account of collections duly balanced, furnished by an assistant collector or subordinate revenue officer. *Nikás* implies, properly, the settlement of an account or payment of rent by the cultivating Ryots to the Zemindar.

Ákhir-patraka, H. (S. पत्रक) In the Dekhin, account of the

last preceding assessment kept by the village accountant. *Ákhir-i-sál*, H. (P. سال) The end of the ‘revenue’ year.

Akher-sálpattí, Mar. (अखेरसालपट्टी) The last instalment and final settlement of the revenue at the end of the official year.

AKHTÍJ, UKHTEJ, H. (اکھتیج, from S. *ashta* अष्ट, in the North-West pronounced *akhtá*, and *dasá* दश, ten, eighteen), The 18th of the month *Baiṣákh* (April—May), on which it is customary for the cultivators to settle their accounts for the expenses of the *Rabi*, or spring crop, and repayment of advances. It is proper on this day also to begin the manufacture of agricultural implements, to feed Brahmans, and to eat a small quantity of the new grain. A plough is also slightly passed over the fallow fields for good luck, but it is forbidden to sow seed on this day, except under particular circumstances.

Akhtij há bhao, H. (بھاور) The rate or price of corn prevailing on the day of *Akhtij*, at which rate the cultivator agrees to repay, in kind, the amount of any money advanced, together with the interest.

AKHU, Uriya (S. ईखु) Sugar-cane.

ÁKHUN, or ÁKHUND, H. (P. آخوند آخون) A Mohammedan teacher or schoolmaster. In the Mohammedan villages of the South he is one of the village officers, and is paid by fees or perquisites by the community.

ÁÁKILA, A. (عاقلة, from *áhl*, عقل, having for one sense, restraint; but applied especially to the fine for bloodshed; as, a restraint upon the commission of violence), In Mohammedan law, an individual connected with one who, whether intentionally or unintentionally, perpetrates homicide, and who is held jointly responsible for the fine to be paid by the perpetrator.

AKKADI, UKKUDÉE, Karn. (ಅಕ್ಕಡಿ) Pulse, or leguminous plants with a bivalve pericarp, having the seeds fixed to one only of the sutures.

Akhadi-pairu, Karn. (ಅಕ್ಕಡಿವೈರು) Sowing different kinds of pulse at the fit season.

ÁKKÁR, A. (عقار) Real property.

AKKASARI, UKKUSUREE, Tel. (అక్కసరి) Neighbouring, contiguous.

Akhasari grámamu, Tel. (అమము) A neighbouring village.

AKKI, Karn. (ಅಕ್ಕಿ) Rice deprived of its husk before boiling.

AKKUṢAI, UKKOOSAE, Tel. (అక్కుశాయి) Commission on goods, brokerage.

AKLIF, UKLIF, H. (A. الكلف) A Mohammedan, who, from

adequate cause, has omitted circumcision, but is not thereby disqualified from giving evidence.

AKOR, UKOR, H. (أكور) A bribe. Used also in the North-West Provinces to signify the coaxing of a cow or she-buffalo which has lost its calf, and inducing it to eat. *Akor*, or *Kor*, as sometimes pronounced, also denotes the food which a labourer eats at intervals of work in the open field.—*Elliot*.

Akori, H. One who takes a bribe.

ÂKR, A. (عقر) In Mohammedan law, a marriage portion or dower; also one to be settled on the female slave, termed *Mukatiba*, with whom the owner has cohabited; also, price paid for the violation of a maiden.

AKRÁ, H. (اكرا) A grass or vetch which grows in fields under the spring crop, twining round the young corn and checking its growth (*Vicia sativa*). It is also termed *Ankri* (انكري), and is used as fodder.

AKRIBÁ, A. (plur. of قريب) Kinsmen; relations within the degrees recognised by law.

AKSÁT, UKSAT, H. (A. plur. of قسط, *kist*), Instalments of the annual revenue.

AKSHATA, read in some dialects, *Achchata*, Mar. &c. (from S. *Akshata*, अक्षत, unbroken) Grains of rice, coloured with saffron or vermilion, placed on the forehead of an idol, or on those of the bride and bridegroom at their marriage; also presented to persons invited to a feast, who place them on their foreheads if they accept the invitation. The sectarial mark worn by Hindus on the forehead, or the pigment with which it is made.

AKSHAYA, S. &c. (अक्षय, imperishable) The sixtieth year of the cycle of sixty years.

Akshaya-pátra, Tel. (S. अक्षय, unwasting, and पात्र, a vessel) A charitable allowance to Brahmans from the gross crop. A beggar's dish or platter.

Akshaya tritíyá, S. (अक्षय, imperishable, and तृतीया, third) The third lunation of the light half of *Vaiśákhá*—April, May—when offerings are made to the manes, also to *Kṛishṇa*. It is the supposed anniversary of the creation.

Akshaya lalitá, S. (अक्षय, and ललिता, agreeable (day) The 7th of *Bhadra* (August, September), when a festival is celebrated by women in honour of *Śiva* and *Durgá*.

AKTÁÂ, corruptly, ATKÁ, and more correctly, IKTÁÂ, H. (A. اقطاع) An assignment of land for the maintenance of a body of troops, a jagir.

AKTA, also, AKTI, corruptly, AKHTY, OCKHTAY, Mar. (अक्ता,

from the A. *ḥatâ*, قطع, cut off, separated; whence also Mar. *Maktâ* and *Makti*, &c.) Land held at a fixed rate, which is lower than it is capable of paying: it is of two descriptions, *Makti gathul mirâsi*, land belonging to the village community, let for a specified term for a fixed sum, less than the probable demand of the Government; and *Khand-mukhti mirâsi*, land similarly let, but in perpetuity, and held in absolute property by the occupant: (such are the explanations given by the collector of Poona, Rev. Selections, 4, 543, but *Akti* and *Makti* are clearly only the epithets of *Mirâsi*, hereditary property, implying, set apart, let on lease, either for a term or for ever.)

ÂKU, Tel. (అకు) A leaf, the betel leaf; the young rice plant ready for transplanting.

Âku-toṭa, Tel. (అకుతోట) A betel plantation or garden.

ÂKÛBAT, ÛKÛOBUT, H. (A. عقب, from عقب, behind, subsequent), Punishment, torture.

ÂL, corruptly, AUL, H. (أل) A plant (*Morinda citrifolia*), from the roots of which a red dye is prepared. The best kind in the North-West Provinces comes from *Bundelkhand*. In the same Provinces *Âl* sometimes denotes a *Paña*, or division of a village.

Âl kârî, H. (S. कारी, who makes) A class of Rajput cultivators in Nagpur, from their especial cultivation of the *Âl* tree.

ÂL, or ÂÂL, H. (A. عال) Boundary of a field.

ÂL, Tam. (அல), ÂL or ÂLA, Mal. (ആല, ആള), ÂLU, Karn. (ಅಲ್ಲ), A man, a person, an individual, an adult, or one equal to take care of himself, a servant, a labourer, a messenger, a slave (perhaps from the A. آل, progeny, dependants).

Âlkûli, Mal. (ആലക്കൂലി) Wages of a labourer.

Âlotṭi, Tam. (அலுத்தி) An overseer, one who superintends and urges on labourers.

Âlpâtṭam, Mal. (ആലപ്പാട്ടം) Hire or rent of a slave lent out to another person.

Âlusunka, Karn. (ಅಲ್ಲಸುಂಕ) A tax levied on cultivators in Mysore, who employ labourers or slaves, at so much per head.

ÂLÂ, H. (الا) Wet, moist, as land saturated with water, especially rain-water: the word occurs in the dialects as *Âl*, *Âhal*, *Âli*, and *Âil*.

ÂL-ÂBD, H. (A. ال عبد, slave) Form of countersignature by a subordinate clerk or officer, *lit.* the slave or servant.

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ALAG, ULUG, corruptly, ALAGÁ, ULUGA, or ALGA, ULGU, H. (ألا), from the S. *a* अ, neg., and *lagna* लग्न, connected; disjointed, unconnected) Separate, several, detached: the word, modified, occurs in most dialects.

Alagá-ásámilu, Tel. (A. آسامی) Loose folks, wanderers, vagrants, temporary occupants, persons not reckoned among the inhabitants of a village.

Alagá bhúmi, Tel. (S. भूमि) Waste land, land set apart for pasture.

Alagá pullari, Tel. (పుల్లరి) Grazing tax or fine levied on stray cattle.

ALAKH NÁMI, H. (from S. *alakshya*, अलक्ष्य, the indefinable God; and *náma*, a name), A mendicant of the Saiva sect.

ALAKKIRA-KOL, Tam., (அளக்கிறகொல்) A measuring rod or pole. See *Alavu*.

Alakhiravan, Tam. (அளக்கிரவன்) A measurer.

Alavan, Tam. (அளவன்) A measurer, a gauger.

Alakhugai, Tam. (அளக்குதை) Measurement.

ALALHISÁBU, Tel. Karn. (అలహిసాబు, from the Ar. *il-hisábu*, (إلحساب, according to the account) Pay given before hand, money paid in advance or on account.

ÁL-AMANJÍ, Tam. (ஆள்-அமஞ்சி, from *Ál*, a labourer, and *amanji*, compulsory service) Compulsory service which the villagers in the Dravira provinces were formerly compelled to render to Government officers or persons travelling on public duty.

ÁLAM, H. (علم) A banner; the banner of Hasan and Hosain carried in procession at the Muharram.

ALAM, ULUM, Tam. (அளம்) A salt pan, a place where salt is made.

Alavan, Tam. (அளவன்) A salt maker.

Alattu nilam, Tam. (அளத்துநிலம் also, in some lists, *Alava-nilam*, or *Alava-podal*) Land impregnated with salt, and therefore unfit for cultivation.

ALAM, Hindi (अलम) Sticks set up for creeping plants to grow upon.

ALANDADEV ? A class of slaves in the Tamil countries.—*Chingleput*.

ALATA, or ALATI-GÁRA, Karn. (అర్తే, అర్తే, a measure, and అర్త, from S. कार, who makes) A person employed in Mysore to measure corn or land, sometimes included among the village officers.

ÁLAMAT, H. (A. علامت) *Lit.* A sign. It is usually written before the signature of a female. It is also used to signify

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a discoverable trace or vestige of a robbery or murder on the spot where committed.

Álmat-i-dastkhāt, H. (P. دستخط) A mark in place of signature; usually the mark of one unable to write.

ALASANDI, Karn. (అలసంది) A species of pulse (*Dolichos catjang*).

ALAVI, Karn. (అల్వీ) A lease or agreement given to the Ryot in writing; one stipulating a progressive assessment: also termed *Alavi Geni*.

Alavi-sair, Karn. (A. سایر) Sea-customs. Extra revenue let on lease or in farm.

ALAVU, or ALAVÁI, Tam. (அளவு, அளவை) Measure, measurement, especially of grain. Portion of produce set apart as payment for the measurement of the crop.

Alavu-kāran, Tam. (அளவுக்காரன்) A measurer, the village officer who measures the threshed grain and regulates the proportionate distribution of water for irrigation.

Alavu-paimaish, Tam. (from *Alavu* and P. *paimaish*, measurement), Survey or measurement of fields, especially the name of a particular survey and valuation of the lands in Malabar, made for the purpose of assessing the revenue in 1807-8.

Alavogulu, Tam. (?) An account specifying the measurement of each field in a farm or hamlet.

ALÁWA, H. &c. (P. آلا, अलावा) A fire-place; applied in Hindustan especially to a hole in front of the shed where the paraphernalia of the Muharram are deposited, and in which a fire is lighted every evening during the festival.

ALCHALIKU, (?) The mouldering away of the banks between the corn fields.

ÁLDHOLA, Karn. (అల్దోల) A field in one's own possession.

ÁLE, Karn. (అలీ), ALAI, Tam. (அலை) A press for extracting the juice from the sugar-cane; a sugar-mill; the juice of the cane; also a forge.

Áléguni, Karn. (అలీగునీ) A hole for receiving the juice of the cane.

Álé hogé, Karn. (?) A tax on sugar-mills in Mysore.

Álemanésunka, Karn. (అలీమనేసుంక) A duty levied on sugar works.

ALEKAL, more correctly, ANAIKAL, q. v. Tam. Stone embankment of a reservoir.

ÁLI, ALEE, H. (آلی) A land measure of four Bisis. Nine *Ális* go to one *Júla*.—*Gernwal*.

ALÍDAVA, or ALDAVA, or ALÍDODEYA, Karn. (అల్లిదవ, అల్లిదేయ) A ruler, a master, a king.

ALÍYA, H. (الیا) A branch of the Turkia subdivision of the travelling grain dealers, called Banjāras.

ĀLIYA, Karn. (ಆಳಿಯು) A son-in-law.

Aliya santāna, Karn. (S. संतान, offspring) Succession or descent by the female line in Malabar.

ĀLI-GOL, H. (عليگول, from the A. *Āli*, علي, lofty, excellent, and the S. *gola*, गोल, a ball, a troop), Irregular foot in the Marāṭha service, without discipline or regular arms. According to some they are so named from charging in a dense mass, or *Gol*, and invoking ĀLI, the son-in-law of Mohammed, being chiefly Mohammedans.

ALKĀB, ŪLKĀB, H. (A. plur. of لقب, a title) Titles, honours, part of a form of address to persons of high rank; as to the Governor-General, who is commonly styled Nawab Māli-alkāb Bahādur, the noble, the Nawab, of lofty titles.

ALLU, ULLOO, Guz. (?). In Kattiwar a kind of ordeal in cases of disputed boundaries in which the claimant walks over the contested limits with a raw hide or a cloth on his shoulders, previously dedicated to one of the fearful forms of Durgā, from whose vengeance he will receive some calamity if his claim is unjust.

ALLU, ULLOO, Tam. (அள்ளு) A handful of grain given to the village servant by whom a quantity has been measured; or a small quantity of any article sold in the bazar taken as a cess or tax.

Alledukiravan, Tam. (அள்ளுகிரவன்) The measurer who is paid by a handful from each quantity measured.

ĀLMA, Karn. (ಆಳ್ವ) A king, a ruler.

ĀLMAGA, Karn. (ಆಳ್ವ) A servant.

ALMĀRA, or ALMĀRI, H. (الماري, Port. Ulmaria) A cabinet, a wardrobe, a cupboard, a chest of drawers.

Almara-koneru, Tel. (?) A well with steps down one side.

ALO, H. (الو) A portion of unripe corn.—Province of Benares.

ĀLTĀ, H. (آلتا) Balls of cotton impregnated with lac dye; hence also the dye itself.

ALTAMGHĀ or ĀLTAMGHĀ, ALTUMGHA or ULTUMGHA, H. (from the Turkish *āl* آل, red, and *tamghā* تمغا, a stamp or impression; Bianchi, Dict. Turc-français) A royal grant under the seal of some of the former native princes of Hindustan, and recognised by the British Government as conferring a title to rent-free land in perpetuity, hereditary and transferable. Although probably originally bearing a red or purple stamp, the colour of the imperial seal or signature became in Indian practice indifferent.—*Elliot*.

ALU, H. &c. (S. آل, चाळु) An esculent root, a kind of arum,

and applied to any similar root, as to the potato, also called Bilaiti-ālu, and the yām, called Phul-ālu.

ALUKU, Tel. (అలకు) Sowing seed in ground prepared for its reception.

ALUGU, Tel. (అలుగు) A channel, a sluice to carry off the overflowing water of a reservoir or tank.

ALUTÉ, corruptly, ULOOTAY, ALLOOTIE, ALLOOTY, ALOWTAY, Mar. (अलुते, plur. of अलुता, possibly a mere alliterative term derived from *Balute*, q. v. as *Baluté-aluté*) The collective designation of the persons whom it is customary in some of the provinces of the Dekhin, to retain as village servants, in addition to the *Baluté*, or regular village servants, such as superannuated members of the *Baluté*, or their widows, religious mendicants, and the helpless and lazy in general. Besides these, twelve classes of the *Aluté*, as well as of the *Baluté*, are specified, viz. 1. The *Jangam*, or priest of the Lingayits, who is employed to blow the conch shell in the temples; 2. The *Koli*, or water-carrier, who supplies travellers and government functionaries travelling on public duty with drinking-water, also the cultivators with water to wash their threshing floors, and the village at large with water on public festivals; 3. The *Bhāt*, or village bard, who chants hymns in the temples, and is employed when children are betrothed to ascertain that there are no physical impediments to the marriage; 4. The *Rāmūsi*, or village watchman, by caste and practice a thief. In different parts of the South-West of India his place is taken by the *Bhīl* or the *Koli*, both wild and lawless tribes, residing chiefly in the thickets of the Satpura hills, but taking service in the plains; 5. The *Māli*, *Bāghbān*, or gardener, who grows flowers to decorate the temples with, and prepares nosegays to present to Government officers or men of rank passing through the village; 6. The *Tarāl* or *Yeskar*, who is considered the same as the *Mher*, except that the latter is usually ranked among the *Baluté* receiving only a different scale of compensation. All the *Mhers* in the village take the office of *Tarāl* for a year in rotation, and, besides the fixed allowance of land or grain, each receives annually a pair of shoes and a blanket. The *Tarāl* is to be always resident and at the call of the *Patil*, and is especially assigned to attendance on strangers, whom he furnishes with local information, and for whom he procures the necessary supplies; 7. The *Gondhali*, beater of a double kettle-drum; 8. The *Dauri Gosain*, who beats a sort of

small drum ; 9. The *Garsi*, (?) or piper ; 10. The *Sempi*, *Darjī*, *Sūti*, or *Suī*, the village tailor ; 11. The *Teli*, or oil presser and vender ; 12. The *Tāmbūli*, or preparer of the *Pān*, or betel-leaf, &c. Few of these hold land, but are mostly paid by an allowance of grain. There are some varieties in their specification ; as, for instance, in Duff's History of the Marāṭhas the twelve *Alutas* are called, 1. The *Sonar*, goldsmith ; 2. The *Jangam* ; 3. The tailor ; 4. The water-carrier ; 5. The *Tarāl* ; 6. The *Māli* ; 7. The drummer ; 8. The piper ; 9. The *Rāmūsi* or *Bhīl* ; 10. The *Taili* ; 11. The *Tāmbūli*, and 12. The *Gondali*. But the whole number of twelve are rarely found in any village establishment. On the other hand, there are occasional additions to the list, as, *Bājantris*, musicians and comedians ; *Kalāvantins*, dancing girls ; a *Vaidya*, or village physician ; a *Ghota-khor*, a diver, one who plunges into the water to recover lost articles ; and a *Gārpagāri*, a village conjuror and fortune teller.

ĀLVĀR, Tam. (pl. ஆழ்வார்கள்) ĀLVĀRU, Tel. (pl. ఆళ్లవారు), Rulers, persons of authority, the collective title of twelve reputed saints of the Southern Vaishnavas, who are said to have each written a portion of the *Drāviḍa Prabandha*, or *Tamīl Veda*, chiefly designed for *Sūdras* and women. Rāmānuja, the founder of the Śrī Vaishnava sect, which is one of the three great sects of the Peninsula, is sometimes considered the same as Yembiru-mānāru, the last of the Ālvār.

ĀĀM, or ĀM, corruptly, AUM, H. (A. عام) The general people, the commonalty, as opposed to the *Khās*, the nobility, or the select.

Divan-i-Āām, H. The public hall of audience, that to which all persons may be admitted ; in distinction to the *Diwan-i-khās*, the hall of the select, the privy council.

ĀMAD, AMUD, H. (from the P. آمدن, to come), Income, revenue.

Āmad-o-raft, H. (from the P. آمدن, and رفتن, to go, literally, coming and going), Income and expenditure.

Imports and exports. (In Guzerat) Town duties : also applied to Safe-conduct, permission to come and go without harm.

Āmad-o-raft bhandāri, H. Surety for safe conduct ; guarantee for coming and going with impunity.

Āmad- or Amda-nāla, H. A merchant who purchases imported goods wholesale for retail to petty dealers.

AM-I-WALAD, or, more correctly, UM-AL-WALAD, A. (from ام, a mother, and walad ولد, offspring) A female slave who

has borne a son to her master, and is therefore, by the law, to be emancipated at his death.

ĀMAL, ŪMUL, H. used in most dialects, with the import sometimes slightly modified, (A. عمل, عمل) Business, affairs, an office, collection of revenue, administration of justice, management of any land or business on behalf of another, deputation, authority, government. In Marāṭha finance an item or head of collection, the share or portion of the revenue after the expenses and extra charges have been defrayed. In the Tamil countries commonly, Confiscation, seizure.

Āmal-dār, H. &c. (عمالداری) A manager, an agent, a governor of a district, a collector of revenue. An officer appointed to collect the revenue of an estate which has been attached by Government. In the South it is applied especially to the native revenue collector acting under the authority of the European collector. Any person holding a post or office. The title is also given to the native head of the police in a district, usually also the head revenue officer, whose duties are defined by Bombay Regulations, xii. of 1827, and iv. of 1830, and Act xx. of 1835. Under the Marāṭha Government, Amaldars or Aumildars were of three kinds ; those holding the office of collector on a lease from the Government ; those who were appointed by the Sarsubahdārs ; and Bankers or Sāhukars, who, having advanced money to the Government or its revenue officers, were appointed to collect the revenue of a district until they had paid themselves.

Āmal-dāri, H. &c. (عمالداری) Management, administration, collection of revenue. The office of *Amaldār*. Possession, occupancy.

Āmal-dastak, *Umul-dustuk*, H. (عملدستک) Deed of conveyance ; any document giving possession of property. Warrant or authority to collect the rents of an estate ; a written order from the proper authority to enable the purchaser of an estate at a public sale to obtain possession of it.

Āmal farmāish, Mar. (P. فرمایش, order) An item in the deductions from the net revenue, fees paid to revenue officers (?)

Āmal-guzār, H. (عمل گزار) A collector of revenue.

Āmal-nāma, H. (P. عملنامه) Authority to manage or administer property, an order for possession, a warrant from a competent public functionary to an individual, authorising his taking possession and management of

landed or other property, an order from a Zemindar to his cultivators to give possession to a renter.

Āmal-paṭṭa, H. (عملپاٹہ) A deed appointing an agent or manager, a warrant authorising a person to collect the rents of an estate.

Āmal-sanad, H. (عمل سند) A deed or warrant empowering a person to collect rents or manage an estate.

ĀMALI, AMLI, UMULEE, or UMLEE, H. (عملي) Payment of the revenue by a division of the crop or in kind; applied also to a village where the revenue is paid in kind: any thing related to, or connected with, managements, collections, and the like. The title of the revenue year in Bengal and Orissa, the same as Faṣli, q. v.

AMAL-I-JINS, H. (from H. امل *amal*, intoxication, and A. *jins* جنس, sort, kind) Intoxicating liquors or drugs. Among the Marāṭhas the revenue levied upon their sale, the same as *Ābhkāri*.

ĀMAL, AMUL, Hindi (आमल, perhaps an error for ĀĀMIL) Being in charge or possession of.

AMAN, UMUN, also, AMĀN, UMAN, H. (أمان, امن) Safety, security, protection: protection granted to an infidel during the first year of his residence in a Mohammedan country.

Amānat, Umanut, H. (امانت, from *aman* امن) occurring, slightly modified, in most dialects, or sometimes corrupted, as in Tel. to *Anāmat* or *Anāmatu*, (అనామతు), as well as *Amānatu* అమనాతు. Deposit, charge, any thing held in trust, money deposited in court. Among the Marāṭhas, profit derived from deposits and temporary sequestration of estates.

Amānat daftar, H. (دفتر, office) An office under the Mohammedan Government for deposits, or for a register of trusts. The superintendant was invested sometimes with judicial powers in civil suits. Reg. xxii. 1795, preamble.

Amānat dār, H. (دار, who has) The holder of a deposit or charge, a trustee, a guardian.

Amānat-dāri, H. (داري, having) Guardianship, agency, trust.

Amānat-jari, H. (جاري, proceeding) (In the South of India) Assignments of revenue resumed or held temporarily in charge of a Government officer.

Amānat-mahāl, H. (محال) An estate.

Amānat-nāma, H. (نامه) A deed of trust or deposit, a document conveying any thing in trust.

Amānat-nashta, Karn. (نشت) A tax on ground first cultivated

for the Piper Betel, and afterwards for rice, in which the difference of the revenue from dry and wet lands is charged to the Ryots.

AMĀNI, UMANEE, corruptly, UMAUNEE, AUMANY, AMAUNY, H. (اماني) Held in trust or deposit; applied especially to the collection of the revenue direct from the cultivators by the officers of Government upon the removal or suspension of an intermediate claimant or Zemindar, the same as the *khās* collection: it is also applied to Ryotwari settlements, or settlements with each cultivator individually, where no renter or proprietor has been acknowledged; also to lands in the possession of the collector's officers for arrears of revenue, or which, on any other account, are not held by individual tenants.

Amāni-bāzi-bāb, H. (باضي باب) Miscellaneous heads of receipt or revenue held in trust or deposit, or collected direct by the officers of government.

Amāni-tālao, H. (اماني تالو) Karn. *Amānikhere*, (అమనికేరి) In Mysore, an unrented tank or reservoir of water, not belonging exclusively to any one village, but subservient to the watering of the lands of several, under the superintendence of the officers of the Government.

ĀMAN, ĀMUN, Hindi, Ben. (आमन, আমন) Rice grown on low wet grounds, the rice that is sown in July and August, and reaped in December, winter rice.

Āmaniya, H. Ben. (আমনিয়া) Land on which the winter crop of rice is sown.

AMĀNJI, or AMINJI, Tam. (அமிஞ்சி, அமிஞ்சி) Compulsory service without payment; the gratuitous employment of the villagers in the transport of baggage, &c., for public officers; also the general levy of men inhabiting irrigable villages for the purpose of clearing out the channels or tanks, and for repairing breaches or constructing dams.

AMĀNTA GĀḌU, Tel. (అమాంతాడు) A pedlar, a hawker.

AMARAM, Tam. (அமரம், lit. command of a thousand foot.) A grant of revenue by the Prince or a Poligar, on condition of service generally, military or police; such grants were resumable when the *Amarakūr*, or grantee, failed to perform the stipulated service.

ĀMĀRĪ, UMAREE, H. (عماري) A canopied seat on an elephant.

AMĀTYA, Mar. (सम्राट्, a minister), One of the eight principal officers of the Marāṭha state.

AMAVĀLUJINDAGI, Karn. (అమవాలజిందగి, the latter word is a corruption of the P. *zindagi*, life) In Mysore,

the property of a person dying without heirs and escheating therefore to the Government.

Amavāḥudana, Karn. (ಅಮವಾಹುದನ) Cattle without owners, claimable by the Government.

AMÁVASI, *UMAVUSEE*, H. (اماروسي, from the S. अमावसी or अमावास्या) Day of conjunction, day of new moon, when it rises invisible. The term is current throughout India, sometimes slightly modified, as, *Amavási*, *Amási*, *Amavase*, *Amamási*, and, as corruptly spelled, *Amaubasee*, *Amauvasy*, *Amanus*, &c.

ÁMB, or *ÁM*, H. (آم or آنب, from S. *Amra* or *Ámra* अमरा, आम्रः) A mango, the mango-tree; occurring in most dialects, sometimes slightly modified, as, *Amb*, *Ambá*, or *Ambí*.

Ambá, or *Ambi-dáhale*, Mar. (अंबा, अंबी दहले) A branch of a mango-tree; an extra cess paid in commutation of presents of mangoes formerly required. Rev. Sel. iv. 652.

Ambarái, or *Ámrái*, Mar. (अंबराई, आम्राई) A grove of mango-trees, or any garden. Revenue derived from gardens and groves. Rev. Sel. i. 693, and iv. 167.

Ambarái-guttigé, Karn. (ಅಂಬರೈಗುಟ್ಟಿ, assessment) Rent or revenue from mango groves or orchards.

Ambá or *Ambí-taka*, Mar. (अंबाटका) Revenue from a tax on mango groves.

AMBADI-KOVILAKAM, Mal. (?) The chief palace, the residence of the eldest and principal wife of the *Samúri* or *Zamorin*.

AMBALAM, Tam. (அம்பலம்) A place where public affairs are discussed. (Mal. അമ്പലം) In Malabar, a temple of the first class.

Ambala-kāraṇ, or *Ambalagār*, Tam. (அம்பலக்காரன்) The patel, or head of a village, particularly of villages inhabited by *Śūdras*. The person who presides in the meeting-house of a village. An officer who publishes the decrees of an assembly. R. Sel. ii. 530.

Ambala-mānyam, Tam. (அம்பலமாணியம்) A portion of land held free of revenue by the headman of a village, as a perquisite of office.

Ambala-paṭi, Mal. (from പടി, a step) In Malabar the hereditary dignity of an elevated seat or step in a temple, giving to the person who enjoys it the right of directing the ceremonies: the dignity commonly devolves on the headman of a village, but it is saleable.

Ambala-vási, Tam. Mal. (அம்பலவாசு) A caste in Travancore who are makers of garlands: they are attendants in temples, and rank between Brahmans and Nairs.

AMBÁR, H. &c. (انبار, S. अंबार) A store, a heap, a granary, a heap of any thing.

Ambáram, Tel. Karn. Tam. (అంబారము, அம்பாரம், from the P. انبار) A heap, a pile, a stack of corn; grain on the threshing floor; Government share of the crop.

Ambarakhadai, Tam. (அம்பாரக்கடை) A store, a granary, a place where any thing is stored.

Ambára khána or *-khané*, Karn. (అంబరీ, P. خان) A magazine of grain, a granary.

Ambara-rást, Karn. (రాశి, S. राशी, a heap) The Government share of the crop collected in a heap.

Ambár-sári, Mar. (अंबारसारी) A tax on houses, except those of Brahman village-officers. Rev. Sel. iv. 166.

Attambár, Karn. (అట్టంబార) The whole heap, or the shares of the Government and cultivator before the crop is divided.

ÁMBÁRI, also *ÁMÁRI*, H. (اعماري) A canopied seat on on elephant. A litter borne by a camel. (P. انبار) A granary.

Ambári pattí, Mar. (अंबाडी पट्टी) A tax on the cultivation of hemp or making of rope from it.

AMBASHṬHA, vernacularly, *AMBASHṬH*, S. &c. (अम्बष्टः) A man of a mixed tribe, the offspring of a Brahman father and a Vaisya mother; by occupation a physician.

AMBATTAN, Tam. Mal. (அம்பட்டன்) A barber, the barber of the village.

AMBUVÁCHÍ, S. (अम्बुवाची) Four days in *Áshárh* (June—July), the 10th to the 13th, inclusive of the dark half of the month, or moon's wane, when the earth is regarded as unclean, and agriculture is prohibited.

Ambuváchí praddá, S. (प्रद, what gives) The first of the four days.

Ambuváchí tyága, S. (त्याग, leaving) The last of the four days.

ÁMD, *ŪMD*, A. (عمد) Wilful; as, *Katal-ámd*, Wilful murder. *Shabih-ámd*, Apparently wilful, i. e. manslaughter.

ÁMDANI, *AMDUNEE*, corruptly, *AUMDANY*, or *AMDAUNY*, still more so, *AMDENNY*, and *AMDEHNY*, H. (آمدنی, lit. a coming, from آمدن, to come) Income, receipts: as a Government term, receipt of revenue or customs.

Amdáni, Mar. (अमदानी, vernacular for the preceding) Products of the earth, articles of merchandize generally arriving at market in their fit season, also that particular season. Profits, perquisites; sway, rule.

AMÉTHIYA, H. (امیهیا) A tribe of Chouhan Rajputs, origi-

nally from *Amethi*, in Oude, some of whom are settled in Gorakhpur.

ÁMEZ ÁDHÁRAM, H., but current in the Dekhin, (from P. آميز, mixing, and S. ádhára आधारा, support, receptacle) Land having mixed resources, *i. e.* being irrigated both naturally and artificially; also with *bhūmi*, land, *Ámez-ádhár bhūmi*.

ÂMIL, or ÂÂMIL, corruptly, AUMIL, H., but used in most dialects, sometimes slightly modified, and frequently confounded with AMAL, (A. عامل, *n.* of agency, from *amal* عمل, he performed a task, he transacted an affair) An officer of Government in the financial department, especially a collector of revenue on the part of the Government, or of the farmer of the revenue, also himself a farmer of, or contractor for, the revenue under the native system, and invested with supreme authority, both civil and military, in the districts which he farmed, as is still the case in several native states, especially Oude and Hyderabad. In the early settlement of Benares by the Government of Bengal the *Âmil* was intrusted with the joint power of Hákim or magistrate, and Tehsildar or collector, and was responsible for the realization of a fixed amount of revenue, being precluded from levying any excess on the Government demand. Reg. ii. 1795.

Âmil-dár, H. (عامل دار) A collector of, or contractor for, the revenue: (used as synonymous with *Âmil*, but no doubt an inaccuracy for *Âmal-dár*, q. v.)

Âmil-dári, corruptly, Aumil-darrei, H. (عاملداری) The district or estate for the revenue of which the *Âmil* was responsible: (probably an error for *Âmal-dári*.)

Âmil-daul, H. (عامل دول) The estimated amount of revenue to be realized by the native collector or contractor.

Âmil-náma, Aumil-namah, H. (عاملنامه) A written order or warrant to an *Âmil*, a commission to take possession of land in the name of the Government; preferably, *Âmal-náma*.

Âmili, Aumily, H. (عاملي) The harvest year, more correctly, *Amali*; also the same as *Fasli*.

ÂMLA, ŪMLA, corruptly, OMLAH, H. (A. عملة, plur. of ÂMIL, عامل) The collective head native officers of a judicial or revenue court under the European judge or collector.

Âmla-i-ahshám, H. The collective officers of the irregular militia under the native Government. In Bengal a jagir was assigned for their support.

Âmla-i-nawárá, H. Under the Mohammedan Governments the collective officers of the fleet of boats maintained for

the defence of the sea-coast; the assignments of revenue for their maintenance and that of the flotilla.

AMÍN, UMEEN, corruptly, AUMIN, AUMEEN, H., but occurring, slightly modified sometimes, in most of the dialects, (A. أمين, from امن, to trust, Hindi, अमीन) A confidential agent, a trustee, a commissioner; applied in Upper India especially to a native officer of Government, employed either in the revenue department to take charge of an estate and collect the revenues on account of Government, or to investigate and report their amount; or in the judicial department, as a judge and arbitrator in civil causes. In the Presidency of Bengal, in particular, two classes of native judicial functionaries are now so named, or the *Sadar Amin* صدرامین, empowered to try causes to the extent of 1000 rupees, and the *Sadar Amin Álî* (صدر امین عالی), or *Principal Sadar Amin*, to whom lies an appeal from the decisions 'of the *Amin*, and who decides suits to an unlimited amount. Beng. Reg. iv. xlv. 1793; vii. 1822; xxiii. 1814; iv. 1827; v. 1831; Act ix. 1844.

Amin-daftar, H. (امین دفتر) An office in which the accounts of the *Amíns* were audited; the recorded or registered accounts.

Amin-patel, Guz. Superintendant over the village Patels of a district, appointed to adjust boundary disputes, and furnish local information for the assessment of the revenue to the collector. This officer has come, in some instances, to supersede the *Desai*, or former chief district officer: in some places the office is hereditary.

AMÍR, corruptly EMIR, H. (امیر, from امر, to command) A nobleman, a Mohammedan of high rank.

Amrá, or Umrá, corruptly, Omrah, H. (A. امرا, plur. of امیر) The nobles of a native Mohammedan court collectively.

Amír-ul-Umrá, H. A. Chief of the nobles, a title conferred by the sovereign at his pleasure, sometimes designating the Commander-in-Chief.

Jágir-i-Amír-ul-Umrá, H. Assignment of lands or their revenue to the Commander-in-Chief for his personal remuneration.

Amír-al-Múmanín, H. A. (امیر المومنین) Prince of the faithful, a title of the Khalifs especially, but often assumed by Mohammedan princes.

AMJL, Dekh. (امجی) Compulsory service. (See *Amanji*).

AMR-BA-YAD, A. (امریہ یاد) In Mohammedan law, a form of divorce. If a man say to his wife, "Your business is in your own hands" (*Amruki-ba-yadihi*), and the woman assents, an irreversible divorce takes place.—*Hed.*

AM

ÁMISHAM, ÁMESHAM, or ÁMUSHAM (?) Tam. (அமிசிம்)

The produce of a piece of land, the crop. An estimate especially of the value or yield of a standing crop.

Adangal-ámisham, or *Ámisham dáppu*, Tam. (அடங்கல், an account) Estimate of the produce of a piece of land for a whole year.

AMLÁK, A. (plur of ملك) Landed possessions, real property.

AMMA, (Tel. &c. అమ్మ, S. *Ambá* अम्बा) In all the languages of Southern India except Tuluva, Mother, and affixed, as a respectful term of address to females in general, to their names; as, *Sitamma*, *Vangamma*. It forms, also, a designation of various popular goddesses unknown to the general system; as, *Mariyammá*, and *Agathamá*, tutelary goddesses of Madras. The latter is usually called *Yágatha*, and both are, no doubt, adopted from the Roman Catholics, being, in fact, the Virgin *Mary*, and *Sta Agatha*, although now especially worshipped by shopkeepers and Pareyar. In Tuluva the word means father.

AMMAT, (آمة) One of the ten kinds of wounds compensated by fine, a wound of the head not penetrating the dura-mater.

AMRI, or UMREE, H. (from A. عمر, life) A grant or the like for life, interest for life.

AMRIT, corruptly, AMREETA, H. &c. (S. *Amṛita* अमृतं, from a अ neg. and *mṛita*, dead) Ambrosia, nectar, the beverage of immortality; applied in common use to various items.

Amṛit-mahál, H. (A. محال) A term used in Mysore to designate a public establishment for rearing cattle for military uses.

Amṛit-manodhri, erroneously, *Amrit-mandhara*, and *Amrit-mandhi*, Uriya (ଅମୃତମନ୍ଦିରି) Funds for the support of the temple of Jagannátha, allowancē to the Brahmans to provide sweetmeats for the idol *Jagannáth*, which, after presentation to him, are distributed among all who are present.

AMUMAT, A. (امومت, from ام, a mother) In Mohammedan law, the condition of being a mother, maternity.

AMWÁL, H. (A. plur. of mál مال) Property, goods, chattels, personal property.

Amwál-rabwi, A. Property that may be lent at a usurious interest.

ÁNA, H. (آن, S. *ánā*, B. *ānā*, Mar. *आणा* or *अणा*) The sixteenth part of a rupee, commonly, but incorrectly, written *Anna*; it is used either singly or in its multiples to denote proportional fractions of any article; thus, one *ána* of any thing—of land or chattels—is one-sixteenth; four *ánas*, a

AN

quarter; eight *ánas* a half, &c. In central Hindustan it is applied also to land measure. One *ána* of land is equal to sixteen *rúsís*, and sixteen *ánas* to one *kanchu*. It also expresses the divisions of village lands, the minor portions of each share being subdivided into *ánas* or sixteenths; thus, one share and eight *ánas* is equivalent to $1\frac{1}{2}$, &c. In Western India it is also applied to land measure, one *ána* being the sixteenth part of a *gonta*, or 7.5625 square yards; or it denotes one link of a measuring chain containing sixteen links.

Áná-hara or *kuru*, corruptly, *Annah-khureh*, H. (from S. *kara*, कर, tax) A fee of one *ána* on each rupee of revenue levied by the headmen in Asam to cover local charges.

Áná patṭí, Mar. An extra cess at the rate of one *Aná* on each rupee of the assessment, or a like charge per plough or per head, &c.

ANÁD BANJAR or BUNJUR, corruptly, ANOD BUNGER, H. (اناد بنجر) Land that has been waste from time immemorial (from S. *anádi* अनादि, without beginning, and H. *banjar*, waste land).

Anádi bhūmi, H., used in Mysore. Land transferred by mortgage (from S. *अनादि*, and *भूमि*, land.)

Anádi-bidú, Tel. Tam. (అనాదిబిడు, అనాదిబిడు) A piece of ground that has never been cultivated; also similar terms as, *Anádi karambu*, *Anádi tarisu*.

ANÁJ, H. (اناج, अनाज) Grain, commonly, but incorrectly, pronounced NÁJ.

ANÁKÁLABHRITA, (S. *अनाकालभृतः*) One of the fifteen kinds of slaves in Hindu law, a man who has become a slave voluntarily, for the sake of sustenance at a season of famine.

ÁNÁN, incorrectly, AINÁN, A. (عنان) Traffic in partnership, in Mohammedan law.

ANAKAN, Mal. (അനക്കൻ) A low or inferior person.

ÁNANDA, Karn., &c. (S. *आनन्दः*, felicity) The 48th year of the cycle of sixty years which will fall in the year 1854.

ANANTA, S. &c. (अनन्तः) Without end, eternal. A cord with fourteen knots in it, which the Hindus tie round the arm at the festival of *Ananta-chaturdaśi*.

Ananta-chaturdaśi, S. The fourteenth of Bhádra (August, September), when a festival is held in honour of 'the eternal' Vishnu.

ANANTARAVAN, less correctly, ANANDRAVAN, Mal. (അന്തരവൻ, from S. *अनन्तरं*, without an interval) An heir, the heir apparent or next of kin, the heir of the acting head of the family.

- Anantaravan-natu-kānam*, *Anandravannadu*, &c. (from നടു, middle, and കാണം, fee).
- Anantarasthānam*, Mal. (അന്തരസ്ഥാനം, S. स्थानं, place) Succession, right of inheritance.
- ANANYĀŚRITA, (S. (अन्य not, *anya* अन्य, another, and *āsrīta* आश्रित, dependent) Independent, not supported by or dependent on another. In Hindu law, unencumbered property.
- ANAŚANA, S. (अन neg., अशनं, eating) Fasting. In law, fasting of a creditor or of a Brahman employed by him to enforce payment of a debt, the debtor incurring the guilt of Brahmanicide if the person should die of inanition.
- ANĀTHA, S. (अ neg. and नाथः, a master) Having no protector or owner. An orphan.
- Anāthi-banjar*, S. and H. Waste, or rather unclaimed land. Uncultivated land without an owner. See *Anādi-banjar*.
- ANAVANTU POLAM, Tel. Land of which the ownership is disputed.
- ANĀVRUSHTI, Karn. Tel. (S. *an* अन् neg. and *āvrīṣhti* आवृष्टिः, rain) Drought; want of rain.
- ĀNAYA, (S. आनयः) The ceremony of tying on the girdle of Munja grass preparatory to investiture with the sacrificial string. The rite of investiture.
- ĀNĀYAN, Mal. (ആനായൻ) A cowherd, a shepherd.
- ANBHANTA, UNBHUNTA, (?) Undivided, applied to lands. *Garhwal*.
- ĀNCHA, ANCHU, Tel. (ఆంచు), ĀNCHÉ, Karn. (ఆంజీ), ANCHAL, Mal. (അഞ്ചൽ) Tam. (அஞ்சல்) Public conveyance, post, posting, a post-stage, a relay of palankin bearers or post-runners.
- Anchalpura*, Mal. (അഞ്ചൽപുര) A post-office.
- Ānche-kacheri*, Karn. (ఆంజీకేరీ) The post-office.
- Ānché-mané*, Karn. (ఆంజీమనే) A station for post-runners.
- ANCHANÁ, UNCHUNA, or, ANTSANÁ, UNTSUNA, corruptly, ANCHINA, ANCHINNA, ANCHUMNA, ANCHUMMA, Tel. (అంచన, from S. *āṇṣana* अंशन, dividing, apportioning) An estimate or appraisement of the probable amount and value of the crops on a field; salt in a pile; hay in a stack, and the like. Grant derives it from two Persian adverbs, *án*, there is, *chanán*, so much! App. v. Rep. 642.
- Niluvu-anchaná*, Tel. (నిలువు) Estimate of the produce of a field before the crop is cut.
- Kuppa-anchaná*, Tel. (కుప్ప) Estimate of the produce of a field after the crop is gathered, but before it is measured.
- Anchaná-dár* or *-dárudu*, Tel. An officer employed to survey the standing crops and estimate their probable value; an estimator, an appraiser.
- Anchaná-jábitá*, Tel. (జాబితా) Estimate of each Ryot's share of the value of the crop. An account of the estimated crop kept by the village accountant.
- ĀṆḌAI, Tam. (ஆண்டை) Master of a family, owner of slaves.
- ĀṆḌADI, Mal. (അണ്ടാടി) A shop, a market-place, a bazaar.
- Andádívāñibham*, Mal. (അണ്ടാടിവാണിഭം) Merchandise, goods, wares, articles for sale.
- ĀNDANA, Mar. (आन्दन) Presents made by the bride's father to the bridegroom after the celebration of the marriage.
- ANDÁRU (?). A Mobed, or officiating priest of the Parsis.
- ANDÁZ, H. (P. انداز) Estimate, valuation, guess.
- Andáz-paṭṭí*, Mar. Estimate of the value of a growing crop.
- ANDHÁ-DARBÁRU, Karn. (అంధాదరబారు, from S. *andha* अन्ध, blind, and P. *darbár* دربار, a court) A public office notoriously ill conducted, a bad government.
- ĀNDHÍ, ANDHEE, H. (آندھیا, from S. अन्ध, blind, dark) A hurricane, a tempest; a darkening of the day.
- ANDHRA, or, ĀNDHRA, S. (अन्धः, आन्धः) The country now known as Telingana. *Āndhra* more properly denotes a native of that country, also a caste of Brahmans in Mysore, or a Brahman of Telingana, who is known by the name of *Āndhra* Brahman in most parts of India. The name was known to the ancients, and Pliny speaks of the Rex Andrarum as a powerful Indian prince.
- ĀṆḌI, Tam. (ஆண்டி) Karn. (ఆండ్) A religious mendicant of the Saiva sect in the South.
- ĀNDI, Karn. (ఆంది) Bail, bond, security.
- ĀṆḌA, Mal. (അണ്ട, ĀṆḌU, Tam. (ஆண்ட) A year.
- ĀNE, Karn. (అణి) ĀNAI, Tam. (அணை) An oath, an adjuration, a protestation, a citation on the part of Government; also Karn. *Ānebhashe*, or *Anebase* (from S. *bhāṣhā*, speech).
- ĀNE, Karn. (అణి) An elephant (differing from the preceding in the 'n,' which, in the first word, is the cerebral, in the second, the dental letter).
- ĀNE, corruptly, ANI, and ANAY, Karn. (అణి), AṆAI, Tam. (அணை), AṆA, Mal. (അണ) A dam, a dyke, a bank, a bridge. *Kallané*, Karn. (కల్లణి) A dam or embankment of stone.
- ĀṆEKATṬU, ĀṆEKATṬE, corruptly, ANICUT, Karn. (అణికట్టు)

A dam, a dyke, an embankment, a channel to direct water into different streams for purposes of irrigation.

Anaihal, Tam. (அணைக்கால்) An embankment of stone.

Allanai, Tam. (அல்லணை) A dam or bridge of stone.

ANEKAGOTRA, S. (अनेकगोत्र) One who is a member of more than one Gotra or family.

ÁNEYÁR, Hindi (आनेवार) The time of agricultural labour in the hot weather, from sunrise till noon.

ÁNG, H. (آنك), from S. अङ्ग, a part of assent) Demand on each head of cattle for right of pasture by the proprietor of the ground. Mode of computing a tax on cattle in Hariána, two bullocks making one Áng.

ANGA, UNGU, S. (अङ्गः) The body, or a part of it; a limb, a member. Whence, figuratively, a branch of literature, a supplemental portion of the Vedas, &c.

Anganyása, S. Touching different parts of the body as a religious exercise.

Angapráyaschitta, S. Expiation of personal impurity, especially the expiatory offering made by the next of kin of a person recently deceased, at the first Śrāddha after his death.

ANGÁ, or ANGARKHÁ, H. (انگركھا, انگل) A long tunic, a coat worn both by Hindus and Mohammedans: the former tie it on the left, the latter on the right breast.

ANGA, UNGU, Tel. (అంగ) A stride or pace of about three feet.

Angakála, Tel. (అంగకాల) Measurement by paces.

ANGADI, Karn. (అంగడి), ANGÁDI, Tam. (அங்காடி) A stall or shop in a market where provisions are sold. A betel stall. A tax on shops or stalls, a village in which there is a market.

Angadikár or *gár*, &c. Karn. (అంగడిదొర) A shopkeeper.

Angadikáran, Tam. (அங்காடிக்காரன்) A vender of provisions.

Angadi-pasike, or *pasige*, Karn. (పసికే, పసిగ) A fee or cess upon booths or stalls.

Angadi-patti, or *pattadai*, Tam. (பட்டி, பட்டடை) A tax upon moveable shops or stalls.

ÁNGADÍÁ, or ÁNGARÍYÁ, Guz. (अंगारीया) A person employed in the West of India to carry money and jewels, which he conceals in his garments.

ANGAN, H. (آننگ, from S. अङ्गणः) A court-yard, an inclosed area within or without the house; also pronounced *Angna*.

ANGAUNGÁ, ANGOUNGA, H. (အကွေ့) Perquisites of grain

from the threshing-floor distributed to the Brahman, Purohit, Guru, grazier, and god of the village.

ANGAURIA, H. (انگوریا) A ploughman. In some places, as Benares, the practice of allowing the use of the plough as part of the wages of labour.

ANGDENA, (?) A tax formerly levied by the Portuguese at Bombay on fishermen and their boats, and on other occupations.

ÁNGIRASA, S. &c. (आङ्गिरस) The sixth year of the cycle. A Gotra or family of Brahmans: both are derived from the name of the ancient Rishi or Sage ANGIRAS.

ANGJHAP, Thug. (from H. or S. *Ang*, body, and H. *chhi-pána*, to hide) Temporary burial of their victims until a convenient opportunity of effectually concealing them is found (used in the Dekhin).

ANGLÍS, (corruption of 'English') An invalided soldier, or lands granted to him under Ben. Reg. xliii. 1793; i. 1804.

ANGULA, vernacularly, ANGUL, S. &c. (from अङ्गुलि, a finger) A linear measure; eight barleycorns make an Angula, and twelve Angulas a span; a finger's breadth.

ANGULI-TORAÑA, S. (from *anguli*, a finger, and *torana*, an ornamental archway) Three semicircular lines drawn across the forehead, made with sandal or ashes of burnt cow-dung, denoting a worshipper of Siva; more commonly termed *Tripundra*.

ANGWÁRA, H. (from S. अङ्ग, a limb, a part) The proprietor of a small share of a village in the Benares district, where it also implies mutual help in tillage.

ANGWÁTÁ, Mar. (अंगवाटा) The share of the actual cultivator in the produce of a field divided between him and the landlord and the owner of the bullocks for ploughing.

ANHAR, Thug. Any metallic utensil for eating, drinking, or cooking.

ANĪ, Karn. (அணி) The comb or reed of a loom, or a weaver's *lam*, or the threads of the woof wound in the form of the figure 8.

ÁNI, Tam. (ஆனி) The month of June.

ANITYA-DATTA, S. (अनित्य, not for ever, and दत्त, given) Temporarily given, as a son adopted for a term; also *Anitya dattaka*, and *Anitya dattrima*.

ANIYA-UTTA, or UTTHA, Mal. (?) Daily meals given to Brahmans at the temples in Malabar.

ÁNIYAM, Tam. (அநியம்) A day.

ANİYUKTA, S. (अ neg. and नियुक्त, appointed) Not duly appointed. In Hindu law, a Brahman who attends a court without having been appointed a member of it.

ANJAL, UNJUL, or ANJALI, UNJULEE, H. (انجلي, انجل), from S. अञ्जलिः, the two hands placed together and carried to the forehead as a reverential mode of salutation) A respectful mode of salutation. As much grain as can be held by the two hands put together. A handful of corn given from the threshing-floor; the same as *An-gaunga*, q. v.

ANJAL, Tel. (corruption of ANCHAL, q. v.) The post, the mail.

ANJAMAN, UNJUMUN, (P. انجمن) An assembly. Among the Parsis, a constituted council or assembly to which all questions regarding their peculiar customs are referred.

ANJAN, UNJUN, H. (انجن) A grass which grows in the North-West Provinces abundantly, and is used as fodder. Commonly, the word (from the S. अञ्जनं) denotes a collyrium, or any application, whether solid or fluid, to the eyes, to give them strength and brilliancy.

ANJANÁ, UNJANA, H. (انجنا) An inferior sort of rice.

ANJE, Karn. (ಅಂಜಿ) Clean or dressed cotton ready for spinning.

ANK, or ÁNK, corruptly, AUK, H. &c. (انك, from the S. *anka* अंक, a mark, a cypher) A mark, a number, an arithmetical figure, a share. Figures on coins, &c., shewing the date of a Raja's accession. In Karnáta, *Anka* or *Anke* is also applied in compounds to the tables or statements of relative measures; as, *Khandugadanke*, dry measure; *Varaháda-anke*, money accounts; *Manuvisa-anke*, troy and avoirdupois measure, &c. In Cuttack, an era commencing with the accession of each Raja, and, counting by the year of his Ráj, all deeds commence with the year of the *Ank* in which they were executed.

Ankana, S. (अंकन) Marking, making a number or cypher, especially branding or cauterising the limbs with the symbols or names of a divinity.

Ánk-bandí, or *bundee*, H. (P. بندية, binding) An adjustment of the rents to be paid by the individual collector through the person held liable for the realisation of the Government demand.

Ánk-dar, corruptly, *Aukdar*, (P. دار, who has) The holder of a share in village lands. The person who is responsible for a portion of the revenue.

Ánk-har, H. (S. ك, who makes) An assayer, a stamper, a money changer.

ANKAM, Mal. (S. അങ്കം) In Malabar, A duel, a single combat: these were formerly frequent among the Nairs,

and were a source of revenue to the Raja, each combatant paying for the privilege of fighting. The combat was sometimes fought by hired champions.

ÁNKHEN-WÁLÁ, H. (from آنكه, from S. अक्षि, the eye) A term used in Mysore to denote a class of police employed by Hyder Ali; a spy, an inspector.

ÁNKHÁU, H. (آنكهوار, from S. अक्षि, the eye) Valuation by the eye of growing crops.

ÁNKARO, Guz. (انكارو), A bill an account. Discount. See *Ant*.

ANKURA, Thug. A thousand; the word in S. (अङ्कुरः) signifies a shoot, a sprout, a bud or blossom; also, sometimes, 'water.'

Ankurárapana, S. (अर्पण) Offering of water, a preliminary offering of water at the beginning of a ceremony.

ANNA, S. (अन्न) Food, boiled rice.

Anna-húta yátrá, S. (The festival (*yátrá*) of the mountain (*húta*) of boiled rice). A festival of the Hindus in the month of November, when they make a pile of rice as a type of the hill *Govarddhana* in *Vraj*, near Mathurá, observed especially by cowherds.

Anna-prásana, vernacularly, *Annprásan*, S. &c. (अन्नप्राशन) Putting a little food into the mouth of an infant between five and eight months old, accompanied with a religious ceremony.

Anna-vyavákhara, S. (अवहार, law) Law or custom relating to food, that is, to the practice of eating together or not, as followed by different castes.

ANOLÁ, commonly pronounced *Aoñlá*, H. (انولا, from the S. अमलः) The myrobalan tree, which is worshipped by agriculturists in the West of India on the 11th of Phalgun (Feb., March): libations are poured at the root of the tree, a yellow or red thread is tied round the trunk, and prayers and songs are recited in honour of the plant.

ANS, or ANSA, pronounced ANGSHA, or UNGSHU, also written AMSHA, H. &c. (انس, from the S. अंशः) A part, a share, a portion.

Anśansa, S. (अंशांश) A subdivision, a share of a share.

Anansa, S. (अनंश) Having no share; excluded from a share, as of inheritance, on account of some physical or legal defect.

Anśapatra, S. (अंशपत्र) A deed setting forth the shares or portions of a property. A deed of partition between the members of a Hindu family.

Anśakara, S. (अंशहर) A co-parcener, a co-heir; one who takes a share of an estate or property.

- Anṣwāṣa*, H. (أنسوانسة) A measure of land in Hindustan, twenty of which are equal to one Pilwāṣa.
- ANṢĀRI, H. (انصاري) A tribe of Sheikhs in the North-west Provinces who pretend to be descended from the original *Anṣār*, or auxiliaries of Mohammed, who adopted his faith at Medina. They appear to have come into India from Herat at the time of Fīroz Shah.
- ĀNSU-TORE, Thug. (from the H. آنسو *ānsu*, a tear) Any shower of rain that falls before the usual rainy season: it is regarded as of evil omen, and if it occur during the first day or night of an expedition the party must return and start again.
- ĀNT, Guz. (آنت) Credit, transfer. In Guzerat it implies a fictitious currency or book-credit, in which bills of exchange and dealings in articles of trade may be paid at the option of the holder, varying according to the exchange of the day and the value of the coin in which the amount is computed. The difference on cashing a bill in *Ānt* is termed *Ānharā*, discount.
- ANTAH-PATĀ, Mar. (S. अन्तर, between, and पट, a cloth) A screen of silk or cloth held up between the bride and bridegroom, or between the student who is to receive the sacred cord and the spiritual teacher, until the proper moment arrives for the parties to see each other.
- ANTAH-PURĀ, S. (अन्तः, inner, and पुर, city) The inner or female apartments.
- ANTARBED, UNTURBED, H. (انتربد, from S. अन्तर, between, and वेदि, an altar, or ground raised to serve for one) The old name of the lower portion of the Doab, from Etawa to Allahabad: it was sometimes applied to the Doab throughout.
- ANTARAPAR or -PARA, UNTURPUR or -PURU, B. (S. अन्तर, an interval, and पर, after) Applied, in the Upper Provinces of Bengal, to lands allowed to lie fallow for one year.—E. I. Records, iii. 173.
- ANTASSTHA, less correctly, ANTASTA, or ANTASTHI, Mar. (S. अन्तःस्थः, what is or stays within, secret, hidden) Secret expenditure. Sums expended in presents or bribes to official persons. An item in the *Darbar kharch*, or Court-charges of the Peshwa.
- Antasstha-ki-yādi*, Mar. (P. یاد, memory) Account of secret service expenditure.
- ANTEVĀSĪ, very corruptly, ANTYBASHY, and ANTWĀSĪ, H. (S. अन्तेवासिन्) A disciple, a pupil residing with his teacher.
- ANTU, UNTOO, Tel. Karn. (అంతు) Total amount, aggregate (from the S. *anta*, end, final sum).
- ANTYESHTI, S. (अन्त्येष्टि) The final sacrifice or funeral obsequies.
- ANUĀ, or ANWĀ, H. (انوا) The place where the men stand who throw up water from a lower to a higher level. See *Dauri*.
- ANUBHAVAM, Mal. (അനുഭവം, from S. अनु, after, according to, and भव, being) Enjoyment: a grant of hereditary land in Malabar, either rent-free or at a pepper-corn-rent, in reward of service; also a present of betel, or a cocoa-nut, from the proprietor at the time of executing a deed of transfer of a garden or plantation to the person to whom the transfer is made, as symbolical of the character of the land made over; also *Anubhogam*.
- ANUBHOGAM, Mal. (അനുഭോഗം, S. अनुभोग) Enjoyment; usufruct; a grant of land, &c.; the same as *Anubhavam*, as above.
- ANUGAMAN, UNOOGUMUN, H. (انوکمن, from the S. अनु, after, and गमन, going) The burning of a widow after hearing of the death of an absent husband; also *Anu-maraṇam*, subsequently-dying.
- ANUKSHETRA, corrupted vernacularly to ANUCHHATR, or ANOCHUTTREE, or ANNAKSHATTRA, or, in *Uriya*, to ANRACHUTTUR, S. (Anu अनु, according to, *kshetra* क्षेत्र, a sacred shrine or place of pilgrimage) A charitable allowance made to the native servants of certain temples in Orissa, by the Marāṭhas, and continued by the British Government. Ben. Reg. xii. 1815, sec. 30.
- ANULOMAJA, S. (from अनु, according to, *loma*, लोम, the hair of the body, and *ja* जः, born, born with the hair or grain, i. e. in due order) The offspring of two persons of different classes, of whom the father is of the superior class in the regular succession, as of a Brahman father and Kshatriya mother. If the woman were of the Brahman and the man of the Kshatriya class, the order is inverted, and the progeny is termed *Pratilomaja*, born against the hair.
- ANUPĀTAK, or ANOOPATUK, H. (S. अनुपातक) A heinous offence short of a capital crime.
- ANUMATIPATRA, S. (from *anumati*, अनुमति, assent, and *patra* पत्र, a leaf) A deed expressive of assent or concurrence; especially a deed executed by a husband about to die, authorising his widow to adopt a son.
- ANUPŪRVAJA, S. (अनु, after, पूर्वा, before, *ja*, born) Offspring born of parents in the regular sequence of the castes. See *Anulomaja*.

ANWÁDHEYA, or -DHEYIKA, S. (अनु, after, आधेय, to be received) A class of woman's property (in law); what has been given to her by her husband or relations after marriage.

ANWÁHÁRYA-SRÁDDHA, S. (अन्वाहार्यश्राद्धं) Funeral obsequies in honour of deceased ancestors performed monthly on the day of new moon.

ANWÁHITA, S. (अन्वाहितं), also ANWÁDHI, S. (from अनु, after, and आधि, a pledge) A pledge or deposit placed with a third party.

ÁNWAN, Mar. (आंवण) The first field of rice, that in which the plants have grown from seed.

Ánwanú, Mar. (आंवणू) Transplanted, as rice plants, from the first field.

ANWASHTAKÁ, S. (अन्वष्टका) Funeral obsequies performed on the ninth day of the months *Paush*, *Mágh*, *Phálgun*, and *Ashwin*.

ANYAGOTRA, S. (from *anya* अन्य, other, and *gotra* गोत्र, family) Of a different lineage.

ANYAKUDI, Tam. (அனாக்கூடி, from S. *anya*, other, and *hudí*, house; corruptly, ANICOODY, Gl. 5th Rep.) A cultivator or other person who is an inhabitant of a different village from that in which he labours or trades.

ANYAPURVÁ, S. (अन्य and पूर्व, before) A woman who has been previously married.

ANYÁYAM, S., but used in the dialects (अ neg., याप, judicial inquiry) Injustice. A complaint of injustice.; a plaint in a civil suit.

AODI, or AOODI, H. (اودي) A tribe of Játs in the divisions of Soneput and Paniput.

AODIYA, H. (probably for *Ayodhia*, or native of *Ayodh* or *Oude*) A thief of a tribe of thieves inhabiting villages in the Cawnpore and Fattchpur districts. They make remote excursions at particular seasons, in different disguises, and sometimes plunder on a large scale.

AOGÁHI, H. (اوكاهي) Collection of rent or revenue from a village.

AOKÁN, H. (اوكان) Straw and grain heaped up (Benares).

AOKHAL, AOKHUL, H. (اوكهل) Land reclaimed from waste and brought under cultivation.

AOLÁNIA, H. (اولانيه) A tribe of Jats residing in the Paniput district. Although Hindus, they claim the appellation of *Malik* or *King* conferred upon them, they affirm, by some ancient prince, to denote their sovereignty over other *Ját* tribes.

ÁOLI, AOLEE, H. (اولي) Mode of estimating the produce of

a larger extent of land by the ascertained produce of a smaller quantity.

ÁONT, H. (?) Accommodation bills (the term is used in Central India, and is probably the *Ánt* of Guzerat, q. v.

AORI, or ÁWARI, H. (اورى) Bank of a pond or rivulet to the water's edge; a piece of dry land left uncultivated.

AOSAT, or AOSUT, H. (no doubt a corruption for *Ársat*, q. v.) An average.

APÁ, or ÁPÁ, Mar. (अपा, आपा) A term of respectful address to a senior; also of affection to a son or junior. It is often affixed to a proper name; as, *Govind-pant-ápá*. See also APPA.

APAPÁTRITA, also APAYÁTRITA, S. (अपपात्रितः, or अपपात्रितः) One who has lost caste, and with whom his kindred will not eat and drink: he is thereby incapacitated from inheritance (from *Apa*, particle implying severance, off, from, and *pátra*, a dish, or *yátrá*, intercourse).

APARÁDHA, APARADHI, Karn. APARÁDHAMU, Tel. It occurs in most dialects (S. अपराधं) Fault, offence. The punishment of offence, fine, penalty. This latter meaning is peculiar to the South of India.

Aparádha kshame, Karn. (from S. क्षमा) Pardoning an offence, remitting a fine.

APARÁLU, Tel. (అపరాలు) All kinds of pulse or grain in pods, also APARAJINSULU.

APAVIDDHA PUTRA, S. (अपविद्ध, rejected, and पुत्र, a son) A son deserted by his parents and adopted by strangers. One of the kinds of affiliation formerly permitted by the Hindu law.

APHARIA, H. (اڤريا) A subdivision of the Ahír or cowherd tribe.

ÁPÍL, Beng. (আপিল) The English word Appeal. So also *Ápilant*, (আপিলান্) Appellant.

APPA, UPPU, Tel. Karn. (అప్ప) A father, a term commonly added to proper names as a mark of respect; as, *Ranga-appa*, or *Rangappa*. The word in Mar. is APÁ, or ÁPÁ, q. v.: it also occurs in Tel. as APPAYA, and in Tamil, APPAÑ. In Tuluva, APPÁ, means mother.

APPANAM, UPPANUM, Tel. (అప్పనము) Tax, tribute. Rent revenue. Rack-rent. Any taxed lands, especially lands highly assessed, which are required to be held by cultivators who, as an equivalent, hold other lands on favourable terms, or rent-free. Usufruct.

APPASAM, Tel. (In the northern Circars) A cut or channel for water.

- APRATIBANDHA, S. (अ neg., and प्रतिबन्धः, obstruction) Undisputed inheritance.
- ĀPTA-PUNJAN, Mar. (आप्तपुंजन, from S. *apta*, fit, and *punja*, a heap) Presents made at the Daṣahara festival to the Patel or head of a village.
- APTĀ-KANAKKU, Tam. (அப்தாக்கணக்கு) A weekly account (from P. *Haftah*).
- ĀPTĪ, Mar. (आप्ती, from S. *apat*, calamity) Distress from failure of the harvest, from either excess or deficiency of rain.
- APUTRA, S. (अ neg., and पुत्र, a son) A man who has no son, who has never had, or who has lost an only son, and may therefore adopt one.
- AR, H. (آر), the final being the hard *ḍ* or *r*) Stop, hindrance, whence, fig., a mound or bank forming the boundary of a field; a well: also an abbreviation of *Arāra*, the bank of a river. In composition it denotes also inferiority or deviation, being the same, essentially, as the Marāṭha particle *Ad*, or *Āḍ* (अड, आड), q. v.
- Ar-gir*, H. A strip of sward encompassing a field.
- ĀR, H. (آر) A ladle used in the sugar factories (Oudh): it more usually signifies a sharp spike, a goad.
- ĀRĀ, H. (آر) A saw, a large saw, a shoemaker's knife. ĀRĪ, (آری) a small saw.
- ĀRA, Mal. (ആറ) A river.
- Ārruhāl*, Mal. (ആറുകാൽ) A channel from a river.
- ARA, (?) A ford or ferry. Gl. 5th Rep.
- ĀRĀ, (with a soft *r*) Total, aggregate.
- ARĀBA, H. (P. آربة) A cart.
- ĀRAD, H. (آرد) Flour-meal.
- ĀRĀDHYA, S. (आराध्यः, venerable) In the South of India the term is applied especially to a Brahman who professes the Jangama worship of Śiva, but is not acknowledged by other members of the sect, from his retaining the distinction of caste. Among the Marāṭhas, a tutelary divinity.
- ARAGU, Karn., ARAKKU, Tel. (అరకు, from the S. *laksha*, लक्ष) The resin of the nest of the Lac insect; *Shel-lac*.
- ĀRAK, URUK, H. (A. عرق) Spirit, juice, essence.
- ARAKU, or ARUKĪ, Tam. (அரக்கு, அருக்கி) A fermented liquor from the juice of the palm: *Tārī*, or *Arrack*, which is probably derived from the Tamil, which again may be a dialectical modification of the Arabic ĀRAK, as above.
- ARAKA, Tel. (అరక) A plough, with oxen and implements of husbandry complete.

- Arakala-jābitā*, Tel. Per. An account shewing the number of ploughs belonging to each Ryot (northern Circars).
- Arakattarakā*, Tel. A plough with a pair of bullocks.
- ARAKĀL-PALISHA, Mal. (from *ara*, half, *kāl*, quarter, and *palisha*, interest) Interest at $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., or one-eighth of the highest legal rate in Malabar, or 10 per cent. per annum.
- ARALE, Karn. (అర్రో) Cotton.
- ARĀLU, Karn. (అర్రోలు) Half a day's labour.
- Arāluhūli*, Karn. (అర్రోలుదూలి) Half a day's hire.
- ARAMĀISHI PARAMĀISHI, Karn. (ఆరమాయిషి, పరమాయిషి, dialective derivatives from the P. *arām* and *firmān*) Gratuitous assistance given by the Government to a respectable person in the cultivation of rent-free lands. —Mysore.
- ARAMANE, Karn. (అరమనీ) A royal palace. Government.
- Aramane sambala*, Karn. Dependant upon Government, in Government pay.
- Aramaneyavarū*, Karn. (అరమనీయవరు) The officers of Government, or the Government collectively.
- ĀRAMBA, or ĀRAMBHA, ARUMBU, ARUMBHU, Karn. (అరంబ, అరంభ, S. आरम्भः, beginning, undertaking) Agriculture, farming, cultivating land.
- Kād-āramba*, Karn. (కాదారంబ) Dry cultivation.
- Nir-āramba*, Karn. (నిరారంబ) Wet cultivation.
- Āramba-gār*, Karn. (ఆరంబగార, from S. *kāra* कार, who makes) A farmer, a cultivator.
- Ārambada-sāmānu*, Karn. (ఆరంబదసామాను) Implements of husbandry.
- Āramvāthā*, Mar. (आरंवठा) A rice field after clearing, ready for the next year's crop.
- ARA, or ARAI-NIR, Tam. (அரைநீர்) Water for irrigation which may be drawn freely from the public reservoir during a certain period of the year.
- ARA-PALISHA, Mal. Half interest, or 5 per cent in Malabar; also interest that absorbs half the rent of mortgaged lands.
- ARAPALH, Tam. (?) A crop entirely blighted and withered before the time of reaping.
- ARĀR, URAR, or ADĀD, UDAD, H. (آر, آراد, or آداد) Outhouses for cattle. Harvest floor for the blossoms of the Māhwa.
- ARĀRA, or ADĀDA, URARU, or UDADU, H. (آرا, آداد) The steep bank of a pond or river.
- ARĀRĪ, or ADĀDĪ, or URARĒE, or UDADĒE, H. (آری, آداری, or آداری) The old established measure of a field to which the occupant appeals, in preference to actual measurement.

ĀRANYA, S. (आरण्य) A forest.

Aranya-sabhā, S. A court for a community of hermits ; a forest-court.

Aranya-shashthi, S. A Hindu festival on the 6th (*shashthi*) of Jyeshth (May, June), observed by women in the hope of obtaining handsome children : part of the ceremonial is walking in a wood.

ARASA, or ARASU, URUSU, URUSOO, corruptly URSEO, Karn. (ಅರಸು), ARACHAN, Mal. (അറചൻ). ARASU, or ARASAN, Tam. (அரசு, அரசன், from S. *Rājā*, or, as pronounced sometimes in the Southern dialects, *Rātsu*) A king, a ruler; so, ARASĪ, or ARASATI, Karn., A queen ; also, governing, ruling ; also, privileges allowed for watching.

Arasukāran, Tam. (அரசுக்காரன்) A person holding certain privileges for performing police duty.

ARASU, Tam. The Pīpal, or sacred fig-tree.

Arasāni, or *Arasāni-stambha*, Tam. A branch of the Pīpal tree placed in the middle, under the canopy erected for a marriage, as a type of Vishnu, round which all the parties walk, worshipping and performing ceremonies.

ARASINAGE-INĀM, Karn. (from Karn. *Arasina*, turmeric, and A. *Inām*, grant of land) Land granted in dower, or as pin-money ; *literally*, for turmeric, which enters largely into the materials of a Hindu lady's toilet in the South of India, being applied to stain her forehead, finger-nails, soles of her feet, &c.

ĀRATI, or ĀRTĪ, H. (ارتی, आरती, occurring in most dialects, from the S. *आराधिक*, nocturnal ceremony) Waving lights circularly in front of an idol or object of worship, part of the usual evening ceremonial. In the South of India it is performed in honour of individuals at marriages and festivals.

ARAITUKI, Tam. (அரைத்துக்கி, A Madras phrase) The pillory, *lit.* half-hanging.

ARAVA, ARAVĪ, or ARAVU, Tel. Karn. People and language of Drāvira, or the country from the North of Madras to Cape Comorin, along the Coromandel Coast.

ARAVĀR, Karn. (ಅರವಾರ) In Canara, a mortgage in which the mortgagee retains possession of the property, in lieu of interest, until the debt is paid ; also called *Ilāravār* and *Ilādāravār*, from the S. *Ilā*, the earth.

Avadhi-aravār, Karn. (from S. *avadhi*, limit) Usufruct, as before, with a stipulation that the mortgagee shall not be dispossessed before a given term.

ARA-VĀRI, Tam. (from அரை *arai*, half) Half revenue, applied to a village or lands assessed at half the usual rate.

ĀRĀZI, ŪRAZEE, H. (A. from the plur. of عرض, or عراض, lands) Applied especially to detached portions of land which are either rent-free or have been recovered from the retrocession of rivers.

ARBĀB, H. (A. ارباب, plur. of رب) Masters, lords, possessors.

Arbab-ul-māl, H. Officers of the treasury. Extra allowance to the officers of account.—Gl. 5th Rep.

Arbāb-i-shara, H. A. (شرع) Law officers.

ARDAL, Thug. A person who has separated from his party, and has, in consequence, escaped the fate of his companions.

ARDĀWA, H. (اردو) Ground meal, coarse flour ; ground pulse. The term more commonly denotes a mixture of the meal of chick-pea and barley, which is given to the horses of Europeans, or barley parched and ground, and similarly employed.

ARDDHA, S. &c. (अर्द्ध, a moiety) Half, or a part in general.

Arddha-khil, Ben. (অর্দ্ধখিল) Land only partially in cultivation (from S. *arddha*, part, and *khil*, B. fallow land).

Ardhal, or *Ardhola*, Mar. (from S. अर्द्ध, half) A half share, either of the produce of land or profits of trade.

Ardheli, or *Ardheliya*, Mar. (S. अर्द्ध, a half) In the Konkan, a temporary cultivator, one who undertakes the cultivation of the land for a share, generally a half, of the produce.

Ardda-māniyam, Tam. (அர்த்தமனியம்) Land partly or half rent-free, being assessed at half the usual rate ; also a grant of the Government share of the rent to one who does not enjoy the share of the hereditary proprietor.

Arddha-siri, Beng. (from শীর্ষ, ploughing) Cultivating the land on condition of receiving half the crop.

Arddhāya, Karn. (ಅರ್ಧಾಯ) An incomplete heap of corn.

Artole, or *Arthole*, Karn. (ಅರ್ತಲೆ) A weight of half a rupee.

ĀRĒ, Karn. The Karnāṭaka name of a Marāṭha.

ĀRFA, A. (آرفة) The eve of a festival on which preliminary religious rites are practised, especially on the days preceding the two great Mohammedan festivals, the *Shab-i-Barāt*, and the *Bakr-īd*.

ARGH, ARGHA, or ARGHYA, H. (अर्घ, from the S. अर्घ्यः) A respectful offering, chiefly of fruit and flowers, or water, or milk and honey, to an idol, a Brahman, any venerable person, or a bridegroom at the marriage ceremony. A

libation of water between the threshold and the spot where the first bundle of corn is deposited after it is brought home from the threshing-floor; or, the ceremony of placing on the threshold, at seed time, cowdung, dried and formed into a cup, filling it with seed, and pouring water upon it: both these ceremonies are intended to secure prosperity. *Argha*, or *Arghya*, also signifies the boat-shaped earthen or metallic vessel in which the offering or libation is presented.

ARHAR, Hindi, &c. (अरहर, S. आदकी) A kind of pulse very generally cultivated throughout India (*Cytisus cajan*).

ARHAT, URHUT, or ARHUT, H. (अहत्, अहत्, आहत्) Agency, brokerage, commission.

Arhatiya, H. An agent, a broker, a correspondent. See *Arthiya*.

ARHAT, URHUT, H. (ارهت) A revolving wheel for raising water when the water is near the surface, or from a river; also *Rahat*, and *Rahát*.

ARHWAL, H. (ارهول) A day labourer.—Benares.

ARI, Tam. (அரி, S. हरि and हरित, green) A bunch or bundle, a bundle of corn, a cornstack, a heap of grain before the straw is separated from it, a handful; also raw rice.

Aridāla, or *Aridarān*, Tam. (அரிதாலை, அரிதாராளீ) Stubble.

Aridaluku, or *Ariyedupu*, Tam. (அரிதலுகு, அரி-பெட்டை) A handful of corn, or as much as can be held by both hands put together, as the perquisite or fee of certain village servants.

Aridāla-billi, Tam. An estimate of the produce of a field from the appearance of the stubble.

Arihattu, Tam. (அரிதகட்டு) A sheaf of corn.

ARINA-PATTI, or PATTÉ, Karn. (ಅರಿನಪಟ್ಟಿ, from *āru* ಅರು, a plough) An account of the number of ploughs belonging to each cultivator in a village.

ARINDI, H. (P. آريند, *lit.* a bringer) An agent, a broker.

ARINI KATTU, Tel. (అరినీకట్టు) Dams in a salt pan.—Vizagapatam.

ARISH, A. (عريش) Damages, fine for injury done to person or property, particularly for bloodshed not causing loss of life.—Mohammedan Law.

ARISI, Tam. (அரிசி) Any kind of grain, but especially rice freed from chaff.

ARÍYAT, H. (A. عاریت) Loan of any thing which is itself to be returned. Land or orchards of which the owner

allows others to have the use, under certain stipulations.

—Mohammedan Law.

ARÍYAT, H. (अरीयत्) Land recently recovered from jungle.

ARJANNA, H. A tribe of Kunbís, or cultivators, in Western India.

ÁRJÁ, H. (S. आर्या, fem of आर्य, respectable, venerable) A female mendicant, so termed in central Hindustan.

ARJU, or ARDZU, URDZOO, or URJOO, Tel. (అర్జు, corruption of P. ارز) Price, value.

Arju-bājāri dhārā, Tel. Price-current, or market price.

ARJU, URJOO, Tel. (అర్జు, corruption of A. عرض, breadth) The measurement of a heap of grain from the bottom to the top, as opposed to *Tula*, a measurement of the circumference.

ÁROLA, Hindi (आरोल) A sweet grass growing in short tufts, the seeds of which, when ripe, are often used as food by the poorer classes.

AROLAT, (?) In the Dekhin, land held at a quit-rent by the *Mehr*, who acts as the village watchman and messenger, in compensation of his services.

ÁROPANAM, Mal. (S. ആരോപണം) An accusation, a false charge.

ARRU, URROO, Tel. (అర్రు) Sore on a bullock's neck, made by the yoke of the plough.

ARSÁL, URSAL, or more correctly, IRSÁL, H. (A. ارسال) Sending, mission, despatch, especially of treasure or of revenue-collections to the treasury.

Arzi-Irsál, H. Invoice. Particulars of the despatch of treasure.

ARSATH, URSUTH, H. (ارست) A monthly account of receipts and disbursements.

ARSATTÁ, or ADSATTÁ, URSUTTA, or UPSUTTA, also, corruptly, ARSOTTA, and ÁTOSATTA, possibly also a modification of the preceding, or ARSUTH, H. Mar., but it occurs in other dialects also (ارست, अडसट्टा) Estimate, guess, a rough calculation; a monthly treasury account of receipts and disbursements made up from the daily entries.

Arsattá navís, H. Per. The clerk or accountant who keeps the monthly account.

ÁRSHA, S. (आर्षः, from ऋषि, an inspired sage) One of the modes of marriage according to Hindu law: the gift of a girl, by her father, on receiving one or two pairs of oxen from the bridegroom. Scriptural, any thing for which a *Rishi* is an authority.

ARTHA, S. (अर्थः) Object, purpose, meaning, wealth.

ARTHÍ, H. (S. अर्थिन, one who has an object, &c.) A suppliant, a plaintiff, a prosecutor, a petitioner.

Arthyávedana, S. The complaint of a plaintiff taken verbally by the officers of a Court before the filing of the written plaint recorded by them in writing.

Vidyárthi, or *Bidyárthi*, S. Ben. (from *vidyá*, knowledge, and *arthí*, who seeks for) A student, a pupil, a school-boy or collegian.

ARTHI, ARTHIYÁ, URTHEE, URTHIYA, H. (اَرْتِيَا, اَرْتِيَا) A broker, a commissioner, an agent, a salesman, a commercial correspondent, one who conducts business on commission for a principal at a distance; a banker who grants and accepts bills on other bankers or correspondents. See also *Adat*, *Arhat*, *Adatya*, and *Arhatiya*, as spelled with the hard *ḍ* ड, or hard *r* र, and with a soft or hard *t*, त, or ट, also with or without the aspirate.

ÁRU, or ÁRUKÁRU, Karn. (ಅರು, ಆರುಕಾರು) A plough with oxen and implements of husbandry complete.

Áru bhatta, Karn. A tax on grain at so much per plough, afterwards commuted to a fixed money rate.

Árugidgával, Karn. A tax on the Ryots for leave to cut timber from the jungle, for the fabric of their ploughs.

Áru-kánihe, Karn. A tax on ploughs.

ÁRU, Tam. (அறு) ÁRA, Mal. (ആറ) A river, a rivulet, a watercourse. See *Áttukal*.

ARUDI-KARAI, Tam. (அறுதிக்கரை, from *aruthi*, or *arudi*, fixed or final, and *karai*, boundary) One of the three kinds of tenures under which land is held in the Tamil provinces; that in which the distribution is final or absolute, that is to say, the occupant holds a defined portion of the village lands, of which he has the entire disposal, and may let or sell them: his other rights and privileges, which he holds in common with the other proprietors, are transferable along with his share of the land. This is corrupted to *Ard-karry*, and *Audi-carei*, in the Fifth Report, and as the *Adhihári*, of the more recent returns. It is also called *Pála-bhogam*, q. v. Selections from the Records, i. 904, 905.

Arudi-hraya, corruptly, *Urdi*, or *Urdee-krayum*, Tam. (அறுதிக்கிரயம், S. क्रय, sale) A final or permanent sale; sale of a share held under the *Arudi-karai* tenure.

Arudi pangu, Tam. (அறுதிப்பங்கு) Final settlement or allotment. What is given in full of all demands

ARUGU, Tam. (அறுகு) A raised platform or terrace covered over and forming a veranda or porch on the

outside of a native house; also termed a *Piäl*, a screen to shade persons of respectability from the sun.

ARULU, or ARLU, Karn. (அருலு, அலு) Mud, clay, or miry soil.

ARUMBU, Tam. (அறும்பு) Scarcity, dearth.

ARUPPU, Tam. (அறுப்பு) Cutting, harvest, cutting the crop, the act of reaping.

Aruppu-chittu, Tam. (அறுப்புச்சீட்டு) An order or permission to cut the standing crop.

Aruppu-kálam, Tam. (அறுப்புக்காலம்) Season of harvest.

Aruppu-kuli, Tam. (அறுப்புக்குலி) Wages of reaping.

ARUWÁ, Uriya. (அருவா) Rice cleaned from unboiled paddy.

ARUVARI, Tam. (அறுவரி) Á tax paid at fixed times.

ÁRÚZ, ŪROOZ, A. (اروض) In Mohammedan law, Personal property, exclusive of money, goods and chattels.

ARVELA, Karn. (ಅರ್ವೆಲ) A caste of Smártha Brahmans in Mysore.

ARWÁDIYA-GHARENIYA, Guz. In Guzerat, Lands mortgaged by the village authorities for a definite period.

ARWAN, ARWUN, H. (ارون) The first cuttings of the harvest, not taken to the threshing-floor, but brought home to be eaten by the family and presented to the household gods and to Brahmans. The corn is taken out of the ear and eaten with milk and sugar: the term is chiefly current in Rohilkhand and the Upper Doab. The more usual and intelligible term is *Naván*, from the S. *nava*, new, and *anna*, rice or food.

ARWAR, Karn. (?) A kind of mortgage, in Mysore, in which the land is made over to the lender until the produce has discharged the debt.

ARZ, URZ, H. (P. ارز) Price, value. *Arz-i-bazar*, Current or market rate.

ARZ, URZ, H. (A. ارض) Land, earth, landed property.

ÁRZ, URZ, vernacularly ARJ, URJ, ARJI, URJEE, H. &c. (A. عرض, अरज, अर्ज) Petition, representation. In Mohammedan law, personal property except money. See *Áruz*. *Arzi*, *Urjee*, H. &c. (عرضی, अर्जी, अर्जी) A petition, an address, a memorial, a respectful statement or representation, whether oral or written.

Árz-begi, H. (T. بېگ, a lord) An officer who, under the Mogul Government, was appointed to receive and present petitions, &c.

Árzi-dáná, H. (A. دعوى) A petition of complaint, the plaint, the first pleading in a suit.

- Arz-dásht*, H. (P. داشت, what contains) A written petition or memorial.
- Árz-i-marammat*, H. (from A. *marammat*, مرممت, repairing) A petition to amend or amplify a preceding petition or complaint.
- Árz-i-mújibát*, H. (from A. *mujibát* موجبات, reasons) A representation of reasons or pleas, a petition of appeal setting forth the grounds of it.
- Árz-i-mukarrar*, H. (from *mukarrar* مقرر, established) A petition or memorial representing the circumstances of a case, a representation to the royal authority of the proceedings taken in respect of a grant of revenue or a Zemindari.—Har. Anal. iii. 407.
- Áráychi*, Tam. (அரையச்சி, perhaps from A. *Árz*) An officer under the magistrates, head of the police, a sheriff.
- ARZÁL*, H. (A. ارزال, for ارذل, plur. of رذل, vile) Low castes located on the estates of Zemindars, in some parts of Hindustan, as tenants at will, partly paying rent and partly rendering personal services, considered, in some measure, as adscripti glebæ, and not entitled to remove off the lands except by the landlord's pleasure; dependent also upon him for support in unfavourable seasons.
- ARZÁMINI*, or *ADZÁMINI*, H. (from *ar*, *ad*, H. M. اء, اء, اء, or اء, q. v., implying protection or screening, and *zámíni*, A. ضامني, security) Counter security. Surety for a surety, mutual surety or responsibility.
- ARZÍZ*, *URZEEZ*, A. (ارزیز, *lit. tin*) Base or light money.
- Āsá*, H. (A. عصا) A staff, a stick, a long stick or mace, usually coated with a thin plate of silver, carried by a personal attendant as a mark of rank.
- Āsá-bardár*, H. A staff or mace bearer.
- ĀSAB*, A. (عصب) Incidental or indirect heir. Residuary heir (in Mohammedan law).
- Āsūbat*, *Asoobut*, A. Inheritance in the male line from incidental contingencies.
- ASÁDHÁRANA*, S. (from अ, neg., and साधारण, common, special, individual) In Hindu law applied to property held by one person without the participation of another, as opposed to co-heirship or co-parcenary.
- ASAGA*, Karn. (ಅಸಗ) The washerman of the village, one of the village servants.
- ASAGOTRA*, S. (from अ, neg., and सगोत्र, of kin) In Hindu law, A kinsman by the female line only, one not of the same lineage or descent.
- AŞAL*, *USUL*, corruptly, *ASIL*, *ASOOL*, *ASSIL*, *AZIL*, *AUSIL*,

- AWSIL*, H., but occurring in all the dialects, sometimes slightly modified, as Tel. *ASULU*, and the like (A. اصل) Root, origin, foundation. Principal, capital, original property or estate, also the original of a document. As a revenue term it is applied especially to the original or established rate of assessment without any extra cess. In Mohammedan law, a principle or ground of decision.
- Aşal-beriz*, H. In the Northern Circars and the Carnatic, the standard or original assessment of the land revenue, without any extra cess. Also *Aşal-jamâ*.
- Aşal-chittu*, Tam. (அசல்சீட்டு) The original or first copy of a bond.
- Aşal dastáwez*, H. An original document or record, in contradistinction to a copy.
- Aşal-jamâ*, H. (A. جمع, total) The original rent or revenue charged upon the lands of an estate, or village, or district, without any *Abwâb* or extra cesses; also the amount taken as the basis of a revenue settlement.
- Aşal-mukaddama*, H. The original suit, in distinction to one appealed.
- Aşal-tan*, H. (from Pers. *tan* تن, a person) A party pleading his own cause, the principal party in a suit.
- Aşálatan*, H. (A. اصالت) In person, personally (appearing or pleading), in antithesis to *Wakálatan*, pleading by a Vakíl. These are both adverbs from the substantives *Asálat* and *Wakálat*, with the Arabic syllable *an* added.
- Aşal-tumar-jamâ*, H. The original rent-roll of the assessment of the land revenue in the Mogul provinces according to the register of Raja TODAR MAL, in the reign of AKBAR. Also the same as subsequently modified.
- AŞLI*, *UŞLEE*, or *AŞALI*, *UŞULEE*, H. (formed from *aşal*, denominative) Primary, original, applied to a registered village under the Mohammedan system, in opposition to the Dákhili one subsequently occupied. In the directions to Settlement officers in the N. W. provinces, 1844, par. 45, the application of these terms was modified, and thenceforward those *Mauzâs* only which were numbered in the Settlement lists were to be called *Āşali*, while *Dákhili* was to be confined to such smaller *mauzâs* as might be afterwards formed.
- Aşli-gaon*, H. A principal or original village, one from which others have branched out, that on which the revenue was originally assessed.
- Aşli-mauzâ*, H. An original village. See the preceding.
- Aşli-zamín*, H. Original land, that forming part of the

originally assessed estate, exclusive of subsequent additions, as from alluvial deposits, &c.

Aśīl, Uśeel, H. A female servant among Mohammedans who is a free woman, and therefore superior to the *Laundi*, or purchased slave. It is sometimes, but incorrectly, applied to any female slave.

ASÁMI, corruptly, *ASSAMEE*, *ASSAMIE*, *ASSAUMY*, *H.* &c. (A. *اسامی*, *असामी*, plur. of *ism*, a name, sometimes derived from *iṣām* *اِثَام*, a criminal) A cultivator, a tenant, a renter, a non-proprietary cultivator; also a dependant; also a debtor, a culprit, a criminal, a defendant in a suit. Mr. Elliot (Supplement to the Glossary) conjectures, with every appearance of probability, that *Asámi* has come to signify 'an individual,' from the heading of the register in which the appellations of the villagers, &c. were recorded, as, *Asám*, 'names,' each item then becoming an *Asám-i*, or one of the names, or an individual person. The term is adopted in most of the dialects.

Asámi-ch'happer band, H. A resident cultivator, one who occupies his own *ch'happer band*, or thatched cottage; one who holds at a fixed rent.

Asámi-jái-báki kágaj, Ben. A record kept by a Zamindar in which the names of the tenants, and the balances due by them, are registered.

Ásámi maurúṣi, H. An hereditary cultivator, one who, although not a proprietor, cannot be dispossessed as long as he pays a stipulated rent.

Asámi-paikásht, H. A man who cultivates land in a village without any hereditary right, a tenant at will.

Asámi-shikami, H. One who cultivates the land of another person and pays him a fixed rent: a sub-tenant; one who labours for his support (*shikam*, *lit.* belly).

Asámi-wár, H. Individually, personally, according to name; applied to a revenue settlement with each individual cultivator, the same as *Ryot-war*.

Asáminvár-gutta, Tel. (from *gutta* *గొట్ట*, rent) The rent or revenue to be levied from each cultivator. A *Ryot-war* settlement.

Asáminvár-hisáb, H., -hissébu, Tel. (from *P. hisáb*, an account), An account, kept in the Madras provinces, shewing the particulars of each *Ryot's* produce, assessment, payments and balance as it stands at the end of the year.

Asáminvári, Tel. Individually, according to name. A settlement or assessment made on each.

Asáminvár or -vári makta, H. Mar. Tel. (from the A.

mukata *مقطع*, divided) The rent or revenue payable by each individual cultivator. An account shewing the distribution.

Asáminvár or -vári mufrid, (from A. mufrid مفرد, single)

In the northern Circars, an account shewing the amount of each cultivator's produce, both by estimate and measurement.

ASAPIṆḌA, S. (from *अ*, neg. and *सपिण्ड*) One not connected by offerings of the funeral cake to the same ancestors; a distant kinsman.

ASAPUTRA, S. (from *अ*, neg., *स*, with, and *पुत्र*, a son) In Hindu law, A son adopted from a different family, not descended from a common ancestor.

ÁSÁRĤ, ÁSÁḌĤ, more correctly, ÁSHÁḌĤ, H. (*اسارہ*), from *S. आषाढः*), also vernacularly, *ÁKHÁR*, *Mar. &c.* (*आषाड*) The fourth month of the Hindu solar year (June—July), considered the first of the rainy season, and beginning of the rice cultivation.

Ásárhi, Ásárhee, H. (*اسارہی*) The harvest of *ÁsárĤ*, but differently applied to the harvest that springs from ploughing or from sowing in that month. In the former case it denotes the spring harvest, and is so used in the North-west. In the Benares district and Eastern Oude it is applied to the latter, and then imports the autumnal harvest.

ÁSARÁ, H. (?) In the northern Circars, Lands of which the revenues are paid in kind, also lands which are not dependent on the rains, but may be irrigated from a tank or river.

ÁSARÁ, or ÁSRÁ, H. (*آسرا*), from *S. आश्रयः*) A place of protection, a shelter, a home, a sanctuary.

ÁSARÁ-SISTU, Tel. Fixed, unfluctuating amount.

ÁSÁRI, Mal. (*അടവ*) A carpenter.

AṢÁṢ, H. (A. *اثاث*) Property, wealth, effects.

Aṣáṣ ul bait, H. Household furniture.

AṢAUCH, AṢAUCHA, H. Ben. (*اسوج*), from the *S. अशौचः*) Social or legal uncleanness, as from the death of a relation or the like.

ASBÁB, H. (A. plur. of *سبب*) Goods, effects, materials, implements, &c.

ÁSEDHA, S. (*आसेधः*) Legal arrest, restraint; which may be of four kinds, *Kálásedha*, confinement for a time, by the end of which the affair must be settled; *Karmásédha*, restraint from any particular act, restriction from religious rites; *Pravásásedha*, prohibition of removal, a writ of 'ne exeat'; *Sthánásedha*, confinement in any given place.

ASHHÁD, H. (A. plur. of *shahíd*) Witnesses, eyewitnesses. In Mohammedan law.

ĀSHAR, ŪSHUR, A. (from عَشْرَة, ten) A tenth, tithe. In Mohammedan law, the tithe assessed on lands occupied by Mohammedans, or which have been divided amongst a victorious army from the possessions of infidels.

Āshari, H. Subject to tithe.

Āshir, A. An officer appointed to collect the tithes.

Āshara, also Āāshūra, or Ūshoora, H. (A. عَاشُورَة, عَشْرَة) The first ten days of the month Moharram, which, by the Shias, are dedicated to the commemoration of the death of Āli and his sons.

Āshūr-khāna, H. A building in which the bier, the banners, and isignia used at the ceremonies of the Moharram are set up.

ASHRĀBAT, A. (plur. of شَرَاب, drink) Drinks, but in law applied especially to wines or spirituous liquors produced from the fermentation of grapes, raisins, or dates, the drinking of which is prohibited.

AS-HĀR, A. (اصهار, plur. of صهر) Relations by marriage within the degree in which marriage is prohibited.

ASHRĀF, corruptly, ASHROF, H. (A. اشراف, plur. of شريف, noble) Noblemen, persons of rank. In Behar and other provinces of Hindustan, the designation is assumed by the more respectable classes of both Mohammedans and Hindus, most of whom rent and cultivate lands, although they consider themselves soldiers and gentlemen and as degraded by personal labour, to which, nevertheless, they are frequently reduced, performing all kinds of agricultural work except driving the plough. In some places they hold their lands under more favourable terms than other cultivators: "the Government Revenue (in Aligerh), when settled by a division of the crop, was one-third from Zemindars, one-fourth from Ashrofs, and one-half from ordinary cultivators." App. Revenue Report.

ASHRAFI, USHRUFEE, corruptly, USHURFEE, H. (from the A. شريف, noble) A gold coin; a mohur, rated at sixteen rupees silver.

ASHTA, S. (अष्ट) Eight.

Ashta bhāga mānyam, S. An estate, in the south of India, held on favourable terms, paying only an eighth of a share of the produce as revenue.

Ashta-bhogam, S. Enjoyment of the whole, or the eight products of an estate; or the land cultivated, *Siddhi*; the produce of such land, *Sādhyā*; uncultivable or rocky land and its products, as minerals, &c., *Pāshāna*; property deposited on the land, *Nikshēpa*: treasure-trove, *Nidhi*;

waters and their produce, *Jalāmṛitam*; actual privileges, *Akshini*; prospective rights and privileges, *Āgāmi*.

Ashtakā, S. Eighth; the 8th day of the moon in certain months, when progenitors are to be worshipped.

Ashtamī, S. The eighth day of the lunar fortnight.

Ashta-pradhāna, S. The eight chief ministers of the Marāṭha principality.—See Duff. i. 236, 265.

ASICHĀ, USEECHA, H. (اسیچا, from S. अ, neg., and विच, to sprinkle) Unwatered, unirrigated, as land.

ĀSIN, corruptly, ASSIN, more correctly, ĀSWIN, H. (اسين, from S. आश्विनी *asvini*, the constellation in which the moon is full) The seventh month of the Hindu luni-solar year (September—October).

Āśir, or, in the crude form, Āśis, S. (आशीस्) A blessing.

Āśir-bād, H., but used in most dialects (from *āśir* and *bād*, or *vāda*, speech) The benedictive address of a Brahman or religious teacher.

ĀSIYA, H. (P. آسیا) A mill, a water-mill.

ĀSIYĀNA, H. (آسیانه) A whetstone.

ASMĀNI-FARMĀNI, H. (P. اسمان, heaven, and فرمان, command) A term used formerly in deeds and leases, providing for any incidents or injuries arising from calamitous seasons or unjust exactions of the Government, which, if affecting the Zemindar, the Ryots engaged to make good. In Garwhal, estimated fines and forfeitures, as part of the revenue.

ASNĀN, H. (اسنان, corruption of S. snāna स्नानं) Bathing, ablution.

ASON, H. (اسون) The current year.

ASOKĀSHTAMĪ, S. (from *Aśoka* अशोकः, the tree so called, *Jonesia asoca*, and *ashtamī*, eighth) The eighth of the light fortnight of Chaitra (April—May), when a festival in honour of Vishnu is observed, part of the ceremonial of which consists in drinking water with the buds of the Asoka in it.

ĀSR, ŪSR, H. (A. عصر) The afternoon.

Āsr-namāz, The afternoon prayer of the Mohammedans, to be repeated at any time from half-past four until sunset.

ĀSR, plur. AṣĀR, A. (آثار, آثار) Signs, marks, traditions; the traditional law of the Mohammedans based on the sayings and doings of Mohammed.

ĀSRAMA, S. (आश्रमः) A condition or order of life of which four should be passed through in succession by Hindus of the three superior castes, viz. that of the *Brahmachārī*, or religious student; of the *Grihastha*, or householder;

of the *Vānaprastha*, or hermit; and *Bhikshuka*, or *Sanyāsi*, religious mendicant. Also a hermitage, the abode of persons leading a religious or contemplative life. A name borne in addition to their own proper name by one of the orders of *Danḍi Gosains*.

ĀSRITA, S. (आश्रितः lit., protected, supported) A dependant.

A Brahman maintained by an opulent householder.

AST, H. (است, S. अस्तः) Setting of the sun. Place of sunset. West.

ASTĀCHAL, H. (S. अस्त and अचलः, a mountain) The mountains of the west, behind which the sun is supposed to set.

ASTHAL, USTHUL, H. &c., (استهل, from S. स्थल, place) Place of residence or abiding, especially the kind of free monastery in which communities of religious mendicants reside together under a *Mahant*, a chief or abbot.

ASTHĀN, USTHĀN, inaccurately, ASTĀN, H. &c., (استهان, from S. स्थान, a place) Abode, place of abiding, a hall of audience, a king's court or palace. The residence of a Mohammedan fakir. The shrine of a Mohammedan saint. *Āsthanākāran*, Tam. (ஆஸ்தானகாரன்) A speaker in court, a pleader, an advocate

ASTHI-SINCHANA, S. from *asthi* अस्थि, a bone, and *sinchana* शिञ्चन, sprinkling) The ceremony of sprinkling the remaining bones of a corpse that has been burnt, a few days afterwards.

ASTI, Tel. (అస్తి, from the S. अस्ति, what is), ĀSTI or ĀSTE, or ĀSTIPĀSTI, Karn. (अस्ति, अस्ति, अस्ति, वास्ति), also Tam. (ஆஸ்தி, ஆஸ்திபாஸ்தி) Real or personal goods, riches. Estate. Property, possessions. That which is of, or belongs to, an individual.

Āstihār or *-gār*, Karn. (அஸ்திஹார்), *Āstihāran*, Tam.

(ஆஸ்திஹாரன்) A rich man, a man of property.

Āstigevadēya, Karn. (அஸ்திவேதேயம்) The proprietor of an estate.

Āsti-viparam, or *-vivaram*, Tam. (ஆஸ்திவிபரம்) An account or detailed statement of assets.

ASUR, USOOR, H. &c., (أسر, from the S. असुरः) An evil spirit, a demon, an enemy of the gods.

Āsura, or *Āsuri*, S. Demoniācal, applied especially to one form of marriage formerly recognised by Hindu law; that in which the bridegroom gives as much wealth as he can afford to the bride, her parents, and relations.

ASWĀDHYĀYA, S. (अ neg., and स्वाध्यायः, sacred study) Days or seasons on which it is prohibited to read the

Vedas. A Brahman who has not gone through his study of the Vedas.

ASWAMEDHA, S. (अश्व, a horse, and médha, sacrifice) The actual or typical sacrifice of a horse. If performed a hundred times, the sacrificer obtains the rank of *Indra*, or king of *Swarga*.

ASWĀMI-BĀBAT, H. (from S. *aswāmi* अस्वामिन्, and *bābat* بابت, account) A term used in Kattiwar to signify extra and unauthorized charges levied by the revenue officers for their own emolument—not the demand of the *Swāmi*, the lord, or Government.

Aswāmi-bikri, or *-vikri*, H. (S. अ neg., स्वामी, a master, and *vikraya* विक्रयः, sale) Sale without ownership, one form of illegal sale.

ASWĀNSĪ, H. (اسوانسي) A land measure, one twelfth of a *Kachwānsi*.

ASWAPATI, S. (अश्व, a horse, and पति, lord) A title borne by some of the ancient Rajas of the South of India.

ASWARI, Karn. An extra levy on a village.

ASWATTHA, S. current in most dialects, (अश्वत्थः) The Pīpal-tree—*Ficus religiosa*.

Aswatthodyāpana, or *A-pratishthā*, (S. *Aswattha* and *Udyāpana*, setting up; or *pratishthā*, consecrating) The setting up of an *Aswattha*-tree, or a branch of it, as a part of various religious ceremonies.

ĀTĀ, corruptly, OTTA, H. (آटा) Flour, meal.

ĀTĀ, A. (آتي, lit., giving) In law, an appointed allowance or gratuity to soldiers and ministers of law or religion.

ATĀ, or ATĀRI, H. (آتاري, from S. अट्टाली) An upper-roomed house, an upper story.

ATA-GORRU, Tel. (అటగొర్లు) A kind of rake used in husbandry.

ATAI, Uriya, A cattle pound.

ĀTĀK, or ĀTĀKAT, A. (عتاق, عتاق) Manumission of slaves—in Mohammedan law.

Ātik, A. (عتيق) Emancipated, manumitted (a slave).

ATĀL, H. (اتال) A stack, a rick, a heap, or pile of anything.

ATAMĀNAM, Mal. (അതമനം) A pledge, a mortgage, a security.

ATARPĀL, UTURPĀL, H. (اترپال) Land which has been formerly cultivated, but has been subsequently abandoned (more correctly, *Antar-pāl*, from S. *antar*, an interval, and *pāla*, cherishing. The word is current in the central and lower Doab.—Elliot.

- ÁTATÁYÍ, S. (आततायी) In Hindu law, one guilty of a heinous offence.
- ÁTCHI, Tam. (அட்சி) A heritage, inheritance. It is most usually compounded as *Kāniyáṭchi*, q. v. A domain or lordship obtained by inheritance. A right, a privilege.
- Árasáṭchi, Royalty. See *Arasa*.
- ATHAL, (?) Land farmed or rented (perhaps for *Asthal*). Gl. 5th Rep.
- ATHAVANI or ATHAVANÉ, also ATHTHAVANE, or, with the un-aspirated *t* doubled, ATTAVANE, or ATTAVANI, q. v. Karn., (అతవని, అతవణి, అట్టవణి) Revenue. An armed messenger or peon employed in revenue affairs.
- Athavani-kacheri*, Karn. (ఆతవని కార్యాలయం) Office for revenue accounts. A Collector's kacheri.
- Athavaneilákhé*, Karn. (అతవణియిల్లవేలం) Revenue department.
- Athavaneyalekhhha*, Karn (అతవణియల్లిబ్బం) A revenue account.
- ÁTHMÁS, H. (آتماس, from آت, the vernacular form of S. अष्ट *ashṭa*, eight, and *mása*, a month) Lands constantly ploughed for eight months for sugar-cane; or, from *Áshárah* to *Mágh*, both inclusive.
- ÁTHMANÁ, H. (آتمنا, from S. अस्त:) The west, in opposition to *Agmaná*, the east. ATHAYE (अथये) is used in the same sense, but more commonly to signify 'evening.'
- ÁTH-PAHARI, ÁTH-PUHUREE, H. (आठ पाहरी, आठ पूहुरी) One who is always on duty (lit., an eight-watch man), applied especially to a servant employed to collect rents; or, in Bengal, to one who is set to watch the crop, and acts as a messenger for the rest of the villagers.
- ÁTHWÁRA, corruptly, *Athvára*, H. (आठ वारा, from अष्ट, eight) A money-lender who advances money on condition that the borrower shall pay by weekly instalments a larger sum than he receives. A cultivator who, for the use of agricultural implements on his own account for eight days, works the rest of the month for the benefit of the lender.
- ÁTí, Hindi (आटी) A sheaf, a handful of stalks of any kind corn given to the reapers for cutting a *bojha*, or load, usually about one-sixteenth.
- ATIPÁTA, H. (from S. अति, implying much, exceeding, and पातक, crime) Heinous or capital offence.
- ATít, UTEET, H. (from the S. अतीत, passed away, by whom worldly interests are discarded) A religious mendicant of the Hindus, usually a Vaishnava.

- ATITH, ATITHI, H. but used 'in most dialects, (S. अतिथि:) A guest, any stranger entitled to hospitality.
- Atithi-pújá*, S. (पूजा, worship) Hospitality, reverence of guests.
- Átithyam*, S. (आतिथ्यं) Hospitality.
- ÁTASH-BEHRÁM, Pers. (from *Atash* آتش, fire) A chief temple of the Parsis, the sacred fire in which is said to be composed of 1001 kinds. Six such temples exist in India.
- Átash-kada*, or *-khána*, P. (آتشخانه, آتشیخانه) A fire-temple.
- ATIVÁSA, S. (अतिवास:) The fast observed on the day preceding a *Sráddha*, or obsequial ceremony.
- ATKÁO, H. (اتکاو) Arrest. Sequestration.
- ÁTKÁRI, H. (آنکاري) A caste of silk weavers in the Dekhin.
- ÁTMÁ, S. (आत्मा) The soul, the self. PARAMÁTMÁ, The Supreme Soul—God.
- Átma-bandhu*, S. (आत्मबन्धु:) A person's own or cognate kinsman.
- Átmaja*, S. (आत्मज:) A son.
- Atmaghátah*, Ben. (from S. आत्मघात:, a self-destroyer) One who commits suicide.
- Atmavikrayi*, S. (आत्मविक्रयी) One who sells himself as a slave.
- ÁTR, ÚTR, or, more correctly, ITR, corruptly *Ottar* and *Otto*, A. (عطّر) Fragrance, perfume, essence, especially of roses.
- Átr-dán*, H. (P. ادان, holding) An ornamental box or phial containing essence of roses.
- Átár*, H. (A. عطار) A perfumer, a maker of perfumes and essences, a druggist, a chemist.
- ATRÁF, UTRÁF, H. (A. اطراف, plur. of طرف) Limits, boundaries.
- Atráfi-ravana*, H. (P. روانه) A pass for the transit of goods beyond the limits of the custom-stations.
- ATTÁTCHI, Tam. (அத்தாட்சி) Proof, evidence, attestation.
- ATTA-TARISU, Tam. (?) Land which has laid waste for a long time.
- ATTAVANAI, Tam. (அட்டவணை) An index, a register. A cash-book, a statement in figures; also an accountant or writer. When prefixed to any official designation, it implies that the person is duly registered as holding the office.—In Mysore, Revenue, &c. See *ATHAVANI*.
- ÁTTAVANAI-KANAKÁN, Tam. (அட்டவணைக்கணக்கான்) An accountant, a book-keeper, a registrar.
- ATTIPER, Mal. (അട്ടിപ്പെറ) Freehold property. (*Atti* is here a various and apparently less accurate reading of *Otti*, q. v.).

ATŦIPERŦOLA, pronounced ATŦIPETŦOLA Mal. (അട്ടി-
പെരൊള) Title deeds of freehold property. See
the last.

ATTU, Tam. (அத்து, from A. حد) A boundary a limit.

ATŦU, Karn. (ಅಟ್ಟು) A shelf, a platform in corn-fields on
which persons are stationed to watch the crop.

ATŦU-KÁL, Tam. (அற்றுக்கால், from ஆறு, a river, and
hál, a channel, the double ற pronounced as tt) A rivulet.
A channel for conducting water from a river for the pur-
pose of irrigation.

Āttukál-éri, Tam. (ஏரி, a tank) A pond or tank filled
from a river by a water-course.

Āttu-páchal, or -páyachal, Tam. (அறுறுப்பாட்ச்சல்)
In S. India, River irrigation, lands watered from a river.

Āttu-veppa, Mal. (അറ്റുവെപ്പ) New land left by the
retiring of a river, or gained from the sea. Plantations
by the sea-shore.

ATUKU BÁDI, or -ĀBADI, Tel. (?) Giving waste or unoccupied
land to a cultivator at a low rate of assessment on con-
dition of his bringing it into cultivation.

ATŦUPU, Tam. (அட்டுப்பு) Boiled salt. Earth-salt.

AUKĀS, A. (plur. of *Wahās* وقص) In Mohammedan law,
any number of cattle intermediate between two numbers
which are liable to Zakát, and on which additional payment
is not levied; thus, the numbers from 40 to 50 are
Aukās, being charged as 40, from 50 to 60 as 50, and
so on.

ĀUL, or ĀOL, A. (عول) Increase. In Mohammedan law,
The distribution of a fractional proportion of inherited
property more than the amount of the legal shares of the
respective heirs: thus, if a woman deceased have left a
husband and two sisters, the first is entitled by law to a
half or $\frac{3}{6}$ ths of her wealth, and the two last to $\frac{2}{6}$ ths
each; making, therefore, $\frac{7}{6}$ ths, or one more than the
whole. In such case the denominator of the fraction is
made equal to that of all the shares, or to seven, and the
numerator remains unaltered, forming the fractions $\frac{3}{7}$,
 $\frac{2}{7}$, $\frac{2}{7}$, or giving to the husband $\frac{3}{7}$ ths, and to the sisters
 $\frac{2}{7}$ ths each.

AULÁD, H. (أولاد, plur. of ولد) Children, progeny, de-
scendants.

AULĀĪ, Thug. A person who is a Thug, as opposed to one
who is not.

AULIA, A. (plur. of ولي) In law, The nearest of kin, and
therefore entitled to demand the fine of blood, or com-

mutation for murder. In ordinary use, holy men, reputed
prophets.

AURASA, S., but adopted in most dialects, (औरसः) Uterine,
as a son by a wife. A maternal brother, or son of the
same mother.

AURANG, AURUNG, H. (اورنگ) A place where any article
of trade is manufactured and collected for wholesale dis-
posal or export. During the Company's commerce, it
was applied to the factories for piece goods, &c.

Āūs, more correctly Āsu, corruptly, OUSE, Beng. (আউশ, or
আশু) Rice ripening early, being sown in Chaitra or
Vaiśākḥ (February, March), and ripening in Srávana or
Bhádra (August, September), growing rapidly through
the rainy season. The same word *Āsu* occurs in other
dialects, as in Mal. *Āsu*, (അശു) Rice ripening in the
rainy season; being from the S. *Āsu*, (आशु) Quick, quickly.

ĀŦT, Āoot, Mar. (आऊत, from S. आयुध, a weapon) An
implement, a tool, especially one used in agriculture, as a
plough. As much land as may be ploughed by a pair
of bullocks, usually considered equal to 80 bighas.

Āūt-bandi, Āoot-bundee, corruptly, Out-bundee, Mar.
(आऊतबंदी) Assessment of revenue calculated at a fixed
rate per plough. Engagement to pay a fixed charge for
the use of a plough and pair of bullocks.

Āut-patti, Āoot-puttee, Mar. (आऊतपट्टी) The tax on
ploughs; also any extra cess, whether authorised or
unauthorised, upon each owner of a plough.

AVADHI, S. (अवधि:) Limit, term, period.

Avadhi-aravár, Karn. (ಅರವಾರ) In Kanara, A kind of
mortgage, in which the land is held for a term in lieu of
interest. See *Aravár*.

Avadi-kraya, or *Avadirana-kraye*, Tam. (from S. अवधि,
and क्रय, sale) In Southern India, a conditional sale, to
become absolute if the purchase-money be not repaid
within a stipulated time.

AVADHUTA, S. (अवधूतः, liberated) A religious mendicant
in the South of India, of the Śaiva and Śákta sects, one
who is exempt from ceremonial observances and worldly
restraints. See *Abdhút*. Among the Śáktas there are two
classes of such devotees.

Vyaktávdhúta, (from S. *vyakta*, manifested) One who
openly professes religious emancipation.

Guptávdhúta, (from S. *gupta*, hidden) One who throws
off the usual restrictions of caste, &c., unavowedly and
in private.

AVAKÁSAM, Mal. (അവകാശം, from S. अवकाश, opportunity) Right, title, privilege. Inheritance.

Avakásam-muri, Mal. (മുറി, a written agreement) A deed of partition, a deed declaring the several rights and privileges of persons having a joint interest in property.

Avakáśi, Mal. (അവകാശി) An heir, a rightful owner.

AVALAKKI, Karn. (అపల్కి) Rice bruised or flattened by beating the paddy after being scaled in the husk, sometimes eaten without being boiled.

AVANEJANA, S. (अवनेजन) Washing, ablution. A ceremony prior to offering the funeral cake, pouring water in which white flowers and sandal paste are immersed upon the bed of kuśa grass placed to receive the cake.

AVATÁRA, S. (अवतारः, a descent) The descent or incarnation of a deity, his appearance or birth upon earth for some important purpose. The principal Avatárs of Vishṇu are ten: 1. the *Matsya*, or fish; 2. *Kūrma*, or tortoise; 3. *Varáha*, boar; 4. *Nṛsinha*, or man-lion; 5. *Vámana*, dwarf; 6. *Paraśuráma*; 7. *Rámachandra*, or *Ráma*; 8. *Balaráma*; 9. *Buddha*; and 10. yet to come, *Kalki*. *Krishṇa* is usually considered not as a mere *avatár*, but as Vishṇu himself. A number of other descents or incarnations, both of Vishṇu and Śiva, are specified by modern sectaries.

AVATI, or AÜTI, Mahr. (अवटी) A goldsmith's stamp. The officer of a town who has charge of the standard measures, and measures all the grain that is brought to market.

AVIBHÁJYA, S. (अ neg., विभाज्य, to be divided) Indivisible, as property.

AVIBHAKTA, S. अ neg., विभक्त, divided, partitioned) Undivided, as property held in common, or as joint property.

One who is unseparated from his family, a co-parcener.

AVIRÁ, S. (अ neg., and वीर, *vir*, a man) A childless widow, a woman who has neither husband nor son.

ÁVRO or ÁVARO, Guz. (अवरो) In Surat, One of the account-books kept by merchants—a waste book.

AWÁ, H. (اوا) A potter's kiln or furnace.

AWÁI, H. (اواي) A pick-axe

ÁWAK, H. (اواك, आवक) Insurance. In Western India, Respondentia, an advance of money to a merchant upon the goods or merchandise in a ship before sailing, under the condition that if the voyage be profitable the loan is to be repaid with an extra rate of interest or per centage.

Ának-vyáju, or *-biájú*, H. (from व्याज, principal) A transaction in which a person who has made a respondentia

advance enters into an engagement with some third person, who, for a bonus or stipulated interest, insures him against loss.

AWÁR, Mar. (S. अवार) A fence, &c., enclosing a yard round a house.

AWÁL, Hind. (S. अवाल) An enclosed space formed by a cluster of Ryots' houses.

ÁWAN, or, more correctly, ÁNWAN, q. v., the nasal being blended with the vowel, Mar. (अंवण) The first field of rice, that in which it has been raised from seed.

Ánvanú, Mar. (अंवणू) The part of the field into which the young shoots of rice are transplanted from the *Ánvan*. Transplanted, applied to the young rice-stalks from the first growth.

Avangilli, H. (?) A mode of torture, compelling a man to stand with each foot upon an inverted earthen vessel, the shape and position of which endanger his falling; a Chaprási stands by to flog him if he loses footing.

ÁWARDÁH-NAVÍS, H. (from P. *avardah* اوارده, what is brought, and *navis* نویس, a writer) A writer or registrar of accounts as delivered, applied to a class of accountants in the ceded districts.

AWÁRIJA, UWARIJU, or AWARIJA, UWURIJU, corruptly, AWERJA, H. &c. (P. اوارجه, अवारीज, supposed to be derived from *Avárá* اوارا, scattered, and occurring in Persian also, as *Ábár*, *Ábára*, and *Ánára*) A diary, a day-book, a ledger, a rough note-book, an abstract account of receipts and disbursements. The word occurs in most dialects, somewhat modified occasionally in spelling and in meaning, as in Cuttack, it denotes a revenue account, specifying, first, the unproductive lands of a village, and then those paying revenue, field by field, arranged under the names of the occupants, with a specification in separate columns of the number of each field in the Bhauriya or field-book, the quantity of land and kind of cultivation; the total rent by each occupant being also summed up. Mar. AWARJÁ, corruptly, AWUZZA, (अवरजा) A particular and distinct head of account abstracted from the day-book, or a separate account of each cultivator's land revenue and charges upon it. Tel. AWARJÁ, (అవర్జ) A distribution of items of account under appropriate heads. Posting an account.

Avárijá-jamâ kharch, H. An account of receipts and disbursements.

AWÁŚÍ, UWÁŚEE, H. (اواسي, S. अवासी) Unripe corn cut from

- time to time, and brought home to be eaten without being threshed.—Benares. See DADRI.
- AWASTÁ, corruptly, AVESTA, Pehlvi. Literally, 'word'; but used by the Parsis to denote a mystical prayer or incantation. Wilson, Religion of the Parsis, pp. 14. 167.
- AWASTHI, H. One of the subdivisions of the Kanauj Brahmans.
- AWKHAR, Thug. Dakhini. Any person maimed or deprived of the use of his limbs.
- ÁYA, S. (आयः) Income, profit.
- ÁYA, or ÁYAM, Karn. Tam. (ಆಯ್, ஆயம், S. आयः, income, profit) Toll, tax, tribute, custom, measurement. In the Dakhin, the portion of the crop formerly paid to the hereditary village officers and servants.
- Áyanáya or Áyanámya, Tam. (?) Fees in kind paid to the village officer: perhaps an error for Áyasáya, q. v.
- Áyahár, or Ayagár, Karn. (ಆಯರಾರ್, ಆಯಗಾರ್) A village servant or officer, one entitled to the Áya, or proportion of the crop, for his services to the community. (Plur. Áyagárru, or Áyengandlu, also written, but either locally or incorrectly, Áyengade, Áyengadlu, and Áyengandea.) The officers and servants of a village, the whole establishment, the *Baluté* of the Maráṭha countries, q. v.
- Áyahattü, or Ayukuttoo, corruptly, Ayacut, Karn. Tam. (ಆಯಹಟ್ಟು, ஆயகட்டடு) Regulation, settlement. Measurement of lands, determining the boundaries of a village. An account of the total land belonging to a village, including houses, wells, &c., and particulars of its distribution and condition, to be kept by the village accountant,
- Áyahetta, Mal. (ആയകെട്ട) Register of assessed land. Land prepared for cultivation. (In Malabar) the same also as Áyahattü, q. v.
- Áyakrit, (?) (probably an error for Áyahattü, or Ayacut) Total cultivable land. Gl. 5th Rep.
- Áyahallu, (?) Mar. Rent on Government lands in cultivation.
- Áyasáya, also Áyasámya, Karn. (ಆಯಸಾಯ್, ಆಯಸಾಯ್) The share of the crop paid to village servants.
- Áyapásahé, Karn. (ಆಯಪಾಸರೇ) Fees in kind paid to the village servants.
- Áyati, or Áyoti, (?) Karn. An officer in towns in the Dakhin, whose duty it is to examine, adjust, and mark the weights and measures, charging a fee for so doing.
- Áyatturái, Tam. (ஆயத்தூறை) A custom-house, a place where tolls and taxes are collected.

- Áyavyáya, H. S. (आयव्याय) Income and expenditure, receipts and disbursements, profit and loss.
- ÁYA, or ÁYYA, (from S. आर्य, respectable) A common adjunct in the south of India to the names of Brahmans or spiritual guides, especially to the religious teachers of the Lingayits.
- ÁYAN, Tam. Mal. (ஆயன்) A shepherd.
- Áyarpádi, Tam. (ஆயர்பாடி) A village of shepherds.
- ÁYAN, Tam. (ஆயன்) A general term for the revenue collected on six kinds of produce. See Áin.
- ÁYÁN-I-MAZMUN, A. (عیان مضمون) Things lent or pledged, to be restored, when redeemed, in the same condition as when deposited.
- AYIN, or AYEEN, H., but current in most dialects, See Áin, Rule, statute, ordinance.
- ÁYATNIRGAT, Mar. (from H. *dyá* آیا, what has come, and S. *nirgata* निर्गतः, what is gone out) Customs levied on imports and exports.
- AZÁD, H. (P. آزاد) Free, liberated. A Mohammedan devotee who shaves his beard and eyelashes, and takes a vow of continence, but considers himself exempt from the usual observances of religion.
- AZAN, H. (A. اذان) The cry or summons to prayer.
- AZHI, or AZHIVA, also written ÁRI, Mal. (?) Expense, the expense of improving and cultivating land.
- Azhi-kuzhi-kánam, Tam. (ஆழிக்கூழிக்காணம்) A kind of mortgage, in Malabar, in which the proprietor transfers the lands to the mortgagee on condition of his bringing them into cultivation or improving them, engaging to reimburse him all expenses incurred for that purpose when the mortgage is redeemed.
- ÁZHIYA-PADAM, ÁLIYA-PÁDAM, Mal. Tam. (from *ázham* or *álam*, depth, and *pádam*, place, ஆழிப்பதம், അഴിയപ്പടം) Land in a low situation, capable of irrigation, and especially favourable for rice cultivation.
- AZMAÏSH, H. (P. آزمایش, literally, trial, examination) Estimate of the crop while standing made by the subordinate revenue officer. Re-measurement or repetition of survey. Among the Maráṭhas, an anticipatory statement or estimate of the receipts, expenses, and nett balance of a district made up at the beginning of the revenue year.
- Azmaïsh gomashṭa, H. A revenue officer, one who computes the crop. A native surveyor, a measurer. Also *Azmaïsh mutasaddi*.
- AZUBAG, (?) Abstract of an account (Ganjam). MSS.

B

BÁB, corruptly, BAUB, H. (باب) BĀBU, Tel. Karn.

(ಬಾಬು) A section, a chapter, a title, a head of accounts.

A tax, a cess. See ABWÁB.

Báb-wár, H. (بابوار) Arranged, classified, as fields or items of account; whence *Báb-wári*, classification.

Báb-yáft, H. (پاڻت, found) Classified, entered under its proper head.

BÁBÁ H. (Turkish, بابا) A father, but addressed as a term of kindness to young as well as to old persons.

BĀBAT, BABUT, corruptly, BAUBUT, H., but used in most dialects, (بابت) Account, statement. Head of an account. Article or item of an account. Matter, business affair; also adverbially in some places, as in *Puraníya*, to signify, from the account of, or by the relinquishment of.

Bábatán, (P. plur. of بابت) Sundries, miscellaneous items of an account.

Bábat-wár, H. (بابت وار) According to entry, agreeably to the particulars of any account or statement.

Bábat-wári, H. (بابت واری, वाबतवारी) Any thing which is registered or entered in a general statement or account, as lands belonging to a village not actually cultivated, but entered in the village accounts, or as land held by a tenant at a registered rate. In *Puraníya* the term is applied to lands which have fallen into the renter's hands when taken up by another Ryot, and held at rates fixed by the renter.

Babat-wári jámá, H. (جمع) The revenue of an estate according to a registered amount.

Babat-wári zamín, H. (زمین) Lands registered in the statements of a village or Zamíndári. In *Puraníya* this and the preceding are also applied to two columns in the general account shewing the quantity of land which had been relinquished, retaken, and the rent derived from them.

Bábat-yáft, H. (پاڻت, what has found entry) The particular items of any charge, applied especially to a statement of fees and perquisites under the government of the Nawab of Bengal. The fees and perquisites so registered.

Bábatí, corruptly, *Babí*, *Babtee*, or *Baubtee*, Mar. (बाबती, that which is according to the bábat, or account) The shares of the public revenue, especially those arising from the *Chauth*, which were appropriated to the chief offi-

cers of the Maráṭha State. H. (بابتی) Any cess or item of revenue, particularly when imposed in addition to the ordinary revenue.

BABBALIYÁ, BABBULIYA, Beng. (বদলিষা) A hanger-on about courts of law, ready to give false testimony, or to bring false and malicious charges against a person for hire.

BABU, BABOO, Beng., &c. (বাবু, S. बाबू) A title of respect attached to a name, as "Mr.," or "Esq." In Bengal it has lost something of its respectability, and is commonly given to natives who manage the pecuniary concerns of the English, and to native clerks who write English. In Gorakhpur, it is applied to any man of family or influence. In Benares it was formerly assigned to younger brothers or near relatives of a Raja. In Beng. Reg. viii. of 1795 Baboos are defined "persons of the blood and family of the Raja of Benares." *Bábu*, in Karn. (ಬಾಬು) is a synonym of "father."

BABÚL, BUBOOL, also BABÚR, BUBOOR, H. (بدول) The name of a tree (*Acacia arabica*), the wood of which is much used in making agricultural implements; the bark is employed in tanning leather, and, in the north-west, in the manufacture of a spirituous liquor.

BACH, BUCH, H. (बच, वच) An inferior tribe of Rájputs in the district of Jonpur.

BACH-GOTI, BUCH-GOTEE, H. (बचगोती, वचगोती) A tribe of Rájputs, said to be a branch of the great family of Chauhan, chiefly settled on the borders of Jonpur, Gorakhpur, and Oudh.

BÁCH'H, BAACH, BATCH, and, corruptly, BUCH, H. (बाच्चे, वाछ, lit. selection, from S. वाञ्छा, wish, desire) The proportionate rate or division either of lands or liabilities attached to them. The apportionment of a village or estate, or of the produce in separate portions among associated or coparceny occupants, especially in the case of mixed *Pattídari* tenures: where part is held in common, and part in severalty, the Government rent and village expenses are paid from the land held in common, and any overplus is distributed, or any deficit made good, by a *bách'h*, or rate levied on the several holdings. The rate is sometimes levied according to the number of ploughs employed by the cultivators. In some parts of India the term implies, a share of the village lands, which consists, in general, of as much as may be ploughed with one plough.

Bách'h-barár, H. (बाच्चे बरार) A tenure, common in *Bundelkhand*, in which the shares of the revenue payable by

- the joint proprietors of a village are liable to occasional re-adjustment and alteration ; also, *Bhej-barár*, q. v.
- Bad-bách'h*, *Bud-bách'h*, H. (P. بَد bad) A fraudulent division or apportionment of the assessment.
- Bach'hontá*, *Buch'hontá*, H. (بَحْجُونْتَا, S. बच्छोटा) Distribution of an aggregate sum among several individuals (Upper Doab).
- BÁCHHAL, BÁCHHUL, H. (بَاجِل, बाहल) A tribe of Rájputs who claim a descent from the Lunar race, formerly Zamindárs of Farida and Shah-jehan-pur, now settled in Aligerh, and in different parts of Badaon, Mathurá, and Shah-jehan-pur.
- BÁCHRÁ, (बाछड़ा) Land formerly cultivated, but now neglected.
- BÁD, H. (P. بَد) Remission of revenue on account of deficient crops. (North-West provinces. Mr. Elliot derives the term from the P. *Bád*, which, in the *Burhán-i-hátá*, has, for one meaning, *Ná-bud* (نَابُد, not existing).
- BÁD, corruptly, BUDH, Mar. (बाद) Deducted. Excluded from a number, a list, or collection.
- BADA, Karn. (बद) A ridge.
- Gaddebada*, Karn. (खड्डीबद) A ridge between rice-beds.
- BADAGALEYAVARU, Karn. (बदखलीयवरु, from बदख, north) Brahmans, followers of Vishnu, wearing a mark of three perpendicular lines. (Mysore).
- BADAGE, (?) A tribe of slaves in Kurg.
- BADAGI, or BADIGA, Karn. (बदख, बदख) A carpenter. A man who supplies travellers with water.
- BADAHAND, H. P. (3d pers. plur. imp. of the Persian verb *dádan*, to give; دَهْد, lit., let them give) A superscription of assent by the Emperor on a petition for an assignment of revenue.
- BADAL, BUDUL, or BUDL, H. (A. بَدَل, बदल), Tel. Karn. BADALU, BADULU, (बदल, बदल) Exchange, substitution, equivalent. Change of money. Pledge, loan. Rejoinder.
- Badalá*, or *Badali*, or *Badlá*, *Badli*, or *Budla*, *Budlee*, H., and in other dialects, (بَدَلِي, बदला, बदली) A substitute, a person or thing taken in representation or exchange of some other person or thing.
- Badal-musháhara*, less correctly, *Budul-mooshara*, H. (A. مشاهرة) Stipend given in money or kind to public or private servants.
- BADAR-NAWÍSI, H. (P. بَدَر, lit., to the door, نوبسي, writing) Writing off items of an account which are objectionable or excessive. Audit of an account.

- BADÁR, Hindi (बादार) A large house-granary raised on piles. *Puráníya*.
- BADÁVÁ-HRITA, S. (बडवा, lit., a mare, a female slave, हन, taken) One of the fifteen kinds of slaves. In Hindu law, A man who becomes a slave that he may marry a female slave in the family.
- BADÁVA-POLAMU, Tel. (బాడవసాలము) Low, swampy ground, a bog, a marsh.
- BADPI, Karn. (బడ్డి, S. बृद्धि) Interest of money.
- Baddágantu*, Karn. (బడ్డిగంట) Interest and principal.
- Márbadđi*, Karn. (మారబడ్డి) Compound interest.
- BADEGACHI, Tam. (?) A low caste in Travancore, but superior to the Pariahs.
- BÁDH, H. (बाध) A lesser division of an estate. A plain, a desert.
- BADHA, S. (बधः) Killing, slaughter ; also, striking, wounding. In law, Corporal punishment, which may be of three kinds : 1. *Tárapa*, Beating, caning, flogging ; 2. *Chhed-dana*, Cutting, mutilation ; 3. *Márapa*, Putting to death : the second is abolished by the British Government.
- Badhak*, *Budhuk*, corruptly, *Badhik*, *Budduck*, *Buddich*, H. (بَدْح, बधक, from the S. बध) A killer, a murderer. A robber of a particular tribe associated with Thugs, and, like them, murdering those they rob, residing chiefly on the borders of Oudh, but carrying on their depredations usually at a distance.
- Badhya*, S. (बध्य) One who ought to be punished or put to death ; fit for, or deserving death.
- BADHÁWÁ, Hindi (बधावा) Presents to a woman after lying in.
- BADHIA, BUDHIA, H. (بَدِيَا) A disease affecting *Jamar*, *Bájrá*, Indian corn, and sugar-cane, which prevents the head from shooting.
- BÁDHYA, Karn. (బాధ్య) Relationship. An obligatory duty. A right or claim of possession.
- Bádhyanu*, *Bádhyasta*, Karn. (బాధ్యను, బాధ్యస్తం) An heir.
- BÁDÍ, more correctly, VÁDI, S., but adopted in most dialects, (बादी, from *Báda* or *Váda*, a dispute, a discourse) A plaintiff, a complainant, a suitor. An advocate, one who states a plaint, whether for himself or another.
- Pratibádí*, or *Prativádí*, S. &c. (प्रतिबादी) Defendant, respondent. Opponent or replicant.
- BÁDI-CHOR, H. (बादीचور) A determined thief.
- BADI, BUDEE, H. (بَدِي, S. बदी) The dark fortnight, that of the moon's wane from full to new moon.

BÁDIGA, Tel. (బాదిగ), BÁDIGE, Karn. (ಬಾದಿಗ) Rent, hire, quit-rent, or a low rent on lands granted in *Inam*.

BÁDIGE, or BÁDIGI, Karn. (ಬಾದಿಗ) A carpenter.

BADI-KATTU, Tel. (బదికట్టు) Ascertainment, measurement.

Badi-vārādī, Tel. (బదివారదీ) Classification of land as of first, second, or third class, &c. Collections of contributions for extra expenses of the village rated on each *Kāṭi* of the village lands.

BADIYA, or BARIYÁ BHÚM, Hindi (बड़िया भूम) A rich and fat soil. *Puranīya*.

BAD-MĀASH, BUD-MĀASH, H. (P. *bad* بد, bad, and A. معاش, means of living) A disreputable person, one following evil courses.

BAD-NÁMI, BUD-NAMI, H. (بدنامی, from بد, bad, and نام, *nám*, a name) Disrepute, ignominy; but in *Tel.*, corrupted to *Bad-lāmi*, it implies, also, responsibility.

BADNI, BUDNEE, H. (بدنی) A contract by which a borrower gives a bond at high interest, in satisfaction of which he assigns his crops at a rate below the market value (from بدنا, *badná*, to wager, to agree).

BADRAKA, or BADRIKA, BUDRAKA, BUDRIKA, H., also occurring in other dialects, and read BADARAKA, and BADARKE, also, corruptly, BADRUCKA, (A. بدرقة) A guide, a guard, an escort. Safe conduct. Also a charge for convey formerly levied on merchandise at the rate of 1 per cent., as the expense of keeping the highways and rivers safe from robbers.

Badrahá-hisáb, H. (A. حساب, an account) An account sent with a guard of goods or treasure under its charge. An invoice; also, transit duty.

BÁDŠÁH, H. (P. بادشاه) A king, a sovereign.

Bádsháhí, *Badshahee*, H. (P. بادشاهی, royal, from بادشاه, king) As applied to tenures, it denotes land, &c. held under a royal grant, or, in the language of the Regulations, a *Bádsháhee* grant extended to all grants made by the ruling authority for the time being, and comprehended royal grants properly so termed, grants by the Subáhdar of Oudh, and by the British Government. Ben. Reg. xiii., 1795.

Bádsháhí Sanad, corruptly, *Sunnud*, H. (A. سند, a grant) A royal grant, a written document conveying lands or titles from the ruling power.

BÁDU, Tel. (బాడు) Fees in grain paid to the village servants before the division of the crop.

BÁ-FARZANDÁN, or -FURZUNDAN, less correctly, BĀ-FAR-

ZAND, vernacularly, BĀ-FARJAND, H. (from the P. با, with, فرزند, offspring, in the plur. 'with children') A term inserted in a grant which is made to the grantee and his posterity; also, BĀ-AULĀD (با اولاد), having the same meaning. It has been ruled that both apply to heirs and descendants generally, although, in strictness, they denote only the children of the grantee, or his heirs, in a direct line of descent.

BAFT, H. (P. بافت, from بافتن, to weave) Weaving, web.

Báfta, H. (P. بافته) Woven. A kind of cotton cloth.

Báf, H. (P. بان) Weaver, woven, used chiefly in composition; as, *Zar-báf*, (from زر, gold) Gold-tissue, cloth of gold. A gold lace or brocade weaver.

BÁG, Beng. Uriya, Mar. (बाग, बाग) A garden; more correctly, BĀGH, q. v., but in the dialects noted, and perhaps in others, both in this word and its derivatives the unaspirated Sanscrit *g* is substituted for the Arabic final.

BAGALYA, corruptly, BAGLAH, Mar. (बगल) An assistant, a mate; sometimes applied to the *Chaughala* of a village.

BÁGANDEN, or BĀGHI, Tam. (?) The caste of Palankin-bearers. *Tinnevelly*.

BÁGAR, BAGUR, H. (باگر) A hedge of thorns or twigs (*Malwa*).

BAGÁR, BUGAR, H. (بگار) Pasture-ground (*Bundelkhand*).

BAGÁR, Mar. (बगाड) Swinging from a pole with iron hooks fastened to the back. See *Charakh*.

BAGARI, BUGUREE, H. (بگری) A species of rice cultivated chiefly in the province of Benares.

BAGARIA, Thug. A class of Thugs who reside chiefly in the Gwalior country.

BÁGDI, or BHÁGDI, (?) A low and servile caste of Hindus following unclean and out-of-door avocations. *Bengal* and *Cuttack*.

BĀGH, dialectically, BĀG, corruptly, BAUGH, H. (P. باغ, plur.

BĀGHĀT बाग, बाघ) A garden, an orchard, a plantation.

Bágháyat, *Bágháyat*, *Bagáit*, *Bágháyati*, corruptly, *Bagáhat*, *Baugáyut*, *Baughayhir*, H. (P. باغایت, from the plur. of *Bágh* or *Bághát*) Mar. (बागाईत), Karn. (ಬಾಗಾಯಿತಿ) Land which, being well supplied with water, and adapted to the cultivation of various useful and edible vegetable substances, is appropriated to their growth, or to that of betel, hemp, sugar-cane, plantains, saffron, ginger, pepper, tobacco, onions, garlic, chilis, and other vegetables; also to that of fruit-trees, and the areka, cocoa-nut, and other palms. It is assessed at a higher rate than arable lands,

according to the value of the produce. In Birbhūm the term was formerly applied also to garden lands held free of revenue.—Parl. Papers, 1813, p. 293.

Bāghāyati, Bāghaiti, or Bāgaiti, corruptly, *Baggaite*, &c., H. (باغایتی), Mar. (बागाईति) Fit for, or relating to, garden cultivation (land, &c.). Having much garden ground (a town or village). Raised on garden ground (fruit, &c.). Assessed or levied on gardens (revenue, tax).

Bāghāyat-kachēri, Karn. (ಚಚೇರಿ, from H. کچہری, an office) Department or office in Mysore for the superintendence of the revenue levied on garden cultivation in the time of the Mohammedan Government.

Bāghāyat-jāsti-birād, Karn. (ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಬಿರಾದ) An extra cess charged on garden cultivation in Mysore.

Bāghīcha, Bāgīcha, Bageechu, H. &c., (باغیچہ) A garden, a little garden.

Bāgbagīchā, Mar. (बागबगीचा) Gardens; comprehensively, orchards, plantations, cocoa-nut or areka groves, &c.

Bāghbān, Bāghwān, or Bāgwan, H. &c. (باغبان, बागवान) A gardener, one who cultivates garden produce; also, in the west of India, a vender of vegetables, fruits, and flowers.

Bagh-hārī, H. (P. گاری) Garden cultivation, the business of a gardener.

BĀGH, H. (باگه), S. व्याघ्रः) A tiger.

Bāgh-māri-inām, H. (from S. मारण, killing, and A. انعام, a gift) A grant of land made to one who kills tigers.

BAGHEL, BUGHEL, H. (बगैल) A branch of the *Sisodhiya* Rājputs of Guzarat, who migrated to the East, and gave their name to *Baghel-khand*, or *Rewa*, the Raja of which is a *Baghel*. Subdivisions of the tribe, under different denominations, are extensively spread through the Company's provinces of Bundelkhand, Allahabad, Benares, Gorakhpur, Kanpūr, and Farakhābād.

BAGHI, BUGHEE, H. (A. بغی) Tyranny, oppression. Insurrection, rebellion, turbulence, infraction of the laws.

Bāghi, H. (A. باغی, plur. *Bāghāt* بغات, or, with a Pers. plur., *Bāghīān* باغیان) An insurgent, a robber, a rebel, one who disobeys the *Imam*, or civil and religious head of the State.

Baghānat, H. (A. بغاوت) Insurrection, rebellion, opposition to, and defection from, the rightful *Imam*. Violence, plunder, breach of law.

BAGINI, Karn. (ಬಗಿನಿ) A species of palm from which *Tāri* is extracted.

BAGRI, H. (باگری) Name of a tribe inhabiting the district

of *Bāgar*, between the south-west borders of Haryana and the Setlej. They seem to have been originally *Rājputs*, but are now looked upon as a branch of the *Jāts*. The term is also applied to other tribes, and there is one tribe of *Bāgri Brahmans*. *Bāgar* is also the name of a tract on the south-west of Malwa; and *Bāgri* denotes a native of the province. *Bāgris* are also described as Hindus of the lowest caste, robbers by profession, who came from the west of India, and settled in considerable numbers in the eastern parts of Malwa.—*Malcolm, Central India*. *Tod* considers them as one of the aboriginal races.

BAGSARIA, BUGSUREA, H. (بگسریا) Name of a small clan of Rājputs in the Moradābād district; also of a branch of *Kanauj* Brahmans.

BĀHĀ, H. (باها, S. वाह, प्रवाह) A water-course, usually an artificial one; but in the Delhi district applied to a natural one also.

BAHĀ, BUHĀ, H. (P. بها) Price, cost, value.

Bahā-i-hhilāt, H. (A. خلعت, a dress of honour) A cess or tax added at so much per cent. to the ordinary revenue to defray the cost of complimentary dresses or robes of honour granted by the Mohammedan rulers or governors to persons whom they thought proper so to distinguish.

Bahā-i-kāghaz, H. (کاغذ, paper) Price or expense of office paper.

BĀHĀCHINA, Uriya, (ବାହାଚିନା) A fee or cess levied by a Zamindar on his tenants on occasion of a marriage.

BA-HĀL, BU-HĀL, H. (بحال, from the P. ba 𑂔, according to, and A. हाल, condition) Re-instated, re-established, restored to, or replaced in, a former condition, restored to a situation or appointment. (It occurs in different dialects, as in Tel., *Bahālu* (బాహులు), &c.

Ba-hāli-sanad, H. (بحالی سند) A grant restoring to a person possessions or privileges of which he had been deprived, or confirming him in their enjoyment.

BĀHAN, BAHUN, H. (باهن, बाहन, from *bāhnā*, to plough) Fallow land, land ready for sowing. Ploughing (Haryana). Land that has been ploughed and left unsown (*Khet-harm*).

BAHANGI, corruptly, *BANGY, H.* (बाहंगी, बहंगी) A pole with slings at either end supporting portable boxes or baskets for baggage, carried over one shoulder.

Bahangi-bardār, H. (P. بردار, who bears) A bangy, or baggage-bearer or porter.

BAHÁR, Mar. (बहाड़) Ground liable to be overflowed. The tide. A salt marsh or meadow.

BÁHARA, BAHURA, H. (باهره) A man who stands by the mouth of a well to turn over the bucket when drawn up. Dehli.

BÁHAR, or BÁHIR-BHÚM, or -BHOOM, H. (from S. *bahir* बहिर, out, and भूमि, land) Lands lying beyond the village boundaries.

Báhar-, or *Bahir-vási*, corruptly, *Barnasee*, H. (from S. *bahir* बहिर, out, and वासी, who abides) A Hindu of low caste and dirty avocations who is not permitted to dwell in a village or town.

BAHERÍÁ, H. (بهريآ) A clan of Rájputs in Jonpur and Chunar.

BAHÍ, BUHEE, H. &c., (بهی, बही) An account-book, a journal, a diary, a ledger.

Bahí-khasra, H. (بهی کھسرا) A day-book.

Bahí-khátá, H. (بهی کھاتا) A day-book kept by merchants.

Bahí-maháján, H. (S. महाजन) A merchant's or banker's book.

Bahí-patwári, H. (پتواری) Register kept by the village accountant.

BAHÍN, Mar. (बहीण, S. भगिनी) A sister. A female cousin.

BAHIR, BUHEER, H. (بهير) A camp-follower of any kind. The baggage and incumbrances of an army: (not to be confounded with *Bhír*, H. بهير, a crowd).

BAHIRANGA-KÁGADA, Karn. (ಬಹಿರಂಗ ಕಡೆ, from the S. *bahir* बहिर and *anga* अंग, body, and A. hághaz کاغذ, paper) A public advertisement, a public edict or proclamation.

BÁHIR CHÁLÁN, Beng. (বাহির চালাণ) An open pass or despatch. A summons issued by the Police Darogah to witnesses to attend the Court in a criminal case.

BAHIYÁR, H. (بهيار, from the S. बहिर, out) Lands at a distance from the village. (Bhagalpur).

BAHLÍM, BUHLEEM, H. (بهليم) A tribe of Mohammedans in the neighbourhood of Dasna and Meerut: they assume the name of *Sheikh*, but have no right to it. The name is also applied to some divisions of the Rohilkhand Banjáras. In the *Thug* jargon the name denotes one of their seven original clans or gangs, scarcely any of whom are to be found north of the Nerbudda.

BAHONDÁ, or BAHÁUNDÁ, Hindi, (बहौडा, बहौडा) Land given rent free to the village watchman, or Chaukidar.

BAHORÁ, BUHORÁ, H. (بهورا, बहोरा) A shopkeeper, or monied man in a village who makes advances to, or on

account of, the cultivators. The word is a vernacular corruption of the S. *Byabahára*, or *Vyavahára*, business, or it may be a corruption of *Bohra*, q. v.

BAHORO, BUHORO, H. (بهورو) The sloping pathway for bullocks drawing water from a well, especially that by which they return to the well. (Central Doab, from *baharná*, to return, probably from the S. *bhrama*, to turn round).

BAHRA, Thug. Four travellers or victims in the hands of the gang.

BAHURÚPIÁ, BUHROOPEEA, H. (بهورپيا, from S. *bahu* बहु, many, and *rúpa* रूप, form) A mime, an actor, a person assuming various characters and disguises.

BAHU, S. (बहु) Much, many. Large, great.

Bahúdaka, S. A mendicant who lives in a strange town, and begs his food from house to house. One class of the fourth order, or Bhikshu (from *bahu*, many, and *udaka*, water, drinking water from various sources).

Bahudhánýa, S. &c., (from *Bahu*, much, and *dhánýa* धान्य, corn) The 12th year of the cycle, supposed to be particularly fertile.

Bahuputra, or *-putraka*, S. (from बहु, many, and पुत्रः, a son) A man who has many sons.

BAHU, BUHOO, H. (بہو, from S. बहू) A wife, especially a son's wife.

BÁHU, H. and other dialects, (S. बाहु) The arm; also a measure of two cubits.

Báhu-band, Mar. (?) Association or joint interest in the property of a village, or the persons so associated, usually kinsmen of the *Patil*.

Báhuband-mirási, Mar. (?) Occupancy of land in coparcenership, especially by members of the same family.

BAHULA, (S. of India) The dark fortnight. S., Much, many.

Bakulapádyá, Karn. (ಬಕುಲಪಾಡ್ಯ) The first lunar day of the fortnight.

BÁI, BÁEE, corruptly, BYE, BHYE, Mar. (बाई) A lady, a mistress, a respectful adjunct to the name or address of a woman in general. H. Beng., (بای, বাই) A dancing girl, a prostitute.

BAIÁ, commonly, BAI, BYE, BAYA, BEEA, or BUYA, A. (بیع) Sale.

Baê for *Bai-bát*, Uriya, (ବିବେକ) Foreclosure of a mortgage.

Bai bil wafá, H. (A. بیع بالرفا, lit, sale with faith) In Mohammedan law, Conditional sale, sale depending for its completion on the consent of the seller. Also the

- nominal sale of an article, in lieu of a debt, to be returned when the debt is paid, or upon condition that the debt shall be paid by a given term, in default of which, the article becomes definitely the property of the purchaser. A contract of pawn or of usufruct.
- Baī bīl nafadār*, H. (P. دار, who has) A person having the use of an article conditionally sold to him in acquittance of a debt.
- Baī lá kalámi*, A. (lit, sale without (lá, لا) words (كلام), Absolute sale.
- Baīmiādādi*, H. (A. بيع ميعادي) Conditional or eventual sale.
- Baī mukāṣa*, also *Baī mukāyaza*, A. (بيع, and مقاصد, balancing accounts, or مقايضة, proposing an exchange) Sale or exchange of one article for another, sale of goods for goods, barter. Sale or transfer of property by a husband in liquidation of dower due to the wife.
- Baī náma*, H. A. (P. نامه, a document) A deed of sale.
- Baī pattā*, H. &c., (پتا, lease) A lease or sub-lease obtained by purchase.
- Baī sultāni*, H. (A. سلطان) Sale of lands or other property by order of Government.
- Baī taljih*, H. (A. تلجیح) A fictitious or temporary sale.
- Báíá*, *Báyá*, or *Báyí*, *Bayée*, H. (A. بايع) A seller.
- Baī dār*, H. A. (A. بيع دار) A purchaser, a possessor by purchase.
- BAĪĀNÁ*, or *BAYĀNA*, corruptly, *BAINA*, or *BYNA*, H. (A. بیعانا) *BAYĀNÁ*, Mar. बयाणा) Earnest money.
- BÁI*, *BAEE*, Thug. A frequented road.
- BAIÁLI*, *BYALI*, Mar. (?) An indefinite land measure, $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a *hún*,
- BAID*, *BAIDYA*, corruptly, *BAYD*, H. Beng. (from S. वैद्य:) A physician, a man of the medical caste.
- BAIGÁR*, *BYGÁR*, H. (بیگار) A name of the *Kharwar* tribe.
- BAIHARIA*, Thug. A scout, a spy (used by the river Thugs).
- BAIKHAT*, H. (بیگهت) Sale. (East Oudh and Benares: it may perhaps be derived from the H. *bihna*, to sell, rather than from the A. *baī* بيع).
- BAIKUNTH*, corruptly, *BYKONT*, *BYKONTAH*, H. (S. वैकुण्ठ:) The heaven of Vishṇu. Pits in which, in the time of *Jaf-fir Khan*, revenue defaulters were confined until they paid the demands against them.
- BAIL*, or *BEYL*, Thug. A spot chosen for burying those who have been strangled.
- BAILHA*, Thug. The person who selects the spot where the murder is to be committed.

- Bailhai*, Thug. The office of selecting the spot where the crime is to be perpetrated
- BAIL*, *BYL*, H. Beng. Mar. (বীল, बैल, S. बलिचर्ई:) A bullock.
- Bail-begáři*, Mar. (बैलबेगारी) Bullocks impressed for public service, or a tax in commutation.
- Bail-dám*, Mar. (बैलदाम) A duty or tax formerly levied on the sale of bullocks.
- BAILU*, Karn. (ಬೈಲು) A plain, an open field, especially such a field as is best fitted for rice cultivation, lying low, and having abundance of water. The first sort of rice-land, producing in general two crops of rice and one of dry grain or vegetables, or sometimes even three crops of rice in the year. It also means waste, uncultivated.
- Bailuṣṭme*, Karn. (ಬೈಲುಶೆಮೆ) Open or champaign country, in opposition to hilly.
- Bailukammár*, Karn. (ಬೈಲುಕಂಮಾರ) A class of blacksmiths who work in the open air. Mysore.
- BAIMÁTRA*, or *BAIMATREYA*, Beng. (S. বৈশাখ, वैशाख) A brother by a different mother (also *Bai-* or *Vai-mátura*).
- BAIN*, Beng. (বাইন, S. भगिनी) A sister.
- Bainjhi*, Beng. (বাইনজি) A sister's daughter.
- Bainpo*, Beng. (বাইনপো) A sister's son.
- BAINSI*, *BYNSEE*, H. (باینسی) A subdivision of the *Gujar* tribe.
- BAINDÍ*, H. (بایندي, बैडी) Throwing up water from a pond or reservoir with a basket for irrigation.
- BAIPITRA*, Beng. (বাইপিত্র, S. वैपित्र:) A brother by a different father.
- BAIRÁGI*, *BYRAGEE*, corruptly, *BAIRAGGIE*, *BYRAGHEE*, H. but occurring in most dialects, (بیراگی, S. Vairági वैरागी, lit., one devoid of passion) A Hindu religious mendicant, most correctly, one attached to the worship of *Vishṇu*, but the term is indiscriminately applied to different classes of vagrants professing a religious life.
- BAIS*, corruptly, *BICE*, *BYSE*, or *BHYCE*, H. &c., (بیس, S. वैस, S. Vaisya वैश्य:) The Hindu of the third order, whose especial duties are agriculture and trade.
- BAIS*, *BEIS*, H. (بیس, वैस) A numerous tribe of Rájputs found in Oudh, in which they give name to the district. They are also numerous in the Company's territories in the north-west provinces of *Baiswára*. Their traditions are very remarkable. They refer their origin to *Munji-Paithan* in the Dakhin, and assert that the 360 clans into which they are said to be subdivided are the descendants of *Śáliváhana*, king of that city A. D. 78, giving name to the *Sáha* era, by as many of his

wives. They are included amongst the thirty-six royal races, and may intermarry with *Chouhāns*, *Kachwāhas*, and other eminent Rājput tribes. The branch of them named *Tilak-Chandra* (i. e. having the moon for their 'tilaka,' or frontal mark), residing at *Dundia-khera*, and their nearest of kin, hold themselves superior to the other divisions, and profess to give their daughters to none but the very purest races. There is reason to suspect that, in the Oudh territory at least, they practice female infanticide.

BAISAK, BYSUK, H. (بیسک) A spot in a *Jangal* where cattle are sent to graze (Dehli). The term is also applied to old and worn out animals.

BAISĀKH, BYSAKH, corruptly, BESAK, and BEISAK, H. &c., (بیساکھ, S. वैशाखः) The first month of the luni-solar year of the Hindus (April, May).

BAISHNAV, BYSHNAV, H. &c., in Beng. and Uriya pronounced **BOISHNOB, (বিশনু, वैष्णव, S. vaishnava वैष्णवः,** from *Vishṇu* विष्णुः) Any Hindu professing the preferential worship of *Vishṇu*, of whom there are many sects. The term is commonly applied to vagrant mendicants bearing the marks and insignia of *Vishṇu*, and repeating hymns in honour of his *Avatārs*, especially *Rāma* and *Krishna*. *Baishnavottar*, or *Boishnobottar*, most corruptly, *Bastomittur*, H. &c., (বিশনুতর, বসন্তোত্তর) Lands granted rent-free to the worshippers of *Vishṇu*, especially of the mendicant orders.

BAIT, BYT, corruptly, BEIT, BIET, H. (A. بیت) A residence in general, a place of abode, a house or office. In Mohammedan law, the simplest kind of residence, or any roofed chamber surrounded by walls, and having an entrance or door.

BAIT-UL-MÁL, H. (A. بیت, place or office, مال ال al-mál, the treasure or revenue) The public treasury or exchequer, into which payments on various accounts are made, and, according to the sources whence they are derived, applicable to the support of different classes of persons. The principal sources are, 1. Duties on merchandise which, after paying the officers employed in the collection, should be applied to the support of the poor and destitute; 2. The fifth of the spoil taken in war, and the produce of mines and of treasure trove, to be applied to the support of orphans, paupers, and travellers; 3. The amount of the tax and tribute levied from unbelievers, from which the salaries of magistrates, the pay of teachers, students, and soldiers, and the expense of public works are to be

defrayed; and 4. Property escheated, or for which there is no owner, and also the fines for manslaughter and murder, which is to be expended on the maintenance of the sick, the poor, and foundling children. The Sultan may take from the *Bait-ul-mál* the necessary expenses of the State, but not for his personal use. "The *Bait-ul-mál* is not the property of the ruling power, but that of all Mohammedans, for whose benefit it should be administered." The term is sometimes erroneously confounded with *Betan-mál*, q. v., and rendered an escheat, or the escheat and place of deposit are confounded. One or other has misled the Maráthas, as the term occurs in Mr. Elphinstone's Report, *Bait-ul-mál*, Escheats.—Sel. iv. 166.

BÁITH, H. &c., (بایت) Value of the Government share of the produce of land.

BAITHAK, BYTHUK, H. (بیتھک, S. बैठक) A place where people sit together, a solemn assembly, the customary public seat of a religious mendicant.

BAITHÁPAGÁR, Mar. (बैठापगार) Pay without exaction of service.

BAITHÁROJGÁR, Mar. (बैठारोजगार, from baitha, sitting, abiding, and the vernacular form of the Pers. rozgár روزگار, service) Service or occupation that does not require departure from home.

BAIYÁ, BYÁ, H. (بیا) A person appointed in bazars to measure grain. (Lower Doab and Bundelkhand).

Baiyáí, H. (بیای) The perquisite of the Baiya, or fee for measuring grain.

BAIZ, H. (A. بیض) A sort of cypher or monogram formerly affixed to a written paper in place of a signature by Mohammedan functionaries and persons of rank.

Baizána, H. (بیضانه) Fee to a magistrate or public officer for affixing his cypher to a deed or document.

BÁJ, H. (P. باج) Tax, toll, tribute.

Bájgir, H. (P. باجگیر) A tax-gatherer, a collector of tribute or revenue.

BAJÁNI, Thug. A gun.

BÁJANTARI, BAJUNTUREE, also BÁJA-WÁLA, H. (from bájá बाजा, a musical instrument, S. vādya वाद्य) A musician, a village musician.

Bájantari-mahál, H. (बाजन्तरी محال) A tax under the Mohammedan Government imposed upon all professional singers, dancers, and musicians.

BÁJÁR, Beng. Mar. (बाजार) Tel. Karn. BĀDZĀRU, (ಬಾಡ್ಜಾರು) A market (vernacular corruption of the Pers. *bázár*).

BAJE, Mar. Beng. Uriya, (बाजे), Tel. Karn., BAJÁ, or BÁJI, (बाजा, बाजी) Some, several, miscellaneous vernacular corruption of *Bázi*, q. v.

Báje-áráji, Uriya, (ବାଜିଆରୀ) An estate or Taluk, the lands belonging to which are scattered over a number of villages.

Báje báb, or *bábu*, Karn. (ಬಾಜಿಬಾಬು) Miscellaneous items. Revenue derived from various small farms and licences in Mysore, but allowable in all Mohammedan States (vernacular for *bázi abmáb*).

Báje fasl, Uriya, (ବାଜିଫସଲ) Miscellaneous and extra crops, as sugar-cane, tobacco, wheat, &c.

Báje kharch, Mar. Ben. (बाजे खर्च), Tel. *Bájá kharchu*, (ಬಾಜಾಖರ್ಚು) Extra expenses, miscellaneous charges, such as are not included in the regular account. Miscellaneous expenses incurred by a village. See *Bázi-kharch*.

BAJHÁ, H. (बाजा, बाजा) Marshy soil.

BAJHÁRAT, H. (باجرات) Adjustment of accounts.

BAJBWAT, BUJHWUT, H. (باجوت) Stalk without ear. (East Oudh).

BAJÍD, Thug. A term implying that the road is clear of danger, and that the victims may be murdered.

BAJIDÁR, BUJEEDÁR, H. (باجيدار) An agricultural servant who is paid with grain, not money. (Rohilkhand).

BÁJNAMÁ, Hindi, (बाजनामा) A deed of surrender by a Ryot for lands which he gives up to a farmer of the revenue, acknowledging what he has done. *Puraníya*.

BÁJPAI, H. (बाजपाय, corruption of S. *vájapeyí* बाजपेयी) A branch of the Kanauj Brahmans.

BÁJRA, BAJRI, or BAJRÁ, H. &c., (बाजरे or باجری, बाजरा) A grain much cultivated throughout India, a species of Panic or millet (*Panicum spicatum*). *Bájri* properly denotes a smaller kind which ripens earlier. It is also applied to the stalk of either sort used as fodder.

BAJRA, BUJRA, H. &c., (बाजरे, S. बज्र) The thunderbolt.

Bajrághát, H. S. (lit., struck by a thunderbolt) Any sudden calamity, especially if considered a judgment.

BAJRÁ, H. (बाजरा, Beng. বজরা) A large boat used in travelling, round bottomed, and without keel.

BÁJU, BAJOO, Karn. (ಬಾಜು) An open file of retainers preceding a man of rank.

BÁK, H. (باك, from S. वाक्, a speech) An estimate of the crop without measuring the field.

BÁKAL, Karn. (ಬಾಕಲ) A low caste of labourers from Kánara.

BÁKAND, H. (باکند) Proportion of two-fifths of the crop

which is sometimes paid by cultivators to Zemindars as rent.

BAKÁR, BUKAR, H. (بكار) Value of a crop fixed by the appraiser.

BAKÁRÁ, BUKARA, H. (بكارا) Intelligence by word of mouth.

BAKH, BUKH, Thug. The word used by the Thugs in calling to each other to assemble after having been dispersed by accident or design.

BAKHÁ, BUKHÁ, H. (بکھا) Grass kept for pasturage (Rohilkhand).

BAKHAL, BUKHUL, Mar. (बखल) An open or clear space in a town or village, one not built on or cultivated.

BAKHAL, BUKHUL, Mar. (बखल) Low ground. A bottom, a hollow.

BAKHÁR, BAKHÁRI, BUKHAR, BUKHAREE, H. (بکھار, بکھاری) A granary, a store-house.

BAKHAR, BAKHAR, BUKHUR, BAKHUR, also BAKHAL, (بکھر, بکھر, S. बाखर, बाखल) A house, an inclosure, dwellings within an inclosure. In Dehli, a cattle shed. In Bundelkhand and Malwa, a sort of cattle hoe, a rough sort of plough usually employed instead of the ordinary plough for first breaking up the black soil of those provinces.

BAKHAR, BUKHUR, Mar. (बखर) A history, a narrative, memoirs, &c.

BAKHARÍ, Hindi, (बखरी) A round granary of grass, reeds, and mud, raised on piles. *Puraníya*.

BAKHÉDÁ, Karn. (ಬಖೇಡಾ) Loss by bad debts.

Bakhediyavanu, Karn. (ಬಖೇಡಿಯವನು) A bankrupt, an insolvent.

BAKHRA, H. (P. خرا) A share, a portion.

Bakhri, H. (بخري) A sharer.

BAKHSH, BUKHSH, H. (بخش, from the Pers. *bakhshiden* بخشیدن, to give, to forgive) One who gives, a donor. Gift, donation. Pay. Pardon, forgiveness; used also in the composition of names, as *Khoda-bakhsh*, Gift of God—a proper name.

Bakhsh náma, H. (بخش نامه) A deed of gift.

Bakhshayimpu, Tel. (?) Pardon, forgiveness. (Ganjam).

Bakhshi, *Bukhshee*, corruptly, *Buxy*, *Buxey*, H. (بخشي) A paymaster, an officer whose especial duty it was also to keep an account of all disbursements connected with military tenures, as those of *Mansabdars* and *Jagirdars*. Paymaster of the forces. Under the Mogul system, frequently one with the Commander-in Chief.

Bakshi, Karn. (ಬಾಕಿ) A superior magistrate. A superintendant of revenue officers. Mysore.

Bakhshiát, H. (بخشیات) A pargana in the Jonpur Sirkár mentioned in Beng. Reg. ii. 1795. The term appears to have been originally restricted to villages assigned to provide funds for the *Bakhshi*, the paymaster or commandant of the province. It is now merged in later subdivisions.

Bakhshian-i-Áázem, corruptly, *Bakhshian Azam*, H. (A. and Pers., lit., the most eminent (اعظم) of commanders) A title given to four *Bakhshis* in immediate attendance on the Emperor. Assignment of a Jagír for the maintenance of the commanders of the forces in Bengal.

Bakhshish, H. (P. بخشش) Gift, donation, reward. Forgiveness. In the *Dakhin* the term was applied under the *Maráṭha* Government to land, especially garden land, held rent and tax free during the pleasure of the Government, although rarely resumed during the life-time of the occupant.

Bakhshish náma, H. P. A deed of gift.

BÁKI, *BAQEE*, corruptly, *BAKY*, H. (A. باقی, from بقا, what is perpetuated or remains; plur. Pers. باقیات, Hindi, बाकी) Remaining, continual. *Subs.*, Remainder, balance, arrears, especially of revenue, in which sense the term is current in most parts of India. Also balance of an account.

Bakháia, H. (باقیا, A. plur. of بقیة *bakīya*, B. बकिया) Balance of revenue arrears. In Bengal, a tax levied before the permanent settlement to make up for deficiencies in the revenue payments.

Bakháia-tauji, corruptly, *tonjee*, H. (باقیاتوجیه) Account of arrears of revenue for any given period past.

Bakháia-báki, H. (باقیا باقی, S. बकिया बाकी) Arrear on arrear, the arrears of the revenue of the preceding as well as of the current year.

Báki-dár, H. (P. دار, who has) A revenue defaulter, one who is in arrears.

Báki-jái, H. (P. جای, a place) An account shewing a deficit or balance of revenue.

Báki-jamá, H. (A. جمع) Statement of revenue after deducting the balances of former years.

Báki-kaiḡiyat, corruptly, *Baky keḡiyet*, H. (A. P. باقی کیفیت) Statement or account of outstanding balances. Statement of surplus or improvement in any branch of the revenue. As formerly applied to the accounts of the salt lands of Bengal, the profit on the salt sales.

Báki khwáh, H. (from خواہ, who requires) A landlord, or the Government in that capacity.

Báki lehha, Karn. (ಬಾಕಿಲೆಹಾ, from A. باتي, and S. लेख *lehha*, writing) Written statement of arrears.

Baki málguzári, H. (P. مال گذاری) Arrears of revenue.

Báki patrah sanwát, Mar. (?) An annual account of the balance due from each cultivator.

Báki-zamín, or *-jamín*, H. (P. زمین) The balance of the land revenue after deducting any deficit from the preceding year.

BAKIRU or *BAKILU*, *BUKIROO*, -LOO, Tel. (బకిరు) A statement, return, or report.

BAKKÁL, H. (A. بقال, Mar. बकाल) A grocer, a chandler, a grain merchant. A cloth dealer. A shopkeeper in general. In Mar. it is more usually *Bakálbáni* (बकालबानी).

BAKOLI, *BUKOLEE*, H. (P. بکولی) A small caterpillar destructive of rice crops.

BAKOT, *BUKOTE*, Thug. The strangler, the person whose office it is to throw the noose or turban round the neck of the victim.

BAKR-ÍD, *BUQR-EED*, H. (A. بکر عید) A festival observed by the Mohammedans on the 10th of the month *Zulhaja*—the feast of the ox—in commemoration of the offering of *Ishmaíl* (according to Mohammedan tradition) by *Abraham*. Sheep, oxen, and camels are sacrificed on this occasion. It is also termed the *Íd az-zoha*.

BÁKUL-ASWARI, Karn. (?) A tax levied upon each house in a village for the expense of peons sent to expedite the collection of the revenue by the Government of Mysore, consolidated by Tipu with the general collections.

BÁLA, and *BÁLAKA*, S. &c., (बाल, बालक) A child. In law, a minor, who is distinguished as, 1. *Kumára*, a boy under five years of age; 2. *Śiṣu*, under eight; 3. *Poganda*, a boy from the 5th to the end of the 9th year; or, where the next distinction is omitted, till the 16th year; 4. *Kiṣora*, a boy from the 10th to the 16th year: to the end of it is apparently the most correct limit, but some make it the commencement. (Each of these terms is used also in the general sense of a child, a boy, a youth). After the close of his minority the youth is termed *Vyavahári*, or *Játa*, or *prápta-vyavahára*, one by whom affairs (*vyavahára*) may be conducted. Some authorities maintain that these epithets do not apply to him, and that he is not to be trusted with the management of his own interests till the end of his 20th year, although minority expires at the close of the 16th. The British Govern-

ment has extended the completion of minority to the end of the 18th year.—Beng. Reg. xxvi. 1793.

Bálahatyá, S. (हत्या, killing) Infanticide. (Or with *Bálá*, fem. of *Bála*), Female infanticide.

Bálgopál, Mar. (बाळगोपाळ) A collective term for all the people of a place as uniting in a petition to some great man, &c. Lit., boy-cowherd, in which sense *Bálagopála*, S. vern. *Bálgopál*, is universally current as a name of the juvenile *Krishna*.

Bálpurneshi, or *-parwarashi*, Mar. (बाळपरवेशी, -परवरशी, from P. پرورش, cherishing) A pension granted by the Government to the family of a soldier or servant who has died in its service.

Bálsantosh, Mar. (बाळसंतोष) A particular class of beggars, or an individual of it. They generally ask for clothes, crying out "*Bálsantosh*," child-satisfaction.

BÁLÁ, H. (بالا, बाला) A grub that eats young plants of wheat or barley when about six inches high.

BALA, S. (बल) Strength, force.

Balát-hára, vernacularly, *Baláthár*, S. &c., (بالاٹھار, from बलात्, by force, and कार, doing) Violence, oppression. Any act of violence, as robbery, rape, &c. In Karnata and Malabar, Detention of the person of a debtor, and infliction by the creditor of personal punishment to compel payment.

Baláthár-nebar, Uriya, (ବଳାଟିକ, taking) Exaction, extortion.

Baladastí, or *-dustee*, corruptly, *Baladusty*, H. (بلدستی) Unauthorised or oppressive exactions.

Balbhog, H. (بلدیہوگ) Taking forcible possession of another's right.

BÁL, H. (بال) An ear of corn.

BALAD, or *BALD*, *BULUD*, *BULD*, H. &c., (بلد, from S. बलीवद्ध) A drove of cattle.

Baldana, H. (بلدانہ) A tax on laden oxen.

Bal-dev, H. (بلدیو, बलदेव) A cow-herd.

Baldtyá, H. (بلدیہ) A herdsman, a drover.

Baldihai, H. (بلدہائی) Compensation for pasture ground, also termed *Bardaihi* to the eastward.

BALADUR, (?) Averting an omen, waving a lamp to avert a spell or unlucky omen.

BÁLÁGASHTI, also, in some dialects, *BÁLÁGASTÍ*, and, incorrectly, *BHÁLAGASHTI*, H. (بالاگشتی, from *Bálá*, above, and *gashí*, walking about) A superintendant of watchmen, an inspector of police. A watchman, a patrol.

BALAGYE-JÁTI, Karn. (ಬಲಗೈಜಾತಿ) The right-hand castes.

BALÁHAR, *BULAHUR*, also, *BALÁDHAR*, incorrectly *BILAHUR*, H. (بلاهر, बलाहर) A low-caste servant, a village guide or messenger, a village watchman, inferior to the ordinary *Chaukidar*: he is also employed as a sweeper.

BALÁHI, H. (بلاہی) A man of low caste—a *Chamár*, or worker in hides and leather, sometimes employed to measure land.

BÁLÁI, corruptly, *BALLAE*, and *BULLAEE*, H. (بالای, from Pers. بالا, above (?)) Any extra cess or tax, especially such as were formerly levied by the Peshwa and Gaekwar at Cambay and Surat, of undetermined amount and varying application. Payment of revenue in kind, or a village where it is so paid.

BÁLÁIYAPHT, Mar. (बालाईयाफ्त, from P. یانت) Fees, perquisites.

BALAJI, or *BALAJIVÁDU*, Tel. (బలజి, బలజివాడు) A caste, or individual of it, engaged in trade, a dealer, a shopkeeper, a merchant; sometimes occupied in agriculture, and usually of the Lingamite sect.

BÁLÁM, Beng. (বালাম) An excellent sort of rice grown in Bengal, especially about *Bákharganj*.

BÁLÁND, H. (بالند) Name of a tribe who were expelled by the *Chandels* from the southern parts of Mirzapur, and settled at Manwai, where they formed a *Ráj* in subordination to the *Raja* of *Rená*.

BALASU, Karn. (ಬಾಳಸು) Husbandry.

Bálasiga, Karn. (ಬಾಳಸಿಗ) A husbandman, a cultivator.

BÁLÁṬ, *BÁLÁNT*, or *BÁLÁT*, *BÁLÁNT*, Mar. (बालट, बालंट, बालाट, बालांट) A false charge, a calumnious accusation.

BALAWA, Mar. (?) Tax on travellers in Kandesh to defray the expense of keeping up guards in dangerous places.

BÁLBAND, *BALBUND*, Mar. (बालबंद) The alphabetical character peculiar to the Maráthá language.

BÁLBODH, Mar. (बालबोध) The Devanágari alphabet, also in common use among the Maráthas.

BÁLEGÁR, Karn. (ಬಾಳಗಾರ) A maker of the *Bale*, or glass rings worn by women on the fore-arm.

BALESAR, H. (बलेसर) A sub-division of the Gujar tribe.

BÁLI, *BÁLÍ*, *BALEE*, Beng. (বালি, বালী) Sand (also, in this and other dialects, *Bálu*, q. v.).

BALI, *BULEE*, S., but adopted in most dialects, (बलि) Any offering to an idol, flowers and other articles for worship. Presentation of food to all created beings, that is, small quantities of grain, &c., thrown up into the air for that

purpose. Animals offered in sacrifices, or the sacrifice of animals, as goats, &c., to Durgá; more correctly, *Bali-dán*. *Bali-akhi*, Karn. (from ಅಕ್ಕಿ, rice) Rice placed on a stone outside of a temple in Kanara, having been previously offered to the idol. Eating it by women separates them from their caste and families, and converts them into courtesans, not necessarily servants of the temple, but connected with it by occasional offerings.

Bali-dán, Mar. Beng. &c., (बलिदान, বনিন্দান, S. *Bali*, and दानं *dánam*, gift) Presentation of an offering to a deity. When presented by the worshippers of Vishnu to any of his forms, the *Bali* usually consists of rice, milk, curds, fruits, and flowers; when offered to the terrific forms of *Śiva*, and more especially of *Durgá*, it consists of living victims, as sheep, goats, buffaloes, and the like, the heads of which, after decapitation in presence of the idol, are given to the priests, the carcasses are carried away and eaten by low castes. Presentation of grain and the like to all creatures.

Balikallu, Karn. (ಬಲಿಕ್ಕಲ್ಲು) A large stone slab outside of a temple on which rice offered to the idol is placed.

Bali-kul, or *-kool*, Karn. (?) The rice so placed. See *Bali-akhi*.

BALICHATA, Tel. (?) An allowance of grain made to the persons who are employed to measure the crop.

BALJEVÁRU, or *BALJEVÁRU*, Tel. (బలిజెవారు, బల్జెవారు) A numerous tribe of *Súdras* in Telingana (probably the same as the *Balaḥvivádu*, q. v.).

BÁLIGH, *BÁLIGHA*, H. (A. بالغ, fem. بالغة) Adult, mature. Of years of legal maturity.

Bulugh, H. (A. بلوغ) Maturity. Legal maturity, being of age.

BÁLISHT, H. (بالشت) A span from the tip of the thumb to that of the little finger both extended.

BÁLIVALI, Karn. (ಬಲಿವಳಿ) A wife's dowry.

BÁLKÁ, H. (from S. बालक, a boy) A young follower of a religious Hindu mendicant.

BALKAT, *BULKUT*, H. (بلكت) Rent taken in advance. (Lower Doab, Bundelkhand, and Benares) Cutting of ears of corn without regularly reaping (from *Bál*, an ear of corn, and *hátaná*, to cut).

Balkati, H. (بلكتي) A tax formerly levied on the commencement of reaping.

BALLA, *BULLA*, Karn. (ಬಳ್ಳು) A measure of capacity, containing 48 double handfuls, or two *Sers*. A large land

measure in Coimbatore, equal to 3.83 acres. Beng. (বল)

A weight of two *Ratis*.

BALLABA, Beng. (বলব) A cook. A cowherd.

BALLÁLA, or *VALLÁLA*, Karn. (ಬಲ್ಲಾಲ, or ವಲ್ಲಾಲ) The title of an officer under the Government of Bidnur who engaged to collect and pay the revenue of a village or district for certain fees or perquisites, and exercised the civil and criminal jurisdiction. He had no power to alter the assessment, or to interfere with the proprietary rights of the villagers. In many respects he corresponded to the Zamindar of Hindustán.

Balláyi, or *Ballái*, (?) (In central India) The village servant who is employed to preserve the village boundaries, also wood-cutter to the village.

BALRAKH, H. (?) A person put in charge of property under distraint for arrears of revenue.

BÁLRAKHÁ, H. (بالرخا) Wages of persons employed to watch ripe crops at night (from *bál*, an ear of corn, and *rahhná*, to protect).

BALSUNDAR, *BULSOONDUR*, H. (بلسندر) A kind of soil, clay much mixed with sand.

BÁLU, *BALOO*, H. &c., (بالو, बालु, from the S. बालुका) Sand. *Báluü*, H. (بالوا, बालुआ) Sandy.

Bálubard, *Baloo-burd*, H. (from P. بردن, to bear, to take away) also, vernacularly, *Bálu-búrd* (बालुबूद), Arable land destroyed by a deposit of sand from inundation. An item of remission of revenue on this account.

Bálu-char, or *chur*, H. &c., (from *Bálu* and *Char* چر, a shoal, a bank) Land covered by a deposit of sand. A sand-bank formed by a deposit of sand from the waters of a river. The name of a village near Murshidabad, perhaps originally so formed from the river; whence *Báluchari*, a kind of silk manufactured at *Bálu-char*.

BALUCH, corruptly, *BULOOTCH*, or *BULOTCH*, (?) A bundle of corn, to which, in the northern Sirkars, the village artificers are entitled. A portion of corn paid at harvest-time as a moiety of their wages to the village peons by the peasantry. (Although repeated in the Glossary from the Fifth Report, and found there p. 681, the word is most probably a typographical error for *Bulooteh*, corrupt reading of *Balute*, or *Buloote*, q. v.).

BALUTÁ *BULOOTA*, Mar. (बलुता) or, as the persons so named are usually spoken of collectively, plur., *BALUTE*, *BULOOTE* (बलुते), or, with *BÁRÁ*, twelve, prefixed, *BÁRÁ-BALUTE* (बाराबलुते), The twelve *BALUTÁS*, from their

being twelve in number, or, according to some, from the amount set apart for them being divided into twelve parts. The word is also spelled BALOTE, BALUTYÁ, and BALOTYÁ, and is corruptly written in a variety of forms, as, BULOOTEE, BALOOTEE, BULLOOTEH, BALLUTAY, BULLO-TEE, BULOWTEH, BALOWTAY, &c. A village officer or servant. The popular enumeration is twelve, but the whole number, by including three who may be regarded as the heads of the village, and the twelve inferior classes, or *Alute*, q. v., extends to twenty-seven. The actual number, however, varies in different parts of India, as do the respective appellations: there is less variety, although some, in the duties. According to *Molesworth* (Mar. Dict.), the twelve *Balutas* of the Maratha villages in which the system is preserved most entire, are, 1. The *Pátíl* (पाटील), or Head-man; 2. *Kulkarni* (कुलकर्णी), Accountant; 3. *Chaudhari* (चौधरी), Head of the trades; 4. *Potadár* (पोतदार), Assayer, money-changer, and silversmith; 5. *Des-pándyá* (देशपाण्ड्या), District accountant; 6. *Nhávi* (न्हावी) Barber; 7. *Parít*, (परीट), Washerman; 8. *Gurav* (गुरव), Attendant on a temple; 9. *Sutár* (सुतार), Carpenter; 10. *Kumbhár* (कुंभार), Potter; 11. *Vesáhar* (वेसकर), Gate-keeper, usually a *Mahár* by caste; and, 12. *Joši* (जोशी), Astrologer. Most enumerators, however, exclude the principal officers or administrators of the village affairs. Thus, *Grant Duff* specifies the village officers; the *Pátíl*, the *Kulkarni*, and *Chaugala*, assistant or deputy of the *Pátíl*, as distinct from the *Bárá Balute*, and *Bárá Alute*. For the latter, see the word *Alute*. The twelve village servants he terms, 1. The Carpenter; 2. Blacksmith; 3. Shoemaker; 4. *Mahár*, or watchman; 5. *Máng*, worker in leather; 6. Potter; 7. Barber; 8. Washerman; 9. *Gurav* or *Súdra*, attendant on a temple; 10. The astrologer; 11. The *Bhát*, or bard; and, 12. The *Maulána* or *Mulla*, or Mohammedan priest. In some places the *Balute* are fourteen, divided into three classes, severally denominated the *Thorálá-khás* (थोरलाखास्), Elder or principal division; *Madhalá-khás* (मधलाखास्) The middle; and *Dhákátá-khás* (धाकटाखास्) Younger or inferior; the first comprising the Carpenter, Blacksmith, Shoemaker, and *Mahár*; the second, The Washerman, Potter, Barber, and *Máng*; and the third, The Goldsmith, *Maulána*, *Gurav*, *Joši*, Waterman, and the *Rámúsi* or *Bhíl*. In the Kanara countries these village servants and officers are termed

Ayahárru, or *Ayagárru*, or *Ayangándlu* (అయరారు, అయగారు, and అయంగండ్లు), q. v., and are enumerated by Reeve as, 1. The *Gauda*, head-man; 2. *Sá-nabhóga* (శానభోగ), accountant; 3. *Joisa* (జోసయిస), astrologer; 4. *Pattári* (పత్తారి), corn-measurer, or money-changer; 5. *Kammáranu* (కంమారను), blacksmith; 6. *Bádiga* (బడిగ), carpenter; 7. *Kumbhára* (కుంబార), potter; 8. *Naída* (నాయిద), barber; 9. *Agasa* (అగస), washerman; 10. *Báriha* (బారిహ), One who affixes the public seal to public papers; 11. *Talavára* (తెల్లవార), watchman; 12. *Niragantí* or *Kolavára* (నిరగంటి, రోళ్లవార), waterman; 13. *Konikárachakra* (రోనికారాచక్ర), betel-nut gatherers. In the Telugu villages we have the 1. *Pedda hápu* (పెద్దకాపు), head-man; 2. *Karanam* (కరణము), accountant; 3. *Vadla-vádu* (పద్లవాడు), carpenter; 4. *Kammari* (కమ్మరి), smith; 5. *Kummari* (కుమ్మరి), potter; 6. *Chákáli*, (చాకలి), washerman; 7. *Mangali* (మంగలి), barber; 8. *Madiga-vádu* (మడిగవాడు), A *Chandála*, and *Vetti-vádu* (వెట్టివాడు), a sweeper. In Guzerat, the *Desai* and *Majmudár*, properly district officers, sometimes exercise the functions of *Pátél*; at other times, the *Pátél* is the head-man of the village, under whom are the *Taláti*, accountant; *Sutár*, carpenter; *Lohár*, iron-smith; *Kumbhár*, potter; *Darji* or *Suá*, tailor; *Dhobi*, washerman; *Hajám*, barber; *Mochi*, shoemaker; *Khálpá*, leather-dresser; *Bhangí*, sweeper; *Dher*, watchman; *Kosia*, water-drawer; *Sonar*, goldsmith; *Bhát* or *Bhárat*, bard; besides the *Akhun*, Mohammedan teacher; *Baid*, Hindu doctor; *Joši*, astrologer; Gosains, Fakirs, &c. In the Dehli district they are known collectively as the *Kamin* (کامین), the inferiors of the village, and are, the *Lohár*, smith; *Barhái*, carpenter; *Kumbhár*, potter; *Dhobi*, washerman; *Nái*, barber; *Kahár*, bearer; *Sagga*, water-carrier; *Darzi*, tailor; *Dóm*, musician; *Dhúniya*, cotton-stuffer; *Chipi*, cloth-stamper; *Rangrezi*, dyer; *Brahman*; *Balahar*, or *Dhanuk*, messenger; *Khákrob*, sweeper; *Dauráha*, guide, intelligencer; and *Chamár*, shoemaker. In Bengal, and those parts of Hindustan where the village organization has been greatly disturbed by the long period of Mohammedan rule, the establishment of village officers and servants is less complete, but the head-man and accountant are almost universally retained, and more or fewer of the rest are to be found. In most instances the offices are hereditary, are capable of being mortgaged or sold, and are paid by recognised fees and perquisites, by

allotments of corn at the time of harvest or sometimes, by small portions of land held rent-free, or at a low quit-rent. The following is a further specification of their synonymes and functions:

1. Mar. *Pátíl*, Guz. *Pátel*, H. A. *Mukaddam*, *Kadím*, H. *Chaudhari*, *Mahto*, *Mahájan*, *Thákur*, *Jethráyat*, Ben. *Mandal*, S. *Grámádhpati*, *Pradhán*, Tam. *Grámáttan*, *Ambalagár*, *Ijamán* (S. *Yajamána*), *Mániya káran*, *Monigar*, *Pravarttika*, Karn. *Gauḍa*, Mal. *Náttár*, *Náttári-káre*, Tel. *Naidu*, *Náyadu*, *Pedda-kápu*, *Pedda-hár* or *Pedda Reddi*, *Reddi-váḍu*. (These, and the synonymous appellations of the other village servants, are not always exclusively applied to them, and many are so applicable only in virtue of their general purport; as, S. *Pradhána*, vern. *Padhán*, the principal; A. *Muhaddam*, one who precedes or takes the lead, or *Kadím*, elder, senior; Tam. *Ijamán*, lit., the institutor of an act of worship; and Tel. *Pedda-kápu*, the old or chief man, &c.).

The head-man, the *Pátíl* (Mar.), or *Pátel*, (of other dialects), has the general controul of the affairs of the village, usually assisted by a sort of village council of the most respectable of the community, but not exclusively, as any discussions that may occur are mostly held in an open space in the village, where all have access, and do not hesitate to give their opinions. With their concurrence, the head-man superintends the cultivation, apportions the assessment, collects the revenue, either in money or kind, and pays it to the Government district-collector, regulates the village expenses, distributes the quotas for defraying them, and collects the money and pays the charges. He examines and checks the accounts. In some places, especially in the south, he has charge of the police, and is entrusted with limited magisterial powers. — Madras Reg. xi. 1816, Bomb. Reg. xii. 1827, sec. vi. xlix. And as village Munsiffs, the heads of villages are also entrusted with powers to decide civil causes of small value. — Madras Reg. iv. 1816. The *Pátel* also usually settles petty disputes in the village either by his own authority or through the agency of a Panchayat, or court of arbitration. He is the chief organ of Government in its dealings with the village. In some places the office is hereditary; in others the head-man is appointed by the Zamindar, or contractor for the revenue; in others he is elected by the villages. In some villages, especially those held by coparcenary tenure, their

affairs are usually managed by several of the principal inhabitants, not by one head-man; and even where such a functionary is recognised, there are sometimes more than one individual regarded in the same light, in which case the eldest, or more respectable of the number, takes the lead in transacting public business. Such a head-man is distinguished among the Maráthas by the Hindustani or Arabic term *Mukaddim*: his fellows retain the national term of *Pátíl*. Where the office is hereditary, as it commonly is among the Maráthas, its fees, perquisites, and privileges may be pledged for a loan, or may be sold. The office of *Pátíl* is regarded as extremely respectable, and Hindus of the highest rank have not disdained the title. *Daulat Rao Sindhia* particularly affected the title of *Pátíl*, and in some villages of the Dakhin exercised the office by deputy, and claimed the perquisites and rights; and *Bhairi Sál*, the first noble of the Court of Jaypur, boasted of the title of hereditary *Pátíl* of the principality. In Marátha villages the *Pátíl* is commonly assisted by a deputy, the *Chaughalá* (चौघल), who, on his part, or in his absence, conducts the affairs of the community. He is not known elsewhere by any specific designation.

Mar. *Kulkarni*, *Bhoi*, H. A. *Kanun-go*, H. *Patwári*, S. *Gráma-harana*, or *Káyastha*, Tam. *Kanakapilli*, B. *Kayeth*, *Moharir*, Karn. *Śánabhoga*, Tel. *Karanam* or *Karnam*, Guz. *Taláti*, *Rigal*, Mal. *Menava*, *Menon*. The accountant's business is to keep accurate accounts of the lands of the village, their extent, quality, produce, and proprietary distribution, whether held singly or in common, of changes of possession or property of the lands, of the village expenses, and assessment and payment of the revenue. He acts as clerk and notary, and often as the scribe, or letter-writer and accountant of the villagers.

The village servants, properly so called, are,

1. S. *Sútradhára* or *Varddhaki*, Mar. Guz. H. *Sutár*, H. *Barháñ*, Karn. *Badiqe*, Tel. *Vardhaki*, *Vaḍla-váḍu*. The carpenter and wheelwright, who makes and repairs all the wood-work and agricultural implements of the villagers.

2. S. *Lohakára*, H. Mar. Guz. Beng. *Lohár*, Karn. *Kammár* (S. *Karmakára*), Tam. *Karumári*, Tel. *Kammari*, blacksmith or ironsmith, who makes and repairs all iron-work for the village.

3. S. *Charmakára*, H. Beng. *Chamár*, Mar. *Chám-hár*, Tam. *Chakkili* or *Shakkili*, Tel. *Cheppulu-kutta-váḍu*, H. Beng. Guz. *Mochi*, Guz. *Khálpá*. A man of

low caste, who works in hides and leather, and makes the leather bags for drawing water, and any other leather article for public use. He makes shoes, whips, thongs, &c., for the villagers, but for hire when for individual use. He also dresses and tans skins, and sometimes skins dead animals.

4. Mar. *Mahár* or *Mhár*, *Dher*, *Balláji*, *Mhau*, &c. These are local names current in the Maráṭha and Guzerat provinces for particular tribes of outcasts, members of which are usually found in the villages. The *Mahár* is the guardian of the village boundaries and land-marks, and is the public servant of the head-man. He summons the villagers to public meetings, carries the collected revenue to the Government office, and acts as public letter-carrier and messenger. He cuts wood and grass, and serves as scout, guide, baggage-porter, and general attendant on travellers. He assists the head-man in his police duties, and traces and apprehends thieves. He officiates also, sometimes, as watchman, especially of the crops, and is the sweeper of the roads through the village. Some of these functions are wholly or in part discharged by other servants, as the *Máng* and *Yeshar*. The office of village *Mahár* is generally held by one or more families; so that, although there is nominally one officer, the duties are commonly performed by several individuals. The functions of the *Mahár*, are, in part at least, also discharged in different places by other low tribes or castes, especially those of protecting the village boundaries, and acting as guides, messengers, and watchmen, who are frequently *Bhils*, *Kolis*, or *Rámusís*. The persons employed to protect the roads and boundaries are also termed *Rakh-nálas* and *Varttaniyas*, whilst the village watchman is designated by a variety of terms in different parts of India, as H. Mar. Beng. *Chaukidar*, *Kotwar*, Uriya. *Chokiá*, H. *Dosád*, *Dhanuk*, *Goret*, *Hári*, &c., Tel. *Payih*, *Pásbán*, Tam. *Kávali* or *Kával-háran*, Tel. Karn. *Talári*, Karn. *Talávára*, also Mar. *Jagla*.

5. Mar. *Máng*, Tel. *Bárikudu*, *Mádiga-vádu*, *Vetti-vádu*, Tam. *Vettiyan*, H. *Bhangi*, *Khakrob*, *Mehtar*, *Halál-khor*, Karn. *Totí*. A man of very low caste who is the scavenger and sweeper of the village. He is also employed as skinner, and as executioner, and occasionally as a watchman.

6. H. *Dhobi*, Mar. *Parít*, Karn. *Ayási*, Tel. *Chákali* or *Chákala-vádu*, Tam. *Vañṇun* (வண்ணன்). The washerman, who washes the clothes of the villagers.

7. S. *Kumbhakára*, H. *Kumhár*, Mar. *Kumbhár*, Tel. *Kummári*, Karn. *Kumbhára*, Tam. *Kuyavan*. The potter, who makes pots and tiles for the village, and has sometimes to supply travellers with water.

8. S. *Nápita*, H. *Nañ*, Mar. *Nháví*, Karn. *Nánda*, Tel. *Mangali* (S. *Mangala*), Tam. *Ambaṭṭan*, Guz. *Návi*, also from the A. *Hajám*, which is also used in other dialects, as Hin. and Beng. The barber, who has to shave the inhabitants, more especially their heads: he also bleeds, and acts as surgeon. His wife is the general midwife. He is occasionally called upon to carry a torch before travellers at night.

9. S. *Jyotishi*, H., and in most dialects, *Joshi* or *Josi*. The village astronomer, who prepares the almanack, announces lucky and unlucky days, and the days appropriated to public festivals, and casts nativities. The name applies to the office, which is filled most commonly by a Brahman, who in that character conducts the village ceremonies and religious observances, and is known by the terms *Bhaṭ* or *Bhut*, *Parsái*, *Purohit*, and others.

10. S. *Svarnakára*, whence the *Sonár* of most of the dialects, also H. Mar. Beng. *Potadár* or *Potdár*, Karn. *Pattári*, and H., from the A., *Saráf*, vulgarly, *Shroff*. Goldsmith, silversmith, assayer, and money-changer, weigher of coin and bullion. He declares the value of coins tendered in payment of the revenue, and makes the silver ornaments worn by the villagers.

11. Mar., from S., *Guru*, *Gurav*, or *Pujári*, A Śudra whose especial duty it is to clean the village temple and deck the idol. He acts also as a servant to the more respectable villagers, and attends their wives when they go out. He has also to assist in the carriage of travellers' baggage, and sometimes acts as trumpeter.

12. Mar. (S.) *Bhát*, A bard, or genealogist, who keeps a record of family descents, and arranges marriages. He composes and recites poems or songs on particular festive occasions. He is sometimes reckoned one of the *Alute*, q. v.

13. H. Mar., from A., *Maulána*, *Mulla*, *Akhund*, The Mohammedan priest who conducts the ceremonies of the Mohammedans of the village, and acts as school-master. In some places he has degenerated into the butcher, killing animals for such of the villagers as eat meat. Where there are no Mohammedans, the place of the Mulla is filled up by the *Koli*, or waterman, who supplies water to the villagers and travellers, but who is

more usually enumerated amongst the *Alute*. In Karnáta, the waterman, *Niraganti* or *Kolaváru*, has charge of the supplies of water for irrigation, superintending its distribution, and preventing waste. The Karnáta establishment, also, includes officers not recognised elsewhere ; as the *Alatigára* or *Pattári*, Corn-measurer, who apportions the shares of Government and the cultivators where the revenue is paid in kind ; and the *Addiha* or *Addiga*, who superintends the cultivation, q. v. : also the *Konikára-chakra*, who gathers betel-nuts for the villagers from the public plantations. For the other classes of village servants, see *Alute* and *Náru-káru*.

BALUTEN, BALOTEN, BULOOTEN, BULOTEN, Mar. (बलुते, बलुते, the final *n* is scarcely sounded), also read **BALUTEH, BALOTEH.** The portion of the crop assigned to the village servants for their maintenance, also their fees, perquisites, or other rights.

Balute-dár, Mar. (बलुतेदार) A village officer or servant receiving a share of the crop, &c.

Balute-pattí, corruptly, Bullooty-puttee, Mar. (बलुतेपट्टी) A cess or tax upon the shares or claims of village servants.

BÁLUTTARAM, Karn. (ಬಾಲ್ತರಂ) Land in Kanara with which temples were endowed, but remaining in the hands of the original proprietors. They were not at first included in the assessment, being considered religious property ; but subsequently they were assessed, such share of the produce as the temples had formerly received being continued to them. Land claimed as the special endowment of an officer of the temple.

BAM, BUM, H. (بم, बम) An exclamation of salutation in passing, interchanged especially with *Saiva* mendicants carrying the water of sacred rivers to a distance, who call out as they go along to those they meet, *Bam-bam Mahádeo*, and receive the same words in reply.

BAM, or BÂM, H. (بام, بام) A measure of three cubits and a-half. A measuring-rod.

BAMÁL, H. (بمال, from با, with, and مال, property) Found in the possession of the thief (stolen property).

BAMB, BUMB, (?) A revenue defaulter, one who owes a balance to the State.

BAMBETÍYÁ, Beng. (বম্বেটিয়া, from Bombardier (?)) A pirate, a river pirate or robber.

BÁMBHÁ, BAMBHEE, H. (بانبي), An ant-hill.

BAMHAN, BUMHUN, H. corruption of Brahman (بمهن), A Brahman.

BAMHANGAUR, H. (بمهنگر), A class of the Gaur Rájputs.

BAMHANIA, BUMHUNEA, H. (بمهنيا), A subdivision of the *Káchhi* tribe, a class of cultivators.

BAMHNÍ, H. (بمهنی), Light red soil. (East Oudh).

BAMÍTHÁ, BUMÉETHA, H. (بمیتھا), An ant-hill. A snake's hole (Lower Doab).

BAMLÁ, Hindi (बमला) A spring, a hole from which water left by the inundations springs up after the waters have retired.

BÁM-MÁTI, Asam. (বামমাটি) Land not subject to inundation.

BAM-TELE, H. (بمتيلي) A Rájput tribe in the eastern parts of the central Doab, not in much consideration.

BAN, BUN, H. (بن, S. बन:) A wood, a forest.

Bánaprasth, corruptly, *Banperust*, H., from the S., बान, a solitude in the (बन) wood, and प्रस्थ, who proceeds to) The Hindu of the third order, who has discharged the duty of a householder, and has become a hermit.

Ban-char, Banchur, H. (S. بنجر) A forester, a woodman. A wild animal, one who goes or dwells in a wood.

Bancharí, Bunchuree, H. (بنچری) A high jangli grass, also called Baro.

Banganthá, Bungountha, H. (بن گونٹھا) Cow-dung found in forests.

Bankandá, Bunkundá, H. (بن کنڈا) Cow-dung found in forests and dried for fuel.

Bankar, Bunkur, H. (بنکر) Spontaneous produce of jangal or forest-land, timber, brushwood, gums, wild honey, &c. This is considered as distinct property from the general estate or Zamindari, and as not conveyed by the sale of the estate unless so specified. The *Bankar* may be sold separately. The term is also sometimes applied to pasture lands, Beng. Reg. i. 1804, and to revenue derived from forest lands.—Elliot.

Bankatti, Bunkutti, H. (بن کٹی) A fee paid for cutting timber. The title obtained by cutting away jangal or thicket, and bringing the land into cultivation.

Banotsarga, H. (from S. ban, a wood, and utsarga उत्सर्ग, abandoning) Consecration of a wood or orchard newly planted by going through the forms of marrying the *Sálágram* stone or ammonite, a type of *Vishnu*, to a branch of the *Tulasí* tree (*Ocymum sanctum*), the type of a nymph beloved by *Vishnu* or *Krishna* : one man, carrying the stone, represents the bridegroom ; another, holding the plant, the bride. The usual ceremony, somewhat

modified, takes place, and on the completion of the ceremonial the fruit which the orchard is to bear may be eaten.

Ban-salámi, H. (from *Salám* سلام, salutation) A fee formerly exacted by the Zamindar from the Ryot for permission to gather the juice of the date-tree for the purpose of making a fermented liquor.

Bantariá, Buntariá, H. (بنتريا, बन्तरिया) A class of wood-rangers formerly holding rent-free lands in quit-tance of police duties in the northern Parganas of Gorakhpur. The duties having ceased, revenue has been levied on the occupants (Bantarias) at an easy rate.

BAN, BUN, H. (بن, बन) Cotton.

Bankhará, Bunkhura, H. (بنكھرا) Land on which cotton has grown during the past season (Central Doab), and is succeeded by a crop of grain.

BAN, BUN, (?) A division of a Pátílship.

BÁN, Beng. (বান) An inundation within the influence of the tide; also the rapid influx of the flood-tide, commonly termed the Bore.

BÁN, Mar. &c., (S. वारण) An arrow. A fire-work or rocket.

Bándár, Mar. (बाणदार) An archer. A rocket-bearer. Guz., A village watchman.

BÁNÁ, H. (बाँ) A vat, a large jar without feet. An iron bucket used for raising water for irrigation.

BÁNÁ, Mar. (बाणा) The woof of cloth.

Bánátáná, Mar. (बाणाताणा) The woof and warp.

BANÁ, Hindi, (बना, from बनाना, to make) Land dressed and ready for seed. Made up.

BANABE, BANAVE, Karn. (ಬಣಬೆ, ಬಣವೆ) A stack.

BANÁFAR, H. (بنافر) A tribe of *Yadubansi* Rájputs, chiefly settled in Oudh, but also in Allahabad, Benares, and Bundelkhand.

BANAJIGA, BANANJIGA, BANJIGA, Karn. (ಬಣಜಿಗ, ಬಣಂಜಿಗ, ಬಂಜಿಗ) A sect of dissentients from the Hindu system, Lingayits, or, according to some authorities, a tribe of Súdras engaged in trade or business: (the same, apparently, as the Tel. *Balajiváru*). Also *Banjiga*, q. v.

BANÁR, Thug. Bad news. A road become unsafe.

BÁNASIGA, Karn. (ಬಾನಸಿಗ, from ಬಾನಸ, cooking) A cook.

BANAULÁ, BUNOULA, H. (بنولا) The seed of the cotton plant.

BANBU, or BAMBU, BUNBOO, BUMBOO, Karn. (ಬಂಬು) A bambu (*Arundo bambusa*).

BAND, BUND, H. &c., (بند, बंद, from the imp. باند band or

bund of the Pers. verb بستن, to bind, to confine; when derived from the S. बन्ध *bandh*, also signifying to bind, to tie, the word and its derivatives preserve the final aspirate, and are properly written *Bandh* or *Bundh*, &c., q. v.) A band, a binding, literally or figuratively, as imprisonment, fetters, a tie, a cord. A bundle of papers tied together. A written contract, an account, a pledge, a bond, an agreement, an arrangement, stipulated allowance, deduction, &c. In Mar., also, a law, a regulation. *Bandá, Bundá*, H. &c., (बंदा, from the Pers. participle باند, bound, tied, and thence, in H., more usually *Ban-dah*) A servant, a slave.

Bandah, Bunduh, H. (P. بندہ) A slave, a bondman, a servant. A term of humility in speaking of one's self to a superior.

Bandagi, Bundugee, H. (بندگی) Service, slavery. A term used as a complimentary salutation.

Bandah-wálá-i-Bárgáh, (lit., the slave of the exalted Court) A nobleman under the Mogul system charged with the Diwani or revenue administration of a province, and holding a Jagír for his personal and official expenses.

Bandi, or *Bándi, Bunde*, (بندی, باندی) A slave girl.

Bandi, Karn. (ಬಂದಿ) Imprisonment. A prisoner.

Bandiván, Bundeewan, H. (بندیوان) *Bandiyán*, Beng. (বন্দিয়ান), A prisoner, a convict; *Bandivánanu*, Karn. (ಬಂದಿವಾನನು) One in custody under suspicion.

Band- or *Bund-khána, Bandi-* or *Bundee-khána*, (بندخانه) A prison, a jail.

Bandi potu, Tel. (బందీపొటు) Gang-robbery.

Band- or *Bund-behri*, H. (بندبھری) Statement of the amount of each share of the money instalment of the revenue assessed on a village.

Band- or *Bund-bardásht*, H. (بند برداشت) Account of a share or portion of an instalment to be paid by each member of a village.

Band-batai, H. (بند بتائی) Account of each share of the assessment paid in grain.

Band-hisáb, H. (بند حساب) An abstract account.

Bandi, Bunde, H. (بندی) Agreement, arrangement. Distribution. Stipulated allowance. Deduction or charge, as *Behri-bandi, Bét-bandi*, &c., q. v.

Band-i-jumá, H. (A. جمع) Distribution of the assessed lands among the cultivators so as to allot to each an equal proportion of good and bad lands, and to make him responsible for a fixed proportion of both.

Band-i-mudat, H. (بند مدت), Mar. (बन्दीमुदत्) A stated term for the settlement of an account.

Band-i-Sale or *-Seal*, H. (a compound of *Band* with the English word *Sale* or *Seal*) A contract of sale, a document executed immediately after the sale of a *Zamindári*, specifying the lands sold, the amount of assessment, and the price.

Band-navis, H. (*Band*, and P. *navis* نویس, a writer) A clerk, an accountant.

Band-o-bast, *Bund-o-bust*, or sometimes inverted as *Bast-o-band*, H. (P. بندوبست or بستوبند), Beng. (বন্দোবস্ত), Mar. (बन्दोबस्त), lit., tying and binding, both words being derived from the same P. verb بستن, to bind) Agreement, settlement, bargain, adjustment, arrangement. Settlement of revenue to be paid by the *Zamindar*, renter, or farmer to the Government, or by the tenant to the *Zamindar*.

Band-o-bast dawámi, H. (from A. دوام, perpetuity) Perpetual or permanent settlement.

Band-o-bast miádi, H. (from A. ميعاد, fixed time) Temporary settlement, one for a prescribed time.

Band-o-bast-i-mulk, H. (A. ملك) The sum total of the revenue of a kingdom or province as settled and engaged for.

Band-o-bast-i-parvána, H. (پروانه) Patent or deed of settlement. A warrant given by the Government to the person with whom a revenue settlement had been agreed upon, empowering him to make the collections from the cultivators or land-holders.

Band-o-bast-i-sanad, H. (A. سند) Warrant or patent of settlement. See the last.

Band-o-bast sarsari, H. (سرسری) Summary and temporary settlement.

Daul-band-o-bast, H. (دول, manner) Particular statement of the manner in which the rental of an estate or district is subdivided.

Band-o-bast-i-Sarrishtadár, (P. سررشته‌دار) A revenue officer attached to some of the Government offices in Bengal to assist in making and revising revenue settlements, and to keep and record all documents relating to them.

Band-phánta, *Bundphanta*, H. (بندپھانتہ) An account of the shares of the liabilities of a village.

BAND, BUND, H., and in most dialects: (the same as the preceding in its literal sense, but having a specific application) A dam, a dyke, a causeway, a raised bank or

mound of earth constructed to confine the waters of a river or reservoir, or to preserve a road-way across plains inundated in the rainy season; also *Bandh*, *Bundh*, or *Bándh*.

Band-tál, H. (بندتال) Damming a watercourse for the purpose of irrigation.

BÁND, Mar. (बांड) A field of grain blighted before coming into ear, or of which the heads have been eaten by cattle. The stalks of such corn.

BAND, BUND, Mar. (बंड) Insurrection, sedition. A band or body of insurgents.

BANDÁ, BUNDÁ, H. (بندا) A grain magazine above ground.

BANDÁ, BUNDÁ, Mar. (बंदा) Whole, unbroken, unexchanged for smaller coin.

BANDAR, BUNDUR, H. (P. بندر) A port, a harbour, an emporium. In Bengal, also, a market, a mart.

Shah-bandar, Harbour or custom-master.

BANDAWALA, BANDAWÁLA, Karn. (బండవల, బండవార్య) Stock in trade, capital.

BANDE, BUNDE, Tel. (బండ్) A fine for trespass by cattle.

BANDH, BUNDH, occurring in most dialects, (from S. बन्ध, binding, confining, literally or figuratively) Confining, fastening. A cord, a fetter, a tie, a ligature, a bond, a deed, an agreement, a pledge. A rule, a regulation, &c. See *Band*, also *Bandhan* or *Bundhun*.

Bandh, *Bundh*, or, preferably, *Bándh*, H. Mar. &c., (बंध, बांध) A bank, a dyke, a mound for confining water, or forming a roadway over inundated fields. Boundary of a field or village.

Bandhak, *Bundhuk*, in most dialects, (बन्धक), Tam. *Bandagam* (பந்தகம்) A pledge, a pawn, a mortgage.

Bandhak-dátá, Beng. Uriya, &c., (S. दाता, a giver) A mortgager, a pawnner.

Bandhahgráhi, Beng. (बंधकग्राही) A pawnbroker, one who lends upon pledges.

Bandhak-grahítá, Beng. Uriya, &c., (from S. ग्रहीता, who takes) A mortgagee.

Bandhak-levá-byahítá, Beng. Uriya, &c., (बंधकलेवा बयहित, from H. لینا, to take, and S. व्यक्ति, a person) A pawnbroker, one who takes a pledge, a mortgagee.

Bandhak-náma or *-patra*, Beng. Uriya, &c., (नामा, पत्र) A mortgage-deed.

Bandhan, *Bundhun*, H. &c., (S. बन्धन) Binding, the act or implement of binding, &c. See *Bandh*.

Bándhan, *Bandhun*, Mar. (बांधण) Ground formed into

- rice-fields by damming a stream, and laying the soil under water. A dam, an embankment. A mound raised across a field to prevent the soil from being washed away.
- Bandhárá, Bundhara*, Mar. (बंधारा) A bank, a dyke.
- Bándhárá*, Mar. (बंधारा) The ground adjoining and along the course of a field-dyke or embankment.
- Bandhára, Bundhara*, Mar. (? perhaps for *Bhandára*, q. v.) An assembly of religious mendicants convened to celebrate the funeral obsequies of a deceased Mahant, or principal of an establishment of the order, and confirm the nomination by him of his successor.
- Bándhíl*, Mar. (बंधील) Tying up rice in sheaves.
- Bandhiyá*, H. (بندھیا) Raised embankment for confining water and flooding fields.
- Bándhñe*, Mar. (बंधणे) A gap made in the bed of a stream to let the water through: the rubbish with which it is occasionally stopped.
- Bandhwás, Bundhwás*, H. (بندھواس) Land embanked all round so as to admit of being flooded.
- BANDHÁN, BUNDHAN*, H. &c., (بندھان) A pension, a stipend.
- BANDHÁN, BUNDHAN*, H. (بندھان), also *BANDHÚR, BUNDHOOR*, (بندھور) Purchase of grain in advance of the harvest.
- BÁNDHAL-GOTI, BANDHUL-GOTEE*, H. (باندھلگوتی) A tribe of Rájputs of Chauhan descent, occupying part of Bundelkhand and Benaudhia. Sometimes pronounced *Bádhil* or *Banjil-goti*.
- BANDHU*, S. (बन्धु) A relation, a kinsman in general. In law, a cognate kinsman in a remote degree. Three kinds are enumerated, personal, paternal, and maternal. The first are the sons of the deceased's father's sister, of his mother's sister, and of his maternal uncle. The second are the sons of his father's paternal aunt, of his father's maternal aunt, and of his father's maternal uncle. The third are the sons of his mother's paternal aunt, of his mother's maternal aunt, and of his mother's maternal uncle. These succeed after the *Gotrajas* or Gentiles.
- Bándhava*, S. (बान्धवः) A kinsman in general. A cognate kinsman. See the preceding.
- BANDI, BUNDEE*, corruptly, *BANDY*, H. (بندی) Name of a dry measure. Tel. Karn. (ಬಂದಿ) A cart, a carriage, a gig, any wheeled conveyance.
- BANDLI, BUNDLEE*, H. (بندلی) A sort of rice grown in Bundelkhand.
- BANDRÍ*, H. (بندری) A kind of grass growing in rice-fields, and used as fodder.

- BÁNGÁ*, H. (بانگا) Raw cotton. The cotton plant. *Banaula*, q. v., is, properly, the seed of the plant; *Rui* or *Rooee*, the cotton itself; and *Kapás*, the seed and cotton in the pod.
- BANGÁ, BUNGA*, H. (بنگا) Soil impregnated with oily well-water, and cultivable at either the spring or autumn harvest (Agra). Well water slightly brackish (Central Doab).
- BANGALIYÁ*, H. (بنگلیا) A sort of rice grown in the eastern parts of the north-west provinces.
- BÁNGAR, BANGUR*, H. (بانگر) High ground. Uplands. Upper; as *Panipat bangar*, Upper Panipat, in opposition to *Panipat-kádir*, Lower Panipat.
- BANGÁRA*, Karn. (ಬಂಗರ) Gold; golden.
- BANGÍ*, Tam. (பஞ்சி) A species of village tenure in Tinnevely by which the fields are divided once in every six years among the villagers by lot.
- Bangáli*, Tam. (பஞ்சாளி) A shareholder of village lands under the preceding tenure.
- BANGKÁ*, H. (بنگا) A sort of water-heetle that feeds upon rice plants.
- BANG-KATÍA*, H. (بنگ کتیا) A species of *Solanum* resembling a thistle—not of any use.
- BANGKI*, H. (بنگی) A sort of rice cultivated in the Benares district.
- BÁNGLÁ*, corruptly, *BUNGALOW*, Beng. (বাংলা, probably from *Banga*, Bengal) A thatched cottage, such as is usually occupied by Europeans in the provinces or in military cantonments.
- BANGRI, BUNGREE*, H. (بنگری) A bracelet, an ornament for the wrist; corruptly, 'a bangle.'
- BANGU*, Thug. The river Thug of Bengal. These inveigle people into their boats, and, after strangling, cast them into the water.
- BÁNI*, H. (بانی) A weight equal to eighty rupees. A yellow earth with which potters sometimes decorate their pottery. The thread with which cloth is woven. Price paid for a work. Thug., Blood.
- BANÍJ, BUNÍJ*, H. (بنیج, from S. बणिज्) Trade, traffic. Thug., A traveller.
- Baník, Buník*, H. (بنیک, S. बणिक्, nom. बणिक) A merchant, a trader. In Bengal it most commonly denotes a money-changer, or banker.
- BANÍJAGA, BANÍJAGA*, plur. *BANÍJAGÁRU*, Karn. Tel. (ಬಣಿಜಗ, ಬಣಿಜಗ, ಬಣಿಜಗಾರರು) The name of a class or sect, including several divisions, generally followers of the Lingayit sect. See *Banajiga*.

Panchama banajiga, Karn. (పంజమ బణజిగ) Merchants and traders of the Lingayit sect.

Tenugu banajiga, Karn. (తెనుగు బణజిగ) Persons following the business of tailors, bracelet-makers, and speaking *Telugu*.

BANIWÁL, H. A subdivision of the Bahangi sect.

BANJAR or BÁNJAR, BUNJUR or BÁNJUR, H. (بَانَجَر, بَنْجَر, बंजर, बांजर, from S. बन्धा *bandhyá*, barren), also BÁNJH, H. (بَانَج), BANJARU, and BANJE, Karn. (ಬಂಜರು, ಬಂಜೆ) Waste or fallow-land.

Banjar-jadíd, H. (A. جديد, new) Land again brought into cultivation after lying fallow for some years.

Banjar-hadím, H. (A. قديم, ancient) Land left fallow from a remote period.

Banjar-hamí, H. (from P. kam کم, less, little, deficient) Abatement of revenue on account of land left uncultivated (South of India).

Banjar-handáyam, Karn. (ಬಂಜರ ಕಂದಾಯಂ) Tax in Mysore levied on waste lands.

Banjar-kháríj-i-jamá, H. (A. خارج جمع) Waste lands excluded from the rental. In Cuttack, lands which, being waste, and therefore not yielding revenue, were sold by the district and village officers clandestinely as rent-free lands. They were subsequently subjected to a light quit-rent.

BANJÁRÁ, BANJÁRI, BUNJAREE, corruptly, BUNJARY, BENJARY, BRINJAREE, &c., H. (بَنْجَارَا, from S. बणिज्, a trader). The term is most usually applied to a grain and cattle merchant, who, with a more or less numerous party of the same calling, moves about to different markets, and especially accompanies bodies of troops to supply them with corn. It is especially applicable, also, to a numerous tribe spread along the foot of the mountains from Haridwar to Gorakhpur, and forming various subdivisions, many of whom are stationary, and follow agriculture. They comprise both Hindus and Mohammedans, acknowledging a common origin and affinity. The most migratory are the *Bahurúpa Banjárs*, of whom there are five branches, four of whom assume the well-known appellations of the chief Rájput tribes, or *Rahtore*, *Chauhán*, *Powar*, and *Tumár*. The fifth, called *Barha*, is said to be descended from a Gaur Brahman. Each of these is infinitely subdivided. The *Rahtore* branch, for instance, splits into four families, and these comprehend 138 sub-branches. Some of these *Banjárs* have

the privileges of the *Cháran* and *Bhát*, q. v., their persons being sacred, and accepted in guarantee of engagements. The origin of these people is obscure : if they were primarily a distinct race, they are now much intermixed.

BANJIN, BUNJIN, H. (بَانَجِن) Lands close to a village. A weed which springs up with the *kharif* crop to the height of about three feet. It is much prized by mendicants professing alchemy.

BÁNK, H. &c., (بَانَك, बांक, S. वक्र, crooked) A bend or reach of a river.

BÁNKÁ, H. (بَانَكَا) An idle, dissolute fellow. A bully. A bravo.

BANKSÁL, Beng. (বক্শাল, from S. बणिक्, a trader, and शाला, a hall) The office of the chief officer of the marine, or harbour-master.

BANKTA, Hindi, (बंकटा) The crop on the field irrecoverably spoiled.

BANNAN, Tam. (?) The washerman caste. *Travancore*.

BANNAN-ADIGA, (?) Tam. A smaller grain measure used in giving grain to slaves and labourers. *Tinnivelly*.

BANNI, BUNNEE, H. (بَنِي) A portion of grain given to a labourer in requital of his services.

Banni- or *Bani-hár*, H. (بَنْهَار, بني) A ploughman or labourer whose services are paid in kind.

BANŞ, BUNŞ, H. &c., (بَنْس, S. वंशः) A race, a family.

Banşavali, H. (بَنْسَاوَالِي, S. वंशावली) A genealogy, a family record.

BANŞ or BÁNŞ, BUNŞ or BAÑŞ, H. &c., (بَنْس, بانس, S. वंशः) A bambu, a measure of length. A rod or bambu about ten feet long used to measure excavations.

Bánşá, H. (بَانَسَا, probably from *Bans*, a bambu) The hollow tube or bambu through which the seed descends in a drill-machine, usually, but not always, attached to a plough.

Bánşái, Beng. (বাঁশই) A frame of bambu-work like a ladder, used as a harrow for breaking the clods after ploughing.

Bánşárá, Beng. (বাঁশগাড়ী) Planting a bambu in the ground as a monument of any transaction.

BANSÁ, BUNSA, H. (بَنْسَا) A grass growing amongst rice, and used as fodder.

BÁNSARI, BANSUREE, H. (بَانَسَرِي) A weed found in parts of the Doab near the Jumna, injurious to the crops, and difficult to be eradicated.

- Banslochan*, H. (بنس لوجان, S. वंशलोचन) Bambu-manna, a sort of white flinty substance found in the joints of the Bambu.
- Bánsphor*, H. (بانس پھور) A caste who work with bambu-canes. A basket-maker.
- BANSI, BUNSEE, H. (بنسی) A sort of wheat with blackish ears.—North-west Provinces.
- BANT or BANTAR, BUNT or BUNTUR. Karn. (ಬಾಂತ, ಬಾಂತರ) A cultivator, a Ryot.
- BÁNT, H. &c., (بانت, from S. वान्त), BANT, BUNT, or BÁNT, Beng. (বাঁট, বাঁট) A share, a portion, division of property.
- Bántá*, Beng. (বাঁতা) A partition, an allotment; also Hindi, (बांटा) Tying up the crop into sheaves or trusses. *Puraniya*.
- Bantak*, Beng. S. (বন্টক) A share, a portion. A sharer.
- Bánt-chont*, H. (بانت چونت) Share, portion, distribution.
- Bantaṇ* or *Bántaṇ*, Beng. (S. বন্টন, বাঁটন) Sharing, dividing, partitioning.
- Bant-patra*, Uriya, (S. पत्र, a leaf) Record of division of property.
- BANTROTU, BUNTROTOO, Tel. (బాంత్రోతు) A peon, a footman, a courier usually wearing a badge. A policeman.
- BANUĪ, Beng. (বনুই) A sister's husband.
- BANVIKRI, corruptly, BUNVICKREE, H. (from the S. वन, a wood, and *vikraya* विक्रयः, sale) The sale of an adult of one of the agricultural classes as a slave in his absence (in the woods or elsewhere), the purchaser taking the risk of finding and securing him (formerly practised in Behar).
- BANYA, BUNYA, corruptly, BANIAN, BANYAN, H. (بنيا), BĀNİYÁ, BĀNYA, BĒNYA, Beng. (বানিয়া, বানস, বেনস, from S. वणिक्) A Hindu trader, shopkeeper, or money-changer. In Bengal it is commonly applied to the native cashier or man of business in the service of Europeans. In the West of India it ordinarily denotes Hindu merchants settled either as agents or principals at the chief places of traffic in the Persian Gulf or Red Sea.
- BAOLI, or sometimes BAORÁ or BAORI, corruptly, BOWLEY or BOWREE, H. (बावली, बावरी), Mar. (बावडी) A deep well, the descent to the brink of which is by long flights of steps leading far down below the surface of the ground, relieved by landing-places and covered chambers where travellers may rest and take refreshment during the heat of the day. Some *Baolis* are constructed with

- much architectural embellishment, particularly in the west of India.
- BAOLIEN, BAOLIER, Mal. (?) Outcast slaves who reside in the jungle.
- BÁONI, BAONEE, H. (बावनी) Seed-time. Sowing.
- BÁORI, H. (बावरी) A vagrant tribe in the Bhatí country and west of Dehli, who subsist chiefly by stealing. A low caste in the Jangal Mahals, cultivators and palankin-bearers.
- BAPANS, H. (बपन्स, from *báp*, a father, or S. *vapra*, a field, and *anṣ* अंश, a part, a share) Patrimony, patrimonial inheritance.
- BAPOTÍ, erroneously, BAPROTTEE, H. (बपोती) Patrimony.
- BÁR, H. Hindi, Mar. (बार, बाड़) A fence, a hedge, an inclosure. The boundary of a field. The outer screen of a tent.
- Bári*, *Báree*, H. Beng. (বারী, বাজী) An inclosed piece of ground, a plot for sugar-cane or other garden produce, also cotton.
- Bári*, H. Beng. (বাড়ী, from S. वाटी) A house, a dwelling.
- BÁR, more correctly, VÁRA, H. &c., (बार, S. वार) A day of the week, used chiefly in composition, as, *Som-bár*, Monday; *Buddh-bár*, Tuesday; *Mangal-bár*, Wednesday; *Brihaspati-bár*, Thursday; *Sukra-bár*, Friday; *Sanibár*, Saturday; *Áditya-bár*, corrupted to *Etnwar*, Sunday: also, A time, a turn.
- Bár-bár*, H. Repeatedly, time after time, turn after turn.
- Bári*, H. (باری) A mode of keeping up the village watch in some places, in which the villagers watch by turns; also, in the season of grinding the sugar-cane, the working of the mill by turns, so that there shall be no intermission night and day until the whole is ground, the villagers uniting for this purpose.
- BÁR, BÁRA, H. (بار, باره) A perquisite of the *Ahír*, or cowherd, in milk, generally the milk of every eighth day.
- BÁR, H. (P. بار) A load, a burthen.
- Bár-bardár*, H. (P. بردار, who takes up) A porter, a carrier, a burthen-bearer.
- Bár-bardári*, H. P. (برداری, bearing) Carriage hire, cost of conveyance, charge of portage, and the like.
- Bár-batāi*, H. (باربتائی) Division of the crop by sheaves (or loads) before the corn is trodden out.
- Bár-gír*, *Bargeer*, corruptly, *Bageer*, H. &c., (P. بارگیر, بارانیر, lit., one who takes a load) A trooper who is mounted on a horse which is supplied by the State or the chief he serves.

- BÁR, H. (P. بار)** A court, a tribunal, a place of audience.
Bár-i-áám, H. P. (بارعام) Public hall of audience.
Bár-gáh, H. (P. بارگاه) Place of audience, a royal court.
 The court of the Mogul.
Bár-i-khás, H. (P. بار خاص) Private audience or council chamber.
Bár-yábi, H. (P. بار یابی) Admission at court, presentation.
BÁRNÍ, Mar. (बारनीश) An officer whose duty is to affix the word **बार** *bár*, to notes, bills, &c., implying that they are to be entered on the account-book.
BÁR, H. P. (بار) Fruit.
Báramba, Barumba, H. (بارنبه) Revenue derived from the lease of a mango-orchard.
BÁR, H. (بار, S. बारि) Water.
Bárán, H. (باران) Rain.
Bárání, H. (بارانی, lit., rainy) Applied to land, it signifies that which is watered by rain, not by irrigation. It is also the name of a cloak for keeping off rain, commonly corrupted by Europeans to *Brandy*, as *Brandy-koortee* for *Bárání-kurtah*.
BAR, BUR, Beng. (বর) A band of straw to secure a thatch, or to bind down a stack of salt.
BAR, BUR, BARGAT, H. (بر, or برگت, from S. वटः) The Indian fig-tree, commonly, the Banian-tree.
BÁRA or BÁRU, Karn. (बार, बारु) Troops, a line of troops. The infantry of the Mysore State.
Bára kachéri, Karn. (बारकचरी) The head-quarters or office of the infantry.
Bárigátu kachéri, Karn. (बारिगटुकचरी) The cavalry office. In *Tipu's* time, the office of the body-guard. The 'horse-guards.' It seems to be confounded with *Bárgir*, as it is also written *Bárigíra kachéri* (बारिगीरकचरी).
BÁRÁ, corruptly, BARAH, BURRA, H. (بار, बाडा) Land next to, or surrounding, a village; (perhaps from *Bár*, an inclosure). Land of the first quality, although containing a portion of sand.
Bárá-zamín, H. (from P. زمین, land) Land adjacent to a village, also land of the first class.
BÁRA, or BÁRAH, H. (بار), Mar. BÁRÁ, (बारा) Twelve.
Bára-dari, H. (from Barah, twelve, and P. दर, a door)
 A summer-house, a summer palace (having twelve, *i. e.* many, doors and windows).
Barah gáon, corruptly, gaum, H. (S. گانو) Any tract containing twelve villages (or more), with their dependent

- lands. In this and similar compounds, however, very commonly only one village is meant, as, *Tín-gáon*, three villages; *Pánch-gáon*, five villages; *Sáth-gáon*, seven ditto, &c.; each being the appellation now borne by a single village.
Barah-thákuraí, H. (from ठाकुर, a chief) The twelve lordships. Twelve petty hill States between the Jumna and the Setlej.
Barah-mafát, H. A. (from وفات, death) The twelfth of the month *Rábi-ul áwal*, on which day Mohammad died. It is observed by the Mohammadans as a religious festival.
Bárotra, Mar. (बारोचा) Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The twelfth part of the interest due on any sum.
Báruhá, Mar. &c., (बारुहा) A measure of 12 *pailis*. A *man*, or *mun*, or *maund*.
BARÁ, BURÁ, corruptly, BURRA, (بر) Great, large, much.
Bará-bháv, H. (برا بهار, lit., great price) Premium or money borrowed by the cultivators at a rate per cent. to be reckoned according to the highest rate during the season.
Bará-brahman, H. (برا براهمن) A great Brahman, used ironically to denote an inferior class of Brahmans who conduct funeral ceremonies, and are thereby held impure; also *Mahá-bráhmañ*.
Bará-mián, H. (براميان) Term of address to an elderly and respectable or venerable person, also to the head of a village.
Bará nagar takáwí, H. (A. تقاوي, advance) Fee or allowance granted to the cultivator who uses the '*bará nagar*,' or large plough used for breaking up new land.
Bara-Thákur, corruptly, Barra-Thakoor, H. Great chief. A title given in *Típera* to the person who stands next but one to the succession to the Raj. *Puraníya*.
BARA, Karn. (बार) Famine.
Baragála, Karn. (बारगाल) A season of famine.
BARAD, BURUD, corruptly, BURRUD, Mar. (बारद) Inferior soil. Stony and sandy land. In the Dakhin it is distinguished as *Lál-barad*, red gravelly soil; *Piúla-barad*, yellow; and *Múl-barad*, hilly and stony.
BÁRAD, Hindi (बारड) Division, parcel or portion of land in a village distinguished by some epithet, as, *Purnvári-bárad*, eastern parcel; *Matíári-bárad*, clay-soil division, &c.

Bāraḍ salāmi, Hindi, (from A. سلام, compliment) A consideration taken by the proprietor from the *Rakhwāla*, or watchman of a *Bāraḍ* for granting him permission to be employed. *Puranīya*.

BARÁHI, BURAHEE, H. (براهي) A small kind of sugar-cane.

BARÁHI, H. (باراهي) Land, or, more properly, the earth, from its having been raised from the deep by the *Baráha* or *Varáha*, the boar-avator of *Vishnu*.

BARÁI KHOR O POSH, H. (P. براي خورو پوش, lit, for the sake of feeding and clothing) Designation of an assignment of real or personal property to a person for maintenance for life, not conveying a right of transfer.

BARAKA, Karn. (ಬರಕ) A double sack with which manure is carried on land with buffaloes.

BARÁL, Thug. Omen from the howling or appearance of wolves, bad or good according to circumstances, but always of great weight.

BARÁMAD, Mar. (बरामद, from P. بر, and آمد, what comes) Export duty.

BARA-MÁRG, also BARÁ-BHÁṬÍ, Karn. (ಬರಮರಗ, ಬರಬರಹಟಿ) The high or royal road. Transit duty or toll.

BARAMÁTTÍ, Thug. Cry of the lizard, always a good omen.

BARÁMDAH, BURAMDUH, H. (برامده, from the Pers. بر, off, and آمده, what has come) Issue, expenditure, disbursements.

BARAN, BURUN, corruptly, BURRUN, H. &c., (बरन, बरुण, S. varna वर्णः) A caste, a class, a colour.

Baran-Sankar, corruptly, *Burrun-Shunkur*, H. Beng. (S. Varna-Sankhara वर्णसंकर) The mixed castes, the classes of the Hindus other than the four first pure castes.

BARAN, Hindi, (बरन) Alluvial. Fresh earth thrown into hollows by water.

BARAN, Beng. (বরন) Betrothing of a female, making a promise of marriage.

BARÁR, BURAR, H. (بار, بارار) Tax in general, as, *Hal-barár*, a tax on ploughs. Land-tax or rent. Apportionment of revenue payments according to agreement with the village community. See *Bhej-barár*. Any division of shares. See *Báchh*.

Barárí, H. (باراری, باراری) A shareholder, a co-parcener. One paying his portion of the assessment.

Árázi barárí, H. (A. عراضی, lands) Land in a village retained by the proprietary cultivators, not let to strangers, and paying the rent or revenue. Bundelkhand.

BARAS, BURUS, H. (برس, from the S. वर्षः) A year. Rain, raining. An intoxicating preparation of opium.

Barasáliá, Barasoliá, or Barasodiá, shortened in pronunciation to *Barsáliá*, &c., H. (برسولیا, برسالیاء)

An agricultural labourer or servant who is hired for a year.

Barasauri, H. (برسوری) An annual rent or tax.

Baras-gánth, H. (برسگانتہ) The custom of tying a knot on a thread on the anniversary of a child's birth. Birthday observance.

Baraspaḍi or -pari, Uriya (?), An annuity.

BARAT, BURUT, H. (برت) A disease affecting rice crops. A leather girth or rope for drawing up a bucket from a well. (In the Dehli district) Government revenue, or a part of it.

BARÁT, BURÁT, corruptly, BERAUT, H. (A. برات) A record, a register. A diploma, a warrant, a commission. An assignment or order on the revenue. In this last sense it is adopted in Mar. (बरान), Tel. (బరతము), and Karn. (ಬರತ): in the latter it also implies a peremptory demand, or dunning for payment.

Barátakár or gár, Karn. (ಬರತಕಾರ) One who holds a written order or assignment. One who presses for payment.

Barát, Burat, or, more correctly, *Shab-i-barát*, or *Shub-i-burat*, H. (A. P. شب برات, lit., the night of record, or that on which men's deeds during the coming year are said to be registered in heaven) A Mohammadan festival, held on the 14th, or rather on the eve of the 14th of *Shabán*, on which a vigil is observed with prayers, fasting, and illuminations. In Hindustan, lamps are lighted and prayers repeated in honour of deceased ancestors, a practice no doubt borrowed from the Hindus.

BARÁT, BURAT, H. (برات, probably from the S. vara वर, a bridegroom, and rátrí रात्रि, night, at which season the principal ceremonies take place) A bridal procession.

BARATHA, H. (برته) Land situated amidst jangal.

BARAUNDHÁ, H. (بروندها) Cotton soil.

BARÁWARDA, BURAWURDU, or BARÁWARD, BURAWURD, corruptly, BURRAWURD, and BIRAWIRD, H. &c., (P. بر, on, and anardah آورده, brought, brought up or forward) An estimate, a calculation. What is summed up. In the west of India, a monthly statement sent to the Government of the revenue and village establishments of the sums payable to each person, and the increase or decrease

- as compared with preceding months. A statement of district disbursement.
- BARDA, BURDU, H.** (P. بردۀ) A slave, a captive.
Barda or *Burdu farosh*, H. (P. فروش, a seller) A slave-dealer.
- BARĎÁ or BARĎL, H.** (بردي, بردا) Light stony and sandy soil.
- BARDÁŠT, H.** (from P. بر, on, and داشت, what has) Stores, supplies.
Bardásht-khána, H. (P. خانه) A temporary store-house, or houses for preserving supplies for travellers or troops. North-west Provinces.
- BAREĤĀ, H.** (برعتا) Land of the third quality on which sugar-cane has been lately grown.
- BAREJ, BAREJÁ, H.** (بريجا, برج), Ben. BARAJA or BARJA, (बरज) A betel garden.
- BARESIRI, H.** (بريسري) A tribe of inferior Rájputs in the Agra district.
- BARETHA, H.** (برته) A washerman.
- BARGÁ, Beng.** (বরগা) An agreement by which the cultivator engages to pay the landlord half the produce, the latter providing half the seed, and paying the whole revenue.
- Bargá-ít*, Beng. (বরগাইত) One who cultivates the land on the above terms; also *Barga-jot-dár*.
- Bargá-patta*, Beng. (পট) Deed or lease by which land is rented on the above terms.
- BARGAN, BURGUN, H.** (برگن) Partition, share. Hoshangabad.
- BARHÁ, BURHA, H.** (برها, বরহা) A narrow channel for the passage of water from a well to a field, or from one field to another. A field in which cows are fed. A rope or string, especially one by which a harrow is drawn, or one thrown over a loaded cart to secure the load. In some places in the Central or Upper Doab, *Barhá*, corruptly, *Burreh* (বরহা), and *Barheta* (বরহেতা), is the land of a township or village farthest from the inhabited portion, constituting the third class of land. *Bárá* (বাদা) is that immediately adjacent, and *Manjhá* (মঞ্জা), middle or intermediate. *Barhá*, corruptly, *Burreh*, in Etawa is applied to the uplands.
- BARHÁI, BURHAE, H.** (برهاي, S. বর্হাই), BĀDĀÍ, Karn. (ಬಡಬಿಡಿ) A carpenter. As the name of a caste following the occupation of carpentry, it comprehends several subdivisions.

- BÁRHAH-SÁDAT, H.** (بارهم سادت) A powerful tribe of Saiads still numerous in *Muzzeffar-nagar*. The Saiads of *Bárh* furnished many persons of note to the Court of Dehli from the reign of Akbar to that of Farokhsír.
- BARHÁWAN, BURHAWUN, H.** (برهوان) A cake of cow-dung placed on the top of a heap of corn to protect it against an evil eye, and to secure it good luck.
- BARHI, BURHEE, H.** (برهي, S. vridhi वृद्धि) Profit, increase, interest.
Bárhí, Barhee, H. (بارهي) Interest in kind upon seed-grain.
- BARHIÁ, BURHIYA, H.** (برهيا) A sugar-mill stone. A species of pulse (Eastern Oudh). A grain measure of one *seer*, or, in some places, one and a-half. A small clan of Rájputs.
- BARHNI, BURHNEE, H.** (برهنی) Advance on a contract for goods or grain.
- BARHOLIÁ, H.** (برهوليا) A branch of the Bhrigu-bansi Rájputs, chief proprietors of the town of Barhoul.
- BARHOTARÍ, H.** (برهوتري) Profit, interest.
- BARHTI**, spelled most correctly, BĀDHTI, but pronounced as the first, H. (بدهتي, from S. वृद्धि, lit., increase), BĀPTI, (बाडति) Mercantile profit, gain on stock, surplus, excess.
- BÁRI, Beng.** (বারি, S. वारि) Water.
Bári-gaṇḍi, Beng. (বারিগান্দি) An extra cess formerly levied on the Ryots in Bengal, abolished by the British Government (perhaps for irrigation (?)).
- BÁRÍ, BAREE, Mar.** (बारी) A hollow way, a passage through hills. One infested by tigers, robbers, &c.
- BÁRI, Karn.** (ಬಾರಿ) An inclined plane sloping from the edge of a well, down which the bullocks employed to raise the water descend as they drag up the bucket. A time, a turn. See *Bár*.
- BARI, BUREE**, corruptly, **BURREE, H.** (بري) Wedding gifts carried in procession. The marriage procession, and the day of its performance. See *Barát*,
- BÁRI, BAREE, H.** (باري) A caste of men employed to make and bear torches. They also act as barbers, and, in the Oudh service, have the character of good soldiers.
- BARI, BUREE, H.** (بري, probably from the P. بر, off) Release. Released, exempted, acquitted; applied to a defendant who is released by the plaintiff from the demand against him.
- BARIÁR, H.** (باريار) Strong; applied in the Purania district to land, to denote fertile, rich, productive.

BÁRIK, H. (بارك, corruption of *Bárish* بارش, from S. वरि) Rain.

Barik pattí, H. (پتی) A statement shewing the quantity of rain fallen.

BÁRIKA, or **BÁRIKE**, Karn. (बारिक, बारिक) A village officer who affixes the public seal to official papers. Any one who applies a public seal or stamp.

BÁRIKI VÁDU, Tel. (बारिकी వాడు) A person employed to watch the standing crops.

BÁRIKUDU, Tel. (बारिकడు), also **BÁRIYÁ VÁDU**, Tel. (बारियా వాడు, and, less correctly, **BÁRKI**, perhaps for **BÁRIKI**) The low-caste man who discharges the lowest menial offices in a village, the sweeper, or scavenger, employed also as a messenger, watchman, &c.

BÁRIZ, H. (بارز) A term in accounts. The half of the left-hand page in which the balance is entered. Account of the assessment of the land revenue on any estate, formerly entered in the middle of the paper prepared by the Zamindar as an application for investiture in the Zamin-dári. See *Berij*.

BÁRJÁ, Beng. (? , perhaps for বর্জা, abandoning, from S. वृज) also **BÁRJÁI** and **BÁRJÁT**, corruptly, **BARJOY**, **BÁRJAUT** (?). Forcing people to purchase goods at more than the market price. *Bárijái* is said also to mean a grant of land rent-free by a Zamindar to one of his retainers, and an enhancement of the rents of the other Ryots so as to cover the loss arising from the grant. (Gladwin, Revenue Terms).

BARKÁ, **BURKÁ**, Thug. A leader of Thugs, one qualified to organize as well as head a gang.

BARKALA, **BURKULU**, H. (برکله) An inferior tribe of Rájputs found in Bulandshahar.

BARKANDÁZ, **BURKUNDAZ**, subject to most extraordinary corruptions, as, **BURKENDOSS**, **BURKONDOS**, **BURGUNDASS**, &c., H. (P. *Bark* برق, lightning, and *andáz* انداز, who casts) A matchlock man, but commonly applied to a native of Hindustan, armed with a sword and shield, who acts as doorkeeper, watchman, guard, or escort.

BAR-, **BUR-KÚYÁN**, H. (بركوبان) A well not lined with brick (Oudh).

BAR-, **BUR-KHWÁST**, pron., **KHÁST**, H. (from P. بر, up, and خواستن, to will, or wish) A rising up. A breaking up of a court of justice.

BARMHOTAR, more correctly, **BRAHMOTTAR**, q.v., H. (برمھوتر)

A grant of rent-free land to Brahmans for charitable or religious purposes.

BARNÁK-BRÁHMAN, Beng. (বর্নাকব্রাহ্মণ) A Brahman who performs ceremonies for the lower classes.

BARNÁR-MATTI, H. (برنارمٹی, बर्नारमट्टी) Coloured soil of two kinds, one tinged with yellow, the other yellow and white.

BARNI, **BURNEE**, H. (برنی) An advance made for cultivation or manufacture.

BÁRNÍS, **BÁRNEES**, Mar. (बारनीस, from *Bár*, and *nís*, abbrev. of Pers. *navis* نویس, a writer) An officer under the Maratha Government whose duty it was to write the word *Bár* upon original documents, to intimate that they had been entered in the public register.

Bár-nísí, Mar. (नीसी, for P. نویسی) The making or registering of copies of public documents, and marking upon them the word *Bár*.

BARO, H. (برو) Name of a high jangal grass.

BARONKHÁ, H. (برونکھا) A kind of sugar-cane with long thin joints.

BAROTHI, H. (بروتھی) A tribe of Ahirs in the Mynpuri district.

BARRÁ, **BURRA**, H. (بررا) A rope, especially one pulled on the 14th of the light half of the month *Kúár*, by two opposing villages. The party that breaks it, or drags it out of the hands of the other is regarded as victor, and retains the character for a year, when the contest is repeated.

BARROH, **BURROH**, H. (برروہ) Uplands on the right bank of the Jamná in the zilla of Etáwa.

BARSÁT, **BURSAT**, corruptly, **BURSAUT**, H. (برسات, from the S. वरि) Rains, the rainy season.

Barsáti, H. (برساتی) A disease in the heels of horses. Relating to the rains or rainy season.

Barsáti fasl, H. (برساتی فصل) The rainy-season crop. The various kinds of grain and pulse sown during the rains.

BART, H. (برت, बरत) The rope attached to the bucket of a well.

BART, **BURT**, H. (برت, S. वृत्ति) Maintenance, support, means of livelihood.

BARTAN, **BURTUN**, H. (برتن) A vessel, a bason. In Cuttack, a salt-sloop.

BARTANIO, Guz. (बर्तानो) A village watchman; a police peon: a guard armed with sword and shield, or with bow and arrows, never with fire-arms.

BARTARAF, BUR-TURUF, H. (P. بر, off, and *taraf* طرف, part, or side) Set aside, dismissed, as a plaint; also, sub., Discharge, dismissal (from office). It is adopted in other dialects, as, Tel. BARTARAVU (బరతరవ).

Bar-taraf, H. (برطرفي) Dismissal, discharge.

BARTUSH, BURTOOSH, H. (برتش) Land sown with sugar-cane after rice. (Rohilkhand.)

BARU, Thug. A Thug who is considered by his tribe as a respectable person.

BARUÁ, BUROOA, less correctly, BARWÁ, H. (بروا, बरुआ) Sandy soil of inferior quality, a mixture of sand and clay, the same as *Bhúd* or *Bhúr*.

BARUI, BUROEE, Thug. An omen from the cry of the jackal.

BÁRULI, Mar. (?) A measure by which the grain was measured in villages paying their revenue in kind. *Dakhin*.

BÁRUNÍ, Thug. An old and venerable Thug female: (properly, S., the wife of Varuṇa, the god of the waters).

BÁRUNÍ, H. (بارونی, S. वारुणी) A Hindu festival in honour of Varuṇa on the 13th of the dark half of *Chait*.

BARWÁIK, H. (بروايك) A class of hereditary Chaukidars, or watchmen, introduced into the south-east extremity of the forest tract under the Sewalik hills.

BARWÁR, H. (بروار, बरवार) A class of people in the north-west employed in cleaning and selling rice. A tribe of Rájputs in Gorakhpur and the adjacent zillas.

BARWÁTIYÁ, Hindi (बरवाटिया) An outlaw, a vagrant. See *Bhárwatiya*.

BÁS, H. (باس, S. वास:) Scent, odour.

Bás-banya, H. (بنيا, a dealer) A dealer in fragrant articles, a perfumer.

Bás-matí, H. (باسمتي) A fragrant kind of rice and of millet.

BÁS or VÁSA, H. (باس, S. वास:) A house, a dwelling.

Bási or *Vási*, H. S. (باسي, वासी) An inhabitant, a dweller. A native; as *Braj bási* or *vási*, a native of Braj.

BAS, BUŞ, H. (बश) Letting lands newly cleared of thicket (Rangpur).

Basinia, *Businia*, less correctly, *Basunia*, H. (बशिनिया) The head-man of a village (Rangpur).

BASÁIMPU, (?) Money advanced to a cultivator. (Ganjam).

BASAK, BASAKÍ, or BASKÍ, Mar. (बसक, बसकी) Tax or toll for holding a stall in a market.

BASANT, BUSUNT, H. (بسننت, S. वसन्त) The season of spring, also (in Bengal), the small-pox.

Basanti, H. (بسننتي, वसन्ती) Yellow, as the colour of spring, applied especially to the yellow garment worn by the Rájputs when about to sacrifice themselves in a hopeless conflict.

Basant-panchamí, H. (*Basant* or *Vasanta*, and *panchamí*, the fifth, from the S. पञ्चमी) The vernal festival of the Hindus on the fifth lunar day of *Mágh*; formerly observed as the beginning of the spring.

BÁSAT or BASAT, H. (باست, بست, from S. वस, to dwell) Inhabited, land occupied and cultivated.

BASÁURÍ, H. (بساروي, बसावरी) Ground-rent, rent paid for the ground on which the huts of a village are erected by such of the inhabitants as do not cultivate the village lands.

BASAVÁ, Mar. (बसवा), BASAVADU or BASAVANNA, Tel. (ಬಸವಡು, ಬಸವನ), Karn. (ಬಸವ) The sacred bull—the vehicle of *Śiva*; also a proper name, that of the first teacher of the Lingayit sect.

BASAVI, Mar. (बसवी), BASIVÍ, Tel. Karn. (ಬಸವಿ) A prostitute, but especially one who has been married or dedicated to the deity *Śiva*, and waits upon the idol. They are also called *Linga basavis*, *Garuḍa basavis*, &c., according to the deity to whose service they are dedicated.

BASGAT, H. (بسگت, बसगत) Homestead. The site of a village, the extent of which is to be deducted from the lands paying revenue.

BÁŞGIYÁ, Hindi (बाशगिया) Crops being choked and destroyed by weeds.

BÁSÍAN, H. (باسيان) A branch of the Gaur-taga tribe, q. v.

BASÍKAT, BUSEEKUT, H. (بسیکت, from S. वस, to dwell) Inhabited, peopled.

BÁŞINGÁ, Mar. (बाशिंगा or बासिंगा) An ornament of gilded paper, silk, or other material in the form of a diadem, placed upon the heads of the bride and bridegroom on the second day of the marriage ceremony: it is supposed to counteract the effects of the evil eye.

BASÍT, BUSEET, inaccurately, BURSEET, H. (بسیت, बसीत) The head-man of a village, the Mukaddam, or Pátíl.

BASTA, BUSTA, H. (بسته, the past part. of the P. verb بستن, to bind) A parcel, a bundle, a bale. A cloth in which papers or other articles are wrapped up.

BASTÍ, BUSTEE, sometimes written BASATÍ, BUSUTEE, H. (بستی, वसती, from the S. वस, to dwell) A village, a town, any inhabited place. In the South of India also, a Jain temple.

BÁSTU or VÁSTU, H. (بَاسْتُو, S. वास्तु) Site or foundation of a house.

Bástu-pújá, H. (S. पूजा, worship) Ceremony observed on laying the foundation of a building.

BASU, Beng. (বসু, S. वसु) An adjunct to names borne by families of the *Káyath*, or writer caste in Bengal, commonly pronounced *Bose*.

BASUR or BASWÁRI, H. (بَسَوَارِي, بسور, from S. वंश) A bam-bu grove.

BAT, BUT, H. (بَت, from S. वट, to divide) A partition, a division, a share.

Batái, Butáee, corruptly, *Betay, Buttaee, Buttai, Buttei, Buttaye, Bhuttye*, &c., H. (بَتَايِي, बटाई, also, बटेई) Division of the crop between the cultivator and the landlord, or the Government in that capacity. The proportions vary : in some poor lands the share of the landholder may not exceed a sixth ; in the Konkan it is a half: the more usual proportion was a third. *Batái-noasia* was a division which, in the Benares district, assigned nine-sixteenths to the cultivator, seven-sixteenths to the landlord. The portion in kind was early commuted in Bengal for a money payment. Beng. Reg. ii. 1795, defines "Betay lands as those of the produce of which Government or the collector of its dues is entitled to a certain proportion, the value of which, estimated at the current market price, is paid in money by the cultivator of the land." The proportion in kind is still receivable in some parts of the south. The word is also applied to a kind of joint interest in land, in which one party pays the Government assessment, and the other furnishes the labour : the seed and implements are provided jointly, and the nett produce or profit is equally divided. In Mar. *Batái* means also difference of exchange. See *Batta*.

Batái-dár, H. (P. دار, who has) A cultivator who shares the crop with the proprietor.

Hisáb-i-Batái, H. (حساب, an account) Accounts kept by the village accountants, in which the partitioning system prevails, of the particulars of the settlement between the village and the Government.

Batenth, H. (بَتَيْنتَه) Proprietor or holder of a share.

Batnárá, Butwara, corruptly, *Butwarra*, H. (بَتَوَارَا, बटवारा, less correctly, *Bátwará* बटवारा) A share, a portion. Division of a crop in shares. The partition of an estate by co-heirs (Act xx. 1836). Distribution of the lands of a village in allotments as originally made or

agreed upon. The allotment so held which the occupant may let in subdivisions.

BAT, BUT, Beng. (বট) Fallow-land, in Eastern Bengal. In common use, the *Bar*, or Indian fig, or banyan-tree.

BÁT, H. (بَات, बाट) A weight. A measure of weight whether of stone or metal.

Bát-chháp, H. (بَاتْچھاپ) Stamping weights and measures. The stamp upon them to warrant their accuracy.

Bát-chhápí, Bát-chhápái, or Bát-chhápni: the first and second vowels are also sometimes made short, as, *Bat-chhapi, But-chhupee*, &c., the word is also grossly corrupted, as, *Baad-chhuppy, But-chhuppae, But-chappanee*, &c., H. (بَاتْچھاپِي) Stamping weights and measures. A fee charged for applying the stamp.

Bat-kara or Bat-khará, But-kuru or But-khura, H. (بَتْكَرَا, بتكر) A stone used as a weight. A weight in general.

BÁT, H. Beng. (بَات, बाट) A road, a highway.

Bat or Batpár, H. (بَات, پار, بت, بات, Bátpara, Beng. (বাটপাড়া) A robber, a highwayman.

Bát-pará or -parí, Beng. (বাটপাড়ী, -পাড়ী) Robbery, highway robbery. Gang-robbery or Dakaiti. A robber, a thief ; also, in this sense, *Bátparíya*.

BATÁN, Hindi (बतान) Place of assemblage of cattle at night in an open field. *Puraníya*.

BATAR, BUTUR, H. (بَتَر) Land in a state fit for the plough.

BATÁWANÍ, Mar. (बतावणी, from H. بَتَانَا, to exhibit or explain) A rough account of a tradesman framed from the day-book.

BATELÁ, Mar. (बतेला) A boat from 50 to 500 kandis burden.

BATES, BUTES, H. (بَتَيْس, बटेस) A passage, a pathway.

BATHÁN, BUTHÁN, H. (بَتْهَان, बठान्) Pasture grounds.

BATHIA, H. (بَتْهِيَا) A heap of dried cow-dung (Rohilkhand).

BATHÚÁ, H. (بَتْهَوَا) A kind of weed which springs up with the *Rabi* crops and in the vicinity of water ; also a pot-herb (*Chenopodium album*).

BÁTÍ or BARI, Beng. (বাটী, বাড়ী) A house, a dwelling.

BÁTI, Uriya (ବାଟି) A measure of land equal to 20 mánas.

Bátí-tankí, Uriya (ବାଟିଟଙ୍କି) Land paying a quit-rent of one rupee per Bati, equal to 20 mánas or bighás.

BATÍA, BUTEEA, H. (بَتْيَا) A passage, a pathway.

BÁTIN, H. (بَاتِن) A tract of land in Etáwa between the Jamná and the Ghár.

BÁTIN, H. (A. باطن, lit., interior, internal) Private, domestic. In law, Property of a domestic nature. The con-

cealed or internal meaning of a passage in a book of law or religion.

BÁṬKE, Beng. (বাটকে) A labourer in the salt-works. An under-Malangi.

BÁTMI or BÁTNI, Mar. (बातमी or बातनी) Intelligence, news.

Bátmí or *Bátní-dár*, Mar. (دار, who has) An intelligencer, a scout, a spy.

BATNAN-BÂD BATNAN, BUTNUN-BAD BUTNUN, H. (بطناً بعد بطناً) Generation after generation: a term inserted in a grant to denote its descent in the direct male line: at present it is understood to imply the right of perpetual descent to heirs general without restriction.

BATOHI, BUTOHEE, H. (بٹوہی) A wayfarer, a traveller.

BATORAN or BATOLAN, BUTORUN, BUTOLUN, H. (بٹورن, بٹورلن) Gathering or heaping grain in one place at the time of harvest.

BATTA, BUTTA, H. (بٹہ, बट्टा), BATTÁ, Beng. (বাট্টা), BATṬÁ, Mar. (बट्टा) Difference or rate of exchange. In revenue matters it applies to the amount added to, or deducted from, any payment according to the currency in which it is paid as compared with a fixed standard coin. Discount on uncurrent or short-weight rupees. A cess or charge imposed to make up for any probable deficiency in the value of the coin. (It is often confounded, but incorrectly, with *Bhatta*, q. v.).

Báher-baṭṭá, Mar. (बाहेरबट्टा) Difference of value added, in opposition to *Ántabaṭṭá* (आंतबट्टा), difference of value deducted, in exchanging various currencies.

Bájár-baṭṭa, Mar. Rate at which various coins are current in the bazar with reference to a standard currency.

BATTA, Karn. (ಬತ್ತೆ) Rice before it is deprived of the chaff, *Paddy*, which is probably derived from this word. Corn in general.

BATTA-VARTTI, Tam. (பட்டவர்த்தி) Property held in severalty, in contrast to that which is held in joint shares.

BATTEMU, more correctly, BHATYAMU, q. v., Tel. (బట్టెము) Daily allowance of food or money for subsistence.

BATTENA-SETHI, Tam. (?) An arbitrator among the right-hand castes.

BATTNAUL-KAI, Tam. (?) A tribe of weavers in the Madura and Tinnivelly districts who have a peculiar slang dialect.

BATṬI, H. (بٹي) A still for distilling spirits. A candle.

BATWÁR or BATWÁL, BUTWAR, BUTWAL, H. (بٹوال, بٹوال) A custom or police-officer stationed on the road to collect transit duties.

BATWADE-PATRAK, (?) A tabular statement of pay due for a given term to every person on the establishment of a *Kamavisdár* or *Mahalkarni*, except the peons.

BATWON, Hindi (बतवोन) Finish, the preparation of land for the reception of seed. *Puraníya*.

BAU, BOU, H. (بر, बाउ) The fee or perquisite of a Zamin-dar when a daughter of one of his tenants is married.

BAÜ, Beng. (বউ) A wife. A son's wife.

BÁÚ or BÁV, BÁVÍ, Mar. (बाव, बावी) A large-mouthed well.

Báikhhol, Mar. (बावखोल) A dry well, or one partly choked with rubbish.

BAUCHHÁR, H. (برچهار) Wind and driving rain.

BÁÚL, Mar. (बाजल) Moist soil over rock favourable for rice. Ground on the bank of a river, &c.

BAULÍ, more correctly, BHAULÍ, q. v., corruptly, BOWLEY, H. (بولی, बौली) Settlement direct with the Ryots; a *khás* or Ryotwar assessment.

BÁÜNI, Beng. (বাউনী) Hansel, the first money taken by a dealer.

BAUTÍ JAMÍN, Hindi (बौती जमीन) Lands held by the owner of a village to give out to the Ryots for cultivation, sharing the crop. *Puraníya*.

BÁÜRI, Beng. (বাউরি) A Hindu of a low caste, commonly, by avocation, a swine-herd.

BÁVA, Karn. (ಬಾವ) The son of a mother's brother, or of a father's sister if older than one's self; also a man's brother-in-law if he is the elder, and a woman's brother-in-law if older than her husband.

Bávamaiduna, Karn. (ಬಾವಮೈದುನ) A man's brother-in-law.

BÁWAG, BAWUG, H. (بارگ) Seed-time (Benares).

BÁWARI, H. (باروي) A robber by profession, one belonging to a numerous tribe dispersed through India, and known in different places by different appellations, but called by themselves BÁWARI. They are all Hindus, and use a peculiar dialect, which is said to be spoken in some parts of Guzerat.

BAWERA, H. (بوبره) Sowing seed. See BOARA.

BAYÁ, BYÁ, H. (بیا) A person appointed in bazars to measure grain.

Bayáí, *Byaee*, H. (بیای) The weighman's fee or perquisites.

BAYALU, Karn. (ಬಾಯಲು) A field, a plain, an open space.

BÁYANÁ, Beng. (বাযনা) Earnest-money, money given to bind a bargain.

BÁYANÁKKÁ, Beng. (বাযনাক্কী, from P. بیان, relation, and واقع, event) A report or recital of particulars.

BAYÁT, BYAT, H. A. (?) Inauguration. The ceremony of admitting a person as a disciple.

BÁZ, vernacularly, BĀJ, H. (P. باز, बाज) Again, back.

Báz-ámad, H. (P. باز, again, and آمد, what comes) Returned, reported, resumed.

Báz-ámad ahkám, H. A (احكام, orders) Return to the orders of the Court by the head criminal officer or Názar.

Báz-dári, H. (P. داری, having) Relinquishment of a claim of action, or withdrawal of a suit.

Báz-gíri, H. (P. باز, again, and gíri, from گرفتن, to take) Taking back, resuming; resumption of alienated revenue on lands.

Báz-náma, also Báz-i-náma, H. P. (نازنامه) A deed of relinquishment; one abandoning or renouncing a claim, whether valid or not.

Báz-yáft, H., &c., sometimes dialectically modified, as in Uriya, *Bájiáft*; or *Báj-yáfta*, (from the P. باز, again, and یافتن, to find, to obtain) Resuming, recovering; especially resumption, either wholly or in part, of alienated lands, and again subjecting them to a revenue assessment. Money refunded when in excess of the authorised collection. Any escheat or lapsed property falling to the Government.

Báz yáfti, H. (P. یافتی, a finding) The article recovered or resumed; a grant of revenue, or a land-free tenure resumed.

BÁZÁR, H. (P. بازار) in the dialects which have not a z, **BÁJÁR, Hindi and Mar. (बाजार), Ben. (বাজার), Tel. (బాజార్), &c.** A market, a daily market. A market-place. As opposed to a *Bázár*, a *Hát* is held only on certain days; a *Ganj* is where grain and the necessities of life are principally sold, and generally wholesale. *Bázárs* and *Háts* are sometimes included in *Ganjes*.

Bázár-batta, H. The market rate of exchange for different coins.

Bázár- or Bájár-baiṭhak, blunderingly, Bazar-heetick, H. (بیٹھک, बैठक, a place of sitting) A fee or tax for setting up a shop or stall, or for trading at a *Bázár*.

Bájár-chalan, Mar. (बाजारचलन) Current in the market, as coin.

Bázár-kharch, H. (P. خرچ) Expenses incurred for market purchases; daily or domestic disbursements.

Bázár-nirakh, H. (P. بازار نرخ) Mar. (बाजारनिरख) Market rate of prices. Price-current.

Bázár or Bájár-phasgi, Karn. (ಬಾಜಾರಫಸಗಿ) Tax or toll on articles brought to market.

Bájárvára, Mar. (बाजारवाड़ा) Market-place.

BAZĀĀT, H. A. Agency, commission. See *Bizāāt*.

BĀZĪ, H. (A. بعدی) Some, several, miscellaneous. (In the Hindu dialects it always becomes *Báji* or *Báje*, बाजी, बाजे).

Bāzi- or Bájí-báb, H. (A. باب) Various or miscellaneous items. Head of a revenue account, comprehending various petty taxes and cesses. Also *Bāzi-bábat* and *Bāzi-dafā*.

Bāzi- or Bájí-jamā, H. (A. جمع) Miscellaneous revenue. Aggregate of revenue derived from other sources than the Mál and Sair or land revenue and customs and excise; as from fines for petty offences, fees, cesses, &c., most of which are now abolished.

Bāzi- or Bájí-kharch, H. (A. خرچ) Bāje-kharch, Mar., Bāja-kharchu, Tel., also corruptly, *Bāzi-curtch* or *kurch*, Miscellaneous expenses. An item in revenue accounts for sundry charges not included in the fixed regular disbursement. A deduction in revenue accounts formerly allowed to Zamindars to cover their claims to compensation for expenses incurred in the collection of the revenue, the repair of roads and bridges, including something additional by way of remuneration for their public services.

Bāzi-zamín or zumeen, H. (P. زمین, land) Miscellaneous lands: applied especially to *Lá-kharāj* lands, or lands exempted from assessment, and paying no revenue, or a light quit-rent only, to the Government, held under different tenures: according to some authorities, not inclusive of *Chákarán* lands, or those held in lieu of pay for public services.

Bāzi-zamín daftar, H. P. (دفتر) Before the permanent settlement, an office in Bengal for the investigation and registry of miscellaneous rent-free tenures.

BÁZÍGAR, H., or, in some dialects, BĀJÍGAR, BAJEegur, (from P. باز, sport, play) A juggler, a tumbler; a low caste, living by sleight of hand and bodily tricks.

BÁZIK, A. (بازک) A kind of spirituous liquor made from grapes boiled down to about a third, whether before or after fermentation, prohibited by Mohammedan law.

BAZZÁZ, H. (A. بزاز) A cloth merchant, a draper.

BÁZU, H. (بازو) A document bearing the seal or signature of a competent officer of the Mogul government authenticating a royal grant.

Bázu-i-farmán, H. A document giving effect to a royal grant.

BE, H. (بی) A particle prefixed to words to imply absence or privation; as *Be-báh*, H. P. Without arrears, paid up in full.

Be-chhápar, Ben. (বেছাপর) Without a roof. Applied to the site of a village on which no huts longer remain, having been abandoned by the inhabitants.

Be-chirágh, H. (P. بی and چراغ, a lamp; without a light) Ruined, deserted, desolate (as a village).

Be-dákhil, H. (from دخل, entering) Dismissed, set aside, not admitted; also, ejected, dispossessed (of land).

Be-dákhilí, H. (داخلی, entering) Ejection, dispossession.

Be-dáná, H. (from the A. دعوی, a plaint) Relinquishment of a claim or suit.

Be-dáná-patra, H. A. S. An acquittance, a release, a paper acknowledging the abandonment of a suit.

Be-já, H. (P. جا, a place) Improper, out of place, unreasonable.

Be-já-hurķi, H. (قرقي, distraint) Illegal distraint, a suit for replevin.

Be-kár, H. (P. کار, business) Unemployed, without work.

Behári, H. (P. بیکاری) An unemployed labourer. Incorrectly confounded with *Begári*, q. v.

Be-ḥasur or *Be-taḥsír*, H. (A. تقصیر, قصور) Without blame, innocent, acquitted.

Be-námí, H. P. (from نام, a name) Nameless, fictitious, fraudulent; as a purchase under a false name, or land held in another name than that of the real proprietor.

Be-náris, H. (A. وارث, an heir) *Bewárasí*, Mar. (बेवारी) Without heirs; lands, property, &c.

Bewáris-mál, H. A. Property that escheats to the Government in default of heirs.

(There are many other such compounds, as they may be formed at pleasure.)

BEB, H. (بیب) A grass from which a twine is made; also called BÁBAR.

BEBARTTA, BEBURTTU, Uriya. Head officer of a tributary Rájá.

BEDÁ or BERÁ, Hindi (बेड़ा) Ben. (বেড়া from S. বেহন) A fence or hedge, an inclosure.

BEPÍ or BERÍ, Ben. (বেড়ী) A fetter.

BÉDA, BÉDANU, plur. *Bedaru*, whence commonly *Beder* or *Vedar*, Karn. (ಬೇಡ, ಬೇಡನು, ಬೇಡರು) The name of a caste, or of members of it, who are considered as

outcastes, or Chandálas, and live by the chase; hunters, fowlers: they are considered in Mysore as coming originally from Telingana.

Bédara-halli, Karn. (ಬೇಡರಹಳ್ಳಿ) A village of Bédars, or outcastes, living as hunters and fowlers.

BEDDALU, Karn. (ಬೆಡ್ಡಲು) Tax upon the straw of the dry grain, the whole of which is taken by the Ryots.

BEDDA-SISTU, Tel. (బెడ్డశిస్తు) The summer crop.

BÉDIGA, Tel. (ಬೆಡಿಗ) Quit rent.

BEGÁR, BEGÁRI, also BIGAR, BIGÁRI, corruptly, BEEGAR, BEEGARAH, BAGÁRAH, H. (بیگاری, بیگار, from P. بی, and گار, for کار, who works, S. कार) A forced labourer, one pressed to carry burthens for individuals or the public. Under the old system, when pressed for public service, no pay was given. The *Begári*, though still liable to be pressed for public objects, now receives pay. Forced labour for private service is prohibited.

Begári, H. Ben. (بیگاری, बेगारी) The act of pressing labourers or servants. In Mar., *Bigár* or *Begár* (बिगार, बेगार) is the forced labour, *Bigári* or *Begári* (बिगारी, बेगारी) the labourer. In Karnáta, *Begári* (ಬೇಗಾರಿ) is the performance of the lowest village offices without pay, but requited by fees in grain, or rent-free land.

BEHÁRA, Ben. (बेहारा, S. अवहार:) A domestic servant, 'a bearer,' a palanquin-bearer.

BEHDÁ, pronounceable BEHRÁ, also BEHARÁ and BEHERÁ, incorrectly BAHERA, Mar. (बेहड़ा, बेहेड़ा) A document under the Mahratta Government, shewing the amount of all the fixed receipts and disbursements of the state, all establishments, grants, and endowments, and all particular transactions during the past year. It formed the basis of the collections of the ensuing year. A budget. A statement of ways and means.

BEHJAR, (?) Cultivation of barley and grain mixed.—*Doab*.

BEHNAUR or BEHAN, H. (بہنور, بیہنور) Nursery for rice plants. (Eastern Oudh.)

BEHRÁ, H. (بہرا) Grass kept for pasturage.

BEHRÍ, BEHREE, incorrectly, BHERI, BHEREE, BEHRY, BIHRI, H. (بہری, P. ہیرہ, a share, a quota) A proportionate rate or subscription: assessment on a share: instalments paid by under-tenants to the landlord: distribution of an aggregate sum among a number of individuals, or a monthly collection from them according to circumstances. A subdivision of a *Patṭidári* or *Bhayachári* estate, being an

unequal fractional part of a Thók ; that is, a Thók of three Biṣwas may be divided into three Behris ; one containing two Biṣwas, one $\frac{3}{4}$ ths, and one $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a Biṣwa. The share or interest of one of the coparceners in such estate. Beng. Reg. vii. 1822, s. 12.

Behrī-bandi, corruptly, *Bhery-bundy*, *Bery-bundy*, or *Behry-bundy*, H. (بيهرى بندية) One of the items formerly allowed in the revenue accounts as abatements of the collection. An allowance for keeping causeways and embankments in repair, also for digging and repairing wells and other public works, the charge of which was borne in common by the Zamindars of a district, in proportion to their estates.

Behrī-barār, H. (برار, tax) Collection on shares of the revenue in kind.

Behrī-dār, corruptly, *Beyrydar*, H. (دار, who has) The holder of a share in the lands of a village. One bearing his quota in the assessment and charges.

BEJHARÁ, BEJHURA, H. (بيجھرا) A mixed crop, generally of rice and barley.

BEJOT, H. (P. بي, without, and H. جوت, tillage) Untilled, as land : applied also to a Ryot who has ceased to cultivate, and has thrown up his land.

Bejot-jamā, H. (A. جمع) A statement in the public account of the revenue leviable on the land left untilled.

Bejot-zamín, H. (A. زمین) Land abandoned or untilled, as registered in the village accounts.

BEJWÁR or BÍJWÁR, H. (بيجوار, from *Bīj*, बीج, seed) Perquisite of the lower classes, consisting of a portion of the seed-corn brought away daily from the fields. (Rohilkhand.)

BEL or BÍL, H. (P. بيل) A sort of spade or hoe, a pick-axe.

Belcha, or *Belchak*, or *Belak*, *Belchu*, *Belchuk*, *Beluk*, (بيلىك, بيلچك, بيلچك) A small spade or hoe.

Beldár, or *Bıldár*, H. (بيلدار) A digger, a delver, one who works with a *Bél*, a pick-axe, or a spade ; a pioneer, a sapper, a miner.

BEL, H. (P. بيل, S. विस्व) A creeping plant, a sort of jasmine. A fruit-tree (*Ægle marmelos*). A spot on which the receiving-pans of a sugar-factory are placed. A line marked out on a road, or in a garden, to shew the direction of any proposed work.

Bel-bhaṇḍár, corruptly, *Belbundar*, Mar. (बेलभण्डार) The leaves of the *Bél* tree and turmeric placed upon an idol. A form of oath. Taking such leaves from off the idol,

and swearing by them. An agreement or promise satisfied by this oath.

BELÁ, also BEHLÁ, H. (P. Bīla, بيل, بيل) Mar. BELEN, (बेले) Money, or a bag of money, carried by a person of rank and wealth as he travels, for the purpose of distributing or throwing among the poor.

Belá-bardár, H. (P. بردار) An officer who distributes or scatters money among the poor on the part of a superior, a purse-bearer, an almoner.

Belá-hharch, H. Expenditure of a man of rank or wealth in almsgiving.

BEĀSU, BELAVI, BEĒ, &c., Karn. (ಬೆಳಸು, ಬೆಳವೆ, ಬೆಳೆ, and other deriv. from ಬೆಳೆ, to grow) Growing corn, a standing crop.

Belasáda-hola, Karn. (ಬೆಳಸಾದಹೊಲ) A field of grown corn.

BELBÚTA, H. (بيلبوتا) A bush.

BĒĒ, Karn. (ಬೆಲೆ) One-eighth of a rupee ; also split pulse.

BELHA, or BEYLHA, Thug. The person who selects the spot where the murder is to be committed.

Belhañ, Thug. Selection of the spot where travellers are to be strangled.

BELKÍ, BELKEE, H. (بيلكي) A cattle-breeder, a grazier.

BELLA, Karn. (ಬೆಲ್ಲ) A coarse kind of sugar, commonly called Jágari.

Bella-dále, Karn. (ಬೆಲ್ಲದಾಲಿ) A sugar-mill or press, sugar-baking.

Bella-dagána, Karn. (ಬೆಲ್ಲದಗಾಣ) A coarse sugar-mill.

BELWA, Karn. (ಬೆಲ್ವ) A man whose business it is to gather the juice of the Tál tree, speaking Máláyalim, though settled in Mysore.

BELWAL, Mar. (?) High land.

BENÁP, Hindi (बेनाप, from P. بي, without, and S. नाप, measuring, corruptly changing *m* to *n*) Unmeasured, unsurveyed.

Benáp-ha-paṭṭá, Hindi (बेनाप का पट्टा) A lease in which it is agreed between the renter and the cultivator that the original measurement and average rates shall remain unaltered as long as the cultivator pays the stipulated rent.

BENAUDHÁ, H. (بيندوہا) A name commonly given to the country between Allahabad and the further side of the Sarju river, also called Benáwat.

BENDE, Karn. (बिन्डी) A kind of hemp made from the fibres of the *Hibiscus esculentus*.

BENGAT, BENGUT, H. (बिन्त, बेंगत) Seed: especially when lent for sowing to an indigent Ryot, who is to repay the same at harvest, with such addition as may be agreed upon.—Benares.

BENT, H. (बिन्त, बेंट) The handle of a hoe, axe, or similar implement. Pronounced BÍT in Rohilkhand, and BINTA in Dehli.

BENTAGAM, Tam. (possibly an error for *Bandagam*, q. v.) Mortgaged plough-land. (Travancore.)

BEHÁR, H., &c. (बिहार, बेओहार, S. व्यवहार) BÉHÁRA, Karn. (ಬಿಹಾರ) Business, calling, trade, traffic, money-lending. A loan. 'In law,' legal proceedings. At Jabalpur, a *Kánungo*.

Beohará, Beohárá, Beoháriyá, and less correctly, *Bahorá, H., &c.* (बिहोरा, बिहोरा, बिहोरा, बेओहरा, बहोरा, S. व्यवहारी, व्यवहारिक) *Béhári*, Karn. (ಬಿಹಾರಿ) A trader, a man of business, a merchant, a money-lender, a creditor. A litigant, one who engages, or may engage, in legal proceedings.

BEPÁR, H. (बिपार, बेपार, S. व्यापार) Trade, traffic.

Bepári, H., Ben., Mar., also pronounced *Baipári* or *Byopári*, and written *Baypparee, Beopáree, &c.* (बिपारी, बेपारी, वैपारी, बेपारी, S. व्यापारी) A trader, a dealer, a shopkeeper, a travelling trader or pedlar. A merchant, a grain merchant.

BER, Mar. (बेर) Second or transverse ploughing of a field.

BÉRA, Karn. (ಬೆರ) Trade, merchandise.

BERÁ, H. (بیر) A raft, a float, especially one on which a sort of paper and tinsel boat, with the face of a female and crest and breast of a peacock at the prow, is set afloat by the Mohammadans on the rivers of Bengal, with lights and music, in honour of *Khaja Khizr*, on the evenings of the Thursdays, especially of the last Thursday, of *Bhádón* (Aug.—Sept.). Opulent persons amuse themselves with being rowed up and down the river during part of the night in illuminated boats, having musicians and singers on board. The *Berá* is usually presented in consequence of a vow made during the previous year, in acknowledgment of some benefit, as the birth of a child, supposed to have been obtained through the intercession of the saint.

BERAP, Mar. (बेरड) A low tribe in the South Maráṭha country,

inhabiting the hills and thickets, and subsisting by the chase, and by plunder. They are sometimes employed in police duties, and in garrisoning forts, and are also called *Rámosí*.

BERAGÁDU, Tel. (బెరగడు) A purchaser.

BERÁJEE-KÁ PAṬṬÁ, Hindi, (बेराजी का पट्टा) A lease of certain rates to be paid by the Ryot for ploughing the soil, levied upon the crop raised by actual measurement. The amount paid is never to be less than that of the preceding year, and increases with additional cultivation, according to the usual rates (*Puraniya*). (The word is of doubtful origin, and may be a corruption of *Berij*, q. v.; or of the P. *be*, without, and *rāzi*, assent.)

BERAMU, Tel. (బెరము) Traffic, trade, a bargain.

BERÁR, H. (بیرار) In Baitul and the Dakhin the same as the *Kánungo* of Hindustan, the village registrar and accountant.

BERHA, H. (بیرھا, S. वेष्टन) A paling, an inclosure. BERH-NÁ, (بیرھنا, from the same S. root, वेष्ट, to surround) means also to drive off cattle by force, to foray.

BERÍ, BEREE, H. (بیری, बेडी, from S. वेष्ट, to surround) BIRÍ, or BERÍ, Mar. (बिडी, बेडी) Iron fetters, or a chain for man or animals. A sort of basket with two ropes, by which water is thrown up from a pond or well to a higher elevation, when it irrigates a garden or field.

BERI, Tel. (బెరి) The name of a caste in the south of India, following trade, and claiming to belong to the original *Vaiśya* caste. They also call themselves *Chitti*, or, more correctly, *Sheti*, from the S. *Śreshṭhí*, a merchant; but, as belonging to the left-hand castes, they are distinct from the *Komatis* or *Chittis* of the right-hand division.

BERÍJ, also written BARIJ, and BERIZ, or BARIZ, Mar. (बेरीज) BÉRÍJU, Tel. (బెరిజు) Karn. (ಬೆರಿಜು) all from the P. *برج*, an account) The total sum or aggregate of an account. The total amount of a revenue assessment, the same as *Jamá*; the total assessment of a district. The items of the assessment on a *Zamindári*, usually inserted, in former times, in the middle of the grant, and thence identified with that part of the document in which the entry was made, or 'the middle' of the paper; also the nett revenue assessment, after allowing for village and other fixed charges. In Karnáta the original *Bidnur* assessment was termed the *Shist*; the

additions made by Hyder and Tipu, the *Shámil*. The two together constituted the *Karim* (? *Kadím*) *Berij*, or old or original assessment. The assessment of 1819-20 is termed the *Tarao Berij* : the *Śásvata* (S. perpetual) *Berij* is the permanent settlement. The term is more usually employed in the south than in the north of India to express the sense of a settlement of the Revenue. In Hindustan it more commonly referred to the entry of the *Jamâ* in the *Zamindári* grant.

BÉSÁYA, more correctly, VYAVASÁYA, Karn. (ಬೇಸಾಯ, from S. अवसाय) Cultivation, agriculture, farming.

Bésáyadava, Karn. (ಬೇಸಾಯದವ) A farmer, a cultivator.

Bésáyadabhúmi, Karn. (ಬೇಸಾಯದಭೂಮಿ) Land under tillage.

BESHI, H. (P. بيشي) Increase, surplus. Increased assessment, either on the general account, or any particular item of the revenue; as corrupted, *Beeshy* and *Beeshy-mamooli* occur to express the additional duty formerly levied on the cultivator of opium.

Beshi-jamâ, H. (A. جمع) Increase of revenue or assessment upon that of the preceding year.

Beshi-zamín, H. (A. زمین) Increase in the lands cultivated, either by addition, or by more accurate measurement. Separate columns are kept for this and the preceding in the books of the village.

BESTA, Tel. Karn. (ಬೆಸ್ಟ) The name of the caste of fishermen in the Madras and Mysore provinces, to which the palankeen-bearers usually belong.

Bestarava, *Bestaru*, Karn. (ಬೆಸ್ಟರವ, plur. ಬೆಸ್ಟರು) The name of a caste in Mysore, comprising fishermen, lime-burners, and palankeen-bearers. (Probably the same as the preceding Telugu word.)

BETÁ, H. &c. (بيتا) A son, BETÍ (بيتي) A daughter.

BE-TAN-MÁL, H. (P. بي, without, تن, *tan*, a body or person, and *mál*, مال, property) An escheat, property devolving to the State in default of legal claimants. (This has evidently been confounded with *Bait ul-mál*, q. v., which has thence been incorrectly interpreted an escheat.

BET- or BETRA-BANDI, H. (بيتربندي, from S. *vetra*, वेत्र, a cane or willow) A Pargana or *Zamindári* charge formerly allowed to be set off from the assessment as being incurred for mats or wicker work in which goods or treasure were packed for transmission to the *Śubadár* of the province, or to the court of Dehli. (Misprinted in the

fifth Report, and so copied into the Glossary, *Bedrh-cundly*.)

BETH, H. (بيته) Sandy, unproductive soil. (Rohilkhand.)

BETHÍÁ, Uriya (ବେଠିଆ) An impressed labourer, a *Begárá*.

BETTA, or BETT, Karn. (ಬೆಟ್ಟ) High land, a hill, a mountain. The third and worst kind of land for rice, situated on high ground, and imperfectly irrigated, yielding but one crop a-year; also called BORU-BETT.

BEWÁRÁ, Mar. (बेवारा) Discharge of business, settlement of a debt, &c. See *Beohár*.

BHÁBAR, BHABUR, H. (بھابر) The forest under the Sewalik hills. The name of a light black soil in the neighbourhood of Baitul.

BHABHÚT, H. (بھبھوت, S. विभूति) The ashes of burnt cow-dung, with which mendicants, of the *Śaiva* orders chiefly, besmear their bodies.

BHÁCHÁ, also BHÁCHRÚ, Mar. (भाचा, भाचरु) A nephew : BHÁCHÍ, (भाची) A niece : the son or daughter of a man's sister, of a woman's brother or sister, or of a husband's sister.

Bháchejányvái, Mar. (भाचेजांवाई) The husband of such a niece.

Bháchesún, Mar. (भाचेसून) The wife of such a nephew.

BHADÁ, BHUDÁ, H. (بھدّا) A kind of grass growing in a poor soil to the height of little more than a foot, making excellent fodder.

BHADÁHAR, BHUDAHUR, H. (بھدّاहर, भदाहर) Cutting grain when it is only half ripe.

BHADAÍ, BHUDUYEE, H. (بھدّاई, भदई) The produce of the month Bhádou; the grain, &c., gathered in that month—Aug.—Sept.

BHADARÍÁ, BHUDUREEA, H. (بھدّاریا, भदरीआ) A tribe of mendicants of Brahmanical descent, professors of astrology. (Probably from *Bhadra*, S., auspiciousness.)

BHADAURÍÁ, BHADOURIA, corruptly, BHUDOREA, H. (بھدّاوريا, भदौरीआ) A branch of the Chauhan Rájputs, residing chiefly in the provinces of Agra and Etáwa, and in other places along the Jumna, whence the tract is termed Bhadáwar. The Raja of the district pretends to be descended from an ancient family, the members of which enjoyed high consideration at the court of Delhi from the reign of Akbar, and his pretensions are admitted by the surrounding Rajas, who yield him precedence, and accept from him the Tilaka or frontal mark on their accession.

BHADBHADÁNÁ, BHUDBHUDANA, H. (بھدبھدانا, भदभदाना)

Cutting grain when half ripe. Stealing fruit from a tree.

BHÁDE, Mar. (भाडे) BHÁDÁ, or BHÁRÁ, Ben. (ভাড়া)

BHÁTAK, Karn. (ਭਾਤਕ) Hire, rent, price, recompence.

Bhádatakhyá, Ben. (ভাডতকীয়া) A renter, a tenant.

Bhádēkarí, Mar. (भाडेकारी) One who lets out any thing for rent or hire, one who works for hire, a hireling.

BHADON, corruptly, BAUDON, H. (بھادون, भादों, S. भाद्रः)

The fifth month of the luni-solar year (Aug.—Sept.).

Bhádōnvi, or Bhádū, corruptly, Bhádovey, Hindi, (भादोवी,

भादुई) Bhádavi, Mar. (भादवी) Relating to the month Bhádōn, or the harvest gathered in Aug.—Sept. : autumnal.

BHÁDRA, S., &c. (भाद्र) The fifth month of the luni-solar year (Aug.—Sept.)

BHÁDRABAU, Ben. (ভাদ্রবৌ) A younger brother's wife.

BHÁG, BHÁGAM, corruptly, BAUG, BAUGAUM, BAUGOM,

H., but in most other dialects also, (بھائی, S. भागं) A share, a part, a portion, a share in kind : tax, duty, the share of the Government. Share or portion of inheritance.

In Hindu law, partition may be regulated amongst the sons according to the number of their mothers, or the wives of the deceased, which is termed *Patnī bhāga* ; but this is allowable only where the usage has been long established as the custom of the family. The more regular distribution is according to the number of sons (*putra*), thence denominated *Putra-bhāga*. See *Vibhāga*.

Bhág-batái corruptly, Bhugvuttee, H. (بھگت بٹائی,

भागवटाई) Apportionment of shares of the crop in kind between the cultivator and the Government.

Bhág-batti (?) Bhágavati, (from S. *Bhāga*, share, and the possessive particle *vati*, belonging to, or possessed of). In Guzerat, division of the crop in kind, the Government taking one-half of the crop in the rainy season, and from one-third to one-fifth of that in the dry season, if the land be irrigated; (probably an error for the preceding).

Bhágdār, corruptly, Baugdar, H. (بھگدار, भागदार)

Bhágidār, Guz. (भागीदार) A sharer, a partner; also, in Cuttack, an accomplice.

Bhágdārí, H. (بھگداری, भागदारी) Holding a share; the same as *Pattidārí*, in the Dakhin.

Bhágí, H. (भागो) A sharer, a partner; also, a share, a portion.

Bhágí-dār, Mar. (भागीदार) A sharer, a partner. It also occurs *Bhágil* and *Bhágeli*.

Bhág-jot, Ben. (ভাগজোত) Cultivation by the Ryot on the terms of sharing the crop with the Zamindar.

Bhág-khamár, Ben. (ভাগখামার) The transfer of land, held on the condition last named, from one Ryot to another Ryot, the latter engaging to give to the former a half share of the produce.

Bhágwár, H. (بھگوار, भागवार) Held upon a joint or sharing tenure (land, &c.)

BHAGAT, H. (بھگت, corruption of *Bhaht*) A religious mendicant, a worshipper of *Vishṇu*.

BHÁGNAR, H. (بھಾಗنر, भागनर) A name given to the rich alluvial lands under the banks of the Jumná.

BHAGTÁ, H. (بھگتا) A tribe of Ahírs.

BHÁÍ, BHAE, also BHAIYÁ, less correctly, BHAYA and

BHYE, H., &c. (بھائی, بھیا, भाई, भैया, S. भातृ) Ben.

(ভাই) A brother, a natural brother; also, a friend and companion; metaphorically, a brother. It is especially applied also to individuals connected by community of origin and joint interest in a common ancestral property, proprietors of shares, either actually or conventionally, in the same village lands. (The derivatives and compounds may follow either form of the primitive, but those which take the second form, *Bhaiyá* or *Bhaya*, are most frequent.

Bhái-ans, *Bhaiyáns*, H. (بھائی انس, भैयांश, from चंश, a share) The share or portion of a brother or a co-parcener.

Bhaiyánsi-bíghá, H. (भैयांशीबीघा) An arbitrary measure of land, used by the brotherhood of a co-parcenary village, for apportioning the revenue upon the lands they cultivate. It is larger than that in common use upon which the revenue is assessed at so much per Bigha.

Bhái-band, *Bhaee-bund*, H. (بھائی بند) A brother, one by lineal affinity, or one by community of origin and interest, or only by friendship and association.

Bhái-bandí, H. (بھائی بندی, भाईबंदी) Brotherhood, fraternity, actual or incidental.

Bhái-bat, *Bhaeebut*, or *Bháivad*, *Bhaeenrud*, or *Bhybut*,

Bhyrud, H. (بھائیبت, भाईबत, from *bat* or *vad* affix

implying like to) As a brother or co-parcener, brother or partner-like (acting, engaging, sharing, &c.)

Bháibau, Ben. (ভাইবৌ) A brother's wife.

Bhaiyá-bánt, H. (भैयाबांट) Held in common, as a village. See the next.

Bhaiyáchará, or *Bhaiyáchári*, less correctly, *Bhayachára*, &c., H. (بھیاچارا, भैयाचारी, भैयाचारी, either from the S. *chara*, चर, going, or *áchára*, institute, fra-

ternal establishment) Lands, or villages, or certain rights and privileges held in common property, either entirely or in part, as in the perfect, or imperfect *Pattidārī* tenure by a number of families forming a brotherhood, originally perhaps descended from a common ancestor, but now not always connected by sameness of descent. Their several claims and liabilities are sometimes regulated by established custom, but they sometimes rest upon ancestral rights, the nature and extent of which are not always easy of determination and adjustment, and require careful investigation. In all such fraternities the Government revenue is most usually paid through one of the number representing the whole. Any one of the co-parceners may let or mortgage his share to a non-proprietor; in some places, subject to the concurrence of the rest of the fraternity. In such case, the original shareholder may retain his privileges of administering and voting, in regard to the interests of the community, as well as his share in the manorial rights of the whole to waste lands, water-courses and reservoirs, ground-rents on land let to strangers, taxes on trades, fees on occasional fairs, and a variety of other emoluments which are shared in common.

Bhāi-hissī, H. (from the P. *حصه*, a part) The shares of a brotherhood.

Bhāijhi, Ben. (ভাইসী) A brother's daughter.

Bhāi- or *Bhaiyā-jamā*, H. (भाई-भैयाजमा) A fee paid to the head or heads of the village on settling the assessment of the revenue.

Bhāi, or *Bhaiyā-pansi*, H. (بھائی پنسی, भाई-भैयापंसी) The shares of a co-parcenary or brotherhood.

Bhāi-dvitiyā, H., &c. (from the S. भानुद्वितीया) A Hindu festival. See *Bhrātri-dvitiyā*.

Bhāi-phoṭ, Ben. (ভাইফোট) Marking the foreheads of brothers with sandal, on the preceding festival.

Bhāi-puā, Uriya, (ଭାଇପୁଆ) Lit., A brother's son, applied to a relation holding lands in a village on easier terms than others not related to the Zamindar, on paying a proportion of the revenue and village charges.

BHAIMĪ, S. (भैमी, from *Bhīma*, भीम) The eleventh of Māgha, on which day offerings are presented to the manes, in honour of *Bhīma*.

BHAIS, Thug. One of the seven original clans.

BHAITĀ, Hin. (भैता) A stunted crop.

BHAJANAPPURA, Mal. (ഭജനപ്പുറം) The palace of the Elia Raja of Travancore. A private residence in a temple.

BHĀJAWAL, Mar. (भाजावल) Burning the weeds off the ground before sowing the seed. Ground so burned.

BHĀJĪDAST, Mar. (from भाजी, vegetables, and P. *dast*, دست, the hand) A tax levied in kind, either by the Government or the village officers, on fruit and vegetables brought to market.

BHĀKAR, Mar. (भाकर) A plain cake of bread; most usually applied to bread made from inferior grains, as holcus, millet, &c.

BHAKSI, H. (بھکسی, भक्सी) A dungeon, a chamber in which revenue defaulters in native states are confined.

BHAKSHYA, S. (भक्ष्यः) Eatable, what may be legally eaten; in opposition to *Abhakshya*, what is not to be eaten, what is prohibited.

BHAKT, *BHUKT*, also read *BHAKAT*, *BHAKTA*, and *BHAGAT*, H. (بھکت, S. *bhakta*, भक्तः) A follower, a worshipper, one devoted to, as to a divinity, as *Śiva-bhakt*, a follower of Śiva; *Vishṇu-bhakt*, an adorer of Vishṇu.

Bhākta, S. (deriv. of भक्तः) A follower, a dependant, a pensioner, a religious sect or school, as those of *Śaivas*, or of *Vaishṇavas*. The right-hand worshippers of *Śaktī* are also called *Bhāktas*.

Bhakti, S. (भक्तिः) Faith, devotion, service, hire of labour.

BHĀL, H. (भाल) A tribe of Rajputs, proprietors of lands in the districts of Bulandshahar and Aligarh.

Bhālsultān, H. (بہااصلتان) A clan of Rajputs, same as the *Bhāl*, but freer from intermixture.

BHALĀWAN, *BHULAWUN*, Mar. (भलावण) A letter of credit, one of introduction or recommendation.

BHĀLE, or *BHĀLU*, Thug. The cry of the jackall—an unlucky omen.

BHĀMATYĀ, or *BHĀṆWATYĀ*, Mar. (भामट्या, भांवट्या) A sly thief, a pickpocket, a shoplifter, &c.

BHĀṆḌ, commonly pronounced *Bhāṇṛ*, H. (भाण्ड, from the S. भाण्डः, buffoonery) A native actor, mime, and jester, of a particular tribe, now usually Mohammadans, but sprung from the Hindu Bahrupiyas.

BHĀṆḌ, H., &c. (S. بھانڈ, भाण्ड) A vessel. Stock, capital.

Bhāṇḍār, or *Bhāṇḍār*, or *Bhāṇḍāra*, also *Bhāṇḍār-hhāna*, H., Mar. (भण्डार, भाण्डार, भण्डारा, from the S. भाण्डागारः) *Bandāra*, or *Bhandāra*, Karn. (ಬಂಡಾರ, ಭಂಡಾರ) A treasury, a store, a room where household supplies are kept. Villages managed by the Raja or Zamindar himself, his own peculiar estate, not rented or farmed to others. In Cuttack, also, a reservoir.

Bhāṇḍārī, H., Mar. (भाण्डारी) A treasury, a store. See the last. In Guzerat, a kind of guarantee-assurance to a creditor that a loan made by him shall be repaid by the borrower, without the surety's becoming personally liable. Also, guarantee or assurance to any person of the undisturbed enjoyment of recognised office or property, granted on many occasions by the British Government to the creditors and officers of the *Gaīkwar*.

Bhāṇḍārī, H., Mar., &c. (from *Bhāṇḍāra*) A treasurer, a storekeeper. In Sylhet, a servant, an out-door servant. In other parts of Bengal, a steward. In Cuttack, also, a barber.

BHĀṆDĀRĀ, BHUNḌARA, Mar. (भंडारा) A feast given to a number of religious mendicants or Gosains. (Perhaps the same as *Baṇḍhāra*, q. v.)

BHĀṆDĀRĪ, BHUNḌAREE, Mar. (भंडारी) A man of a low caste, whose especial employment it is to draw the sap from the cocoa-nut tree, and convert it, by fermentation, into a strong spirituous liquor.

Bhāṇḍār-mār, Mar. (भंडारमाड) A cocoa-nut tree reserved for the preparation of spirit, and not allowed to bear fruit.

BHANG, BHÁNG, BHUNG, BHANG, corruptly, BANG, H. (بھنگ, بھنگ, P. बङ्ग, *bang*) Mar. (भंग, भोग) Ben. (भंग) Tam. (பங்கு) &c. An intoxicating preparation of hemp (*Cannabis sativa*), either an infusion of the leaves and capsules, or the leaves and stalks bruised and pounded, and chewed or smoked like tobacco. According to Mr. Elliot, the natives of Hindustan distinguish the Bhang from the Ganja plant; the former bearing female flowers only, the latter male. From Dr. O'Shaughnessy's description, the term Bhang properly applies to the larger leaves and capsules, and Ganja to the dried plant with the stalks. From the Bhang is prepared the infusion bearing the same name. The Ganja is used for smoking.—Bengal Dispensatory.

Bhangī, H. (بھنگی, भंगी) One addicted to the use of Bhang.

Bhāṇgrā, H. (بھانگرا, भानगरा) One who is addicted to the use of Bhang.

Bhāṅgera, H. (بھانگیرا, भानगेरा) A seller of Bhang.

Bhangela, H. (بھنگیلا) Hempen cloth for wear, or for sacks, also sacks made of it.

BHÁNGÁ, Mar. (भांगा) A field, a division of a field.

BHANGÍ, BHUNGEE, corruptly, BANGY, or BAHANGY, H.

(بھنگی, भंगी) The name of a low caste, employed as sweepers, and in the most inferior menial offices. They are said to be of mixed origin, having sprung from the union of a Brahman woman and a Sudra man. They extend throughout Hindustan, where they are known by different appellations, as *Mehtar*, *Halál-khor*, &c. They profess to be Hindus, observing some Hindu usages, but in others they follow the practices of the Mohammadans, and can scarcely be considered as members of either faith. The name is probably derived from Bhang, for the Bhangis are generally addicted to the use of intoxicating drugs and liquors.

BHANGÁ, Uriya, (ଢ଼ାଢ଼ି) Correct weightment of salt.

Bhangá-moharir, Uriya, (A. a clerk, محرر) An officer who superintends the weightment of salt.

BHANGUNI, Tel. (?) Settlement of a dispute among Ryots by arbitration. (Ganjam.)

BHANGURIÁ, H. (بھانگوریا) A branch of the *Gaur-taga* tribe in Bulandshahar.

BHÁNĀ, H. (بھانجا, भान्जा, S. भञ्ज, to divide) An arrangement by which three or four Ryots engage to assist each other in turn, either in preparing the crop or getting in the harvest. When it is the turn, or *Bhánjá*, of the one to be assisted, the others contribute ploughs, bullocks, and labourers.

BHÁNS, Mar. (भांस) Heap of husks and grains of rice produced from grinding in order to husk.

Bhānsal, Mar. (भांसल) Husked rice.

BHANSARA, H. (بھانسرا) A branch of the Ahír tribe.

BHANS-LENA, Thug. • To defraud one another in the partition of the spoil.

BHANTÁ, BHUNṬA, H. (بھنٹا, भन्टा) A ploughman's wages in kind. (Rohilkhand. Elsewhere the word is *Bhaṭṭa*.)

BHANWAG, BHUNWUG, H. (بھنوک) A small clan of Rajputs.

BHÁO, Ben. (ভাও) Mar. (भाव) Price of any thing, value of an article, market price or rate; interest on money or seed advanced.

BHÁOLÍ, BHAOLEE, or BHÁVALÍ, corruptly, BHOWLEY, BHAWELEY, BEHAVILLEY, H. (بھاولی, भावली) Distribution of the products of the harvest, in previously stipulated proportions between the landlord and tenant. Rent paid in kind, instead of money. It is also possibly the correct form of *Baoli*, q. v.

Bháoli-khīl, H. (بھاولی کھیل) Land recently brought

into cultivation, and of which the cultivator is allowed a larger share of the produce.

Bháoli-pá, H. (بھاولی پا), corruptly, *Bhowley-pah*, (بھاولی پا) Land long cultivated, in which the proportional share of the cultivator is less than in land of recent cultivation.

BHAR, BHUR, H. (بھر, S. भर) Full, complete (used chiefly in composition).

Bhar-has, Mar. (?) Land paying full rent. (*Dakhin*.)

Bharpái, or *pae*, H. (بھریا پی) Mar. (भरपाई) A release in full endorsed on the back of a receipt (being properly the two last words of the phrase, *main ne kauri bhar-pái*, the kauris have been received in full by me).

Bharvasúl, Mar. (भरवसूल, from A. وصول) Full revenue received.

Bharwasulí, Mar. (भरवसुली) A village, &c., from which full revenue is realized.

BHAR, BHUR, H. (بھر) One of the aboriginal races of Hindustan, called also *Rájbbhar*, *Bharat*, and *Bharpatna*. Tradition assigns for their original seat the whole country from Gorakhpur to Bundelkhand, and the Pargana of Bhadoi, properly *Bhar-doi*, in Benares, is named from them. Many old stone forts, embankments, and excavations in Gorakhpur, Azimgarh, Jonpur, Mirzapur, and Allahabad, are ascribed to them. Amongst others, the celebrated fortress of *Vijayagarh*, or *Bijaygarh*, is still called, after them, a *Bharávatí* fort. When met with they are found following the meanest vocations. They are especially swineherds; and are considered as knowing where treasure is hidden. In the hills eastward of Mirzapur there are some *Bhar Rájas*. The name may be possibly an abbreviation of *Bhárata*, a native of *Bhárata* or India; especially as it is retained unaltered as one of their synonymes.

BHÁRÁ, H. (ভাড়া, भाडा) Ben. (ভাড়া) Mar. *Bháren*, (भाड़े) Hire, wages, rent, recompense. In Bengal it is especially the hire of any inanimate thing, and therefore does not imply wages.

Bhárátiya, Ben. (ভাড়াটিয়া) A tenant, a renter.

Bháreharí, Mar. (भाडेकारी) One who lets out houses, cattle, &c. One who hires them. A labourer, a hireling.

Bhárentoren, Mar. (भाड़ेंतोड़ें) A loose term for rent, hire, fare, &c.

BHÁR, or BHÁRÁ, H. &c. (بھار, भार, S. भार, P. भार) A load, a burthen. A rupee weight. A weight of gold equal to twenty tolas.

Bhárá, H. (بھاری) Heavy, weighty, a load.

BHÁRÁ, Mar. (भारा) A bundle of grass, a sheaf of corn.

Bhárebhát, Mar. (भारेभात) Threshed rice, usually yielding half a maund per *bhárá*, or bundle.

BHÁRÁ, (?) A charge made to the Ryot who pays his rent in kind for the carriage of the grain to the place where it is sold. (This may be derived from *Bhár*, a load, or from *Bhárá*, hire; in the latter case it should be written with the hard *r*, (بھارڑا).)

BHÁRÁ, Thug. The dead bodies of the victims (*Dakhini*).

BHARAHAR, Thug. A pitcher full of water. A lucky omen.

BHARÁÍ, corruptly, BHURRYE, BHURAY, BURRY, H. (بھاری, भरई) An allowance formerly made to the Government revenue officers in the provinces of Bareilly and Benares, to cover the cost of remitting the collections to the Government treasury, and of exchanging the different sorts of rupees received in payment into standard currency. A cess or tax raised on pretext of providing for such deductions and allowances, which was originally divided between the Raja and the *Amíl*. *Bharái* was finally abolished by Reg. xiv. 1807, cl. 14.

BHARAKI, Thug. A gun.

BHARAN, BHARANA, or BHARNA, H., Mar., &c. (بھرن, भरण) Completing, filling, rearing. Paying in full. (In the south) A row of betel-nut trees.

BHARANA, Uriya, (ଭରଣ) A measure of rice in the husk, equal to eighty *gaunis*.

BHARANTU-DIBBA, Tel. (భరంతుదిబ్బ) A platform or mound on which a salt-heap is raised. (From *bharantu*, a floor, and *dibba*, a heap.)

BHARAT, BHURUT, also pronounced BHARIT and BARAT, H. (بھارت) Amount of rent paid by an individual, or a party (*Dehli*).

BHARATA, Guz. (भारत) Measurement. An account opened by the debtor in his own handwriting in his creditor's book.

BHÁRAT, corruptly, BHAROTE, Guz. (भारत) A bard. See *Bhát*.

BHÁRATA, or BHARATA-VARSHA, S. (भारत, भरतवर्षः) India; the country or kingdom of Bharata, the son of Dushyanta.

BHARAUNÁ, H. (بھارونا) A load of wool.

BHARAUTI, H. (بھاروتی) A release in full.

BHAR-BHUNJÁ, BHUR-BHOONJA, corruptly, BHADBHOONJA,

BURBOONJA, H. (بھربھونجا, from S. भाट्ट, a frying-pan,

and भर्जक, who fries) Mar. (भडभुंजा) also BHUJÁRÍ, or

BHUNJÁRÍ (भुजारी, भुजारी) Grain-parcher or fryer.

The name of a caste employed in parching and frying

different sorts of grain, pulse, &c. They are said to spring from a Kahár father and Súdra mother, and pretend to be distinguished into seven tribes, which do not intermarry. There is also a tribe of Kayeths distinct from these, who follow the same business.

BHARE, H. (بهری) A kind of grass growing to the height of about nine feet, and used for thatching and making screens.

BHAREKARÍ, Mar. (भरेकरी) A travelling cloth merchant, who buys it from the manufacturer, and retails it to the shopkeepers.

BHARGAT, BHURGUT, Mar. (भरगत, from S. भर, full, and गति, condition) Full complement of any thing, load, lading, cargo.

BHARI, BHUREE, H. (بهری) A weight, that of the old Sicca rupee. In Cuttack, a weight of gold equal to ten máshas.

BHARIPPUKÁRAN, Mal. (ഭരിപ്പുകാരൻ) A superintendant or overseer of a kitchen.

BHARIYÁ, H. (بهریا, भरिया) Land watered by irrigation.

BHARKI, BHURKEE, H. (بهرکی) A kind of land in Behar, superficially of a dark colour, but lighter when turned up by the plough. It is suited to both spring and autumn crops, but requires abundant watering.

BHARNÁ, BHURNÁ, H. (بهرنا) Filling, completing, nourishing. Giving up property in payment of a debt.

BHARNÁ, H. (بهرنا, भरना) The vessel that receives the expressed juice of the sugar-cane.

BHARPATWÁ, H. (بهرپتوا) A branch of the Bhar tribe.

BHARTKUL, H. (بهرتکول) One of the branches of the Gaur-Brahmans (for *Bharata-kul*, of the race of Bharata).

BHARTOT, BHURTOTE, Thug. The strangler, the person who applies the noose.

Bhartoti, Thug. The office of strangler.

BHARTRI, S. (भर्त्री) A protector, a master, a husband.

BHARTRI-HARI-JOGÍ, H. (جوگی, योगी) An order of Hindu mendicants, who profess to have been instituted by Bhartrihari, the brother of Vikramáditya, in the century before Christ.

BHÁRUTHÁL, Mar. (?) A tax for liberty to graze cattle.

BHARWÁR, BHURWAR, Guz. (भरवल) A shepherd, leading a nomadic life, pasturing sheep, goats, and camels, and living on or by their produce in milk and wool.

BHÁRWATIA, or BHARWUTTIA, (?) A feudal dependant or chief in a state of open insurrection against his liege

lord, or against the State, committing robbery and depredation on the country, and assuming the character of an outlaw. (Captain M^cMurdo, Bombay Trans. i. 271, derives it from *Bhar*, out, and *wut*, country; but in that case it would more correctly be *Báherwatanía*; for the words in Guz., as in other dialects, are *Báhar* or *Báher*, from the S. *bahér*, out, and *watan*, from the Arabic, country. Perhaps the aspirate is altogether incorrect, and the word should be *Barnátia*, q. v.)

BHÁRYÁ, pronounced also BHÁRJÁ, H., Ben., &c. (S. भार्या) also BHÁJ, Mar. (भाज) A wife, one wedded according to the ritual of the Vedas. It sometimes denotes a second or inferior wife, as distinct from the *Patní*, the wife first married. It also applies to the female of the Nairs in Malabar.

BHÁSÁN, Ben. (ভাসান) The name of a class of Sirdars in the Kasiya hills.

BHASÁWAN, H. (भसावन) A tax on boats carrying grain.

BHÁSHÁ, S. &c. (भाषा) Speech, a speech, a form of speech, a dialect or language, commonly applied to Hindi. The plaint in a law-suit; (also *Bhášhá-páda*).

BHÁSKARA-SAPTAMÍ, S. &c. (भास्कर, the sun, and सप्तमी, seventh day) A festival in honour of the sun, held on the seventh of Mágha.

BHASMA, or BHASM, H. (بھسم, S. भस्म) Ashes.

Bhasma-snána, S. (भस्मस्नान) Rubbing or smearing the body with the ashes of burnt cow-dung, a common practice of the Śaiva mendicants.

Bhasmi, Thug. (from S. भस्म, ashes) Fine earth or sand, such as is best suited for the interment of those who have been murdered. Also, Flour.

BHAṬ, BHUṬ, also written BHATṬ, BHUṬṬ, H. &c. (بھٹ, S. भट्ट) A title or cognomen of learned Brahmins, as *Kumaril Bhaṭ*, and others. Also, the name of a particular tribe of Brahmins in the province of Benares, said to have sprung from a Marāṭha father and a mother of the *Sarmaria* tribe of Brahmins. A common title or appellation of Marāṭha Brahmins, especially of such as live by begging.

BHÁT, also BHÁRATA, H. &c. (بھات, S. भाट, भारत) BATṬU, BHATṬU, and BHATRÁJU, Tel. (బాటు, భాటు, భాట్రాజు) The bard, herald, genealogist, and chronicler of ancient days, sprung from a Kshatriya father and Vaiṣya mother. The modern Bhát is sometimes said to have been born of a Brahman widow by a Kshatriya father. He fulfils the same office as his prototype, though with inferior dignity;

although in the west of India, where he is identified with the *Cháran*, his personal security is held sufficient for the payment of a debt, or fulfilment of an engagement; its violation being followed by the voluntary death either of the *Bhát* himself, or of some member of his family, the retribution of which falls upon the defaulter. In some parts of India the *Bháts* are distinguished as *Birm-bhát* and *Jaga-bhát*; the former being hired on particular occasions to recite the traditions of a family; the latter being the chroniclers of the family by hereditary descent, and visiting the members periodically, to take note of all occurrences regarding them. Both classes are as much dreaded for their rapacity, as respected for their reputed sanctity. In some places in Upper India the *Bháts* are found forming village communities, and branching into various subdivisions. Some have become converts to Mohammadanism. The *Bhát* of the village establishment appears to be of an inferior class.

BHÁT, H. (بہات) Advances to cultivators without interest.

The name of a particular soil north of the Ganges, containing much nitre. In the Lower Doab and Bundelkhand the word means, Uneven ground. The more universal sense of *Bhát* is, Boiled rice, from the S. *Bhakta*. In Marátha, and in other places in the south of India, it is applied also to rice in the husk.

Bhátan, *Bhátan*, Mar. (भातण, भातेण, for भात-तृण, S.) Rice-straw.

Bhát-set, Mar. (भातशेत) A rice-field, land fit for rice cultivation.

BHÁT, Mar. (भाट) An elevated spot of land, dry and fit only for the cultivation of inferior grain; also a shoal, a sand-bank.

Bhátí, Mar. (भाटी) Rich soil along the banks of rivers, creeks, &c.

BHÁT, Tel. (భాట) Karn. *Bháte*, (భాటే) A road. In Upper India the word is always given with the initial unspirated, *Bát*.

Bhátsari, Tel. (భాటసరి) A traveller.

BHATA, BHUTU, or BHÁTÁ, incorrectly, BATTÁ, H. (بہتا, بہاتا) BHATTÁ, BHÁTEṆ, Mar. (भत्ता, भाते) BHATYAMU, Tel. (భత్యము) Additional allowance. Extra pay or allowances to public servants or soldiers. Subsistence money, or additional allowances to officers employed on special duties, or in distant places. Often confounded erroneously with BATTÁ, exchange, q. v.

BHAT GAUR, H. A sub-division of the Gaur Rájputs.

BHÁTHA, H. (بہاتھا) The current of a river, the ebb-tide.

BHATÍ, BHUTÉE, BHATHÁ, BHUTHA, BHATHÍ, BHUTHEE, H. (بہتی, بہتھا, or بہتھی, from the S. भाट्ट), A furnace, a kiln, a still, a distillery, a liquor-shop. (In Cuttack) also a fire-place for evaporating brine for salt.

Bhathí dár, H. (پ. دار, who has) One who manufactures or sells spirituous liquors.

BHATIA, H. (بہتیہ) The poorest land in Ságar and Bundelkhand. In the latter it is also termed more usually *Bhatti* and *Bhatuá*.

BHATÍARÁ, or BHATÍYARÁ, fem. BHATÍARÍ, H. (بہتیارا, بہتیارى) A man or woman who cooks victuals for travellers in a Serai.

BHATKARIA, H. A class of inferior Bais-Rájputs in Jonpur.

BHATNAGAR, H. A large tribe of Kayeths who derive their name from Bhatnir.

BHATOLAR, H. (بہتولر) Land granted to Brahmans bearing the designation of *Bhat*.

BHATT, or BHATTA, BHUTT, BHUTTA, H. S. (بہت, भट्टः) A learned Brahman. In some parts of the south of India it especially designates a Brahman who professes a knowledge of the Védas, or belongs to a family in which they have been taught.

Bhattáchárj, H. (بہتاچارچ, Ben. (ভট্টাচার্জ), both from the S. *Bhattáchárya* (भट्टाचार्यः) A learned Brahman; one who teaches any branch of Sanscrit literature. In Bengal it is also applied to any respectable Brahman.

Bhatta-mányam, Tel. Karn. (భట్టమాన్యం) Land granted either rent-free, or at a low rate, to Brahmans.

Bhatta-vritti, also *Bhatta-vartulu* and *Bhattvartti*, Tel. Tam. (from S. वृत्तिः, maintenance) An assignment of revenue or lands granted to Brahmans at a low rent, or rent-free, for their subsistence; the lands in such case being mostly held in severalty. The term sometimes designates a village, the lands of which are permanently distributed among hereditary sharers.

BHATTA, BHUTTU, Karn. (భట్టే) Rice in the husk, commonly called by Europeans in the south of India *Batty*, in the North, *Paddy*, both derived apparently from this term, which again is derived from the Sanskrit *Bhakta*, properly, not raw, but boiled rice.

BHATTA, H. (بہتہ) Ploughman's wages in kind.

BHATTA-GUTTA, BHUTTU-GOOTU, Karn. (భట్టగుత్తే)

- An addition to the revenue assessment in Mysore, according to the productiveness of the soil, originally fixed by Sivapá naik, one of the petty chiefs of Mysore.
- BHATṬI, BHUṬṬEE, H. (بهٹٹی) A Rájput tribe of the Yadubansi race, ruling in Jesalmer, and giving their name to the *Bhatti* country between Hisar and the Garhi.
- Bhattiána*, H. (بهٲٲيانا) The tract occupied chiefly by the Bhatti tribe.
- BHATTI-KÁRI, Mar. (?) An extra peon employed to collect outstanding revenue.
- BHATTI-KUMBHÁR, Mar. (?) A tax in kind or money levied formerly upon potters in the Dakhin.
- BHÁTŪĀ, BHÁTUDIVÁ, Beng. (ভাতুআ ভাতুডিয়া, from *Bhát* ভাত, boiled rice) A servant who serves for his food.
- BHAṬULA, H. (بهٲٲلا) Bread made from the flour of the Arher and other sorts of pulse.
- BHAṬUVÁ, H. (भटुवा) Light dry soil, yielding only an autumn crop.
- BHĀŪ, corruptly, BHOW, Mar. (भाऊ) A brother, a cousin. It is affixed respectfully to the names of persons, as Hari-bhāū.
- Bhāūgardī*, Mar. (भाऊगर्दी) Any terrible defeat; *lit.* the defeat of Parasuram Bhāū at-Pánipat.
- Bhāūi*, Beng. (ভাউই) A younger brother's wife.
- Bhāūj*, (ভাউজ) An elder brother's wife.
- BHAŪNRI, Uriya (ଭାଉନରି) A salt village; a place in which salt-works are set up.
- BHAŪNRIÁ, Uriya (ଭାଉନରିଆ) An account of all the lands of a village, specifying the fields according to their numbers, with the name of the cultivator, the length, breadth, square contents and species of land and cultivation.
- BHÁVÁ, S. &c. (भाव) The eighth year of the cycle.
- BHAVANTI, H. (?) A house built after the customary Indian fashion, having externally four dead walls, in one of which is the entrance to an external quadrangle, surrounded by chambers, or sometimes with one chamber only at each angle, connected by an open viranda or roofed passage.
- BHAVÁYA or BHAVAÍÁ, Guz. (भावया) An itinerant actor, dancer, and musician.
- BHÁWÁ, Mar. (भाव) from भाऊ) A husband's elder brother.
- BHEDÁ, Tel. (బెద) Levying a contribution from the other Ryots, to enable one who has been unfortunate, to pay his rent.
- BHEDÍ, or BHERÍ, Beng. (ভেড়ী) A dyke, an embankment.
- Bhedibandhí*, Beng. (ভেড়ীবন্ধী) An embankment.

- BHEDIYÁ, H. (بهديا, بهديا) Soil in which various kinds of crops are grown (from S. بهد, difference),
- BHEJ, H. (بهيج, بهج) Rent, a proportionate share of it, an instalment.
- Bhej-barár*, corruptly, *Bhej-barrar*, H. (بهيجبار, بهجبار) A tenure frequent in Bundelkhand, in which the proportions of the revenue or tax (Barár) payable by the common proprietors of a village are subject to periodical or occasional adjustment, and in which balances of the revenue and of village charges arising from the fraud or dishonesty of a sharer are made good by rateable contributions from the other sharers. Strangers are sometimes introduced into over-assessed estates on condition of paying the Barár; but their admission is not a necessary incident of the tenure, the essential feature of which is the re-adjustment of the shares. The term is also applied to a village in which this tenure prevails: it is said to be a *Bhej-barár gáon*.
- BHELI, H. (بهيلي) A lump of coarse sugar, usually consisting of four or five Sers (8 to 10 pounds).
- BHET, or BHENT, corruptly, BHETE, BHAINṬ, H. (بهيت, بهينت), *Bhetá*, Ben. (ভেটা) Interview, introduction; but more commonly the presentation of a gift made to a superior on occasion of being presented or introduced to him; a complimentary gift, a *Nazar*. A present made by the cultivator to the collector or farmer on settling his assessment. In the south of India, the offering of a small present, as of one rupee, to the European collector by the Patel, or head of the village, on the settlement of the revenue for the year.
- Bhet-bahrá*, H. &c. (بهيت بکرا, بهٲٲبکرا) A present made by the villagers to the governor of a district on his coming to the village; *lit.* the present of a goat, which is the original usual offering.
- Bhetí*, Ben. (ভেটি) A present at a visit or meeting made by the mother of the bride to the mother of the bridegroom to propitiate her good will to her daughter-in-law.
- Bhet-patra*, H. A deed of gift made on being introduced to a superior or public officer.
- BHIAN, Uriya (ଭିଆଁ) A statement of the particulars of an estate; the value of produce, amount of revenue, and distribution among the cultivators, with their names and numbers; the basis of the settlement. See BHAŪNRIÁ.
- BHÍHAR, H. (بهير) A tribe which, according to tradition, was one of the primitive tribes of the Upper Doab. They were expelled from Nirauli and the neighbouring districts by

the Bir-gujar Rájputs. In the Doab they are commonly called *Beimhar*, and in Rohilkhand, *Bihar*.

BHIKH, H. &c. (بھیک, S. भिक्षा) Alms, asking for alms, begging, giving alms. An item in the allowances formerly made as abatements from the revenue; a small sum so deducted on account of charity or alms-giving by the village or the Zamindar. The term occurs in most dialects, with or without modification, as *Bhikshá* and *Bhík* (भिक्षा, भीक) Maráthi. *Bhikhhu*, H. (بھیکھو, from S. *Bhikshu*, भिक्षु, or *Bhikshuka*, भिक्षुकः) A beggar, a mendicant; especially the Hindu of the fourth order. In the present day, in the south of India the *Bhikshuh* may have a wife and family; or the term may be applied to a *Grihastha*, or householder, subsisting upon alms, being used, in fact, in its general acceptation.

Bhikhári, Beng. (ভিকারী, from भिक्षा) A mendicant, a beggar.

BHÍL, BHEEL, H. (بھیل, S. भिल्लः) The name of a wild race inhabiting the mountains and forests of Malwa, Mewar, and Kandesb, and in the Dakhin to the north of Poona. They subsist partly by agriculture, and partly by the chase, and in former times were notorious for their depredations. They are also found settled in the villages of the low lands, and are employed as the village watchmen, as guides to travellers, and in various menial offices, for which they are remunerated by fees and perquisites; sometimes by small grants of land. The Bhíls of the Company's territories are much improved, and follow agriculture steadily: a number are incorporated as a local militia under European officers.

BHÍMARÁTRÍ, S. (भीमरात्री) The seventh night of the seventh month of the seventy-seventh year of a man's age, after which a person is exempt from all instituted observances, it being considered the end of his natural life.

BHÍMJODHA, Thug. A small bird, a sort of cuckoo.

BHINNAGOTRA, S. (*bhinna*, भिन्न, different, and *gotra*, गोत्र, family) One not belonging to the same general family.

BHINNODARA, S. (*bhinna*, different, and *udara*, उदर, womb) A brother by a different mother, a half-brother.

BHÍR, H. (بھیر) A crowd, a mob.

BHIS, H. (بھیس, S. विशः) The edible root of the lotus, or, more correctly, the fibres of the stem; also called *Basend*, *Bhisenda*, *Bhasínr*.

BHÍSHMÁSHŦAMÍ, S. (भीष्माष्टमी) The eighth day of the month Mágha, when libations are offered to *Bhíshma*, the son of *Gangá*.

BHÍT, H. (بھیت, S. भित्ति) The wall of a house.

BHÍT, BHITÍ, or BHÍTÍ, H. (بھیت, بھیتی, بھیتی) Ground either naturally or artificially raised, and fit for various purposes, as for the site of a house, or of a village. Mounds confining a tank or piece of water. Raised ground near a tank for planting the Piper betel upon. Vestiges of an old house. The old or main land of a village, that which has been always cultivated, in opposition to that which is gained from the river, or by alluvial deposit; also, but apparently erroneously, *Bíta*, *Beeta*. Although somewhat differently spelled, especially with regard to the last consonant, which is the hard *t* instead of the soft, the word has probably the same origin as the preceding one, or S. *Bhitti*, a wall.

Bhíturi, H. (بھیتوری) Ground-rent, rent paid for the site of a house by one not a cultivator of the village lands.

BHITARÍA, H. (بھیترا, from بھیترا, within, S. अन्तर) A domestic, male or female, one admitted to the inner apartments of a dwelling, a guest at a marriage-feast who is admitted to eat with the relatives of the bride.

BHITRI, Thug. A pair of travellers.

BHOG, BHOGA, or BHOGAM, corruptly, *Bogum*, H., but occurring in most, or perhaps all the dialects, sometimes slightly modified, (بھوک, S. भोग) Enjoyment, fruition, use: possession, of two kinds, *savedha* or *savádha*, with obstruction, and *nirvedha* or *nirvádha*, unobstructed, undisputed; corruptly, *savedhbhogy* and *nirvedhbhogy*.

Bhogya, H. S. (भोग्य) Any thing that may be used or possessed. (Tel. *Bhogyamu*, భోగ్యము)

Bhogádhi, or Bhogyádhi, H. S. (from *bhoga*, or *bhogya*, and *ádhi*, आधि, a pledge) A pledge or deposit which may be used until redeemed.

Bhoga-bandhak, or -bundhuk, or Bhogya-bandhak, H. &c. (भोगबन्धक, S. Bhogabandhaka) Tel. *Bhóg-bandá*, (బోగబండా) A kind of bond or mortgage in which the article pledged or mortgaged may be converted to use, as land, houses, cattle, trees, &c., the profits of which are to be appropriated by the lender or mortgagee in lieu of interest.

Bhogabandá-sanadu, Tel. (సంపద) The document by which a usufruct bond or mortgage is settled.

Bhoga, or Bhog-dár, H. &c. (P. دار, who has) One in the possession or enjoyment of any property.

Bhogádhihár, or Bhogyádhihár, H. S. (from *bhoga* or

- bhogya* and अधिकार, a right) The possessor of the usufruct of pledged or mortgaged property.
- Bhoga-lābha*, or *-labdhi*, the latter very corruptly *Book-labby*, H. &c. (भोगलाभः, भोगलब्धिः, from *lābha* or *labdhi*, S. acquiring) Usufruct in lieu of interest.
- Bhogotra*, or *Bhogottar*, corruptly, *Bhoguevottur*, H., &c. (بھوگوتر, from S. भोग and उत्तर, subsequent, or च, what preserves) A grant of revenue for the enjoyment or use of an individual, especially of a Brahman or religious character.
- Bhogī*, H. &c. (S. भोगी) The person who enjoys or possesses any thing.
- BHOGA*, H. S. (भोग, enjoyment, as before) The food offered to an idol.
- Bhoga-maṇḍapa*, H. S. (from *maṇḍapa*, a temple, lit., pleasure-temple or chamber) That part of the temple of Jagannāth where the food to be presented to the idol is cooked.
- Bhoga-mūrti*, Mar. (from S. मूर्तिः, a form) An idol carried about in processions, representing the principal idol, which is never taken from the shrine; also, fig., The head of a concern, one who has only the benefit of it; also, the active manager under a nominal head.
- BHOHIYÁ*, Hindi (भोशिया) A small basket in which the sower carries his seed.
- BHOI*, *BHOEE*, incorrectly, *BHOYEE*, H. Mar. (بھوئی, भोई) An individual of a caste whose business it is to carry palankins, and who is at other times a fisherman. Also read *Boi*, q. v.
- BHOJAN*, H. (بھوجن, S. भोजन) Food. Eating or taking food, feeding, entertaining.
- Bhojan-kharch*, H. (A. خرچ, expense) Table expenses.
- Brāhman-bhojan*, Ben., Feeding Brahmins.
- BHOJPATRA*, H. S. (भोजपत्रः) The birch tree, or rather its bark.
- BHOPI*, *BHOPYÁ*, Mar. (भोपी, भोप्या) The priest of a village temple, generally a *Sūdra*.
- BHOTÍ*, H. (भोती) Labour.
- Bhotihār*, H. (भोतीहार) A labourer.
- BHRÁTRI*, S. (भ्रातृ) A brother.
- Bhrātri-datta*, S. (दत्त, given) What is given by a brother to a sister on her marriage; one sort of *Strī-dhan*, or woman's wealth.
- Bhrātri-dvitiya*, S. (द्वितीय) A Hindu festival on the second of Kārtik, on which sisters give entertainments to brothers, in commemoration of *Yamunā's* entertaining her brother *Yama*.
- BHRIGU-BANSI*, H. A tribe of Rājputs deriving their origin from Parasurāma, the stem of the Barhoulia clan.
- BHRITA*, S. (भृतः) Hired, a hired servant or labourer.
- BHRITI*, S. (भृतिः) Hire, wages.
- Bhriti-rūpa*, S. (from रूप, form, nature) A reward given to a person in lieu of wages for the performance of a duty for which stipulated payment or hire is improper, as for the performance of a Śrāddha on behalf of another person.
- BHÚ*, or *BHÚMI*, S., but current in most or all the dialects, occasionally modified, as, *BHÚM* or *BHOOM*, *BHU-IN* or *BHOO-EEN*, or *BHÚN*, *BHOON*, &c., H. (بھو، بھومی، بھوم، بھوین، بھون، S. भूः, भूई, भूमिः) Earth, land, ground, soil. (*Bhúm*, as derived from the P. *Búm*, بوم, is said to be applied to uncultivated land only, but the Persian word was no doubt originally the same as the S. *bhūmi* abbreviated, signifying land in general, earth, the earth).
- Bhú-bandu*, Tel. (బూబండు) Boundary of a field or an estate, particulars relating to it.
- Bhú-bandu-jábitá*, Tel. (బూబంతు, from the A. فابطة) The ground statement, shewing the total extent of the lands of a village, and their distribution as arable, garden, and unproductive, and distinguishing those held free of assessment. Particulars of the boundaries of an estate. Also, *Bhú-band-likhá*, *Bhu-band-hissebu*, and similar compounds.
- Bhú-dānam*, or *Bhúmi-dānam*, S. (from दानं, *donum*) A grant of land, or of the revenue assessed upon it.
- Bhú-dāna patra*, H. &c. (पत्र, a leaf) A deed of grant of land.
- Bhú bhāren*, Mar. (भुईभाडे) Ground-rent.
- Bhúpati*, S. (from पतिः, a lord) A prince, a sovereign, a landholder, a Zamindar. Also *Bhumipati*, *Bhúmipa*, and *Bhúpa*.
- Bhú-swāmi*, S. (from स्वामिन्, master) Landholder, proprietor, prince, sovereign.
- Bhúmi*, H. (from S. भूमिः) Earth, land. (In Rājputāna) Hereditary landed estate held free of assessment.
- Bhúmiá*, H. (بھومیا, from भूमिः) A landlord, a proprietor of the soil. Descendant of the founder of a village. The head of a village or Patél. Among the Bhils, a guide.
- Bhumyá*, Mar. (भुम्या, from S. भूमिः) An old inhabitant of a place, one whose family has been settled there for several generations.
- Bhúmah*, Mar. (भूनक) In Nagpur, a village officer who

performs the worship of the boundary deity, and attends upon the Government revenue officers when they visit the village.

Bhúmká, Mar. (भूमका) The tutelary divinity of a village, or of its boundaries, or of the soil, or any particular spot.

Bhúmiáwat, *Bhoomiáwat*, H. (بهوميوات) A general plundering, especially the depredations of petty chiefs holding lands of which an attempt has been made to dispossess them, or from which a revenue not heretofore paid is demanded.

Bhúmiánwáti, H. (بهوميانواتي) A discontented and insurgent chief.

Bhúmi dáhá, H. (بهومي داه) Being burnt (as a corpse), being reduced to earth.

Bhúmi dár, H. (P. دار, who has) A landholder, a proprietor. A head-man. A chief.

Bhúmi, H. (from भूमि, and ज, born, Earth-born) A caste of low Hindus numerous in *Ghatzilá*.

Bhúmi, H. &c., (भूमिक) A landholder, a proprietor. A head-man. A military chief.

Bhoi, Uriya (ବୌ, probably a vernacular corruption of *Bhu*, from भूमि, earth, land) A village accountant.

Bhoi-míl, Uriya (ବୌମିଲ) A district accountant: also the salary or perquisites of the village accountant.

Bhúin daghá, H. (بهوين دگدا, from *Bhuin*, and दग्ध, burnt) Gifts at marriages and funerals, some earth being burned before their presentation. (Eastern Oudh.)

Bhúin-hár or *Bhún-hár*, *Bhooen-har* or *Bhoonhar*, H. (بهوينهار, from the S. भूमि, and हार, who takes; in the vernacular terms the *n* is of very nasal enunciation) A tribe of Hindus settled in great numbers in the districts of Gorakhpur, Azimgarh, and Benares, the Raja of which last is a member of the clan. They claim to have been originally Brahmans; and although they admit that the distinction is impaired by their having become cultivators, which pure Brahmans should not be, they do not wholly abandon their pretensions, and style themselves *Thákurs*, a title common to both Brahman and Rájput tribes. Many of their subdivisions have names which are common to them and the Sarwaria Brahmans, as Sandal Gautam, Dikshit, Upádhya, and Pande; and those which have not identical appellations, have titles connecting them with the same stock; thus, the Sankar-wár take the title of Misr, the Donwár that of Tewari, &c. This renders their account of themselves credible, and they are probably Brahmans degraded by being cultiva-

tors, their usual avocation. The term may also designate a landholder in general.

Bhúihári, H. (भूईहारी) Land let at a low rent to tenants liable to be called out for military service.

Bhúin málí, H. (بهوين مالي) A Hindu of a low caste engaged in the lowest menial offices.

Bhún-bháí, *Bhoon-bhaee*, H. (بهونبهاي, from S. भूमि, and भात, a brother) A man invited by a proprietor to reside in a village upon a portion of land assigned to him to cultivate for his own benefit, but which he may not dispose of: a land or estate-brother.

Bhúindari, *Bhoonduree*, H. (بهونديري, from S. भूमि) A small patch of cultivation. Land let rent-free to the village servants, or to indigent relations, or paupers, temporary occupants. The term also occurs, *Bhúinda*, *Baunda*, and *Bhaunda*.

Bhúniyá, H. (भूनिया) The head of a village. In Cuttack, one of the former petty chiefs holding lands by tenure of military service.

Bhún-jari, (?) A term of the south-west provinces. Lands held by those who first brought them into cultivation, or by their direct heirs: they cannot be alienated or transferred, and, in default of direct heirs, escheat to the Government.

Bhúyán or *Bhúyí*, H. (from S. भूमि) A landholder. A chief holding by military service. A head of a village.

BHÚDA, H. (بهودا) Soil of a light inferior quality. (North-west Provinces) Sandy soil. See *BHÚR*.

BHUKI, *BHOODKEE*, H. (?) A well sunk for purposes of irrigation, either in the bed or immediate vicinity of a river or watercourse: if near them, a channel is cut for a supply of water from the main stream to the well.

BHÚGÁÍ, *BHOONGAEE*, H. (بهونگاي) The name of a tax levied by the Raja of Bijpur on part of the forest-produce of Tappa Satúgarh, in Mirzapur. In the official report of the Settlement of the Tappa, the term is said to be derived from *Bhunga*, an axe.

BHUKSÁ, H. (بهكسا) Name of a tribe inhabiting the forests from Sabna on the Sarda to Chandpur on the Ganges, claiming to descend from the Powar Rájputs, having been expelled from Dhár, and taken refuge, first in Oudh, and finally in the hills bordering on Kamaon. They are divided into fifteen clans, twelve superior, three inferior.

BHUKTAN, Beng. (ভুক্টন) Making additions to stock. Adding new sums to what is paid off.

BHUNDIÁ, H. (بہوندیا) One who cultivates with a borrowed plough.

BHUNJÁ, H. (भंजा) Parched grain.

BHÚR, BHÚD, BHUDÁ, BHOOR, BHOODA, corruptly, BUDAH and BOODA, also BHUDA, BHUDUH, H. (بھڑ, بھڈ, properly written with the cerebral *ḍ*, as भूड) An unproductive soil, consisting for the most part of seven-tenths of sand and the rest of clay, with very little vegetable fertility, being the third in common enumeration. Varieties of it are termed *Bhúd-hhákí* and *Bhúd-párání*. It is also described as land not retentive of moisture.

BHÚRÁ, H. (بھڑا, भूरा) Land belonging to a village lying farthest from the inhabitants.

BHURARI, BHOORUREE, H. (بھورری) Corn remaining in the ear after it has been trodden down, especially applicable to the grains of the Rabi crop.

BHÚRDAND, Mar. (भूरदण्ड) Money paid, or a fine imposed, to counterbalance a profit unjustly suspected of having been improperly made. A fine, a forfeit. Money oppressively exacted or carelessly lost.

BHÚRÍ, BHURBHURÍ, Hindi (भुरी, भूरि, भुरभुरी) Light sandy soil.

BHURSI, BHURÍ, Mar. (भुरशी, भुरी) Mould. See BURÁ.

BHÚS, BHÚSÁ, BHOOS, BHOOSA, also with the vowel short, BHUS, &c., H. (بھوسا, भुसा, भुंस, भूस), S. (बुसः) The husk or chaff of corn. The straw. *Bhúsá-* or *Bhúnsá-jins*, (بھونساجنس) All kinds of grain in husk.

Bhusár or *Bhunsár*, corruptly, *Bhursar*, Mar. (from भूसा) A generic term used chiefly in marketing, for grains, grasses, and esculent culms.

Bhusári, Mar. (भुसारी) A grain-dealer, a corn-chandler. A petty shopkeeper or chandler; also one who husks or cleans grain.

Bhúsaúrí, also *Bhúsehrá* and *Bhúsaúla*, H. (بھوساوری, بھوسولہ) Room in a house where straw is kept.

Bhúsávan, H. (بھوساوان) A tax on boats carrying grain.

Bhúsrá, *Bhoosra*, H. (بھوسرا) An inferior kind of wheat.

BHUT, Beng. (ভূট) Rescission of an order. Reversing any thing.

BHÚT, BHOOT, also BHÚTA, H. &c. (from S. भूत, been, become, past part. of भू, to be) A ghost, an evil spirit. Any living being. A material element. (In law) Matter of fact, the real state of the case.

Bhút- or *Bhúta-bali*, H. &c. (S. बलि, a sacrifice) Offerings

to malignant spirits, or to ghosts and goblins. Offerings to demons or spirits at funerals. Offerings to all creatures.

Bhúta chaturdaśi, S. &c., (चतुर्दशी) The 14th of the dark half of Áṣwin, when offerings are made to malignant spirits.

Bhúta-devatá, H. &c. (S. देवता) A spirit worshipped as a divinity.

Bhút-hundá, Mar. (?) A tax on witches or persons professing to exorcise evil spirits.

Bhút-khet, H. (from S. भूत, and क्षेत्र, a field) A field or land granted to the Páhan for the cost of sacrifices to propitiate the evil spirits (South-west frontier).

Bhúta-yajna, S. (यज्ञ, sacrifice) Worship of all creatures; also, offerings to evil spirits.

Bhutya, Mar. (भुट्या) A mendicant devotee of the goddess Bhavání.

BHÚT, H. (بھٹ, भूट, but it is probably only a various spelling of *Bhúr* भूड, q. v.) Land irretentive of moisture.

BHUTTÁ, H. (بھٹا) Indian corn, maize. Mar. (भुटा, भुट्टा) An ear of Indian corn.

Bhute- or *Bhutte-chor*, Mar. (भुटे, भुट्टेचोर) A petty thief.

BHYNs, H. (بھینس) A buffalo.

Bhynssonda, H. (?) A tax or cess for the privilege of grazing buffaloes.

BIÁJ, also BIÁZ, H. (بیاج, बीजान), VYÁJ, q. v., Mar (ब्याज) Interest on money or grain. In the north-western provinces, the interest paid by the cultivators on the advances made to them by the shopkeepers for their subsistence and repair of agricultural implements, for seed, and for the Government revenue. What is borrowed between Áshárh and Kártik they repay after the autumn harvest, with 2 anas per rupee, or about 12 per cent., addition. What they borrow between Ághán and Phálgun they repay with the same addition after the Rabi. *Khet karm*.

Bidju, H. (بیاجو) Capital put out at interest.

Biáj-khaibár, Uriya (ବିଆଁକ୍ଷାୟ) Usury.

BIAR, H. (بیاز) Seed-bed (Delhi). Evening (Sagar). Waste land fit for cultivation (Lower Doab). Subdivision of a village, synonymous with *Pattí*, q. v.

BIÁS, H. (بیاس) Land prepared for sowing in the following year. Land under preparation for rice.

BIBÁD, Ben., but also in most dialects, (बिबाद, more correctly, S. *viváda* विवादः) Dispute, argument, controversy; a suit at law.

BIBHÁG, Ben. &c. (बिभाग, more correctly, S. *vibhága*

- विभागः)** Portion, partition, division. Share of inheritance.
- BICHÁR, Ben. &c. (बिचार, more correctly, S. VICHÁRA, विचारः)** Discussion, consideration, investigation, trial.
- Bichár-karttá, Ben. &c. (बिचारकर्तु)** A judge.
- Bichárah, Ben. &c. (बिचारक)** An investigator, a commissioner, a judge.
- BICHHÁITÍ, corruptly, BECHAITÍ and BEDCHAITÍ, Mar. (बिछाईती, from बिछाना, a mat, a bed, &c.)** A petty dealer who does not keep a shop, but carries his goods to a fair or market, or exhibits them in a street, or on the steps of a door, on a mat or cloth spread on the ground.
- BÍCHWAĪ, BÍCHWÁNÍ, H. (from बीच, intermediate, बीच, بیچروانی)** An umpire, an arbitrator, a middleman.
- BÍCHRÁ, Hindi (बीचरा)** Seeds sown for the purpose of raising plants to be transplanted, especially rice seedlings.
- BÍDÁ, H. (بيدا)** Mounds, raised ground (Oudh). Perhaps a corruption of *Bihar*, q. v.
- BIDÁ, H. (بدا, from the A. وداع)** BIDÁY, Ben. (बिदाय) Taking leave, granting leave, dismissal.
- BIDÁAT, H. (A. بدعت)** Novelty or change in religion, heresy, schism; also, oppression.
- BIDÁNIYÁ, Ben. (बिडानिया)** An umpire.
- BÍDAR, Hindi (बीदर)** A sort of rake or harrow worked by oxen to loosen the soil and extricate weeds from among the standing crops of young rice.
- Bidar-parotá, Hindi (बीदरपरोता)** Dressing the rice crops, first by raking, and then passing a roller over the field.
- BIDARU, BIDURU, Karn. (ಬಿದರು, బిదురు)** A bambu.
- BIDÁRU, Tel. (బిదారు)** BIDÁRA, Karn. (ಬಿದಾರ) A troop of grain carriers, or Banjáras: their camps: a herd of loaded cattle, a number of bullocks carrying grain, grain in a heap. In Karnata, also, a load of any other articles, as *Aralibidára*, a piled heap of cotton packs; *Kobaribidára*, a heap of cocoa-nuts in bags, &c.
- BIDHI, H. and in most dialects, (بدهي, S. vidhi, विधिः)** Rule, precept, prescribed rule or ceremony, statute law.
- Bidhivat, H. &c. (बिधिवत्, more correctly, Vidhivat)** Conformably to rule, precept, or law.
- BÍDÍKEYAVARU, Karn. (ಬಿದೀಕೆಯವರು)** Persons carrying corn, cotton, &c., from one part of the country to another.
- BIDIGE, Tel. (బిడిగె)** A favourable or quit-rent.
- BÍDIKE, Karn. (ಬಿದೀಕೆ)** A herd of loaded cattle, the pile of their loads.

- BIDRI, H. (بدري)** A kind of mixed metal of copper and tin, of which vessels and hukka bottoms are made; so called from its being originally made at Bídár.
- BÍDU, Tel. (బిడు), BÍPUKÁDU, Karn. (ಬಿಡುಕಾಡು)** Waste, uncultivated land.
- BÍGA, or BÍGANU, Karn. (ಬೀಗ, ಬೀಗನು)** The father of a son's wife or daughter's husband; a person related by marriage.
- Bigati, Karn. (ಬೀಗತಿ)** A sister-in-law, the mother of a son's wife or daughter's husband.
- BIGÁR, corruptly, BEEGAH, Mar. (बिगार)** Forced labour, compulsory and uncompensated service. See *Begár*.
- Bigárá, also, Begari, Mar. (बिगारी)** A forced or pressed labourer.
- BÍGHÁ, BEEGHA, corruptly, BEEGA, BEEGAH, BEGAH, &c., H. (بیگہا)** BIGHÁ, Mar. (बिघा) A measure of land, varying in extent in different parts of India. The standard Bighá of the revenue surveys of the north-west provinces is equal to 3025 square yards, or $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an acre. In Bengal, the Bighá contained only 1600 square yards, or little less than $\frac{1}{3}$ d of an acre. In Benares it was, at the time of the settlement, determined at 3136 square yards. In other parganas it was equal to 2025, to 3600, or to 3925 square yards. A Kachha (an immature or crude) Bighá is in some places a third, in others only a fourth of a full or standard Bighá. Akbar's Bighá contained 3600 Ilahi-gaz, which have been considered as equal to the 3025 square yards of the Bighá of Hindustan. Mr. Elliot specifies the following as some of the variations found in the Upper Provinces:—
- | | Bighás. | Biswas. | Kattas. |
|---|-----------|---------|---------|
| Farakhabad - - - - - | 100 acres | =175 | 12 0 |
| East and South Gorakhpur - - - - - | " | =192 | 19 7 |
| Allahabad & part of Azingerh, - - - - - | " | =177 | 5 6 |
| Part of Azingerh & Ghazipur, - - - - - | " | =154 | 6 8 |
| Bijnur - - - - - | " | =187 | 19 15 |
| In the Upper Doab (Kachha) - - - - - | " | =582 | 3 0 |
- In Cuttack the Bighá is now considered to be an English acre. The Maráṭha *Bighá* is called twenty *Púnds*, or 400 square Káthis or rods, each five cubits and five hand-breadths: as the rod varies, so does the Bighá: under the Áadil Shahi dynasty it was equal to 4383 square yards, or only 457 square yards less than an English acre. The Guzerat Bighá contains only 284 $\frac{2}{3}$ square yards.
- Bighatí, or Bigháotí, corruptly, Begehree, Beegotee, Beeghari, Bighari, Bigharni, H. (بیگہاوتی, بیگہاری)** Accord-

ing to measurement by *Bíghás*; as revenue assessed at so much per *Bíghá*; also, division of lands by *Bíghás* among coparceners. Settlement of the revenue per *Bíghá*, with reference also to the quality and produce of the lands, generally made at a money rate, but sometimes in kind. A coparcenary village, in which the lands are distributed among the sharers in *Bíghás* and their fractional parts.

Bíghá-dám, H. (from *dám*, دلم, price) Settlement of the revenue at so much per *Bíghá*, especially in villages held in common, in which the lands are apportioned in *Bíghás*, and the assessment proportionably rated.

Bígha-dán, H. (?) Rate levied on the sharers of an imperfect *Patídári* village, to make good any deficiency of revenue left by the produce of the land held in common. (? If this and the preceding are not essentially the same.)

Bíghá-daftari, corruptly, *Beghah-duftery*, H. (from the P. دفتر, a record) Official record of the measurement of the lands of a district in *Bíghás* in the time of Akbar.

Bíghawání, corruptly, *Begonnee*, Mar. (बिघावणी) Assessment of villages at a stipulated rate per *Bíghá*. Reduction into *Bíghás* of measurements by a different standard.

BIGHA, BEEGHA, Thug. A term used by the Thugs of Behar and Bengal to express a share of the spoil.

BÍHAN, Hindi, (बीहन) Seed. *Puraniya*.

BIHAND, BEEHUND, H. (بهند) Land cut up by torrents, broken land abounding with ravines.

BIHAR, BEEHUR, H. (بیهر) Sterile land, land uneven and broken into ruts and ravines. (No doubt the same as the preceding, differently pronounced).

BIHNOR, BIHNOND, H. (بیهنور, बिहनोंड) Land on which the plants of rice or other grain are sown for transplanting.

BIHRI, H. (بیهری, P. بهره, a share) A subscription, a contribution, an extra cess or assessment. In Benares, a ward or street rate, or a contribution from each house for cleaning and repairing the drains. (See *Behri*: the words are no doubt the same, slightly varied in pronunciation).

BÍJ, BEEJ, H. and in most dialects, (بیج, S. *vija*, बीज) Seed, lit. or fig., as origin, cause, commencement, &c.

Bíjdá, H. (بیجی, बिजाई) A portion of seed corn which the poorer classes are allowed to take from the field; see *Bejmar*: also the portions of corn given to the village smith, carpenter, barber, and washerman, by each cultivator.

Bíjánarí, Karn. (ಬೀಜನರಿ) Extent of land computed according to the quantity of seed required to be sown in it (Mysore). Allowance for such corn (Madras). Read also *Bíjwari*.

Bíjkhád, H. (بیج کھاد) Advance of seed and food to agriculturists (Rohilkhand).

Bíjmár, H. (بیج مار, from *márana*, destroying) Failure of germination of the seed.

Bíj-parava, Tel. Land actually sown (Bellary).

Bíj-parmia, (? prameya) *chi pattí*, Mar. (?) An account kept by the village accountant of the quantity of land sown, and the amount of revenue due upon it.

Abíj, or *Nirbíj*, H. (from S. *bij* or *vij*, with the privative *a* or *nir* prefixed) Seed that does not germinate.

BÍJAK, H. and in most dialects, (بیجک) A note of grain when stored; thence, a note or memorandum attached to any article of trade or transport, as a ticket, a label, a list, an invoice.

BÍJAR, BIJUR, H. (بیجر) A sort of soil in which the cerealia are generally sown (Lower Doab).

BIJHERIYÁ, H. (بیجھیریا) A tribe of Rájputs in the district of Gorakhpur.

BÍJHONÍÁ, H. (بیجھونیا) A tribe of Rájputs in the Zilla of Jonpur.

BIHSHTÍ, H. (بیہشتی, from the P. بهشت, paradise) A water-bearer.

BIKRI, H. &c. (بکری, from the S. विक्रय:) BIKRAY, BIKRÍ, Ben. (विक्रय, विक्री) Sale, selling.

Bíhri-gola, Ben. Uriya, (बिक्रीगोला) A salt store where Government salt is sold by retail.

BIKWÁN, H. (بکوان) A branch of the *Gaur-tagá* tribe (North-west Provinces).

BIL, Ben. (बिल, S. विल, a hole) A lake, a pond, a swamp, low marshy ground.

BÍL, H. (بیل) A spade, a hoe. See *Bel*.

Bíldár, H. (بیلدار) A digger, a miner, a pioneer. See *Beldar*.

BILABANDÍ, BILABUNDEE, or BILAHBANDI, corruptly, BEELABUNDY, H. Ben. (بله بندی, बिलावन्दी, possibly from बिल, to arrange, to allot, or a vernacular variety of *Behri* and *Behri-bandi*, q. v.) An account of the revenue settlement of a district, specifying the name of each Mahal, the farmer of it, and the amount of the rent. In the north-west provinces, *Bila-bandi* usually means an arrangement for securing the payment of the

revenue. In Behar it is said to imply the annual distribution of the portions of the lands among the Ryots for their respective cultivation.

Bila-dār, H. (بله دار) A collector of the revenue (Central India).

BIL, H. A. (a contraction of the Arabic preposition ب, *bi*, and article ال, *al*, prefixed to many words, forming compounds in daily use, several of which are employed technically as well as generally) In, with, by, &c.

Bil-ijmāl, H. (بالجمال) In the whole (as an estate without co-parceners).

Bi-l-āks, H. A. (بالعكس) On the contrary.

Bi-l-fa'il, H. A. (بالفعل) In fact, indeed, actually.

Bi-l-kul, H. A. (بالكل) Universally, entirely.

Bi-l-maktā, *Bil muqtā*, corruptly, *Bilmookta*, *Bilmokta*, *Bilmugta*, H., but adopted in various dialects, (A. بالمقطع) According to agreement, stipulated, fixed, consolidated; applied especially to a tenure by which a Ryot holds his land at a fixed rate per plough or per Bīghā, or to the engagement by which his rent is fixed for a given term, without liability to enhancement. In Benares it was applied to the fixed or consolidated revenue, including in one aggregate the Māl, or land-tax, and Abwāb, or miscellaneous cesses. In the Northern Circars, *Bil-makhtā*, Tel. (బిల్ మక్త) was applied to a fixed quit-rent or revenue assessed at a rate below the usual standard. In the South it implies land or a village held at a fixed rate. See *Agrahāram*.

Bil-maktā Inām, H. A. (انام) A grant of land at a low fixed rent.

Bil-maktā jamā, H. A. (جمع) Consolidated revenue, stipulated assessment.

Bil-maktā-mukhāsa, H. (A. مخصا) A village held either rent-free, or at a low stipulated quit-rent.

Bil-maktā pattā, H. A. (H. पट्टा) A lease for a gross aggregate rent, one in which the land-tax and all other cesses or Abwābs were consolidated.

Bil-maktā Rāi, H. M. (رعي) Consolidated rent or assessment, aggregate rate per Bīghā.

BILÁ, H. A. (بلا) Without; a preposition and prefix to many terms in common use.

Bilá bandi, H. (P. بندی, a binding) Doing any thing, as cultivating land, pending the final adjustment of the conditions.

Bilá sharaṭ, or *Bilá mashrūt*, H. (from A. شرط, an agreement, or مشروط, agreed) Unconditional, absolute:

a grant of land or the like without any condition, as of service, &c., being attached to it.

BILÁ, *BEELÁ*, see *Bela*, H. &c. (P. بيلا) Money distributed to the poor from the private funds or privy purse of a man of rank. According to Gladwin (Vocabulary), Funds appropriated to the support of the ladies or other members of the family of a Nawáb.

BILGÁRÍ, Thug. An extensive jangal or waste, a convenient spot for murder.

BÍLHA, Thug. A great enemy of the Thugs. A leper. A man deprived of his nose and ears. One much emaciated by sickness.

BILÍA, Thug. A brass cup; technically, a place for murdering or burying the victims. *Bilía marjana* (? for *márjana*), to clean the cup, i. e. to choose a spot where to commit murder.

BILKHARIA, H. (بلكهرية) A tribe of Rájputs of the *Bachgotí Chauhan* stock, so named from Bilkhar in Oudh.

BILLADUGU, Tel. (?) An allowance of grain made to the person appointed to measure it.

BÍLU, Karn. (ಬಿಲ್) Waste, uncultivated land.

Biládahola, Karn. (ಬಿಲ್ದಾಹಲ) A field lying waste.

BÍLU BITTI, Karn. (ಬಿಲ್ ಬಿತ್ತಿ) The quantity of seed required to sow a given extent of land.

BÍMÁ, *BEEMA*, also *BÍMÁN*, *BEEMAN*, H. (بيمان) Insurance.

BÍN, Mar. (बीं, from S. बीज) Seed, especially as kept for sowing.

Binbinvalá, Mar. (बीं बिं वला) Seeds, slips, roots, or any thing of the kind for sowing or setting.

BÍNÁ, *BEENA*, H. (بيننا) A sort of long grass.

BINAHA, *BINNAHA*, *BINNAPA*, Karn. (ಬಿನ್ನಾಹ, ಬಿನ್ನಾಪ, ಬಿನ್ನಾಪ, from S. *vijnapti*, विज्ञप्ति) Petition, respectful statement or request.

BINAHAR, *BINUHUR*, H. (بنهر) A gatherer of cotton (from *biná*, *binná*, to pick). Benares. Elsewhere termed *Paihár*, *Paihara*, or *Pu*.

BÍNÁI, *BINÁWAT*, H. (بنات, بنای) Weaving.

BINAULA, H. (بنوله) Cotton seed: it is used as fodder for cattle.

BINAURIA, H. (بنورية) A weed which grows in fields sown for the kharif crops: it is used as fodder.

BÍND, *BEEND*, H. (بيند) A reed, a rush, a landmark.

BINDÁ, Mar. (बिंडा) A mass of cotton or cordage rolled together, a small load or bundle (of sticks, grass, &c.).

- BÍNDÁ, BEENDA, H. (بنددا) A kind of rope made of grass or of the fibres of the Arher plant.
- BINDERI, Thug. A sword.
- BINDU, Thug. A Hindu.
- BIPAKH, Ben. (S. विपक्ष, S. विपक्ष) An opponent (in a suit).
- BIPAL, H. (بپل, S. विपल) A measure of time, either the same as a *Pal* or second, or $\frac{1}{6}$ th of a second.
- BIPHAI, H. (بپہائی) also, BHIPHAI, (बिपहसि) S. (*Vrihaspati*, वृहस्पति:) Thursday.
- BÍR, BEER, H. (بیر) Pasturage, grass land.
- BÍRÁ, BEERA, H. (بیرا, बीरा) Rate of rent of lands according to the quality of the soil and value of the crops.
- Bírá beshi*, H. (P. بیشی, surplus) Increase of rent with increased value of produce.
- BÍRA, BÍRÁ, or BÍRÍ, corruptly, BEREE or BEEDEE, Anglicised BETEL, H. (بیرا, बीडा, बीडी, S. चीटिका) A Pán or Paun, or small pieces of areka-nut, spice, catechu, and sometimes a little quick-lime, rolled up in a leaf of the piper-betel, to be slowly masticated, answering the purpose of an aromatic, astringent, and alkaliescent condiment. It is much used by the natives of all parts of India, and is commonly presented from one to another, in token of civility or affection. It is also given in confirmation of an assurance of a pledge or promise, and among the Rájputs is sometimes exchanged as a pledge of defiance.
- BIRANA, or, vernacularly, BÍRNÁ-KHAR, Hindi, (बीरनाखर, from S. बीरण) A tough coarse grass spreading over uncultivated lands which are inundated yearly, and removable only by digging.
- BIRÁR, Dakh. (برار) A drove of bullocks laden with grain, cotton, &c.; also BIRKI, (برکی).
- BIRÁR, Thug. The fighting of cats, or their cries when fighting.
- BÍRBÁNÍ, BEERBANEE, H. (بیربانی, from *vír* or *bír* (Lat. *vír*) a man, and *báni*, a form of the possessive affix, having a man, or husband) A term used among the Játs, and in the north-west provinces, to designate a man's own wife.
- BÍRGÚJAR, BIRGOOJUR, also BARGÚJAR, BURGOOJUR, H. (برگوجر) One of the thirty-six royal races of Rájputs, settled chiefly along the Jumna, from Rohilkhand to Mathurá. Their chief town was Anupsheher, the rulers of which, as well as the branch of Katehr Bír-gújars, are Hindus, but the other tribes are Mohammadans, although adopting the Hindu title of Thákur along with the Mohammadan appellation, as, Thákur Akbar Ali Khán.

- The Mohammedan tribes retain many Hindu customs, so that, as Mr. Elliot remarks, it is almost doubtful which religion they prefer. According to some of their traditions, they migrated into the Doab from Dajore, in the Macheri country; to others, from Deosar, in Jaypur, whence they were expelled by the Kachwahs. Rathor tradition places them in the vicinity of the hills bordering Rohilkhand in the fifth century.
- BIRHÁD, or BIRHAR, Mar. (बिन्हाड) Lodging, residence in a lodging for a time.
- Birhád bájálen*, Mar. (बिन्हाडबाजालें) A traveller's bag and baggage; lit., Lodging and bedstead.
- Birhád harí*, Mar. (बिन्हाडहारी) A lodger.
- BIRHÁNÁ, H. (برہانا) Lands in which culinary herbs are grown.
- BIRHERIÁ, H. (برہیریا) A branch of the Chumár tribe.
- BIRINJ, H. P. (برنج) Rice.
- Birinjári*, H. (P. آر, who brings) A dealer in rice following camps; more correctly, *Banjári*, q. v.
- Birinjphal*, H. A sort of rice.
- BIRJIÁ, H. (برجیا) A division of the *Ahír* tribe.
- BIRKÁ, H. (برکا) A pond, a small well.
- BIRMBHÁT, H. (برمبھات) A branch of the Bhát tribe, whose office is the recitation of ancestral exploits at family festivals. They are hired for the occasion. They reside permanently in villages and towns, and do not lead a migratory life, like some of the other Bháts. See *Bhát*.
- BIRODH, Ben. &c. (बिरোধ, from the S. *virodha*) Litigation, opposition.
- BIRRA, H. (بررا) Gram and barley sown in the same field. In the Delhi district, chana or gram injured by wet. In East Oudh, a ceremony connected with the building of a house.
- BIRRA, H. (بررا, but more correctly, بیورہ, detail) Entry of the different crops of the village lands under separate heads in the Patwári's account.
- Birrā-barār*, H. (بررار), but apparently either a various reading, or an error for *Behri-barār*, q. v.) Collection in kind (Central Doab). Mr. Elliot suggests its derivation from '*Birat*,' separation on account of the crops being divided before appropriation, or from the *Birra* of the *Patnári*.
- BIRT, or BRIT, H. (بریت, from S. *vritti*, वृत्ति:, maintenance, support, means of livelihood) Grant or endowment to any person for his maintenance, or for religious and charitable

objects. Proprietary right, whether acquired by purchase, inheritance, or grant, heritable and transferable, subject to payment of revenue, either to Government, or to the Raja or Zamindar, when not specially exempt. A right, custom, or privilege derived from the performance of offices, whether secular or religious. A right to perform certain offices claimed by different castes. Fees to family priests. *Birt*, as used in Gorakhpur, has been supposed to indicate a peculiar tenure; but it does not seem to have any especial sense, or to be more than a local term, equivalent to other terms indicating a grant of land, either rent-free or at a stipulated rent, being merely a grant of land made originally by the Rajas of Gorakhpur and Benares, and held in absolute and hereditary right upon payment of a stipulated rent or revenue to the representatives of the original granter. The rent is liable to occasional adjustment, and to increase, if the Government demand on the Raja be increased. Although not liable to be dispossessed as long as the rent is paid, yet the occupant may be ousted, for a time at least, during which he is entitled to *Málikána*. He is also considered as at all times entitled to the Jalkar and Bankar, or products of the waters and the woods.—Revenue Report, Commons, App. iii. 81, par. 380. Various kinds of *Birt* are specified as recognised in Gorakhpur: as—

Jivan Birt, H. (جيون برت, lit., maintenance for living;) An assignment by the Raja to a younger son and his descendants of villages in perpetuity, granting them by *Paṭṭa*, or deed of lease, and receiving a fixed sum as rent. An allowance to the family of an old servant deceased.

Marnat Birt, H. (مروت برت, from *Marná*, to die) Compensation in land to the family of a man killed in the service of the Raja, chargeable with half the rent of a village held as *Birt* on the usual terms.

Sanhalp Birt, H. (سنکلب برت, from S. *Sanhalpa*, संकल्प, a vow) A religious grant to a Brahman, and held at first rent-free, but latterly subject to a small payment.

Birta, H. (in Nepal) Grant of land rent-free in absolute property and for ever.

Birtidá, H. (برتيا) One holding a *Birt*, or subsistence grant of any description, upon the terms of the grant. In Gorakhpur, the *Birtias*, according to Mr. Elliot, pay a fixed yearly sum, equivalent to 20 per cent. of the Government revenue, on account of the Raja or superior landholder; but they are the owners of the soil, and

exercise the entire management of their villages, not liable to be ousted, holding an hereditary and transferable tenure, and subject to enhancement of rent only when the Government revenue is increased. (They do not appear, therefore, to differ essentially from *Ryots* holding hereditary property under a *Zamindar*, and not liable to dispossession as long as paying their rent; except that they are analogous to village *Zamindars* in excluding the district *Zamindar* from interference in the management of the villages.)

BIRWÁ, H. (بروا) A tree. In East Oudh, The labourer employed to raise water with the *Beri*, q. v.

Birwáhi, H. (برواهي) An orchard. (From *Birwá*, a tree.)

BISÁH, H. (بساط) Purchase, buying.

Bisahru, H. (بسپرو) A purchaser.

BISAL, Thug. A person intended to be killed, but who has clothes round his neck, or some hindrance to strangulation. A victim awkwardly handled. A Thug with traces of his crime on his dress.

BÍSANAM, Mal. (?) A second or lighter crop (Travancore).

BISANDHI, Thug. Fetters, any metal utensil.

BISÁR, H. (بیسار) Loan of seed, to be repaid with increase after harvest.

BISÁT, H. (بسات, less correctly, بساط) Mar. (विज्ञात) Stock, capital, goods, means.

BISÁTÍ (A. بساطي, بساتي, from the A. بسط, a bed, a carpet) A pedlar, a hawker; a trader not keeping a shop, but exposing his wares on a carpet or mat spread on the ground. (The notion is the same as is expressed by *Bichhāṭī*, q. v., and the terms are probably confounded.)

BISEN, H. (بسین) A powerful tribe of Rajputs in the eastern parts of the north-west provinces, the head of whom is the Raja of Salempur Majjhauli.

BISH, corruptly, *BEESH* and *BEESHY*, H. &c. (بش, also written and pronounced *BIKH*, بکھ, S. विषः, *visha*) Poison in general, but usually applied to a root used sometimes in medicine (*aconitum ferox*). The fibrous stalk of the lotus (from S. विश).

BISHÁ, Uriya (ବିଶ) A brass weight equal to 20 palas.

BISHKAPRA, H. (بشکپره) A kind of spreading grass used in medicine (*trianthema pentandra*).

BISHNPRÍT or *PREET*, corruptly, *BISHUNPEREET*, H. &c. (بشنپريت, S. विशु, *vishnu* and *prita*, प्रीत, grateful to, beloved by) whence also, *Bishnuprít*, Ben. (बिष्नुप्रीत)

Lands held rent-free by Brahmans, or religious persons, professing the especial service of the deity *Vishnu*.

Bishnprit-dár, H. (P. دار, who has) A Brahman holding lands granted in honour of *Vishnu*.

BISHNOTTAR, corruptly, BISHNOWATTUR, H. &c. (بشنوٹر, S. विष्णोत्तर) Land held rent-free by Brahmans professing the worship of *Vishnu*, or granted in honour of that divinity: hence also, *Baishnavottar* (from *Baishnav*, a follower of *Vishnu*).

BISHNOWI, H. (بشنوی) A tribe of growing importance in some parts of the north-west provinces, combining Hindu and Mohammedan practices and belief, generally terming themselves Sheikhs, but adding the title to a Hindu name.

BISHT, H. (بشت) A provincial term in Kamaon for a kind of *Tálukddár*, appointed by Government.

BISÍ, BEESEE, H. (بیسی) A measure of weight, commonly a *Vis* or *Visí*, equal to five *Sers*. In Garwhal and Kamaon, a dry measure; also a measure of land equal to 20 *nalís*, and 4800 square yards. In Rangpur, a land measure equal to 16 *dhans*.

BISÍ, BISEE, Uriya, (ବିଶି) A fiscal division of the county a province or district paying revenue under the Hindu Government of Orissa: also termed *Bishe* (from S. *vishaya*, विषय: a country).

Bissoi, or *Bishayi*, read also, *Bisaye*, (?) Uriya, The chief of a district in Orissa, collecting the Government revenue, and exercising police and judicial authority. The Desmukh of the Maráthas.

BISNI, Thug. A Thug, a thief, any one living by plunder.

BISODHAN, Ben., Uriya, &c. (बिषोदन, S. विशोधन, lit., making clean or pure) Acquitting, discharging, as a debt.

Bisodhan patra, Ben. &c. (पत्र, a document) An acquittance, a receipt, a written discharge or release.

BISWA, H. (بسوة, विश्व, from *bis* بیس, S. *vinšati* विंशति twenty) Lit., a twentieth, but applied especially to the twentieth part of a *Bíghá*. It is also used to express a proportionate share of proprietary right in a village which is conventionally taken as a *Bíghá*, divisible into twenty parts distributed among the sharers; as, a holder of five *Biswas* is proprietor of one-fourth; of ten *Biswas*, of a half; of one *Bisva*, of one-twentieth; of half a *Bisva*, of one-fortieth, &c.

Bisva-barár, H. (برار, वरार, tax) Assessment or collection of the revenue upon the *Biswas* or shares of the land.

Bisnadár, H. (P. دار, who has) The holder of a share or shares in a coparcenary village.

Bisnadári, H. (P. داری, having) Proprietary tenure in *Biswas*, or shares so designated. Also the tenure of independent village communities holding under a superior *Tálukdar*, as in Aligarh, Mynpuri, and Gorakhpur. In some places, as in the Delhi district, the term is equivalent to *Paṭṭidári* or *Zamindari*. (In that case the derivation is probably different, and it may come from the S. *viśva* विश्व, all, whole).

Biswak, Mar. (बीखक, from S. विंशति, twenty) The twentieth part of a *Pád*, which is the twentieth of a *Bíghá*. The *Biswak* is one square *Kátí*, or rod, which, however, varies in length.

Biswáli, Uriya (ବିଶ୍ୱାଲୀ) Land assigned to the *Khandáyat*, or head of a division called a *Khanda* (or, more probably, the land assigned to the *Bissoi*, the H. *Khand* and U. *Bishé* meaning the same).

Biswánsa, or *Biswansí*, H. (بسوانسه, from *Bisva*, and S. अंश *ansa*, portion) The fraction of a *Bisva*, usually the twentieth.

BIŠWÍ, H. (بسوی, विश्वी) The holder of a *Bisva*, or share, in which character the person may be appointed by a collector of revenue to collect the dues of the other sharers. Alienation of lands on a low quit-rent or payment of a fine (East Oudh). In the north-west provinces it sometimes implies a deduction of two *Bišwas* per each *Bíghá* cultivated by under-tenants, claimed as his right by the landlord or lessor.

BÍTÁ, BEETA, H. (बीता, more correctly, BHÍTÍ, q. v.) Lands of a village that have existed from time immemorial, in opposition to lands recently acquired by alluvial deposit.

BITA or BHÍTA, Thug. A hundred.

BITAURÁ, H. (بتورا) A heap of dried cow-dung.

BÍTAURÍ, Hindi (बीटौरी) A tax upon artificers and shopkeepers for permission to work or trade in a village. *Puraniya*.

BÍTHAK, H. (بتھک) Ant-hills (East Oudh and Benares); also a seat or platform where people meet to converse. See *Baithak*.

BÍT KHÉT, H. (بیت کھیت) Lands on which forced or unrequited labour is demanded from the Ryots by the owner of the village.

BIT- or BID LAVAṆ, corruptly, BITNOBEN, Hindi (बिट or

- बिड़ लवण**) A kind of medicinal salt, commonly known as black salt, formed by fusing common salt with Emblic myrobalan.
- BITRÁ-BANDI**, H. (بترابندی) Arrangements for securing the revenue (Sagar). See **BILA-BANDI**.
- BITTADAHOLA**, Karn. (బిత్తడయిల) A field left fallow.
- BITTE**, Karn. (బిట్టె) Performance of inferior offices in a village, as portorage, &c., for fees in grain, or lands exempt from revenue.
- BITTÉ-KHÁDI**, Karn. (బిట్టేఖాది) A cess levied in lieu of a piece of cloth formerly exacted annually from each loom.
- BITṬIYAVA**, **BITṬIYÁLU**, Karn. (బిట్టియవ, బిట్టియూలు) A free porter.
- BITṬE YETTU**, Karn. (బిట్టేయేత్తు) A tax levied in Mysore in lieu of bullocks formerly required from the villages for the conveyance of grain to the Paligars.
- BITTUVADU**, (బిత్తువదు) Sowing seed.
- BITU**, **BEETOO**, Thug. Any person not a Thug.
- BIYUTÁT**, H. (بیوتات, pl. of *bait*, a house, lit., house expenses) A term applied to lands in the neighbourhood of Agra that were assigned originally to members of the royal family, but had come under general cultivation.
- BIZÁÁT** or **BAZÁÁT**, A. (بضاعت) Agency, commission, in which the profit on the sale accrues to the proprietor of the article sold, and is not divided between the owner and the agent. Capital. Stock in trade.
- Bo**, H. (بو, root of *Bo-ná*, to sow) Cultivation. Sowing seed. *Boái* or *Boárá*, (بوارا, بواي) Sowing seed. Time for sowing.
- Boyar**, H. (بویار, بویار) Land that never lies fallow.
- Bob**, H. (بوب) Sowing grain by the drill (Bundelkhand).
- Boi báchh**, H. (بوی باچه) Assessment to be realised on actual cultivation (Delhi).
- Boni**, H. (بونی) Sowing. Seed-time.
- BOBHÁTÁ**, Mar. (बोभाटा) Notoriety. Publicity of what ought to be kept quiet. General outcry. A clamorous complaint or accusation.
- BODÁ**, H. (بودا) A buffalo.
- BODAR**, **BODUR**, H. (بودر) A place to stand on whilst throwing up water with the Dauri, or basket, from a lower to a higher level.
- BODDHÁ**, Ben. (বোধা) A security, a bondsman, a bail.
- BOGAMI**, Tel. (?) The chief of the left-hand caste in Dindigul.—Gl. 5th Rep.
- BÓGAMU**, Tel. (బోగము, from S. भोग, enjoyment) The dancing-girl caste.

- Bógamu-vádu*, Tel. (బోగమువాడు) A dancing girl.
- Bógamudi* or *Bhógandi*, Tel. (బోగముది, బోగంది) A dancing girl.
- BOGASE**, Karn. (ಬೊಗಸೆ) The two hands joined so as to hold anything; whence it comes to imply the small perquisites granted to the village servants measured by handfuls.
- BOHAUDÍÁ**, H. (بھودیآ) A cultivator who has not a plough, and either works with a hoe or a borrowed plough.
- BOHNI**, H. (بھنی) **BAÜNI**, Ben. (বহুনি), **BÓNÍ**, Tel. Karn. (బోని), Mar. (बोहनी) The first money received during the day, or the first ready-money sale by shopkeepers and hucksters. Handsel. No credit is given for the article first sold.
- BOHRÁ**, incorrectly, **BORAH**, H. (بھرا, S. *vyavahári* व्यवहारी, a trader, a man of affairs), also **BOHÁRÁ**, **BOHARÍ**, or **BOHÁRÍ**, Mar. (बोहारा, बोहरी, बोहारी) A banker. A money-lender, or merchant of a particular tribe so called, usually receiving any article of marketable value in payment of money advanced. The Bohras appear to have originated in Guzerat, where they became converts to Mohammadanism, but they are settled in many parts of central and western India and in the north-west provinces.
- Bóí**, **BOEE**, Tel. (బోయి) A man of the fisherman-caste, but whose usual avocation is also the carrying of litters and palankins, and who is employed as a domestic servant at Madras, where the word is pronounced like, and confounded with, the English "boy:" also written and pronounced "Bhoi," q. v.
- BOÍDU**, Tel. (బోయిడు) A man of the cow-herd or shepherd-caste.
- BOJH**, H. (بوجہ), Ben. **BOJÁ** or **BOJHÁ**, (বোজা, বোকা, Hindi (बोका) A sheaf or bundle of grain or grass; also, a load, a burthen. A load of corn equal to five Dhokas, but the measure varies in different districts, and also according to the crops. The first of the pans placed for receiving sugar from the boiler.
- Bojh-batái*, H. (بوجہ بتائی) Division or shares by stocks or bundles of mowed corn (Rohilkhand).
- BOKÁ**, H. (बोका, बोका) A basket, pail, or leather bag for throwing up water; possibly connected with the Anglo-Saxon term *Buh*, *Bouh*, *Bucket*.
- BOKKASA**, Karn. (ಬೊಕ್ಕಸ) Treasure.
- Bokhasadamane*, Karn. (ಬೊಕ್ಕಸದಮನೆ) A treasury.
- BÓKKENA**, Tel. (బోక్కెన, from the H. *boka*) A bucket

for drawing water from a well. A leather bag for baling out water. A grain or corn bag.

BOLÁ, H. (بولأ, from بولأ, to speak) Verbal agreement between two parties. (In the Delhi district) agreement between the village lessees and cultivators as under-tenants.

Bolans, H. (بولنس) Making over one's share to another.

Bolansi, H. (بولنسي) The holder of a share properly belonging to another. An adopted heir. (This and the preceding are current in Benares and East Oudh, from *bolná*, to speak, and *ans* अंश, a share).

BOLKHATORBOLEKHUT, elsewhere written BHOLKAT, (?) Mar. One of the accounts kept by the Kulkaraní, a debit and credit account, shewing the amount received from the cultivators, and how it has been disposed of.

BOLWAN, Mar. (बोळवण) Ceremony of conducting a bride to her husband's house; also, dismissal of the bridegroom's friends and attendants. Ceremony of propitiating Bhútas or evil spirits, who have entered a village, to induce them to leave it, and conducting them with music and in procession to the confines.

BOMBAYÁ, Mar. (बोम्बा) A person in office at Gaya, who, when a party of pilgrims arrives, precedes them, making a noise by beating his mouth.

BOMKAR, Mar. (?) A class of weavers in Kandesh.

BONDA or BONDA KOYYA, Tel. (బొండ్ల, బొండ్లకొయ్య) Stocks for confining petty offenders.

BONDU, Tel. (బొండు) A field or crop dried up for want of rain.

Bondu-powadam, Tel. (?) Parched or dried-up crops, yielding no grain.

BONTALU-RÁŚÍ, Tel. (?) Ears of *Jawári* retaining the grain after threshing.

BORA, H. Ben. (بورأ) A sack for holding rice.

BORO, H. Ben. (بورأ) A sort of rice sown in January and reaped in April: it is sown in low swampy ground, or near the banks of a river where irrigation is not required.

Boro fasl, H. Ben. (فصل) The season of spring, or that in which the Boro rice is reaped.

BOTTU, Tel. Karn. (బొట్టు) A drop. A spot. An ornament or spot-mark on the forehead of a bride at the time of marriage. Sectarial mark with paint or ashes on the forehead. Also $\frac{1}{64}$ th of a pagoda.

BOTTU, Tel. (బొత్తు) The husk or chaff of grain after threshing.

BRAHMÁ, S. (masc. *Brahmá*, ब्रह्मा) One of the chief Hindu deities. The agent in creation. The creator.

BRAHMA, with the final vowel short (ब्रह्म) The first cause of all things. The Supreme Being. Also, the Vedas collectively.

BRÁHMAN, BRAHMUN, dialectically, BAHMAN or BOHMAN, or, in Tamil, PÁRAPPAN or PIRRAMANAN, corruptly, BRAMAN, BRAMIN, &c., H. (براهمن, S. ब्राह्मन्) A man of the first order or caste of Hindus, properly charged with the duty of expounding the Vedas, and conducting the ceremonies they enjoin: in modern times, engaged not only in such duties, but in most of the occupations of secular life. The Bráhmans of the present day are distinguished into a variety of divisions and subdivisions, between most of which no social relations exist. The first distinction is between those who maintain a sacred fire—and are thence termed Agnihotras—and those who do not, by far the larger proportion. A more universal distinction is that of the five *Gaurá* and five *Drávira* races. The first are the *Kányahubja*, or Bráhmans of Kanuj; *Sáraswat*, or north-west of India; *Gaur*, or Bengal; *Maithila*, or north Bahar; *Utkala*, or Orissa. The second are the *Drávira*, *Tailanga*, *Karnáta*, *Maharáshtra*, and *Gurjar*, or Guzerat Bráhmans. Each of these has various subdivisions. According to a *Játi Málá*, or list of castes current in Hindustan, the principal are thus enumerated: 1. KÁNYAKUBJA, four: *Sarjupári*, *Sarwaria*, *Jijhulia*, and *Sanaudhiya*. 2. SÁRASWAT, ten: *Bháradváji*, *Sípoli*, *Chaini*, *Súdhani*, *Bhárati*, *Khukati*, *Ranhhati*, *Bok*, *Máli*, *Grahani*. 3. GAUR, six: *Gaur*, *Párihh*, *Báhimí*, *Khandelwál*, *Sáraswat*, *Suhhwál*. 4. 5. The Maithila and Utkala Bráhmans have but one order. Of the five *Drávira*s, the DRÁVIRA properly so termed has three divisions: *Bádam*, *Brihatcharan*, *Ashtasahasra*. 2. TAILANGA has six: *Telghánya*, *Belnád*, *Beginád*, *Karnákammala*, *Munganád*, *Kásalnád*. 3. KARNÁTA, two: *Badgalnád*, *Śilnád*. 4. MAHARÁSHTRA, eight: *Karáde*, *Chitpáwan*, *Deśastha*, *Yajurvedi*, *Ápastambha*, *Abhír*, *Serabái*, *Kayasthéprabhu*. 5. The GURJARA Bráhmans are of eighty-four tribes; the principal of which are the *Nágara*, *Mora*, *Audíah*, *Menára*, *Srí-gaur*, *Khedewal*, and *Bhúinhár*: (some of these names are very possibly inaccurate.) There are also two classes considered additional to the whole, *Sákadvípi*, who came latterly, it is

said, from *Śāhadvīpa*, and *Gayālī*, said to have been made *Brāhman*s by *Vyāsa*. Each of the above has an infinite number of subdivisions. The Kanouj *Brāhman*s, from whom the *Brāhman*s of Bengal are reputed to spring, are said to have been divided, after their settling in Bengal, into a hundred and fifty-six families. Of these, one hundred are to be found in the portion of Bengal termed *Vārendra*, and fifty-six in that termed *Rārḥ*. Of the former, eight, and of the latter, six are considered *Kulna*, or of good family, or noble; a classification ascribed to *Balāl Sen*, a Raja of Bengal in the twelfth century. The first are named *Maitra*, *Bhīma*, *Rudra*, *Vāgīsī*, *Santāmani* or *Sandyāl*, *Lāhūrī*, *Bhādūrī*, *Sudhu-vāgīsī*, and *Bhadara*. The fourth and fifth names are not unfrequently met with, the rest seldom. Those of the *Rārḥ* *Brāhman*s are more common: they are *Mukhuti* or *Mukharji*, *Gāngulī*, *Kanjāhā*, *Goshāla*, *Bandygati* or *Banarji*, *Chatati* or *Chatoji*.

BRĀHMANĪ, corruptly, **BRAMINEE** and **BAHMANEE**, H. S. (ब्राह्मणी) A female of the *Brāhmanical* caste, the wife of a *Brāhman*.

Brahmacharya, H. (ब्रह्म, from *Brāhmana*, and *Charya*, चर्य, practice) The condition of the religious student. Leading a similar life, or one of continency and self-denial. Mendicancy.

Brahmachārī, H. I. (ब्रह्म, for ब्राह्मण and चारी, who follows or practises) A youth of either of the three first pure classes during his pupillage, and while studying the *Vedas*. A mendicant who professes to have prolonged the period of studentship, and to observe through life the practice of study, poverty, and continence. In general, however, an ignorant vagrant.

Brahmādūya, corruptly, **Bremhaday**, **Bramadayum**, **Bramandoyan**, **Bumadya**, H. S. (ब्रह्म, for ब्राह्मण, and ādāya, आदाय, what is received) Any grant or perquisite appropriated to *Brāhman*s. In the Carnatic, a twentieth of the Government revenue was formerly considered as payable to the *Brāhman*s for religious purposes.

Brahmahatyā, S. (ब्रह्महत्या) The murder of a *Brāhman*. Any crime of like enormity.

Brahma, or **Brāhman-jāī** or **-jaee**, Mar. (ब्रह्मजाई) A man of a mixed race, sprung from a *Brāhman* father and woman of inferior caste. He is usually engaged in service, agriculture, or trade.

Brāhmanabhōjanā, S. &c. (ब्राह्मणभोजना) Distribution of food to *Brāhman*s.

Brāhmanadivya, S. Mar. (ब्राह्मणदिव्य) A form of oath: making oath while holding the feet of a holy *Brāhman*.

Brāhmanjan, Mar. (from S. जन, a person) A *Brāhman* entertained in a *Brāhman* family as a menial.

Brahmavāsittī, T. (பிரமவாளித்தி, spelled *Pirama-vāsittī*) A *Brāhman* village.

Brahmottara, corruptly, **Burmhotur**, **Bruhmutter**, **Bro-mutter**, **Barmautar**, **Burmutter**, **Bermertur**, &c., Ben. Uriya (ब्रह्मोत्तर, S. ब्रह्म, A *Brahman*, and उत्तर, *uttara*, what comes after or belongs to, but the derivation and form of this compound, notwithstanding its very general use, are not quite certain. It is sometimes written *Brahmatrá*, as if derived from S. *trá*, what preserves, from the root त्रा, *trá*, to preserve or protect, but the correctness of this is doubtful) Land granted rent-free to *Brāhman*s, for their support and that of their descendants; properly as a reward for their sanctity or learning, or to enable them to devote themselves to religious duties and education. Such lands have not unfrequently fallen into the possession of lay proprietors.

Brāhmannāḍ, Karn. (?) A term used in the Nagar district of Mysore for the garden country.

BRAJ, or **BRUJ**, incorrectly, **BRIJ**, H. (ब्रज, from the S. *vraja*, ब्रज, a cow-pen or pasture) The tract about Mathura and Brindaban, the residence of the juvenile *Kṛishṇa*, and the scene of his boyish gambols with the *Gopas* and *Gopīs*, or cowherds and milkmaids.

Brajbāśī, **Brujbasee**, corruptly, **Brijbasi**, **Birjebassy**, **Birjebussie**, and **Birjebaussie**, H. S. (lit., an inhabitant *Vāśī* or *Bāśī* of the district of *Braj*) An armed attendant, one carrying arms, as a sword and shield, or sometimes a matchlock, and employed as a doorkeeper, a guard, or an escort. He is always a native of Western or North-Western India, and is thence identified with a Hindu of *Braj*.

Braj-bhāshā, or **-bhākhā**, H. S. (from S. भाषा, speech) The dialect of *Braj*, the form of Hindi spoken in the neighbourhood of Mathura and other parts of the north-western provinces, and in which the most popular poems of the Hindus are written; as, the *Rāmāyaṇa*, by *Tulaśī Dās*.

BRAT, or **BRUT**, corruptly, **BURT**, H. (व्रत, S. *vrata*, व्रत) A vow, a fast, any self-imposed religious obligation. (The word is improperly confounded with *Birt* and *Brit*. See the next.)

BRIT, H. (व्रित, S. *vritti*, वृत्ति, means of subsistence) A

grant of land or other means of support to any one. (In the spoken dialect the word is most usually pronounced *Birt*, q. v.)

BRITTÁNT, H. (بریتانت, S. वृत्तान्त, *vrittānta*) Information, news, intelligence of a transaction or occurrence.

Brittánt-patra, H. (*patra*, a leaf) Record of a decision pronounced by a *Pancháyat*.

BU, BUÁ, BUBU, H. (بو, بوا, بوبو) A sister. *Buá* is also an aunt by the father's side. *Bubu* in the west of India is a lady.

BÚD, BOOD, H. (from the P. بود, third person preter. of بودن, to be) Being, state or condition of being, especially with reference to the past. It is used in Hindi chiefly in composition; as, *Búd-básh*, a residence, *Búd-ná-búd* or *Hast-ná-búd*, remission of rent on failure of crops.

BUDH-GANGÁ, BOODH-GUNGA, H. (بد, from *Budh*, pronounced *Búrḥ*, or *Búrḥa*, old) The old bed of the Ganges, traceable below Hastinapur, and also below Soron and Kampil.

BUDHAVÁRA, vernacularly, *Budhwár*, or *Budhbár*, S. &c. (बुधवार, from *Budha*, the planet Mars, and *vára*, a day) Wednesday.

BUDIBUDAKI, Karn. (ಬುದಿಬುದರಿ) A class of religious mendicants in Mysore.

BÚDIDE PANNU, Tel. (బుడిదె పన్ను, from *budide*, ashes) A fee for permission to burn a corpse.

BUDÍT, BOODEET, Mar. (बुडीत) A loss, a sum of money given up as lost. Money imprudently invested.

Budíthkúl, Mar. (बुडीतकूल) A bad debtor, one not likely to pay.

Budít khat, Mar. (from *khat*, खत, P. a writing) A bond not expected to be discharged.

Budít kharch, Mar. (खर्च, from خرج) Expenditure without return. Head of an account specifying losses.

Budít kháteṇ, Mar. (बुडीतखते) An account or register of bad debts.

BUDKÍ, BURKÍ, Mar. (बुडकी) A hole or pit dug by the side of a stream to collect water for distribution in irrigation.

BUDRÚKH, Mar. (बुद्रूख, dialectic corruption of P. *Buzúry*, بُزُرْگ, great) Venerable, dignified. Greater or upper, as fields or towns opposed to lesser or lower: also, senior as opposed to junior, or major to minor.

BUGÁRA RÁŚÍ, Tel. (?) A heap of unwinnowed grain.

BUJHÁRAT, H. (بجھارت, from بوجھانا, to explain or cause to understand) An audit or adjustment of accounts.

Bujhonta, H. (بجھونتا, from بوجھنا, to understand) An abstract account of a village proprietary, made out annually by the Patwári, shewing the profit on each share.

BÚK, BOOK, H. (بوک) Land recovered through the recession of a river (Rohilkhand).

BÚKÁRA, BOOKARA, H. (بوکارا) Land left by a river, but rendered useless by a deposit of sand (Rohilkhand).

BULANDI, BOOLUNDU, H. (from the P. *buland*, بلند, lofty) High land.

BUN, Hindi (बुन) The quantity of grain given to a labourer for a day's work in weeding, from two-and-a-half to three *Sers* of rough grain (Puraniya).

BUN, BOON, H. (بُن) Coffee in seed, before it is ground.

BUNDELA, BOONDELA, H. (بوندیلا) A spurious tribe of Rájputs, who give name to the province of Bundelkhand, corruptly, Bundlecund. They are descended from the Garhwárs of Kantit and Khairagarh, and first settled in Bundelkhand in the thirteenth or fourteenth century. There are few genuine Bundelas in the British portion of the province, except in the Pargana of Panwári.

BÚNDU, Karn. (ಬುಂಡು) The coffee plant (Mysore).

Búndu bij, Karn. (from S. *vija*, seed) The coffee berry.

BUNGA, or BONGA, H. (بُنْگه) A stack of straw.

BUNGÁH, corruptly, BOUNGA, H. (P. بنگاه), Mar. BUNGEṆ, (बुण्णे) Followers, sutlers, and baggage of an army.

BÚNT, BOONT, H. (بونت) Unripe grain or pulse (Cicer arietinum).

BUNYÁD, H. (P. بنياد), Mar. (बुन्याद) Lit., foundation, but applied to offices or appointments which have existed from time immemorial.

Bunyádí, Mar. (बुन्यादी) Original, fundamental.

Bunyádí thalkarí, Mar. (थलकारी, landholder) The original landlord or proprietor of an estate.

BURÁ, BURHÁ, Mar. (बुरा, बुहा) Mould.

BÚRA, BOORA, H. (بوراه) Redeemable mortgage (East Oudh).

BURANT, BURÁNT, Mar. (बुरंट, बुरांट) A place overgrown with grass and bushes. A thicket of low bushes.

BÚRA-TUKRA, BOORA-TOKRA, Ben. (?) An account of village receipts and disbursements made up for six or eight months by the Patwári, and balanced. The balance is carried to the demands of the rest of the year.

BURI, Ben. (बूडि) An inundation, immersion of a tract under water. A measure of value equal to five *Gandas*, or twenty *Kaunis*.

- BURÍDA, BOOREEDU, H. (P. بریده, lit., cut) Fields cut by stealth (Rohilkhand),
- BÚRKÁ, Mar. (?) A subdivision or share of the lands of a village, varying from ten to fifty, each comprising a certain number of fields, but not a defined quantity of land.
- Búrká chí húl, Mar. (?) The managing Ryot who apportions the Burkas and the revenue among the other cultivators. *Dakhin*.
- BÚRKI, Mar. (?) A structure of masonry for drawing water from rivers and nalas.
- BURRI, BOORREE, H. (برئی) Sowing seed by dropping it from the hand into the furrow, instead of sowing broadcast or by drill; also read GURRI and GULLI.
- BURUD or BURAD, Mar. (बुरुड, बुरड) The name of a caste, or individual of it, whose occupation is mat-making. He is sometimes enumerated among the village servants.
- BUTÁDU, Tel. (బూతాదు) Household expenses.
- BUTÁRAD, Hindi (बुतारद) A name given to extra cesses upon the cultivator. *Puraníya*.
- BÚT-FAROSHI or -PAROSHI, Tel. (from P. *bút*, an idol, and *parvarish*, cherishing) A tax levied on different trades in a town or village to defray the cost of celebrating the worship of the tutelary divinity. A tax levied on the festivals of the inferior castes and the drums beaten on such occasions. In former times, also, a fine imposed by a Guru, or spiritual guide, to expiate certain breaches of the laws of caste.
- BUTTÁWAL, (?) Tamil. Land newly cleared for cultivation. In the first year it is exempt from rent, in the succeeding years it pays the Government revenue in progressive fourths, until, in the fifth year, it is fully assessed. Travancore.
- BYABASÁY, for S. VYAVASÁYA, Ben. (ব্যবসায়), S. (अवसाय:) Trade, business affairs.
- Byabasáyí*, Ben. A tradesman, any one engaged in affairs or business.
- BYABASTHÁ, for S. VYAVASTHÁ, Ben. (ব্যবস্থা) A statute, a law. A written opinion or dictum on a point of Hindu law drawn up by Pandits.
- BYABAHÁR, Ben. (ব্যবহার), S. (अवहार) Custom, usage. Business, profession, affairs in general. A suit at law; whence, also, *Byabahárik*, one engaged in affairs, in a suit, &c.
- BYÁH, H. (بیاه, S. विवाह) Marriage.
- BYÁJ, H. (بیاج) Interest. See *Biáj*.

- BYÁJU, H. (بیاجو) Principal bearing interest. See *Biájú*.
- BYÁNA, BYÁRA, Karn. (ಬಾಣ, ಬಾರ) A piece of pasture-ground attached to a village, and assigned as a perquisite to the head-man, who lets it out for the grazing of cattle at a charge per head.
- BYÁPÁR, H. Ben. (بیاپار, व्यापार) Business, affairs.
- Byápári*, H. (بیاپاری, S. व्यापारी) One who transacts business of any kind, a merchant, a dealer, a trader. (It occurs in most dialects, slightly modified, as, *Beparí*, *Baipári*, *Beopári*, *Byopári*, *Byaupári*, &c.
- BYAURÁ, H. (بیورا, S. अवहार:) Detail, narration, statement of circumstances.
- BYAY or BYAYHÁR, (بییهار, بیی, S. व्यय) Expense, expenditure.
- BYOHÁR or BYAUHÁR, properly, BYABAHÁR, as above, or VYAVAHÁRA, H. (بیوهار) Business, affairs, trade, calling.
- BYOHAR, H. (بیوهر, from the S. अवहार) A loan.
- Byohará* or *Byohári*, H. (بیوهاری, بیوهر, S. अवहारिक:) A creditor, a lender.

C

- CASTE, Eng. A word applied to the distinctions of birth, tribe, and occupation, which separate the people of India of the Hindu religion, and preclude their eating, drinking, and smoking together; their using the same vessels; their intermarrying; and other relations of social life. The lower orders of Indian Mohammadans pretend to similar distinctions; caste being in all cases matter of pride, not of humiliation. The word is derived from the Portuguese *Casta*, race, species.
- CHABENÁ, CHABENI, H. (چابینا, چینی, S. चबै, to chew) Parched grain.
- CHABUTARAH, CHUBOOTURA, CHABUTRÁ, CHUBOOTRA, H. (چابوترا, चबुतरा - चा) A raised bank or terrace detached from the residence, sometimes covered over, on which persons sit and converse. A kind of summer-house or pavilion. A place where the head of the police is usually stationed. A police-office or station, or the magistrates' court. A room or hall used for public meetings of the villagers. A custom-house or station. A guard-house. A market-place. A stone platform erected as a boundary mark.
- CHÁBUK, corruptly, CHAWBUCK, H. (چابک) A whip.
- Chábuk-sunár*, corruptly, *Chawbuck-snaar*, H. (سوار, a rider) A rough rider, a groom, a jockey.

CHACHÁ, CHÁCHÁ, H. &c. (چاچا, चाचा) A paternal uncle, a father's brother.

Chachí, or *Cháchí*, H. &c. (چاچي, چاچي) A father's brother's wife.

Chacherá, H. &c. (چاچيرا) Connected through a paternal uncle; as, *Chacherá-bháí*, A first cousin, the son of a paternal uncle.

CHACHAR, also CHANCHAR, CHUCHUR, or CHUNCHUR, H. (چنچر, چنچر, चंचर) Land that has lain fallow for a year or more, but not a very long time: on being taken under cultivation the produce was divisible for the first year in the proportion of one share to Government and three to the cultivator: after a year of cultivation it was placed on the footing of fully cultivated land of the same description.

CHÁCHAR, H. (چاچر) A Hindu festival held after the Holi.

CHÁCHAR, Ben. (চাঁচর) Land on the banks or in the bed of a river, from which the water has lately been dried. Inferior fallow land.

CHADAR, CHUDUR, H. (P. چدر) A sheet or cloth.

Chadar andázi, H. (P. اندازي) A ceremony among the Sikhs: when a man marries a widow a sheet is thrown over the parties.

CHADARÚ-GUDDI, (?) Karn. Boundaries of an estate or of village lands, including waste.

CHADÁVU, Karn. (ಚಡಾವು) Increase of price or rent. See *Charhai*.

Darchadávu, Karn. (ದರಚಡಾವು) Disposing of the Government share of the crop to farmers at an advanced rate.

CHADH, pronounced also CHARH, Mar. (चढ) Increase, advance (as of assessment or price, &c.)

Chadhpatṭi, Mar. (चढपट्टी) An extra cess.

CHÁDI, Tel. Karn. (చాడి) An accusation, slander, defamation.

CHÁH, H. (P. چاه) A well.

Cháhi, or *Cháhi-zamin*, H. (چاهي زمین, land) Land irrigated from wells.

Mahiti Cháh, H. (from A. محيط, surrounding) Land watered by wells in alternate years.

CHAH, CHUH, H. (چاه) A platform, a pier-head.

CHAHÁB-SHAMBÁ, H. (P. چهار شنبه) Thursday.

CHAHÁB-SU, H. (P. چهار سو, four, and سو, a side) A square, a quadrangle, a market-place.

CHAHAL, H. (چهل) A strong soil, ranking between those termed *Rausli* and *Dánkar* (Dehli).

CHAHAL SITÚN, H. (P. چهل ستون, forty, a pillar) A pavilion, a chamber, a summer-house supported by forty, i. e. many pillars. (Also with the H. numeral, *Chálís*, forty, *Chálís-sitún*).

CHAHALDÁ, Mar. (चहलदा) A tax formerly levied on Banjás in the Dakhin.

CHÁHIL, or CHÁHIRÁ, H. (چاهل, چاهرا) A tribe of Rájputs in Hisar, mostly converts to Mohammadanism. They nevertheless retain charge of the tomb of *Goga Chauhán*, a Hindu prince now esteemed a saint.

CHAHLI, CHUHLEE, H. (چهلې) The wheel on which the rope revolves at the top of the well.

CHAHORÁ, H. (چهورا) Rice dibbled in a field after being sown in a separate bed. A fine sort of rice.

CHAHOTRÁ, or CHAHUTRÁ, Mar. (चहोत्रा, चहुत्रा, from चहुँ, four, and उत्तर, subsequent) Interest at four per cent. per month.

CHÁHÚR, Mar. (चाहूर) A long measure of land. According to one statement, equal to 120 square *Bighás*, to another, to 150 *Bighás*.

CHÁHVARI, Mar. (चाह्वरी) The drag rope of a plough or of the bucket of a well, to which the head pair of oxen are yoked.

Cháhvari mot, Mar. (चाह्वरी मोट) The bucket of a draw-well worked by bullocks.

CHAIL, H. (چیل) Land twice tilled (Rohilkhand).

CHAIN, H. (چین) Cultivated land.

CHÁIN, H. (چاین) A low caste of Hindus.

CHAINA, H. (چینند) An inferior kind of grain. A sort of millet (*Panicum pilosum*), also called *Chena* and *China*.

Cháinkhati, Ben. (চাঁকখতি) A spot in the salt-works where the drainage of the baskets is collected.

Cháin laban, Ben. (চাঁকনিবন) Basket salt.

CHAIT, or CHYT, properly, CHAITRA, H. &c. (چیت, S. चैत्र) A month so called (March—April) beginning with the sun's entrance into Pisces.

Chaití, H. (चैती) Relating to or produced in *Chait*, as, the spring harvest. In Bundelkhand it is usually so applied, denoting the *Rabi*, or spring crops.

CHAITYA, S. (चैय) Any large tree in a village, held in peculiar sanctity: an altar, a monument. A Buddhist temple or monument.

CHAK, CHUK, corruptly, CHUCK, H. &c. (چک, चक, S.

चक्र, a circle or district) CHAKU, or CHEKU, Tel. (చక్కు, చెక్కు) A portion of land divided off; as, the detached fields of a village, or a patch of rent-free land, or any separate estate or farm. In old revenue accounts the term was applied to lands taken from the residents of a village, and given to a stranger to cultivate. In the north-west provinces the subdivision of a Pargana formed under cl. 88, Settlement Circular of 1839. In the Dakhin survey the term is used to designate a field within a field, when it is necessary to subdivide a field without changing the number or series of the larger portion of the land into which a village is divided.

Chak-bandī, Chukbundee, H. (چکبندی, चक्रबंदी) Determining the limits or boundaries of a detached piece of land, an estate, or *Chak*. The limits of a police or revenue jurisdiction.

Chak barār, Chuk burār, H. (برار, چاک) Collecting the rents of a *Chak* according to its size or productiveness.

Chak náma, Chuk námu, H., or *Chekunámá*, Tel. (పాత్రా, చక్రనామ) A register of the extent and boundaries of a detached or separate piece of land, or of a separate village. A grant authorising individuals to hold alienated lands, and specifying their limits.

Chak náma árāzi, H. (أراضي, چاک نامہ) A document given to a Zamindar from whom a portion of land has been taken by the Government for public or other purposes, defining the extent, boundaries, and quality of the land.

Chak tukra, H. (تکڑا, چک) A plot or parcel of a landed estate.

CHAK, Ben. (চক) A square; also, a market-place enclosed by building. It has also the sense of the preceding.

Chak bandī, Ben. (চক্রবন্দী) Building a square, connecting the buildings round it.

CHAK, Thug. Suspicion.

Chak-bele, Thug. A dangerous or suspicious place.

CHÁK, H. Ben. (چاک, চাক, S. चक्र) A wheel; especially applied to the pulley through which the rope attached to the bucket of a well passes. Also a mill. Also the rings of baked clay used in sinking a well, and a vessel in which sugar is manufactured.

Cháhá, Ben. (চাকা) A wheel, a discus. The upper portion of the salt-boiling furnace.

CHÁKALAVÁDU, Tel. (చాకలవాడు) A washerman.

CHAKAR, CHUKUR. H. &c. (چکر, S. CHAKRA, चक्र, in

which form it occurs in most dialects) A wheel, a circle, or any thing revolving in a circle.

Chakar-bardeshi, (?) H. Compound interest.

CHÁKAR, CHAKUR, H. (چاکر, चाकर) A servant.

Cháhará, Ben. (চাহারা) Land given in reward of past services.

Cháharán, H. (properly the plural of چاکر, servants) Allowances of land, or the revenue derived from it, professedly appropriated in Bengal to the pay and support of the public officers and servants of a village or Zamindári, including the Zamindar, Kánungo, Mokaddem, Patwári, and the Peons and Chaukidárs. Under the ancient system the lands so appropriated were exempted from the Government assessment in favour of the Zamindar, but this was disallowed on the formation of the decennial settlement. Ben. Reg. viii. 1793; ix. 1825.

Chákarán-zamín, corruptly, *Chakeram-zemeen*, *Chakeran-jemmy*, H. (*chákarán*, as above, and P. *zamín*, زمین, land) Lands exempted from revenue on the plea of being appropriated to maintain the public officers and servants.

Cháhari, H. (چاکری) Service. Allowance of land, &c., for public officers and servants. Service land.

Cháharíá, incorrectly, *Chákríá*, Mar. (चाकरीया) Applied to land held revenue-free, on condition of performing some office, or discharging some obligation. Service land.

CHAKI, CHUKKE, (?) Karn. An extra assessment in Kanara.

CHÁKÍ, Ben. (চাকী, from S. चक्र) A mill, a grinding stone, an apparatus for spinning twine suspended from the hand.

CHAKIRI, Mal. (ചകിരി) The fibres of the husk of the cocoa-nut, of which rope, or kayar, is made.

CHÁKIYÁRA, Mal. (ചകിയാറ) A class of out-caste Brahmans.

CHAKKÁ, CHUKKA, H. (چکّا, from *chakra*, a wheel) A circular lump of clay, used to press down the smaller arm of the lever employed in raising water from a well. A wheel.

CHÁKHAND, Uriya (ଚାକହଣ୍ଡ) A measure of length, half a cubit.

CHAKKALU, Tel. (చక్కలు) Small bubbles of salt that rise upon the first ebullition of the brine.

CHAKKAN, CHAKKÁLA, Mal. (ചക്കൻ, ചക്കാല) An oil presser.

CHAKKARA, Mal. (ചക്കര) Coarse sugar, made from the juice of the cocoa-nut and other palms.

Chakharakhalla, Mal. (ചക്കരക്കളുക്ക) The *tári*, or juice of the cocoa-nut, from which coarse sugar is made.

CHAKKAT, CHUKKUT, H. (چگت) The loss of a *chak*, or plot of ground, by inundation.

CHAKKI, H. (چکی) A handmill, a grindstone.

Chakki náma, H. (نامہ) A song sung by women at weddings, while grinding a perfumed powder.

Chakki náuri, H. (ناری) Presentation of perfumed powder to the bride and bridegroom, and the female assistants by whom it has been prepared.

CHAKKILI, Tam. Mal. (சக்கிலி) A low-caste man, working in hides and leather; a currier, a shoemaker, the village shoemaker. Apparently corrupted to *Chuckler*, the word in common use among Europeans.

CHAKKU, Karn. (ಚಕ್ಕು) A pack or bale of raw cotton.

CHAKKUBANDHI, Karn. (ಚಕ್ಕುಬಂದಿ) Land measure.

CHAKLÁ, CHUKLA, corruptly, CHUCKLA, H. (چکلا) CHAKLÁ, or CHÁKLÁ, Ben. (চকলা, চাকলা, from the S. चक्र) A large division of a country, comprehending a number of Parganas; first introduced as a recognised local division in the reign of *Shahjehan*. Bengal was divided by Jaffir Khan, about 1772, into thirteen *Chaklas*, each under a separate superintendant of finance. At different times, and in different parts of the country, the *Chakla* seems to have varied in extent, and in its subdivisions. In modern times it is applied to the part of a town chiefly inhabited by prostitutes. In Mar., besides a division of country, it also means the court or office of the magistrate of a ward.

Chaklá bandi, corruptly, *Chucklabundy*, H. (چکلا بندی) The distribution of a *Zamindári* or of a province into *Chaklas*, especially for financial convenience.

Chakle dár, H. (چکلی دار) The superintendant or proprietor, or renter of a *Chakla*.

Chakle dúri, H. (چکلی داری) Superintendence or possession of a *Chakla*. The right of occupancy as admitted payer of the Government assessment, with such fees or privileges as usage may have attached to the office or possession.

Chakle kharch, H. (چکلی خرچ) Expenses of the whole *Chakla* or district, charged in proportion to each Ryot, under the old revenue system of Bengal.

Chaklá narís, H. (چکلا نویس) The accountant of the revenues and charges of a *Chakla*.

Chaklá, Mar. (चकली) A division of a village in some places.

Chakalyá, Mar. (चकल्या) An officer of police, a magistrate.

CHAKRA, S., but it occurs in all dialects, most commonly

unchanged, but sometimes slightly modified, as, *Chakar*, *Chakí*, *Chák*, (चक्र) A wheel, a discus, a quoit, any thing circular or revolving, lit. or fig., as a potter's wheel, an oil-mill, a period of time, a district, a province, a region. An ancient small gold coin in Mysore, usually 10 fanams. In Mar. also, a rule, a regulation, an extra cess or tax. In *Karnáta*, the extra assessment of 1720, which was to cover the interest of money advanced by the Raja to pay off the demands of the *Sáhu-kárs* or Bankers on the Ryots. (The word is incorrectly printed in the 5th Report, p. 804, *Chuckles*, for *Chucker*, whence it has been entered in the Glossary *Chuckees*, as a separate word.)

Chakramu, Tel. (చక్రము) A wheel, &c., (being, in fact, the same with *Chakra*.) An ancient coin current formerly in the south of India, equal to $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a Pagoda.

Chakrával, *Chakrávali*, Mar. (S. चक्रावळ, चक्रावली) Compound interest, (from *chakra*, revolving, and *ávali*, a range or series).

Chakravartí, H. S. (चक्रवर्ती) A prince, a ruler, an emperor. A name borne by some families of Bráhmans in Bengal, corrupted commonly into *Chuckerbutty*.

Chakra-vriddhi, S. (*chakra*, and *vriddhi*, वृद्धि, increase) Compound interest.

Chakra-vantige, Tel. (చక్రవంతిగె) An extra assessment of $\frac{1}{16}$ th under the Mohammadan Government.

CHAKATÍ, or CHUKTEE, Mar. (चकती) A scrap of writing paper, a note, a passport, an English letter.

CHAKRÍ, Ben. (S. চক্রী) An oilman.

Chákríkuḍu, Tel. (చాక్రీకుడు) An oilmaker.

CHAKWÁEN, H. (چکوائین) A small class of Rajputs in Ghazipur.

CHAKWAND, H. (چکوند) A common weed, bearing a long legume, growing from eight inches to two feet high, used by the poor as a potherb.

CHÁL, H. (چال) Habit, practice, course of life; as, *Bad-chál*, a man of bad habits; *Su-chál*, one of good habits, of respectable conduct.

CHÁLÁ, (?) Mal. The hut of a slave in Malabar. (Possibly *Śálá*, q. v.)

CHALAB, Thug. Early part of the evening, between sunset and dark.

CHALÁN, CHULAN, also CHÁLÁN, corruptly, CHELLAUN, CHILLAUN, CHULLAUN, H. &c. (چالان, چالان, from چل, S. चल, to go, sending off, despatching, [goods, &c.])

A document sent with goods, treasure, or individuals; an invoice, a voucher, a pass, a passport. The post-office list of letters forwarded, &c. Ben. Reg. x. 1819.

Chalán-dár, H. (چار, who has) A person who accompanies a despatch or remittance, and has charge of the invoice.

Chalaní, Chaláoní, or Chalni, H. (چلانی, چلاونی, چلنی, from the v. چلنا, to go) Current, circulating (as coin).

Chalantá, (from چلنا, to go) Passing, moveable, vendible, saleable. Duties formerly levied by Zamindars on goods passing through their jurisdiction. Ben. Reg. xxvii. 1793.

Chalanti-jáedad, Uriya (ଚଳନ୍ତିଜାତ) Moveable or personal property.

CHÁLAN, Ben. (چالان) Sifting any thing, passing it through a sieve.

Chálaní, Ben. (چالانی) A sieve.

CHALAVÁDI, Karn. (ಚಲವಾದಿ) A low caste. (In Mysore) The servant of a *Linga* merchant carrying a large ladle with chain and bell on his shoulders. (In Telingana) A Śūdra who goes from house to house to give notice of a death.

Chalavádi ayu joti, Karn. (ಚಲವಾದಿ ಅಯು ಜೊತಿ) Tax levied on the preceding in a village.

CHALÁWAN AMDÁNÍ, Hindi (चलावन अमदानी) Statement of collections sent with the collections to the Zamindar by the Patwári (*Puraniya*).

CHÁLÍ, erroneously, *CHOWLEE* and *CHOOLEE*, Mar. (चाली) Land that bears the highest rate of assessment, cultivated by permanent inhabitants of the village agreeably to allotment, by which each cultivator has a fixed proportion of the lands of highest, medium, and lowest assessment. Hereditary land held at a fixed rate, which, after being brought into cultivation from waste, may be assessed at a rate proportioned to its quality, and to custom. It is sometimes said that a Ryot cannot throw up his *Chálí* land.

CHÁLI, Ben. (چالی) A thatch, a shelf, a gang or separate station of convicts engaged on public work.

CHALIGARAVU, Tel. (చలిగరవు) Soil sandy on the surface with black earth underneath.

CHALIPANDILI, Tel. (చలిపందిలి) A shed where cool water, &c., is distributed to passengers.

CHÁLI GAINI, corruptly, *CHAUL GAINEE*, *CHALLY*, *CHALLI*, or *CHALIE GUENY*, Karn. &c. (ಚಾಲಿ ಗೈನಿ, probably from the S. चला, *chala*, moving, going) Tenancy-at-will,

or occupation on paying rent for a short or indefinite term.

Cháli gaini-chítu, Karn. (ಚಾಲಿಗೈನಿಚಿತ್ತು) An agreement or lease for a short time, usually for a year.

Cháli gaini-gár, Karn. (ಚಾಲಿಗೈನಿಗಾರ) A tenant-at-will.

CHÁLÍSI, H. &c. (P. چالیسی, forty) *CHÁLÍSI*, *CHÁLÍSIÁ*, Mar. (चाळसी, चाळिसा) An aggregate of forty, as of forty sers, forty cubits, &c. Also a period of forty days of impurity from the birth of a child, or death of a relative. A period of quarantine. The great famine in Hindustan of 1783 is known by this name, from its occurring *Samvat* 1840.

CHÁLI SIDAKKA, Karn. (ಚಳಿಸಿದಕ್ಕ) Rice husked.

CHALIT, H. (چلت, S. चलिता, lit., gone) Moveable or personal property.

CHÁLIYAN, Mal. (ചാലിയൻ) A weaver.

CHALKI, (?) H. A crop raised by irrigation.

CHALLANIDORA, Tel. (చల్లనిదొర) A cold gentleman, a European functionary of a calm and gentle temperament, a highly complimentary designation.

CHALTÍ, H. Mar. (چلتی, चलती) Passing, moving, current. In Dehli, Cultivated lands. In Masulipatam, Gross measurement of the grain after gathering.

Chalti daftar, H. (دفتر, an office) Under the Maratha Government, the records required for current business. That portion of the Peshwa's register which was always in the hands of the *Farnavis*, or Secretary of State.

CHALTÚ, Hindi (चलतू) Land in cultivation.

CHÁLU, Tel. (చాలు) A furrow. Ben. (চালু) Rice cleaned fit for cooking.

CHÁMA, Mal. (ചാമ) A kind of grain, a sort of millet (*Panicum miliaceum*). S. *Śyámá*, (श्यामा).

CHAMAN, Thug. A Brahman.

CHAMÁR, *CHUMAR*, H., but in most dialects also, (چمار) Ben. *CHÁMÁR* (চামার) Mar. *CHÁMHÁR* (चाम्हार) from the S. *Charma-kára*, or worker in skins, चर्मकार) A man of a low caste, whose business is working in hides and leather, a currier, a tanner, a shoemaker, a harness-maker, and the like. *Chamárs* are said to be descended from a Bráhma father and *Chandál* mother, according to some authorities: in the north-western provinces the *Chamárs* are considered as divided into seven classes, who do not eat together or intermarry: they are known by the names, *Jatúä*, *Kaeen*, *Kúríl*, *Jaiswara*, *Jhusia*, *Azingerhia* or *Birheria*, and *Kori*

- or *Korchamri*. The last are most commonly weavers. Different tribes of *Chamárs* are also known in the Dakhin, as *Sultangerh*, *Marathí*, *Paradosh*, *Pardesi*, *Haralbhaht*, *Dabáli*, *Woj*, and *Chaur*.
- Chamar-gaur*, *Chumur-gour*, H. (چمرگور) A division of the Gaur Rajputs. The highest class, although from their name liable to the suspicion of intercourse with *Chamárs*. They affect to call themselves *Chaunhar-gaur*, from a Raja named *Chaunhar*; or sometimes *Chiman-gaur*, from a Muni called *Chiman*.
- Chamráwat*, H. (چمرآوت) Perquisites or privileges of *Chamárs*.
- CHÁMARA, Ben. Mar. (चागर, S. चामरः) The bushy tail of the Tibetan ox set in a handle, and used to drive away flies. In H. *Chaunri*, (چونری).
- CHAMÁYEN, CHUMAYEN, H. (چمایین) A small class of the Gujar tribe in Panipat Bangar.
- CHAMBAL, CHUMBUL, H. (چمبل) A log of wood with grooves, fixed on the banks of canals, and used in drawing water for irrigation.
- CHÁMCHORÍ, H. (چام چوری, lit., skin stealing) Adulterous connexion with the wife of another,
- CHAMÍA, Thug. Those of the gang who assist in seizing and holding down the victim.
- CHAMOSÍA, Thug. The person who holds the hands of the victim (Dakhini).
- CHAMPAKA CHATURDAŚÍ, S. (चम्पक, a yellow flower, and चतुर्दशी, fourteenth lunation) A Hindu festival on the fourteenth of *Jyeshth*, when the flowers of the *Michelia* *Champaka* are offered to idols.
- CHÁN, Mal. (ചാൻ) A span, a span measure.
- CHANÁ, CHUNA, corruptly, CHENNA, CHUNNA, H. (چنا, چنا) A kind of pulse commonly known as gram (*Cicer arietinum*). Three kinds are usually reckoned in the north-west provinces, *Píla*, *Pachmil*, and *Kasa*. The last is an inferior sort, also called *Rakswa*, *Chaptái*, and *Kasárá*. *Pachmil* is a mere mixture of the first and last sorts. There is also a small kind called *Chaní* and *Batorí*. *Chaná*, to the eastward of the upper provinces, is frequently called *Rehla* and *Lona*, but in general *Lona* is applied to an acidulous salt which forms upon the leaves, and is collected for chemical purposes. *Chaná* also implies a species of plant, of which the seeds are often mixed with corn, giving it a disagreeable taste. (*Vicia* of one or two undescribed species).
- CHANAMBU PARATÍ, (?) Mar. The name of a servile caste in Anjengo, employed apparently as domestic servants.
- CHANAMIÁ, H. (چنمیا) A tribe of Chandrabansi Rájputs in Jonpur, Azingerh, and Gorakhpur.
- CHANÁN, commonly from the plural SHÁNÁR, Mal. (ചാന്നൻ) A man of a tribe whose business it is to extract the sap from the palmyra tree, a *tárí* drawer.
- CHANAPPAN, Tam. Mal. (ചാപ്പൻ) A weaver of coarse cloth for sacks, of hempen cords, &c. (From *Chana* or *Sana*, hemp.) See *Sanappan*.
- CHANÁTTAM, Mal. (ചാത്തം) Favourable or privileged rent of land granted to persons liable to be called out for occasional work or service.
- CHANCHAR, CHUNCHUR, H. (چنچر, چنچر) Land left untilled for a year or more, but not for a very long interval. See CHACHAR.
- CHÁNCHARÍ, H. (چانچری) Inferior grain, as Mung or Jawár, remaining in the ear after being trodden out.
- CHANCHARU, Karn. (ಚಾಚರು) A tribe of savage people tenantry the forests in the south of India.
- CHÁNCHÍO, Guz. (چانچيو) The name of a tribe, or of an individual of it, inhabiting Guzerat, Kach, and Sind, and wearing a large long-pointed turban. A pirate, a sea-robber.
- CHÁND, H. &c. (چاند, S. चन्द्रः) The moon.
- Chándí*, H. (چاندى) Silver. (From *Chánd*, the moon). A tax formerly levied by the Zamindars of Bengal.
- Chándní*, H. &c. (چاندنی) Moonlight, an awning.
- Chándní Chauk*, H. (چاندنی چوک) The principal market-place of any considerable city.
- Chándní karan*, Hin. (चांदनी करण) The practice of *Bráhmans*, *Chárans*, and others, of wounding themselves, in order to extort alms or payment of a debt.
- CHANDÁ, CHUNDA, H. (چندا, from the P. *Chand*, چند, how much) Subscription, quota, assessment.
- Chandá aogáhi*, H. &c. (چندا اوگاہی) Levy of rent or revenue from the Ryots, according to their shares or proportions. See *Aogáhi*.
- CHÁNDÁ, Ben. (चांदी) A subscription, a collection of money.
- CHÁNDÁ, H. (چاندآ) A common station of the revenue survey.
- CHÁNDÁ, Thug. Cloth.
- CHANDAI, Tam. (சாந்தை) A fair, one held annually, the melá of Hindustan.
- CHANDAL, CHANDÁL, H., and most dialects, (چندال, چندال)

- S. चडाह) A man of a low mixed caste, sprung from a *Sūdra* father and *Brahman* mother. In common use it is indiscriminately applied to all low-caste or out-caste tribes.
- Chandāliā*, H. (چندالیا) A tribe of the *Bhangis*, who might be also termed *Chandālas*.
- CHĀNDAM, H. (چاندم) A small tribe of Rajputs in Allahabad and Jonpur.
- CHANDANAYĀTRA, also CHANDANOTSAVA, S. (from *chanda*, चन्दन, sandal, and *yātrā*, यात्रा, or *utsava*, उत्सव; a festival) The ceremony of offering sandal paste or other perfume to an idol. A festival held at Puri in honour of Jagannāth.
- CHANDĀNA, or CHANDĪNAH, CHUNDANA, CHUNDEENU, H. (P. چندانہ, چندینہ, from *chand*, چند, some, how many) Sundry or miscellaneous, applied to a division of the *Sair*, or a variety of petty taxes, under the Mogul Government; as,
- Chandina Ālamganj*, H. A tax on all persons engaged in trade at Dacca, from one to two rupees per annum.
- Chandina bajantri*, H. (باجنتری) A tax on musicians.
- Chāndinā*, Uriya (ଚାନ୍ଦିନୀ) Ground-rent, rent of land on which a house is erected. Tenure derived from such payment. (It is probably from the P. چندانہ, like the preceding).
- Chāndinadār*, Uriya (ଚାନ୍ଦିନୀଦାର) A person paying ground-rent, and holding his house and garden by that payment.
- Chandina damdhārī*, H. (دامدھاری) A tax on exhibitors of snakes, monkeys, and bears, or fakirs, jugglers, &c.
- Chandan-khuri mahal*, (?) H. A tax formerly levied in Rangpur upon the sale of hogs, abolished since the decennial settlement.
- CHĀṆḌAVĀ, Hindi (चंडवा) Shaft of the share of a plough.
- CHANDEL, H. (چندیل, चंदेल, perhaps from *Chandra*, the moon) A numerous tribe of Rajputs, originally from Mahoba in Bundelkhand, but now scattered over the north-western provinces: they claim to be of the *Soma-bansī*, or lunar race, and gave their name to the district of *Chanderi* or *Chandeli*. In the lower Doab they are divided into four tribes, bearing the several Hindu designations of a ruler or king: as, *Rāja*, *Ráo*, *Rána*, and *Ráwat*.
- CHANDELÍ, H. (چندیلی) A very fine sort of cotton cloth, originally fabricated at *Chanderi*, on the left bank of
- the Betwa, from a kind of cotton grown at *Amarāvatī* in Berar. The thread, when of fine quality, is sold for its weight in silver; and the cloth is of so costly a description, as to be worn only by persons of the highest rank in native courts.
- CHĀṆḌIVĀLA, Karn. (ಚಾಂಡಿವಳ) Earnest money, hansom, also what is given to dissolve a bargain.
- CHANDIYĀ, H. (چندیا) Deep places (East Oudh).
- CHĀNDLA, H. from *Chānd*, the moon, (چاندلا) A small wafer-like ornament of gold or other metal worn on the forehead between the eyes. The ceremony of affixing the ornament on the foreheads of persons present at the drawing up of a marriage contract, as the ratification of the agreement.
- CHANDRA, S. (चन्द्रः) The moon.
- Chandra Grahana*, S. (from ग्रहण, seizing) An eclipse.
- Chandraseni Kayastha*, S. Mar. (चन्द्रसेनी कायस्थ) A caste of writers in Puna, who pretend to be descended from a Raja named *Chandrasena*, and therefore claim to be regarded in some degree as *Kshatriyas*, and to be entitled to perform the ceremonies of the Vedas; a claim not recognised by the Bráhmans. There are two divisions: the *Pataní Prabhu*, and the *Davani Prabhu*. The former are found at Bombay and other towns, the latter at Goa.
- CHANETH, H. (چنیٹہ) Drugs for cattle.
- CHANGÁR, Thug. A thief of any kind.
- CHANGEL, H. (چنگیل) A herb growing among ruined buildings. The seed, used in medicine, is termed *Khabáji*.
- CHANGULÍ, Karn. (ಚಾಂಗುಲಿ) Daily hire.
- CHÁNK, or CHÁNKÁ, H. (چانگا, چانک) A stamp fixed on the side of a stack or heap of grain, when the heaps are to be divided; or when, after division, they are left in charge of one of the sharers. A piece or pieces of cow-dung placed on a heap of grain, to protect it from the evil eye. A ceremony observed in the threshing-floor, when the winnowed corn is gathered into a heap. It is variously observed in different places, but the essence consists in reverentially and silently circumambulating the heap, finishing the process with a short prayer.
- CHANK, CHUNK, or more correctly, SANKH, H. (چنک, سنکھ, S. शंख) A conch shell. When entire, with the greater end cut off, it is used as a kind of horn formerly blown in war, but now at the worship of idols. Cut in segments of circles, it forms ornaments for the fore-arms and wrists of women. The chief supply of these shells

is from Ceylon, and when the volutes turn to the right the shell is held in peculiar estimation.

CHANNANGI-NELLU, Karn. (ಚ೦ನ೦ಗನೈಲ್ಲು) A kind of rice grown in Mysore.

CHANNEL-MÁRA, or CHANNEL-VARI, (?) Names of a small additional money tax on the cultivators of Karnáta under the old system: (apparently, *Channel* is the English word connected with the local terms for cess or tax, being a charge for keeping up the water-courses necessary for irrigation, or a tax on fields so watered, as being more productive; also denominated *Channel fees*.—5th Rep. p. 966.)

CHÁNTÍ, H. (چانتی) Cesses levied from artisans and others (from *Chántná*, to squeeze).

CHÁNWÁL, or CHÁWÁL, or CHÁOL, or CHÁUL, (چارل, چانول) Undressed rice, but cleaned of the husk.

CHANTA, Mal. (ചന്ത) A fair, a market.

Chanta nagaram, Mal. (ചന്തനഗരം) A market town.

Chantavila, Mal. (ചന്തമല) Market price.

CHANTRAM, Mal. (ചന്ത്രം) The office of a petty district treasurer.

Chantrakháran, Mal. (ചന്ത്രകകാരൻ) The petty treasurer in a district.

CHANWÁN, CHUNWÁN, H. (چنوان) A small sort of millet.

CHÁP, Beng. (চাপ) Mar. (चाप) A weight or block used to press down any thing, a press, a screw press; an impression, a seal (but in this sense the original word is more correctly *Chháp*, the initial being aspirated. The substitution of the unaspirated *Ch* has probably arisen from confounding the two words.

Chápá, Beng. (চাপা) A weight, a cover, any thing laid upon another to press it down; treading down clay or salt to press it together, pressing salt together for weighing.

Chápá dar, Uriya (କାପାଦାର) The officer who puts the salt into the scales.

Chápa gattu, Tel. (చాపగట్టు) A bank or mound on which salt is placed immediately after it is taken out of the pans.

CHÁPANI, (?) Asam. Islands formed in rivers, or any alluvial deposit.

CHAPÁTÁ, or CHAPÁTÍ, H. (چپاتی, چپاتا) A thin cake of flour and water, without leaven, slightly baked or toasted over an open fire.

CHÁPÁVANI, Karn. (ಚೌಪಾವಣಿ, from H. *Chhapna*, to be hid) Concealment of lands in order to defraud the revenue.

CHÁP-JARÍB, H. (چاپ جریب) Gross measurement of the lands of an estate: (perhaps from *Cháp*, in one sense, a bow, and *jaríb*, a land measure, a bow-shot, or bird's-eye measurement).

CHAPOLALU, (?) Tel. Watering by hand.

CHAPPÁ, Tel. Karn. (చప్పా, a dialectical form of *Chhápá*) An impression, a stamp, a custom-house stamp; the straw of an inferior kind of grain.

Chappekatte, Karn. (ಚಪ್ಪೆಕಟ್ಟೆ) The office of a custom-house where goods are stamped.

CHAPPAR, CHAPRA, Karn. (ಚಪ್ಪರ, ಚಪ್ರ) A thatched roof, a shed; any temporary thatched structure, as for the celebration of a marriage, giving water to travellers, a mat, a screen, &c. The *Chhappar*, of Hindustan and Bengal, q. v. has not such a range of meaning.

CHAPRÁS, H. (چپراس) A badge, a plate worn on a belt as a mark of office.

Chaprásí, H. (چپراسی) A messenger or courier wearing a *chaprás*, most usually a public servant.

CHÁPŘE, H. (چاپری) Cakes of cow-dung after drying, used as fuel.

CHAPRI, CHUPREE, H. (چپری) A puddle: a small kind of pulse somewhat resembling millet.

CHAR, CHUR, H. (چر) A sand-bank or island in the current of a river, deposited by the water, claims to which were regulated by Ben. Reg. xi. 1825. Pasturage, fodder.

CHÁRA, H. (چار) Grass, food for beasts and birds; fodder, pasturage.

Charágáh, H. (چراگاه) Grazing ground, a field, a meadow.

Charáú, or *Charáu*, H. (چراؤ, چرای) Pasture lands, fields appropriated to the grazing of cattle. Sending out cattle to graze. Rent derived from pasturage.

CHÁR, Thug. A strangler, peculiar to certain classes.

Chárai, Thug. The office of strangler.

CHÁRA-PAIR, or CHAR-PAIR, Karn. (ಚೌರಪೈರ, ಚರಪೈರ) Duties on grain levied from the peasantry, whether it be of their own growing or purchased for re-sale. A tax on villages of various items.

CHARAGI, Thug. A Bairagi.

CHARAK, Ben. (চরক, also written চডক, from the S. चक्र, a wheel) CHARKH, H. (P. چرخ, a wheel) A wheel or lathe for turners' work, cleaning cotton, &c.; a sugar-mill. The ceremony of swinging suspended by hooks passed through the skin, above each bladebone, and connected by ropes with one end of a lever traversing an upright

post with a circular motion. The apparatus for swinging. *Charagáchh*, Ben. (চরগাছ) The upright pole or mast supporting the horizontal lever on which the swinging is performed.

Charah-pújá, Ben. (S. पूजा, worship) The swinging festival held on the Sun entering Aries. As a religious observance it is confined to Bengal, but the swinging is practised in other parts of India as a feat of dexterity for obtaining money.

Charaki, Ben. (চরকি) A small wheel, a reel, a machine for separating seeds from cotton.

CHARAKKA, Mal. (ചരക്ക) Goods, merchandise.

CHARÁN, H. (چران), *CHARÁNÍ*, Ben. (চরানী) A meadow, fallow land, grazing ground.

Charán, Ben. (চরান) Pasturing or attending cattle.

Charáramná, Hindi (चरारमना) Lands appropriated for grazing, in consequence of being left unploughed for more than a year.—Puraniya.

CHÁRAN, H. (چاران, چارण) The name of a caste analogous to, or identical with, the *Bhāt*, following the profession of bards, heralds, and genealogists; and held in like estimation, so that their personal security is considered sufficient for engagements of the most important description, the breach of which involves the death of the surety, or of some of his family. They also subsist by carrying grain, salt, groceries, and the like. The latter, in Central India, are styled *Kachili Chárans*; those who are not engaged in trade are the *Maru Chárans*, or *Chárans* of the desert, or the sandy tract east of the Indus.

CHARANÁMRIT, H. (S. चरण, foot, and अमृत, ambrosia) Water in which the feet of a Bráhmaṇ has been washed; also with *Udaka*, water, *Charanodaka*.

CHARAS, incorrectly, *CHURRUS*, and *CHERRUS*, H. (چرس, चरस) The resinous exudation of the hemp plant, possessing strong intoxicating powers, and the basis of all the inebriating preparations of hemp: see *Bhang* and *Ganja*. Also, a large leather bag or bucket used for drawing water from wells.

CHÁRÁYAM, Mal. (ചാരായം) Spirituous liquor; *rum*, *arak*, any intoxicating beverage.

Cháráya kaṭa, Mal. (ചാരായകട) An *arak* or spirit shop.

Cháráya káran, Mal. (ചാരായകാരൻ) A distiller or vender of spirituous liquor.

Cháráya kuttumata, Mal. (ചാരായക്കുത്തമത) Contract

with Government for the sale of spirituous liquors. Spirit or *arak* farm.

CHÁRDEHAT, H. (from *chár*, four, and *A. dehát*, دهات, villages) An estate formed of the lands of four villages, or a subdivision of four villages set apart from the *Pargana*.

CHARGAN, *CHURGUN*, Mar. (चरगण) Grazing ground, pasturage.

CHARH, corruptly, *CHUR*, H. (چر) Rise; lit. or fig., Increase, augmentation of revenue or rent. An item of the public revenue in Bombay.

Charháti, or *Charháti*, H. (چرہائی, from چرہانا, to mount, to rise; or چرہانا, to raise) Mounting, ascending. Raising, as price or rent.

Charháti, H. (چرہایت, from چرہانا, to mount) A trooper mounted at the expense of the State. Also *Charhváya*, &c.

Charhandár, incorrectly, *Churundár*, (چرہندار) A servant accompanying a cargo of goods, a supercargo, a passenger by a boat or vessel.

Charháwá, H. (چرہاوا) Offerings made to idols. Raising in price, &c.

Charhtá, or *Charhtí*, H. (چرہتی, چرہتا) Increase of price, making additional profit, settlement of revenue at a progressively increasing rate.

Charhtá-pattá, (پٹا) H. A lease for a term of years at a progressively increasing rent.

Charhvi, H. (چرہوی) Raising, as rent or price.

CHARI, *CHUREE*, corruptly, *CHURREE*, H. (چری) *Jawár* sown close and not suffered to run to seed, but cut unripe, and used as fodder for cattle. In the Lower Doab, a small portion of rent-free land.

CHÁRI-KÁGAJA, Uriya (କାଗଜା) Paper of pleadings.

CHARHLI-PHOLLU, Thug. Time between sunrise and noon.

CHARKHI, H. (چرخي, from the P. چرخ, a wheel, S. चक्र) The pulley, or rather spindle, by which water is raised from a well by two water pots tied to the ends of a rope that passes over the cylinder, and are raised alternately. A spinning-wheel.

CHARMAJODA, Mar. (from S. चर्म, leather) A pair of shoes exacted periodically by the head village officer from the village shoemaker, or a money cess in lieu of it.

CHARMAK, *CHARMAKÁRA*, Mar. (S. चर्मक, चर्मकार) A currier, a shoemaker, a worker in leather.

CHARNI, H. (چرنی) A feeding trough.

- CHÁRSHAMBA, H. (from چار, four and P. *shambah*, شنبه, a day) Wednesday, the fourth day of the week.
- CHÁRSU, H. (P. چارسو, from *chár*, four, and *sú*, a quarter) A square, a market-place, a place where four roads meet.
- CHÁRTTA, Mal. (ചാർത്ത) A writing, a document, a title-deed, a register, a catalogue. (Probably adopted from the Portuguese.)
- Chárttumuri*, Mal. (ചാർത്തുമുരി) A document, title-deeds, writings of land, &c.
- CHARUTÁR, H. (چروٹار) A life-rent grant.
- CHARWÁHA, H. (چرواہا) A herdsman, a grazier.
- Charnáhi*, H. (چرواہی) The wages of a herdsman in grain.
- Charnái*, H. (چروای) Price paid for grazing.
- CHÁR-YÁR, H. (چاریار, from *chár*, four, and *yár*, a friend, P. *Chahár*) A Mohamman of the Suni sect, one who maintains the rightful succession of the first four Khalifs, *Abubakr*, *Omar*, *Osmán*, and *Áli*.
- CHÁS, or CHÁSA, H. and other dialects (چاس) CHÁSH, Ben. (চাষ) Cultivation, tillage.
- Chashá*, *Chashán*, Ben. (চষা, চষান) Ploughing a field, causing it to be ploughed.
- Chásá*, H. (چاسا) *Cháshá*, Ben. (চাষা) A cultivator, a ploughman, a husbandman.
- Cháshbásh*, Ben. (চাষবাষ) Cultivation, tillage.
- Chásh-sanad*, Uriya (from A. سند, a grant) Grant of rent-free lands (Cuttack).
- Chási*, H. (چاسی) *Cháshí*, Ben. (চাষী) Cultivation, tillage, a cultivator.
- Cháshácháshi*, H. Land prepared for cultivation by repeated 'ploughings' (Cuttack).
- CHÁSHT, also CHÁSHT-GÁH, H. (چاشت گاہ, چاشت) The middle hour between sunrise and noon. Refreshments taken at that season.
- Chásht-namáz*, H. Morning prayer.
- CHÁSNI, H. (چاسنی) A pan in which the sugar juice is boiled.
- CHÁTÁ, Hindi (चाटा) The vessel that receives the juice of the sugar-cane as it drops from the mill.
- CHÁTÁN, H. (چٹان) Rocky soil.
- CHÁTÁNÁ, H. (چٹانا, caus. of چاننا, to lick) The ceremony of feeding a child for the first time.
- CHÁTÁO, or CHATÁI, Thug A share of the booty.
- CHÁTÁNULU, Tel. (చాతానులు) A class of Śúdras who

- worship Vishnu exclusively, and whose occupation is the sale of flowers.
- CHÁTAR, Uriya (ଚାଟର) The place in the salt works where the saline earth is collected and prepared for filtration.
- CHATARÁ (?) Ben. Land of an inferior quality. Indifferent fallow land (Jessore).
- CHÁTÍ, Uriya (ଚାଟି) A salt manufactory.
- Chátipáih*, Uriya (ଚାଟିପାଲ) A peon attached to a salt work. An assistant to a native collector.
- Chátia malangi*, Uriya (ଚାଟିଆମଲଙ୍ଗି) Head salt manufacturer. (More correctly *Chuliámalangi*, q.v.)
- CHATĀMU, Tel. (చాట్టము) CHATĀM, Mal. (ചാട്ടം) A regulation, a rule, a law.
- CHATĪGA, Karn. (ಚಾಟಿಗ) The head man of a drove of cattle for exporting corn.
- CHATTIRAM, or SHATTIRAM, pronounced CHATTRAM, Tam. (சத்திரம், vernacular representative of S. சத்ரம்) A place where refreshment is given gratuitously, especially to Bráhmans; funds set apart for such purpose: also, an umbrella.
- CHATTIRIYAN, or SHATTIRIYAN, Tam. (சத்திரியன், S. சத்ரியன்) A man of the military caste.
- CHATTU BÁVALI, Tel. (చత్తుబావలి) A well sunk in a rock (from చత్తు, hard, solid.)
- CHATUKULU, Tel. (చతుకులు) A weight of four Dabs.
- CHATUR BHÁGAMU, Tel. Karn. (చతుర్భాగము, S. चतुर्, four, and भाग, a part) The fourth part of the annual crop received by Government from the holders of certain alienated lands. According to the definitions of the term as applied in the Tamil provinces, it is the grant or alienation of the Government fourth in favour of the holders of the land.
- CHATURDAŚÍ, H. (چتردہی, S. चतुर्दशी, fourteenth) The fourteenth; as the fourteenth lunar day.
- CHÁTURMÁSYA, S. (from चतुर्, four, and मास, a month) Relating to four months. Applied to four kinds of sacrifices, the *Vaiṣnadeva*, *Váruṇa praghása*, *Sákamedha*, *Sunásiríya*, to be offered in four consecutive months, or every four months, or, according to some, in the months *Áshárh*, *Kártik*, and *Phálguna*, consisting of roasted cakes of rice flour, offered in the first to the *Viṣnadevas*, in the second to *Varuṇa*, with two figures of sheep made also of flour, in the third with vegetables to *Agni* (?), and in the fourth to *Indra*.

- Chaturvedi*, S. (चतुर्, four, and वेद, the Vedas) A Bráhmaṇ professing to have studied the four Vedas. In common speech, *Chaubí*.
- Chatussímá*, H. (चतुस्सीमा) The four boundaries of a field or village.
- Chatushpatha*, S. (चतुष्पथ) A place where four roads meet, an open placé or square.
- Chaturupádhya*, S. (चतुर्, four, the four Vedas, and उपाध्यायः, a teacher) The name of a family of Bráhmans in Bengal: in common pronounced *Chaturjia* or *Chaturjee*.
- Chaturtha*, S. (चतुर्थः) A fourth, the fourth day, &c.
- Chaturtha-kriyá*, S. (from क्रिया, act, rite) Offering funeral cakes on the fourth day after a person's decease; also *Chaturtha-piṇḍa*, (from पिण्डः, the funeral cake.)
- Chaturthí*, S. (चतुर्थी) The fourth day of the lunar fortnight.
- CHATWATTA, (?) Mar. A place where four roads meet. See *Chanátha*.
- CHAU, H. (چَو) A ploughshare.
- CHAU, H. (چَو), abbreviation of S. *Chatur*, four; used chiefly in composition) Four.
- Chaubáchha*, H. (چوباچھا) A mode of apportioning the assessment formerly practised in the Delhi territory or the levying of a revenue upon four things; viz. 1. A fixed rate per plough; 2. The same per head on each male above twelve years old; 3. A rate per family, hearth money; 4. and one on each head of cattle. Instead of the plough tax, some statements separate the poll tax into two, one on adults and one on children. Thus arranged, the four heads of taxation are denominated, *Pág*, from *pagri*, a turban; *Tág*, the cloth worn round a child's waist; *Kúdí*, or *Korí*, a hearth; and *Púnchhi*, a tail.
- Chau-bandí*, Mar. (चौबन्दी) Made up of four, or containing four, as a sheet of paper of four leaves. Any connexion of four. Fourfold state or quality.
- Chaubár*, or *Chaubará*, H. (چوبار, چوبارا) A summer-house, a place where villagers assemble, a shed, a police station, especially that of the principal officer or Kotwal.
- Chaubárá*, or *Chaupári*, Ben. (চৌবাড়ী, চৌপারী) A school a college, especially one in which Sanskrit is taught by a Pandit.
- Chaubí*, H. (چَوْبِي, abbreviated from *Chatur-bedí* or *-vedí*) A Bráhmaṇ learned in the four Vedas; now applied to a class of Bráhmans who are not always men

of literary habits. In the upper provinces they are usually boxers, wrestlers, and the like.

Chau-bísa, H. (چَوْبیسہ, from S. चतुर्विंशति, twenty-four) A tract of country containing twenty-four villages occupied by a particular tribe: they are frequent in the north-west provinces.

Chaudharí, or *Choudhuree*, sometimes, but incorrectly, *Chaudhri*, corruptly, *Chowdrah*, *Chowdry*, H. (چَوْدھری, lit., a holder of four, perhaps shares or profits) The head man of a profession or trade in towns. The head man of a village. A holder of landed property classed with the Zamindar and Talukdar. In Cuttack the *Chaudharí* was the revenue officer of a district corresponding with the *Desmukh*: the *Chaudharí Taluhdar*, or head revenue officer, was there treated under the British Government as a proprietor or Zamindar.

Chaudharát, corruptly *Chowdrawy*, H. (چَوْدھراٹ) The office, jurisdiction, or privileges of a *Chaudharí*.

Chaudharáyét, H. (چَوْدھرایت) The fees of a *Chaudharí's* office.

Chaugadda, *Chouguddu*, H. (چَوگڈہ) The place where the boundaries of four villages meet.

Chaugáchár, Mar. (चौघाचार) Ownership by many, common property.

Chaughalá, *Chaugulá*, or *Chaughulá*, corruptly, *Chougulla*, Mar. (चौघला, चौगुला, चौघुला) The second officer of a Marátha village, an assistant of the headman or *Pátíl*: he holds his office by hereditary tenure.

Chauhadda, or *Chauhaddi*, H. (چَوْحَدَّہ, چَوْحَدِّي, from *chau*, four, and A. *hadd*, a boundary) A place where the boundaries of four villages meet.

CHAUDU, Tel. (చౌడు) Salt soil.

CHAUHÁN, CHOUHAN, H. (چَوھان) One of the principal Rajput races, numerous and powerful branches of whom are found in every part of the north-west provinces, as well as in Malwa and Rájasthan. The most distinguished families in Central India are the *Khichí*, *Hára*, *Bhadauria*, *Rájkumár*, and others: in the Company's territories, *Rajor*, *Pratapnér*, *Chakarnagar*, and *Manchana*; the head of which last is usually known as the Raja of Mainpuri: they trace their descent from the celebrated *Prithí Raí*.

CHAUK, CHOUK, corruptly, CHOWKE, H. (چَوک, चौक) A square, an open place in a city where the market is held, and the chief police office is commonly stationed.

- Chauh-nihás*, H. (निकास) A tax or duty levied on all articles sold in a market-place in Bengal under the Mogul Government.
- Chauh-márá*, H., or Ben. *máru* (from مارن, or مارنا, to kill, to strike) Smuggling.
- CHAUKÁ, H. Ben. (چوکا, चौका) A cleared space in which a Hindu cooks and eats his food, or performs any religious ceremony.
- CHAUKARÁ, H. (چوکرا) Division of the crop, in which the cultivator gives up only one-fourth.
- CHAUKARA-BHÚMI, (?) Karn. Indifferent land.
- CHAUKARI, H. (چوکری) A measure of grain, a quarter of a Chauthia, q. v.
- CHAUKASÍ, corruptly, CHOKUSSEE, H. (چوکسی) Vigilance. An examiner, an assayer. Mar. (चौकसी) Careful inquiry or investigation.
- Chaukasís*, Mar. (चौकसनीश) An inspector, an overseer, a visitor; a registrar or record keeper.
- CHAUKALŚÁ, Mar. (चौकलशा) A class of Śúdras, or an individual of it, from their having four (*chau*) ornaments (*kalásis*) to the bridegroom's litter in a marriage procession.
- CHAUK-BHARNA, H. Filling a square space with coloured meal, perfumes, sweetmeats, &c., on occasions of rejoicing, a Mohammadan custom.
- CHAUKHÁ, H. (چوکھا) A station where four boundaries meet.
- CHAUKÍ, CHOUKEE, corruptly, CHOWKY, CHOKY, CHOKEE, H. &c. (چوکی, चौकी) The act of watching or guarding property, &c. Station of police or of customs, a guard, a watch, or the post where they are placed.—Ben. Reg. iv. 1795. ix. x. 1810. xvii. 1816, &c.
- Chaukidár*, corruptly, *Chowheydar*, *Choheedar*, &c., H. (چوکیدار) A watchman, a police or custom peon, a village watchman.—Ben. Reg. xiv. 1807. xxii. 1816. vii. 1817, &c.
- Chaukidári*, H. (چوکیداری) The office of watchman. A tax levied to defray the cost of a town or village watch. The fees or wages paid to the town or village watchman.—Ben. Reg. xxii. 1816.
- CHÁUL, Ben. (चाउन) Rice freed from the husk. See *Cháunval*.
- CHAULÁ, H. (چولا) A kind of bean much cultivated in Hindustan (*Dolichos sinensis*).
- CHAULA, S. (चौल) The ceremony of tonsure. See *Chúdá*.
- CHAULÍ, Mar. (चौली) A small silver coin, equal to two anas.
- CHAUMÁSA, H. (چوماسه) A period of four months, the rainy season.
- Chaumás*, corruptly *Chowmass*, H. (چوماس). Land tilled during the four months of the rainy season, or from *Ashárh* to *Kuär*. A rate in a Ryot's lease for those lands which he sows after the rains, not having had a crop previously raised on them in the same year.
- Chaumasiá*, H. (چومسیا) A ploughman hired for the four months.
- CHAUNDHÍ, Thug. A turban.
- CHAUNRÁ, CHOUNRÁ, H. (چونرا) A subterranean apartment for grain.
- CHÁUNRI, H. (چاونری) A police-station, usually the *Kotwali*, (Sagar).
- CHAUNTÁLI, CHOUNTÁLEE, H. (چونٹالی) Cotton pods in which the fibre is equal to one-fourth of the whole produce.
- CHAUPÁL, CHAUPÁR, or CHAUPÁR, H. (چوپال, چوپار, چوپال) A shed in which the village community assemble for public business (generally erected by the head man of a village, and used by him as an office). A raised platform near a house, a Chabutara, q. v.
- CHAUPAN, (?) Mar. Stiff, clayey soil.
- CHAUPANI, (?) Uriya. A tax formerly levied by petty chiefs in Cuttack, to cover the expense of maintaining police, commuted for a money payment. Ben. Reg. xii. 1805, cl. 4.
- CHAUR, H. (چور) A large open space in a forest (*Rohilkhand*). An extensive tract of low land (East Oudh).
- CHAURÁHA, H. (چوراهه) The meeting of the boundaries of four villages, or junction of four roads.
- CHAURÁSI, H. (چوراسی, lit. eighty-four) A subdivision of a district or Pargana comprising originally eighty-four villages, although now reduced to a smaller number. The division was very common in Hindustan, and numerous traces of *Chaurásis* have been detected by the industry of Mr. Elliot, who has added to the fact some highly valuable observations on the selection of this particular numeral.—Supplement to the Glossary, p. 151.
- CHAURKANÍ, Mar. (चौरकानी, used with रेखा, &c.) A line drawn across a sheet of country paper through the four columns into which it is folded, a form used in letters to sons, pupils, &c.
- CHAURSI, CHOURSI, H. (چورسی) A granary above ground (*Rohilkhand*).
- CHAUS, CHOUS, H. (چوس) Land four times tilled (*Rohilkhand*).
- CHAUSINGHÁ, H. (چوسنگها) A raised mound indicating where the boundaries of four villages meet.
- CHAUTH, CHOUTH, corruptly, CHOT, and CHOUT, H. (چوتہ)

Mar. (चौथ, for CHAUTHÁĪ, from the S. चतुर्थ, fourth) An assessment equal to one-fourth of the original standard assessment, or generally to one-fourth of the actual Government collections demanded by the Marathas from the Mohammadan and Hindu princes of Hindustan, as the price of forbearing to ravage their countries. The *Chauth* was collected by the Marathas through their own agents, and was divided into four parts: 1. *Rāj bābti*, a fourth allotted to the head of the State; 2. From the other three parts, denominated collectively *Mukhāsa*, six per cent. of the whole *Chauth*, termed *Sahotra*, was set apart for the *Pant Suchu*; 3. and *Nargunda*, or three per cent. was given away at the pleasure of the Raja or Peshwa; 4. The remainder, or *Ain Mukhāsa*, sixty-six per cent., was distributed among different *Jagirdárs*, to assist them in maintaining the troops they were bound to furnish for the use of the State. Even when a country came into the actual possession of the Marathas, the collections were made under the same titles as before, and appropriated in like manner. Under the British Government the *Sahotra* portion, or six per cent. on a fourth of the Government collections, is still enjoyed by the *Pant Suchu*; and some of the grants made from the *Ain Mukhāsa*, or nett surplus of the fourth, are still held by individuals. In Hindustan, under the Mogul Government, a *Chauth* was levied from the successful party in a law-suit or arbitration: the precise proportion is not stated, but it was probably a fourth of a rupee, or four anas per cent. on the value of the litigated property. Also, a fourth of the pay of hired servants taken by the head officer who hires them. A fourth of the fee paid to a peon for serving a process taken by the *Názir*, or head native executive officer of a Court.

Chauthái, H. (چوتھائی) A fourth, a fine equal to a fourth of the revenue.

Chautharā, Mar. (चौथरा) A condition of letting land, in which the landlord takes one-fourth of the produce. A fourth of the produce of a field, &c.

CHAUTHÍ, H. (चौथी) The fourth lunar day. The ceremony of untying the wedding bracelet on the fourth day after consummation.

CHAUTHÍÁ, *CHOUTHEA*, H. (چوتھیا) A measure of grain in general use in the north-west provinces, about equal to a *Sér* of wheat: five *Chauthias* make one *Panseri*.

CHAUTKÍ KAIÁLÍ, Hindi (चौकी कैआली) An annual sum

paid to the farmer or Zamindar, for the privilege of weighing the grain of the Ryots, either to determine the quantity, or for sale, for which the weighman has a fee of about half a ser per maund; the deficiency, when the grain is sold, falls upon the purchaser (*Puraniya*).

CHAUTRÁ, H. (چوترا) A court, corrupted perhaps from *Chabutara*.

CHAVALAMU, Tel. (చవలము) One-eighth of a pagoda.

CHAVĀLAN, Mal. (ചവളൻ) The name of a low caste of Nairs, or of a member of it, a fisherman.

CHAVATU-BHÚMI, Tel. Karn. (చవతుభూమి) Brackish ground.

CHÁVERRUVUTTÍ, Mal. (ചവറവറുവുതതി) Lands, &c., granted to the family of a person who has conquered, or who has fallen in battle, a military pension or reward for service.

CHAVIKA, Karn. (చవిక) A house with four pillars. A guard-house.

CHAVILE, Tel. (చవలె) Four *dabs* of twenty *kás* each.

CHAVU, or *CHAU*, corruptly, *CHOW*, Tel. (చవు) The weight by which pearls are valued.

CHAVUDÁI, Tel. (చవుదాయి, dialectic form of H. *Chautháyi*, or S. *Chaturthi*, a fourth) Land held on payment of one-fourth of the nett produce to the State.

CHAVUKA, or *CHAUKA*, Karn. (చవుక) A square. The box containing the *Linga*.

CHAVUKÁLU, Tel. (చవుకాలు) A measure of seven cubits and a quarter.

CHAVULU, *CHAUḶU*, or *CHAUPU*, Karn. (చవుళ్లు, ചവുൾ, ചവുడు) Sterile land. Saline soil, in which corn will not grow, unless much watered. Fullers' earth.

Chavulu or *Chaulu gadde*, Karn. (ചవుൾക്കുളി) Sterile wet cultivation.

Chavulu or *Chaulu gadde*, Karn. (ചవుൾക്കുളി) Barren dry cultivation. (It differs from the last in the dental *dd*.)

Chavulunela, Karn. (ചవుൾനീല) Barren unproductive land.

Chavuluppu, Karn. (ചవుൾപ്പു) Earth-salt. Also *Chautuppu*, *Chauduppu*.

CHAVUṬU, or *CHAUṬU*, Karn. (చవుటు) Saline, as soil.

CHAWAL, Mar. (चवल) Two anas, or an eighth of a rupee.

CHAWALÍ, Mar. (चवली) A silver coin worth two anas.

CHÁWAL, (?) Guz. A small share in a co-parcenary village. (Perhaps the same as the preceding, implying a two-ana or one-eighth share).

CHÁWAR, Mar. (चावर) A measure of land, 120 square *bighás*.

CHAWÁTHÁ, Mar. (चवाठा) A place where four roads meet.
Any place where gossips meet, as a barber's shop, the village tree, &c.

CHÁWATÍ, or CHAUTÍ, corruptly, CHOLTRY or CHOLTRY, Mal. (ചാവടി) CHÁWADI, Tel. (చావడి) A public lodging place, a shelter for travellers.

Ánchechámadí, Karn. (అంజోజామడి) The post office.

Chestarachámadí, Karn. (జేస్తారజామడి) A station for palankin bearers.

Kandácháradachámadí, Karn. (కందాజారదజామడి) Station of armed peons or militia.

Kottawálachámadí, Karn. (కోటవాలజామడి) The office of the chief police magistrate, or Kotwal, &c.

Chánadíyava, Karn. (జానడియవ) The keeper of a choultry or karavansarai.

Chánarí, Mar. (चावडी) Any place of resort, the magistrates' court, a police office, a custom station, an inn.

Chánarí-kharch, Mar. (A. खर्च, expenses) Cost of keeping up a public lodging-place.

CHÁHWARÍ, Mar. (चाहरी) The drag rope of a plough, a well, &c., to which the bullocks are yoked.

Cháhvarimot, Mar. (चाहरीमोट) The bucket of a draw-well.

Cháhvaryábail, Mar. (चाह्याबैल) One of the bullocks yoked to the rope of a plough or well.

CHÁWUPULA, or CHAUPULA, Mal. (ചാവപ്പുല) Mourning for a relative. Period of impurity arising from such a death.

CHAYA, Tam. (சாய) A root from which a red dye is extracted (*Oldenlandia umbellata*).

CHÉÁVU, Tel. (చెదావు) Increase.

Dhar-chédávu, Tel. (from ధర, price) An extra assessment, by relinquishing the Government share of the crop to the Ryot at a higher than the market price.

CHEDURU, Tel. (చెదురు) An allowance of grain made to the Ryots in compensation of the right of gleaning.

CHEHAR, Thug. Jungle, forest.

CHEHRA, H. (P. چہرا, a countenance) Descriptive roll of a servant; also, *Chehra-bandi*.

CHÉKAVAN, or CHEGAVAN, Mal. (ചേകവൻ) A man of a low caste, commonly a Tair: one whose occupation is drawing the Tári juice.

CHEKU, Tel. (చెకు) A separate portion of land. See *Chah*.

CHEKKU, Tel. (చెక్కు) Grain derived from extra measure, Karn. (జేక్కు) Half a bullock load.

CHELA, H. (چیلہ, S. चेदः) A servant, a slave, a pupil, a disciple, especially one brought up by a religious mendicant, to become a member of his order. In Mysore, a Hindu boy seized in early life and forcibly made a Mohamadan, by order of Tipu: these boys, as they grew up, were incorporated in a military corps, retaining the name of *Chelas*.

CHELÁVANI, or CHELAUNI, Tel. (చెలావణి) Current, as coin.

CHELIKE, Tel. (చెలికె) A field left fallow, a field after the crop has been cut and cleared.

CHELLAM, Mal. (ചെല്ലം) Royal treasure, hidden treasure.

CHELLU CHITÍ, Tel. Karn. (చెల్లుచీటీ) A receipt.

CHELLUBÁKILU, Tel. (చెల్లుబాకీలు) Collections and balances.

CHEMBADIVÁDU, Tel. (చెంబడివాడు) A fisherman.

CHEMMÁN, Mal. (ചെമ്മന്നൻ) A currier, a shoemaker, a worker in leather. See *Chamar*.

CHENA, H. (چنے) A kind of millet (*Panicum miliaceum*).

CHENCH, H. (چنے) A herb which springs up in uncultivated places in the rainy season.

CHENCHUVÁDU, Tel. (చెంచువాడు) A tribe of half-savage Hindus dwelling in the hills and forests; also Karn. plur. *Chenchukuladavaru*.

CHENDI, Tel. (చెంది) The fermented juice of the date tree.

CHENGAVARUSA, Tel. (చెంగవరుస) A land roll, a list of farmers and fields.

CHÉNGOLI, Mar. (चंगोली) Work done 'for hire.

CHENU, Tel. (చెను) A field of dry grain, a crop.

CHENVUKOTÍ, Mal. (ചെമ്പുകൊട്ടി, from *chenva*, copper) A brazier or coppersmith.

CHEOTA, Thug. Rupees.

CHEŖA, CHELI, Mal. (ചെറ, ചെളി) Soft or wet soil, mud, mire, soil in general, or such as is fit for rice cultivation.

Cher-lápam or *-lábham*, Mal. (from *cher*, and S. लाभ, gain) The profit of cultivation, the cultivator's share of the profit.

Chérurvita, Mal. (ചെറുവീത) Cultivation of wet lands.

Cheruman, plur. *Cherumar*, whence corruptly, *Chermers*, *Charmas*, *Churmars*, also plur. *Cherumakkal*, corruptly, *Chermakkal*, and *Skurrumukhul*, Mal. (ചെറുമക്കൾ, plur. ചെറുമക്കൾ) A slave or slaves, prædial slaves; the term designating them as "children of the soil."

CHERÁDÁYA, Karn. (ಚೆರಾದಾಯ) Profits to Government

- from the sale of unchaste women. Assessment on cattle graziers.
- CHERÁI, Karn. (ചീരాయి) Pasturage among the hills.
- CHÉRI, Tam. (சேரி) Mal. (ചെരി) A town, a village, a hamlet.
- Paraicheri*, Tam. (பரையச்சேரி) A village of Pariars.
- Puducheri*, Tam. (புதுச்சேரி) A new village or town, the original form of *Pondicherry*.
- CHÉRIKKAL, Mal. (ചെരിക്കൽ) Threshing-floor and farm attached to Government lands. Jungle or hilly tracts sometimes cultivated.
- CHERNADÁR, Tam. (சேர்ந்தாரர்) Relations, dependants.
- CHERRÁ, Mal. (ചെററ) An artificial reservoir, constructed for irrigating lands.
- CHERU, H. (چرو) The name of a wild tribe inhabiting the hills and woods in the southern parts of the province of Benares, in Mirzapur and Behar, sometimes called a branch of the *Bhars*, and sometimes identified with the *Koles*. Mr. Elliot considers them to be the aboriginal inhabitants of the provinces, on the skirts of which they are now found, driven from their proper seats by Rajput races.
- CHERUKU, Tel. (చెఱుకు) Sugar cane.
- CHERUJANMAM, Mal. (ചെറുജന്മം, from *cheru*, little) The rights or perquisites of the inferior members of the village community.
- CHÉRUMÁNAM, Mal. (ചെരുമാനം) Collection of revenue, the duty of an inferior collector.
- Chérumánakáran*, Mal. (ചെരുമാനകാരൻ) An inferior revenue officer.
- CHERUVU, Tel. (చెరువు) An artificial pond or tank.
- Pañta-cheruvu*, Tel. (from పంట, crop) A tank for the irrigation of various crops.
- Ūru-cheruvu*, (from ఊరు, a village) A tank for the common use of the inhabitants of a village.
- CHET, Thug. A traveller who has discovered the designs of the Thugs. A gold coin.
- CHÉTA, Tel. (చేత) A cribble: an allowance of grain made to the head of the village. *Maila-chéta*, A similar allowance to the village washerman (from మయిల, H. *maila*, dirty).
- CHETAN, Mal. (ചെടൻ) A man servant, a slave, a weaver of a particular caste.
- CHETRAM, or SHETRAM, Mal. (ചെത്രം) A temple of the first order, one dedicated to the *Trimurti*. See *Kshetra*.
- CHETTE, Karn. (ചെട്ടി) Half a bullock load.

- CHETŢI, Mal. (ചെട്ടി) A foreign or Karnata Śūdra, a tradesman, a weaver by caste and occupation.
- CHETTUKÁRAN, Mal. (ചെത്തുകാരൻ) A *Tári* drawer: a grass cutter.
- Chettupáttam*, Mal. (ചെത്തുപാട്ടം) Rent of cocoanuts or other palms for extracting *Tári*.
- CHÉŢUKUPU, Tel. (చేటుకుడు) A male servant or slave.
- CHEWARA, or CHEWARRA, (?) Lands situated at the extreme boundaries of a village.
- CHHADÁM, corruptly, CHUDAM and CHHEDUM, H. (چھدا) A coin of very small value, one of six, or properly six and a quarter *dáms*, or two *damris*, a quarter of a *paisa* valued at twenty-five *dáms*. The word is used to imply any thing of no worth or value.
- CHHAHEL, Hindi (छहेल) Land.
- CHHAHKÚR, CH'HUH-KOOR, H. (چھکڑ, from چھ, six) Division of crops in which the Zamindar gets only one-sixth.
- CHHAI, H. (چھائی) A pad to prevent laden bullocks from being galled.
- CHHÁJ, or CHHÁCH, H. (چھچھ, چھچھ, छाक) A winnowing basket.
- CHHAKRÁ, H. (چھکڑ, S. छाक) A cart.
- CHHAL, CHHUL, H. (چھال, S. छल:) Deceit, fraud. In law, a misdemeanor; also, a legal quirk or deceit.
- CHHÁLÁ, Ben. (छाला) A pair of sacks or panniers, or any other article, so placed on a bullock as to hang on either side.
- CHHALAVÁPI, Karn. (छलवापी) A menial under the head merchant of a village.
- CHHÁLNÁ, Ben. (छालना) An awning under which a father or guardian presents the bride to the bridegroom on the day of marriage.
- CHHÁMUCHITÁŪ, Uriya (ଛାମୁଚିତାଉ) Grant of land by the Raja of Khurda.
- Chhámukáran*, Uriya (ଛାମୁକାରନ) The accountant of a Raja.
- CHHÁNTÁ, H. (چھانٹا) Throwing additional seed among a growing crop of rice (Delhi). Land in which seed has been sown after a single ploughing, especially at the extremities of a village, to secure possession.
- CHHANPÁT, Uriya (ଛନ୍ପାଟ) Grass lands. Hemp.
- CHHÁONI, H. (چھاونی) Cantonments, station of troops.
- CHHÁP, incorrectly *Cháp*, corruptly *Chop*, H. (چھاپ) A stamp, a seal. The impression of a stamp or seal. The Government stamp on papers or on coins. A mark on weights and measures to shew their accuracy. The custom-house stamp on goods having paid duty, &c. In

Delhi the word is also applied to a small bundle of thorns about a foot high.

Chhápa, H. (چہاپہ) The village seal used to impress grain with any stamp or impression. A fee on stamps. In recent times the word has come to signify printing; as *Chhápa kághaz*, a printed paper, a newspaper; *Chhápa khána*, a printing-house or office; *Chhápa karna*, to print. Also adj. Sealed, under seal, distrained, attached. *Chhápa hasil*, H. (چہاپہ حاصل) A tax on stamping cloth. *Chhápi*, H. (چہاپی) Bearing a stamp, stamped, authenticated, printed.

Chhápihari, H. (کری, who makes) An officer whose duty it is to apply a stamp or seal, a printer.

Chhápi rupaiya, H. (روپیہ) Rupees which have been defaced by private marks punched on them, and somewhat depreciated in value on that account.

Chhápti, corruptly, *Shaptee*, H. (چہاپتی) A coarse seal of cow-dung and mud affixed to the pile of grain on the threshing-ground, to prevent its removal until the Government or proprietor's dues are paid.

CHHÁPA, H. (چہاپہ) A heap of refuse corn formed in winnowing, a small heap of grain appropriated to purposes of charity. In some places, the name of the basket used for throwing up water out of a pond.

CHHAPPAR, *CHHUPPUR*, corruptly, *CHOPPER*, *CHUPPUR*, *CHUPPA*, *CHAPROW*, H. (چہپر) *CHHÁPAR*, Ben. (چاہر) A thatch, a thatched roof.

Chhappar-band, *Chhuppur-bund*, H. (P. بند, a binding) A thatcher, forming in the Dakhin a subdivision of the Kumbi caste. A resident cultivator, in contradistinction to one who takes part in the cultivation of the lands of a village in which he is not a permanent inhabitant.

Chhappar-bandi, H. (بندی, binding) Thatching. Expense of thatching. Cultivating with permanent residence in a village.

CHHÁR, H. (چہار, چار) The bank of a river, alluvium, land gained from rivers.

CHHAR, written *CHHÁP*, but pronounced as if with a final *r*, Ben. Uriya (چاہ) Letting go, relinquishing, allowing to pass, &c.

Chhárá, Ben., Uriya (چاہا) Letting go, relinquishing. Relinquished, deserted, as lands out of cultivation.

Chhárá-báki, Ben., Uriya (A. باقی) Balance due for lands deserted.

Chhári, Ben., Uriya (چاہی) Remission of revenue: lowering or letting off rent: acquittal of a prisoner, release: laches, not prosecuting a suit, and other uses implying abandonment.

Chhá-r-chitthi, H., Ben., Uriya, &c. (چہارچٹھی, چارچٹھی) A pass, a permit, a passport on sale of salt, to the extent of twenty *mans* within a given jurisdiction; also an order for its release. (Shakespeare derives the compound from *Chhá-r*, a bank of a river, but it is probably a modification of *Chhá-r*, letting go: or, as applied in the salt agencies, it may be referred to *Chhá-r*, vernacular form of S. *Kshár*, salt. As derived from the Hindustani *Chhorna*, to let go: the compound is *Chhor-chitthi*).

Ben. Reg. x. 1819.

CHHARÍDÁR, or *BARDÁR*, Mar. (छडीदार, बरदार) A cane-bearer, an usher.

CHHAT, *CHHUT*, H. (چہت) *CHHÁT*, Ben. (چاہت) The roof of a house.

CHHATÁK, Ben. (छटाक) *CHHATÁNK*, or *CHHATÁNKÍ*, Mar. (छटांक, छटांकी), also Uriya, *CHHATÁNKÍ*, (S. षट्, six, and चंक, a mark) One-sixteenth part of a *Sér* measure, either of weight or capacity.

CHHATÁO, H. (چہتاو) Cleaning rice from the husk.

CHHATHÍ, H. (چہتھی, from S. षट्, six) Sixth. A ceremony performed a few days, from six to nine, after the birth of a child, by women among the Mohammadans. The sixth day of the month.

CHHATR, *CHHÁTRA*, or *CHHATAR*, *CHHUTR*, *CHHUTRA*, or *CHHUTUR*, H. &c. (چہتر, S. छत्र) also *CHHÁTÁ*, H. (چہاتا) An umbrella. (S. छत्र) A place of shelter for travellers, especially for Bráhmans (Mysore), a serai.

Chhatree, *Chhutree*, corruptly, *Chitree* and *Chiteree*, H. &c. (چہتری, from S. छत्री, a small umbrella) A monumental structure or pavilion erected in honour of some person of rank. In Mal., One who carries an umbrella; also a barber.

Chhatra-pati, H. S. A prince or Raja, one over whom a parasol is carried as a mark of dignity.

Chhatra-dhár, B., lit. an umbrella-bearer—A mixed caste, formerly known in the Dakhin, whose function it was to hold the umbrella over persons of rank, and fetch water for the four pure castes.

Chhatra-varittana, Karn. (छत्रवेत्तना) A tax formerly levied for feeding the Bráhmans of the Chaultris.

CHHATRÍ, or *CHHETRÍ*, H. (چہتری, S. क्षत्रियः) A man of the second, or regal and military caste.

CHHATTÚR, *CHHUTTOOR*, H. (چہتور, from छत्र, an umbrella) An article placed upon the top of a heap of winnowed corn; a cake of dried cow-dung, or a shoot

of grass, or bundle of twigs, or a spear placed by the side of it, or a flower near the bottom, to protect the corn from the effects of the evil eye.

Chhatrapati-paisá, Mar. (पैसा) The copper coin of Puna, &c., established originally by Sivaji, stamped with the word *Chhatrapati*.

CHHAUR, *CHHOUR*, H. (چھور) A large stack of Jawár collected for fodder, comprising several smaller stacks (Delhi). Also, walking a boundary with a raw cow-skin on the head, under a solemn oath to decide correctly : five sticks are held in the hand, to imply that the arbitrator is the representative of the Panchayat (In the north-west).

CHHEDÁ, H. (چھیدا, from S. छेद, cutting) An insect injurious to corn ; the disease occasioned by it.

CHHEDANA, S. (छेदन) lit. cutting, In criminal law, mutilation, cutting off a member or limb.

CHHELA, Uriya (ଛେଲା) A weight of metal equal to 40 *bishas*.

CHHENKWÁU, or *CHHENKWÁIÁ*, H. (چھینکوايا, چھینکوا) Sequestration, distraint.

CHHENCHAN, Ben. (छेंचन) Throwing up water from a pond or any reservoir.

CHHETR, or *CHHETRA*, H. (چھتر, S. क्षेत्र) A field. A place of reputed sanctity, as, *Kuru-chetra* or *Kuru-khet*, at Panipat. A geometrical figure : whence the Sanskrit translation of Euclid is known as the *Cshetra*- or *Kshetra-sankhitá*.

Chhetra-phal, H. (چھترپھل) The superficial contents of a field or any geometrical figure.

CHHIDÁ, H. (چھیدا) Thin, not close, as a crop of corn or grove of trees, &c.

CHHIKÁI, H. (چھكاي) A fee on granting a release or acquittance of rent or revenue (Rohilkhand).

CHHIMÍ, H. (چھيمي, S. शिमी) A pod or legume.

CHHIND, Ben. (छिंड) A water-course.

CHHINKÁ, H. (چھینکا, छीका, S. शिक्का) A sort of bag of rope fastened on the mouth of an ox with straw for him to eat while ploughing. A net or loop for hanging pots or boxes in.

CHHINT, H. (چھينت, S. चित्र, variegated) Chintz, spotted cottons.

CHHINTÁ, H. (چھينتآ) A field in which peas and linseed have been sown broad-cast while the rice crop is standing, and left to grow after the rice is reaped.

Chhintab, H. (چھينتب) Sowing broad-cast (Bundelkhand).

CHHÍPI, incorrectly *CHIPI*, corruptly *CHEEPA* and *CHEAPARA*, H. (چھپي, from the v. چھپينا) A printer of cottons, a chintz-stamper. Also *Chhipi-gar*.

CHHÍR, H. (چھير, S. क्षीर, milk) The land cultivated by the proprietor of a village, or the lessee himself on his own account. See *Sir*.

CHHIT, Ben. (छिट) Chintz, (also from S. शिष्ट) Balance, remainder.

CHHITUA, H. (چھيتوا) Sowing broad-cast (Benares).

CHHOLA, H. (چھولا) Gram, (*Cicer arietinum*) The man who cuts the standing sugar-cane, and pares off the leaves and tops, which are in part payment of his labour.

CHHÓR, H. (چھوز, from چھوڑنا, to let go) Letting go, dismissal, remission, acquittance. Also *Chhorán* and *Chhoráwa*.

Chhor-chittli, H. (چھوز چٹلي) A deed of release, a pass, a permit : a deed of divorce, or abandonment of a wife, a document giving up claim to a girl betrothed to the repudiator, but married in his absence to another man.

CHHOTÁ THÁKUR, Ben. (ছোট, H. چھوٹا, little, ठाकुर, a lord) The youngest brother of a husband's father, to be used only by the wife of an elder brother's son. A wife's father's younger brother, to be used by an elder brother.

Chotá thákuráni, Ben. (ছোটঠাকুরানী) The wife of a husband's father's younger brother, or of a wife's father's younger brother.

Chotábau, Ben. (ছোটবউ) A younger brother's wife. The youngest of a man's wives, or the one last married.

CHHÚRIKABANDHA, Mar. (छुरिका, a knife, and बंध, binding) A ceremony formerly in use of formally investing a Súdra with a billbook, in imitation of the investiture of the Bráhman with the cord.

CHHÚT, H. (چھوت, from the v. چھوتنا, to let go) Remission, acquittance, letting go or relinquishing. Remission of revenue either on the *bighá* or in rupees.

Chhút, *Chhút-máfi* or *mujrái*, are terms especially applied to the reductions made in the assessment of the Fasli year 1197 (A. D. 1789). Some have been authorised by Government, but most have been granted without any such authority.

Chhútauti, H. (چھوتاوني) Remission of rent or revenue.

Chhútti, H. (چھوتتي) Leave, leave of absence, discharge, dismissal, leisure, opportunity.

CHÍBHAR, H. (چیبهر) Land which long remains moist (Ságar).

CHIGARAVANTIGE, Karn. (ಚಿಗರವಂತಿಗ) A tenure of

land in Mysore by shares, in which the whole village was parcelled out in lots of equal value, each containing a due proportion of wet, dry, and garden land.

CHIHÁÍ, CHIHÁNÁ, CHIHÁRÁ, H. (چہانا چہای) A place where dead bodies are burned.

CHIHÉL, H. (چہیل) Wet oozy land. From CHIHÁ, (چہلا) mud.

CHÍHE, H. (چیهی) A division of the Gujar tribe.

CHIHNA, S. &c. (فہر) A mark, a sign, a badge, any distinguishing mark or sign.

Chihnit, H. (چہنت, S. चिह्न, a mark) Known, ascertained, measured, identified. Uriya. Identity.

Chihnit náma, H. (P. نامہ) A specification of land with its boundaries.

CHIK, H. &c. (चिक, چق) A kind of screen, usually made of split bambus loosely fastened together in parallel lines by perpendicular strings, and painted.

CHÍK, CHÍKAR, CHEEK, CHEEKUR, H. (چیکر, چیک) CHIKHAL, Mar. (चिखल, S. चिकिल) Mud, slime. The bundle of rushes or turf on which the bucket rests when brought to the top of the well. Land that has been recently irrigated.

Chikhalvat, Mar. (चिखलवत) Miry, muddy, land rendered so by irrigation.

CHÍK, Thug. A gold Mohur.

CHÍKA, Thug. A timid or cowardly Thug.

CHIKAL, (?) Planting surplus parcels of rice-plants on unoccupied village lands, for the use of which the transplanters agree to pay a portion of the produce.

CHIKAN, H. (چکن) Working flowers on muslin, or embroidering.

Chikan-doz, H. (P. دوز, a sewer) An embroiderer, a worker of flowers in muslin.

CHIKAT, CHIKTÍ, CHEEKUT, CHIKTEE, H. (چکٹی, چیکت) Clayey soil (Ságar).

CHIKÁŮT, H. (چکاوٹ) Clayey soil of a black colour.

CHIKHAR, H. (چکھر) The husk of Chana.

CHIKHARWÁI, H. (چکھروای) Wages for weeding (Oudh).

CHIKKAN, CHIKNÁ, corruptly, CHICKUM, H. (چکنا, چکن) Mar. (चिकण) S. (चिकणः) Greasy, fat, unctuous. Thick, loamy, as soil. Pure clay, incapable of cultivation.

Chikannvat, Mar. (चिकणवत) Greasy or fat, especially as soil; loamy or clayey soil.

Chikankhadu, (?) Mar. A particular kind of rich soil (Western India).

Chiknávát or Chiknot, H. (چکناوت, चिकनोट) A clayey or loamy soil, a fat soil.

CHIKLI, corruptly, CHICKLEE, (?) A ryot cultivating in one village and residing in another.

CHILIKI, Tel. (చిలికి) A field left fallow.

CHIKSÁ, H. (چکسا) A fragrant powder made up of a great variety of ingredients; the principal of which are sandal, andropogon, minnakun, benzoin, and camphor.

CHILAM, corruptly, CHILLUM, H. &c. (چلم) The part of the *hukka* which contains the tobacco and charcoal balls, whence it is sometimes loosely used for the pipe itself, or the act of smoking it.

CHILAVA, Mal. (ചിലവ) Expense, disbursement, money allowed for expenses, *batta*, or extra allowance.

CHILLA, H. (چله, from the P. چهل, forty) A forty days' fast, a similar period of religious seclusion, or the place where it is observed. The period of forty days after childbirth during which a woman is unclean. Ceremony of purification. The shrine or residence of a saint.

CHILLAGINJE, Karn. (ಚಿಲ್ಲಗಿಂಜೆ) The nut of the *Strychnos potatorum*, which is rubbed on the inside of water jugs to purify the water.

CHILLAR, CHILLARU, CHILLARE, CHILRE, corruptly, CHILLER or CHILTA, Tel. (చిల్లరు) Karn. (ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ, ಚಿಲ್ರಿ) Mal. (ചില്ലറ) Trifling, petty, sundry, an odd sum of money, a small grant or allowance.

Chillar-báb, Karn. Sundry items or cesses in revenue.

Chillar-kharchu, Tel. (చిల్లరఖర్చు) vernacularly or incorrectly, *Chillar khurch*, Mar. (?) Sundry or petty expenses, deductions from the revenue allowed for village expenses and for the contingent expenses of the native revenue servants (Dakhin).

Chillar-káran, Mal. (ചില്ലറക്കാരൻ) A petty shopkeeper.

Chillar-rari, Mal. (ചരി, a tax) The minor or petty payments made to the inferior village servants.

Chillari-mányam, corruptly, *Chillary-mannium*, Tel. (చిల్లరిమాన్యం) Small grants of land for village charges, the pay of revenue officers, or support of temples, &c.

CHILTÁ, Karn. (ಚಿಲಟಾ) Sandal chips (Mysore).

CHILWÁI, H. (چلوای) The turf or rushes on which the bucket, when drawn up from the well, rests; and which therefore becomes sloppy and muddy.

CHIMAMA, Thug. The cry of the wolf, a bad omen.

CHIMOTA, Thug. A boy. *Chimoti*, a girl.

CHIMPIGA, Karn. (ಚಿಂಪಿಗ) A tailor.

- CHÍN, H. (چین) A kind of sugar (Upper Doab and Rohilkhand).
Chini, H. (چینی) Coarse sugar.
 CHINDÁ, Guz. (چندہ) Allowance made by Grásias to village Pátíls for collecting their dues.
 CHÍNG, Thug. A sword.
 CHINGANA, Thug. A boy.
 CHINGARÍ, Thug. A clan of Muttarí Thugs of the Mohammadan religion, following ostensibly the business of Banjáras, or travelling grain and cattle dealers.
 CHINGORIA, Thug. One of the sects of the Thug clans.
 CHÍNHA, Thug. A boy.
 CHINKALU, Tel. (చింకలు) The inferior grains of millet separated by winnowing from the better.
Chinhalu-rási, Tel. (చింకలీ, S. राशी) A heap of such grain.
 CHINTAL-MAKTA, or CHINTAL-LANA GUTI, (?) Mar. A tax levied on large scales.
 CHINWAL, (?) Mar. Tax payable from the customs revenue.
 CHIPPALA, Karn. (ಚಿಪ್ಪಳ) An instrument of torture—two sticks tied together at one end, between which the hand is placed, and the loose ends are forcibly pressed together.
 CHIPPEVÁDU, Tel. (చిప్పెవాడు) CHIPPIGA, Karn. (ಚಿಪ್ಪಿಗ) A tailor, said to have sprung from a Shakili female by a Bráhmaṇ.
 CHIPTEN, Mar. (चिपे) A measure of capacity, one-fourth of a *ser*.
 CHIR, Mal. (ചിറ) A bank, a dam, an embankment, a mound across rivers, or dividing fields, serving as a causeway in the rains; the *Band* or *Bund* of Bengal. A large pond.
 CHIRA, S. (चिर) Long, in time.
Chiranjív, B. S. (चिरञ्जीव) Long-lived, said as a benediction.
Chiráyu, S. (चिरायुः) Long-lived.
 CHIRA, Thug. Call of the Rupaíl, or the bird itself.
 CHÍRA, S. (चौर) Cloth, clothes, bark. An effigy placed upon the funeral pile when a woman burnt herself after her husband's decease in a distant place.
 CHIRÁGHI, H. (چراغی, P. چراغ, a lamp) An allowance, either public or private, for keeping a lamp or lamps constantly burning at the tomb of a Mohammadan saint, or for illuminating a mosque. Presents of money for like purposes.
 CHIRAVARA-PÁDU, Tel. (చిరవరహాడు) Land recovered from the waste, and prepared for the cultivation of the Chiravara or *Chái*, a plant yielding a red dye.

- CHIRCHERA, Thug. Cry of the lizard.
 CHIRCHITTA, H. (چرچٹہ) A kind of grass bearing a small seed which may be eaten.
 CHIRETA, Thug. A Maráṭha, a Pandit.
 CHIREYA, Thug. Chirping of the small owl, an unlucky omen.
 CHIRIYÁ-MÁR, Ben. (চিড়িয়াঘার) A low caste, by profession bird catchers.
 CHIRPPA, Mal. (ചിറപ്പ) A flood-gate, a piece of wood or a door to shut up a sluice.
 CHÍSA, Thug. Any good or blessing, especially a wealthy traveller.
 CHIT, abbreviation of *Chitthi*, q.v. Mar. (चिट्) A note, a letter.
Chitnavís, or *Chitnís*, (नवीम्, or नीस, from *Chit*, and P. *navís*, writer) Under the Maráṭha Government, an under secretary of state, who wrote and answered despatches. Any clerk or registrar. The same as the *Sar-rishtadár* of the Company's Courts, in the Dakhín.
 CHIT, H. &c. (چیت, S. चित्) Mind, understanding, the intellectual faculty, the soul.
 CHITÁ, H. &c. (چٹا, S. चिता) A funeral pile, a heap of sticks on which a dead body is burned.
Chitákha, H. (چٹاکھ) A funeral pile.
Chitápinda, S. (चितापिण्ड) Offerings of cakes to the manes at the funeral pile at the time of burning the corpse.
Chitárohana, S. (चितारोहण) Ascending the funeral pile, burning with the dead body of a husband.
Chitkhá, Hindi (चिटका) A place where dead bodies are burned.
 CHITÁ-KHANDÁ, Ben. (চিতাখণ্ড) Spring-harvest.
 CHITÁRI, corruptly, CHEETARO, H. (چٹاری, S. चित्रकारी) A painter.
 CHITRA, S. &c. (चित्र) Variegated, spotted: a picture, chintz.
 CHITRABHÁNU, S. (चित्रभानुः) The sixteenth year of the cycle of sixty.
 CHITRAGUPT, Mar. (चित्रगुप्त) A skilful writer, both as regards his style and handwriting. (From the mythological Chitragupta, S. the registrar of the dead.)
 CHÍTPEKALÁRÁ, Arakan. A class of slaves, those who are taken in battle.
 CHITT, H., and other dialects, (چٹ, S. चित्) Mind, heart, the intellectual faculty, or its supposed seat.
Chittpáwan, Mar. (चित्रपावन) A Bráhmaṇ of a particular tribe; also termed *Konhanastha*, or Konkan Bráhmaṇ.

CHI

- CHITTARI, Tam. (சித்தரி) A small tank.
- CHITṬṬ, Tel. (చిట్ట) An incomplete heap of salt.
- CHITṬHÁ, H. (چٹھا) CHITÁ, Ben. (চিতা) CHITṬHÁ, Tel. (చిట్ట) A memorandum, a rough note or account, rough journal or day-book. Pay of public servants. Particular statement of the measurement of a Zamindar's estate founded on actual measurement. It also applies to an account of all the lands in a village, divided numerically into *dághs* or shares, shewing the quantity of land in each, the sort of cultivation, and the name of the cultivator. Also a field book, more usually termed *hasra*, an account of all the lands of a village, according to their allotment, in the order in which they have been measured.
- Chitṭhā-āmalḍāri, H. (چٹھا عملداری) A deed conveying a proprietary right.
- CHITṬHI, H. (چٹھی) CHITÍ, Ben. (চিতী) CHITÍ, CHITṬÍ, CHITṬHÍ, or CHITṬHÍ, Mar. (चिटी, चिट्टी, चिठी, चिट्ठी, चिटी, Karn. (ಚಿಟ್ಟಿ) corruptly CHITEE, abbreviated CHIT. A note, a short letter, any letter, a note conveying an order or demand.
- Chitṭhi talab, or Talab chitṭhi, (from the A. طلب, inquiry) A process, a precept, a summons to a defaulter to appear and pay his arrears.
- Chitṭihundī, Karn. (ಚಿಟ್ಟಿಹುಂಡಿ) A bill of exchange.
- Chitṭu, Karn. (ಚಿಟ್ಟು) A rough copy or draft.
- Chitṭu, or Chitṭé, Karn. (ಚಿಟ್ಟು, ಚಿಟ್ಟೆ) Chitṭu, Tam. (சிட்டு) A bill, a bond, a deed: the Hindi *Chitṭhí*.
- CHITṬI, or CHETṬI, more correctly, SETHI, corruptly, CHITṬY, Tel. (చిట్టి, or చెట్టి, from S. *Sreshthá*, श्रेष्ठ) All members of the trading castes in the Madras provinces, either shopkeepers or merchants.
- CHIVÁṬI, Mal. (ചീവടി) A small vessel, a kind of Pattamar.
- CHIVUKA, Tel. (చివుక) A coin of the value of a quarter rupee.
- CHIWÁNÁ, H. (چوانا) A place where dead bodies are burned.
- CHOB, H. (چوب) CHOP or CHOB, Mar. (चोप, चोब) A stick, a staff, a staff of office.
- Chobdár, corruptly Chubdár, H. (چوبدار) An attendant carrying a short staff or mace.
- CHOHÁ, H. (چوها) A small well.
- CHOHÁR, less correctly, CHOĀR, Ben. (চোহাড) A tribe of mountaineers in the hills of Ramgarh, &c.
- CHOÍL, Hindi (चौल) Land lying low, and always moist.

CHO

- CHOIVÁ, H. (چویا) A hole dug in the dry bed of a river. A rivulet.
- CHOKÁ, H. (چوكا) Rice (Ságar).
- CHOKÁBÁG, H. (चोकाबाग) Seeds sown immediately after a fall of rain.
- CHÓLLU, Tel. (pl. చొల్లు) A kind of grain (*Cynosurus corocanus*).
- CHONPÁ, Mar. (चोंडा) A clump of rice plants.
- CHONPÁ, H. (چونڈا) A well not faced with masonry, where water is near the surface.
- CHONPHÁ, Mar. (चोखा) A small bed or banked-up portion of a rice field.
- CHONTA, Ben. (চোতা) A rough copy, a rough draft (of a writing).
- CHONTÍ, or CHOTÍ, H. (چونٹی, چوتی, from S. चूडा) A tuft of hair left at the top of the head when the rest is shaved off, in the case of boys at an early age. Among the Mohammadans it is sometimes dedicated to a particular saint.
- CHOPPÍ, pronounced CHOPRÍ, corruptly, CHOPEDDI, Mar. (चोपडी) A stitched or bound book for accounts.
- CHOPPA, Tel. (చొప్ప) Straw.
- CHOP-SANAD, (?) Uriya. Grant of rent-free lands in perpetuity.
- CHOR, H. &c. (چور, S. चोर) A thief.
- Chorank or ánh, Mar. (चोरअंक -अंक, from S. अङ्क, a cypher) An extremely small figure on the leaves of a MS., or on a bale of cloth or piece of goods, to mark its price. A secret or furtive mark.
- Chordarnwáza, (from P. دروازہ, a door) A back door, a private way.
- Chorgali, H. (गली, a lane) A bye street or lane.
- Chorgast, Mar. (चोरगस्त) Secret rounds, going privily round streets, &c.
- Chorsirhi, H. (سرهي) Back stairs.
- Chorugasti, (?) Tel. A spy, a secret watcher.
- Chornwádá, Mar. (चोरवाडा) A haunt of thieves.
- Chorzamin, H. (چورزمین) A quagmire.
- Chora-nimah, H. (چورانهك) but used in Cuttack, Contraband salt.
- Choránna-lútle, (?) Karn. An item of revenue; remission on account of plunder by thieves or robbers.
- Chorí, H. &c. (چوری, चोरी) Theft, robbery; also, doing any thing furtively or clandestinely.
- Chorímári, Mar. (चोरीमारी) A collective term for illegal and violent practices, robbery, battery, murder.

- Chori-sarakula-pháramu*, (?) Tel. A statement of smuggled goods.
- CHOT, H. (چوت) Folding a blanket or sheet as a covering for the head and shoulders, so as to keep out rain: practised by shepherds and herdsmen.
- CHOTÁ, H. (چوتا) Discount or premium.
- CHOTANA, Mal. (ചൊതന, S. शोधन) A liquid measure, varying in different places. Searching, determining.
- Chotanakáran*, Mal. (ചൊതനകാരൻ) A custom officer, a searcher, one who examines goods in transit to verify their having paid the proper duty.
- CHUĀ, H. (چوا) A plant used as a potherb in some places, but in Garwal and Kamaon the small grains of it are largely used as food (*Amaranthus oleaceus*).
- CHÚDÁ, Ben. Mar. (S. चूडा) A tuft of hair left on the top of a boy's head at the time of tonsure. (It is also pronounced *Chúrā* and *Chúlā*, whence come the derivatives *Chaurā* and *Chaula*, signifying the ceremony of tonsure.)
- Chúdā-karanam*, -harma, or -kriyā, (from S. करण, &c., act, ceremony) The ceremony of tonsure performed on Hindu boys, which should properly take place between the third and fifth year of their age, but sometimes later, when a single lock of hair is left on the top of the head. See *Chaurā* or *Chaula*, *Chaurā-karaṇa*, *Chaula-karaṇa*, &c.
- Chaul-otsava*, S. A festival held on occasion of the ceremony of tonsure.
- CHUGÁI, CHOOGÁEE, H. (چگای) Pasturage.
- CHUGHAL, or CHUGHLI, H. (P. چغلی, چغل) Tale-telling, backbiting, informing.
- Chughalkhor*, H. (خور, who eats) A tale-bearer, an informer.
- CHÚHRÁ, H. (چوہڑا) The lowest description of village servants, the same as the *Bhangī*, *Halálkhor*, *Mehtar*, &c.
- CHUK, Ben. (چوک) CHÚK, but often short in derivatives and compounds, Mar. (चूक) A mistake, an error, especially in figures.
- Chuhí*, Mar. (चुकी) A small mistake.
- Chukbhúl*, Mar. (चुकभूल) All kinds of errors or inadvertencies.
- CHUKÁDO, Guz. (चुकधो) Decision, adjustment, settlement of a dispute, &c.
- CHUKÁNÍ, Ben. (चुकानी) An under-tenant (Rangpur).
- CHUKÁRÁ, CHOOKARA, H. (چکارا) Customs, duty (Sagar).

- CHUKAT, H. (چکت, from چکنا, to be finished or settled) Agreement, a contract.
- CHUKAUTA, CHOOKOUTA, H. (چکوتہ) Fixed rates of rent, money rate.
- CHUKKÁN, Mal. (ചുക്കൻ) A helm, a rudder.
- Chuhkánkáran*, Mal. (ചുക്കങ്ങാരൻ) A steersman. See *Seacunny*.
- CHUKRI, CHOOKREE, H. (چکری) A fractional division of land (Kamaon and Garhwal).
- CHUKTÁ, Mar. (चुक्ता) Settled, cleared, as a debt.
- Chukti*, Ben. (चुक्ती) or *Chukoti*, (चुकोती) *Chukwatí*, Mar. (चुकवती) Settlement of a debt or bargain.
- CHULA, or CHULAH, H. (چولہ) A tribe of Tagas in Baghpat.
- CHULAT, Mar. (चुलत) A term expressing collateral relationship, used in composition; as, *Chulat-ájá*, a grandfather's brother; *Chulat-bháú*, son of a paternal uncle.
- CHULHÁ, or CHULHÍ, H. (چولہا, چولہی) CHÚLA, Mar. (चूल) in other dialects, CHULA, CHULLI, from the S. (चूलि) A fire-place, a temporary and moveable receptacle for fire, made of dried clay.
- CHULÍÁ, (?) A name given to the Mohammadans in Malabar. In Cuttack (चुलिआ) A salt-boiler.
- Chuliá-malangi*, Uriya (चुलिआमलंगी) The head salt-maker, the one who makes engagements with the Government.
- CHULLÍ, CHOOOLLEE, H. (چلی) Supports placed beneath stacks of straw or stores of grain. A fire-place. See *Chulha*.
- CHULLU, CHOOOLLOO, H. (چلو) The palm of the hand hollowed for holding liquids. A handful of any thing fluid.
- CHULTÁ, Mar. (चुलता) A paternal uncle.
- CHUMATÁ, Mal. (ചുമട) A load, a burthen.
- Chumatáál*, *Chumatúhárán*, Mal. (ചുമട്ടാല, ചുമട്ടുകാരൻ) A porter.
- CHUMBAK, Ben. (چمبرک) Substance or abstract of a document.
- CHUMWA, (?) Asamese. Name of a tribe in Asam exempt from manual labour.
- CHÚN, or CHÚNI, CHOON, CHOONEE, H. (چون, چونی, S. चूने) Pease-meal, pulse coarsely ground.
- CHÚNÁ, H. (چونا, S. चूनी) CHUNNAM, whence the current word CHUNAM, Tam. (சுண்ணாம்பு) Lime.
- Chundaru*, or *Chundári*, H. (چوناری, چوناړو) Lime-burners, or workers in lime, as plasterers.
- CHUNDIGAR, Guz. (चुंडीगार) A bracelet-maker, one who makes armlets of glass or ivory for married women.
- CHUNGADI, Karn. (ಚುಂಗಡಿ) Interest of money, odds.

CHU

- CHUNGAL, CHOONGUL, H. (چنگل) A handful of any thing dry.
- CHUNGÍ, H. (چنگی) A handful of grain levied as a tax or fee for weighing, or as a compensation for the use of market conveniences, as bags, booths, &c. Similar contributions to religious mendicants, or allowance to Zamindars for establishing a new market or permitting a fair to be held. This is also sometimes called CHUTKÍ, (چتکی) lit. a pinch.
- Chungi-penth, H. (from *Penth*, پینٹہ, a market) A market or fair held on the tenure of giving a small portion of each saleable article to the Zamindar.
- CHUNGUDU, Tel. (చుంగుడు) A small or trifling arrear.
- CHUNKAM, Mal. (ചങ്കം) Duty, customs. See *Sunka*.
- CHUNKIPPA, Mal. (ചങ്കിപ്പ) Petty theft, pilfering, fraud.
- CHÚŃŃI, Mal. (ചൂന്തി) A sum of a hundred *kaunris*.
- CHÚNTRU, CHOONTROO, H. (چونترو) Head man of a district in Dehra Dún.
- CHÚR, CHÚRÁ, or CHÚRÍ, H. (چور, S. चूडा) A crest, a topknot, a ring, an armlet, the bracelet put on a bride's arm at the time of marriage, and which she is entitled to wear only while her husband lives: hence, metaphorically, the married, as opposed to the widowed state. See also *Chúdá*.
- Chúrâ bhandâra, H. An allowance or portion of land granted as means of maintenance to the junior members of a Zamindar's family.
- CHÚRA, Karn. (ಚೂರ, from the S. चूरी) The smallest pieces of sandal assorted for sale.
- CHUTHÁCHÚTH, Mar. (चुथाचूथ, lit. deranging) Applied to writing which has been or is being spoiled by numerous corrections, erasures, interlineations, &c.
- CHUTÍ, Karn. (ಚುತಿ) A roll of tobacco, a cigar.
- CHUTUL, Mal. (ചുതൾ) A roll, a scroll, a roll of tobacco, a cigar.
- CHUYÁR, Ben. (চুয়াড়) The name of a tribe of mountaineers inhabiting the mountains bordering Bengal on the west, in Ramgarh and the neighbouring districts.

D

- DÁ, Ben. (दा) DÁU, H. (دا) A sickle, a billhook, a sort of hatchet with the point curved. (From the S. *Dá*, or *Do*, to cut.)
- DÁÁÍ, H. (A. داعي) A claimant, a plaintiff.

DA

- Dááia*, H. (A. داعية) A plaint, a claim, a petition. See *Dáwá*.
- DÁB, H. (داب, *Darbha*, दर्भ) A kind of grass (*Poa cynosuroides*) with sharp points; whence a sharp-witted man is said to be *Darbha-ágra*, keen-pointed as *Dáb* grass. It is not much used for ordinary purposes, but is held sacred by the Hindus, and is strewed upon the floor or on the altar at offerings with fire: it is also considered desirable that a dying person should expire upon a bed of this grass. It is also called *Kuṣa*.
- DÁBÁ, Ben. (ডাবা) A large vessel to receive the juice of the sugar-cane from the mill.
- DÁBA, Uriya (ଉଡ଼ା) Memorandum, inventory, list.
- DÁBAK, or DABKA, DABUK, DUBKA, H. (دابك, دبك) Fresh well water.
- DÁBÁLIYA, Ben. (ডাবালিয়া) Low land.
- DÁBAR, DÁBUR, H. (دابړ) Low ground where water lies. A small tank.
- DABBÍ, DUBBEE, Tel. Mar. (డబ్బి) A small box, a cash-box, one kept in temples to receive contributions. The contributions so received. The treasury of a temple.
- DABARO, Guz. (دابهرو) A vessel of leather for holding oil, ghee, &c., commonly called a *Dubber*.
- DABBU, Tel. &c. (డబ్బు) A *Dab* or *Dub*, a small copper coin of the value of twenty *has*; whence it comes to signify money in general.
- DABEHRÁ, DUBEHRÁ, H. (دبهره) A large ploughshare (East Oudh).
- Dabehri*, *Dubehree*, H. (دبهری) A light kind of plough in the west of Oudh and Rohilkhand.
- DÁBI, H. (دابي) Ten handfuls of the autumn crop. See the next.
- Dabiá*, *Dubea*, H. (دابيا, from دبا, to press) A measure of grain: when applied to the autumn crops it usually designates about ten handfuls; when to the spring crops, sixteen; but it varies in different places.
- DABÍR, DUBEER, H. (دبیر) A writer, a secretary.
- DABRÁ, DUBRÁ, H. (دبرا) A marsh, a puddle. In the Upper Doab, a small field.
- DABRI, DUBREE, H. (دبری) Division of profit among a village community according to their respective shares.
- DABULEŃ, or DABOLEŃ, also DABULKEŃ, &c. Mar. (डबुले, डबुलेके) A hidden or reserved treasure.
- DACH, DUCH, H. (داج) Homestead (East Oudh).
- DÁD, H. (P. داد) Justice, complaint, representation. (In

some dialects, as in Marāṭhī, the latter appears to be the more common use of the word, although the former is its more legitimate meaning).

Dādī, H. (دادی) A plaintiff, a complainant.

Dādi-fariādi, H. (P. دادی فریادی) Hindi, *Dādu-phiriādu*, (दादुफिरिआदु) A complainant, an appellant for justice.

Dād-khwāh, H. P. (خواه) A plaintiff, a suitor, an appellant for justice.

Dād-khwāhi, H. P. (خواهی, desiring) Applying for justice, instituting a suit.

DĀD, H. (P. داد, from دادن, to give) A gift. Giving.

Dād-o sitad, H. (P. ستد, taking) Giving and taking, exchange, barter, traffic.

Dādai, Hindi (दादे) A term used in leases, meaning that the lessor 'gives,' or 'has given.'

Dādānī, or, abbreviated, *Dādnī*, H. &c. (دادنی, दादनी) Paying in advance, advancing pay to labourers or manufacturers: any additional grant or allowance.

Dādānī malangiān, H. (ملنگی, salt maker) An additional allowance to the makers of salt, an item in the former revenue accounts of Bengal.

DĀDĀ, H. &c. (دادا) Paternal grandfather, an elder brother, any elder or venerable person.

Dādī, fem. (دادی) A paternal grandmother, any venerable old woman.

DĀDH, incorrectly, *DĀT*, Mar. (दाढ) Ground prepared by burning for being planted; the weeds and grass strewed over it to be burned. Grain growing on ground so prepared. Ground in which rice, &c. is grown from seed for the purpose of transplanting.

DADH, *DUDH*, Thug. A man who is not a Thug.

DADEYA, Karn. (ದಡಿಎಯ) A measure of weight, the fourth of a *man*, or ten *sers*.

DADRI, *DUDREE*, H. (ددری) Unripe corn, chiefly barley, which is cut occasionally, and brought home to be eaten, without being taken to the threshing-floor.

DĀDUPANTHĪ, H. (دادوپن্থی) A follower of the religious sect of *Dādu*, a cotton cleaner of Ahmedabad, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, who endeavoured to establish a sort of monotheistical worship.

DĀEN, H. (داین) Tying a number of bullocks abreast, that they may tread the corn under their feet and force out the ear. Also *DĀON*.

DĀER, Uriya (ଦାଏର) Pending, as a suit.

DAERD, (a probable error for *DHER*, q. v.) A class of agricultural slaves, said to be numerous in Kanara.

DAFĀ-DĀR, corruptly *DUFFADAR*, H. &c. (P. دار) In the Hindu dialects which have no *f*, the *ph* is substituted; as, *DAPHEDĀR*, Mar. (दफेदार) *DAPHEDĀRUDU*, Tel. (దఫెదారుడు) Commandant of a body of horse, head of a party of police, a police officer. In Bengal, a person at the head of a number of persons, whether labourers or soldiers.

DAFTAR, *DUFTUR*, H. (دفتر) or, *ph* being substituted for *f*, Ben. (দফতর) *DAPHTARAMU*, Tel. (దఫ్తరము) *DAPHTAR*, Mar. (दफ्तर) A record, a register, an account, an official statement or report, especially of the public revenue, roll, archives, &c. An office in which public records are kept; more correctly, *Daftar-khāna*.

Daftar-band, or *-bund*, H. (بند) A record or office-keeper. Allowance paid to such an officer.

Daftardār, *Daphtardār*, H., also in Mar. *Daphtarnīs*, (دفتردار, दफ्तरनीस) A record keeper, a registrar, an accountant. The head native revenue officer on the collector's and sub-collector's establishments of the Bombay Presidency. Under the Marāṭha Government, a district officer whose duty it was to collect and enter together in the ledger the accounts of the waste-book as prepared by the *Pharnīs*, and to transmit monthly and yearly abstracts to the head of the State. Under the English administration his duties are still more multifarious and responsible; and he takes an active part, not only in the record, but in the settlement of the revenues with the Ryots.

Daftardārī, or *Daftarnīsī*, (دفترداری) The office of the *Daftardār*.

Daftarī, *Dufteree*, H., M. (دفتری, दफ्तरी) A record-keeper, a registrar. In Hindustan it more usually denotes an inferior office servant, who prepares writing materials, and arranges the books of the establishment.

Daftar-khāna, H. (دفترخانه) An office in general, a counting-house, an office of public records.

Daftar-kharch, (دفترخرج) Office charges.

Daftar-saranjāmi, H. (سرنبامی, effects) Office charges an article of disbursement formerly deducted from the revenue payable by the Zamindar.

DĀG, Ben. (দাগ) A spot, a stain, a brand. See *Dāgh*. A lot or portion of an estate which has been measured, and of which the measurement is recorded in the order of time at which it was made.

Dāg bhāura, Ben. (ভাউরা, awry) A lot or parcel of land

out of its place, not following a preceding one in numerical succession.

DAGAR, DAGRÁ, DUGUR, DUGRA, H. (دَگَر, دَگَر) A path. Mar. (डगर, डग्रा) A steep slope, as of the bank of a river. A small hill.

DAGDHA, S. (दग्धः, lit., burned) Applied to a day on which an inauspicious aspect of the planets may occur, and on which, therefore, no religious ceremony should be performed.

DAGDUGÍ, DÁGDUGÍ, DÁGDÚG, or DÁGDŪJÍ, Mar. (डागडुगी, -जी, -डागडूग, -डोजी) Repairing tanks, buildings, &c.

DAGH, H. (P. دَاغ) the Hindu dialects commonly drop the aspirate, as DÁG, Ben. (दाग) and with the initial optionally changed, DÁG or DÁG, Mar. (दाग, डाग) A spot, a stain, a mark made with a hot iron, a brand, especially such a mark stamped on the necks of horses belonging to the Emperor of Hindustan, or maintained for his service.

Dágh-i-tashíha, H. The office where the public horses of the state are mustered and branded.

Dárogha-i-dágh-i-tashíha, H., A. The officer who superintended the branding of the horses for public service.

DAGHÁ, DUGHÁ, H. (A. دَاغَا) *Dagá* in most dialects, Ben. (दाग) Deceit, fraud, cheating, treachery.

Daghábáz, H. (دَاغَابَاZ) in other dialects, Ben., Mar., &c., *Dagábáj*, A cheat, a deceiver, a swindler, a rogue.

Dagábájire-chaláibár, Uriya. Issuing fraudulently.

DAH, DUH, commonly written DEH, H. (د, from the Pers. د, and S. दश) also with the vowels long, DÁHÁ, or, less correctly, DAHÁ, DUHA, Mar. (दाहा, दहा) The number ten, forming various derivatives and compounds.

Dáhá, H. (دَاهَا) The ten days of the Moharram, during which public mourning for Áli and his sons is observed by the *Shiáh* Mohammadans.

Dahák-pattí, corruptly, *Dehug-puttee*, Mar. (दहकपट्टी) A tax upon hereditary offices, the whole receipts of which, except the revenues of the rent-free lands attached to them, might be stopped once in ten years, and carried to public account, under the Maratha Government.

Dahmardá, Duhmurdá, H. (دهمرد, from د, ten, and مرد, a man) A cart of a moderate size, one capable of holding ten men.

Dahnímí, Duhnemee, H. (P. دانه نیمی, from نیم, a half) Five per cent (Delhi).

Dahotará, Duhotura, H. (دهوترا, from د, and S. Uttará, अत्र, over) Tythes, an allowance of ten per cent. DÁHOTARA, or DÁHOTRÁ, Mar. (दाहोतर, दाहोत्रा, from दाहा,

ten) Rate of interest at ten per cent.: allowance on articles sold of ten on the hundred.

Dahsaní, Duhsunee, or *Dehsunnee*, corruptly, *Duhsemeé*, H. (ده سنی, from ده, ten, and سن, a year) Relating to ten years. The title of a book comprising the revenue accounts of ten years. Such a record, called *Dahsaní kitáb* was compiled for the Bareilly district in 1802, under the directions of the collector, showing the occupancy of the lands for the previous period of ten years, so as to verify the title of the holder as *Málík kadím* and *Málík hál*, the ancient proprietor known in the Kanungo records, and the more recent or actual occupant. *Dah-sála*, H. (ده ساله) Decennial, for ten years. The decennial, as introductory to the perpetual settlement of the revenues of Bengal, and therefore applied commonly to the latter.

Dahyek, Dehyeh, corruptly, *Deyeh*, H. (دهیک, from dah, ten, and éh, ایک, one) An allowance of ten per cent., which used to be assigned to the farmer or collector of the revenue as his profit, and for charges of management, and to the native collectors or Zamindars for police charges: abolished by Reg. xiv. 1807.

DÁH, or DÁHA, H., and in most dialects, (S. दाहः) Burning, lit., as with fever or disease: also the burning of dead bodies.

Dáha-karma, or *-karaṇa*, or *-kriyá*, S. (कर्म, &c., act) The act or ceremony of burning a dead body.

DAHÁ, DUHA, Ben. (दहा) Brine obtained from saline earth. *Dahá-bulán*, Ben. (दहाबुलान) Placing the brine in the boiler.

DAHÁL, DUHUL, H. (دهل) A quicksand, a quagmire.

DAHAN, DUHUN, H. (دهن) A gold coin, in value six rupees.

DAHAND, DUHUND, H. (from the P. participle *Dahanda*, دهنده, giving) A good payer, one willing to pay or give.

DAHAR, DUHUR, less correctly, DEHAR, or DEHUR, H. (دهر, डहर) Low lands flooded during the rains, and yielding, after their drying up, good crops. A road. Ben. (डहर) A lane.

DAHÍÁ, DUHIA, H. (دهيا) A field, land near a village (Benares, Sagar). A tribe of Jats in the Dehli district, more properly *Dahíá*, (دهيا).

DAHIA, Thug. Cry of the hare, an ill omen.

DAHLÁN, DUHLAN, H. (دهلان) A tribe of Tugas, in the Upper Doab.

- DAHLIZ-KHANDALNÁ, H. (دهلیز کھندلنا, lit., to tread the threshold) Invitation of the bridegroom to an entertainment at the house of the bride's parents, when a delay intervenes between the betrothment and the marriage, a custom of the Mohammadans.
- DAHR, DAHRÍ, DUHR, DUHREE, H. (دهری, دهر) Stiff clay soil in low grounds. A marsh or inundated land (Delhi).
- DÁÍ, DAE, H. (دای, Pers., or from S. धात्री, when it is more correctly written DHÁÍ) A nurse, a wet-nurse, a midwife, a female commissioner employed under early Regulations to interrogate and swear native women of condition, who could not appear to give evidence in Court.
- DAI, Thug. The road.
- DAIBÁ, Ben. (दाईबा) Reaping corn.
- DÁIJ, Mar. (दाईज, from S. दायदः) An heir, a kinsman, one entitled to inherit.
- DALJÁ, DYJÁ, H. (دلچا) A dowry or portion which a wife brings to her husband in marriage, or presents made to the bridegroom by the parents of the bride, the object of which in the present day is usually to obtain a husband for the daughter of higher rank or tribe.
- DÁIMI, H. (دایمی, from دائم, perpetual) Relating to what is perpetual; the perpetual settlement of the revenue: a criminal sentenced to imprisonment for life: also *Dám-ul-habş*.
- DÁIN, corruptly, *Deeyne*, H. (دین, A. دين) Debt, either one actually incurred by borrowing, or, in matters of sale, by purchasing on credit.
- Dān-dār*, H. (P. دار, who has) A debtor.
- Dān muǧǧal*, A. (دين معجل) A debt payable on demand.
- Dān-muwǧǧal*, A. (دين مرجل) A debt of which payment is deferred.
- DÁIN, H. (داین, دای) A threshing-floor.
- DÁIN, H. (داین) A hamlet or estate, the lands of which are intermixed with those of another. Dehra Dhún.
- DÁIN, Ben. &c. (डाईन, S. दाकिनी) A witch, a female malignant being.
- DÁIR o SÁIR, H. (A. دایروسایر, going about) Proceeding on circuit (judges, &c.).
- Dāirah*, H. (A. دائرة) A circle, a circular inclosure, &c. A monastery.
- Dāirah-dār*, H. (P. دار, who has) The head of an establishment of Mohammadan ascetics.
- DAITYA, S. (दैत्य) A demon, a goblin,
- DAIVA, S. (दैवः, from देवः, a deity) Divine, relating to a

- divinity. A form of marriage, the gift of the maiden to the officiating priest. Fate, destiny.
- Daivaha*, or *Daivajna*, S. &c. (दैवक, दैवज्ञ) An astrologer, a calculator of nativities, and announcer of lucky and unlucky days, an almanac maker: he is usually a Bráhmaṇ; but there is also a caste professing the same functions.
- DÁK, corruptly, DAWK, H. &c. (دالک, डाक) Mar., also DÁNK, (डांक) Post, post-office, or establishment for the conveyance of letters and of travellers. Relays of men or cattle along the road for these purposes.
- Dák-chauki*, H. (چوکی) A stage or station where a relay is posted.
- Dák-ghar*, H. &c. (دال گهر) A post-office.
- DÁKÁ, H., Ben., Mar. (डाका, डाका) An attack by robbers especially armed and in a gang. (This and its derivatives are also written with the dental *d*, as दाका, &c., but perhaps incorrectly).
- Dákáit*, corruptly, *Dakoit*, *Decoit*, H. &c. (डाकैत, डाकाईत) A robber, one of a gang of robbers.
- Dákáití*, or *Dákáti*, corruptly, *Decoity*, H., Ben., &c. (डाकाईती, डाकाती) Gang robbery.
- Dáku*, H., Ben., &c. (डाकु) A robber, a burglar, a gang-robber or *Dákáit*.
- DÁKARÁ, also DÁKAR, DÁNKRÁ, DHÁKAR, H. (डाकरा, डाकर, डाकरा, डाकर) The best or second best quality of soil in the Upper Doab and Dehli. In many places it is considered inferior to the soil termed *Rausli*, whilst in others it is regarded as the same.
- DAKHAL, DUKHUL, H., but used, as well as its derivatives, in most dialects, with the meanings occasionally modified, although bearing a relation to the original (A. دخل, entrance, as into a house) Taking possession, occupancy, engaging or meddling in an affair, entering in an account, and the like. In Mar., Known, familiar to.
- Dakhal náma*, H. (P. نامه) A deed of possession or occupancy, a document giving right of occupancy.
- Dákhalá*, incorrectly, *Dakhlá*, H., Mar. (दाखला) Proof, evidence, a receipt, a bond, a certificate.
- Dákhalu*, Tel. Karn. (దాఖలు) Examination or comparison of accounts, records, &c. Entry in a book. Delivery of money or other article due.
- Dákhlil*, H. (A. داخل) Entrance, taking possession, entry of an item in a deed or register, a receipt for money, annexation of lands, inclusion of a minor in a major parcel of land.

- Dákhil daftar*, H. (داخل دفتر) Entered upon the record, which is equivalent to being laid on the table, or postponed indefinitely; struck off the judge's or magistrate's file.
- Dákhil-dár*, or *Dákhil-kár*, H. &c. (کار, who makes) An occupant, either in his own right, or as a manager or trustee.
- Dákhil-khárij*, or *Dákhil-mukkhárij*, H. (خارج, ejecting) Entering and ejecting, erasure of an entry. In Bengal, especially, the removal of the name of one proprietor and insertion of that of another, on occasion of a transfer of the property. Receipts and disbursements, *Dákhil-mukkhárij* is also applied to fees on the registry of estates.
- Dákhil-náma*, H. Warrant or deed of possession, a conveyance.
- Dakhil*, *Dukheel*, H. (دخیل) An occupant.
- Dákhilá*, H. (داخل) A receipt for money or goods, payment of revenue, or rent.
- Dákhilábitam*, Ben. (দাখিনাবিত) Transfer of revenue or land from one Ryot to another.
- Dákhilápalli*, Tel. (దాఖిలాపల్లి) A small village within the lands of a larger.
- Dákhilí*, sometimes *Dakhlá*, corruptly, *Dakhlee* and *Dáklee*, incorrectly, *Dukhílee*, H. (داخلي) Included, comprehended: applied especially to villages which have become included in the revenue list of villages paying revenue, having branched off from, and being dependent upon, those on which the assessment was originally levied; and which are therefore termed *Asalí*, original, in opposition to *Dákhilí*, the subordinate or included.
- Dákhilí mauzâ*, H. (موضع) A village supplementary or additional. See the last.
- Dákhkhilí nahlá*, H. (أ. نقل) An additional or supplementary subordinate village, or subdivision of a *Mauzâ*.
- DÁKINÍ*, H., S. (डाकिनী) A female goblin, a witch, or an old woman so reputed.
- DÁKOCHÁ*, or *DÁKOTÁ*, Mar. (दाकोचा or -ता) A man of mixed caste, professing to descend from a Bráhmaṇ father by a cowherd mother: they follow the avocations of fortune-tellers, almanac-makers, &c.
- DAKAUT*, *DUKOUT*, H. (دکوت, डकौत) A tribe of mendicants of Bráhmaṇ descent, practising astrology, fortune-telling, and the like. (The word is no doubt the same as the preceding, vernacularly modified).
- DAKSHINÁ*, S. vernacularly, *DAKHIN*, or *DUKHIN*, or some-

- times *DAKKAN*, and *DACHHIN*, corruptly, *DECCAN*, *DECKHAN*, *DEKHIN*, &c., H. &c. (دکھن, S. दक्षिण) The south, the south of India, the right-hand, opposed to the left, whence the vernacular terms, *Dáhna*, *Dáhná*, *Dá-en*, &c.
- Dakshináchári*, S. (दक्षिणाचारी) One who follows the observances (ácháras) of the right-hand tribe or caste, practicers of the purer forms of the ritual, as opposed to the *Vámácharí*.
- Dakshináyana*, S. (दक्षिणायन) The sun's southern declination, the six months of his progress from the northern to the southern limit of the tropics.
- DAKSHINÁ*, also vernacularly, *DAKHINÁ*, *DAXINÁ* and *DACHHINÁ*, or *DACHHNÁ*, corruptly, *DUCKNEH*, S. (दक्षिणा) A present, especially one made to a Bráhmaṇ on the conclusion of any public ceremonial. Presents to other persons are also sometimes so termed. Presents made annually by the Peshwa to the Bráhmaṇs at Puná, and continued as a definite allowance applied partly to them and partly to the maintenance of the Puná college by the British Government.
- DÁL*, H. The letter of the Persian alphabet *d*, *د*, formerly affixed to Zamindárá and other grants by the head native revenue officer under the early British administration of Bengal.
- DAL*, *DUL*, H. (دل) Wild rice.
- DAL*, *DUL*, H. &c. (دل, from S. दल, to divide) A portion, a part, a body of troops. In Bengal it commonly designates a club or association of artificers, or, among the higher classes, a faction, a coterie, into many of which native society in large towns is split.
- Dalái*, *Duláee*, Uriya (ଦଲାଇ, from ଦଲ, a troop) A subordinate officer in command of Paiks.
- Dalbeherá*, Uriya (ଦଲବେହରା) The chief or head of the Gwala and other castes. An officer in command of Paiks, the hereditary militia and police of Cuttack. Under the former system, a military or feudal chief holding lands, most usually in the hills, on the tenure of military service.
- Dalwári*, Mar. (दलवारी) The officer in command of the local militia, or *Sersanradis*.
- DAL*, *DUL*, Thug. A weight.
- DÁL*, corruptly, *DOL*, H. &c. (دل, from S. दल, to divide) A kind of pulse (*Phareolus aureus*), but applied to other kinds, the pea of which, especially when converted into a

DAL

- sort of coarse pease soup, enters largely into the food of the natives.
- DĀL, H. &c. (دال, डाल, from H. *ḍālnā*, to throw) A bough: a basket used to throw up water from a pond or canal for irrigation.
- DĀLA, H. (دالا) A particular tenure in the Doab. See *Dhāla*.
- DALĀL, H. (دلال) A tribe of Jats in the Rohtak Zila. A broker, but in this sense more correctly *Dallāl*, q. v.
- DALĀMBU, Tam. (தலம்பு) A flood-gate, a sluice.
- DALAR, or DALAR KHAN, Thug. A name pronounced to put the party on their guard, or uttered by the leader as a signal for the stranglers to be ready.
- DALĀWĀ, Mal. (മലവ) One of the ministers of state in Travancore.
- DALĀWĀI, Karn. (ದಳವಾಯಿ, from ದಳ, an army) The commander-in-chief, and hence, also, the prime minister under the Hindu rulers of Mysore.
- DALDAL, or DALDALI, DULDUL, DULDULEE, H. (دلدل) A quagmire, a quicksand, a sandy swamp, a marshy soil.
- DALGANJANĀ, H. (دلگنجنا) A kind of rice.
- DALĤĀRĀ, H. (دلهارا) A grain seller.
- DĀLĪ, H. &c. (دالي, डाली) A tray, or a couple of trays, fastened by slings to each end of a pole, carried over the shoulders. Such an apparatus is used especially to carry complimentary presents of fruit, sugar, spices, fish, &c., on festive occasions, whence it has come to specify the presents so offered. Such complimentary envoys from natives to Europeans were formerly frequent, but those in the Company's service are now forbidden to accept them.
- DALĪĀ, H. (दलीया) Any sort of split pulse ground finer than *Dāl*.
- DĀLIĀJHĀR, H. (दलियाजार) The conclusion of the sowing season: lit., the brushing out of the sowing basket.
- DALĪL, H. (A. دليل, plur. دلائل) Argument in pleading, proof, evidence. Precedent, example. A voucher.
- Dalālat*, H. (A. دلالت) Proof, evidence. Argument.
- DALĪMĀ, H. (دليما) A class of Tugās in Moradabad.
- DALKAR, DULKUR, Uriya (ଦଲକର) Rent for pasturage.
- DALLĀL, DULLAL, sometimes with one *l*, DALĀL, corruptly, DELLOL, H. (دلال, from the A. دل, to point out) DALĀL, Ben. (দালান) An agent between buyer and seller, a broker, a salesman.
- Dallāli*, or *Dalāli*, H. (दलाली) Brokerage, agency, commission. A tax upon brokers.
- Dallāli-paradesi*, H. (پرديسي, a stranger) Brokerage or

DAM

- agency for strangers or pilgrims (*paradeśis*) at Benares: for permission to act in which capacity a fee was formerly paid to Government.
- DALLAR, DULLUR, Thug. The head.
- DĀLŪĀ, Uriya, DĀLUVĀ, or DĀLWĀ, Tel. (దొళువా) Light crops of rice grown in the dry hot weather in moist situations, commonly called the black crop (Northern Circars and Cuttack).
- DĀM, corruptly DAUM, H. (دام) A coin, originally a copper coin, but adopted as money of account. In the reign of Akbar, 40 *dāms* were reckoned to a rupee; in that of Alemgir, 46½; at later periods, 80 and 90 are the proportionate rates, which appear to have been liable to great fluctuation. By the common people in the upper provinces 25 *dāms* are calculated to a *paisa*.—Elliot.
- DĀM, H. (P. دام) Price; Mar. (दान) Money, cash.
- DĀMĀD, H. &c. (S. داماد) A daughter's husband.
- DAMĀI, DUMAE, H. (دمئي) Amount of assessment. (From *dām*, the money of account.
- DĀMANGĪR, H. (دامن, lit., a skirt of a garment, and *gīr*, گیر, who holds) A complainant, a plaintiff, one who sues for justice.
- DĀMAR, incorrectly, DAMMAR, H. (دَمر) Resin, pitch, especially the resinous extract of the Sāl tree used as pitch.
- DĀMĀSĀHĪ, H. (داماساهي) DĀMĀSĀĪ, Mar. (दानाशाई) DĀMĀSHAĪ, Tel. (దామోహాయి) Equitable partition of the effects of an insolvent amongst his creditors: hence, any just proportionate distribution. (The word is said to be derived from a proper name, one *Dāmasāh*, who, becoming insolvent, distributed all his property in just proportions amongst those to whom he was indebted).
- DĀMCHA, H. (دامچه) A platform on which a person is stationed to protect crops: a boundary mark.
- DĀMDUPAT, Mar. (दानदुपट, from दाम, and *dupat*, doubled) Principal of a debt doubled by accumulated interest.
- DĀMI, H. (دامي, from *dām*, price) An assessment.
- Dāmī bighā*, H. (بیگھا) The assessment of the lands of a village per bighā
- Dāmī-wāṣilāt*, H. (وامیلات) Gross assets of a village.
- DĀMIĀT, A. (دمعت) A slight wound, a scratch causing blood to appear, but not to flow: in Mohammadan law.
- Dāmīat*, A. (دامية) In Mohammadan law, A slight wound, a scratch, but causing blood to flow.
- DAMKĀ, DUMKA, H. (دمکا) A hillock (East Oudh).
- DAM-MADĀR, DUM-MUDAR, H. (دممدار) A ceremony ob-

DAN

served by the peasantry of Upper India in honour of a Mohammadan saint named Madár, who is believed to have lived four centuries, having the faculty of retaining his breath (*dam* or *dum*). The ceremony consists in jumping into a fire of wood and treading it out, exclaiming, Dam-madár—by the breath of Madár. It is supposed to be a preservative against the effects of snake or scorpion bites.

DAMMIDHI, Tel. (దమ్మిడి) A quarter of a *dab*—five *hás*.

DAMMU, Tel. (దమ్ము) Mud, miry ground, land prepared for receiving young rice plants.

Dampakarru, Tel. (దంపకర్లు) The ploughshare used in the tillage of wet ground.

DAMPATÍ, S. (दम्पती) Husband and wife.

Dampatí tambula, Karn. Betel-leaf and areka-nut presented at marriages by the bride and bridegroom to each married couple present.

DAMRÍ, DUMREE, H. (دمري) A nominal coin, of the value of $3\frac{1}{8}$ or $3\frac{1}{4}$ *dáms*, or from 8 to 12 *haunris*. Any money of very small value. It is also applied in the Dehli territory to subdivisions of land, one *damrî* being equal to 25 *Kacha bighás*.

DÁMRÍ, Ben. (दाम्री) In retail dealing, five *gandas* of *haunris*.

DAMWAST, DUMWUST, H. (دموस्त) An inferior tribe of Rájputs in the Benares district.

DÁNA, vernacularly, DÁN, S. &c. (دان, S. *dānam*, Lat. *donum*, दानं) Gift, giving a gift, a gift by will, a bequest.

Dánadharma, S. (दानधर्मः) The virtue of liberality. Giving for pious and charitable purposes, alms-giving, building or endowing temples, digging tanks, &c.

Dānamāvusya, S. (from अवश्य, certainty) An imperative gift, as gifts to Bráhmans on certain days, as full moon, &c.

Dānpatr, H., or *Dānapatra*, S. (दानपत्रं, from *patra*, पत्र, a leaf) A deed of gift, a grant, an assignment of land, especially to Bráhmans.

Dānapáttra, S. (from पात्रं, a vessel) One deserving of, or fit for, a gift: one to whom by law property may be conveyed.

Danpatrdár, or *Dānapatradár*, H. One who holds a grant, or deed of gift: a grantee of the Bráhma caste to whom lands have been assigned for religious purposes.

Dáni, H. S. (दानी) A giver, a donor: applied also to a gratuity to the village accountant, at the rate of six paisas on each rupee of the revenue (Etawa).

DAN

DÁNA, H. (دان) Grain, corn.

Dánabandí, *Dānubundee*, H. (دانه بندية) Cursory survey or a partial measurement of a field, or weighing of the crop, to ascertain the value of the crop, and the amount of the assessment.

Dánabandí-kankúti, H. (کنکوتی) Assessment of the revenue without measurement, upon a partial valuation of the standing crops.

Dánadár, H. (داندار) Apportionment of revenue, or any other contributions, according to the actual produce (Benares).

DANA, DUNU, Karn. (దన, S. *dhana*, धन, wealth) Cattle, domestic cattle: also wealth. A corruption of *Dhan*, q. v.

Danaga, Karn. (దనగ) A shepherd, a cowherd.

Danagávi, Karn. (దనగావి) A herdsman.

Danadahatti, Karn. (దనదహటి) A cattle-fold.

Danamár, Karn. (దనమార) A tax on the transfer of cattle from one Ryot to another.

DAND, or DÁNDA, DUND, DUNDA, S. (दण्डः) and in most dialects, as Ben. (दण्ड) Mar. (दण्डः) Tel. (దంధము) &c. In Hindustani, and occasionally in other dialects also, the initial is written either with the dental or cerebral *d*, and the following vowel is optionally made long, DÁNḌ, or DÁNḌ, (داند, داند) also Ben. (डाण्ड) Punishment, of two kinds—personal, *Śaríra-danda*; or pecuniary, *Artha-danda*: also a fine, a mulct: and, in Ajmer, a proportionate share of the revenue formerly levied on the wealthier cultivators to make good any deficit in that due from the poorer.

Danda dása, S. (from दास, a slave) A slave, one who is condemned to servitude as a punishment.

Danda pālaka, S. (from पालकः, who protects) A magistrate, the head of the police.

Danda párushya, S. (दण्डपारुष्य, from *danda*, punishment, and *párushyam*, violence) Assault and battery.

Dandiga, or *Danduga*, Tel. (దండెగ, దండుగ) A fine, an exorbitant assessment, any extortionate demand.

DANDA, DAND, or DÁNḌ, S. &c. (दण्ड) H. (دند, or داند), the final sometimes pronounced like *r*, as DÁNḌ) A stick, a staff, a rod, a cane carried by certain mendicants, an oar: a measure of length, a rod or pole of four or six cubits: a measure of time—twenty-four minutes.

Danda grahana, S. &c. (दण्डग्रहण) Taking the staff, entering upon a religious or mendicant course of life.

Danda-zani, H. (from P. *zan*, زن, striking) A mode of tor-

ture—fastening a man's hands behind him with a cord, which is twisted round by means of a stick until the tension produces excessive pain.

Dandāvat, H. (S. دَنْدَاوَت, दण्डावत्) Prostration, lying flat like a stick on the ground.

Dandī, S. &c. (दण्डी) Any one who bears a staff, applied especially to a numerous order of religious mendicants, founded by Sankara Āchārya, many of whom have been eminent as writers on various subjects, especially on the Vedānta philosophy. They are divided into ten classes, each of which is distinguished by a peculiar name; as, *Tīrtha*, *Āśrama*, *Vana*, *Āraṇya*, *Sarasvatī*, *Purī*, *Bhārati*, *Girī* or *Gir*, *Pārvata*, and *Sagara*, which is added to the proper name of the individual, as *Purushottama Gir*, or *Bodhendra Sarasvatī*. They are hence known collectively as the *Daṣ-nāmī*, or ten-name Gosains. Of these, only the classes named *Tīrtha*, *Āśrama*, *Sarasvatī*, and part of *Bhārati*, are now considered as pure *Dandīs*: the others are of a more secular character, and are more usually termed *Atīts*.

Dāndī, H. &c. (دَانْدِي, डान्डी) A boatman, a rower.

Dāndīdār, H. (دَنْدِيدَار) An inferior servant or officer in an opium agency.

Dandīyā, Mar. (दंडिया) A petty officer in a bazar, a beadle.

Dandīyā, Tel. (దండ్రి) A police officer, a peon.

Dāndīo, Guz. (डान्डीओ) A watchman who goes the rounds at night beating a drum.

DĀND, *DĀND*, or *DĀNDĀ*, H. (دَنْد, دَانْد, دَانْدَا, डंड, दंड, डंडा) High ground, opposed to *DĀBAR*, q. v. Sterile land, of the kind called *Bhūr*, land in which sand predominates. Elevated land of the sort called *Dumat*.

DAND, or *DANĀ*, H. &c. (دَنْدَا) Raised ground forming a ridge or causeway, a path for cattle, or a boundary between fields, also a landmark; from analogy, perhaps, to a straight line or stick.

Dandā-menḍā, H. (دَنْدَا مَيْدَا) The boundary between two estates, or the lands of two villages. (Either from *dand*, a stick or pole set up as a landmark, or a boundary or raised bank, and *menḍ*, a limit.

Dandā-menḍā tahrār, H. (تَهْرَار, a quarrel) A boundary quarrel.

Dandāsulu, Tel. (దండాసులు) Village watchers. (? from *dandā*, a boundary).

Dandūsi, Uriya (ଦଣ୍ଡୁସି) A watchman.

DANDĀ, *DUNĀ*, *DANDI*, or *DĀNDI*, *DUNDEE*, *DANDEE*, H. (دَنْدَا, دَنْدِي, دَانْدِي) *DĀNDĪ*, Ben. (ডান্ডী) The beam of a balance. (From S. *dandā*, a stick).

Dandā, or, *Dandīa*, H. (دَنْدَا, دَانْدِيَا) A collector of market dues.

Dandī, or, *Dandīa*, H. (دَنْدِي) A weighman.

Dāndīdār, Ben. (ডান্ডিদার) A weighman.

DANĀ, *DUNĀ*, H. &c. (S. दण्डः) A measure of time, equal to twenty-four minutes: a sixteenth part of the day and night.

N.B.—In this, and all the preceding forms of what is originally but one word, viz. S. *Danda* or *Dunḍa*, great confusion has been made in the vernacular languages by the irregular and arbitrary alteration of the first syllable; in the optional substitution of the cerebral for the dental *d*, *ḍ* for *ḍ*, and the elongation of the vowel: so that we have in some instances four different forms, or *ḍ*, *dā*; *ḍā*, *dā*; *ḍ*, *ḍā*; and *ḍā*, *dā*.

DANĀKATṬU, Tel. (దండ్రికట్టు) A wisp of straw bound round the bottom of a heap of grain. Area within which the corn is threshed.

DĀNDĪ, Hindi (दण्डी, दण्डी) A dry, hard soil that does not retain moisture, and dries quickly when irrigated: a gravelly soil on high ground.

DANDŪ, Thug. Braying of an ass (Dakhini).

DANĪKĀLA, Karn. (ದಂಡಿಕಾಲ, from ದಂಡ, abundant) Harvest time.

Dandībele, Karn. (ದಂಡಿಬೆಲೆ) A plentiful crop.

DANḌWĀRA, H. (دَنْدَوَارَا) A south wind.

DANG, *DUNG*, Mar. (डंग) A thicket, a place overrun with bushes.

DĀNG, H. (دَانْغ) A hill, a precipice, the top of a mountain, the high bank of a river. Corrupted provincially into *Dhāng* and *Dhāyang*.

DĀNG, Mar. (डंग) An ascent, or rising part of a road. A name given in the Dakhin to a tract of country along, near to, or below, the Ghats; and which, although not mountainous, is so much interspersed with hills as to have no extent of level ground: it is generally overrun with low thicket. Also forest or jangal land.

Dāngī, Mar. A forester, an inhabitant of a low, hilly, and jangali tract. In the Dakhin a tribe of Rājputs inhabiting the woody districts of Eastern Malwa.

Dāngi-gaon, Mar. (गांव) A village in the *Dāng*, or low hills at the foot of the Ghats.

- DÁNG, H. (P. دانگ) A weight, the fourth part of a dram.
- DÁNGÁ, Ben. (ਡਾਂਗ) Dry land, upland, ascent.
- DANGÁ, H. &c. (डंगा) DÁNGÁ, Ben. (ढांग) A riot, a disturbance, a tumult, an affray.
- DANGÁ, Karn. (डॉण्ड) Dunning for payment, sitting *Dharna*, q. v.
- DANGAR, DÁNGAR, DUNGUR, DANGUR, H. (ڈانگر, ڈانگر, ڈانگر) Horned cattle, especially those belonging to a village. Sometimes applied only to such as are worn out.
- DANGAST, DUNGUST, H. (دنگست) A class of Rájputs in Ghazipur.
- DÁNGI, H. (دانگی) A name given to the Bundelas (Ságar).
- DANGÍ, Mar. (डंगी) A basket or baskets slung to a pole carried over the shoulders: the *Bahangi*, q. v., of Hindustan.
- DÁNGORÁ, Mar. (डंगोरा) A proclamation, notice by the public crier. DANGARA, Karn. (डॉखर) Proclamation by beat of drum.
- DANGWÁRA, DUNGWARA, H. (डंगवार) Reciprocal assistance in tillage (Dehli).
- DANKA, Tel. (డంక) A path between two fields for cattle.
- DÁNT, Hindi (दांत) Hard, dry soil, not retaining moisture.
- DÁNT. H. &c. (دانٹ) S. दन्तः A tooth.
- Dánt-ghunghni*, H. (from घुंघनी, a preparation of wheat and pulse with sugar) or, *Dánt-nihalna*, H. (from निकलना, to go forth, to appear) A ceremony observed by the Mohammedans on the appearance of the child's first tooth.
- DANTE, or DANTÍ, Tel. (డం తె, డంతి) A kind of rake or hoe. (Probably from *danta*, a tooth).
- DÁNTAN, Ben. (डान्तन) Threatening a person, putting him in bodily fear.
- DANTÁOLI, H. (دانتالی) A harrow or rake. (From दन्त, a tooth).
- DÁNTE, H. (دانتي) A sickle.
- DÁNT-TINKÁ, H. (دانٹ تنکا) Taking a straw or blade of grass in the mouth to deprecate anger or express submission.
- DÁNTH, H. (دانته) Refuse of harvest-floors, especially of the kharíf produce.
- Danthal*, *Dunthul*, or *Danthlá*, *Dunthla*, H. (دنتھل, دنتھلا) The bare stalks or stubble of bájra, jawár, and Indian corn: either the stems after the heads have been cut off, or the roots left in the ground after reaping. The refuse of harvest-floors, especially of the kharíf crops.

- DANTH, Thug. Noise of jackals fighting—a bad omen.
- DÁNWAN, H. (دانوان, from S. दाव) Burning stubble, or fire in a forest.
- DÁNWARÍ, H. (دانوري) The rope by which the bullocks are tied together when treading out the corn. See DÁURI.
- DÁO, H. (دو) A hatchet or cleaver with a bent point.
- DAPÁNÍ, Uriya (दापानि) Brine.
- DAPHAET, DAFÁT, Uriya (दाफाट, from the A. دفعه, a turn or time) Pay in addition to the rent for privileges attaching to the land, as right of fishing, &c.
- Dapháte-jamá*, Karn. (दफाते जामा, from the A. دفعه, and *jamá*, collection) Extra or miscellaneous collections (Mysore).
- Dapháte kharchu*, Karn. (दफाते खर्च, from the A. as before) Extra or sundry disbursements (Mysore).
- DAPHEDAR, Uriya (दाफेदार) Land of second quality.
- DAPHERAPHE, Mar. (दफेरफे, A. دفع and رفع) Clearance of a debt, settlement of any business.
- DÁPITA, S. &c. (दापित) Fined, sentenced to pay a fine or compensation.
- Dápya*, S. &c. Punishable by fine, liable to pay compensation.
- DÁPNI, Dahkini Thug. A dagger.
- DÁPPU, Tam. (டாப்பு) A list, a schedule, an inventory.
- DAR, DUR, H. (در) In, within.
- Dar-ámad*, *Duramud*, H. (درآمد) An account of fees paid for serving a process, the return of a process: lit., coming in.
- Darbandí*, H. (دربندي) An item in the village accounts, statement of proportionate rates of revenue payment.
- Dar-bast*, or, *Dar-o-bast*, *Dur-bust*, *Dur-o-bust*, H. (P. دروبست) Entire, whole. The whole of a district or estate, as opposed to a *kismat*, or portion of it.
- Dar-bast-i-aima*, H. Grant of the whole of the lands, constituting a rent-free estate.
- Dar- (Dur-) havála*, H. (from در, in or sub, and A. حواله, charge) Sub-tenure, holding a farm on lease from a farmer or lessee.
- Dar-ijára*, H. (P. A. در اجاره) A sub-lease or farm.
- Dar-in-millá*, H. (P. A. در این ولا, lit., in this proximity) A phrase heading official papers in some of the Courts in the south of India, implying, In this case, or, At this time, By these presents.
- Dar-mustájar*, H. (P. درمستاجر, from *mustájar*, a tenant) A sub-lessee, or tenant holding of a farmer, not of the *Zamindár*.

- Daróbastu lekhalu*, Tel. (దరొబస్తు లెక్కలు, plur.) All the accounts of a district, &c.
- Dar-pattani*, or commonly, *Durputnee*, Ben. (दरपट्टनि) A subordinate or sub-leasehold tenure.
- Dar-pattani-dár*, Ben. (दरपट्टनिदार) The holder of a lease from a leaseholder, a sub-lessee.
- Dar-pattani-táluh*, Ben. (दरपट्टनितालुह) An estate held under a sub-lease. See *Patni* or *Pattani*.
- DAR, DUR, H. &c. (دار, दर) Rate, price, a number or quantity fixed as a standard, an allowance.
- Darbandí*, *Durbundee*, H. (دربندي) A statement of the different rates of a village. Assessing the price or value of crops or produce. Fixing the value or price of any thing according to a standard.
- Darjásti*, Karn. (ದರಜಾಸ್ತಿ) An extra assessment, by making the cultivators buy the Government share of the crop at a rate above the market price.
- Darterrot*, (?) Mar. Fixing of rates, revision of assessment.
- DÁR, H. (P. دار, from داشتن, to have or hold) One who has, holds, possesses, &c.: used in compounds with the object held or possessed, as, *Chob-dár*, a mace-bearer; *Zamindár*, a landholder; and the like. Also in Maráthí, Solvent, having funds, as opposed to *Nádár*, having nothing, insolvent.
- Dári*, H. (P. داري) The act or function of a possessor or holder, as *Zamindári*, the condition of a *Zamindár*, an estate.
- Dármadár*, H. (دارمدار) An agreement, a stipulation. Adjustment of a dispute (holding or not holding).
- DAR, DUR, H. (P. در) A door.
- Darwán*, H. (P. دروان) *Darbán*, Ben. (दरबान) A doorkeeper, a porter.
- DÁR, H. (A. دار) A house, a mansion, one with various rooms or tenements and an open court. Used in composition, it implies a place where any public work is carried on, as, *Dár-ul-zarab*, the house of striking 'coin,' the mint; *Dar-ul-inshá*, the secretary's office, or house of letters; *Dár-us-shefá*, the house of healing, an hospital; or the residence of a prince, as, *Dár-al-hhiláfat*, the residence of the khalif; *Dár-us-sultanat*, the dwelling of the Sultan—titles given to any royal capital or metropolis.
- Dár-ul-harb*, A. (دارالحرب) A country under a Government that is not Mohammadan: lit., the seat of hostility or war, infidels at all times being legitimate objects of attack.

- DARÁ, or, DADA, incorrectly, DURRAH, Mar. (दडा) A body or company of *Pindáris*.
- DARAD, Mar. (दरद) A steep slope, a high bank.
- DARAK or DARK, DURUK or DURK, Mar. (दरक, दरक) A hereditary public office, as that of *Pharnavis*, *Chitnis*, &c.
- Darak-dár*, Mar. (दरकदार) A hereditary public officer, or functionary. The term was applied under the Maráthha government especially to eight offices:—1. The *Kárbári*, *Mukhtiyár*, or *Diván*, the chief financial minister. 2. *Majmúddár*, auditor and accountant. 3. *Pharnavis*, his deputy. 4. *Sabnis* or *Daftardár*, clerk. 5. *Karkánis*, (?) Commissary. 6. *Chitnis*, secretary. 7. *Jamádár*, an officer in charge of all valuables, except cash. 8. *Potnis*, cashier. The term was also applied to all the *Kárhuns*, or officers of account, who were paid by fees from the villagers, in addition to their salaries, but who were appointed and removed only by the supreme government, not by the district officers.
- Darak-pattí*, Mar. (दरकपट्टी) A tax upon public functionaries: a fee levied from them, especially a tax of one year's revenue in ten on the lands of the *Desmukh* and *Despánde*.
- DARANAMU, or DHARANAMU, Tel. (దరణము, ధరణము) An imaginary coin, of the value of two fanams.
- DARBÁR, DURBAR, H. &c. (داربار) A court, a royal court, an audience or levee.
- Darbár-charaniyá*, Ben. (दरबार चडनिषा) A plaintiff, or complainant.
- Darbar-kharch*, H. &c. (داربار خرچ) Political and diplomatic expenditure, court charges, charge for presents and gratuities made to princes and public functionaries, bribes, &c. In many places under the old régime, an addition made to the assessment by government officers or the *Zamindars*, on the plea of providing for gratuities exacted by their superiors or the State on their payment of the revenue.
- DARES, H. (داريس, दरेस) A road. Margin. Any line very straight. (Supposed to have been adopted from the English military term "dress.")
- DARGÁH, DURGAH, H. (P. درگاہ) A royal court. In India it is more usually applied to a Mohammadan shrine, or the tomb of some reputed holy person, and the object of worship and pilgrimage.
- DARHOT, H. (درحوت) Advance.
- DARÍ, Hindi, &c. (दरी) A cave, a cavern, a natural or artificial excavation, a dell, a hollow.

- DARÍÁ-BAR-ÁMAD, H. (P. دریا, a river, and برآمد, what comes up) Alluvial soil, land gained from a river.
- Dariá-burd, or -shikast, Durya-boord, or -shikust, H. (from P. دریا, and burdan, بردن, to bear, or shikastan, شکست, to break) Lands carried away by the encroachments of a river.
- DARÍBÁ, Hindi (दरीबा) A stall in a market where betel is sold.
- DÁRIDR-KHEDNÁ, H. (داردر کھیدنا, from S. दारिद्र, poverty, and khedná, to chase, from S. छाखेट) Driving out poverty: a custom observed on the morning of the *Diválí*, when a sieve or winnowing basket is beaten in each corner of the house, or the dirt in each place is swept with a brush, and carried away in a basket, with the exclamation, *Ísvar paithau, Dáridr niklo*, 'May God be present! Poverty depart!' or some equivalent prayer. —Elliot.
- DARK, or, allowably, DARAK, incorrectly, DIRK, A. (دركت, or درك) Consequence of any act or thing. In law, a contingency, a possible event.
- Kafil-bil-dark, A. (كفيل بلك) A surety or bail against what may happen, liability for contingencies.
- DARKHÁL, H. (درکھال) A cattle enclosure (Benares).
- DARKHÁST, corruptly, DHURKAST, H. (P. درخواست) Tel. and Karn. (ದರಖಾಸ್ತ) DARKHÁS, Guz. (درخواست) DARAKHÁSA, Mal. (ദരഖാസ്ത) A contract, a tender: a representation, an application, a petition. In judicial proceedings, an application which is required to be made for the admission of each exhibit in a suit, and for the summoning of each witness. In revenue matters, the representation of the proprietor of an estate as to the amount of revenue he is able to pay; or a proposal for renting or farming an estate, or any branch of the public revenue; or the engagement entered into by the *Lambardárs* to be responsible for a stipulated amount of revenue payment for a given time.
- Darkhást-i-kháríj, H. (خراج, exclusion) A petition of exclusion. In Bengal, a petition to the collector for the exclusion of the name of a proprietor, whose interest has lapsed by death or sale, and the insertion of that of another in the public books.
- Darkhás-karawí, Guz. (درخواستکاروی) Making a motion in a court of law.
- DARMÁ, Ben. &c. S. (दरमा) A sort of long grass, much used for making mats (*Arundo bengalensis*). A mat, four or five feet long by three or four wide, much used in Bengal to make fences and walls to native huts.
- DARMÁHÁ, DURMAHA, or -MÁHI, H. &c. (درماہی, or درماہی, from P. در, in, and ماه, a month) Monthly pay or wages.
- DÁROGHA, H. (داروغہ) In some of the Hindu dialects it is written with the simple *g*, and with either a long or short vowel in the first syllable, as, DÁROGÁ, Tel. (దారోగా) Mar. DAROGÁ, or DÁROGÁ, (दरोगा, दारोगा) The chief native officer in various departments under the native Government, a superintendent, a manager; but in later times he is especially the head of a police, custom, or excise station. In the Dakhin, also, the officer employed to prevent the removal of the crops before the payment or assessment of the Government demand. A tax originally imposed to meet the expense of employing a Dárogha, and afterwards brought to credit as an item of public revenue.
- Dárogha-i-Ádálát, H. Under the native system, a judge or deputy presiding over a court in the absence of a superior of high rank; as, the *Dárogha-i-Ádálát-al-Álía*, the deputy of the *Názim* in the Supreme Criminal Court of Bengal; *Dárogha-i-Ádálát-Diváni*, the deputy of the *Diwan* in the Civil Court.
- Dárogha-i-árz-mukarrar, H. (عرض مکرر) An officer under the Mohammadan Government, whose office it was to draw up an abstract of papers which required the royal assent, and present them for confirmation and signature. He was especially charged with the superintendence of the assignments to the *Mansabdars*, for the horse they maintained.
- Dároghagi, H. (داروغي) The function, charge, or jurisdiction of a Dárogha.
- Dároghána, H. (داروغانہ) The pay or fees of a Dárogha. Taxes levied for the payment of Dároghas under the Mohammadan Government.
- Darogagiri, Karn. (ದರೋಗಗಿರಿ) Office of a Dárogha, superintendence, headship.
- Darogatana, Karn. (ದರೋಗತನ) Superintendence, inspectorship, duty of a Dárogha.
- DAROGH, or, more correctly, DARÚGH, H. (P. دروغ) A lie.
- Darogh, or Darúgh-halfi, H. (دروغ حلفی, from A., half an oath) Perjury, false swearing.
- DARÁ, DURÁ, corruptly, DURRAH, Mar. (दडा, properly DADA, but the cerebral *d* is sounded like *r*) A body of *Pindáris*.
- DARRA, DURRA, H. (درّ) DARÁ, DURA, Mar. (दरा) A hollow among hills, a ravine, a defile, a pass.

DARṢA, S. (दर्शः) Sight, seeing. The day of new moon, when it rises invisible. A sacrifice with fire on that day, performed by householders, who maintain a perpetual fire. Also *Darṣa-yāga*, from *yāga*, a sacrifice.

Darṣapaurṇamāsa, S. (दर्शपौर्णमासं) Sacrifices or oblations with fire, performed at the new and full moon by householders, who maintain a perpetual fire.

DARṢANA, vernacularly, *Darṣan*, H. (درشن, S. दर्शनं) Seeing: especially visiting temples, and seeing or reverencing idols. A school or system of speculative doctrine, of which six are recognised by the Hindus:—1. *Pūrvā mīmāṃsā*, treating of the purport of the ceremonies of the Vedas. 2. *Uttara mīmāṃsā*, or *Vedānta*, inculcating unity of spirit and matter. 3. *Sāṅkhya*, dualistic, teaching the distinctness of soul and matter. 4. *Pātanjala*, teaching the practice of abstraction, or *Yoga*. 5. and 6. Logic or dialectics in two parts: the *Nyāya*, as taught by *Gotama*, and *Vaiśeṣika*, founded by *Kanāda*.

Darṣana-pratibhū, S. (दर्शनप्रतिभूः) Bail or security for appearance.

DARSAR, (?) H. Distribution of the Government revenue amongst the several *Mauzās* of a *Pargana* (Garhwal). Corrupted strangely to *Dīrroa*.

DĀRU, H. &c. (دارو) Spirituous liquor. Gunpowder.

Dāru-kalāl, Mar. (दारुकलाली), from *kalāl*, a distiller) A tax or excise upon distilleries and liquor-shops.

Dāru-sisā, H. &c. (दारुसپسا) Military stores, ammunition; lit., powder and lead.

DARUVU, Tel. (దరువు) An embankment for irrigation. A mound on the bank of a river from which to raise water in buckets. A well.

DARWAPĀ, incorrectly, DAROḌĀ, Mar. (दरवडा) A gang of robbers. An attack on a village by such a gang.

DARWESH, or DARVESH, corruptly, DIRVESH, and DERVEISE, H. (P. درویش) A Mohammadan religious mendicant; in many instances a mere vagabond and stroller, occasionally leading about bears and monkeys, but in some cases persons leading a religious life, either independently, or enrolled in different orders.

DARYĀFT, H. (P. دریافت) **DARIYĀPHAT, or DARIYĀPHTĪ, Mar. (दरियाफत, दरियाफती)**, also **दर्याफत**, &c.) **DARIYĀPTU, Tel. (దరియప్తు)** Inquiry, investigation, detection.

DARZI, DURZEE, vernacularly, DARJI, DURJEE, H. (P. درزي) A tailor.

DAS, DUṢ, H. DAṢA, S. (दश or दश, Lat. decem) Ten.

Daṣabhandamu, Tel. (దశబంధము) A deduction of one-tenth of the revenue, on account of compensation for some public work, as the construction of a tank, &c.

Daśāha, Mar. &c. (S. दशाह) A period of ten days. The period of impurity from the death of a relative.

Daṣaharā, or vernacularly, Dasharā, written incorrectly, Dasarā, and corruptly, Dusrah, Dasehra, Daserru, Dussarat, Dusserat, Dussora, &c. H. (دسره) Mar. (दसर) S. (दशहरा, from दश, ten, i.e. sins, and हर, what removes or expiates) A popular festival in honour of the goddess *Durgā*. In Bengal it is exclusively appropriated to her worship, and is celebrated for nine days in *Aṣwin*—September, October. In the west and south of India it is a military festival held at the same season, which, being the close of the rains, is the commencement of the period for military operations. It is said to have originated with *Rāma's* worship of *Durgā*, on his invasion of *Lankā*, by which he secured victory; hence the tenth of *Aṣwin* is also called the *Vijaya daṣamī*, or tenth of victory. The original festival, however, appears to have had no relation whatever to *Durgā*, being held on the tenth of *Jyeshtha*, in honour of *Gangā's* descent from heaven.

Daṣamī, H. S. (दशमी) The tenth lunar day of the fortnight.

Dasharā-bakra, H. (A. بکرة) Goats or sheep levied from a village in some parts of India as an offering to *Durgā* at the *Dasharā*.

Dasharā kharch, H. (A. خرج) Expenses of the *Dasharā* festival. A cess levied on that pretext by a *Zamindar*.

Dasharā jhandā paṭṭī, Mar. (झंडा, a flag, and पट्टी, a tax) Tax upon hoisting flags at the *Dasharā*.

Dasharā paṭṭī, Mar. (पट्टी, a tax) The instalment of the public revenue, which is levied at the *Dasharā*. A portion of the allowance granted to temples under the *Marāṭha* Government, set apart for the *Dasharā* festival.

Daṣṇāmī, H. S. (नाम, a name) One of the ten-named order of ascetics. See *Daṇḍī*.

Dasotara, Dasotra, H. (دسوتره) Ten per cent.

Dasrāt-panchrāt, Mar. (रात, for रात्रि, night, with दश, ten, and पंच, five) An ordeal or, test of evidence: if a person's children or cattle should die within a few days after preferring a plaint, or giving evidence, it shewed that his case was bad, or testimony false.

Daṣ-śāla, H. (دسالة) Decennial, decennial settlement.

Daṣatrā, H. (दशत्रा) Ten per cent. A tenth part. The

tenth of the value of property litigated exacted from the successful parties under the Mohammadan system.

Dasmáná, H. (دسوانا) A tenth. Addition of a tenth to the revenue, as made in Bidnur in 1723.

DÁSA, vernacularly, *Dás*, corruptly, *Doss*, H. S. (दासः, fem. *Dásí*, दासी) A slave. Fifteen kinds of slaves are recognised by Hindu law:—1. *Grihajáta*, one born in the house of the owner by a female slave. 2. *Kṛita*, one purchased. 3. *Labdha*, one acquired, as by gift. 4. *Dáyádupágata*, inherited. 5. *Anakálabhṛita*, taken as a slave in a time of famine, for support. 6. *Áhita*, taken as a pledge. 7. *Rinádása*, one becoming a slave in payment of a debt. 8. *Yuddhaprápta*, acquired in war. 9. *Panejita*, won in a wager. 10. *Taváham*, one who voluntarily makes himself a slave, saying, 'I am thine.' 11. *Pravrajávasita*, an apostate—one who, having entered a religious order, forsakes it, and thereby becomes a slave of the Raja. 12. *Kṛita*, made, one who makes himself a slave for a definite term. 13. *Bhahta dása*, one who is a slave for his food. 14. *Varaváhṛita*, one who becomes a slave by marrying a female slave. 15. *Átmavikrayá*, one who sells himself. *DÁSA* also means, in some places, A fisherman. It is a suitable agnomen also for a man of the Śúdra caste, as *Chandra-dása*; but it is also borne with that of a divinity, in token of devotion by other superior castes, as *Vishṇu-dás*, *Siva-dás*, *Kṛishṇa-dás*, *Náráyan-dás*—the slave of *Vishṇu*, *Siva*, *Kṛishṇa*, *Náráyan*, &c. In the days of Akbar it was borne by Rájputs, as *Raja Bhagnán Dás*, of the *Kachwáha* tribe. It is now seldom used by them, except for illegitimate offspring.

Dása, also *Dásari*, and *Dásayya*, Tel. Karn. (దాస, దాసరి, దాసయ్య) A mendicant of a class in the south of India, a worshipper of *Vishṇu*.

Dásiputra, S. (दासीपुत्रः) A son by a female slave.

Dásira, Karn. (దాసిర) Son of a female slave.

DÁSA, H. (داسه) A reaping-hook.

DASSA, (?) H. Stones for building, from the Chunar quarries. —Ben. Reg. xxii. 1795, cl. 82.

DAST, *DUST*, H. (دست) lit., The hand; also, technically, money in hand, Tel. (దస్తు) The portion of revenue actually realised by some head-man, but not paid to government. Mar. (दस्त) Tax or assessment of the revenue. *Dastak*, *Dustuk*, corruptly, *Dustuck*, H. (دستک, from P.

dast, the hand, the signature) A passport, a permit. In the early days of the British government, a document authorizing the free transit of certain goods, and their exemption from custom dues, in favour of English traders. In later times, it applies more generally to a summons, a writ, or warrant; especially to a process served on a revenue defaulter, to compel him to pay any balance that may be due.

Dastahána, H. (دستخانه) Fee or remuneration to the officer who serves a writ or summons.

Dastak-i-talb-i-zar, H. P. (دستک طلب زر) Warrant issued against defaulters of revenue, demanding payment, and subjecting them to the expense of maintaining the officer who serves it until the amount is paid.

Dastáwez, *Dustanez*, vernacularly, *Dastáweej* H. (P. دستاویز) *Dastáveju*, Tel. (దస్తావెజు) *Dasta-ainaj*, Mar. (दस्तऐवज) A voucher, a document, any legal paper, a note of hand, a bond, a title-deed, and the like. Any thing in writing producible in evidence, or by which a person may be bound in law. A certificate of any kind.

Dastáwez-i-hibba, H. (from A. حبة, a gift) A deed of gift or bequest.

Dastáwez-i-hissa, H. (from A. حصة, a share) A deed of partition.

Dast-ba-dast, H. (lit., hand with hand) Ready-money transaction.

Dast-báki, or *Dastu-báki*, H., Mar., Tel., Karn. (باقی, remainder) Balance in hand, money collected but not brought to account, whether referring to balances in the hands of the native collectors, or to collections made and embezzled by them.

Dast-bardári, H. (from P. برداشتن, to lift up or off) Withdrawal of a suit from a court.

Dast-farosh, H. (from P. فروش, who sells) A pedlar, a hawker.

Dast-gardán, H. (from P. گردان, turning) A loan without any voucher.

Dastí, Mar. (from दस्त, a tax) Assessable, taxable, (land, &c.) H. (دستی) A present to native officials at the *Dashará*.

Dastíbad, Mar. (दस्तीबाद) Exempt from taxation.

Dast-jamâ-kharch, H. Debit and credit account of collections. Account current.

Dast-kardan-i-daftar, corruptly, *Dusherdon-dufter*, H. Account of money in hand. Cash account of collections.

(From *dast*, as above, *hardan*, P., to make, and *daftar*, account).

Dastkhat, sometimes abridged to *Daskhat*, H. (P. دستخط, دستخط) Handwriting, signature.

Dast-lâf, H. (from P. لاف, boasting) Handsel, first money received in the day.

Dast-muzd, H. (دستمزد) Wages, recompense. Revenue assessed upon the land.

DASTÂN, Mar. (داستان) A store, a granary.

DASTRAM, Tel. (దాస్త్రం) The public document or record of a district or office. (? an error for *Daphtaramu*.)

DASTÚR, *DUSTOOR*, H. &c. (P. دستور, plur. دستورات, DASTURÁT) Custom, usage, regulation. A customary fee or perquisite. A commission or per-centage on the collections, allowed by the Mohammadan government to the Zamindars. A subdivision of a Sirkár, or aggregate of several adjacent Parganas (a sense in which it is now rarely, if ever, used). A high priest of the *Pársis*.

Dastúrí, H. &c. (دستوری) *Dasturí*, Ben. (दस्तुरी) A fee, a perquisite, a commission; especially a fee claimed by cashiers and servants on articles purchased, or on payments made.

Dastúr-i-kazá, H. (دستور قاضی) Fees paid to a Kázi for putting his seal to a document.

Dastúr-al-âmal, *Dustoor-ool-umul*, H. (دستور العمل, from A. عمل, business) Rule, regulation, rules of practice, prescriptive mode of carrying on public business. The orders and rules of government. A body of regulations agreed upon by any number of persons for their future guidance. A body of instructions and tables for the use of native revenue officers, under the Mohammadan Government. (Although professing to be copied from the original of *Akbar*, no two copies of the *Dastur-al-âmal* agree; owing in part, Mr. Elliot conjectures, to their having been made up, in various degrees of completeness, from another account left by the Kanungos, the *Âmal-dastúr*, in which orders superseding those of the *Dastúr-al-âmal* were registered).

Dastúr-paradesí, H. (from S. परदेशी, a foreigner) Fees formerly levied at Benares from pilgrims from countries beyond Hindustan.

DASTÚR, *DUSTOOR*, Mar. (दस्तर) Handwriting, signature, the signature of a clerk or amanuensis. The form of an official paper; (besides the ordinary meanings as above).

Dastúr-khud, Mar. (from P. خود, self) Written with one's

hand, in opposition to a paper written or signed by an amanuensis.

DATAN, Thug. A police guard. Any person found unexpectedly on a place selected for a murder.

DATTA, *DUTTA*, S. (past part. of दा, to give, *datus*) Given, (or used as a noun substantive) A son given in adoption; also, Gift, donation. (It is sometimes vernacularly changed to *Dat*, *Dut*).

Dattá, S. (fem. of दत्तः) Given (a girl) in marriage, betrothed.

Dattaka, or *Dattrima*, S. (from दत्त, given) An adopted son, one given by his parents to a person who legally adopts him. (Also with *Putra*, a son, as *Dattaputra*, *Dattakaputra*).

Dattátma, S. (from आत्मन्, self) The son self-given, one who offers himself of his own accord to be adopted.

Datta-homan, S. (from होम, burnt-offering) Oblations of clarified butter to fire, a ceremony performed at the adoption of a son, and by some held to be essential to the validity of the adoption.

Dattola, Mal. (ദത്താ) A deed of adoption.

Dattupradánikam, S. (from अग्रदानिक, not like a gift) Retraction or resumption of gifts, a head of Hindu law. (Also called *Dattasya-anapakarma*, The non-taking back of what has been given).

Dat-patra, Uriya. A deed of gift.

Datta, commonly *Dutt*, Ben. (दत्त, from the S. दत्त) A subdivision of the writer caste. A name commonly borne by members of the caste, as, *Jaykrishn-Dutt*.

DATUÄ, Thug. Cry of the hare: if on the right, a bad omen, and travellers must be spared.

DAUL, *DOUL*, corruptly, *DOWLE*, H. (A. دُول, state, condition) *DAUL*, Ben. and Mar. (डौल, डौल, the initial being changed to the cerebral *d*) also *DAVULU*, or *DAULU*, Karn. (డౌలు) Mode, manner, shape, appearance, form, estimate, valuation, a statement of the particulars of the gross revenue levied from an estate or district. An estimate of the amount of revenue which a district or estate may be expected to yield. In the west of India it is also used to signify a blank form ready to be filled up, and sometimes signed and sealed; or a blank return, of crimes when none have been committed, or of revenue when no collections have been made.

Daul-band-o-bast, H. (P. بند و بست, agreement) Statement or particulars of the arrangement made for the amount of

revenue realizable from a district. Although applicable to the settlement between the revenue payers and the Government, it was formerly used in Bengal and the northern Sirkars to signify especially the rent-roll of estates, the gross receipts demanded by the Zamindars from their tenants or farmers, or the agreement made with them with reference to the amount payable to the government after making certain authorized allowances and deductions.

Daul-izāfat, H. (اضافت) Statement or estimate of additional sources of revenue.

Daul-jamā, H. (دول جمع) Particulars of the total revenue assessed upon a district or a village.

Daul-hhazāna, H. (خزانة, a treasury) A memorandum given to the Ryot by the native revenue-officer, specifying the sum due by him for the current instalments.

Daul-histbandi, H. (کست بندی) Engagement to hold land upon payment of the revenue by fixed instalments.

Daul-nāma, H. (P. نامه, a document) Extract from the general particulars of an estimated assessment, for the information of the person paying, supplied to him as a *Paṭṭa*, or lease: also termed *Daul-paṭṭa*.

Daul-patra, Mar. (S. पत्र, a leaf) A blank form, a blank return.

Daul-tashkhiṣ-i-band-o-bast, H. (from A. تشخیص, assessment) Particulars of the assessment of a village: one of the accounts formerly kept by the Kanungo.

Daul-nāṣil-bāḥi, H. (واصل باقی) Statement of collections and balances.

Davuludār, or *Davuldār*, Karn. (దవులుదొర, దవుల్దొర) An appraiser, one who estimates the amount and value of the crop.

Davulu-huttuvālī, Karn. (దవులుకుట్టువళి) Estimate of the probable produce.

Davulu-jamā-bandī, Karn. (దవులుజమాబంది) Estimated assessment of the revenue of a village.

Davulupatti, Karn. (దవులుపట్టి) An account of the estimate of each farmer's produce.

DAUL, or *DAULA*, H. (دول, ڈولا, डौल) The boundary of a field, a boundary mark, or mound of earth for that purpose.

DAUNDI, (?) Mar. A small drum beat by a public crier. A proclamation.

DAUR, H. (دور) The strings attached to a basket to throw up water for irrigation.

Daurī, H. (دوری) The basket so used.

DAUR, Mar. (डौर) A small drum, shaped like an hour-glass.

Daurī, Mar. (डौरी) A player on the *Daur*.

Daurī-gosāvi, Mar. (डौरीगोसावी) The Gosain who beats the *Daur*: he is one of the inferior village officers, or *Āhutē*.

DAURĀ, Uriya (ଦୂରା), probably from H. *Daur-nā*, to go about) Sessions, circuit.

DAURĀPA, H. (from دُورنا, to run) A village runner or messenger.

DAURĪ, or *DAURĪ*, H. (دُورِي, دُورِي) The rope that ties the bullocks together when treading out corn.

DAVASA, Karn. (దవస) Produce of the fields. Grain in general.

Davasadavanu, Karn. (దవసదవను) A corn factor.

DĀWĀ, or *DĀWĪ*, H. (A. دعوی) as there is no equivalent for the A. ع in the Hindu dialects, this word and its derivatives are written with the simple long vowel, followed by *u* or *v*, व, pronounced as *v*, Ben. (दावा) Mar. (दावा) Tel. (దావా) Karn. (దావా, దావే) A claim, a demand, a complaint, a suit, a prosecution. In the west of India it has come to signify a right, a just claim.

Dāwā, or *Dāwī-dār*, H. &c. (دعوی دار) A complainant, a plaintiff, one who has a just claim or right.

Dāwī-ghalaṭ, A. (دعوی غلط) Plea of error; in Moham-madan law.

Dāwī-hinṣ, A. (دعوی حنث) Claim of penalty; in Mohammadan law.

DĀWAT, H. (A. دعوت) Invitation, benediction, a feast, a banquet.

DAWĀM-BAND-O-BAST, H. (دوام بند و بست, from دوام, perpetuity) Perpetual settlement.

DĀWAN, *DAWUN*, H. (داون) Threshing the corn by bullocks, attaching some six or eight in a row, and driving them round a central pivot over the corn strewed upon the floor.

DĀWAN, or *DĀWEN*, Mar. (दावण, दावें) A rope fastened at both ends to which cattle are tied.

DAWARĀ, *DAURĀ*, or *DAHWARĀ*, corruptly, *DOWRA*, Mar. (डवरा or डहरा) A hole dug for water (in the dry bed of a river, or the like).

DĀYA, S., but adopted in most dialects, at least in its legal sense, (दाय) Gift, donation. In Hindu law, Portion, inheritance, which may be of two kinds; without hindrance or impediment, absolute, direct, *Apratibandha*; and *Sa-pratibandha*, with obstruction, indirect, contingent, or presumptive.

- Dayabhāga*, or *Dayavibhāga*, S. (from भाग, a share, or विभाग, partition) Partition of inheritance. Title of law-books relating to the apportionment of heritable property amongst heirs.
- Dāyāda*, S. (from आदा, to take) An heir, whether direct, collateral, or contingent. A claimant.
- Dayādopāgata*, S. (from उपागत, come or descended to) A slave received as inheritance.
- Dāyaji*, Mar. (दायजी) An heir, a kinsman.
- DĀYA*, Ben. (স দায) Charge, plaint, law-suit (besides the preceding senses).
- Dāyakh*, Ben. (দায়খ) An accuser. Also, a donor, &c.
- DEB*, Ben., Uriya, &c. (দেব, the vernacular pronunciation of *Dev*, q. v.) A divinity, a deity, an idol, a king, a title of respect in addressing a person of rank, a cognomen appropriate to Brāhmins, as *Chandradeb*. (There being no *v* in Bengali, the *b* is substituted for it in this and all similar words).
- Deb-dihī*, Uriya. Enumeration of estates and villages.
- Debhi-āsami*, or *Debhi-raiyat*, (?) In Behar and western Bengal said to mean, a resident cultivator, one having a right of property in the ground he cultivates.
- DEHRĪ*, H. (دهری) A marshy soil. See *Dahr*.
- DEJĀ*, H. (دجا, from S. देय, to be given) A portion, a dowry. *DEJA*, or *DEJ*, Mar. (देज) Money given at Śūdra marriages: given by the bridegroom to the father of the bride.
- Dejū*, H. (ديجو) Part of a dowry.
- DEL*, H. (دیل) Land ploughed and ready for the *Rabi* crop (Bundelkhand). Land prepared for cotton after being cropped for gram (Sagar).
- DENĀ*, H. &c. (from the v. دینا, to give, that which should be given, देना) *DENE*, Mar. (देणे) Money due, a debt.
- Denā*, or *Dene-dār*, or *Dendār*, H. &c. (دیندار, देनेदार, देनदार) A debtor.
- Denā-pānā*, H. (from دینا, and پانا, to obtain) Profit and loss, settlement of affairs.
- Deneghene*, Mar. (देणेघेणे) Money transactions, paying and receiving, lending and borrowing.
- Den-hākimi*, H. (حاکمی) The share of the government or Zamindar of the produce.
- Deneharī*, Mar. (देणेकरी) A debtor.
- Den-len*, H. (abbreviated from دینا and لینا, to take) Money dealings, paying and receiving, borrowing and lending, buying and selling, &c.

- Den-mahr*, H. &c. (from A. مهر, a portion) A dowry, a wife's portion.
- Detāghetā*, Mar. (देताघेता) A regular dealer, one who is punctual in money transactions.
- DĒNDA* pronounced *DĒNDO*, *DĒNDŪ*, also *DENPA* pronounced *DENPO*, *DENPŪ*, Ben. (ডেন্দা, ডেন্দু, ডেনপ, ডেনপু) Technical terms used in the measurement of land, implying relative position or bearing—thus, *Denda* imports that there is a parcel of land between the lots last named and the next lot, lying a little to the south of the land which is immediately to the south. *Dendū* imports that which is a little to the north of the land immediately north. *Denpa* is that which is a little to the west of the land immediately west. *Denpū* is that which is a little to the west of that lying west. (The *o* of *Dendo* and *Denpo* is only the common Bengali articulation of the short *a*).
- DEO*, H. &c. (دیو, for S. देव, Deva) A god, a divinity. See देव and its compounds.
- DEO*, or *DEO LINK*, Thug. An exclamation from the lookout confederates, to signify that all is safe and the murder may be committed.
- DEOLA*, H. (دیولا) Mounds, high ground (East Oudh).
- DEORHĀ*, H. (دیورہا) One-and-a-half: used to express interest in kind on grain at the rate of fifty per cent.
- DEORHI*, H. (دیورہی) A threshold, a porch.
- Deorhi-dār*, H. A porter.
- DERĀ*, H. (دیرا, डेरा) A tent, any temporary dwelling, a Ryot's hut
- DERH*, (دیہ) One-and-a-half.
- Derh-pāo*, H. A quarter-and-a-half, three-eighths.
- Derhpanā*, A weight equal to three-eighths of a *sér*.
- Derī*, Ben. (देडी) Ill-prepared; applied to rice when only half cleaned, or husked once and-a-half, it being usual to make the most ordinary kinds pass through the mortar three times.
- DĒŚA*, S. (देश) vernacularly, *DĒS*, H. (ديس) H. Mar. (देश) Ben. (देश) Tel. (దేశము) Karn. (ದೇಶ) Tam. (தேசம்) Mal. (دیس) as the palatal *s*, which is used by all, except the Hindustani, is slightly aspirated in Sanskrit, the aspiration is exaggerated in some of the dialects, and the word and its compounds are pronounced, as in Marathi, *Desh*: in that language, however, it also occurs, less correctly, but optionally, *Des*, with the dental sibilant (देस) Country, district, place, region. In different parts of India it is emphatically applied to particular districts, as

constituting 'the' county. In Rohilkhand it denotes the cleared villages on the borders of the *Tarāi*. In the Himalayan regions it signifies the plains of Hindustan. With the Marāṭhas it especially designates the country between the Sahyādri and Bālaghāt hills, the Karnatik and the Godaveri river. It also applies to any plain, open, or champaign country. In Malabar it likewise signifies, the proprietary possession of a village, and the rank derived from it.

Deṣāchār, H. S. (देशाचार) Local observance, custom of the country.

Deṣādihikārī, incorrectly, *Deṣadikār*, S. (देशाधिकारी) Chief, or governor, or superintendent of a given tract of country.

Deṣādhipati, S. (देशाधिपति) Chief or head ruler of a district or country. The representative of the Raja.

Deṣādhipatyam, S. &c. Office of governor, government of a district.

Deṣahāsili, or *Deṣ-hāsil*, Tel. (దేశహాసిలు) Inland or transit duties.

Deṣāī, corruptly, *Desae*, and *Dessye*, Mar. (देशाई, from S. देशाधिपति) The superintendant or ruler of a Pargana or province, the principal revenue officer of a district, under the native government: the office was hereditary, and frequently recompensed by grants of land, so that the *Deṣāī* often became a kind of petty chief in the south of India.

Deṣāī, Karn. (దేశాఱి) A chief man among the merchants of the Lingam sect.

Deṣāī-giri, Mar. (देशाईगिरि) Office of *Deṣāī*, emoluments or fees attached to it.

Deṣa-lehhaka, S. (लेखक, a writer) The accountant of a district.

Deṣānt, H. (from S. अन्त, end) The boundaries of a country or district.

Deṣāntar, H. (from S. अन्तर, different) A foreign country, belonging to a different country, a foreigner.

Deṣastha, or *Deṣasth*, less correctly, *Deṣhasth*, Mar. (देशस्थ, from S. स्थ, who is, or belongs to) One of a tribe of Marāṭha Brāhmans, who consider themselves superior to the rest. In other parts of the South, a Marāṭha Brāhman in general.

Deṣānvar, H. (ديسوار) A foreign or different country.

Deṣānvarī, H. (ديسوارى) Goods, the manufacture of another country.

Deṣ-chaughalā, Mar. (देशचौहला) The assistant to the chief native revenue officer of a district.

Deṣ-hetā, Uriya (ଦେଶହେତା) Service lands of a village officer.

Deṣī, H. &c. (S. देशी) Belonging to, born or produced in a country, a native of a country.

Deṣiya, H. &c. (S. देशिय) Belonging to a country, native, local.

Deṣ-hāvali, Tel. (దేశహావలి) Black mail, fees paid to prevent a village from being pillaged, expenses of guarding a district.

Deṣ-kulharanī, Mar. (देशकुलहरणी) The district accountant, one who prepares a general account from the several statements of the village accountants.

Deṣ-kulharanī-varttana, Karn. (S. वर्त्तन, subsistence) A per-centage formerly allowed to the district accountants on the collections of the revenue.

Deṣmukh, *Deṣmookh*, or *Deṣmookh*, corruptly, *Desmookh*, Mar. (देश, and S. मुख, chief) A hereditary native officer under the former governments, exercising chief police and revenue authority over a district, containing a certain number of villages, and responsible for the revenue: holding for compensation lands rent-free, and being entitled to the various fees and allowances, corresponding generally to the Zamindars of Bengal. Under the present administration the *Deṣmukh* is a district revenue officer who is expected to superintend the cultivation, and report on the state of the crops, to assist in the settlement of the annual revenue, and to give general aid to the collector and his establishment in the discharge of revenue duties.

Deṣmukhī, Mar. (देशमुखी) The office or duty of *Deṣmukh*. The fees or perquisites levied by him, or on his account.

Deṣ-nikālā, H. (ديس نکالا, from نکالنا, to send out) Exile, banishment.

Deṣpānde, or *Deṣpāndyā*, corruptly, *Deṣpāndeah*, *Deṣpāndeah*, *Despondee*, *Daispaundee*, Tel. (దేశపాండా) Mar. (देशपाण्डे, देशपांड्या) The hereditary revenue accountant of a district or certain number of villages, holding office by hereditary tenure, and paid by lands. Under the British administration this officer is expected to keep a duplicate set of the public accounts, to superintend and check those of the village accountants, keep note of the collections, and see that they are regularly paid, to assist in the annual settlements, and give general information and aid to the collector and his subordinates. In some parts of Telingana the *Deṣpāndyā* acts independently of the *Deṣmukh*, discharges the same duties, and enjoys the same privileges and emoluments.

- Desapramāni*, Mal. (ദേശപ്രമാണി) Head of a village: also, *Desamukhyasthan*.
- Deṣ-tyāg*, H. (from the S. त्याग, abandoning) Emigration.
- Deswāl*, H. (ديسوال) A tribe of Tagas, holding a few villages in Bhagpur.
- Deṣwālā*, or *Deṣwālī*, Mar., H. (देशवाला) A native of any country. In Bengal it is applied to a native of the north-west provinces.
- Desawālī*, Mal. (ദേശവാളി) The head or ruler of a district. The same as *Desāi*, q. v.
- Deswār*, H. (ديسوار) Relating to a district or districts, a statement, assessment, &c.
- DEULA, Ben Uriya (ଦେଉଳ), from the S. *Devala*) A temple.
- Deula-karan*, Uriya. Accountant of a temple.
- DEVA, S., vernacularly pronounced whether singly or in many of its compounds, DEWA, DEV, DEB, or DEO, (देव, *Deus*) A god, a divinity, an idol. A man of high rank, a sovereign. A Brāhman. A cognomen suited to Brāhmans.
- Devadāna*, S. (देवदानं) A gift or offering to a divinity.
- Devadarṣana*, S. (दर्शन, seeing) Visiting or paying reverence to an idol: particularly, in the south of India, such a visit paid by the bride and bridegroom, with their friends, at a particular period after their marriage.
- Devadāsī*, H. &c. (from S. दासी, a female slave) A dancing girl attached to a temple.
- Dēvadāya*, *Devadāyamu*, corruptly, *Devadon*, *Devadyen*, and *Devadoyam*, Karn. (దేవదాయం) Tel. (దేవదాయము, from S. दायं, a donation) Lands or allowances for the support of a temple, an endowment.
- Devadevhārā*, Mar. (देवदेहारा) Running about from idol to idol, importunate in prayers and supplications.
- Devadharma*, S. Religious offices, acts of supererogation in honour of a divinity.
- Devadīgār*, Karn. (దేవదిగార) A man of a low caste, who performs menial offices in temples in the south of India.
- Devaka*, Mar. (from S. देवक, a deity, or a minor deity) The deities worshipped at marriages, and other essential ceremonies,
- Devaha-gondala*, Karn. &c. Decorating the household or other deities who are worshipped at the Sanskāras or essential ceremonies.
- Devala*, (from S. *Devalāya*) vernacularly in Ben., &c.
- Deval* or *Dewal*, *Deul*, &c. (देवल) A temple.
- Devala*, S. and Mar. (देवल) *Devalan*, Karn. (దేవలం) A

- Brāhman of an inferior order, who attends upon idols, and lives upon the offerings made to them.
- Devālaya*, S. (from आलय, an asylum) A temple, a shrine.
- Devala-prajā*, corruptly, *Denvul purchā*, Ben. (देवलप्रजा) One of three officers, so named, managing the temple of Jagannāth, under the Raja of Khurda, but appointed formerly by the collector.
- Devala*, or *Devālaya-divya*, (from S. *Divya*. दिव्य, an oath) Making an oath in a temple, or before an idol.
- Devalī*, Mar. (देवळी) A small building made for an idol only, not admitting worshippers. A frame or shrine within a temple.
- Devamātrika*, Mar. *Devamātruka*, Tel. (S. देवमातृక) Watered by rain; fields, lands, &c., as opposed to those dependent upon artificial irrigation.
- Devāng*, Karn. (from S. अङ्ग, the body) A Lingāyat, one who carries the emblem of Śiva on his person.
- Devānga*, Tel. (దేవాంగ) *Devāngada*, Karn. (దేవాంగడ) The title assumed by the caste of weavers in the Karnatic.
- Devārāya-vatṭa*, Karn. (దేవారాయవట్ట) A tax formerly levied in Mysore on the lands of rebellious subjects, rated at so much for each temple on them.
- Devaskī*, Mar. (देवस्की) Annual ceremonies in honour of village divinities.
- Devasthala* S. (देवस्थलं) Any sacred place or temple. In Malabar, a temple of the first order, dedicated to Śiva, as Trimurti.
- Devasthāna*, corruptly, *Deostan*, S. &c. (from S. स्थानं, a place) A temple. Revenue applied to the support of a temple.
- Devasthāpana*, S. (देवस्थापनं) Setting up an idol in a temple, or in a room in a dwelling.
- Devasthāna-pudi-vatṭa*, Karn. (దేవస్థానపుదివట్ట) A tax of two-and-a-half fanams per *hāndī* of land, levied upon the Ryots, on behalf of the temple or temples of a district (Mysore).
- Devasva*, Mar. (देवस्व) Karn. (దేవస్వ, from the S. स्व, own) Property belonging to a temple. An endowment.
- Devathike*, Mar. (देवठिके) A spot of land held rent-free in some villages by the Mukaddam or Mhar, in reward of his having established by ordeal the disputed boundaries of the village.
- Devotthāna*, S., vernacularly, *Deotthān*, (from उत्थान, rising) The eleventh day of the light half of Kārtīk, when Vishnu is supposed to rise up from his four months' sleep.

DEV

The end of the rainy season. It is also the period at which the sugar-cane is first cut. See *Dithwān*.

Devhārā, Mar. (देवारा) The niche or shrine in which an idol is placed.

Devī, S., adopted in all the dialects, (देवी) Any goddess, but especially a name of Durgā, the wife of Śiva, the goddess.

Devotthāpana, or *Deotthāpan*, (from S. उत्थापनं, raising up) The ceremony of removing or dismissing deities at the end of the rite at which they were supposed to be present.

Devatā, S. (देवता) A divinity. a deity, an idol.

Devātara, Mal. (देवतാര) A temple dedicated to an inferior divinity.

Devatāvuttāra, Karn. (ದೇವತಾವುತ್ತರ) Lands allotted rent-free for the support of a temple.

Devatrā, or *Devottara*, S., vernacularly, *Deotar*, *Deotara*, Ben. and Uriya, *Debottar*, Karn. *Devatāvuttāra*, corruptly, *Deonuttur* and *Dewitter*, (S. देव, and च, what preserves, or उत्तर, what belongs to) Land rent-free, granted for the support of a temple or an idol.

Devatotthāpana, Mar. (from S. उत्थापनं, raising up) Dismissing the deities who have been invited to a ceremony, upon its termination.

Dhabbu, *Dhubboo*, Mar. (धबु) A double pice.

Dhabdhābī, Mar. (धभवी) A waterfall, the noise of falling water.

Dhād, Mar. (धाड, pronounced DHĀR) An onset, an overwhelming multitude or crowd, whether of robbers and the like, or of locusts or other destructive creatures.

Dhādā, pronounced *Dhārā*, Hindi (धाडा) A robbery.

Dhādā, H. (دھاد, S. धारा, a stream) Water falling from above, a waterfall (Rohilkhand).

Dhādā, Mar. (धडा) A weight of ten *sérs*, an accumulation of weight in a balance.

Dhādā, or *Dhaddi*, *Dhudda*, *Dhuddē*, H. (دھادی, دھدی) A term applied to low ground (Rohilkhand).

Dhágá, Thug. Eliciting the intentions of travellers. Negotiation with persons in authority for protection or release from arrest.

Dhágál, Thug. Papers.

Dhagsa, Thug. Hilly or woody country.

Dháhima, H. (دھیمہ, धहिमा) A tribe of Rájputs, formerly lords of Biana, one of the thirty-six royal races. There are also *Dháhima Játs* and *Ahírs*

DHA

Dhai-giyá, Hindi (धैगिया, from गया, gone) Washed away by inundation (Puraniya).

Dhajá, *Dhujá*, H. (دھجا, S. ध्वजः) A flag. A pole with a strip of cloth tied to the end of it, and erected sometimes near a place of worship, in satisfaction of a vow. Also, a flag hoisted on some lofty situation on the last day of *Áshárh*, called the *Pavan-paríkhá*, trial of the wind; as, from the direction of the wind on the sunset of that day, as shewn by the flag, the people draw their auguries of the quantity of rain likely to fall in the ensuing rainy season. If the wind blows from the west, it is said that there will be *Banya há pání*, grain-dealers' water—the season will be dry: if a little more round, it is *Kumhár há pání*, potter's water, as they do not like much wet: if from the north, moderate weather may be expected, and it is called *Máli há pání*, gardener's water: and if from the east, copious rains are expected, called *Dhobí há pání*, washerman's water, i. e. abundant rain.

Dhak, *Dhuk*, Ben. (ঢক) A weight.

Dhák, *Dháká*, or *Dháká*, corruptly, *Dawk*, H. (دھاک, دھاك, دھاك) A tree common in India (*Butea frondosa*), also called *Palása*, the products of which are very useful. The bark yields an astringent exudation, called *Palás-gond*, or Bengal kino; a strong rope, called *Bukel*, is made from the root; the wood is used for coating wells, and is valued as fuel for sacrificial fire; the flowers are of a bright red colour, and yield a yellow or orange dye. In Bengal, and in and along the hills, it is a good-sized tree; but in the plains of the north-west it is of stunted growth, and comes to signify any dwarf shrubs or brushwood. *Dhák-jangal*, is any wilderness of bushes.

Dhák, Hindi (धाक) Arable land in a ravine (Puraniya).

Dhákara, H. (دھاکڑ) A tribe of Rájputs, scattered over the country, from the south bank of the Jumna about Agra and Mathura, across the Doab to Rohilkhand.

Dhákata, or *Dhákutá-pana*, corruptly, *Dháktepuna*, Mar. (धाकटापण, धाकुटापण) Inferiority in stature, age, &c., lesserness. Claim to inheritance, or other rights of the junior branches of a family.

Dhakata, or *Dhahatí*, incorrectly, *Dhaktí*, -*khás*, Mar. The third or inferior class of village officers. See *Bahuta*.

Dhákí, Ben. (ঢাকী) A deduction of rent allowed to tenants by the Zamindar.

Dhal, Hindi (दल) An influx of water coming down a river from the hills (Puraniya).

DHÁLA, H. (دھالا) Collections from the individual villagers, to cover village expenses in Rohilkhand, usually at the rate of one *ana* in a rupee, or one *sér* of grain per maund. In the Central and Lower Doab it is generally used with *Jamā*, as *Jamā-dhāla*, and signifies a particular tenure. See *Dhār-bāchh*. In this sense it occurs also *Dāla*, with the initial unaspirated.

DHALĀIT, H. &c. (دھالیت) probably from *Dhāl*, a shield. An armed attendant or peon.

DHALĀL, Thug. Spirit vender.

DHĀLBHOL, H. (دھالبر) Complete transfer by sale (Kamaon).

DHALPHOR, (?) H. A class of the *Kūrmī*, or great agricultural tribe in Hindustan (clod piercers).

DHALWĀN, Hindi (दलवां) The slope of the inclined plane down which the oxen descend from a well.

DHAMĀN, H. (?) Payment of rent in kind: applied also to lands or a village when the revenue is so paid.

DHĀMĪ, H. (دھامی, plur. *Dhāmīān*) A follower of Prān-nāth, a Hindu reformer, who flourished in the seventeenth century in Bundelkhand.

DHAMKĀI, H. &c. (from H. دھمکا, or Ben. धमका, to threaten) Reprimand, reproof, threatening.

Dhamhāibā, Ben. Uriya (ଧମହାଉଡ଼ା) Intimidation.

DHAMONI-KI-MANJ, Thug. Fighting of cats, a bad omen.

DHĀMRI, Thug. Metal utensils.

DHAMUKĀ, Tel. (ధముకా) A road made with gravel. A ridge or bank passing across water.

DHĀN, corruptly, **DAUN**, H. &c. (دھان, from the S. धान) Grain in general, but especially applied to the rice plant, or to rice in the husk, of which there are a great number of varieties, bearing different names. Sixty-six different appellations are enumerated by Mr. Elliot as known in the western provinces; and he states that the variety is still greater in Bengal and Bahar. In what respects they differ, except in name, does not appear.

Dhān, or *Dhāna-bandī*, corruptly, *Danabundy*, H. (دھانہ بندی) Estimate of the extent of the crops of rice or other grain.

Dhanhā, *Dhunha*, H. (دھنہ, from धान) A rice cultivator; rice-bearing, as a field, &c.

Dhānī, H. (دھانی) A good soil, fit for grain.

Dhanhar, *Dhunkur*, H. (دھنکر, abridged from دھان धंकड़) A stiff soil, bearing rice if rain has fallen plentifully. A field cropped with rice in the previous season.

Dhān-kāti, H. The season for cutting rice.

Dhān-maḍi, Tel. (ధానమడి) A rice field.

Dhant'hā, *Dhunteā*, (دھنتہا) A field which has been reaped for rice (Rohilkhand).

Dhānwāiyā, H. (دھانوايا) A thresher or a seller of rice.

DHAN, **DHUN**, H. &c. (دھن, S. धन) Wealth, property. A loan. The cattle of a village.

Dhanī, and *Dhanik*, H. &c. (S. धनी, धनिक) One having property, a master, an owner: also, a lender, a creditor.

Dhanī-jog, Mar. (धनीजोग, from S. *Yogya*, योग्य, fit, proper) Payable to the purchaser, a bill, &c., as distinguishable from that which is payable to some other, *Śahājog* (शहाजोग).

Dhanteras, Mar. (धनतेरस) The thirteenth of the dark half of Aświn, when the bankers worship money.

DHĀNA, Mal. (ധാന) Fried barley or rice.

DHĀNA, H. (دھانا) The Gond portion of a village, which is always separate from the rest (Sāgar).

DHĀNA, Uriya (ଧାନ, probably vernacular corruption of **DĀNA**, a grain, a seed) A measure of weight for the precious metals, four *dhānas* (grains) equal to one *ratti*.

DHĀNAK, Ben. (धानक) A copper coin, about the value of two-pence.

DHANDHOL, Thug. Any man employed in the pursuit of Thugs.

DHANDHOI, **DHUNDHOEE**, H. (دھندھوی) The scum of the sugar-cane juice when boiling (Dehli).

DHANDHORĀ, **DHUNDHORĀ**, corruptly, **DHANDERO**, H. (دھندھورا, from S. दुख, to search) Proclamation by beat of drum.

Dhandhōria, H. A crier.

DHANGA, (?) Any hiding-place of robbers and marauders; three such were especially notorious in Katiwar—one in the neighbourhood of Chutīla, one about twenty *kos* to the southward, and the third in the forest of Chachai.

DHĀNGAR or **DHANGAR**, **DHUNGUR**, H. &c. (دھانگر, دھنگر) A tribe of people inhabiting the hill country in Rāmgarh and Chota-nagpur: some of them come periodically into the plains for employment, and are engaged as labourers and scavengers. In the south of India, **DHANGAR** is generally applied to the caste of shepherds and weavers of wool. In Telingana, they are also cultivators, and are divided into twelve tribes, who do not eat together, nor intermarry.

Dhangar-mág, Mar. (from माग, a loom) The loom of a woollen weaver.

Dhangar-mánivam, Karn. (ఢంగరమణియం) Taxes on shepherds. Charge for pasturage.

DHANGI, Thug. A brass pot.

DHANTERA, Thug. An ass, whose braying is an omen highly esteemed, whether for good or evil.

DHÁNYA, H., but in all the dialects also: (S. धानं) Grain in general, especially rice, but nine principal kinds are enumerated under this title; small quantities of each of which are sometimes given to Bráhmans at festivals: the donation is called the *Nava-dhánia-dánam*.

Dhanyádayam, Tam. (S. தானியாதாயம்) Receipt of revenue, &c., in grain.

Dhanyadulu, Tel. (plur. of ధాన్యదులు) All sorts of grain.

Dhánia-sáramu, Tel. &c. (ధాన్యసారము) Grain after threshing (from S. सार, substance).

Dhanyavarddhanam, Mal. (ധാന്യവർദ്ധനം, from S. धान्य, and वर्द्धनं, increasing) Lending grain at interest, receiving a usurious return for seed corn supplied to the cultivators.

Dhánia-vruddhi, Mal. (ധാന്യവృద్ధి, from S. वृद्धि, increase) First-fruits, or the first sheaf reaped.

DHÁNUK, H. (دھانوک, from S. *Dhanush*, a bow) The name of a low tribe in the upper provinces, but most numerous in Bahar: they follow the practice of fowlers and archers, and feed upon their booty: they are also employed as house guards, and in various menial offices, and sometimes become slaves. The females are in request as midwives. They are said to be divided into seven branches, between whom there is no social intercourse.—Elliot. According to Buchanan, however, the Dhánuks of Bahar, Bhagalpur, and Puraniya are a pure agricultural tribe, perhaps not essentially different from Kurmis: many of them, however, are agricultural slaves.—Western India, i. 167.

DHANUS, or DHANUSH, vernacularly, DHANU and DHANUK, S. (धनुस, धनुष) A bow, a bow used for cleaning cotton. A land measure of four cubits.

Dhanur-vidyá, S. (धनुष, the final being changed to r before certain consonants, and विद्या, knowledge) The science of archery, literally, but comprehending the whole of military science, the art of war: also *Dhanu-veda* and *Dhanur-sástram*.

DHÁP, H. (ढाप) One-fourth of a *kos*: a pass, a ghat: an expanse of low ground.

Dhapia, *Dhupea*, H. (دھپیا, from S. *Dháva*, running) A short *kos*, a distance which a man may run without stopping to take breath.

DHÁR, H. (धार) A heap of corn (Benares).

DHÁR, H. (हार) A hollow tree inserted in the mouth of wells in the Tarái, to prevent their falling in.

DHÁR, or DHÁRÁ, H. &c. (हार, हारा) A stream, a channel, a flow of water.

DHÁR, Hindi (धार) A ravine with or without water.

DHÁR, or DHÁRÁ, H. &c. (हार, हारा) Settled assessment, fixed or customary rate, a proportionate share or charge. The same tenure as *Dhárabáhh*, q. v. Also, Mar. DHÁRE (धारे).

DHÁR, Ben. (धार) A loan, a debt: an edge, a limit, a boundary.

Dharát, or *Dhartta*, (?) Ben. (धरते) A loan, a sum deducted from the amount lent, by the lender, as a bonus.

Dharttá, Ben. (धर्ता) A debtor.

DHÁRÁ, Thug. Vessels of metal.

DHARÁ, DHURA, Ben. Uriya (धरा, from S. धर, having, holding) Personal restraint, arrest, apprehension of a criminal.

DHÁRÁ, incorrectly, DHUR, Ben. Mar. (धार, धारा) Usage, practice, custom, customary or current price, rate, or assessment, tax on gardens and plantations.

Dhárá-chaddáo, Tel. (?) The former custom of making the cultivators pay a premium on the market price for the share of the crop relinquished by the government.

Dhárá-kari, or *Dhäre-kari*, Mar. (from S. कर, who makes) A tenant, one who pays the government assessment, one who is possessed of fixed rates or fees. The permanent occupant of a farm, one who cannot be dispossessed as long as he pays his revenue, and who may abandon his farm for a time without losing the right of resumption on paying a compensation to the temporary occupier.

Dhárá-pramán, Uriya. According to custom.

DHARUKI, DHUROKKE, H. (دھوکے) Ascertaining by guess,

DHARÁUNÁ, H. (دھارونا) A woman married a second time.

In case of a dispute, the quantity of land in cultivation (East Oudh).

DHARÁWAT, H. (دھاروات) Land ascertained and apportioned by estimate, not measured (Benares).

DHARÁWATU, Tel. (ధరవతు) A deposit, an instalment of revenue in advance; also read *Dharáwati*, and, incorrectly, *Dharotí*.

- DHARÁ, Mar. (धडा) A weight of ten sérs, the quantity weighed by it, a peculiar mode of multiplying weights.
- DHARAI, Thug. Share assigned to the leaders of an expedition, usually one article in ten, or one ana in the rupee on the value.
- DHARAKHÁ, or DHARALÁ, H. (دھڑلا, دھڑکھا) A scarecrow.
- DHARAN, Mar. (धारण) Rate, current or market price.
- DHARAN, Mar. (धारण, from the S. धरण, holding, confining) A dam, a bank across a river: a weight of twenty-four gunja seeds: a sum of nine anas.
- DHARBAND, Mar. (धरबंद) A law, a rule, a regulation.
- DHÁRBÁCHH, H. (दहारबाज) Any even or general distribution of charge or rate, &c., especially that which is levied from the individual holders of a coparcenary estate, to make good any deficiency in the produce of land held in common, or let to cultivators. In the central part of the north-west provinces the term denotes an imperfect Pattidári tenure, in which part of the village land is held in common and part in severalty. The profits of the former are first applied to the payment of the government assessment and the village charges; and any deficit is made good by the proprietors of the latter, in proportion to their holdings.
- DHARBIGÁR, Mar. (from S. धर, seizing, and bigár, forced labourer) Pressing people for carrying burthens.
- DHARDHO, Thug. A river.
- DHÁR-DHÚRA, H. (دھار دھورا) The boundary formed by a stream. (From dhár or dhára, a stream, and dhura, a boundary).
- DHÁRE-BANDI, Mar. (धारेबन्दि) (Land) held on condition of paying a part of the produce: settling the portion to be given.
- DHÁRE-EHSÁN, Mar. (धारेहसान, from P. احسان, easy, light) A mitigated assessment, a stipulation favourable to the cultivators.
- Dhāre-ehsānī, Mar. (धारेहसानी) Land lightly assessed.
- Dhāre-māp, Mar. (from माप, measure) The measure by which the government share is received in kind.
- DHARÍ, DHUREE, H. (دھری) A measure of five sérs.
- DHARÍCHÁ, H. (دھریچا) The second husband of a widow, among the lower classes of the Hindus.
- DHARINGÁ, H. (دھرنگا) A kind of rice (Rohilkhand).
- DHARMA, more correctly, DHARMMA, but in practice commonly dropping the second *m*, S., used in all dialects, but commonly corrupted to DHARM or DHARAM, DHURM, DHURUM, incorrectly, DURUM, (S. धर्म, from धृ, to hold,

- that which keeps man in the right path) Law, virtue, legal or moral duty.
- Dharmádhihár, or hárí, S. &c. (from अधिकार, who presides over) A judge, a magistrate: a superior over Bráhmans invested with power to investigate and chastise breaches of custom, violations of caste, and the like.
- Dharmádhiharāṇa, S. (from अधिकरण, superintendence) A court of justice. The duty of a magistrate or judge.
- Dharma-dāna, or Dharmadāyam, S. &c., vernacularly, Dharmadāo, corruptly, Dhurmadow, (from दान or दाय, donation) An endowment, grant of food, or lands, or funds, for religious or charitable purposes.
- Dharma, or Dharm-dās, S. &c. (from दास, a slave) An attendant upon a temple.
- Dharma-karttá, S. &c. (from कर्त्ता, who makes) A judge, a magistrate. In the south of India, the manager of a temple, and appropriator of the benefits derived from it.
- Dharma-kárya, S. &c. (from कार्य, an act) Any good or pious work, building a temple, digging a tank, &c.
- Dharma-khāten, Mar. (धर्मखोत, from P. خط, a writing) The head of accounts under which pious or charitable gifts are entered.
- Dharmma-kīlam, Mal. (ധർമ്മകീലം) A jurisdiction, a district under the same legal administration.
- Dharma-patnī, S. &c. (from पत्नी, a wife) A wife who has been married according to the legal forms, and is of the same caste as her husband.
- Dharma-patra, or Dharm-patra, S. (from पत्र, a leaf) A deed of gift or endowment for religious or pious purposes.
- Dharma-poī, or -povai, Mar. (धर्मपोई, -पोवई) Giving water and food to wayfarers or paupers. A booth or shed where they are given.
- Dharma-putra, S. &c. (from पुत्र, a son) A legitimate or adopted son, a person appointed by a widow or by the caste of one deceased to act as a son in performing the obsequial ceremonies: as applied to Europeans, it signifies god-son; as Dharm-pitá, or Dharm-báp, or Dharm-má, signify godfather or godmother.
- Dharmārth, S. &c. (from अर्थ, object) Any thing given for charitable or pious purposes.
- Dharma, or Dharm-śālā, S. &c. (from शाला, a hall) A building for any legal or pious purpose, as a court of justice, a place where religious persons assemble, a place of accommodation for travellers and pilgrims, or for the poor and sick, a Serái, an hospital, a monastery, a temple.

- Dharma-sabhá*, S. &c. (from *सभा*, an assembly) The word has much the same meanings as the preceding; but in Bengal it applies to an association of influential Hindus, to uphold their religion.
- Dharma-sástra*, S. (from *शास्त्र*, a scripture) A work on the whole body, or on particular subjects of Hindu law. The collective writings of the Hindus on their laws and institutions. The Hindu code.
- Dharmátar*, more properly, perhaps, *Dharmottar*, H. (دهرماتر) A charitable grant, an endowment.
- Dharmávatár*, S. &c. (from *अवतार*, descent from heaven, incarnation) A term addressed by Hindus to a respectable person, sometimes in the way of flattery to Europeans.
- Dharmopádhyaýa*, or *Dharmopádhyaýika*, S. (from *उपाध्यायः*, a teacher) A Bráhman supposed to be acquainted with the law, and exercising in some places in the Maráṭha country the functions of censor and judge of offences against the laws, especially of caste, and receiving perquisites and fees in that capacity.
- DHARNÁ, or DHARNÉ, H., Ben., Mar., &c. (دهرنا, धरणा, धरणे, from the S. धरण) Sitting at the door of a house or tent, to compel payment of a debt due by a debtor, or of arrears owing by a public officer or prince. The person so sitting observes a strict fast, and as long as he so sits the person from whom he demands payment is obliged to fast also, and abstain from his usual occupations and amusements; as, if the suitor were to perish, the consequences of the sin would fall upon him. Originally the person sitting in Dharná was necessarily a Bráhman, either on his own behalf or that of another, and the sin of Bráhmanicide would be incurred by his death. The practice is not restricted to Bráhmans; but is altogether obsolete in the Company's provinces, having been made a punishable offence by Ben. Reg. vii. 1820. In some parts of the south of India a similar practice is observed, to extort a boon, or the promise of one, from an idol, by sitting permanently at the door of a temple until the attendant priests assure the person his desire will be granted. *Dharne*, in Mar., also means an armed party sent to seize an offender.
- DHAROHAR, H. (دهروهر, from *Dharná*, to place) A deposit, an instalment.
- DHAROHAR, Thug. Strangling.
- DHARTA, H. (دهرت) Discount and commission. Increase of demand upon land: also, an item of account usual with bankers, in addition to a sum actually lent, generally about three per cent. (Ságar).
- DHARTÍ, H. (دهرتي, from S. धरित्री) The earth, land, soil.
- DHARWÁI, H. (دهرواي) The village officer or accountant who weighs grain. (From *Dhari*, a weight of five *sérs*, which is considered his perquisite at the harvest).
- DHASÁNI, Ben. (ঢহানি) Falling in of the banks of a pond or river.
- DHASÁN, DHUSAN, DHASÁO, DHASAM, H. (دهسان, &c.) A swamp, a quagmire. (From *Dhasná*, دهسنا, to sink).
- DHATÚRÁ, H. &c. (دهتورا, S. धुतुर) A plant (*Datura fastuosa*), the seeds of which have strong narcotic properties, and are often given with sweetmeats, to stupify previous to robbery.
- DHÁTÁ, S. &c. (धात) The tenth year of the cycle.
- DHÁTKAR, Hindi (धातकर) A pound or pen for cattle, or the rails of it (Puraniya).
- DHAUL, or DHAUR, H. (دهور, دهول) A kind of sugar-cane (Rohilkhand).
- DHAULÁNI, Thug. One of the sects of the Thugs.
- DHAUL, Mar. (ढौळ) An official paper, sealed and signed ready to have the blanks in it filled up when required.
- DHAURÍ, H. (دهुरي, for *Adhauri*, a half) A bull's hide cut in two pieces (Dehli).
- DHAVÁ, Hindi (धवा) The best kind of grass for thatching.
- DHÁWAR, Mar. (धावड) Name of a tribe, smelters of iron.
- DHE, H. (دهي, दे) A chief but recent subdivision of the Jat tribe in the north-west provinces.
- DHELÁ, or DELÁ, H. (دهيلا, देला, डेला) A clod of earth: also a small piece of clay made into a pellet, and cast at birds from a sling, by a person stationed to protect the crop.
- DHEN, H. &c. (دهين, S. घेनु) A milch cow.
- DHENKÁ, or DHENKÍ, H., Ben. (دهينكى, देहिकी, धेकी) A kind of pestle or pedal projecting from the end of a lever, one end of which being pressed down by a weight, or by the foot, the other falls of its own weight when the pressure is withdrawn. It is used to clean rice or tobacco, to pound brick-dust, &c.
- DHENKAYÁ, Ben. (धेकया) A debtor, a creditor.
- DHENKLÍ, H. (دهينكلي, डेकली) A machine for raising water, a horizontal lever resting on an upright, having a weight at one end and a string pulled by a man with a bucket or water-jar attached to it at the other. The word is provincially corrupted into DHEKLI, DHUKLI, DHIKLI, and DHEOKAL.

- DHELÍ**, Mar. (ढेली) Having the impression worn ; a coin.
- DHENRI**, H. (دهنري) A seed vessel, a capsule.
- DHEPÁ**, Hindi (डेपा) **DHEP**, or **DHENP**, Mar. (डेप, डेप) A clod of earth, any large lump. Arable land. A piece of ground assessed in the lump, or according to the quantity of grain it is estimated to yield, without reference to its area.
- Dhenppáhaní**, Mar. (डेपपाहणी) Inspection or survey of arable land.
- DHEPÁLÍ**, Mar. (डेपाली) A hole in the ground into which the boiled juice of the sugar-cane is poured to harden and form into lumps.
- DHER**, or **DHED**, corruptly, **DHAIR**, **DHEYR**, Mar. (धेद)
- DHERH**, H. (देह) **DHEDA**, **DHED**, or **DHER**, Guz. (ڌڌ, ڌڌر) A man of a low caste, employed as a watchman and messenger in the village establishments. In the Dahkin especially, commonly but incorrectly identified with the Mahár, and properly a worker in leather and hides. In some places he performs the duty of scavenger. In the Ságar territory the *Dhers* eat dead animals, clean the skins, and sell them to the *Chamárs*. In Kanara, they are labourers on the soil, and in a very large proportion are slaves, the property of individuals, saleable with or without the land on which they work: they are very numerous, and are distinguished into twelve subdivisions, who do not intermarry. They are rare in the north-west provinces.
- Dhernáro**, Guz. (ڌڌنارو) A place set apart for the huts of the *Dhers*.
- DHER**, or **DHERÍ**, H. (دهيرى, دهيرى) A heap, a parcel. In the upper provinces, a piece or share of landed property in a joint-tenancy village, a subdivision of a *Pattí*, or a *Taraf*. In the Upper Doab, *Dherí* is applied to a sharer, especially in landed property, one who has a lot or heap.
- Dheridár**, H. The holder of a *Dherí*, or subdivision of joint-tenancy lands.
- DHERÁ**, Ben. (ঢেরা) A mark made by a person who cannot write.
- DHERI**, Thug. A sarai; a village.
- DHÍ**, or **DHÍH**, Hindi (धी, धीह) The site of a village, whether occupied or deserted (Puraniya).
- Dhíaurí**, Hindi (धीऔरी) Ground-rent for the land on which the houses stand of those who do not cultivate village lands.
- Dhísáa**, Hindi (धीसाच) Lands on the site of a deserted village; much valued.

- DHÍ**, **DHEE**, H. (دهي) The high bank of a river (Ságar).
- Dhíhá**, **Dheehá**, H. (دهيا) Rising ground, mounds. Also *Díha*.
- DHÍKADI**, Guz. (ڌيڪڌي) A contrivance for drawing water from the bed of a river.
- DHILKA**, Thug. A *paisa*.
- DHIMA**, Thug. The belly. Dahkini Thug. Goats or sheep.
- DHÍMAR**, H. (دهيمر, S. *Dhivara*, धीवरः) A fisherman by caste and occupation. They are, properly speaking, a branch of the Kahár or Bearer caste, but are sometimes considered offshoots of the Mallas or Boatmen.
- DHIMATU**, Tel. (ధిమతు) A notice, a memorandum, a document given before a lease is finally granted, a private agreement. (Probably a vernacular form and local use of *Dimmat*, q. v.)
- DHINGÁ**, or **DHINKÁ**, H. (ڌنگا, ڌنگا) A small kind of rake or pitchfork with curved prongs.
- DHINGAR**, (?) Ben. An agricultural slave (Puraniya).
- DHÍNKHAR**, H. (دهينگر) A bundle of thorns tied together and drawn by bullocks, either as a harrow, or to beat out ears of corn.
- DHIRHOR**, H. (دهرهور) A tribe of inferior Ahírs in Benares and Gorakhpur.
- DHÍRNÁ**, Thug. The belly.
- DHOÁṬ**, Ben. (ধোআট) Alluvial soil: what has been washed down by the rains.
- DHOBÍ**, H. (دهوبى) A washerman in general. The washerman of a village. As forming a caste, various subdivisions are recognised, which do not eat, drink, or marry together. There are seven such in the north-west provinces, but they differ, or are at least differently named in different provinces.
- Dhobi-hardi**, (perhaps for *har*, every, *din*, a day) Mar. (?) A right of having a garment washed daily by the village washerman claimed by the *Pátíl*.
- DHOÍ**, H. (دهوي, from دهونا, to wash) lit. Washings, applied in the opium department to refuse opium. Soaked pulse, a mash. In Cuttack, (ঢোল) Inundation.
- DHOKA**, H. (دهوك) A grain measure, equal to five *dabíás* of the khárif crop. Ten *dhokas* make a *bojh*, or load.
- DHOKA**, or **DHÚKA**, **DHOOKA**, H. (دهوك) Small stones, of irregular shape and inferior quality, allowed to be extracted from the Chunar quarries by poor people for sale—Ben. Reg. xxii. 1795, cl. 82.

DHO

- DHOKAR**, Thug. A dog. A man who seizes Thugs.
- DHOKHÁ**, H. (دھوکھا) A scarecrow.
- DHOLĀĪ**, or **DHOLĀN**, Ben. Uriya (ढोनाई, ढोलान, but vernacular corruption of H. دھولا, S. दोलन, swinging) Transport of goods, transit; or the charge for conveyance from one place to another.
- DHOLIA**, Thug. An old woman.
- DHONCHÁ**, H. (دھونچا) Four-and-a-half: a term used in tables of the multiplication of fractions used by the native surveyors in reducing their linear measurements to *bighas*. The several terms are thus specified by Mr. Elliot:—*Deorhá*, (डवढा)= $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Dhamá*, (धमा)= $2\frac{1}{2}$; *Hontá*, (होटा)= $3\frac{1}{2}$; *Dhonzhá*,= $4\frac{1}{2}$; *Ponchá*, (पोचा)= $5\frac{1}{2}$; *Khonzhá*, (खोचा)= $6\frac{1}{2}$; *Satonchá*, (सतोचा)= $7\frac{1}{2}$. The size of the fields seldom requires the specification to proceed further.
- DHONDĀL**, Mar. (धोडाळ, from धोडा, a stone) Stony, abounding with stones: applied to one kind of black soil, that which has stones in it, and which is therefore more retentive of water, and is the most esteemed for crops depending on the rains for irrigation.
- DHONDÁ**, **DHONDÍ**, H. (دھونڈا, دھونڈی) A grass that grows in rice fields, and sometimes chokes the crop.
- DHONDH**, H. (دھونڈ) A capsule, a seed vessel, especially of the poppy, cotton, or gram.
- DHONKÍ**, Thug. A policeman or guard.
- DHOPÁ**, Ben. (धोपा) A washerman.
- DHOR**, Mar. Guz. (ढोर) The general name of horned cattle, or bulls, cows, and buffaloes. A man of a low caste, a worker in leather. (Another form, perhaps, of *Dher*).
- Dhormero*, Guz. (ढोरमेरो) A tax on cattle.
- DHORA**, H. (دھور) An insect very destructive to the *Cicer arietinum*. A mound of earth raised by the side of a ditch.
- DHOTAR**, Hindi (धोतर) Cultivation carried on by ploughmen from a distant village, finding their own ploughs and bullocks, and erecting a temporary residence (*Puraniya*).
- DHRUVA**, S. (ध्रुवः) The north pole: thence, fixed, stationary, (in general).
- Dhruva-kavulu*, Tel. (ధ్రువకవులు) A permanent lease.
- Dhruva-pairu*, Tel. (ధ్రువపైరు) Garden produce, permanent crop. A tax levied on garden trees after a due period of their plantation.
- DHUÁNSA**, Thug. Dry tobacco.
- DHUĀ**, or **DHUHÁ**, **DHOOA**, **DHOOHA**, H. (دھوا, دھوہا) A mound of earth raised as a boundary, most usually about

DHU

- four feet high, and placed round the limits of each township at the distance of about 200 yards from each other.
- DHUH**, **DHOOH**, H. (دھوہ) Elevated ground in the midst of ravines (Central Doab).
- DHÚHÁ**, **DHOOHÁ**, H. (دھوہا) A scarecrow. See also *Dhuā*.
- DHUKLI**, **DHOOKLEE**, H. (دھکلی) A machine for raising water. See *Dhenkli*.
- DHUL**, Ben. (धूल) A measure of land, a *hátá*, or the 20th of a *bighá*.
- DHÚLIDHOYÁ**, H. (دھولی دھویا) A washer of refuse or dust. (From the S. धुली, dust).
- Dhuligutta*, Tel. (ధులిగుత్త) A rent levied on a field before any seed is sown, a dust rent.
- Dhúlbáph*, Mar. (धूलबाफ) Sowing grain in the dust, *i.e.* before the rains have begun, or immediately afterwards, before the ground is moist.
- DHUNDI**, **DHOONDEE**, H. (دھونڈی) The pod of gram, *Cicer arietinum* (Benares).
- DHUNÍÁ**, H. (دھنیا) A cotton comber or carder.
- DHUNKÁ**, or **DHUNRÁ**, H. (دھونکا, دھونڑا, from دھون, smoke) The chimney of a sugar-cane mill.
- DHÚPA**, S. &c. (धूपः) Incense, the vapours of any fragrant gum or resin burnt slowly.
- DHÚR**, **DHOOR**, H. (دھور) A measure of land, the twentieth of a *biswá*.
- Dhúrkí*, (دھورکی) The twentieth part of a *dhúr*.
- DHURA**, **DHOORA**, H. (دھرا) or **DHÚRÁ**, Mar. (?) A boundary, the border or limits of a village.
- Dhuriyá*, (?) H. A ploughman who works two days on the field of one who hires him, and one on his own (*Bahar*).
- DHÚRKAT**, H. (دھورکت) An advance of rent paid by the cultivators to the Zamindars in the months of *Jyeshth* and *Áshárh* (Benares).
- DHURPHORYÁ**, Mar. (धुरफोड्या) A quarryman, a stone-breaker by caste and occupation.
- DHUS**, **DHOOS**, H. (دھس) A kind of soil of mixed quality. Sloping ground. Sterile sandy eminences.
- DHWÁRÍ**, Mar. (धवाडी) The brother's daughter of a man, the husband's brother's daughter of a woman.
- DHYÁN**, H. (S. ध्यान) Religious meditation; meditating on a divinity so as to perceive him with his attributes mentally.
- DÍ**, or **DÍHÍ**, Ben. (डि, डिही) A district composed of a few villages.

- Dibandí*, or *Dihíbandí*, Ben. (डिबन्दी, डिहीबन्दी) Settlement of the revenue of a small district.
- DÍARÁ*, or *DÍWÁRÁ*, corruptly, *DÍRÁ*, and *DEWRY*, H. (ديارا, دیوارا) Alluvium, an island formed in the bed of a river, land gained by recession of a river.
- DIBBA*, or *DIBBA-BHÚMI*, Tel. (దిబ్బ, దిబ్బభూమి, from S. भूमि, land) High land, a height.
- DIBBI*, Ben. (दिबि, from S. दिव्य) An oath, an ordeal.
- DIBÍ*, Hindi (डिबी) The germ in seeds.
- DIBIYÁ*, Hindi (डिबिया) A small portion of grain given at harvest to some of the inferior village servants.
- DÍCHHIT*, *DEECHHIT*, a vernacular corruption for *DÍKSHÍTA*, H. (ديکھت, S. दीक्षित, initiated) A name most appropriately given to Bráhmans, and the title of one of the sixteen branches of the Kanojia Bráhmans: it is also borne by some families of Maráṭha Bráhmans; and in Ghazipur and adjacent provinces by a tribe of Rájputs. See also *Dikhít*.
- DÍDAH WA DÁNISTAH*, H. (P. the past part. دیداده, having seen, and دانسته, having known) Wilfully, purposely: applied to committing any offence deliberately and intentionally.
- DÍDAR*, H. (P. دیدار, दीदार) An overseer, an inspector, an officer formerly employed in that capacity in the Company's factories. An overseer, a person stationed by the owner of a village over the ripe crops, to see that the whole is brought to the threshing-floor: he remains in charge till the Ryots have paid their rents, or the owner is satisfied by the sale of the grain. In this latter sense it is more correctly, perhaps, *Díhdár*, q. v.
- Dídár-kharch*, H. (A. خرج, expense) The charge of maintaining an overseer.
- DIDHISHU*, *DIDHISHÚ*, or *DIDHÍSHU*, S. &c. (दिधिषुः, -पूः, or दिधीषुः) (when a masc. noun) The husband of a woman married a second time; (when fem.) A virgin widow remarried: an elder sister unmarried, whose junior is a bride: the childless widow of a brother whom, under the old law, a surviving brother was required to marry.
- DÍP*, or *DÍPH*, Mar. (दीप, दीद, also, with the vowel short, दिद, &c., vernacular forms of H. *Derh*, डेद, डीर) One-and-a-half.
- Dídhíhádhi*, Mar. (दिदीकादी) Advance of grain by the grain-dealers to the cultivators, on condition of receiving back half as much more at the harvest.
- Didhotará*, incorrectly, *Deedotrá*, Mar. (दिदोतरा) Interest at one-and-a-half per cent. per mensem.

- Dírkí*, Mar. (दिडकी) A piece of money, a *dugáni* and a half.
- DIG*, or *DIK*, also *DIŞ*, or *DIŞÁ*, incorrectly, *DEESHA*, H. &c. (دیک, S. दिश, nom. दिक्, or दिग्) A quarter or division of the horizon, of which ten are enumerated; the cardinal and intermediate points, the zenith and nadir.
- DIGAMBARA*, S. (दिगम्बरः, lit. sky-clad) A mendicant going about naked. A division of the Jains, the members of which either go naked or wear coloured clothes, in opposition to the Swetámbaras, or those who wear white.
- DÍGAR-RAKM*, Hindi (P. دیگر, another, A رقم, sort) Any kind of crop: a term used in leases (Puraniya).
- DÍGH*, Hindi (दीघ, S. दीघ, long) A pace, two cubits (Puraniya).
- DIGHÍ*, corruptly, *DIGGY*, H. &c. (دیگی, from the S. *dirgha*, दीर्घ, long) *DÍGHÍ*, *DÍGÍ*, Ben. (दीघी, दीगी) A long or large tank or pond.
- DIGRI*, or *DIKRI*, Ben. Uriya (a corruption of the English word *decree*) Decision, judgment, sentence, especially that in favour of one of the parties.
- DIGUMATI*, Tel. (దిగుమతి) Importation, landing goods from on board ship.
- DIGWÁR*, corruptly, *DEGWAR*, and *DEEGWAR*, H. &c. (دیگوار, from دیک, a quarter) A watchman, a guard, especially one employed by the Zamindars in the Jangal Maháls: lit. a protector of the regions.
- DIH*, *DEH*, not unfrequently pronounced, and sometimes written with the hard *d*, *DIH*, P. (دہ, دیہ) A village, comprehending not only the actual village, but the lands belonging to it. Mr. Elliot observes, that, in the Lower Doab and Benares, *Dih* or *Deeh* is applied to a deserted village, and the Persian *Deh* is used for an inhabited one; but Richardson and Shakespear both write the word *Dih* for a village in general.
- Díh*, *Deeh*, H. Land of the best quality (Bahar).
- Díhát*, *Dehát*, corruptly, *Deyhat*, H. (دهات, being an Arabic plural to a Persian noun) Villages collectively, as opposed to towns: any cluster of villages, especially when belonging to the same proprietors.
- Díhátí*, *Dehátí*, H. (دیہاتی) Belonging or relating to villages or a village.
- Díhátí-jamá*, H. (جمع) Village assessment, revenue assessed upon any number of villages forming a local division.

- Dihātī-istamrār*, H. (from A. استمرار, continuance, perpetuity) Villages held at a fixed or permanent rent.
- Dih-bandī*, or *Deh-bandī*, H. (ده بندي) A detailed statement of the villages in any particular district or estate, and of the revenue assessed on each; such statements were to have been prepared by the Kanungos at the time of the decennial settlement, and deposited in the collectors' offices: also, the rate at which a Ryot holds his lands.
- Dih-da*, H. &c. (*Dih*, a village, and د, the letter *d*) An abbreviation used by native surveyors, implying that certain lands, passed over for the time when taking note of the measurement, lie to the south, or *dakshina*, of lands actually measured. Similar abbreviations are used for the other cardinal bearings; as, *Dih-u*, for *uttara*, north; *Dih-pa*, for *paschima*, west; and *Dih-pū*, for *pūrva*, east; the first syllable of each being substituted for the whole word. In Bengal the terms are *Denda*, *Denpa*, &c., q. v.
- Dih-dār*, H. (*Dih*, a village, and دار, who has, or the word is written *Didār*, from P. دیدن, to see, q. v.) A revenue officer, the village overseer or superintendant on the part of the landholder or the state, whose duty it is to exercise a superintendence over the village cultivation, so that the Zamindar or government may not suffer detriment by negligence or fraud; he is also to see that the lands are properly distributed, the village boundaries preserved, and to assist in effecting the collections. It is said to mean, also, a person having a prescriptive right of occupancy, who cultivates at a fixed rate (?) (Bahar).
- Dih-dāri*, H. The office of the village keeper or superintendant. The pay or fees of the *Dih-dār*. A special assessment (in Bhagalpur) formerly, to provide for the pay of this officer, who was more usually paid by fees from the Ryots.
- Dihdār-kharch*, H. Expense of the employment of a village overseer.
- Dihī*, H. (دهي) Village, belonging or relating to a village, a villager, village cultivator, &c.
- Dihī*, Ben. (ডিহী) A district containing a few villages, subdivision or minor portion of an estate. (Dr. Carey derives this from *Diṣ* or *Dih*, a quarter; but (?) if *Dih*, a village, is not allowable in Bengali, although not in his Dictionary, nor in that of Ram-kamal Sen, under the word village).
- Dihī-bandī*, Ben. (ডিহীবন্দী) Regulation or assessment of the revenue of a small district. See *Dih-bandī*.

- Dih-jamā*, H. The revenue assessment of a village.
- Dih-jhāda*, Mar. (?) A general list of villages.
- Dih-kāshṭ*, H. A resident villager. *Dih-kāshṭ-zamīn*, H. Land cultivated by a resident.
- Dih-hharch*, corruptly, *Deh Curch*, H. Village expenses. An assessment on a village for its quota of the charges of settlement and collection.
- Dih-nāl*, less correctly, *Deehwal* and *Dehwal*, H. A proprietary cultivator, whether paying his revenue direct to the government, or through a landholder of greater consequence.
- DīHĀ*, *DEEHĀ*, H. (ديها) A small mound.
- Diha*, or *Dihi*, Uriya (ଡିହି) Land raised for the site of a dwelling, ground on which a house is situated.
- DihūLA*, H. (دهولہ) A kind of rice grown in the Benares district.
- DIKHIT*, or *DĪKHIT*, H. (ديکھت, دیکھت) A tribe of Rājputs settled in some numbers from Oudh to Bundelkhand. The name is probably the same with *Dichhit* and *Dikhshīt*. See the former.
- DIKRĪ*, or *ḌIGRĪ*, H. B. (دکری, ڈیگری, Eng., *Decree*) Award of a judge in favour of one of the litigants.
- Dikridār*, H. (P. دار, who has) The person in whose favour sentence has been given.
- DĪKSHĀ*, S., and in most dialects, (दीक्षा) Religious instruction, the performance of certain ceremonies before receiving the *mantra*, or secret prayer, from a spiritual preceptor: sacrificial worship in general.
- DIL*, H. (دل) A small eminence, the site of an old village.
- DIMMAT*, Mar. (दिम्मत, from the A. ديمت) Trust, charge, management, custody. Temporary order or agreement for a person's taking possession of property transferred before the official documents are finally granted. See *Dhimatu*.
- Dimmat-dār*, Mar. (from P. دار, who has) One who has charge or keeping of any thing or person.
- DĪMRAŪT*, H. (ديمروت) One of the twelve tribes of the Mewatis.
- DINA*, S., and in most dialects, sometimes vernacularly shortened to *DIN*, (दिनः) A day.
- Dina-kūli*, Karn. (ದಿನಕೂಲಿ) Daily wages or hire.
- Dina-thih*, Uriya (ଦିନତିହ) Total of daily measurement of land, or collection of revenue.
- Dināṭī*, Hindi (दिनाती) Time of a plough's working, usually from 10 A.M. to an hour before sunset: also, daily work of labourers (Puraniya).

DÍN, H. (دين) Religion, faith, especially the Moham-madan religion.

DÍN, H. (دين, S. अधीन, a dependant) Poor, dependent.

Dín-dayál, H. (from S. दयालु, compassionate) Benefactor of the poor, a term of respectful address from an inferior to a superior.

DÍNÁR, A. (دينار) A coin, a silver coin weighing seven, or, according to some, ten drachms: also, a gold coin, especially in the compound *Dínár-i-surkh*, or red *dínár*. In the south of India (ದೀನಾರ) Any current gold coin.

DÍNDAR, Hindi (डींड़र) An earthen vessel for drawing water from a well.

DINGÁ, Ben. (डिंगा) A ship, a sloop, a vessel employed in the coasting trade.

Dingí, Ben. (डिंगी) A boat, a wherry, a passage boat.

DÍPA, S. and in all the dialects, also sometimes modified, as H. DÍĀ, Mar. DÍWÁ, Karn. DÍVIGE, but the M. has also *Dípa* and in Tam. and Tel. the word is pure S., or *Dípam*, (दीप) A lamp, a lamp burning before an idol. *Dípálí*, or *Dípávalí*, S. (दीप, a lamp, and आलि, or आवली, a row or line) A festival observed by the Hindus in honour of Kártikēya, on the new moon of the month Kártik, Sept.—Oct., when lamps are lighted in honour of him. It is popularly known by the name *Díválí*, but under that appellation is addressed to a different object, and has undergone popular modifications. See *Díválí*.

Dípamálá, S. (from माला, a garland) A row of lights. A festival of the Sikhs, observed on the 14th of the dark half of Kártik. Also vernacularly, *Dípmál*, Mar. (दीपमाला) A pillar in front of a temple on which lamps are suspended.

Dépárádhana, Tel. (ధేపారాధన, from S. आराधन, worshipping) Offering a lamp to an idol, worshipping an idol by waving a lighted lamp before it: also, in Mysore, setting fire to a cloth steeped in butter or oil, and suspended to the gate of a temple on the 15th night of the month Kártik.

Dépaváranē, Mar. (from चारणे, to revolve) Waving a lamp before an idol, an act of worship.

Dépán, H. (ديپان, from S. दीप, a lamp, and दान, giving) Offering of a lamp to an idol. A particular popular ceremony, suspending a lamp to a tree for ten days after the death of a relation, in order to light the spirit on its way to Yamapuri, the city of Yama, the judge of the

dead. Presenting a lamp to the Ganges, setting it afloat on the river lighted, and watching for its extinction, as ominous of good or ill luck. Also (derived from *Díp*, abbreviation of *Dwíp*, S. द्वीप, an island,) Land assigned to Bráhmans on the bank of a river, to deprecate its encroachment.

DÍRÁ, Hindi (दीरा) Fresh lands thrown up by the shifting of the courses of rivers.

DIRM, or DIRHAM, H. (درهم, درهم) A silver coin, usually weighing from 45 to 50 grains, rather heavier than an English sixpence. As a weight, a *dirham* is considered to be equal to $3\frac{1}{2}$ *máshas*, or $46\frac{1}{2}$ grains. The *dirm* is also sometimes distinguished from the *dirham*, the latter being equal to ten of the former.

DITTHWAN, H. (دیتھوان, a vernacular corruption of S. *Devotthána*, q. v.) A Hindu festival on the eleventh lunation of the light half of Kártik, on which *Vishnu* is awakened with music and singing from his four months' slumber, constituting the rainy season: marriages and festive rejoicings, which have been but few during the interval, are now resumed: and on this occasion the cutting of the sugar-cane is commenced by the cultivators bringing home a small quantity from a corner of the field, and spreading it out for the reception of the Sálagrám-stone, or Ammonite type of *Vishnu*: after this only, when the fortunate hour is announced, the sugar-cane harvest commences.

DITĀMŪ, Tel. (దిటాము) Arrangement, settlement, estimated aggregate of the revenue of a village from investigation of each several holding.

DIVÁKÍRTTI, Mar. (दिवा, by day, and कीर्ति, repute) A barber, any one of a low caste. (A barber is not to be employed nor spoken of at night).

DIVASÁ DARWARÁ, Mar. (दिवसा, S. by day, and दरवाजा, attack by robbers) Bare-faced extortion by the government, or officers in authority.

DIVITÍ-INÁM, Tel. (దివిటిఇనాము) Land granted as the portion of the village torch-bearer.

DIVYA, S. and in most dialects; vernacularly changed in some to *Dibya*, (दिव्य, divine) An oath, or, more correctly, an ordeal, various kinds of which were admitted by the Hindu law. 1. The *Tula*, or balance, in which the accused is first weighed against a weight properly adjusted, and then, after certain ceremonies, is again weighed: if he be lighter than before, he is innocent; if the same, or heavier, guilty. 2. *Agni*, or fire, in which the

accused touches fire or heated metal: if his hands are burnt he is guilty. 3. *Jala*, water: the accused is to be entirely immersed while a person runs to a place to which an arrow has been shot and returns with it: if he then lives he is pronounced innocent. 4. *Visha*: the accused is acquitted on his swallowing poison with impunity. 5. *Kosha*: drinking holy water, that in which images have been bathed, and meeting with no misfortune for fourteen days afterwards. 6. *Tañḍula*: chewing grains of rice and ejecting them: if they are dry, or tinged with blood, the suspected person is pronounced guilty. 7. *Tapta-másha*: taking a *másha* weight of gold out of a vessel filled with hot butter or oil, without burning the fingers, is proof of innocence. 8. *Phála*, the ploughshare: holding with impunity a heated ploughshare, or similar blade of steel. 9. *Dharmádharma*: images or drawings of *Dharma* and *Adharma*, virtue and vice, are covered carefully with cow-dung or earth, and placed privately in a vessel: the accused draws one of them, and is declared innocent or guilty accordingly: this is also termed *Dharmárchá*, worship of *Dharma*. 10. *Tulaśi*, holding the leaves of the *Tulaśi* plant, which is sacred to *Vishnu*, and some water, and, after repeating the form of the oath, swallowing them. Some of these forms of ordeal are still in use among native states, and that of chewing rice is occasionally employed for the detection of petty thefts by the police-officers of the British government. There are other forms also in popular use, some of which are rather modes of adjuration than ordeals, although the notions are blended; as, 1. *Kachcha ghata* or *gharā*, H. Mar. (from *kachcha*, raw, unbaked, and *ghata*, or *gharā*, a water vessel) filling an unbaked earthen vessel with water, and carrying it on the head for a certain distance without breaking it. *Bel-bhaṇḍāra*, (q. v.) Swearing by the leaves of the *Bel*. *Gangājāla*, (S. *Jala*, water) Swearing while holding a cup with the water of the Ganges, or some sacred stream. *Devāla*, or *Devālaya*, swearing in a temple before an image. *Gau*, holding the tail of a cow; or *Bráhmaṇi*, touching the feet of a *Bráhmaṇ*, while pronouncing an oath. *Simá*, or *Simbá*, a boundary: in a case of contested boundaries, a person is selected by both parties, who, after performing religious ceremonies, walks over and points out the proper boundary: if no misfortune befall him or his family within a given term, his decision is considered final: or sometimes he walks the boundary with an

oil-cake on his head, the falling or breaking of which vitiates his demarcation. These different modes of determining innocence or guilt, or of giving evidence, are accompanied with various forms and observances, according to the supposed sanctity, and the importance of the judgment.

DIWÁLÁ, H. (ديوالا) DIWÁLEṆ, or DÍWALÚṆ, Mar. (दिवाले, दिवालू) DIWÁLÍ, Karn. (ದಿವಾಲಿ) Bankruptcy, insolvency. *Divaliyá*, very corruptly, *Devaleeo*, H. (ديواليا) A bankrupt. (This and the preceding are variously derived from *dípa* or *divá*, a lamp, because, it is said, it was formerly the practice to announce the event by placing a piece of burning cow-dung at the bankrupt's door, or because it was customary to announce insolvency at the *Diválí* festival.

DIWÁLÍ, corruptly, DEEPOULEE, H. &c. (ديوالى) DEŪLÍ, Ben. (দেউলী) Karn. DÍWALIGEĪCHHA, (ದೀಪಳಿಗಿಚ್ಚು, from the S. *Dípālī*, or *Dípavālī*, q. v.) A popular festival of the Hindus, the feast of lights, held on the two last days of the dark half of *Aṣwín* and the new moon and four following days of *Kártík* (Sept.—Oct.). Appropriate ceremonies are allotted to each day, but on the last the night is to be spent in merry-making and festivity, and illuminations are to be made in honour of deceased ancestors. The goddess *Lakshmi*, or fortune, is also to be worshipped, and in her honour games of chance are to be played during the last night of the festival. Amongst the Maráṭhas it is the commencement of the commercial year, over which *Lakshmi* especially presides, and accounts are opened by merchants and bankers with individuals for the smallest sums—a few rupees—as ominous of success. Bankruptcies are also declared at this season. In Bengal the lower orders of the Mohammadans, in imitation of the Hindus, also offer lamps at this time to the spirits of the dead.

DÍWÁN, incorrectly, DEWAN, DEEWAN, DIVAN, H. &c. (P. ديوان): in the dialects the *i* is short, as DIBÁN, Ben. (দিবান) DIWÁN, Mar. (दिवान) A royal court, a council of state, a tribunal of revenue or justice. A minister, a chief officer of state. Under the Mohammadan government it was especially applied to the head financial minister, whether of the state or of a province, being charged, in the latter, with the collection of the revenue, the remittance of it to the imperial treasury, and invested with extensive judicial powers in all civil and financial causes. Under the Maráṭha government the *Diván* was the chief minister

after the *Pradhán*. The title also denoted the head officer of any revenue or financial department, as the *Díván* of the mint, of the jewel office, and the like ; in which sense it is retained under the British government, as the *Díván* of the mint, of the bank, of the salt-agency, and, formerly, of a collectorate, and is even applied to the managers of Zamindáris for native proprietors, and to native servants intrusted with the management of the financial interests of a house of business, or of any responsible individual. The title of *Díván*, or office of *Dívání*, equivalent to the right of collecting the whole revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, was conferred upon the East-India Company by the nominal emperor of Hindustan, Shah Áálam, in 1765. The word also signifies a record or account book ; and, in Mohammadan law, the bags in which the Kázi's records are kept.

Dívání, incorrectly, *Dewani*, and, corruptly, *Dewanny*, H. (A. دیوانی) adj., Of or relating to a *Díván*, civil, as opposed to criminal. subst., The office, jurisdiction, emoluments, &c., of a *Díván*. The right to receive the collections of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, conferred on the East-India Company by the titular Moghul. It is used also in the early reports for the territory of which the revenue was receivable under the grant in Bengal.

Díván-dene or *dhárá*, Mar. (from देणे, to give, or धारा, fixed rate) Any tax or assessment.

Díván-juz, H. (جز, a little) A sub- or deputy-steward, or finance officer.

Díván-khána, H. (from H. خانه, a house) The court or office of the *Díván* : a court of civil or revenue jurisdiction : a hall of audience.

Díván-khásí, Mar. (खासजी) The chief finance minister of the Peshwa.

Díván-kul, H. (A. كل, all) The head steward or finance officer.

Díván-pattí, Mar. (from पट्टी, a pecuniary collection) Government assessment.

Dívání-Áádlat, corruptly, *Dewanny Adamlut*, H. (from عدالت, a tribunal) The court of civil and revenue jurisdiction. See *Áádlat*.

Díván-i-Áála, (from A. اعلى, most eminent) Prime minister.

Díván-i-Áám, H. (from A. عام, all or common persons) A public court, or general audience chamber.

Díván-i-khás, H. (from A. خاص, select) Private audience chamber. A cabinet council.

Díván-i-hhálsa, H. (A. from خالص, pure, most eminent)

The accountant-general of the royal revenue.

Díván-i-daftar, H. (دفتر, an office) The account or record office of the *Díván*.

Dívání-sanad, H. (from A. سند, a grant) A patent or grant under the authority of the *Díván*. A grant of the office of *Díván*. The deed of grant by which the *Dívání* was conferred upon the East-India Company.

Díván-i-tan, H. (from P. تن, the body) The chief financial minister in attendance on the emperor. The officer charged with the provision of the emperor's personal expenses. (He is called, in some of the early reports, *Díván Beutal*, which is clearly erroneous, although it may have some relation to *Byay* or *Vyay* expenditure).

Dívánu, Karn. (ದಿವಾನು) The head native officer of a *Kachcheri*.

DÍWÁR, DEEWAR, H. (ديوار) The tutelary divinity of a village for whom a portion of grain is set apart at each harvest ; commonly represented by a shapeless stone, although bearing various personal appellations, as, *Kateswari*, *Hanwat*, *Bhúm-sen*, *Hari-Rám*, &c.

DIVELÁVANÍ, Mar. (दिवेलावणी) Peopling a deserted place : (lit., causing lamps to be brought).

Divelávaní chá haul, Mar. (A. قول) A paper granted to settlers in deserted places, exempting them from taxes for a term.

DÍYAT, incorrectly, *DEYIT*, or *DEYUT*, H. (A. دية) The price of blood, a tax imposed for any act of offence against the person : in cases of homicide, payable to the relatives of the deceased.

Díyat-mughalaza, H. (from A. مغالظة, severe) The heaviest fine or penalty for manslaughter that can be imposed (Mohammadan law).

Do, or, as sometimes modified vernacularly, especially in composition, *DU*, *Doo*, H. (دو, from the S. द्वि, or nom. *Dual*, द्वौ, or from the Per. دو, *Dú*) Two.

Do-áb, or *Dú-áb*, H. (دواب, from دو, two, and آب, water, by metonymy, a river) A tract of land lying between two rivers, which, after running for some distance, unite ; as the country between the Ganges and Jamuna, known especially as the Doab : also the districts between the rivers of the Panjab, as the Jalandhara-Doab, between the Satlaj and the Beah, &c.

Do-anṣa, Hindi (दोअंश) A sort of soil, a light clay mixed with sand.

DOB

- Dobára*, or *Dúbará*, H. (دو, and بار, a time) Twice, two times; also, twice as much, double.
- Do-kul*, or *Dú-kul*, Ben. (দোকুল, from S. कुल, a bank, or a family) Both banks of a river. Belonging to both families—of father and mother, or wife and husband.
- Do-tarafa*, H. (from طرف, a side) Applied to a suit in which both parties have been heard.
- DOBA, Hindi (डोब) A pond (Puraniya).
- DOBÁ, Ben. (ডোবা, from ডুব, to sink, properly, immersed) Low and swampy or inundated land.
- Dobá-jamí*, or *-jamín*, Ben. (from P. زمین, land) Swampy or marshy ground.
- Dobá-már*, Hindi (डोबामार) Low lands which lose their moisture from sand being too near the surface.
- Dobán*, Hindi (डोबान) Land situated around and in the beds of dry ponds (Puraniya).
- DOBE, DÚBE, H. (دوبى, from *do*, two, and *be*, corruption of Veda) A Bráhmaṇ who has studied or who teaches two of the four Vedas. A caste of Bráhmaṇs so termed, generally ignorant and low persons, and by profession boxers and wrestlers.
- Dobisní*, sometimes abridged vernacularly to *Dúbsi*, or *Doobsee*, H. (دوبسوي) An allowance or deduction of two *bísmas* out of a *bíghá*, or one-tenth. The right of the Zamindar in land, as the *Málikána* is in money. A concession sometimes made by holders of rent-free lands to the Zamindar, in acknowledgment of his superior or proprietary right; especially, according to Mr. Elliot, when they are not confident of the validity of their tenure. A per-centage, 10 per cent., allowed to farmers of the government revenue.
- Docha*, H. (دوچہ) The second reservoir to which water is thrown up from a pond or river for irrigation.
- Dofaslá*, H. (دوفسلا, दोफसला) Two crops raised on the same land in one year: the land so cultivated.
- Dofusli*, H. (دوفسلي, from دو, two, and فصل, harvest) Yielding two crops in a year (land).
- DODDADORE, Karn. (ದೊಡ್ಡದೊರೆ, from ದೊಡ್ಡ, great, old, and ದೊರೆ, a master) A head-man, the chief authority in any place, the head of a mercantile firm or bank, &c.
- Doddappa*, *Doddatande*, Karn. (ದೊಡ್ಡಪ್ಪ, ದೊಡ್ಡರೆಂದಿ, from ದೊಡ್ಡ, great, old) A father's elder brother, the husband of a mother's elder sister.
- DODDI, Karn. (ದೊಡ್ಡಿ) A pound for confining cattle.
- DOGAR, H. (دوگر) The name of a predatory and pastoral

DOG

- tribe in the north-west of Hindustan. During the last century they occupied a considerable tract on the banks of the Satlaj, and made themselves formidable to the Mohammadan government of Dehli. They are Mohammadans by religion, but claim to be descended from the Chauhan Rájputs, a claim not admitted by the other converted Chauhans, who consider, apparently with reason, the Dogars to have been originally Játs and Gujars. Members of the race have latterly risen into consideration as former feudatories of Ranjit Síph, now acknowledged by the British as Rajas of Jamu and Kashmir.
- DOGGA, Thug. A pipe for smoking. An old man.
- DOH, Mar. (दोह) A deep part in a river or tank.
- DOHÁÍ, or DUHÁÍ, H. (دوہائی, from دو, two, or repeatedly, and ہائی, alas) DAWÁHI, Guz. (دوہائی) A word used as an exclamation in calling out for mercy or redress.
- Dohái-tihái-harna*, To make exclamation twice and thrice, *i. e.* importunately.
- DOHALÍ, DOHLÍ, or DOHRÍ, H. (دوہلی, دوہری, दोहली) Service land, or lands granted rent-free by Zamindars to village servants, to poor relatives, or religious mendicants. In some places it is confined to land given to Bráhmaṇs. The terms are also applied to the perquisite of Fakirs at harvest time (Dehli).
- DOHÁO, H. (دوہاو, perhaps from *duh*, for *dúdh*, milk, and more correctly, *Duháo*) The Zamindar's perquisite of a certain quantity of milk from the Ryot's cows (North-west Provinces).
- DOHAR, H. (دوہر, from دو, two, and ہر, what takes) The old bed of a river (East Oudh). Land that bears two crops in a year (Central Doab).
- DOHÁR, Mar. (डोहार) A caste, or individual of it; a tanner, or worker in leather.
- DOHOPÍÚ, Guz. (دوہپیڑی) A copper pice, a quarter *ana*.
- DOHRÁ, H. (دوہرا) A sort of ladle for taking the juice of the sugar-cane out of the boiler.
- DOHUR, DOHOOR, H. (دوہر) A loose sandy sub-soil, which is apt to give way in sinking a well without masonry while the water from it is oily and brackish.
- DOÍPHORYÁ, Mar. (डोई, the head, and फोड्या, who breaks) The name of a class of Hindu mendicants, who knock their heads against stones to enforce compliance with their demands; hence, any importunate petitioner.
- DOJÍRA, H. (دوچیرہ) A kind of rice.

DOK

DOKHÍ, H. (دوكهي) A raised mound, indicating the junction of two boundaries.

DOL, H. (دول) Applied locally to signify the richest black soil. (Baitul).

DOL, Hindi &c. (डोल, A. دل) A bucket, a leathern bucket used for drawing up water from a well, or for throwing up water for irrigation.

DOKARÁ, Mar. (दोकडा) A small copper coin, a half pice.

Doharo, Guz (دولہارو) A nominal coin, one hundred of which are equal to one rupee : the decimal fraction of a rupee.

DOLÁ, or DOLI, H. &c. (دولا, دولي, S. दोला, the initial being vernacularly changed) A swing, a sort of sedan in which women are carried. A woman of inferior rank married to a man of superior rank: she takes a lower place than a wife of equal station, and is carried home privately, without any ceremonial or procession,

Doláma, H. (دولامو) A well having two Laos, or well buckets and ropes.

Dolcha, H. (دولچا) A small bucket.

Dol-játrá, Ben. (दोलजात्रा, from S. यात्रा, a festival) The swing festival, held on the full moon of *Phálgun* (March—April), in honour of Krishna, when figures of him and Rádhá are swung in an ornamented swing.

DOM, or DOMRÁ, fem. DOMNÍ, corruptly, DHOME, H. (دومرا, دومي, fem. دومي) The name of a low caste, apparently one of the aboriginal races. In Hindustan they are usually by avocation makers of ropes, mats, fans, and baskets. In Oudh the *Dom* is a sweeper; and in some places they perform the lowest offices, as carrying dead bodies and skeletons. The *Dom* is often a musician, and the female *Domní* is an actress and singer, who performs in the inner apartments before the women of the family. There is also a tribe of Mohammadans termed *Dom*, better known by the designation of Mír, or Mirásí.

DOMAT, or DÚMAT, DOMUT, DOOMUT, H. (دومت, from دو, two and متي, earth, from S. मृत्, दोमट्, दुमट्) A kind of soil chiefly composed of clay and sand, severally *Matiár* and *Bhúr*. In some places it appears to contain a proportion of about $\frac{1}{10}$ th of lime. In some districts, as Farakhabad and Bareli, it is considered the first quality of soil: in others, as in Badaon, the second.

DOMBA, DOMBAR, or DOMBÁRA, Karn. DOMMARA, or DOMMARI, Tel. (దొంబ, దొంబర, దొంబార, దొమ్మర) DOMBÁRÍ, Mar. (डोबारी) A tumbler, a rope-

DOM

dancer, a juggler. (Probably vernacular modifications of *Dom*.)

Dombar-lingada-víra kániki, Karn. A tax levied on the cultivators in Mysore in lieu of smaller sums formerly distributed as presents to tumblers and mendicants.

DOMTÍKÁR, H. (دومتكار) A division of Sarwaria Bráhmans.

DON, H. (دون) A fractional division of an estate.

DÓNE, corruptly DONY, Tel. (డొన) A coasting vessel, a sloop, usually with one mast.

DONGA, Tel. (డొంగ) A thief, a robber.

DONGÁ, DONGÍ, Ben &c. (ডোংগা, ডোংগী) A canoe, one made of two or three sheaths of the plaintain leaves fastened together.

DONGAR, Mar. (डोंगर) A hill, high ground.

Dongaren, Mar. (डोंगेर) A sort of coarse rice grown on the hills.

Dongarkohí, Mar. (डोंगरकोही) A lawless tribe inhabiting the hilly country.

Dongarnat, Mar. (डोंगरवट) Undulating, hilly.

DONÍ, Hindi (दोनी) Treading out the grain from the straw by bullocks (Puraniya).

DONKÁ, Tel. (డొంక) A path between two fields, a passage for cattle.

DONWÁR, or DUNWÁR, H. (دونوار) A tribe of Zamindars of mixed origin, partly Bráhmans, partly Rájputs. They call themselves Thakurs, but are generally considered Bhúinhárs, Bráhmaṇ cultivators. They are numerous in the districts of Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, and Azimgarh, and were once sufficiently powerful to establish a Rajship on the Kosi, in Western Tirhut under Karnadeva.

DOPATTAH, H. (دوپٹہ) DOPÁTÁ, Ben. (দোপাটা, from S. পট, cloth) DUPATÁ, DUPATTÁ, or DUPATEN, Mar. (దుపాట, &c.) DUPATÍ, Tel. (దుపటి) A piece of cloth of two breadths, forming the principal or only garment of women of the lower orders.

DOPHALI, Uriya (S. फल, fruit, produce) Land bearing two crops.

DOR, Hindi (दोर, डोड) A tribe of Rájputs, some of whom, mostly converted to Mohammadanism, are settled in the district of Aligarh, also about Banda and Sagar.

DOR, H. (دور) Land twice ploughed.

DOR, also DORÁ and DORÍ, H. &c. (دور, دورا, دوری) A string, a rope; also thread. *Dorí* is also applied to the chain or line used in land measurement; and, among the Maráthas, to a land measure: a *Dorí* is equal to 80, or

DOR

sometimes 120, *bighās*. (In Marāṭha the initial is the dental *d*, as दोरी. In Bengali, as in Hindi, the cerebral डोरी).

DORA, Tel. (డొర) A master, a ruler, a prince, with the honorific affix *gāru*, *Doragāru*.

Dora-gāru, Tel. (డొరగారు) The equivalent of Mr. or Sir, applied to Europeans especially. A gentleman.

DO-RAS, DO-RUS, H. (دورس) A kind of mixed soil, consisting of the soils known as Matīār and Bāluā, clay and sand, variously estimated as of first or second quality. Land yielding two crops in a year.

DO-RASTU, Tel. (డొరస్తు, from the P. رسته, grown) Land yielding a double crop. The double apportionment of the harvest. The shares of the cultivator and of the government.

DORAVU, Tel. (డొరవు) A large well.

DORWA, (?) Tel. The native head revenue officer of a district, the Mukaddam. (The word is probably a modification of *Dora* (Warangal).

DORIA, H. (دوریا) Lace. (From دوری, thread).

Doriā, H. (دوریا) Striped muslin. (From the same).

Dorihār, H. (دورهار) A pedlar selling laces and thread. A Saiva mendicant living partly by the sale of thread.

Dorivālā, H. (دوروالا) A ropemaker.

DORIDENĪ, Hindi (दोरिदेनी) Measurement of a field after the crop has grown to estimate the probable produce.

DOSĀD, or DŪSĀD, H. (دوساد) A low caste, employed as executioners, to remove dead bodies, and the like: employed also in Bengal as village watchmen and messengers.

DOSĀI, or DOSĀHI, H. (دوسای, دوساهی) Land yielding two crops a-year.

Dosari, *Dosuree*, H. (دوسری, it were more correctly *Dosīrī*, from सौर, S. a plough) Ploughing land twice: the land so ploughed.

Dosāl, H. (P. from دو, two, and سال, a year) Applied to lands that have been two years under cultivation.

DOSHA, vernacularly, DOSH, Ben., Uriya, Mar. &c. (S. दोष) Dos, H. (دوس) Fault, offence, crime.

Doshī, Ben. &c. (S. दोषी) *Dosī*, H. (دوسي) An offender, a culprit, a criminal.

DOSHAMBA, H. (P. دوشمبه) Monday.

DOSILI, Tel. (డొపిలి) The hands joined together, so as to hold any thing: what may be so held, a handful. A small quantity of grain granted as a fee or perquisite to the village servants at the time of harvest.

DOS

DOSIWĀNIO, Guz. (डोसीवाणी) A dealer in cloth, a pedlar of the Banya tribe.

DRAGOMAN, (corruption of *Tarjamān*, from A. *Tarjama*, ترجمه, translation) An interpreter.

DRĀVIDA, S. (द्राविड) or, the *ḍ* being pronounced *r*, DRĀVIRA. The country in which the Tamil language is spoken: the Coromandel coast from Madras southward: the country below the Eastern Ghats, to Cape Komorin. An inhabitant of the country. A class of Brāhmanical tribes, called the five Drāvira Brāhmans, comprehending all those of the Peninsula, or *Drāvira*, *Karnāṭa*, *Telinga*, *Gujerata*, and *Marāṭha*.

DRAMMA, Mar. (S. द्रम्म) A piece of money equal to 16 *panas* of *kaunrīs*, or 1280.

DRAVYA, S., adopted in most dialects, slightly modified, and met with sometimes barbarously corrupted, as in the Summary of Hindu Law and Customs, published by order of the government of Bombay, in which it is always printed DREWY, (द्रव्य) Thing, substance, wealth, property. It is distinguished as—

Sthāvāra, or *Sthira dravya*, Fixed or immoveable property, property in land, trees, &c.

Asthāvāra, *Jangama*, or *Chara dravya*, Moveable property, cattle, money, &c. It is also distinguished as *Kramāgata*, descended or ancestral; *Swayamarjita*, or *Kṛita*, self-acquired or made; and *Āgantuka*, accidental; and again as *Sādhārana*, common, held in common; *Asādhārana*, that which is not common, but belongs to the holder exclusively; and *Vibhakta*, divided, partitioned among separated heirs.

DRIPHA-BODHA, Ben. (from the S. *driḍha*, दृढ, firm, and *bodha*, बोध, understanding) Conviction, judgment. (Uriya) Presumptive evidence.

DRISHTA, vernacularly, DRISHT, sometimes corrupted to DISHT, (S. दृष्ट) Seen, present, visible.

Drishtādhi, or *Drishtabandhah*, H. &c. (S. दृष्ट, with आधि, or बन्धक, a pledge) Mortgage or pledge of real substantial property, that which may be kept in view; or, also, that from which, although possession be had, no profit or benefit is derived. In the west and south of India it means mortgage or pledge, without giving up possession, except on failure of payment of the debt for which the property is pledged.

Drishti dosha, S. (दृष्टि, the sight, and दोषः, fault) The influence, or blight of an evil eye.

DRO

Drishtānta, S., but used in some dialects, (द्रष्टान्तं) Example, proof, precedent.

DRONA, Ben. (S. द्रोण) A measure of capacity, equal to $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a *khāri*. (In Chittagong and Sylhet) a land measure equal to 16 *hānis*.

DRONÍ, S. &c. (द्रोणी) An oval vessel of wood or stone; a trough for watering cattle; a canoe.

DÚB, DOOB, DÚRVÁ, H. (دوب, S. दूबी) A kind of grass highly esteemed for fodder (*Cynodon dactylon*). Three sorts are described: the best, called *Paunda*, is essentially the same as *Fiorin*; the second, called *Khútia*, is smaller, and grows on hard ground; the third is called *White Dúb*: or it is distinguished as of two sorts, *Ghor-dúb*, horse grass, being the best fodder; and *Ban-dúb*, forest grass, of a coarser quality.

Dúb-mahál, H. (A. محال) A tax formerly levied on providers of fodder or grass cutters (Dacca).

DÚBÁCHAR, H. (from دوبا, immersed, and چر, an alluvial island) A bank or island in a river, or low alluvial lands liable to be flooded.

DÚBÁÍ, H. (دوباي, from دوبا, to drown) lit., Drowning; but applied to a bribe which is given absolutely, whether the briber gain or lose his suit, in distinction to *Tarana*, a crossing over, i. e. a bribe which is to be returned if the suit is lost.

DÚBÁRÁ, H. (دوبارا, from دوبا, to be immersed) An island, or land left in the channel of a river, liable to be flooded when the water rises, but cultivable in the cold weather for spring crops.

DUBARO, Guz. (दुबारी) A man of the *Bhíl* or *Kúli* tribe.

DUBÁRU, Ben. (डुबारू) A caste, whose occupation is that of fishermen and divers, (from डूबा, to plunge).

DUBÁSÍ, commonly, DUBÁSHÍ, Tel. (దుబాసి, vernacular corruption of DOBHÁSHÍ, one who speaks two languages, from S. द्वि, two, and भाषा, a language) An interpreter, a native man of business in the service of a European (Madras), but the office and the name are almost obsolete.

DUBERJÍ, Mar. (दुबेरजी) Twice brought to account, twice entered, payment, expenses, and the like; as, *Duberjī-jamá*, *Duberjī-kharch*, &c.

DÚBHÁLIS, H. (دوبهاليس) Land seated in the neighbourhood of population, the soil of which is intermixed with gravel: vegetables, *jamár*, and poppy are grown in it (Behar).

DÚBRÁJ, (corruption of *Yuvaráj*, young prince) H. The heir of a Raja.

DUM

DUBSÍ, H. (دبسي, from دوبا, to be immersed) Land liable to be flooded. See also *Dobisví*.

DUDDU, Karn. (ದುಡ್ಡು) DUDÚ, Mar. (दुडू) A copper coin, worth twenty *hás*. Mar., A fourth of a *paisa*.

DUDE, (?) A weight equal to the fourth part of a *maund* (Madras).

DÚDÉKULAVÁDU, Tel. (దుడేకులవాడు) A cotton cleaner.

DÚDHÁ, H. (دودھا) A sort of rice.

DUDHWATÍ, Hindi (दुधवती, lit., full of milk) Full of farinaceous matter, ears of corn becoming ripe.

DUDI, Tel. (దుది) Cotton after it is cleared from the seed.

DUGAR, H. (دگر) A path, a way.

DÚGARA, Tel. (దుగర) The dust of rice in the husk, bran.

DUGDHÁ, H. (دگدگ) A tribe of inferior Bráhmans on the borders of Fatihpur and Allahabad.

DUGGÁNI, Tel., Karn. (దుగ్గాని) DUGÁNI, Mar. (दुगाणी) A copper coin, worth about ten *hás*, or a half *pice*.

DÚGLA, H. (دوگلا) A sling basket of large size used for irrigation.

DUHÍ, H. (دوہی) Alluvial formations. A mark of village boundaries.

DUHITRÍ, S. (दुहितृ) A daughter.

Dauhitra, S. (दौहित्रः) A daughter's son. *Dauhitrí*, (दौहित्री) A daughter's daughter.

DUHOTTARA, or -TRÁ, Mar. (దుహొత్తర-త్రా) Interest at two per cent. per mensem.

DUKÁL, Mar. (दु, which in Mar. compounds is used either for दो, two, or for the S. दुर्, *dur*, bad, and काल, time) A dearth or famine.

DUKÁN-PATṬÍ, Mar. (from P. *Duhán*, a shop, which occurs in most dialects, and *paṭṭí*, a cess) A tax on shops or trades.

DUKKI, Tel. (దుక్కి) Ploughing, ploughed ground, a ploughed field. Also *Dukki-polamu*.

DUKRÁ, H. &c. (दुकड़ा) One-fourth of a *paisa*.

DULANDI, DOOLUNDY, (?) A Ryot cultivating land in a different village from that in which he resides.

DÚLI, H. (دولی) DOLÍ, Mar. (डोली) A litter, a swing cot.

Duliyá, Ben. (दुलिया) The name of a caste, or individual of it, whose business is carrying palanquins, or other burthens.

DULLAKOTṬUTA, Tel. (దుల్లకోట్టుత) Threshing corn.

DÚMÁ, (?) A leather case, holding about three *sérs*, in which tea was imported into Kamaon from Tibet. The tea of Kamaon itself is now exported to Tibet.

DUM

DUMÁLA, or **DUMÁLI-GÁON**, incorrectly, **DOOMALLA**, Mar. (दुमाला, the back or tail part, from P. دنبالا, fig., reverting or turning back, and गाओ, a village) A reversionary village, or lands the revenues of which are granted for life or a term of years, after which they revert to the state; or lands granted for service, or through favour, subject to resumption at pleasure. Also, lands of which the revenues are not wholly alienated, but which are subject to a quit-rent. In common use it is also loosely applied to all alienated villages. (The word, in the usual sense, is more probably derived from *du*, two, and *mál*, property; the holder and the state having *both* an interest in it).

DUMBÁLA, Tel. (దుంబాలా) An order for giving up the government share of the produce to the cultivators.

Dumbáld-deron, (?) The issue of an order to the cultivators to reap the crops without waiting for the final adjustment of the assessment with the Zamindars. Fifth Rep., p. 644. (The second term is obviously erroneous, and the sense of the first has been, perhaps, mistaken. An absurd etymology is given in the Glossary to explain the term: as, *Dumbáleh*, P., tail of a cow, and *Dharam*, H., seizing, taking hold of the tail of a cow, to urge her along).

Dumbáld-mányam, Tel. (దుంబాలామాన్యం) Lands held free of assessment, or at a low quit-rent; under special grant, not forming part of the original assignments.

DÚN, **DOON**, H. (دوون) A valley.

DUNÁ, Thug. Stocks for culprits.

DUNBI, also written **DOENBEE**, (neither, perhaps, is quite correct) Mar. Split, cracked: applied to the first kind of black soil, which, although very rich, requires a copious supply of water.

DUNDÁ, H. (دوند) A bullock with one horn.

DUNDÍ, or **DONDÍ**, Hindi (दुंडी) Proclamation by beat of drum.

DUNDUBHI, H. &c. (दुन्दुभिः) The fifty-sixth year of the cycle, the next recurrence of which will be A.D. 1862.

Dundubhi-hechchige. Karn. (ದುಂಡುಬಿಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗಿ) Increase in the Mysore assessment made in a former *Dundubhi* year, 1784-85.

DÚNGA, H. (دوونگا) Deep; a trough, a canoe.

DUNGALI, Karn. (ದುಂಗಳಿ) A measure of two-and-a-half *sérs* (South Kanara).

DUR

DUNGÁNI, H. (دنگانی) A small fractional division of an estate (Kamaon).

DUNGAR, or **DONGAR**, H. (دوونگر) A hill, a hilly country.

DUNR, or **DUNRÍ**, Thug. Cry of the victim for help.

DUPIKÍ, Mar. (दुपिकी, from दु, two, and पिकण, to ripen) Bearing two crops in a year (land &c.).

DURÁHÍ, Mar. (दुराही, from S. दुर, bad, and आह, saying, also *Dwáhi*, डाही) An expression used in prohibiting any thing on the part of the authorities or the Raja, implying his vengeance in case of disobedience.

DURÁÍ, Tel., Karn. (దురాఱి, from the S. particle దుర్, implying deprecation or prohibition) Protest, prohibition. Citation, summons, an order of the state to bring a person to trial. (Probably a modification of the preceding).

DURAKÁNÍ, Mar. (दुरकानी) Drawn (as a line) through the two central columns of a sheet of country paper, leaving the first and last as margins; the form used in letters to superiors or equals.

DURBHIKSHÁ, S. &c, vernacularly, **DURBHIKKÁ**, (दुर्भिक्षा) A famine, a dearth.

DURGA, S., vernacularly, **DURG**, **DOORG**, whence, erroneously, **DROOG**, H. &c. (دروگ, दुर्ग) A fort, a hill fort.

DURGÁ, S. &c. (दुर्गा) A goddess highly popular in many parts of India, especially in Bengal; the wife of Śiva, and, in an especial manner, the destroyer of evil beings and oppressors: her worship is permitted to the lowest castes.

Durgá-navamí, S. &c, (दुर्गानवमी) A Hindu festival, the worship of Durgá on the ninth lunation of the light half of Kártik.

Durgá-pújá, S. (दुर्गापूजा) The worship of Durgá, celebrated for ten days in the month of Āṣwin (October), with particular pomp, in Bengal.

Durgotsava, S. (from उत्सवः, a festival) The festival of Durgá, the Durgá-pújá.

DURG-BANSI, H. (درگبَنسی) A tribe of Rájputs in Jonpur, and Azingarh.

DURÍÁ, or **DORÍÁ**, H. (دوریا) A dog-keeper. (From *Dorí*, or *Durí*, a string, with which he leads the dogs.

DURMATI, S. &c. (दुर्भतिः, from दुर, bad, भति, mind) The fifty-fifth year of the cycle.

DURMUKHA, S. &c. (दुर्मुख, from S. दुर, bad, and मुख, aspect) The thirtieth year of the cycle.

DURVÁ, or **DURBÁ**, S. (दुर्घा) Bent grass: see **DÚB**.

- Durośhtamī*, S. (from अष्टमी, the eighth) The eighth lunation of the month Bhādra, on which day *Durvā* grass is used in the ceremonies observed.
- DUSOTĀ, Mar. (दुसोटा) Pulse, &c, sown in a field from which the regular crop has been gathered.
- DÚSIGA, Karn. (ದುಸಿಗ) A cloth merchant, a tailor,
- DUSĀÍ, Hindi (दुसाई, दुसाई) The second sort of sugar-cane, which is sown after the autumn crop is reaped.
- DÚTA, S. (दूतः) A messenger, an envoy, an ambassador.
- DWÁDAŚA, S. (द्वादश) Twelve, twelfth.
- Dwādaśādhika*, Karn. (ದ್ವಾದಶಾಧಿಕ, S. द्वादश, and अधिक, more) Twelve fold, a rate of increase to be calculated on the produce of land.
- Dwādaśāhika*, S. (from आहिक, relating to a day, अहर्) A Brāhman householder, who keeps a store of food for twelve days' consumption.
- Dwādaśī*, S. (द्वादशी) The twelfth day of a lunar fortnight.
- DWĀITA, S. (द्वैत, from द्वि, two) Duad. The doctrine of duality, distinguishing two principles in creation, spirit and matter, as opposed to the *Advaita*, or monad doctrine, which acknowledges the reality of spiritual existence only.
- DWÁPARA-YUGA, S. (द्वापरयुगं) The third age of the world.
- DWĀR-DEVATĀ, Mar. (द्वारदेवता, S. द्वार, a door, and देवता, divinity) The attendants of a great man, who must be worshipped in order to get access to him.
- DWIJA, or DWIJĀTI, S. (द्विजः, द्विजातिः, from द्वि, two, and ज, or जाति, who is born) A twice-born man, first by his natural birth, and secondly by his spiritual birth, or investiture with the sacrificial cord. The term properly designates a man of either of the three first castes, the Brāhman, Kshatriya, and Vaiśya, but is now generally understood of the former.
- DWÍPA, S. (द्वीपः) An island; also a continent surrounded by an ocean. Jambu-dwípa is that division of the world in which India lies, so named, because it is the climate of the Jambu tree: it is encircled by the sea of salt water.
- DWIPADÍ-VYAVAHÁRA, S. (द्विपदीव्यवहार) A law-suit which consists of only two of four *padas*, or steps, of a regular process. One in which the defendant admits the truth of the charge, thus limiting proceedings to the plaint and reply.
- DWIPÁDYAM, Mal. (ദ്വീപാദ്യം) A double fine or penalty.
- DWYÁMUSHÁYANA, S. (द्व्यामूषायणः, from द्वि, two, and आमुष्य, an individual person) An adopted son, who retains his right

to inherit also from his natural father. The adopted son, the *Dattaka-putra*, properly renounces all claim to direct inheritance from his natural father and paternal relations, except through any affinity which he may derive from his adoptive father; but a continuance of a double relationship may depend upon express stipulation, or where the natural father has no other son, or where certain ceremonies, as that of tonsure, have been performed prior to the adoption in his natural father's house. This sort of adoption is also sometimes distinguished as *Nitya* or *Anitya*, perpetual or temporary: the latter is the case when the tonsure has preceded adoption, and then the children of the adopted son return to the family of the natural grandfather. The term is sometimes considered applicable to the son begotten by a brother on his brother's widow; but this union is no longer regarded as legal. Among the Marāthas it is applied to a boy born in adultery.

DYÓKĀRAN, Mal. (ദ്യോകാരൻ) A blacksmith.

DYÚTA, S. &c. (द्यूत) Gambling, playing either with animate or inanimate materials, as dice, chess, &c., or cocks, rams, and the like.

Dyúta-pratipad, or *-pūrnimā*, S. (from प्रतिपद्, the first day of a lunar fortnight, and पूर्णिमा, full moon) The night of the last day of the light half and eve of the first day of the dark half of Kārtik, which is to be spent in gambling in honour of *Lakshmī*, the goddess of fortune.

E

EDAGAI, or EDAGAI-KULA, less correctly, EDDAGAI, Karn. (ಎಡಗೈಕುಲ, from ಎಡ, left) IDANGAI, Tam. q. v. A left-hand caste. According to the Karnatic enumeration of the castes included under this head, they are nine in number:—1. *Panchāla*, comprising five subdivisions; as, *Kammāranu*, blacksmith; *Bādige*, carpenter; *Kānsagār*, brazier; *Kallurūṭiga*, mason; *Akaṣāle*, goldsmith. 2. *Bérīsethī*, a class of traders. 3. *Devāngada*, a class of weavers. 4. *Gāṇigār*, an oil maker. 5. *Gollur*, (?), people said to be employed to carry money; (perhaps a mistake for *Golla*, a shepherd, plur *Gollar*). 6, 7. *Palivān* and *Palawan*, (?), two tribes of cultivators, (perhaps for *Palligavanu*, a villager, a peasant). 8. *Béda*, a low caste of Hindus, living by hunting and catching birds. 9. *Mādiga*, a worker in leather, a shoemaker:

the latter is generally most active in contests with the right-hand castes (Buchanan's Mysore, i. 78).

Eḍagai hisāb-varu, Karn. A tax levied on workers in leather and skins.

EDARU-CHÍṬU, Karn. (ఎడరుజీటు) A document given by the purchaser of land engaging to give it back to the seller on repayment of the purchase-money within a definite term.

EDDANGALLI, or YEDDANGALI, (for, in the languages of the South, and in Malayalim and Tamil especially, an initial *e* is very commonly pronounced as if preceded by an initial *y*) (?) Mal. A dry or grain measure, the measure most in use in Malabar: a cylindrical measure, 2½ in. high, 6½ in. diameter, or 85 cubic inches: it ought to contain 57,600 grains of kalama-nella, a kind of rice.

EDDU, Tel. (ఎడ్డు) An ox, a bullock.

Edduvādu, Tel. (ఎడ్డువాడు) A bullock-driver.

ÉPIKÓLA, Tel. (ఏకికోల) The shaft of a plough.

EDURU-CHÍṬU, Karn. (ఎదురుజీటు) A note of hand given for another that is lost.

ÉGÁNI, Tel. (ఏగాని) A copper coin, equal to ten *kás*.

EGUMATI, Tel., Karn. (ఎగుమతి) Exportation.

Egumati-digumati, Tel., Karn. (ఎగుమతిదిగుమతి) Export and import.

EKABHOGAM, S. EKABOGAM, or YEKABOGAM, Tam. (ஏகபோகம், from *Eka*, one, and *Bhogam*, fruition) The possession or tenure of village land by one person or family without any co-sharer. The appellation is continued in some instances where other parties have been admitted to hold portions under the original tenure as long as that remains unaltered.

ÉKACHHÁYA, Tel. (ఏకచాయ) A bond signed by ten persons.

EKÁDAŚÍ, S. (एकादशी, from एकादश, eleven) The eleventh day of a lunar fortnight.

Ekhāḍaṣi-vrata, S. (from व्रत, a religious obligation) Fasting on the eleventh lunation.

EKÁHA, S., Ben., &c. (एकाह) A single day. Fasting for a day.

EKA-JÁTA, S. (from जात, born) Of one parentage, born of the same parents on both sides.

EKA-JÁTI, S. (from जाति, caste) Of the same caste.

EKÁMATI-EKÁJATI, Guz. (એકામતીએકાજતી, from S. एक, one, and मति, mind, with a rhyming repetition) A term used in agreements, contracts, and the like, by which the subscribers bind themselves jointly and severally to fulfil the terms specified.

EKANHÁTH, (?) Mar. The total sum of an account that is closed. The name of a particular mark which is drawn over the signature affixed to the account.

EKAPIKÍ, Mar. (एकपिकी) Yielding one crop a-year—land, a field, &c.

EKAPUTRA, S. (from पुत्र, a son) Having one son only.

EKARIBA, Thug. A single or short cry of a jackal suddenly checked—a bad omen.

EKÁRNAB, Ben. (একর্ণব, from S. अर्णव, the ocean) An undistinguished multitude, a crowd of persons eating or acting together without distinction of caste.

EKATRA, or EKOTTARA, H., Mar., Ben., &c. (یکوتره, S. एकत्र) Together, jointly, acting together as one. (In Bundelkhand) A sum total; also applied generally to signify interest at one per cent. per mensem.

EKBÁCHHÍ, (یکباچی) Distribution of any sum or cess levied upon land at an equal rate.

EK-BA-DÍGARI, H. (یکبدیگری) One against another (as opposite parties in a suit).

EKBÁL, or EKWÁL, Ben. (একবান, একওয়াল) A total sum: a bringing together of details under one head: one of the Zamindar's accounts in which is stated the gross amount of the land in each Ryot's possession in each Mahal, with the deduction for waste, &c., and the disposition of the productive land remaining.

EKBARDA, Thug. An oil maker and vendor; a man of which employment it is considered unlucky to kill.

EKBERJÍ, Mar. (एकबेरजी, from S. एक, one, and P. برچ) The first entry in the books of sums disbursed or received. A sum total.

Ekhberjī-daphtar, Mar. (एकबेरजीदफ्तर) An office at the seat of government, under the Peshwa, to which accounts from all departments were transmitted, and in which they were recorded, after abstracts were made of the receipts and disbursements of the year. Also, the abstracts.

EKCHETIYÁ, Ben. (একচেটিয়া) Monopolized.

Ekhchetiyá-byabasay, Ben. A monopoly.

EKCHHÁYÁŚRÍTA, Ben. (একছায়াশ্রিত, from S. एक-छाया, shade, आश्रित, taking refuge) Held under one obligation (joint bondsmen or sureties).

EKDHÁN, Ben. (একধান) (Land) producing one crop of rice in the year.

EKDARRÁ, Hindi (एकदररा) A common rate per *bighá*. See *Dar*.

Ehdarrá ká paṭṭá, Hindi (एकदररा का पट्टा) A lease, in

which the Ryot is to pay the same rate per *bighá*, whatever crop he may sow.

EKE-ÁNÁ-PATÁ, Hindi (एकैखानापट्टा) Lease of a definite quantity of land, at an average rate per *bighá*; a tenure by which Ryots hold in Puraniya.

EKERÍ-KÁRKÚN, Mar. (एकेरी, single, and कारकून, a clerk) An inferior scribe or clerk, one to whom no equipage is allowed.

EKFARDÍ, and EKFAŚLY, H. (يكفردى, from فرد, a kind, يكفصلي, from فصل, a crop) Land producing only one crop a-year.

EKHÁLÁ, Hindi (एकहाला) Moisture extending through the whole depth of the soil; lit., that which is in one uniform condition (Puraniya).

EKJÁI-JARÍB, Ben. (एकजैजरीब) Measurement of the whole of the lands of a village or district, with a specification of the individual holdings.

EKKAN, Mal. (എക്കൽ) Soil cast on shore by the current of a river.

ÉKKARU, Mal. (എക്കര) Agricultural implements, apparatus for ploughing.

EKODDISHTA, S. (एकोद्दिष्ट) The *Śrāddha*, or obsequial ceremony performed for one definite individual deceased, not including other ancestors.

EKPACHHA, H. (एकपक्ष, from S. एक, and पक्ष, a side) Ex-parte (as evidence).

EKPADIÁ, Uriya (ଏକପଡ଼ିଆ) The total rent of a village, with the proportionate charge to each Ryot.

EKPHAŚLÁ, Hindi (एकफ़सला) A single crop. Land yielding one crop a-year. Rate charged in the Ryot's lease, calculated on his rearing only one crop a-year on his land.

EKRÁ, Tel. (ఎకర) The English word *Acre*.

EKRAKM, Mar. (from رقم, sort) In a lump, at once, the sum of different items.

EKROJO, Hindi (एकरोजो, from P. روز, a day) Authorised daily expenditure of public officers (Jodhpur).

EKSÁLA, H. (یکساله, from P. سال, a year) Annual, for one year, lasting one year, a cess levied originally for but one year.

EKTARFA, H. (from P. طرف, a side) Ex-parte, on one side.

Ektarfa-muhaddama, H. An ex-parte proceeding or suit.

ÉKU, Tel. (ఎకు) A roll of cleaned cotton.

EKUN, Hindi (एकून) Ben. (ଏকून) Sum total.

Ekun-beshi, Ben. (from P. بیش, more, excess) Total increase.

Ehun-jamá, Hindi (एकुनजमा) Statement of the total rent of each piece of land in the village accounts.

Ehun-jamín, Hindi (एकुनजमीन) A statement of the total land measured to each Ryot for the current year.

Ehun-hami, Ben. (from P. کم, deficient) Total remission or deficiency.

EKWÁL, Ben., Uriya (ଏକ୍‌ବାଲ, একুয়াল, possible corruption of A. اقوال, plur. of قول, agreements) A general account of a village or estate, shewing, under the name of each cultivator, the quantity and description of the land held by him.

ELAKOLA, or YELAKOLA, Mal. (എലക്കൊള) The use of words in place of figures, in which each syllable has a numerical value, and the whole are read backwards (Malabar).

ÉLAM, Mal. (എലം) Auction, outcry, public sale; see *Nilám*.

ELE, Karn. (ಎಲೈ) Thread.

ELE, Karn. (ಎಲಿ) A leaf in general, betel leaf.

Elegár, Karn. (ಎಲೈಗಾರ) A betel seller.

ELLA, Tel. (ఎల్ల) ELLAI, Tam. (எலலை) ELLÉ, Karn.

ELLA, Mal. A boundary.

Ellaihal, Tam. &c. (எலலைக்கல்) *Ellekallu*, Karn. (ಎಲ್ಲೆಕಲ್ಲು) A boundary-stone.

Ellai-tahrár, Tam. (from A. تكرر) Boundary dispute.

Ellai-vyajyam, Tam. (S. याज) A boundary quarrel or dispute.

Ellarái, Tel. (ఎల్లరాయి) A boundary-stone.

Ellehattu, Karn. (ಎಲ್ಲೆಹಟ್ಟು) A limit, a boundary.

ELU, Thug. Any single person not a Thug.

ENDH, Thug. A woman.

ÉNDIRAM, Tam. (எந்திரம்) A sugar-cane press, a mill, a hand-mill.

ENGILL, Tel. (ఎంగిలి) ENJULU, Karn. (ಎಂಜುಲು) ECHCHIL, Tam. Mal. (எச்சிலி) Any thing that has become impure by having been in the mouth: orts, leavings, fragments, crumbs, and the like, considered as impure.

ENNAM, Mal. (എണ്ണം) Counting, an account. Charge for reaping, usually ten per cent.; or if paid in kind, one sheaf out of ten.

ENNÁRI, Mal. (എണ്ണാരി, from *enta*, or, in composition, *en*, eight) Eight *náris*, or two measures.

ENÁTÍ MÁMÚL, Mar. (एनातीमासूल, from A. *Indyat māmúl*, عنایت معمرول) Customary presents, an additional charge on the district at the time of assessment on this account.

ENTHA, Thug. Rupees, or money of any kind.

ÉNUKÁ, or YÉNUKÁ, (?) Mal. A certificate given by a hereditary proprietor to the person to whom he has mortgaged or made over occupation of his lands; or a document given to the proprietor by the mortgagee, if he transfer possession (Malabar).

ENU

FAK

Énuhá, or *Yenuhá muri*, (?) Mal. A similar certificate to the last, given to the person to whom the mortgage is transferred: also, a notice from the proprietor to the mortgagee that he has transferred his proprietary right and accompanying liabilities to a third party (Malabar).

ÉR, or *YÉR*, Tam. (ஏர்) A plough.

Éranmai, Tam. (ஏர்நாமை) Tillage.

Éranar, Tam. (ஏர்நார) Husbandmen.

Érhál, Tam. (ஏர்கால்) A yoke, a plough-beam.

Érsámán, Tam. (ஏரசாமாண்) The apparatus of a plough.

ERAI, pron. *IRAI*, Tam. (ஏறை) Tax, tribute.

Erai-vari, or *Irai-vari*, Tam. All dues demandable by landholders from their tenants.

ERÁMÁTI, Asamese (এরামাতি) Land that has been abandoned after cultivation.

ERÁPHER, or *PHERI*, H. (ايراپير, from ایراپر, to turn round: the syllable without the initial repeated) Exchange, barter.

ERAVU, or *ERVU*, Karn. (ಎರವು, ಎರ್ವು) A thing lent or borrowed for temporary use.

ÉRÍ, Tam. (ஏரி) A large reservoir or piece of water, partly artificial, constructed for purposes of irrigation.

Érikarai, Tam. (ஏரிக்கரை) Bank of a reservoir.

Érikúdai, Tam. (ஏறிக்குடை) A basket used for throwing up water. (From *ஏறி*, throwing).

Érimeraí, Tam. (ஏரிமேரை) A portion of the crop set apart to meet the expense of keeping the reservoir and watercourses in repair.

Éri-páchal, Tam. (ஏரிப்பாசல்) Watered by channels conducted from a reservoir or tank (land).

ÉRI, Mal. (എരി) A row of stakes to support an embankment.

ÉRPÁDU, Tam. (ஏற்பாடு) A decision, a settlement.

ERU, Tam. (ஏரு) Manure.

ÉRU, Tel. Karn. (ఎరు) A plough with its apparatus, bullocks, &c., complete.

ERUGERU, (?) Tel. Gross produce.

ERUKU, or *ERUKALA-VÁDU*, Karn. (ಎಣ್ಣು, ಎಣ್ಣುಳು, ಎಂಡು) A man of a tribe living in forests and mountains, resembling gipsies in their habits: the women are famous as fortune-tellers.

ÉRUPÁLU, Karn. (ಎರುಪಾಲು) The farmer's portion of the produce.

ÉRUVÁKA, Tel. (ಎರುವಾಕ) The commencement of cultivation.

ESHAMÁN, or *YEJAMÁN*, Tam. (எசமான்) A person employing priests: vernacular form of *S. Yajamána*.

ESKAR, Mar. (एसकर) A man of a low caste, a *Mahár*, one of the village servants; more usually *Yeskar*.

ÉTAMU, or *ÉTAMU*, Tel. (ఏతము, ఏతాము) *ÉRRAM*, pronounced *YÉTTAM*, Tam. (ஏற்றம்) A machine on the principle of a lever, for raising water from wells, commonly termed at Madras a *Pikota*.

Étámu-bokkena, Tel. (ఏతాముబొక్కిన) The bucket by which the water is drawn.

Yéttachchál, Tam. (ஏற்றச்சீசால்) The bucket of the *Pikota*.

Yettakol, Tam. (ஏற்றக்கொல்) The bambu by which the bucket is suspended.

Érrappuváram, pron. *Yettappuváram*, Tam. (ஏற்றப்-புலாரம்) Share of the charge or tax for watering the lands.

ETU-KONAMUPARRA, (?) Mal. The rate of tax levied in Travancore; or one in eight upon the produce of garden land, and three in ten out of rice land.

ETTU, Tel. (ఎత్తు) Weight, a burden; a weight of two *vis*, or $6\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.

ETTUVÁLÍ, Karn. (ఎత్తువళి) Collecting money.

ETWÁR, H. (ايتوار) Sunday, abbreviation of *S. Ádityavára*, through, *Áitwár*.

F

FÁÁL, A. (فاعل, from فعل, to do) An agent, one who does any thing.

FAIDA, H. (فائدة) *PHÁYÍDÁ*, Tel. (ఫాయిదా) Profit, gain, interest. (In this and other Arabic words beginning with *f*, adopted into the Hindu dialects which have not the letter, *ph* is substituted for it).

FAÍSAL, or, more correctly, *FAÍSALA*, *FYSUL*, *FYSULA*, (فيسل, فيصل) adopted in most dialects with slight modifications, as, Ben. *PHÁÍSÁLÁ*, (ফৈসলা) Mar. *PHAISAL* and *PHAISALLÁ*, (ഫൈസൽ, ഫൈസല) Tel. *PHAISALÁ*, (ఫయిసల్) A decree, a judgment, a decision, adjustment of a quarrel, settlement of a debt.

Faísal-thrwai, H. (from the Tam. (தீர்வை) The rates settled on each field at the time of the original survey assessment (Madras).

Faísaláti, Tel. Karn. (ఫయిసలాతి) Settled, as an account especially, according to a decree or award.

Faísalnâma, H. &c. (فصلنامه) A written sentence or award.

FAK-AR-RAHN, H. (فك أرهن) Expiration or foreclosure of a mortgage, redemption of a pledge.

FAK

FAKHR UL-TUJÁR, H. (فخر التجار) The provost of the merchants: an honorific title granted by the Moghul government to any eminent banker or merchant.

FAKÍR, FUQEER, H. (فقير, plur. FUKRÁ, فقرا, or FAKÍRÁN, فقيران) PHAKÍR, or PHUKEER, Mar. (फकीर) Any poor or indigent person. In law, one who possesses only a little property. The most general application is, a Mohammadan religious mendicant, who wanders about the country, and subsists upon alms. Many orders of them are known in Hindustan, named after their founder, or some peculiar practice or doctrine. They are generally divided into two classes: 1. Those who are *Bá-sharâ*, with the law, having families, and following the precepts of the Koran; they are also known as *Sâlih*, travellers or pilgrims: and 2. *Be-sharâ*, without the law, or *Majzûb*, 'abstracted,' who lead a life of celibacy and seclusion, and whose sanctity is such as to place them above the necessity of observing the rules of the Koran. The chief Hindustani *Fakírs* are, 1. The *Kádaria* or *Bánawá*, who profess to be the spiritual descendants of *Saiad Abdul-kádír Jiláni*, of Bagdad. 2. The *Chishtia*, followers of *Banda-nawáz*, whose shrine is at *Kalbarga*; they are usually Shias. 3. *Shútária*, descendants of *Abdul-shútár-i-náh*. 4. *Tabkátia*, or *Madária*, followers of *Sháh Madár*; many of these are jugglers, and bear or monkey leaders. 5. *Malang*, descended from *Jaman Jati*, one of *Shah Madár's* disciples. 6. *Rafái*, or *Gurz-már*, descended from *Saiad Ahmed Kabir Rafái*, who appear to beat, cut, and wound themselves without suffering inconvenience, and who, in the belief of the faithful, can cut off their own heads, and put them on again. 7. *Jalákia*, followers of *Saiad Jalál ud din Bohhári*. 8. *Sohágia*, from *Músa Sohág*, who dress like women, wear female ornaments, play upon musical instruments, and sing and dance. 9. *Naksh-bandia*, followers of *Bahá ud din*, of *Nakshband*, distinguished by begging at night, and carrying a lighted lamp. 10. *Báwá píári ha fakírán*, who dress in white. There are other distinctions; and at the *Muharram* a number of the lower classes assume the character and garb of *Fakírs*, of different ridiculous personations, for the amusement of the populace, and the collection of contributions.

Fakírána, H. (فقيران) Appropriated to the support of *Fakírs* (lands, &c.).

FAR

Fakíri, H. (فقيري) *Phakíri*, or *Phakíri*, Mar. (फकीरी, फकीरी) Alms given to *Fakírs*. An item in the village accounts or charge for alms to Mohammadan mendicants. The vocation of a *Fakír*, or any thing relating to one.

FAKT, FUQT, H. (فقط) lit., Only, no more; written at the end of a document, deed, petition, &c., to indicate that it is completed.

Phaktu-jaráiti, Tel. (ఫక్తుజరాతి, from the A. فقط, and زراعت, cultivation) A richly cultivated country. Nothing but cultivation.

FALAM, whence the English *Fanam*, H. (فالم, but more properly, no doubt, *Phalam*, S. (फलं) A small silver coin formerly current at Madras; 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ are equal to one rupee.

FALÁN, or FALÁNAH, H. (فالان, فالانه) A certain person, such a one, used to designate an individual whose name is not specified.

FÁLIZ, H. (فاليز) A field of melons.

FALÚS, corruptly, FELOOS and FLUCE, H. (فلوس, plural of فلس) A small copper coin, of varying weight and value, current in Arabia and Persia, and sometimes applied to the *paisa* of Hindustan. It was also the denomination of a copper coin current at Madras: one *falus* was equal to five *hás* or *cash*.

FARÁ, H. (فرا) lit., Above, over; a term used in the Mohammadan revenue accounts for the increased revenue derived from new taxes.

FARÁRÍ, more correctly, FIRÁRÍ, H. (فراری, from A. *Firár*, فرار, flight) Mar. (फरारी) Tel. (ఫరారి) A fugitive, especially a cultivator who has abandoned his lands and home. The head under which the names of absconded revenue defaulters are entered.

FARÁZÍ, H. (فرازی, from P. *Faráz*, فراز, above) Elevation, exaltation. The name of a sect of Mohammadan reformers, who object to many of the practices of their Indian brethren, established in and about Dacca since 1828, by a man named *Sharkatullah*.

FARD, FURD, incorrectly, FERD, or FIRD, vernacularly, PARAT, and PHARAD, or PHARD, H. (فرد) Mar. (फर्दे) A single thing or individual, one out of two, a single leaf or sheet of paper, a written list or statement, a long slip of writing containing a list, a catalogue, &c.

Fard-i-hakíhat, H. (from A. حقيقة, actual state) A memorial, a statement of circumstances, a return made by the officers of government to a requisition for information, a report.

FAR

- Fard-i-kásht*, H. (from P. کاشت, cultivation) Statement of a Ryot's cultivation.
- Fard-i-sawál*, H. (from A. سوال, asking) A petition, an application. The recommendatory report of a revenue officer in former times in favour of the grant of a *Zamindári sanad* to the person named in the application, and specifying the districts to be granted.
- Fard-i-tafrik*, H. (from تفریق, separation) A paper or deed of partition.
- Fard-i tashkhis*, H. (from تشخیص, settlement) Record of a revenue settlement.
- FARIÁD*, *FURYAD*, H. (P. فریاد) vernacularly, *PHARIYÁD*, or *PHAIRÁD*, Ben. (ফরিয়াদ, ফেরাদ) *PHIRYÁD*, Mar. (फिरीयाद) *PHIRYÁDU*, Tel. (ఫిరియాదు) *FARYÁDI*, or *FARAYÁDI*, Karn. (ಫರಿಯಾದಿ, ಫರೆಯಾದಿ) *PÍRIYÁDU*, Tam. (பிரியாது) Cry for help, complaint, accusation, the entering of a law-suit,
- Fariádi*, *Furyadee*, H. (فریادی) also *Phariyádi*, *Phairádi*, *Phiryádi*, &c., as before, and corruptly, *Feriaudy*, A complainant, a plaintiff.
- Faryádiyava*, Karn. (ಫರಿಯಾದಿಯವ) A plaintiff, a complainant.
- Fariád-ras*, H. (from P. رس, who arrives) A defender, a protector, one who listens or attends to a complaint.
- FARÍB*, or *FAREB*, H. (فریب) Fraud, deception, trick, cheating.
- FÁRIGH*, H. &c. (A. فارغ) *PHÁRÍK*, or *PHÁRÍKH*, Mar. (फारीक, -ख) *PHÁRAG*, Guz. (ڦارڦاڻ) Free, discharged, settled (as a debt, &c.), concluded (as a law-suit), &c.
- Fárig-hhatti*, or *-khuttee*, A. (فارغ خطی, from فارغ, and خط, a writing) changed, vernacularly, to *Phárhhat*, Ben. (ফারহাৎ) *Phárhhat*, or *Pharikhhat*, Mar. (फारखत, फारिखत) *Párikhattu*, Tel. (పారిఖత్తు) and written corruptly, *Farikhut*, *Firaghkhuttee*, and *Farughuttee*, A written receipt and acquittance, a deed of release from all demands, a deed of dissolution of partnership or parcenership, a bill of divorcement.
- Fárig-hhatána*, H. (فارغخطانة) A fee for making out a release or discharge.
- Fárhkhatí*, or rather *Phárhkhati*, Ben. (adj. ফারখতী) Set free, acquitted, divorced.
- FARÍK*, H. (A. فریق, from فرق, separating) A troop, a party, a party in a law-suit.
- Farík-ával*, H. (from P. اول, first) The first party in a suit.

FAR

- Farík-dúyam*, or *sáni*, H. (from the P. دویم, or A. ثانی, second) The second party to a suit.
- Farihain*, H. (A. dual) Both parties to a suit.
- FARMÁISH*, or *FURMAISH*, H. (P. فرمایش) *PHARMÁIS*, Ben. (ফরমাইশ) *PHARMÁS*, Mar. (फरमास) An order, a command, a direction, a commission to execute any work, a present to a superior.
- Far-farmás*, or *Phar-pharmás*, corruptly, *Fur-furmanesh*, *Phaur-phurmaish*, Mar. (फडफनीस) Petty articles of provision formerly exacted from a village by the government or public officers: it occurs also in this sense as *Farmaish* alone. It was also applied to all sorts of produce payable to the government in kind, or at an under-valuation, as part of the government dues.
- FARMÁN*, *FURMAN*, vernacularly, *PHARMAN*, corruptly, *FIRMAN*, *FIRMAND*, *PHIRMAUN*, &c., H. &c. (فرمان, फरमान) A mandate, an order, a command, a patent.
- Farmán-bardár*, H. (from P. بردار, who conforms to) A subject, an officer, one who obeys or executes a mandate.
- Farmán-bidázi*, H. (from بیاض) A command under the royal signature or stamp.
- FAROD*, H. (فروذ) lit., Alighting, coming down; a term used in the customs department to express the arrival and deposit of goods within certain limits.
- FAROKHT*, *FUROKHT*, vernacularly, *PHAROKHT*, H. &c. (فروخت, फरोखत) Sale, selling.
- Farokht-khat*, H. (فروخت خط) *Pharoht-khat*, Mar. (फरोक्त खत) A bill or deed of sale: also *Farokht-náma*.
- Farosh*, H. (P. فروش) Sale, selling. A seller, a dealer.
- Farosh-i-namah*, corruptly, *Feroosh-nemuch*, H. (P. فروش نمک) Sale of salt. Public sale of salt on account of the government. The revenue derived from the monopoly.
- FARSH*, H. (A. فرش, from فرش, spreading) A carpet, a mat, a floorcloth, a bed, any thing spread out.
- Firásh*, H. A. (فراش) A bed, a couch. A female, a wife. In law, a female slave taken to her master's bed.
- Farrásh*, H. (A. فرّاش, it is commonly written with one r, *Farásh*) A servant whose business it is to spread and sweep the mats, carpets, &c.
- Farásh-khána*, H. (P. خانه, a house) A room in which carpets, &c., are kept.
- Múrda-farásh*, H. (مردة فراش) A man of low caste, whose business it is to remove dead bodies when lying in the way.

FARSANG, H. (فرسنگ) A Persian measure of distance—the *Parasang* of the ancients—about four miles.

FARZ, H. (A. فرض, from فرض, to command) A divine or positive command or ordinance, a statute, an injunction that is not to be disobeyed, a duty not to be neglected; especially applied to the five indispensable obligations of purification, prayer, almsgiving, fasting, and pilgrimage, in contradistinction to other acts which are optional or meritorious only: also (as derivable from فرض, to divide) a definite payment or portion, inheritance, share or portion of inheritance due to an heir: also, a widow's jointure, or her share of the succession to her husband's property.

Farz-âin, A. (with عين, special, essential) An absolute obligation. See the preceding.

Farizat, A. (فريضة) A divine positive statute. A definite share.

Farâiz, H. (A. فرائض, plur. of فرض) The obligatory or divine precepts or statutes of the Mohammadan religion, those which are not to be neglected. The law of inheritance or partition of property.

Farzan, A. (فرضا, adv.) Specially, definitely: as applied to law, conformably to the special right of inheritance.

Farzan-o-raddan, A. (from رد, bringing back) Conformably to direct or special claim, and also to an indirect or reversionary claim, as coming back from failure of nearer heirs.

Farz-kifâiat, A. (from فرض, and كفاية, sufficiency) The sufficiency of a religious obligation, as fulfilled by one person of a party, association, or township, on behalf of the whole.

Farz-rahât, A. (فرض رخصة) Fixed rules of performing prayer.

Farzî, H. (A. فرضي) Ben. *Farjî*, (फर्जी) By way of proposition, supposititious, fictitious. It is applied especially to a person who is either altogether an imaginary party in a suit or purchase, or to one who, although the ostensible, is not the real principal, or to a suit or purchase conducted or effected under an assumed or fictitious name.

Farzî-muddâ, H. (فرضي مدعي) *Pharjî-bâdî*, Ben. (फर्जी बादी) A fictitious plaintiff or prosecutor, a person put forward in that character.

Farzî-muhaddama, H. (A. مقدمه, a law-suit) A fictitious suit or prosecution; one set on foot by other ostensible parties than those really interested.

Ism-farzî, H. (A. اسم, a name) A fictitious name; any thing done under a fictitious name.

Furuz, A. (فروض, plur. of فرض, a portion) Shares, portions, the proportions in which property is divided among those entitled to inherit.

FARZAND, H. (P. فرزندان, plur. of فرزند) Offspring, progeny, a son or daughter, a child, children. In Mohammadan law, lineal descendants in the male line: females and their posterity are excluded from the order of descent, except the person's own daughter. See *Bâfarzandân*.

FASÂD, A. (فساد) Vice, depravity, corruption. In law, any species of mental depravity not arising from defect of understanding.

Fâsid, A. (فاسد) Base, vile, wicked. In law, one who, according to some authorities, may be deprived of the management of his own affairs, as unfit to be trusted with them.

FASKH, H. (A. فسخ) Breaking an agreement, dissolving a contract, breaking off or dissolving a marriage.

FASL, FUSL, corruptly, FUSSUL, H. (A. فصل, from the verb فصل, to divide) A section, a chapter; but in India more commonly a section of the year, a season; thence also, a crop or harvest. There are two principal harvests in the year, spring and autumn, to which a third is sometimes added; they are—

Fasl-i-rabû, commonly, *Fusuli-rubbee*, or simply, *Rubbee*, (فصل ربیع) The spring harvest, which yields dry crops, as wheat, barley, different kinds of pulse and grain that do not require irrigation or much water: the seed is sown towards the close of the periodical rains, or in September-October, and the crops are gathered about February and March.

Fasl-i-kharîf, or *-khureef*, H. (A. فصل خریف) The autumnal harvest, consisting chiefly of rice, or grains requiring irrigation. The seed is sown at the commencement of the rainy season, and the crop is usually reaped after their close, or about October-November.

Fasl-Bhâdonvi, H. (فصل بهادونوی) This is an intermediate harvest of occasional cultivation, consisting of grains of quick growth, as millet and different sorts of pulse which may be sown at the beginning of the rainy season, and gathered in the month of *Bhâdra*, or about September: this is, however, commonly included in the *Kharîf*.

Faslána, H. (فصلانة) Relating to the harvest or the crop; a fee or perquisite derived from it, &c.

Fasli, *Fuslee*, corruptly, *Fassily*, *Fusly*, H. (فصلي) Belonging to the harvest, or season when cultivated, or lands productive of crops assessed according to the value of the crops, or frequency and abundance of the harvests. The harvest year—a mode of computing time prevailing throughout India, and one of the forms used in giving a date to all public orders and regulations. The era originated with the emperor *Akbar*, who, finding different eras current, thought to simplify the existing chronology by introducing a new mode of computing time. In fact, however, he only aggravated the confusion, by adding to the number; the old eras still continuing to be current along with the new. According to *Akbar's* directions, the year of the *Samvat*, corresponding with the *Hijra* year 963=A. D. 1555, and which was therefore *Samvat* 1612 (1555 + 57), was arbitrarily shorn of 649 years, and called the *Fasli* year 963, the same as the *Hijra*. Starting from this point, it has since gone on concurrently with the *Samvat*, or luni-solar year of the Hindus; so that by adding 649 years to the *Fasli* year, we get the *Samvat* year; and by adding 592-93, the difference of the Christian era (649 - 57 = 592), we obtain the Christian date. The *Fasli* year began on the 10th of the lunar month *Aswin*, corresponding to the 10th September 1555: if more than four months of the year have expired, the addition is 593. Thus, the date of Reg. i., 10th February 1833, corresponds with the 1st of *Phálgun* 1889 (1833 + 56) *Samvat*, and with the 1st of *Phálgun* 1240 (1833 - 593) *Fasli*. In the Dakhin the *Fasli* year is reckoned somewhat differently, being two years later than the same year in Hindustan, having been introduced by *Sháh Jehán*. The addition to the *Fasli* therefore, to convert it into the Christian year, is only 590; thus, the Bomb. Reg. dated *Fasli* 1239 is equivalent to A. D. (1239 + 590) 1829. The Tamil year of *Fasli*, 1257-58, corresponds with 1848 (=1258 + 590). The year is, or ought to be, sidereal; but the Madras government fixed its commencement to the 12th July. Its subdivisions are little attended to, as its sole use is its application to revenue matters; and the year only is specified, not the months.

Fasl-jásti, Tel. (ఫసలజీస్తి, from P. *ziádati*) An extra crop, one more than usual: an extra cess imposed on land bearing more than one annual crop.

Fasl-hamí, H. (from P. كم, less) Deficiency of harvest. Deduction from the revenue on account of a scanty crop.

Fasli ráiyat, H. (فصلي رعيتة) A cultivator paying revenue according to the crops he raises.

FÁTIHA, corruptly, FATAHA, FATEHEH, and FATEEAH, H. (A. فاتحة, from فتح, to open) An opening, a commencement. The first *Sura* or chapter of the Koran, which, being read for the benefit of dying Mohammadans, the word has come, in India, to signify prayers offered up for defunct persons on different days after their death, accompanied by alms and distribution of food, as, *Fátiha-chaháram*, on the fourth day; *Fátiha-bístam*, on the twentieth, &c.: also, oblations and offerings to saints, and a variety of prayers and ceremonies used at marriages and funerals, including one observed by women in commemoration of Fatima, the daughter of Mohammad, called the *Fátiha-sahnak*, from *sahnak*, a dish, sweetmeats in small vessels being distributed to the female assistants.

Fátiha-buzurgwár, H. (from P. بزرگ, great) Offerings and prayers for the benefit of the souls of deceased ancestors.

FATWÁ, H. (فتوي) A judicial sentence, a judgment; but more usually applied to the written opinion of the Mohammadan law officer of a court.

Fatáwá, A. (plur. فتاوي) A collection or digest of judicial decisions, several of which are current in Hindustan, especially the *Fatáwá Alemgiri*, compiled by order of Aurangzeb, printed by the Bengal government (to its great credit) in six quarto volumes.

FAUJ, FOUJ, H. &c. (A. فوج, फौज) An army, a multitude. Police jurisdiction.

Faujdár, H. &c. (فوجدار, फौजदार) An officer of the Mogul government, who was invested with the charge of the police, and jurisdiction in all criminal matters. A criminal judge, a magistrate. The chief of a body of troops.

Faujdarán, H. (P. plur. of *Faujdár*) Assignments of revenue for the maintenance and remuneration of *Faujdárs*.

Faujdári, H. subst., The office of a magistrate or head of police, or criminal judge. adj., Relating to the office of *Faujdár*; criminal, as opposed to civil; levied as a tax for the support of the police, &c.

Faujdári-abwáb, H. Cesses or imposts levied for the support of the *Faujdárs*, or in commutation of the charge

- so incurred; or upon the *Faujdárs*, or commandants, or military chiefs on the frontiers of Bengal.
- Faujdarī Ādlat*, H. (from A. عدالت, court of justice) The chief criminal court, more usually called in Bengal the *Nizāmat Ādlat*, but this designation is in use at Madras and Bombay—Mad. Reg. vii. 1802, Bom. Reg. xiii. 1827, and subsequent Regs. See also *Ādlat*.
- Fauj-jaigir*, or *Fauj-sarānjām*, H. (فوج سراجیم, فوج جایگیر) Lands or revenue assigned for the support of troops or of police.
- Fauj-* or *Phauj-saranjām*, Mar. (फौजसरंजाम) Assignment of revenue for the support of troops and maintenance of forts.
- Fauj-sehbandī*, or *Fauj-sihbandī*, H. (سیہبندی, militia) The troops of the *Faujdar*, provincial troops or militia employed in garrisoning forts, escorting treasure, and in revenue and police duties.
- Farā-faujdarī*, H. (from A. فرع, a bough or branch of a tree, met., produce) In Mohammadan finance, the produce of the *Faujdarī*, or criminal court, arising from fines and confiscations carried to the credit of government.
- FAUTI*, corruptly, *FOWTEE*, H. (A. فوتی, from فوت, death) A person deceased, or one who is legally defunct, from profligacy or any legal disqualification. The property of one who dies intestate and without legal heirs, which therefore reverts to the sovereign.
- Fauti-farārī*, H. (فرتی, and فراری, disappearance) Dead, and absconded. A list of cultivators who have died, or have deserted their homesteads.
- Fauti-nāma*, H. (P. نامه) A document stating the death of an incumbent, and the names of his heirs.
- Fautiyāsāmī-bāhī*, Karn. (ಫೌತಿಯಾಸಾಮಿಬಾಹಿ) Balance due to government from a person deceased.
- FĀZIL*, H. (A. فاضل) *PHAJIL*, Mar. (फाजील) Much more, abundant, excessive, a surplus, excess over an estimate, receipt in excess of revenue, &c.
- Fāzil*, H. (A. فاضل, plur. فضلا) A learned or pious man, one learned in the law.
- Fāzil-naṣūl*, H. (A. فصول, collections) Extra or additional collections.
- Fazūlī*, H. (from A. فضله, redundancy) In Mohammadan law, an unaccredited agent, one who acts for another without authority, and whose transactions are invalid unless confirmed by the principal.
- Fazūlī-biā*, H. (فضولي بيع) Sale of another's property without his authority: the sale may be confirmed or annulled at pleasure by the owner.
- FAZĪH*, H. (A. فضیح) Disgraceful, vile, infamous: mismanaging an estate or property.
- Fazīhat*, H. (A. فضیحة) *Phajeti*, Guz. (ਫਾਜ਼ੀ) Disgrace, infamy.
- Fi*, H. (A. في) A particle and prefix to nouns, signifying in, with, by, with respect to; before Arabic nouns it is followed by the article ال, the initial of which merges into the final of the prefix.
- Fīl-faur*, (في الفور) Now, immediately, in brief.
- Fīl-hāl*, H. (في الحال) Instantly, presently, actually, on the spot.
- Fīl-hakīkat*, H. (في الحقیقة) In truth, in fact.
- Fīl-jumla*, H. (في الجملة) Upon the whole.
- Fīl-wāqīʿ*, H. (في الواقع) In fact, certainly, in truth.
- Fī-hasī*, H. (P. كس, some one, an individual) Tax per individual, poll tax.
- Fī-ṣad*, H. (from the P. صد, a hundred) Per cent.
- Fī-sabīl-ullah*, A. (في سبيل الله) In the way of God, or for his service: applied to alms given to persons to enable them to equip themselves for a holy warfare, or for pilgrimage.
- FIDĪAT*, H. (A. فدية, from فدا, ransom, sacrifice) In Mohammadan law, a redemption or redemptionary atonement for what would else be forfeited; ransom or redemptionary fine paid by a master for his slave who has committed some fault, which would make him the slave of the injured party.
- FIDWĪ*, H. (A. فدوي, from فدا, devoted to) Servant, slave; but only used as a term of humility in speaking of oneself, Your slave, your humble servant.
- FĪHRIST*, H. (P. فهرست) *PHIRASTU*, Tel. (ఫిరస్త) A list, a catalogue, an inventory.
- Fihrist-i-dihāt*, H. A list of the villages of an estate or district; one of the accounts kept formerly by the Kanungos in Bengal.
- FĪKH*, H. (A. فقه) Knowledge of religion and law. Practical jurisprudence, in which there may be difference of doctrine without involving any sectarian opinion.
- FĪL*, H. (A. فعل) Act, action. In A. grammar, The verb.
- Fīl-shanīʾ*, or *Fīal-i-shanīʾ*, corruptly, *Feeal-shuneeʾ*, H. (A. فعل شنيع) An abominable or unnatural offence.
- Fīl-zāmin*, H. (A. فعل ضامن) *Phailjāmin*, Mar. (फैलजामिन)

FIL

- Phiyál-yámin*, Uriya (ఫియాలమిన్) A surety for good or peaceable conduct.
- F'íl-zámini*, H. (A. فعل ضامني) Security for conduct, surety for good and orderly behaviour.
- FÍL, H. (A. فیل) An elephant.
- F'íl-khána*, (A. فیل خانہ) Elephant stables.
- FISK, H. (A. فسق) Iniquity, villainy.
- Fásih*, (A. فاسق) Wicked, abandoned, depraved; one unworthy of credit as a witness in a court of law.
- FÍTR, H. (A. فطر) Breaking a fast. Eating at sun-set daily during the Ramazán. The ceremony of breaking the fast at the end of the month. See *Íd-ul-fitr*.
- Fítrat*, H. (A. فطرة) Alms given at the *Íd-ul-fitr*.
- FITÚR, H. (A. فتر) PHITÚR, Mar. (फितूर) Treachery, deceit, fraud. In India it is applied more especially to traitorous or rebellious conduct; revolt, insurrection, desertion.
- Fitúri*, H. &c. (فتري) A traitor, a rebel, an insurgent, a deserter, one who has changed sides.
- Phitúr-phándá*, Mar. (फितूरफांदा) Seditious risings and plots.
- FOTÁH, H. (P. فوطه) A bag, a bag of money, a purse. Tax, revenue, land-tax, annual rent of cultivated land.
- Fotadár*, H. (P. فوطه دار) Potadár, or Potdár, Ben. (पोतदार) Mar. (पोतदार) Poddár, whence the common term *Podar*, H. (पोदर) A banker, a cash-keeper, a money-changer, an officer in public establishments for weighing money and bullion, and examining and valuing coins.
- Fotadári*, or *Potadári*, H. &c. The occupation or business of a *Fotadár*.
- Fota-hhána*, H. &c. A treasury, a banking-house, a money-changer's shop.
- FURNADAYAM, (?) (perhaps from *púrṇa*, full, and *dáyam*, to be given) spelled corruptly *Fournaydyem* and *Fournydiam*, The money rent in commutation of the revenue in kind in the south of India.—App., 5th Rep. 771.
- FURŚAT, H. (A. فرصت) Leisure, opportunity, suspension of public business for a season.

G

- GABAR, GUBUR, incorrectly, GUEBRE, H. (P. گبر) An infidel in general, but commonly applied to a *Pársi*, or fire worshipper.
- GABÁSAN, Ben. (गब्राजन) A skinner, a currier, a tanner.
- GABBÁDU, Tel. (గబ్బాదు) Gruff goods; small articles, as treacle, cocoa-nuts, spiceries, &c., sold by hucksters.

GAD

- GÁBDÍ, GÁBTI, or GÁBÍD, Mar. (गाबदी, गाबती, गाबीद) A fisherman.
- GABHÁN, GUBHAN, (?) Land contiguous to a village.
- GÁBHIN, H. (گاہین, S. गर्भिणी) A pregnant woman, or a cow with calf.
- GABRAUTÁ, H. (گبروتا) A large beetle, found in old cowdung and dunghills: also called *Gobraura* and *Goba-raunda*.
- GÁCHH, Ben. (गोह) A tree; applied to any thing fibrous, as, बर गोह रशी, a rope of a single cord.
- GACHCHU, Karn. (గచ్చు) Mortar, plaster.
- Gachchugána*, Karn. (గచ్చు గారె) A lime-mill.
- GACHCHHÁVAT, Ben. (?) from the S. गच्छावत्, having gone, passing) The compulsory sale of articles at a higher than the market price.—2d Rep. 1772, p. 293.
- GACHHÁGACHHI, Ben. (गहगहि, from गह, to deposit or receive in deposit) Mutually deposited or intrusted, a mutual deposit.
- Gachhita*, Ben. (गहित) Deposited, a pledge.
- GÁCHHÍ, H. (گاجھی) A pad for the back of a beast of burden.
- GÁD, H. (گد) Sediment of dirty water.
- GAD, GUD, H. (گد) A boundary mark (Dehli).
- GAD, GUD, Mar. (गड) also GADI and GADHI, (गडी, गढी) GADI, Karn. (ಗಡ) in Hindustani also GADH or GARH, &c., q. v. (the cerebral *d* being pronounced something like *r*, and in Hindustani being always aspirated) A small fort, especially a hill fort.
- Gadkari*, Mar. (गडकारी) A soldier or peon serving in a hill fort.
- Gadnis*, Mar. (गडनीस) An officer who keeps the account of the charges of a fort.
- GÁDÁ, Mar. (गाडा) A common cart for carrying loads. See *Gádí*.
- GADA, Karn. (ಗಡ) A ferry. A stipulated term for payment of a debt or sum due.
- Kaigada*, Karn. (ಕೈಗಡ) A loan without interest.
- Mungada*, Karn. (ಮುಂಗಡ) Advance of pay.
- Tengala-gada*, Karn. (ತಿಂಗಳಗಡ) Monthly term of payment.
- Varshada-gada*, Karn. (ವರ್ಷದಗಡ) Annual payment, or payment at the end of a year.
- GADAM, GUDUM, Mar. (गदम) Watery, moist (as land), receiving and retaining water (soil).
- GADAMU, Tel. (గడము) Grass growing in fields of dry grain.

GÁDAR, also GADDAR or GUDDUR, H. (گادر) Half-ripe fruit or corn.

GÁDAR, GADUR, H. (گادر, گادڑ) A sheep.

Gadariá, Guduria, H. (گادریا, گدڑیا) *Gadariyá*, Ben. (গাড়িয়া) A shepherd, one by caste as well as occupation.

There are several subdivisions of the caste in the north-west provinces, between whom no social intercourse subsists. Amongst the *Gadariás* the younger brother marries the elder brother's widow: the elder brother has not the same privilege.

GADDA, Tel. (గడ్డ) GADDE, Karn. (గడ్డి) A bulbous root. URLA- or URALA-GADDA or GADDÉ, A potatoe.

GADDA, Tel. (గడ్డ) A water-course (Ganjam).

Gaddateru-inámu, (?) Rent-free grant for bringing waste land into cultivation (Madras).

GADDÁD, GUDDAD, (?) Broken uneven ground brought into cultivation by the hand. A class of landholders in the ceded districts, holding their lands at a reduced rent, on account of their having levelled and brought broken ground into cultivation. Ceded districts.—5th Rep. 794.

GADDE, corruptly, GUDDHEY, Karn. (గడ్డి) Wet or paddy land; land fit for rice cultivation, or on which rice is grown. An embankment, a bank or dike.

Gadde-bedalu, Karn. (గడ్డిబీదలు) Wet and dry land, or wet and dry cultivation.

Gadde-gada, Karn. (గడ్డిగడ) A ridge or bank dividing rice fields.

Gadde-hasi-hullu-hana, Karn. (గడ్డిహశిహల్లురుణ) A tax formerly levied in Mysore on grass grown on the banks of the paddy fields, half of which was given by the cultivators for the horses of the Raja.

Gadde-hattu, Karn. (గడ్డిరట్టు) A bank, a dike, an embankment.

Gadde-madi, Karn. (గడ్డిమడి) A paddy field.

Gadde-niru-huli, Karn. (గడ్డినిరుకుళి) A tax on water supplied by government reservoirs to rent-free or pagoda lands.

Gadde-zamin, (?) Lands on which crops that depend upon the rains are grown.

GADDEMU, Tel. (గడ్డిము) Force, compulsion.

GADPHRI, H. (گدپری) The unripe pod of the gram plant (*Cicer arietinum*).

GADPI, Tel. (గడ్డి) Grass, straw.

Gaddi-gáral, Tel. (గడ్డిగారల) Waste land (Salem).

GÁDE, Tel. (గోడె) A barn.

GADI, Ben. (গাদি) GÁDI, Mar. (गादी) GADDI, GUDDÉE, H. (گڈی) A cushion or any padded seat, or sheet, or carpet on which a person sits. The seat of rank or royalty, a simple sheet, or mat, or carpet on the floor, with a large cushion or pillow at the head, against which the great man reclines.

Gaddi-nashín, H. (from P. نشین, who sits) A chief, a principal, a prince, one who sits upon the *gaddi*: the heir-apparent is sometimes so designated.

GADGARÁ, Hindi (गद्गारा) Abounding in moisture (soil, &c.)

GADGOL, H. (گدگل) Muddy water.

GÁDHAN, Asamese (গাধন) Poll-tax.

GADHE-KÁ-HAL, H. (گدھی کا ہل) An ass's plough, one drawn by asses over the ruins of a captured fort, as a mark of contempt.

Gadhe-par-charháná, H. (گدھی پرچارہانا) To seat upon an ass, a kind of punishment or disgraceful public exposure; sometimes the culprit was seated with his face to the tail, or had his face partly blackened.

GADÍ, or GARÍ, Mar. (गडी) A person or individual of a class or caste; used in this sense in composition, as, *Bráhmaṇ-gadí*, an individual Bráhmaṇ, &c.

GÁDÍ, Ben., Mar. (गाडी, गडी) Tel. and Karn. (ಗಾಡೆ) A carriage, a cart, especially for the carriage of persons. In Hindustani it is written as well as pronounced *Gárá*, q. v.

Gáde-bagár, Mar. (गाडे बगाड) Swinging round a mast fixed in a cart which moves round the idol.

GADI, or GARI, Guz. (گاری) A common labourer, a porter.

GADI, Karn. (ಗಡಿ) A district. It has a similar meaning in the Rajmahal hills, or a small division of country; also in Karn., a boundary.

Gadi-hallu, Karn. (ಗಡಿಹಲ್ಲು) A stone set up to mark a boundary.

GÁDÍ, Ben. (গাদী) Mar. (गादी) GADI, Karn. (ಗಡಿ) Half a ream, or ten quires of paper.

GÁDÍ, Mar. (गादी) An exclusive right of sale, a monopoly.

GADIÁNUY, Guz. (گادیانی) A goldsmith's weight, equal to 20 *vals*, 8 *máshas*, or half a *tola*, or about 52 grains troy.

GADÍCHAT, or GUDEECHUT, H. (گدپچت) A sort of grass similar to *Dúb*, but much larger, also used as fodder.

- GÁDÍPATI, Ben. (गोदीपति, from *Gádi*, a bench) The chief of a body of religious mendicants.
- GADRÁ, GUDRA, H. (گدرا) Unripe corn or fruit.
- GADUBA, -BU, or GADUVA, Karn. (గడ్డుబు, బు, గడ్డువ) GADUVU, Tel. (గడ్డువు) A fixed term for payment, an instalment.
- Gadu-hundi*, Karn. (గడ్డుఁదుండు) A bill payable after a certain date, or by instalments.
- GAEL, Thug. Treasure.
- GAGARA, Thug. A class of Thugs so called.
- GAGGARI, or -RE, Karn. (గగ్గరి - రి) Pieces of loose iron fastened to a stick to frighten animals and reptiles, commonly carried by post-runners.
- GÁGRÁ, H. (گاگر) A subdivision of the Bhangi, or sweeper caste.
- GAHÁĪ, H. (گہائی) The custom of treading out the sheaves of corn by bullocks.
- GÁHAK, H. (گاہک, from S. ग्राहक) A purchaser.
- GAHAM, Thug. Food.
- GAHAN, GUHUN, H. (گہن, S. ग्रहण) An eclipse.
- GAHÁN, corruptly, GHAAN, Mar. (गहाण, from S. ग्रहण, taking) GAHNÁ, H. (گہنا) A pawn, a pledge or thing in pawn, a mortgage. Land held by mortgage tenure.
- Gahánkhat*, Mar. (from P. خط, a writing) A mortgage-bond, a pawnbroker's ticket.
- Gahán-patra*, corruptly, -putr, Mar. (गहाणपत्र) A deed of mortgage.
- Gahánvat*, Mar. (गहाणवट) In pledge, by way of pledge, pledged.
- GÁHAN, GÁHUN, H. (گاھن) A harrow with teeth for eradicating grass from ploughed land.
- GAHARÍ, H. (گہری, गहरी) Low swampy ground, fit for rice cultivation.
- GAHARWÁR, GUHURWAR, corruptly, GHERWÁL, (گہروار) A tribe of Rájputs, extensively spread through the north-west provinces: one of the thirty-six royal races, apparently at an early period settled at Kanoj.
- GÁHI, H. (گاہی) Five, a total or aggregate of five parts, a mode of reckoning; counting by *gáhi*s is counting by fives.
- GAHINÁ, Hindi (گہنا, गहिना) also read GÁHAN and GAHÁN, (गहन, गहान) A heavy plank or flat piece of wood on which a man stands whilst it is dragged by oxen over a ploughed field, to level the ground. See *Gáhan*.
- GAHÍRA, Ben., Uriya (गेशिर, from S. गभीर, deep) Land lying low, or in a hollow.

- GAHLOT, or GAHILOT, H. (گہلوت) A tribe of Rájputs, extensively spread through the north-west provinces and Rajputana. The Raja of Udaypur is a member of one of their most celebrated branches, the Sisodya.
- GAHÚY, Mar. (گہڑی) Wheat. See *Gehun*.
- GAHÚRÍ, H. (گہوری) Demurrage.
- GAINI, also read GENI, and, corruptly, GUENIE, or GUENY, Karn. (ಗೈಣಿ) Rent paid to the landlord or proprietor. (The Glossary, 5th Rep., explains it incorrectly, Tenant). The word itself is rather doubtful, and does not occur in Reeve's Karnáta Dictionary. It should possibly be *Gehini*, from *Geha*, S. and Karn., a house, Relating to a house, house-rent, &c. Brown says it is the same as *Kaini*, (कैनी) A field.
- Gaini-chali*, or *Chali-gaini*, corruptly, *Guenie-chalie*, or -chally, Karn. (ಗೈಣಿಚಲಿ) A tenant-at-will, one whose rent is resumable.
- Gaini-kár*, *Gaini-gár*, or *Gaini-wálá*, Karn. A tenant, a rent-payer.
- Gaini-nairmul*, (?) Karn. A proprietor of land.
- Gaini-shadmal*, (?) Karn. A tenant at a fixed and perpetual rent.
- Gaini-chit*, corruptly, *Gueny-chit*, Karn. Agreement for payment of rent, receipt or acknowledgment of rent.
- Múl-gaini-gár*, Karn. Original lessee or mortgagee.
- GAIRÁ, H. (گیرا, गैरा) A sheaf of corn, as much given at harvest to the lower classes of a village as will yield a *sér* and a quarter of grain.
- GAIRÁDÁ, Tel. (గైరాదా) Waste, uncultivated.
- Gairádá-sthalamu*, Tel. (from S. स्थल, soil) Waste land.
- GAITA, Tel. (గైత) Name of a barbarous tribe in the Rajamahendri district.
- GAJ, GUJ, Ben., Mar., &c. (गज, or गज, a vernacular corruption of P. *Guz*, گز) A measure of length. See *Gaz*.
- Gaj-mojamí*, Mar. (गजमोजमी) Measuring fields by the *gaj* measuring rod.
- GÁJÁ, H. (گاجا) First sowing of rice at the foot of the hills, which takes place in the month *Baisákh*.
- GÁJAN, Ben. (गोजन) A band or company of persons inflicting tortures on themselves in honour of *Śiva*, at the swing-festival. See *Charak*.
- GÁJAR, H. (گاجر) A carrot.
- GAJGÍR, Ben. (गजगीर) A plasterer, a terrace maker: a terrace.
- GAJJAR, GUJJUR, H. (گجر) Swampy ground.

- GÁL, H. (گال) A kind of tobacco.
- GÁLÁ, H. &c. (P. لاگ, गाला) A pod of cotton, or a ball of carded cotton.
- GÁLÁ, Ben. (गोला) Lac, sealing-wax.
- GALA, Mar. (गळ) A hook, a fish-hook, the hangman's hook, that by which those who swing are suspended.
- GALÁ, H. &c. (گلا, गला) The throat, the neck.
- Galáphansa*, Mar. (गळफांस) A halter, a noose for the neck.
- GALÁMÁṬÍ, Hindi (गलामाटी) Rich free mould; from *galá*, rotted (Puraniya).
- GALANTA, Mar. (गळंत) A cypher placed after the first letter of a word, or the first word of a sentence, to denote the omission of the rest.
- GALÁY-DARÍ, Ben. (गलायदडि, from *galay*, on the neck, and *dari*, a rope) Hanging, strangulation.
- Galáyadaríyá*, Ben. (गलायदडिया) Deserving to be hanged.
- GALÉVU, Karn. (ಗಲೇವು) A complete ploughing apparatus.
- GÁLÍ, H. &c. (گالی) Abuse.
- GÁLI, Tel. (ಗಾಲಿ) A heap of salt, equal to 15 *garces*.
- GALIÁ, H. (گلیا) A bullock that lies down in the midst of his work.
- GALIGE, Karn. (ಗಲಿಗಿ) A large basket for storing corn.
- GALLÁ, GULLA, Mar., Tel., &c. (गल्ला, ಗಲ್ಲಾ, vernacular corruption of the A. *Ghala*, غلة) Grain of every kind: also *Ghalla*, q. v.
- Gallá-kharídí*, Mar. (गल्लाखरीदी) A cess levied on all purchases of corn by the village.
- Gallá-tolapattí*, Mar. (गल्लातोलेपट्टी) A cess levied on a village, to cover any possible loss of weight in dividing the crop with the cultivator.
- Gallekarí*, Mar. (गल्लेकारी) A corn-chandler.
- Galle-pattí*, Mar. (गल्लेपट्टी) A tax imposed upon villages under the Maráṭha government, in lieu of grain formerly exacted for the public stables. An extra money cess charged on the amount of the crop, at so much per *maund*.
- GALLÍ, GULLEE, H. &c. (گلی, गल्ली) A lane, an alley.
- GALLU, Karn. (ಗಲ್ಲು) Hanging, as of a culprit.
- Gallinahaga*, Karn. (ಗಲ್ಲಿನಹಗಾ) A halter.
- GALTANS, H. (گالتنس) Dying without issue. (From the S. *galita*, गलित, lost, and *ans*, अंश, portion or inheritance).
- GALUÁ, Hindi (गलुआ) Soil excessively humid, in which the crops turn yellow and rot (Puraniya).
- GAM, pronounced GOM, Ben. (গম, abbreviation of S. गोधूम) Wheat.

- GÁM, corruptly, GAUM, H. &c. (گم, abbreviation of ग्राम) A village. See *Grám*.
- Gámagánelekkhha*, Karn. (ಗಮಗಾನೇಲಿಕ್ಕು) Revenue account of a district containing several villages.
- GAMBHÍR, Hindi, also abridged, GAIHÍR and GAHARÍ, (गम्भीर, गैहिर, गहरी, from the S. गम्भीर, deep) Deep, commonly applied to soil of a rich quality, descending to a more than usual depth before reaching the sub-soil: most of the soil of Malwa is so termed.
- GAMALLAVÁDU, Tel. (గమల్లవాడు) A toddy drawer; the caste following that business, said to be derived from a *Śúdra* father and *Kshatriya* mother.
- GAMRÍ, Hindi (गमरी) The corn when swelled out with the ear not yet protruded.
- GÁNÁ, Karn. (ಗಣಾ) An oil-mill.
- Gánaterige*, Karn. (ಗಣತೇರಿಗೆ) A tax on oil-presses in Mysore.
- GAṆA, S., adopted in most dialects, (गण) A troop, a flock, a multitude; an assembly of families to decide upon a domestic difference or impropriety. In Mysore it is applied apparently to the sect or society of Lingayats.
- Gañáchár*, Karn. (ಗಣಾಚಾರ, from S. आचार, usage) A fee formerly paid by the Lingayats to their priests at their marriages; subsequently included in the cesses payable to the government (in Mysore). Properly, the observance or established usage of any associated body.
- Gañáchári*, incorrectly, *Gunnacharee*, Karn. (ಗಣಾಚಾರಿ, from S. गण, and आचार्य, a teacher) A censor, an inspector of morals appointed originally by the government of Bidnur, but continued under the Maráṭhas in Karnáta. His duty was especially to notice violations of caste, eating forbidden food, intercourse with impure castes, fornication and adultery, which he was empowered to punish by expulsion from the caste, and restoration to it could not be effected without his concurrence. He received fees on marriages and deaths, and fines for minor offences against caste, for which the office still subsists partially, although usually set up by the castes themselves; the individual invested with the authority being one of themselves, recognised as a chief or head.
- Gañadravya*, Karn. (from S. द्रव्य, thing) Common stock, common property.
- Gañagoshthí*, Ben. (গণগোষ্ঠী) A race, a family, family lineage or genealogy.
- Gañakumárika*, Karn. (ಗಣಕುಮಾರಿಕೆ) A tax on the

- income (? the marriages of the daughters) of Lingayat priests.
- Ganapati*, S. (गणपति) A name of Ganeśa.
- Gaṇarādhana*, Karn. (ಗಣರಾಧನ) A feast given by a Jangama priest to his followers.
- Ganeśa*, S. (गणेश) A Hindu divinity, characterized by an elephant's head, who, in his character of remover of obstacles, is worshipped especially at the commencement of an undertaking. This, and similar terms as the preceding, imply that he is lord or chief (ईश-पति, &c.) over various classes (*gaṇas*) of inferior divinities.
- Ganeśa-chatúrtthī*, S. A festival in honour of Ganeśa on the 4th of the light half of Bhādra.
- Gaṇikā*, Hindi, &c. (S. गणिका) A prostitute.
- GAṆAKA*, S., adopted in most dialects, (गणकः) An astrologer, a caster of nativities, a keeper of genealogies, and negociator of marriages.
- GAṆANA*, S., and in many dialects, (गणन) Computing, calculating.
- GAṆAURI*, H. (گنری) A bulrush (Eastern Oudh).
- GAṆḌA*, GUṆḌA, H. (گنڈ) GAṆḌĀ, Ben. (গণ্ডা) A money of account, equivalent in reckoning to four *kaunris* or cowry shells, or the twentieth part of an *ana*. Twenty *gaṇḍas* make one *paṇ*. The value of the *gaṇḍa* in practice varies, and from four to six may be rated as a *chhadām*, but as a mode of reckoning in general it invariably implies four. To count by *gaṇḍas* is to count by fours.
- Gaṇḍāhīyā*, Ben. (গণ্ডাহীয়া) Method of counting by four, the most usual multiple in Bengal.
- GANDA*, (?) Lands situated nearest to the village.
- GANDA*, H. (گند) Fetid, foul smelling.
- GĀNDĀ*, H. (گندآ, गांडा) Sugar-cane, or a cane when ready for cutting.
- GANDĀ*, H. (گندا) A knotted string round a child's neck to protect it from evil eyes. Mar. (गंडा) A string bound round the wrist or ankle, as a charm or protection against evil influences.
- GANDAGRĀM*, Ben. (গণ্ডগ্রাম) A principal or respectable village.
- GĀNDADA-POMMU*, Karn. (ಗಂದದ-ಪೊಮ್ಮು) A fine, formerly levied from the cultivators of gardens for turning up sandal seedlings in ploughing (Mysore).
- GĀNDAL* or *GĀNDAR*, *GANDUL*, *GANDUR*, H. (گندر, گاندل) Thatching grass, the root of which, or *khaskhas*, is used for *Tattis* (*Andropogon muricatum*).
- GANDAM*, *GUNDUM*, H. (گندم) Wheat.
- GANDAPENDĀRA*, Karn. (ಗಂಡಪೆಂಡಾರ) A badge of honour, a medal, &c.
- GANDARWĀLĀ*, *GUNDURWĀLA*, H. (گندروالا) Part of a sugar-mill, the receptacle of the cane before it is cut.
- GANDĀSĀ*, *GANDĀSĪ*, *GUṆḌASA*, *GUṆḌASEE*, H. (گنداسا, گنداسی) A sickle in general, one used for cutting down sugar-cane, *janvār* stalks, or thorny bushes. Also, in Dehli, a tax formerly levied on the number of such implements in the hands of the Ryots.
- GANDĒRI*, H. (گندیری) Pieces of sugar-cane.
- GANDHA*, S. &c. (गन्धः) Smell, fragrance, any fragrant substance, sandal-wood or other odorous matter pounded for rubbing on the person or on the figures of the gods, &c. In Karn. *Ganda* or *Gandha*, (ಗಂಡ, ಗಂಧ) means especially, Sandal wood.
- Gandha-baṇīk*, Ben. (from बणिक, a trader) A druggist, a perfumer.
- Gandha-biroza*, H. (گندبروز) Frankincense, the resin of the *Boswellia thurifera*: also of a kind of pine (*P. longifolia*).
- Gandhasari-nellu*, Karn. (ಗಂಧಸರಿನೆಲ್ಲು) A sort of rice grown in Mysore.
- Gandhel*, H. (گندھیل) A fragrant grass (*Andropogon calamus aromaticus*), from the leaves, culms, and roots of which a sweet-smelling essential oil is distilled.
- Gandhīla*, H. (گندھيلا) Fetid, bad smelling. The name of a low and vagrant caste in the north-west provinces, who make mats, and exhibit feats of activity: they are also thieves.
- Gandhottama*, Tel. (గంధోత్తమ, S. गन्ध, and उत्तम, best) Spirituous liquor, the fermented juice of the palm, *tārī* or *toddy*.
- GANDHA*, Ben. (গন্ধ) Relationship, connexion, friendship.
- GANDHARBBA*, S. (गन्धर्बः) A kind of inferior divinity, attendant upon Indra and Kuvera, and distinguished for musical proficiency.
- Gāndharbba*, S. (गान्धर्व) Relating to a *Gandharbba*, as music, singing; a form of marriage formerly recognised as legal, depending solely upon the mutual consent of parties of the *Kshetriya*, or military order.
- GANDHU*, H. (گندھ) A branch of the Jāt tribe.
- GANDI*, Tel. (గంది) A breach in the bank of a tank made by the water, a channel cut in it to let out the water for irrigation: also a pass in the hills.

GANDRÚPIN, H. (گندروپین) A Hindu dancing-girl : (perhaps an abridgement of S. *Gandarbhā-rūpiṇī*).

GANGÁ, GUNGA, S. (गंगा) The river Ganges, the river Godaverī, any river. (The word occurs in all the dialects, but sometimes in composition with the final shortened or elided).

Gangála, H. (گنگاله) Lands subject to inundations of the Ganges.

Gangá-jal, Gunga-jul Ben. (गंगाजल) The water of the Ganges, sometimes applied to the water of any river reputed holy. A kind of oath, swearing by the Ganges water ; more correctly, *Gangá-jal-sapath*, oath by the Ganges water, or *Gangá-jal-sparśa*, touching the water of the Ganges, which forms part of the ceremony.

Gangá-jalá, Ben. (S. गंगाजली) Swearing by the water of the Ganges.

Gangá-jalíyá, Ben. (S. गंगाजलीया) A person who has administered, or who has taken an oath by the Ganges : used contemptuously.

Gangálábh, Ben. (S. गंगालाभ, from S. लाभ, obtaining) Being brought to the banks of the Ganges to die there. Committing a dead body to the river. Also *Gangáprápti*, (from S. प्राप्ति, obtaining) and *Gangáyátrá*, (from S. यात्रा, a going).

Gangáputra, or Gungapootr, S. H. (from S. पुत्र, a son) A tribe of inferior Bráhmans, who pretend to be a branch of the Kanoj Bráhmans, and who call themselves sons of Gangá, claiming a right to attend pilgrims and direct their ablutions at Benares, and other holy places on the banks of the Ganges. At Benares, where they are most numerous, they claim a hereditary right to the bank between high and low-water mark. Some follow agriculture.

Gangá-Rám, Thug. Ráma and Gangá, two divinities ; but, as used by the Thugs, a hint that danger is nigh.

Gangáságara, S. (from सागर, the ocean) The place where the Bhágirathī branch of the Ganges debouches into the Bay of Bengal.

Gangá-yamuná, commonly, Gunga-jumna, (from गंगा, and यमुना, the river Yamuná, vulgo Jumna) A mode of adjusting an account of borrowed money, interest paid to the creditor until the whole debt is discharged, and, on the other hand, interest allowed to the debtor on all the instalments he may pay.

Gang-barár, or -bar-ámad, H. (گنگبارار, or گنگبرآمد, from

P. برآمد, and آمد, or آید, bringing or coming) Alluvial land recovered from a river, especially from the Ganges.

Gangodaka, S. (from उदक, water) The water of the Ganges, or any holy river.

Gang-shikast, H. (from P. شکستن, to break) Encroachments of the Ganges, or any other river.

Gangtharí, also Gangátir, Mar. (गंगथरी, गंगातीर) The country along the banks of the Godaverī river. (From S. स्थली, a place, or तीर, a bank).

GÁNGÁNÁ, Tel. (గంగనా) By villages, settlement of revenue by villages ; the same as *Mauzanár* : (vernacular corruption of *gaon*, or *gráma*, repeated).

GANGUTÍA-BÁNDI, Uriya (ଗଙ୍ଗୁଡ଼ିଆବନ୍ଦି) An embankment, a dike.

GANIGE, Tel. (గనిగె) An oil-mill, one worked by oxen.

Ganigár, Karn. (గనిగార్) An oil-maker or vendor.

GANIME, Tel. (గనిమె) A ridge of earth dividing two fields.

GAÑITA, S. (गणित) Counted, computed ; computation, arithmetic.

Bija, or *Vija-gañita*, Algebra.

GANJ, GUNJ, corruptly, GUNJE, H. &c. (گنج) A mart, a market : in Bengal and Hindustan a village or town which is an emporium for grain and other necessities of life : in the designation of such a place the word is commonly compounded with some other word, not unfrequently English, as, *Islám-ganj*, *Captain-ganj*, *Revel-ganj*, &c. In Maráṭha the word also signifies a heap or pile of grain, a rick, a stack, &c.

Ganjí, Mar. (गंजी) A small stack.

Ganjíkhána, Mar. (P. خانه, a house) A yard with many stacks of hay, &c. : a lumber-room.

GÁNJA, or GÁNJHA, H. (گانبج) The hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa*), or, according to some authorities, a different species (*Cannabis indica*) : according to others, it is applicable to the plant only whilst young. In the north-west provinces the term also designates an intoxicating liquor, an infusion of the young flowers and leaves in water. In Bengal the same are dried and pounded, and then used in smoking. The intoxicating property depends in either case upon the resinous exudation of the plant adhering to the vegetable substance. See *Bhang*.

Gánjákhôr, Ben. (গাংজাখোর) A smoker of hemp, one addicted to its use.

Gánjandlá, H. (گانبج والا) A vendor of intoxicating preparations of hemp.

- GÁNJAR**, H. (گانجر) A kind of grass.
- GANJELI**, H. (گنجیلی) A kind of coarse sacking or canvas made from the fibres of the hemp plant.
- GANJÍFA**, H. &c. (P. گنجیفه, गंजीफा) Cards; the game, or the cards with which it is played. The pack consists of ninety-six cards, divided amongst eight suits.
- GÁNKAR**, or **GÁKAR**, H. (گانکر, गाकर) A kind of coarse bread, made from inferior grains or pulse, and imperfectly baked.
- GANNÁ**, **GUNNA**, H. (گنّا) Sugar-cane, a cane especially when ready for cutting.
- Ganháta**, H. (گنّاهتا) A man whose business it is to cut the cane into lengths of about six inches for feeding the mill.
- GANNEL**, H. (گنیل) A species of long grass used for thatching.
- GANNI**, commonly, **GUNNY**, H. (گنی) A name given to the coarse bags made of a sort of sacking from the fibres of the *Pát* (*Corchorus capsularis*): the word is a corruption of that first given to the *Pát* by Rumphius, *Gania*, which was no doubt the Maráṭha, or rather Sanskrit *Gona* or *Goni*, q. v.
- GANO**, Thug. A class of Thugs.
- GANOṬ**, Guz. (گنوت) Ground-rent of land let by proprietors to tenants or cultivators for the purpose of cultivating and improving it.
- Ganot-námun**, or **-náon**, Guz. (گنوتنامون) A lease of land given by the proprietor to cultivators, stating the extent, name, and site, as well as the amount of rent.
- Ganotío**, (گنوتیو) A tenant, a leaseholder.
- GÁNTH**, **GÁNTHÁ**, or **GÁNTHÍ**, H. (گانتھی, گانتھا, گانته, S. ग्रन्थि) A knot or tie; fig., an engagement. In the north-west it is applied to the refuse of straw, comprising the knotted parts of the stalk and ear-ends, which are formed in a separate pile on the threshing-floor: the *colder* of English agriculture.
- GANTHÁ**, H. (گنّھا) A fractional part, one twentieth of a *jarīb*, equal to three *gaz*. In Guz. the *Ganṭhá* (گنّھا) is a measure of eight feet in length.
- Gánṭhi-dár**, H. (گانتھی دار) An occupant of lands under a landlord at a fixed rent and by heritable tenure.
- Gánṭhi-jamá**, A. (گانتھی جمع) Hereditary under-tenancy of land at a fixed and permanent rent.
- Gánti**, or **Gáñit**, Ben. (গাণ্টি, গাণ্টি, S. ग्रन्थि) A knot, a tie, a parcel, a bale of goods.

- Ganṭhio**, Guz. (گنّھیو) A pickpocket, a swindler.
- Gánti-kátá**, Ben. (গাণ্টিকাটা) A cutpurse, a pickpocket: the natives usually tie their money up in a corner of their upper garment in a knot, whence the expression. Also, a plunderer or cutter open of packages.
- Gánti-chhárá**, Ben. (গাণ্টিছাড়া) Tying the bride and bridegroom together, as part of the marriage ceremony: a cloth, with fruit, &c., is placed upon their hands, and one end is fastened to the borders of the dress of the woman, the other to that of the man.
- GÁNTI**, Ben. (গাণ্টি) Insertion of an article among others.
- Gánti-jamá**, Ben. (গাণ্টিজমা) Including a small parcel of land in the general rent.
- GANTRI**, Ben. (S. गांठी) A car or cart drawn by oxen.
- GANTU**, Tel. Karn. (గంతు) Stock, capital, principal as opposed to interest: a debt.
- GANU**, Thug. One of the gang who on occasions shams sickness.
- GANUA**, Thug. Any fraud or trick of Thugs.
- GÁNUGA**, Tel. (గంనుగ) An oil or sugar press.
- GÁNw**, always pronounced, and sometimes written **GÁON**, H. (گانو, Mar. गांव) A village. A measure of distance, four *hos*, varying from four to nine miles. (The word is a vernacular corruption of *Grám*, q. v.; also see below *Gáon*.)
- Ganwár**, H. (گنوار, abbreviation of *Gáonwár*) Village, rude, rustic; a clown, a villager.
- GÁON**, corruptly, **GONG**, H., Mar. (गोंग, the same as **GÁNw**, or **गांव**, corruption of ग्राम) A village. See *Grám*.
- Gáonbat**, H. (گاؤنبت) A division of a *Táluk* into separate villages, or of the several additional or subordinate villages attached to the one originally assessed. See *Gátábandi*.
- Gáon-devatá**, Mar. (गांवदेवता) The village idol.
- Gáondhe**, or **Gáondhegaon**, Mar. (गांवढे, गांवढेगांव) A small village, a hamlet.
- Gáonganna**, Mar. (गांवगन्ना) By villages; distributively, as village assessments, &c.
- Gaonkar**, **Gaonhur**, Mar. (गांवकर) A villager: a *Súdra* appointed in a village where there are no Bráhmans to attend upon the village idol.
- Gáonhár**, Karn. (ಗಾಂಧರ) The head-man of a village (*Sonda*).
- Gáonkharch**, H. Mar. (گاؤنخرچ, गांवखर्च) Village charges. See *Grámakharch*.

- Gaonkusūn*, Mar. (गांवकुसूँ) The village wall or fence.
- Gaonnemnūh*, Mar. (गांवनेमनूह) Expenses of village establishments.
- Gaonṣion*, Mar. (गांवशींव) A general term for a village or villages.
- Gaonsai*, Mar. (गांवसई) Annual propitiation of the village *bhūts*, or goblins, by offerings of fruits and flowers.
- Gaonthan*, corruptly, *Gaoton*, Mar. (गांवठन, from स्थान, place) Site of a village, whether in ruins or still standing; also *Gaonthal* (from S. स्थल, soil).
- Gaontā*, H. (गाँता) Village expenses.
- Gaonti*, H. Mar. (गाँन्ती) Of or belonging to a village.
- Gaontiā*, H. (गाँन्ती) A small hamlet.
- Gaotihā*, H. (गाँतिका) The head manager of a village, equivalent to a *Muhaddam* elsewhere (Sohagpur). (The first term is an abbreviation of *Gāon* or *Grām*).
- Gum-gāon*, Mar. (गुमगांव, from P. गम, lost) A village, the site of which is unknown.
- GĀPAN*, Ben. (गोपन) Denial or concealment of facts, prevarication, self-contradiction.
- GAPSĀ*, *GUPSA*, H. (गप्सा) Hard soil, of a whitish appearance.
- GAR*, or *GARBHANG*, Thug. A share of spoil.
- GARĀ*, *GURĀ*, H. (गुरा) A large sheaf; except in the Dehli district, where it denotes a small one.
- Garābatāi*, H. (गुराबाती) Division of produce without threshing, by stacking the sheaves in proportionate shares. (Rohilkhand).
- GĀRA*, *GAṚUH*, H. (गुरा) Low land on which water does not lie long (Upper Doab).
- GĀRA*, H. (गुरा) A class of Mohammadan cultivators in Sahāranpur.
- GARĀDĀ*, Mar. (गराडा) A body (of troops, &c.) forming a cordon or investment.
- GARĀDĪ*, Mar. (गराडी) A cart-rut: the groove in which the wheel moves that bruises lime and prepares it for mortar.
- GARAGĀMAMU*, Tel. (గరగడము) Marks made with cowdung and water upon heaps of winnowed grain to prevent depredation.
- GARAGESANṆANELU*, Karn. (గరగిసంఘనీలు) A sort of rice grown in Mysore.
- GARAKANATTU*, Tel. (గరకనట్టు) A tough and deep-rooted grass, growing in some fields, and weeded only by ploughing.
- GĀRA-KATĀ-JARĪB*, Uriya (ଗାରକଟିଜରିବ) Measured by a rod, exact measurement.

- GARĀO*, H. (گاراو) An instrument for cutting *javār* stalks, &c., for fodder (Central and Lower Doab).
- GARĀPA*, Tel. (గరప) Stony, gravelly (as soil).
- Garapa-bhūmi*, Tel. (గరపభూమి, from S. भूमि, land) Sandy or gravelly soil.
- GĀRAPAGĀR*, or *-GĀRI*, or *-GĀRYĀ*, Mar. (गारपगार-री-या, from Mar. गार, a hailstone, and S. अपकार, who drives away) An individual supposed to have a power over hailstorms, and who is retained in some villages as part of the establishment, to prevent their injuring the crops.
- GARĀRI*, *GURAREE*, H. (گزارى) The block over which the rope of a well traverses.
- GARĀSĪ*, H. (گراسى) An implement for cutting *javār* stalks, thorn-bushes, &c.
- GARATA*, Karn. (గరతె, vernacular form of S. गृहस्थ, q. v.) A householder.
- GARĀWĀ*, Hindi (गरावा) A light and poor soil, in which the crops never come to perfection (Puraniya).
- GARBHA*, S. &c., vernacularly also, *GĀBH*, (गर्भ, गर्भ) The embryo, the fœtus; sometimes, but less accurately, the womb. In Bengal the term is also applied to the whole space covered by the Ganges when at its utmost extent in the height of the rainy season.
- Garbhādhāna*, S. (गर्भ, the womb, and आधान, holding) A ceremony performed on the first indications of pregnancy; one of the Sanskṛas, or essential rites of the Hindus.
- Garbha-grīha*, or *Garbha-sthala*, S. (from गर्भ, the womb, and गृह, a house, or स्थल, a place) The interior of a dwelling, the inner apartments, the sanctuary of a temple, the adytum in which the idol stands.
- Garbhaja*, S. (गर्भज) Born of the mother, a son, whether begotten illegitimately or of a wife by another father than the husband under special appointment, when the child is legitimate.
- GARDEZI*, H. (گردیزی) A class of Saiyids in Muzafferpur.
- GĀRDI*, (English *Guard*) Native soldiers disciplined after the European mode to act as guards: (an obsolete term.)
- GARDĪ*, *GURDEE*, Mar. (गर्दी) Dustiness, confusion, disorder, tumult, rout of an army, state of public dismay and distress.
- GARDORĀ*, H. (گاردورا) A small pit.
- GARERAN*, H. (گريرن) The receptacle for the sugar-cane before it is cut.

- GÁRE, Karn. (గారె) A plaster or mortar of chunam or burnt lime, used to coat the walls of apartments.
- Gárehár, Karn. (గారెహర) A plasterer.
- Vajragáre, Karn. (వజ్రగారె) A mixture of lime, plaster, and small stones, used for making floors: the *Khoa* of Bengal.
- GARG, H. (గర్గ, from the S. गर्गः, a celebrated Rishi, and founder of the Garga family) One of the sixteen subdivisions of the *Kanojia* Bráhmans.
- Gargbansi, H. (గర్గबन्सी) A tribe of Rájputs so called, chiefly in Gorakhpur and Azimgarh.
- GARGAWÁ, H. (గర్గావా) A grass growing in low ground during the rains, and sometimes injurious to the rice.
- GARH, GURH, H. (గర్హ) also GADHÍ, or GARHÍ, (گدھی, گدھی, गढ़ी) A fort, a hill fort, a mud fort, or one the walls of which are of very thick clay, strengthened by bastions. The word occurs also in this and other dialects with the cerebral unaspirated *ḍ*, as, *Gad*, *Gud*, (गड), but in either case the *ḍ* is pronounced much the same as *ṛ*. The word also occurs with an initial aspirate, *Ghar* or *Ghari*, but this is incorrect.
- GARHÁ, H. (گڑھا, गढ़ा) A pit, a cave, a ravine.
- GARHAI, H. (گڑھائی) A small pond.
- GARHÁL, Hindi (गरहाल) Land without moisture (Puraniya).
- GÁRHAPATYA, S. (गार्हपत्य) The sacred fire of the householder, (*Grihapati*), of which this is a regular derivative.
- GARHIBAND, GURHEEBUND, H. (گڑھی بند) Tenure of land in Bundelkhand, on payment of a quit-rent much below the usual amount, arising out of the successful resistance which the possessors of the Garhis, or forts, made to the Maráṭha government, who were compelled to reduce their demand to the lowest sum which the landholder would consent to pay. The holder of land on these reduced terms (Bundelkhand).
- GARÍ, GURÉE, Uriya (ଗରି, from Ben. गरि, a wave) Undulating ground.
- GÁRÍ, or GÁDÍ, H. &c. (گاری, گادی, गाड़ी) A carriage of any description, a carriage or a cart for the conveyance of persons: see *Gádí*.
- Gáribán, or Gá'ribán, H. &c. (گاریبان, گاریبان) A coachman, the driver of a coach or car.
- Gá'ri, Gálí, Guz. (गारि) A cart-load, a corn measure of thirty *maunds*.
- GÁRIÁ, or GÁPIÁ, Uriya (ଗାରିଆ) A small tank or reservoir of water.

- GARIM, (?) Tel. An apparatus for raising water from a well.
- GARIṢA, corruptly, GARCE, Tel. (గరిశ) GARAṢI, -ṢE, Karn. (గరిశి, -శి) A measure of grain equal to 400 *markáls*, or 185.2 cubic feet=9860 lb. avoirdupois. See *Markál*.
- GARJANTAIL, Ben. (గర్జనతెలు) Wood oil, an oil that exudes from incisions in the bark of several species of Diptero-carpus.
- GARJÁT, Uriya (ଗର୍ଜାତ) Estates in the hill country of Orissa.
- GARKHÁ, Thug. The neck.
- GARMATTU, Karn. (గర్మట్టు) Any kind of reed, grass, or corn.
- GARRI, GURREE, H. (گڑی) A haystack, a rick (Lower Doab). A large stack of wheat or barley, the produce of one field (Upper Doab). A large stack of *kharíf* produce (Rohilkhand).
- GARTHA, Thug. The dead body of a victim.
- GARUSU, GARASU, Karn. (గరుసు, గరసు) Gravel.
- Garusu-nela*, Karn. (గరుసునీల) A gravelly soil.
- GARUVU, Tel. (గరువు) Gravelly soil.
- GARWA, Mar. (गरवा) Ripening late; applied to particular grains which are slow of coming to maturity.
- GÁSA, Karn. (గాస, vernacular corruption of both S. *grása*, గ్రాస, and H. *ghása*, घास) Subsistence, salary, pay: forage for cattle.
- GASHT, H. (P. گشت) GAST, Mar. (गस्त) Tel. (గస్త) GASTI, Karn. (గస్త) Watch, patrol going the rounds, the boundaries of a division of a town or village, a division or ward of a town, that is, the range or beat of the patrol.
- Gashti*, *Gushtee*, H. (گشتی, from P. گشتن, to turn round) Presents to a revenue officer, on his making the tour of his district.
- Gasht-mahál*, H. (گشت مهال) A toll or transit duty levied in some Zamindaris upon boats passing.
- Gasht-salámi*, H. (گشت سلامی) A tax or fee levied by public officers under the native governments, when making either a revenue or judicial circuit.
- GÁṬA, H. (گات) Yoking bullocks together to tread out grain (Dehli). A plot or piece of land, a part of a village.
- Gatabandi*, *Gatabundee*, H. (گاتہ بندی) Division of a village by parcels or plots of land, some of which may be scattered among the fields of several other villages. Also termed *Gátewár* (گاتوار).
- GATA-AWAJI, Ben. (ଗତଅବଜୀ, from S. गत, gone, and A.

- ānaz*, عوض, exchange) Transfer of land or of revenue payment from one Ryot to another.
- GATA-KHÁMÁR, Ben. (गठथामार, from थामार, a threshing-floor) Lapse of a Ryot's holding into the possession of the Zamindar.
- GATHÁ, H. (گٹھا) The twentieth part of a *Jarīb*. Also *Ganthá*.
- Gathwánsi*, H. (گٹھوانسی) The twentieth part of a *Gathá*.
- GATHAUND, H. (گٹھوند) A pledge or deposit tied up in a bag.
- GATHBANDHAN, H. (گٹھبندھن, from *Gánth*, a knot) Tying a knot, especially tying the clothes of the bride and bridegroom together, as part of the marriage ceremony. See *Gántichhárá*.
- GATHI, H. (گٹھی) A pad put on the back of a beast of burthen.
- GATHIÁ, H. (گٹھیا) A pannier, a sack, a bundle.
- GATHONI, Thug. A knot in a turban, or any piece of cloth in which money or jewels may be concealed.
- GATHRÍ, GUTHREE, H. &c. (گٹھری, गठडी) A bag: money brought in payment of revenue in a bag (Benares). A bundle, a package, a parcel.
- GATKUL, or GATKULÍ, H., Mar., &c., corruptly, GHUTKOOL, (गतकुल, गतकुली, from S. गत, gone, and कुल, a family) Applied to property, lands, houses, &c., the proprietors of which are extinct; unclaimed inheritance; lands of a village uncultivated, or without owners, considered in some respects as village property, so that they may be disposed of, sold, or leased by the community, but when not so disposed of they were often granted in *Inám* by the Marátha government.
- Gathúl*, Mar. (गतकुल) An emigrated or extinct family.
- GATṬU, Tel. (గట్టు) A bank, an embankment, a dam or dyke.
- Gatṭu-túmu*, Tel. (గట్టుతుము) One twentieth part of the gross produce collected by Zamindars from each village for the repair of tanks and embankments.
- GATṬU, Karn. (గట్టు) A large trading town.
- GATWÁRA, GUTWÁRA, or, more correctly, GANTHWÁRA, H. (گنڈھوارا, گٹھوارا) A tribe of Játs in the Doab.
- GAŪ, GAO, also in the uninflected form, especially in compounds, GO, also GAĪ, or GÁY, S., but adopted in all the dialects, (गौ, गो, गाय) A cow, an ox, a bull.
- Gáucharáí*, *Gaochuraee*, (گاؤچارای) Grazing, grazing or pasture ground; a tax levied on pasture lands.
- Gaudivya*, Mar. (गौदिच्य) Form of oath, swearing while holding the tail of a cow.
- Gáukhána*, H. (گاؤخانہ) A cow stable or stalls.
- Gauhoṣ*, Mar. (गौकोश) A land measure, the distance at which the lowing of a cow may be heard.
- Gáuli*, *Gaolee*, (گاؤلی) A cowherd; a caste living by keeping cows and selling milk: different classes of them are known in the Dakhin, distinguished sufficiently by their appellations, as, *Ahír-Gáuli*, a branch of the Ahírs; *Konhani-Gáuli*, natives of the Konkan; and *Lingáyat-Gáuli*, followers of the Jangam sect.
- Gáushumári*, *Gaoshoomaree*, H. (گاوشماري) An enumeration or census of cattle, a tax upon cattle.
- GAUCHANÁ, GOUCHUNÁ, H. (گوچنا) Land sowed with wheat and chana.
- GAUD, pronounced GAUR, H. &c. (گور) S. GAUḌA, (गौड, गौड) The ancient name of Central Bengal, and that of the ruins of its former capital. A name applied to one of the two great divisions of the Bráhmans, or the Five *Gauras*, (see *Bráhmaṇa*); also to one of the five, the Bráhmans of Bengal proper, who are distinguished again as *Varendriya*, *Rárhíya*, *Sátshati*, and *Vaidika* Bráhmans: the two first from their being settled in the several portions of *Gaura*, called *Varendra* and *Rárh*; the third as descended from 700 Bráhmanical families who were settled in Bengal before the introduction of the families from Kanoj, who are said to have been fugitives from Orissa; the fourth from their knowledge of the Vedas. The *Gaur* Bráhmans were also classed by *Balál Sen*, a Raja of Bengal about the eleventh century, in three divisions: 1. *Kulinas*, from *kula*, a family, the most respectable members of the community; 2. *Srotriyas*, those who had passed through the established institutions, and had read part of the Vedas; and 3. *Vanśajas*, merely born Bráhmans, possessing neither respectability nor learning. There are other divisions of Bengal Bráhmans of a still inferior description, degraded by acting as priests for the mixed castes, or by some peculiarities of a fanciful and fabulous character. The term *Gaur* is also applied to other castes or tribes, as specified by Mr. Elliot.
- Gaur-Bráhmaṇ*, H. (گور برهمن) The Bráhmaṇ of the *Gaur* tribe or caste, one of the five *Gauras*, but located in the upper provinces throughout the Subah of Dehli to the hills. There are many subdivisions of these *Gaur* Bráhmans of Hindustan, who are apparently unknown in

Bengal, as, the *Ádh-Gaur*, *Kaithal-Gaur*, *Gújar-Gaur*, *Sidh-Gaur*, &c., amounting in all to forty-two.

Gaur-káyath, H. (گور کایت) One of the twelve divisions of the Káyastha tribe, or writer caste. Although properly of Bengal, many are found in the upper provinces, where they settled under the patronage of Násir-ud-din, son of Balban, about six centuries ago.

Gaur-Rájpút, H. (گور راجپوت) One of the thirty-six royal Rájput races whose origin is doubtful. They are numerous in the north-western provinces, divided into three principal branches:—the *Bhat-Gaur*, *Báhrman-Gaur*, and *Chamar-Gaur*; names derived, Mr. Elliot supposes, from some intercourse with Bháts, Bráhmans, and Chamárs.

Gaur-tagá, H. (گور تگا) An important tribe of Bráhmanical descent in the north-west of India, extending through a great part of Rohilkhand, the Upper Doab, and territory of Dehli. According to the fables current among them, they were originally invited from Bengal by Raja Janamejaya, king of Hastinapur, for the purpose of exterminating the Takshakas or snakes, in concert with the Raja. Mr. Elliot considers the *Takshakas* to have been Buddhist Scythians from the north, who invaded India about 500 years B. C. The *Tagas* are so termed, it is said, from the S. *tyága*, abandoning, as they abandoned their Bráhmanical character by accepting and cultivating the lands granted to them by Janamejaya.

Gaur-tháhur, H. (گور تھاکر) A tribe of Rájputs, settled in the Farakhabad district.

GAUD, GAUR, or GAUDA, also spelt GAVUDA, corruptly, GOWDA, and GOWDOO, Karn. (ಗೌಡ, గౌడు) The head man of a village in the Karnatic who superintends the cultivation and the collection of the revenue, corresponding with the *Pátíl* of the Maráṭha provinces: or one who farms the lands of a village, and lets them out to cultivators, in which case he corresponds with the Zamin-dar of Bengal.

Huttu-gára-gauḍa, Karn. (ಹುಟ್ಟು ಗಾರಗೌಡ) A head man, who is also a native of the village.

Phaṭṭe-gára-gauḍa, Karn. (ಫಟ್ಟೆ ಗಾರಗೌಡ) A head man, who is not a native of the village over which he presides.

Gauḍ-áya, Karn. (ಗೌಡ ಆಯ) Proportion of the crop formerly set apart for the head man, resumed by the Mysore government.

Gauḍa-mányam, Karn. The privilege land and fees of the head man of a village.

Gauḍa-mirás, Karn. The hereditary privilege land of the head of a village.

Gauḍa-terige, Karn. (ಗೌಡ ತರಿಗೆ) A fee formerly paid to the head man by the villagers, resumed by the government of Mysore.

GAUDA, or GAURA, corruptly, GOWRA, (?) The head man of certain castes—of the potter, the shepherd, and the weaver; also, in parts of the Sahyádrí hills, of the cultivator and cowherd caste. (From the locality of its use this should be a Maráṭha term, but it is not found in Molesworth).

GAUDALU, Karn. (ಗೌಡಲು) A caste or tribe in Mysore following agriculture as labourers, or sometimes small farmers under a lease from the landholder.

GAUHÁN, H. (گوهان) A village made over by its proprietors to any person, on a permanent revenue assessment, with all the privileges of a Zamindar (Eastern Oudh).

GAUHÁNÍ, H. (گوهانی, गौहानी) Lands situated close round a village, and commonly left for pasturage: also, the entire lands of the village, or the village itself.

GAULIGA, Karn. (ಗೌಲಿಗ) Name of a pastoral and migratory tribe in Mysore, who rear buffaloes, and sell their milk and ghee, and accompany camps; also, a seller of buttermilk.

GAUNA, S., Ben., &c. (गौण, from गुण, quality, property) Secondary, supplementary, special, or specific.

Gauṇa-mása, S. (from मास, a month) The lunar month, as reckoned from full moon to full moon.

Gauṇa-putra, S. (from पुत्र, a son) A subsidiary or representative son, one by adoption, &c., or any form except by birth.

GAUNḌÍ, Mar. (गौंडी) The name of a caste, or individual of it, by calling a mason or bricklayer.—Nagpore. Jenkins, 204. (It ought to be Maráṭha).

GAÜNI, Uriya (ଗଉଣି) A measure of rice in the husk, equal to twelve *sérs*. A basket used for measuring grain.

GAUNJÍ, Hindi (गौनजी) Fresh shoots of rice put forth after the crop has been cut and cleared.

GAURÁ, H. (گور) A tribe of Ahírs.

GAURÁHAR, H. (گوراهار) An obscure tribe of Rájputs on the borders of Badaon and Aligerh.

GAURO, corruptly, GOWRO, (?) A person employed to estimate the crop while standing.

GAU

- GAURŪA, H. (گورۃ) An inferior class of Rājputs in Agra and Mathura, and other districts west of the Jamunā.
- GAUTAM-RĀJPŪT, GOUTUM-RĀJPOOT, H. (گوتم راجپوت) A branch of the Chandravāṇsi, or lunar family; very numerous in the Lower Doab, and formerly very powerful.
- Gautamiān, H. (گوتمیان) A class of Rājputs in Azimgarh and Gorakhpur, offshoots of the preceding, but of a spurious breed.
- GAUYARĀ, or GAUYEND, Hindi, (गौयरा, गौयेंड) also written *Goyarā*, or *Goirā*, and *Goyend*, (गोयरा, गोयेंड) Land immediately next to a village.
- GAVADA, Karn. (ಗಾವಡ) A measure of distance, the largest, between eight and ten miles.
- GAVĀNKĀR, Tel. (గవంకర్) The head man of a village.
- GAVARĪGA, Karn. (ಗವರೀಗ) A basketmaker.
- GAVYA, Tel. (గవ్య) A kaunri shell, used as money.
- GAWĀH, H. (P. گواہ) A witness, an evidence.
- Gawāhān-chashm-dīdah*, H. P. (from چشم, the eye, and دیدہ, having seen) Eye-witnesses.
- Gawāhān-samāi*, H. P. (from A. سمع, hearing) Hearsay witnesses, persons speaking from what they have been told.
- Gawāhī*, H. P. (گواہی) Evidence, testimony.
- Gwāhī*, Mar. (ग्वाही) Evidence: a witness; in the latter also *Gwāhīdār*.
- GAWĀLĪ, Mar. (गवाळी) The caste of cowherds, or an individual of it.
- Gawalwādā*, Mar. (गवळवाडा) The part of a town or village inhabited by the caste of cowherds.
- GAWANDĪ, GAWANDYĀ, Mar. (गवंडी, गवंड्या) A bricklayer.
- GAWAT, or GAVAT, Mar. (गवत) Grass.
- Gawatkattāi*, Mar. (गवत, grass, and कटई, cutting) A cess formerly imposed on villages in lieu of grass for the government stables, or the grass so furnished; the wages of labourers employed in cutting grass for the public stables; grass-cutting in general.
- GAWHALĀ, Mar. (गह्वाळा, from गहू, wheat) Fitted for wheat (soil, &c.).
- Ganhāl*, or *Ganhālī*, Mar. (गह्वाळ, -की) Wheat grounds, fields, &c., suited for wheat crops.
- GAWĪ, Mar. (गवी) A combination among the villagers to reject the government terms of the assessment, or to resist any orders of a public officer.
- GAYĀL, Mar. (गयाळ) Neglected, left uncultivated, as land. Emigrated, as cultivators.

GAZ

- Gayālu*, Tel. (గయ్యల) Land unfit for cultivation.
- GAYĀL, also GAYĀRI, H. (گیال, گیارے, from *Gayā*, gone) Land of deceased shareholders unclaimed, or coming under the management of the *Māl-guzār* upon its being abandoned by the cultivator.
- GAYATRĪ, S. (गयत्री) A form of metre, and thence applied to a verse in the Vedas, which is held to be of peculiar sanctity, and is repeated inaudibly in the daily morning worship of the Brāhmins. The sense is, "We meditate on that excellent light of the divine sun: may he enlighten our minds!" *Tat savitur-varenyam bhargo devasya dhīmahi: dhīyo yo nah prachodayāt!*
- GAYĀWĀL, or GAYĀLĪ, corruptly, GYAL, H. (गयावाल, गयाली) GAYĀWĀL, Mar. (गयावळ) A Brāhman of a class or tribe which claims the privilege of conducting the ceremonies of the pilgrimage at Gayā, and receiving fees for the same. They also officiate as collectors and conductors of pilgrims to the city of Gayā.
- GĀYRA, or GAIRA, Mar. (from गाय, a cow) A cowherd.
- Gāyrān*, or *Gairān*, Mar. (गायराण) Open pasture-ground, a common; loosely applied to all lands unsuited for cultivation.
- GAZ, GUZ, vernacularly, GAJ, or GUJ, H. (P. گز) A measure of length, a yard. In the reign of Akbar there prevailed a great number of measures of this denomination, varying in length from 18 to 58 inches; to correct which disorder, they were all abrogated, and a standard *gaz* established in their stead, termed the *Ilāhī-gaz*. The actual value of this measure was made the subject of many inquiries and experiments upon the institution of the great revenue survey of the western provinces, when it was found to be the basis of all the records of land measurements in that part of India: as no standard had been preserved, a fixed object of comparison could not be procured, and the different reports and measurements made it vary from 29 to 35 inches, and as the majority of actual measures of land made it 33 inches, that was assumed as the fixed standard value, and it constitutes the basis of the survey measurements. In trade, a greater latitude prevails, and the cloth merchant, in particular, has a *gaz* of his own, equal to two *hāts*, or cubits, or an English yard.
- GAZAR, H. (P. گزر) A washerman by caste as well as occupation.
- Gāzar-mahāl*, H. A tax formerly levied on washermen in Bengal.

GÉDÁTA, Karn. (ಗೇದಾಟ) Ploughing or tillage.

Gédára, Karn. (ಗೇದಾರ) A ploughed field.

GEHUN, GEHOON, H. (P. گيهون) Wheat, which is extensively cultivated in the upper provinces. Several kinds, but resolvable in native opinion, into two families, red and white, are grown: there is also a beardless species similarly divisible.

GELI, Tel. (గెలి) A heap of salt.

GENJA, Ben. (ଜିଞ୍ଜା) The tops of hemp, used to make an intoxicating beverage. See *Gánja*.

GENTOO, (derived from the Portuguese *Gentio*, a Gentile or heathen,) A Hindu, a native of India.

GÉNU, Karn. (ಗೇನು) A span from the top of the thumb to that of the little finger.

GERU, H. (گیرو) Soil of a red colour, red ochre, or ochreous clay.

Gerámáti, Hindi (गेरामाटी) Loam of fine clay.

GERWÁ, Mar. (गेरवा, from گيرو, red clay) Blight, turning the crop of a brickdust red colour. (The word appears to be the same as the Hindustani *Girvi*, q. v., which is applied in the north-west provinces to the insect causing the disease or blight).

GÉSTA, Karn. (ಗೇಸ್ಟ, from *Grihastha*) A householder.

GHABÁR, Mar. (ঘাডা) A lucky conjunction of the planets.

Ghabármáp, Mar. (ঘাডামাপ) A weight or measure rather in excess of the market one.

GHABN-I-FÁHISH, A. (غبن فاحش) Shamefully fraudulent; applied, in Mohamman law especially, to the sale of property for a price grossly inadequate to its value; also termed *Nuḡsán-i-fáhish*. (From غبن, fraud, or نقصان, loss, and فاحش, shameful).

GHADÍ, or GHARÍ, Mar. (घाडी) A Súdra attendant in a village temple.

GHADSÍ, or GHARSÍ, or GHURSEE, incorrectly, GURSEE, Mar. (घडसी) A caste, or person belonging to it, by calling vagrant or village pipers and drummers. They are said to be descended from the aboriginal inhabitants of the great forest of the south, the Dandakáraya.

GHADÍR, A. (غدير) A festival observed by the Shias of India on the 18th of Zilhaja, when three images of dough filled with honey are made to represent Abu-bakr, Omar, and Othman, which are stuck with knives, and the honey is sipped, as typical of the blood of the usurping khalifs. The festival is named from *ghadir*, a pool; Mohammad, it is said, having declared Áli his successor at a place

called Ghadí-r-khúm, a watering-place for caravans half way between Makka and Medina.

GHAJEJA, (?) Guz. The village barber and barber-surgeon.

GHÁFIL, H. (A. غافل) Careless, negligent.

Ghaflat, H. (A. غفلت) Carelessness, negligence, inattention.

GHAÍ, or GHYE, H. (گهئي) Ground cleaned and raised, on which to raise a stack of straw, or pile of grain.

GHAIB, vernacularly GAIB, (the aspirate being rejected and *g* substituted for the A. *gh*.) H. (A. غيب, गैब) Hidden, concealed, missing, lost.

Ghaibat, or *Gaibatu*, Tel. (గైబత్) Lost, missing; extra (as collections); distant (as an outstation).

Ghaibat-i-munkaṭāḡ, A. (غيبت منقطع) In Mohamman law, remote distance. The absence of a husband at such a distance as renders the acts of his wife, with regard to his property, valid.

GHAINS, Thug. Uproar, confusion.

GHAIR, when adopted in the Hindu dialects, GAIR or GAR, H. (A. غير) GAIRAH, Hindi (गैरह) Mar. (गैर) Tel. (గైర) Ben. (ଗର) Guz. (گير) Different, other, without; used as a particle to imply the absence or want of a thing.

Gar-ábád, Ben. (ଗରାବାଦ) Devoid of cultivation; land cultivable, but neglected.

Gairádá, Tel. (గైరాదా) Uncultivated, waste.

Gairádásthālamu, Tel. (గైరాదాస్థలము) Waste land.

Ghair-band-o-bast, H. (غیر بند و بست) Unsettled; applied to lands not included in the revenue assessment.

Gair-dasta, or *-dastí*, Mar. (गैरदस्त, -दस्ती) Exempt from government imposts (fields, &c.).

Ghair-házir, H. (غیرحاضر) *Gair-hájir*, Mar. (गैरहाजिर) Absent, not in attendance.

Ghair-házirí, H. *Gair-hájirí*, Mar. Absence, being away especially when called for, as in court.

Garjabd, Ben. (ଗରଜାବଦ, for A. غيرضبط, *ghair-zabt*) Omitted, excepted; applied to lands in Sylhet not included in any measurement, and consequently unassessed.

Ghair-jamá, H. (غيرجمع) Not paying revenue, rent-free.

Gairhí-kharch, Hindi (गैरहीखर्च) Expenses of various kinds incurred by a village, or on account of establishments and collections.

Ghair-habúl, H. (غیرقبول) *Gar-habúl*, Ben. (ଗରକବୁଲ) Denying, not admitting or confessing, not agreeing to.

Gair-kharch, Mar. (गैरखर्च) Extra or miscellaneous expenses.

- Ghair-khirdāj*, H. (غیرخراج) Not paying tribute or revenue, rent-free lands, &c.
- Ghair-mahdi*, H. (غیرمہدی) A sect of Mohammadans who deny the re-appearance of the 12th *Imam*, or the *Imam Mahdi*.
- Gair-marang*, Hindi (गैरमरंग) Low river lands based on sand, and unable to support vegetation in the dry months (*Puraniya*).
- Ghair-manhūla*, H. (غیرمنقولہ) Immoveable or real property, property other than personal; (*mankūl*).
- Ghair-mashrūt*, H. (غیرمشروط) Unconditional; applied to grants of land, &c., without any stipulations of service, or the like, being attached to them.
- Ghair-maurūsi*, H. (غیرموروثی) Not holding by hereditary descent; a tenant or farmer; not inherited; acquired.
- Ghair-mazrūā*, H. (A. غیرمزرعہ) Uncultivated land.
- Ghair-māzūn*, A. (غیرمأذن) An absolute slave, one not allowed to do any work on his own account (*Moham-madan law*).
- Ghair-mumkin*, H. (A. غیرممکن) Barren, waste; land not capable of cultivation: (from *ghair*, not, and *mumkin*, possible).
- Ghair-mustabīn*, A. (غیرمستبیین) A totally irregular and invalid deed (*Mohammadan law*).
- Gair-panchāhi*, (?) Lands formerly held in *Cuttack*, which were exempt from any taxes but those specified in the deed of grant.
- Ghair-sāl*, H. (A. غیرسال) Of a different year; applied to coins or currency, implying also their being base or adulterated.
- Ghair-sanadi*, corruptly, *Ghir-sundee*, H. (غیرسندی) Extra, extraordinary, contingent, not included in the *sanad* or grant.
- Ghair-sarsari*, H. (غیرسرسری) Regular or legal proceedings.
- Ghair-silsila*, H. (A. غیرسلسلہ) Irregular, summary; applied to judicial proceedings.
- Ghair-vehenni*, or, *-valāni*, corruptly, *Guire-vehenny*, or *-valauny*, (?) Resumption of an allowance of land given up to the *Ryots*, being the tenth of a *bigha*.—*Gl. 5th Rep.* (The first word is no doubt intended for *ghair*, the others must be blunders).
- Gair-wāhā*, Mar. (गैरवाका) Misrepresentation, a false statement.
- GHĀIT*, Ben. (घाई) Fault, crime, misdemeanor.
- GHĀLI-PATTUTA*, Tel. (ఘాలిపత్తుత) Winnowing.

- GHĀLLA*, H. (A. غلہ) Grain, corn; it is sometimes used to denote money.
- Ghalla-farosh*, H. A corn or grain seller.
- Ghalla-miṣlat*, A. (غله مثله) The proportion of the produce of the labour of a licensed slave which has been reserved for the master.
- GHAMETA*, (?) A subdivision of the *Kurmi* tribe in *Bahar*.
- GHAMUS*, A. (غموس) Mysterious: in law, Perjury.
- GHANA*, Ben. (घन) Struck, as a rupee; but applied only to rupees of native coinage.
- GHANA*, Mar. (घण) A sledge-hammer.
- GHANĀ*, *GHUNA*, H. (گھنا) A preserve for game.
- GHĀNĀ*, *GHĀNI*, H. (گھانی, گھانا) A sugar-cane press. Mar. (घाणा) An oil-mill: (see the next).
- GHĀNĀ*, *GHĀNĪ*, Mar. (घाणा, घाणी) The quantity of material put into a mill at once, or of cane into the sugar-mill, rice into the mortar, or of any thing to be pounded or triturated into the triturating machine. A heap of grain which, at the *Mahara Sankrāntī*, or sun's entrance into *Capricorn*, the mistress of a house places on a mortar to be given to a *Brāhman*.
- GHĀNCHI*, Guz. (غانی) An oil maker, an oil dealer, one who expresses it or sells it.
- GHĀNCHO*, Guz. (غانی) A man of a caste whose occupation is mat-making.
- GHAND*, H. (گھند) A branch of the *Jāt* tribe.
- GHANGHAS*, H. (گھنگھس) A branch of the *Jāt* tribe.
- GHĀNI*, Ben. (घानि) An oil mill.
- Ghāni-gāchh*, Ben. (घानिगाछ) The hollow trunk of a tree forming part of an oil mill which receives the seed, and having a hole through which the oil issues.
- GHĀNI*, A. (غنی) A rich person: in law, one not poor enough to be entitled to alms.
- GHANTĀ*, S. &c., in some dialects, *GANTĀ*, (घंटा) A bell, a plate of metal on which the hours are struck; an hour.
- GHAR*, *GHUR*, H., Ben., Mar., &c. (گھر, घर, घर) A house, a dwelling, a habitation: a family, the people of the house.
- Gharbaitā*, Mar. (घरबैठा) Whilst staying at home; said of work or business done at home; without employment or service abroad.
- Ghar-bandī*, H. &c. (گھر بندی) A slave born in the house.
- Gharbār*, H. (گھربار) Household concerns.
- Gharbāri*, H. (گھرباری) A householder, the head of a house.
- Ghar-bārī*, Mar. (घरबाडी) Rent of houses without owners,

levied in some towns by the former government. Uriya, (ଘରଘାଘ) A dwelling-house. See *Gharwári*.
Ghar-bhādā, or *-bhārā*, H. (گھربھاد) *Ghar-bhāden*, Mar. (घरभोडे) House-rent.
Ghar-bharāṇī, Mar. (घरभरणी) Ceremonies observed on taking possession of a new house, house-warming.
Ghar-chār, or *Gharāchār*, Mar. (घरचार, घराचार) The rules or customs of a household or family.
Ghar-dār, Mar. (घरदार) A family, a household.
Ghar-deṇe, Mar. (घरदेणे) House tax.
Ghar-dwārī, corruptly, *Ghur-denary*, H. (گھردواری) House tax: also an illegal cess upon shopkeepers and householders.
Gharganṭhī, Mar. (घरगणती) Enumeration of houses in a town or village.
Ghar-jamā, (?) corruptly, *Ghur-jumma*, Mar. (घरजमा) House tax.
Ghar-jāmaī, Mar. (घरजावई) One who with his wife lives in the house of his father-in-law, and manages his affairs.
Gharharī, Mar. (घरकारी) The master of a house, the head of the family.
Gharpatṭī, Mar. (घरपट्टी) House tax; levy or collection per house, from which Brāhman village officers were exempted.
Gharsabīl, H. (گھرسبیل) Advances to peasants to enable them to build their cottages.
Gharsārā, Mar. (घरसारा) House tax.
Gharṭī, or *Gharṭīs*, Mar. (घरटी, घरटीस) Relating to each house severally, per house, as contributions, charges, taxes, &c.
Gharṭip, Mar. (घरटीप) The numbering of the houses in a village or town; the list so taken.
Gharwaṇ, Mar. (घरवण) House tax.
Gharwārī, Mar. (घरवाडी) An inclosure in which is a dwelling-house. See *Gharbārī*.
GHĀR, GHĀR, H. (غار, or غار, from H. گھر, S. गह्व, a cavity) Clay soil in low situations where rain lies for a long time; land that has been worn away by running water; a subdivision of Matīār soil; a name given in the north-west provinces to strips of land lying along the banks of the Jamna, or, in the Agra districts, to the tract intermediate between that and the more northern portion.
GHĀR, H. (غار) A cave, a pit, a ravine.
GHARĀ, H. (گھرا, S. घट) An earthen water-pot or jar.
GHARA, Uriya (ଘର) A column (in a book or account).

GHARĀB, commonly GRAB, A. (غراب) GURĀB, Mar. (गुराब) A vessel of a peculiar build used on the Malabar coast and in the Arabian gulf.
GHARĀMĪ, Ben. (घरामी, from घर, a house) A man whose business it is to construct the mat houses of the poorer natives, or roof them with thatch. A thatcher.
GHARĀNĪ, Mar. (घडणी) Document kept by the *Kulkarni* in account with the several families of a village.
GHARAR, H. (گھرار) The dry *Moth* plant, given as fodder to cattle.
GHAREṆE, Guz. (घरेणे) Mortgaged, pledged.
Ghareṇān-khat, Guz. (घरेणाखत) A mortgage-bond, a written acknowledgment of money borrowed, or property mortgaged or pledged.
Ghareṇā, incorrectly, *Gerania*, Guz. (घरेणीया) Lands held in mortgage or pledge.
Ghareṇā-nakarā, Guz. (घरेणीयागकरीया) Private lands in mortgage.
Ghareṇā-salāmā, Guz. (घरेणीयासलामीया) Mortgaged lands paying a quit-rent.
GHARĪ, GHUREE, inaccurately, GHURREE, H. (گھری) GHARĪ or GHATĪ, Ben. (घडी, गट्टी) GHARĪ and GHATĪ, Mar. (घडी, घटी) GHADĪ or GHALIGE, Karn. (ಘಡ, ಘಟನೆ) GHATĪKA, Tel. (ఘటిక) A measure of time, a term of twenty-four minutes, being one sixtieth part of a day and night: in common use it has also come to signify an English hour. Any instrument for computing and announcing time; originally the Hindu clepsydra and the brass plate or gong on which the hours were struck, but latterly the English watch or clock. The term, in its signification of an hour of twenty-four minutes, was applied also, in the Delhi district, to one mode of distributing the assessment of a village: each cultivator being charged one sixtieth of the whole for each *gharī* in the day during which he had drawn water for the irrigation of his lands from the royal canal. It also denotes the subdivision of a village in the Dehli district, as, *Khandigaon*, which is divided into 144 *langris*, and each *langrī* into eight *gharīs*. The vernacular terms are derived from the S., in which *ghatī* is the timepiece, and *ghatīhā* the hour which it marks; but in use both meanings are commonly attached to the same word.
Gharīd, H. &c. (گھریال) *Gharyal*, Mar. (घयाल) The plate or gong on which the hours are struck with a wooden mallet.

- Gharialā*, or *Gharialā*, H. &c. (گھریالی, گھریالا) *Gharyāl-chī*, Mar. (घगालची) The gong striker, the bellman.
- GHĀRĪ, GHĀDĪ, Mar. (घाडी) A Śūdra attendant on a temple, corresponding with a *Gurav*.
- GHARĪB, H. (أ. غريب) Strange, foreign; poor, distressed, helpless.
- Gharib-parwar*, or *Gharib-nawāz*, H. (from P. پرور, who protects, or نواز, who is kind to) Cherisher of the poor; an expression commonly addressed to a superior, or to a European functionary, by natives of inferior rank, especially if supplicants or suitors.
- GHĀRIM, A. (أ. غارم) A debtor, so helpless as to be a proper object of *zikāt* or alms.
- GHARKI, GHURKEE, H. (أ. غرقى) Overflowed, inundated.
- GHARPHĀNT, also written GURPHANT, (?) H. (گھریہانت) An arrangement made by the manager of an estate, or by the shareholders themselves, for the payment of the government revenue by each village, when more than one is included in the lease (*Kamaon*).
- GHARSĪ, Mar. (घडसी) A man of a particular caste, or the caste itself: the members are musicians and singers.
- GHARSU BHŪMI, (?) Tel. A strong red soil (*Warangal*).
- GHARTĀ, or GHARTĪ, Mar. (घरटा, घरटी) A large hand-mill.
- Ghartī-bhar-sārā*, Mar. (?) A tax formerly levied by the Maratha government on millstones.
- Ghartī-khoṭī*, Mar. (घरटीखोटी) A contract or farm of the exclusive privilege of grinding corn.
- GHARWĀ, Hindi (घडवा) Gleanings from the threshing-floor fallen amidst rubbish and dirt, the perquisite of the lowest castes.
- GHAS, Mar. (घस) Loss in trade, loss in drying, leakage, &c.
- GHĀS, H. B. (گھاس, घास) GHĀNS, Dakh. (گھانس) also either GHĀS, or GHĀNS, Mar. (घास, घांस) Grass, meadow grass, hay, forage. In Mar. it also implies a mouthful, or a quantity equivalent, (more correctly, *Grās*, q. v.); also the quantity of grain put into a mill at once, and the grain which falls into the hollow and remains unground.
- Ghās-berā-mahāl*, Ben. (घासबेड़ामहान) Land inclosed or set apart for pasturage, meadow lands.
- Ghās-dāṇā*, Mar. (घासदाणा) A military contribution; grass and grain for the horses, or a contribution in lieu of it.
- Ghās-gahāniya*, Mar. (?) corruptly, *Ghās-grenia*, A mortgage with possession, under which the produce of the land is taken instead of interest. See *Gahān*.

- Ghasiārā*, H. (گھسیارا) A grass-cutter. See *Ghās-kātā*, *Ghās-kar*, -*kur*, Ben. (घासकर) A tax on grass or forage.
- Ghās-hāṭh*, corruptly, *Gras-kut*, H., Ben. (گھاسکاتا, घासकाटा) A man whose business it is to cut fresh grass daily for the horses of his employer.
- Ghās-hātānī*, corruptly, *Ghās-huttanee*, Mar. (घासकाटणी) Cutting grass, a fee or tax for cutting grass on government land.
- Ghāsud-bhūmi*, Uriya (ଘାସୁଦଭୂମି) Pasture land.
- GHASB or GHAZAB, GHUSB, GHUZZ, A. (غصب, غصب) Violence, oppression, seizing any thing by force. In Mohammadan law, forcible or unauthorised possession and use of property belonging to another.
- GHĀṬ, corruptly, GHAUT, or GAUT, H. (گھاٹ) Ben. (घाट) Mar. (घाट, from the S. घट) which the Tel. and Karn. adhere to (ఘట్టము, ఘట్టు, ఘట్ట) A landing-place, steps on the bank of a river, a quay, a wharf where customs are commonly levied. A pass through the mountains: the mountains themselves, especially applied to the eastern and western ranges of the south of India; or, in the Maratha country, to the *Sahyādrī* range, and to the *Des*, or tract above.
- Ghātānī*, H. (گھاٹانی) A toll levied on crossing rivers or hill passes.
- Ghāt-bārī*, H. (گھاٹباری) Lands attached to a ferry. Duty or toll levied at landing-places upon the boats that come to at them.
- Ghāt-bandī*, Mar. (घाटबन्दी) Blocking up a pass over a hill. Toll or tax levied on passengers for keeping a pass or landing-place in repair.
- Ghāṭī*, or *Ghāṭiā*, Uriya, A watchman, a police or revenue officer, especially one in charge of passes or landing-places. Mar. (घाटी) Of or belonging to the country above the *Sahyādrī* range (products): when the people are meant, the term is *Ghātīnāl* (घाटवन).
- Ghāṭiyā*, *Ghāṭyā*, H. &c. (گھاٹیا, घाटिया, घाट्या) A Brāhman who attends where pilgrims bathe, as at Benares, to take care of their clothes, and supply sandal, flowers, &c., for certain fees, which he exacts as a right, denouncing imprecations on any who resist his exactions: these people sometimes repair to a distance to escort pilgrims to their places of ablution.
- Ghātmanjhi*, H., Ben. (گھاٹمانجھی) A ferryman; applied also to a man who regulates the hire of boats, supplies

boats, provides crews, and generally superintends, more by usurpation than by authority, the details of a landing-place on the river.

Ghátmará, H., Ben. (گھاتمارا) Smuggling; a smuggler, one who evades the tolls at landing-places.

Ghátpándyá, Mar. (घाटपांझा) An officer presiding over landing-places.

Ghát-rahvāl, Mar. (घाटखवाली) A guard at a pass in the hills.

Ghatti, Ben. (घट्टी) A private wharf or steps to the river.

Ghattighoshaná, Ben. (घट्टीघोषना) Proclaiming news, making any thing public.

Ghát-thihádár, H. (گھات تھیکادار) The farmer or contractor for a ferry.

Ghátvāl, or *Ghátvālā*, H. (گھاتوالا) A ferryman, a person in charge of a landing-place, or a mountain pass. A member of a class of landholders in Birbhúm, holding lands under a peculiar tenure: (see the next). It is also read with the short vowel, *Ghátvār* or *Ghátvāl*.

Ghátvālī, *Ghátvālī-mahāl*, or *Ghátvālī-zamín*, H. (from محال, places, or زمین, land) Lands granted either rent-free or at a low rate of assessment to public ferrymen, or to officers guarding passes in the hills. In Birbhúm the lands were granted at a fixed rate of assessment in perpetuity to the holders and their descendants, as long as the revenue is paid, although apparently no longer connected with the performance of any particular duty.—Reg. xxix. 1814.

Ghatvan, (?) Ben. A man of a low caste, frequently a predial slave, in Ramgarh.

GHAṬ, *GHUṬ*, H., Ben., &c. (گھٹ, from the S. *GHAṬA*, घट) A water-pot or jar, representing, on some occasions, the goddess Durgá.

Ghatapújá, S. (घटपूजा) Worship of the water-jar as Durgá. See *Ghatasthápāna*.

Ghāṭasphoṭa, Mar. (घटस्फोट, from the S. *Sphoṭa*, a breaking) Ceremony of the ejection of a person from his caste, or of the repudiation of a wife; typically expressed by the actual breaking of a pitcher on the occasion.

Ghātasthápāna, S. (from स्थापन, placing) The ceremony of placing a water pot as a type or receptacle of Durgá, who, after certain invocations, is supposed to be present in it, and to receive the worship addressed to her. It is one of the essential ceremonies of the Durgá-Pújá.

GHAṬ, *GHAṬI*, or *GHAṬÍ*, H. (گھٹ, گھٹی, from the v.

گھٹنا, to abate) Deficiency, decrease, lightness in weight, fall in price or value.

GHÁT, H., Ben. (گھات, घात) A blow, a wound, striking, killing; what is struck or hurt.

Ghátaka, H., Ben. (گھاتک, घातक) A murderer, one who wounds or kills.

Ghāta-chandra, *Ghāta-tithi*, Mar. (from चंद्र, the moon, or तिथी, a lunar day) An inauspicious day.

GHAṬĀ, Ben. (घटा) A crowd, a procession.

GHAṬĀKA, Ben., Mar. (घटक) A person who negotiates marriages between families, especially in Bengal; also, a manager, or leading man in general.

GHAṬÍ, Ben. (घटी) A clock. The native clock is a brass plate, or *gang*, on which the hour is struck with a wooden mallet. See *Gharí*.

Ghāṭiká, Ben. (S. घटिका) *Ghataká*, Mar. (घटका) An hour, properly of 24 minutes: the little metal vessel, by the sinking of which in water the hour is measured. See *Gharí*.

GHÁYÍ, or *GHÁÍ*, Tel. (ఘాయీ) An embankment to confine water, a reservoir.

GHÁZI, A. (غازی) A champion, a hero; especially one who fights against infidels.

Ghāzi-mián, H. (غازی میاں) A saint held in high repute in Hindustan, in whose honour an annual festival is celebrated in most large towns, but particularly at Barech, in the month of Jeth. It is commonly called the Shádi, or marriage of the saint, in allusion, according to one tradition, to his having suffered martyrdom on the eve of his nuptials. The origin of the festival, which is equally popular with Hindus and Mohammadans, is, however, doubtful, and much uncertainty prevails regarding the person of the saint. The most particular accounts make him a nephew of Mahmud of Ghazni, born at Ajmer, and killed in battle with the Hindus at Barech, after Mahmud's death.

GHEGARÁ, or *GHEGHARÁ*, *GHEGURA*, *GHEGHURA*, H. (گھگھرا, گھگھرا) The unripe pod of gram. The unripe bole of cotton before it bursts.

GHELÁUNÍ, H. (گھیلانی) An addition to an article sold in favour of the purchaser. An additional per centage of an article counted, as, 110 *bambus*, or 120 *mangoes*, rated as 100 only.

GHENAI, Thug. Fetters.

GHENEDENE, Mar. (घेनेदेने, from घेने, to take, and देने, to

GHE

- give) Borrowing and lending, dealing with, traffic, mercantile intercourse.
- Ghetádetá*, Mar. (चेतादेता) A regular customer, one who punctually pays what he owes.
- Ghetádetán*, Mar. (चेतादेतां) On the conclusion of a bargain.
- Ghepodepo*, Mar. (चेपोदेपो) Money lending without interest, unprofitable or troublesome lending and taking back.
- Ghemádevá*, or *-vá*, Mar. (चेवादेवा) Traffic, dealing with, borrowing and lending, &c.
- GHENTÍ, H. (گہینتی) The unripe pod of gram and other kinds of pulse.
- GHER, or GHERÁ, H. &c. (گہیر, from *Ghera*, to surround) Enclosing, surrounding; an enclosure, a fence, a bound-hedge.
- GHETUÁ, (?) H. A mortgagee holding land in possession as security, and in payment of the interest. See *Giro*.
- GHEWÁRÍ, Mar. (चेवारी) A retail dealer, a huckster; in some places limited to one who buys and retails garden produce.
- GHÍ, GHEE, H. &c. (گھی, from S. घृत) Ben. GHÍ, (घि) GHÍ, Mar. (घी) Clarified or oiled butter; butter boiled and then set to cool, when it remains in a semi-liquid or oily state, and is used in cooking, or is drunk by the natives: (the primitive GHRITA is also current in most dialects).
- Ghí-guttá*, corruptly, *Gheecottah*, or *Gheegootah*, Mar. (घीगुत्ता) The exclusive right of the renter of a village to the buying and selling of *ghí* in retail.
- GHISÁRÍ, Mar. (घिसाडी) A low caste, or individual of it, whose occupation is manufacturing common iron utensils.
- GHOÍLA, Thug. Copper coin, pice.
- GHOÍ, Ben. (घौल) Butter milk.
- GHOÍ, Mar. (घोळ) A ring, with bits of iron attached to it, at the end of a staff, to make a noise with to frighten reptiles, birds, &c.
- GHONTÁ, or GHOTÁ, Mar. (घोटा, घोटा) An intoxicating potion, an infusion of the leaves of the hemp.
- GHONGHÍ, H. (گھونگھی) Tying the end of a blanket in a knot, and placing it on the head, so as to keep off rain. Wrapping oneself up in a blanket.
- GHORÁ, H. &c. (S. گھورا, घोडा) A horse.
- Ghoravira*, (?) (from *Ghoda*, or *Ghōra*, a horse) A tax paid by Rájput tribes to their chiefs in commutation of a gift of a horse.

GHU

- Ghorcharha*, H. (from *Ghōra* and *charhná*, چارہنا, to mount) *Ghoráchara*, Ben. (ঘোড়াচরা) A rider, a horseman: a subdivision of the Kurmi or Kumbi tribe, which is extensively spread throughout India, and follows principally agricultural occupations.
- Ghore-khád*, Mar. (घोडेखाद) Grazing or pasturing of horses.
- Ghore-ráút*, *Ghore-svár*, Mar. (घोडेरान्त, घोडेस्वार) A trooper, a horse-soldier.
- Ghorevát*, Mar. (घोडेवाट) A horse-path; especially a practicable path for horses over hilly ground.
- GHOSH, corruptly, GHOSE, Ben. (ঘোষ, from S. घृष, to cry) The name of a division of the writer caste, and commonly used as their family name, as, *Chandra-ghose*: also the name of a tribe of herdsmen in Bengal. A station of cowherds.
- Ghoshaná*, Ben. (S. ঘোষনা) A proclamation.
- Ghosi*, *Ghosee*, H. (S. گھوسی) A herdsman, a milkman: also, in the north-west provinces, a class of milkmen, who, although said to be descended from the Ahírs, are now mostly Mohammadans.
- GHOTAKHOR, Hindi (घोटखोर, from घोट, a gulp, and P. खोर, who swallows) A diver: in some villages in the western Maráṭha states a diver forms one of the servants, and is employed in recovering articles dropped in tanks and wells.
- GHOTÍ, H. (گھوٹی) Land which has been under a rice crop.
- GHUGRÍ, Mar. (घुगरी) Grain boiled in the husk. Grain presented to the head of the village, or the government officers, on the ripening of the crop: a cess formerly imposed in its stead.
- GHULÁM, in some dialects, GULÁM, corrupted in pronouncing to GULÁP and GULÁB, H. (A. غلام) GULÁMU, Tel. (గులాము) A youth, a servant, a slave.
- GHÚMÁO, GHOOMÁO, H. (گھومار, lit., a turning round, from گھمنا, to turn round) As much land as can be ploughed in one day by a pair of bullocks.
- GHUN, GHON, H. (گھن) A weevil destructive of wood and grain.
- GHUNDÍ, H. (گھندی) A herb that grows in rice fields after the crop is cut: camels are fond of it, and it is used in medicine.
- GHUNGCHI, H. (گھنچی) The seed of the *Abrus precatorius*; especially as a standard measure of weight: more usually *Gunja*, q. v.
- GHÚNGÍ, GHONGGEE, H. (گھونگی) An insect destructive of growing gram; also *Gindar*.

GHU

- GHUNGRÚ, H. &c. (گھنگرو, घुंगरू) Small bells fastened round the ankles or wrists of women, sometimes worn on the toes, especially of dancing girls.
- GHÚNT, GHOONT, H. (گھونت) Rent from lands granted as endowments of religious establishments (Kamaon).
- GHÚR, GHOOR, H. (گھور, घूर) The soil of the sandy ridge east of Muzaffarnagar.
- GHÚRA, H. (گھورا) Soil, manure.
- GHURÁB, Mar. (घुराब, غراب) A kind of vessel, a sloop with long projecting bows, used on the Malabar coast.
- GHURAT, GHOORUT, H. (گھرت) Cattle pens (Eastern Oudh).
- GHÚR-BARÁR, GHOOR-BURAR, H. (گھوربرار) Dues levied on every sharer and under-tenant, in proportion to the expenses of the village for the year: from H. GHÚRÁ, a dunghill or sweepings, all miscellaneous charges being heaped together (Bundelkhand).
- GHURRAH, or GHURRAT, incorrectly, GHORRA, A. (غرة) A fine of 500 *dirms*, being the value of a male or female slave of that price, to whom also the term is applied (Mohammadan law).
- GHURRAT, H. (A. غرة, whiteness, &c.) The first day of the moon's age.
- GHÚS, H. (گھوس) GHUSH, Ben. (घूष) A bribe.
- GHUSL, H. &c. (غسل) Bathing, ablution; especially the ablutions of the Mohammadans.
- Ghassál, H. &c. (غسال) A bather, an attendant on a bath; but applied more especially to one who washes the dead.
- GHUSRÁND, H. (گھسراند) A creeping grass with a yellow flower, bearing a bitter fruit; used as a condiment for horses, but considered poisonous to men.
- GIÁRWÁN, GIÁRWÍN, Dakhini H. (گیاروان, for *Igarah*) Eleventh. The eleventh of Rabi-us-sáni, a day dedicated to the homage of Pir-i-Dastagír, a Mohammadan saint in the south of India.
- GÍCHUVALÍ, Karn. (గిచ్చువలీ) Farming, agriculture.
- GÍDA, Thug. Impure, unclean; a man of a very low caste.
- GIDAGÁWAL, Tel. (గిడగవల) Taxes levied on forest produce.
- GÍDARMÁR, H. (گیدرمار, lit., jackal-killer) A vagrant and thief in Upper India.
- GIDDA, GIDDE, Tel. (గిడ్డ, గిడ్డె) The smallest measure of capacity in use, varying in different places, but calculated by Captain Jervis at 900 grains=5'837 cubic inches, the fourth of a *Sola*.
- GIDDANA, Karn. (గిడ్డన) The fourteenth part of a *maund*.

GIR

- Giddáni, Karn. (గిడ్డనీ) The 256th fraction of a fanam, or a rupee.
- GÍPPANGÍ, Tel. Karn. (గిప్పంగి) A shop, a storehouse, a granary, a jail.
- GÍDÍA, GEEDEEA, H. (گیدیا) A class of vagrants and thieves in Upper India.
- GIDNA, Karn. (గిడ్డ) A measure of grain, equal to four *Solige*, q. v.
- GILA, H. (گله) GILLÁ, Mar. (गिल्ला, both from the P. گله) A complaint, a remonstrance, abuse, reproach.
- GILANDÁZI, H. (گیلندازی, from گِل, clay, earth, and اندازی, throwing) An embankment: charge for making and repairing embankments, allowed formerly in the village accounts.
- GÍM, Thug. Search after Thugs: also theft.
- GIMWÁ, or GIMHWÁ, Mar. (गिमवा, गिम्हवा, from गीम, or गीम्ह, vernacular of S. ग्रीष्म, the hot season) Grain raised in the hot season by irrigation.
- Gimwas, Mar. (गिमवस) A field prepared for the growth of grain in the hot season by irrigating; the grain so raised.
- GINDAR, H. (گندری) An insect very destructive of growing pulse: also *Ghungi*.
- GINDURI, H. (گندری) A circular twist of straw or grass to support a vessel with a round bottom.
- GINNA, Karn. (గింన) Cheese.
- Ginnagaddē, Karn. (గింనగడ్డె) A cheese.
- GINTÍ, Karn. (గింటి) Double-thread texture.
- Gintādavalli, Karn. (గింటాదవల్లి) A single cotton cloth woven with double threads.
- Gintādabatte, Karn. (గింటాదబట్టె) A double cloth woven with double threads.
- GINTI, H. (گنتی, from S. गण, to count) Number, reckoning: the first day of the month: a specimen, a muster.
- GIRÁ, Mar. (गिरा) A measure of length, a *Tasu* and a half, or one-fourteenth or one-sixteenth of a *gaz*, q. v.
- GIRAKÁLU, Karn. (గిరకల) One-sixteenth of a rupee.
- GIRÁN, H. (P. گران) Dear: heavy.
- Giráni, H. (گرانی) Dearness, dearth, scarcity: weight.
- GIRÁSÍ, GIRÁSÍ, Mar. (गिरासी -सी) A caste, or individual of it, living by piracy &c.
- GIRD, H. (P. گرد) Round, surrounding, a wall, an inclosure, a circle, a department.
- Girdwár, or Girdáwar, H. (گردوار, گردوار) A patrol, a watch, a guard, a superintendant or inspector of police or customs.

- Girdāmari*, H. (گرداوری) Inspection, patrolling, going the rounds : looking after smugglers or contraband goods : a circular order.
- GIRDA, Karn. (గిర్దా) The fourth of a fanam.
- Girdāṇa*, Karn. (గిర్దాణ) The fourth of a *Solige*, a dry measure.
- Girdāsaga*, Karn. (గిర్దాసగ) The eighth of a fanam.
- GIRDÍ-NAWÁYÁ, Mar. (गिरदीनवाया, from A. *Nawâh*, environs) A surrounding tract, land round any particular spot or fort. A tax levied on villages so situated, in lieu of supplies to the garrison, &c.
- GIRHÁIK, Mar. (गिरहाईक, from S. ग्राहक) A purchaser, a bidder.
- GIRIFT, H. (گرفت) Capture, apprehension.
- Giriftár*, H. (گرفتار) A prisoner, one seized or apprehended.
- Giriftári*, H. (گرفتاری) Apprehension, seizure, taking up, arrest.
- GIRIKE, GIRUKE, Karn. (గిరికే, గిరుకే) An instrument for separating cotton from the seed.
- GIRO, or GIRAU, H. (گرو) GIRAVU, Tel. (గిరవ) A pawn, a pledge, a mortgage, a contract. (The term *Gherroas*, holders of lands on mortgage, Ben. Reg. ii. 1795, is no doubt intended to represent some derivative from this word).
- Girvi*, or *Girvi*, or, vernacularly, *Girbi*, H. (گروپی) A pledge, a mortgage; the thing pledged or mortgaged.
- Girvidár*, H. (گرویدار) The holder of a pledge or mortgage.
- Girvināma*, H. (گروینامہ) A deed of mortgage.
- GIRWÍ, H. (گروپی) An insect mischievous to standing corn : see *Gerná*.
- Go (गो, properly the crude form of the S. noun, nom. *Gau*, or *Gao*, गौः, in which form it is most commonly used), A cow : (the word *Go* is also used singly in the dialects for any animal of the cow kind, but its more common application is in forming derivatives and compounds).
- Gáo*, H. &c. (گاو) or *Gái*, *Gay*, Mar. (गाई, गाय) A cow, a bull.
- Goálá*, pronounced like *Gwálá*, Ben. (গোআলা) A cow-herd, one whose business or caste it is to attend cattle and sell milk, (the word, originally *Gopála*, is modified vernacularly as *Gonwála*, or Hindi, *Gwála*, &c. q. v.).
- Goálá-párá*, Ben. (গোআলাপাড়া) A village, or part of one, or of a town, inhabited by cow-keepers.
- Gobaidya*, Ben. (গোবৈদ্য) A cow doctor, a quack.

- Gobar*, *Gobur*, H. (گوبر) *Gowar*, Mar. (गोबर) Dried cow-dung, used as fuel, or for plastering floors.
- Gobarát*, Ben. (গোবরাট) The threshold of a door, from its being made smooth with cow-dung effused in water, forming a sort of plaster.
- Gobarí*, or *Gobrí*, H. (گوبری) *Gowarí*, Mar. (गोवरी) A piece or cake of dried cow-dung; paste or plaster made with it.
- Gochar*, *Gochará*, *Gocharái*, H. &c. (گوچرا, گوچرای, گوچری) Pasture land, land kept free from cultivation as the grazing ground of the village.
- Gocharma*, Mar. (S. गोचर्म) A cow's hide, a measure of land as much as can be comprehended by a cow's hide.
- Godandá*, Uriya. (ଗୋଦାନ୍ଦ) Pasture land.
- Godána*, (S. गोदान) The gift of a cow to a Bráhmaṇ, to a bridegroom, or at religious ceremonies : it is also, among the Maráṭhas, a name of the *Sanskára* of shaving : see *Chúdá*.
- Godhúl*, Mar. (गोधूल) lit. cow dust : hence, Evening twilight (from the dust raised by the cows returning from pasture). A certain division of time, thirty *palas* before and thirty after sunset : it is considered an auspicious hour for marriages.
- Gográsam*, Tel. (గోగ్రాసం) Fodder of a cow.
- Gohái*, H. (گوهایی) Treading out grain by bullocks.
- Gohar*, *Gohur*, H. (گوهر) A broad pathway for cattle, the preservation of which is considered as obligatory as that of a boundary.
- Gohatyá*, S. &c. (गोहत्या) Killing a cow—a heinous crime.
- Go-in*, *Goeen*, H. (گوبین) A pair of plough oxen, sometimes called *Do-gawá*, also *Gora*.
- Gokallu*, Karn. (ಗೊಕ್ಕಲ್ಲು) Cow-stone, stones set up in Kanara for cows to rub themselves against.
- Gokhadá*, Uriya. (ଗୋଖଡ଼ା) Damage done by stray cattle to the crops of the cultivators, for which an allowance is sometimes made.
- Gokhaṭi*, Uriya. (ଗୋଖଟି) Fine for stray cattle.
- Gohul*, H. (گول) A herd of cattle. The country about Brindávan, where Krishna passed his boyhood.
- Gomaya*, Mar. (S. गोमय) Cow-dung.
- Gomedh*, S. (गोमेधः) Sacrifice of a cow.
- Gonwálá*, or *Gonwálá*, Mar. (गोवळा, गोवाळा) A cowherd.
- Gop*, H. (گوپ) *Gopa*, S. (गोपः) A cowherd, a man who by caste breeds and attends on horned cattle, and sells their milk, butter, &c. fem. *Gopí*, (गोपी) a woman of the same caste; also *Gopiká*.
- Gopa-* or *Gopi-chandana*, S. &c. (गोपचन्दन) lit., cow-

herds' sandal, a sort of whitish and saponaceous clay found at Dwaraká, and valued as the most appropriate pigment with which to mark the person with the sectarial insignia of the Vaishnava sects; also called *Gopa-mátí*, cowherds' earth.

Gopála, H. (S. गोपालः) A cowherd by caste and occupation. *Gopandábhūmí*, Tel. (గోపంధాభూమి) Pasture land, or place where cattle go: (see the next, *Pandhá* being the same word as the S. *Panthá*).

Gopanth, Ben. (S. गोपन्थ) A road or path for cattle.

Gopáshtamí, S. &c. (गोपाष्टमी) The eighth day of the light half of the month Kártik (Oct.-Nov.), when cattle are fed, and decorated with garlands, in commemoration of Krishna's passing his youth among the cow-pastures of Brindávan.

Gopmahál, H. (گوپماحال) Pasture grounds.

Goraksh, or *Gorakshaha*, vernacularly, *Gorakh*, H. &c. (from S. रक्ष, to preserve) A cowkeeper, a cowherd.

Goras, *Gorus*, H. &c. (from S. रस, juice) Milk, curds, &c., the fluid produce of a cow.

Gorsi, more correctly, *Gorasi*, H. (گورسی, from S. गोरस, milk) A milkpail.

Goru, *Goroo*, also Mar. *Gurú*, *Gooroo*, q. v. H. (گورو, from S. गो) A cow, an ox.

Gorudádhukán, H. (گوروداھکان) Twilight, time of bringing home the cows.

Gorudári-berá, H. (گوروداری بیرا) Evening, time of bringing home cattle.

Gorukhiyá, Uriya (ଗୋରୁକ୍ଷିୟା) Damage or destruction by cattle.

Gośálá, H. (S. शाळा, a hall) A cowhouse.

Goshthá, S. &c. (गोष्ठः) A station of cowherds, a cowpen, pasture, or the like; a herd of cattle: also, vernacularly, as in Bengali, *Goth*, or *Gotha* (গোঠ).

Goshtáshtamí, H. S. The same as *Gopáshtamí*, q. v.

Gothán, H. (گوتھان, from S. स्थान, a place) Place of assembling the cattle of a village.

Gová, Hindi (गोवा) Manure, cow-dung.

Gowári, Mar. (गोवारी) A cowherd.

Gowári, H. (گوارى) A dwelling-house, a family, a cow-house (Dehli).

Gwál, or *Gwálá*, also read *Gual*, *Gooal*, but less correctly and more barbarously, *Gwaller*, H. (گوال, گوالا, S. गोपाल) A cowherd, one whose caste it is to tend cattle, and sell milk, butter, &c. The caste of cowherds in Orissa

furnishes also palankin-bearers and domestic servants to Europeans and natives in Bengal.

Gwálin, or *Gwálaní*, H. (گوالى) A female of the cowherd caste.

Go-ál, H. (گوال) Unclaimed land (Dehli).

GOBBA, Thug. A circular grave.

GOBRI, H. (گوبرى) A tribe in Rohilkhand, now living just under the hills.

GODA, Tel. (గోద) Any horned cattle.

GODAGARA, or *GODÁRI-VÁDU*, Tel. (గోడగర, గోడారివాడు) A shoemaker, a worker in leather, sprung from a female of the barber caste by a potter.

GODÁRÁ, H. (گودارا) A large subdivision of the Ját tribe on the borders of Hariana.

GODARÍ, H. (گودارى) A circular twist of grass or twine supporting the bottom of a round vessel.

GODHAR, H. (گودھر) The weeds and grasses collected from a ploughed field by a harrow.

GÓDI, *GÓDE*, Karn. (ಸೋದಿ, ಸೋದಿ) Wheat.

GODIYÁBHUMI, Tel. (గోదియభూమి) Stony soil.

GODNA, H. (گودنا) *GOÑÐNE*, Mar. (गोदणे) Tattooing, puncturing the skin, and rubbing it with the leaves of plants, yielding a dark dye chiefly produced by women. Branding as a criminal punishment, (abolished Act. ii. 1849).

GODOWN, Ben. *GUDÁM*, (गुदाय) (from the Malay *GADANG*, گدغ) An outhouse, a warehouse, a place where household implements or goods are kept. The 'black hole' was nothing else than a Godown.

GOEND, *GWEND*, or *GWENDÁ*, H. (گوند, گوندآ) A suburb, fields near a village, a homestead or neighbourhood.

GOGÁ-PIR, H. (گوغاپير) A saint held in much veneration by the agricultural population of Dehli and the Upper Doab, who, in the month Bhádon, present offerings at his shrine which is at Dudiera, 200 miles south-west of Hisar,

GOHÁNÍ, Hindi (गोहानी) Land near a village, well manured land.

GOHÁRÍ, H. (گوھارى) Rich highly-cultivated land (Ságar).

GOÍNDA, commonly, *GOYINDA* or *GOYENDA*, H. (گویندآ, from P. گفتن, to speak) *GOENDÁ*, Ben. (গোঁদা) An informer, a spy.

GOJAI, *GOJYEE*, also *GOJI*, and *GOJARI*, H. (گوچنى) Wheat and barley sown in the same field.

GOJARA H. (گوچرا) Barley and chana, or chick-pea, sown together.

GOJHÁ, H. (گوچھا) A species of thorny grass which springs up during the rains.

GOKHÁ, Uriya. (ଖଖି) A caste of fishermen, or a man of that caste.

GOKHRU, H. (گوكړو) A herb which springs up on *bhúr* land, bearing a fruit covered with small prickles (*Tribulus lanuginosus*): in seasons of dearth the poor of *Háriána* feed on the pounded seed: a large kind called Gokhru *Dakhini* bears a fruit of a triangular shape, with prickles at the angles, and hence the same name is given to the iron crows' feet thrown on the ground to check the advance of cavalry.

GOL, H. &c. (گول) A ball, a circle, any thing round, a mass of people, an associated body or society, a crowd, a troop, a brigade, a party from a different village sojourning with their cattle for pasture.

Golá, Golí, H. (گولا, گولي, from *Gol*, round) A ball, a cannon ball; a mode of trial by ordeal, in which the accused carried a heated ball of iron in his hand for a given distance, and, if his hands were unscorched, was declared innocent.

Golandáz, H. (from the P. انداز, who throws) A native artilleryman.

GOLÁ, H. (گولا, from *Gól*, round) A granary, a storeroom, a place in which grain or salt is kept for a season. In Bengal it is usually a circular structure of mats or clay, raised two or three feet from the ground upon short pillars of wood or stone, and covered by a thatch. A grain or salt store or market; a place where it is sold wholesale. A salt or saltpetre manufactory (Agra).

Goládár, H. &c. (گولدار) *Goldár, Ben.* (গোলদার) A wholesale grain merchant or salt dealer, one who keeps a store.

Golákhati, Uriya (ଗୋଲଖତି) Dépôt for salt after weighing.

Golápharu, Uriya (ଗୋଲପହର) A watchman over a salt store.

GOLÁ, H. (گولا) Name of an inferior caste, who are employed as cleaners of rice; or of one whose business is the manufacture of salt.

Golápirab, H. (گولپراب) An inferior tribe of *Sunadh Bráhmans*, who cultivate lands in the Agra district.

GOLAKA, S. &c. (गोलक) A son born of a widow. Among the *Maráthas*, the term *Golak* is considered to apply to a caste supposed to be descended from the illegitimate offspring of a woman of the *Bráhma*n caste; distinguished as the *Kunda-golak*, (कुण्डगोलक) the adulterous progeny of a woman who has a husband, and *Randa-golak*, (रान्दगोलक) the illegitimate son of a widow. The mem-

bers of this caste at *Puna* act as astrologers, agents, money-changers, and are held as no better than *Súdras*.

GOŁKÁR, Karn. (సోళ్ళరార) Sons of female slaves or bondwomen.

GOLLA, Tel. Karn. (గొల్ల) A shepherd, a man of a caste whose duty it is to graze sheep or cattle, sometimes employed as confidential servants and assistants in public treasuries. Also *Golládu, Gollavádu*, plur. *Gollavándlu*, *Karn Gollar*, or *Gollaru*.

Golla-karamu, Tel. (గొల్లకరము) A tax on herdsmen and shepherds.

Golla-palli, Karn. (గొల్లపల్లి) A village of cowherds or shepherds.

Gollar-mányam, Karn. (గొల్లరమానయం) Taxes levied from shepherds.

GOLLI, Thug. Coral.

GOLYÁ, Mar (गोल्या) A rice pounder or pestle, a man who gains a living by pounding rice.

GOMA, Thug. Omen from the flight of a shrike, considered good on whichever side it is observed.

GOMÁJÍ KÁPAŚÁ, Mar. (गोमाजी कापशा) A fictitious name; sometimes inserted in accounts as the name of a revenue defaulter for arrears for which the head of the village, or revenue officer, is responsible: (from *Gomá*, pretended ignorance: *kápaśá* or *kápsá* appears to be merely an unmeaning adjunct).

GOŃA, or GOŃÍ, Ben., Mar., &c. (S. गोंग, गोणी) A coarse sack made from the fibres of the *Pát*. The coarse sort of canvas of which it is made is commonly called *Gunny*: see *Ganni*.

Gonapat, or Gonapát, or Gonatát, Mar. (गोणपट, or -पाट, or -ताट) The coarse canvas or sackcloth made from the fibres of the *Pát* (*Corchorus capsularis*), of which sacks or bags of various sizes are fabricated.

GONA, Thug. The hand; also, amongst the *Dakhini Thugs*, Fine.

GONAGÁR-ÁYA-JODI, Karn. (సోనగారాయజోడి) A tax levied on those who cut betel-nuts for the village.

GONAKALLU, read also GONIKAL, (?) Karn. (సోంకల్లు) A rough stone; stony or gravelly soil.

Gonakalluhádi, Karn. (సోంకల్లువాది) A rough road.

GONCHI, Karn. (సోంఁ) A field, especially one rented by different tenants.

Gonchigár, Karn. (సోంఁగార) A proprietor or occupant of a field.

GON

- Gonchipatta*, Karn. (ಗೊಂಚಿಪಟ್ಟ) A lease of fields or lands held jointly by several co-occupants.
- Gonchálu*, Karn. (ಗೊಂಚಾಳು) A man set to watch a field.
- GOND, H. &c. (P. گوند) Gum; a solution of gum used to fasten the envelopes of letters.
- Gond-dáni*, H. (P. دان, holding) The gum-stand.
- Gond-kast*, H. (P. گست, spreading) An instrument for applying the gum to envelopes.
- GOND, H. (گوند) A sort of rush used in making mats and baskets.
- GOND, (?) Hindi. Land immediately adjacent to a village, and, being richly manured, cultivated for vegetables and tobacco (Bundelkhand).
- GOND, corruptly, GOAND, H. (S. گوند) The half barbarous inhabitants of the eastern branches of the Vindhya mountains, between Bundelkhand and Berár, and subject partly to the British government, and partly to that of Nagpore, giving its appellation to the country of Gondwána. A small portion of them is found in different tracts, bearing the title of *Ráj-gond*, who are looked upon with respect by the other *Gonds*.
- GONDÁ, H. (گوندآ) A branch of the Ahír caste.
- GONDAṆA, GONDAḶA, or GONDLI, Karn. (ಗೊಂದಣ, ಗೊಂದಳ, ಗೊಂದಲಿ) GONDHALA, or GONDHAL, Mar. (गोधल) A tumultuous festivity in honour of the goddess Deví, celebrated, even in Mysore, chiefly by Maratha Bráhmans, it being a Maratha festival, (from the Mar. *Gondhala*, tumult, bustle,) consisting of music, and dancing, and recitation of mythological stories. The word in Kanarese, spelled with a long *ō* (ಗೋಂದಳ) is said also to mean a ceremony performed for the sick, on the birth of a child, at marriages, &c., when the tutelary household divinity is splendidly attired, and music and dancing are performed by hired musicians in the outer court. It is probably the same thing as the *Gondhal*.
- Gondhalí*, incorrectly *Gondali*, and *Gondli*, or *Gondlee*, corruptly *Gonedullee*, Mar. (गोधली) The name of a caste, or individual of it, whose business it is to sing and dance, and perform the *Gondhal*: in some places the *Gondhalí* is the village drummer; sometimes he is a vagrant musician, dancer, and tumbler, or subsists by begging.
- GONEWÁR, (?) Tel. An inferior division of the Kunbi or agricultural tribe in the northern Sirkars. See *Gorinár*.
- GONGADI, GONGARI, Karn. (ಗೊಂಱಿ) A woollen cloth or blanket. See *Kambal*.

GOR

- GONDRA, or GONRÁ, H. (گوندرا, گونرا) A reservoir to which water is thrown up from a pond or pool below. The straw or reeds which are placed to protect the side of the upper reservoir. (Central and lower Doab).
- GONI, Thug. A shoe.
- GONIAYAT, Thug. A man who has lost his hand or nose: it is unlucky to murder him.
- GONTIÁ, H. (گوندیا) The head man of a village, a Patel. In some places the term is restricted to a Bráhman holding that office.
- GOPHNÁ, GOPHNÍ, or GOPHIÁ, H. (گوپنا, گوپنی, گوپی, گوپی, गोफनी, गोफया) GOPHAN, Mar. (गोफण) A sling, especially one used by persons stationed on a platform in a field of corn to drive away cattle, birds, &c.
- GOPo, Uriya. (ଗୋପ) The whole household: lit., cows and children.
- GOPURA, Mar, &c. (S. गोपुर) A gate, a town gate, but more especially applied in the south to the elevated and ornamented gateway or entrance tower of a Hindu temple.
- GOPYA, S. (गोप्य, from गुप, to preserve) To be preserved or taken care of, as a deposit.
- Gopyádhi*, S. (गोपाधि:) A pledge or deposit to be preserved, one that is not to be made any use of while in deposit: also *Gopyabandha*, &c.
- GORÁ, H. (گورا) Fair, white, a European; but, when applied to cattle, red.
- GORÁ, or GONÁ, Ben. (गोडा) A foundation, a source.
- Goragori*, Ben. (गोडागोडि) From the beginning, from the origin or foundation.
- GORABA, GORAVA, Karn. (ಗೊರಬ, ಗೊರವ) A shepherd's priest.
- GORÁÍ, Hindi (गोराई) A clan of Rájputs in the Agra district.
- GORÁÍ-ZAMÍN, (?) *zamín* is Persian, and *gorái* may come from *gorá*, fair, but the compound is not met with in any dictionary, nor is it confirmed by any local authority) 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, chilis, and tobacco may be raised.
- GORANT, (?) A light soil (Bundelkhand): (probably the same as the next word).
- GORAT, Guz. (گورات) A light sandy soil; one of the two principal kinds found in Guzerat: also termed *Marwá*.

GOŘET, or GORAI-IT, corruptly, GORAYT, GORAYAT, or GHORITE, H. (گوریت, گوریت, گوریت) A watchman, a village watchman and messenger, one whose duty it is to guard the village and prevent depredations on the crops, also to carry messages for the superior village officers: he is, in most places in Upper India, one of the municipal establishment, and is especially employed under the *Patwári* to call the villagers to the public office when required.

GORGÁRÍ, H. (گورگاری, perhaps from P. گور, a grave) A method of deciding village boundary disputes in Chota Nagpur: two holes are dug on a spot in the contested limits, in which the watchmen of the two contending villages are severally buried up to the waist: whichever holds out longest gains the cause.

GORHÁ, H. (گورھا) Fields near a village homestead.

GORHA, or GORHONI, Thug. Bread.

GORHNA, Thug. To strangle.

GODNÁ, GORNÁ, H. (گودنا, گورنا, گودنا, گورنا) A sort of hoe used for digging up sugar-cane, and the like.

GORÍWÁR, (?) Tel. A division of the Kunbi, or agricultural caste in the northern Sirkars: (*wár* is the vulgar form of *vádu*, an individual).

GORRU, Tel. (గొర్రు) A land measure, equal to 125 *kuntas*, or 45,375 square yards, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres: also an instrument of husbandry, used as a sort of harrow, or as a drill-plough, or sometimes for weeding after the grain is in stalk.

GOSAIN, H. (گوساین) A religious mendicant: see *Gosnámí*.

Gosain táhí, H. (گوسین تآکی) A cess of a quarter ana per rupee on the revenue, formerly granted by a Zamindar of Bírbbúm to establishments of Gosains in the Zamindárá, and collected by them from the Ryots: as many disputes arose out of the arrangement, the right to levy the tax was finally restricted to the Zamindar, and the payment of the *Gosain-táhi* left to his own discretion.

GOSANGIVÁDU, Tel. (గొసంగివాడు) A shoemaker, a worker in leather; a low caste, whose occupation is working in skins and leather.

GOSÁVÍ, Mar. (गोसावी) A religious mendicant: see *Gosnámí*.

Gosávi-pattí, Mar. (गोसावीपट्टी) A cess self imposed formerly by the villagers to raise a fund for paying *Gosains*.

GOSHA-NASHÍN, H. (گوشه نشین) A Mohammadan ascetic or recluse, one who professes to have withdrawn from the world; lit., one sitting in a corner: hence, also said of a woman of rank or respectability, though the term for her is more properly *Parda-nashín*.

GOSHŤA, Mar. (गोष्ट) A story, an affair, a circumstance.

GOSHŤÍ, Ben. (S. গোষ্ঠী) GOSHŤA or GOSHŤÍ, the unspirited letter being substituted for the original, Mar. (गोष्ट, गोष्टी) An assembly, a meeting, especially one held for discussion or debate. Family connexions, relations, kindred.

GoshŤí-śráddh, Mar. (from S. श्राद्ध, a funeral ceremony) An obsequial ceremony performed in words only, when circumstances prevent its actual performance.

GOSHWÁRA, H. (P. گوشواره, गोश्वारा) vernacularly modified as GOSERÁ, or GOSWÁRÁ, GOSHWÁRÁ, corruptly GOOSHWARAH, Mar. (गोश्वरा, गोश्वारा, गोश्वारा) GOSBÁRÁ, or GOSWÁRÁ, Ben. (গোশবারা) GOSHUPÁRÁ, Tel. (గొశుపారా) GOSHUÁRÁ, Uriya (ଗୋଶୁଆରୀ) An abstract statement, giving the substance of different documents, the abstract or sum of a village or Zamindárá account, shewing the total quantity of land, and its distribution, as waste, cultivated, fallow, productive, &c., made up from the *Chitthás*, q. v. An index, a summary.

Goshwára-habuliat, H. (A. قبولیت, agreement) Counterpart or acceptance of an abstract account.

Goshwára-hul, H. (from A. كُل, all) A complete abstract or summary of the whole.

GOSWÁMÍ, S. (गो, sense or passion &c., स्वामी, master, one who restrains his passions, modified vernacularly as GOSÁIN, GOOSÁIN, GOSÁMI, or simply SÁMI or SWÁMI, GOSÁI, GOSÁVI, GOSÁYÍ, &c.) A religious mendicant in general. As a special name it is applied to very different classes of persons, identified only by their professing a religious and mendicant life. The most respectable are the reputed descendants spiritually of Śankara Áchárya, of whom there are ten chief branches, and who are thence also called the *Daś-námi*, or ten-named Gosains, attaching to the ordinary Hindu appellation one of the terms, *Tírtha*, (shrine), *Ásrama*, (an order), *Vana* and *Aranya*, (a wood), *Sarasvatí*, (the goddess of eloquence). *Bhárati*, (the goddess of speech), *Puri*, (a city), *Giri* and *Parvata*, (a hill), or *Ságara*, (the ocean), as, *Ananda-giri*, *Vidyáaranya*, *Puran-gir*, *Rama-ásrama*. These, although they are occasionally vagrants, are usually assembled in *maths*, or conventual residences, under a superior: some of their establishments are liberally endowed, and of great reputed sanctity, particularly that of Sringeri, in the western Ghats, near the sources of the *Tungabhadrá*, said to have been founded by Śankara himself. Individuals of the

GOT

three pure castes are admissible, and in some cases Śūdras also; but as they profess celibacy, their numbers are in part recruited by the purchase or adoption of boys at an early age. The *Daṣ-nāmi Gosains* worship preferentially *Śiva*, of whom *Ṣaṅkara* is said to have been an *avatāra*; but many have been distinguished as advocates of the Vedānta doctrines. One division of them, termed *Atīts*, differs from the more rigid *Dandī-gosains*, in following secular pursuits, as traders and ministrant priests of temples: some of them even marry and settle, when they are termed *Samyogis*, or *Gharbāris*. These Gosains, although met with in Upper India, are most numerous and influential in the south. In Hindustan the name is more correctly applied to two different classes, both worshippers of *Vishṇu*, the *Gosains* of *Gokul*, who are descended from *Vallabha Āchārya*, and, although religious characters, are allowed to marry and follow secular pursuits, and the *Gosains* of Bengal, who are the disciples of *Chaitanya*, a native of Bengal, who instituted a new form of *Vaishnava* worship at the end of the fifteenth century. They also marry, and, like the *Gokulastha*, lead domestic and respectable lives. The term is also applied loosely to mere vagrants, some of whom wandered about formerly in armed gangs, and levied contributions forcibly on the villages, plundered them, or now, coming singly, or in small bodies, extort money by inflicting disgusting tortures upon themselves: these sometimes go naked.

Gosāvrī, Mar. (गोसावरी) A female Gosain; one who, on arriving at years of discretion, adopts a life of continence and mendicancy.

Daurī-Gosāvrī, Mar. (डौरी गोसावरी) A class of religious vagrants, said to be disciples of *Gorakhnāth*; in which case they are not properly Gosains, but *Jogis*: they sing hymns in honour of *Bhairava*, playing on the *ḍaura* (डौर), or a small drum shaped like an hour-glass; whence their name, *ḍaurī*, a player on the *ḍaura*.

GOT, H. &c. (گوت, abbreviated from गोत्र, q. v.) A family, a race; a family of Brāhmins, bearing the common name of some *Rishi*, their supposed progenitor, or primitive spiritual head, as, *Sāṇḍilya*, *Kāsyapa*, *Bhāradvāja*, &c. Any branch or subdivision of a tribe or caste. A caste collectively.

GOT, Thug. A large city.

GOTA, Thug. Stones, especially from graves.

GOTĀ, Hindi (गोता) The mustard-seed crop (*Puraniya*).

GRA

GOTĀĪ, Mar. (गोताई) Ceremonies observed by Śūdras prior to the re-admission of a man who has forfeited his caste, *Gotpat*, or *-pāt*, Mar. (गोतपत-पात) A caste or family collectively. Ceremonies of receiving back a man who has lost caste among Śūdras.

GOTH, Guz. (گوٹھ) Four; a private number used by merchants, &c. *Goth-padi*, fourteen.

GOTĀMU, Tel. (గోతము) A coarse canvas or *ganni* bag.

GOTĀRĀ, Hindi (गोदारा) The rich lands immediately adjacent to the village (*Puraniya*).

GOTBASTĪ, Hindi (गोटबस्ती) The chief or first assemblage of houses erected on the settlement of a village: those subsequently built form the *thola* or *pattī*.

GOTRA, S. &c. (गोत्रः) Family, lineage, relationship by descent from a common ancestor of the same name. A family, a tribe, especially applied to races of Brāhmins who profess to regard some celebrated saint as their progenitor or their primitive spiritual head, and whose designation they bear; as, the *Bhāradvāja-gotra*, *Kāsyapa-gotra*, *Sāṇḍilya-gotra*, &c. The term, at least in its vernacular form *Got*, has come to signify a subdivision of any common tribe or caste.

Gotraja, S. (गोत्रज) A kinsman of the same family and name, the 'gentile,' in opposition to the *bandhu* or kinsman of a different family or cognate. Adoption is preferably enjoined in the same *gotra*, while marriage is prohibited.

Gotrahatyā, S. (हत्या, killing) Striking or killing a person of the same *gotra*.

Gotra-varanam, S. (from वरणं, choosing) Ceremony of repeating the genealogy of the bride and bridegroom at a marriage: (it should probably be *varṇanam*, describing, relating).

GRAHA, S. (ग्रह, from गृह, to take) A planet.

Grahapatra, S. (from पत्र, a leaf) A horoscope, a table indicating the positions and aspects of the planets at any particular moment, as at birth, marriage, &c.

Grahapūjā, S. (from पूजा, worship) Worship of the planets, to render them propitious.

GRAHAṆA, S., Ben., &c. (ग्रहण) An eclipse. Taking, accepting, seizing, apprehending. In the dialects more usually *Gahan*.

GRAHĪĀ, Uriya (ଗ୍ରହୀ) A mortgage, chiefly of lands.

GRAM, English. The term current for varieties of pulse, especially for native chaná, the chick-pea (*Acer arietinum*).

The word is probably of Portuguese origin, from *Grao*, grain.

GRÁM, or GRÁMA, S. &c. (ग्राम), the term occurs in all the dialects, sometimes in the primitive form, but usually modified, as, GÁM, GÁNŴ, or GÁON, corruptly GAUM, (गाम, गांव, गाओ), also varied according to inflexion, as, GRÁMAMU, Tel. (గ్రామము), or to alphabetical peculiarities, as, KÍRÁMAM, (so written though pronounced GRÁMAM), Tam. (கிராமம்), GRÁMAM, Mal. (ഗ്രാമം) A village, literally; but, as specifying a municipal and fiscal division, a hamlet, a township, consisting not only of the residences of the inhabitants, but of a tract of land around them within determinate boundaries, including arable and pasture lands, wood, waste, and water. The organization of such townships prevails, in principle, throughout India, but varies in practice in different parts of the country: they are, however, reducible, in the first instance, to two principal classes, one of which is so far the property of one individual that a single person is responsible for the revenue, and collects it from the cultivators as if from his tenants, exercising the right to distrain their goods, or eject them altogether, on failure of their paying their stipulated or customary share of the government demand, and claiming also a right to impose upon them occasionally cesses and charges, and, in some cases, to let the lands to temporary occupants at a stipulated rent: in the second great class the government revenue is paid direct by a number of individuals claiming proprietary rights in the village lands, paying either severally, or through a head man, who is one of their own community, representing them either by hereditary descent or election. Modifications of both these descriptions occur: thus, of the first, in Bengal generally, and in the north-west provinces occasionally, the proprietary right is vested in one individual, either by his having been in possession of such right from the earliest recorded period, or from having acquired it by purchase when lands have been sold for arrears of revenue: these are known as *Zamindári* tenures. In the south of India, in the Tamil provinces, an *Ehabhogam* (sole enjoyment), or *Ijamán* (*yajamána*, or householder) *Grámam* is usually the property of a single individual, either in his own person or as head of his family: sometimes, however, the village is distributed amongst a body of hereditary proprietors, over whom the *Ijamán* has a controlling power,

allotting the lands amongst them according to their shares, and apportioning and collecting the revenue: no sale of the land can be effected without his sanction. The second great class of villages, in which the proprietary right is vested in a certain number of individuals, who are responsible for the public revenue, is the most numerous class, and may once have been universal: these coparcenary tenures present many peculiarities, which it is necessary to become acquainted with for each in particular, in assessing the public revenue, but they may be chiefly distinguished as of three kinds: 1. Those in which the whole land is held and managed in common; the rents paid by the cultivators, whether they be the proprietors themselves or tenants under the proprietors, being thrown into a common stock, with all other profits from the estate, and, after deducting expenses, the balance is divided amongst the proprietors, according to old and established practice: these are called in Hindustan *Zamindári* villages, as the occupants are termed village *Zamindars*, to distinguish them from the *Zamindárs* of Bengal, or they are termed *Bhayachara*, or brotherhood villages. In the south of India they are called *Pasung-karai* and *Pangu-vali*, or by the S. terms *Samudayam* or *Samohi*. *Panguvali* and *Samudayam* are especially applied to coparcenary tenures, in which the allotments are liable to revision and readjustment from time to time, on the agreement of the occupants. 2. The more general form of coparcenary villages is that termed in the north-west provinces, *Pattidári*, in which the lands are divided into *Pattis*, or shares, and held in severalty by the different proprietors, or *Pattidárs*, each person managing his own lands, and paying his fixed share of the government revenue; the whole being jointly responsible, in the event of any one sharer failing to fulfil his engagements: in the south these tenures are known as *Arudi-karai*, *Áchandrarkam*, *Bhattavritti* or *Bharttvarthi*, *Palabhogam*, q. v. 3. A third form is that known in the north-west provinces as the imperfect *Pattidári* village, in which part of the land is held in common and part in severalty; the profits of the land held in common being first appropriated to the government revenue and the village expenses, and the overplus being distributed, or the deficiency made good, according to a rate on the several holdings, when the proprietors are said to pay their revenue by *Dhár-báchh* or *Bíghadám*, q. v. Villages may also be denominated from the mode of the dis-

tribution of the lands, as the *Bighati* of the upper provinces, where the division of the allotments usually held in severalty is by *bighás*, or their fractions: the *Visabadi* of the Ceded districts, where the division is by *visas*, or sixteenths, which are usually held in common: the *Nirwa* or *Bhágwár* villages of Guzerat, in which the village is distributed into *bhágas*, or portions according to the original number of sharers: these *bhágas* are subdivided by *ánas*, or sixteenths, amongst the heirs of a deceased proprietor, according to their number and respective rights, and these *ánas* may be again subdivided into fractional sixteenths, termed *ánis* and *cháváls*: *Bhágwár* villages are usually held in severalty. In some parts of Hindustan villages are primarily divided into a certain number of nominal integral parts, usually twenty, which are called *biswas*, and then again into fractions of twentieths, termed *biswánsís* and *harnwánsís*: these portions are distributed amongst the representatives of the original proprietor or proprietors, constituting the proprietary shares, termed *Pattís*, or sometimes *Péns*, q. v.: the *Pattí* is divisible according to the number of the heirs of a *Pattídár*, into smaller portions, called *thohs*, *tholas*, or *dheris*, and these may again be subdivided into smaller shares, termed *behrís*. *Thoh* is sometimes convertible into *Pattí*: see these terms severally, also the Tamil terms, *Pangu* and *Karai*. When the proprietors of a village are of different classes or religions, it is primarily divided between them according to their respective interests, and the portions in Hindustan are termed *tarafs*; so that there may be a Mohammadan and a Hindu *taraf* in one village, each being severally divisible according to the prevailing usage. Every village has an establishment of municipal officers and servants, more or less complete, according as its organization has been more or less interfered with: see under the word *Baluta*.

Grámadevatá, H. (S. ग्रामदेवता) *Grámdebta*, or *-debtá*, Ben. and Uriya (ଗ୍ରାମଦେବତା) *Grámdeo*, Mar. (ग्रामदेव) The tutelary divinity of a village; sometimes this is one of the ordinary pantheon, but it is more usually local, and is not uncommonly a rude block of stone: the term is also applied to lands appropriated to the expense of the village idol.

Grámádhikári, vernacularly, *Grámadhihár*, incorrectly, *Grámádhikár*, S. (from अधिकारी, one who has a right) The head of a village; either the proprietor, the head

man, or the collector of the revenue on government account.

Grámádhínan, Mal. (ഗ്രാമാധിനൻ) A village carpenter.

Grámádhípati, S. (from अधिपति, master) *Grámádhípan*, Mal. (ഗ്രാമാധിപൻ) The head of a village, commonly charged also by the government with the general control of it, and the collection of the revenue.

Gráma-hissebu, Tel. (గ్రామహిసెబు, from the P. Hisáb, حساب) The general account of the collection and balance due delivered to the landlord at the time of settlement.

Gráma-hañahan, Tam. (கணக்கான்) S. (गणकः) *Gráma harnam*, Tel. The village accountant.

Gráma-hanthamu, Tel. (గ్రామకంఠము) A spot of ground in a village for building huts upon.

Grám, or *Gáon*, or *Gráma kharch*, H. (گرام خرچ) *Gráma kharchu*, Tel. (గ్రామఖర్చు) The private expenses of a village; the charges borne by it independently of the payments on account of revenue.

Gráma-hável, Tam. (காவல்) The village watch.

Gráma-kharch-taksím, (S. and A.) Account shewing the proportion of village charges to be borne by each Ryot. Ceded districts.

Gráma-kharch-zábita, (S. and A.) Account of the village disbursements. Ceded districts.

Grámalu-múlu, Tel. An allowance given by villages to Bráhmans of a quantity of rice in the husk at the time of harvest. Ceded districts.

Grámá mániam, Tam. (மாணியம்) A certain extent of land enjoyed rent-free by a hereditary proprietor of part of the village lands, as a personal privilege attached to such a share (Ellis).

Gráma-merai, Tam. (கிராமமெரை) Allowances of a portion of the crop to the village officers and servants.

Grámamukham, Mal. (ഗ്രാമമുഖം) A market town.

Grámanattam, Tam. (கிராமநுத்தம்) Ground set apart, on which the houses of a village may be built.

Gramaní, incorrectly, *Gramni*, S. &c. (ग्रामणी) Tam. (கிராமணி) The head man of a village. It is also a title assumed in the Tamil countries by the drawers of the *Tári* juice. In several dialects, as, Bengali, Uriya, Tel., Karn., and Mal., it denotes also the village barber.

Grámanyan, Mal. (ഗ്രാമണ്യൻ) The head man of a village.

Gráma-otti-shettu, (?) The mortgage-deed of a village.

Grāma-purohita, Tam. (புரோகிதன், from *S. Purohita*) The village priest and astronomer.

Gramasamishti bhumi, Tel. (గ్రామసమిష్టిభూమి)

Land possessed by the villagers conjointly.

Grāma terige, Karn. (ಗ್ರಾಮತೇರಿಗೆ) A fine levied in Mysore on Ryots who have left their own villages and settled in others.

Grāmattān, also, corruptly, *Graumutta* and *Graumuttan*, (கிராமத்தான்) The head man of a village (in the Tamil countries).

Grāmattan-māniam, A grant of rent-free land to the head of a village, in addition to his own share of the common property paying revenue: see *Grāmamāniam*.

Grāmattan-sutantram, (சுதந்திரம்) Fees and privileges enjoyed by the head man of a village.

Grāmattār, Tam., (கிராமத்தாரர்) sing. An inhabitant of a village, the inhabitant *par excellence*, the head man: plur. The inhabitants of a village.

Grāmbhetī, Ben. (গ্রামভেটি) A present or fee to a Zamindar on the marriage of a tenant's children.

Grām, or *Gām-chālī*, Mar. (ग्रामचाली) Village usage or custom.

Grām-joshī, or *Grāma-jyotishī*, Mar., S., (ग्रामज्योशी, ग्रामज्योतिषी) The village astronomer, who casts nativities and calculates times and seasons.

Grām-lekhaka, Mar. (S. लेखक, a writer) The village accountant.

Grāmopadhyāya, S., Mar. (from S. उपाध्याय) A village priest or schoolmaster, if a Brāhman.

Grām-saranjāmi, H. (P. سرانجامی, effects) The requisite establishment or implements for the business of a village.

Grāmvār, or *Grāmanār*, H. By villages, as a village settlement.

Grām-, or *Gām-nisbat-ināmāti*, Mar. (ग्राम-, ग्रामनिसवत-इनामती) Rent-free lands granted to village officers or servants, on the part of, and by, the village community, usually of its own free will, but occasionally under the orders of the government.

Grāmnya, S. &c. (ग्राम्य) Village, rustic; any thing relating to or concerning a village, or to the practices and manners of the villagers.

Grāmyadebatā, Ben. (S. গ্রাম্যদেবতা) A village or rustic deity, often represented by a rude stone placed under a large tree.

Grāmyājaka, or *Grāmayājaka*, (S. याजकः) The village priest, who conducts the ceremonies for any or all classes. An attendant on an idol.

GRANTHA, S. (ग्रन्थ) A book in general. The book of the Sikhs, a large collection of short moral poems by Nānak and others in Panjabi and Hindi.

GRANTHĪ, S. (ग्रन्थिः) A knot, a tie, a tying together.

Granthī-mochaka, S. (from मोचक, who loosens) A thief, a cut-purse, or parcel pilferer.

GRĀSA, or *GRĀS*, corruptly, *GRASS*, or *GURAS*, S., used in all the Hindu dialects, (ग्रसः, from ग्रस, to swallow) *GHĀS*, or *GHĀNS*, Mar. (घास, घांस) and *GARĀS*, pronounced *GRĀS*, Guz. (گراسی) A mouthful, or a quantity equivalent to it. Fodder for cattle. A hereditary claim to a small portion (a mouthful) of the produce of a village or villages by various Rājput chiefs, granted them by the local governments in remuneration of military service, and commuted for a pecuniary payment out of the revenue paid by the villagers. A fixed payment made to military and predatory chiefs in Guzerat and Malwa, especially in lieu of lands held by them, or in purchase of their refraining from plunder. Also lands held by *Grāsias* in Guzerat.

Grāsīā, H. (گراسیا, गरासीया) *Garāsio*, Guz. (गरासीयो)

A military and predatory chief in Malwa, Rajputana, Guzerat, and Cutch, claiming a portion of the revenues of certain villages, either as a grant originally from the superior authority, in requital of military service, or as the price of forbearance from plunder. In Mewar the designation applies to military chiefs of mixed Rājput and Bhil descent, holding jagirs in nominal vassalage to the Rana of Udayapur, and engaging to pay a stipulated tribute. In Guzerat the term also designates a plunderer or robber.

GRIHA, S. &c. (गृहं) A house.

Grihadāha, S. &c. (from दाह, burning) Arson, house burning.

Grihadeva, or *-devatā*, S. &c. (from देव, or देवता, a divinity) The household deity, the tutelary deity of a house, rarely bearing any specific designation, and not unusually represented by a water-pot; a rude figure; a *Sālagrāma* stone or Ammonite, or the *Tulasī* plant, or sacred Basil.

Grihajāta, S. (from जात, born) A description of slave, one born of a female slave in the house of her master.

Grihapati, S. &c. (from पति, a master) A householder.

Grihapraveśa, S. &c. (from प्रवेशः, entrance) The ceremonies observed upon taking possession of a new house, or upon the first reception of a bride in her husband's dwelling.

- Grihastha*, S. &c., also vernacularly, but incorrectly, *Gra-hasth*, *Girhast*, *Girhist*, *Giristh*, &c. (from गृह, a house, and स्थ, who stays or dwells in) A householder; the Hindu of the second order, who, after his course as a religious student, marries and keeps house; a respectable person; a villager or cultivator, whence, *Grahasthi*, or, vernacularly, *Girhisti*, husbandry.
- Grihayajna*, S. (from यज्ञ, worship) Domestic worship, especially the oblation of oiled butter on the household fire, a fire perpetually preserved by some classes of Bráhma householders.
- Grihi*, S. &c. (गृही) A householder.
- Grihini*, S. &c. (गृहिणी) The mistress of a house, the wife of a householder.
- GRIHÍTÁ*, S., also Uriya, &c. (ଗୃହିତା), from S. ग्रह, to take, or seize) A creditor, a donor, one who claims or receives any thing.
- GUÁ*, *GUYÁ*, Ben. (गुआ, गुया, S. गुवाक) Betel-nut; also the tree that bears it (*Areca catechu*).
- GÚDA*, or *GÚRA*, Tel. (గుడ) A basket for throwing up water for irrigation.
- GUDÁKU*, Karn. (గుడకూ) Prepared tobacco for smoking in a *hukha*.
- GÚDALU*, Tel. (గుడలు) A basket made of woven bambu strips for drawing up water.
- GUDÁM*, Ben. (गुदाम) A magazine, a storeroom, a warehouse: see *Godamn*.
- GUDÁR*, or *GUDÁR-GHÁTÁ*, Ben. (गुदाराघाटी, vernacular corruption of P. گوزارا, *GUZARA*, crossing) A ferry, a landing-place.
- GUDAST*, Mar. (गुदस्त, vernacular corruption of P. گزشت, *GUZASHT*, past) Past, gone by. *Sál-gudast*, last year. See *Guzasht*.
- Gudast-báhi*, Mar. (from A. باقی, remainder) Balance remaining of a closed account.
- GÚPAVU*, Karn. (గుపావు) A small hamlet near a village.
- GUDDALI*, Karn. (గుద్దలి) A native spade or hoe.
- Guddali-pommu*, Karn. (గుద్దలి పొమ్ము) A cess levied on vegetable gardeners at so much per spade or hoe.
- GUDPE*, Tel. (గుడ్డె) High ground for dry cultivation.
- Gudḍa*, Karn. (గుడ్డ) A hill, a mountain.
- Guddada-háti*, Karn. (గుడ్డదరేటి) A hill fort.
- GUPEMU*, Tel. (గుడెము) A hamlet.
- GÚPEMU*, Tel. (గుడెము) A small hamlet near a village.
- GUDAGÁVAL-GUTTA*, Karn. (గుడగవలగుత్తె) Taxes on the gatherers of wild fruits in Mysore.
- GÚDHAJA*, pronounced commonly, *GÚRHAJA*, S. &c. (गूढ, secret, and ज, born) The son of concealed birth, born privately of a woman whose husband is absent, the real father being unknown: also *Gúdhotpanna*, &c.
- GUPHÁR*, Mar. (गुढार) Flight of a whole people of a village from an enemy.
- GUDHI*, *GURHI*, Mar. (गुढी) A pole erected on the first day of the year before the house door, and covered with cloth, mango-sprigs, &c. Flowers or grains of rice stuck on an idol consulted as an oracle: the answer is inferred from the order in which they fall off.
- GÚDÍ*, Ben. (गूदी) A sort of dry dock, a place made by the side of a river for repairing and caulking boats.
- GUDI*, Tel. Karn. (గుడి) A temple, a pagoda.
- Gudikāṭṭe*, Karn. (గుడికాట్టె) Fixed allowance for a temple.
- Gudikāṭṭu*, Tel. (గుడికాట్టు) The whole extent of land attached to a temple, or a statement exhibiting it.
- Gudipárupatya*, Karn. (గుడిపారుపర్తి) Superintendence of a temple.
- GUDIGÁR*, Karn. (గుడిగార) A caste, or individual of it, at Nagar, in Mysore, carvers in sandal-wood, horn, and ivory.
- GUDISARAKU*, Karn. (గుడిసరకు) A term used for the ordinary price of a pair of shoes at Nagar (Mysore).
- GUDIVARAM*, Tel. (గుడివరం) The Ryot's share of the crop.
- GUDRÍ*, H. (گدری) A daily market.
- GUDU*, *GOODOO*, (?) A money fee payable by landholders on the Nilghari hills to the *Todas*, or native hill-men.
- GÚGARÍ*, corruptly, *GÚGRÍ*, *GOOGREE*, Karn. (గుగరి) Any fee or perquisite of the head of a village.
- Gúgarí-bil*, Karn. (గుగరిబిల్) Pasture ground granted rent-free to a headman.
- GUGGAL*, Mar. (?) Fees leviable on Lingáyats by landholders in the Dakhin.
- GUGLI*, *GOOGLEE*, (?) Said to denote a class of Bráhmans attached to the Vaishnava objects of pilgrimage in Kattiwar.
- GUJAÍ*, corruptly, *GOOJEY*, Hindi (गुजई) A mixed crop of barley and wheat in the north-west provinces.
- GÚJAR*, H. (گوجر, गुजर) The name of a numerous class in the north-west provinces, chiefly engaged in agriculture, though formerly notorious for their martial and predatory character. They profess to descend from Rájput fathers by women of inferior castes. Mr. Elliot considers them as having given their appellation to the principality of Guzerat, in the west of India, and the district of the same name in the Panjáb. In the Dakhin the term is con-

sidered synonymous with *Gujarāṭī*, and applied to any native of Guzerat, but more especially to the traders and dealers from that country. In Bengal and Bahar one subdivision of the *Kūrmī*, or agricultural tribe, is called *Gujarāṭī*, having come perhaps originally from thence.

GUJAR, also GUJRĀN, or GUJĀRĀ, Mar. (गुजर, गुजराण, गुजारा, from P. *Guzar*, گزر, passing) Bare subsistence, mere means of livelihood.

GUJĀRĀ, Ben. (गुजारा, vernacular corruption of P. گزر) A ferry.

GUJĀRĀT, Mar. (गुजारात्) Through the medium, or by the hands of; (said of money paid;) presence or act of witnessing, though without responsibility (in money transactions).

GUJĀRĀTĪ, Tel. (గుజారతి) Possession.

GUJRĪ, Tel. (గుజ్రి, from the H. گزري) A market or market-place; in Madras, the thieves' bazar. Mar. (गुजरी) The morning or evening market.

GUKHI, Thug. A person carrying the bones of his relations to some sacred stream: he is never to be assailed.

GÚL, GOOL, H. (گول) A channel cut to convey water to a field. A road, a path (Sagar). A bunch of unripe Indian corn (Dehli).

GÚL, Mar. (गूल, from S. गूढ) Coarse sugar, the juice of the sugar-cane inspissated by boiling: see *Gúr*.

GUL, H. &c. (گول, गुल) A ball of charcoal ground to powder and cemented with starch, put, when lighted, into a *hukha* to cause the slow combustion of the tobacco; also into the irons used for ironing linen.

GULĀL, H. &c. (گلال) The red powder thrown about at the Holi, generally the meal or flour of barley, rice, or *Singhāra*, reddened with some vegetable dye, as that of the *Cesalpinia sappan*, or red sanders-wood.

GÚLAR, H. (گولر) Cotton pods before bursting (Rohilkhand).

GULENDĀ, H. (گولندا) The pod of the Mahwa tree: see *Gulu*.

GÚLĪ, also KÚLĪ and GUNTĀ, (?) A measure of length; when identified with the *gunṭa*, the fortieth part of an acre, but it varies in different parts of the south; at Madras it is equal to a square of 33 feet each way, in Tanjore it is 144 square feet, at Madura 25,030 square feet.

GULI-GULI, Ben. (गुलि गुलि) Severally, individually; apportioned to each by share or lot.

GULIVINA-POMMU, Karn. (ಗುಲಿವಿನ-ಪೊಮ್ಮು) Tax on the sock or iron of each plough (Mysore).

GULLASUNNAMU, Tel. (గుల్లసున్నము, from గుల్లు, an

oyster or other shell) The best kind of *chunam* or lime-plaster, made from burnt shells.

GULŪ, GOOLOO, H. (گلور) The pod of the Mahwa tree (*Bassia latifolia*), which yields a useful oil, and is sometimes eaten by the lower classes.

GUMĀSHTA, vernacularly, GOMASTA or GUMASTA, incorrectly, GOMASTHA, H. (گوماشته, गोमास्त) An agent, a steward, a confidential factor, a representative; an officer employed by Zamindars to collect their rents, by bankers to receive money, &c., by merchants to carry on their affairs in other places than where they reside, and the like: at Madras it is also the designation of a native accountant in the revenue department.

Gumāshta-hānūngo, H. The agent or deputy of the *Kānūngo*, or village registrar and accountant.

GÚMA, GOOMA, H. (گوما) A medicinal herb which grows on high ground during the rains, and in fields sown with the autumn crops (*Pharnaceum mollugo*).

GUMĀN, H. &c. (گمان) Opinion, imagination, suspicion; suspicion of crime excited by the report of a common informer.

GUMBARA, or GUMBĀRA, Karn. (ಗುಂಬರ, ಗುಂಬಾರ, vernacular corruption of *Kumbhakāra*) A potter.

GUMCHĪ, H. (گمچی) A small weight, in apothecary's measure about $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains: it is also a name of the *gunja* seed, q. v.

GUMKĀ, Hindi (गुमका) The operation of causing the green ears of corn to ferment slightly, so as to make the seeds separate easily from the husk when threshed: it is done by heaping up the ears as soon as cut, and covering them with straw (Puraniya).

GUMMI, Karn. (ಗುಮ್ಮಿ) A large basket for storing grain.

GUMNĀMA, H. &c. (گمنامہ, from the P. *Gum*, گم, lost, missing) A document drawn up and duly attested, certifying the loss of any thing, as of a title-deed, &c.

GUṆA, S. &c. (गुणः) Merit, virtue; a quality, a property: metaphysically there are three *Guṇas*, the *Satya-guṇa*, or property of truth—the source of purity and wisdom; the *Rajo-guṇa*, or property of foulness—the source of passion and error; and the *Tamo-guṇa*, or property of darkness—the source of inertness and ignorance. Deity abstractedly is *Nirguṇa*, or without any of the three properties.

GUNĀH, H. (گناه) GUNHĀ, Mar. (गुन्हा) Fault, offence, crime.

Gunagār, H. (گنہگار) *Gunhegār*, Mar. (गुन्हेगार) An offender, a culprit, a criminal.

GUN

- Gunagári*, H. &c. (گنہگاری) *Gunhegári*, Mar. (गुन्हेगारी) Offence, crime. Fine, punishment by fine. Revenue derived from judicial fines.
- Gunaká*, Tel. (గుంకా) Fine.
- Gunnegári*, Karn. (గుంనెగారి) A fine, especially for stealing ears of corn.
- GUNÁRÍ*, Karn. (గునారి) Servant of the head merchant of a town.
- GUNCHI-PATTA*, (?) A lease taken out in the name of two or more Ryots in partnership (Madras).
- GUNḌ*, Hindi (गुंड) A furrow.
- GUNDI*, *GOONDY*, (?) Confederacy, association; engagement entered into by individuals, to support and stand by each other to the extent of their whole property, and even of their lives, if necessary.
- GUNJ*, or *GUNJÁ*, H. &c. (گنجا, گنج) *S. GUNJÁ*, (गुज्जा) *GUNJÍ*, *GUNJE*, Karn. (గుంజి, గుంజి) A plant (the *Abur precatorius*); also its seed, a small black-and-red seed, forming the nominal unit of Indian weights: the average weight of the seed has been stated at $1\frac{5}{16}$ grains troy, but later experiments make it a trifle more, or 1.934 grain. The jewellers' and goldsmiths' weight of the same denomination is about $2\frac{3}{16}$ grains.
- GUNJÁISH*, H. (P. گنجایش) *GUNJÁYASHU*, Tel. (గుంజాయశు) Profit, gain. In fiscal language it is applied to the capabilities of a village, particularly with reference to a proposed increase of revenue. Excess of the real over the recorded area of a Zamindári.
- Gunjdishi*, H. (P. گنجایشی) Profitable.
- Gunjdísu*, Karn. (గుంజాయిసు) Outbidding another in a sale or contract.
- GUNṬA*, Tel. (గుంట) A well or pond; a field, a pit.
- GUNṬA*, *GOONṬA*, Tel. (గుంట) A square land measure, equal to 121 square yards, or the fortieth part of an acre. A measuring rod or chain, which, squared, constitutes the measure also so named, forty of which make an acre. The survey of the ceded districts directed the measurements to be made in acres, goonṭas, and anas (or sixteenths).—5th Rep. 787.
- GUNTAKA*, Tel. (గుంటకా) *GUNṬE*, *GUNṬIKE*, Karn. (గుంట్టే, గుంటేరే) A sort of harrow or implement for levelling ploughed ground. A sowing machine.
- GUNṬH*, *GOONṬH*, Uriya (ଗୁଣ୍ଟ) A land measure of sixteen *biṣwas*. (The same word most probably as *Gunṭa*, though spelled with a final aspirate).

GUR

- GUNṬH*, *GOONṬH*, H. (گوند) Lands assigned rent-free for the support of a temple (Kamaon).
- GUPTA*, S. (गुप्त) Hidden, concealed, preserved.
- Guptávdhuta*, S. (गुप्तावधूत) An ascetic of a particular order, one who does not avow his profession of mendicancy, or who observes its practices in secret.
- Gupt-dán*, H. (گپت دان) lit., A hidden donation, as where a person leaves property with a Bráhmaṇ and never reclaims it; or presents him with a sealed bag; or dropping a present in the bottom of a sacred pool of water at Kurukshetra, at a solar eclipse, in which the pilgrim has bathed, leaving the officiating Bráhmaṇs to search for it.
- GUR*, *GOOR*, H. &c. (S. گُر, گود) *GUDAMU*, Tel. (గుడము) Molasses, treacle, raw sugar, the produce of the first inspissation of the juice of the cane.
- GURAB*, *GOORUB*, H. (گرب, from *Gurabná*, گربنا, to dig) Deep weeding; also, in the Upper Doab, ploughing through a field of *bájra* or *jamár* when the plant is about a foot high, to loosen the soil, but so as not to injure the plants.
- GURARÍ*, *GOORUREE*, H. (گوری) A twist of rope or straw, to form a stand for a round-bottomed jar.
- GURÁRI-GHAR*, Uriya (ଗୁରୀଗହର) Place where the salt in solution is condensed by boiling (Cuttack).
- GURAV*, or *GURAVA*, also pronounced *GURAO*, corruptly written *GUROW*, Mar. (गुरव) A caste, or individual of it, considered as a *Súdra*, but who is usually employed as the servant of the village temple, sweeping it, and decking the idol: he is also the village trumpeter. See *Baluta*.
- Gurav-punja*, Mar. (from गुंज, S., a heap) The share of the crop allotted to the *Gurav* for his remuneration.
- GURDÁ*, *GOORDA*, H. (گردا) A part of a sugar-mill, a scraper to prevent the sugar from resting at the bottom of the boiler.
- GURGURÍ*, H. &c. (گورگوری) A small pipe for smoking, with a straight and inflexible tube.
- Gurguríá*, or *Gulgulíá*, Thug. A low murmuring sound, like the bubbling of the pipe, made by a sort of owl—an unlucky omen.
- GURHAUR*, H. (گھرور) Stacks of cow-dung (East Oudh).
- GURIKÁR*, Karn. (గురికార) The head man of a village. A head man of armed peons.
- GURIYA*, Ben. (গুড়িয়া) A confectioner, a worker in treacle.
- GURKÁTI*, (?) A tax or cess formerly levied on the salt-

- makers in the Sunderbans by the officers of government, for the privilege of cutting firewood in the Jangal.
- GURKHAI, GOORKHYE, H. (گُرکھئی) A kind of mortgage in Bundelkhand, in which the mortgager is responsible for three-fourths of the government revenue on the mortgaged land.
- GÚRTU, (?) A land measure = $3\frac{1}{8}$ English acres (Nellur).
- GURU, GOOROO, S., but adopted in all the dialects; in composition often abridged to GUR, (गुरुः) lit., Heavy, weighty, whence, metaphorically, a person of weight or respectability, as an elder or parent, and especially a spiritual teacher or guide, one who, under the primitive system, instructed the youth of the three first classes in the Vedas, but in later times one who merely communicates to him, with greater or lesser solemnity, the peculiar prayer which is considered sufficient to initiate the disciple, and make him a member of any particular sect or tribe.
- Gurudev*, or *-deva*, S. Ben. (गुरुदेव) A spiritual guide, a parent or elder, one who is revered as a divinity.
- Gurudakshinā*, S., vernacularly, *Gurdachhinā*, H. (गुरुदक्षिणा, गुरुदक्षिणा) Present made to a *Guru* by his disciple on completing his education, or receiving his initiation. Rent-free lands originally granted to a *Guru*.
- Gur-gānth*, Thug. The knot or tie which the *Guru* instructs the novice to fasten.
- Gurukul*, S. &c. (from कुल, a family) The family of a spiritual teacher.
- Gurukkul*, (?) The head priest amongst the Śaivas of the south of India.
- Gurumātā*, Panjabi, A convention of the chiefs of the Sikh tribes, formerly held on all occasions of importance at Amritsar.
- Gurumukhī*, Panjabi (S. गुरुमुखी) The modification of the Devanagari alphabet devised by the Sikhs: it does not differ in shape, but the powers of many of the letters are interchanged.
- Gurupādāśraya*, S. (from पाद, foot, and आश्रयः, refuge) Profound reverence of the *Guru*.
- Gurupūjā*, S. (पूजा, worship) Veneration of a *Guru*, worship offered to him; also to the planet Jupiter, who is the *Guru* of the gods.
- Guruputra*, S. (पुत्र, a son) The son of a *Guru*, to be held also in profound respect.
- Gurpinch*, Thug. The strangler who has been duly instructed by the *Guru*.
- Gurutalpaga*, S. (तलप, a bed, and ग, who goes to) One who has a criminal intercourse with the wife of a *Guru*, a most heinous offence.
- GURŪŪ, (the *n* very obscurely sounded, and the word in composition shortened to GUR), Mar. (गुरु) Any animal of the Bos kind, a bull, a cow, a buffalo.
- Gurakhī*, or *Gurākhī*, Mar. (गुरखी, or गुराखी, an abbreviation of *GurūŪ*, and S. *Rahhshī*, who preserves) A cow-keeper, a grazier.
- Gurcharaṇ*, or *Gurcharāī*, Mar. (गुरचरण, गुरचराई) Pasturage for cattle. Price paid for its hire.
- GURUTU, Karn. (ಗುರುತು) A mark, as a signature, made by a person who cannot write.
- GURHĀL, GUĤHĀR, Mar. (गुन्हाल, गुल्हार) A sugar work, the place with the machinery for bruising the cane and extracting the juice.
- GURZMĀR, H. (from P. زگر, a club, and S. مار, what strikes) A Mohammadan Fakir, who carries a club armed with spikes, with which he wounds himself to extort alms. The order is said to have originated with a Pir named Sayid Ahmad Kabīr.
- GUTĀ, GUTTĀ, or GUTKĀ, Mar. (गुता, गुत्ता, or गुतका) An exclusive right of sale, or supply of any commodity, a contract, a monopoly, farm, or rent, an income of variable amount sold or let for a fixed sum.
- Gutgi-paṭṭi*, Mar. A deed of agreement, of contract, or farm.
- GUṬI, GUṬĪ, Ben. (গুটি, গুটী) The cocoon of the silkworm.
- Guṭipokā*, Ben. (গুটিপোকা) A silkworm.
- GUTTA, Tel. Karn. (ಗುತ್ತು) Farm, lease, rent: (see the Mar. *Gutā*: it is no doubt the same word which is also current in Sindh as *Gutto*).
- Guttagāḍu*, Tel. (గొత్త గాడు) A renter, a farmer.
- Guttige*, Karn. (ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ) Assessment, rental on land.
- Guttigē-dār*, Karn. (from P. دار, who has) One who rents from government the lands of a village; one who farms the revenue.
- Guttigehola*, Karn. (ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹೊಲ) A rented field.
- Phalagutige*, Karn. (S. फल, fruit) Assessment paid in kind.
- Rokhhhada-guttige*, Karn. (ರೊಹ್ಖದಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ) Assessment paid in money.
- Guttinae*, (?) Tuluva, The ancient term for the head of a village or *Pātil*.
- Gutto-sharāb*, Sindhi (from A. شراب, wine) Tax on distillers and venders of spirituous liquors.

GUT

- GUTTE**, Karn. (گٹے) A place where bodies are burnt. A pile and corpse when reduced to ashes.
- GUTTU**, Karn. (گٹو) Private or family affairs.
- GUZAR**, **GUZÁR**, **GUZÁRA**, H. (گذار, گذاره, گذشتن, these and similar words are derived from the P. *Guzashtan*, گذشتن, to pass, to pass by or over, and in other dialects occur as *Gudár*, *Gujár*, &c.) A ferry, a ferry station or boat, a place of transit or toll.
- Guzar-bán*, H. (گذربان) An officer appointed to take tolls both on the high roads and at ferries.
- Guzar-gáh*, H. (گذرگاه) A ferry, a ferry station.
- GUZÁR**, H. (گذار) One who transfers, hands over, or pays; whence—
- Mál-guzár*, H. (P., from *Mál*, wealth, revenue) The person who pays the government revenue, whether on his own account, or as the representative of others.
- Mál-guzári*, H. P., Payment of the government revenue by an individual.
- Guzárish*, H. (گذارش) Payment, transfer. Representation, *Guzásht*, also, vernacularly, **GUDAST** and **GUJAST**, corruptly, **GOSAUSTH**, H. (گذاشت, P. گذاشته) Mar. (गुदस्त) H. (गुजस्त) Tel. Karn. (ಗುಜಸ್ತ) Past, gone by, relinquished: deduction allowed, payment remitted, or the like: in the south it applies, as a revenue term, to the year last past only.
- Guzárat*, H. (گزارت) Through the medium, by the hand of (payments, &c.): see *Gujárat*.
- Gujastá-jamá*, *Gujastá-jamín*, Hindi (गुजस्ता जमा-जमीन) Statements of the amount of revenue and land of the preceding year, for comparison with the increase or decrease of the current year.
- GUZRÁN**, vernacularly, *Gujrán*, H. (گزران) Living, livelihood, means or mode of subsisting.
- GUZRI**, H., vernacularly, *Gujri*, (? گزری) A market, especially one held by the road-side in the afternoon.
- GYÁN**, vernacular corruption of *Jnán*, (ज्ञान) Knowledge.
- Gyán-krita-badh*, Ben. and Uriya. Wilful homicide.

H

- HA**, the letter ح, the initial of *Huzúr-navís*, Secretary of State, affixed to royal grants as a mark of attestation by the officer whose duty it is to issue them.
- HABB**, **HUBB**, H. (حب) A grain, a berry.
- Habúb*, *Huboob*, also *Hubúbát* or *Huboobat*, H. (حبوب, plural of حب, حبوبات, plural irregular of حبوب) plural of حب, حبوبات, plural irregular of حبوب)

HAD

- Grains, &c.; but applied to cesses or imposts extra to the regular assessment: the terms seem to have been used indiscriminately with *Abwáb* (Harrington's Analysis, iii. 236, note), but they more correctly define exactions in kind, of articles for the use of the Zamindar or of persons in authority, as milk, eggs, sheep, oil, ghee, blankets, skins, and the like: they were sometimes commuted for money.
- HABS**, **HUBS**, H. (حبس) Imprisonment, confinement; a prison, a prisoner: a reservoir, an embankment, that in or by which water is confined.
- HABSHI**, H. (حبشي) An African or Abyssinian slave under the native administration: *Habsh* being the Arabic reading of Abyss-inia.
- HADD**, **HUDD**, or with only one final, **HAD**, plural **HUDÚD**, H. (حد, plural حُدود) Boundary, limit, term, whether of place or time. In Mohammadan penal law, statutory punishment for certain crimes, distinguished from *Kisás* or retaliation, as not being claimable by the aggrieved parties, and from *Tázir*, as not being inflicted at the discretion of the judge, but defined by law.
- Had-bandí*, *Hud-bundee*, also *Had-bast*, *Hud-bust*, H. (حدبندی, حدبست) Settlement and demarcation of boundaries: as this is a constant subject of dispute, great pains have been taken in various parts of India, and particularly in the north-west provinces, to determine it by survey and record.
- Haddád*, A. (حداد) An obstruction, a doorkeeper, a blacksmith.
- Haddu-patrihá*, Tel. (హద్దుపత్రిక) A statement of boundaries.
- Had-i-jawáb*, H. (حد جواب) The replication or rejoinder in a legal proceeding.
- Hadmahadad*, Hindi (हदमहदद, vernacular corruption of the A. محدد, *Mahdúd*, bounded) A term in leases or farming-contracts which recognises the power of the farmer over all the land and crops within the limits of his farm. (Puraniya).
- Hudud-arbá*, H. (حدود اربع) Boundaries of the four sides of an estate.
- HADA**, or **HADANA**, Karn. (హద, హదన) A moderate quantity of rain, so as to fit the soil for sowing. (In this and other senses these words are no doubt the Arabic *Had*, limit).
- Hada-vadamare*, Karn. (హదవాదమరే) A heavy fall of rain, such as to saturate the soil.

HAD

HADAP, HADAPH, Guz. (ہڈاپ, ہڈاپ) A deposit in security of payment due for a toll or custom-duty.

HADAPA, Karn. (ఠాడప) A barber's case, a betel pouch.

Hadapiga, Karn. (ఠాడపిగ) A barber; a king's petty cash-keeper, whose duty it is to carry betel for the prince and his visitors.

HADIA, or HARIA, Guz. (ہڈیا) A tenure under which land is held in Guzerat.

HADIS, H. (أ. حديث) The traditional sayings and doings of Mohammad, having for the most part the force of laws.

HADYA, H. (أ. ہدیہ) A present, especially to a superior; a present made to a teacher by the pupil who has read the Koran with him.

HADKI, corruptly, HINKEE, Mar. (हाडकी, derivative of हाड, a bone) lit., a little bone; fig., Land granted rent-free to the Mhár, or village sweeper, where he may deposit bones, offal, &c., but when not so used it is usually cultivated by the occupants.

Hádólá, incorrectly, Hudolee, Mar. (हाडोला) Service land granted to the Mhárs of a village, and assessed at a low rate: the revenue from such land.

HADR, incorrectly, HIDDIR, A. (أ. هدر) Unrequited, unavenged; in law, said of blood that may be shed, or life taken away, with impunity, as that of a criminal who dies in consequence of punishment not intended to be fatal; also, that of an apostate: no penalty or retaliation is ever to be exacted in such cases, according to some authorities.

HÁFIZ, H. (أ. حافظ, from Hafz, حفظ, has preserved) A preserver, a guardian, a keeper.

Háfiz-i-daftar, H. (حافظدفتر) Keeper of the records; a servant or officer who has charge of the books of an office, &c.

HAFTA, H. (هفت, from P. هفت, seven) A week: in the Hindu dialects *Hapta*, q. v.

HÁGA, Karn. (ఠాగ) A small coin in Mysore, a quarter gold fanam; also, a single silver fanam.

Hágada duddu, Karn. (ఠాగదదుడు) The value of a silver fanam in copper, or 80 *kás*.

HÁGE, HAGEYA, HAGÉVU, Karn. (ఠాగి, ఠాగియ, ఠాగివు) A grain pit, a subterranean granary.

HAJÁT, H. (أ. حیات) Life.

HAINU, Karn. (ఠిన్ను) The period between May and September—that of the heavy rains.

Hainu-gadde, Karn. (ఠిన్నుగడ్డి) Wet lands, for sowing rice during the monsoon.

HAJ

Hainu-pairu, Karn. (ఠిన్నుపిర్లు) Corn standing in the heavy wet weather.

HAIJ, usually written with one j, HAJ, HUIJ, H. (أ. حج) The pilgrimage to Mecca.

Hajj-ul-farz, H. (أ. حج الفرض) The ordained or enjoined pilgrimage, which should be performed once by every Mohammadan who has the means of performing it.

Hájí, H. (أ. حاجي) A Mohammadan who has performed the pilgrimage.

HÁJÁ, Ben. (हाजा) Destruction of crops by floods or heavy rain.

HAJJÁM, commonly, HAJÁM or HUIJAM, corruptly, HEJAM and HUDJAM, H. &c. (أ. حجام) A barber, a barber-surgeon, one who not only shaves but bleeds, cups, cleans the ears, pares the nails, &c.: usually included among the village establishment.

Hajámat, H. (أ. حجامت) The functions of a Hajám—shaving, cupping, &c.

Hajám-áyažodi, Karn. (ఠజామలయజోడి) Tax levied on the land assigned to the village barber (Mysore).

Hajám-hadapa, Karn. (ఠజామఠఠడప) A tax on each razor-case (Mysore).

Hajám-kasab-vari, Karn. (ఠజామకసబవరి) Any cess or tax imposed upon barbers in Mysore.

HÁJAT, H. (أ. حاجت) Need, want, necessity, any natural want. Confinement of persons charged with heinous offences until their trial; place where they are confined.

Hájat-i-naksha, (?) H. (أ. حاجت نقشه) Necessity of comparing documents.

Hájat-i-siáhá, (from P. سیاها, an account) Ready for or requiring entry or account (money, &c.)

Hájat-i-tajwíz, H. (from A. تجويز, investigation) Requiring or awaiting inquiry or trial.

HAJIB-NUKSÁN, A. (حجب نقصان) In Mohammadan law, Partial exclusion with respect to inheritance, or substitution of one share for another, as in the case of a wife, who, where there are no children, has a fourth share, but where there are any, only an eighth.

HAJKUL, Hindi (हजकूल) To the whole extent cultivated; (Puraniya).

HAJR, HIJR, or HAJAR, A. (أ. حجر) lit., Hindrance, prohibition. In law, annulment, disqualification; the invalidity of acts done by a minor, an idiot, a slave, or the like; that is, by persons incompetent to act for themselves by virtue of immature years, defective intellect, or dependent situation.

HAK

HAḲḲ, commonly, **HAḲ**, **HUK**, or **HUQ**, barbarously, **HUG**, **H**. &c. (A. حق, हक) Truth, the true God. A true, just, legal, or prescriptive right or claim; the privilege, fee, perquisite, or grant claimable under established usage by the officers of government, village officers, &c., the power of abolishing which by the government of Bombay was affirmed by the Supreme Government Act xx. 1839. The word is used in various compounds, either with the Arabic article *al*, or the Persian sign of relation *i*; as, *Hak-al-tahsíl*, or *Hak-i-tahsíl*, &c., or occasionally without either; and in Marāṭhí it occurs with either a single or double final, as, *Hak*, *Hakh*, (हक, हक्); but the latter is considered more correct.

Hakh-ulláh, A. (حق الله) The right of God; or, in law, the retributive chastisement which it is the duty of the magistrate to inflict for crimes and offences, especially against morality and religion.

Hakh-ul-ábd, A. (حق العبد) The right of the slave (of God). In law, the right of an injured individual to demand redress and justice,

Hakh-un-nás, A. (حق الناس) The right of men, that is, of the public, to demand justice for any offence against the laws of society.

Hakh-bhent, H. (حق بهینت) Presents made half-yearly, in general by the landholders or payers of revenue, to the government officers.

Hak-chautháí, Mar. (हकचौथाई) A fourth part of the fees annually paid to village and district officers, levied from them by the former government.

Hak-dár, *Hug-dár*, barbarously *Hug-dár*, H. &c. (دار, who holds) The holder of a right, a person vested with any property, perquisite, or privilege, the holder of a share (of the revenue or the crops), a government or village officer who claims prescriptive rights or fees, one who makes a claim or demands a right, a claimant.

Hak-dári, H. &c. Holding any right or privilege, the right of claim, privilege, or property.

Hak-i-hawáladár, H. (حق حوالدار) A portion of grain given to the officer of the Zamindar employed to collect the revenue, usually at the rate of a seer-and-a-half per maund of forty seers.

Hakíat, H. (حقیت) Right, claim, property.

Hak-i-intifá, H. (حق انتفع) Revenue profits on payment of the government demand.

Hak-hamín-chári, H. (حق کمین چاری) or *Hak-sián-chári*,

HAK

(سیانچاری) or *Hak-thoh-dári*, (تهوكداری) Dues and fees paid by the villagers to officers bearing the designations of *Kamín*, *Siána*, and *Thohdár*, the managers of the villages under the authority of the government in Kamáon and Garhwál.

Hakh-halál, Mar. (हकहलाल) Rightly and lawfully due or claimable.

Hak-krishání, Ben. (हककृषाणी) The right of the cultivator to his share of the crop.

Hak-málikána, H. (حق مالكانه) The right of the Málik, the proprietor, or Zamindar, to a per-centage on the net revenue, or, when dispossessed of the *Zamindárá*, to an allowance for his support.

Hak-i-milkiyat, H. (حق ملكیت) The right or due of proprietorship or mastership, the right of the Zamindar to *Málikána*.

Hak-i-musháhara, H. (from A. مشاهرة, monthly wages) The right of receiving pay or allowances; under the Maráṭha government the term was applied to the per-centage levied upon the perquisites and allowances of the district officers, the *Desmukhs* and *Despándyas*.

Hak-ná-hak, H. (حق ناحق) *Hakknahakh*, *Hakknáhakh*, *Hakknák*, Mar. (हकनहक, हकनाहक, हकनाक) Right or wrong, justly or unjustly; but it usually implies wrongfully, unjustly, without regard to right or wrong, without consideration.

Hakhmál, Mar. (हकमाल) A rightful claim or possession.

Hak-patwári, H. (حق پتواری) The fees payable to the village accountant.

Hak-i-ráátiya, H. (A. رعایا, peasantry) The right of the cultivator, his right of occupation while paying the demand of the government or Zamindar, and his right to the established share of the crop.

Hak-i-sarkar, H. (P. سرکار, government) The right of the government to a share of the crop, or a money commutation.

Hak-i-sarbaráh, H. (P. سربراه, management) The right of management, as of the head of a village to conduct its affairs.

Hak-i-shufáh, or *Hak-us-shufáh* (from شفعة, pre-emption) Right of pre-emption in a person whose possessions adjoin those for sale.

Hak-i-tahsíl, or *Hak-ut-tahsíl*, (from A. تحصيل, collection) The right or due of collection, the rate or fee of the officer employed to collect the government revenue.

HAK

HAL

- Haḥṣái*, Guz. (حاصلی) Fee, perquisite, brokerage commission.
- Hakūk*, H. (pl. of حق) Rights, fees, privileges, &c.
- Hak-us-saâi*, H. (from A. سعی, labour) Reward of labour especially a present for good offices rendered by one in authority.
- Hak-al-wâḥiâh*, absurdly corrupted to *Hughly-wacca*, H. (A. حق الواقعة, Record or statement of occurrences.
- Hakhtak*, Mar. (हकटक) The dues as paid in cash to a district or village officer.
- Hak-i-zamindâr*, or *Hak-zamindâri*, H. (from P. زمیندار, landholder) The rights or dues of a Zamindar agreeably to the sanad by which he holds his lands or his engagements with the government.
- HAḲĪKAT*, or *HAQEEQUT*, corruptly *HACKIKUT*, H. &c. (A. حقیقت, from حق) *HAḲĪKAT*, Mar. (हकिकत) Statement, account, representation of circumstances as they are.
- Hakikat-i-jamâ*, H. (حقیقت جمع) Particular account of the public revenue in all its branches: the accounts prepared of the revenues of Bengal and Bahar to the period of their assignment to the Company.
- Hakikat-i-jamâ-tûmâri*, H. (from جمع, aggregate, and طوماری, registered) Particular account of the public revenue agreeably to the recorded rates.
- Hakikat-nâma*, H. (حقیقت نامه) A written statement of particulars.
- Hakikat-rozinah-dâri*, H. (from P. روزینه دار, a daily pensioner) An account of payments made to daily pensioners, formerly kept by the Kânungo.
- Hakikat-takṣîl*, H. (A. تکصیل) The actual state of the revenue collections.
- Hakikat-zamindâri*, The possession or condition of a Zamindar's estate and engagements.
- HAKAM*, A. (حكم, from the r. حکم, commanded) A judge, an arbitrator.
- Hâkim*, H. (A. حاکم) *Hakam*, *Hâkim*, Mar. (हकम, हाकीम) A ruler, a governor, the supreme administrative authority in a district; also, a judge.
- Hakim*, *Huḥeem*, H. (A. حکیم) A sage, a physician.
- Hâkimi*, H. (حاکمی) Belonging to the ruler or the government, as the government share of the crop, or the revenue derived from it.
- Hikmat*, H. (A. حکمت) Wisdom, knowledge, ingenuity, skill.
- Hukâmi*, H. (حکامی) Applied to grants of land made

- by officers of government or Zamindars: (from *Hukâm*, an officer or deputy).
- Hukm*, H. &c. (A. حکم) *Hukûm*, Mar. (हुकूम) Order, command.
- Hukm-nâma*, H. (حکم نامه) A written order, a written award or judgment.
- Hukm-nâma-berij*, H. (P. بریج) The standard assessment of Mysore under Tipu.
- Hukm-wazâ*, H. (A. حکم وضع) Authorised deductions.
- Hukûmat*, H. (plural of *Hukm*) Orders, rules, regulations.
- Hakûmat*, H. (A. حکومت) *Hukmat*, Mar. (हुकमत) Sovereignty, authority.
- Hakûmat-al-âdl*, or *Hakûmat-i-âdl*, A. (حکومت العدل) A just award, one in which the penalty is proportioned to the injury or offence, a decision by just arbitrement. Ben. Reg. iv. 1822.
- HAḲĒRI*, commonly *HACKERY*, (?) A native cart drawn by bullocks: (the word, although in common use, is neither Hindi nor Bengali: it may be a corruption of the Port. *carro*, or *acarretai*, to carry).
- HAKKALU*, Karn. (ಹಕ್ಕಲು) Gleanings of corn: rice cultivation carried on on high ground without the aid of reservoirs of water.
- HÂL*, H. (A. حال) State, condition, present or actual state. In revenue accounts the actual state of the collections. In Marathi and Karnâta the word commonly implies a bad state, extremity, embarrassment, distress.
- Hâlâ*, H. (حالا) An instalment of revenue, a present payment (Dehli).
- Hâl-âbâdî*, H. (حال آبادی) Under present cultivation (land), having formerly been waste.
- Hâl-âbâdî-zamîn*, H. (from P. *Âbâd*, cultivation, and *zamîn*, land) Land under present cultivation.
- Hal-âhâr*, H. (حل اگار) Present or actual realization of revenue.
- Hâlat*, *Halut*, H. (A. حالت) Condition, state: the term was used also to denote a particular high duty on pepper, betelnut, cardamoms, cassia, and sandal in Belghi and Sunda: see *Hâltâ*.
- Hâlât*, H. (A. حالات, plural of حالت) Circumstances, present states or conditions.
- Hâl-bâḥi*, H. (حالباقی) Current or present balance.
- Hâl-baḥâiâ*, H. (حالبقايًا) Present demand and former balance.
- Hâl-bhanjan*, corruptly, *Hal-bunjin*, H. (from بهنجن, breaking) Anticipation of the revenue of the ensuing year.

- Hál-chalani*, H. (حالچلانی) Present currency.
- Hál-dár*, H. (حالدار) A village officer next to the Patwári, an assistant accountant. A name borne by some Bengal families of the trading castes, commonly *Holdar*.
- Hál-dári*, H. (حالداري) The office of Haldár: also, in former times, a tax upon marriages levied in Bengal.
- Hál-hakikat*, H. (الحقیقت) Statement of the actual condition of an estate, an account shewing the amount of revenue to be paid by each cultivator to government or the Zamindar, and the items of which it consists.
- Hál-hásil*, H. (الحاصل) The actual produce or revenue of any tract of land.
- Hál-hásili*, H. (الحاصلی) Actually productive, land yielding revenue varying with the crops grown upon it.
- Háli*, H. (حالی, what is present) lit., Present, actual, new; as applied to coin, current; instalment, present payment of revenue, the government assessment (Dehli). In the west of India, a bondsman, one serving as a labourer in payment of a debt, until the debt is discharged.
- Háli-dáhhál*, H. and Karn. (ಹಾಲಿ ದಾಹಲ) Increase of the actual assessment (Mysore).
- Hál-jamá*, H. (حاجم) The actual rent or revenue payable to government.
- Hál-májhi*, Ben. (হালমাখী) An inferior village officer, who collects rents on the part of the Patwári, and performs menial service for the superior village and Zamindari officers (Rungpore).
- Hál-pariá*, Uriya (ହାଲପରିଆ) Land at present lying fallow, recently thrown out of cultivation.
- Hál-puchhi-hisab*, H. (from پوچھی, to ask) An abstract of current accounts kept at hand, one produced on being asked for (Northern Circars).
- Hál-sál*, H. (P. سال, a year) The present or current year, or of this year.
- Hál-shahna*, also, vernacularly, -*sahna* or -*sáhana*, H. (حال شهنه) An officer of the Zamindar, employed to keep the measurement of the land possessed by each cultivator, and collect the rents when due.
- Hal-taujih*, H. (A. حال توجیح) An account of revenue collections for the current period.
- HAL, HUL, also HAR, HUR, q. v., H. (S. هل, هر, হল) HAL, or HÁL, Ben. (হাল, হাল) A plough.
- Haláitá*, *Hulaeta*, or, provincially, *Haretá*, and *Halotá*, H. (হলাইতা, হুরেতা, হলোতা) The first ploughing of the season.

- Halas*, *Haras* or *Hanas*, *Hulus*, *Hurus*, *Hunus*, H. (هلنس, هارس, هانس, হলস) The beam or pole of a plough, the stick that passes obliquely between the oxen, and supports the yoke.
- Hal-bandi*, *Hul-bundee*, H. (هل بندی) Assessment according to ploughs; also a tenure in Bareilly, in which a few *bighás* are assigned to each tenant who has a plough, for the cultivation of cotton and Indian corn, for which he pays one rupee per *bighá*: for all other land he pays in kind. In Kamáon the term implies the quantity of land under cultivation by any party.
- Hal-barár*, *Hul-burár*, H. (هلبرار) Assessment according to the number of ploughs; collections at a certain sum per plough.
- Hal-dár*, H. (هل دار) The possessor of a plough.
- Hal-dári-jamá*, H. (هل داری جمع) Revenue assessed at a rate per plough.
- Háli*, sometimes *Hálee*, H. &c. (هالی, هالی, হলী) A ploughman, a man employed in ploughing. In Surat, *Háli* is the denomination of a class of agricultural bondsmen, persons who have sold their labour for an advance of money, and are bound to serve, chiefly in the field, until the money is repaid: the obligation extends to their posterity: they are usually Hindus of low caste. When not employed by their master they may work for themselves, and what they earn is their own property. A *Háli* cannot be transferred to another master against his will. In Kamaon a *Háli* or *Hália* is a man of low caste, a *Dom*, who has been bought as a slave, and is chiefly employed in the labours of the field, but who cuts wood, brings in grass, carries burthens, &c., or performs domestic menial service.
- Háliáy*, H. (هالیات, হলয়াগ) The wages of ploughmen, especially when paid in kind: in some places it is said to be one-eighth of the crop.
- Halsári*, *Hulsaree*, H. (হলসারী) Subdivision and assessment of revenue on ploughs, assessment on each plough in a village.
- Haltaddi*, *Hultuḍdee*, (هالتدی) A drill-plough.
- Halvira*, *Hulveera*, Mar. (from হল, a plough) A tax on ploughs.
- Halwáhá*, *Hulvaha*, *Harwáhá*, H. (হলুয়াহা, হলুয়াহা) A ploughman.
- Halwáhi*, H. (হলুয়াহী, হলুয়াহী) Tillage, agriculture.
- HÁL, Hindi (हाल) Moisture (Puraniya).
- Hálgará*, Hindi (हालगरा) Land retaining moisture (*Ibid*).

HAL

- HALA**, Karn. (ஹல) A weight equal to eight Mysore *sérs*, or an Indian ounce, thirteen of which make a pound.
- HALÁK**, or **HALÁKAT**, H. (A. هلاك, هلاکت) Death, destruction: in law, homicide, manslaughter.
- HALÁL**, H. (A. هلال) **HALÁL**, Ben. (হালান) Lawful, allowed, in contrast to *Harám*, forbidden.
- Halálkhor**, H. (حلال خور, from P. خوردن, to eat) A man of the lowest caste, who performs the vilest class of functions, as a sweeper, &c.: (so termed as if considering every thing lawful food).
- HALDÍ**, **HULDEE**, H. (هلدي, S. हर्दि) **HALDA**, Mar. (हळद) Turmeric. The ceremony of anointing the persons of the bride and bridegroom with turmeric between the betrothment and the actual marriage among the Mohammadans. There are two ceremonies so called—the *Chor-haldí*, the private staining; and *Sáu-haldí*, the public or open staining, being performed in public, after which the married pair sit together in state.
- HALDÁ**, or **HARDÁ**, **HULDA**, **HURDA**, H. (هلدا, هردا) A sort of mildew affecting the cerealia, in which the plant turns yellow and withers.
- HALEPÁIK**, Karn. (ಹಲಿಪಾಯಿಕ್) The term applied in Mysore to the drawers of *tári* who speak the Tuluva language.
- HALF**, **HULF**, in some dialects **HALAP**, or **HULUP**, H. (A. حلف) An oath, a vow, an affidavit.
- Half-darúghi**, H. (from P. دروغ, a falsehood) Perjury.
- Half-náma**, H. (حلف نامه) A written solemn declaration by a person exempt by the Regulations from being sworn in the ordinary manner.
- Hálif**, H. (A. حالف) One who takes an oath, or makes an affidavit.
- HÁLÍMAWÁLÍ**, Mar. (हालीमवाली, plural, for A. اهالي موالى) High and low, rich and poor.
- HÁLÍMÁJÍ**, Mar. (हालीमाजी, from A. حالى, present, and ماضى, past) Change of administration, removal of public functionaries, and appointment of others.
- HALKA**, **HULQA**, H. (A. حلقة, lit. a ring) A village circuit, a boundary line which includes all the lands and dwellings of a village or hamlet, a circle or estate including many villages.
- HALLA**, Karn. (ಹಲ್ಲೆ) A water-course, a river bed.
- HALLI**, Karn. (ಹಲ್ಲೆ) A small village or hamlet; added frequently to other names, and commonly written *hully*, as, *Harpan-hully*, &c.

HAM

- Halligádu**, Karn. (ಹಲ್ಲೆಗಾಡು) A country village, or one in a wood.
- Halligádinavaru**, Karn. (ಹಲ್ಲೆಗಾಡಿನವರು) Peasantry, villagers.
- Hallikár**, Karn. (ಹಲ್ಲೆಕಾರ) A tribe of Śúdras in Mysore, following husbandry.
- HÁLTÁ**, Karn. (ಹಾಲ್ತೆ) A duty levied in Belghi and Sunda on pepper, betel-nuts, cardamoms, sandal-wood, and cassia.
- HALUBE**, or **-VE**, Karn. (ಹುಲಬೆ, -ವೆ) A sort of rake or harrow for levelling a field of corn in the blade after reaping.
- HALWÁÍ**, H. (حلواني) **HÁLUÍ**, Ben. (হালুই) A confectioner, a maker of *Halwá*, or sweetmeats. In the Lower Doab it denotes a tribe or caste; in most other places only the maker and vender.
- HÁLWAKKAL**, Karn. (ಹಾಲವಕ್ಕಲ) A tribe of agricultural Śúdras in Mysore.
- HAM**, **HUM**, H. (P. هم) Also, ever, like, same; much used to form compounds implying sameness or connexion; as,
- Ham-dam**, H. (هم دم) An intimate friend or associate: (from *Dam*, breath).
- Ham-ját**, H. (هم جات) Of the same caste, of the same kind.
- Ham-jins**, H. (هم جنس) Homogeneous, of the same kind or sort.
- Ham-rái**, H. (هم راي) An accomplice, a confederate; of one purpose.
- Ham-sáia**, H. (هم ساية) A neighbour.
- Hamsái-grámamu**, H. Tel. A neighbouring village.
- Hamshahri**, H. (هم شهری) A fellow-townsmen.
- HAMAH**, **HUMEH**, H. (P. همه) All, together; used like the preceding in compounds, and vernacularly confounded.
- Hama-bábat**, H. (همه بابت) The grand total, the aggregate of the items.
- Hama-ját**, Mar. (हमजात) A promiscuous crowd, one of all castes.
- Hama-kaum**, H. (همه قوم) All the tribes, all classes.
- HAMÁL**, H. (A. همال) A porter, a carrier: in the South, a palankin-bearer.
- HÁMÁLKHÚN**, Ben. (হামানখুন, from A. حمل, being pregnant, and خون, blood) Causing abortion.
- HAMÁMDASTÁ**, Mar. (हमामदस्ता) **HÁMÁNDISTA**, Ben. (হামান-দিস্তা), (both from the P. *Háwan*, هاون, a mortar, and *Dasta*, دسته, a pestle) A mortar and pestle.
- HAMÍ**, **HÁMÍ**, (Mar. हमी, हामी, from the A. *Hámi*, حامی, a protector) Assurance, surety, confirmation of a contract

HAM

- or engagement by a third party pledging himself for its execution.
- Hamíddár, Hámíddár*, Mar. (हमीदार, हामीदार) The person who affords an assurance or pledge, a security.
- Hamíl, H.* (A. حميل) A surety.
- Hamípatra*, Mar. (हमीपत्र) A security or assurance paper or bond.
- HÁMISHAM*, Tel. (హమిషం, corruption of S. *Ansam*, अंश) A possession, a portion.
- HAMLA, H.* (A. حمله) Aggression, assault.
- HANA, Karn.* (ఠణ) Money in general: the small coin termed a fanam, whether of gold or silver.
- Billí-hana, Karn.* (బిల్లీఠణ) A silver fanam.
- Binnada-hana, Karn.* (బిన్నదఠణ) A gold fanam.
- Kantiraya-hana, Sultání-hana, Dotí-hana, Giddahantí-raya-hana, Gopálí-hana, Bakrada-hana*, are different kinds of gold fanams current in Mysore, each worth about four silver ones.
- Haṇada-nóṭa, Karn.* (ఠణదనోట) Examining and exchanging money: shroffing.
- Haṇavaḍḍa, Karn.* (ఠణవడ్డి) A fanam-and-a-half.
- HANCHIKE, or -GE, Karn.* (ఠంజీకే - గే) Sharing, dividing; allotment.
- Hanchugolu, Karn.* (ఠంజుగొలు) A wooden seal used by government officers in Mysore when the farmers divide their corn on the threshing-floor.
- HANḌÁ, or HÁNḌÁ, H. &c.* (ہنڈا, ہانڈا, हंडा, हांडा) A cooking pot, whether of clay or metal.
- Haṇḍí, or Hāṇḍí, H. &c.* (ہنڈی, ہانڈی, हंडी, हांडी) A small culinary vessel or pot.
- HÁNDÁ, Mar.* (हांदा) The mutual assistance in labour, bullocks, &c., interchanged among husbandmen.
- Hándekarí, Mar.* (हांदेकारी) A labourer or a bullock lent by one cultivator to another.
- HANE, Karn.* (ఠణి) A grain measure of eighty rupees weight.
- HANGÁM, H. &c.* (P. هنگام) Time, season, period at which any thing or business is most abundant or prevalent.
- Hangám-ḡibandí, Mar.* (हंगामशिबंदी) Militia or irregular troops enlisted for a time.
- Hangámí, H.* (هنگامي) Periodical, for a time; an excess imposed on the district of Jessore shortly before the permanent settlement.
- HANGÁMA, H.* (P. هنگاما) Tumult, disturbance.
- HÁNI, Ben.* (S. शनि) Loss, diminution, deficiency, injury.
- Hánibá, Uriya* (ହାନିବା) Cutting and maiming.

HAR

- HÁNJÁ, Mar.* (हांजा) An unsettled business, an affair or transaction in suspense.
- HANJÁ, Hindi* (हनजा) A head of cattle.
- HANKÁL-TERÍGE, Karn.* (ಕಂಕಾಲತೆರಿಗೆ) A tax on the stubble on which the cattle of the Ryots were allowed to graze (Mysore).
- HANSRÁJ, H.* (S. هنس راج) A herb growing on brick walls in the rains, used medicinally: a kind of rice.
- HÁPAR, H.* (هاپر) A nursery for sugar-cane.
- HAPTÁ, less correctly, HUPTEE, Mar.* (हप्ता, a corruption of P. *Hafṭa*, a week) *HAPHTO, Guz.* (هپتو) A fixed period at which a portion of revenue, or any sum due, is to be paid; also the portion so paid, an instalment: under the former government there were four haptás in the Dakhin, or the months October, January, March, and May, when the revenue was expected to be paid.
- Hapte-bandí, Mar.* (हप्तेबंदी) Settlement for payments by instalments; payment of such instalments as they fall due.
- HÁR, Ben.* (S. शोर) A rate, a common rate: in revenue language, local rate of assessment; *H.* (ها) A subdivision or part of an estate. In the north-west provinces, usually the land most distant from the village it belongs to, beyond the *mánjha*, or middle portion, and extending to the boundary or limits of the village lands or estate. In Ságár it means the reverse, or the cultivated space immediately round a village. In Bundelkhand it denotes a tract of land of which there may be several joint occupants: land which, from its distance, had been abandoned by the Zamindar to the cultivators, and, after a long alienation, separately assessed: also, pasture land. Again, in the district of Agra it is applied to all the different parts of a village where such divisions have been created in the course of village economy; and in Etawa it denotes the upland, or land lying above the ravines.
- Hárhárá, Ben.* (शोरशरी) Distribution, especially of assets amongst claimants in whose favour a decree has been pronounced, proportionate to their respective claims; also, taking the whole together, a general average.
- Hárá, Ben., H.* (शरी, هاری) Relating or belonging to the boundary lands: occupying a part or *hár*: subject to a local rate of assessment, &c.
- Hárá-raiat, Ben.* A cultivator who pays his revenue in money, according to the local rate.
- Hár-ḡaula, corruptly, Her-kowla, H.* (هارقولہ) Assessment fixed in money upon different portions of an estate, according to the quality of the land (in the district of Benares).

HAR

- HÁR, H. &c.** (हार, हार) **HÁR** or **HÁRI**, Ben. (शर, शरि) Loss, as at gaming, or of a suit at law, defeat, discomfiture.
- Háribár**, Uriya (ହାରିବାର) The act of losing, or of being beaten.
- HAR, HUR, H.** (هر) Every, any; used in compounds.
- Har-báb**, Uriya (ହରବୀବ, P. and A., every class) Applied to land capable of yielding any description of crops.
- Harbírah**, Hindi (हरबीरह) Bearing the same rate of rent per *bíghá*; an estate.
- Har-do-hiṣṣa**, H. (from हरदो, each two, and حصه, a share) Both shares of the crop—the government's and the cultivator's.
- Har-hamesha**, **Hur-humesh**, H. (هرهميش, from P. همیشه, always) Words inserted sometimes in a grant, to signify one made for perpetuity, for ever and ever.
- Har-jins**, **Hur-jins**, H. (هرجنس) Grain of sorts, any thing of various or every kind.
- Harhára**, **Hurkaru**, H. (هرکاره, from هر, every کار, business) A messenger, a courier, an emissary, a spy.
- HAR, HUR**, substituted vernacularly sometimes for **HAL**, H. (هر, S. हल) A plough.
- Harái**, **Haraee**, H. (هراي) The portion of land in a field which is included within one circuit of a plough; to commence another is termed *Harái-phándná*: beginning of the ploughing season.
- Harátar**, Hindi, (हरातर) Place where the ploughs are working for the day.
- Harátí**, Hindi, (हराती) Belonging to a plough.
- Haráunu**, **Hureeoon**, H. (هراونو) Division of a crop, in which the cultivator retains nine, and the Zamindar receives seven parts (from *har*, a plough).
- Harauri**, **Hurouree**, H. (هروري) The occupation of ploughing, or place where ploughing is going on. In Benares, an advance of about two rupees in money and two maunds of corn given to a ploughman when first engaged.
- Harautá**, **Hurouta**, H. (هروتا) Beginning of the ploughing season.
- Hareta**, or **Haretá**, H. (هریتا, हरेता) Commencement of the ploughing season in the rains.
- Harghasít**, **Hurghuseet**, H. (هرگھسیت) The cultivated lands of a village (from *har*, a plough, and *ghasítna*, to draw) (Lower Doab).
- Harhá**, **Hurha**, H. (هرها) Unbroken and vicious bullocks, plough bullocks, (Dehli). Stray oxen.

HAR

- Harhásalí**, Hindi, (हरहासली) Lands bearing crops.
- Hari**, **Huree**, H. (هري) Compulsory contribution of assistance by Ryots in ploughing the fields of Zamindars; also sometimes voluntary mutual assistance of cultivators among one another.
- Hári**, Sindhi. A peasant, a cultivator (from *har*, a plough, or for *hálí*, q. v.).
- Hariá**, **Huryá**, H. (هريا) A ploughman.
- Hariar**, **Huriur**, H. (هريار) End of the sowing season. (Oudh).
- Harori**, Hindi, (हरोरी) Money lent by a cultivator to a person to act as ploughman, bearing no interest as long as he serves.
- Harpújí**, **Hurpoojee**, H. (هرپوجی) The worship of the plough on the day which closes the season of ploughing and sowing: sometimes it precedes the season, but less usually: it generally occurs in Kártik, after the autumnal sowing, but in some places it is celebrated after the spring sowing also. The plough is cleaned and decorated with garlands; and to use or lend it after this day is considered unlucky.
- Harsajjá**, H. (هرسجا, S. हल, and सहायजा, companionship) Reciprocal assistance in ploughing.
- Harsot**, **Harsotia**, **Hursot**, **Hursotea**, H. (هرسوت from S. हल, a plough, and सूत्र, a line or thread) Ploughing a furrow, the first ploughing of the season: affording mutual assistance in ploughing: bringing home the plough after a day's work on a bullock's back, or with the share inverted (Dehli).
- Harváhá**, incorrectly *Hurva*, H. (هرواها) A ploughman, an agricultural bondsman, one who has sold his services for an advance, and is bound, together with his descendants, to serve until the advance is repaid (Allahabad).
- Harval**, **Hurvul**, H. (هروال) Advances, without interest, to ploughmen (East Oudh and Benares).
- HÁRÁ**, H. (هارا) A branch of the Chouhán Rájputs, after whom the province of *Háráuti*, including the principalities of Kota and Bundi, is named.
- HARÁ**, H. (हरा, हरित्) Green, fresh, vegetable.
- Harái**, H. (هراي) Greenness, verdure.
- Harhat**, **Hurhut**, H. (هرکت) Cutting rice while it is green and unripe (Rohilkhand) (from *hará*, green, and *hátná*, to cut).
- HARADA**, Karn. (ಹರಡ) A large dealer, a wholesale or maritime merchant; a lender.

HAR

- Haradavattige*, Karn. (ಹರದವಟ್ಟಿಗ) Merchandise: lending and borrowing.
- HARADÁRI*, Karn. (ಹರದಾರಿ) A measure of extent, containing 2000 fathoms, or about two miles and a half, a *kos* (Mysore).
- HARAGALU*, or *HARAGÓLU*, Karn. (ಹರಗಲು, ಹರಗೋಲು) A ferry-boat, a circular boat made of bambus, and covered with leather, used for crossing rivers in Kanara.
- Haragalu-kada*, Karn. (ಹರಗಲುಕಡ) The place of a ferry.
- Haragol-gutti*, Karn. (ಹರಗೋಲಗುತ್ತಿ) A tax on ferry-boats (Mysore).
- HARAGE*, Karn. (ಹರಗ) Partnership.
- HARAJ*, *HURUJ*, H. (A. هرج) Tumult, disturbance, riot.
- Haraj-maraj*, H. (هراج-مرج) Confusion.
- HARÁJ*, H. (A. هراج) Auction, outcry: public proposals for the farming of the revenues of sundry villages for a short term of years (?).
- HARALE-PATTADI*, Karn. (ಹರಲೆಪಟ್ಟಡಿ, from *Haralu*, the castor-oil seed) A commutation tax paid by dealers in lamp-oil, in consideration of exemption from the visits of the officers of the *Sair* revenue (Mysore).
- Haralu-pattadi*, Karn. (ಹರಲುಪಟ್ಟಡಿ) Tax on oil-dealers: see the preceding.
- HARAM*, *HURUM*, H. (A. حرم) Sacred, forbidden, closed to promiscuous access; hence applied to a female connexion or relative; also to the private or women's apartments, the Harem of European writers; also to the sacred circuit round the temple at Mecca.
- Harám*, *Huram*, H. &c. (A. حرام) Unlawful, forbidden; applied to all things or acts which the law disallows or condemns, as prohibited food or beverage, improper actions; wicked, vicious; sacred.
- Harámzáda*, H. (A. حرامزاده) Base-born; a bastard, but used as a term of abuse generally, a scoundrel, a rascal.
- Harím*, H. (A. حريم) Prohibited, sacred; a sacred place or sanctuary; the inner apartments, or their female inhabitants; the enclosure of the temple of Mecca.
- Hurmat*, H. (A. حرمت) Character, reputation, honour; the seclusion of a woman of respectability; any thing held sacred or forbidden.
- Hurmat-musáharat*, A. (حرمت مصاهرة) In law, the prohibition of marriage with different women on account of their mutual affinity.
- HÁRAMPATTUTA*, Tel. (హారంపట్టుత) Gathering ears of corn.

HAR

- HARANBÁRÍ*, Ben. (हरनबाड़ी) A gaol, a house of confinement for criminals.
- HARAT*, vernacular corruption of *ARHAT*, q. v., H. (هرت) A Persian water-wheel.
- HARATKUL*, H. (هرتكل, probably for *BHARAT-KUL*, of the race of Bharata) A branch of the Gauṛ Bráhmans.
- HARAVA*, or *HARUVA*, Karn. (ಹಾರವ, ಹಾರುವ) A Bráhma-man: (a term especially used by the Lingáyats),
- HARÁWAL*, corruptly, *HAROL* and *HARREWAL*, H. (Turk. هراول) The advanced guard of an army, the officer commanding it: a police-officer in a town or village appears to be sometimes, though not very accurately, so termed.
- HARBI*, H. (A. حربى, from حرب, war, battle) Martial, valiant: in law, an infidel not subject to Mohammadan rule, although at peace, such a person being an incessant object of hostilities.
- HARBONG KÁ RÁJ*, H. (هرونگ کا راج) Civil disorders, mal-administration: lit., the rule of Harbong, a Raja so named, said to have ruled at a place opposite to *Allahabad*, on the bank of the Ganges, thence termed *Harbong-pur*, and of whose silliness and unfitness for government many traditional anecdotes and proverbial phrases bear record (Elliot).
- HARDÁ*, H. (هردا) Mildew, smut in corn.
- HARDAUR*, *HURDOUR*, H. (هردور) A name given to oblong mounds raised in villages in Upper India, and studded with flags to avert epidemic diseases, and especially cholera; so named in honour of *Hardaul Lálá*, a Bundelkhand chief, who, the natives of Hindustan believe, visited the camp of Lord Hastings with cholera, in punishment of the profanation committed by the Europeans in having once slaughtered cows in the grove where Hardaul's ashes repose.
- HARDEHÁ*, H. (هرديها) A tribe of the *Káchchis*.
- HARDUÁS*, *HURDOOAS*, H. (هردواس) A class of Rájputs, of whom a few are settled in Azimgerh and Gorakhpur.
- HARI*, S., but adopted in all dialects, (हरिः) A name of Vishnu.
- HÁRÍ*, Ben. (হারি) A servant of the lowest class, a sweeper, (from S. *Hadda*, a bone): also *Haddaka* or *Harṛaka*, and *Hadika*, *Harika*; formerly employed also as village watchman.—Ben. Reg. xxii. 1793, s. 13. (In the Glossary of the 5th Report we have *Harees*, derived from the A. *Hárís*, a defender, and explained, a petty officer of police, a guard, a sentinel; but the original word is *Hárees*, plural of

Haree, not *Harees* in the singular, as, "All pykes, chokidars, nigahbans, Harees, and other descriptions of village watchmen."—Fifth Rep. p. 614).

HARI, (?) A third crop; one of the poorer grains raised in the hot weather between the spring and autumn crops.

HARIA, (?) Land granted to the relations of persons killed in an affray between two villages, by the authorities of that village by whose members the homicide had been perpetrated; or similar land rent-free granted to the families of Bháts who had destroyed themselves on the violation of engagements for which they had been sureties.

HARIGÓLU, Tel. (హరిగోలు) A basket boat, such as is used on the rivers of the Dakhin.

HÁRIṢA, A. (حارصة) One of the ten kinds of wounds for which compensation is claimable, a slight scratch, such as not to draw blood.

HARKAR, Hindi (हरकर) A pen for cattle (Puraniya).

HARKAT, H. &c. (A. حركت) Movement, motion, agitation, especially of an objectionable kind, as opposition, hindrance, interruption, starting difficulties, giving trouble.

HARKÍ, Mar. (हरकी, from S. *Harsha*, pronounced sometimes *Harkha*, joy) Money given by a successful litigant to the Court, in token of his gratitude: money paid to one who has brought back a lost article, or presented to the family and dependants on any occasion of rejoicing.

Harhí-viváha, corruptly, *Urkee-viváha*, Mar. (S. हरकी-विवाह) Presents claimed at marriages by the principal Bráhmans.

HASALE, corruptly, in the plural, HUSSULLEERO, Karn. (ಹಸಲೆ) One of the supposed aboriginal tribes of Mysore, found in the hill districts of Nagar; properly woodmen, but serving as agricultural labourers.

HASARÁNÍ, Karn. (ಹಸರಾನಿ) A tax levied in Mysore on betel-leaf, plaintain-leaf, and other vegetable leaves.

Hásaraváné, Karn. (ಹಾಸರವಾನೆ) A tax levied from the peasants, in commutation of supplies of green leaves which they were formerly obliged to furnish to the government officers.

HASARU, Karn. (ಹಸರು) Green, fresh, standing corn or pasturage: also HASURU.

HASB, H. (A. حسب) According to; used chiefly in forming compounds, as,

Hasb-ul-hásil, or *-hásilí*, H. (حسب الحاصل) According to the produce; land paying revenue according to the kind and value of the crops.

Hasb-ul-hukm, *Husb-ool-hookm*, corruptly, *Housbulhookum*, H. (حسب الحكم) According to command. The initial words, and thence the title, of a document issued agreeably to royal authority, by the Vazir or other high officer of the government.

Hasb-i-zábíta, H. (حسب ضابطه) According to law, according to practice.

Hasb-ul-irṣ, A. (حسب الارث) According to inheritance, the division of an estate according to the Mohammadan laws of inheritance.

Hasb-ul-waṣūl, or *-waṣūl*, H. (حسب الوصول) lit., According to collections or receipts; a term formerly used in revenue accounts to designate items of an uncertain value, of which no estimate can be computed, and which are entered only after their actual receipt: applied also formerly to small villages in the Monghir district paying revenue direct to government.—Fifth Rep. 240.

Hasb-ul-waṣūl-i-marocha, corrupted to *Husbulwaosoolee-marocha*, H. (A. حسب الوصول مروچه) lit., Agreeably to customary (?) realizations: an item of revenue in the early Bengal accounts, levied especially in Dinajpur and Rangpur, being an estimated amount of receipts from fees on marriages. (The word *marocha*, also met with as *maruncha*, is of doubtful accuracy; it may be a corruption of *murwaja*, مروجه, customary).

HASHM, H. &c. (A. حشم, هاشم) Train, retinue, followers of a person of rank.

Hashm-navís, or *-nís*, or *-pharnís*, or *-pharnavís*, Mar. (हशमनवीस, -नीस्, हशमफडनीस, फडनवीस) A public officer under the Peshwa's government, who kept a muster-roll of the ordinary train of retainers attached to different chiefs, of the garrisons, of the forts, and the irregular militia.

HÁSHIA-GAWÁH, H. (حاشیه گواه) A witness to the execution of a deed (writing his name on the *hášia* or margin).

HÁSHIMA, A. (هاشمه) A fracture of the skull, inflicted by violence, and requiring legal compensation.

HASHO-MINHÁI, erroneously, HASHM-MINHAI, H. (حشومنهاي) Deductions from the total revenue entered on the credit side of the account with government. The term is therefore applied to rent-free and other assigned lands, also to rent-free lands exempted from resumption: (from the A. حشو, deduction on the credit side of an account). See *Báriz* and *Min-ha*, من ها, 'from it,' with ي added to form a substantive.

Hasho-wazâ, H. (حشو وضع) Deduction from the total revenue credited in the government account.

HASIÁ, or *HANSIÁ*, H. (هسپا) A reaping-hook.

HASIKE, or *-GE*, Karn. (ஹசிகே, -ஹ) Actual measurement of the crop after it is threshed, and before its partition between the tenant and landlord.

HÁŠIL, H. and most dialects, (A. حاصل) *HÁŠIL*, *HÁŠIL*, or *HÁŠIL*, Mar. (हशील, हाशील, or हासील) *HÁŠALU*, Tel. Karn. (హశలు) Produce, profit, especially, as a revenue term, the amount derived from the government share of the produce of the soil, and from any other source of taxation, or impost; revenue, tax, duty.

Hášila, H. (حاصلہ) Cultivated or cropped land (Chittagong).

Hášilat, Uriya. (ହାଶିଲାତ) Assessed lands.

Hášil-i-bázár, or *Hášil-bázári*, H. (حاصل بازاری, حاصل بازار) Market dues, revenue from duties on markets.

Hášil-daftar, H. (حاصل دفتر) Tax office, custom-house, custom or revenue account.

Hášil-khálári, Ben. (হাসিনখালারী) Produce of salt works, an item in the public accounts, the profit derived from the duty and the original ground-rent of the land on which the works are erected.

Hášil-i-namah, H., in Ben., Mar., &c., *nimak*, (حاصل نمک) Duty or profit or revenue derived from salt.

Hášil-zamán, H. (P. زمین) Land in cultivation and paying revenue.

Hášil-i-kálám, H. (حاصل کلام, from the A. کلام, speech) Briefly, shortly, lit., the produce or pith of speech.

HASTA, S. but used also in various dialects, as well as the vernacular form, *HÁT*, or *HÁTH*, q. v. (हस्त) The hand, a cubit from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger.

Hastákshar, Mar. (S. हस्त, the hand, and अक्षर, a letter) Sign-manual, handwriting.

Hastántarakaran, Ben. (হস্তান্তরকরণ, from S. हस्त, hand, अन्तर, different, and करण, making) Transfer of property, handing over any thing to another.

Hastántara-karan-patra, Ben. (हस्तान्तरकरणपत्र) A deed of transfer.

Hastakadi, (ஹஸ்தாக்கடி) Money in hand, ready money.

Hasteñ, Mar. (हस्तें) By, from, or into the hand of; as money paid by, or to, or through the hand of, any one.

HAST-O-BÚD, *HUST-O-BOOD*, also sometimes vernacularly, but incorrectly, *HASTABÚD*, H. (P. هست, is, and بود, was, with the conjunctive و, هست و بود) A comparative account, shewing the present and past produce of an estate: an

examination of the assets or resources of a country, made before the harvest, and sometimes after measurement of the lands: a detailed statement of any lands yielding revenue: the rent roll of a village signed yearly by the *Paṭwári*: the common form is an abstract of each *Ryot's* account, specifying his tenure, the amount of revenue payable by him, the quantity of land in or out of cultivation, and the amount of revenue realized or in arrear.

Hast-o-búdi, H. (هست و بودی) Designation of land which has been assessed on the basis of a comparative valuation of its produce.

Hast-o-búd-jamá, H. (هست و بود جامع) An account shewing the total amount of revenue under all heads of assessment to which any estate is liable.

Hastná-búd, H. (هست نا بود) A remission of revenue granted to *Zamindars* for the portion of land failing in produce (what is not as it was).

HASUGE, Karn. (ஹஸுடு) Dividing, sharing, as corn, &c.

HÁT, Ben. Mar. (হাত, हात) *HÁTH*, or *HATH*, or *HUTH*, H. (هاتھ, ہاتھ) The hand, a cubit measured from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger, 18 inches; or, according to some statements, $19\frac{1}{2}$: for timber, in *Puraniya* it was 22. (In Mar. it occurs also with the short vowel *Hat*, *Hut*.)

Hátberí, Mar. (हातबेड़ी) Handcuff, manacle.

Hátchenchar, Ben. (হাতচোঁচত) A man who has money in hand but will not pay his debts.

Háth-chiṭṭhi, H. (هاتھ چٹھی, Mar. हातचिट्ठी) A letter or note written or avouched (by the hand of): a letter from a person of rank or station, either in his own hand, or signed by him, not bearing his seal only: a printed form given to the head of a village in the opium districts by the deputy collector, specifying the persons who engage to grow the poppy, and the conditions of the agreement.

Háter, Mar. (हातेर) Gratuitous labour which the *Ryots* of a village are bound to render in the fields to the *Pátíl*, revenue farmer, or other public officer.

Hatheli, H. (هتھیلی) The palm of the hand.

Hathiyár, H. (هتھیار, from هتھ) *Hatiyár*, Ben. (হতিয়ার) A tool, an implement, arms, apparatus.

Háthjorná, H. (هاتھ جورنا) *Hátjorá*, Ben. (হাতযোরা) Joining the hands together, an attitude of supplication or humility; hence also, supplication, entreaty, reverence.

Hát-jáminí, Mar. (हातजामिनी) Security taken by the hand, an engagement taken, at first implying general responsibility,

HAT

- which becomes void upon the completion of more regular formalities.
- Hát-karát*, Ben. (हातकरात) A handsaw.
- Hát-kári*, Ben. (हातकाडी) *Hathkarí*, Hindi (हथकड़ी) A handcuff.
- Hátháthi*, Ben. (हातकाठि) A stick a cubit long, for measuring with.
- Hathhávaní*, Mar. (हातखावणी) A small vegetable scraper, one that may be held in the hand.
- Háth-karadu*, H., Karn. (?) A rough daily account of receipts and disbursements, an off-hand account.
- Hath-pher*, H. (هتھ پھیر) Changing money by sleight of hand, changing good money for bad.
- Háto*, Guz. (ہاتو) The hand given to one with whom a bargain is being made under a cloth, so that the terms may be settled by the fingers of the parties unperceived by others.
- Hathorá*, H. (هتھورا) A sledge hammer: *Hathorí*, H. (هتھوری) A small hammer.
- Hátargará*, Mar. (हातरगाडा) A small sugar-mill, one that may be worked by hand.
- Hátrumál*, Mar. (हातरमाल, lit. a handkerchief) A small bag or budget of papers, accounts, &c.
- Hát-usná*, Mar. (हातउसणा) Lent without any acknowledgment (money), lent on hand, and for prompt payment.
- HÁT*, or *HÁTH*, corruptly *HAUT*, H. &c. (هاتھ, هات, or हाट, हाट, S. *HATTA*, हट्ट) A market, a moveable market, one held only on certain days in a week, a fair.
- Hátario*, Guz. (ہاتاریو) A banker, a shopkeeper.
- Hát-* or *Hatta-chor*, Ben. (हाट, हट्टचोर) A thief who steals in markets or fairs.
- Hát-há-chutkí*, Hindi (हाटकाचुटकी) A small portion of each article brought to market taken by the renter of a village where the market is held, or of the market itself: an item in the village accounts to shew the value of what has been taken in the year.
- Hať-tál*, Hindi (हटताल) Shutting up or closing all the shops of a market as a passive resistance to exaction.
- Haťtí*, Hindi (हट्टी) A petty market or fair.
- Hátú*, Hindi (हाटू) A market-man.
- Haťwá*, H. (هتوا, हटवा) A man employed as a weighman and measurer at markets.
- HÁTA*, H. (حاطة) An inclosure, a court-yard, a compound, (corruption of the Arabic *Ihátá*, احاطة, an inclosure).
- HÁTHÍCHAK*, H. (هاتھی چٹ) Name of a grass which grows

HAW

- about a foot high, and is used as fodder: a vernacular representation of the English word artichoke.
- HATHÍLE*, *HUTHEELE*, H. (هتھیلی) A reputed saint, one of five held in veneration by the lower orders in the north-west provinces: he is buried at Barech.
- HATTÁ*, *HUTTA*, H. (هٹا) A large wooden shovel or spoon used for throwing water into fields from aqueducts.
- HATTAÁLU*, Tel. (హట్టాల్లు) A slave by birth.
- HATTI*, Karn. (ఊత్తి) Cotton in an undressed state.
- Hattí-hane*, Karn. (ఊత్తి రేణి) A cotton mill for clearing it from the seeds,
- Káda-hatti*, Karn. (కాడఊత్తి) Wild cotton.
- Karehatti*, Karn. (కరీఊత్తి) Black cotton plant producing very fine white cotton.
- Hatti-vari*, Karn. (ఊత్తి వరి) A tax on cotton formerly levied in kind, since commuted for a money tax.
- Hatti-sunka*, Karn. (ఊత్తి సుంకం) A tax on cotton growers levied when the produce is sold.
- HATTÍ*, *HUTTEE*, Mar. (हत्ती, S. हत्ती) *HÁTHI*, H. (هاتھی) An elephant.
- Háthí-khána*, H. (هاتھی خانہ) An elephant stable.
- Háthíhangám*, H. (هاتھی حنگام) Remission for losses from depredations by wild elephants: (from *Háthi*, an elephant). (Karnata).
- Hattí-mahal*, Mar. (हत्तीमहल) An elephant stall or stable, a place where he is kept.
- HATTÍ*, *HUTTEE*, Karn. (ఊట్టి) A fold for kine, a cowpen, the residence of herdsmen, a temporary station of shepherds or graziers: it is also applied to a village or cluster of huts among the Bhils of Kandesh.
- HATYÁ*, S. &c. (हत्या) Killing, murder: personal injury or violence.
- HAUDA*, or *HAUDAJ*, H. (ا. هودج, هودج) A litter carried by a camel or elephant, in which females are conveyed. The former word *Hauda*, commonly written *Homdah*, is, in Hindustan, most usually applied to a kind of chair or open seat on an elephant.
- HAULÁN-HAUL*, A. (حولان حول) Property of which the proprietor has been in possession for a year, and which then becomes liable to the payment of *zihát*: (from *حول*, or *حال*, lasted a year). In some parts of the Dakhin, payment of revenue by the Ryots by an order on the village grain-seller who has purchased their crops in advance, subject to the share of assessment due upon them.
- HAULI*, H. (هولي) A liquor-shop.
- HAWÁLA*, corruptly, *HOWALLA*, H. &c. (حوالة, हवाला) Charge,

care, custody, trust; consignment of any property, duty, or liability, to a trustworthy person; charge to pay on account of transfer of a debt or liability; security, or goods lodged for security: assignment for payments. A description of tenure in Eastern Bengal, an intermediate holding of a part of an estate, or of a farm under a Zamindar or Talukdar, to whom a stipulated portion of the rents collected from the Ryots is paid. A farm. It is said also to be applicable to a portion of an estate purchased, and therefore transferable and hereditary, the government dues being payable through the landlord; but in case of a dispute with the latter the purchaser of the farm may make his payments through another Talukdar.—Taylor's Dacca, 155. Minor divisions of these holdings are known by the name of *Nim-haválas*, half farms. In the Maráṭha country, an order or draft for money drawn by a Ryot on the banker or grain-dealer to whom he has sold his crop, or entrusted it for sale.

Hawáladár, or *Hawáldár*, corrupted to *Havildár*, H. &c. (حوالددار, हवालदार) One holding any office or trust. In the east of Bengal, a sub-renter, the occupant of a *Hawála*: a steward or agent for the management of a village: a native officer of the Indian army, subordinate to the Subahdar. Amongst the Maráṭhas the term was variously applied, but in all it conveyed the notion of trust, deputation, or delegated authority; as, the chief of a company of guards, guides, or messengers; a principal officer in a fort under the commandant, whose duty it was to appoint the guards, patrols, &c.: sometimes, also, the commandant himself: a subordinate revenue officer, a kind of deputy of the Mamlatdár, who was charged with the collection and remittance of the revenue of the district, and empowered to administer justice in petty complaints: an assistant of the Pátíl, or head of the village, in the collection of the revenue, and in police matters. In the Dakhin, and also at one time apparently in Hindustan, an officer appointed by the government, or the farmer of the revenue, to prevent any abstraction of the crop, or its removal from the public threshing-floor, until the revenue was paid.

Hawáldári, corruptly, *Havildarry*, H. (حوالداری) The office or tenure of a *Hawáldár*; also applied to a charge made to the villages for the expense of subordinate revenue officers sent to watch or to attach the crops.

Hawalát, or, more accurately, *Haülát*, corruptly, *How-*

lát, the vernacular form of *Hawála*, Ben. (হাউলাৎ) A thing given in trust, a loan for a short time, money advanced or deposited in another's hands. In treasury accounts, inefficient balances, or debts, or dependencies, unaudited advances.

Hawálat, H. (حوالة) Trust, charge, transfer, change. In law, the transfer of a debt from the original debtor to one who becomes responsible for it to the creditor.

Háwalhát, Hindi (हावलहाट, probable vernacular error for *Hawálat*) Balance of the village cash account in the Patwári's hands (Puraniya).

HAWÁLI, H. (حوالي) Environs, parts adjacent, round about.

Hawálishahar, H. (حوالی شهر) The suburbs or environs of a city.

Hawíli, or *Havíli*, or *Hávali*, corruptly, *Havelli*, or *Hanahie*, H. (حویلی, from the same root as *Hawáli*, حال, or حول, whence *Hawál*, a circle, a circuit) *Hávíli*, corruptly, *Havelie*, Tel. (హవీలి) A house, a habitation.

The tract of country adjacent to a capital town, and originally annexed to it for the supply of the public establishments: it afterwards came to signify, in the Madras provinces, government lands, lands held *khás*, or under direct government management. In Bengal the term was applied to the reverse, or lands held by a Zamindár for his own benefit.

Hawíli-grámamulu, Tel. (plur. హవీలి గ్రామములు) Villages formerly retained under the management of the officers of the Nawab of the Carnatic.

HÁYAGADA, Karn. (ಹಾಯಗಡ) A ford, a place where a river may be forded.

HAYOBANS, *HYOBUNS*, H. (هيوبنس) A tribe of Rájputs in the province of Benares, once a dominant race on the banks of the *Narmadá*, where *Maheśvarí* was founded by *Sahasrárajuna*, a Raja who makes a great figure in Hindu legendary tradition. The proper name of the tribe is *Haihaya*, S. (हैहयः).

HAZÁNAT, incorrectly, *HIZÁNAT*, A. (حضانة) The care and bringing up of infant children according to the provisions of Mohammadan law.

HAZÁRI, H. (P. from هزار, a thousand) A commander of a thousand, either actually or nominally; in which latter case it was an honorary military title at the Court of the Mogul, borne by civil as well as military functionaries.

Hazárián, H. (plur. of هزاری) Regiments of one thousand men each employed in the northern Circars.

HÁZIR, H. (حاضر) In the Hindu dialects *j* as usual is substituted for *z*, as, **HÁJIR, Ben.** (हाजिर) **HÁJIR, Mar.** (हाजीर) the *i* is also sometimes changed to *a*, as, **HÁJARU, Tel.** (హజరు) Present, forthcoming, in attendance, ready. The actual state of any thing, an account shewing the assets of an estate, or tract of country.

Ghair-házir H. (غیرحاضر) Absent, not present.

Házir-o-názir, H. (حاضر و ناظر) Present and seeing.

Házirát, H. (حاضرات) lit., Presences; but applied in Hindustan to a magical rite by which absent or invisible things or persons are supposed to be made visible to a young boy or girl, who are directed to look in the flame of a lamp, in a looking-glass, in a dish of water, or on certain magic squares, &c.

Házir-báshi, H. (باشی, being) Regular or constant attendance.

Házir-begárá, Mar. (हाजीर बेगारी) A pressed porter, but one who carries his load only to the first village on the road, where he is relieved; in opposition to one pressed for the whole of any given distance.

Házirí, corruptly, Házrí, vernacularly, Hájari or Hájirí, H. (حاضری, हाजरी) Presence: a muster-roll: an individual resident or present in a village. Breakfast: an offering of a breakfast, or of food, to certain Mohammadan saints, which, after being so consecrated, is distributed among their votaries or the poor.

Hájirí-bahi, Ben. (हाजिरीबाहि) A muster-roll, a list of persons who should be in attendance.

Hájirí-nau-abád, Hindi (P. نو, new, and آباد, cultivation) A resident cultivator who takes up new land for the first year (Puraniya).

Hájirí-sábek, Hindi (हजिरीशाबेक, from the A. سابق, past) A resident cultivator who has held lands more than one year.

Hájir-nís, Mar. (हाजीरनीस) The muster master of the troops and establishments, one who keeps a register or roll of the troops and militia in attendance, and furnishes abstracts to the superior authorities. In Ben. **Hájirínánís** (हाजिरीनवीन) means any one who keeps a list of any persons in attendance engaged on any duty.

Házir-zámin, H. (حاضر ضامن) **Házir-jámin, Mar.** (हाजीर-जामीन) **Hájir-jámin, Ben.** (हाजिरजामिन) A surety for the personal appearance of any one when required to attend.

Házir-zámini, or Hájir-jámini, H. &c. (حاضر ضامن) Security, whether personal or pecuniary, for the appearance of a person charged with any debt or offence.

Hájir-jámin-dár, Karn. (ಹಾಜಿರಜಾಮಿನದಾರ) A surety or bail for a personal appearance.

Hazrat, H. (حضرت) Presence, dignity. A title given to a prince or person of rank, equivalent to Your Majesty, Your Highness, Your Excellency.

Húzur, Hoozoor, less correctly, Hazúr, Huzoor, H. &c. (A. حُزُور) **Hujúr, Mar.** (हुजूर) **Hujáru, Tel.** (హుజూరు) The presence, the royal presence, the presence of a superior authority, as of a judge or collector of revenue, and, by metonymy, the person of the prince or functionary; also the place where he presides, the hall of audience, the court; also abstractly, the state, the government.

Huzar, H. (A. plur of حضر) Attendants on the court.

Hujrá, Mar. (हुजरा) An attendant at court, a confidential servant, sometimes appointed to villages as a check upon the Pátíl.

Hujarát, Mar. (हुजरात) Troops under the immediate orders of the state, royal guards, peons attached to the station of the chief functionaries.

Hujaryá, Mar. (हुजया) A personal attendant, an attendant on court.

Huzúr-bálá, H. (P. بالا, above) The high or exalted presence, title of superior authority.

Huzúri, H. (حضورى) Relating to the chief authority, to the local or general government, as an attendant on the court, &c. Under the Mohammadan government the term was sometimes applied to such lands as paid revenue to the Diwan, or financial representative of the government, in opposition to the Nizámat lands, which paid revenue to the Názim, or viceroy. Under the British authority it applies to lands or cultivators paying revenue direct to the chief collector, not through a native collector or landholder.

Huzúri-mál-guzár, H. (from P. مال گزار, a payer of revenue) A landholder or tenant paying revenue direct to government.

Huzúri-nálísh, H. (P. نالیش) A complaint preferred direct to the supreme authority.

Huzúri-táluk, H. (تعلق, a dependence, an estate) A certain district called a *Táluk*, paying revenue direct to government, usually known as an independent *Táluk*, that which is not held of any other proprietor or revenue payer.

Huzúr-mahál, H. (from محال) Estates paying revenue direct to government.

Hujúr-mámlá, Mar. (हुजूर मामला, from the A. معامله) The

HUZ

- authority and jurisdiction of the state reserved over an estate or district, of which the revenues have been given in grant.
- Huzúr-navís*, H. (from P. نویس, a writer) A secretary of state, one who registers all royal or viceregal grants and orders.
- Hujúr-págá*, Mar. (हुजूरपागा) A body of horse under the immediate keeping and command of the state, the household troops.
- Hujúr-sanadí*, Mar. (हुजूर सनदी) Held under a grant or diploma from the government, lands &c.
- Huzúr-tahsíl*, H. (A. تحصیل, collection of revenue) Collection of revenue by the chief fiscal officer of the government, without the intervention of a third party. In the early days of British authority the term was applied to land paying revenue to the chief authority in a province, as distinguished from those paying it to the head of a Zilla, or subdivision of a province or collectorate, thence termed *Tahsíl-zilá*.
- Huzúr-tahsíl-i-daftar*, H. (دفتر, a register) An office in Calcutta before the permanent settlement, in which revenues paid direct to government were received.
- Hujúr-wár-ásan*, Mar. (from S. शासन, an order) A pension or annuity formerly paid direct from the Peshwa's treasury.
- Huzúr-zilá*, H. (A. ضلع) The districts which paid their revenues direct to the general treasury at Murshedabad in the early period of the British authority in Bengal.
- HAZL*, H. (A. لڑل) lit., Jest, applied in Mohammadan law to a contract publicly executed, as if of full force and validity, but which the parties are secretly engaged shall be of no effect: if afterwards one of them pretend that the transaction was *bonâ fide*, the assertion of the other to the contrary annuls the engagement.
- HEBBÁRA*, or *HEBBÁRUVA*, Karn. (ಹೆಬ್ಬಾರ, ಹೆಬ್ಬಾರುವ) A chief, a superior, the head man of the village.
- Hebbáruvaru*, Karn. (ಹೆಬ್ಬಾರುವರು) A class of Bráhmans in Mysore.
- HECHCHU*, Tel. Karn. (హెచ్చు) Increase, excess, superiority, increase of rent or taxes.
- Hechchike*, Karn. (ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಕೆ) Increase, excess, any thing increased.
- Hechkatla*, Karn. (ಹೆಚ್ಚಕಟ್ಟೆ) Extraordinary taxes.
- HEGALANE*, Karn. (ಹೆಗಲಣಿ) A coparcener.
- HEGGADE*, Karn. (ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆ) The head man of a town or village, but especially applied to one of the Jain religion. It

HEW

- is also used by certain castes as an affix to proper names, to intimate respectability, corresponding with *Sáhib*, or *Míán*, in Hindustan.
- Kuruba-heggade*, Karn. (ಕುರುಬಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆ) A head or chief among shepherds.
- HEJÍB*, Mar. (?) A deputy or agent appointed by the hereditary officers of the Maráṭha government to act for them.
- HEL*, or *HELA*, Mar., Guz. (हेल) The business of carrying loads; also the burthen, or the cost of conveyance.
- Helkarí*, Mar. (हेलकरी) A porter, a carrier of loads.
- Helpátí*, Mar. (हेलपाटी) A porter, a hired labourer (from carrying a basket, *pátí*, on his head.)
- HELA*, H. (هيلة) A man of a low caste, an inferior division of the Bhangis, engaged in the lowest menial offices. The *Helas* pride themselves on eating the leavings of Hindus only.
- HELE*, H. (هيلي) A subdivision of the Ját tribe.
- HELLAVÁR*, Karn. (ಹೆಲ್ಲವಾರ) Lame beggars.
- HEMANTA*, S., but used in most dialects, (हेमन्तः) The cold season, the months of Agraháyana and Pausa—November-December.
- Hemalamba*, S. &c. (हेमलंब) The thirty-first year of the cycle; also Karn. *Hemalambi*.
- HENDA*, Karn. (ಹೆಂಡ) Spirituous liquor, *tári*, the fermented sap of different kinds of the palm.
- HENGÁ*, H. (هنگه) A harrow.
- HENNUBÁLU*, Karn. (ಹೆನ್ನುಬಾಳು, from *Hennu*, a woman) A woman's property or estate.
- HER*, or *HED*, Mar. (हेड) A drove of cattle, a flock of sheep, a troop of horses, and the like, as taken about for sale.
- Heryá*, *Hedyá*, (हय्या) A drover or cattle-dealer.
- HER*, Mar. (हेर) A spy or scout.
- HERÍ*, *HEREE*, H. (هيري) A tribe of Mohammadan Rájputs, chiefly found in Jaspur, a Pargana of Moradabad.
- HETÁ*, Uriya (ହେତା) Land granted for service.
- HETKARÍ*, Mar. (हेटकरी, from *हेट*, *hét*, signifying down, as applied to country, down the coast, to the south) A native of the country southwards from the *Sávitrí* river: a native of the southern Konkan serving in the Maráṭha infantry.
- HETU*, vernacularly, *HET*, S. &c. (हेतुः) Cause, motive, reason, origin.
- HEW*, more correctly *HINW*, Mar. (हेव, हिंव, S. हेम) Cold, also crops that have suffered from frost.
- Hewálá*, more correctly, *Hinnwála*, Mar. (हेवाळा, हिंवाळा, from S. हिम, cold, and काल, time) The cold season.

Hewat-jamín, Mar. (?) Land ploughed up during the cold season, and left to lie fallow during the rains; also applied in the hill country to land brought into cultivation after having been left uncultivated for some years.

HIBA, or **HIBAT**, incorrectly, **HIBBA**, H. (هبة) A gift.

In law, a perfect gift, one accompanied by delivery and acceptance. A gift on a death-bed is considered a bequest.

Hiba-bil-âwaz, H. (هبة بالعوض, from عوض, return, exchange) A mutual gift; one for which a return or consideration is exchanged, as when a man gives his property to his wife in exchange for her claim of dower: it is considered analogous to a sale, and the transaction is binding before actual possession of the stipulated return.

Hiba-bâ-shart-ul-âwaz, H. (from شرط, an agreement)

A gift with stipulation for a return. In law, a gift on promise or engagement to make a requital, when the transaction is not complete until the reciprocal condition is fulfilled.

Hibadâr, H. (P. دار, who has) The receiver of a gift, the donee.

Hibamushââ, A. (from مشاع, undistributed) Gift of undivided or undivided property, which is not valid until the property has been separated, and transferred to the donee.

Hibânâma, H. (هيئانامه) A deed of gift.

HIDÂD, A. (حداد) Mourning. In law, the mourning of a widow for her husband, total abstinence from the use of ornaments, and of perfumes or unguents, except medicinally.

HIFZ, **HIFÂZAT**, H. (A. حفاظت, حفظ) Preserving, protecting, guarding, taking care of.

HĪJRA, H. (A. حجرة) lit. Departure from one's country, separation of friends or lovers; whence it gives name to the departure or flight of Mohammad from Mecca to Medina, which, in the Khalifat of Omar, was constituted the commencement of the Mohammadan era: this event took place on the night of Thursday the 15th of July, A. D. 622. The usual era therefore reckons from the dawn of the 16th of July. The Mohammadan year is strictly lunar, consisting of twelve months, each of which should count from the actual visibility of the new moon; but chronologically the months are completed at 30 and 29 days alternately, making the year consist of 354 days; but eleven times in a cycle of thirty years one day is added to the year, which makes the average length of the Mohammedan lunar year $354\frac{11}{30}$ days, or 354d. 8hrs. 48min., and the average length of the months 29d. 12hrs. 44min. The intercalary years of the cycle are the 2d, 5th, 8th, 10th,

13th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 24th, 27th, and 29th. To ascertain if any given year be an intercalary year, it is to be divided by 30, when one of the specified numbers will be the remainder; thus, A. H. 1137 divided by 30=37, leaving 27, and it will be therefore the 27th year of the cycle. The rule given by Major Jervis, from Professor Carlyle, for finding the corresponding years of the Hijra and the Christian era, is only an approximation: "Multiply the centuries of the year by 3, and add to the product for the years over the century as many times as it may be divided by 33, deduct the total from the whole number, and add to the remainder 621;" thus, Required the year of our Lord corresponding to the year H. 1396; then $13 \times 3 = 39$, to which add 2, the quotient of 96 divided by 33, making 41; then $1396 - 41 = 1355 + 621 =$ A. D. 1976." That this is not correct in cases where the number in excess of the centuries, is a trifle less than 33, or a trifle more than any of its multiples is evident from a comparison with the standard tables: for instance, the year 1132 should be, according to this rule, A. D. 1720, but it begins 14th November 1719 according to the tables: so 1198 should be 1784, but in the table it begins 26th November 1783. The result, however, is near enough for general purposes, requiring correction only as to the period at which the year commences. Another rule for the same is—Multiply the Hijra year by 970203, cut off six decimals, add 622.54, and the sum will be the year of the Christian era, and decimal of the day following, in old style; thus, A. H. $1215 \times 970203 = 1178.796645$, leaving $1178 + 622.54 = 1800.54$. The Hijra year commences on the 25th May; so that this again is only an approximation. A more simple form, and one which also shews the day on or about which the concurrence of the Mohammadan and Christian year commences, is the following: Multiply the Hijra year by 2.977, the difference between 100 solar and as many lunar Mohammadan years; divide the product by 100, and deduct the quotient from the Hijra year; add to the result 621.569 (the decimal being the equivalent of the 15th July, plus 12 days for the change of the Kalendar); and the quotient will be the Christian year from the date at which the Mohammadan year begins; thus, Hij. $1269 \times 2.977 = 37778$, which divided by 100 = 377.78 and $1269 - 377.78 = 1231.222 + 621.569 = 1852.791$, or to 9 months and 15 days, i.e. the 15th of October, which is the commencement of the Hij. year 1269. The reverse formula for find-

ing the corresponding Hijra year to a given Christian year is thus laid down: Subtract 622 from the current year; multiply the result by 1.0307; cut off four decimals, and add .46; the sum will be the year, which, when it has a surplus decimal, requires the addition of 1: thus, $1852 - 622 = 1230$; $1230 \times 1.0307 = 1267.7610 + .46 = 1268.22$; add therefore 1, and we have the equivalent Hijra year 1269. Comparative tables of the Christian and Mohammadan years are to be found in "L'Art de verifier les dates," "Playfair's Chronology," "Prinsep's Useful Tables," Calcutta, and "M'Cudden's Oriental Eras," Bombay, 1846; but they are not always quite correct. The months of the Mohammadan year, and the number of days in each, are the following:—

1. <i>Muharram</i>	days 30,
2. <i>Safar</i>	" 29,
3. <i>Rabi'ul-awal</i>	" 30,
4. <i>Rabi'us-sani</i>	" 29,
5. <i>Jumadi-ul-awal</i>	" 30,
6. <i>Jumadi-us-sani</i>	" 29,
7. <i>Rajab</i>	" 30,
8. <i>Shaban</i>	" 29,
9. <i>Ramazan</i>	" 30,
10. <i>Shawal</i>	" 29,
11. <i>Zilhada</i> , or <i>Zulhada</i>	" 30,
12. <i>Zilhijja</i> , or <i>Zulhijja</i>	" 29,

except in the intercalary years, when this last month has also 30 days. The Mohammadans in India commonly employ the Persian names of the days of the week, which are, for the first five only, the numerals prefixed to the word *Shamba*, "a day;" or sometimes the Arabic names, which are similarly composed with *Yaum*, "a day," and the numerals as far as five: the sixth and seventh have special denominations; as,

Sunday . <i>Ek-shamba</i>	<i>Yaum-ul-ahad</i> ,
Monday . <i>Do-shamba</i>	— <i>ul-isnain</i> ,
Tuesday . <i>Seh-shamba</i>	— <i>us-salasa</i> ,
Wednesday, <i>Chahar-shamba</i>	— <i>ul-arbaa</i> ,
Thursday <i>Panj-shamba</i> , or <i>Jumâ-rât</i> —	<i>ul-hhamis</i> ,
Friday <i>Jumâ</i> , (the day of assembly or prayer) —	<i>ul-jumâ</i> ,
Saturday . <i>Shamba</i> , or <i>Hafta</i> , (the 7th) —	<i>us-sabât</i> ,
(the Sabbath).	

Hijri, H. (هجرى) Relating to the Hijra, or Mohammadan era.

HIJRÁ, Mar. (हिजडा) A hermaphrodite, a person either a

eunuch, or of equivocal malformation, considered as neither male nor female, but usually wearing the garb of a woman; suffered in some Maratha villages to claim grants of food and small coin, and exacting the claim by offensive language and menaces. The class is held in great disgust by the Ryots who contribute to their support to escape from their importunity and abuse. It is said to be a popular notion that the demands of the *Hijrás* are countenanced by the government, on account of its levying an impost upon them; a notion of course wholly erroneous, if it have any currency.

HIKRÍ, Hindi (हिकरी) Cultivated reeds, grown on low marshy grounds.

HILÁ, Hindi (हिला) Mud, quagmire, moist ground trodden soft by cattle.

HÍLAH, H. &c. (حيله) *HILLÁ*, Mar. (हिज्ञा) Fraud, deceit, pretence, a fraudulent or evasive pretext.

Hilláharkat, Mar. (हिज्ञाहरकत) *Hillaharkattu*, Karn. (ಹಿಲ್ಲಾಹರಕತ್ತು) A general term for tricks and devices, as, for evading payment of a debt, or performance of a service rightfully exacted.

HIMÁLAYA, S. (हिमालयः) The range of snowy mountains bounding Hindustan to the north and north-west: (from *Hima*, snow, and *álaya*, abode).

Himad-dhán, Ben. (হিমদধান) Rice ripening in the cold season (Nov.-Dec.).

HIMÁIAT, corruptly, *HEMAYET*, H. (حمایت) Protection, guardianship.

HÍNA, S. (हीन) in the dialects commonly *Hín*, H. (هین) Devoid of, deficient, abandoned.

Hína-játi, or *Hín-játi*, S., Ben. (from जाति, caste) Of a low caste, or rather of no caste.

Hína-paksha, S. (from पक्ष, a party) An orphan, a destitute person, one without friends or relations.

Hína-patra, S. (पत्र, a leaf) A deed of default: the title of the decision in a suit in which a nonsuit is decreed.

Hín-rási, S. H. (from राशी, a heap) Seconds or soiled corn, from the lowest part of the heap.

Hína-vádi, S. *Hín-bádi*, Ben. (from वादिन्, who speaks) A person who, in a court of law, abandons his original ground of action, and asserts something different: a witness who prevaricates and contradicts himself, and whose testimony is therefore inadmissible.

Hinkas, Mar. (हिशकस) Alloyed or debased gold or silver; made of debased metal, a trinket, &c.

- Hínhaul*, Mar. (?) An engagement for letting out land at a reduction on the current or village rates.
- HINGÁRU, Karn. (ಹಿಂಗಾರು) Latter, as applied to rain or to crops.
- Hingáru-male*, Karn. (ಹಿಂಗಾರುಮಳೆ) Latter rain.
- Hingáru-pairu*, Karn. (ಹಿಂಗಾರುಪಿಪ್ಪರು) The latter crop.
- HINJÁRA, Karn. (ಹಿಂಜಾರ) A cotton beater or dresser.
- HINKKALU, Karn. (ಹಿಂಕ್ಕಲು) A small outlet for the passage of water from one garden-bed to another.
- HINSÁ, S. (हिंसा) Injury, especially personal, done to any man or animal, violence, killing.
- HİÖNTE, Hindi (हिओन्ते) A rate in a lease for crops of rice sown on low land in February, March, and April, when sown for a single crop in the year (Puraniya).
- HIPPALI, Karn. (ಹಿಪ್ಪಲಿ) Long pepper.
- HIRA, Uriya (ହିରା) Ridge or embankment round a field.
- HÍRÁNÁ, HEERANA, H. (هیرانا) Manuring a field by penning a herd of cattle or flock of sheep in it for several hours.
- HIRAN-KHURI, HIRUN-KHOOREE, H. (هرن کھری) lit., Antelope's hoof, name of a creeping herb which grows in the rainy season.
- Hiranyagarbham*, Mal. (ഹിരഗ്രഹം) The ceremony of being born of, or passing through, a gold cow, performed by the Raja of Travancore: (from S. हिरण्य, gold, and गर्भ, embryo).
- HIRCHAL, Mar. (?) Dry land bordering on irrigated land.
- HIREKOTṬIGE-KANDÁYAM, Karn. (ಹಿರೇಕೊಟ್ಟಿಗೇ ಕಂದಾಯಂ) A tax on cowhouses built outside the cottages of the cultivators.
- HIRWÁ, Mar. (हिरवा) Green, raw, unripe, immature; used much as *kachcha* in Hindustani.
- Hirwen*, Mar. (हिरवे) Green herbage, tender fodder.
- HIRZ, A. (حرز) Custody, safe keeping of goods or valuables: it is of two kinds in law.
- Hirz-bil-háfiz*, A. (حرز بالحافظ) Personal charge or keeping of any thing.
- Hirz-bil-makám*, A. (حرز بالمقام) Custody in place, as in a house, a shop, a warehouse: furtive abduction of any article so kept or deposited is punishable with the mutilation of a hand.
- HISÁB, corruptly, HISSAUB and HISSAWB, H. (حساب) changed vernacularly to HİŞEB, Mar. (हिशेब) HISSEBU, Tel. (హిసెబు) An account, a reckoning: arithmetic, computation.
- Hisáb-i-kharch*, corruptly, *Hissamb-korcha*, H. (حساب خرچ)

- Account of disbursements, a particular revenue account, also termed *Ákhiri-hisáb-kharch*, q. v.
- Hisáb-navís*, H. (from P. نویس, who writes) An accountant.
- HİSSA, H. (A. حصّة) HISÁ, Mar. (हिसा) A share, a part, a lot, a portion; a share of revenue or rent.
- Hissadár*, H. (from P. دار, who has) *Hisedár*, Mar. (हिसेदार) A shareholder, a sharer, a coparcener, one who pays his share of the revenue either to a Zamindar or the state.
- Hissadári*, H. (from P. داری, having) Copartnership; applied especially to a village in which a number of sharers have a joint proprietary right in the land.
- Hissa-háhimí*, H. (from A. حاكم, a ruler) The share of the produce of the land or revenue to which the king or the government is entitled: a fourth or a sixth is the proportion agreeably to the institutes of the Hindus; a third was nominally taken by the Mohammadan governments, but the proportion was very variable; a third was the prevailing rate adopted by the British government, but in practice this is greatly modified, and the proportion is the subject of special determination, according to previous practice and the circumstances of the land.
- Hissah-háli*, H. (حصّة حالي) A ploughman's share or wages in kind, usually amounting, in the north-west provinces, to about one-eighth of the produce.
- Hissait*, H. (حصّيت) A shareholder.
- Hissa-hashí*, or *hushee*, H. (حصّة كشي) Distribution and apportionment of shares agreeably to hereditary succession.
- Hissa-i-málih*, H. (A. مالک, a master) The share of the presumed owner or proprietor, his right to a part of the produce, or an allowance in lieu of it: see *Málikána*. The share of the government.
- Hise-rásí*, or *-sí*, Mar. (हिसेराशी, -सी) Making out a statement of the several shares or portions of a number of claimants.
- Hissa-rasad*, H. (حصّة رسد) A proportionate share or part.
- Hissa-ráiti*, H. (حصّة رعيتي) The proportion of the produce assigned to the Ryot.
- Hissarat*, Ben. (?) Portions of land formerly allowed to be held by the Zamindars of Dacca rent-free, on condition of personal service in the flotilla stationed on the Ganges to guard against the incursions of the people of Arakan.
- Hissa-wári*, H. (حصّة واری) Applied to revenue settlements founded on proportionate division, either between the cultivator and the government, or according to the shares of joint owners.

HIT

- HÍTHÁ, H.** (هَيْثَا) A person appointed to take care of standing crops.
- HITTALU, Karn.** (ಹಿತ್ತಲು) A back yard.
- Hittala-handáyum, Karn.** (ಹಿತ್ತಲೆ ಹಂದಾಯಂ) A tax on back yards (in Mysore).
- HITṬÚ, Karn.** (ಹಿಟ್ಟು) Flour or meal of ground grain in general.
- Hittubitti, Karn.** (ಹಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಟ್ಟಿ) Feeding government peons when passing through a town or village, and affording gratuitous services to the government in the conveyance of goods, &c.
- HIYÁL, A.** (plur. of حيلة, fraud, deceit) Legal quirks or devices.
- HIYÁZAT, A.** (حيازات) lit., Accumulation. In law, joint acquisition by two or more persons of some article that has no owner.
- HÓBALI, commonly, HOBLI, Karn.** (ಹೋಬಳಿ) A tract of country or district comprising smaller subdivisions. In Malabar it is applied to a smaller tract or subdivision. In the Kanara province there were formerly but three *Hoblis*—*Mangalur, Barkur, and Bhágwadi.*
- Hóbalí-shanabhog, Karn.** The district accountant.
- Hóbalí-dár, Karn.** A chief of armed peons.
- HOGÉ, Karn.** (ಹೊಗಿ) Tobacco.
- Hoge-manasu, Karn.** (ಹೊಗಿಮನು) A tax on Ryots, who formerly cultivated tobacco and chilis on corn lands, subject to division of the crop: also termed *Hoge-soppu.*
- Hoge-soppina-pommu, Karn.** (ಹೊಗಿ ಸೊಪ್ಪಿನ ಪೊಮ್ಮು) Tobacco contract or monopoly.
- Hoge-toppu, Karn.** (ಹೊಗಿ ತೊಪ್ಪು) The tobacco plant.
- HOJAT, Guz.** (هوجات) An account settled annually between a farmer and his tenants.
- HOLA, Karn.** (ಹೊಲ) A field in general, one in which any grain is grown except rice.
- Holabu, Karn.** (ಹೊಲಬು) A field or ground fit for cultivation: also, limit, boundary.
- Holadabele, Karn.** (ಹೊಲದಬೆಳೆ) A field of standing corn, a crop.
- Holadasara, Karn.** (ಹೊಲದಸರ) *Holagaddí vyájya, Karn.* (ಹೊಲಗಡ್ಡೆ ವ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ) Disputes about boundaries.
- Holehola, Karn.** (ಹೊಲೆಹೊಲ) Dry land, land that cannot be easily watered by artificial means, and dependent upon rain for water, unfit therefore for rice lands.
- HOLÁR, Mar.** (होहार) A man of a low or outcaste tribe, by profession a musician.
- HOLE, Karn.** (ಹೊಲೆ) A lake, a river.

HOL

- Holegekattu, Karn.** (ಹೊಲೆಗಟ್ಟು) Adam, an embankment.
- HOLÍ, or HOLIKÁ, corruptly, HOOLY, H. &c.** (هولي, होली, होलिका) A popular festival of the Hindus, the proper season of which is the ten days preceding the full moon of Phálgun, but it is usually observed only for the last three or four days terminating with the full moon. The chief observances are sprinkling one another with red or yellow powder, addressing passers-by with coarse jokes, singing songs in praise of the juvenile Krishna, and lighting a bonfire, which is kept up to the close of the ceremony, when rude frolics are practised round the expiring embers. The *Holí* is chiefly observed in Hindustan, but it answers to the *Dola yátra*, or swinging festival of Bengal, and is at the same period particularly celebrated by the cowherd and shepherd castes of Orissa, one class of the palankin-bearers of Calcutta. In Maráthi the term means also the pile prepared for the bonfire.
- Holí-chí-polí, Mar.** (होळीचीपोळी) The privilege amongst the inhabitants of a village of first placing a cake (*pólí*) on the top of the pile which is kindled at the end of the *Holí* festival.
- Holí-che-holkar, Mar.** (plural होलीचेहोळकर) lit., The people that dance and sport at the *Holí*; applied also to a crowd of disorderly fellows assembled on any occasion.
- HOLIYA, or HOLEYANU, Karn.** (ಹೊಲಿಯು, ಹೊಲೆಯನು) A Pariah, an outcaste. *Holeyaru*, corruptly, *Holleeroo* or *Holeyer*, (plural ಹೊಲೆಯರು) Pariahs, men of low tribes employed in the lowest offices, and considered as slaves. See below.
- Holigéri, Karn.** (ಹೊಲಿಗೇರಿ) A street of the houses of Pariahs.
- Holiya, Holeyanu, plural Holeyaru, Karn.** (ಹೊಲಿಯು, ಹೊಲೆಯನು, plural ಹೊಲೆಯರು) A low man, an outcaste, commonly an agricultural labourer (from *Hola*, a field) and a slave, being saleable by the owner of the estate on which he is located, either with or without the land. The plural form, in place of the singular, is commonly employed by Europeans, who have made strange work with the name, and no little confusion with the description. The *Holleeroo, Holayur, Holeyer, Hollieroo*, is described as a predial slave, numerous in Kanara and Kurg: in the former he is said to be a subdivision of the Dher; in the latter, one of three principal classes of slaves called *Holeyaroo, Yewaroo, and Paleroo*. In both countries the *Holeyaru* are distinguished by various denomi-

HOM

nations prefixed, which are variously written, and the meaning of which is not explained, as Maury or Maree or Mare Holeyaroo; Byr H.; Murtha H.; Bulgi H.; Kembutta or Kimbutty H.; Badaya H.; Rookha H.: of these, the only peculiarities noted are, that the Kembatta, (?) H., is native in Kurg, the rest are natives of Karnáta. The Holeyaru generally are a more faithful class of slaves than others. Amongst the Mare H., the custom of succession through the female line to any property the man may have acquired prevails.

HOMA, S. (होमः) Burnt offering, oblations of clarified butter poured on fire; other articles may also be offered. The rite is of high antiquity, and forms part of all domestic religious observances, as marriages, adoptions, &c.

HONDA, Karn. (హొండ) A public tank or pond in a village.

HONE, Karn. (హొనీ) Bond, bail, surety.

Honegár, Karn. (హొనీగార) A surety, a bondsman.

HONNU, Karn. (హొంను) Gold, money, a coin, half a pagoda.

HOR, HOL, Guz. (होर, होल) A plough.

HOR, Hindi (होड) A wager, a bet, a bargain.

HORASAT-KÁL, Karn. (?) Lease of waste land.

HORASWASTÍ, Karn. (హొరస్వస్తి) The private land held by temples in Mysore as their own property, in distinction to assignments of produce, or in money, from lands retained in the possession of the donors.

HORE, Karn. (హొరీ) A burthen, such as may be carried on the head; an allowance of grain to village servants; a load of grain: the quantity varies.

Horehullu, Karn. (హొరీరుల్లు) A tax on cultivators who pay in kind, in lieu of straw formerly contributed to the government.

Hottehore, (హొట్టేహొరీ) Living, livelihood.

HOSÁGAMA, Karn. (from హొస, *hosa*, new) Land recently brought under cultivation.

Hosahali-paṭṭa, Karn. (హొసహలిపట్ట) A fine or tax formerly imposed upon the village servants for not recovering a stray horse belonging to a head man or Paligar.

Hosahukam, Karn. (హొసహుకం) A new regulation.

Hotá, or Hotrí. S. (होता, nom. होता) The priest who at sacrifices with fire invokes the deity worshipped, and pours the butter on the altar.

Hotṭu, Karn. (హొట్టు) Chaff, husk, bran.

Nellu-hotṭu, Karn. (నెల్లుహొట్టు) Chaff or husk of paddy.

HUN

Hottuhana, Karn. (హొట్టుచుణ) A tax on the husk on the threshing-floor which is set apart for the cattle of the Ryots.

HUDA (?) H. (హుడా) Statement of estates to be sold by auction.

HUDDÁ, Mar. (हुडा) HUDDÁ, or HUDDÉ, Karn. (हुदुदा, हुदुदी) HODÁ, Tel. (హొదా) A public post or office: (vernacular corruptions of A. *Áhdah*, q. v.).

Huddedár, Mar. (हुद्देदार) Hodádáru, Tel. (హొదాదారు)

An officer, a functionary, one holding any office: see *Áhdahdar*.

HUDIGÁR, Karn. (हुदिगार) The name of a low caste in Mysore, not much known.

HUDUVU, Karn. (हुदुవు) Partnership, any joint concern; property, estate.

HULAKYERI, Mar. (?) A kind of black soil in valleys, where it is less productive.

HULASWAR, Karn. (हुलस्वार) A division of the Holeyar or Pariah tribe, often employed as peons or horsemen.

HÚLIDDAHANA, Karn. (हुलिद्धाणा, from *Húlu*, हुलु, to bury) Hidden treasure.

HULI-HANNU, Karn. (हुलिहनु) A tax on tamarinds gathered from the public trees (Mysore).

HULLU, Karn. (हुल्लु) Grass, straw, hay.

Oṇa-hullu, Karn. (ఒణరుల్లు) Dry grass, hay or straw.

Hullu-baṇṇi, Karn. (రుల్లుబంబి) A tax on grass in the rice fields, levied from those who bring their flocks to graze in them.

Hullu-baṇṇi huri-mányam, Karn. (రులమనగం) Annual tax on cowherds, and shepherds who graze their herds and flocks on government lands in Mysore.

Hullugávalu, Karn. (రుల్లుగవలు) An assessment on pasture lands.

Hullukelasa, Karn. (రుల్లుకేలస) Dealing in grass or straw: the business of treading out corn.

HULVATI-MARA, Karn. (రులవతిమర) The *Rottleria tinctoria*, from the fruit of which a red dye is obtained.

HÚN, HŌON, corruptly HOUN, H. (हुन, perhaps from the Karn. *Honnu*) A gold coin, current in the south of India, a pagoda, usually about 50 grains in weight, but of different standard and value, according to the place where coined: the *Hún*, or star pagoda of the Company's currency, was intrinsically worth 7s. 5d. but was rated in the public accounts at 8s.

HUNBATTI, (?) Karn. Interest on money lent from the funds of temples.

HUNḌĀ, Tel. (హుండా) Division of a province, a village, an estate (Ganjam).

HUNḌĀ, Mar. (हुंडा) Money given at marriages by the father of the bride to the bridegroom, or by the relations of either of the contracting parties to those of the other; a practice considered disreputable, being looked on as a purchase and sale of either; also a monopoly: see the next.

HUNḌAWĀ, less correctly HUNḌWĀ, Mar. (हुंडवा) A monopoly, an exclusive privilege of selling: farming for a fixed sum any fluctuating value, as the revenue: a contract, an engagement.

Hunḍā-bhārā, Mar. (हुंडाभाडा) Contract for the transportation of goods, or the like, in which all duties and charges are included.

Hunḍeharī, Mar. (हुंडेहारी) One who contracts for a fixed sum to convey goods to a destined place clear of all charges and customs: a bridegroom who stipulates for money with his wife.

HUNḌH, H. (هَنْدِه) Mutual assistance in tillage.

HUNḌĪ, HOONDEE, corruptly, HOONDY, H. (هَنْدِي, Ben. हूँडी, Mar. हुंडी, Tel. హుండి) A bill of exchange.

Hunḍiān, H. (هَنْدِيَان) Exchange, rate or commission paid for a bill of exchange, the premium or discount on a bill.

Hunḍāwan, H., Mar. (هَنْدَاوَان, हुंडावाण) Price paid for a bill of exchange, rate of exchange, premium or discount on remittance by bill.

Hunḍī-chitṭhī, Mar. (हुंडीचिट्ठी) Hunḍichitṭu, Karn. (ಹುಂಡಿಚಿಟ್ಟು) A bill of exchange.

Hunḍī-darsani, H. (هَنْدِي دَرْسَنِي) A bill payable at sight.

Hunḍī-māādī, H. (هَنْدِي مَعَادِي) A bill payable after a stipulated interval.

Hunḍī-wāl, H. (هَنْدِي وَال) Hunḍī-wālā, Ben. (हूँडीवाला) An exchange or bill-broker.

HUNḌIGE-SUNKA, Karn. (ಹುಂಡಿಗೇಸುಂಕ) A tax paid by merchants on piece goods brought from the weavers, as an equivalent for their being stamped.

HUPPUNA-KULGA-MĀNYAM, (?) Karn. (ಹುಪ್ಪುನಕುಲಗಮಾಂಘಂ) Tax on people of the saltmakers' caste who use buffaloes.

HURLA, (?) Sindhi. A small water-wheel.

HÚRSÚL, (?) Mar. The rate of assessment paid by strangers resident in a village.

HURULI, Karn. (ಹುರುಳಿ) Horse gram (Glycine tomentosa).

Huruli-vari, Karn. (ಹುರುಳಿವರಿ) A tax on gram in My-

sore, formerly levied in kind, but since commuted for a money tax.

HÚRYĀ, H. (هوريا) A small clan of Somabansi Rájputs in some parts of the province of Benares.

HUTA, S. (हुत) Offered, offered with fire, presented as an oblation.

Hutāsana, S. (हुताशनः) Fire, especially sacrificial fire, (whose food, *Asana*, is the oblation made).

Hutāsani, most corruptly, Hoothashunnee, Mar. (S. हुताशनी) The pile collected for the bonfire at the *Holī*; any ceremony in which offerings are made with fire.

HUTTU-GĀRU-GAUDA, Karn. (ಹುಟ್ಟುಗಾರುಗೌಡ) The head man of a village, who is a native of it. (This and the following are from the v. ಹುಟ್ಟು, to be born, to spring or originate from).

Huttunali, Karn. (ಹುಟ್ಟುನಳಿ) The produce of a garden or field, or of any trade; the amount of an assessment; rent, income, revenue.

Huttunali-hami, Karn. (from P. كَمِي, deficiency) Remission of assessment on account of deficient produce.

HUWUN, Mar. (?) An indefinite land measure signifying a whole.

HYUM, (?) A term used in Coimbatore to designate rates paid in money, either permanently fixed, or subject to small variation. (GL. 5th Rep., a wrong interpretation of the original, in which it means only 'fixed;' and where it also is an error for *Káyam*, Karn. (ಕಾಯಂ, from A. قايَم). The term is correctly *Káyam-suvarnádāya*, Fixed rent.—Fifth Rep., p. 771).

I

IĀTIQĀD, H. (A. اعتقاد) Confidence, trust: buying an estate.

ĪBĀDAT, H. (A. عِبَادَة) Religious worship.

IBĀHAT, H. (A. اباحَة) Giving permission. In Mohamman law, licence, authority, permission.

IBĀK, A. (اَبَاق) The flight of a slave from his master.

IBBAĻA, Karn. (ಇಬ್ಬಳಿ) A measure equal to half a *kolaga*, (Mysore).

IBN-US-SABĪL, A. (ابن السبيل) A stranger; one who has come from a distance, and is without money or friends, and is entitled to alms, or *zukaṭ*: lit., a son (*ibn*) of the road (*al-sabīl*).

IBRĀ, H. (A. اِبْرَاء) Remission, release, acquittance, relinquishment of claim.

Ibrā-nāma, H. (اِبْرَاء نَامَة) A written acquittance or relinquishment of claim.

Ibra-i-zimma, H. (إبراء زيمما) Exemption from responsibility, release of trust.

IBZĀĀ, A. (إبضاع) Entering into an engagement for the disposal of goods upon commission; sending a specimen of any article for sale; sorting goods for sale.

ĪCHĀLU, Karn. (ಈಚಲು) A wild date tree.

Īchalunēru, Karn. (ಈಚಲುನೆರು) The fermented juice of the date or other palm, *tārī*.

ĪD, or ĀID, commonly EID, or EED, H. (عيد) A festival or holy observance among the Mohammadans; but the term is especially applicable to two such occasions, the *Īdīn* or *Eidein*, which are enjoined by texts of the *Koran*, and are therefore *farz*, or absolute: others are termed *sunnat*, or traditional. These two are—1. *Īd-ul-fitr*, *Īd-us-saghīr*, or *Ramazān-ki-īd* (عيد السغير, عيد رمضان كي عيد) The festival of breaking the fast, the minor festival, or that of *Ramazān*, the occasion of which is the breaking of the fast observed throughout the month of *Ramazān*: the termination of the fast on the 1st of the month ensuing, or *Shawāl*, is observed as a festival, with prayers and rejoicings, and distribution of food or other alms to the poor. 2. *Īd-uz-zahā*, *Īd-ul-kurbān*, or *Bakr-īd*, (عيد الزها, عيد القران, عيد بقر) The festival of the forenoon, of sacrifice, or the Bull-festival; it is observed in commemoration of Abraham's sacrifice of his son, who, according to the Mohammadans, was *Iskmail*, not *Isaac*: it begins on the evening of the 9th of the 12th month, *Zulkijja*, with prayers and offerings, and is continued on the morning of the 10th with public prayers, after which a sheep, an ox, or a camel is slaughtered, and the meat of the sheep and oxen eaten by the offerers, or distributed to their friends and the poor.

Īd, Mar. (ईद) Besides the preceding sense, the term denotes among the Marāṭhas any Hindu festival occurring in the first year after a marriage, when the married pair exchange presents of coarse sugar &c.: the presents so made.

Īdī, *Eedee*, plural *Īdīān*, H. (عيدني) Relating to a festival; applied also to verses given by schoolmasters to their pupils at the several festivals, for which presents are made to them: any holiday gift.

Īdīāna, H. (عيديانا) Any holiday gift, or any thing relating to a festival or *Īd*.

Īd-gāh, H. (A. P. عيدگاه) A platform, sometimes screened or enclosed by a brick wall, where the Mohammadans as-

semble for occasional devotions, especially at the season of the *Īds* or festivals: it is usually situated on the outskirts of a town or village.

ĪDAI, Tam. (இடை) Weight in general, a weight of 100 Palams, equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ *vis*, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ *sérs*.

ĪPAIYAN, Tam. (இடையன்) IDAM, ĪPAYAN, Mal. (ഇദയൻ) A shepherd, a cowherd.

Īdaichcherī, Tam. (இடைச்சேரி) A village of shepherds.

ĪPAM, ĪPANKAI, ĪPAKKAI, Tam. (இடம், இடங்கை, ஏடக்கை) ĪDAGAI, Karn. (ಇಡಗೈ) The left side, the left-hand castes or divisions: see *Eḍagai*.

ĪDDAT, corruptly EDIT, A. (إدء) The time of legal probation which a divorced woman or a widow must wait before she marries again, in order to determine whether she is pregnant.

ĪDIGA, EEDIGU, Karn. (ಈಡಿಗ) A caste, or man of a caste whose business it is to manufacture and sell the fermented juice of the palm, or toddy, or other spirituous liquors: he is also employed as a palankin-bearer.

Īdiguttige, Karn. (ಈಡಿಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ) A duty upon *tārī* in Mysore.

ĪḌU, Tel. (ಈడు) Pledge, pawn, mortgage, (it is also used in the same meaning amongst others in Tamil; see the next).

ĪḌU, Tam. (ஈடு) Quality, applied especially to land or soil.

Kōḍaiyīḍu, (கடையீடு) Land of the lowest quality.

Talaiyīḍu, (தலையீடு) Land of the first quality.

Īḍumupairu, Tel. (?) Land which pays rent on a crop unconditionally.

ĪFLĀS, A. (افلاس, lit., poverty) Becoming insolvent.

ĪHIDE, Mar. (ईहिदे, A. احد) One; used only of the Moham-madan year.

ĪHĀṬA, H. (A. احاطة) An enclosure, a court, a compound.

ĪHĀKĀ, A. (احقاق) Restoring or determining any one's *hak*, or rights.

ĪHLĀL, A. (احلال) Rendering any thing lawful, any act or formula by which a transaction is made legal (Mohammadan law).

ĪHRĀM, A. (احرام) Making or determining any thing to be unlawful; a mean dress worn by pilgrims on entering Mecca; putting on such a dress; the period of pilgrimage at Mecca; abstinence from sensual enjoyments during the month of Muharram.

ĪHSĀN, A. (احسان) In Mohammadan law, a person who is a free sane adult of chaste reputation, and of the Moham-

madan faith, and who is therefore entitled to demand punishment for adultery committed with respect to him or her so characterized.

IHTIKÁR, A. (احتكار) Laying up : in Mohamman law, monopoly, or the purchasing of grain and other necessities of life, and keeping them with a view to enhance the price.

IHTIMÁM, corruptly EAHTIMAM, EAHTIMAN, ETMAUM, ITMAM, YETMAUM, and YETMANNEE, H. (A. اهتمام) Care, superintendence, trust, responsibility : the trust or jurisdiction of a Zamindar over certain variable divisions of a province, under the Mohamman government of Bengal, equivalent to a Zamindarí; thus, *Burdwan, Rajshahi, &c.*, are in early financial reports designated as *Eahtimams*. In Chittagong the term denotes a tenure similar, but subordinate to, a Taluk, and usually of small extent.

Ihtimám-bandí, corruptly *Eahtimam, Etmaum-bundy, Yetmaum-bundy*, H. (اهتمام بندي) Revenue settlement according to the *Ihtimám*.

Ihtimám-dár, corruptly *Eahtimam, Eatihma-dar, or Etmaum-dár*, H. (اهتمام دار) The holder of a trust, the person charged with the realization of a stipulated revenue for a certain district under the Mohamman government, a Zamindar; also an agent or deputy of the Zamindar, appointed by him to realize the revenue of any portion of his Zamindarí.

Ihtimám-kachhari, corruptly *Etmaum-cutcheri*, H. (کچھری), an office) An office under the Mohamman government for receiving the revenues from the *Ihtimám* estates.

IHTAŞÁB, corruptly YETEŞÁB, H. (احتصاب) Superintendence of police, supervision of weights and measures, &c., in a market; see *Muhtasif*.

Ihtişábi, Dekh. H. (احتصای) A supervisor or clerk of the market; the duty of a supervisor or of a superintendant of police.

IHZÁR, H. (A. احضار, from *Házir*) A summons; citing to appear.

IJÁB, corruptly *Eejab*, H. (A. اجاب) In Mohamman law, the first proposal made by one of the contracting parties in negotiating any arrangement, as a marriage-contract, sale, or the like. In Bhagalpur, balance due after settlement of accounts.

Ijáb-na-ḥabúl, H. (A. اجاب و قبول) Proposal and acceptance : in the case of a negotiation of marriage, the offer and assent must be declared before witnesses, and this is necessary to render the marriage valid.

IJÁRÁ, corruptly, EJARA, EJAR, EZARA, IZARA, H. (A. اجارا) IJÁRÁ, Mar. (इजारा) Price, profit : especially employed to denote a lease or farm of land held at a defined rent or revenue, whether from government direct, or from an intermediate payer of the public revenue : a farm or lease of the revenue of a village or district, also of customs, or collections of any description, as of customary fees or allowances; any items of revenue: letting lands on farm or lease; the lands so let; a contract; a monopoly.

Ijárdár, corruptly, *Ejarahdar*, H. &c. (A. اجاردار) *Ijárdár*, Hindi and Mar. (इजारदार) A farmer of any item of public revenue, whether from land, customs, or any other source; the renter of a village or estate at a stipulated rate.

Ijárdári, or *Ijárdári*, H. &c. (اجاراداری, इजारदारी) Farming, contracting for rent or revenue; an abwáb or cess formerly levied on lands or districts let out in farm for the benefit of the farmer or contractor.

Ijára-jaghrát, Sindhi. Farm of milking cattle.

Ijára-kaul, Tel. (from the A. قول, an agreement) Renting a village of government, and subletting it, the first leaseholder being responsible for the revenue. (Warangal).

Ijára-náma, H. (اجاره نامه) A lease, any document under which a lease or farm is held; also a conditional deed of sale of a slave in Tirhut.

Ijára-paṭṭa, H. &c. (اجاره پتہ) A deed of lease on farm.

Ijárdári-paṭṭá, Hindi (इजारदारीपट्टा) A lease for a farm, giving authority to the holder to occupy and cultivate, or receive the rents of an estate.

Ijárapat, Mar. (इजारपट) The *sanad* or public document given to a farmer or contractor; the paper given at the annual settlement of the revenue in the Maráṭha provinces to the head Pátíl, setting forth the gross amount of revenue due for that year by his village, the sum remaining to be paid after deducting remissions, and the instalments by which the balance is to be paid.

IJÁZAT, H. (A. اجازت) Giving leave or permission to depart, dismissal, command, sanction, or permission.

Ijázat-náma, H. (اجازت نامه) Any written order or permission; also commonly applied in Mohamman diction to the *anumati patra* of Hindu law, or the written permission of a husband to his wife to adopt a son after his decease.

IJLÁS, H. (A. اجلاس) A sitting, especially of a court of

- justice, sessions; under the Mohammadan government it usually denoted an assembly of jurists or learned men for the decision of an intricate or important cause: it is also used at present for a meeting or sitting of the Supreme Council, as, *Ijlās-i-kaunsil* (اجلاس کونسل).
- Ijlās-hāmil*, H. (from the A. کامل, perfect) A full or complete court or session.
- Ijmāʾ*, A. (اجماع) An assemblage, a court: a collection or sum.
- Ijmāʾ-i-sahābat*, The concurrent authority of the companions of the prophet upon a point of Mohammadan law.
- Ijmāl*, H. (A. اجمال) Abstract, summary; also applied to joint occupancy or possession.
- Ijmālī*, H. (اجمالی) Held in common (as an estate), undivided, unpartitioned; settled with in common with two or more parties.
- Ijmālī-mahal*, H. (from A. محال, an estate) An undivided estate, one held in parcenership by the heirs of a common ancestor.
- Ijmāyālī*, Mar. (इजमायली, from the A. *Ijmāl*) Summary, superficial; an account roughly prepared to answer immediate purposes.
- Ijrā*, H. (A. اجرا) Giving currency or circulation to any thing, making known, carrying into effect; issue, execution.
- Ijrāʾ-dikrī*, H. E. (اجرای دکر) Execution of a decree of court.
- Ijtihād*, A. (اجتهاد) Carrying on war against infidels: also care, effort; whence, in Mohammadan law, it implies the fundamental grounds or authorities in legal disquisitions, which are—*Al-kitāb*, the book or Koran; *Sunnat*, tradition, the sayings and doings of Mohammad, recorded by his successors and associates; *Ijmāʾ*, the concurrent opinions of Mohammad's companions; and *Kiyās*, reasoning, the rationale of a decision not provided for by either of the preceding.
- Iḳāla*, A. (اقاله) The cancelling or dissolution of a sale, on condition of furnishing an equivalent for the original price of the article; breaking a contract or engagement.
- Iḳbāl*, incorrectly, *Eḳbāl*, A. (اقبال) Acceptance (of a bond, &c.).
- Iḳbāl dāmā*, incorrectly, *Eḳbāl-damee*, H. (A. اقبال, admission, and دعوا, a suit) Confession of judgment.
- IKH*, *EEKH*, H. (ایک) *IKHU*, Ben. (इखु) also Mar. (इखु)
- IKSHU*, S. (इक्षु) Sugar-cane: also *Ūhh*.
- Ikhrāj*, also *Ukhrāj*, H. (ایکھراج) A name given in some places in Upper India to the day on which the sugar-cane is planted, which is an occasion of festivity.

- IKHRĀJ*, H. (A. اخراج) Expulsion, turning out of possession: expense.
- Ikhrājāt*, H. (A. plural of اخراج) Expenses, disbursements: assignments of revenue to public servants employed in its management and collection.
- Ikhrājāt-i-aurang*, H. Expenses of the *aurang*, or commercial station. In accounts of the salt revenue the term included the expenses incurred in the manufacture, storing, and transport of the salt.
- IKHTIĀR*, commonly, but incorrectly, *IKHTIYAR*, H. (A. اختیار) Choice, option: in Hindustan, more usually pleasure, will, authority, power. *Ikhtiār-men-honā* is to be in one's power, or dependent upon, as a district jurisdiction; also to be according to any one's discretion, pleasure, or will, as an order, a decision, a sentence: in Mohammadan law it implies an option of divorce granted by a husband to his wife.
- Ikhtiār-nāma*, H. A power of attorney.
- Ikhtiār-i-ṣulh*, A. (from صلح, agreement) An optional compromise (Mohammadan law).
- Ikhtiār-i-zabha*, A. (from ذبح, slaughter) Killing an animal for food according to the legal form—by cutting its throat.
- IKKERI-VARAHĀ*, or -HŪN, Karn. (ಇಕ್ಕಿರಿವರಹಾ) A small gold coin struck at *Ikkeri*, in Mysore, equal to thirteen gold fanams, rather less than a quarter of a Calcutta mohur.
- IKRĀH*, corruptly, *IKHRAH*, A. (اقرأه) Compulsion: in law, the constraint exercised by one person over another, to compel him to do an illegal act, or to act contrary to his own will.
- IKRĀR*, H. (A. اقرار) Fixing firmly, establishing, confirming; agreement, assent, ratification. In law, the acknowledgment or admission of a right or claim, as of a debt; also of relationship, involving inheritance, &c.; also a confession or acknowledgment of guilt.
- Ikhrār-i-āām*, corruptly, *Ehraham*, A. (اقرار عام) A public acknowledgment, declaration, or confession. A will, a testament.
- Ikhrār-dāna-patra*, H. (from S. दानपत्र) A conditional deed of gift, a deed of gift with some reservation or declaration of right in the donor.
- Ikhrāri*, H. (اقراری) One who assents, acknowledges, or confesses.
- Ikhrāri-aṣāmī*, H. (from A. اثنامي) A prisoner who confesses his guilt.

- Ihrār-nāma*, H. (P. نامه) A deed of assent or acknowledgment in general. In the north-west provinces it applies especially to the engagement entered into with government by the Málguzar and coparceners of a village: it is to specify the mode of paying the revenue; how the shares are to be distributed; the shares whether held in common or in severalty; the number, functions, privileges, &c., of the *Lambardárs*; the items of the Sayer; rights of irrigation; extent and appropriation of waste cultivable land; and the number, duties, and pay of the village servants: it is to be signed by all the *Lambardárs* and as many *Patfídárs* as possible, to be attested by the *Patwári* and *Kanungos*, and finally confirmed by the signature of the settlement officer, after being read out before him in open court in the presence of the subscribing parties.
- Ihrār-nāma-šālaṣi*, H. (from A ثالث, a third party) A deed of arbitration.
- IKTĀĀ, incorrectly, AKTA, H. (A. اقطاع, lit., portions cut off, from *Katā*, قطع, to cut) Jagír lands, or lands granted in feudal tenure to the nobles of the Moghal empire, when scattered in separate allotments through different provinces.
- ILADARAWÁRA, Karn. (ಇಲ್ಲದಾರವಾರ) A mortgage of land with possession, sometimes for a stipulated period, the rent taking place of all interest on the loan, as well as providing for the government revenue; the land to be redeemable on payment of the debt.
- ILÁHÍ, H. (A. الهى, from *Ilah*, الله, God) Divine; the title of the era instituted by the Emperor Akbar, commencing with the first year of his reign, A. H. 963, A. D. 1556: although found on the coins of Akbar and his immediate successors, it never obtained currency, and is now obsolete.
- Iláhi-gaz*, H. (الهى گز) The standard *gaz*, or yard, of 41 fingers, instituted by Akbar; authoritatively fixed by the British government at 33 inches: see *Gaz*.
- ILÁKA, corruptly, ELAKEH, H. (A. علاقه) Dependency, connexion; a property, an estate, a district, a jurisdiction.
- ILÁKHÁ, Mar. (इलाखा) Claim, right, title. ILÁKHA, or ILÁKHE, Karn. (ಎಲಾಖೆ) A department, an office.
- Ílakhé-janaru*, Karn. (ಎಲಾಖೆಜನರು) The people under the chief officer of a district, the people of the dependency.
- Ílakhádár*, H. (علاقه دار) The person who engages, either on his own account or as the representative of others, for the payment of the assessed revenue upon a district or village.
- ILÁM, H. (A. اعلام, from علم, to know) Announcing, proclaiming, making known.
- Ílám-nāma*, H. (from نامه) A summons, a citation; the first process issued against a defendant in a civil suit.
- ILAMBÁDI, Tam. (இலம்பாடி) The name of the Banjara tribe in the south: also *Lambádi*.
- ÍLÁN, or AÍLAN, (A. اعلان) Publishing; advertisement.
- ILANGAPUTARÍJU, Tam. (இளங்காடுதாரிசு) Land left waste for ten years.
- ILANJAM, Tam. (இலஞ்சம்) A bribe.
- ILANJÍ, Tam. (இலஞ்சி) A tank, a large tank.
- ÍLAT, H. (A. علت) Cause, motive: in the language of the Courts, the grounds of a charge or accusation, the plea of arraignment.
- ILÁRÁLU, Tel. (ఇలారాలు) The thatched roofs of barns or granaries.
- ILHÁK, corruptly, ELLAAK, (?) H. (A. الحاق) Addition; but applied to fees formerly exacted from the parties to a suit, or from the police peons: (perhaps some error from *Al-hak*, a right or perquisite).
- ILKÁ-HAJAR, A. (القاء حجر) lit., Throwing a stone, a practice prohibited by the Mohammadan law, which compelled a person who threw a stone at any article exposed for sale to purchase it.
- ILLAKUR, Mal. (ഇല്ലകുറ) The private property of a Malabar Raja; which, on his accession to superior dignity, he assigns in some respects to his heir.
- ILLARIKAM, Tel. (యల్లరికం) Connexion of descent from a common ancestor, which is marked by bearing the same family name, commonly termed the house name, *Intiperu*, (ఇంటిపేరు).
- ILLATA, Karn. (ఇల్లట) A bride's father having no son, and adopting his son-in-law.
- ILLAYAM, Tel. (ఇల్లాయం) House tax.
- ÍLM, H. (A. علم) Wisdom, learning, knowledge.
- ILTIMÁS, H. (A. التماس) Beseeching; supplication: in some places, as in Cuttack, *Ultimás*, (ଉତ୍ତିମସ) is used for the plaint in a suit: it is also used to denote an humble or unpretending representation.
- IMÁM, corruptly EMAUM, H. (A. امام) A head or chief in religious matters, whether he be the head of all Mohamadans, as the *Khalif*, or the priest of a mosque, or the leader in the prayers of a congregation. The *Shias* recognise twelve *Imáms*, or heads of the faith, in *Álî* and his successors, of whom the last *Imám*, *Mehdí*, is believed

to be still alive. The term *Imám* is sometimes, when used singly as *the Imám*, applied especially to *Imám Sháfáí*, one of the four lawyers who founded as many schools.

Imám-bil-hak, A. (امام بالحق) A rightful *Imám*, one who possesses all the requisite qualifications.

Imámia, H. (اماميه) The *Shía* sect, from their recognising the twelve *Imáms*.

Imám-bára, or *-bári*, corruptly *Emaum-barry*, H. (from the P. باره, or H. باري, a house) A building in which the festival of the Moharram is celebrated, and service in commemoration of the deaths of *Álí*, and his sons *Hasan* and *Hasain* is performed at that season; at other times their *Tázias* or shrines are preserved in it: sometimes it is used as the mausoleum for the family of the founder.

Imám-zámini, H. (A. from ضامني, surety) Fastening a small coin round the left arm of a person undertaking a journey, for good luck, and to secure the protection of the *Imám*: if in want he may spend it, not else.

ÍMÁRAT, H. (A. اماره) Authority, a government, the jurisdiction of an *Amír*.

ÍMÁRAT, H. (A. عمارة) Any public building, as a mosque, a college.

IMBISÁT, A. (انبساط) Mutual liberty: in law, a mutual right of usufruct, the right of a coparcener in common property.

IMLÁK, H. (A. املاك) Property, possession. Hindi (इमलाक) Land held rent free, which has fallen to the *Zamindar* for want of an owner (*Puraniya*).

Imlák-mankúla, A. (املاك منقوله) Personal property.

Imlák-ghair-mankúla, A. (املاك غير منقوله) Real property.

IMMADI, Karn. (ಇಮ್ಮಡಿ) lit., Double, a double, a deputy.

IMMANU, Karn. (ಇಮ್ಮನು, from ಇಮ್ಮಿ, twice) Lands yielding two crops of rice in a year.

IMTIHÁN, H. (A. امتحان) Proof, examination.

IMTINÁÁ, H. (A. امتناع) Prohibition, restraint.

INÁÁM, H. (A. انعام) vernacularly, *INÁM*, corrupted to *ENAM*, or *ENAM*, Ben. (ইনাম) Mar. (इनाम) Tel. (ఇనాము) A gift, a benefaction in general, a gift by a superior to an inferior. In India, and especially in the south, and amongst the *Maráthas*, the term was especially applied to grants of land held rent-free, and in hereditary and perpetual occupation: the tenure came in time to be qualified by the reservation of a portion of the assessable revenue, or by the exaction of all proceeds exceeding the intended value of the original assignment; the term was also vaguely applied to grants of rent-free land, without re-

ference to perpetuity or any specified conditions. The grants are also distinguishable by their origin from the ruling authorities, or from the village communities, and are again distinguishable by peculiar reservations, or by their being applicable to different objects. They are first classed as *Sanadí*, and as *Gáon-nisbat-Inám*.

1. *Sanadí-Inám* is a grant emanating from the ruling power of the time of the grant, free from all government exactions, in perpetuity, and validified by *Sanad*, or official deed of grant: it usually comprises land included in the village area, but which is uncultivated, or has been abandoned; and it is subject to the *Haks*, or dues of the village functionaries. It may be granted sometimes with a reservation of a half, a third, or a fourth of the government claim known as *Inám-nímai*, *I. tijái* and *I. chauthái*.
2. *Gáon-nisbat-Inám*, (from the A. نصبت, a portion) Lands granted rent-free by the village out of its own lands; the loss or deduction thence accruing to the government assessment being made good by the village community. Seven kinds of such grants are specified; as, 1. The *Inám* of the *Mukaddam*, or officiating head of the village, termed *Inám-passoree*, (or, perhaps more correctly, *I. páseri*, the latter meaning maintenance). This is saleable or assignable in mortgage with or without the office of *Mukaddam*; it is liable to the dues payable to the village servants on land of the like quality. 2. Land assigned to the *Mhar*, of two kinds; see *Hinki* and *Hadolí*, or *Márhi*. 3. *Devasthán*, free lands attached to temples and mosques: it is not transferable in any way, either by the village, or the persons attending on the temples, whose duty it is to sell the produce, and apply the money to the ordinary expenses of the temples. 4. *Inám-va-veyley*, (? -mávali) Lands granted to the village artificers and servants, in place of dues upon the produce: this is more common in the *Mával*, or hill country, than in the *Dés*, or country above the *Ghats*: the lands may be mortgaged, but not sold, and are resumable by the donors.
5. *Dharmádaya*, corruptly, *Dhermudow*, Lands assigned in charity, saleable and assignable in mortgage. 6. *De-va-teki*, A parcel of land occasionally held by a *Mukaddam* or *Mhar*, in reward of his having established by ordeal disputed territories: it may be sold or mortgaged. 7. *Pál*, or *Sút*, A small piece of land held rent-free in connexion with land bearing revenue, to compensate for some deficiency in the produce of the latter: it

cannot be sold or mortgaged separately, but remains annexed to the larger portion.

Another classification of Marāṭha *Inām* lands arranges them under six heads, according to the objects of the donation ; as, 1. *Hindu Ināms*, which are subdivided into seven classes, viz. (1) Rent-free lands assigned by the state, or by the village, to Brāhmins of reputed sanctity or learning, not engaged in secular affairs ; (2) to the *Gosāvi*, or village Gosain, to enable him to keep up his *math*, or religious dwelling, and accommodate travelling mendicants of a similar character, usually a village benefaction ; (3) to individuals for military services, granted by the state, or Jagīrdars and great officers ; (4) to *Bhāts*, or bards, granted both by the state and the villages ; (5) *Gaocharani badal*, revenue remitted on some of the village lands, on the plea of their being appropriated to the grazing of cattle belonging to religious persons ; (6) *Jangam-inām*, land granted by villages inhabited by *Lingāits* to their priests ; (7) *Yātrā-che-hāthi*, lands granted by the village to persons for keeping up and conveying flags (from *hāthi*, a flagstaff) to *yātrās*, or fairs held in honour of some deity. 2. The second of the major or generic classes are *Mohammadan Ināms*, consisting of rent-free grants made by opulent Mohammadans to religious persons of their own faith, and to a variety of vagrants, mendicants, tumblers, jugglers, &c. 3. *Devasthāna Ināms* are lands assigned for the support of religious establishments, whether Hindu or Mohammadan, and for the keeping up of temples, shrines, mosques, &c. 4. *Dharmadāya Ināms* are lands appropriated to religious persons, as an act of charity, by the heads of the government, and by the village communities : some of these are of considerable antiquity, and are frequently confirmed by *Dāna-patras*, grants inscribed on copper plates. 5. *Dehangi Ināms*, numerous but limited assignments to a variety of village artificers and servants, musicians, dancers, and the families of individuals who have lost their lives in the service of the state, or of the village. 6. *Watandāri Ināms*, or assignments to the village officers and servants. Besides these classifications, which are especially applicable to the *Marāṭha* countries, a variety of terms occur in relation to the designation of *Ināms*, either of local or general applicability.

Ināmdār, or *Ināmdār*, H. &c. (انعامدار, इनामदार) The holder of a rent-free grant.

Ināmat, H. (انعامت) *Ināmat*, Mar. (इनामत) A gift, a benefaction, an assignment of rent-free land.

Ināmatī, Mar. (इनामती) Of or belonging to an *Inām* grant ; land or revenue assigned either in favour or charity, or compensation of the duties of hereditary officers.

Ināmat-i-tafrik, H. (انعامت تفريق) A tax levied on farmers of *Inām* lands.

Inām-i-altamgha, H. (انعام التمغه) A grant of rent-free land under royal seal.

Inām-i-ihrām, H. &c. (انعام اکرام) A grant or gift in general, a grant of generosity.

Inām-i-kānūngo, H. (انعام کانونگو) An assignment of rent-free land to the village accountant.

Inām-patra, Mar. (इनामपत्र) A deed of grant, a document conveying an assignment of rent-free land.

Inām-patrah, Mar. (इनामपत्रक) An account of the lands in a village held rent-free ; one of the accounts kept by the *kulkarani*, or village accountant.

Inām-pattī, Mar. (इनामपट्टी) A tax upon the holders of *Inām* grants, either reserved as a quit-rent, or levied in times of emergency upon lands originally granted rent-free.

Bediga, or *Kattubadi Ināmu*, Tel. (బెడిగ, కట్టుబడి, యనాము) An assignment of land at an assessment, which varies with the produce.

Bil-mahhta-ināmu, Tel. (బిల్ మహ్తా యనాము) A grant of land at a fixed assessment.

Sarva-dumbālā-ināmu, Tel. (సర్వదుంబాలా యనాము) A grant of land wholly rent free.

Gāon-nisbat-inām, Mar. (गांवनिषत्तइनाम) A mortgage, or grant of land made by the villagers to liquidate a debt incurred by the village for public expenses : see also above.

Srotriyadīnāmu, Karn. (స్త్రోత్రియదీనాము) Grant of land at a fixed assessment.

Terige-illada-ināmu, Karn. (తేరిగియిల్లదనాము) An allotment of land rent-free.

INARÁSI, Tel. (ఇనారాశి) Grain of an inferior quality separated from the good by winnowing.

INÁYAT, H. (انعامیت) Favour, kindness, bounty.

Ināyat-nāma, H. A deed of gift, a letter of recommendation, a written order or patent from a superior.

INCH, EENCH, H. (اینچ) Security (Dehli).

INDARÁ, H. (S. اندارا) A large well of masonry.

INDÍ, Asamese (?) (ইণ্ডী) A variety of silk, commonly known as *Eria* silk, procured in Asam, soft and of strong fibre, but difficult to reel off the cocoon.

- INDARMAN, Thug. A woman.
- INDRA-DWÁDAŚÍ, S. (इन्द्रद्वादशी) The twelfth day of *Bhádra*, a festival in honour of Indra, the Hindu deity of the firmament, and of Swarga.
- ÍNDRAVÁDU, Tel. (ఇంద్రవాడు) A *tári* drawer, a caste, or individual of it, employed to extract the juice of the palms : he is also sometimes employed as a palankin-bearer.
- INDUVÁRA, S. (इन्दुवार) The day of the moon (Monday).
- INFÍSÁL, H. &c. (A. انفصال) Decision, sentence, award, settlement of an affair.
- INGÁR-TUPPA, Karn. (ಇಂಗಾರತುಪ್ಪ) A tax on the tribe called *Tálvárs* in Mysore, in lieu of a ram and a pot of ghee annually contributed by them to the *Paligars* in former times.
- INGLÍS, H. (انجليس, for English) Invalid soldiers or *sipakis*, to whom allotments of land were assigned as pensions ; the lands so granted. (Mr. Elliot thinks the word corrupted from invalid).
- INKÍSÁM, H. (A. انقسام) Division, partition.
- INŚÁF, H. (A. انصاف) Justice, decision of a cause,
- ÍNT, H. (اينت, ईंट, S. इटिका) ÍT, Ben. (इँटे) ÍTṬIKE, -GE, Karn. (ಇಟ್ಟೀ, -ಗಿ) A brick.
- Ínt-gári*, H. (اينتگاري) Brickwork.
- Ítṭwáá*, Ben. (इँटवाना) A brickmaker.
- Ítṭigeyava*, Karn. (ఇట్టిగేయవ) A brickmaker.
- INTIKHÁB, H. (A. انتخاب) Selection, abstract, extract of proceedings.
- INTIKÁL, H. (A. انتقال) Conveyance or removal from one place to another, from life to death, &c.
- Intiháli*, H. (A. انتقالي) A transfer of Zamindárá or other revenue property, from one person to another : the property so transferred.
- Intiháli-bahi*, H. (from بيه, an account) Register of transfers of property.
- Intiháli-rasúm*, H. (A. from رسوم) Fees for making a transfer of property in the official register.
- INTIZÁM, H. (A. انتظام) Administration, arrangement.
- IPPAN, Tam. (இப்பன்) A shepherd, a ploughman, a trader or merchant.
- ÍPATDÁI, Hindi (ईषतदाइ) From the date of.
- IRÁDAH, H. (اردا) A division of the page of an account book.
- IRAI, Tam. (இறை) Tax, tribute.
- IRAIPPU, Tam. (இறைப்பு) Payment of tax or tribute.
- Irāiyumavarāiyum*, Tam. (இறைபுமவரியும்) Taxes and duty, assessment.

- IRÁKKADAN, Tam. (S. இரக்கதான்) A giant, the Rakshas of Hindu mythology ; a kind of marriage, the Rakshasa form or violence.
- IRAKKÁRÁNMA, Mal. (ഇരക്കാറാമ) Lands and tenements held by a small acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord, fee-hold.
- Irakkáránmayola*, Mal. (ഇരക്കാറാമയൊല) Title-deeds of land held fee-hold.
- ÍRAKKUCHCHAMBÁ, Tam. (இரக்கச்சம்பர) A superior kind of the rice, called *Chambá*, or *Sambá*, which is sown in July and reaped in February : see *Sambá*.
- IRAPU, Kar. (ఇరపు) Surplus, balance, savings.
- IRASAM, Tel. (ఇరసం) A measure of 24 *sérs*.
- IRATTU, Tam. (இரட்டு) Coarse cloth, sackcloth.
- Irattuppai*, Tam. (இரட்டுப்பை) A sack of coarse canvas or cloth.
- IRAVAL, Tam. (இரவல்) A loan, any article lent.
- ÍRAVAN, or ÍLAVAN, Mal. (ഈഴവൻ) A caste, or individual of it, whose occupation is the extraction of *tári* or *toddy*, from the palm trees.
- IRAVARI, Mal. (ഇറവരി) Royal revenue, assessment, tax, impost.
- IRJÍKA, Mar. (इरजीक) The practice among cultivators of giving mutual assistance, both with men and cattle.
- IRKÁRU, Karn. (ಇರಕಾರು) The early and latter crop, or the two seasons of harvest.
- IRŞ, H. (A. ارث) Inheritance.
- IRSÁL, H. &c. (A. ارسال) Sending, despatch, a despatch of any thing ; the sending of remittances from the villages to the Zamindar, or to the district treasury, and from thence to the exchequer.
- Irsál-náma*, H. (from حساب) A statement of money or goods remitted, an invoice.
- Irsál-patí*, Mar. (इरसालपटी) An invoice, a list of remittances of cash specifying the coins of which they consist.
- IRSH, A. (ارش) A mulct or fine for bloodshed or wounds not causing loss of life : a bribe, a douceur to the judge.
- IRTISHÁ, H. (A. ارتشا) Bribery, corruption.
- IRTIHÁN, H. (A. ارتهان) Receiving any article as a pledge.
- IRU, Tel., Tam. (ఇరు, இரு) Two, both.
- Irubhágamu*, Tel. (from ఇరు, two, and భాగము, S. भाग, a share) The two shares, *i. e.* of the crop, the one assignable to the government, the other to the cultivator : also read *Iru-bhogamu*, or double possession, implying the same thing.

- Irubu*, or *Irubogam*, Tam. (இருபு, இருபொகம்) Two crops.
- Irugoru*, Tel. (ఇరుగూరు) Both shares; the entire crop before the government portion is deducted.
- Irumāṇabārī*, Tam. (இருமாணபாரீ) A soil of clay and sand.
- Irunāli-pāṭam*, Mal. (ഇരുന്നാലിപാടം) lit., Two *nālis* out of four; used to express an equal division of the crop between proprietor and tenant, made annually, and not very customary in Malābar.
- Iru-pattu-nāladi-hol*, Tam. (இருபத்துநாலடி-கொல்) A measuring rod twenty-four feet in length.
- Iruvāra*, Karn. (ಇರುವಾರ) Both the government's and cultivator's shares of the crop.
- Iruvāyam*, Tel. (ఇరువాయం) The whole crop before its partition between the state and the cultivator.
- IRUḶAN*, Tam. (இருளான்) A man of a wild race living in the woods: from *Iruḷ*, (இருள) blackness.
- Īśā*, vernacularly, *ISH*, S. &c. (ईशा, ईश) The beam or pole of a plough.
- ISANNE*, Mar. (इसने, A. اثنان) Two; applied only to the Mohammadan year in the Dakhin.
- ISĀRA*, or *ISĀRĀ*, Mar. (इसार, इसारा) Earnest money.
- ĪSHĀ*, H. (A. عشا) The first watch of the night, or, according to some, from the time when the sun begins to set till twilight: prayers to be said at that time.
- Īshā-namāz*, or *-ṣalāt*, H. (from the P. نماز, or A. صلاة) Evening prayer.
- ISHĀRA*, or *ISHĀRAT*, H. (A. اشارة) A hint, a sign; in law, indicating any thing in a definite manner, in opposition to simply naming it.
- ISHHĀD*, H. (A. اشهاد) Evidence, testimony.
- ISHṬA DEVATĀ*, H. (S. from इष्ट, wished, and देवता, a divinity) A person's favourite or tutelary deity.
- ISHTIHĀR*, H. (A. اشتہار) adopted in various dialects, with some modifications, as, *Iṣṭihar*, Ben. (ইশতিহার) *Istahār*, Uriya (इष्टिहार) *Istihāru*, Tel. (ఇష్టిహారు) *Ishtiyāra*, Tam. (இஷ்தியார) Proclamation, public announcement or notice, advertisement, an advertisement in a public place or a newspaper, notice by the collector of a sale of lands for arrears of revenue; also a paper affixed to a Ryot's cottage requiring him to renew his lease within a given term, under penalty of his being charged the highest rate levied in the village or district.
- Istiharu-nāma*, Tel. (from انا) A written notice or proclamation.
- Ishtiyāra-nāma*, Tam. (from انا) A document granted by government to the purchasers of lands sold at auction for arrears of revenue, or under a decree of Court.
- ISHRĀK*, A. (اشراف) Rising of the sun.
- Ishrāh-namāz*, A. P. Prayer at sunrise.
- ISHTIRĀK*, H. (A. اشتراك) Partnership; entering into partnership.
- ISLĀM*, H. (A. اسلام) The Mohammadan religion.
- ISM*, H. (A. اسم) A name, a noun.
- Ism-farṣi*, or *Ism-i-farṣi*, corruptly, *Issum-furzy*, H. (from فرضي, fictitious) A fictitious name, or the substitution of the name of one person in place of that of another, who is the real but unavowed party in a transaction, such as the purchase of lands sold at auction, and the like.
- Ism-navīsi*, H. (from P. نویسی, a writing) A list or roll of names, as of Zamindars in a district, witnesses in a suit, &c.; making out such a list.
- Ism-wār*, H. (اسموار) Attending to name; entry in public documents according to the order of the names of the individuals.
- Iṣamuvāru-paṭṭī*, Karn. (ಇಸಮುವಾರುಪಟ್ಟಿ) An individual account.
- ĪSMAT*, A. (عصمة) Protection: chastity: in law, the care and defence of property by the owner, and the protection of person and property by the state or the law.
- ISTĀD*, Mar. (इस्ताद, A. استعداد) Goods and chattels, moveable property.
- ISTAKBĪL-TĀ-GĀYAT*, Mar. (इस्तकबीलतागायत, for the A. استقبال تا غایت) From a certain date to a certain date, used chiefly with respect to notes.
- ISTĀWĀ*, Mar. (इस्तावा, A. Istīwā, استوا, tending towards equality) The land-tax or rent levied at progressively increasing rates, until it reaches the full sum imposable on land brought into cultivation, or on villages let out to farm, &c.; the practice of so letting lands, &c.
- Istāwā-ḥaul*, Tel. (from A. قول, agreement) A lease or grant of waste lands at a rent progressively increasing for a term of years, when it becomes fixed.
- Istāwā-chī-paṭṭī*, Mar. (इस्तावाचीपट्टी) An account kept by the village accountant of lands held on progressively increasing rents.
- ISTIBRĀ*, A. (استبرا) Waiting for the purification of a woman, whether a slave or free, to determine whether she is pregnant before intercourse can lawfully take place.
- ISTIDĀĀ*, A. (استدعا) Supplication, petition.

ISTIDÁNAT, A. (استدانة) Borrowing, contracting a debt, wishing to borrow, suing for a debt: in law, any transaction which the manager in a partnership, where one finds the capital and the other the management, may undertake, but for which, if not included in, or consonant to, the terms of his contract with the proprietor of the share, he alone is responsible, and the profits of which he alone is entitled to, unless his partner had given his previous sanction.

ISTÍFÁ, corruptly, ISTEYAFÁH, H. (استيفا) Resigning an appointment, relinquishing a charge or possession, a deed of abandonment: settling, satisfying, paying or receiving all that is due upon an account.

Istaphá, Hindi (इस्तफा) *Istiphá*, Tel. (ఇస్తీఫా) A deed of relinquishment, such as is usually executed by Zamindars on giving up their lands.

Istífá-i-asl-zamín, H. (استيفا اصل زمین) Relinquishment of an estate held *khás*, or by the state.

ISTIFSÁR, H. (استفسار) Inquiry, interrogation.

Istifsári, H. (استفساری) The statement of a prosecutor, subject to investigation.

ISTIFTÁ, H. (استفتا) Consulting a Mohamman law-officer of a court.

ISTIGHÁṢA, H. (استغاثه) Demanding justice, preferring a complaint.

ISTIḤKÁK, H. (استحقاق, from حق) Demanding one's right, demanding justice: in law, a claim set up to the subject of a deed or contract by a person not a party to it.

ISTIHLÁF, H. (استحلاف) Causing to swear; applied especially in law to cases in which the oath of a wife is necessary for the establishment of a fact relating to her marriage.

ISTIHLÁL, A. (استحلال) lit, Making lawful: in law, the cry of a new-born child, the occurrence of which is necessary of proof in a peculiar case of inheritance, as if a man die leaving a widow pregnant, and a brother; then if proof be given that the cry of the child was heard, and should it then die, the widow, as its mother, will inherit; if no cry has been heard, the brother is heir.

ISTHSÁN, H. (استحسان) Taking as a favour, approving: in law, a favourable construction or interpretation of a point of law, deviating from the strict letter of the law in kindness either to suitors or to the community.

ISTIKÁLA, H. (استقالة) Requiring any one to cancel an agreement, or to give up a bargain.

ISTIKBÁL, less correctly, ISTAKBÁL, H. (استقبال) Ceremonious reception of a person of distinction, coming out of a town in procession to meet him.

ISTIKLÁL, H. (استقلال) Absolute authority, confirmation of possession, perpetuity.

ISTIKRÁR, H. (استقرار) Confirmation.

ISTÍLÁ, A. (استيلا) Victory, power, subjection to authority by conquest, which, according to Mohamman law, conveys a right of making the captives slaves.

ISTÍLÁD, A. (استيلااد, from ولد) Claim of offspring made by a man who has a child born to him of a female slave, which he acknowledges as his own: the formal claim and acknowledgment are necessary to establish legally the patermity of the child.

ISTIMÁʾ, H. (استماع) Hearing: in law, hearsay evidence, indirect testimony, receivable only in particular cases, and under certain restrictions.

ISTIMRÁR, or ISTAMRÁR, corruptly, ISTEMERAR, H. &c. (A. استمرار, इस्तमरार) ISTIMIRÁRU, Tel. (ఇస్తీమిరారు) Continuance, perpetuity: a farm or lease granted in perpetuity by government or a Zamindar, at a stipulated rent, and exempt from *abwabs*; such a lease granted in charity at a quit-rent.

Istimrári, in some dialects *Istamrári*, corruptly, *Istemerary*, H. (استماری) Permanent, perpetual; applied especially to a permanent settlement of the revenue, and particularly to the settlement of the lower provinces made by the government of Lord Cornwallis.

Istimrár-dár, (from P. دار, who has) The holder of a perpetual farm or lease.

Istimrári-dihát, H. (from *dihát*, villages) Villages held on a permanent or perpetual tenure.

Istimrári-jamá, H. (from جمع, revenue) Fixed or perpetual assessment or rent.

Istimrári-jot, H. (from جوت, cultivation) A fixed or permanent tenure.

Istimirár-kirámam, Tam. (இஸ்திமிராரகிராமம்) A village permanently settled.

Istimrári-málguzári, H. (from P. مالگوزاری) Permanent or perpetual revenue.

Istimrári-pattá, H. (from پتا, a lease) A lease or farm granted at a permanent rent, a perpetual lease.

Istimrári-pattadár, H. (استماری پتہدار) Holder of a lease of lands at a perpetual rent.

ISTIRDÁD, H. (A. استرداد) Demanding or ordering restitution of any thing, whether given, pledged, or sold.

Istirdád-i-nílám, H. (from نيلام, sale by auction) Reversal of a public sale.

ISTIHSHÁD, H. (A. استهشاد) Taking evidence, summoning witnesses.

ISTIGNÁÁ, A. (استصناع) Requisition to work; forced labour.

ISTRÍ, H. &c. (استري, استری, from S. स्त्र, to spread) A smoothing iron; also the act of ironing linen.

Istrínwála, H. &c. (استري والا) An ironing man, one who irons linen.

ISTUVA, or ISTUVU, Tel. (ఇస్తువు, ఇస్తువు) Property, estate.

ISUKABHÚMI, Tel. (ఇసుకభూమి) Sandy soil.

ÍŚWARA, S. &c. (ईश्वर) A lord, a master: a name of Śiva, especially in the form of a Linga, and used in composition as *Someśwara*, the *Íswara* or Linga set up originally by *Soma*: the eleventh year of the cycle.

ITAKUTI, ITAKUTIYÁN, or ITAKKORUVAN, pronounced as if the *t* were *d*, IDAKUDI &c. Mal. (ഇടകുടി, ഇടകുടിയാൻ, ഇടക്കൊഴുവൻ) An under tenant.

ÍTAKALLU, Tel. (ఆశకల్లు) The fermented juice of the date tree, *toddy*.

ÍTĪ, Mar. (ईति) Ben. (ऐति) Mal. (അതി) A common term for seven national plagues or calamities—drought, excessive rain, rats, locusts, parrots, legal oppression, foreign invasion.

ITIKÁF, A. (اتقاف) Restraining one's senses, applied especially to a practice of pious Mohammadans who spend a great part of the month Ramazán in a mosque engaged in prayer and meditation.

ITLÁÁ, H. (A. اطلاع) ITTELÁ, Hindi (इत्तेला) Making known, information.

Itláá, or *Ittelá-náma*, H. (from نام) A notice, a summons, a citation: a notice served on cultivators when they fall in arrears, threatening them with an attachment if not paid by a given time.

ITLÁK, H. (A. اطلاق, lit., liberating, setting free) In Hindustan, the office and records of summonses, and fees on their delivery. Under the Mohammadan government, fees paid by suitors on the decision of their causes; also, a fee exacted from a defendant as wages for a peon stationed over him as soon as a complaint was preferred against him.

Itlákh, for *Itláḥ*, Mar. (इतलाख) Issued from a public treasury, payment in money or kind from such a treasury

or store: it is also applied to public servants borne on one establishment and employed on another, or additional or extra servants added for a time to a public office.

Itlákh-navis, H. (from P. نویس) The officer who keeps the account of the expense and fees on the issue of summonses: formerly an accountant attached to the revenue collector, who wrote orders for the payment of revenue and other purposes, and kept an account of the fees paid to the peons, the surplus of which, above their wages, went to the credit of government.

Itlákh-nemqúh, Mar. (इतलाख नेमणूक) A fixed annual payment from a public treasury or store.

ITTIHÁM, H. (A. اتيهام) Suspecting something bad: in law, a charge, an imputation.

IVEJITU-GALÁDU, Tam. (இவேசிதுகைரிடு) Statement shewing the amount of the collections and balance in money and kind.

ÍVUMÁNIYAM, Tam. (ஈவுமரணியம்) A grant of a proportion or per-centage on any branch of land revenue which fluctuates with the improvement or deterioration of the produce.

ÍWAZ, vernacularly, IWAZ, corruptly, EBAJ and EWAZ, H. (A. عوض) Equivalent, exchange, requital.

Íwaz-náma, H. (P. نام) A deed of exchange.

IYAVAN, Tam. (இயவன்) An outcaste, a worker in leather and skins, a drummer.

IŻÁFA, or IŻÁFAT, vernacularly, IJÁPHÁ or IJÁPHAT, corruptly, EZÁFA, EZÁFUT, EZÁPUT, H. &c. (A. اضافة, اضافة) Increase, augmentation; any increase in the amount of revenue received from a country, whether from improved or additional cultivation, or from an enhanced rate of assessment; increase of revenue from any additional sources; grant of an entire village, granted rent-free as an extra allowance to the chief hereditary village or district officer.

Iżáfa-beshi, H. &c. (اضافه بیشي) General increase in the rate of assessment.

Iżafat-jamá, or, vernacularly, *Ijáphat-jamá*, Mar. (इजाफत जमा) Additional or extra receipts of various kinds, as from money realized by government from the sale of presents, or from the sequestration of estates and appropriation of the revenue; also, money received into the treasury of one district, and credited to another. Under the Peshwa's government, an assumption or appropriation of revenue by the Sirsubadárs in the southern provinces in addition

to the revenue they were to pay to the state. Under the Gaikwar's government, the additional annual revenue raised from the net receipts of the districts, from arrears of unpaid charges, and from loans. In Puraniya, an item in the *Hastabūd*, the specification of the rent to be paid by the Ryots for the current year.

Ijāphat-inām-gāon, Mar. (इजाफत इनाम गांव) An entire village granted rent-free to Desmukhs and Despāndyas, as an additional remuneration.

Ijāphā-jamīn, Hindi (इजाफाजमीन) Land relet or taken into cultivation by the Ryots for the current year, an item in the *Hastabūd*, or village rent-roll.

Iẖhār, H. &c. (اظہار) vernacularly *Ijhār*. Making manifest, publishing: a deposition or declaration in court, an affidavit, any statement made by the parties or witnesses in a suit.

Iẖhāri, H. (اظہاری) Relating to a deposition, issued upon a deposition, (an order, &c) a deponent.

Iẖhār-navīs, H. (نویس) A writer of depositions, an officer of the court who takes down depositions &c.

Iẖhār-salāmi, H. (from سلام, a compliment) A fee paid by a person who makes a statement or deposition before a subordinate officer of police, an unauthorised charge.

IZN, A. (إذن) Leave, licence: in law, permission granted by a master to a slave to engage in business or trade.

IZTIRĀRI-ZABH, A. (اضطراری ذبح) Slaughtering an animal irregularly or accidentally, or by a wound inflicted anywhere except the throat.

ĪZZAT, H. (عزت) Honour, credit, reputation, character.

Īzzat-asār, A. (عزت آثار) lit., Honour to the traditions; but used in some places, even by Hindus, as the heading of an official paper, in any language, without their knowing the meaning of the words.

J

JĀB, or *JĀBI*, H. (جابی, جاب) The muzzle of an ox.

JĀB, Ben. (জাব) A mixture of cut straw, oil-cake, and water, for feeding cattle; earth wetted to construct a wall with.

JĀBĀLI, Ben. (জাবানি) Rice growing, and not in ear.

JĀBDI, H. (جبدی) A sort of rice cultivated in Rohilkhand.

JĀBTĀ, Mar. (जाबता, from A. ضابطه) A law, a regulation, a statute.

JĀCHĀ, Ben. (জাচা) Appraising, valuing, examining, (goods &c).

Jāchandār, Ben. (জাচন্দার) An appraiser, a valuer: in the time when factories for piece goods were maintained an

officer for the purpose of valuing them formed part of the establishment.

Jāchandārī, Ben. (জাচন্দারী) The office of an appraiser.

JADDI, H. (A. جدی, from *Jad*, جد, an ancestor, a grandfather) Ancestral, paternal, ancestral or hereditary estate.

JADDIGAMU, Tel. (జడ్డిగము) A sowing machine.

JĀDĪ, Karn. (ಜಾದಿ) Assessment of land, revenue, land tax.

JĀDĪD, H. (A. جدید) New, modern: as applied to a Ryot, one newly settled in a village.

JĀDO, H. (جادر) One of the two castes in a village employed in menial offices: in some places it is equivalent to *Śūdra*.

JĀDON, H. (جادران, from S. yādava, यादव, a descendant of Yadu, यदु) A tribe of Rajputs who are found in considerable numbers about Agra and Mathura, in the central Doab, and in eastern Malwa, as landholders and cultivators: the Raja of Karaoli is of this tribe: they profess to be descendants of Kṛishṇa: some of their subdivisions are held in little esteem, and are termed Bagrīs by their neighbours; but they are spirited farmers and rising in wealth and consideration.

JĀDU, Karn. (ಜಾದು) Unripe ears of corn left to ripen after the ripe ones are cut.

JĀDŪ, H. (P. جادو) Magic, conjuring, fortune-telling.

Jādūgar, H. (P. جادوگر) A magician, a conjuror, a fortune-teller.

JĀDYĀ, Mar. (जया) A jeweller, a setter of gems.

JADWAL, *JUDWUL*, H. (A. جدول) Lines ruled in a book; a board or card with threads fastened across it, to serve as lines to write upon when the board is placed underneath the paper.

Jadwal-hashi, H. (P. کشی) Drawing lines.

JĀFĀRI, corruptly *JAFFRY*, H. (A. جعفری) Lattice-work, a sort of screen of interwoven grass or reeds.

JĀG, Mar. (जाग, S. जागरण, vigil) Riotous vigils, on the tenth night after the death of a Śūdra dying suddenly, by his family, to compel the spirit to enter the body of his son, or some other person, and reveal any secret matter desired to be known: any bustle or stir in a house or village at festivals.

JĀGĀ, or *JAGĀ*, H. (جاگا, جاگا) A division of the Bhāt tribe, also called *Jāgābhāt*: see *Bhāt*.

JAGANBANSI, H. (جگنبنسی) A tribe of Brahman Zamindars in the Fatehpur Zilla.

JĀGALYĀ, Mar. (जागल्या) *JĀGLĀ*, Guz. (जागला) A watch-

man, a village watchman, a man of the Mhár or other low tribe employed in that capacity.

Jágalyí, Mar. (जागल्यी) *Jágli*, Guz. (जागली) The office of watchman, the fees paid him.

JAGAT, H. (S. جگت, जगत) The world.

Jagatharttá, H. &c. (S. جگتگرتا) The maker or creator of the world.

Jagannátha, vernacularly *Jagannáth*, corruptly *Juggernaut*, H. &c. (S. जगन्नाथ, the *t* of *Jagat* changed to *n* before the *n* of *náth*, lord) Lord of the world, a name especially applied to *Krishna* in the form in which he is worshipped at the temple of *Jagannáth* at *Puri* in *Orissa*.

JAGÁT, Ben., Mar. (जगात, जगात, vernacular corruption of the A. *zakát*, زكاة, alms) Custom, toll, duty on goods, a contribution collected amongst the villagers for a religious celebration.

Jagát-dár, or *Jagátyá*, Mar. (जगातदार, जगात्या) A custom-house officer, a collector or farmer of custom: see *Jakát*.

JÁGATĪ, Karn. (ಜಾಗಟಿ) A gong, a circular plate of sonorous bell-metal.

Jágati-dásari, Karn. (ಜಾಗಟಿದಾಸರಿ) A sort of religious mendicant in *Mysore*, who beats a gong as he parades the streets of a town.

JAGGERY, JAGGREE, JAGGORY, JAGORY, (a corruption of the Kanarese *Sharhare*, ಶರ್ಕರ, from the S. *Ṣarhará*, शर्करा, whence perhaps the English, Sugar) Sugar in its unrefined state, or the juice inspissated by boiling, and poured into moulds, where it is allowed to dry in the form of pyramidal balls; clayed or candied sugar: also an inferior sugar made from the inspissated juice of the date and various kinds of palms.

JÁGÍR, also, allowably, JÁIGÍR, corruptly, JAGHEER, JAGHIRE, JAEGHEER, H. (P. جاگیر, جایگیر) JÁGÍR, JÁHGÍR, JÁHAGÍR, Mar. (जागीर, जाहगीर, जाहागीर) Karn. (ಜಾಗೀರು) lit., Taking or occupying (*gír*) a place or position (*já*, or *jái*). A tenure common under the Mohamadan government, in which the public revenues of a given tract of land were made over to a servant of the state, together with the powers requisite to enable him to collect and appropriate such revenue, and administer the general government of the district. The assignment was either conditional or unconditional; in the former case, some public service, as the levy and maintenance of troops, or other specified duty, was engaged for: the latter was left to the entire disposal of the grantee. The assignment

was either for a stated term, or, more usually, for the life-time of the holder, lapsing, on his death, to the state, although not unusually renewed to his heir, on payment of a *nazarána*, or fine, and sometimes specified to be a hereditary assignment; without which specification it was held to be a life-tenure only: Ben. Reg. xxxvii. 1793. cl. 15. A *Jágír* was also liable to forfeiture on failure of performance of the conditions on which it was granted, or on the holder's incurring the displeasure of the emperor. On the other hand, in the inability of the state to vindicate its rights, a *Jágír* was sometimes converted into a perpetual and transferable estate; and the same consequence has resulted from the recognition of sundry *Jágírs* as hereditary by the British government after the extinction of the native governments by which they were originally granted; so that they have now come to be considered as family properties, of which the holders could not be rightfully dispossessed, and to which their legal heirs succeed, as a matter of course, without fine or *nazarána*, such having been silently dispensed with. This is particularly the case in the Maráṭha territories, in which, when first conquered, *Jágír* grants were found to be numerous, reducible to three classes—1. those held by descendants of the original ministers of the Rajas, as the *Pratinidhi* and the *Pradháns*, prior to the usurpation of the Peshwa, but continued, in some instances, under his rule; 2. those held by military chiefs, on condition of service, some of whom have held their fiefs from the time of the Mohamadan monarchies; and 3. those held under grants from the Peshwas, generally Brahmans or Maráṭhas of low family: they were all allowed to retain their lands on the principle of securing their services on a moderate scale, preserving the sovereignty of the British government entire, and interference with the chiefs on extraordinary occasions only. With regard to the *Jágír* in general, the especial object and character of the grant was commonly specified by the designation attached to it, as in the following examples: see also Ben. Regs. xxxvii. 1793. xlii. 1795. xxxvi. 1803. xiii. 1825. Bomb. Reg. xvii. 1827. x. cl. 38. Reg. vi. 1833. The term is also in use, although with some license, to designate temporary grants, allowances, or stipends, from the government to individuals.

Jágír-i-ahshám, H. (from A. احشام, q. v.) Lands granted for the maintenance of troops.

Jáhgir-amal, Mar. (जाहगीर अमल) The share of the re-

venue claimed by the Moghul government for the exchequer on certain holders of *Jágírs* after deducting the Maratha *Chauth*, and another fourth, or 25 per cent., for the *Faujdár*. Under the Peshwa and the British government it denotes, in some districts, the right to the revenue which remains after deducting the *Sardes-mukhi* and *Chauth*; in others after deducting the *Mukhása* portion of the *Chauth* only.

Jágír-i-bakhshí, H. (P. بخشى, q. v.) An assessment for the support of the Paymaster General or Commander-in-chief.

Jágír-divání, H. (P. دیوانى, q. v.) The grant of the collection of the revenues of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa to the Company.

Jágír-hhidmatí, H. (from خدمت, service) Assignment of land to village servants and officers.

Jágír-mahál, H. (P. محال) A district assigned.

Jágír-mashrút, or *shartí*, H. (A. مشروط, or شرطى, stipulated) A *Jágír* granted with conditions.

Jágír-ghair-mashrút, or *bilá-shart*, H. (A. غير مشروط, بلا شرط) An unconditional or absolute assignment.

Jágír-i-nawára, H. (H. نوارا, a barge) An assignment for the expense of keeping up an establishment of boats by the Nawab of Dacca in former times.

Jágír-saranjámí, Mar. (P. سرانجام, materials, property) An assignment for a specified purpose, as *Fauj-saranjámí-Jágír*, an assignment for the equipment of troops.

Jágír-i-sar, or *sír*, H. (P. سر, H. سیر) Assignment for the support of an establishment.

Jágír-siyúr-ghál, H. (P. سیورغال) An assignment exempt from any conditions, or for charitable purposes.

Jágír-i-sarhár, H. (P. سرکار, chief authority) The tract originally granted to the Company by the Nawab of the Carnatic, as an assignment for the maintenance of their troops.

Jágír-i-thánaját, H. (تهانه جات, plural of تهانه) An assignment for the support, of police stations or *thánas*, or for that of a local militia.

Jágír-i-tan, H. (P. تن, the body) An assignment for personal support, usually unconditional, but sometimes requiring personal service.

Jágír-i-zát, H. (A. ذات, person) *Jágír-játi*, or *játa*, Mar. (जात, for ذات) An assignment for personal support, or sometimes requiring personal service.

Jágírdár, H. (P. دار, who holds) The holder of any assignment of revenue: for his powers in the Bombay Presidency, see Bomb. Reg. xiii. 1830, and Act xiii. 1842.

Jágírdári, H. (P. داری, having) The possession or rights of the holder of a *Jágír*.

Jágír- or Jágír-dári-sanad, H. (A. سند) The deed or patent under which a *Jágír* was granted under the Mohammadan government.

JÁGLÁIN, H. (چاگلاين) A tribe of *Játs*.

JAḤANNAM, H. (جهنم) The Mohammadan hell, of which seven divisions are enumerated, appropriated severally to wicked Mohammadans, to Christians, Jews, Sabæans, Gebrs, idolaters, and hypocrites.

JAḤÁN-PANÁH, H. (P. جهان پناه) Asylum of the world; a term of respectful address to a sovereign, or to a person of rank.

JAḤÍM, H. (A. جهيم) One of the seven Mohammadan hells, that destined for idolaters.

JÁHÍR, Mar. (जाहीर) Public, notorious, made public, proclaimed: see *Záḥír*.

JAḤÍZ, *JAḤÉZ*, H. (P. جهيز) Woman's property, whatever she takes with her to her husband's house, as vestments, jewellery, furniture, &c.; dowry, marriage-portion. It also occurs as an Arabic noun, *JAḤÁZ*, or *JIHÁZ* (جهاز).

JAḤNU-SAPTAMÍ, S. (जहुसप्तमी) The seventh of Vaisákh, when a festival is observed in honour of *Jahnu*, the parent of *Jáhnví*, or the Ganges so called.

JA-Í, *JYE*, H. (جي) Oats, introduced by the English, but the name was before applied to a small species of barley; also, as *Jayí*, to shoots of barley reared artificially at the *Dashará* festival: see *Jay*. In some parts of the north-west provinces oats are called *Rám-jáu*—the barley of *Ráma*.

JÁIDÁD, less correctly, *JAEDAD*, corruptly, *JYDAAD*, H. (P. جاي, place, position, and داد, what gives) A place, employment: assets, funds, resources, an estate, property: the means or capabilities of any district in respect of revenue: an assignment of the revenues of a tract of land for the maintenance of an establishment, or of troops, granted for life, but very commonly with permitted succession to the next-of-kin, sometimes with a rent reserved.

Jáidád-ghair-manḥúla, H. (A. غير منقولہ) Immoveable property.

Jáidád-istimrárí, H. (استمراری, perpetually) An assignment of revenue in perpetuity, with a reservation of a certain amount of rent, and of other government claims.

Jáidád-manḥúla, H. (A. منقولہ) Moveable property.

Jáidád-maurúsi, H. (A. موروثی) Ancestral or hereditary property.

- Jáidád-zamín*, H. (أرضين) Arable land.
- JÁIFA, A. (جايفة) A wound, a stab, one of the kinds punishable by fine.
- JÁIL, H. (جایل) Twice-ploughed land (Western Rohilkhand).
- JAINA, or JAIN, S. (जैन) The name of a religion differing from Hinduism, the worship of certain deified mortals, *Jinas* or *Tīrthankaras*; a follower of that religion, whether clerical or secular. Jains are met with in considerable numbers, especially among the merchants and bankers in Central and Western India: they are not uncommon in Bengal, or in the Dakhin.
- JÁIS, H. (جایس) A tribe of Rájputs of the solar branch, residing principally about Mathura.
- JAITÍ, JYTEE, also JAICHÍ, JYCHEE, H. (جيتي, جليجي) A species of Euphorbia which grows in the north-western provinces, and yields an excellent oil.
- JAISWÁR, H. (جيسوار) A tribe of inferior *Jádobansi* Rájputs in the Central Doab.
- JAISWÁRÁ, corruptly, JASAWARA and JUSWAR, H. (جيسوارا) A name given to subdivisions of low-caste tribes, from their having come originally from the town of *Jais*, in Oudh.
- JAIWÁR, Hindi (जैवार) The head inhabitants of a village. (Puraniya).
- JÁIZ, H. (جائز) Current, passing, legal, lawful, authorized: in law, the term is applied to such contracts as may be dissolved at the pleasure of either party.
- JAJMÁN, JUJMAN, corruptly, JIJMAN, H. &c. (حجمان, S. यजमान:) A person who employs and fees Bráhmans for the performance of any solemn or religious ceremony: as it is not unusual for the relation between the employer and those employed to become hereditary, the latter come to regard the former as their pupils or clients, and claim as their right or due the fees that are to be paid on such occasions, although they should not perform the ceremonies: from religious, the term passed to very miscellaneous relations, and barbers, washermen, and sweepers claim, in some parts of Hindustan, a prescriptive or hereditary right to be employed and paid by certain individuals, whom they therefore style their *Jajmáns*; and *Ghātiás* and others, who conduct parties of pilgrims to Benares or other sacred places, give the same name to all those to whom they act as guides. In the south of India, *Yajmán* or *Ijmán* commonly denotes a householder, especially one of respectability, and who is often the head man of the

- village, to which functionary the title is consequently also applied: see *Yajamána*.
- JAKÁT, Mar. (जकात्) JAKÁTI, JAKÁYATI, Karn. (ಜಕಾತಿ, ಜಕಾಯತಿ) Customs, duties; land or transit duties especially, as opposed to sea customs: see also *Jagát*.
- Jakátdár*, Mar. (from P. دار) Collector of customs, either the government officer or a farmer.
- Jakáyati-guttige*, Karn. (ಜಕಾಯತಿಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ) A contract for custom-house duties.
- JAKERI, JAKÍRI, &c., Karn. (ಜರೆರಿ, ಜರೆರಿ) A store, a hoard.
- Jakeri-khane*, Karn. (ಜರೆರಿಖಾನೆ) A storehouse, a warehouse.
- JAKERE-DHÁNYA, Karn. (ಜರೆರಿಧಾನ್ಯ) Name of an additional cess in Mysore, imposed in place of a payment in grain.
- JALA, JAL, JULU, or JUL, (adopted in all the dialects, from the S. जल) Water.
- Jala*, H. (جلا) A lake.
- Jaladivya*, S. &c. (जलदिव्य) The oath or ordeal of water.
- Jalagadugu*, Tel. (జలగదుగు) Washing sand or soil for diamond or gold dust.
- Jalagára*, Karn. (ಜಲಗಾರ) A caste of persons who sweep the streets, or wash refuse, in search of lost money or valuables.
- Jalagára-gutta*, Karn. (ಜಲಗಾರಗುತ್ತೆ) A tax on persons employed in searching or washing for money or valuables.
- Jalári*, or *Jaladári*, Karn. (ಜಲಾರಿ, ಜಲದಾರಿ) A drain, a kennel, a gutter.
- Jalása*, *Julasu*, (جالاسه, from S. Āśaya, आशय, receptacle) A pool, a reservoir, a tank.
- Jalasanhalpa*, (जलसंकल्प:) Ratification of an agreement or a promise by pouring water upon the hand of the person with whom the agreement is made, or to whom the promise is given.
- Jalchar*, *Julchur*, H. &c. (چلچر, from S. चर, what moves) Any aquatic animal.
- Jalchhatra*, Ben. (जलहट्ट) A temporary shed, where water and other refreshments are supplied gratuitously to passengers in the hot weather.
- Jalganda*, Ben. (जलगण्ड) Land under water, a swamp, a marsh.
- Jalhá*, Hindi (जलहा) Inundation.
- Jali*, Ben. (जलि) A kind of rice.
- Jalhá*, or *Jelha*, (?) Ben. A long narrow boat or canoe used by river robbers.

- Jalkar, Julkur*, corruptly, *Jelcora*, H. (جلگر, from S. जल, water, कर, *hara*, tax or toll) Profits or rents derived from the water, lakes, ponds, or the like, upon a tract of country or an estate, with the right of fishing, and of cultivating the beds if dry.
- Jalkhádyá*, Hindi (जलखाया) Dried up, parched, (soil, &c.) ; lit., the moisture of which is eaten by the sun : also *Jalgaiya*, water-gone, &c.
- Jalmárg*, Mar. (S. जलमार्ग) lit., The water-way, sea customs.
- Jalmandir*, Mar. (S. जलमन्दिर) A water-house, a summer-house in the midst of water ; or subterranean apartments constructed on the bank of a river.
- Jalotsarg*, H. (S. جلوتسرت, from *Utsarga*, letting go) The typical marriage of a newly-dug well or piece of water ; the bridegroom being personated by a man holding the *sálagráma* stone, and the bride by another holding an image : see *Banotsarga*.
- Jalpad, Julpud*, H. (جلپد) Land recovered from water or sea, and brought into cultivation.
- Jalpae*, Uriya (ଜଳପାୟ) A water vessel : a name given in Cuttack to scattered patches of land subject to inundation.
- Jalpán, Julpan*, Ben. (S. जनपान, from S. पान, drinking) Drinking water, any slight or occasional refreshment, breakfast, luncheon.
- Jaltarpan, Julturpun*, H. &c. (जलतरप, from S. तपय) Presentation of water to the gods and manes, part of a Hindu's daily devotions.
- Jalthal, Julthul*, H. (جل تھل) Land and water, or land partly under water.
- JALÁWATI*, H. (جلاونی) Emigration.
- JÁL*, H. &c. (S. جال) A net.
- Jáli*, H. (جالی) A net or bag of twisted rope for holding grass, straw, or fodder, and tied to the mouth of a bullock for his feeding while at work : a muzzle.
- Jáliya*, Ben. (জালিয়া) A fisherman, a bird or beast catcher by nets.
- JÁL*, H. (A. جعل) Forgery, counterfeit.
- Jálkhaghaz*, H. (from A. کاغز, paper) A forged paper or document.
- Jálsáz*, H. (from P. ساز, making) A forger, a counterfeiter.
- Jálsázi*, H. (جعلسازی) Forging, counterfeiting.
- JÁLÁ*, H. &c. (S. جالا) A large water-jar.
- JÁLÁ*, Ben. (জাল), from S. ज्वाला) Burning, combustion, flame.

- Jálan*, Ben. (জালান) Kindling, lighting, as a lamp or fire : *Uriya*, (ଜାଲନ) Fuel.
- Jálchauhiá*, Uriya, A watch or guard over land supplying fuel for the manufacture of salt.
- Jalít*, Mar. (जळीत, corruption of Mar. and S. जलित, lit., burned) Applied to money &c., extorted or lost, or not likely to be realized, as, to a fine imposed to counterbalance a gain supposed to have been made fraudulently, to a loss incurred through mismanagement, or to an oppressive and extortionary exaction ; also, more literally, to injury suffered by fire, and the head under which remissions of rent or revenue are charged on account of losses by fire.
- Jalít-báki*, Mar. (जळीतबाकी, from باقی, remainder) Money due, especially from the Ryots, given up as irrecoverable.
- Jalít-khat*, Mar. (जळीतखत) A bond or note which has been cashed, also one the amount of which is given up as never likely to be realized.
- Jálpái*, Uriya, (ଜାଲପାଇ) Fuel : lands assigned for the salt-boilers : allowance made to Zamindars in Orissa for the fuel cut from their lands for salt-boilers.
- JÁLÁ*, (?) Beds in which rice is grown before it is transplanted (Chittagong) : perhaps from *Jál*, a net or lattice, from the position of the beds.
- JALÁD*, H. (A. جالاد) *JALLÁD*, Ben. (জলাদ) An executioner, a hangman.
- JALÁLIÁ, JULÁLEÁ*, H. (جلالیا) A fine species of wheat with reddish ears (*Ságar*).
- JÁLIGUTTA*, Karn. (ಜಾಲಿಗುತ್ತು) A tax on the cultivators for the leaves of the *Jáli*, or whitethorn tree, browsed on by the cattle (Mysore).
- JALM*, H. (A. جلم) *Jalma*, Karn. (ಜಲಮ) Birthright, right in the soil (*Ságar*) : a vernacular corruption of *Janm*, q. v.
- JALÚS*, H. (A. جلوس, from جلس, sitting) The accession of a sovereign to his throne, his sitting on the masnad.
- Jalúsi*, H. (جلوسی) The year or date reckoned from a prince's accession.
- JÁM*, H. &c. (P. جام) A cup, a goblet.
- JAMÁ*, vernacularly, *JAMÁ*, or *JAME*, corruptly, *JAMMA*, *JUMMA*, H. (A. جمع) Mar. (जमा) Ben. (জমা) Tel. (జమ) Karn. (ಜಮ, ಜಮೆ) Amount, aggregate, total in general, but applied especially to the debit or receipt side of an account, and to the rental of an estate ; also to the total amount of rent or revenue payable by a cultivator or a Zamindar, including all cesses, as well as land-tax :

JAM

latterly it is more especially applied to the revenue assessed upon the land alone: its special application is commonly defined by the term with which it is compounded, as, *Asal-jamâ*, *Ain-jamâ*, *Bâzi-jamâ*, *Istîmrârî-jamâ*, &c., q. v.: see also Beng. Regs. i. 1793. i. ii. xxvii. 1795. xxiii. 1803. vii. 1822. &c.; Acts i. 1841. iv. 1846. &c.; Mad. Regs. xxv. 1802. ii. 1806.; Bomb. Reg. xvii. 1827. &c.

Jamâ-bandî, *Jamâbandî*, H. &c. (جمعبندی, जमाबंदी, from *Band*, a binding) Settlement of the amount of revenue assessed upon an estate, a village, or district; a village or district rent-roll; a register of the village holdings; a statement exhibiting the particulars of the public revenue, its amount, and how assessed; annual settlement of revenue with cultivators, or Ryotwarî settlement: an annual statement, modified according to the circumstances under which the revenue is paid, whether by individuals or communities, and whether to a Zamindar or to the government. In Bengal, the *Jamâ-bandî* shews the name of the Ryot, his tenure, the quality of his land, its extent, the rate per *bîghâ*, and the total rent formerly, inclusive of all extra cesses, paid to the Zamindar. In the north-west provinces it is a document intended to regulate the transactions between the cultivators and Lambardârs, and is the basis of the Patwârî's annual accounts; being, in the first instance, drawn up and attested by the Patwârî and Kánungos, and then signed by the settlement officer: it is a tabular statement specifying the number of the division of the village, the name of the cultivator, the names of his fields, their survey number, their extent by survey and by village measurement, any lands not included in their area, those liable to assessment, the rate of assessment per *bîghâ*, rate payable in cash or in kind, the total produce, the share of the cultivators, the share of the landlord, the payment according to estimated value of the crops, shewing the kind of crops, their estimated value, and the share of the government, the fees of the Patwârî, in cash or in kind, the village charges and expenses, the total value of the produce in money or in kind, and a column for remarks. (The form is given in the original in the Appendix to the Directions for Settlement Officers, issued by the Agra government in 1844, and its translation in the Settlement Misl, or Supplement to the Directions, Agra, 1847.) Although, however, in these instances the term has a specific application, it is useable

JAM

in a variety of relations to statements of revenue assessment.

Jamâ-bandî-khâṣ, H. (from A. خاص, select) Account of revenue assessment of lands in charge of an officer of the government; one of the village accounts formerly kept by the Kánungo.

Jamâ-bandî-naḥdî, H. (from A. نقد) Assessment of revenue of lands payable in money, not in produce.

Jamâ-bandî-pattî, Mar. (जमाबंदीपट्टी) A document formerly furnished by the collector of a district to the Pátîl of a village, on settling the amount of revenue to be paid by the village for the ensuing year, specifying the amount, and the consent of the villagers.

Jamâ-bandî-tirappu, Tam. (சமபந்திரப்ப) Particulars of a revenue settlement.

Jamâ-bandî, or *-bastî-tashkḥîs*, H. (A. تشخیص) Amount of revenue assessed upon any tract agreeably to a fixed standard.

Âsâmi-wâr-jamâbandî, H. (from اسمي, a cultivator) Account of revenue assessment settled with each individual cultivator: also, *Raiat-wâr-jamâbandî*.

Jinswâr-jamâbandî, H. (A. جنس, an article) Account of revenue assessed at certain rates, according to the produce or crops raised.

Khetwâr-jamâbandî, H. (from كهيت, S. क्षेत्र, a field) Account of revenue assessed at a certain rate per field.

Kismwâr-jamâbandî, H. (A. قسم, kind, sort) Statement of revenue assessed at certain rates, according to the kind or quality of the soil.

Jamâ-berîj, H. (P. بریج, an account) Particular statement of a revenue assessment.

Jamâ-chandîna, H. (P. چندین, such, so many) Collections or revenue from miscellaneous sources.

Jamâ-dehâtî, H. (P. ده, a village) Settlement of the proportion of revenue to be paid by each village severally.

Jamâî, corruptly, *Jummae*, H. (جمعى) Fiscal, financial; liable or subject to revenue, as land, &c.; a cultivator paying a fixed *jamâ*, either to the landlord or to the state, and who cannot be dispossessed as long as he pays it.

Jamâ-i-hâṣil, H. (جمع حاصل) The total of the revenue collected.

Jamâ-jhartî, H. (جمع جہرتی, from جہرتا, to flow or pass away) Receipts and disbursements of a village or estate: periodical return of either cash or grain.

Jamâ-kadîm, or *Kadîmî-jamâ*, H. (جمع قدیم, from A.

قديم, old) Total amount of revenue as fixed from an old date.

Jamā-hāmīl, or *-kamāl*, H. (A. كمال, entire, perfect) Complete, final, or standard assessment. In Bengal the term usually denotes the settlement made by Akbar's financial minister, *Todar Mal*, also known as the *Jamā-hāmīl-tūmārī*: (see the next.) In the Madras provinces it was applied to the assessment of the revenue of the northern Sirkārs made about A. D. 1512-1570, or to one subsequently framed in the reign of *Aalamgir*, or about 1684-1687, for the whole of the Dakhin, on the principles of *Todar Mal's* assessment, and accordingly, in Kāndesh it denotes the highest rate which any village had been made to pay, although not unfrequently falling short of the estimated rental, or *tankhā*, as calculated at an earlier date. In Cuttack, the *Jamā-kamāl* applied to a revision of the same, which then became the standard assessment.

Jamā-hāmīl-tūmārī, H. (A. طومار, a roll, an account book) The particulars of the settlement of *Todar Mal*, as modified in Bengal by *Sultan Shujā* in 1658, and *Jaffir Khan* in 1722, the latter of which was carried into operation by his successor *Shujā Khan* in 1729.

Jamā-kharch, H. (A. خرچ) Receipts and disbursements: the debit and credit sides of an account.

Patan (puttun?) *-jamā-kharch*, A treasury account formerly kept, shewing the monthly receipts and disbursements.

Jamā-mahāl-badraka, H. (A. بدرقه, an escort) Revenue, formerly levied as transit duties; an account of the same kept by the Kānungo.

Jamā-mahāl-mir-behri, H. (میر بہر, harbour master) Port duties, or an account of them.

Terij-jamā-kharch, An annual treasury account of receipts and disbursements made up from the monthly statements.

Jamā-kul, H. (A. كل, all) Total amount of revenue assessment.

Jamā-mufasssal, incorrectly, *-mofussil*, H. (A. مفصل, a country) The gross revenue to be collected in all the villages of a Zamindārī, as rated in the accounts, and to be paid after deducting charges to the Zamindar.

Jamā-muharrari, H. (A. مقرر, fixed) A fixed or permanent amount of revenue, an account formerly kept by the Kānungo of lands permanently assessed.

Jamā-munāsib, (A. مناسب, proper) A fair or reasonable amount of assessment.

Jamā nakis, H. (A. ناقص, defective) Sum total of defi-

ciencies, the amount of allowed deductions from the revenue or account of public expenses borne by the Zamindars and tenants.

Jamā-nawīs, H. (P. نویس) An accountant.

Jamā-pādshāhi, or *-bādshāhi*, (P. پادشاهی) Revenue levied under royal authority, or on account of the sovereign.

Jamā-panchautra, H. (H. پنجوترہ) Revenue levied as customary, or at a custom-house; an account kept of such revenue.

Jamā-parganāti, H. (P. پرگنہ, a district) The revenue assessed upon a Pargana, and payable at the district treasury.

Jamā-rahmi, H. (A. رقم, writing) An estimated or computed total, the total amount of revenue which an estate or district is estimated to yield.

Jamā-sadr, corruptly *sudder*, H. (A. صدر, chief) The revenue assessment settled with the government direct by the proprietors or contractors, in opposition to the *Jamā mufasssal*.

Jamā-takṣīm, H. (A. تقسیم, division) The portions of the general rent or revenue roll belonging to different portions of territory.

Jamā-tūmārī, also *Jamā-tūmārī-hāmīl*, or *Jamā-tūmārī-tashkhis*, H. (from طومار, a roll, and تشخیص, ascertained) The settlement of the revenue according to the rent-rolls or assessments of *Todar Mal*, with the subsequent modifications made by different Subahdārs of Bengal, forming the basis on which the first financial arrangements of the English government were founded anterior to the formation of the decennial and subsequent permanent settlement.

Jamā-zamīn, H. (A. زمین, land) Land, of which the assessment has been settled, or land paying revenue. As applied to an under-tenure, it means one in which the revenue has been settled at a fixed rate on the land, irrespective of cultivation (?).

Jamā-zamīndārī, H. (زمیندار, a landholder) Amount of a revenue settled to be paid by a Zamindar to the government.

Jamā-wāsil, or *-wāsil-bāhi*, H. (A. واصل, collected, وصول, collection, and باقی, remainder) Karn. (ಜಮಾ ವಾಸುಲ ಬಾಕಿ) The amount of the collections and outstanding balances; an account shewing the particulars of the revenue to be paid, of the instalments discharged, and the arrears due: see *Akhir-i-jamā-wāsil-bāhi*.

Sadr-jamā, H. (صدر جمع) The collections or revenue of a permanently settled estate, as recognised by the government.

Sināi-jamā, H. (A. سوائی, except) Revenue raised from other sources than the land-tax.

Jamádár, Jumadár, corruptly, *Jemidár*, less usually, but allowably, *Jemátdár*, H. (جمعت دار, جمعدار) The chief or leader of any number of persons; in military language, a native subaltern officer, second to the Subahdár; an officer of police, customs, or excise, second to the Dároghá; a head domestic servant, a sort of major-domo, but unconnected with the table department: among the Maráthas, an officer appointed to protect the crops from the depredations of an army and its followers.

Jámá-masjid, corruptly, *Jumma-musjeed*, H. (جامع مسجد) The principal mosque or Mohammadan place of prayer in a city.

Jamátí, Mar. (जमाती, A. جمعات, total) Additional imposts, completing the public revenue.

JAMÁDI-UL-ÁWAL, H. (A. جمادى الاول) *Jamádi* the first, the first month so named, the fifth of the Mohammadan year.

Jamádi-al-ákhír, or *-as-sáni*, (الثاني, جمادى الآخر) The last or second *Jamádi*, the sixth month of the Mohammadan year.

JÁMÁI, Ben. (जामाई, S. जामात) JÁMÁT, Mar. (जामात) A son-in-law.

JAMÁTU, Tel. (జమాతు) The place where each manufacturer manufactures salt.

JAMBAGUTTA, Karn. (జంబగత్తు) A tax on the long grass called *jamba*, used in thatching huts and making mats.

JAMBU DWÍPA, S. (जम्बुद्वीपः) The island or circular continent of Jambu, including India.

JÁMDÁR, Mar. (जामदार) An officer in charge of the treasure, jewels, &c., of the head of the state: (probably corruption of *Jamádár*).

Jámádár-kháná, Mar. (जामदारखाना) The public treasury.

JAMED-ÁLU, Karn. (జమేదారు) A predial slave in Kurg: (said to be from *álu*, an individual, and *jamá*, lands paying revenue.

Bhúmi-jamed-álu, Karn. (from S. भूमि, earth) A slave attached to the soil, and only transferable with it.

Okkalu-jamed-álu, Karn. (from *Okkalu*, ఒక్కలు, a cultivator) A slave attached to the person of a farmer or cultivator, and who may be either mortgaged or sold by him.

JAMI, or JAMÍN, Ben. (জমি, জমীন, from زمین) Land: see *Zamín*.

JÁMIN, Ben. (জামিন, from زامن) JÁMIN, Mar. (जामीन)

JÁMUN, Mal. (ജമുൻ) A surety: see *Zámin*.

JAMNAUTÁ, or JAMNAUTÍA, JUMNOUTA, JUMNOUTEA, H (جمنوتيا, جمنوتآ) A certain consideration given to a *zámin* or surety, generally about five per cent.

JAMOG, JUMOG, H. (جموگ) Transfer of liabilities by mutual consent, a conditional mortgage (Benares, &c.).

Jamogdár, H. (جموگدار) A person who lends a landed proprietor money, and recovers it from the Ryots.

JAMOWÁ, H. (جموا) Indigo planted before the rains, and irrigated by artificial means (Central Doab).

JAMÚAT, H. (جموت) Foundation of a well; the festival held on its construction.

JANALOKA, S. (जन, a man, and लोक, a world) One of the seven regions of the universe; that in which pious men or *Rishis* abide, after quitting the earth.

JANÁB, H. (A. جناب) Majesty; but used in Hindustan as a respectful term of address to a person of rank and office, whether native or European, Your excellency, or Your worship, or, still more respectfully, *Janáb-i-Ááli*, Your high eminence.

JANÁI ŠADKA, H. (جنای صدقه) Alms given at the birth of a child.

JANÁJÁT, H. (جنایات) Man by man, singly; applied to leases granted to each individual Ryot.

JANANÍ, H. (S. जननी) A mother, the actual mother of a child, in contradistinction to a step-mother.

JANÁZA, H. (A. جنازة) A bier, a coffin, a funeral.

JÁŇCH, H. (S. جانچ) Trial, proof, assay.

JANDÁULIÁ, JUNDOLÉA, H. (جندولیا) A small clan of Rájputs in Banda.

JANDE, JANDEVU, Tel. (జంఢె, జంఢెవు) The thread worn by Bráhmans: see *Janeñ*.

JANDRÁ, JUNDRU, H. (جندرا, جندرا) A pitchfork; also a kind of rake used in the north-west provinces to divide the fields into small beds during irrigation.

JANEO, or JANEÚ, H. (جنير, from S. Yajnopavita) JÁNWEZ, Mar. A cord or string of cotton worn over the left shoulder, crossing obliquely to the right hip: the use of it is properly restricted to the three primitive castes—the Bráhma-man, Kshatriya, and Vaisya, of whom the first only remains, and it should be therefore confined to the Bráhmans; but it is assumed by other castes, as by the Vaidyas, or medical caste, in Bengal, and by carpenters, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, and others, in the Dakhin.

JANGAL, JUNGUL, commonly, JUNGLE, H., and in most dialects, (جنگل, S. जंगल) A forest, a thicket; any tract

overrun with bushes or trees, or suffered to be overspread with vegetation.

Jangal-buri, H. (P. بری, from بریدن, to cut) Clearing lands of jangal; also applied to a sort of tenure under which waste or forest lands were granted in absolute property to the clearer, free of rent or revenue for a certain time, at the expiration of which such part or parts as were in cultivation were to be liable to a fixed rent and customary imposts.—Ben. Reg. viii. 1793. cl. 8.

Jangal-buri-táluk, H. (A. تعلقہ, an estate) An estate or tract of land overrun with jangal, held on easy terms for a given term, on condition of its being cleared.

Janglá, or *Janglí*, H. (S. جنگلی, جنگلا) Wild, waste, woody, savage, any thing characterized by thicket, or living in or fit for forests.

Jangal-mahál, H. (A. محال, plural of محل) Forest tracts or estates; applied especially to the districts on the west of Bengal, between it and Berar and Cuttack.—Ben. Reg. v. 1800. xviii. 1805.

Jangal-tarí, or *-turee*, H. (P. تری, moisture) Situated in low forest land, applied to an estate so circumstanced: as designating a tract of country it denotes the lands in the north of Puraniya and Tirhut lying under the first range of hills.

Jangali, *Jangulikan*, Mal. (ജാಂಗലി, ജാಂಗലിക്കൻ) A snake catcher; one also who pretends to cure snake bites.

JANGÁL, Ben. (জাংগাল, জাংগাল) Mal. (ജാಂಗലം) A limit, a boundary, a balk in rice fields to confine the water, a dam, a dike.

Jángálbándhá, Ben. (জাংগালবান্ধা) An embankment.

JANGAM, or *JANGAMA*, H. &c. (जङ्गम, S. जङ्गम) Moveable, what has life and movement, transient, moveable (as property).

JANGAM, Tel. (జాంగం) A tailor.

JANGAMA, S. (जङ्गम, but current in the dialects, especially of the south) The priest of the Lingayit sect, who, although not a Bráhmaṇ, officiates at their religious rites: where the population of a village consists in any large proportion of his disciples he is a member of the establishment, and holds rent-free or Inám lands, thence known as *Jangama Inám*. He is sometimes domesticated in *maths*, or monasteries, and otherwise is a vagrant living on alms.

JANGAR, Mar. (जांगड) Goods, especially cloths, taken from a shop for inspection; memorandum of goods so taken.

JANGHÁRÁ, *JUNGHÁRÁ*, H. (جنگھارا) A large and turbulent tribe of Rájputs in Rohilkhand, a branch of the Tuar clan.

JANGHÚLARU, Karn. (plural, జంతులూరు, *Súdras* speaking Telugu, and hawking drugs for sale.

JANGHÁ, Hindi (जंघा, in S. a leg) The post or uprights on each side of the mouth of a well.

JANGHALÁ, Hindi (जंघला) A rate in a lease to include the inferior crops when sown (Puraniya).

JANGI, *JUNGEE*, H. (P. جنگه, *jang*, war, conflict) Warlike, quarrelsome, turbulent.

Jangi-kattubadi, H., Tel. (కట్టబడి, a peon) Militiamen, feudal retainers, obliged, when called upon, to appear in arms, in consideration of which they hold rent-free or lightly-assessed lands.

Jang-zargarí, H. (P. جنگ زرگری) lit., A goldsmith's quarrel, that is, a collusive dispute between two parties in order to defraud a third.

JANGRÁ, *JUNGRA*, H. (جنگرا) The haulm of *kharif* or autumnal crops.

JANGULI, Karn. (జంగులి) The cattle of the whole village.

Janguli-gára, Karn. (జంగులిగార) One who has charge of the village cattle.

JÁNIÐDÁR, H. (جانب, a side, and دار, who has) A defender.

Jánibáin, H. (A. جانبین, dual of جانب) On both sides, on behalf of both parties to a suit.

JÁ-NISHÍN, H. (P. جانشین) A deputy, a substitute, a *locum-tenens*, the disciple appointed to succeed as principal of an establishment of religious mendicants.

JANIKARSHAK, Mar. (S. जनि, birth, and कर्षक, cultivator) An old resident cultivator. (It is given also *Karshan*, but apparently incorrectly, *Karshan* meaning cultivating, not cultivator).

JANJÍR, Ben., Mar. (जंजीर, जंजीर or जंजीरा, P. زنجیر) A chain. *Janjír-jáminí*, corruption of *Zanjír-záminí*, H. &c. (जंजीरजामिनी) Chain security, mutual or collective surety or assurance.

Janjírá, Mar. (जंजीरा, A. جزيرة) A fortified rock, a fort surrounded by the sea.

JÁNKAR, less correctly *JÁKAR*, or *JAKUR*, H. (جاگر, جانگر) A pledge in deposit until goods which have been taken away are finally approved of.

JANMA, *JUNMU*, commonly pronounced *JANAM*, or *JUNUM*, or, indistinctly, *JANM*, *JUNM*, vernacularly corrupted in Malwa and Mysore to *JALM*, or *JALMA*, corruptly *JENM*, *JUMNUM*, *JUMMAN*; the more correct form, however, even in

Karnáta, is JANMA, S. but in most dialects H. (جنم, S. जन्म) Ben. (जन्म) Mar. (जन्म) Tel. (జన్మము) Karn. (జన్మ, జల్మ, జల్మ) (?) JANMAM, Tam. (சன்மம்) Mal. (ജന്മം) Uriya, (ଜନ୍ମ) Birth, also in some places, especially Malabar, birthright, the hereditary or proprietary occupancy of land, which may be sold or mortgaged in various ways, the right to which passes by descent according to law, and it can be left to strangers by will only on failure of heirs: if there be no heirs, nor disposal by bequest, it escheats to the Raja: it cannot be sold without the concurrence of the heir at law. The term is applicable to other than to individuals, as there may be the Janm lands, *i. e.* hereditary lands, of a college or temple.

Janmabhūmi, S. &c. (जन्मभूमिः) Birth-place, country of one's birth.

Janmādhikāran, Mal. (S. ജന്മാധികാരം, from S. अधिकार, right) Birthright, any claim to property or privilege derived from birth.

Janmādhikārī, Mal. (S. ജന്മാധികാരി) One who claims by right of birth.

Janmadina, S. (जन्मदिनः) Birthday.

Janma, or *Janm-dravyam*, Mal. (S. ദ്രവ്യം, thing, substance) The price given for landed property.

Janmakāran, or *Janmkār*, Mal. (S. ജന്മകാരൻ) A landholder, a proprietor of land.

Janmakāvan, Mal. (ജന്മകാവൻ) A fee given to a head man among slaves for watching rice fields.

Janmakudiyān, *Janmkudiyān*, Mal. (ജന്മകുടിയാൻ) A tenant or temporary occupant of a Janm, one who has acquired his property by purchase or mortgage in opposition to the old hereditary proprietor.

Janma- or *Janm-kolunavan*, Mal. A purchaser of proprietary lands.

Janmī, Mal. (S. ജമി) An owner of land, a proprietor, the original owner or proprietor by hereditary right.

Janmidosam, Mal. (S. ജമിദാശം) The claim of the proprietor or landlord on mortgaged land.

Janmimārāttam, Mal. (ജമിമാറാട്ടം) Dispute about landed property.

Janma, or *Janm-ponnajum*, (?) Mal. A mortgage with possession, on which an advance on the sum lent being made the mortgager parts with any rights he might have originally reserved.

Janmavāda, Mal. (S. ജന്മവാദ) A dispute or suit about landed property.

Janma, or *Janm-panay-elluta*, Mal. (പണയ, a mortgage)

A deed of mortgage, on which an additional sum being raised, the proprietor engages never to transfer the land to any other purchaser without the consent of the mortgagee: he may redeem it himself on paying the principal and interest, the latter not to exceed twice the amount of the former.

Janma-patra, or *-patrihá*, S. &c. (पत्र, or पत्रिका, a leaf)

A horoscope, a paper prepared at the birth of a child, foretelling his fate according to the aspects of the planets.

Janmāshṭamī, S. (अष्टमी, the eighth) The eighth lunation of *Bhādra* (Aug.-Sept.), the anniversary of the nativity of Kṛishṇa, observed as a solemn festival by the Vaishnavas.

Janmalagna, S. (जन्मलग्नं) The conjunction of the sun and a sign of the ecliptic at the moment of the birth of a child.

JĀNT, H. (جانت) A wooden trough for raising water.

JANTÁ, H. (جانتا) JĀNTEN, JĀTEN, Mar. (जानें, जातें) A handmill.

Janṭhī, Mar. (जांतली) A small handmill.

JANTE, Karn. (ಜಂಟೆ) Partnership.

Janṭebaduku, Karn. (ಜಂಟೆಬದುಕು) A joint or partnership concern.

Janṭehaikāgadu, Karn. (ಜಂಟೆಹೈಕಾಡು) A paper of agreement between two persons.

JANTR, or JANTRA, H. (جنتر, S. यन्त्र) A machine of any kind, a dial, a mystical diagram.

Jantra-mantra, or *Juntr-muntr*, H. (S. यन्त्र, and मन्त्र, a charm) Conjuring, performing magical or mystical ceremonies, in which diagrams are drawn, and charms or prayers are repeated.

JANTRANÁ, Uriya (ଜନ୍ତ୍ରଣା) Torture.

JANTRÍ, JUNTREE, H. &c. (جندري, S. यन्त्री) An almanack.

Jantrí, or *Juntree-bahi*, or *-hitáb*, H. (جنتري, a register, or كتاب, a book) The almanack with civil and army lists and directory, published in India, and in very general circulation. The compilation is generally known as the Gentry book.

JANUKÚLIARU, (?) Karn. A class of slaves in Kurg (the word is in the plural).

JANÚTÚRWA, H. (جنوتورا) A small Rájput tribe in the district of Benares.

JANWÁR, JUNWÁR, also JINWÁR, H. (جنوار) A small tribe of Rájputs in Bundelkhand: (care must be taken not to reverse the quantities of the vowels, as they would not like to be called *Jánwar* or *Jamwur*, a brute, an animal).

JANWARIÁ, H. (جنوریا) A tribe of Ahírs.

JARÁITÁ, H. (جرايتا) A division of the Tuár clan.

JÁRAJA, S. (जारज) A child of a woman by any other man than her husband.

JARETHÁ, H. (جرته) The name of one of the clans of the Káchhís, or cultivators so termed.

JARELÁ, H. (جرلا) A sort of rice grown in Rohilkhand.

JARH, A. (جرح) Inflicting a wound, a wound, an offence against the person, in law.

JARHAN, or JADHAN, JURHUN, JUDHUN, H. (جدهن, جرهن) A large species of rice reaped at the end of the rainy season.

JARÍ, corruptly, JERREE, H. &c. (A. جاري) lit., Flowing; met., current, going on, set a-going, issued; cultivated for a second or subsequent crop, &c. Karn. (जि) Free from an attachment (land), exempt from revenue.

Jári-amal, Mar. (जारीअमल) Items of revenue which were once current, but are in the course of being alienated from the public revenue, as the *Sardesṃmukhí* and *Chauth*.

Jári-bhūmí, Tel. (జారిభూమి) Land cultivated by the Ryots of the state. Karn., Land, which had been sequestered, again let or sold, and put into paying cultivation.

H. (?) Land which, after yielding one crop, is again put under tillage for another.

Jári-chítu, Karn. (जारीचिंतु) A written grant.

Jári-inámu, Tel., Karn. (जारीनामु) A grant of land or other endowment still in force, not resumed.

Jári-inámu-káñiki, Karn. (जारीनामु) A light or quit rent on grants still in force.

Jári-rupaiá, H. (جاري روپيا) Current rupee, current coin.

JARÍB, JUREEB, H. (A. جريب) Mar., Tel. (जरीब) A measure: in its original use, a measure of capacity equal to 4 *háfiz*, or 384 *madd*, about 768 pounds; it then became applied to a land measure, or as much land as could be sown with a *jaríb* of seed corn; and then appears to have been loosely used as an equivalent to a *bighá*. In course of time it occurs as a measure of land of various extent, and as the chain or rope for measuring. In the north-west provinces the measurements were made by a chain, and the *jaríb* is equal to 5 chains of 11 yards each, or to 60 *gaz*, or 20 *gathás* or knots. A square of one *jaríb* is a *bighá*. Before the new system of survey it was usual to measure lands paying revenue with a *jaríb* of 18 knots only, two being coiled round the measurer: rent-free lands were measured with the entire rope of 20

knots. In Sindh a *jaríb* is a measure of 150 square feet. In some dialects, as in Ben., Mar., and Tel., the term also imports land measurement or survey; in the latter, *Jaribu* (जिबु) is applied to garden land or its produce.

Jaribána, H. (P. جربانة) An assessment on the cultivators for the expenses of measurement.

Jaríbí, plural, *Jaríbíán*, (جریبی) A land measurer or surveyor; any thing relating to measurement, as the cost of it, &c.

Jaríb-beshi, H. (P. بیشی, excess) Increase of the land on the *Jamá* of the current year over the past.

Jaríb-kamí, H. (P. کم, less) Decrease in the year's measurement of the Ryots' land.

Jaríb-karāñi, Mar. (जरीबकरणी) An account of the measurement of cultivated lands in a village.

Jaríb-kash, H. (P. کشین, to draw) A land surveyor.

Jaríb-kashí, H. (P. کشی, drawing) Survey or measurement of land.

Jaríb-kharch, H. (جريب خرچ) Expense of measuring land, paid usually by the Ryot or tenant to the landholder.

Jaríb-maukhúfi, H. (A. موقوف, delayed) Relinquishment or postponement of an intended survey. In Jessore, an *abwáb* or cess paid by the landholders previous to the permanent settlement, as a consideration for the exemption of their lands from measurement.

Jaríb-tambáku, Mar. An extra cess on the cultivation of tobacco.

Jaribu, Tel. (जिबु) Small rents or farms, as of tobacco, &c.

Jot-jaríbí-ká-patṭá, Hindi (जोतजरीबीकापट्टा) A kind of lease, under which the cultivator pays rent only for the ground actually cultivated, the extent of which is determined by measurement.

JARÍDA, JUREEDU, H. (A. جريدة) A register, an account-book.

JARÍMANÁ, JUREEMANA, corruptly, JERUMANA, H. &c. (جریمانا) Tel. JALUMÁNÁ, (జలమనా) Fine, penalty.

JARÍMAH, H. (A. جريمه, plural جرائم) A crime, an offence.

Jaráim-kafífa, H. (A. كفیف, light) Petty offences.

Jaráim-sangín, H. (سنگین, heavy) Heinous offences.

JARÍPATKÁ, Mar. (जरीपटका, from P. زرّی, golden, and S. पट, a cloth) The pennon of the Peshwa's standard, or his flag in general: a golden sash or girdle formerly presented by the Peshwa to general officers in his service.

JARÍTA, JUREETA, H. (A. جریتة) Brushwood, brambles.

JAR

- JARKUL**, Hindi (जरकुल) The whole extent (Puraniya).
- JĀR-MULĀSIK**, H. (A. جار, a neighbour, ملاسك, contiguous)
A neighbour whose house is at the back of a property which is for sale, and of which he might therefore in some cases claim a right of pre-emption.
- JARR**, or **JĀRR**, incorrectly, **JIRR**, H. (A. جَرّ, جرّ) lit, Dragging; but, in law, an authorised dragging forth of an offender, and exposing him to public contumely.
- JARWĪ**, **JURWEE**, H. (جروى, from S. jar, जड, a root) The small shoots of the rice plant when first springing up.
- JASĀWAR**, or **JASĀWAT**, H. (جسار) A tribe of Rājputs in Mathura, not of much consideration. In Behar, a tribe of the *Kūrmī*, or agricultural class; a man of the tribe who has sold himself, and has become classed amongst the *Dhanuks*, q. v.
- JASHN-I-WAZAN**, H. (P. جشن, a royal ceremony, and A. وزن, weight) The ceremony of weighing a person of rank against money and ornaments, which were afterwards given away in presents or in charity.
- JĀSTI**, Tel., Karn. (జాస్తి, vernacular corruption of زيادتي) Increase, addition; also, injustice, exaction.
- Jāsti-paṭṭī**, Tel. (జాస్తి పట్టి) An extra cess, or additional impost: the term, although not properly Marāṭhi, was known in Marāṭha finance in the same sense.
- Jāsti-huṭṭuvali**, Karn. (జాస్తి కుట్టువళి) Increase of produce.
- Jāsti-sāguvali**, Karn. (జాస్తి సాగువళి) Increase of assessment.
- Daulujāsti**, Karn. (దౌలుజాస్తి) Too high an estimate.
- Wogunjāsti**, Karn. (వొగుంజాస్తి) An unjust increase of assessment.
- JĀSŪD**, Mar. (जामूद, corruption of جاسوس) A messenger, a courier, a runner, a letter-carrier.
- Jāsūdī**, Mar. (जामूदी) The business or office of a messenger.
- Jāsūdpaṭṭī**, Mar. (पट्टी, a tax) A tax on villages for the expense of public messengers.
- JĀSŪS**, H. (A. جاسوس) A spy, an emissary, a messenger.
- JAT**, **JUT**, Hindi (जत) As much as; applied to the rates of a lease (Puraniya).
- JĀT**, H., and in most dialects; corruptly, **JAUT**, (जात, जात, S. जाति) Caste, clan, tribe, occupation, kind, sort.
- Jātbhāi**, or **-bhāi**, H., Mar. (जातभाई -भाऊ) A brother by caste, one of the same caste or tribe.
- Jātgót**, Mar. (जातगोत, from S. गोत्र) A comprehensive term for one's kindred and fellows by caste.

JAT

- Jāt-jamāt**, Mar. (S. A. जातजमात) A whole caste or tribe collectively.
- Jātpāt**, Mar. (जातपात) Particulars of caste and descent: a caste collectively: dinner given to a caste by an ejected member upon his restoration.
- Jātnār**, Mar. (जातचार) According to caste.
- JĀT**, or **JĀTA**, H., and in most dialects, (from S. जात, born, past part. of जन, to be born) Born, engendered, produced, effected; one born, a child, an individual; birth, production.
- Jātaka**, S., H., Mar. (जातक) Horoscope, calculation or casting of nativities.
- Jāt**, or **Jāta-harma**, S. &c. (from कर्म, act) A religious ceremony performed at the birth of a child; one of the Sanskāras, or essential purificatory rites of the Hindus.
- Jātasūtaka**, or **Jatāsaucha**, S. (सूतक, bringing forth, or अशौच, impurity) The uncleanness contracted by the birth of a child of a near relation.
- Jātavyavahāra**, S. (जात, become, व्यवहार, business) A youth who has attained majority, originally fifteen years, now fixed at eighteen; one who is considered competent to conduct his own affairs.
- Jāt-muchalkā**, Mar. (जातमुचल्का) A recognisance bond, a pledge for an individual.
- Jātsaranjām**, Mar. (जातसरंजाम) Personal pay or assignment for military service.
- JĀTĀ**, H. &c. (S. जटा) The braided hair worn by some classes of ascetics, especially the followers of Śiva.
- JĀTĀBĀKĪ**, Karn. (ಜಾತಾಬಾಕಿ) Net revenue.
- JĀTI**, H., and most other dialects, (جاني, S. जाति) Kind, sort, genus, species, caste, tribe, class.
- Jātigegottugāra**, Karn. (ಜಾತಿಗಣಿಸುತ್ತಿ ಹಾಕ) The chief or head of a tribe or caste.
- Jātisankara**, Karn. (S. संकर, mixture) Classes or castes of mixed and impure origin, the *Varnasankhara* of Bengal.
- JĀT**, also written **JAUT**, and, corruptly, **JUT** and **JHUT**, H. &c. (जात) The name of a very numerous race of people in the north-west and bordering provinces, also in the Panjab and Sindh, where they have become, in part at least, Sikhs and Mohammadans: they are in general industrious and enterprising cultivators, and a brave and hardy race. The Raja of *Bharatpur* is of the tribe, of which there are numerous subdivisions separated into two grand sections, the *Dhe*, or *Pachhade*, and *Hele*, or *Des-nāle*. The former immigrated not much more than a cen-

tury since from the Panjab, but the whole refer to the far west and *Ghazni* as their original site. Although formerly enumerated amongst the thirty-six royal tribes, they are no longer regarded as *Rājputs*, nor intermarry with them, although connexions are occasionally formed. The *Jāts* along the *Jamunā* profess to descend from the *Yadus*, which may be the case without prejudice to their affinity with the *Getæ* and *Yue-chi* of antiquity.

JĀTAR, JUTUR, H. (جَتر) Cultivated land (Upper Doab).

JĀTH, H. (جَاهَة) The name of a post fixed in a tank, to denote that its water has been dedicated to a deity, or married to a grove: the revolving beam or axis of a sugar-mill.

JĀTLI, H. (جَاتلی) A branch of the Gujar tribe.

JĀTRĀ, H. &c. (جَترَا, S. यात्रा) JĀTRĀ, or YĀTRĀ, Mar. (यात्रा, यात्रा) JĀTARA, Tel. (జాతర) A pilgrimage to a place of reputed sanctity: a religious festival: a place of pilgrimage attended by a fair: in the south, a festival in honour of a divinity, especially of the tutelary goddess of a village.

Jātri, H. &c. (جَتری, यात्री) A pilgrim, one travelling to join a religious festival or fair.

Jātri-dabbi, Karn. (జాత్రిదబ్బి) A toll levied upon persons going in pilgrimage, or to a religious festival.

JĀTRĀNI, JUTRANEE, H. (جَترانی) A tribe of Jāts in Rohilkhand and Dehli.

JĀṬṬI, Tel. (జాట్టి) A contract for grain &c; handsel, advance.

JĀṬṬI, or JETṬI, Karn. (జాట్టి, జేట్టి) A wrestler, a boxer.

Jāṭṭi-hidata, Karn. (జాట్టిహిదాత) Wrestling.

Jāṭṭi-kāḷaga, or Jāṭṭi-husti, (జాట్టికాలగ, జాట్టిహస్తి) A boxing or wrestling match or combat.

Jāṭṭimullu, Karn. (జాట్టిముల్లు) Spurs fixed on the knuckles of boxers.

JATTIGE, Karn. (జాట్టిగి) A sowing machine.

JĀTU, H. (جَأتو) A Rājput tribe in the neighbourhood of Karnal, a branch of the Tuárs, and chiefly Mohammadans.

JĀTŪĀ, H. (جَأتوَا) One of the seven branches of the Chamār tribe, located chiefly in the upper Doab.

JAŪ, JAŌ, or JOU, H. (جو, S. yava, यवः) Barley, a barley-corn, which is the basis of long measure: eight, measured across, are considered equal to a finger.

Jauchani, Jauchumee, H. (جوچنی) A mixed crop of barley and Chana.

Jaunāl, Jounal, H. (جُونَال) Land cultivated alternately for spring and autumn crops (Rohilkhand). Land cropped

during the past season with wheat and barley (Dehli). Land in which barley is sown without its having borne an autumn crop, also termed *Jaunār* (Benares). Land on which any spring crops have been sown (Bundelkhand).

Jaunār, or Jaunāl, H. (جُونَال, جُونَار) Land which has been ploughed and harrowed, and is ready for the first seed: (the same word no doubt as the preceding, but used in a more general sense, perhaps inaccurately).

Jaunchī, H. (جوچی) A kind of smut in barley and wheat, in which the ears are empty.

JAUHAR, plural JAWĀHIR, H. &c. (جواهر, جواهر) JAWĀHIR, Mar. (जवाहीर) A jewel.

Jauharī, or Jauharīā, H. &c. (جوهریا, جوهری) A lapidary, a jeweller.

Janāvir-khāna H. (پ. جائے, a house) The treasury of gems and precious things,

JAUHAR, corruptly JOAR, H. (جوهر) The practice of some classes of Hindus, especially Rājputs, of putting their wives and children to death when unable to resist an enemy, and then sacrificing themselves.

JAUNRĀ, H. (جُونَرَا) Payment of village servants in kind. (East Oudh).

JAVĀLI, corruptly, JAULIE, Tam. (சவளி) Karn. (జవళి) Cloth, piece goods.

Javālī-hāra, Karn. Tam. (జవళిరార) A cloth merchant.

Javālī-pendi, Karn. (జవళిపెండి) A tax on the trade of pedlars, and travelling traders.

JAWĀB, H. (A. جواب) vernacularly modified in some dialects, as, JABĀB, Ben. (জবাব) JABĀB, or JĀB, or JĀP, Mar. (जबाब, जाब, जाप) Karn. JARBĀBU, (జరబాబు) An answer, a reply, whether spoken or written.

Janāb-i-ūzr, or Janāb-i-dāwi, H. (جواب عذر, or دعوي) Defence, the reply to the accusation.

Janāb-ul-jawāb, H. (جواب الجواب) Rejoinder, the refutation of the reply.

Rad-i-jawāb, H. (رد جواب) The refutation of, or reply to, the rejoinder; the last stage of the discussion; or it may also signify the third stage or rejoinder. A bill of exchange, the price of which is not discharged until notice is received of its having been cashed.

Janābu-dārudu, Tel. Janābu-dāru, Karn. (జనాబుదారుడు, జనాబుదారు) A person able to answer, a responsible person.

Janābī-hundī, Mar. (जवाबीहुंडी) Payment of money into the hands of a banker, as a deposit for the value of a

bill, to be paid to the drawer on receiving advice that the bill has been cashed.

Jawáb-i-mijíbát, or *-wajahát*, H. (from A. *mijíb*, or *wajah*, reason, appeal) An answer to a petition of appeal, or to the arguments for an appeal to be filed by the respondent.

Jawáb-navis, H. (جواب نویس) A person or clerk employed to write answers; in some places an officer of the court whose duty it is to read out reports, petitions, &c., and to draft the replies.

Jawáb-sawál, H. (جواب سوال) *Jawábsál*, or *Jáb-sál*, Mar. (जवाबसाल, जाबसाल) Altercation, conversation, question and answer.

Jawáb-sawáli, H. (جواب سوالی) *Jawábsáli*, or *Jábsáli*, Mar. (जवाबसाली, जाबसाली) Reply, rejoinder, the answer to the question: one ready at a reply.

Jawábi-sawáli, H. (جوابی سوالی) An agent, an attorney, one ready at question and reply.

Jáb-sáli-kágad, Mar. (जाबसालीकागद, from كاعز) Business papers, important documents and vouchers.

Jawáli, *JUWALEE*, corruptly, *JAVULLEE*, H. (جوالی) Gram mixed with barley as food for cattle, a mixture of barley and wheat.

Jawán, H. &c. (S. جوان) Young; a young man, an active or athletic young man, any smart and active man, a police or revenue officer, a soldier.

Jawání, H. (جوانی) A son-in-law, a daughter's husband.

Jawan-púriá, H. (جونپوريا) A branch of the Káchhi tribe.

Jawár, corruptly, *JUWÁR*, *JOWAR*, or *JOAR*, H. (جوار) *JAWÁRÍ*, Mar. (जवारी) A species of millet which grows

to a height of eight to twelve feet on a reedy stem, the grain of which enters largely into the food of the peasantry in the western provinces (*Holcus sorghum*). There are many sorts, of which four are the most generally known: the red or *Joginia*, the *Baunia* or dwarf, the *Piria* or *Saer*, which is superior to the other two, and the *Básmati* or fragrant, which is less generally cultivated.

Jawár, Mar. (जवार, A. جوار, neighbourhood) The villages in the vicinity of a town.

Jawar, H. (جوار) *JUÁR*, Ben. (जूआर) Mar. *JOR*, (जोर) Flood-tide: the last applies especially to the spring and neap tides.

Jawára, or *Jawári*, *JUWARU*, *JUWAREE*, H. (جوارى, جواره) As much land as can be ploughed by a pair of bullocks (Central Doab); as much as may be ploughed in half a day (Dehli), also a yoke or pair of bullocks.

working a well. Small shoots of rice which germinate when steeped in water, and shoots of barley forced in earthen pots at the Dashará festival, and presented to friends and relations for good luck.

Jawásá, *JUWÁSÁ*, H. (جواسا) A kind of shrubby grass, on which cattle, and especially camels browse (*Hedysarum alhagi*).

Jawáz, *JUWAZ*, H. (P. جواز) A sugar or oil-mill.

Jáy, Ben. (जाय) An account.

Jaybábí, Ben. (जायबाबी) Balance of an account.

JAY, or *JAYA*, S. &c. (जयः) Victory; used as an exclamation, either singly or with the name or title of a person of distinction, or of a deity, *Jay-*, *Jaya-Mahárája*, *Jay-Ráma*, *Jay-Sítá*: also, gaining a cause at law.

Jayá, The name of the twenty-eighth year of the cycle.

Jayá-patra, corruptly, *Jee-potr*, S. &c. (पत्र, a leaf) A paper of victory, a written and sealed decision in favour of either party.

Jayantí, S. (जयन्ती) The eighth day of the dark half of Srávana, the anniversary of Krishna's nativity, held as a festival.

Jáyá, S. (जाया) A wife, a married woman.

Jayí, S. (जयी) Blades of barley grown artificially, and presented to friends and relations at the Dashará festival.

Jazar, H. (A. جزر) Doubling a number (in arithmetic).

Jazia, *JUZEÁ*, more correctly, *JIZIA*, but most usually so written and pronounced in Hindustan, corruptly, *JAZZIAH*, *JEZIA*, *JYZEYEH*, H. (A. جزية) A capitation tax authorised by the Mohammadan law of conquest to be imposed on all subjects not of the Mohammadan religion.

Jépanu, Karn. (ಜೇಢು) *JÉNDRA*, Tel. (జేంద్ర) A weaver, a class of weavers.

JEHAR, H. (جيهار) A pile of water-pots placed one over the other, in which manner they are usually carried by women on their heads: to take them off the head of a woman who has separated from her husband is to imply consent to marry her: the custom prevails among the *Játs*, *Ahírs*, and *Gújars*, principally among the former.

JEJÁL, Mar. (जेजाल) *JAJÁLI*, *JANJÁLI*, Karn. (ಜಜಾಲಿ, ಜಂಜಾಲಿ) A small piece of ordnance mounted on a swivel; commonly *Ginjal*. (Molesworth derives the word from H. *Jijál* (جيجال), but (?): it is not in Shakespeare, and it seems to be a Karnáta term).

JEL, H. (جیل) The chain of buckets in a Persian wheel; (English) A gaol, a prison.

- JELÍ**, Hindi (जेली) A rake with wooden teeth pointing upwards, for turning over corn whilst being threshed.
- JEL-KHÁNA**, H. English (جیل خانہ) A prison, a gaol.
- JÉNUGUTTIGE**, Karn. (ಜೇನುಗುಟ್ಟಿಗ, from *Jénu*, honey) A tax on honey in Mysore.
- JEONÁR**, H. (جیونار) Land that has yielded one crop, and is prepared for the sowing of a second: see *Jaunár*.
- JEORÁ**, H. (جیورا) The perquisites of village servants.
- JEORÍ**, H. (جیوری) The measure of land called a *Jaríb*, or the cord or chain used to measure it.
- JETH**, H. &c. (جیتھ, vernacular form of S. *Jyeshtha*, ज्येष्ठ) Best, eldest, the eldest brother where there are several, a husband's elder brother: the name of a month, the second month of the Hindu year.
- Jethá, Jethát**, Ben. (S. जेठा, जेठता) A father's eldest brother.
- Jethání**, H. (جیتھانی) The wife of a husband's elder brother.
- Jetháns**, H. (S. جیتھانسن) The share or portion of the eldest born.
- Jethí**, Ben. (S. जेठी) The wife of a father's eldest brother.
- Jeth-ráiat**, Hindi (जेठरैयत, for S. ज्येष्ठ, *jyeshtha*, best or oldest, and A. رعیت, a cultivator) The senior or principal cultivator; any respectable villager, but especially one who is, either by election, descent, or the appointment of a Zamindar, the manager of the affairs of the village community: if there be a distinct *Mukaddam*, the *Jeth-ráiat* ranks below him, but they are often the same.
- Jethundá**, Hindi (जेठुंडा) The share or right of the eldest son.
- JEWÁ**, Mar. (जेवा) A feed, a meal; subsistence which the villagers were bound to provide for the subordinate servants or *Peons* when sent to receive the collections.
- JEWÁR**, H. (جیوار) A respectable tribe of Rájputs in Bundelkhand.
- JHÁBAR**, **JHABUR**, H. (جھابر) Low land on which water lies, and which is favourable for rice cultivation: when the water dries up in the cold weather, spring crops are sometimes grown upon it: also *Jhánvar*, q. v.
- JHABRÁ**, **JHUBRÁ**, H. (جھبرا) An epithet applied to the ears of animals when covered with long hair.
- JHÁP**, Ben., Mar. (जपड, झाड, usually pronounced as if ending with a harsh *r*, and in H. so written, see *Jhár*) A tree, a shrub, a bush.
- Jhádá**, or **Jhárá**, H. (جھانا, झाडा) Land which remains under water during the rains, swampy or marshy ground.

- Jhāḍgal**, Mar. (झाडगल) A tract abounding in trees or shrubs.
- Jhādī, Jhārī**, Mar. (भाडी) Thick with underwood, trees, or bushes, a thicket.
- JHÁḌAN**, Mar. (झाडण) also **JHÁḌAN**, H., q. v. Sweeping; also, fig., Clearing or settling accounts, making a clearance of any thing (money, provisions, &c.).
- Jhádá**, Mar. (झाडा) Tel. (జూడ) A general clearance of accounts, taking a detailed or particular account, an account particulars.
- Jamínjhádá**, Mar. (जमीनझाडा) One of the chief village accounts, a statement shewing the extent, quality, cultivation, and produce in every field in a village, a village register, a rent-roll: see *Zamín-jhárá*.
- Jhāḍbákí**, Mar. (झाडबाकी) Complete clearance or sweeping off of a debt, &c., closing payment in discharge of a debt.
- Jhāḍeharí**, Mar. (झाडेहारी) A searcher (as one employed by the customs).
- Jhāḍpatṭí**, Mar. (झाडपट्टी) Final demand of government for house or land tax.
- Jhādṭi, Jhūdtee**, or **Jhāṭṭi**, corruptly, **Jhertee**, Mar. (झाडती) **Jhādṭi, Jhādṭi**, Karn. (ಜೂಡು, ಯೂಡುತಿ) **Jhāḍatá**, Tel. (జూడత) Examination of an account; final reckoning, clearing off, or sweeping off (of money, food, or the like). Taking an inventory of goods; the account or inventory so taken; an annual statement of the receipts and payments of a whole village; the account of the village with the revenue officers.
- JHÁḌÚ**, Mar. (झाडू) A sweeper, a man of the sweeper caste, the Bhangí or Halalkhor: also a broom.
- JHAGARI**, (?) Sowing broad-cast (Morang).
- JHAJHARKA**, or **JHAJALKA**, H. (جھجھک) Early dawn, before objects are clearly discernible.
- JHÁKARÍ**, **JHAKUREE**, H. (جھاکری) A milk pail.
- JHALÁR**, H. (جھالار) A thicket, brushwood.
- JHÁLI**, Ben. (जालि) An excavation at the end of a drain or water-course, for collecting water to be thrown up into higher channels for irrigation.
- JHÁM**, H. (جھام) A large kind of hoe for excavating earth in well-sinking.
- JHAMÁKA**, H. (جھماکا) A heavy shower.
- Jhamjham**, or **Jhamájham**, H. (جھم جھم) Heavy continued rain.
- Jhamarjhamar**, (جھمر جھمر) Light rain, raining drop by drop.

JHÁMP, H. (جهانب) Ben. (झांप) A coarse mat, used as a door or screen of a doorway. Mar. (झांप) Loppings of thorny bushes used as a fence: a branch of a tree or of the cocoa-nut palm, especially when matted to be used in roofs.

Jhāmpá, Mar. (झांपा) A matted or wattled door, as of a shed or fence.

JHÁMPÁN, Ben. (झांपान) A stage on which snake catchers and other juggling vagabonds exhibit: a kind of sedan used by travellers in the Himálaya, written Jámpan (?).

JHÁNDÁ, or JHANDI, H. (جهندي, جهندا) JHENDÁ, Mar. (झंडा) A flag or banner, a flag-staff, a flag used by surveyors.

Jhendá-patti, corruptly *Jhunder-puttey*, Mar. (झंडापट्टी) A cess levied on the inhabitants of a village or town, and travellers and traders, to defray the expense of a new flag: a tax on the use of flags.

JHÁNDULÁ, H. (جهندولا) A tree with thick foliage.

JHÁNGI, H. (جهانگي) Bramble and brushwood (East Oudh)

JHÁNJAR, Mar. (झांजड़) First glimmering of dawn.

JHANJÁ, H. (جهنجيا) A subdivision of the *Mar* soil (Lower Doab).

JHANKHRÁ, H. (جهانگهرا) A leafless tree:

JHÁNSA, H. (جهانس) An assessment formed without any specific ground, and only by general estimate.

JHAR, JHUR, H. (جهر) Heavy rain, also JHARI, (جهري) Continued rain, wet weather.

JHÁR, H. (جهار) Bushes, brambles, thicket, underwood; Dakh. A tree: see *Jhád*.

Jhári, H. (جهاري) Forest, thicket.

Jhárshikr, (झाड़शिकरी) Rank weeds, old grass roots.

JHÁRAJA, or JHÁREJA, Guz. (झारज) The name of the principal military tribe in Cutch, the Rao of which is of the race: they profess to trace their origin from *Jhára* or *Jharra*, a chief of the Mohammadan tribe of Summas of Sindh, whose infant son was driven from his home after his father's death, and found refuge in Cutch, where he was brought up as a Hindu, and obtained distinction and power. The *Jhárarajas* pretend to be Rájputs, but their own tradition shews them to be of spurious origin, and the name should most probably be *Jára-ja*, the son of an adulterous wife. The *Jhárarajas* have acquired a disgraceful notoriety as the murderers of their infant daughters.

JHÁRAN, H. (from جهارنا, to sweep, to sweep away, to brush &c.) Sweeping, clearing away.

Jhárakarí, and Járýá, Mar. (झारेकरी, झार्या) A particular

caste, whose business is to wash and sweep the ashes and dust of a melting-house or goldsmith's shop, the *Nyária* of Hindustan.

Jharti-parth, Uriya (ജർതി പർത്ത്) Sweepings of loose salt, scattered about and wasted during weighment.

Jhárú, H. (جهارو) Ben. (झाड़ू) A broom: a sweeper by caste and occupation.

JHARBERI, JHURBEREE, H. (جهربيري) A small prickly bush bearing a kind of plum like the jujube, which is eaten by the people in the north-west provinces; the leaves are used as fodder, the briars and thorns as fences for fields, and for cattle-sheds and fuel: as the plant grows equally well in dry weather it forms an important resource in time of dearth, both for the people and their cattle.

JHÁRI, H. (جهاري) A pitcher with a long neck.

JHAROTA, H. (جهروتا) The close of a season.

JHARŪÁ, H. (جهروا) A nutritious grass, the grain of which resembles Panic, and is sometimes eaten or made into bread: it ripens in the rains or the month Sáwan, and is thence called Sawán and Sawain.

JHATÍÁNÁ, or JHUTIANU, H. (جهتيانا) A small clan of Rájputs in the Upper Doab.

JHÁU, JHÁOO, H. (جهار) A common shrub in the upper provinces (*Tamarix dioeca*), much used for thatching and hedging, and as fuel.

Jhawá, Jhowá, H. (جهوا) A large open basket made of the twigs of the *Jháu*.

JHÁVU, Karn. (ಜಾವು) A watch of three hours.

Jhávínagasti, Karn. (ಜಾವನಗಸ್ತಿ) A watchman.

JHÁWAR, H. (جهوار) Flat or low land flooded in the rains: see *Jhábar*.

JHENTUYÁNIYA, Ben. (ঝেঁটুয়ানিয়া, from ঝেঁটো, a broom) A sweeper by caste and occupation.

JHI, Ben. (झि) A daughter.

JHIL, or JHÍL, H. &c. (جهيل, झिल) A shallow lake or morass.

JHINJAR, H. (جهنجير) A subdivision of the Gújar tribe.

JHIRÍ, JHIREE, (جهري) Withered: blight.

JHOJHÁ, H. (جهوجها) The name of a Mohammadan tribe converted from Hinduism, considered as of base origin, but good cultivators, found in parts of the Doab and Bundelkhand.

JHOKAND, H. (جهوكند) The place from which the fuel is supplied to the fire under the sugar-boiling pan.

JHOLÁ, H. (جهولا) A cold wind which dries up the ears of wheat.

JHOLÍ, Mar. (कोळी) A four-mouth bag or wallet carried by beggars.

Jholiband, Mar. (कोळीबंद) A beggar.

JHOMPRÁ, or JHOMPRI, H. (جهونپری, جهونپرا) JHOMPDÍ, Mar. (कोपडी) JHOPRÁ, Ben. (कोपडा) A cottage, a cabin, a hut.

JHONK- or JHOK-CHITTHÍ, Mar. (कोक, कोकचिट्ठी, from कोक, swaggering) A fraudulent note of hand or bill, one not intended to be honoured.

JHONAIÁ, H. (جهونيا) A division of the *Kúrmí* tribe.

JHONKIA, less correctly, JHOKIA, and JHUKWÁ, H. (جهونکيا) The man who keeps up the fire under the sugar-boiling pan.

JHOPÁ, or JHONPÁ, Mar. (कोपा, कोपा) An apparatus of leafy branches fastened together, to drag over and smooth a field: a hut, a shed.

JHORÁ, H. (جهورا) The haulms or stalks of leguminous plants, used as fodder.

JHÚHÁ, JHOOHÁ, H. (جهوها) A large stack of Bajra (*Holcus sorghum*): it usually contains from 10 to 20 *bojh*, or loads.

JHÚLÁ, H. &c. (جهولا, झूला) A swing, a swinging cot or basket: a swinging or suspension bridge, common in the Himalaya, though of rude construction.

Jhulan, Ben. &c. (झूलन) Swinging.

Jhulan-yátrá, Ben. (झूलनयात्रा) A festival in honour of *Kṛishṇa* in the month *Bhádra*, when images of him and *Rádhá* are swung in ornamented platforms.

JHÚLÍ, H. (جهولي) A cloth or sheet used as a fan for winnowing grain when there is no wind (*Dehli*).

JHÚND, H. (جهوند) A crowd, a troop, an association, a gang of wandering mendicants.

JHÚNDÍ, JHOONDEE, H. (جهوندي) A lot or parcel of land in a coparcenary village, of a determinate though varying extent, both as to the number of *bighás* it contains, and the size of the *bighá*: it is usually from five to ten *pakha bighás*: a sharer may hold several *jhúndís*. The amount of revenue assessed on each *jhúndí* in a village, payable by the holder, whether he cultivate or not (*Dehli*).

Jhúndí-báchh, H. (باجه) An apportionment of the revenue payment of a village coparcenership, according to their *jhúndí* shares.

JHÚNGÁ, JHOONGÁ, H. (جهونگا) Bramble, brushwood; a bullock with projecting horns.

JHUNJAR, Ben. (झुंजर) Heaped measure, heaping up a measure of dry goods till it contains no more.

JHUNT, JHUNTÍ, Ben. (झूँट, झूँटी) lit. A crest; the tuft of hair left on the top of the head at tonsure.

JHUNTHAR, JHOONTHUR, H. (جهونڈھار) Fields yielding a double crop.

JHÚPA, H. (جهوپا) A pile of mangoes, or other fruit.

JHÚR, Mar. (झूर) A leak or porous place in an embankment through which the water oozes; the water that so oozes: (so in Ben., झूर, to ooze or leak).

JHÚT, or JHÚTH, JHOOT, JHOOTH, H. &c. (S. جهوت, جهوتہ) JUTHU, Guz. (جھوٹو) False, untrue; falsehood, lie.

Jhúta, *Jhúthá*, *Jootá*, *Joothá*, H. &c. (جهوتا, جهوتہا) Uttering untruth, a liar; also left, leavings, offal.

Jhúthá-gawáit, Ben. (झूठागवाही) A false witness.

Jhúthá-half, Ben. (झूठाइनफ) A false oath, perjury.

Jhúta-sanak, Mar. (झूटसनक?) A dish of leavings; a grant of land without any service attached.

Juthusogan, Guz. (جھوٹو سوگن) A false oath, perjury.

Juthodastávej, Guz. (جھوٹو دستاویز) A forged document, a forgery.

JHÚTHAN, H. (جهوتھن) Land yielding a double crop.

Jhutháil, H. (جهوتھیايل) Land yielding a double crop.

JHUTRÍ, Mar. (झुतरी) A dry channel or furrow, a streamlet.

JÍ, JEE, H. &c. (جي, जी) Life, soul, whence it has come to be attached to names and titles as a mark of respect: *Kṛishṇa-jí*, *Sitá-jí*, *Sáhib-jí*. It is also used singly as a respectful term of assent or as interrogatory, as, Yes; or, Your pleasure?

Jat-bhúm, Hindi (जीवतभूम, for S. जीवद्, living, and भूमि, earth) Soil that remains moist throughout the year: also called *Jita-jamín*.

Jidár, Hindi (जीदार) Crops in existence (*Puraniya*).

JIUVIYÁ, Hindi (जिउविया) Mature, come to maturity or vigour (*Puraniya*).

JÍD, A. (جید) Pure money of the current or legal standard.

JIHÁD, H. (جهاد) Holy warfare, making war against infidels.

JIHÁT, H. (جهات) Duties on manufactures.

JIHOTÍÁ, H. (جهوتيا) A branch of the Kanauj *Rájputs*.

JILÁ, Ben. (जिला, for ضلع) A province: see *Zilá*.

JILÁWATAN, H. (A. جلاوطن) Leaving one's country, emigration.

Jiláwatani, H. (A. جلاوطنی) Banishment, expulsion.

JILVA, sometimes also, JALWA, H. (A. جلوة) Splendour, pomp; the first meeting of the bride and bridegroom after marriage in the presence of relations, when various ceremonies take place.

JIMMA, Mar. (जिम्मा) Charge, trust; see *Zimma*.

JIN, H. (A. جن) An evil being, a genie, a goblin. JINA, S. (जिन) A teacher of the Jain doctrines, any one of the twenty-four deified teachers of the system, called also a *Tirthankara*: it was originally a synonym of a *Bauddha* saint, and is sometimes so used.

JINÁYAT, A. (جنایة) In Mohammadan law, any offences or crimes against person or property, but in practice it is generally restricted to the former, attended with serious injury or death, and punishable by retaliation or by fine.

JINGAR, or JÍNGAR, Mar. (जिनगर, जीनगर, from P. زين) A worker in leather, especially a saddler and harness-maker: the Maráṭha Jingars also make little images of Gaṇeṣa: see *Zingar*,

JINHAR, H. (جنهر) A branch of the Gújar tribe.

JINKU, (?) Tel. A base or counterfeit coin.

JINNAT, A. (جنّت) The Mohammadan paradise.

JINPAIRÁ, Mar. (जिनपैरा) A labourer whose services are borrowed from a neighbour in agricultural operations, the like assistance being given when required.

JINS, H., and in most dialects, slightly modified, (A. جنس) JINÍS, Ben. (जिनीस) JINNÁS, Mar. (जिन्नस) JINUSU, Tel. (జీనుసు) JINISU, JINASÍ, JINASU, Karn. (ಜೀನಿಸು, ಜೀನಸಿ, ಜೀನಸು) Genus, species, kind, or sort; but applied, especially in the dialects, to a thing, an article, a commodity, goods, effects, &c., any objects of purchase and sale.

Jins-i-adná, H. (A. ادنپا, inferior) Any article of inferior quality or price; especially inferior grain for cultivation.

Jins-i-ááli, H. (A. عالی, superior) Any article of superior description; grain of the best quality.

Jins-i-kámil, H. (A. كامل, perfect) First-rate crops; the best crop that a field can bear.

Jins-nár, H. (جنسوار) *Jinnaswár*, Mar. (जिन्नसवार) According to the article, according to the crop, as an account, a settlement, &c.

Jinswári-hisáb, H. (حساب, an account) *Jinasiváralekhkka*, Karn. (from ಜಿನ್ನಾ, the same) A statement or account of collections according to the articles or crops.

Jinswár-hhatáúni, corruptly, *Jinswar-khutíownee*, H. (كهتاوئي) An account of the portions of an estate, in which the lands are classed together according to their crops.

Jinsi, or *Jinsi-top-khána*, H., but peculiar to Maráṭhas, (from توپ, a gun, and *khána*, a house) An arsenal, ordnance, artillery.

Jinnasháná, Mar. (जिन्नसखाना) A store, a warehouse, a cellar, a closet.

Jinsvaratala, (?) *Jinswurtullah*, evidently corrupt. Mar. (?) perhaps (from *vartá*, वरता, over, above) The excess of a quantity of inferior grains taken in place of a lesser quantity of superior grain, when the revenue was realisable in kind.

Jins-zabti, or *Jinnis-zabtee*, H. (جنس ضبطی) Produce or crops of a more valuable kind than ordinary, as cotton, tobacco, or sugar, paying a money rent.

JIRÁHAT, A. (جراحة) A wound on any part of the body except the head, punishable by fine according to its severity.

JIRÁSANNA-NELU, Karn. (ಜಿರಾಸನ್ನಾನ್ಯೆಲು) A kind of rice grown in Mysore.

JIRÁÍT, or JIRÁYAT, Mar. (जिराईत, जिरायत) A. ZIRÁAT, q. v. JIRÁT, Hindi (जीरात) Arable land, land fit for cultivation not requiring artificial irrigation, also cultivated lands and their produce, as distinguished from garden cultivation; see *Bágáyat*; also from *Khachar*, or rice cultivation.

Jiráítí, *Jiráyatí*, Mar. &c. (जिराईती, जिरायती) Pertaining or relating to fields or their crops; as tax, survey, produce, &c.: arable, as land: raised on arable land as opposed to garden produce. *Jiráítí* lands are sometimes considered the same as taxable or assessable lands, in opposition to *Inám*, or rent-free lands: and frequently also the term is applied to land not artificially irrigated, in opposition to *Tari*, wet, or rice lands.

Jaráyati-guttige, Karn. (ಜರಾಯತಿಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ) Assessment on cultivated land.

JITA, vernacularly JIT, (जित, past part. of जि, to conquer) Conquered, also one who has conquered or gained: often compounded with words to form proper names; as, *Runjít*, or *Runjeet*, properly *Ranajit*, the victorious (*jít*) in battle (*raṇa*).

Jítá-patr, H. (S. A. جیتا پتر) A favourable decree.

Jításhamí, S. &c. (जिताशमी) The eighth (of victory) lulation of the dark half of Aṣwin, part of the Navarátrí festival, or Durgá Pújá.

JÍTA, JEETA, H. (from جیتا, to live, S. जीव) Living, alive.

JÍTÁ, JÍTERA, JEETA, JEETERA, also JITTÁ, H. (جیتا, جیتا) Mutual assistance in tillage; also allowing the use of a plough and bullocks, instead of paying wages in money or kind.

JÍTA, Karn. (ಜೀತೆ) Wages, hire.

Jítágára, Karn. (ಜಿತಿಗಾರ) A labourer, a person receiving wages or hire for cultivating land.

JITRAV, Mar. (जित्रव) Life-sustaining, applied especially to vegetable produce, and the animals employed in its cultivation.

Jin- or **Jin-jitrav**, Mar. (जिन, or जिनजित्रव) Standing crop of fields, growing vegetables of gardens, or fruits of plantations.

JİŪLI, Ben. (জিউলি) A fisherman.

JĪVA, S. &c. vernacularly **JIO**, **JĪB**, **JĪV**, (जीव) Life, the vital principle, livelihood, means of living.

Jivad-vibhāga, S. (जीवविभागः) Apportionment of an ancestral estate by the father whilst living amongst his sons (Hindu law).

Jivagār, Tam. The designation of Buddhist teachers and ascetics, used in some parts of the south.

Jivaka, S. &c. vernacularly **Jībaka**, (जीवक) A servant, a labourer, one who gets a livelihood.

Jivāi, **Jivāi**, H. (?) Land granted rent free by Talukdars for services performed by them.

Jivikā, S. sometimes vernacularly **Jibikā**, and **Jībhā**, (जीविका) Livelihood, means of living. In Chittagong, **Jībhā** is applied to a portion of land excepted from assessment, being considered especially appropriated to the maintenance of the Zamindar, or landholder, and his family.

Jiva-kāṭhī, corruptly, **Jewcotte**, H. (from كوثي, a house) A house or hospital for living creatures, or animals and reptiles, such as is maintained by the Jains at Surat.

Jivan-birt, H. (جیونبرت) A stipend allowed to the family of an old servant deceased: see *Birt*.

Jivani-tīp, corruptly **Jewunee-teep**, Mar. (जीवनी, livelihood, and दीप, enumerating articles in order to tax them) A fee in grain or money to the collectors employed to assess houses for taxation.

Jivitam, Tam. (S. சீவிதம்) Subsistence, a grant of land rent-free for maintenance, or as a reward also.

Jivantsamādh, Mar. (जीवतसमाध) Burying oneself alive.

JĪYYARU, Tel. (జీయ్యరు) The head of the Vaishṇava Brāhmins in the south of India.

JĪZIA, see **JAZIA**, H. (A. جزية) Capitation tax. In Sāgar a house-tax on the inhabitants of towns not engaged in tillage.

JOBRAJ, Ben. (জৌবরাজ, S. युवराजा) The young Raja, the heir apparent of an estate or principality.

JOPÁ, or **JORÁ**, H. &c. (جور, जोडा) A pair or couple of things which usually go together, as a pair of shoes, a married pair, and the like.

JOPĪ, or **JOPĪ**, Tel., Karn. (ಜೊಡಿ) An easy or quit-rent, a personal tax on district officers.

Jodī or **Jorī-inām**, Tel. Karn. (ಜೊಡಿನಾಂಕು) A grant of land to be held on payment of a quit-rent.

Jódige, Karn. (ಜೋಡಿಗೆ) **Jadigai**, Tam. (சொட்டிகை) A favourable or quit-rent.

JOPKÁ, or **JORKÁ**, Mar. (जोडका) An earner, the active or earning member of a family.

Jodhápút, Mar. (from पूत, a son) An informer in the pay of the native Marāṭha government, who furnished information on which to found a pretext for levying money by fines.

JODU, Tel., Karn. (ಜೊಡು) A pair, a couple, as of shoes, sandals, &c. : see *Joda*.

JOG, H. &c. (جوگ, S. योग) lit., Union, junction. The practice of religious abstraction, by which it is supposed the individual may be united with the universal soul, and acquire similar supernatural powers; Hindu clairvoyance and mesmerism.

Jogī, corruptly **Jagee**, **Joghee**, **Jogie**, H. &c. (جوگی, S. योगी) A practiser of the Jog or Yog, a pretender to superhuman faculties; in general, a religious mendicant, who assumes various characters in different parts of India, as an ascetic, a conjurer, and fortune teller, a musician: a caste of Hindus who are usually weavers.

Jogar-mānyam, Karn. (ಜೋಗರಮಾನ್ಯಂ) A fee levied by the Jogīs of any one of their conventual dwellings in Mysore from the villagers, in a small quantity of rice and a coin of little value from each, on certain occasions: they were expected to transfer the collections to the state.

JOG, H. (جوگت) The name of the person upon whom a draft or bill of exchange is drawn.

JOHAR, H. (جهر) A large pond or lake (Dehli); any inundated land (Central Doab), but there pronounced *Jhor*.

JOHIÁ, H. (جوهايا) A Rajput tribe, once of importance, but, of whom few remain in the vicinity of Allahabad, and of them one division is Mohammadan.

JOKH, H. (جوک) **JONKAN**, Ben. (জৌকন) Weight, weighing; Mar. (जोख) A weight, measure, determinate size or quantity.

Jokhái, H. (جوكهاي) Weighment, weighing; the weighman's fee or perquisite.

JOKHAM, or **JOKHIM**, H., Mar., Ben. (جوکهم, जोखीम, बोथम) **JOKAM**, Tel. (జొకం) Risk, hazard, peril; the thing hazarded, loss, deficit.

JOL, Ben. (জোন) Low marshy ground, favourable for rice plantations; a ditch, a trench, a ravine: (also *Jol*).

JONÁNGI, or **ZONÁNGI**, also **JONAGAR** and **JONAKARI**, Tel. (జొనాంగి) The name of a tribe on either coast of the

peninsula, also called *Cholias* or *Labis*, considered to be descended from the Arabs, or, according to another tradition, from compulsory converts to Mohammadanism made by the first Mohammadan invaders. The name is supposed to be derived from the Tamil *Shonahar*, the name of a country; perhaps Sennar or Arabia.

JONNA, plural JONNALU, Tel. (జొన్న, జొన్నలు) JÓLA, Karn. (ಜೋಳ) CHONNAL, Tam. (செந்நெல்) The grain termed great millet (*Holcus saccharatus*).

JORÁ, H. (جورآ) lit., A joining; a fee levied upon a tenant cultivator for each plough he works with, in addition to his rent (?).

JORÁWÁR-BHÚM, Hindi (from زر, strength) Stiff strong soil.

JORÍ, H. (جورې) A small pond (Dehli).

JORÚ, H. (جورو) A wife.

JOSHI, H. &c. (جوشي, S. ज्योतिषी, Mar. जोशी) An astronomer, an astrologer in general; also one of a caste professing astrology and fortune-telling, and employed in casting nativities. In Upper India the name is applied to an inferior order of Bráhmans following this occupation; in the Dakhin, to a caste of Śúdras. The term, when restricted to a Bráhman conversant with astronomical science, implies considerable respectability, as is the case with the Joshis of Kamaon.

JOT, corruptly, JOTE, H. (جوت) Tillage, cultivation; tenure of a cultivator; the rent or revenue paid by a cultivator. In the Sikhim Morang, any tract of land or estate cultivated and paying revenue to government, held by *Patta*, and hereditary, but neither to be mortgaged or sold. Mar. (जोत, S. योत्र) A yoke of oxen; a plough.

Jot-jamá, Hindi (जोतजमा) The land cultivated, and assessment paid by the cultivator.

Jotá, Hindi (जोता) The point of the beam of the plough on which the drag rests.

Jotá, Jotan, Jotár, Jotiá, H. (جوتيا, جوتار, جوتن, جوتا) A cultivator or peasant tilling his own ground.

Jot- or *Jota-dár*, (P. دار, who has) A farmer or cultivator.

Jotál, Hindi (जोताल) Land always in cultivation, never left fallow.

Jotí, Hindi (जोती) The strap that goes round the neck of the bullock to fasten the yoke.

Jotyá, Mar. (जोया) A ploughman.

JOWÁL, Mar. (जोवाल) Union of cultivators to burn and clear the ground before ploughing.

JOYS, Jewellery of any kind; used commonly by Europeans at Madras and Bombay, and borrowed from the Portuguese *Jaya*, a jewel.

JUÁ, JOOA, H. &c. (جوا, S. द्यूत) Gambling.

Juächor, Ben. (জুআচোর) A cheat, a swindler at play, a blackleg.

Juäri, *Jooaree*, H. (جواری) A gambler.

JUÁ, H. (جوا) JUÁL, Uriya (ଉଆଁଲ) The yoke of a plough.

JUÁL, corruptly, JOÁL, A. (جعل) The hire or reward of labour, an extraordinary donation, extra pay or compensation, a reward for bringing back a fugitive slave (Mohammadan law).

JÚGÁD GAUR, H. (جوگادگور) A branch of the Gaur Bráhmans.

JÚLA, JOOLA, H. (جوله) A tract of land containing four *ah*, or sixteen *bisis* (Kamaon).

JUGÍ, Asamese (জুগী) One of a caste whose vocation is tending silkworms.

JULÁHÁ, H. (P. جلاها) JOLÁ, Ben. (জোলা) A weaver; in India forming a race or tribe of weavers, who are Mohammadans.

JULÍ, or JURÍ, Asamese (জুলী, জুরী) A small hill stream.

JUM, JOOM, (?) A Mug village, or one belonging to a forest race on the east of Chittagong; any hill or forest village in the east of Bengal.

Jumia, *Joomia*, (?) A race of people inhabiting the hills on the east of Chittagong.

JUMÁH, or JUMÂ, H. (A. جمعه) Friday, the day of public prayer with the Mohammadans.

Jumá-rát, H. (رات, from S. रात्रि, night) Friday eve, *i. e.* Thursday.

Jumâghí, H. (A. جمعگی) Presents or allowances to a schoolboy, given him on Friday, and by him to his preceptor on the same day. In Hindustan, an entertainment repeated on five successive Fridays after marriage.

JUMLAT, H. (A. جملة) Sum total, aggregate assemblage.

JUNÁ, or JÚRÁ, JOONA, JOORA, H. (جونا, جورآ) A rope of twisted grass or twine, made to support a round-bottomed jar.

JUNNU, Tel., Karn. (ಜುನ್ನು) Cheese.

JÚRÁ, H. (جورآ, S. चूडा) The knot in which the Hindus tie their hair on the top of the head.

JUREMÁRÍ, JOOREMAREE, H. (جوریماری) lit., Brought under the yoke; applied to land actually in possession, in distinction to what a man is entitled to by descent from a common ancestor.

JÚRÍ, JOOREE, H. (جوری) A small bundle of sugar-cane, the tops of which are brought home on the 11th of Kártik, and are suspended from the roof of the house until the Holí, and then burnt; also a small necklace strung together from cakes of cow-dung, and cast into the Holi bonfire.

JUZ, H. (A. جز) A part, a portion; a part of a book, consisting of eight leaves.

Juz-o-hul, corruptly, *Joos-oo-hool*, H. (A. جزوكل) Totally, entirely, great and small. In Bengal, a revenue account formerly kept, containing a variety of details arranged under six heads, whence it was also termed *Shash-báb-i-haifiat*, the six-section account. Section 1 exhibited the particulars of the survey, the extent and boundaries of the land; 2, all that related to the assessment; 3, all matters connected with the rights and interests of the proprietors; 4, all that related to the rights of tenants and cultivators; 5, whatever concerned the duties and privileges of the village officers; and 6, what related to the rights and interests of village inhabitants not engaged in agriculture.

JÚT, JOOT, Ben. (जूत) The fibres of the bark of the *Corchorus olitorius*, much used for making a coarse kind of canvas, and the common *ganni* bags: it is also sometimes loosely applied to the plant.

JÚTÁ, JÚTI, H. &c. (جوتا, جوتي) A shoe, a slipper.

Jutájuti, Ben. &c. (जूताजूती) Beating each other with slippers.

Júti-hári, H. (from كاري, doing) Beating with slippers, a disgraceful punishment.

Júti-khor, H. (from P. خور, who eats) Beaten with slippers, disgraced, abject.

Júti-már, H. (from مار, beating) Beating with slippers.

JÚTÁ, H. (جوتا) The rope connecting the irrigating basket with the handle.

JÚTH, JOOTH, also JATHÁ, H. (جوتھا, جوتھ, S. युथ) JATA, or JÚTA, corruptly, JUTHA, Mar. (जट, जूट) A gang, a troop, a company, a coparcenary, a brotherhood, a family or corporation holding lands in common. In the Dakhin, the collective designation of the members of a family, amongst whom the lands of a village were originally parcelled out; the primary *Thalhari*, the *Bhayachara* of Hindustan. It is also rather loosely applied to the land belonging to such a family, whether cultivated by themselves or let to under-tenants.

Júta-bháu, Mar. (जूटभाउ) A member of a proprietary family in a village or district.

Júthnár, H. (جوتھوار) Relating to common property, corporate, joint, common, belonging to proprietary families or brotherhoods; settled or assessed according to fraternities.

JUTHÁLI, or JUTHELI, H. (جوتھالي, جوتھيلي) also JUTÍAN, (جوتيان) Land bearing two harvests in the year.

JÚTIÁL, H. (جوتيال) A class of hereditary watchmen located in the tract under the Siwalik hills.

JWÁLÁ-MUKHÍ, S. (from ज्वाला, flame, and मुख, mouth or face) Any place where fire breaks from the ground, or where sulphurous gas, which may be ignited, issues from the soil, considered to be indicative of the presence of a form of Durgá, as at the town in the first range of hills so called, a place of pilgrimage of the Hindus.

JYARUM, (?) A register of lands (Carnatic).

JYESHTHA, S. (ज्येष्ठ) Eldest, best, &c.; vernacularly, JETH, q. v.

Jyeshthansa, S. (ज्येष्ठ, and अंश, a portion) The right of primogeniture, or the right of the eldest son to a larger portion of the patrimonial property than his brothers; a right formerly recognised, but now obsolete, the partition being equal.

Jyeshtha, or *Jyaishtha*, S. (ज्येष्ठ, ज्यैष्ठ) The month *Jeth* or *Jait* (May-June).

Jyaishthi, S. (ज्यैष्ठी) Day of full moon in the month *Jait*.

JYOTISHA, S. (ज्योतिष) Astronomy, astrology.

Jyotishi, S., vernacularly, *Josi*, *Joshi*, or *Jotishi*, (ज्योतिषी) An astronomer, an astrologer; the village priest and astronomer, who prepares the calendar, casts nativities, and announces the time propitious for any act; any astrologer or fortune-teller.

K

KÁBA, A. (كعبه, from Káb, كعب, a cube or square) Any square building; whence, especially, the temple at Mecca, to which pilgrimage is made by the Mohammadans.

KÁBÁ, Mar. (काबा) A description of people to the north of the Marátha provinces, said to be a piratical tribe in the gulf of Kach.

KABÁD, KABÁR, or KÁBÁD, &c., Mar. (कबाड, काबाड) Karn. KABÁPA, (ಕಬಾಪ) A bullock load of wood, grass, &c.: Guz. (कालिङ) A sort of pannier for horses.

Kabádi, or *Kábádi*, Mar. (कबाडी, काबाडी) Employed in

- bringing loads, a bullock, &c. : Guz. One whose occupation is breeding horses and other animals : one who conveys articles in horse-panniers : also a wood-cutter.
- Kábádkhot*, Mar. (काबाडखोत) A monopolist of firewood.
- Kábádkhoti*, Mar. (काबाडखोती) A contract or monopoly of the supply of firewood.
- Kábádára*, Karn. (ಕಾಬಾದಾರ) Remission of a part of the land-tax in favour of sugar cultivation, the deficiency being made good by an impost upon the produce.
- KABÁLA*, also *KIBÁLA*, or *QIBALA*, corruptly, *CIBALEH*, *KUBBALEH*, *COBALLA*, &c., H. and other dialects, (A. قبالة) Any deed of conveyance or transfer of right or property, any contract of bargain or sale signed by a judge, a bond, a bill of sale, title-deeds, and the like. In the northern Sarkárs it is said to apply especially to deeds affecting titles to houses and gardens.
- Kabála-dár*, H. (قبالةدار) The holder of a bond, one entitled to any right in consequence of forfeiture of a bond, or the like.
- Kat-kabála*, corruptly, *Kote-cubbala*, and *Khut-kabála*, H. (كت قبالة) *Kat-kobálá*, Ben. (କଟକୋବାଲା) A conditional engagement, a deed of conditional sale, as one stipulating that if the purchase-price be not returned within a given period the sale is absolute ; a mortgage-deed with liability of sale if not redeemed by a stipulated time.
- Khush-kabála*, H. (خوش قبالة) Unconditional engagement, sale without stipulation : the opposite of the preceding.
- KABÁR*, Ben. (କାବାର) The last day of the month.
- Kábárá*, Ben. (କାବାରି) Relating to the last day of the month, due or payable on that day (wages, rent, &c.).
- KÁBAR*, *KABUR*, H. (کابر, काबर) Second description of the *már*, or black soil of Bundelkhand : in the north-west provinces, a mixed soil of clay and sand, suitable to any crop except rice.
- KABBU*, Karn. (ಕಬ್ಬು) Sugar-cane.
- Kabbíná-gána*, Karn. (ಕಬ್ಬಿನಾಗಾಣ) A sugar-mill.
- Kabbíná-lemane*, Karn. (ಕಬ್ಬಿನಾಲೆಮನೆ) A sugar manufactory.
- Kabbina-várada-handáya*, Karn. (ಕಬ್ಬಿನವಾರದಹಂದಾಯ) Sugar-cane lands taken under the direct cultivation by the state, but subject to the land-tax formerly levied from the Ryots.
- Kabbinarasa*, or *-hálu*, Karn. (ಕಬ್ಬಿನರಸ, ಹಾಲು) The juice of the sugar-cane.
- KABÍL*, A. (قبيل) A surety, bail, bond (Mohammadan law).
- KÁBÍN*, (P. كابين) Ratification of a marriage in presence of a *Kāzi* ; a dower, a marriage-portion.
- Kábín-náma*, H. (P. كابين نامه) A deed in which the dower is stated, a marriage settlement.
- KÁBIRAJ*, Ben. (কাবিরাজ) A physician.
- KABISO*, Guz. (A. كاسو) Intercalation, an intercalary year.
- KABITA*, Thug. A term for the strangler among the Jamaldehi and Lodaha clans of Mohammadan Thugs, residing chiefly on the borders of Oudh.
- KABR*, corruptly, *CUBBUR*, H. (A. قبر) A grave, a tomb.
- Kabr-salámi*, H. (from سلامي, a compliment) A fee to the proprietor for permission to dig a grave on ground belonging to him.
- KABÚL*, H. &c. (A. قبول) Consent ; consented or agreed to.
- Kabúliyat*, corruptly, *Cabooleat*, *Kabooleat*, *Cubalot*, H. &c. (A. قبوليت) *Kabulát*, or *Kabuláyat*, Mar. (कबुलत, कबुलायत) A written agreement ; especially one signifying assent, as the counterpart of a revenue lease, or the document in which a payer of revenue, whether to the government, the Zamindar, or the farmer, expresses his consent to pay the amount assessed upon his land.
- Kabúl-jawáb*, H. (P. جواب) An answer filed in a suit, acknowledging the demand.
- Kabúl-karár*, H., but current in Orissa, apparently in a peculiar sense, *Uriya*, (କବୁଲକରାର) Verbal engagement.
- Kabúl-katabá*, or *-katapá*, vulgarly *-kutba*, Mar. (from कतबा, or कदवा, a writing) The written assent of the Ryots to the assessment taken by the *Pátíl*, and handed over to the *Mámalat-dár*, or district collector.
- Kabúla*, Thug. A menial servant of Thugs, or a novice.
- KABZ*, *KUBZ*, *QUBZ*, H. (A. قبض, lit., seizing) *KABAJ*, *KUBUJ*, Mar., Ben., &c. (कबज, कवज) A receipt, an acknowledgment : in village accounts, the *Patwári's* receipt given to the cultivator for his instalments of rent : in Maráthi it is also applied to seizure of property, or sequestration of income for debt, or to the property or income so sequestered.
- Kabz-ul-waṣūl*, *Qubz-ool-wuṣool*, H. (A. وصول, acquisition) A receipt, an acknowledgment, a discharge, a document acknowledging the receipt of money or other valuables.
- Kábiz*, H. (A. قابض) A seizer, a sequestrator, an occupant, a person in possession.
- KACHA*, Thug. Unburied, or buried superficially (a body) : a Thug informer.

KACHAHRI, KUCHUHREE, corruptly, CUTCHERRY, H. &c. (کچری) KACHERI, Mar. (कचेरी) KACHHAHARI, or KACHHARI, Ben. (कहरी, कहरी) KACHELI, Tel. (కచెలి) A court, a hall, an office, the place where any public business is transacted: also, in Mar., the business carried on there, or the people assembled.

KACHANI, Thug. One of seven principal clans.

KACHAR, KACHHAR, H. (کچار, کچار, कचार, कचार) Moist land, land lying low and along the banks of rivers, so as to admit easily of irrigation or being flooded; also, alluvial formation or deposit.

KACHARAI, (?) H. Rent for pasturage: (probably an error for *Gocharai*).

KACHCHA, Mal. (കച്ച) Unbleached cloth; a waist belt; the end of a lower garment gathered up behind and tucked into the part that girds the waist: (from the S. कच).

Kachchakhanakha, Mal. (കച്ചക്കൊക്ക) An account or bill of sale of cloth given to the purchaser.

Kachchavaṭam, Mal. (കച്ചവടം) Merchandise, trade, especially in cloth.

Kachchavatahuran, Mal. (കച്ചവടക്കാരൻ) A merchant, a trader, a cloth merchant.

KACHCHÁ, KUCHCHA, incorrectly, KACHA, or KUCHA, and, corruptly, CUTCHA, KUTCHA, &c., H. &c. (کچا, कचा) KANCHCHA, Ben. (कंचा) KACHI, KACHO, Guz. (کاشی, کاشی) Raw, unripe, immature, crude, lit. or fig.; as, a *Kachchá* house is one built of unbaked bricks or mud; a *Kachchá* person is one inexperienced, unskilful, silly: as applied to weights and measures it denotes inferiority; a *Kachcha sér* is one less than the standard *sér*: in revenue settlements it implies a direct assessment, one made with the Ryot, or Ryotwar, either where there is no recognised farmer or proprietor, or where his right of collection is suspended. In the Bombay Glossary it is also explained, when applied to a statement of any kind, to signify one minutely detailed (?).

Kachchá-ámdani, H. (آمدنی, income) Gross income or receipts, without allowing for charges or deductions.

Kachchá-áml, Mar. (कचा अमल, A. عمل) An office or appointment, in the profits or loss of which the holder has no permanent interest: it is hence applied to villages and items of revenue managed by government officers for the state, in distinction to those which are farmed.

Kachchá-asámi, H. (see *Asámi*) A temporary cultivator, one having no permanent or hereditary right of occupation.

Kachchá-balani, also read *-balanny*, *-ballunny*, and *-behenny*, (?) Resumption of one-tenth of the lands held by the Ryots in Dinajpur, an item of the revenue of Bahar in 1762. (The second word is some inexplicable blunder—Fifth Rep. p. 222).

Kachchá-daulu, Karn. (ಕಚ್ಚಾಡಲು) A rough estimate of the value of standard crops.

Kachchá-jamabandí, H. (from جمع بندی, settlement) The gross rent-roll of a village before setting off the charges and expenses, whether the balance be payable to a Zamindar or to the government.

Kachchá-khardu, Karn. (ಕಚ್ಚಾಖರದು) A rough draft, a rough or sketch account, an account kept by the village accountant of money received from the cultivators.

Kachchá-mití, H. (from متی, interest) Interest from a day preceding the loan, as opposed to *Pakha-mití*, from a day after, with reference to the practice of native bankers, who, in their current account, charge interest on money advanced from the day before, but on money received, from the day following the receipt.

Kachchí-hamávist, Mar. (कचोकरमाविशी) A revenue office, of which the person holding it has no interest in the collections.

Káchimudat, Guz. (کاشی مبادل) A bill of exchange not yet due.

Kachchá-seru, Karn. (ಕಚ್ಚಾಸೆರು) An inferior *sér*, one of twenty-four rupees' weight (Mysore).

Kachchá-tahsil, H. (کاشی, collection) Collection of the revenue from the cultivators direct.

Kachchá-upaj, H. (from S. उपज, produced) Gross collections.

Kachcherá, Mar. (कचरा) A contractor formerly employed at Bombay to keep the market supplied with coarse rice during the rainy season.

KACHCHHA, S. &c. (कच्छः) A shore, a coast, a site liable to be flooded, whence the province of Cutch is so named.

KACHCHALI, KACHCHILI, or KACHCHALIKA, Karn. (ಕಚ್ಚಳಿ, ಕಚ್ಚಳಿ, ಕಚ್ಚಳಿ) An honorary distinction, as a medal, for eminent services (Mysore).

KACHCHÍ-KATTÉ, Karn. (ಕಚ್ಚಿ ಕಟ್ಟೆ) A sort of village hall where the respectable inhabitants assemble (Mysore).

KACHHAURA, H. (کچھور) A small clan of Rájputs, of whom a few are settled in Gorakhpur.

KÁCHHI, CÁCHHEE, H. (کچی) Guz. (کاشی) A tribe of cultivators found in most parts of Hindustan, of which they are the gardeners especially, being employed in market

and flower gardens, and raising vegetables and flowers for sale. In Behar they are the principal growers of the poppy. Those of the north-west provinces, who are mostly industrious agriculturists, reckon seven branches, usually denominated *Kanaujia*, *Hardiha*, *Singrauria*, *Jamanpuria*, *Bamhamia* or *Maghya*, *Jaretha*, and *Kachhwáha*, which do not eat together or intermarry. There are, however, as noticed by Mr. Elliot, other distinctions, and in the Maráṭha territory some of them are named from the countries whence they have come, as the *Bundela* and *Márvári Káchhis*.

Kachhiár, H. (?) Land enriched by alluvial deposit on the banks of the Chambul, commonly cultivated for market produce by *Káchhis*, whence its name.

Kachhwára, H. (کچھوارا) Any portion of ground cultivated by *Káchhis*. Mr. Elliot derives the name of the province of Cach, corruptly Cutch, from this circumstance: it rather seems derivable from the Sanskrit *Kachchha*, any tract of low or marshy ground near to a river or the sea.

KACHHWÁ, H. (کچھوا, कछवा) Low land.

KACHHWÁHA, *CUCHHWAHA*, H. (کچھواہا, कुछवाहा) A distinguished tribe of Rájputs professing to descend from *Kuṣa* or *Kusha*, the son of *Ráma*, and forming the ruling race in Amber of Jaypur, the Raja of which is of the clan.

KACHHWÁR, H. (کچھوار) A subdivision of the Kúrmí tribe.

KACHISA, H. (کچسا) A subdivision of the Kúrmí tribe found in Bahár.

KACHWÁNSI, H. (کچھوانسی) A minute division of land measure, the twentieth of a *Tísnvánsi*, of which twenty go to a *Biswánsi*, q. v.: the term is now rarely used.

KÁDÁ, Hindi (कादा) Mud, slime, alluvial deposit, mud and vegetable matter left by the waters after inundation.

Kádá-kartá, Hindi (कादाकर्ता) Preparing soft or muddy soil for transplanting rice.

KADÁ, or *KADÁ*, Karn. (ಕಡ, ಕಡಾ) A loan without interest.

Kada-chítu, Karn. (ಕಡಚಿಟು) A bond, a promissory note.

Kadana- or *Kadam-patra*, Karn. (ಕಡನಪತ್ರಿ, ಕಡಂಪತ್ರಿ) A note of hand, a promissory note.

KADAI, Tam. (கடை) A shop, a market.

Kadai-káran, Tam. (கடைக்காரன்) A shopkeeper.

Sáráyahadái, Tam. (சாராயக்கடை) A spirit-shop.

KADAM, H. (A. قدم) A foot, a pace, also used as a measure; in some parts of the north-west provinces twenty *hadams*

in each division make a *Kachchá bighá*, or about $\frac{1}{10}$ th of an acre.

Kadam- or *Kudum-bosi*, H. (A. قدم, a foot, and P. بوسی, a kiss) Respectful salutation, paying one's respects, equivalent to kissing the feet of a superior, although not always implying even prostration.

Kadam-i-rasul, corruptly, *Kuddum-rusool*, H. (A. رسول, a prophet) An allowance or deduction from the revenue granted by the native governments to the Zamindars to cover the charge of keeping up a temple in which a slab with impressions of feet, supposed to be those of the prophet, was preserved as an object of veneration.

KÁDAM, Tam. (காதம், from A. قدم, a foot or step) A measure of distance, as much as a man may walk in three hours: it varies in different places, but is never less than eight miles.

KADAMAI, Tam. (கடமை) Debt: a tax.

Kadan, Tam. (கடன்) Mal. (കടം) Debt, obligation: tax.

Kadanchittu, Tam. (கடன்சீட்டு) A bond.

Kadanháran, Tam. (கடன்காரன்) *Kadaháran*, Mal. (കടക്കാരൻ) A debtor, a creditor, a shopman.

Kadankoduttavan, Tam. (கடன்கொடுத்தவன்) A creditor.

KADAPÁ, Tel. (కడప) The counter agreement executed by the tenant in exchange for his lease.

KADAPPU, Tam. (கடப்பு) A kind of rice that is reaped from September to November.

KADÁRAMBAM, Tam., Karn. (காடாரம்பம், రాదారంబం) Dry land, or land which depends entirely upon rain for watering; the cultivation of such land. (This is probably the correct form of the term *Kadarnaibh-guddee*, which is said to mean land watered by rain.—Selections iv. 780.)

KADATAM, Karn. (కడతిం) *KADITAMU*, Tel. (కడతిము)

KADITAM, Tam. (கடித்தம்) A leaf of cloth blackened with a preparation of charcoal and gum, and used as a slate for writing on with chalk or steatite; leaves of such cloth, folded together, are commonly used as memorandum and account books in Kanara: the writing may be effaced with a wet sponge or cloth.

KADATTA, Mal. (കടത്ത) Ferrying over, conveying across, accompanying travellers through a dangerous place.

Kadattu-hadava, Mal. (കടത്തുകടവ) A landing-place, a ferry.

Kadattu-káran, Mal. (കടത്തുകാരൻ) A ferryman.

KAD

KADĒGĀLA, Karn. (కడెగల, from కడి, last) The latter season.
Kadegālada-pairu, Karn. (కడెగలదవైరు) The latter crop.

Kadekula, Karn. (కడికూల) The lowest of the castes, as Pariah, &c.

KADHĀ, Mar. (काढा) Grain stipulated to be received by way of interest or premium on money lent; the practice of so borrowing or lending.

Kādhanī, Mar. (काढणी) Removal of crops from a field.

Kādhāodh, Mar. (काढाओढ) Borrowing from every quarter.

KADHUA, Thug. The head; peculiar to some classes.

KAPĪ, Tel. (కడి) The yoke of a plough.

KADĪ, or KARI, Karn. (కడి) KARI, Mal. (കരി) A bit, a morsel, a chip, &c.; boiled sour milk used with rice; and hence, perhaps, comes the English word *Curry*: the word, however, is apparently used similarly in Karnāta and Malabar, as in the compounds, *Majjige-kadi*, (మజ్జిగి కడి) A curry of rice, sour milk, spices, *chilis*, &c.

Hāta-kadi, Karn. (హాతకడి) Ready money, money in hand.

KADĠGATTU, Tel. (కడగట్టు) A land or boundary mark, a ridge or mound separating two fields.

KADĠM, or KADĠMĠ, H. &c. (A. قديم, lit., old, ancient) An old inhabitant of a village, one holding by hereditary descent; and, as being usually chosen from this class, applied to the head man of a village in the west of Bengal, and in some parts of the peninsula.

Kadīm-al-ayām, H. (A. الايام, days) From time immemorial.

Kadīm-dihwāl, or *Kadīm-dihvarttī*, H. (from H. *dihwāl*, دھوال, or *dih-varttī*, دھورتی, a villager) A hereditary cultivator, one professing to descend from the first settlers (Asam).

Kadīmī-rāiyat, H. (from A. رعیت) A cultivator of old, an occupant of land by old hereditary descent.

KADĠR, Tam. (கடிர) An ear of corn.

Kadīrmadaṅgal, Tam. (கடிரம்டங்கல்) Close of the harvest.

KADJAN, CADJAN, A term used by Europeans for the leaves of the fan-palm, or cocoa-nut, on which the natives write with an iron style: the letters are sometimes, but not always, blackened with ink. The word is supposed to be of Portuguese origin, but this seems doubtful.

KADLE, or KADALE, Karn. (కడలి, కడలి) Bengal gram (*Cicer arietinum*): in Karnāta, as well as in most parts of India, *Kadalī*, S. (कादली) signifies the plaintain (*Musa sapientum*).

KAG

KĀḌU, Tam., Karn. (காடு, రొడు) Thicket, forest; place where dead bodies are burned: in Tamil it also means high and dry land, not capable of irrigation.

Kādpāp-mānyam, Karn. (రాడపాప మాన్యం) A fee or tax payable to a low caste of Śūdras, who perform the funeral obsequies (Mysore).

KAFĀAT, A. (كفأت) Resemblance; in law, similarity of condition and circumstances, such as is required between a man and woman to give legality to their marriage.

KAFĀLAT, or KIFĀLAT, A. (كفالت) Bail, security in general according to the Shias; it is limited to personal bail by the Sunnis.

Kafālat-bil-dirh, A. (بالدرک) Security against contingencies.

Kafālat-bil-māl, A. (بالمال) Surety for property.

Kafālat-bin-nafs, A. (بالنفس) Personal security.

Kafālat-nāma, H. (P. نامه) A bail-bond, or written engagement of security.

Kāfil, or *Kafil*, A. (كفيل, كافيل) A surety.

Mahfūl, H. (A. مكفول) Bailed, given or taken as surety for, according to the construction of the phrase; as *Mahfūl-ba-hī*, the claim for which surety is given; *Mahfūl-lahū*, the person demanding bail; *Mahfūl-an-hū*, the person or thing for whom or which surety is given.

KAFFA, H. (A. كفتة) A piece of cloth or rag steeped in the juice of the poppy, and twisted into a bundle with others; a sort of smuggling of opium.

KAFĀRA, or KAFFĀRAT, A. (كفارة) Expiation, penitence; in law, expiation for a violated vow, or the commission of any sin, by mortification, almsgiving, &c.

KĀFILA, H. (A. قافلة) A caravan.

Kāfila-sālār, (P. سالار) The chief of a caravan.

KĀFĠR, H. (A. كافر) An infidel, one who does not believe in the mission of Mohammad.

KAFĠZ, A. (قفيز) A measure containing about 64lbs., a measure of space, a square of about 124 cubits.

Kafīz-tahān, A. (قفيز طحان) Employing a miller to grind corn for the payment of a measure of flour; illustrative of illegal contracts, in which the labourer is paid with part of the produce of his labour, and which is considered as illegal.

KAGAR, or CAYGAR, (?) A tribe of Chārāns supported by the Jhārajas of Cutch (?).

KAGARA, Thug. Croaking of a large kind of crow, an omen of good or bad luck, according to circumstances.

KAG

- KĀGHAZ, KAGHIȚ, or KAGHID, H. (A. كاذ, كاذ) vernacularly changed to KĀGAJ, Ben. (कागज) KĀGAD, Mar. (कागद) KĀKITAMU, Tel. (కాకితము) KĀGAJ, KĀGADA, Karn. (ಕಾಳಜ, ಕಾಳದ) Paper, a paper or document.
- Kāgada-patra, Karn. (పత్ర, S. पत्र, a leaf) A letter, a voucher, a written document.
- Kāghaz-bahá, H. (from P. باه, price, expense) Office allowance for stationery.
- Kāghaz-i-khám, H. (from خام, rough) Rough draft of a document or account, account of gross produce.
- Kawāghaz-ərbá, H. (A. plural of كاذ, and ارباع, four) The four written documents on which the proceedings in a suit are grounded, or the written complaint, the answer, the rejoinder and the reply.
- Kāghazí, H., also Kāgaji, Kāgadí, &c. (A. كاذي) A paper-maker or vender, a stationer, a letter-carrier, of or relating to paper or to writings.
- KĀH, H. (P. كاه) Grass, straw.
- KĀHAN, or KĀHĀN, corruptly, CAHAN, CAOUN, CĀWN, KHAHOON, H., Ben. (كاهن, كاهن, كاهن, S. कावियण) A measure of value equal to sixteen *Paṇas* of *Kauri* shells, or 1280 *Kauris*, varying, therefore, in value with the market price of the shells.
- KAHĀR, H. (كاهر) A tribe of Súdras chiefly settled in Bahar, following agricultural pursuits, but employed in towns as palankín-bearers; many of them in their own provinces are slaves, and are considered impure.
- KĀI, corruptly, CUY, KAY, KAYI, KYE, Tel. (కై) Karn. (ಕೈ) Tam. (கை) Mal. (கை) The hand: in the Dakhini languages it is extensively used in forming compound terms implying handiwork, &c.; but especially with reference to pecuniary and revenue transactions in Karnáta and Málayálim.
- Kai-badaḥu, Karn. (రేబదలు) A loan of money for a short time.
- Kai-baraha, Karn. (రేబరహు) Signature, hand-writing, manuscript.
- Kai-chchittu, Tam. (கைச்சீட்டு) A note of hand.
- Kai-dastu, Karn. (రేదస్తు) Possession: use of public money by government officers, accounted for as a debt to the state under the former government of Mysore.
- Kai-dharmam, Karn. (రేధర్మం) Endowment payable in money to a temple by the granter direct; any small sums given as alms.
- Kai-gaḍa, Karn. (రేగడ) A loan without interest.

KAI

- Kai-guruttu, Karn. (రేగురుత్తు) Signature, handwriting, manuscript.
- Kai-kágada, Karn. (రేకాగడ) A note-of-hand, a bond signed by both borrower and lender, a written statement or handwriting. Under the later government of Mysore the term *Kai-kágada*, or *Kai-kághaz*, was applied to a statement of the gross annual assessment of each collectorate, furnished by the collector, and to a similar statement required from each cultivator, shewing his whole liability, without the deductions to which it was subject.
- Kai-kámil, Karn. (రేకామిల) Full statement, that of the maximum revenue without deductions: see the preceding.
- Kai-kánam, Mal. (കൈകാനം) Property in hand, personal property.
- Kai-kánam-káran, Mal. (കൈകാനംകാരൻ) A tenant on an improving lease.
- Kai-kánam-páttam, Mal. (കൈകാനംപാട്ടം) Tenure by labour, or by an engagement to improve the property, on condition of holding it for a stipulated period.
- Kai-káran, Mal. (കൈകാരൻ) A handicraftsman, an artificer; also a person of property.
- Kaikkilán, Kaikkilávan, corruptly, Kykullee, Tam. (கைக்கிளான், கைக்கிளவன்) A weaver by caste and occupation.
- Kai-kóla, Tel. (కైకోల) The name of a caste, or individual of it, usually occupied in weaving.
- Kai-kúli, Karn. (రేకులీ) Hire or pay at the time when work is done: Mal. (കൈകൂലി) A fine paid by a lessee to the proprietor on the renewal of a lease.
- Kai-ole, Karn. (రేల) A writing on an *ola*, or palm-leaf; a statement of the total assessment so written: see *Kai-kágada*.
- Kai-padaru, plural, Karn. (?) A class of predial slaves in Kanara, a subdivision of the Dhers.
- Kai-páda, Mal. (കൈപാട) Kaippádu, Tam. (கைப்பாடு) Handicraft, manual labour; in Mal. also actual possession.
- Kaippanam, Mal. (கைப்பണം) Ready money, money in hand.
- Kaippattunilam, Tam. (கைப்பற்றுநிலம்) Land in one's own possession.
- Kaipporul, Mal. (കൈപ്പൊരുൾ) Possession of property, property in hand, whether personal or real.
- Kaimatal, Mal. (കൈമതൽ) Personal property, money, jewels, &c.

Kaissattu, Tam. (கைச்சாத்து) An invoice, a list; a mark in place of a signature.

Kai-tappu, Karn. (కైతప్పు) A slip of the hand, a mistake in writing or in counting money.

Kai-vāda, Karn. (కైవాద) Handicraft, manual labour.

Kai-vali, Karn. (కైవళి) A cess formerly paid in kind for betel gardens and rice fields.

Kai-vāpya, Mal. (കൈവായ്) Borrowing for a short time, on a verbal promise to pay.

Kai-vasya, Karn. (కైవస్య) Actual possession.

Kai-vidu or *Kai-vidu-ottī*, corruptly, *Kyvedoothi*, Mal. (കൈവിടു, കൈവിടുക്ക) A kind of mortgage in Malabar, by which, in consideration of a sum of money, the proprietor of an estate transfers it to the lender to hold, without prejudice to his own proprietary right, but which precludes the mortgagee from disposing of the land to a third party for more than he paid, or on any other terms than those on which he acquired the occupation: if he wish to dispose of it he is bound also to give the proprietor the option of redeeming it.

Kai-vidu-ottī-karanam, Mal. (from കരണം, deed) A deed of mortgage of the kind above described.

Kaiyadai, Tam. (கையடை) A bribe.

Kaiyerpu, Tam. (கையேற்பு) Allowance of grain given to village servants at harvest-time from the threshing-floor.

Idankai, or *Idangai*, q. v. The left-hand, the left-hand castes.

Valankai, or *Valangai*, q. v. The right-hand, the right-hand castes.

KAIBARTTA, Ben. (S. কৈবর্ত্ত) A fisherman by caste and occupation; he is sometimes a domestic or predial slave, having sold himself, or been sold as a child.

KAID, H. (A. قيد) Confinement, bond, fetter.

Kaidi, H. (A. قیدی) A prisoner, a convict.

Kaidkhāna, H. (A. قیدخانه) A jail, a prison.

KĀĪDA, or **KĀĪDAT**, plural **KAWĀĪD**, H. &c. (A. كواعد, كواعد) **KĀYDĀ**, Ben. (কায়দা) A rule a regulation, a law.

KĀĪFĪYAT, **KYFEEYUT**, vernacularly, **KAIPHĪYAT**, corruptly, **KYPHYUT**, H. &c. (H. کيفیة) Statement, description, report, account particulars. In the Jama-bandī north-west provinces a column for remarks is so headed. In the south it is applied to any authenticated document or voucher, such as a written authority from a husband to a wife to adopt a son after his demise.

Kaifiat-i-band-o-bast, H. (P. بند و بست, q. v.) Particular statement of revenue assessment, or any other settlement.

KĀIGADDE, Karn. (ಕಾಯಿಗಡ್ಡೆ) Pulse, any sort of leguminous vegetable.

Kāiganu, Karn. (ಕಾಯಿಗನು) A seller of vegetables.

KAIL, **KAILU**, or **KAYALU**, corruptly, **KYLE**, Tel. (కైల, కైలు, కాయలు, from the A. كیل, measure) The actual measurement of the crop after it is threshed, and before its division between the cultivator and the government.

Kail-asāminvārī-āvarjā, Tel. (see *Avārīja*) A detailed statement of the produce of each Ryot's land by measurement.

Kail-dār, *Kailudāru*, &c. Tel. (P. دار, who has) A weighman or measurer, a superintendant of the measurement of the crop.

Kaili, Mar. (कैली) Relating to measure, by or of measure as opposed to weight, and prefixed in that sense to names of measures; as, *Kaili-man*, a *man* or *maund* by measure, not by weight.

Kail-pechchu, Tel. (కైలపెచ్చు) A portion of the grain in excess of their share by measurement, granted to the cultivators.

KĀĪM, H. &c. (A. قائم) **KĀYAM**, Tel. (కాయం) Firm, lasting, erect.

Kāyam-gutta, Karn. (కాయంగుత్త) The lease or farm of a village at a fixed rent, with right of subletting the land.

Kāim-mahām, corruptly, *Kaimkan*, or *Caymacan*, H. (A. قائم مقام) A representative, a substitute, one in the place of another, a deputy, a viceroy.

Kāyam-ṣibbandī, Karn. (కాయంశిబ్బంది) A fixed establishment.

Kaima-pen-kūru, Tam. (கைமபெண்கூறு) Portion due to a widow from her husband's estate: (from *Kaimaben*, a widow).

KAIMAL, Mal. (കൈമല) A title of rank amongst the Nairs, and used by the inferior classes when addressing them, as, My lord, and the like.

KAINI, sometimes written **KHARNI**, H. (?) A cultivating tenant, bound also to labour on the land retained by the landlord in his own hands, and to serve him as a porter: (probably the same word as *Gaini*, q. v.).

KAIRI, ? **KAINI**, Tam. An irrigated field.

KAIVERTTA, vernacularly, **KAIVART**, or **KAIBART**, S. (कैवर्त) A fisherman by caste and occupation: see *Kaibartta*.

KAJ, Thug. A traveller, or any man not a Thug.

Kaji, Thug. A woman, not of a Thug tribe.

KĀJĀRĪ, Mar. (काजारी) A caste, or an individual of it, whose chief occupation is making glass bracelets.

KAJ

KAJJU, Tel. (కజ్జు, (?) error for కబ్బు, KABJU, for KABZ, q. v.) A receipt.

KÁKÁ, Ben. (కాకా) KAKKA, Karn. (కొక్క) A father's younger brother.

Káki, Ben. (కాకి) Kakhachchi, Karn. (కొక్కజొ) A father's younger brother's wife.

KÁKAMBI, Karn. (కొక్కంబ) Refined sugar, the inspissated juice of the cane.

KÁKÁPURI, Guz. (كلكاپوري) A slave born in the house.

KAKHÍLÍ, H. (S. ككھیلی) Sheaves or bundles of corn given as the perquisite of the reapers and village servants.

KÁKPAD, Mar. (काकपद, lit., crow's-foot) A mark v or ^ indicating where something interlined should be read, a caret.

KÁKINI, Ben. (S. ककिनी) Five *gandas* or twenty *kauris*, also a *Kauri*, q. v.

KÁKWI, Mar. (काकवी) The juice of the sugar-cane boiled to the consistence of honey.

KÁL, Tam., Mal. (கால்) The leg, the foot; in Malabar, any tree that serves as a standard for the pepper or betel-vine.

KÁLA, vernacularly KÁL, S. &c. (كَل, كاله:) Time in general or any particular time or season. Death, destiny; also adj., Black: see *Kálá*, and *Káli*.

Kálakrayam, S. (कालक्रयं) Market value, price of the day.

Kálakriyápatra, Karn. (from the S. क्रिया, act, and पत्र, leaf) A deed of conveyance.

Kálapíllí, Tam. (காலப்பிள்ளை) An estimate of produce taken early at the time of reaping.

Kálávasi, Tel., Karn. (కాలవాసి, from S. अवधि, term) The season of cultivation, the beginning of it, when arrangements are made with the Ryots: also, the close of the season, or of the year.

Káláya, Mal. (കാലായ) Land that has been reaped: the same cultivated a second time in the same year.

Kálayukti, S. &c. (कालयुक्ति) The fifty-second year of the cycle.

Káliká or *Káliká-vṛiddhi*, S. (कालिकावृद्धि) Periodical interest.

KALÁ, S. &c. (कला) An art, a craft, especially a fine art, as music, painting; also, a mechanical art, as carpentry and the like: also, a part, a portion.

Kaládiha, Uriya (କଲଦିହ) Elevated land.

Kalásútri, Mar. (from S. सूत्र, a thread, the string that works a puppet) An exhibitor of puppet-shows; also, a rope-dancer and juggler, or an itinerant musician and dancer.

KAL

Kaláwant, H. (کلاونت) A professional musician and singer.

Kaláwantin, H. (کلاونتن) The female of the former, herself a singer and dancer.

KALA, Karn. (ಕಲ್) KALAM, Tam. and Mal (களம்) KALLAMU, or KALLÁMU, Tel. (కల్లము, కల్లము) A threshing-floor, a place where the grain is beaten or trodden out: see *Khala*.

Kalamadi, Tam. (களமதி) Estimate of the grain on the threshing-floor.

Kalanadai, Tam. (களநடை) A heap of grain unthreshed: an account of the actual produce of a field, distinguishing the shares of the government and cultivators, and the allowance to the village servants.

Kalappadi, Tam. (களப்படி) A portion of grain out of the produce of all taxable lands allotted to the labourers, whether slaves or hired servants.

Kalappát, Mal. (കളപ്പാട) A barn, a threshing-floor.

Kalappichchai, Tam. (களப்பிச்சை) Grain from the threshing-floor given in charity.

Kallatiruva, Tel. (కల్లతీరువ) Fees on threshing grain.

Kalattumédu, Tam. (களத்துமேடு) A threshing-floor.

Kalavadi, Tam. (களவடி) Sweepings of a threshing-floor.

Kalavásam, incorrectly *Kálavásam*, and *Kallavassum*, Tam. (களவாசம்) Hire or fee given to labourers or slaves, or inferior village servants, of a portion of grain from the threshing-floor, or from the field.

KÁLÁ, H. &c. (S. كَل, كالا) Black.

Kálápáni, Ben. &c. (কালাপানী, from S. पानीय) Black water, the sea, applied more especially to transportation beyond sea.

KÁLÁ, Guz. (كالا) Cotton in the pod, uncleaned cotton.

KALÁÍ, H. &c. (قلعی) Tin, tinning of copper utensils.

Kaláigar, H. (قلعگیر) A tinman, a worker in tin.

KALAI, Tam. (களை) Grass or weeds growing amongst corn.

KALAKKAR, Tam. (களக்கர்) People of a low caste, the same as the *Paleyar*, hunters and fowlers.

KALÁL, also KALÁR and KALWAR, incorrectly, KALLAL, H. &c. (کلال, کلار, کلوار, کلال, کلار, کلوار) A distiller, a maker and vendor of spirituous liquors: (from the S. कल्पपाल:).

Kaláli, *Kalári*, Mar. &c. (कलाली, कलारी) A wineseller, a vintner, a tavern-keeper; any thing relating to spirituous liquors, a tax upon them, excise.

Kaláljamá, H. &c. (کلال جمع) Revenue from the excise or duty on spirits.

KAL

KAL

- Kalálkhána*, corruptly, *Kulalconna*, Mar. &c. (from P. خانة, a house) A liquor-shop, a place where spirituous liquors are sold, or where they are distilled; a distillery; a duty paid by the venders.
- KALAM*, *QULUM*, corruptly, *CULLUM* and *CALLUM*, H. &c. (A. قلم, कलम) A pen, or a reed (*calamus*) used as one; a brush; also, sometimes, handwriting, a paragraph, an item, an article, a column of an account.
- Kalambandí*, Mar. (कलमबंदी) A writing under distinct heads, as, a code of instructions, articles of agreement; enrolling, enlisting. In Guz. it is used to mean attachment, sequestration; also, a document shewing the state and management of a district.
- Kalamdán*, H. &c. (قلمدان) A penholder, an inkstand, an ornamented, varnished, oblong case for holding pens and ink, and worn in the girdle as the insignia of civil office.
- Kalamí*, H. &c. (قلمی) Relating to a pen, or to writing, authentic, official, written as opposed to verbal.
- Kalamkārī*, Tel. (కలంకార్) Chintz, or chintz-painting or manufacture.
- Kalamkucharái*, Mar. (कलमकुचराई) Bad or erroneous writing, leaving out a letter, or the like; also, fraudulent omission of an item in an account.
- KALAM*, corruptly, *CULLUM*, Tam. (கலம்) A measure, equal to twelve *markáls*, q. v.
- KALAMA*, Tel. (కలమ) A hollow formed by water that escapes from the edge of a reservoir: Tel. and Karn., Rice that ripens in December.
- KALAMA*, *KALAME*, or *KALAMIGE*, Karn. (కళమ, కళమి, కళమిగి) A field of paddy, a crop of standing paddy.
- KALANGAM*, (?) Land paying no tax except when cultivated.
- KALÁNTAR*, Mar. (कलान्तर) Interest on money.
- KÁLÁPÁTI*, Ben. (कालापति, Port. CALAPATA) Caulking a ship or boat; a caulker.
- KALAPPAL*, Tam. (கலப்பல்) A ploughshare and handle.
- KALAPPU*, Tam. (கலப்பு) Levelling a field after removing the grass.
- KALAR*, H. (کله, कलर) A soapy soil used by washermen, a sort of fullers' earth.
- KALAR*, *KALARI*, corruptly, *KALLAR*, Tam. (களர், களரி) Barren soil, waste ground.
- KALARI*, Mal. (കളരി) A school where the use of arms is taught.
- Kalarnilam*, Tam. (களர்நிலம்) Barren or sandy soil.
- Kalarmedu*, Tam. (களர்மேடு) High land, unprofitable for cultivation.
- KALAŚÍ*, or *KALSÍ*, *KULSEE*, H. &c. (کلسی, S. कलशी) A water-jar, usually of baked clay, an ornament or knob on the top of a wall or a building.
- Kalaśípūjā*, S. (कलशीपूजा) Placing a water-jar in a chamber as a type of, or receptacle of, Durgá, or other divinity, and worshipping it.
- Kalaśísthāpana*, S. (स्थापन, placing) Setting up a water-jar as an object of worship: part of the marriage ceremony, in which offerings are made to the planets in different vessels.
- KALAŚÍ*, Karn. (ಕಲಶಿ) A measure of grain, one third of a *mora*: in Guzerat it has the same sense, but is equal to 16 *maunds*, or 640 *sérs* or lbs.
- KALAVARA*, Mal. (കലവറ) A store, a granary.
- Kalavara-kāran*, Mal. (കലവറകാരൻ) A steward, a storekeeper, a treasurer.
- KALAVI*, *KALIVI*, Karn. (ಕಲ್ವಿ, ಕಲ್ವಿ) Counterfeit, forged.
- Kalivi-hana*, Karn. (ಕಲ್ವಿಹಣ) Counterfeit coin.
- KALAVU*, Karn. (ಕಲ್ವು) Theft, robbery.
- KALÁY*, Ben. (कलाय) Pulse of various sorts.
- KÁLÁYA*, Mal. (കാലായ) Land that has been reaped and cultivated for a second crop.
- KALI*, or *KALI-YUGA*, vernacularly, sometimes, *KALI*- or *KAL-JUG*, corruptly, *CALY-YOOGUM*, *CAL-* or *KUL-JOGUE*, S., but in all the dialects, (कलि, कलियुग) The Kali age, the last and worst of the four ages that make up a great age: the present age of the world is the Kali, supposed to have begun on Friday, the 18th of February, 3102 years B.C., and it is to last altogether 432,000 years, forming a period of progressive iniquity and deterioration, and ending in the general dissolution of existing forms.
- KÁLI*, Ben. (कालि) The product of a sum in arithmetic: also, as derived from *Kálá*, black, ink.
- Káli*, H. &c. (کالی) Black.
- Káli-bhūmí*, or *-bhūi*, H. &c. (کالی بھومی, काली भूमी, from S. भूमी, earth) Black soil, a rich, vegetable, and dark-coloured mould: it forms the greater portion of the soil of western Guzerat, and spreads widely through Malwa and the valleys of the Dakhin: although less productive than another kind of soil found in Guzerat, termed *márná*, it is highly favourable to the growth of wheat and cotton.
- KÁLÍ*, incorrectly, *KALLEE*, Mar. (काली, it is no doubt the same word as the Hindustani *KÁLI*, though written with a different *l*) Arable land in general, from its being

KAL

usually of a dark colour: black soil or mould, cultivable land of a superior quality; the underlying ground in the Dang, receiving and retaining moisture during the cold season, and especially fit for wheat and other spring crops: the term is applied also to the crops or produce of such soil.

Kālī-chā-paikā, or *-wasūl*, Mar. (काळीचापैका, -वसूल) Revenue from cultivated land; land-tax or revenue.

Kālī-chunḥarī, Mar. (काळीचुणकरी) Black soil upon a substratum of lime, which renders it very unproductive.

Kālī-jamā, Mar. (काळीजमा) Revenue derived from the soil.

Dunbi-kālī, or *Dhas-kālī*, (?) Mar. Cracked black soil: see *Dunbi*.

Kharkal-kālī, Mar. (खडकलकाळी) Black soil containing stones; less rich than the usual black mould, but, as more retentive of moisture, and more easily worked, it is rarely left fallow, and is very productive.

Kālī, Karn. (ಕಾಲೀ) An ancient measure of weight in Mysore, equal to 40 *hānis* of 80 rupees each, or to 3200 rupees.

Kālī, H. &c. (S. كَالِي, काली) The name of a popular goddess, the wife of Siva, so named from her black complexion; the same as *Devī* or *Durgā*.

Kālī-chakram, Tam. (காளிசக்கிரம்) A gold coin having a figure of the goddess *Kālī*, formerly current in the south.

KALINGAL, Tam. (கலிங்கல்) An outlet or sluice for carrying off the surplus water of a reservoir.

KALINGU, Tam. (கலிங்கு) A dam, a stone bank or dyke, a sluice.

KALĪT, (?) Mar. An estimate of standing corn, or of fruit before gathering.

KALIVĀYANILAM, Tam. (களிவாயநிலம்) A clay soil.

KALLA, Karn., Mal. (ಕಲ್ಲ, കള്ള) False, cheating, deceptive.

Kalla, *Kallānu*, Karn. (ಕಲ್ಲ, ಕಲ್ಲನು) A thief, a plunderer; plural *Kallāru*, (ಕಲ್ಲರು) Thieves, whence the *Collieries* of the peninsula in early English writers.

Kallachcharakha, Mal. (കള്ളച്ചരക്ക) Smuggled goods.

Kallakhammittam, Mal. (കള്ളക്കമ്മിട്ടം) Counterfeit coin.

Kallaharanam, Mal. (കള്ളകരണം) Forged or false title-deeds or documents.

Kallān, Mal. (കള്ളൻ) A cheat, a rogue, a liar, a swindler: (no doubt connected with the Karn. term *Kallā*, as above).

Kallapadi, Karn. (ಕಲ್ಲಪದಿ) A false measure.

Kallāruju, Karn. (ಕಲ್ಲರುಜು) A forgery, a false signature.

KAM

Kallasáhhhi, Karn. (ಕಲ್ಲಸಾಹ್ಲಿ) False witness.

KALLÁDI, or *KALLÁRI*, Mal. (കള്ളാടി) A class of pre-dial slaves in Malabar: in some lists it appears, probably incorrectly, as part of a compound term, *Kalládi-kanakan*: it is no doubt connected with the Karn. *Kallā*.

KALLAYENTU, Tel. (కల్లయెంటు) A client; being in fact the English word.

KALLU, Thug. A thief.

Kalluí, Thug. Theft.

KALLI, Karn. (ಕಲ್ಲ) The Euphordia or milk hedge plant, very common in Mysore.

KALLI, (?) Guz. A system of assessment under which the crops are not allowed to be disposed of until the revenue is paid, or security given for its payment.

KALLU, also *KALYAMU*, Tel. (కల్లు, కల్యము) *KALLA*, Mal. (കള്ള) *Tárí*, the fermented sap of different kinds of palm trees.

KALLU, Tel., Karn. (కల్లు) *KAL*, plural *KALLUKAL*, Tam. (கல், கல்லுகள்) *KALLA*, Mal. (കല്ല) A stone.

Kallānguttu, Tam. (கல்லாங்குத்து) Hard stony ground, not worth cultivating.

Kallukutiga, Karn. (కల్లుకూటిగ) A stonecutter, a mason.

Kalluppu, Karn. (కల్లుపు) Rock-salt.

Kalhachchan, Mal. (കലകച്ചൻ) A stonecutter, a mason.

Kallumatada-ayya, Karn. (కల్లుమతద అయ్య) A Lingamite priest.

KALMAH, or *KALIMAH*, H. (A. كَلِمَة) A word, a speech; the Mohammadan confession of faith, "There is but one god, and Mohammed is the apostle of God."

KALPA, S. &c. (कल्पः) A very long period of time; a day of Brahmá, or 4320 millions of years: a ceremonial or ritual precept; the ritual of the Vedas.

KALÚ, Ben. (କଲ୍) A maker and vender of oil by caste and occupation: grinding or expressing oil from different seeds.

KALUBU, Karn. (కల్లుబు) Weeds and grass in standing corn.

KALWA, Tel. (కల్వ) A water course.

KAM, *KUM*, H. (P. كم) Little, less, deficient: commonly used also in compounds, as *Kam-bakht*, unfortunate, deservedly so, a scoundrel: *Kamyábi*, rarity &c.

Kamán, Ben. (কমান) Lowering the price of any thing, diminishing the rent of land.

Kamdar, Uriya (କମଦର) Land of inferior quality.

Kamdár, or *Kamdast*, Mar. (from P. کامدار, having, or دست, the hand) Reduced rate of assessment.

- Kamí, Kumee*, corruptly *Cumme*, H. (كمي) *Kammi*, Tel. (కమ్మి) Littleness, deficiency, loss: deficiency in the weight or value of coins, loss in exchange, an allowance formerly made in the public accounts to cover such losses in the collections.
- Kamí-beshí-dar-fardí*, H. (A. فرد, a statement, q. v.) In Bengal, an account formerly kept, shewing the diminution, (*hamí*) and increase (*beshí*) of the revenue, settled for at the commencement of the year with each cultivator.
- Kami-janín*, Hindi (कमिजमीन) Statement of the decrease of land in cultivation (Puraniya).
- Kamín*, corruptly *Kumenee*, H. (P. كمين) Base, low, inferior: applied, in the north-west provinces, to the artificers and servants of a village, who, besides allowances in grain, receive small allotments in land, and are therefore "minor" or inferior cultivators: the term is also sometimes applied to all the residents of a village, except religious mendicants, who are not cultivators: in Kamaon the term designates the superintendant of the village management.
- Kamíní-báchh*, H. (كميني باچه) A tax levied by the proprietors of a village on every resident who is not engaged in agriculture: a sort of ground-rent for the non-cultivator's dwelling.
- Kamkásht*, Hindi (कमकाशत) Decrease in the cultivation of an individual cultivator, as compared with a preceding period (Puraniya).
- Kamkholka*, (?) H. Land of inferior quality, but let by the year.
- Kamkism-zamín*, H. (from A. قسم, sort and زمین, land) Land of an inferior sort or quality.
- Kam-o-besh*, H. (P. کم و بیش) Less or more.
- Kam-o-beshí*, corruptly *Kumi-a-beshi*, H. (P. کم و بیشی) Less- or more-ness applied especially to disputes among the coparcenary proprietors of a village regarding the proportions of their shares.
- KÁM*, Tel. (కం) A revenue term implying private or own (it is no doubt a vernacular corruption of *hhám*, q. v.).
- Kámtekhá*, Tel. (కం తెళ్ళ) A private account usually kept by the village accountant besides his public accounts.
- KÁM*, H. &c. (كام, काम, from the S. *Karma*, कर्म:) Work, business, affair, (in composition and derivation the vowel is not unfrequently made short).
- Kamáí*, H. &c. (कमाई, कमाई) Gain, profit, earnings: in Marathí it is also applied to any complete operation or set of operations, as, in agriculture, to manuring, raking,

- ploughing, sowing and reaping, also to mixing up ingredients to make a single mixture, and the like.
- Kamáíshi, Kamávishi*, Karn. (ಕಮಾಯಿಷಿ, ಕಮಾವಿಷಿ) *Kamáishu*, Tel., Karn. (కమాయిషు) *Kamávishí, Kamavishi*, Mar. (कमाविसी -शी, कमावीस, from S. कर्म, and *vis*, विश, to enter into, or engage in) Management of affairs, whether on behalf of an individual or the estate, stewardship, superintendence: amongst the Maráthas it applies especially to the business of collecting the revenues, also to the collections, especially when of a miscellaneous kind: also, advantage, gain, profit.
- Ain-kamávís*, Mar. (ऐनकमावीस) Fixed collections in kind on various sorts of garden produce, as sugar-cane, plantains &c.
- Jástí-kamávís*, Mar. (जासतीकमावीस) Miscellaneous or extra collections, as of a tax on trades and professions, a discount on different sorts of rupees &c.
- Kamávís-dár*, or *Kamáíshí*, corruptly *Komaveesdar, Comaveesdar, Komisdar, Komashdar*, Mar., Guz. (कमावीसदार, कमाईशी) The head revenue-officer of a district, entrusted also with the police. In Kanara the *Kamáíshidár*, or *Kamávishi-dár* was also especially the collector, managing lands that were permanently or temporarily occupied by the state, the *Amín* of the upper provinces.
- Kamávís-jamá*, Mar. (कमावीसजमा) Revenue from miscellaneous and irregular sources, as judicial fines &c.
- Kámdár*, H. &c. (کمدار) A man of business, an agent, a steward, a representative, especially in revenue matters.
- Kámdári*, H. &c. (کمداری) The office or duty of a manager or man of business.
- Kámgar*, Mar. (कामगार) A servant, a manager, a public officer, a person employed on public works.
- Kámgarí*, Mar. (कामगारी) Agency, deputation; also, repairs, public works.
- Kámháj*, H. &c. (کامکاج, कामकाज, from S. कर्म and कार्य) Work, business in general.
- Kámkár*, H. &c. (कामकार) Business, affairs; also, one who carries on work or business.
- Kámhár-bhá*, Mar. (कामकारभार, from S. भार, a burden) Public affairs, the duties of a court or of a government.
- Kámkarí*, Mar. (कामकरी, from S. कर, who does) A workman, a hired labourer.
- KÁMAL* or *KÁMIL*, corruptly, *KAMUL* or *KAUMIL*, H. &c. (A. کامل, کمال) Entire, perfect, complete: in revenue language, the whole sum raised by a village for the total of its

expenses, including the government demand; also, the largest amount of revenue realized from a village or district; also, in the south of India, the fixed or standard assessment, as determined in different places by former governments.

Kamál-ákhár, Mar. (कमालाकार) The total assessment of a village.

Kámil-áíár, H. (آيار عيار, touch) Of perfect standard, of pure touch or assay (coin, &c.).

Kamál-beríj, *Kamál-jamá*, H. &c. (جمع, بیرج, &c., implying collections) The total collections or revenue of a district.

Kamál-dhárá, incorrectly, *Kumal-dhur*, Mar. (कमालधारा) The standard assessment of some of the districts of the Dakhin, as established about A.D. 1769.

KAMARDAI, Tam. (கமர்டை) The transfer of proprietary land by a proprietor, who is unable to cultivate it himself, to another person, to hold for a given term, on condition of allowing the owner a proportion of the produce, the occupant engaging not to dispose of the land to a third party.

KAMAR-KUSHÁI, corruptly, *CUMMUR-KESHAY* and *KUMMUR-KASHAN*, H. (كمرکشی, from كمر, the loins, and كشان, to open or untie) *KAMAR-KHULÁI*, Mar. (कमरखुलाई, from H. *Kholná*, to open) *KOMAR-KASHÁI*, Ben. (কোমরকষাই) lit., Undoing or opening the waistband; a fee levied by a government peon, or inferior native officer, from a person over whom he is placed in charge, for permission to perform any of the common functions of life. In Bengal it is said to mean money given to a runner or messenger on his setting out for any distance (but this is doubtful).

KÁMÁRTHÍ, H. (کمارتھی) A person who carries the water of the Ganges to distant places in vessels cased in basket-work.

KÁMAT, Mar. (कामत) A distinction amongst the *Senawis*, q. v., usually added to the name, as *Rám-Kámat*.

KAMATAMU, or, omitting the final, *KAMATA* or *KAMATAM*, corruptly, *KUMENATAM*, *KAMBATAM*, and *COMPTUM*, Tel. (కమతము) The cultivation which a cultivator carries on with his own stock, but by the labour of another: the land which a Zamindar, Jagirdar, or Inamdar keeps in his own hands, cultivating it by labourers, in distinction to that which he lets out in farm. The word occurs apparently, although not very commonly, in Upper India, as *Kámat*, (कामत), to signify lands held by a non-resident tenant, who cultivates by a hired servant, or *Kámatí*, (कामती); also, an entry in the village accounts of the land so rented, and by whom (Puraniya). In the Doab

of the Dakhin, *Kámat* lands are described as either those reserved by public officers for their own use, Jagír lands cultivated by their servants, or lands not expressly Inám, but appropriated or obtained in grant by public servants or great men, and cultivated either by hired or compulsory labour.

Kamatagádu, Tel. (కమతగారు) *Kamatagáranu*, Karn. (కమతగారను) A person who cultivates lands belonging to another with the farming stock of the owner.

KÁMÁTHÍ, corruptly, *KAMATEE*, *COMPTIE*, and *COMPTIE-BANIA*, Mar. (कामाठी) A caste of *Súdras*, or individual of it; according to one statement, those in the Maratha districts are distinguished as Tailanga and Karnáta *Ká-máthís*, from their country: at Puna they are said to be employed as rice-cleaners, grinders of corn, and cutters of sticks, tent-pitchers, and artillerymen; they also sell snuff: in Telingana they are also petty retail dealers, or chandlers: in Mysore they are chiefly employed in road-making, and in repairing public works: in general they seem to be common labourers, and are probably the same as the Ganges water-carriers of Hindustan: see *Kámásthí*.

KÁMÁTÍ, *KÁMÁTIGANU*, Karn. (కామతీగను) A bricklayer, Tel. (కామతీ) A pioneer, a labourer, one who works with a pickaxe or spade (no doubt the same word as the preceding Marathí term).

KAMBALA, vernacularly, *KAMBAL* or *KUMBUL*, also vernacularly modified, as *KAML*, *KAMBALI*, or *KAMLI*, corruptly, *CUMBLI*, *COMLI*, *COMBLI*, &c., S., but in all the dialects, (कमलः, कंबल, कमली, كنبل, كمل, كملي, &c.) A coarse woollen wrapper or shawl, a blanket: *Kamli*, 'blanketed,' is also applied to a butcher's stall, which is usually covered with a woollen cloth.

KAMBALAI, Tam. (கம்பலை) A rice-field.

KAMBAR, Tel. (కంబర) Rope made from the fibre of the cocoa-nut tree.

KAMBÁRI, Tel. (కంబారి) A sub-tenant, an under-farmer.

KAMBÁRLU, Tel. (plural కంబారులు) Cultivators of lands for other persons (perhaps for *Kamata-vándlu*); see *Kamata*.

KAMBAṬṬAM, Tam. (கம்பட்டம்) Coinage, fabrication of coin.

Kambatta-khúdam, Tam. (கம்பட்டக்கட்டம்) A mint.

KAMBATTAM, *KAMMATTAM*, Tam. (கம்பத்தம், கம்மத்தம்) Husbandry on a large scale: grant of a village for private disbursements.

KAMBU, Tel. (కంబు) A sort of millet: see *Bájra*.

KÁMOTSAVA, S. &c. (कामोत्सव) A festival in honour of Káma, the deity of love, on the 13th and 14th of Chaitra, merged, in some places, into the Holi, and so lost sight of.

KAMERÁ, H. (كميرا) A hired agricultural labourer in the north-west provinces, sometimes located for successive generations on the same estate, although quite free to remove.

KAMÍÁ, H. (كميا, S. कर्मिकः) An agricultural labourer of some low caste: in South Bahar he is sometimes considered as a predial slave, either for a term or for ever: in the south-west provinces he is usually a bondsman or bond-slave who has sold his services for life, and may be transferred or sold himself; his children are free: one kind, the *Bandhak-kamíá*, (Bundhuk-kumeea,) is one who is a slave only until he can repay the money advanced to him for his services: see *Sevak*.

KAMISHNAR-KURKÍ, H. (كمشنر قرقى) The English term Commissioner, applied to a native officer of the Collector who is charged with the enforcement of distraint, and sale by auction of property distrained and not redeemed.

KAMP, Thug. A bribe for the escape of an apprehended Thug.

KÁMP, H. (كاف, काप) Mud thrown up and deposited by water-courses or rivers.

KAMPA, Tel. (కంప) Dried brambles or thorns.

Kampakotta, Tel. (కంపకొట్ట) A hedge of dry thorns and bushes round a fort or village as a defence, a sort of abattis.

KAMPÚ, Mar. (कम्पू, from the English 'Camp') An encampment, but especially applied to the troops of an encampment, or a body of infantry disciplined in the European fashion in the service of native princes.

KÁMYAKARMA, S. (काम्यकर्म, from काम्य, agreeable, and कर्म, act) Any religious or other observance undertaken voluntarily in distinction to acts of necessity.

Kámyamaranam, S. (काम्यमरणं) Voluntary death, suicide.

Kamyasráddha, S. (काम्यश्राद्धं) Obsequial ceremonies performed at pleasure in addition to those which are obligatory.

KAN, KUN, H. (S. كنى) Appreciation, valuation, estimate, especially of the value of crops on the ground.

Kanhá H. (كنه) An officer employed to value standing crops.

Kanhái, H. (كنهائي) Valuation of standing crops.

Kankút, *Kunkoot*, H. (كنكوت, कंकूत, from *Kan*, valuing, or *Kan*, for *Karṇa*, an ear (of corn) and *Kút*, appraisal) Estimated valuation of standing crops by measurement of the land and inspection of the corn, or, after measuring the field, cutting a given portion of it, and weighing the grain so reaped; the object of such estimate being to

assess the land at a money rate, according to the computed amount of the sale price of the grain; also an account of such appraisement kept by the village accountant.

KÁN, KÁNAM, Tam. (S. கான, கானம்) KÁNANA, Karn. (ಕಾನನ) A forest, a thicket.

Kán-huri, Karn. (ಕಾನೂರಿ) A wild sheep.

Kánsisht, Karn. (ಕಾನಿಶ್ಠ) A tax on forest produce.

Kánavar, Tam. (கானவர்) Hill men, shepherds, hunters.

KANA, vernacularly KAN, H. &c. (S. कण) A small particle or grain of any thing, a grain of corn.

Kañaja, *Kañanja*, Karn. (ಕಾಂಜ, ಕಾಂಜ) A granary, a store for grain.

Kangá, Mar. (कणगा) A corn bin, a large basket, a safe for grain, a granary.

KANA, Karn. (ಕಾಂ) A threshing or treading-floor, where the grain is trodden out.

KÁNÁCHI, Karn. (ಕಾನಾಚಿ) A hereditary estate; see *Káni-átchi*.

KANÁGAT, H. (كانات, Kaná, for *Kanyá*, S. a maiden, or the sign *Virgo*) The daily celebration of obsequial rites during the dark half of *Áṣvini*, when the sun is in *Virgo* (September-October).

KANAKAN, KUNNAKAN, (?) Mal. The name of a class of predial slaves in Malabar, also designated *Kanaka-charma*: according to one account they are a subdivision of the *Palayar*.

KÁNAKAURÍ, Uriya (କାନାକୋରି) A cracked *hauri* shell; any thing of little or no value.

KANAKKU, Tam., Mal. (கணக்கு) Ciphering, arithmetic, accounts.

Kañakhan, Tam., Mal. (கணக்கன்) An accountant, a village accountant.

Kañakka-māniyam, Tam. (from மானியம்) A portion of land rent-free granted to the village accountant.

Kañakhamérai, Tam. (கணக்கமேரை) Fees in grain given to the village accountant.

Kañakhappillai, corruptly, *Conicopoly* and *Konicoply*, Tam. (கணக்கப்பிள்ளை) An accountant, the village accountant.

Kañakhkurubam, corruptly, *Kumukuroopoo*, Tam. (கணக்குருபம்) A written memorandum of an adjusted account.

Kañakhkussurunai, Tam. (கணக்குச்சுருணை) A bundle of accounts on palm leaves kept by the village accountant.

KÁNAM, incorrectly, KANOM, Mal. (கானம்) Mortgage, fee,

present, reward: it applies especially to an advance or loan of money as the equivalent or consideration for a mortgage or transfer of landed property, fields, and gardens, into the occupancy of the person advancing the money, without prejudice to the proprietor's vested rights, to whom, also, the occupant is bound to pay all proceeds of the estate in excess of the interest of the money he has advanced: the term is applied also to certain fees payable at the time of executing such mortgage or transfer.

Anandaravan-nadu-hānam, Mal. (ആന്ദരവൻനടു-കാണം) Fees paid to the proprietor's heir on sipping the water next noticed.

Nir-hānam, Mal. (നീരുകാണം) lit., Piece of water, a few pieces of money put into a vessel of water from the estate of the mortgager on executing the deeds.

Oppa-hānam, Mal. (ഒപ്പുകാണം) Fees on signing the deeds of transfer.

Tushi-hānam, Mal. (തൂഷികാണം) Fees paid to the person who draws up the deeds.

Kānakāran, Mal. (കാണകാരൻ) The mortgagee, the lender of money on security of occupancy and usufruct of landed property.

Kānakota, Mal. (കാണകൊട്ട) Amount of the mortgage money; also, mortgage tenure.

Kānapalisa, Mal. (കാണപലിശ) Interest on the money lent on mortgage.

Kānapanaya-pāttam, Mal. (കാണപനയപാട്ടം) A deed of mortgage.

Kānamvaram, Mal. (കാണംവരം) A mortgagee.

Kānappāttam, Mal. (കാണപ്പാട്ടം) Mortgage tenure of lands; interest on the money advanced on mortgage.

KĀNAM, Mal. (കാണം) An advance or deposit of money made to a proprietor of lands or gardens on receiving them from him at a stipulated rent, upon lease for a given term of years: the deposit bears interest, which the tenant sets off against the rent: the principal is returned when the lease expires and the occupant does not renew it. This is therefore a somewhat different application of the same term from a loan upon a mortgage where the lender holds the land as a security; here the landlord holds the deposit as a security for his rent. (Although spelt exactly in the same manner, it is possible that the two words are not identical. In Walker's report on Malabar, he says this *kānam* is from the Sanscrit word, signifying 'a little,' 'an ear of corn,' &c.; in which case the derivative, like the

original (कण), should be written with a short, not a long vowel, *Kanam* or *Kunum*, not *Kānam*, *Kanum*; the apparent identity may therefore arise from the vernacular disregard of the correct spelling).

Kānam-janm-maryāda-aranyavar, Mal. Assessors by whom the value of an estate is determined, and the proportions of the tenant and landlord adjusted.

Kānam-kondavan, (? for *Koruvān*, കൊഴുവൻ) Mal. A tenant, a person who gives security by a deposit for payment of rent.

Kānam-pāttam, Mal. (from പാട്ടം, rent) Leasehold tenure of lands or gardens on payment of a rent, or proportion of produce equal usually to two-thirds, or the money value of that proportion of the produce.

Kūli- or *Kūrī-hānam*, incorrectly, *Koori-hanom*, Mal. (കൂരിക്കാണം) Money paid to a tenant on his relinquishing his lease, or to a mortgagee when a mortgage is paid off, for any improvements they may have made, especially for any fruit-bearing trees, as cocoa-nuts, &c., which they may have planted: on the other hand, if the property has been depreciated by neglect, compensation is deducted from the original deposit or loan: this is also termed, according to Mr. Græme, *Nādi-hānam* (നാടികാണം).

KANAMA, Tel. (కనమ) A breach in the bank of a tank, whether accidental or artificial; a pass between two hills.

KĀNĀT, H. (قنات) The walls of a tent, or an external screen of canvas surrounding a tent.

KANAUJĀ, **CANOUJĀ**, incorrectly, **KANOJĪYA**, H. (کنوجیه, कनौजीया) A designation of various tribes in Hindustan, implying a notion of their having come originally from Kanauj, or Kanyākubja: it is especially applied to a large and influential tribe of Brāhmins, one of the five classes of Gauḍa Brāhmins: five chief subdivisions of them are reckoned, all numerous and well known—*Kanaujia proper*, *Sarnaria*, *Sanaudka*, *Jijhotia*, and *Bhūṇhār*, who are again divided into sixteen classes, named either from their reputed founders, who were celebrated sages, as *Garga*, *Gotama*, and others; or from their former acquirements, as *Dobe*, *Tenari* or *Trivedi*, *Chaube*, or as learned in two, three, or four Vedas, or from their having been teachers, as *Bhattachārj* and *Upādhyāya*; or from other circumstances, as *Pānde*, *Dīkshit*, *Bājpeyi*, &c. The *Kanaujias proper* are found principally in the central Doab, extending into Bundelkhand on the one hand, and on the other into Oudh, and are divided into six or six and a

half families, thence termed *Khat-* (for *shat*, six) *kul*, or, severally, *Gotes*, (from the S. *gotra*; a race), as the *Sandel-gote*, *Upamán-gote*, *Bháradváj-gote*, *Bharadváj-gote*, *Kátyáyana-* or *Visvámitra-gote*, *Kasyapa-gote*, and *Sakrint-gote*. These correspond in rank to the *Kuln* Brahmans of Bengal, and, although taking wives from the other tribes, allow their daughters to marry only into one of the *Khat-hul*. The *Sarvaria* class is also called *Saryu-* or *Sarju-pária*, living beyond the Sarju or Gagra river, or chiefly in Gorakhpur. The *Sanaudhas* are met with principally in Rohilkhand and the upper and central Doab, extending westwards to Gwalior. The *Jijhotias* are settled to the south-west. The *Bhoonhárs* are found with the *Sarvarias* in Oudh, and spread to the hills of Bundelkhand. The term *Kanaujia* is applied, however, to other than Brahmanical tribes, and we have *Kanaujia Kúrmis*, or agricultural castes, and even *Kanaujia Thugs*.

KÁNAVATTAM, Tam. (கனாவட்டம்) A small quantity of oil daily allowed by the oilmakers to the owner or head man of the village, and to the village officers and servants.

KANCHANI, H. (S. کنچنی) A dancing girl, by caste as well as profession.

KANCHARÍ, Mar. (कांचरी) KANCHKÁR, H. (कांचक, from S. काच, or काच, glass) A glassworker, a caste working in glass and crystal.

Kanchar-katthí, (? -*paṭṭi*) Mar. A tax on the makers of glass bracelets.

KANCHE, Tel. (కంచె) A hedge: waste or fallow land.

Kanchehóṭṭa, Tel. (కంచెకోట్ల) A thick hedge round a fort outside the ditch, as an additional defence.

KANCHU, Karn. (ಕೆಂಚು) Mixed metal, brass, bell metal.

Kanchugár, Karn. (ಕೆಂಚುಗಾರ) A brazier, a worker in mixed metal.

KAND, H. (A. كند) Sugar, sugar-candy: see *Khand*.

KANDÁCHARADAVA, or KANDÁCHARADAVÁLIKÁRA, Karn. ಕೆಂದಾಚಾರದವ, ಕೆಂದಾಚಾರದವಾಲಿಕಾರ, from ಕೆಂದಾಚಾರ, military) An armed peon, a kind of militia soldier, employed on civil duties, as well as serving in war.

Kandáchárada-baṭaváde, Karn. (from *baṭaváde*, ಬಟವಾಡೆ, pay) The pay of militia.

Kandácháravajá, Karn. (from *vajá*, ವಜಾ, deduction) Lands set apart for the pay of the militia, and therefore deducted from the revenue.

KANDAM, or KANDU, Tam. (கண்டம், கண்டு) Sugar, sugar-candy.

KÁNDÁR, or KÁNDÁRÍ, Ben. (कांडार, from S. कण्ठधारी) A steersman, a helmsman, a pilot.

KANĀVA, Karn. (ಕಾಂಡವ) A class of Bráhmans.

KANDÁYA, or KANDÁYAM, Tam. (கந்தாயம்) Karn. (ಕೆಂದಾಯ, ಕೆಂದಾಯಂ) Tax, tribute, duty, land-tax, ground-rent; fixed portion of tax payable at a certain time.

KANDERUTTA, Mal. (കണ്ടെടുത്ത) Survey, mensuration; measuring and estimating land.

KANDHARA, or KANDHARÁ, incorrectly, *Kundra*, Uriya (କନ୍ଦର) The class of mountaineers called *Khand*, or an individual of it, employed sometimes as village watchmen: see *Khand*.

KANDHORÁ, Guz. (کاندھڑ) Hiring cattle for ploughing.

KANDI, Tam., Mal. (கண்டி, കണ്ടി) A measure of weight: commonly, *Kandy*, but more correctly, *Khandí*, q. v.

KANDOI, Guz. (کاندوئى) A confectioner, a sugar-baker.

KÁNDOLÍ, KÁNDOLĒ, Mar. (कांडोली, कांडोळे) A ridge of earth in a field to detain water.

KANDRA, or KHANDRA, (?) A class of slaves in Cuttack of an impure caste.

KANDU, Tam. (கண்டு) A field of corn.

Kandū-mudal, Tam. (கண்டுமுதல்) Actual produce of a field when reaped and threshed.

Kandukrushi, Mal. (കണ്ടുകൃഷി) Government agriculture, 'cultivation on account of government.

KÁNDU, H. (S. كاندو) A sugar-boiler.

KANDUKETṬA, Mal. (കണ്ടുകെട്ട) Confiscation, sequestration.

KANDÚLI, Karn. (ಕೆಂದೂಳಿ) A fixed rate of assessment.

KANDÚRI, H. (کندوری) A ceremony observed in honour of some holy person, at which prayers are offered for their good, or food is prepared and distributed: when celebrated in honour of Fatima it is entrusted to women.

KANE, Karn. (ಕೆನೆ) A roller or cylinder of a mill, whether horizontal or perpendicular.

KANGÁL, H. (کنگال) Poor, miserable, bankrupt, vagrant.

Kangálam, Mal. A class of predial slaves in Malabar.

KANGARIVERO Guz. (کانگاریو) A money-tax in commutation of grain paid by the cultivators in some places; a duty on grain.

KANGNÍ, H. (کنگنی) *Kangoni*, Karn. (ಕೆಂಗನಿ) A kind of grain much eaten by the poorer classes in many parts of India, millet (*Panicum italicum*).

KANGI, H. (کنگي) A granary, a store of grain.

KÁNI, corruptly, CAWNEY, Tel. (ಕಾನಿ) Tam. (காணி) Karn. (ಕಾಣಿ) In numbers, an 80th fractional part, or

sometimes one 64th ; but the word is more generally known as the denomination of a land measure at Madras, in the Carnatic, and the south-eastern provinces of the peninsula : it varies in different places, but the standard is considered to be equal to 24 *Manais*, or 'grounds' of 2400 square feet each, being equal, therefore, to 57,600 square feet. By another computation it is made equal to the same number of square *adis*, or 57,600 native feet, each *adi* being equal to inches 10.47. By the latter measurement, the *kāni* is not quite an English acre ; by the former it is something more, or 1.322. In Cuttack a *kāni* (କାନି) is only a hand's-breadth.

KĀNI, Tam. (காணி) Property, possession, right of possession, hereditary right.

Kāni-kāran, Tam. (காணிகாரன்) A hereditary proprietor, or a hereditary coparcener in village lands held in common.

Kāni-mérāi, Tam. (காணிமேரை) A portion of grain claimed by the *Mirásidárs* of the Tamil countries as a perquisite from all taxable lands.

Kāni-peru, Tam. (காணிபெரு) The greatness or dignity of holding landed property, a term used in conveyances of *Mirási* rights.

Kāni-sutantaram, Tam. (காந்தந்தரம், S. खान्दान्, independence) Independent hereditary right or property : see the next.

Kāniyātchi, vernacularly or corruptly, *Canachi*, *Kanāchi*, *Cainatchy*, &c. Tam. (காணியாட்சி, from *Kāni*, and *ātchi*, power or dominion) That which is held in free and hereditary property ; hereditary right to lands, fees of office, or perquisites, held by members of village communities, or by village officers, in the Tamil countries ; equivalent to the Arabic term *Mirási*, used likewise in that part of India.

Kāniyātchi-kāran, Tam. (S. காணிகாரன்) A hereditary proprietor of land or privileges.

Kāniyātchi-māniyam, Tam. (காணியாட்சிம்) A portion of land held by each hereditary proprietor free of assessment.

Kāniyālan, Tam. (காணியாளன்) An inheritor of land.

Kānātchi-gār, Karn. (ಕಾನಾಚ್ಚಿಗಾರ್) Proprietor of a hereditary estate.

Kānātchi-grāma, Karn. (ಕಾನಾಚ್ಚಿಗ್ರಾಮ) A hereditary village. (This and the preceding, as well as *Kānātchi*, hereditary property, are provincial modifications in Mysore of the Tamil *Kāniyātchi*.)

KĀNI, Karn. (ಕಾನಿ) A piece of inferior land not included in that which is rented.

KĀNI BHĀGOA, Uriya (କାନିଭଗୋ) Labourers in Cuttack paid both in money and kind.

KĀNIKE-KĀNE, or **KĀNIKE-KAPPA**, Karn. (ಕಾನಿಕೇಕಾನೆ, ಕಾನಿಕೇಕಪ್ಪ) A present from an inferior to a superior, a subscription, a donation.

KANÍLÍ, Thug. Earrings ; gold.

KÁNÍNA, S., and in most dialects, (कानीनः) The son of an unmarried woman.

KANJAR, H. (کنجر) **KANJÁRÍ**, Mar. (कंजारी) A low class of people, who live by making and selling strings of hemp and cotton, also who catch and eat snakes.

Kanjariyu, Karn. (ಕಂಜರಿಯು) Class of ropemakers.

KÁNJI, corruptly, **CONJEE**, **CONJE**, **KONGY**, H. (S. كنجي) Rice-water in general, although it properly denotes rice-water which has been converted into an acid beverage by acetous fermentation.

KANKANA, vernacularly also **KANKAN**, and **KANGAN**, or **KUNGUN**, S. (കങ്കണ) A bracelet, a string, or riband tied round the wrist, especially at marriages, round the right wrist of the bridegroom and the left of the bride : the practice, originally Hindu, has been adopted by the Mohammadans in India, and the tying and untying of the *hangan* are important parts of their marriage ceremonies.

KANKĀNAM, Tam. (கண்காணம்) Watching, inspection ; a fee paid for watching the crop between the field and the stack.

Kankāni, Tam. (கண்காணி) An inspector of crops.

KANKAR, **KUNKUR**, corruptly, **CONKAR**, H. &c. (کنکر, from S. कण, a piece) **KĀNKAR**, Ben. (कांकर) A coarse kind of limestone found in the soil in many parts of Hindustan, underlying the alluvial soil in large tabular strata, or interspersed through the superficial mould in nodules of various sizes, though usually small ; also, gravel, hard sand.

Kanhalāt, Hindi (कंकलाट) Soil of a stiff sandy loam, as hard as *kanhar* (Puraniya).

Kankari, H. (کنکری) Gravel.

Kankrelā, **Kankrīlī**, H. (کنکریلا, کنکریلی, कंकरीली) Stony, gravelly (as soil).

KANKÍ, or **KANAKÍ**, H. (کنکی, S. कणिकी) Ground rice ; Tel. (కంకి) Head or ear of corn.

KANNA, Karn. (ಕನ್ನ) **KANNAM**, Tam. (கண்ணம்) A pit, a hole, a breach in the wall of a house.

Kannagār, **Kannadakhālī**, Karn. (ಕನ್ನಗಾರ್, ಕನ್ನದಕಳ್ಳಿ) A housebreaker, a burglar.

Kanna-vitti-mane, Karn. (ಕನ್ನವಿತ್ತಿಮನೆ) A house broken open.

Kanna-bávulu, Tel. (?) Wells of stone masonry, where the water is some way below the surface: see *Báoli*.

Kannváyahkál, Tam. (கண்ணீர்வாய்க்கால்) A small water-course for irrigation.

Kannnar, Tam. (கண்ணார்) Fields on the same level, so as to be capable of irrigation from the same channel.

Kannarru, Tam. (கண்ணற்றி) Water-course for the supply of a rice field.

KANŊI, Mal. (കണ്ണി) A plot of land from eight to fourteen feet long, and five to eight broad, set apart for evaporating or manufacturing salt; a salt bed or pan.

KANPHÁṬA JOGÍ, H. (كانپھاتا جوكي) A religious mendicant or *Jogi*, distinguished by wearing large metal earrings; thence named *Kán-pháṭa*, split-eared.

KÁNS, H. (كاس) *KÁNSYA*, Ben. (କାଂସ) *KÁNSAMU*, Tel. (కాంసము) Mixed metal, bell or queen's metal; brass, whether white or yellow.

Kansálavádu, or *Kansáli*, Tel. (కాంసాలవాడు, కాంసాలి) A gold or silversmith, a worker in the precious metals, by caste as well as occupation, one of the five chief left-hand castes at Madras: the other four are the *Kanchari* or brazier; *Kammari*, blacksmith; *Vaḍlangi*, carpenter; and *Káši*, stonemason; these intermarry and eat together, and take the lead in all disputes with the right-hand castes: the distinction of right and left-hand castes is peculiar to the south of India, and is of modern origin, having been introduced at Conjeveram as a piece of civil policy, intended to divide the people, and diminish their power.

Kancharavita, Karn. (ಕಾಂಚರವಿಠೆ) A mendicant belonging to the five classes of artificers.

Kánsár, or *Kásár*, Mar. (कांसार, कासार) *Kánsári*, Ben. (କାଂସାରି) *Kanchari*, Tel. (కాంఞారి) *Kánchkár*, Karn. (ಕಾಂಚಕಾರ) A man of a caste whose occupation is working in mixed metal, a brazier, a coppersmith (from the S. *Kánsya kára*).

Kashbara, *Kushhura*, H. (كشبره) The class or caste of workers in mixed metals, braziers, also melters and casters in moulds: these people, of whom there are in Hindustan various divisions, have a conventional or slang dialect peculiar to themselves.

Kásár-bangar, or *-bongar*, (?) Mar. A man of an inferior caste, whose occupation is working in brass, making pots and pans, and armlets and anklets of mixed metal.

KÁNTÁ, Thug. The braying of an ass as an omen: at setting out on an expedition it should be heard on the right; at halting, on the left: at any time in front it is unlucky.

KÁNTA, Mar. (कांत, from S. कर्त्त) Shavings from a turning lathe: edge, border, coast, boundary or suburb of a village.

Kántári, Mar. (कांतारी) A caste or a member of it, whose business it is to work with a lathe in wood or ivory, a turner, a cabinet-maker.

KÁNTÁ, H. (کانتا, S. कांटा) A pair of scales: a thorn, a fork.

Kántá-muharrir, H. (آمر) A clerk employed to note and register weighments.

Kántá, or *Kátá-mornawal*, (?) Mar. A cess formerly levied upon each house in a village, imposed, it is said, by a district collector whose feet had been wounded by thorns when inspecting the village fields.

KANTÁ, *KANTHÁ*, H. (?) Poor soil, near the Jumna.

KANṬHI, *KANTHÍA*, *KUNTHI*, *KUNTHEE*, *KUNTHEIYA*, H. (کنتھیا, from S. कण्ठ, the throat) A necklace, any ornament worn round the neck, a string of beads worn as a necklace by the head of a religious establishment, as a mark of dignity; also one made of different kinds of wood or seeds, worn by mendicants and ascetics, and sometimes carried in the hand as a rosary.

KÁNTHAN, Thug. A knife.

KANTIRÁÍ-VARAHÁ, Karn. (ಕಾಂತಿರಾಯವರಹಾ) A coin of account in Mysore, equal to ten gold *fanams*, called commonly *Cantarai*, or *Cantaroy fanams*, each weighing about six grains, and of inferior quality, and worth in Madras silver currency, about Rs. 2. 14. 8.

KANTU, or *KANTAKA*, Karn. (ಕಾಂತು, ಕಾಂತಕ) A stipulated or fixed term of payment, an instalment.

Kántagu, Karn. (ಕಾಂತಗು) A stipulated term for payment to be made in part.

Kantu-patra, Karn. (from S. पत्र, a leaf) A written agreement to pay by instalments.

KANTAWAN, Mar. (?) A tax on looms, a fee levied by the head village officers from the money-changers of the village.

KANUJU, Tel. (కాంబు) An artificial water course for irrigation.

KÁNÚN, *KANOON*, plural *KAWÁNÍN*, H. (قانون, قوانین) it is similarly written in most dialects, but in Maráṭha it occurs as *KÁNÚ*, *KANOO*, (कानू) A rule, a regulation, a law, a statute.

KAN

Kánubáb, Mar. (कानूबाब) A cess formerly levied by Zamindars in the Maratha provinces.

Kánú-jábtá, Mar. (कानूजाबता, from A. ضابطه, a rule) A code, a compendium of the regulations established in any province.

Kánunbyatirikta, Uriya (from S. व्यतिरिक्तः, opposed) Contrary to law or rule, unlawful, illegal.

Kánungo, *Kanoongo*, or *Canoongo*, corruptly, *Canongoe*, H. (from P. क, speaking, or who speaks) lit., An expounder of the laws, but applied in Hindustan especially to village and district revenue-officers, who, under the former governments, recorded all circumstances within their sphere which concerned landed property and the realization of the revenue, keeping registers of the value, tenure, extent, and transfers of lands, assisting in the measurements and survey of the lands, reporting deaths and successions of revenue-payers, and explaining, when required, local practices and public regulations: they were paid by rent-free lands and various allowances and perquisites.

Kánungoï, corruptly, *Canoongoey*, H. (كانونگوي) The office of *Kánungo*: this was abolished in Bengal at the time of the permanent settlement, but was preserved in Benares and the Ceded and conquered provinces. Beng. Reg. iv. 1808.

Kánungoï-daftar, H. (from P. دفتر) The record or office of the *Kánungo*.

Kánungo-tálukdar, H. (from A. P. تعالقدار) A district revenue officer in Cuttack, holding certain lands rent-free in virtue of his office.

KANWA, H. (كنوة) A measure of capacity, the sixteenth part of a *sér*.

KANWAI, Hindi (कनवाई) Clayey soil in muddy hollows, which in the dry season is formed into detached nodules by the action of underground springs: it is generally unproductive: (Puraniya).

KANYÁ, S. &c. (कन्या) A maid, a virgin, a girl of nine or ten years of age.

Kanyá-dána, vernacularly, *Kanyádán*, S. &c. (दान, a gift) The presentation of the bride to the bridegroom by her parent or guardian, the giving of a girl in marriage, a gift to a girl upon her marriage, a dowry.

Kanyá-pání-grahana, S. (from *pání*, पाणि, the hand, and *grahana*, ग्रहण, taking) The taking of the bride's hand by the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony.

Kanyá-putra, or *-suta*, S. &c. (पुत्र, or सुत, a son) The son of an unmarried girl.

KAR

Kanyá-varana, S. (from वरणं, selecting) Rehearsing the genealogy of the contracting parties at marriages.

Kanyá-kubja, S. (from कन्याकुब्ज, the city of Kanauj) Belonging to, originating with, &c., the city of Kanauj: see *Kanaujīya*.

KANZ, H. (A. كنز) Treasure.

KÁP, Ben. (कोष) The name of a subdivision of the Varendra Bráhmans of Bengal, inferior to the Kulín tribe of the same.

KÁPAḌÍ, Guz. (کاپڑی) A Hindu who has performed pilgrimages to Hinglaj; Mar. (कापडी) A religious mendicant carrying a red flag, and selling rosaries, the sacred thread, holy water, &c.

KAPALE, *KAPALI*, or *KAPILE*, corruptly, *KUMPLI*, Tel., Karn. (కపాలె, కపలి, కపిలె) A frame-work and pulley with a leathern bucket attached, fixed over a well, from which the water is drawn up in the bucket raised by oxen passing up and down an inclined plane from the mouth of the well; used generally in Hindustan, as well as in the Dakhin: the well from which the water is so raised.

KÁPNÁWAL, Mar. (कापनावल, from *Kápné*, कापणे, to cut or reap) The cost of reaping corn, hewing wood, or the like.

KAPPA, or *KAPPAM*, Karn., Mal. (కప్ప, കപ്പം) Tribute, tax, offering.

Kappada-hana, Karn. (కప్పదరుణ) Tribute money.

KAPPARAGAVARU, Karn. (కప్పరగవరు) An order of religious mendicants of the Lingamite sect.

KAPRÁ, H. (S. كپڑا) *KÁPAR*, Mar. (कापड) Cloth, clothes.

KÁPSI, Thug. Any kind of corn or vegetable in the ground before harvest.

KÁPU, *KAPOO*, Tel., Karn. (కాపు) Guarding, watching, protection.

Kápari, Tel. (కాపరి) A watchman, a watcher.

KÁPU, Tel. (కాపు) A cultivator, a husbandman, a Ryot; it is also commonly applied in the Telinga provinces to the principal cultivator or head man of a village.

KAR, *KUR*, or *KARA*, H. &c. (S. كَر, कर) Tribute, toll, tax, the revenue of the state, settled allowance to village officers and servants.

Karamoriva, Mal. (കരമൊഴിവ്) Exemption from tax, granted by the sovereign.

Karachchunham, Mal. (കരച്ചുങ്കം) Land customs, transit duty.

Karagráhak, Ben. (करग्रहीक) A collector of revenue, a tax gatherer.

Kar-sthāpana, Mar. (from S. स्थापन, *Sthāpana*, placing) Imposing a cess or tax.

KAR, KUR, Mar. (कर) Used in composition with the name of a town or village, to signify an inhabitant of it, as, *Holkar*, an inhabitant, originally, of the village of HOLA.

KAR, KUR, Mal. Sort, quality; (but ? if it is not rather *Kattu* (കട്ട), pronounced like *Kar*, a lump of earth; for no such meaning as that assigned to it in Walker's Report appears in the Dictionary).

Pasama-kar, Mal. (from പാട, fat) The best sort of soil, a rich, greasy clay.

Rasi-pasama, Mal. (? *rasi* or *rāsī*, a mixture of earth and sand) Middling or mixed soil.

Rasi-kar, Mal. A poor light soil.

KAR, H. &c. (P. کار, S. KARYA, कार्य, from कृ, to do) Act, affair, work, business.

Karbār, H. (کاربار, from the P. بار, a burden) Affair, business, public business.

Kārbhār, Mar., Karn. (कारभार, ಕಾರಭಾರ, from the S. *Bhāra*, भार, a burden) Affairs, business, especially affairs of state, or the business of a mercantile concern, any affairs of importance and responsibility: in Cuttack it means merely trade.

Kārbārī, or *Kārbhārī*, incorrectly, *Carbarree*, H., Mar. (کارباری, कारभारी) A person conducting affairs, a minister, a public officer, a merchant, a manager, a shopkeeper.

Kārbardār, H. (P. کاردار, who bears) A man of business, a manager, a minister, &c., whence *Kārbardārī*, Conduct of affairs.

Kārchob, H. (from چوب, a stick) Embroidery; an embroiderer.

Kārchobī, H. Embroidered, embroidery.

Kārdār, Sindh (P. کاردار) An agent, especially of the government.

Kārgāh, H. (P. کارگاه, a place) A workshop, a factory; a weaver's loom, or weaving apparatus.

Kārgāhi, H. Any thing relating to a workshop; an impost formerly levied on weavers' looms, abolished by Reg. ii. 1795, where the word is written *Khergui*.

Kārkhun, H. (from P. کن, *Kun*, making or performing) *Kārkhūn*, *Karhoon*, *Carcoon*, Mar. (कारकून) A clerk, a writer, a registrar; used also generally among the Marāṭhas for an agent or manager in financial and revenue collections: an inferior revenue officer in charge of a *taraf*,

or division, under the *Māmalatdār*, or district collector.

Kārkhunī, Mar. (कारकुनी) The office or function of a *Kārkhūn*, or his fees or perquisites: a cess levied on the Ryots to pay the expense of maintaining a government *Kārkhūn*: an extra allowance for household expenses made to any public functionary, any thing relating to him or his services.

Kārkhāna, corruptly, *Karconna*, *Karkanna*, H. &c. (کارخانه)

An office or place where business is carried on; but it is in use more especially applied to places where mechanical work is performed; a workshop, a manufactory, an arsenal, also, fig., to any great fuss or bustle.

Kārkhānadār, H. &c. (P. کاردار) A keeper of a shop or factory, a superintendant of a manufactory.

Kārkhānānīs, Mar. (کارخانانیس) A clerk or record keeper in a factory, a clerk of the works.

Kārkhird, Mar. (कारकीर्द) Reign, administration, the duration of a reign.

Kāranda, incorrectly, *Kārindah*, H. (P. کارند) An agent, a manager, an attorney, an officer.

Kāraṇī, Mar. (कारणी, from S. कारण, cause) A manager, one who conducts affairs, a prime minister, a supercargo of a ship, &c.

Kārigar, *Kareegur*, H. &c. (کارگر) Ben. *Kārihar*, (কারিহর) A workman. Mar. (कारीगर) A good workman.

Kārigarī, H. (کارگری) Workmanship, art, the skill or employment of a workman or artisan.

Kārsāz, H. (P. ساز, making) A man of business, one skilled in affairs; whence also *Kārsāzi*, Dexterity, adroitness, cleverness in business.

Kārsāzī, H. (کارسازی) Management, conducting business, &c.; *Karsāji* in Hindi also has the meaning of partnership; and in Bengali, a plea or pretext, an act of fraud.

Kāru, Mar. (S. कार) A workman, an artisan, a village artist or servant, any one of the Bārā Balūte.

Kārubārī, or *-bhārī*, Karn. (ಕಾರುಬಾರಿ) A manager, a ruler, a superintendant.

Karubāru, or *-bhāru*, Karn. (ಕಾರುಬಾರು, see above, *Karbār*) Rule, management, government; *Kāruvāru*, Tam. (காருவாரு) Authority of revenue officers over the cultivators.

Kārya, S. (कार्य, what is to be done) modified in the dialects as *Kāj*, *Kārj*, H. (کار, کار), and so pronounced in Bengali, although written correctly (কার্য), *Kariyamu*, Tel. (కరియము), *Kāriya*, Karn. (ಕರಿಯ) *Kāriyam*, corruptly, *Curram*, Tam. (காரியம்) Affair, business, transaction,

- any necessary act, as the marriage or funeral ceremony, a civil affair, a lawsuit, a subject of judicial investigation.
- Káriyakhúran*, or *Káriyakurandúran*, Tam. (காரியக்-காரன், காரியகுரந்தாரன்) A man of business, a manager, an agent, a conductor of affairs, whether for himself or another; the principal shareholder or *Mirásidár* of a village deputed to act for his coparceners.
- Kárji*, Tel. (కర్జి) Uriya (ଊରିଜି) A village officer, the head of a village, charged with revenue and judicial functions, or the accountant of a village, but sometimes filling the office of head man or manager, collecting the revenue from the villagers, and engaging for its payment to the government, in Cuttack: lit., a man of business, or one who does any thing that is to be done.
- Kárj-kári*, Ben. (कर्जकारी) A man of business, an agent, a manager, any one who does what is to be done.
- Káryanirṇaya*, S. (निर्णय, ascertainment) Investigation of an affair, judgment, decision.
- Káryarodha*, S. (from रोध, impeding) Enforcing payment of a debt by preventing the debtor from following his usual occupations.
- KÁR, Tam. (கார) The ploughing season in the months of August-September; rice growing in the rainy season, and reaped in the last months of the year; the first or lesser rice crop.
- KARA, Mal. (കര) KARE, Karn. (కరీ) KARAI, Tam. (கரை) Bank, border, shore, edge or selvage of cloth; in *Mal.* also a small village or hamlet.
- Karáhár*, Mal. (കരാകാര) The principal inhabitants of a village or neighbourhood.
- Karaihattu*, Tam. (கரைக்கட்ட) A prop or buttress for raising or strengthening a bank.
- Karekattaváru*, Karn. (కరీకట్టవారు) Persons whose occupation is working ornamental borders to blankets.
- KARÁ, Mal. (കഴ) An opening in the embankment of a field by which water may flow from one field into another.
- KARA, S. & C. (कारः) The twenty-fifth year of the cycle.
- KARÁ, Már. (S. कारा) A prison: usually compounded with words signifying a house, as, *Karágára*, *Karágríha*, &c.
- KARA, KURA, Mar. (?) A form of oath: a leaf of *Tulasí* and a cup of Ganges water, placed upon some sacred book, are held by a person on his head whilst he gives evidence: if no domestic affliction befalls him within a few days his testimony is considered conclusive (perhaps from one of the senses of *Kara*, कार, an unlucky day).

- KARADÁ, or KARDÁ, Mar. (करदा) The proprietor of an estate by purchase, not by grant or inheritance.
- KARADA, Karn. (కరడ) Dry grass gathered on the hills.
- Karada-bittí*, Karn. (కరడబిట్టి) A tax in lieu of hill grass formerly levied from the *Ryots* (Mysore).
- KARADIGE, Karn. (కరడగి) A silver box for holding the phallus worn by the *Lingáits*.
- KARADU, Tel., Karn. (కరడు) Rough, as an account, or as the draft of an official document; also, rough, coarse, as paper.
- KARAGHAṬṬU, Tel. (కరఘట్టు) The dam of a river.
- KARAGPAṬṬADI, Karn. (కరఘట్టది) A tax levied on goods manufactured in towns, or imported into them for sale.
- KARÁHI, H. (S. كراهي) A shallow iron pot or vessel for cooking; whence *Karáhilená*, lit., To take the boiler, is a sort of ordeal in which the accused takes out a piece of gold which has been dropped into a vessel of boiling oil, and if he does so without being scalded he is acquitted.
- KARAI, corruptly, CARAY, Tam. (கரை) A portion of land, especially a share in a *Mirási*, or hereditary coparcenary village, originally, in general, a determinate and entire share. (It is said sometimes to consist of four *pangs* (*pangus*) shares or subdivisions of villages held by Brahmins rent-free, but this is perhaps incorrect.—Fifth Rep. p. 826.
- Karai-káran*, Tam. (கரைக்காரன்) A proprietor of a determinate share in a coparcenary village.
- Karai-pangu*, Tam. (கரைபங்கு) A share in the village lands. (From *pangu*, a share, the word intended by *pung* in the 5th Rep., and not representing *pum* or *bhúm*, land, as proposed in the Glossary).
- Karai-yálan*, Tam. (from ஆளன், a lord or master) The proprietor of a hereditary share in a village.
- Karai-yídu*, Tam. (கரையிடு) An agreement amongst the coparceners of a village for a temporary change of their respective shares.
- KÁRAK, Mar. (कारक) Customs paid by merchants.
- KÁRAKÁL, Karn. (రారకాల) The rainy season.
- Káragadde*, Karn. (రారగడ్డి) Cultivation in the wet season.
- KARAKAM, Mal. (കഴകം) Mean service in a temple.
- KARAKASÁ, or KARKASÁ, Tel. (కరకసా, P. كركسا) Quarrel, dispute, tumult.
- Karakasá-bhúmi*, Tel. (S. भूमि, earth) Lands of which the boundaries are in dispute.

- KARAKA-TERIGE, Karn. (కరకాతెరిగె) A tax formerly levied on the import of goods into Chitaldurg.
- KÁRALAN, Mal. (കാരാലൻ) Possessor of freehold or private property: the agent or manager of the lands of a temple on the part of the founder or endower.
- KARAMBU, KARAMBAI, barbarously, CRAMBO, Tam. (கரம்பு, கரம்பை) Waste or uncultivated land, and which is of two kinds—*Sehal-karambu*, which is capable of cultivation, although neglected for some time; and *Anádi-karambu*, waste from time immemorial, and which cannot be cultivated with any prospect of advantage.
- KÁRAMBI, Tam. (காரம்பி) A basket or other apparatus for throwing up water.
- KARAN, corruptly, KERRUN, H. (قرن) Conjunction of the planets, an astrological period of any ten years, from 10 to 120.
- KARANA, S. &c. (neuter करण) Doing, act, means, instrument, an organ of sense: (masc. करणः) A doer of any thing; also, the name of a mixed caste, or an individual of it, said to have sprung from a Śúdra mother and Vaiśya father, or, according to some, from a degraded Kshatriya by a pure Kshatriya female; his occupation is writing and accounts: a scribe or writer, a clerk, and, in some places, a collector of revenue, a tax-gatherer: (the word is used in all the dialects, sometimes modified as to meaning, as in the following).
- Karanamu*, *Karanam* or *Karnam*, corruptly, *Curnum*, Tel. (కరణము) *Karanika*, commonly, *Kurnik*, Karn. (ಕುರ್ನಿಕ) A village accountant, one of the chief officers of a village: in the Telinga provinces he is usually a Brahman, in the Tamil a Śúdra, of the Pilli tribe.
- Karanikam*, Tel. (కరణికం) The office of a scribe or accountant.
- Karnika-mirásí*, Tam. The hereditary fees or perquisites of the village accountant.
- Karanika-varittana*, or *Karnik-varittan*, Karn. (కరణి వరత్తన, wages) A cess levied originally for the support of the district accountant, but consolidated with the public revenue by Tipu.
- Karání*, vulgarly, *Cranny* or *Crannie*, H. (کرانی, करानी) *Kerání*, Ben. (करानी) A clerk, a scribe, a man who by caste and occupation is a writer or accountant.
- KARAṆAM, Mal. (കരണം, same as the S. करण) A deed, a title-deed, a bond, any legal writing or document: it is especially applied to the deeds by which land is transferred in Malabar, of which four are particularized, as—*Karaṇam-hayavidu-ottí*, Mal. The first deed executed in conveying landed property, by which two-thirds of the sum to be lent or advanced to the owner are specified.
- Karaṇam-ottí-kamparam*, The second deed, in which a further sum of twenty per cent. on the sum specified in the preceding is engaged to be paid.
- Karaṇam-kudima-nír*, or *-nír-matal*, The third deed, engaging for a further advance of twenty per cent., confirmed by drinking water (*nír*) from the estate, presented to the proprietor.
- Karaṇam-attipet-ola*, The fourth deed, by which the purchaser engages to pay up any balance that may remain, and the Janmkár finally parts with all hold upon the property.—Report on Tenures in Malabar.
- Karaṇappiṇa*, Mal. (കരണപ്പിഴ) A fine for executing documents or title-deeds on an unstamped *ola* or papers, or contrary to regulation.
- KÁRANAM, S. and in all the dialects either as *Káran* or *Káranam*, (करण) Cause, origin, motive.
- Káranavan*, commonly, *Karnaven*, Mal. (കാരണവൻ) The head or origin of a family, a father, a forefather, an ancestor, a lord or master.
- KARANCHÁ, Mal. (കഴഞ്ച) A weight of four kinds, as equal to ten, twelve, thirteen, or twenty-one *fanams*.
- KÁRANJACHI-BÍJ-GUTTA, Karn. (ಕಾರಂಜಚಿಬಿಜಗುಟ್ಟ) A tax on gathering wild cocoa-nuts (Mysore).
- KARÁNTÍ, H. (کرانتی) KARÁTI, Ben. (कराती) A sawyer.
- KARÁR, H. (करार) Fixedness, stability, confirmation: it is loosely used for a written agreement or engagement.
- Karár-i-jamâ-dahsála*, H. (from P. १२, ten, and سال, a year) The decennial settlement; the assessment of the revenue of Bengal for ten years, preparatory to the perpetual settlement.
- Karár-nâma*, H. &c. (P. کلام) A written contract or engagement.
- Karár-sagbadi*, (?) Tel. Stipulated cultivation, as compared with what has been actually executed.
- Karár-vâh*, Tel. (from S. वाक्, speech) Fixed estimate, verbal agreement.
- KARAR, (?) H. A class of agriculturists in the district of Mainpuri.
- KARĀŪ, CURAO, H. (کراؤ) Marriage of a widow with the brother of a deceased husband, as practised among the Jāts, Gujars, Ahírs, and other inferior tribes, in the north-west

- provinces, although it is looked upon as disreputable : the term is also applied to concubinage.
- KARAVEPPU, Mal. (കാവേപ്പു) Plantations on high grounds.
- KARAWANT, Mar. (करवंत) A particular tribe of Bráhmans, or a member of it.
- KARAWO, (?) Sindhi, A man employed to watch the crops.
- KÁRÁYMA, Mal. (കാരായ്മ, probably the same as the Tam. KARAI, q. v.) Freehold or private property.
- Káráyma-káran, Mal. (കാരായ്മകാരൻ) A proprietor of freehold land.
- Káráyma-tettam, Mal. (കാരായ്മതെട്ടം) Private property obtained by purchase.
- KARBÁ, Thug. Secure and complete burial (Dakh Thug).
- KARBA, KARBI, Guz. (کاربا, کاربی) Stalks or straw of different grains.
- Karba-paṭi, Guz. (کاربا پاتی) A tax on straw, originally levied in kind, afterwards commuted for money.
- KARDÁ, H. (کردا) Exchange, barter, balance of value between goods or coins.
- KARDÁ, Mar. (? corruption of KARTHÁ) The denomination or heading under which the names of the actual cultivators or the fields are registered.
- KARH, Thug. Search or inquiry after Thugs.
- KARHU, Thug. A searcher after, or disturber of, Thugs.
- KARHAÍ, Thug. A feast.
- KARHÚÁ, H. (کړهوا) A loan, a debt, a premium on a loan, a deduction from the sum lent.
- KÁRIAH, H. (قرية) A village.
- KARÍB, H. (قريب, plural AKRIBÁ, اقربا) lit. Near, near to ; also, near in relationship, a kinsman, a relative, a connexion by birth or marriage, excepting the relation of parent and child.
- Karábat, or Kurbat, H. (قرب, قرابت) Propinquity, relationship.
- Kurb-javár, H. (قربجار) Near neighbourhood.
- KÁRIKÁ, or KÁRIKA-VRIDDHÍ, S. (कारिका, कारिकावृद्धि) Stipulated interest ; also Káritávriddhi (कारितावृद्धि).
- KARIMEYAN, plural KARIMEYARU, (?) Karn. A class of slaves in Kanara, a division of the Dhers.
- KARIMPATTAN, (?) A class of agricultural slaves in Malabar.
- KÁRÍNÚN H. (كارى نون, for kálá, black) Black salt, an impure preparation of a medicinal salt, or muriate of soda.
- KÁRÍZ, H. (كاريز) A water-course, especially one constructed for irrigation underneath the surface of the ground.
- KARJJA, Ben. (কাজ্জ) A loan, a debt : (vernacular corruption of *Kar*, q. v.).
- Karjjadár, Ben. (কাজ্জদার) A debtor.
- KARKA, (?) H. The tract that lies along the Jumna in some of the districts of the north-west provinces.
- KARKACH, KURKUCH, Uriya (କର୍କଚ) Salt obtained by solar evaporation.
- KARL, (?) Mar. Hard or gravelly black soil.
- KARMA, S., used in all the dialects, sometimes modified, as KARM, KARAM, KARAMAM, KARUMAM, KAMMA, KÁM, (कर्म) Act, action, work ; any act of piety or religion, as sacrifice, marriage-ceremony, funeral obsequies, duty or acts obligatory on tribe or caste ; fate, as the consequence of acts.
- Karmachári, corruptly, Kerimcharry, Ben. (S. কৰ্মচাৰী) Karamchári, H. (کرمچاری) In Bengal, an officer appointed by a Zamindar, or payer of revenue, to collect the revenues, and arrange the affairs of a village ; a factor, a steward.
- Karmakára, S. (कर्मकार) Kámár, Ben. (কাষার) Kam-mari, Kammaravádu, Tel. (కమ్మరి, కమ్మరవాడు) Kam-mára, Kammaravanu, Karn. (ಕಂಮಾರ, ಕಂಮಾರವನು) Karmmakáran, Mal. (കമ്മകാരൻ) An ironsmith, a blacksmith, one of the five chief castes of the left-hand castes in the south.
- Kammálan, Tam. (கம்மாளை) An artificer, a handicraftsman, especially one of five orders, stonemasons, carpenters, blacksmiths, brasiers, and goldsmiths.
- Kammavádu, Tel. (కమ్మవాడు) A caste of Telinga Śúdras, commonly called *Kammavars* ; they are numerous, and chiefly engaged in agriculture.
- Kammarihamu, Tel. (కమ్మరికము) The agricultural caste called *Kammavars*.
- Karamvero, Guz. (کارمنو) A poll-tax.
- Kammittam, Mal. (കമ്മിട്ടം) Coining, making money.
- Kammittapura, Mal. (കമ്മിട്ടപുര) A mint.
- KARŅAVEDHA, S. &c. (कर्ण, the ear, and वेध, piercing) Piercing the lobes of the ear of a child, a ceremony required to be observed previous to tonsure.
- KARODÁ, Tel. (కరోడా) An overseer, an inspector or superintendent.
- KARPÁSA, or KÁRPÁSA, vernacularly, KAPÁS, corruptly, KERPAS, KERP, COPAS, S., &c. (कपास, कापस, کپاس, कपास) Cotton, the raw or undressed produce of the *Gossypium herbaceum* ; also, the plant.

- KARRAIMA, (?) Mal. A verbal agreement with a poorer tenant or cultivator.
- KARRU, Tel. (కర్రు) KÁRU, Karn. (కారు) A ploughshare.
- KÁRSAÍ, or KÁRSÁÍ, Mar. (कारसाई, कारसाई) An impost in kind, as corn, straw, &c., from a village dependent on a fort, for the use of the latter.
- KARSAL, Thug. The large male antelope: if he cross the road from left to right it is a lucky omen; if the reverse, unlucky.
- KARSHA, KARSHAPANA, S. &c. (कर्ष, कर्षण) A weight of gold or silver equal to 16 *máshas*, or about 180 troy grains; in Uriya, it is written *Karisa*, and means a brass weight of four *máshas*.
- KARSHA, S. &c. (कर्षः) Ploughing, tillage.
Karshaka, vernacularly, *Karshak*, and *Krishak*, S. &c. (कर्षकः) A ploughman, a cultivator.
- KARTÁ, KARTTÁ, S., but adopted in all the dialects, (कर्ता) KARTTÁVA, Mal. (കർതാവ) An agent, a maker, one who does any thing, a husband, a proprietor, an heir, one who has inchoate rights, the active or managing member of a family.
- KARTÁ, or KADTÁ, Mar. (कडता) An addition of $10\frac{1}{2}$ *sérs* to a *palla*, or 120 *sérs*, on various articles of consumption; this, with a further addition of $2\frac{1}{2}$ *sérs*, named *hántá*, makes up a *pakha palla* of 133 *sérs*.
- KARTANÍ, or KATRANÍ, H., Ben., &c., (كَتْرَنِي, كَتْرَنِي, from S. कृत्त, to cut) lit., Chippings, cuttings; applied also formerly to unauthorised deductions from the revenue, under various pretexts, from the payments by the revenue-payers: a cess imposed in some parts of Bengal before the perpetual settlement, to compensate for such deductions.
- KÁRTI, (?) A division of the solar year, one twenty-seventh; used for agricultural purposes, as the times of sowing, reaping, &c. (Northern Circars).
- KÁRTTIKA, vernacularly, KÁRTIK or KÁTIK, S. &c. (कार्तिक) The eighth month of the Hindu year (Oct.-Nov.), when the moon is full in *Krítiká*, or the Pleiades.
- Kártikotsava, S. &c. (from उत्सव, a festival) A festival on the day of full moon, in the month *Kártik*.
- Kárttika-phasa, Karn. (ಕಾರ್ತಿಕ ಪಸಾ) The harvest of *Kártik*, the same as the *Kharif* crop of Hindustan, or that which is reaped between November and January.
- Karttikshál, Ben. (কার্ত্তিকশালী) The rice crop of the cold season, gathered after November: the principal harvest in Bengal.

- KARTTIK, Mar. (कार्तिक, perhaps from S. कृत्त, to cut) A very low caste, or member of it, whose business is that of killing animals and selling the flesh; the Hindu butcher.
- KÁRU, Tel., Karn. (కారు) The wet season: the crop of rice sown in April, and reaped in June-July.
- Kárubatta, Karn. (కారుబత్త) Rice growing in the hot season, and reaped in the rains.
- Kárubele, Karn. (కారుబిల్ల) The wet season crop.
- Kárupanta, Tel. (కరుపంట) Rice sown in the wet season, the chief crop of the Tamil countries: it is also applied to the lesser crop, or that which is sown in spring, and reaped in the rains.
- KÁRU, Tel., Karn. (కారు) KARU, Tam. (கரு) Black, dark; also, salt, saline, withered.
- Kárubhúmi, Tel. (కారుభూమి) Saline soil.
- Kárukáya, Tel. (కారుకాయ) Weak or blighted corn.
- Karun̄kuruvai, Tam. (கருங்குறுவை) A kind of black rice of quick growth.
- Karunilam, Tam. (கருநிலம்) Black and barren soil.
- Kárupu, Tel. (కారుపు) Naturally produced salt, saline efflorescence.
- Karuttakkadappu, Tam. (கருத்தக்கடப்பு) Black paddy, or rice in the husk.
- KÁRU, Karn. (కారు) A blacksmith.
- Karumán, Tam. (கருமணி) Karuván, Mal. (കരുവാന) A blacksmith.
- KARÚ, or KADÚ, Mar. (करू) The offspring of a female slave, or of a woman by a second marriage.
- KARU, Mal. (കരു) A stake with a sharp point, for impaling malefactors.
- KARUKUHUN, (?) Tel. A gold pagoda, worth four rupees.
- KARUM, (?) Tam. The same as the *markal*, a measure of capacity holding about sixteen quarts.
- KÁRUVÁI, or KÁRWAI, Tel. (కారువాయి) Estimated, as produce.
- Káruvái-daul, Tel. (from H. دَوْل, mode) Demand on each Ryot's produce, according to the estimate.
- KARUVALA, (?) Tel. The treasury or strong room of a temple.
- KARWA, Thug. A square or oblong grave for the bodies of the murdered.
- KARWÁNSÍ, H. (کروانسی) The twentieth part of a *Viṣvánási*; a fractional portion of a joint-tenancy village.
- KARWÁRA, H. (کروارہ, करवारा) The vessel or bucket fastened to the rope of a lever employed to raise water.

KAR

- KARYÁD**, Mar. (करीद) A petty *mahál* or district; one comprising ten or twelve villages, some belonging to one *mahál*, some to another.
- KARZ**, H. (A. قرض) **KARJ**, Mar. (कर्ज) Ben. (कर्ज) **KARAJ**, Uriya, (କରଜ) **KARJU**, Tel. (కర్జు) Debt: in Mohamadan law, besides the general sense, it implies a loan to be repaid by something dissimilar, but of equal value, in distinction to *Ariyat*, the return of the identical thing borrowed: a money loan, money lent at interest for an indefinite time.
- Karjádāya**, Ben. (कर्जादाय) Paying a debt.
- Karj-amdān**, Mar. (कर्जमदान, from the P. آمدن, to come) The heading of that side of an account in which are to be entered future receipts, in discharge of loans.
- Karjái**, Mar. (कर्जाऊ) Money lent or borrowed at interest.
- Karj-** or **Karj-dār**, corruptly, **Kerzdar**, H. &c. (قرضدار, कर्जदार) A debtor, a borrower.
- Karj-dādan**, Mar. (कर्जदादन, from P. دادن, to give) The heading of the side of an account in which are entered payments of debts to be made.
- Karjī** or **Karjī**, H. &c. (قرضي, कर्जी) A debtor, a borrower; any thing relating to a loan or debt.
- Karjhari**, Mar. (कर्जहारी) A borrower, a lender; an officer or servant employed to dun a debtor.
- Karjhhat**, Mar. (कर्जखत) A note of acknowledgment of a debt: also, *Karj-nāma*, and *Karj-rokha*.
- Karzhkhāh**, H. (قرضخواه) A creditor, a dun.
- Kirāz**, A. (قراض) Repaying, borrowing, a debt: in law, a kind of partnership in which one party advances the capital, the other the labour or skill, and the profits are divided in stipulated proportions.
- Kirāzi-hachherī**, (قراضی کچھری) An office for the collection of outstanding revenue balances.
- KARJĠ-KĠĠ**, Karn. (ಕರ್ಜಕಟ್ಟು) A cess levied in Mysore on the heads of the Lingamite establishments in lieu of sweet cakes which they had been at one time compelled to supply the Paligárs with at the festival of Gaṇeṣa.
- KARAYA**, (?) H. A hired or bond ploughman who is paid by a proportion of the nett produce of the fields he has ploughed.
- KĠSA**, vernacularly, **KĠs**, incorrectly, **KĠNS**, S. &c. (काश) A tall grass, growing luxuriantly in many places, especially on neglected and sandy soils, sometimes 12 or 15 feet high. (*Saccharum spontaneum*.)

KĠS

- KĠSĠ**, Tel. (కొస) A son by a female slave.
- KĠSA**, (?) Sindhi. A grain measure, $\frac{1}{60}$ th part of a kharwar.
- KĠSAB**, H. &c. (A. كسب) Trade, business, profession, art, skill; also, in Guz., gold and silver thread used in embroidery.
- Kasab-vero**, Guz. (कासबवेरो) Tax on occupations and crafts.
- KĠSĠB**, **KĠSĠĠ**, H. &c. (قصاب, قصاب) A butcher.
- KĠsĠi dukān gutta**, Karn. (ಕೆಸಾಯಿದುಕಾನಗುತ್ತೆ) A tax in Mysore on butchers' stalls or shops.
- KĠSĠD**, H. (A. كساد) Want of currency or demand, a flat or dull market.
- KĠSAM**, **KĠASM**, **KĠSUM**, **KĠUSM**, H. &c. (A. قسم) An oath.
- Kasam-nāma**, H. (P. ناما) An affidavit.
- KĠsĠmat**, corruptly, **Kissimit**, H. Administration of an oath.
- KĠSĠR**, **KĠSĠUR**, H. &c. (A. قصر) Defect, deficiency, diminution. In Mar. **KĠsar** (कसर), as applied to accounts, signifies departure from a correct or perfect balance, whether through excess or deficiency, or the sum to be added to, or subtracted from, the totals on either side, to make them agree.
- KĠsarū**, Karn. (ಕೆಸರು) Profit or loss on the exchange of coins. (It seems likely that the Hindu dialects have made some confusion between the Arabic words, **KĠsar** (قصر), deficiency, and **KĠsar**, or **Kathar** (كثر), excess, and have blended the two meanings under one term.)
- KĠsar**, **KĠsrāt**, H. (قصرات, قصر) Profit and loss, a head of an account so named.
- KĠsarpatṭī**, Mar. (कसरपट्टी) Excess in distributing the undivided assessment; a cess or tax imposed to make up for any deficit in the collections.
- KĠsarvartṭālā**, Mar. (कसरवर्तला) Allowance for loss or gain upon the quantity of grain brought into and received back from the public storehouses by the farmers.
- KĠsrat**, corruptly, **KĠsraut**, H. (कثرت) Difference, properly, in excess, between the land measure established by Beng. Reg. xi. 1795, and that of preceding years.
- KĠsūr**, or **KĠsūr**, H. (A. قصور) Fault, offence, crime: deficiency, defect: allowance for difference in the value of coins, a cess formerly levied upon the cultivators to cover any difference that might occur between the value of the coins paid by them and the standard currency.
- KĠSĠĠ**, H. (A. قصبه), **KĠSUBĠ**, Tel. (కెసుబ) A small town or large village, the chief or market-town of a district.
- KĠSHT**, **CĠSHT**, H. &c. (كاشت, from کاشتن, to sow, as seed)

Cultivation, agriculture, tillage; a tenure by which the revenue is assessed according to the value of the crop.

Kásht-kár, H. (کاشت کار) A cultivator, a farmer.

Kásht-kár-jadíd, H. (from جدید, new) A cultivator newly settled in a village.

Kásht-kár-ḥadím, (from قدیم, old) A cultivator long established in a village, a hereditary cultivator.

Kásht-i-málikán, H. (from مالك, a master) Cultivation by the proprietors of the lands themselves.

Khúd-kásht, H. (from the P. خود, self) A resident cultivator, one cultivating his own hereditary lands, either under a Zamindar or as a coparcener in a village. In Bengal, one class of them, holding their lands at fixed rates by hereditary right, sometimes sub-let them, except the part about their dwelling, in which they continue to reside, and although ceasing to cultivate, and, engaged in trade or business, they retain their designation of *khúd-kásht*. The term is also applied in the north-western provinces to lands which the proprietor, or the payer of the Government revenue, cultivates himself.

Páhi-kásht or *Páihásht*, H. (پاهی کاشت) A non-resident cultivator, one who cultivates lands in a village in which he is not a settled or permanent resident; see *Páhi*, &c.

KASHTA, vernacularly, *KASHT*, S. (कष्ट) Hard, painful, distressingly high, as an assessment; severe, as a punishment.

KÁSHṬH, or *KÁṬH*, incorrectly, *KÁST*, Mar. Beng. (काष्ठ, काष्ठ, काठ, from the S. काष्ठ) Wood, timber.

Káthgarā, *Káthrá*, Beng. (কাঠগড়া, কাঠরা) An inclosure of timber to receive offerings made at funerals and the persons who accept them; a palisade, a stockade.

Kathíara, Guz. (کاشیاری) A wood-cutter.

Káthúya, or *Káthuriyá*, Ben. (কাঠুয়া, কাঠুরিয়া) A wood-cutter and seller.

KĀSĪD, corruptly, *COSSID*, H. (قاصد) A courier, a running footman or messenger, a postman.

KASOTÍ, Hindi (कशोती) An account of the revenue due by each cultivator.

KASSI, *KUSSEE*, Thug. The pickaxe used in digging graves previously consecrated by peculiar ceremonies; to swear by it is the most solemn form of oath amongst the Thugs.

KĀSU, corruptly, *CASH*, Tel. Karn. (ಕಾಸು) A small copper coin, current at Madras, made equal, in 1832, to the Calcutta and Madras paisa and rated at 64 to the rupee: it was formerly rated at 80 to a fanam, a small silver coin: it also means, in Tamil (காசை), coin, money in general;

as, *Ponahásu*, gold coin; *Vennihásu*, silver coin; *Pettalaihásu*, copper coin: it formerly denoted a coin of a certain value, supposed by Mr. Ellis to have been the same as the S. *harsha*, and equal to the double silver fanam of Madras.

KĀṬ, Mal. (കാട, no doubt from the S. काष्ठ) A wood, a jangal.

Kátwáram, Mal. (കാടവാരം) A tax on lands bordering on waste or wilderness in lieu of any assessment on tracts that may be cultivated within it.

KAT, Beng. (কট) A fixed term, a stipulated period; a bond.

Káthana, Uriya (କାଥନା) An engagement, an agreement, a bargain.

Kat-kobálá, commonly, *Kut-habála*, or *Kut-coballa*, Beng. (কটকোবানা, vernacular corruption of the A. قبالة, an engagement) A conditional engagement, a deed of conditional sale, stipulating that if the purchase price, or money advanced, be not repaid within a given term, the sale shall become absolute.

KĀṬ, H. &c. (کَاط, from كَتَا, to cut, S. *harttana* कर्त्तन, cutting) Cutting, a cut, a wound, &c.; also, fig., cutting off, retrenching, &c.

Kátan, H. &c. (کاتی) Cutting; lit. or fig., cutting off, retrenchment.

Káthabúl, Beng. (কাঠকবুল, from قبل, consent) Obstinate refusal to confess or acknowledge a charge.

Kát-kut, Beng. (কটকুট) Stoppage of wages, cutting off or retrenching allowances, reducing the demand of a creditor by a counter claim. Uriya (କାଟକୁଟ) Alteration or falsification of deeds. H. (کات کورت) Chippings, cuttings, scraps.

Katní, H. (کتنی) Season for cutting grain, harvest-time.

KĀṬĀ, H. (A. قطع) A cutting or breaking off; a section: maiming, wounding.

Katú-at-tárah, A. (قطع الطريق) A highway-robber.

KĀṬĀÍ, Mar. (कटई) A caste, or individual of it, workers in leather.

KĀṬĀÍYÁ, H. (کٹایا, कटैया) Coarse grass growing on fields left fallow.

KĀṬĀÍ, Mar. (काठक) Rock stone.

Kátaḥwaṭ, Mar. (काठहवट) Rocky, stony ground.

KĀṬAM, Mal. (കാടം) A Malabar league, consisting of four *nárigás*, or between 5 and 6 miles English.

KĀṬAN, Beng. (কাটন) Spinning.

Káṭaní, corruptly, *Kateenee*, Beng. (কাটনী) A female spinner: the wages of spinning.

KAT

KAT

- Kātanīyā*, Beng. (কাটনীয়া) A man whose business is spinning thread or cotton.
- KATÁN, H. (A. كَتَان) Linen cloth; also, linseed.
- KATBÁ, Mar. (कतबा, from كِتَاب, a book or writing), KATAPE, or KATABE, Karn. (ಕತಪಿ, ಕತಬಿ) Penalty bond, recognisance, paper of agreement: a writing given to a Panchayat by the parties appealing to it asserting the truth of their statements, and agreeing to acknowledge their guilt if pronounced in the wrong.
- KATGAR, Thug. A scout or spy.
- KATGUTA, commonly, KUTGOOTTA, Mar. (?) Tenure of land held at a fixed rate of revenue, usually lower than the ordinary rate: the term seems to be properly Tamil; see *Kattuguttagai*.
- KÁTHÁ, Beng. (কাঠা) A measure of land, varying in different places, but usually a square of four cubits, or six feet long; see *Kattha*.
- Káthabári*, Beng. (কাঠাবাড়ী) A staff or pole about six feet, used in measuring land.
- Káthákáli*, Beng. (কাঠাকালী) Working a sum in surveying, giving the result in *Káthás*.
- KATHÁ, KUTHÁ, H. &c. (S. كُتْهَا, कथा) A story, a fable. A favourite entertainment amongst the Marhattas, or the public recitation of a narrative, interspersed with music and singing, of the actions of the gods, or of individuals, with allusions to passing events or persons; thence, old manuscript Kathás are sometimes produced in evidence of claims to hereditary rights or property which they have alluded to.
- KATHÁKU-KATHÁ, Uriya (କଥାକୁକଥା) Verbatim evidence, &c.
- KÁTHAR, Thug. One of the clans of the Thugs.
- KÁTHI, Guz. (کاتی) The name of a tribe the inhabitants of *Cattivár*.
- Káthipál*, Guz. (کاتیپال) A tax levied from the people by the *Káthís*.
- KÁTHÍ, corruptly, CUTTY, Mar. (काठी) A measure of land: as formerly used it was found to vary from five to ten cubits: the average for the survey was taken at the valuation of five cubits and five closed fists or feet $9.11\frac{175}{1000}$ inches, making the *Bíghá* equal to 4383 square yards: the term also designates the measure, the rod or pole. Beng. (কাঠী) A measure of capacity, varying in different places, but usually about 10 *sérs*.
- KATHAWA, Thug. The man who cuts up the bodies of the murdered before burying them, by which it is supposed
- that all smell is prevented and the bodies will not be thereby discovered.
- KÁTI, Karn. (ಕಾತಿ) An obsolete grain measure in Mysore containing 40 *kánis* of 80 rupees weight, or 3200 rupees; also, a land measure used in Kanara for betel-nut gardens, containing 484 square feet.
- KÁTI, commonly, CATTY, Malay (କଟି) A weight in general use throughout the Archipelago, and extending to China; 100 *kátis* are equal to one *píkal* of $133\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois and each is therefore equal to $21\frac{1}{8}$ ounces or $1\frac{1}{3}$ lb.; it contains 16 *Tél*, or, commonly, *Tale*: it varies in value in some of the islands.
- KÁTIKA, or KÁTIKÁI, less correctly, KÁTKAI, Karn. (ಕಾತಿಕ, ಕಾತಿಕಾಯ) Plundering, pillage, marauding.
- Kátiikanu*, Karn. (ಕಾತಿಕನು) A plunderer, a marauder, a fowler.
- KATKHUDÁ, KADKHUDÁ, H. (P. كدخدا, كتحدا) Head of a family; sometimes applied to the headman of a village.
- KATKÍNA, or KATÁKINÁ, H. &c. (كتكينة, कटकना) A farm or lease of revenue, an under farm or lease held of a Zamindar or other proprietor: in Bengal, letting land at a rack rent.
- Katkinadár*, H. (كتكینه دار) An under farmer or renter holding under the revenue payer, or Zamindar. In Bengali, the person who lets the land at a rack rent.
- Katkinádári*, Beng. (কটকিনাদারী) Letting land to under tenants at a rack rent; holding land under another.
- KATKOLÁ, Thug. A carpenter.
- KATL, H. (A. قتل), KATAL, Beng. (কতল), KATTAL, Mar. (कतल) Killing, slaughter, murder. In Mohammdan law five kinds are distinguished.
- Katl-âmd*, A. (قتل عمد) Wilful murder by an adult and sane person.
- Katl-shabah-âmd*, A. (شبه عمد) Manslaughter, the death of a person caused by an injury unlikely to have caused death: lit., the semblance of murder.
- Katl-hhatá*, (قتل خطأ) Killing by mistake or misadventure, as killing one man for another, or a man for an animal.
- Katl-hám-makám bá hhatá*, A. (قتل قائم مقام با خطا) Killing a person by injuring him unintentionally, or through misadventure.
- Katl-ba-sabab*, A. (قتل بسبب) Killing unintentionally by an intermediate cause, as where a person has dug a well and not guarded against accident, and some one falls into it and perishes.

Katl-mabáh, A. (قتل مباح) Justifiable homicide: this might be added to the preceding, but it is only incidentally noticed in Mohammadan law.

KATLI, or *KATLE*, Karn. (కట్లీ, కట్లీ) An order, a rule: a weight.

Katlehallu or *-gallu*, Karn. (కట్లీరల్లు -గల్లు) Stones used as weights.

KATLAI, or *KATTAL*, Tam. (?) A single field or parcel of land amidst those of a village. Tanjore. Fifth Rep. 774.

KATMÁTI, Hindi (कटमाटी) Clayey land which soon dries up on the surface.

KÁṬNIBANDÍ, Hindi (काटनिबंदी) Reaping the harvest. Puraniya.

KATNAMU, Tel. (కట్నము) Presents made to superiors; anazar: presents by relations to each other at the time of marriage.

KATORI, Thug. Place selected for the murder, lit., a cup, but used in a phrase, *Jáo katori manjh láo*, Go and clean the cup, which implies, go and select a convenient spot for the perpetration of the murder.

KATRA, (?) The small irregular rice-fields in waste tracts, which are never irrigated.

KATRA, KUTRA, H. (كاترا) A market-place, a suburb, a market-town belonging to a fort.

KATRÍ, H. (كترى, कटरी) Land recovered from, or left by, large rivers.

KATTA, Mal. (കട്ട) A clod of earth.

Katta regar, (?) A stiff loam. Northern Cirkars.

Katte sauda, (?) A black soil. Northern Cirkars.

KATTA-KÁNAM, Mal. (കട്ടകാനം) A complimentary present made by a tenant or leaseholder to the proprietor of an estate.

KATTA, Tel. (కట్ట) A bank, a shore, a dam, an embankment: a custom-house station.

KATTABHATTA, Karn. (కట్టభట్ట) Parcels of grain formerly given to the village accountants by the cultivators, but afterwards appropriated by the state.

KATTADA, Tel. (కట్టడ) An order, a rule, a regulation.

KATTADAKA, Karn. (కట్టడక) A written agreement.

KÁTTAL, Tam. (காத்தல்) Protection, preserving, watching.

Káttavaráyan, Tam. (காத்தவரையன்) A watchman, a guard.

KATTALAI, Tam. (கட்டலை), *KATLE*, Karn. (కట్లీ) An order, a command. Settled rate or price.

KATTÁLAI, Tam. (கத்தளம்) Rice growing on high ground.

KATTANÁRA, Mal. (കത്തനാര) The Syrian or Syro-Roman priest in Malabar.

KATTÁYAM, Tam. (கட்டாயம்) Force, compulsion.

Kattiyam, Tam. (கட்டியம்) A royal edict or proclamation.

KATTE, Karn. (కట్టె) A bank, a dam, a reservoir, especially one which becomes dry in the hot weather: in composition, a place where business is transacted; as,

Aralé-hatte, Karn. (అరలేకట్టె) A place where contracts for cotton are made.

Rachché-hatte, Karn. (రజ్జీకట్టె) The place where the respectable men of a village assemble.

Sunkada-hatte, Karn. A custom station, a toll-house.

Kerékatte, Karn. (కేరేకట్టె) A bank or dam of masonry.

KATTHÁ, KUTTHA, corruptly, COTTAH, H. (কাটা) A measure of land, the twentieth part of the Bengal Bighá of 1600 square yards, containing 80 square yards, or 720 square feet. In Hindustán the term is applied also to a grain measure of five sers: see *Kátha*: it may be doubted if these are not the same words, although differently written and explained).

KATTI, also written *CATTY* or *CATTIE*, but apparently both are incorrect, as the word occurs in the original characters *KÁTHI*, Guz. (کٲٲٲ) The name of a ruling tribe settled in, and giving its name to, the province of Katiwar, who, according to one tradition, immigrated thither from the banks of the Indus some time in the eighth century; but, according to another, came originally from the Jamuna, and did not reach their present site till the fourteenth. They are divided into three principal families named Wala, or Wara, Khachar, and Khuman, of each of which there are other subdivisions. The Kattis are a tall, robust race, sometimes having light hair and blue eyes, and, until of late years, were distinguished for their turbulence and fierceness, and aversion to the pursuits of a peaceable life: latterly they have subsided into more orderly habits, and follow agriculture. *Káthipál*, Guz. (کٲٲٲ پال), from the S. *pála*, पाल, protection) Black mail paid either to the Kattis for forbearance, or to some chief for protection.

KATTI, Tel. (కట్టె) A measure of land containing about fourteen acres.

KATTI, Tel., Karn., and Mal. (కత్తి) A sword or knife, especially that used by the drawers of the *tári*.

Kattikáran, Mal. (കത്തികാരൻ) A *tári* or toddy drawer.

Kattippanam, Mal. (കത്തിപ്പണം) Tax on *tári* drawing.

Kattimadive, Karn. (కత్తిమదివే) The representation of a king at his marriage by a sword as his proxy.

KAT

KATILSTHANAM, Mal. (കട്ടിൽസ്ഥാനം) Property given by a Nair to his wife and children.

KATTU, Tel. and Karn. (కట్టు, from కట్ట, to bind) A binding, a bond, a law, a rule, an arrangement: a bunch of straw in which some of the grain is preserved for next season's sowing.

Kattubadi, Tel., Karn., Tam. (కట్టుబడి, from *hattu*, a bond, and *paḍi*, having fallen into, the initial changed) A revenue term usually applied to a fixed, invariable, and favourable or quit-rent, which has been assessed on lands granted to public servants.

Kattubadi-agrahāramu, Tel. (from *agrahāram*, q. v.) A village assessed at a quit rent.

Kattubadi-bantrōtulu, corruptly, *Kutpuddee Peon*. Tel. (from బంట్రితులు, q. v.) Peons or militia paid for their services by grants of land at a quit-rent.

Kattubadi-ināmu, Tel. (see *Inām*) A grant of land paying a small or favourable rent.

Kattubadi-jana, Karn. (S. *jana* जन, people) Public servants holding lands at a low assessment, and who, when occasion requires, perform the duty of soldiers.

Kattubadi-khandrikā, Tel. (see *Khandrikā*) A portion of land granted at a low rate of assessment.

Kattubadi-mukāsa, Tel. (See *Mukhāsa*) A village granted for services at a low or quit-rent.

Kattubadiyinām, Tam. (கட்டுபடியினம்) Land held at quit-rent.

Kattudale, Karn. (కట్టదల) Agreement, settlement, rate of assessment.

Kattuguttai, corruptly, *Kuttgoota*, *Kutgoot*, *Kuttgootee*, and *Cuttoogootaga*, Tam. (கட்டுகுத்தை) Land held in farm at a permanently fixed money-rent, which is usually light.

Kattukālivē, Karn. (కట్టకాలివే) A large channel for irrigating the land and supplying reservoirs.

Kattukidai, Tam. (கட்டுக்கிடை) Any thing detained till it is damaged.

Kattukūli, Karn. (కట్టకూలి) Regulated hire.

Kattumara, Karn. (కట్టమర) A cess levied in Mysore upon the owners of Areca-tree groves.

Kattutara, Karn. (కట్టతర) A paper of settlement between two disputants.

Kattūtara, Karn. (కట్టూర్తర) Remission of revenue on account of keeping up dams and embankments. Mysore.

Kattuttogai, Tam. (கட்டுத்தொடை) Grand total.

KATUBAN, Mar. (कटुबाण) A grant or tenure in perpetuity

KAU

of barren or fallow lands for a fixed annual sum, not liable to increase; also, the land so held.

KATUPPATAN, Mal. (കട്ടപ്പട്ടണം) A low tribe of Nairs.

KAUL, KòUL or QOUL, KOWL, H., but used in most dialects, corruptly, COWL or COWLE, (A. قول) **KAUL**, Beng. and Mar. (কৌল, कौल), **KAVULU**, Tel. (కవులు), **KAVULU**, **KAULU**, Karn. (ಕೌಲು, ಕವುಲು), **KAVUL**, Tam. (கவுலி) Lit., A word, a promise, an agreement or contract: the term is used in various deeds granted by superiors to inferiors, in which the engagement implies an act of grace or favour: a promise of pardon or of safe conduct to a rebel or offender to induce him to give himself up. In revenue transactions a *Kaul* usually means the document granted by the collector, proprietor, or receiver of the revenue to the subordinate payer of the revenue, or the actual cultivator, stating the terms of the agreement and the amount to be paid, and securing him against further demands: it frequently implies, also, that the contract or lease is granted on favourable conditions, as in the case of the cultivation of waste lands, for which a remission of rent is granted for a given period by a *Kaul*.

Kaulāchāra, Karn. (ಕೌಲಾಚಾರ) A quit-rent on land.

Kaulāwan, Mar. (कौलावण) The cost or fees of procuring a *haul*.

Kaul-bīra, H. (قول بیڑا) lit., The betel of contract: the ceremony of giving betel to the nearest male relative of a girl at the time of betrothment, to obtain his consent, practised by the Mohammadans of Hindustān.

Kaul-harār, Mar. (कौलकरार, from the A. قول and قرار) A term in written engagements, as leases, &c., to denote agreeing to the terms proposed.

Kaul-nāma, H. (P. نام) The written voucher granted to the revenue-payers specifying the terms of their payments and amount: any written contract or engagement.

Kaul-patrak, Mar. (कौलपत्रक) One of the village accounts, that of lands cultivated on a reduced assessment.

Kaulī, H. (كولى, adj. of *Kaul*) Relating to an engagement: land held under a *haul* or stipulated tenure. In Benares and the north-western provinces it was applied to lands in which the government made its settlement directly with the cultivators, without the intervention of a third party: it was also applied to lands of which the assessment was fixed in money not in kind. Mar. (कौली) as before: also, waste land brought into cultivation under a *haul* from the state.

Kaulvāram, Tam. (கவுல்வாரம்) A share or portion of land granted by *Kaul* in addition to his regular share, to induce the holder to cultivate.

KAUL, Thug. A village.

KAULÁ, or *KAULÍÁ*, H. (كولي, كولي, from *Kaulí*, an armful)

A bundle or sheaf of corn given at harvest time as a perquisite to reapers and village servants.

KAULKÍ, Thug. Liquor.

KAUM, *KOUM*, H. (قوم) Race, tribe, people.

KAURGA, Thug. Silver.

KAURÍ, *KOURÉE*, corruptly, *COWRIE*, and *COWRY*, H. (كوري)

KARÍ, Beng. (করি) *KORI*, Guz. (کری) A small shell used as coin in the lower provinces (*Cypræa moneta*).

In account, four *Kauris* are equal to one *Ganda*, and 80 *Kauris* to one *Pan*.

Kauribhāgiá, Uriya (କୌରିଭାଗିଆ) A village accountant, charged, also, with the office of collecting the rents.

Karāniyá, Beng. (করানিয়া) Keeping accounts in *Kauris*.

KAULIGÉ, Karn. (ಕೌಲಿಗಿ) A registrar or accountant attached to the petty Paligars for the districts under their control, corresponding to the *Karanam* or *Karnika* of the districts under the government.

KAUSIK, H. (کوسک, کوسیک) A tribe of Rajputs, in considerable numbers in Ghazipur, Azingerh, and Gorakhpur, claiming descent from Kusika, the father of Gádhi, the founder of Gádhi- or Ghazi-pur.

KÁVADI, Tel., Tam., Mal. (కావడి, കാവടി, കാവടി) A pole for carrying burthens, resting on the shoulder, and having a string at each extremity by which the articles to be conveyed are slung; the *Bhangí* of the upper provinces.

Kávadi-káran, Tam. (காவடிக் காரன்) A carrier of baggage by a *Kávadi*, commonly accompanying a palanquin on a journey.

KÁVADAM, Tam. (காவடம்) A league, a distance of from eight to ten miles. See *Kádam*.

KAVÁL, Mar. (कवळ) Loppings of bushes to be spread over and burnt on a field.

KÁVAL, corruptly, *CAWEL*, and *CAWELLY*, Tam. (காவல், Mal. (കാവൽ) Guarding, protecting: confinement, imprisonment: the duty of the village district watch.

Kávalan, Tam. (காவலன்) A protector, a defender, a king, a husband, a guard, a watch.

Kávaláli, Mal., Tam. (കാവലാളി) A watchman, a guard, a village watchman. In Tinnevely, a prisoner, one in custody.

Kávalaithalam, Tam. (காவலைதலம்) A prison, a jail.

Kával-dés, Tam. (கேச, from S. देश, country) Watching or protection of the district: a cess levied on the cultivators to pay the expense of guarding the roads.

Kával-grámam, Tam. (கிராமம், from S. ग्राम, a village) Guarding or protecting the village, a cess levied for the purpose.

Kávalkár, or *Kávalgár*, or *Kávalháran*, Tam., Mal. (காவல்க்காரன்) A protector, a guardian, a watchman: the village watchman, who also commonly acts as a messenger and guide for travellers.

Gráma-hávalkár, Tam. The village watchman.

Dés- or *Men-kávalkár*, Tam. (கேச, மென்) A powerful chief, a *Pálayakár* (Poligar) or protector, (from S. pála, protecting): the guardian or officer charged with the superintendence of a district.

Kával-anáj, Karn. (ರಾವಲನಾಜ) A cess on the cultivators in kind, formerly levied in Mysore for the cost of watching.

Kávali, the Tel. form of *Kával* (కావలి) A watch or guard, custody.

Kávalikára, Tel. (కావలికార) A watchman, a village watchman.

Kávali-vádu, Tel. (కావలివాడు) A watchman, a village watchman.

Kával-mérái, Tam. (காவல்மேரை) Portion of grain given to the village watchman.

Kávali-rasum, Tel. (from A. رسوم) Fees or perquisites of the village watchman.

Kával-pulam, Mal. (കാവൽപ്പലം) Fee or tax paid for watching or protection.

Kával-talam, or *Talam-kaval*, Tam. (தலம், from S. स्थल, a place) Watch or protection of any place; fees for watching levied formerly by the petty *Pálayakars*.

Kával-thalam, Mal. (കാവലതലം) Share of grain given to the watchman from the threshing-floor or the field. See the last.

KAVARA, Mal. (കവറ) A tribe in north Malabar, who make and sell bambu mats, baskets, &c.

KAVILE, Tel. (కవిలే) An account-book of slips of palm leaves, such as is used by the village accountants in the Northern Circars and Tamil country, whence it is often used for the accounts themselves.

Kavilehattu, Tel. (కవిలేహట్టు) The village account kept on palm leaves.

KÁYA, KÁY, or KÁĪ, or, corruptly, KOY, Tel., Karn., Tam., Mal. (కాయ, కాయ) Young or unripe fruit of plants or trees ; a pod or legume.

Káyanga, Mal. (കായം) The areca-nut tree.

Káyadhānyamu, Tel. (కాయధాన్యము, from S. धान्य, grain) Pulse, all sorts of seeds contained in pods or legumes.

Káyatiruva, Tel. (కాయతిరువ) Duty on fruits and legumes.

KAYÁL, incorrectly, KOYAL, H. (A. كيال), KÁYAL, Beng. (কাযল)

A weigher, a measurer of grain, the weighman or measurer of the village, who weighed out the respective shares of the crop when the revenue was paid in kind.

Kayálí, incorrectly, *Koyali*, H. &c. (کیالی) Belonging or relating to the weighman, as his office or duty ; fees or perquisites paid to the weighman, continued in some parts of Bengal as an *Abwab*, or cess, after the revenue had ceased to be paid in kind, and the office of village weighman had been abolished.

KÁYAL, Tam. (காயல்) A salt-pan.

KÁYALPÁTAM, Mal. (കായപ്പാടം) Wet land.

KAYARU, or KAYIRU, Tam. (கயறு, கயிறு) Rope, whence the term *Coir*, though that is usually applied to rope made of the fibres of the cocoa-nut alone.

KÁYASTHA, S. also, in the dialects, KÁYASTH, KÁYATH or KAIT, KÁYAT, corruptly, KOIT (कायस्थ), also, KÁIT, Beng. (কাইত) A caste so termed, or a member of it, sprung from a Kshetriya father and a Vaisya mother, the occupation of which is that of the writer or accountant : it is one of the most respectable of the mixed classes. Among the Maráthas the *Káyastha* is said to be distinguished from the *Káyat* by locality, the latter being peculiar to the north.

KÁYAT, (?) A servile caste in the countries east of Bengal, less impure than the Chandála.

KÁYIKÁ, or KÁYIKÁ-VĪDDHI, S. (कायिका, कायिकावृद्धि, from *kāya* काय, the body) Lit., Bodily interest, or interest drawn from the use made of the bodies of animals given in pledge, as of the milk of a cow ; also, according to some, interest not affecting the body or principal of a loan.

KÁYITTALAVU, Tam. (காயிற்றளவு) Measurement by a rope of a heap of corn or grain in stacks.

KAYYÁLA, Mal. (കയ്യാല) A threshing-floor ; a place where corn is collected before threshing.

KAYYÁRA, Mal. (കയ്യാറ) A water-course, a channel.

KAYYIRIPPA, Mal. (കയ്യിരിപ്പ) Treasure or balance in hand : see *Kāi*.

KAZF, A. (قذف) Accusing, charging, especially falsely, of unnatural crimes or adultery.

Kázif, A. (قاذف) A false accuser, a slanderer.

KÁZÍ, QAZEE, corruptly, CAZI, CAUZY, CAUZEE, KAZY, (A. قاضی), in the Hindu dialects KAJÍ, Beng., Mar., &c. (কাজী, काजी) A Mohammadan judge, an officer formerly appointed by the government to administer both civil and criminal law, chiefly in towns, according to the principles of the Koran : under the British authorities the judicial functions of the KÁZÍs in that capacity ceased, and, with the exception of their employment as the legal advisers of the courts in cases of Mohammadan law, the duties of those stationed in the cities or districts were confined to the preparation and attestation of deeds of conveyance and other legal instruments, and the general superintendence and legalization of the ceremonies of marriage, funerals, and other domestic occurrences among the Mohammadans. Beng. Reg. xxxix. 1793.

Kází-áshar, H. (from A. عسكر, an army) A military judge or a KÁZÍ attached to a military station.

Kází-ul-Kuzát, corruptly, *Cauzy-ul-Cauzat* or *ul-Coozat*, H. (A. plur. of *kází*, قضاة) The principal Kazi under the British government, the head Mohammadan legal officer of the Sadr Ádálats, or Courts of Appeal.

Kazá, H. (A. قضا) Judgment, administration of justice, the office of the KÁZÍ.

KAZIA, H. (A. قضیه) KAJJÁ, Mar. (कजा) A quarrel, a dispute, a lawsuit.

KAZZÁK, or KAZÁK, H. (نصاب) A robber, a freebooter ; one who robs in a gang, and who sometimes plunders on horseback.

KEBRA, (?) A cess levied upon the town of Salsette to cover loss upon the rice crop collected and deposited in the town until disposed of.

KEDU, Tam. (கெடு), Mal. (കെട) Term, condition, stipulated time of payment, &c.

KEDUVALAM, Mal. (കെടവളം) A bad soil.

KELÁ, Uriya (କେଲ) A gipsy, a vagrant class of people living by catching snakes, making mats, &c.

KELISÉRAVA, Karn. (ಕೆಲಿಸೇರವ) A barber, a hairdresser.

KENDÁ, Uriya (କେନ୍ଦା) *Túrú*, the juice of the palm.

KELASA, Karn. (ಕೆಲಸ) Work, business, employment ; as, *Kallu-helasa*, stonemasons' work.

KEMBUTTÁ, Karn. (ಕೆಂಬುತ್ತೆ) A kind of rice.

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- KENE, Mar. (केणे) An article of merchandise, a piece of goods, a commodity, any thing with reference to traffic : some confine it to grain, fruit, vegetables, &c.
- KER, KERA, or KERÍ, Mar. (केर, केरी) Rubbish, refuse.
- Kerpatṭi, Mar. (केरपट्टी) A tax for maintaining public sweepers and scavengers.
- KERAM, Mal. (കെരം) A cocoa-nut tree, a cocoa-nut.
- KERÉ, Karn. (केरी) An artificial lake or reservoir, a tank.
- Kere bandi, Karn. (केरीबन्दी) A person employed to keep the embankment of a tank in repair: the employment.
- Kerebandi-aya-jodi, Karn. (केरीबन्दी अय जौदी) A tax on the holders of small grants of land paid to the persons charged with the repairs of reservoirs.
- Kere-káluve, Karn. (केरीकालुवे) A channel for leading off the water of a tank.
- Kere-kodi, Karn. (केरीकोदी) The outlet for the superfluous water of a tank.
- Kere-yere, Karn. (केरीयेरी) The bank of a reservoir.
- KERIJULU, Tel. (కెరిజులు) Grain fees in general.
- KESARA, Mar. Guz. (S. केशर) Saffron.
- Kesará, Mar. Guz. (केशरा) A yellow or saffron-dyed garment put on by a Rajput warrior when resolved to die or conquer.
- Kesari, or Kesariá, corruptly, KESSIRIYA, Mar. Guz. (केशरी, केशरीया) Clothed in yellow, as indicating desperate valour.
- KESARAD-BHÚM, Hindi (कसरदभूम) A soil kept always moist by natural springs near it.
- KESU, Karn. (केसु) Farming, agriculture.
- KETÁ, Thug. Ardent spirits.
- KETTIÁDÁKAM, Mal. (കെട്ടിയാടാകം) Seizure of land mortgaged for a sum of money on failure of payment of the stipulated interest.
- Kettiádhakanavan, Mal. (കെട്ടിയാടാക്കനവൻ) The person who takes possession of a mortgaged estate on failure of payment of interest on the mortgage loan.
- KETTISÁKSHI, Karn. (केट्टिसाक्षी, from *ketti*, wicked, and S. *sákshya*, evidence) False witness.
- KETṬA, Mal. (കെട്ട) Rule, regulation, bond, tie : a bank, a dam.
- Kettaruppa, Mal. (കെട്ടറുപ്പ) Inheritance in the paternal line (lit., cutting a knot, *i.e.* not following the order of succession by the female line, as is usual in Malabar).
- Kettiyririppa, Mal. (കെട്ടിയിരിപ്പ) Money in hand, property in store.
- Kettivarava, Mal. (കെട്ടിവരവ) Receipt in cash.

KHÁ

- Kettiveppa, Mal. (കെട്ടിവെപ്പ) Paying down money : laying up in store.
- Kettuhetta, Mal. (കെട്ടുകെട്ട) A storekeeper, a steward, a butler.
- Kettuvaramba, Mal. (കെട്ടുവരമ്പ) A large bank round paddy fields to confine the water.
- KETU, S. &c. (केतु) The descending node personified as the tail of the dragon, supposed to cause eclipses by seizing the moon.
- KEŪT, Uriya (କେଉଟେ) A fisherman, or the caste so employed.
- KEVALA DATTA KA, or KEVALA DATTA PUTRA, S. (from केवल, sole, and दत्तक, or दत्तपुत्र, a son given) A son absolutely adopted, in Hindu law.
- KEWAL, (?) A black loamy soil.
- Kewaldas, (?) Mar. Black soil.
- KEWATÍ, Mar. (केवटी) A huckster, a retail dealer.
- KEWÍ, Mar. (केवी) A cultivator residing and cultivating lands in a village to which he does not belong.
- KHABAR, KHUBUR, H. (A. خبر) News, information : care, protection.
- Khabar-gír, H. (P. خبرگیر) An informer, a news writer : a guardian, a protector.
- KHABHA, Thug. A hamlet, a village.
- KHÁBRÍ, Beng. (খাবরী) A large hemispherical vessel to receive the expressed juice of the sugar-cane or other vegetable extract.
- KHÁCHAR (or (?) more correctly, KHÁNCHAR), Mar. Rice lands.
- KHACHUA, Thug. A pickpocket.
- KHÁD, Mar. (खाद, S. खादन, eating) Food, &c. : peculation, extortion ; articles or money extorted.
- KHÁD, H. (খাদ, खाद) The expense incurred by the Ryots in preparing their ploughing apparatus.
- KHÁD, H. (খাদ) A hole or pit, one in which grain is kept.
- KHÁDÁ, Beng. (খাদা) A large land measure, said to be equal in some places to 27,000 square yards : east of Jessore to 24 Bighás.
- KHÁDÁ-HUNDI, Beng. (খাদাহুন্ডি) A bill of exchange payable at sight.
- KHÁDAKA, S. (खादक) Lit., an eater ; in law, a borrower, a user.
- KHÁDAR, incorrectly, KHADIR, H. (खदर, खादर) Low or alluvial lands, of easy irrigation, and especially fit for rice cultivation : rice beds, or patches of ground surrounded by low banks so as to confine the water and moisten the ground for rice cultivation ; also moist alluvial ground

on which, with or without irrigation, barley and wheat are grown in some places.

KHÁDÍ, H. (كهادي) A kind of coarse cloth.

KHÁEKÁR, H. (?) A cultivating tenant.

KHAFÍF, H. (أخفيف) Light, unimportant.

Khafífa duzdi, H. (from P. دزدی) Petty theft.

Khafífa jaráim, H. (from A. جرایم) Petty offences.

Khafífa muhaddama, (from A. مقدمه) A trivial suit or case.

KHÁG, H. (كهانت) The horn of a rhinoceros, applied to a pillar or mound marking the boundary of a village.

KHAGHA, Thug. A hamlet, a village.

KHÁÍ, H. (كهائي, खाई) A ditch, especially as a boundary.

KHAIR, H. (أخیر) Good, well, best.

Khairát, Khyrat, corruptly, *Kheryaut*, H. (أخیرات) Mar. (खैरात) Alms, charity; lands given as charitable endowments: (the term is more especially applicable to grants or alms given by, or to, Mohammadans.)

Khairát-zamín, H. (P. زمین) Land given in charity.

Khair-khwáh, H. (P. خواه) A well-wisher, a common signature to an anonymous petition or address.

KHAÍR, Hindi (खईर, S. खदिर) A sort of resin, also commonly called *Khat*: Catechu.

Khair-sál, H. Tax on collecting catechu resin. Garwhal.

KHÁJAN, Mar. (खानण) A salt-marsh or meadow; land lying along the shore of the sea or of inlets, and exposed to be flooded; ground recovered by embankment from the sea.

KHAJÚR, H. &c. (کجور, S. खजूर), KHÁJÚR, Beng. (খাজর) A date tree (*Phoenix dactylifera*): its fruit. The wild date tree (*Phoenix sylvestris*).

Khájúrgúr, Beng. (from গুড়, molasses) Treacle or molasses made from the juice of the wild date.

Khájúr-ras, Beng. (from S. रस, juice) Juice extracted from the wild date by incisions in its bark, used to make sugar or to leaven bread.

KHÁK, H. (P. خاک) Earth, dust, ashes.

Kháki, H. (خاكي) Relating to dust or ashes: a Hindu mendicant who smears his body with the ashes of burnt cowdung: soil or land that cannot be irrigated, and depends wholly on rain.

Khákrob, H. (P. خاکروب) A sweeper, a menial servant of the lowest class; also, the sweeper of a village, acting at times as a watchman, a guide, or a police spy; one of the village establishment.

Khákistar, H. (P. خاکستر) Ashes, also calx of metals.

Kháktúda, H. (P. خاکتوده) A mark or butt of earth for shooting at.

KHAL, or KHALI, H. (S. کھلی, کپل) Oil-cake, the sediment after extracting the oil by the mill.

KHÁL, H. (خال) A maternal uncle, a mother's brother.

Khálá, (خالا) A maternal aunt, a mother's sister.

KHÁL, H. (کھال) An inlet of the sea or of a large river, a creek.

KHALA, H. (خلة) A written document signed by a judge.

KHALA, Beng. (S. খল), KHALÁ, Uriya (ଖଲ), KHALLÁ, H. (خلا), KHALÉN, Mar. (खळे), KHALÍ, or KHALWAD, Guz. (ખલી, ખલવાદ) A threshing-floor, a place either in the field or in a shed where the grain is trodden out of the husk: see *Kala*; also, a place where the grain of any individual of the village is piled up or stacked, or where it was kept so stacked until its value had been estimated by the collector, and security for the revenue due on it given.

Khaléntalaven, Mar. (खलेंटलवे) The grain that is swept up after the removal of the sheaves from the spot where they had been piled, or from the threshing-floor after threshing.

Khala-punji, corruptly, *Kall-poonzee*, Mar. (खळपुंजी) Small heaps of grain taken from each larger pile at the time of measurement, and, under the Maratha government, considered as the perquisite of the state.

Khalavári, Mar. (खळवाडी) An inclosed place outside a village, containing the bundles of grain to be threshed and the threshing-floors of several independent cultivators.

Khalán, also, *Khalihán*, H. (کھلیان, کھلیهان) A granary, a barn, a threshing-floor.

KHALÂ, A. (خلع) lit., Putting or turning out. In Mohammadan law, a contract for the dissolution of a marriage; the repudiation of a wife at her own desire, when she forfeits her dower: also, disinheriting a son, turning him out of doors.

KHÁLÁRÍ, corruptly, CALLARY, COLLIERIE, COLLURIE, KHAL-LARY, &c. Beng. (খালারী) A place where salt is manufactured: a salt-bed or pan; a mound of earth hollowed at the top, in which straw and other materials are placed to serve as a filter for the salt water poured upon it, and which, when freed from dirt and sand, becomes brine for boiling.

KHALÁS, H. (خلاص), KHÁLÁS, Beng. (খালাস) Liberation, freedom, release; liberated, enlarged, set free.

Khulása, H. (A. خلاصة) Essence, abridgement, abstract.

Khalási, corruptly, *Classie*, H. (خلاسي) A sailor, a tent-pitcher, a matross : a Mohammadan labourer of a superior order, employed chiefly about ships or in the army.

Kháláspatra, Beng. (S. पत्र, a leaf) An order of discharge, a deed of release.

KHALÁTÍ, KHÁLÁTHÍ, Mar. (खलाटी, ठी) Low rice grounds
about a village.

KHÁLÁTÍ, Mar. (खालाटी) The low country on the upper part of the Malabar coast, descending from the Sahyádrí mountains to the sea.

KHÁLIHÁTH, H. (from *khali* خالي, empty, and *hath* هاتم, the hand) lit., Empty-handed, poor, destitute. In Mysore, a class of inferior public labourers employed as messengers, or in mending roads, carrying palankins, &c.

KHALF, H. (A. خلف) A son, an heir, a successor.

Khalifa, commonly, *Caliph*, H. (A. خليفة) The successor to sovereign power, especially applied to the successors of Mohammad, who united the characters of head of the state and of the Mohammadan religion. In India the term commonly designates a tailor, sometimes a cook, also the head boy or monitor of a class.

Khiláfat, commonly, *Caliphate*, H. (A. خلافت) Sovereignty, the office of *Khalíf*.

ΚΗÁL-KHOSIA, Thug. A barber.

KHALLÍ, Thug. A Thug who hides himself from fear of
creditors.

KHALÍTA. Thug. A village.

KHĀLĪṢA but usually pronounced **KHĀLSA**, H. &c. (خالصة, from *khālis* خالص, pure, sincere) **KHĀLSĀ**, or **KHĀLĪṢĀ**, Mar. (खालसा, खालिसा) The exchequer, the office of government under the Mohammadan administration in which the business of the revenue department was transacted, and which was continued during the early period of British rule: as applied to lands, it means those of which the revenue remains the property of government, not being made over in *Jāgīr* or *Inām* to any other parties. Lands or villages held immediately of government, and of which the state is the manager or holder. It is termed in some official papers the rent-roll of the government, meaning the revenue receivable from government or *Khālsa* lands. The term has been of late familiar as the collective denomination of the Sikh government and people.

Khālsa-kachahrī, H. (see *Kachahrī*) The office of the royal exchequer.

Khálisa mukarrari, H. (from A. مقرر, fixed) The desig-

nation of lands which, under the Mohammadan government, were considered as permanently paying revenue to the state.

Khálisa sharífa, H. (from A. شريف, noble) The royal
exchequer.

KHÁLPÁ, erroneously, KALPA, Guz. (कल्प, from S. खल, skin) A low caste, or member of it, whose business is dressing skins and preparing leather: he is sometimes enumerated amongst the inferior village servants.

KHÁLSI, (?) Guz. A measure of grain equal to fourteen Guzerati maunds.

KHĀM, corruptly, **KHAUM**, or **KAUM**, H. (پَا) Raw, unripe, crude; gross: as a revenue term it implies the gross as distinguished from the nett revenue of a village, or a settlement made with the cultivators direct, without the intervention of a third person as a farmer or **Zamin-dar**, the estate being managed, or, as is more usual, mis-managed, by the officers of government; see *Khās*.

Khám-ám-dani, corruptly, *Kamamdauny*, H. (from P. آمدنی) Gross receipts or revenue.

Khámbhogattá, Tel. (ખાંભોગટ્ટા) The gross account
of a village.

Khám-chithá, H. (خام چٹھا) A rough statement or account.

Khám-hisabu, Tel. (from A. حساب) A general account.

Khám-jamābandi, H. see *Jamābandi*. Gross assessment before making deductions for charges: assessment or settlement with the cultivators direct.

Khám-lekka, Tel. (ఖాంలేక్క, from S. लेख) A rough statement or account.

Khám-narvís, H. (from P. نویس) A revenue accountant under the Mohammadan government.

Khām-tahṣīl, H. (from A. **تحصيل**) Collection of the revenue in gross from the cultivators direct by the revenue officers of government, usually by native officers under the authority of the collector.

Khám-tadárak, H. (from A. تدارق) Imperfect inquiry or investigation.

Khām-wasūl, corruptly, *wossool*, also, *wasīl*, H. (from A. واصل, or وصول) Gross revenue, total collections, the gross revenue of a village or an estate before the allowed charges are deducted; a record or account of the gross revenue.

KHÁMÁR, corruptly, KHUMAR, CAMAR, COMAR. Beng. (খামার),
 KHAMÁR, or KHUMAR, Uriya (ଖମାର) A threshing-floor,
 the general threshing-ground of a village, to which all the

crops are brought to be cleaned, and from which they cannot be removed till the landlord's claim is settled. Land of which the revenue was paid in kind, or of which the produce was divided in determinate shares between the cultivator and the revenue payer or Zamindar; applied also to lands originally waste, but which, having been brought into cultivation, were retained by the Zamindars in their own hands, or were let out at a grain rent: at the decennial settlement these lands, previously unassessed, were declared subject to assessment.

Khamárbhūmi, Uriya (from S. भूमि, land) Cultivated land. Land cultivated by strangers—not resident or hereditary cultivators.

Khamárchash, Uriya (from ଛାସ, husbandry) Cultivating land on one's own account.

Khamár-chhutṭī, Hindi (खमारचुट्टी) Releasing the grain from the threshing-ground when the rent is settled for, either in kind or money.

Khamárgghar, Uriya (from S. गृह, a house) A farm-yard, a barn, a store-house.

Khamári, or *Khamároī*, Uriya (ଖମାରୀ, ଖମାରୋଇ) A bailiff, a steward.

Khamár riyât, H. (A. رعیّت) A cultivator who pays his rent in kind, or in a certain share of the produce.

Khámársál, H. (from S. शाला, a hall or room; the first word may be used as implying some analogy to a threshing-floor) A place where iron is fused after having been smelted from the ore.

KHAMÁVISHI, or *KHAMÁSI*, Karn. (ಖಮಾವಿಷಿ, ಖಮಾಸಿ) Land cultivated under the immediate superintendence of government.

Khamávishidár, Karn. (ಖಮಾವಿಷಿದಾರ) A person charged with the superintendence of government land.

KHAMR, H. (A. خمر) Wine, the spirituous liquor made from the fermented juice of the grape, the drinking of which is positively forbidden by the Mohammadan law: the term is applied, but incorrectly, to all spirituous liquor.

Khamr-mahál, H. (from محال) Places where spirituous liquor is sold.

Khumár, H. (A. خمار) Intoxication.

Khumár-khána, H. (from P. خانه) A tavern, a spirit-shop.

KHAMBÁ, or *KHAMBHÁ*, H. (S. کھنبا, کھنبا) A post, a pillar.

KHAMJÁ, (?) H. A person whose business is the appraisal of standing crops. Upper Provinces.

KHAMS, H. (خمس) Five, a fifth. In law, a double tithe,

or twenty per cent. levied on the owners of lands in which there are mines of metal: the fifth of booty taken in war with infidels, and set apart for orphans, the poor, and travellers.

Khán, H. (P. خان) A title borne by Mohammadan nobles, especially when of Persian or Pathán descent: it is also a common adjunct to Afghan or *Pathán* names.

Khán-hhánán, H. (P. خان خانان) Lord of lords, a title borne by several nobles of the court of Dehli under the Moghul government.

Khánam, H. (P. خانم) The title of a lady of rank, or of the wife of a Khán.

KHANA, H. &c. (P. خانه), *Kháná*, Beng. and Mal. (খানা, খানা) A house, a dwelling, a place.

Khánabári, corruptly, *Khanabarry*, H. (P. خانه, a house, and Ben. from S. बाड़ी, also a house) A house, with the grounds and outhouses attached to it: the dwelling of a Zamindar, and the ground about it, which was held free of revenue: exemption of revenue upon certain lands belonging to a Zamindar as a means of providing him with a suitable residence: a small patch of garden ground attached to a Ryot's hut, in which he grows vegetables for his own use, and for which he is usually exempt from rent by the Zamindar: the house, and ground about it, of certain classes in some parts of Cuttack, as Paiks, Súr, and Khúshbásh Ryots, exempt from rent-charge.

Khánagi, H. (خانگی) Any thing relating to a house or household: in Kuch Bahar, the lands managed by the Raja, or officers appointed by him.

Khánajangi, H. (خانه جنگی) Riot, disturbance, affray: the making of disturbances: a turbulent or quarrelsome disposition.

Khángi, or *Khánagi*, H. (خانگی), *Khánki*, Beng. (খানকী) A prostitute; also, household, domestic.

Khánákhárábí, Beng. (খানাখারাবী) Ruin of a household, or of an individual at the head of a family.

Khánashumári, H. (from P. شماری, numbering), *Kháne-sumári*, Mar. (खानेसुमारी), *Khánisumari*, Karn. (ಖಾನಿಸುಮರಿ) A written statement of the number of houses in a village or town, and hence a census of the population is so termed.

Khanataláshi, H. (from P. تلاش, search) A search warrant.

Khanazád, H., *Khanájád*, Beng., Mar. (from P. زاد, born) Born in the house; i.e. the child of a slave girl or of any female dependant.

Khāngi-zamindārī, H. (خانگی زمینداری) The household expenses of a Zamindar. In Jessore, an abwab or cess levied prior to the perpetual settlement upon the cultivators, to provide for the support of the Zamindars: it is applied also to land retained by a Zamindar in his own cultivation as a fund for his household expenses.

Khānch, Mar. (खांच) A pit, a hole.

Khānchá, H. (کھانچا, खांचा) A marsh, a quagmire, muddy or marshy soil.

Khānchar, Mar. (खांचर) A hollow, especially one worn by the rush of water.

Khāncharī, Mar. (खांचरी) A rice field: a piece of ground banked up on all sides so as to retain water.

Khan, H. (کھن, खनि) *Khani*, or *Khanī*, Beng. (খনি, খনী) *Khān*, or *Khānī*, Mar. (खान, खाणी) A mine, a pit or hole, one in which rice in the husk is kept.

Khāngat, Mar. (खाणगत) Revenue from mines or quarries.

Khand, *Khund*, H. &c., also written *Khānd*, (کھند, or کھنڈ, S. खण्ड): it is sometimes written without the aspirate, as *Kandam*, Mal. (കണ്ടം) A piece, a portion; a district, a province, as Bundelkhand. Coarse sugar. In Marāṭhi, *Khand*, corruptly, *Kund* (खंड), also means a fine, a cess or fee levied for any licence or privilege; also a contribution levied by an enemy, a ransom; also an agreement or contract, in which sense it occurs, at least compounded with other words, in other Dakhini dialects.

Khānda patra, Karn. (ಖಂಡಪತ್ರ) A paper of settlement or agreement.

Khāndbachī, Mar. (खंडवची) An obligation to give one or more sheep from a flock sent to graze on a piece of land: the duty levied on a flock of sheep.

Khāndbhattī, Mar. (from भट्टी, a still) A tax or excise on stills.

Khānd-daladī, Mar. (from दलदी, a fisherman) A charge for the privilege of fixing stakes in the waters of Salsette.

Khānd-dāru, Mar. (from दारु, spirituous liquor) A farm or contract for the sale of spirits.

Khāndgunhegarī, Mar. (खंडगुन्हेगारी) A general term for amercements, mulcts, &c., a fine levied on the loser in a suit.

Khāndkarī, Mar. (खंडकारी) A cultivator who contracts for a favourable return of produce.

Khānd-maktā, Mar. (खंडमक्ता) A contract, a monopoly: land leased at a fixed, and usually a favourable rate.

Khāndmāsālī, Mar. (मासळी, fish) Farm of the fishing at Salsette.

Khāndnī, *Khundnee*, Mar. (खंडनी) A fine, a mulct, an exaction on any pretext whatever: the revenue of the year after it is determined: the current assessment.

Khāndnī-tashrif, Mar. (from P. تشریف) A present by the head collector or farmer of the revenue to the village or district officer on determining the assessment: the salary of the *Pātīl*.

Khāndnūk, Mar. (खंडनूक) A contract for work, an engagement to perform a certain work for a sum agreed upon, or the counter-agreement to receive a certain sum: a contract, a monopoly, a farm (of revenue, &c.).

Khānd-pharṣī, Mar. (खंडफडशी) A fine exacted on behalf of government.

Khanda, Uriya (ଖଣ୍ଡ) An inclosed field.

Khanda, Uriya (ଖଣ୍ଡ) Daily allowance of food.

Khanda, Beng. (খন্দ) The season of harvest, of which three are reckoned—the *harit*, or spring, *āsu*, or autumn, and *paush*, or winter.

Khāndā, Uriya (ଖଣ୍ଡା) A sword, especially the national sword of Orissa.

Khāndāit, also, sometimes, *Khāndāra*, Uriya (ଖଣ୍ଡାଉଁଟ) The name of a class of military landholders in Orissa, residing in the hills in *kilas*, or fortified dwellings, and holding their lands at a quit-rent, on condition of acting as a feudal yeomanry or militia, and protecting the low lands from the incursions of the barbarous mountain tribes bordering on their estates: their children, especially the females, are sometimes sold in childhood, and become slaves.

Khāndāit, Uriya. The office, jurisdiction, or estate of a *Khāndait*.

Khandaga, Karn. (ಖಂಡಗ) A measure of grain, about three bushels.

Khandak, Beng. (S. খন্দক) A ditch, a moat, a land-mark, a boundary.

Khāndān, H. (P. خاندان) A family.

Khandar, H. (S. کھنڈر, from S. खण्ड, a piece) The site of a ruined house, or village covered with the rubbish.

Khāndī, incorrectly, *Kundee*, Mar. (खंडी, from S. खण्ड) A measure of weight and capacity, commonly termed *Candy* (from the Tamil spelling *Kandi*, q. v.): its value varies in different places: at Bombay it consists of twenty Bombay maunds, or, for particular substances, of only eight maunds;

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- at Poona it is of twenty Poona maunds, and varies, therefore, with the weight of the maund; in Malayalam it is equal to twenty-eight *Tulams*, or, corruptly, *Telongs*, or 500lb.: according to Prinsep's tables the Candy of Anjengo is called 560lb., that of Bombay also 560lb., and that of Madras 500lb.: in another statement it is said that in Malabar the Khandí is equal to 560lb. for sea customs, and 480lb. for land customs, while the country rate varies from 600lb. to 720lb.: the latest statements make the Madras Khandí of 20 maunds 500lb., the Bombay Khandí of 20 maunds 560lb., the Surat of 20 maunds 746.666lb., and the Travancore of 20 maunds 640lb. The number of maunds varies, however, and with it, of course, the value of the *Khandí*.—Note by J. W. Crawford, Esq., Accountant-General, Bombay, 1840. In Malabar there is also a *Khandí* for timber about 2 feet 4 inches square; and in the Marátha country there is a land measure termed, corruptly, *Cundy*, considered equal to 120 *bighás*; but it varied formerly from 15 to 45 *bighás*, and is also called 20 to 35: it also means, in Marathi, a score generally.
- KHANDÍGAR, Beng. (খণ্ডীগর, from S. खण्ड, a piece or chip) A worker in horn or ivory.
- KHANDIGUTTA, Tel. (ఖండ్రిగుట్ట) A fixed rent.
- KHANDRIKÁ, incorrectly, CANDRIKA, Tel. (ఖండ్రిక, from S. खण्ड, a piece) An allotment of privileged land not exceeding four or five *Kattis*, or from 50 to 70 acres: it may be either rent-free or subject to a quit-rent.
- KHANDWÁ, Mar. (खण्डवा) The part of a river bed that is dry throughout its breadth.
- KHANDWADÁ, Mar. (?) Grain given in requital of the services of an ox or buffalo on a person's ground.
- KHÁNI-BHÚMI, Karn. (ಖಾನಿಭೂಮಿ) Bad land (perhaps from *Kháni* $\frac{1}{64}$ of a fanam—land of as little worth).
- KHÁNI BHÁGOÁ, Uriya (ଖାନିଭାଗୋଆ) Labourers in Orissa paid both in money and in kind.
- KHANJÁ, Uriya (ଖଜା) Land immediately round a house, an inclosure, a compound; assigned as a deduction from the revenue payment.
- KHÁNJU, Thug. A cut purse.
- KHÁNKÁH, H. (P. خانقاہ) A monastery, a place where religious mendicants of the Mohammadan religion temporarily reside.
- KHÁNKATI, Beng. (খানকতি) Abatement, deficiency.
- KHANKH, H. (کھنکھ, खंख) Land that requires to be left fallow for a year or two.
- KHÁNSÁMÁN, corruptly, CONSUMMAH, and CONSAMMAN,

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- H. (خانسانمان, probably from *khwán*, pronounced *khan* *خوان*, a tray, and *sámán*, effects) A house-steward or butler.
- KHAP, Mar. (खप) Sale, vent, market, the disposal or going off of goods.
- KHÁPANÍ, corruptly, KHAMPUTTEE, Mar. (खापणी) Apportioning among the householders of a town or village an assessment, or any exaction: the share of each.
- KHAPARIYÁ, H. (کھپر یا, खपरिया) A heavier plough for stiff soils.
- KHAPRÁ, Beng. (খপরা, S. खपर) A tile.
- Khaprail*, Beng. (খপট্রৈল) Tiled, a tiled house or building.
- KHAR, KHUR, H. (کھر) Grass and trees.
- KHÁR, H. &c. (کھار, S. क्षार), KSHÁR, Beng. (ক্ষার) KHAR, Mar. (खार) KÁRU, Tel. (కారు) Alkali, alkaline earth, soda, the lixivium of wood-ashes or the ashes of burnt leaves themselves; impure carbonate of potash or soda: saline or brackish soil: ground recovered from the sea.
- Khárá*, or *Khárá*, H. &c. (کھارا, کھاری) Saline, alkaline, brackish.
- Khárá-pání*, incorrectly, *Kárá-panee*, H. (کھاراپانی) Water impregnated with soda and alkaline earths.
- Khárat*, Mar. (खारट) Ground recovered from the sea.
- Khári-shor*, H. (کھاری شور) Very brackish and saline (as water).
- Khári-zamín*, or, vernacularly, *Khárá-jamín*, H. &c. (کھاری زمین) Saline soil: land impregnated with alkaline salts.
- Kárubhúmi*, Tel. (కారుభూమి) Brackish, a saline soil.
- Khári-nimah* or *nín*, H. (from P. نمك or H. نون, S. लवण, salt) A factitious kind of salt: a kind of sulphate of soda used in medicine and for the adulteration of common salt: in Orissa it is applied to the hard saline settlement at the bottom of the salt-pans.
- Khári-matti* or *mitti* (کھاری مٹی), *Ksháramrittiká*, S. and Beng. (क्षारमृत्तिका) Brackish or saline soil, a soil impregnated with alkaline salts, as potash or nitre, and therefore unfit for cultivation. (This word is not to be confounded with *Kharimitti*, q. v.).
- Khárikh*, or *Khár-khándá*, Mar. (खारीक, खारखण्डा, the latter used contemptuously) A class, or an individual of it, employed in cultivating salt-marshes or saline soils.
- Khárvá-máti*, Hindi (खारवामाटी) Alkaline soil.
- KHARA, Karn. (S. ೨೪, खर) The twenty-fifth year of the cycle.

- KHARÁ**, Mar. (खडा) A pebble, a nodule of limestone, a lump of sugar.
- KHARAK**, Thug. Noise made by the pickaxe in digging a grave.
- KHARHAK**, H. (کهرهک, खरहक) A portion of grain given at the end of the harvest to the village servants.
- KHARI**, KHUREE, also **KHATÍ**, **KHATÍKA**, H. &c. (کھری, খড়ি, S. खटिका) Chalk: white clay used for plastering; also a kind of clay found in some parts of Bengal, and used in pottery; also, in Bengal, a coarse kind of grass used for thatching.
- Kharimattí** or **-mittí**, **Khureemuttee** or **-mittee**, H. &c. (کھری منی) Chalk, also a sort of porcelain clay. (This differs from *Kharimittí* as above, in being written with the short *a* and the hard *d* or *r*, instead of a long *a* and a soft *r*).
- KHARÁ**, Beng. (খাড়া, from the H. کھڑا), also **KHÁRÁ** (খার) Erect; also, fig., honest, upright; payable on demand.
- Khará-hundí**, Beng. (খাড়াহুণ্ডী) A bill of exchange payable at sight.
- Khará-jama**, Beng. (খাড়াজমা) The entire rent or assessment.
- Khará-utár**, Guz. (खारउतार) Payable at sight—a bill, &c.
- KHARÁB**, H. (A. خراب) Bad, wicked, worthless, spoiled: bad, as land unfit for cultivation.
- Kharába**, H. (خرابه) Ruin, desolation: waste land, unproductive (as land).
- Kharábáhnál**, H. (خراباحوال) Ruined, wretched, either person or place.
- KHARÁDÍ**, H. (A. خرادى) A turner, a carpenter.
- KHARARÁ**, Uriya (ଖରଡ଼ା) Receipt, acquittance, receipt given to cultivators for rent.
- Khararā pani**, Uriya (ଖରଡ଼ାପାଣି) Fee for writing a receipt.
- Khararā putra**, Uriya (from S. पत्र, a leaf) A written receipt.
- KHARCH**, **KHURCH**, or **KHARCHA**, or, more correctly, **KHARJ**, **KHURJ**, of which it is the Hindustani modification, corruptly, **KHIRCH**, **KURTCH**, **KHURCHEE** (خرج, A. خرج, pl. *Ikhraját*; from *Kharaja*, went forth): it occurs in most dialects in the first form; as, **KHARACH**, Beng. (খরচ), **KHARCHA**, Mar. (खर्च), **KHARCHU**, Tel. (అర్చు) Expense, disbursement, out-goings: the authorised expenses incurred by a village or district, and set off against the revenue receipts, or a cess levied upon the cultivators to provide for expenses; the debit side of an account, the account of the disbursements or outgoings.
- Kharcha-hisáb**, Beng. (P. حساب, an account) A village annual account kept in Bengal, shewing the amount of the rent due on each Ryot's land in cultivation, the amount paid, and the balance outstanding.
- Kharch-avarjá**, Tel. (అవర్జం) An abstract account of the disbursements of a district, or of the deductions from the collections.
- Kharch-i-gáon**, corruptly, **Khirsch-gram**, and, more usually and correctly, **Grám-kharch**, H. (خرج گرام) Village expenses, charges levied by the headmen or public officers to provide for the expenses incurred by the officers or servants of the village community.
- Kharch-i-khairát**, H. (خرج خیرات) A charge or allowance for charitable gifts or endowments.
- Kharch-i-mufassil**, H. (خرج مفصل) Provincial charges, expenses of collection and other authorised items of expenditure deducted from the gross revenue of a province. An extra cess levied in Jessore for provincial expenses prior to the permanent settlement.
- Kharch-i-nánkhár**, H. (خرج نانکار) Allowance or deduction from the revenue of an estate, as the subsistence money of the Zamindar.
- Kharch-pattí**, Mar. (खर्चपट्टी) A tax for defraying occasional public charges: extra expenses in a district, as for roads, bridges, &c.: the recognised dues of the village officers and servants.
- Kharch-i-pargana**, H. (خرج پیرگنہ) Charges incurred in the management and revenue-collections of a Pargana or district.
- Kharch-i-sadr**, H. (خرج سدر) Charges on account of the establishment of the principal local authorities.
- Kharchasilak**, Mar. (खर्चसिलक, A. سلك) Balance after expenditure, money in hand.
- Kharchu-vechcha**, Karn. (ಅರ್ಚು ವೆಚ್ಚ) Expenditure, disbursement.
- Kad-kharch**, H. (P. بد, bad) Cesses of an oppressive nature, and in excess of the stipulated rents exacted on various pretexts from the cultivators by the Zamindars.
- Puraniya**.
- KHAREBAND**, (खरेबंद) A day-book, a journal, an account drawn out on a loose piece of paper.
- KHARJ**, H. (A. خرج, from *kharaja* خرج, went forth) Tribute, tax, revenue.
- KHARÁJ**, or, more commonly, and equally correctly, **KHIRÁJ**, corruptly, **KHERAJ**, H. (A. خراج) Tax, tribute; ap-

plied originally in an especial manner to the tribute levied by Mohammadans upon infidels after conquest, but latterly to the revenue raised from the land, in which sense it is still employed, importing the amount claimed by the state as its rent or share of the profits of land in cultivation: hence *Lá-khiráj* (q. v.) designates lands which are exempted from any such payment.

Kharáji, or *Khíráji*, H. (خراجى) Taxable, subject to tribute or taxation.

Khíráji-bhúmi, Tel. (ఖరీజిభూమి) Land paying revenue to government.

Kharáj or *Khíráj-guzár*, H. (from P. گزار, who passes or pays over) A payer of revenue to government, whether on his own account or as the representative of others.

Khíráji-zamín, H. (P. زمین) Land paying revenue.

Khíráj-muwazzaf, H. (A. موظف, fixed) Revenue of which the amount is fixed at a certain rate for a specific quantity of land.

Khíráj-muhásima, H. (A. مقاسمه, divided) Revenue collected at a certain rate upon the produce of land, and varying, therefore, with its quantity and value.

KHARERI, Thug. The small owl.

KHARENJA, Thug. A ravine or water-course.

KHÁRIJ, H. &c. (A. خارج, from *kharaaja* خرج), KHERÍJ, Mar. (खेरीज) Excluded or separated from, extraneous to, external, additional.

Kháríjálu, Tel. (ఖరీజాలు) Fees deducted from the gross produce of village lands.

Kháríj-dákhil, also, *Dákhil-kháríj*, q. v. (داخل خارج) Excluding and including, applied to the transfer of property, especially to lands transferred from one name to another in the collector's books.

Kháríji, or *Khárji*, H. (A. خارجى) A person who separates himself from a community or a religious faith, a seceder, a schismatic, a rebel. A member of a Mohammadan sect which excludes *Áli* from the number of *Khalifs*.

Kháríj-jamâ, corruptly, *Kharege-jumma*, H. (A. جمع, collection) Separated or detached from the rental of the state, as lands exempt from rent, or of which the revenue has been assigned to individuals or institutions.

Kheríj-jamâ, Mar. (खेरीजना) Extra collections, miscellaneous items of revenue.

Kheríj-maktâ, Mar. (खेरीजमक्ता) Lands let out by government direct, without the intervention of any one between it and the cultivators.

Kháríj-mulk, Uriya (A. ملك, a kingdom) Transportation, banishment.

Kheríj-músháhirá, Mar. (खेरीजमूशाहिरा) Contingent charges, extras, presents, occasional allowances.

Kháríj-náma, H. (from P. نامه, a document) A deed of separation or division, a deed for the partition of a joint estate, or for the separation of an individual share, or for making a dependent *táluk* separate and independent, also, simply a deed of transfer.

Kháríja-táluk, H. (from تعلق) Separation of a portion or dependency of an estate, or of a Pargana, from the general assessment, and the payment of the revenue due from it direct to the government.

KHARDÁ, or KHARDEN, or commonly, KHURD, Mar. (खरडा, खरडे) A rough note or memorandum, a draft, a scrawl, a waste-book. Maratha shopkeepers and bankers usually keep two such accounts; one the *Kachcha-khard*, or rough day-book; the other the *Paka-khard*, or cash-book in which the entries of the former are copied fair.

KHARÍ, Mar. (खरी) A patch of earth on a rocky substratum but cultivable for rice.

KHÁRÍ, Beng. Mar. &c. (S. खारी) A measure of grain equal to sixteen *dronas*, or about three bushels.

Khárikham, Mal. (ഖരിക്കം) A field that requires, or that is sown with, a *khárí* of seed.

KHARÍD, H. (P. خرید) Bought, also the thing bought, buying.

Kharída, corruptly, *Khareeda*, (P. خرید) Bought, purchased. In Cuttack, the designation of a kind of tenure created by the district officers who sold small parcels of land which were ostensibly waste, and excluded from the rent-roll, or reported as exempt from revenue: where the purchase was without suspicion of fraud the purchasers were allowed to retain the *Kharída* lands at a quit-rent: it is also termed *Milk-kharídagi*, ownership or lordship by purchase.

Khárid-dár, abridged vernacularly to *Kháridár*, H. &c. (خریدار) A purchaser, a holder by purchase: in Cuttack, the proprietor of purchased estates.

Khárida-muáfí, H. (A. معافى, exempt) Lands in Cuttack claiming exemption from revenue as having been bought under that condition.

Khárid-farohht, A. (P. فروختن, to sell) Buying and selling.

Kháridí, corruptly, *Khareedy*, (خریدی) Purchasing, or relating to purchasing.

KHARÍF, KHUREEF, written vernacularly KHARIP, and

KHARIPH, corruptly, **KHEREEF**, H. &c. (A. خريف) The season of autumn; the autumnal harvest; the crops which are sown before the commencement of the rains, or in April-May, and reaped after their close, October-November.

KHARIPATÍ, Guz. (ਖੁਲ੍ਹਾਪਤੀ) A tax collected to relieve a village from debt.

KHARÍTA, **KHUREETU**, sometimes, vernacularly, **KHALÍTA**, H. &c. (A. خريطة) A bag, a purse, the envelope of a letter, especially the ornamental or silk covering of a letter addressed to, or by, a native of rank: hence, the letter itself, particularly one passing between a native prince and the governor-general.

KHARKANÍYA, Thug. Crossing of the road by a hare in front of the party, a bad omen.

KHARKHÁ, Thug. An ass.

KHARPAR, Mar. (खरपड) A bad year, a time of distress from failure of the crops.

KHARRÁT, H. (A. خراط) A turner's lathe, a turner (also **KHARRÁTI**).

KHARTÁI, or **KHARTAL**, Thug. Any bad omen. Dakh. Th.

KHÁRU, Uriya (ଖାରୁ) Division of bullocks among cultivators.

KHÁRU, Thug. A gang of Thugs.

KHARŪÁ, or **KHÁRWÁ**, corruptly, **KURWA**, H. (كهاروا) A coarse kind of cotton cloth dyed red, and used in various ways, especially to wrap up books, parcels, &c.

KHARVATA, S. &c. (खर्वत) A country or market-town.

KHARWÁR, H. (P. خروار) A measure, said to be about 700lb., lit. an ass load: in Sindh it is called 850lb.

KHÁRWÍ, Mar. (खारवी) A caste employed in tiling houses, making plantations, &c.

KHAS, **KHUS**, or **KHASKHAS**, **KHUSKHUS**, H. (P. خنس, خنس) A fragrant grass (*Andropogon muricatum*) with the roots of which, interwoven with wicker-work, door and window-screens are made that are kept wet, and serve to cool the air as it passes through them into the room.

KHÁS, corruptly, **KAS**, **KHASS**, **COSS**, H. &c. (A. خاص) Select, eminent, noble; also private, peculiar: under the Moghul government it was applied to the chief officers of the state and the nobles of the court: as a revenue term it is applied to the management of estates and the collection of the revenue by the officers of the government, without any intermediate person between them and the cultivators, also to lands held by Zamindars and cultivated by themselves for their own benefit.

Khás-ápíl, from the English, Appeal, Uriya (ଖାସାପିଲ) A special appeal.

Khás-ajír, H. (A. خاص اجير) Private or domestic servants, whether slaves or hired.

Khásá, pl. **Khásálu**, Tel. (ఖాసా, ఖాసాలు) Own, private, applied especially, in some parts of the Northern Circars, to domestic servants or hereditary slaves.

Khásárambha-bhúmi, Karn. (ಖಾಸಾರಂಭಭೂಮಿ) Lands cultivated by Zamindars through their own domestic slaves.

Khás-bandí, Mar. (खासबंदी) Distribution of the lands of a village, without regard to contiguity, amongst certain families, and the assessment of each estate in the lump, without reference to measurement or rating.

Khás-bighá, Mar. (खासबीघा) The measure of land both as to quantity and quality, by which the rental of the estate of an occupant in a *Khás-bandí* village is estimated.

Khás-bardár, H. (خاصبردار) An attendant carrying the arms of his lord: one armed with a firelock.

Khás-bál, Mar. (खासबाल) A mixed soil of sand and clay, yielding good crops if manured.

Khás-bátamí, Mar. (खास बातमी) Authentic or official accounts.

Khás-bo, H. (from بونا, to sow) Land under the management of the Raja. Kuch Bahar.

Khás-chelá, H. (from چيلا) The chief disciple and destined successor of the Mahant or head of a religious establishment of ascetics or mendicants.

Khás-dár, Mar. (खासदार) A groom, a horsekeeper: sometimes corrupted to *Kázdar*.

Khás-gí, Mar. (खासगी) One's own private or personal property, in contradistinction to the revenues or concerns of the state; own, personal, peculiar.

Khás-gí-paihá, Mar. (from पैका, money) One's own or private cash.

Khás-gí-hárhún, Mar. (from कारकून) A private or confidential agent, clerk, or manager.

Khás-gínwálá, Mar. (खासगीवाला) A title usually given to the confidential minister of the Peshwa or other Marátha prince, who was especially intrusted with the management of their private receipts and disbursements, or other personal interests.

Khás-hál, H. (from A. حال, condition) A kind of rent-free tenure: in Sylhet, the lands cultivated by the Zamindar himself, and for his own maintenance.

Khás-mahal, H. (A. محال) The female apartments.

Khás-mahál, H. (A. plur. of محال) Districts held in the management of the government.

Khás-navís, H. (P. نویس) A private secretary, a clerk or accountant of the government.

Khás-navísí, H. (P. نویسی) Relating to government accountants: an *abwáb*, or tax, formerly levied in Bengal from the Zamindars for the expense of the government officers of account employed in registering the annual revenue settlements.

Khás-o-ám, H. (A. خاص و عام) High and low, noble and vulgar; i.e. all classes of persons.

Kháspatah, Mar. (खासपतक) One's own private troop of horse.

Khás-ságuvalí, Karn. (ಖಾಸಗವಳಿ) Cultivation of lands by the government for its own benefit, or by a Zamindar on his own account.

Khásnári, Karn. (ಖಾಸನಾರಿ) A stud or troop of horses: but it is no doubt the same word as *Khás-savári*, H. (خاص سوارى) said to be a respectful phrase for a person of rank, equivalent to your lordship; also a circuit made by a commanding officer: and as *Khásásnári*, Mar. (खासा-सारी), the equipage or train of a Raja.

Khás-tahsíl, H. (A. خاص تحصیل) Collection of the revenue direct from the cultivators by the government, without the intervention of a Zamindar or farmer of the revenue.

Khás-táluk, H. (A. خاص تعلق) A *táluk*, or certain district under the immediate management of the state: the Nawabs of Bengal formerly selected such tracts, and occupied them for their own benefit; but the term is now applied to estates which, in consequence of the default of the occupant, or his death without heirs, are kept in the hands of the state and managed by the government officers.

Khás zamín, or, vernacularly, *jamín*, H. (خاص زمین) Land of which the collection is made by the government officers immediately from the cultivators.

KHASARA, or KHASÁRAT, or KHISÁRAT, H. (A. خسارت, خسارت) Damage, injury, loss, fraud: the plea of a suit for damages: loss on a repeated sale, difference in diminution between the result of a first and second sale.

KHÁSIA, H. (?) The designation of the people of the hill provinces.—Garhwal.

KHASRÁ, KHUSRA, H. (كهسرا, खसरा) A day-book, a journal, a field-book, especially a written record of the particulars of a rough map or plan of a village, which is called a *Shajra*, in which the fields are numbered, and their numbers

are registered in the field-book, or *Khasrá*, corresponding: in this also is registered the name of the proprietor and of the cultivator of each field, whether the same or different, the name of each field, its length and breadth in *gathás*, and its area in *bighás* and *biswás*, the quality of the soil, the crop growing upon it, and any remarks that it may be thought advisable to add.

Khasrá-bahí, H. (from بهی, a book) A field-book, a book in which the *khasrá* tables or lists are entered.

Khasrá-paimáish, H. (P. پیمایش, measurement) The register or statement of a land survey or measurement.

KHÁSTÁBAKI, Beng. (খোস্তাবাকি, P. خواسته, what is required, and A. باقی, remainder) Balance of revenue left due after a portion has been realised by the sale of the defaulter's estate.

Khástá-nílám, Beng. (from नीलाच, sale) Balance or deficit left by a sale by auction, the proceeds of which are not equal to the demands against the property sold.

KHAT, or KHUTT, H. (A. خط), KHAT, KHUT, Mar. (खत) A letter, a writing, an entry in a book, a written document, as a note of hand, a deed of mortgage, &c.

Khet-khat, H. (کهیت خط) A deed of sale or mortgage for a field, or a portion of a coparcenary estate, conveying the land alone, without the privileges attached to it.

Khunt-khat, H. (کهنت خط) A deed by which the rights of a coparcener in a village or estate are conveyed to another person as well as the land.

Karjkhath, Mar. (कर्जखत) A note of obligation, or promise to pay.

Gahán khat, Mar. (गहाणखत) A note of assurance that a pledge will be redeemed.

Gharendū-khat, Guz. (घरेण्डु खत) A mortgage deed.

Fārigh-khat, q. v. A deed of acquittance.

Pharokht hhat, Mar. (फरोक्त खत, from P. فروخت) A deed of sale.

Vechnān khat, Guz. (वेचन खत) A bill of sale, a deed of conveyance.

KHÁT, H. Mar. (کهات, खत) Manure, filth so applied: in H., also, *Khád* and *Kháo* (کهاد, کهاو).

Khátár, Mar. (खाताड) The spot outside a village where the filth is thrown.

Khát-bikrī, Mar. (खातबिकरी) Sale of manure on government account.

Khátwar, Mar. (खातवड) Well manured, rich, as a field or soil.

KHÁT, Thug. A bribe. Dakh. Thug.

KHÁTÁ, H. (কহাতা), Beng. (খাতা), KHÁTEN, Mar. (खते),

KHÁTU, Guz. (کھاتو) An account-book, a day-book, a journal or ledger, also an account; account current—one kept with an individual, or of a particular concern with respect to the receipts and outlay upon it; an account of real or personal property; also, the paper or book in which such accounts are kept.

Kháte-báhi, Mar. (खातेबाही) The balance for or against a tradesman's books.

Khátá-bahí, H. (کھاتا بہی), *Khátevahí*, Mar. (खातेवही) An account-book, a day-book, or one framed from the day-book, a ledger.

Khátédár, Mar. (खातेदार) A mercantile correspondent, one with whom an account is opened.

Khátáwári, Beng. (খাতাবারি) Entries in a ledger.

Khátápotá, Guz. (کھاتاپوتل) Commercial dealings, buying and selling.

KHÁTÁ, Guz. (کھاتل) The holding of a Ryot or cultivator.

Khátá bandi, Guz. (کھاتل باندی) Assessment of each Ryot's holdings; a Ryotwar assessment.

KHÁTÁ, KHUṬA, H. (خطا) Fault, offence, crime.

KHÁTÁ, Tel. (కాట) Large scales for weighing grain in sacks.

KHATAI, Thug. Information of, or hostility to, a gang, or of some of its members, owing to a quarrel.

Khatiai, Thug. Information against a gang.

Khatowa, Thug. A Thug informing against his confederates.

KHÁTAKA, Beng. (খাতক) A borrower, a debtor.

Khátaki, Beng. (খাতকী) Relating to a loan, a promissory note or bond.

KHÁTAKA, or KHÁTAKÍ, Mar. (खाटक, खाटकी) A caste, or an individual of it, who is by avocation a butcher.

KHÁTAN, or KHÁTANI, Beng. (খাটন, খাটনি) Labouring, working for hire.

Khátani, Beng. (खाटनी) Wages or hire of labour, pay of a workman or labourer.

Khátanáyá, Beng. (খাটনীয়া) A workman, a labourer.

KHATAÚNÍ, KHUTAONEE, corruptly, KHUTEONEE, KHUTEONI, KUTTOWNEE, KHATIOWNEE, KUTTEEANE, KUTAMUNNEE, CUTTEAN, or CUTTEAN, H. (کھتاونی), KHATÁWANI, which may be pronounced KHATAÜNI, Mar. (खतावणी), KHATİYÁN, KHATİYÁNI, Beng. (খতিয়ান, খতিয়ানি), KATÁVANI, or KATÁONI, Tam. (கதாவணி)

A ledger, an account-book, one in which are entered, under distinct and appropriate heads, the several items first entered in a day-book or field-book: although differently explained by different authorities, and occasionally modified as to its application, the term always denotes accounts of the nature of the ledger: thus it is said the Maráṭha Sáhukár's *khatá-nani* is made up from his *kháda*, or day-book, in the order of the names of his constituents: in the government financial accounts it was a statement of all expenses and disbursements, arranged alphabetically under their several heads: in Guz. it is said to mean the act of posting items from the day and cash-books into the ledger: in Bengal, the *khatiyán* was an abstract of the *chitás* kept by the village accountant, shewing the whole extent of land held by each cultivator, the nature of the tenure or cultivation, as *khúdkásh*t, &c., and the species of cultivation. In the north-western provinces the *khatáoni*, or, as there also denominated, the *muntahkab*, is an account made up from the *khárá*, in which the fields belonging to each *thok*, *pattí*, and individual are brought together, and then the name of the occupant, the number of each field, its extent, with deductions for waste or the like, the rate of assessment per *bighá*, the total rent, and the manner of its payment, are recorded.

Ásámí-wár-khatiyán, Beng. (আসামীবারখতিয়ান) An account kept with each individual Ásámí or cultivator, made up from the *khárá* or field-book, specifying the fields held by him, the extent of his lands, waste or cultivated, the amount of his assessment, and the particulars of his payments.

Khátábandí, H. (کھاتا باندی) The same as the preceding: an abstract account or ledger.

Jinswár-khatiyán, Beng. (جنس, species) An abstract account of the different crops cultivated in a village or an estate, their highest and lowest culture, and the average produce of each kind per *bighá*.

KHATB, H. (خطب) Marrying, betrothing, contracting a marriage.

KHATI, Mar. (?) A blacksmith: in Nagpur, the village blacksmith: in Hindustán, a wheelwright.

KHATIRÍ, H. (?) A crop raised in the sand on the banks of a river by force of manure or hand watering: a nominal rent only is paid for such sowings. Agra.

KHATN, H. (ختن) The husband of a man's female relations with whom his own intermarriage is interdicted.

KHA

KHATN, KHATNA, KHATNAT, H. (A. ختن, ختنه, ختنه) Circumcision.

KHATPAURÁ, H. (कहपौरा, खटपौरा) A kind of rake worked by two men for breaking up the soil into small beds.

KHĀTRÍ, corruptly, KHATRY, KHETREE, KHETERY, H. (कहत्री, S. *hshatriya* क्षत्रिय) The man of the second pure tribe, the soldier and the sovereign caste. Mar. (खत्री) A caste, or individual of it, who is a silk-weaver.

KHATUÁ, Uriya (ଖଡୁଆଁ) Chief cattle-driver.

KHAUR, Thug. An army.

KHAWÁṢ, H. (A. خواص, properly, plur. of خاص) Nobles, grantees: attendants, personal servants, usually the favourite or confidential attendant on a person of rank: a boy or female servant: in the west of India the children of a female slave belonging to a Cháran or Rajput, the property of the owner of the slave, but treated as a member of the family: the word, written *Chiaus*, is the origin of the English word *Chouse*. In Puraniya the term is applied to slaves in general, whether domestic or agricultural, but the *khanáṣ* is usually originally a free person who has become a voluntary slave for protection and support, and, in some cases, has a grant of land from the Zamindar for his subsistence: another kind of *khanáṣ* is more of a client or retainer of some wealthy person than a slave, although nominally such.

KHÁWIND, or KHÁWAND, H. (P. خاوند), vernacularly, KHAMIND, Uriya, KHÁMAND, Tel. A lord, a master.

KHAZÁNA, KHUZANU, corruptly, CAJANA, or, more correctly, though less commonly, KHIZÁNA, H. (P. خزانة), vernacularly, KHAJÁNÁ, as Beng. (খজানা), also KHAJÍNÁ, Mar. (खजाना, खजीना), Tel. (ಖಜಾನಾ) A treasury, the public treasury: treasure, money: the public revenue, the land-tax. *Khazánchí*, or *Khuzanchee*, or, vernacularly, *Khajánchí*, corruptly, *Khajomchi*, H. &c. (خزانچی) A treasurer, a cash-keeper.

KHEDÁ, corruptly, KEDDAH and KEHDAH, H. (کھیدا) An inclosure in which wild elephants are caught: (it is derived from کھیدنا, to chase, but is probably a word of Bengali or Sanscrit origin, from Beng. খেদা, to chase cattle, S. खाखेट, hunting.)

Khedá-i-afiyál, (A. افیال, plur. of *fil* فیل, an elephant) Expenses incurred in catching wild elephants, for which, under the Mohammadan government, a tax was levied upon certain districts in Bengal and Sylhet: the cess or abwáb so levied

KHE

KHÉD, or KHER, Guz. (کھید) Ploughing, tillage.

Khedán, Guz. (کھیدان) Land under tillage.

Khedut, Guz. (کھدوت) A cultivator, an agriculturist.

KHEDE, Mar. (खेडे, S. खेदक) A small, and chiefly agricultural village.

KHEMKUṢAL, H. (کھیمکسل, from S. खेम, and कुशल) Welfare, prospering, both in personal health and worldly affairs.

KHEP, H. (کھپ, S. खेप) A trip (in a boat or vessel) a cargo: a cracked or adulterated coin.

KHEPÁ, Guz. (کھپا) A courier, a messenger, a letter-carrier, an intelligencer, a spy.

KHERÁ, H. (کھیرا) A village. See KHEDE (it is the same word): in Bundelkhand it is the land immediately adjacent to a village.

KHESÁRÍ, Beng. (খেসারী) A sort of pulse much cultivated for food (*Lathyrus sativus*).

KHET, H. &c. (کھیت, खेत, S. खेत) A field, a tract of land especially fit for cultivation; a cultivated field: an agricultural division of land, in Bengal, formerly considered as equal to 60 *bighás*.

Khet-bánt, H. (کھیت بانٹ), vernacularly corrupted, in Hindi, to *Khat* or *Khet-baṭ*, (کھیت بت) Allotment of the lands of a coparcenary village, field by field, among the sharers, but in such a manner that they shall not be contiguous, or of the same quality, but so divided that each may have a due proportion of good and bad land: the term, however, has other explanations, and most correctly implies the mode in which a *Mauza*, is divided into two or more maháls or estates; and it is commonly applied to denote the intermixture of the lands of different villages, which, although known as belonging to one village, are found lying amongst those belonging to another: in one or two instances the lands of the same *mahál* or estate are entirely scattered amongst those of others.

Khet-chitṭhá, H. (کھیت چٹھا) Rough field-book, or notes of the fields of a tract surveyed.

Khet-dár, H. (P. دار, who has) The occupant or owner of a field.

Khet-khatt, H. (کھیت خط) Mortgage of a field: see خط.

Khetí, H. &c. (کھیتی) Relating to a field; a husbandman, a cultivator: cultivation, agriculture.

Khetibári, H. (کھیتی باری) Agriculture, tillage.

Khetihar, H. (کھیتی هر) A cultivator.

Khetipatári, Hindi (खेतीपतारी) Agricultural labour, field work.

- Khet-jharti*, Mar. (खेतजुहती) Annual account of the fields of a village to be kept by the *Kulharni*.
- Khetvár*, H. (کهیتوار) By fields; the assessment that is made upon each separate field according to its capability of yielding produce, and the description of the latter grown in it.
- Khetvár-jamābandi*, H. (A. H. جمعبندی, q. v.) Amount of the revenue assessed upon each field.
- KHEWÁ*, or *KHEWÁÍ*, H. (کهیوای, کهیوا) Fare, ferry or passage money.
- Khenat*, *Khenatíá*, H. (کهیرتیا, کهیرت, کهیرت) A ferry-man, a boat-man, a rower; also, *Khenak*, H. (کهیرک).
- KHEWAT*, (?) H. A contribution sometimes levied by the former government of Bengal on rent-free lands, when the lands assessed were unable to pay the amount, in order to compensate for any deficit in the revenue: a contribution among the coparceners of a village to the village expenses: in the north-west provinces, the record or register of the shares in which a coparcenary village is distributed: assessment with the Ryots according to their shares.—Ajmir.
- Khenat-nāma*, H. (P. نامه) A document or statement of liabilities.
- KHIÁNAT*, also written *KHIYANAT*, (A. خیانت) Perfidy, treachery, embezzlement: in law, breach of trust, violation of an engagement.
- Khaín*, H. (خین) A traitor: one who violates an engagement, or is culpable of a breach of trust.
- KHIÁR*, H. (خیار ? A., see the next word) Second sort of land of two species: first and second, in a classification of the lands of Dinajpur.
- KHIÁR*, A. (خیار) Option, selection: in Mohammadan law an optional completion or dissolution of an agreement of sale under various circumstances.
- Khiár-ul-habúl*, (قبول, consent) Option of refusing to accept the terms offered before the parties separate.
- Khiár-ul-majlis*, (مجلس, an assembly) Option of retracting an assent before the parties separate.
- Khiár-ul-ruyat*, (رویت) Option of inspection, the right of a purchaser to reject what he has bought without seeing it.
- Khiár-ul-áib*, (عیب, fault) Option of rejecting an article bought if any defect is discovered in it.
- Khiár-us-shart*, (شرط, an agreement) Option of either party to annul the sale within three days, or a longer period, if agreed upon mutually.
- Khiár-ut-táyin*, (تعین) Option of the purchaser of one

- of several similar articles to make his own selection: other circumstances are enumerated by which sales may be optionally annulled.
- KHICHRI*, H. (کچری), Beng. (খিচড়ি), *KICHCHIPÍ*, Karn. (චිච්චි) An Indian dish of rice boiled with split pulse and spices; hence, fig., any common mixture, a confusion, hotch-potch.
- Kichchidi-báchidi*, Karn. (චිච්චි චාච්චි) Turmoil, confusion, disorder.
- KHIDMAT*, H. (A. خدمت) Service, office.
- Khidmatgár*, or *Khidmat-dár*, (from H. گار, or P. دار), incorrectly, *Kidmutgar*, *Kismutgar*, and *Kitmutgar*, H. A servant, a table-servant, a personal attendant: in the Northern Cirkars usually a slave.
- Khádim*, H. (A. خادم) A servant, an attendant, one who is employed in the care of a shrine or mosque.
- Khádim-i-dargáh*, H. (خادم درگاه) An attendant on a Mohammadan tomb or mosque.
- Khidmat-i-tálukdári* or *zamindári*, H. The service or office of a Tálukdár or Zamindar.
- KHIL*, or *KHÍL*, Beng. (S. খিল, খীল), Mal. (ഖില) Waste or uncultivated land, though capable of being brought into cultivation.
- Khil-jamá*, Beng. (খিলজমা) Assessment of waste lands newly brought into cultivation.
- Khil-jamín*, Beng. (খিলজমীন) Land lying fallow or uncultivated.
- Khil-patit*, Beng. (from S. पतित, fallen) Land excluded from the rent-roll in consequence of lying waste.
- KHÍL*, H. (کهیل) Parched grain.
- KHILÁF-I-SHARÁ*, H. (A. خلاف شرع) Contrary to the law, illegal.
- KHILÁT*, corruptly, *KHELAUT*, or *KILLAUT*, H. (A. خلعت) A dress of honour; any article of costume presented by the ruling or superior authority to an inferior as a mark of distinction: a complete *Khilát* may include arms, or a horse, or an elephant: in general it is some part of a native dress.
- Khilát-bahá*, H. (from P. بها, price) A cess, or abwáb, levied by the Mohammadan government to defray the cost of honorary dresses presented at court.
- KHILWAT*, or *KHALWAT*, H. (A. خلوت) Privacy, retirement.
- Khilwat-hhána*, or *Khilwat-gáh*, H. (from P. خانه, a chamber, or گاه, a place) A private apartment, the women's apartments.

KHI

- Khilwat-nashín*, H. (P. نشین, who sits) A recluse, a hermit: a woman of rank; one who does not appear in public.
- Khilwat-sahih*, H. (A. خلوت صحیح) Correct or lawful privacy; the retirement and cohabitation of husband and wife without natural or artificial impediment, constituting the validity of the marriage, and giving to the woman a full claim to her dower.
- KHIND, Mar. (खिंड) A narrow path between two hills.
- KHIM, or KHEPNI, (?) H. Personal attendance by cultivators holding of a superior upon the chief in journeys.
- KHIRMAN, H. (P. خرمن) A stack of corn, a granary, a barn.
- KHIRUDU, Tel. (ఖిరుడు) Ground in cultivation.
- KHISTI, Karn. (ಖಿಸ್ತಿ) Tribute; probably a vernacular form of KIST, q. v.
- KHITÁB, H. (A. خطاب) A title.
- KHO, or KHOÁ, corruptly, KOAR, Beng. (খো, খোজা) Coarse brick-dust or pounded bricks used in making roads, roofing houses, &c.
- KHOBBA, Thug. Flesh meat: peculiar to Dakhini Thugs.
- KHODÁ, Mar. (खोडा) Stocks for criminals.
- KHODÁN, Guz. (ਖੋਦਾਨ) Ground flooded or undermined by water.
- KHODDA, Thug. An old man.
- KHODELI, Thug. An eight ana piece.
- KHODI, H. (ਖੋਦੀ) Digging, culture of land: ceremonies involving bodily labour, unremunerated except by food; Kamaon.
- KHOPWÁ, Mar. (खोडवा) Second crop of sugar-cane; cane sprouting from the stem of the first crop, also the latter left to bear shoots.
- KHOÏ, H. (ਖੋਓ) Dry part of the sugar-cane after expressing the juice.
- KHOJA, H. (خوجہ), KHOJÁ, Mar. (खोजा), KHOJO, Guz. (ਖੋਜੋ) A eunuch; corruption of *Khvāja*, q. v. In Guz. a tribe of Indian Mohammadans.
- KHOKHÁ, H. (ਖੋਖਾ), KHOKÁ, or KHOKHÁ, Mar. (खोका, खोखा), KOKHUN, Guz. (ਖੋਖੁਨ) A bill of exchange that has been paid and remains in the hands of the payer as a voucher.
- KHOLÁDHAR, Guz. (ਖੋਲਾਦਹਰ) A person who stands surety for a stranger demanding payment of a bill of exchange.
- KHOKHI, Thug. Clearing the throat, a signal to prepare for action.
- KHOLAMBHO, Guz. (ਖੋਲਾਮਭੋ) Postponement, putting off.
- KHOM, Thug. A door.

KHO

- KHOMASNA, Thug. To rush at once upon travellers when there is not sufficient time for the usual forms.
- KHONDAR, H. (ਖੋਂਡਰ, खोंडर) Gleanings or leavings on the threshing-floor after the grain is removed.
- KHONDU, Tel. (ఖొండు) Ripe grain.
- KHONTÁ, H. (ਖੋਂਟਾ) Base, adulterated (as coin).
- KHOPRA, H. (ਖੋਪੜਾ), KHOBREY, Mar. (खोबरें) The kernel of a cocoa-nut: the dried interior pulp.
- Khobrel*, Mar. (खोबरेल, from खोबरें, and तेल) Cocoa-nut oil.
- KHORÁ, or KHORÉ, Mar. (खोरा, खोरें) A hollow or bottom between hills, a glen.
- KHORÁ, Thug. Unlucky.
- KHORÁI, Thug. Copper coin.
- KHORAK, Thug. A horse; *Khorhání*, a mare.
- KHORCHI, Thug. A barber.
- KHORJAM, Tel. (ఖొజ్జం) A bale or lot of twenty pieces, commonly called a *Corge*.
- KHOSÁ, Beng. (খোসা) Husk of grain; shell of pulse; rind of fruit.
- Khosán*, Beng. (খোসান) Cleaning grain, separating it from the husk; shelling peas, &c.
- Khosání*, Beng. (খোসানী) Price of labour in husking grain, &c.
- KHOSÁ, H. (ਖੋਸਾ) Name of a marauding tribe in the sandy tract between Hindustan and Sindh, called the Thal.
- KHOSMÁN, Thug. A Mohammadan.
- KHOT, Guz. (ਖੋਟ) A blunder: loss in trade, damages.
- Khot-vadh*, Guz. (ਖੋਟਵਾਦ) Profit and loss.
- KHOTA, or KHOT, Mar. (खोत) A farmer of land revenue or customs; any contractor or monopolist: in some of the Maráṭha provinces, an officer exercising hereditarily the office of collecting the government revenue, also one appointed to that duty.
- Khot-báki*, Mar. (from P. باقی) Balance of grain, &c. due from the cultivator to the landholder.
- Khot-dhárá*, Mar. (खोतधारा) The dues of the landlord from the cultivator or tenant.
- Khotí*, Mar. (खोती) The business or office of the hereditary or appointed collector, termed *khot*: contracting, farming; contracting for a crop of corn on the field.
- Khotkí*, or *Khotgí*, Mar. (खोतकी, खोतगी) The office of a collector, termed *khot*.
- Khothharábá*, Mar. (खोतखराबा) Waste lands about a village, of which the revenue is farmed and given to the farmer on his paying a fixed sum to the government.

Khotsajjá, (खोटसज्जा) Lands held of the landholder or farmer, in contradistinction to those held of government direct.

Khōtpatra, Mar. (खोटपत्र, from खोट, false) A document acknowledging the falsehood of a claim or plea, written acknowledgment of error.

Khōtverá, Mar. (खोटवेरा) An extra assessment to make up for some deficit in the revenue.

KHOUS, Thug. Return from an expedition.

KHOTAB, Thug. Interval between midnight and day-break.

KHUBRÍ, Beng. (খুবরী) A small hut.

KHÚD, KHOOD, H. &c. (P. خود) Self, own.

Khúdájari pátá, Beng. (খুদাজারী পাটা) An engagement by which, for a sum of money, a man makes himself the bondsman of another, either for a term of years or for life. (Sylhet.)

Khúd-kásht, corruptly, *Khode khasht*, P. (کاشتین, *káshtan*, to sow, as seed) Sowing or cultivating one's own ground. See *Kásht*.

Khúd-kásht ráiat, H. (A. رعیت) A cultivator of his own hereditary land.

Khúd-kásht zamín, H. (A. زمین) Land cultivated by its hereditary occupant.

KHÚD, or KHÚR, H. (کهوڑ, खूड) A furrow in a stiff soil.

KHUDA, but usually pronounced more like KHODA, and in some dialects, as in Bengali so written, H. (خُدا) Beng. (খোদা) God.

Khudá hare, H. (from کرنا, to do) Would to God! May God do!

Khudá-na-khwásta, H. (from P. خواستن, to will or wish) God forbid!

Khudávánd, H. (P. خداوند) Master, lord, husband.

KHULÍMUDDAT, Mar. (खुलीमुद्दत, from H. *khula* कहुला, open, and A. *muddat*, مدت, time) An undefined term or period for the performance of an engagement, payment of a debt, &c.

KHULTÍN, A. (خلطین) A fermented liquor, infusion of dates and of raisins bottled together: it is not a prohibited liquor.

KHULÁ PAISÁ, Mar. (खुलापैसा) A small copper coin, current in some parts of the Dakhin: seven hundred go to a rupee.

KHÚM, KHOOM, vernacular for KAUM, q. v. Mar. (खूम), Tel. (ముం) People, tribe, class, caste.

Khúmívar, Mar. (खूमवार) By tribes or families, as taxes imposed on, statements of returned, or the like.

KHÚN, KHOON, H. &c. (P. خون) Blood; fig., murder.

Khún-bahá, (P. خونبها) Price of blood, mulct of retaliation.

Khúni, H. (خونی) A murderer, a shedder of blood.

Khúnrez, H. (P. خونریز) A murderer.

Khúnti, (?) Price paid to *Bhils* for protection from personal injury, black mail, price of blood.

KHÚN, KHOON, Mar. (खून) A mark, whence, a boundary-mark.

KHUNCHI, erroneously, KOONCHY, Beng. (খুঁচি) In dry measure, eight handfuls.

KHUNDÍ, Mar. (खुंदी) A sort of *Jawári* grown as a second crop in garden land, to serve as a green crop for cattle: the heads of the grain are also eaten.

KHÚNT, H. (کهونت) A share in the lands of a village by hereditary descent, and in all the privileges and rights which it involves.—Azingerh.

Khúnt-bat or *-vat*, (H. वत *bat* or *vat*, implying possession) Tenure by ancestral shares in a village, as existing in Azingerh.

Khúnt-khat, H. (خونت خط) A deed of mortgage by which the mortgagee parts not only with his share of the *khunt-vat* lands, but with all the rights and privileges attached to them.

Khúntaití, H. (خونتائی) Payment of revenue according to the ancestral shares, without reference to the actual condition or produce of the shares.

KHUNTÍ, Mar. (खुंदी) A peg or pin stuck in the ground, or a short stump of a tree as a land or boundary mark.

KHUNTÍWÁ, Mar. (खुंदवा) A duty on vessels on coming to anchor or passing within a certain range.

KHÚRÁK, less correctly, but vernacularly, KHORÁK, H. &c. (P. خوراك) Food, daily food, allowance of food.

Khúráki, vernacularly, *Khoráki*, H. &c. (P. خوراکي) Allowance of food, or money for purchasing it; subsistence money.

Khúr-o-posh, written also, *Khor-o-posh*, H. (خور و پوش) Food and clothing, maintenance, which it is incumbent on the head of a family to provide.

Khúráku, Tel. (ముంక) Subsistence money (see *Khuráki*) or fees paid by villagers to inferior servants employed to collect the government dues.

Khúráki-afíál, H. (A. plur. of *fil*, an elephant) Food of elephants: a tax formerly levied in Sylhet to defray the cost of maintaining the elephants caught for government in the district.

KHÚ

- KHÚRÁNT**, H. (كهروانت) Old soil, soil trodden down by cattle with hoofs.
- KHÚRD**, H. (P. خورڈ) Little, small; used as the designation of a village or town, in opposition to *halán*, great.
- KHÚRDA**, H. (P. خورده), Mar. (खुरदा) The original implies eaten; but in vernacular use it implies, like the preceding, small, what is broken up into small parts or fragments, as small coins in exchange for large, and the like.
- Khúrdagatá**, or **Khúrdagí**, H. (خورده گئی, خورده گاتا) Changing money, giving pieces of smaller for one of larger value.
- Khúrdah-farosh**, H. (خورده فروش) A huckster, a dealer in petty wares.
- Khúrdiá**, H. (خورديا) A money-changer.
- KHÚSH**, H. (P. خوش) Pleased, pleasant, agreeable, &c.
- Khúsh-básh**, incorrectly, **Koosh-besh**, H. (P. باش, being, abiding) One who lives pleasantly or at his ease; applied variously in different places: in Sylhet, to a petty proprietor, one who possesses a small piece of ground, with a dwelling on it, for which he pays revenue; in Cuttack, to a resident in a village who pays no rent for the ground on which his dwelling stands; in Birbhúm it denoted a remission or assignment of revenue to enable the grantee to live more comfortably; in the Dakhin, and in other places, it usually means a cultivator holding land at an easy or quit-rent.
- Khúsh-kabála** or **kibála**, H. (A. قبالة) A contract or engagement entered into willingly.
- Khúsh-kharíd**, H. (P. خرید) Purchase made willingly, without any constraint: what is purchased at once, without any advance or dispute.
- KHURÁT**, or **KHURÁ**, Beng. (খুরাত, খুরা) A father's younger brother; **Khurí** (খুরী), his wife.
- KHUSHK**, H. &c. (P. خشك) Dry.
- Khushka**, H. (P. خشكه) Dry rice, rice boiled plain, without seasoning or other ingredients.
- Khushki**, sometimes, vernacularly, **Khushi**, H. &c. (خشكي) Dryness, drought: dry land, land not artificially irrigated: by land in opposition to by water, as travelling.
- Khushsál**, H. (A. سال, a year) A year of drought or famine.
- KHUSÚMAT**, H. (A. خصومت, from خصم, an enemy) Enmity, strife, litigation.
- KHUTBA**, H. (A. خطبة) A public prayer or discourse pronounced in the mosques at the Friday service, in which the prince is prayed for.

KIF

- Khatíb**, H. (خطيب) A preacher, a public reader or speaker.
- KHWÁJA**, but pronounced **KHÁJA**, and, corruptly, **CAJA**, **KHOJA**, H. (P. خواجه) A rich or respectable man, a gentleman, an opulent merchant; also, vernacularly, *Khoja*, a eunuch.
- Khwája-sará**, H. (P. سرا, the inner apartments) A eunuch, one attached to the female apartments.
- KHWÁND-KÁR**, H. (P. خواندن, to read) A schoolmaster, one who teaches reading and writing.
- KHYDARA**, Thug. Any armed policeman, as a Barkandaz, *Najíb*, &c.
- KIÁRI**, H. (كياري) A bed in a garden; one in a field, especially for the plantation of rice in small squares, with raised borders to retain the water; a field surrounded by a high bank forming it into one large bed.
- KIÁS**, or **KIYÁS**, H. &c. (A. قياس) Reasoning, inference, logical deduction: in the absence of a positive law, judgment on the merits of a case.
- Kiás náma**, H. &c. A written judgment or decree.
- KIBLA**, H. (A. قبله, from قبل, what is placed before or opposite) The place to which Mohammadans look when praying, which is the direction of the temple of Mecca: any venerable person, one to whom another looks with respect.
- Kibla-i-ádlam**, H. (A. قبله عالم) The *kibla* of the world, applied to a prince, His majesty, Your majesty.
- Kibla-gáh**, H. (from P. گاه, a place) The place to which the face is to be turned when praying; any august or venerable person when spoken of or to; as, a king, a father, Your majesty, Sire.
- KIDANGU**, Tam. (கிடங்கு) A tank, a pond; a store, a granary; a betel garden, a jail.
- KIFÁYAT**, or **KIFAIAT**, corruptly, **KIFFUT**, **KEFFAYET**, **KEFFAYAT**, H. (A. كفايت, from كفي, to be enough) Surplus, profit, advantage: profit or increase in the amount of revenue received by the government, whether by raising the rate of assessment or imposing additional taxes: in the old revenue accounts several items of increase are so denominated, as,
- Kifáyat-i-hast-o-búd**, H. (كفايت هست و بود) Increase of actual and past assessment founded on a revision of the value of the lands and resumption of illegal or lapsed alienations.
- Kifáyat-i-Faujdári**, H. (كفايت فوجداري) Increased assessment on the frontier lands held by military governors,

levied by them at first for their own benefit, but brought to the credit of the government by Kasim Ali Khan.

Kifāyat-i-sair, corruptly, *Keffyet sayar*, H. (کفایت سیر)

Increase of the revenue derived from miscellaneous items of taxation, whether effected by additional imposts or reduction of charges.

KÍL, A lake (?), Glossary, 5th Rep. KÍL, H. &c. (کیل), is more usually a stake, a pin, a peg.

KILĀ, H. (A. قلعه, more correctly, KALĀ, قلعة), vernacularly, KILLĀ, Mar. (किला), Beng. (কিলা) A fort, a fortress, a castle, a hill fort. In Cuttack the term applies to estates or Zamindāris in the jangal and hill tracts on the western border, some of considerable extent, paying tribute, but in some respects subject to their own Rajas : seventeen are enumerated—Ranpur, Naiaghar, Khandiapará, Narsingpur, Bāramba, Tigaria, Bánki, Áthgarh, Dekanál, Hindol, Angúl, Áthmalik, Talchír, Kyunjhar, Lera, Moharbanj, Nilghar; they are usually 200 or 300 square miles in extent, but Lera is only 20, whilst Angúl is calculated at 22,000, and Moharbanj at 15,000; they were no doubt originally named from the forts occupied by the Rajas who were held responsible for guarding the frontier against the wilder tribes to the west.

Kilā, or *Killādār*, or sometimes, vernacularly, *Killedar*, as Mar. (किलेदार), Karn. (ಕಿಲ್ಲೆದಾರ), H. &c. (قلعدار) The governor or commandant of a fort : in Cuttack, the holder of a fort and lands annexed on the principle of feudal service.

Killa, or *Killedari*, H. &c. The office emoluments, &c., of a Killādār.

Kilājāt, H. (قلعجات, irr. plur. of قلعة) Forts : in Orissa the term is used collectively to designate lands chiefly in the hill country bordering on the plains, and held at a quit-rent on the tenure of military service in defending the low country from the ravages of the wild mountain tribes, for which, as well as their own safety, the Zamindars occupy numerous Kilās or forts.

Killā-vartulā, corruptly, *Kella-murtullah*, Mar. (किला वनौला) A cess imposed upon the peasantry in lieu of a reduction in the amount of the grain with which they were bound to supply the garrison of a fort.

KILINTU, Tel. (Port (?)) కిలించు Port, clearance; receipt for port dues paid.

KÍLĀKA, S. &c. (कीलक) The forty-second year of the cycle.

KILLARI, also written KHILLARY, Mar. (?) The name of a

tribe of migratory shepherds, feeding their flocks on all waste lands between the Tapṭi and Tungabhadra, on paying a tax to the state.

KÍLMADĀI, Tam. (கீழ்மட்டம்) Land last watered, that which is most distant from the *madai*, or sluice.

Kilubhūmi, Karn. (S. ಕೀಳುಭೂಮಿ) Inferior land.

KÍMĀR, H. (A. قمار) Dice, or any game of hazard.

Kimār-bāz, H. (P. باز, who plays) A gambler.

Kimār-bāzi, H. (P. بازی, playing) Gambling with dice or the like.

KÍMAT, KEEMUT, H. (A. قیمت) Price, value.

Kímat-i-Khisht-i-Gaur, H. (from P. خشت, a brick) A cess imposed by the Nawab of Bengal to defray the expense of bringing away, for public edifices, the enamelled bricks or tiles found in considerable quantities among the ruins of Gaur, the ancient capital of Bengal.

Kímatí, H. (قیمتی) Of price, precious, valuable.

Kímat raváná, H. (P. روانا, going) A custom pass, in which the value of the goods that have paid duty is specified.

KIMKHWÁB, corruptly, KINCOB, H. (P. كم خواب), KINKHAB, Guz. (کینکھاب) Silk stuff interwoven with gold or silver thread; brocade.

KINÁ, Beng. (কিনা) Purchase, purchasing.

Kinábiká, Uriya (କିନାବିକା) Buying and selling.

Kinábánwá, Uriya (କିନାବାଂଲା) A purchaser.

KINÁRA, H. &c. (کناره) Side, border, bank, shore.

Kinaru, Tam. (கிணற்று) A well, a small well.

KINDAN, Tam. (கிண்டன்) A kind of cotton cloth, commonly called gingham.

KÍNIRU, Tel. (?) Ground where water is found within about six feet below the surface.

KIRÁHİYAT, H. (كراهیت) Disgust, abhorrence : in law, abominable acts, or abominations; any infraction of moral or religious rules; as, eating or drinking impure or prohibited articles, wearing unfitting attire, committing acts of indecency, &c.

KIRAI, Tam. (கிரை) All sorts of greens and the edible leaves of trees.

KÍRÁN, H. (A. قران) Conjunction of the planets : propinquity, being with or together : performing the pilgrimage to Mecca with other pilgrims.

KIRÁNĀ, or sometimes with JINS (goods), KIRÁNĀ-JINS, erroneously CARANA-JINS, Mar. (किराणा, किराणाजिंस) Groceries; in commerce, under the head of *Kiránā* are

KIR

- included tea, sugar, spices, aromatics, almonds, raisins, cocoa and pistachio nuts, indigo, vermilion, alum, and various medicinal and dying drugs.
- KIRAR, Mar. (?) A low tribe, whose occupation is to sell grass and exercise horses, (?) KIRÁT.
- KIRÁT, S. &c. (किरात) A wild or forest tribe, barbarous races inhabiting the mountains, the Cirrhadæ of the ancients.
- KIRÁYA, corruptly, KEERAY, H. &c. (A. كرایه), KERÁYÁ, Beng. (ক্রেয়া) Hire, rent, fare, freight; the money or rate at which any thing may be hired or rented; a small cess charged to the cultivator for the carriage of the crops to market. Karn. (ಕಿರಾಯ) Small fees in grain.
- Kiráyadár, H. &c. (كرايدار) A hirer, a renter.
- Kiráyagárru, Karn. (pl. ಕಿರಾಯಗಾರರು) Village servants paid by small fees in grain.
- KÍRD, Mar. (P. कीर्द) An account or statement of receipts and disbursements: bringing lands into cultivation.
- Kirdád, Karn. (ಕಿರದ) Tilled, fit for seed.
- Kirdsár, Mar. (कीर्दसार) Arable, capable of being cultivated (land).
- KIRÍCH, Beng. (কিরীচ), Uriya (କିରିଚ) A long knife, a dirk, a dagger; perhaps the *Kris*, or *Creese* (كريس) of the Malays.
- KÍRKÚL, or KÍRKOL, Mar. (कीरकूल, कीरकोल) Miscellaneous, petty, (as articles or goods), by retail.
- Kirkolhám, Mar. (कीरकोलकाम) A job, a trifling or temporary business.
- Kirkolpráptí, Mar. (S. प्राप्ति, gaming) Petty profits.
- KIRRÁT, A. (قرات) A carat, the 24th part of an ounce.
- KIRUKÓLA, Karn. (ಕಿರುಕೋಲ) Unnecessary trouble and annoyance given to cultivators by inferior revenue officers.
- KISÁN, H. &c. (S. كسان) A husbandman, a cultivator (more correctly *Krishán*).
- KISÁS, corruptly, KISSAS, H. (A. قصاص) Retaliating: in law, retaliation for personal injury, claimable by the person injured, or, in the event of his death, by his next of kin.
- KISHT, H. (P. کشت) A sown field.
- Kishtár, H. (کشتار) A husbandman, a cultivator.
- Kishtári, H. (کشتکاری) Cultivation, tillage.
- Kisht-o-hár, H. (P. کشت و کار) Ploughing and sowing.
- Kishtvár, H. (کشتوار) By fields, according to the cultivation.
- Kishtzár, H. P. (کشتزار) A sown field.
- KISHTÍ, H. (کشتی) A ship, a boat; an ornamented raft or float.
- Kishtibán, H. (کشتیبان) A shipman, a boatman; the commander of a vessel.

KIS

- KÍSM, H. (A. قسم) Kind, sort, species: partition, division; division of inheritance; equal partition of a husband's company amongst his wives.
- Kismat, H. (A. قسمت) Share, distribution; share of prosperity, or the like, allotted to each person in life; hence by meton., fate, fortune: in law, partition of inheritance, also a separated or divided portion: applied in revenue matters to a portion of land detached from a larger division, as from a Tâluk or a Pargana, especially if subject to a different jurisdiction: a hamlet or dependent village.
- Kismat náma, H. (from P. نامه) A deed of partition.
- Kásim, A. (قاسم) A divider, a sharer; a public officer deputed by the Kázi to make a legal distribution of joint property.
- Kismvár, corruptly, Kessemvár, H. (قسموار) According to its sort or kind: according to shares.
- Kismvár-goshvárá, H. (قسموار گوشوارا) An abstract account of lands, classed according to their quality.
- Kismvár jamâ bandí, H. (P. جمعبندی) An account of the assessment on the lands of a village or collectorate according to their quality.
- KISORA, S. (किशोर) A youth, a boy, a minor, one under eighteen years of age.
- KIST, H. (A. قسط), vernacularly modified, as KIST or KISTÍ, Beng. (কিস্তি, কিস্তি), KHIST, Mar. (खिस्त), KISTI, Tel. (కీస్తి), KISTI, or KISTU, Karn. (ಕೀಸ್ತಿ, ಕೀಸ್ತು) Instalment, portion; the amount paid as an instalment; the period fixed for its payment: as a revenue term it denotes the portion of the annual assessment to be paid at specified periods in the course of the year; such periodical payment is called a *Kist*. In Maráthi, *Khist* also implies various ruinous modes of borrowing money upon repayment by instalments.
- Kist- or Kisti-bandí, or bundee, H. (قسطي بندي), Kistu-bandí, Karn. (ಕೀಸ್ತುಬಂದಿ) Settlement of the instalments of the revenue both as to time and amount: a document given at the beginning of the year to the revenue payer by the collector or Zamindar, in which the time and amount of the instalments to be paid are specified: a counterpart statement of the same, kept by the receiver of the revenue, or a district account shewing the particulars of the instalments receivable: any document relating to fixed periodical payments of the revenue or of a debt.
- Kishtár, H. (قسطكار) A payer of a debt or tax by instalments.

- Kist-khilāfi*, H. (from خلاف, contrary) Failure to pay the stipulated instalments.
- Kist-munḥazī*, H. (from A. منقضي, elapsed) An instalment in arrear, a past demand.
- Kistunwāde*, Karn. (ಕಿಸ್ತುನಾಯದಿ) Fixed period for paying an instalment.
- Kiswārā*, Thug. A well.
- KITĀ, H.* (قطعة) A section, a fragment, a part. Beng. (কিটা) A share or piece of ground. *KITTĀN*, incorrectly, *KEETA*, Mar. (किता) A word used in accounts to signify each item that is to be brought under a separate head; also for an item that is set down, but of which the particulars appear elsewhere; thus answering to miscellaneous, minor, broken, &c.
- Kitā-bandī*, H. (قطع بندی, written *Khatabandī*, but ? if correctly) A mode of assessment formed upon an equal distribution among the cultivators of the good and bad soil of a village in like proportion, and holding each cultivator responsible for his share of both; also the assessment of the cultivators according to the shares of each, without advertence to the soil or the cultivation.
- Kitā-jarīb bandī*, Hindi (किताजरीबबंदी) Specification of the dimensions of each field in a *Paṭṭa*, or lease.
- Kitāwār*, Beng. (কিতাবার) In portions or fragments, as a division of subordinate portions.
- Kitāwāri-baṭwārā*, H. (بتوارا) Partition of a joint estate in small subdivisions.
- Kittābāb*, Mar. (किताबाब) Miscellaneous or undefined cess or charge, applied to an extra cess levied on a cultivator or village without any plea being assigned.
- Kittāwatanī*, corruptly, *wutnee*, Mar. (कितावतनी) A term applied to an item of local assessment, which, though actually levied, is omitted from the account, so as to reduce the apparent total, the object being to diminish the sum on which a per-centage is payable to the holders of assignments on the revenue.
- KITA*, Tel. (కీత, perhaps from the Arabic قطع) A heap of winnowed grain.
- Kita-manihālu*, and *Kita-tauvalu*, Tel. (?) Portions of winnowed grain taken from the heap and given to Brahmans and to the village servants.
- KITĀB*, H. &c. (كتاب) A book, a writing, a letter; as the book, it is applied to the Kuran of the Mohammadans, the Old Testament of the Jews, and the New Testament of the Christians.

- Kitābat*, H. (A. كتابت) A writing, a description, title of a book: in Mohammadan law, an engagement by which a slave is permitted to redeem himself, or work out his emancipation.
- Kitābī*, H. (A. كتابي) Relating to a book or writing; hence it is applied to the Jews and Christians by the Mohammadans, as in possession of scriptural authority, although, according to them, corrupted or superseded.
- Kitāb-hukmī*, H. (A. from حكم, an order) A letter from one *Kāzī* or judge to another, containing an authenticated transcript of evidence taken in a case, the decision on which has been removed to the jurisdiction of the latter; any authoritative writing.
- Kitāb-intihālī*, H. (from A. انتقال) A book or record of transfers and other changes of property.
- Kātib*, H. (A. كاتب) A writer, a copyist, a scribe.
- KITMITI*, Mar. (?) Applied to accounts in which interest is allowed on both debit and credit.
- KIUN-KAL*, (?) Tibetan. A duty of ten per cent. on the import of grain.—*Kamaon*.
- Kiun-thal*, (?) Tibetan. Tax on the profits of trade, levied in the form of transit duties.—*Ibid*.
- KIWĀḌA*, Tel. (కివాడ) The area or yard of a house: a tract of land round a village once occupied by dwellings: land fit for garden cultivation; a rich soil.
- KIWĀMĀTĪ*, Hindi (कीवामाटी) Fine, strong, and tenacious soil.
- KLĪVA*, S. (क्लीव) Weak, impotent, neuter: in law, an impotent man, and therefore disqualified, in many respects, as a party or an evidence.
- KOBARI*, Tel. (కొబ్బరి), also *KOBARI*, Karn. (ಕೊಬರಿ) The white kernel of the cocoa-nut.
- KOCHIĀNĪ*, Uriya (କୋଚିଆନି) A woman who lives by selling salt in small quantities.
- KODA*, Tel. (కొడ) Coarse rice, the third crop.
- KODAGA*, Tam. (கொடக) Land which had been rent-free, but which has been subjected to a light or quit-rent.
- KODAIKKŪLI*, Tam. (கொடைக்கூலி) Rent, hire.
- KODE*, Thug. Dressed rice.—*Dakhini Thugs*.
- KŌḌE*, Karn. (ಕೋಡೆ) The season of the hot land-winds in Mysore, from May to September.
- Kōdebatta*, Karn. (ಕೋಡೆಬತ್ತ) Rice grown in the hot season.
- Kōdegadde*, Karn. (ಕೋಡೆಗದ್ದೆ) Land watered for the cultivation of rice in the dry season.

KOD

- KODI, Tam. (கொடி), Karn. (ಕೋಡಿ) A channel for carrying off the surplus water of a reservoir.
- KODI, Tam. (கொடி) A twining plant, a vine, especially a betel-vine.
- Kodikkál, Tam. (கொடிக்கால்) A betel-vine garden.
- Kodikkál-vellálan, Tam. (கொள்ளாழ்வு) A class of the Vellálar or agricultural tribe who cultivate betel.
- KODIO, Guz. (कोडियो) A leper.
- KODO, H. (دو، کودو), also KODRAM, and Mar. KODRÚ, and KODRO (कोदू, कोदो, which are nearer the original S. *Kodrava* कोदू) A small grain eaten by the natives (*Paspalum frumentaceum*): in one form, which does not apparently differ from the ordinary grain, it has the property of intoxicating when made into bread; it is then called *Matáona*, from S. *mata*, inebriated.
- KOPU, Tel. (కొడు) A water-course, a *nala*.
- KOPU, plur. KOLLU, and KONDRU, whence the ordinary name KONDS, Tel. (కొడు, కొల్లు, కొండు) A barbarous race of mountaineers inhabiting the hills west and north-west of Ganjam to the borders of Nagpur.
- KODUKKALVÁNGAL, Tam. (கொடுக்கல்வாங்கல்), KODUKAVÁNNAL, Mal. (കൊടുക്കവാങ്ങൽ), lit. Giving and taking; dealing mutually, buying and selling, lending and borrowing reciprocally.
- KÓDUVÍSA, Karn. (ಕೋಡುವೀಸ) Allowance of a *Vís* of grain, &c. for every bullock-load that comes into a town, paid to a person employed to check the demands of the toll-keeper (apparently from ಕೋಡು, a horn) for horned cattle.
- KOERÍ, H. (كوري) A class of the agricultural population in Hindustan who apply themselves especially to garden cultivation, and, in Bahár, to the growth of the poppy: they are in general very respectable.
- KOHAR, (H. كوهڑ, कोहड़) The frame of the mouth of a well.
- KOĪLU, KOEELOO, Karn. (ಕೋಯಲು) A measure of seed corn containing four *hanis*, or 400 rupees in weight, and reckoned to be as much as a man can sow in a proportionate space of ground in a day (from *koyya*, to cut, to reap).
- KOJÁGARA, H. (S. कोजागर) A Hindu festival on the day of full moon in the month of Āśvin, in honour of Lakshmi, the goddess of fortune, who is said to have promised riches to all who should observe a vigil on the night (from *ko*, who, *jágara*, wakeful): the night is spent in festivity and in games of chance.

KOL

- KOJAYTÍ, Thug. Fetters.—Dakh. Thug.
- KOKÁTI, Thug. Cry of the large owl, ominous of evil.—Dakh. Thugs.
- KOKÁ, H. (کوک) A foster-brother, a nurse's child.
- KÓL, commonly, COLE, H. (S. كزل, कोल) The name of a barbarous tribe inhabiting forest and mountain tracts in the provinces of Benares, South Bahár, and Chota-nagpur, apparently of kin to the other mountain tribes of Central India, the Gonds and Bhils, who are perhaps the aboriginal races of India.
- KÓL, Mal. (കൊൽ), Tam. (கோல்), KÓLU, Karn. (ಕೋಲು) A staff, a stick; a measuring-rod or pole; a pole, ten of which should intervene between the planting of two coconut trees.—See Jervis, 26. KOLA, Tel. (కొల) Measurement, a measure of four *Gaz*.
- Kolkáran, or in common use, Kolkár, Mal. (കൊൽകാരൻ) Kóluhár, Karn. (ಕೋಲುರಾರ್) A mace or staff-bearer: a government messenger, police or revenue peon, one employed either by public functionaries or by renters to collect duties and imposts; also as civil guards.
- Kolpaimáish, Mal. (കൊൽപൈമാളഷ) Measurement of lands in Malabar by survey made in the Mal. year, 983.
- Kólkuríppu, Tam. (கோல்குறிப்பு) An abstract or summary of a land measurement.
- KOLA, Hindi (कोल) A piece of land closed on two or three sides by water: an offset from a field.—Puraniya.
- KOLA, Mar. (कोल) Property, personal or real, seized for debt or arrears of revenue.
- KOLA, Beng. (কোলা) A class of Hindus whose principal occupation is basket and mat-making.
- KOLAB, (?) Sindh. A tract of inundated land.
- KOLAGA, or KOLUGA, Karn. (ಕೋಳುX, ಕೋಳುX) A measure of grain, the $\frac{1}{20}$ th of a *khandaga*, or 3 bushels.
- KÓLAPÍRAMÁNAM, for S. PRAMÁNAM, Tam. (கோளபிரம்மம்) A statement of the whole extent and of the divisions of a village and its lands, whether cultivated or waste.
- KOLBANDI, Karn. (ಕೋಲಬಂದಿ) Dismantling and rebuilding.
- KOLCHAR, Beng. (কোলচর) An addition to a sand bank; a fresh deposit or accretion.
- KOLE, Karn. (ಕೋಲೆ), KOLAI, Tam. (கோலை) Murder, beating.
- Kolaihháran, Tam. (கோலைக்காரன்) A murderer.
- Kolluvana, Karn. (ಕೋಲ್ಲವನ) A murderer.
- KOLF, Mar. (?) An allowance of a few heads of grain to the village watchman.

KOL

- KOLHÁNTÍ**, Mar. (कोल्हान्ती) A tumbler, a rope-dancer, one who lives by feats of activity and dexterity.
- KOLĪT**, Hindi (कोलिङ्ग) The taking of lands on lease from one Ryot by another, or the cultivation of them by other than the party who rents them.
- KOLHU**, H. (کولہ) A sugar-mill, an oilman's press.
- KOLI**, erroneously, **KOLLEE**, but also, and perhaps more correctly, **KŪLÍ**, or **KOOLÍ**, Mar. (कोली) The name of a low caste, or of a member of it: their business is to bring water, in which they are sometimes part of the village establishment: they are also fishermen: the name is also that of a wild and predatory tribe in the forests and wilds of Guzerat, some of whom, however, have settled in the plains, and have become cultivators, and are collected in *bhāgdār*, or joint-tenancy villages.
- KOLLA**, Mal. (കൊളള) Plunder, pillage (probably same as the Karn. *Kalla*, q. v.)
- Kolla-kāran*, Mal. (കൊളളക്കാരൻ) A plunderer, a robber.
- KOLLAI**, Tam. (கொலை) Dry soil, high ground not capable of artificial irrigation: a back yard, or, rather, an inclosed piece of ground belonging to one of the proprietors of a village, whether or not contiguous to his dwelling.
- Kollai-payir*, Tam. (கொலைப்பயிர்) Corn growing on high ground.
- KOLLAM**, Mal. (കൊല്ലം) The name of the æra used in Malabar, said to derive its name from a village so called, where it was first devised; but this seems to be a popular error, the current æra being the third thousand of the cycle æra of Parasurāma, the first year of which corresponds with A.D. 825.
- KOLLAN**, Tam. and Mal. (கொல்லன்) A blacksmith; also in Mal., a tanner, a worker in leather; also a turner in wood.
- KOLLI**, Karn. (ಕೊಲ್ಲೆ) Plunder, pillage.
- Kolligār*, Karn. (ಕೊಲ್ಲೆಗಾರ) A plunderer, a robber.
- KOLLU**, Tam. (கொள்ளு) Horse gram.
- KOLLUKAI**, Karn. The third crop of rice.
- KOLU**, H. (کولہ) An oilman.
- KOLU**, Tam. (கொழு), Mal. (കൊഴ) A ploughshare; also, in Mal., Ploughing, cultivation.
- Kolumidi*, Tam. (கொழுமிதி) The owner's share of the produce of a field, after deducting that due to the government.
- Kolulābham*, Mal. (കൊഴുലാഭം, from S. लाभ, gain) The owner's profit or portion of the produce of a field

KOP

- after deducting the expenses of cultivation, and the public revenue demand.
- Kolunavan*, or *Koluvan*, corruptly, *Kolloonaven*, Mal. (കൊഴുനവൻ, കൊഴുവൻ) An occupant of land other than the original hereditary owner, holding by lease or mortgage, and, under particular circumstances, having the opportunity of converting his temporary into a permanent tenure: a tenant, a lease or mortgage-holder.
- Kolupanam*, Mal. (കൊഴുപണം) lit., Price of the ploughshare: two fanams given by the tenant to the proprietor in exchange for a piece of iron, typifying the ploughshare, concurrently with a deed by which he engages to improve the produce of the estate that he temporarily occupies.
- KOLU**, Karn. (ಕೊಲ್ಲು) A large square reservoir with steps on each side.
- KOLWEN**, Mar. (कोळवे) A measure of capacity, $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a *sér*.
- KOMARAM**, Mal. (കൊമരം) A tribe of barbers who operate on the lower classes.
- KOMATÍ**, commonly, **KOMTÍ**, corruptly, **COMPTE**, Tel. (కొమ్మటి) Mar. (कोमटी), Karn. (ಕೊಮಟಿ), Mal. (കൊമട്ടി) The name of a caste in the South, who consider themselves to be a branch of the pure Vaisya caste: they follow trade as shopkeepers and merchants, and assume the denomination of Sheth or Chitty.
- KOMPE**, Karn. (ಕೊಂಪೆ) A house, a village.
- Kompeva*, *Kompeyava*, Karn. (ಕೊಂಪೆವ, ಕೊಂಪೆಯವ) A villager.
- KONAKAN**, (?) Mal. A class of predial slaves in Malabar, a subdivision of the *Vetuvār*, or forest and hunter tribe: they are employed in agriculture, also as boatmen and salt makers.
- KONDA**, Mar. (कोण्ड) A circle, especially one drawn round a person to whom an oath is administered: a cluster of a few huts apart from the main village: the fields or grounds of one person.
- KONDA**, Tel. (కొండ) A hill.
- Kondapodu*, Tel. (కొండపొడు) A corn-field on high or hilly ground; one not capable of artificial irrigation.
- KONDRA**, Tel. (కొండ్ర) The space left by the plough at its first wide turn.
- KONDU**, Thug. The belly.
- KÓNIRI** Karn. (ಕೊನಿರಿ) A square reservoir with steps.
- KONIYALAN**, (?) Mal. A class of predial slaves in Malabar.
- KONJAL**, Thug. Cry of the Sárās or crane.
- KOPPAH**, (?) Cloth steeped in an infusion of opium: (it is

specified as one of the intoxicating articles prohibited by Regulation x. 1813, s. 17, cl. 2. but the word is not found either in Hindustani or Bengali dictionaries: it may be an error for *Kopar* or *Kopra*, Beng. cloth).

KOPUDÁRUDU, commonly, COPDAR, Tel. (కొపుదారుడు) A contractor for long-cloths.

KORÁ, H. &c. (كورا, कोरा) properly, New, fresh: in Bengal, applied to plain undyed silk, forming one description of silk piece-goods; also, Tel. (కొండా) Unbleached, unbleached or undressed cotton cloth, whence the name *Corah* is also applied to a class of cotton piece-goods from the Northern Cirkars.

Korábandi, H. (كورا بندی) A new arrangement, a list of villages or fields to be registered according to an allotment different from a preceding one.

KORÁ, H. (كورا) New, plain (as silk undyed), whence a sort of silk, commonly *Cora*.

KÓRA, Mal. (കൊഴ) A bribe: tax, tribute.

KORÁ, H. &c. (كورا: or कोडा) KORADA, Karn. (ಕೊರಡ) A whip, a scourge, formerly used in the punishment of malefactors, now disused.

Korábardár, or Korádár, H. &c. (كورا بردار, كورا دار) An executioner or flogger: an officer of the criminal court employed to flog culprits.

KORACHARU, also, KORCHARU, KORVARU, or KORSARU, &c. corruptly, KORCHOOR, Karn. (ಕೊರಚರು, ಕೊರ್ಚರು, ಕೊರ್ಸರು) The name of a tribe in the Karnatic, whose business is making bambu mats and baskets, or who carry betel nuts from market to market: they live in the hills and forests.

KORAWAU, or KODWAO, Mar. (कोडवाव, from कोडा, dry, and वावर, a field) Land unirrigated artificially: dry lands.

KORAL JAMIN, Mar. (?) Low reddish land in a tract along the foot of the hills, capable of bearing only inferior spring crops.

KORAVARAVA, KORAMARAVANU, or KORAVANU, or abbrev. KORAVAR, KORAMAR, Karn. (ಕೊರವರವ, ಕೊರಮರವನು, ಕೊರವನು) The name of a low tribe in Mysore, of which there are three branches—*Kalla-koramar*, who are professed thieves; *Walagu-koramar*, who are musicians; and *Hakki-koramar*, who are a migratory race, and subsist by making baskets, catching birds, &c.: they are hill and forest tribes, and have a dialect of their own: (the name may be only a local modification of *Kola*, or *Cole*, the hill tribes of Hindustan.)

KORAMBU, Tam. (கொம்பு) A dam across part of a river, leaving an opening through which the water for irrigation is to run: the place where the water issues from, or runs into, a tank.

KOREWÁR, (?) A wild tribe inhabiting the hills about Pakhal and towards the Godaveri: (the name is *Kora*, if correctly given: *nár* is, as usual, for *vádu*, an individual.)

KORGU, Mar. (?) An inferior servant of a village attending on travellers.

KORHARIA, Thug. The Thug clan that, after their expulsion from Delhi, fixed their residence at Korhar in the Doab.

KORI, Guz. (کری) A small silver coin current in Cutch, equal to one-third of a rupee.

KORÍ, H. &c. (کری) A score, the aggregate of twenty.

KÓRISETTE, Karn. (ಕೊರಿಶೆಟ್ಟಿ) The head merchant of a town.

KORRÁ, Thug. A low sound made by the large owl, an unlucky omen.

KÓRU, Tel. (కొరు), Karn. (ಕೊರೆರು), also, KÓRÚNÁRÚ, (ಕೊರೆರುನಾರು) A part, a share; as a revenue term it applies to the share of the crop which belongs to the cultivator.

Korúkam, (?) Land in Dindigal cultivated by labourers, and paid for by a usage rent as cultivated (?) 5th Rep. 765: the term is probably inaccurate, and the meaning that of the following terms—division of the crop between the owner and cultivator.

Kórukálu, and Kórudhanya, Karn. (ಕೊರೆಕಾಳು, ಕೊರೆಧನ) A crop equally divided between the cultivator and the proprietor.

Kórmági, Karn. (ಕೊರ್ಮಗಿ) A well-tilled field, the produce of which is equally divided between the proprietor and cultivator.

Kos, commonly written Coss, H. &c. (کوس, from S. *Krośa* क्रोश), KROś, Beng. (কোশ) A measure of distance varying, in different parts of India, from one to two miles, but most usually about the latter: in Mysore the Sultání *Kos* is about four miles: the variation in Upper India depends, according to Mr. Elliot, upon the valuation of the *Gaz*; for the *Kos* consists either of 100 cords (*tanáb*) of 50 *gaz* each, or of 400 poles (*báns*), each of 12½ *Gaz*, making, in either case, the *Kos* = 5000 *Gaz*; and the value depends therefore on that of the *Gaz*, which at one time varied considerably, see *Gaz*: the actual measurement of the distances between the *Kos minárs* or pillars still standing in the Upper Provinces makes the *Kos* = 2 miles 4 furlongs

158 yards, at which rate the *Gaz* is = 32.8 inches, approaching the 33 inches assumed by the British Government as the standard.

KOSA, Guz. (कोस) The large leather bucket used for drawing water from wells: a yoke of oxen working the bucket.

Kosario, Guz. (कोसारी) The water-drawer, the man who works the village well: the yoke of oxen drawing the water from wells.

Kosio, Guz. (कोशी) A water-carrier, one attached to the village establishment to draw water for the villagers and their cattle and for travellers.

Kosvero, Guz. (कोसवेरो) A tax per well or per bucket.

KOSÁTAKÍ, Mal. (കൊത്തകി) Merchandise, trade.

KOSH, or **KOSHA**, H. &c. (كوش, कोष) A treasury, a repository, a magazine, a receptacle, a sheath, the cocoon of the silkworm; also, trial by ordeal, especially thrice sipping water with which an idol has been bathed whilst invoking the divinity. In Tam. *Kosham* (கேசம்) is applied to a register of village lands.

KOSHÁ, Beng. (কোশা) A name applied to two plants, the fibres of which are used for hemp; (*Corchorus capsularis* and *Corchorus olerarius*.)

KOSHÍ, Mar. (कोशी) The name of a caste, or of an individual of it, whose occupation is spinning and weaving, or the manufacture of undyed cloths and silks, and silk threads for necklaces, &c.

KOSTUGUTTA, Tel. (కొస్తుగుత్తె) The joint renting of a village by all the cultivators.

KOT, or **KOTÁ**, written also **COTE**, H. &c. (كوت, कोट, S. कोट) also **KOTH**, Mar. (कोठ), **KOTTA**, Beng. (কোট), **KOTTAI**, Tam. (கோட்டை) A fort, a stronghold, the fortified residence of a Zamindar, the wall of a fort.

KOT, or **KOTE**, Thug. A sacrifice of goats to the goddess *Deví*, as a prelude to a feast, to which no Thug is admitted till he has attained the rank of strangler, unless his family have been Thugs for at least two generations.

KOT, or **KOTE**, H. (?) Land granted in free property to the heirs of persons killed in battle.—Garhwal.

KOTAK, Thug. A novice.

KOTÁR, Thug. A bad omen.—Dakh. Th.

KOTÁL, Beng. (কোটাল) A watchman, a constable (probably vernacular for *Kotwál*, q. v.): in Kamaon, the village messenger.

KOTE BITTI, Karn. (ಕೊಟೆಬಿಟ್ಟಿ) A tax formerly levied in

Mysore in lieu of free labour previously exacted for the repair of certain forts and carriage of stores to them.

KOTSÁL, perhaps for **KOTHASÁL**, (?) H. A place where the iron ore is roasted; see *Khamarsál*.

KOTH, **KOTHA**, or **KOTHÁ**, H. &c. (کوٹھ, کوٹھا, S. कोष्ठ) A house built of bricks, a treasury, a granary; *Koth*, in Uriya (କୋଠ) has also the sense of joint, undivided.

Koth, or **Kothadár**, H. (کوٹھدار) A person in charge of a granary, a housekeeper.

Kotharí, or **Kothrî**, H. &c. (کوٹھری, कोठड़ी) A chamber, an apartment.

Kothár, Mar. (कोठार) A granary, a room or enclosure in which grain is kept.

Kothnís, Mar. (कोठनीस) The accountant or officer in charge of a granary, a storekeeper.

KOTHÍ, incorrectly, **KOTEE**, H. &c. (کوٹھی, कोठी, S. कोष्ठ) also **KUTÍ**, or **KUTHÍ**, or **KOTHÍ**, Beng. (কুটী, কুঠী, কোঠী), **KÓTE**, Karn. (ಕೋಟೆ) A spacious house, such as those inhabited by Europeans; a granary, a warehouse or storeroom; a mercantile or banking-house or firm; a government factory or establishment, as the office of the native opium agent, as well as the chief or *Sadr* factory.

Kothínál or **-wála**, H. &c. (کوٹھیرالا) A banker, a merchant.

Kothíá, Uriya (କୋଠିଆ) A house or farm servant or slave.

Koth-, or **Kothakaran**, Uriya (କୋଠକରଣ) A village accountant.

Koth-, or **Kothakhamár**, Uriya (କୋଠଖମାର) The residence of a principal farmer or Zamindar.

Kothi-iláha, H. (ا. علاقہ, a dependency) A district under a native opium agent; one attached to his *Kothi* or office, **Kothkharida**, Uriya (କୋଠଖରିଦା) Land purchased and cultivated by hired labourers.

KOTHÁRU, Tel. (కొఠారు) A salt-pan, salt works.

KOTI, H. &c. (کوٹی, S. कोटि) Ten millions; a hundred lakhs, or hundred thousands; commonly termed a *Kror* or *Cre*, q. v.

KOTÍ, Hindi (कोटी) An earthen reservoir for grain.—Puraniya.

KOTIGA, **KOTIGÁR**, Karn. (ಕೊಟಿಗ, ಕೊಟಿಗಾರ) A stonecutter.

KOTILA, H. (?) The name of a tribe in Guzerat.

KOTKARKI, (?) H. Militia.—Kamaon.

KOTLÍ, Hindi (कोटली) A division in a granary for different sorts of grain.

KOTTAGÁR, Karn. (ಕೊಟ್ಟಗಾರ) A division of the Hallayar or servile tribe.

KOT

- KÓTTAI, Tam. (கோட்டை) A measure of grain, varying in different places from 21 to 24 markáls.
- KÓTTALA KÓVARA, Karn. (కోత్తల కోవర) A man who keeps watch in the *Kottala* or watch tower of a village.
- KÓTTAM, or COTTAM, Tam. (கோட்டம்) An ancient territorial division in the province of Tonda-mandalam, which was divided into twenty-four *Kottams* (from *Kottai*, a fort)
- KÓTTARA, or KOTHÁRA, Karn. (కోట్లార, రోతార) A pent-house, a viranda, a shed for cattle.
- KÓTTEWOKAL, Karn. (కోట్లవోర్ల) An agricultural tribe of a lower caste than pure Sudras.
- KÓTTINA, Karn. (కోట్టిణ) Beating the husk from the rice.
- KOTTU, Tam. (கோத்து) Payment for reaping; a deduction from the gross produce on that account.
- KOTWÁL, corruptly, CUTWAL, H. &c. (P. کوتوال) The chief officer of police for a city or town, a superintendant of the markets.
- Kotwáli*, H. (كوتوالی) The office of a *Kotwál*, or any thing relating to it: an impost formerly levied on the plea of providing for his salary; a variety of town duties.
- Kotwár*, Mar. (कोतवार) The village watchman and messenger, attending also on the Patel—a *Dher* by caste.
- KOTYA, (?) Followers.—Kamaon.
- KOVIDO, Mal. (കൊവിടെ) A measure of distance = 6666 yards.
- KOVUDÁRUDU, Tel. (కొవ్వదారుడు) A contractor for long cloths, commonly known as the *Copedar*.
- KOYUKÁLU, Tel. (కొయ్యకాలు), *Koílu*, Karn. (కోయిలు) Straw after the corn is reaped, stubble.
- KÓVIL, Tam. (கோவிலில்) Mal. (കൊവിൽ) A Hindu temple: also a palace: in Mal., a *Kshatriya*, and the name of a class of Nairs.
- Kovilakam*, corruptly, *Kovilagam*, Mal. (കൊവിലകം) A king's palace: the house of a *Kshatriya*: the ancestors or family of an individual.
- KOYATÁ, KOYATÍ, corruptly, KOYT, Mar. (कोयता, कोयती) A bill-hook, a sickle.
- Koyatapattí*, Mar. (कोयतपट्टी) A tax levied on fields which, from their situation, cannot be ploughed, and are therefore worked by hand, according to the number of hoes or bill-hooks required for their cultivation.
- KOYIKI, Karn. (కోయికి), KOYITTA, Mal. (കൊയിത്ത) Reaping, mowing, cutting corn.
- Koyittukál*, Mal. (കൊയിത്തുകാല), *Koyekal*, Karn. (కోయిరాల) Harvest time.

KRA

- Koyittakáran*, Mal. (കൊയിത്തകാരൻ) A reaper.
- Koyil-máini*, Mal. (കൊയിൽമൈനി) Number or succession of crops or cuttings: (the root *Koyya*, to cut, whence the above and similar forms are derived, is common, with slight variations, to all the languages of the south of India.)
- KÓYIL, Tam. (கோயில்) A temple, a church, a palace.
- Kóyilchéri*, Tam. (கோயிலிச்சேரி) Part of a village belonging to a temple.
- Kóyinnérai*, Tam. (கோயின்னேரை) Part of the harvest set apart for a temple.
- Kóvirgrámam*, Tam. (கோவிரகிராமம்) A village belonging to a temple.
- Kóvirbattu*, Tam. (கோவிர்ப்பற்று) Lands, &c. belonging to a temple.
- KRAMA, S., but adopted in most of the Hindu dialects (क्रमः) Order, series, succession.
- Kramágata*, S. &c. (from आगत, come) Descended or inherited in regular succession.
- Kramágatadása*, S. (दास, a slave) An inherited slave.
- Kramágatadravya*, S. (from द्रव्य, substance) Hereditary property.
- Kramánvayáti*, S. &c. (अनु, after, and यायिन्, what goes) Succeeding or following in a direct line.
- Kránti*, vernacularly, *Kránt*, S., Beng., &c. (क्रान्ति) Proceeding, going in order: money of account, a third of a *hauri*, whence, in the eastern parts of Bengal, it is applied to land measure, or a similar proportionate part of an estate divided into *anas*, *gandhas*, *hauris*, and *kránts*.
- KRÁSA, Beng. (क्रास) A complete reply, a rejoinder or refutation.
- KRAYA, S., also Beng., Mar., &c. (क्रय), KIRAYAM, Tam. (கிரயம்) Buying, purchasing, a purchase; price, value.
- Krayah*, S., Beng., &c. (क्रयक) A buyer, a purchaser.
- Krayávikraya*, S., Beng., Mar., &c. (क्रयाविक्रय) Buying and selling; trade, traffic.
- Krayachítu*, Karn. (క్రయశీటు), Tam. (கிரயச்சீட்டு) A bill of sale.
- Kraya sádhanam*, S., but adopted in the dialects, as Karn. (క్రయసాధనం), Tam. (கிரயசாதனம்) A bill of sale.
- Krétá*, S., Beng., &c. (क्रेता) A buyer, a purchaser.
- Kreya*, S., Beng., &c. (क्रेय) A purchasable article.
- Kríta*, incorrectly, *Kírta*, S., Beng., &c. (क्रीत) Bought, purchased; hence, *Kríta-dása*, a purchased slave; *Kríta-putra*, a son bought.

KRISHI, S., adopted in all the Hindu dialects, except Tamil, but in the south pronounced KRUSHI, KROOSHEE, (कृषि) Ploughing, tillage, agriculture.

Karsha, S., &c. (कष, from कृष, to plough) Agriculture, ploughing.

Karshaka, S., &c. (कषक) A cultivator.

Krishak, and Krishik, S, Beng., &c. (कृषक, कृषिक) A peasant, a cultivator, a farmer, a husbandman.

Krishán, vernacularly, Krisan and Karsán, also Kisán, H. (كشان), Beng. (কৃষান) A husbandman.

Krishibala or -vala, Beng. (কৃষিবল) A husbandman, a cultivator.

Krushikudu, or Krushivaludu, Tel. (కృషికుడు, కృషి. పలుడు) A husbandman.

Krushikanu, or Krushivalanu, Karn. (ಕೃಷಿವಾಸ, ಕೃಷಿವಾಸನು) A husbandman, a cultivator.

Krushikan, Krushikáran, or Krushivalan, Mal. (കൃഷികൻ കൃഷികാരൻ, കൃഷിപലൻ) A farmer, a cultivator, a husbandman; Krushikáran is sometimes applied to the steward of an estate on the part of the owner, employed to pay the slaves and labourers, and other charges.

KRISHNA, adopted in all the dialects, pronounced, vernacularly, KRUSHNA, KRISHN, and KISTNA, the two last incorrectly, S. &c. (कृष्ण) Black; hence the name of the popular divinity Krishna, from his black complexion.

Krishnárpan, Beng. &c. (S. অর্পণ, delivering) Grant of lands to a Brahman or temple in propitiation of Krishna.

Krushna-nílada-nellu, Karn. (ಕೃಷ್ಣನಿಲದನೆಲ್ಲ) A kind of rice grown in Mysore.

Krishna-paksha, S. &c. (कृष्णपक्ष) The fortnight of the moon's wane, the dark half of the month.

Krushna regada or regadi or revatí nela, or -bhúmi, Tel. (కృష్ణరెగడ, -రెగడి, -రెవటీనెల, రెవటీభూమి) The rich black loamy earth in the south, commonly known by the name of cotton soil, cotton being advantageously grown on it.

KRITA, S., Beng., &c. (कृत) Done, made; as, Kṛitadāsa, a slave made; Kṛitaputra, a son made or adopted.

Kṛitakāl, S., Mar., &c. (कृत, made, and काल, time) For a fixed term or period: applied to any agreement or contract.

Kṛitayuga, S. &c. (कृतयुग) The first of the four yugas or ages of the world; the golden age, extending through a period of 1,728,000 years.

Kṛitrīma, S. &c. (कृत्रिम) Factitious, applied to one of the twelve kinds of sons formerly recognised in Hindu law,

the son made; also Kṛitrīma-putra: this kind of affiliation is still practised in Mithila.

Kṛittikā, S. &c. (कृत्तिका) The third lunar asterism, the Pleiades.

Kṛitya, S. &c. (कृत्य) What is to be, or ought to be, done; Kṛityā, (कृत्या) Magic, magical rites; also a female divinity to whom sacrifices are offered for destructive and magical purposes; hence applied in Marāṭhī to a virago, a scold.

Kṛiyā, S. (क्रिया) Act, action in general, or any particular act; any religious ceremony, especially such as are purificatory and essential; also obsequial rites: act of law or judicial investigation, either by witnesses, documents, or ordeal; also the last of the two acts of a process which is upheld, as when a loan and repayment are both proved the latter is called the Kṛiyā, the decisive act.

Kṛiyādveshī, S. (क्रियाद्वेषी) A witness whose testimony is prejudicial to the cause.

Kṛiyāharmāntara, S. (क्रियाकर्मान्तर) Funeral ceremonies.

Kṛiyāharmākarma, S. (from कर्म, act, and अकर्म, non-act) Non-performance of the obsequial rites of a deceased relative, causing loss of caste.

Kṛiyālopa, S. (from लोप, omission) Neglect of essential ceremonies involving loss of caste: failure of funeral obsequies from the absence of a person competent to perform them, or any other cause.

Kṛiyāpāda, S. (from पाद, a portion or stage of process) The third division of a suit at law, the counter-evidence or rejoinder, of the plaintiff.

Kṛiyapatra, S. Uriya (क्रियापत्र, ବୁଲ୍‌ପତ୍ର) A bill of sale.

Kṛiyavādī, S. (from वादिन्, who declares) A plaintiff in a suit.

Kṛiyāvasanna, S. (from अवसन्न, finished) Nonsuited; one who has lost his cause.

KRODHANA, S. &c. (क्रोधन) The 59th year of the cycle, A.D. 1865.

KRODHĪ, S. (क्रोधी) The 38th year of the cycle, A.D. 1844.

Krodhī-hichchigi, Karn. (ಕ್ರೋಧಿಚಿಚಿಗಿ) An increase in the assessment in Mysore, made in the year Krodhī of a former cycle.

KROH, or KUROH, H. (P. كرو, كرو) A measure of distance, the same as Kos, q. v.

KROṢ, or KAROṢ, commonly written CRORE, H. (کروڑ, کروڑ, S. कोटि) Ten millions, a hundred lakhs or hundred thousands.

Kroṛī, or Kaṛoṛī, written also Crori, and, corruptly,

- Croory, Crorie, and Karoory*, H. &c. (کروڑی) The possessor or collector of a *Kror*, or ten millions, of any given kind of money: it was especially applied as an official designation, under the Mohammadan government, to a collector of revenue to the extent of a *kror* of dams, or 250,000 rupees, who was also, at various times, invested with the general superintendence of the lands in his district, and the charge of the police: the latter was ultimately withdrawn from him, but the former continued till the downfall of the empire: the extent of the *krori's* collections is that which, according to extant Regulations, should form the charge of the Tahsildár: the word is also used more generally for a tax-gatherer, an overseer, especially of a market.
- KRORAPATRA, Beng. (কোড়পত্র, from কোড, the side) A supplementary page or writing, a postscript to a letter, a codicil to a will, &c.
- KSHATRIYA, S. &c. (क्षत्रिय) The name of the second or military and regal caste, or a member of it; the warrior, the king.
- KSHAYA, S. &c. (क्षय) Waste, loss: the sixtieth year of the cycle, A.D. 1866.
- KSHEMA, S. &c., vernacularly, KHEM (क्षेम) Prosperity, welfare, conservation of acquired wealth: in law, an act of merit, as planting trees, digging tanks, erecting places of rest for travellers, and the like.
- KSHETRA, vernacularly, KHETRA, and KHET, S. &c. (क्षेत्र) A field, a plain, a place of pilgrimage: metaphor, a wife: in Malabar, a temple.
- Kshetraphal*, S., Mar. (क्षेत्रफल) The superficial area of a field: the solid contents of a cube.
- Kshetrí*, S. &c. (क्षेत्री) The owner or possessor of a field; the possessor of a wife, a husband.
- Kshetraja*, S. &c. (क्षेत्रज) A son born of a wife duly appointed to raise issue for a husband in failure of any begotten by him; one of the twelve sons formerly recognised by Hindu law, but now repudiated.
- Kshetropádhyáya*, S. (क्षेत्रोपाध्यायः) A teacher, or Upádhyáya, or Brahman, engaged to conduct the ceremonies which are appropriate at a place of pilgrimage, as at *Prayága*, *Gaya*, &c.
- KHETKHOLA, Beng. (ক্ষেতখোলা) A field.
- KUCHCHÁ, Beng. (কুচুচা) Slander, defamation, abuse.
- Kuchchábádí*, Beng. (কুচুচাবাদী) A calumniator, a defamer, an accuser.
- KUCHCHELA, corruptly, COCHELLA, COOCHALA, COORCHELA, Tel. (కుచ్చెల) A heap of cut corn: a land-measure in the Northern Cirkars = 8 *Gorrus* or 1000 *Kuntas*. See *Kunta*.
- KUDA, KUPÁ, pron. KURÁ, Beng. (কুড, কুড়া) A bighá of land.
- KÚDÁ-BIGHÁ, H. (كودا بيهة, from كودنا, to jump) A bighá peculiar to Rohilkhand, measured, as to breadth, by the rope or chain, but as to length, by a certain number of leaps taken by the measurer: the area is equal to from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ *Kachcha-bighás*.
- KÚDAI, Tam. (கூடை) A basket.
- Alavu-kúdai*, Tam. (அலவுகூடை) A basket for measuring rice.
- KÚDÁL, sometimes pron. KODÁL, H. &c. (کودال, کودال) A sort of hoe or spade, the common implement used in digging, also a mattock or pickaxe. *Kúdálí* is a similar but smaller implement.
- KUPAMAN, pl. KUPAMAR, corruptly, KOODUMMER, Mal. (കൂടന്ന) A class of predial slaves in Malabar; sing., an individual of the caste.
- KUPAN, Mar. (कुडण) A fence, an inclosure.
- KUPAN VARIPPA, Mal. (കൂടന്നവരിപ്പ) Rate of interest on loans of money repayable in money, not by transfer of lands.
- KUPAVA, or KURAVA, corruptly, COODUMBON, and KOODDUP, S., Mar., &c. (कुडव) A measure of capacity, the sixth part of a *maund*, also the fourth of a *prastha*, or a vessel four inches in diameter and as many deep, containing twelve handfuls: in pharmacy, a weight of 32 *tolas*.
- KUPAVAN, Tam. (கூடவன்) A shepherd by caste and occupation.
- KUDHI, KOODHEE, (?) H. A family hearth, or a place or sort of stone where food is dressed.
- KUDI, so pronounced, but written like the original Sanscrit KUTI (कुटि), Tam. (குடி), KUDI, KUDÍ, Mal. (കുടി, കുടി) A house, a village, a town: a tribe: an inhabitant, a tenant.
- Kudía, Koodeah*, (?) Mal. A class or caste of slaves in Coorg.
- Kudíán*, more correctly, *Kudiyán*, also *Kudiyánavan*, Mal. (കുടിയൻ, കുടിയറവൻ) A cultivator, a Ryot, a tenant, one holding temporary occupation of lands or gardens by the tenure of lease or mortgage, not by hereditary succession.
- Kudí-áyáhattu*, Tam. (குடிஆயுதத்து) Total of the inhabitants of a village or town.
- Kudí-chillar*, Mal. (കുടിചില്ലറ) Taxes on houses, shops, huts, tools and implements, and a variety of petty articles, formerly levied in Malabar.

KUD

- Kudichéri*, Tam. (குடிசேரி) Division of a village occupied chiefly by natives of Malabar.
- Kudi-irippa*, or *Kudi-yirippa*, Mal. (കുടിഇരിപ്പ്, കുടിയിരിപ്പ്) Specification in a deed of conveyance of permission to a tenant to reside on the rented or mortgaged estate, in which case he is entitled to remuneration for any buildings he may have erected, when his tenancy ends: dwelling, habitation in general: a garden, an inclosure.
- Kudihkādū*, Tam. (குடிக்காடு) A village, especially one amidst cultivated ground.
- Kudihalyānam*, Mal. (കുടികല്യാണം) Procession of a nuptial party to the house of the bridegroom after a marriage.
- Kudihetta*, Mal. (കുടികെട്ട) Marriage of a slave.
- Kudima*, Mal. (കുടിമ) Tenancy, occupation of an estate for a season, either under lease or mortgage tenure: dwelling on the property of another.
- Kudima-nīr-karaṇam*, or *Kudima-ola-karaṇam*, Mal. (കുടിമന്ദിരകരണം, ഒലകരണം) One of the deeds executed in making over a proprietary estate in occupancy as security for a loan: conveying the water (*nīr*) of the estate by an instrument (*karaṇam*), or by one written on a palm leaf (*ola*).
- Kudimagan*, Tam. (குடிமகன்) A village servant.
- Kudimarammattu*, corruptly, *Coodemurumut*, Tam. (குடிமரம்மத்து, A. مرم) Repairs of the channels of irrigation on the borders of the fields by the cultivators themselves.
- Kudi mirāsi*, Tam. (குடிமிராசி) Land held in hereditary right by the village proprietors, exempt from land-tax.
- Kudippadai*, Tam. (குடிப்படை) Militia.
- Kudippaha*, Mal. (കുടിപ്പക) A family feud, resentment by the whole family of a wrong done to a member, or for his death.
- Kudippatta*, Mal. (കുടിപ്പാറ്റ) Money taken from the people by government officers without accounting for it.
- Kudipati*, Mal. (കുടിപതി) An inhabitant, a householder.
- Kudissiha*, Mal. (കുടിശ്ശിക) Arrears of rent or revenue.
- Kudiwāram*, corruptly *Coodewarum*, Tam. (குடிவாரம்) The share of the produce which is the right of the inhabitants or of the cultivators.
- Kudiwarava*, Mal. (കുടിവരവ) Revenue from the inhabitants: receipt: marriage procession: first occupancy of a new house.

KUL

- Kudivila*, Mal. (കുടിവില) Common country price, government price for articles of monopoly.
- Kudiyānavan*, Tam. (குடியானவன்) An inhabitant, a townsman.
- Kudiyān-kura*, Mal. (കുടിയ്യാൻകുറ) The cultivator's share of the crop.
- Kudiyiram-pāt*, Mal. (കുടിയിരമപാട) A deed by which the proprietor transfers any payments made by the tenant or mortgagee to a third party.
- Kudiyiruppu-nattam*, Tam. (குடியிருப்புநத்தம்) Houses and lands occupied by Mirāsīdārs free of revenue.
- Mirāsukudi*, Tam. (மிராசுகுடி) A hereditary inhabitant.
- Payirkudi*, Tam. (பயிர்குடி) A cultivator, a husbandman.
- Sukavāsi-kudi*, Tam. (சுகவாசிகுடி) A settled or permanent inhabitant.
- Vanatēruṇ-kudi*, Tam. (வந்தேறுங்குடி) A cultivator who has not a settled or permanent dwelling in the village.
- KUDTHAL, (?) Mar. A garden ill supplied with water.
- KUDUGULU, KUDUGŌLU, Karn. (ಕುಡುಗುಲು, ಕುಡುಗೋಲು) A sickle, or any instrument for cutting corn.
- KUDUVA, Tel. (కుదువ), KUDUVU, Karn. (ಕುಡುವು) A pawn, a pledge, a mortgage.
- KUDURUVĀTU, Tel., Karn. (కుదురువాటు) Management of affairs, settlement of a business.
- KUGRĀM, Mar. (कुग्राम) A mean, miserable village.
- KUJAO, Thug. A Thug informer, one who denounces and extorts money from them.
- KUJAVAN, Tam. (குசவன்) A potter.
- KUL, H. &c. (A. كل) All, total, entire.
- Kulbāb*, Mar. (कुलबाब) All the items of a statement or account.
- Kul-band-o-bast*, H. (کلبندوبست) A complete settlement, either that of a whole estate by the proprietor, or of a district by the government.
- Kulcha*, H. (کچھ) Capital, stock in trade.
- Kulikhtyār*, Tel. (కులిఖ్తార్) Entire or sole right.
- Kuljamā*, H. (كلجمع) Sum total; total realisable revenue.
- Kulkallā*, Mar. (कुलकला, for A. كلال, great) A minister invested with full power, a plenipotentiary.
- Kulkāmil*, H. (كللك) The total or utmost amount of assessment at any time: an extinct assessment, of which the name only exists in the Northern Cirkars.
- Kulhānū*, Mar. (कुलहानू, for A. كلن) All laws and regulations, the whole body of the statutes: a term used in official grants.

Kulhār-bhārī, Mar. (कुलकारभारी, from S. कार, affairs, and भार, burthen) A minister or functionary invested with full authority.

Kulrah̄ba, H. &c. (كُلْرَبَا) The whole area or contents of a village and its lands.

Kulupaj, Hindi (कुलुपज, from S. उपज, produced) The whole produce of a field or village.

Kulwār, Koolwār, H. &c. (كُلْوَار) According to, or with, all : applied especially to the settlement of the assessment with each individual cultivator, the same as Ryotwār : (perhaps *Kul* is here the Sanscrit, not the Arabic, term ; see below).

Kulwārpaṭṭī, or *Kulwārpaṭṭi*, Karn. (ಕುಲವಾರಪಟ್ಟಿ) An account of the land farmed by each cultivator severally (see the last).

KULA, vernacularly, **KUL**, S., but in all the dialects, (कुल), Mar. (कुल or कुळ) A family, a race, a tribe : in the revenue language of the south it appears to be applied especially to families, or individual heads of families, paying revenue, and in this sense occurs in various compounds, as hereafter specified, unless it be a different word that is so applied (see *Kula*, below.)

Kulachyuta, S., Beng. (from चुत, fallen) Outcaste, discarded from family or caste.

Kuladevatā, S. &c. (कुलदेवता) A family or domestic deity.

Kuladharma, S. &c. (धर्म, duty) The peculiar duty or usage of a family or tribe : the right of a family to celebrate certain ceremonies.

Kulāchāra, S. &c. (आचार, institute) Family usage or observance.

Kulāchārya, S. &c. (कुलाचार्यः) A family priest, one who conducts the domestic ceremonies of a family : in Bengal, a person whose occupation it is to negotiate marriages, as acquainted with the pedigrees of families.

Kulajā, or *Kuljī*, Beng. (কুলজ) A family pedigree or genealogy.

Kulahāḍiḥa, Karn. (ಕುಲಹಾಡಿಯರಿ) Hereditary occupation.

Kulalekhanam, S. &c. (कुललेखणं) A family writing or record, especially a horoscope of different members of a family.

Kulamaryādā, S. &c. (मर्यादा, duty) Family duty, usage, or observance.

Kulārg, corruptly, *Coolaruggee*, Mar. (कुळारग) By family, by families or households severally : used chiefly in composition ; as, *Kulārgpaṭṭī*, a cess or tax per families : also, collectively, the proprietors or possessors of rights and

properties in a village, the *watan-dārs* : it is also applied to a village occupied by families holding direct of government.

Kulārgwār, Mar. (कुळारगवार) According to, or with, families paying revenue direct, an assessment, &c.

Kulghadṇī, corruptly, *Koolgunnee*, Mar. (कुळघडणी) A record kept by the village accountant of the proceedings of each cultivator for the past year, shewing the extent and value of his lands, the portion actually cultivated, the revenue assessed, and all circumstances connected with his holding in connexion with the government demands : it forms the basis of the Ryotwār annual settlement.

Kulgutta, (?) Tel. Lands let to different castes at a low rent.—Ceded districts.

Kulgutta srotriyam, (?) Tel. Lands let to learned Brahmans at a low rent.—Ceded districts.

Kulharia, (?) Karn. Chief or head of a tribe or caste.

Kulī, Mar. (कुळी) A family, a tribe, but seldom used except when speaking of the relationship of parties in marriage : if of the same *Kulī*, the marriage is allowable.

Kulika, S. &c. (कुलिक) Of a good family, the head of a tribe or family.

Kulina, S. &c. (कुलीन) Of a good family : it is applied in Bengal especially to designate a class of Brahmans who take precedence of all other Brahmans, and to whom the latter are anxious to wed their daughters, a practice leading to much profligacy and distress.

Kuljhartī, Mar. (कुलजहती) An account kept by the village accountant, of the dues and payments of each cultivator.

Kulharan, Mar. (कुळकरण) The office of village accountant.

Kulharanī, commonly, *Kulkarnī*, corruptly, *Koolkurny*, *Kulkurny*, *Koolkurnain*, *Coolkurny*, &c. Mar. (कुळकरणी) One of the principal village functionaries under the Pátīl, the village registrar and accountant, whose duty it is especially to keep accounts between the cultivators and the government, as well as those of the village expenditure : he has the keeping of all the village records and papers, and has lands and perquisites assigned him for his support.

Nāda-kulkarnī, or *Deṣa-kulkarnī*, Karn. (ನಾಡಕುಲಕರ್ಣಿ, ದೆಸೆಕುಲಕರ್ಣಿ) The accountant of a district.

Sardesahulkarnī, Karn. (ಸರದೆಸೆಕುಲಕರ್ಣಿ) The accountant of a province.

Kulwarg, (? an error for *Kulārg*) Mar. An account kept with each cultivator severally : the same as the *Kulghadṇī*.

KUL, or **KUL**, corruptly, **GULE**, Karn. (ಕುಳ) A payer

KUL

of government dues, the *Mālguzār* of Hindustan: a quantity of land that may be ploughed in one day by a single plough: (the word *Kula*, a family, occurs also in Karnata, but with a different *l* (as కుల), but whether this be a radical difference is doubtful: the same difference is observable in Marāṭhi, *Kula* (कुल), meaning family; *Kula* (कुल), more properly, a rate-payer: the diversity is probably only accidental, originating, as usual, in the want of a fixed standard for spelling in the Indian languages).

Kulaśisht, Karn. (కుళశిష్టు) The system of land-revenue formerly prevailing in Mysore.

Kulavarttane, Karn. (కుళవర్తనై) The perquisites of the village officers, receivable from the farmers and those who pay revenue to the government,

KULAM, corruptly, *CULLUM*, Tam. (குளம்) A tank, a reservoir, especially a large piece of water formed by damming up a valley or hollow between hills into which water flows and is there retained.

KULASHAJRĀ, H. (A. كوشجرك, from *Kulah*, a cap worn by mendicants) Succession to the property of a religious person or fakīr.

KULAVA, *KULVA*, Mar. (कुलवा) A sort of harrow for smoothing ploughed land.

KULBA, H. (P. قلاب) A plough: in Sylhet, a measure of land, an area of 1008 cubits in length by 144 in breadth.

KULHĀRĪ, H. (كولهارى, from كولہ, S. कुषार, an axe) A tenure by which land is held in the Northern Cirkars, or payment of rent at a rate per hatchet for the land which may be cleared by it in a given time.

KULI, written also, *KUZHĪ*, Tam. (குழி), *KURĪ*, Mal. (കുരി) A measure of one square foot: it is also said to be a measure equal to 24 or 26 *adis*, or 22.8 feet, and is elsewhere considered the same as the *gunta* of 25,600 square feet: it is also said to be an extent of ground = 144 or 576 square feet; considerable variety thus prevailing in its valuation in different places: also, a pit, a hole in the ground, especially one in which a cocoa-nut tree is planted; whence, in Malayalam, it seems to imply planting trees.

Kulivettu, Tam. (குழிவெட்டு) Earth work, digging at so much per *Kuli*, or pit.

KŪLI, *COOLEE*, Tam. (கூலி), Mal. (കൂലി), Karn. (ಕೂಲಿ) Tel. (కూలీ), Beng. (কুলা), H. (کولی) Daily hire or wages: a day labourer, a *Cooly*: (the word is originally

KUM

Tamil, whence it has spread into the other languages: in Upper India it bears only its second and apparently subsidiary meaning: it appears as *Cūliālu*, as the term for hired labourers, in Tulava.—Buchanan.)

Kūlichcham, Mal. (കൂലിച്ചം) Land granted rent-free, or on a low rent, on condition of service.

Kūlichchahāran, Mal. (കൂലിച്ചക്കാരൻ) A military retainer or servant, holding land on condition of service.

Kūlichevakam or *-sevakam*, Mal. (S. കൂലിചെവകം കൂലിശെവകം) Military service in consideration of lands rent-free, or held at a quit-rent.

Kūligār, Karn. (ಕೂಲೀಗಾರ) A labourer, a hireling.

Kūli-godām, (?) H. Personal services exacted from the peasantry.—Kamaon.

Kūlika, Karn. (ಕೂಲಿಕ) A day labourer.

Kūlihāran, Mal. Tam. (കൂലിക്കാരൻ) A day labourer.

Kūlivela, Mal. (കൂലിവെല) Daily labour or hire.

Kūliyāl, Tam. (கூலியாளர்), *Kūliyālu*, Karn. (ಕೂಲಿಯಾಳು) A workman, a labourer, a hireling.

KŪLI, *KOOLEE*, (?) Mar. Land held at a progressively increasing assessment.

KULUME, *KOLUME*, Karn. (ಕುಲಮೆ, ಕೊಲಮೆ) A furnace, a forge.

Kulumegutta, Karn. (ಕುಲಮೆಗುಡ್ಡ) A tax on forges.

Kulumekandāyam, Karn. (ಕುಲಮೆಕಂದಾಯಂ) A tax on blacksmiths, sometimes received in iron.

KULUMI, Tam. (குளுமி) A sluice.

KUMĀRA, vernacularly, *KUNWAR*, or *KŪĀR*, vulgarly, *COOUR*, S. &c. (कुमार) A youth, a young boy, a prince.

Kumāri, vernacularly, *Kunwar*, S. &c. (कुमारी) A young girl, a princess: a name of the goddess Durgā, as a maiden, to whom a temple dedicated at the extremity of the peninsula has long given to the adjacent cape and coast the name of *Kumāri*, corrupted to *Comorin*.

KUMĀRI, or *KUMARI*, Karn. (ಕುಮಾರಿ, ಕುಮರಿ) Cultivation of high and wooded lands after clearing them.

Kumāri-marāṭṭī, Karn. (ಕುಮಾರಿಮರಾಟ್ಟಿ) A caste of Marāṭhi origin, in Mysore, employed in clearing and cultivating high and wooded lands.

KUMBHA, S. (कुम्भः) A water-jar: the sign Aquarius: a measure of grain equal to twenty *dronas*, or little more than three bushels and three gallons: in Guzerat it is a land measure, a square of ten *banas* or *ganthas* on each side = 3 roods 33.422 perches, or 4641 square yards.

Kumbhakāra, S. (कुम्भकारः), *Kumbhār*, Mar. (कुंभार),

KUM

- Kumhár*, H. (كُمَار) *Kumár*, Beng. (কুমার), *Kumbhár*, *Kumbár*, *Kummár*, *Kumbhahár*, Karn. (ಕುಂಬಾರ), *Kum-mari*, or *Kummaravádu*, Tel. (కుమ్మరి) A potter, a maker of earthen vessels and pottery; also, sometimes, of bricks and tiles: as one of the village servants he makes water-pots for the villagers, and brings water for travellers and for the principal village officers.
- Kumbhár-ganí*, Mar. (कुंभारघणी) In some places, the refuse sugar-cane after the juice has been expressed, the perquisite of the potter of the village.
- Kumbhár-gundí*, Karn. (ಕುಂಬಾರಗುಂಡಿ) A tax on the clay used by potters.
- Kumbhár-khan*, Mar. (कुंभारखान) A tax on potters' clay.
- Kumbhár-kriyá*, Mar. (S. क्रिया) The funeral rites of a Śúdra, properly conducted by a potter.
- KUMBHUM, Guz. (कुंभु) A land measure, about a bighá and a half of Guzerat.
- KUMMÁTTA, Mal. (കുമ്മട്ട) Insertion of the amount of a bond, &c., in figures, by the person who signs it.
- KUN, Koon, (?) Mar. Tillage, agriculture: lands granted in fee for military service: (the word is of doubtful accuracy, or it might be the root of the following)—
- Kunbí*, pron. *Kumbi*, less correctly, *Coonby*, *Coombee*, H. (S. كُنْبِي), Mar. (कुणबी), also Mar. *Kulambí*, (कुलंबी), *Kanbí*, and *Kalmi*, Guz. (कलमी, कलमी) The name of the chief agricultural caste in central, western, and southern India, whence it sometimes means a husbandman, a peasant, or cultivator in general: the *Kunbís* claim to represent the pure Śúdras of the Hindu system: they are for the most part an industrious and respectable race, and, amongst the Maráthas, reckoned the Raja of Satara, and other descendants of Sivaji, amongst their caste: they are subdivided into an infinite number of classes, many of whom do not eat together, or intermarry.
- Kunbái*, Mar. (कुणबाज) Fit for, or appropriate to, a *Kunbí*, rustic, rude.
- Kunbái-va*, Mar. (कुणबावा) The business of a *Kunbí*; agricultural labour in general: land held in perpetual occupancy, under acknowledgment and payment of rent to government: also such a tenure, and the rent paid.
- Kunbín*, Mar. (कुणबीन) The wife of a *Kunbí*, a woman of the agricultural caste: a female slave.
- Kunbí-hiseb*, Mar. (कुणबी हिसेब) Rustic computation, calculating by rude methods, as with pebbles, by the fingers, and the like.

KUN

- KUNAGÁ, KUNGÁ, Mar. (कुणगा) A sum of money, or some item of common property, secreted by one of the sharers, and kept back from partition.
- Kunagehart*, Mar. (कुणगेहरी) A shareholder of a common stock, who, upon a division, fraudulently keeps back a portion.
- KUNCH, KÚNCHA, H. (S. كُنْج) The seed of the *Abrus precatorius*, used as a jewellers' and goldsmiths' weight: see *Gunja*.
- KUNCHAMU, Tel. (కుంచము) A measure of capacity, reckoned in some places equal to a *chitánh*, or $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a *sér*; in others to $3\frac{1}{4}$ *sérs*; in others to 8 and to 14 *sérs*.
- KUNCHITAGÁR, Karn. (ಕುಂಚಿತಗಾರ) A tribe of agriculturists in Mysore pretending to be pure Śúdras.
- KUND, or KUNR, Beng. (কুন্ড) A small fen or morass, a piece of ground fit for the growth of rice.
- KUNDA, vernacularly, KUND, commonly, COOND, S. &c. (कुंड) A pit, a hollow, a shallow pit or pan in which sacrificial fire is lighted, a fire-altar: a square pool or basin of water, especially if it possesses a higher temperature than the air, and has medicinal properties, when it is held sacred, as the *Sítá kund*, near Monghir: the term is also applied to any natural basin in which the water that falls from surrounding heights is collected, forming the source of a river, as the *Brahmá-kund*, at the head of the Brahmaputra river: also to a temporary and artificial well or reservoir for irrigation.
- Kundurai*, (?) Karn. An outlet from a reservoir, for irrigation.
- Kurkund*, Hindi (कुड़कुंड) A deep hole in the bed of a water-course, one in which the water remains when the bed is dry.
- KUNDA, Beng. (কুন্ড) The inner part of the husk of rice which adheres to the grain after the first cleaning.
- KUNDA, Beng. (কুন্ড) A lathe.
- Kundakar*, Beng. (কুন্দকর) A turner.
- KUNDA, S. &c. (कुंडः) The child of a woman whose husband is living, by another man.
- Kundagolah*, Mar. (कुंडगोलक) The name of a caste, or of a member of it, said to be the adulterous offspring of a Brahman and Brahmaní, but it is applied to Brahmans of a low order: (properly speaking, the words *Kunda* and *Golaha* are distinct, the first being a bastard, the second, the child of a widow).
- KUNDI, Beng. Uriya (कुंडी) A vessel: in Cuttack it especially means a vessel in which brine is evaporated.

KÚN

- KÚNE, KÚNI, Karn. (కుని, కుని, from the P. *Gunah*, q. v.) A fault, a crime.
- Kúnegar, Karn. (కునిగార) A culprit, a criminal; the vernacular corruption of *Gunahgár*, q. v.)
- KUNJRA, H. &c. (کنجرا, कंजरा) The name of a caste whose occupation is selling vegetables.
- KUNR-BOJI, or KUNR-MANDLA, H. (کنرمندلا, کنربوجي) The day on which sowing is concluded in Benares and the Doab: the first term implies the filling of furrows (*kunr*), the second the closing of them: it is observed as a holiday, and the residue of the seed-corn is made into a cake, which is partaken of in the field, and in part distributed to Brahmans and beggars. Mr. Elliot adverts to a similar practice once observed in England.
- KUNTÁ, Tel. (కుంట) A land measure, according to one statement = 1089 square feet, to another to 19,600, or the 32d part of a *hatti*.
- KUNTAN, Mar. (कंटण) A pander, a pimp, a caste said to be sprung from a *Vaisya* father and a Brahman mother, whose office is attendance on the women's apartments, and providing dancing-girls and courtesans.
- KUNTE, Karn. (కుంటే) A machine for levelling ploughed land, also for weeding: the web beam of a loom.
- KUNTIGE, Karn. (కుంటిగి) A sowing machine, a sort of tube or funnel attached to the plough through which the seed runs.
- KUNWAR, vernacular corruption of KUMÁR, and KUMÁRÍ, q. v. H. (کنور) A youth, a prince, a princess; the deity *Kártikeya*, and thence applied to the month held sacred to him, *Kártik* (Oct.-Nov.)
- KUPPA, Tel. (కుప్ప), KUPPAL, Tam. (குப்பல்) A heap, a heap or stack of grain: one of filth, a dunghill.
- Kuppa-anchana*, Tel. (కుప్పఅంచన) Estimate of the produce of a field taken from the grain when stacked.
- Kuppa-jábtid*, Tel. (కుప్పజాబ్త) A list of grain stacks, shewing which belong to each cultivator.
- Kuppa-hattu*, Tel. (కుప్పకట్టు) An allowance of grain from the general heap or stack given to the village servants.
- KUPPAM, Tam. (குப்பம்), Tel. (కుప్పము) A small village, one occupied by low people.
- Kuppadam*, Tam. (குப்படம்) A portion of the produce of the taxable land in a village, payable to the *Mirásidár* after the grain is threshed.
- Kuppakhádu*, Tam. (குப்பக்காடு) A number of villages.
- KÚR, Mal. (കൂറ) A class, a party: the people of Malabar, from the Rajas and Brahmans to the lowest races, are

KUR

- divided into classes, the *Chevara-kúr*, the fighting or ruling class, and the *Panniyur-kúr*, the civil and labouring class: their usages differ materially, and the distinctions are carefully preserved.
- KÚRÁ, H. (كُورَا, کُورَا) Soil, filth, manure.
- KÚRÁ, Beng. (কুড়া) A bighá, a measure of land.
- Kuráháli*, Beng. (কুড়াহালী) Working a sum in land measure and giving the result in *bighás*.
- KÚRAGÍ, KÚRIGÍ, or KÚRGÍ, Karn. (ಕುರಗಿ, ಕುರಿಗಿ) A drill plough, a sowing apparatus attached to a plough.
- KURÁH, H. (كُرَاه) Divination by casting lots, wagers, lotteries, chance passages in hooks, &c.
- Kuráh-andáz*, H. (كُرَاه انداز, who throws) A caster or drawer of a lot.
- KÚRAL, KÚRU, Tam. (கூரல், கூறு) A public notice, a proclamation.
- KURAM, (?) Mar. Grass or pasture land.
- KURAMBA, Karn. (ಕುರಂಬ) A shepherd by caste and occupation, he is also a weaver of coarse woollens.
- KURAMBU, Tam. (குரம்பு) A water-course, leading from a river, for irrigation.
- KURAMULAI, Tam. (குரமுலை) First appearance of the crop above ground.
- KURÁN, commonly, but incorrectly, KORAN, and CORAN, (A. قرآن) The sacred book of the Mohammadans, the supposed revelations made to Mohammad, and delivered by him orally, collected and committed to writing by the khalif OMAR.
- Kuráni-mullá*, H. (کُرَانِي مُلّا) A Mohammadan officer who administers oaths taken on the *Kurán*.
- KURAVA, or KUDAVA, corruptly, CODUMBON, and KOODUP, S. &c. (கூடவ) A measure of capacity. See *Kudava*.
- KURBÁN, H. (A. قربان) A sacrifice, a victim.
- Íd-ul-kurbán*, H. (A. عيدالقربان) A festival observed by the Mohammadans on the 10th of Zulhijja, when animals are sacrificed in commemoration of the sacrifice of Abraham.
- KURGÍ, Mar. (ಕುರಗಿ) A measure of land, as much as may be ploughed and sown in one day with a pair of bullocks and a drill plough; the extent varies from about two to about eight acres; the average is said to be about five.
- KURH, H. (كُرْ) A circular inclosure, in which a pile of wood was constructed, and an old woman placed in the area to be burnt alive by Brahmans in the event of any government officer attempting to put them under restraint, the consequences of the crime being supposed to devolve upon those whose oppression had driven the Brahmans to per-

KUR

- petrate it: the practice was prohibited by the British government, and is now never heard of.
- KURHÁD, Mar. (कुहाड) A hatchet, an axe.
- Kurhádi-jamín*, Mar. (P. زمین) Land on steep acclivities which cannot be ploughed, and which is cleared and dug up with a kind of hatchet, or, rather, a sort of hoe.
- KURÍ, or KUPÍ, (?) H. A hearth, a fire-place, a tax levied on one. See *Chaubáchha*.
- KURI, Karn. (ಕುರಿ) A sheep.
- Kuríhánige*, Karn. (ಕುರಿಹಾನಿಗೆ) A tax on sheep.
- Kuraba*, *Kuruba*, Karn. (ಕುರುಬ, ಕುರುಬ) A shepherd by caste and occupation, one who tends sheep: he is also a manufacturer of coarse woollens: also *Kuramba*, q. v.
- KURI, Tam. (குறி) A mark, a stamp.
- Kurímósam*, Tam. (குறிமோசம்) A fraudulent mark put upon a stack of grain after some has been clandestinely removed.
- KURI, Mal. (കുഴി) A pit, a hole, a grave: a hole in the ground for planting cocoa-nut and other garden trees, a measure of one square foot. See *Kuli*.
- Kuríhánám*, Mal. (കുഴിക്കാനം) Compensation allowed for the value of trees planted, or other improvements made by the tenant or mortgagee on relinquishing possession: on the other hand, a deduction from the money deposited or lent to cover injury or dilapidations: a lease or mortgage on such conditions. See *Kánam*.
- Kuríháráyma*, Mal. (കുഴിക്കാരായ്മ) Tenure of an estate or gardens, by which the tenant holds under condition of being reimbursed for improvement, and of compensating for dilapidations.
- Kuríhúr*, also read *Kuyihúr*, (?) Mal. Tenure under which compensation for improvements and dilapidations is stipulated.
- Kurivila*, Mal. (കുഴിപ്പില) Value of planted trees allowed for to a tenant on his giving up his lease.
- KURI, Mal. (കുറി) A club; an association in which a number of persons contribute monthly for a given term a certain sum or quantity of grain each; at the end of the term a lottery takes place, and the whole accumulation becomes the prize of one of the contributors: (perhaps derived from the A. *huráh*, q. v.)
- Kurri*, or *Kutti*, Mal. (കുറുടി) The principal or manager of a club.
- KÚRI, (?) H. A measure of capacity for grain.—*Midnapur*.
- KURIPPA, Mal. (കുറിപ്പ) A memorandum, an item, an article of account.

KUR

- Kuríppati*, Mal. (കുറിപ്പടി) A written memorandum, a note.
- Kuríppanam*, Mal. (കുറിപ്പണം) Money paid into a club or association.
- KURK, KOORK, corruptly, CROOK, H. (A. قرق), KORAK, Beng. and Uriya (കോരക്), KIRÁKU, Karn. (ಕೀರಾಕು) Sequestration, confiscation, seizure of goods, attachment, distraint for debt, or for arrears of public revenue. Beng. Reg. xvii. 1793; xlv. 1795; vii. 1799. Madras Reg. xxviii. 1802; v. 1822. Bombay Reg. xvii. 1827.
- Kurk-amín*, H. (قرق امین) An officer of the court employed to attach a property and realise the proceeds.
- Korahdár*, Beng. (কোরাধার) A bailiff, a sheriff's officer, an officer of court who attaches or distrains goods and property for debt, &c.
- Kurki*, H. (قرقي) Attached, sequestered, distrained, under attachment.
- Kurhi-parvána*, H. (P. پروانه, an order) A warrant of attachment.
- Koraki*, Beng. (কোরাکی) Ordering or authorising an attachment.
- Korak-khalás*, Uriya (କୋରକଖଲାସ) Replevin, release of attachment. (*Kurk-khalás*, might be used in Hindustani for the same.)
- Kurk-mahál*, H. (قرق محال) An estate under attachment.
- Kurk-sazáwal*, H. (قرق سزاوال) An officer appointed to attach and hold an estate, and realise arrears of rent or revenue, or to distrain goods for debt; a bailiff, a sheriff's officer.
- Kurk-tahsíl*, H. (تکصیل) Collection of the revenue of an estate which has fallen into arrear, and from which the proprietors are nominally set aside by the native officers of the revenue: the same as *Khám-tahsíl*.
- KURMÍ, KOORMEE, (H. کرمی, कुर्मि) The caste of agriculturists, or a member of it, in eastern and central Hindustan, being the same, essentially, as the *Kunbis* of the west and south. In Hindustan the *Kurmís* are said to have seven chief subdivisions, who do not eat together or intermarry: of these, the *Kharibind* and *Patanya* abound in the central Doab and Oudh; the *Ghorchara*, are more to the west; the *Jaisvár*, in Sagar and Bundelkhand; the *Kanaujia* in the lower tracts of the Doab; the *Kewat* to the east of Benares; and the *Jhunja* west of the upper Jumna: there are very many other branches in the west and north-west provinces, and in Bhagalpur and Bahar: they are

KUR

- not unfrequently found as predial slaves, having sold themselves, or been sold in their infancy, to servitude.
- Kurmiat*, (?) H. Tract of cultivable land of the *Bhúr* or mixed soil in the north-west provinces.
- KURPHA*, (?) Beng. A cultivator who rents his land from a *Khúd-kásht* Ryot. (Perhaps from *Khurpá*, a sort of hoe.)
- KURSÍ*, H. (A. كرسي) A chair, a throne.
- Kursí-náma*, H. (P. نامه, a document) A pedigree, a genealogical tree.
- KURUBA*, Karn. (ಕುರುಬ) A shepherd by caste and occupation, and who also makes woollen cloths or blankets.
- Kurumban*, Tam. (குறும்பண்) A shepherd by caste and occupation: Mal. (plur. *Kurumbar*) A class of predial slaves in Malabar.
- Hála-kuruba*, Karn. (ಹಾಲಕುರುಬ) One of the shepherd caste which does not make blankets.
- Hándé-kuruba*, Karn. (ಹಾಂಡೇಕುರುಬ) A shepherd of a higher order or caste.
- Mésa-kuruba*, Karn. (ಮೇಸಕುರುಬ) A shepherd of an inferior order or caste.
- KURUMBORAI*, Tam. (குறும்பொறை) A hill, a mountain, a forest, a village in a hilly country.
- KURUNĠOL*, Tam. (குறுங்கோல்) A measure of two cubits.
- KURUNĠI*, Tel. (కురుని), Tam. (குறுணி) A measure of capacity, the same as the *Marahál*: in Tam. also a term used in computation as equal to a twelfth of a *hálam*.
- KURUCHCHIYAN*, or *KURUMAN*, Mal. (കുറുച്ചിയൻ, കുരമൻ) A class of people inhabiting the hills in Wynád.
- KÚŠA*, or *KÚS*, Mar. (कूश) A falsity in an account, an overcharge on money expended, or undercharge of money received; any undue gain generally in managing for another.
- KUŠA*, usually pronounced *KUSH*, or *KUSHA*, S. &c. (कुशः) A kind of grass, esteemed holy from its being used in religious ceremonies, being strewed upon the altar or held by the Brahmans in their hands whilst repeating the formulæ (*Poa cynosuroides*).
- Kuṣavṛitti*, vernacularly, *Kuṣbṛitti*, S. &c. (कुशवृत्ति) lit. Maintenance by or through *Kuṣa*-grass, but in the west of Bengal, an under tenure, land granted at a quit-rent, or rent-free, for the support of a Brahman or religious person; land given: in Kamaon, the absolute gift of land to a Brahman at an eclipse, or on some solemn occasion.
- KUSÍDA*, S. &c. (कुसीद) Lending money at interest, usury; also a money-lender, a usurer.
- KUSINI-KÁRA* or *VÁDU*, Tel. (కుసినికార, కుసినివాడు)

KUT

- A cook, a confectioner; lit., a man of the kitchen (from the Fr. *cuisine*).
- KUSIVI*, Karn. (ಕುಸಿವಿ) The safflower plant, also its dry leaves. See *Kusumbha*.
- KUSTI*, or *KASTÍ*, Guz. (کُستلی, کستلی) A cord or thread worn by the Parsis round the waist as a religious ornament.
- KUSUMBHA*, vernacularly, *KUSUM*, S. &c. (कुसुम्भ, कुसुम, کسم) *KUSUMBÁ*, Mar. (कुसुंबा) The safflower plant (*Carthamus tinctorius*), the dried flowers of which are used in making a red dye: also the flowers so dried, or the dye; also an infusion of hemp tops, or of opium, as an intoxicating beverage.
- KÚT*, KOOT, H. (کوت, کُت) Estimate, valuation, applied especially to an estimate of the proceeds of a field or farm by appraisement of the standing crop: in Garhwal, it implies the share of the produce paid in kind by the cultivator to the headman or proprietor.
- KÚT*, Thug. Theft amongst the Thugs themselves, pilfering some of the booty.
- KÚTA*, S. (कूट) False, fraudulent.
- Kurra*, pron. *Kutta-nári*, Mal. (കുററാഴി) A short or fraudulent *nári* measure.
- Kútmahál*, Beng. (কুটমহাল) Amount of revenue formerly levied in some places on vendors of spirituous liquors.
- Kútsanhránti*, Beng. (কুটসংক্রান্তি) The entrance of the sun into a new sign on the 31st day from the preceding, a false conjunction.
- KUTÍ*, *KUTÍ*, S. &c. (कुटि, कुटी) A small house or cottage, a hut. Beng. (কুটী) Any large building, as a bank, a court-house, a European residence.
- Kuṭichara*, S. (कुटीचरः) A man who makes over his property to his kindred, and devotes himself to a religious life, but continues to reside at home.
- KUTÁDAN*, Mal. (കുട്ടാടൻ) Rice planted in the spring (Feb.-April) and ripening in the ensuing cold season.
- KUTTAI*, Tam. (குட்டை) A small tank or pond.
- KUTTAKA*, or *KUTTATA*, Mal. (കുത്തക, കുത്തത), *KUTTA-KAI*, Tam. (குத்தகை) Farm, contract, rent, tenure.
- Kuttakaháran*, Mal., Tam. (കുത്തകക്കാരൻ) A farmer, a contractor, a renter.
- KUTTALÁI*, Tam. (குத்தலை) Rice growing on high ground.
- KUTṬAM*, Mal. (കുട്ടം) An assembly, an assemblage: a cluster of houses, a small town or village.
- Kuṭṭala*, Mal. (കുട്ടാല, from S. आलय) Place where the property of a temple is kept, and its affairs are managed, a chapter house.

KUT

- Kuṭṭārī*, Mal. (കുട്ടാരി) Money subscribed to temples by the people.
- KUTṬĪ*, written *KURRI*, Mal. (കുറ്റി) A log of timber, a tree, a post: a measure, a sort of *párah*: a cask or hogs-head: a small fort: an inhabitant, &c.
- Kuṭṭikānam*, Mal. (കുറ്റികാനം) A fee claimable by the owner of a plantation for every tree cut down on it by the renter or occupant: price given for a tree, to the owner before it is cut down.
- Kuṭṭikanahola*, Mal. (കുറ്റികനക്കൊല) A register on palm leaves of a proprietor's deeds or mortgages, a list of his tenants, amount of his rents, &c.
- Kuṭṭinella*, Mal. (കുറ്റിനെല്ല) An allowance in grain made by proprietors to their tenants for keeping up the fences and inclosure of an estate.
- Kuṭṭipiti*, Mal. (കുറ്റിപിടി) Petty merchandise.
- Kuṭṭipitihāran*, Mal. (കുറ്റിപിടിക്കാരൻ) A petty dealer, one trading with borrowed capital.
- Kuṭṭivāsi*, Mal. (കുറ്റിവാസി) Balance or arrears of revenue due by individuals.
- KUṬṬIRIPPA*, Mal. (കൂട്ടിരിപ്പ) Living with a queen or princess as her husband.
- KUTTUKAL*, Tam. (குத்துகல்) A stone set upright as a boundary mark or a buttress.
- KUṬṬUKACHCHAVATAM*, Mal. (കൂട്ടുകച്ചവടം) Joint trade, partnership.
- Kuṭṭuhāran*, Mal. (കൂട്ടുകാരൻ) A partner, an associate.
- Kuṭṭukrushi*, Mal. (കൂട്ടുകൃഷി) Joint agriculture, a husbandry.
- KUṬUMBA*, vernacularly *KUṬUM*, S. &c. (कुटुम्ब, कुटुम, کٚٚم) Family, race, kindred, also a kinsman.
- Kuṭumba*-written, *Kuḍumba-hāran*, Mal. (കുഡുമ്പക്കാരൻ) A householder, a kinsman by descent, a connexion by marriage.
- Kuṭumbī*, S. (कुटुम्बी), *Kuṭumī*, H. (کٚٚمی) A householder, the head of a family.
- Kuṭumbam*, written, *Kuḍumbam*, Mal. (കുഡുമ്പം) A measure of capacity, a *nāri*, one fourth of an *edangali*.
- KUṬYIKUR*, (?) Mal. A deed of transfer of ancestral property (?): tenure on condition of compensation for improvements or dilapidations.

L

- LABBÁ*, Thug. A bullock.
- LABDÁR*, H. (لبدار, लब्दार) Mud, thick mud formed by water flooding a stiff soil.

LAG

- LABDHA*, S. &c. (लब्ध) Gained, acquired.
- Labdhadāsa*, S. (from दास, a slave) A slave received as a gift or transfer.
- Labdhaputra*, S. (पुत्र, a son) A son gained or received, one adopted.
- LÁBHA*, S. &c. (लभः) Gain, acquirement, profit.
- Lábhlábha*, S. &c. (लभालभ) Profit and loss, gain and diminution.
- Lábhamu-dósili*, Tel. (లాభముదోసిలి) A small portion from each heap of grain considered to be the perquisite of the cultivator (from *dósili*, two handfuls).
- Lábhanasta*, Karn. (S. లాభనష్ట) Profit and loss.
- Lábhistu*, Karn. (లాభిస్తు) Proved, verified.
- Lábhrva*, Guz. (لاجره) Casting lots for dividing the produce of a field.
- LABI*, H. (لبي) The juice of the sugar-cane when boiling.
- LABI*, *LUBEE*, or *LUBBEE*, (?) A name applied at Madras to the Mapilas or descendants of the Arab colonists in Malabar. (The origin of the word seems doubtful.)
- LÁ-CHÁR*, H. (لاچار, from the A. neg. prefix لا, no, not, and P. *chára*, help) Helpless, destitute, without excuse or remedy.
- Lácharagi*, H. (لاچارگی) Helplessness, destitution.
- LÁ-DAWÁ*, H. (لادوا) Remediless, irremediable.
- Lá-dāwá* or *Lá-dāwi*, H. (A. لا دعوى, لا دعوا) A deed of relinquishment, a deed foregoing a claim, or admitting that there is none: the act of relinquishment.
- LÁDHNA*, Thug. To strangle.
- LÁDHKÁ*, Thug. Coarse sugar.
- LADOHAR*, Thug. Killing.
- LADPU*, H. (لاڊو, लड्डू) A sort of sweetmeat of sugar and cocoa-nut shredded, mixed up with curdled milk into large balls.
- LADTHAP*, or *LARTHAR*, Mar. (लडथड) A disputed matter, litigation concerning a subject in dispute.
- LAG*, H. &c. (لگ, from S. लग, to be joined to) To, near to, until, as far as; (used in various modified and derivative forms to express contiguity and connexion).
- Lág*, Mar. (लग) Connexion, continuity in general.
- Laggá*, H. (लग्ग) Affection, attachment: a pole used for pushing on a boat.
- Lága*, Hindi (लग) A measuring-rod for land measure. See *Lar*.
- Lagán*, H. (لگان) A place at which a boat may lie to or be fastened to the shore: stopping or halting a boat.
- Lagan*, *Lugun*, Mar. (लगन) Marriage, espousals.
- Lagi*, or *Laggi*, *Lugee*, *Luggee*, Beng. (লাগী), H. (لگی) A

pole, especially one used for punting or pushing boats along or off shore: in Mar. (लुगी) A pole with a small flag, carried in processions.

Lagna, S. &c., sometimes vernacularly also *Lagan*, or *Lugun*, (लग्न, लग्न, لگن) The rising of a sign of the zodiac above the horizon, a sign at the time of its rising, or the moment of the sun's entrance into a sign or division of the equator, astrologically considered as the indicator of good or evil, or as the favourable or unfavourable moment for observing ceremonies or occurrences, for holding festivals, and the like: hence it is applied to any season of rejoicing, as a marriage, a festival; and in Mar. is commonly used for marriage, matrimony, or a marriage, a wedding.

Lagnaghatakā, Mar. (लग्नघटिका) The hour declared to be favourable for investiture with the sacred cord or for the commencement of the marriage ceremony.

Lagna- or *Laganchitī*, or *chitī*, Mar. (लग्नचिटी-चिटी) A paper formerly granted by the government to persons of the inferior castes permitting them to marry, a marriage licence; a paper furnished by the astrologer, declaring the time for the completion of the marriage ceremony: an invitation to a wedding.

Lagna patra, or *patrikā*, Beng. Mar. (from S. पत्र, a leaf) The written announcement of the lucky moment for a marriage ceremony: among the Marāṭhas the document is worshipped before the ceremony commences.

Lagna- or *Laganṭahā*, Mar. (लग्नढका) A fee for permission to marry.

Lagnaka, Beng. (S. नग्नक) A bondsman, a surety.

Lagnakagrahaṇ, Beng. (S. नग्नकग्रहण) Admitting or accepting as bail or security.

LAGÁN, or *LAGÁI*, H. (لگائی, لگائی) The rent or revenue charged on a field or estate.

Lagaiválá, (?) A cultivator engaging to pay direct revenue to government for a term of years on receiving an advance for the materials of husbandry, to be repaid without interest at fixed intervals of his lease.

LAGHA, Thug. A grave-digger.

Laghāi, Thug. The office of grave-digger.

Laghanta, Thug. Dead bodies of the victims.

LAGÍT, Beng. (नगीत) Location of a Ryot; appropriation of land to a tenant (Chittagong): adjacent, contiguous.

LAGITI, Tel. (లగితి) Making advances of cash to a Ryot, or supplying him with cattle, seed-corn, &c.

LÁGWAD, Mar. (लागवड) Agricultural operations preliminary

to sowing; cultivated ground: expense of bringing land into cultivation, repairing decayed houses, villages, &c.

Láglágnad, Mar. (लागलागवड) Agricultural operations, inclusive of sowing.

Lágnan, (लागवण) The operations of ploughing and sowing, also of planting trees; also one of the village accounts, shewing the total assessment, and by whom to be paid.

LAGTÁ, or *LAGTÍ*, H. (لگتی, لگتا) Assessment or stipulated rent of land.

Lagtivár, H. (لگتیار) An account kept by the village accountant of each cultivator's lands, rent, and produce, distinguished according to the spring and autumn crops.

LAGTÁ, or *LAGATA*, Mar. (लगता) Connexion, proximity of persons, things, or places: a contiguous tract or country.

Lagtájáb, Mar. (लगताजाब) A letter of advice attached to the draft or bill, or a notice of it written within the envelope.

Lagtlákhota, or *Lagatlákhota*, Mar. (लगतालाखोटा, लगत-लाखोटा) A letter containing advice of a bill or draft folded up and attached to the bill; a letter without an envelope, the superscription being on the same sheet.

LÁGULIGÁDU, Karn. (ಲಾಗುಲಿಗಡು) Compensation for damages: a recompense.

LAHAD, H. (لاحد) A niche in the side of a sepulchre in which dead bodies are deposited, a place where the dead are washed, a grave.

Lahad-bharna, Finally filling up the grave of a deceased person, a ceremony performed on the 39th day after interment.

LAHANÁ, or *LAHNÁ*, corruptly, *LUNAH*, H. (لہا) An outstanding debt or balance.

Lahaná báhi, Uriya (ଲହଣାବାକି) Outstanding balance; excess of advance.

Lahañe, Mar. (लहणे) Cash or a draft sent to meet a bill drawn upon a merchant or banker who has no other funds on behalf of the drawer.

Lahaníhundi, Mar. (लहणीहुंडी) A bill taken up by a merchant from another who has funds in his hands to meet a bill drawn upon the former by one who has no funds in his hands, but has in the possession of the latter.

LAHARIYA, (?) A caste of agricultural Brahmans in the north-west provinces.

LAHÁRÍ, Mar. (लहारी) A coin equal to three anas; the value of three anas.

LÁHÍ, Mar. (लाही) Parched rice; swollen or puffed out by slightly scorching.

LAH

- LAHLHI**, H. (لهلي, लहली) Mud, thick or stiff mud.
- LÁHORI-NIMAK**, H. (from نمک, salt) Lahore salt, rock or fossil salt, of which there are three deposits in the Panjáb.
- LAHTÁR**, Thug. A dagger.
- LÁIK**, H. &c. (لايق) Worthy of, fit for, suited to, &c.
- Láikhábád**, H. (لايق آباد) A place or country fit for cultivation and population.
- Láikhbanjar**, H. (لايق بانجر) Waste land fit for tillage.
- Láikparia**, Uriya (ଲାଇକପରିଆ) Fallow land fit for cultivation.
- Láikh-patit**, H. (لايق پتت) Fallow land capable of cultivation.
- Láikh-zamín**, H. (لايق زمين) Cultivable land.
- Láikhāt**, H. (A. لياقت) Fitness, ability, capability, suitability.
- LAILAT UL QADIR**, H. (ليلة القدر) The night of power; the 27th night of Ramzán, when it is said the Kurán descended from heaven, and which is observed with much reverence by the Mohammadans of India.
- Lailat ul mirāj**, H. (A. ليلة المراج) The night of Mohammed's ascent to heaven.
- LÁJÁ**, H. &c. (لاجا) Rice parched in the husk.
- LAQAB**, LUKUB, pl. ALQÁB, H. (القاب, لقب) A title, titles.
- LÁKALÁM-BÁKI**, H. (A. لا كلام, without a word, indisputable, and باقي, remainder) Undisputed balance of an account, or of rent or revenue.
- LAKHAT**, Guz. (S. لکھت) A writing, a written document, a deed.
- Lakhtang**, Guz. (لکھتنگ) Writer, the writer, a term used in papers to denote the person who writes or addresses them.
- Lakhun, Lakhupardhu**, Guz. (لکھن, لکھپارڈھ) A writing, a document.
- LÁKHIRÁJ**, vernacularly, sometimes, LÁKHARAJ, corruptly, LAKERAGE, LACKIRAZ, &c. (A. لاخراج, from لا, not, and خراج, tribute) Rent-free land, applied to land exempted for some particular reason from paying any part of the produce to the state. Beng. Reg. xix. xxxvii. 1793; vii. 1822. Madras Reg. xxv. xxxi. 1802. Bom. Reg. xvii. 1827; vi. 1833.
- Láhhiraj-dár**, H. (P. دار, who has) A holder of rent-free lands.
- Lakhharaji-bhúmi**, Tel. Karn. (ಲಾಖರಾಜಿಭೂಮಿ) Land exempt from paying revenue to the state.
- Láhhiraj-zamín**, H. (P. زمین, land) Alienated or revenue-exempted land.
- LAKHOTÁ**, or LÁKHOTÁ, Mar. (लखोटा, लाखोटा) A sealed

LAM

- letter, a bundle of papers sticking together. Guz. (لکھوتی)
- The envelope of a letter, the silk bag in which it is inclosed.
- LAKIR**, Thug. A religious mendicant, a fakir.
- LAKÍF**, H. (لقیت) In Mohammadan law, a foundling: it is considered meritorious to take charge of a deserted child, and the finder becomes its guardian, but cannot make it a slave; the state is bound to provide for those foundlings of whom no charitable individual takes charge.
- LAKSHA**, S. (लक्ष), but current in all dialects, sometimes modified as LAK, or more commonly, LÁKH, H. (لاکھ, لکھ), LAKSHA, or LÁKH, or in compounds, LAKH, Mar. (लक्ष, लाख) A hundred-thousand; a Lac, or Lákh, commonly, though not exclusively, applied to coin, as a Lákh of rupees, 100,000 rupees, or, at 2s. the rupee, £10,000.
- LÁKSHÁ**, S. (लक्षा), commonly LAC, or LACK, vernacularly, LÁKH, H. (لاکھ), Mar. (लाख), or LÁK, Karn. (ಲಾಕ) An insect which constructs its nest in numerous small cells of a resinous substance known in common as shell-lac, and used for sealing letters, &c.: the insect itself furnishes a red dye known as Lac: (from *laksha*, 100,000, in reference to the number of insects in a nest.
- LAKSHANA**, pronounced LAKSHAN, or LAKHAN, S. &c. (लक्षणा) A mark, a distinguishing or characteristic sign or token.
- LAKSHMAN SINGH**, Thug. Term used by the scouts to intimate the approach of danger; properly, a name of an individual.
- Lakshmi**, corruptly, *Lukmi, Lukhee, Lucimee*, S. &c. (लक्ष्मी) The wife of *Vishnu*, and goddess of wealth and prosperity.
- Lakshmi-vár**, or *bár*, S. &c. (लक्ष्मीवार) Thursday.
- Lakshmi-pújá**, S. &c. (लक्ष्मीपूजा) The worship of *Lakshmi*, on the full-moon of *Áshvin* (Sept.-Oct.), by bankers and merchants especially: a ceremony in honour of the same, observed by a bride and bridegroom when the bride has been brought to the house of her husband.
- LÁLÁ**, corruptly, LALLA, (P. لالا) A writer, a clerk, a copyist, a schoolmaster: it is used as an address in speaking to a respectable person, not of high rank, especially with *jí*, annexed; as, *Lálá-jí*, Sir, master.
- LÁLI**, Karn. (ಲಾಲಿ) A weaver's shuttle.
- LAMAN**, LUMUN, or LUMMUN, (?) A caste of traders who formerly brought slaves for sale to Bombay.
- LAMBÁDÍ**, corruptly, LAMBALLIE, LOMBALLIE, and LOMBARDIE, Tel. (ಲಂಬಾಡಿ), also LAMBÁNI, Karn. (ಲಂಬಾಡಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ), LAMBÁN, Mar. (लंबाण), H. Dakh., LAMBÁRÁ, (لمبارا), ILAMBÁDÍ, Tam. (இலம்பாடி) A migratory

- trader, especially in grain, better known as *Banjára*, q. v., and travelling from place to place in more or less numerous bodies: in the south they have the character of being thieves, the men stealing cattle and the women children: a party of *Banjáras*, or *Lambáris*, on its march, or encamped.
- LAMBARDÁR, LUMBURDÁR, H. (لمبردار), from the English word 'number,' and Persian *dár*, who has) The cultivator who, either on his account, or as the representative of other members of the village, pays the government dues and is registered in the collector's roll according to his number: as the representative of the rest he may hold the office by descent or by election. Beng. Reg. ix. 1824; ii. 1826. Act i. 1841.
- Lambardári*, H. (لمبرداري) The office or duty of a *Lambardár*.
- Lambari mahadamá*, Uriya (ଲମ୍ବରୀମହାଦମା), from English *number*, and Arabic *mukadamá*, a suit) Original suit, headed according to its number on the file of causes.
- LAKTÍ, H. (لكتى, लकती) The total rent of a property or an estate forming a heading of the *Khataoni*, or *Muntakhab*, of the north-west provinces; equivalent in this sense to *Jamâ-bandí*.
- LÁL-JÁTRÍ, Beng. (লালযাত্রী) A pilgrim to Jagannath of the first class, paying formerly heavier fees, and entitled to peculiar privileges.
- LAMBHERÍ, Thug. A sword.
- LAMCHÁRI, Beng. (?) (লমচারী) Low land, land liable to inundation.
- LÁMCHÍ, Beng. (?) (লামচি) Low, as land liable to inundation: (this and the preceding should probably be written *Namchari*, and *Namchi*, from *nam*, S. B., to bow down, to make low.)
- LAMHAR, Hindi (लमहर) A tree that has sprung up of itself in a cultivated field, and which the cultivator may cut down.
- LÁMKAN, Thug. The crossing of the road by a hare in front of a gang.
- LAMPOCHA, Thug. Crossing of the road by a snake, an unlucky omen: the gang must stop unless they can kill it.
- LÂN, or LÂNAT, H. (لعنة, لعن) Curse, imprecation: in Mohammedan law, testimony upon oath: in cases of adultery the several imprecations of the curse of God upon them by husband and wife, the former, if he accuse his wife falsely, the latter if she be not innocent: in such case, however, divorce should follow.
- LÁNABANDÍ, H. (لانا باندی, probably from *láná* لانا, to bring) An agreement formerly practised among the coparcenary

- proprietors of a village to contribute to the government assessment in proportion to the number of their several ploughs.
- LANCHA, Karn. (ಲಂಚ), LANCHAMU, Tel. (లంచము), LÁNCH, Mar. (लांच), ILANJAM, Tam. (இலஞ்சம்), LÁNCH or NÁNCH, Uriya. A bribe, a fee: bribery.
- Lánchlúch*, *Lánchluchpat*, Mar. (लांचलूच, लांचलुचपत) Bribery and corruption.
- Lanchagár*, *Lanchakuli*, &c. Karn. (ಲಂಚಗಾರ, ಲಂಚಕುಲಿ) A receiver of bribes.
- Lánchkhôr*, Mar. (लांचखोर), *Lanchákhôr*, Karn. (ಲಂಚಖೊರ) One who takes a bribe, venal, corrupt.
- LÁNGAL, Beng. (স. লাংগল) A plough.
- Lángalá*, Beng. (স. লাংগলা) Ploughing, cultivation.
- Lángaliyá*, Beng. (স. লাংগলিয়া) A ploughman: ploughing.
- LANGAR, LUNGUR, H. (لنگر) An anchor: an almshouse.
- Langar ihána*, H. (لنگرخانه) An almshouse, a place where food and alms were distributed to the poor under the Mohammedan government, by which an assignment from the public revenue was appropriated to the maintenance of such establishments in some parts of Bengal: a similar institution, in which the poor were lodged and fed, was kept up by the Maráṭha government of Nagpur: in Maráṭhi, the term means also any extensive establishment.
- Langar kharch*, *Lungur khurch*, H. (from خرچ) Provision or expense incurred for the poor, poor-rates.
- LANGOT, LANGOTÁ, LANGOTÍ, or LUNGOT, &c. (لنگوت, لنگوتی) A cloth passed between the thighs and tucked into a waist-belt before and behind, to conceal the privities.
- LÁNJHÁ, Mar. (लांजा) An unsettled affair, a disputed claim.
- LÁO, H. (لاو) The rope by which the leather bucket of a well is drawn up; whence in some places the amount of land irrigated is reckoned, or by *Láos*, instead of wells, being commonly 15 acres to a *Láo*.—Rewari.
- Láo-charas*, corruptly, *Lao-churru*, H. (لاوچرس) Irrigation by water raised from wells in the leather bag or bucket called *Charas*, q. v. See also the preceding.
- LAPÓ, Guz. (لاپو) Brocade, gold or silver cloth.
- LAPUA, Thug. A thief.
- LARKÁ, H. (لڑکا) A boy.
- Larkí*, (لڑکی) A girl.
- Larká-kol*, H. (لڑکا کول) The name of a mountain tribe in *Chhattisghar*, a branch of the *Kol* tribe, q. v.
- LARKIÁ, Thug. A shopkeeper.
- LAR, LUR, Hindi (लर) A measuring-rod for land measure:

- it varies in different places as $4\frac{1}{2}$, 6, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ cubits : 400 square *lars* is a *bighá*, 20 square *lars* a *katha*.—Puraniya.
- LÁSÁ, H. (لاسا) Any viscous exudation or juice of plants, some sorts of which are used as birdlime.
- LÁSH, H. &c. (لاش) A corpse.
- LASHKAR, LUSHKUR, commonly, LASCAR, (لشكر) A native sailor, but especially applied also to tent-pitchers, inferior artillerymen, and others : (the word is properly *Lashkarí*, one attached to, or following, a *lashkar*, or army, but it has come insensibly to take the meaning and pronunciation here given).
- LAŚMÁMĀTĪ, Hindi (लश्मामाटी) Adhesive-clay land.—Puraniya.
- LĀT, or LĀTH, H. (لآته, لآت) A staff, a column, a pillar, especially the pillars found in various parts of Upper India, as at Allahabad, Delhi, &c., bearing inscriptions in the ancient form of the *Nāgarī* alphabet.
- Lāthī, corruptly, *Lattie*, and *Luttie*, sometimes short, as *Lath*, *Lathī*, H. &c. (لآته, لآठी, لآهي, لآठी) A staff, a stick, a club, a bludgeon.
- Lāthivālā, corrupted into, *Lāthival*, and *Lāthiyāl*, or *Lutteeal*, H. (لآته والا) A club-man, a man armed with a bludgeon, many of whom are retained by Zamindars, indigo planters, and others, in quarrels respecting lands and boundaries, when serious affrays sometimes take place between the opposite parties.
- LĀTAN, Hindi (लटन) A name given to all the early sown cold-weather crops.—Puraniya.
- LĀTĪ, LĀTE, Karn. (ಲಾಟೆ, ಲಾಟೆ) A wooden instrument with which parched grain is flattened : a spinning-wheel.
- LATKANÍYÁ, Thug. A very small purse worn only by thieves and Thugs.
- LATTÁ, incorrectly, LUTTHA, (لآ, لآٹا) A measuring-rod or pole : a *bighá* is a square of 20 *Lattás* : in the survey of the north-west provinces the measuring chain is divided into 10 *Lattás*, and each *Lattá* into 10 links.
- LAUND, H. (لوند) An intercalary month.
- LAUNDÁ, H. (لوندآ) A slave or servant-boy : *f.* LAUNDÍ, (لوندی) A servant or slave-girl.
- LAUŞ, or LAWIŞ, H. (A. لوث) Stain, contamination : in Mohammedan law, any indication of a person or of persons being implicated in the guilt of a murder, as a cloth or sword stained with blood found in their possession, &c.
- LAVA, and LAVÍ, S. &c. (लव, लवी, from लू, to cut or reap) Reaping, cutting corn.
- Lavana*, S. &c. (लवन) Reaping.

- Lavaní*, or *Launí*, H. (لونی) Wages in kind to reapers at harvest time ; also, reaping, cultivation.
- LAVANA, S. &c. (लवण), vernacularly, LAVAN, or LABAN, Beng. (নবন), LON, H. (لون), LUN, Guz. (لؤلؤ) Salt.
- LÁVANAMU, Tel. (ಲಾವಣಮು), LÁVAṆA, Karn. (ಲಾವಣ) A list of public servants, or of soldiers : the profits of a custom-house : (it is said to be Hindi, perhaps from an obsolete causal of *Láná*, to bring).
- LÁVANÍ, or LÁVAṆE, pronounced sometimes LAUN, or LAUNI, or LAUNE, corruptly, LOWNE, and LOWNEE, Mar. (लावणी, लावणे, from S. लू, to cut or reap), Karn. (ಲಾವಣಿ) The operation of planting, ploughing, and sowing ; cultivation, agriculture.
- Lavaní patrah*, corruptly, *Lownee putruch*, Mar. (लवणी-पत्रक) One of the village accounts shewing the total assessment, and by whom paid : it is also described as a general statement of the land held by each individual, with the amount of the assessment, and every other item of revenue leviable from the cultivator.
- LÁVANYÁRJITAM, S. &c. (लावण्यार्जितं, from लावण्य, beauty, and अर्जितं, acquired) Woman's property, having been presented to her by her parents and friends as a mark of respect or affection.
- LAVU, or ILAVU, Tam. (இலவு) A cotton-tree producing a fine sort of cotton with thin and short fibres.
- LÁWÁ, H. (لوا) Parched grain.
- LAWÁDA, Mar. (लवाद) An umpire, an arbitrator.
- Lawádi*, Guz. (لاوادی) Arbitration, award.
- LAWÁHAK, H. (لواحق, plur. of *Láhak*) Servants, dependants : dependencies, appurtenances.
- LÁWÁRIŞ, H. &c. (A. لا, not, and وارث, an heir) Heirless, having no heir ; also, though rather laxly, having no claimant.
- Láwárisí*, H. (لاوارشی) The condition of being without a claimant or heir, as applied to property.
- Láwárisímál*, H. (from مال, wealth) Property to which there is no heir, and which therefore escheats to the state.
- LÁZIM, vernacularly, LÁJIM, H. &c. (لازم) Fit or requisite for, necessarily or naturally belonging to, &c., inseparable from : in law, the term is applied to engagements which cannot be dissolved without the acquiescence of both parties.
- Lavázim*, or *Lavázima*, vernacularly, *Lavájima*, H. &c. corruptly, *Loazima* (لوازم), plur. of the preceding) Necessaries, requisites, appurtenances, baggage, accommodation, perquisites or dues of office, necessary vouchers or documents. *Lavájima*, Mar. (लवाजिम) Train, retinue.

- Lavázim-i-sanad*, H. (لوازیم سند) The particulars necessary for the grant of a patent or *sanad*: the vouchers from and to the different officers and departments requisite for the final issue of a grant of land or revenue under the Mohammadan government, and which were usually indorsed on the patent.
- LEHENU, Guz. (لہینو) An outstanding debt, a sum of money due from any one.
- LEKHÁ, H. &c. (لیکھا), LEKHA, Mar. (लेख), LEKHA, Tel. (లేఖ), LEKKA, or LEKHKHA, Karn. (ಲೆಕ್ಕ, ಲೆಖ್ತು) A writing, an account, any written document.
- Lekhah*, H. &c. (ليکھت, लेखक), *Lekeh*, Karn. (ಲೆರೆಕ) A writer, a clerk, an accountant.
- Lekhábahi*, H. &c. (ليکھا بھي) An account-book.
- Lekhájoká*, Beng. (লেখাজোকা) A set of accounts or written documents.
- Lekhanihan*, Mal. (ലെഹനിക്കൻ) A postman, a letter-carrier: one who signs a paper by proxy, or by a mark, being unable to write.
- Lekhaparhá*, and *Lekhapatra*, Mar. (S. लेखपत्र, लेखपत्र) A general term for official or business papers; an account, a document, a voucher, a deed; any writing.
- Lekhāpramāṇa*, Mar. (S. लेखप्रमाण) Written evidence or authority, a voucher, a document.
- Lekhápupare*, Uriya (S. ଲେଖାପୁର) Indorsement; what is written above or upon a writing.
- Lekhya*, S. &c. (लेख्य) What may be, or is to be, written: a manuscript, a written document, a letter.
- Lekhýalakshana*, S. (from लेख्य, a mark) Description or definition of documentary evidence.
- LENÁ-DENÁ, H. (لینا دینا), a compound of the two verbs, *lená*, to take, and *dená*, to give: also abridged to LEN-DEN, and, in the aorist, LÉWE-DÉWE) Traffic, trade, barter, buying and selling: also borrowing and lending.
- LENDKÍÁ, Thug. A washerman.—Dakh. Th.
- LEÑE, Mar. (लेणे) The cave temples and their embellishments, found at Ellora, Ajunta, and other places.
- LEP, H. &c. (S. لپت, लेप) Smearing, anointing, plastering: plaster, ointment.
- Lepaka*, S. (लेपक) A plasterer, an anointer.
- LEWÁ, Guz. (लेवा) A caste of the Kunbi tribe.
- LEWÁLÍ, Thug. A blanket.
- LEZAM, H. (P. ليزم) A bow with an iron chain instead of a string, used in gymnastic exercises.
- LÍÁ, Hindi (लीआ) Lands which are annually flooded.

- LIFÁFA, H. (A. لفافه) A wrapper, an outer cover, an envelope.
- LIGÁDU, Karn. (ಲಿಗಡು) Compensation for damages
- LIGIRÁ, Asam. (লিগিরা) A female servant granted to officers of state, by the Asam monarch.
- Lihchhan*, Asam. (লিহছো) A male servant similarly granted.
- LIHAINDÍ, H. (لہیندی, लिहंडी) Throwing up water for irrigation from a pond or river with a kind of basket worked by two men.
- LIKHÁ, H. &c. (لکھا, लिखा, the same as LEKHÁ, both being derived from the S. root *lihh* लिख, to draw lines, to write) A writing, a letter, &c. See *Lekhá*.
- Likhan*, Beng., Mar., &c. (S. लिखन) A writing, a document, a letter.
- Likhita*, Beng., Mar. (S. लिखित) Written, what is written, a manuscript, a document: in Mar., also, *Likhíta* (लिखीत).
- Likhita-sákshi*, Karn. (S. ಲಿಖಿತಸಾಕ್ಷಿ) Written evidence.
- LIKKHA, Dakh. Thug. A Mohammadan.
- LILÁM, LILÁU (more usually, in other dialects, but less correctly, *Nilám*), Guz. (लीलाम, लीलौ), Port., *Leilao*) Auction sale, a public sale or auction.
- LINGA, S. adopted in all the dialects, (लिङ्ग) A mark, a characteristic sign: the distinguishing mark of gender or sex; the male organ: the phallus, as the type of Śiva, and as worshipped in all parts of India: it is usually of stone or marble, and is set up in temples especially appropriated to the worship of Śiva, or *Mahádeva*, under this form. There were, at the time of the Mohammadan invasion, twelve principal *Śiva-lingas* in India, namely, 1. *Somanátha*, in Guzerat; 2. *Mallikárajuna*, in Telingana at Srisailam; 3. *Mahákála*, at Ujayin; 4. *Omkára*, on the Narbudda; 5. *Amareswara*, also at Ujayin; 6. *Vaidyanáth*, at Deogherh in Bengal; 7. *Rámeswára*, at Ramiseram; 8. *Bhímaśanbara*, in Rajamahendri; 9. *Tryambaka*, at the sources of the Godávarí, 10. *Gautameśa*, where, unknown; 11. *Kedáresa*, on the Himalaya; and 12. *Vīṣṇeswara*, at Benares. In the south the principal *Śiva-lingas* at present worshipped are at *Káñchi* or *Conjeveram*, *Jambukeswar* near Trichinopoly, *Tirunamale*, *Kálahastrí*, and *Chidambaram*: one sect of Hindus, the *Vīra-Śaivas* or *Jangamas* of the south, wear a small representation of the *linga* in a case round the neck or on one arm, whence they are called also *Lingadháris*, and *Lingavants*, as below.
- Lingá-ít*, Mar. (लिंगाईत), *Lingadhári*, or *Lingavant*, erroneously, *Lingumut*, Karn. (ಲಿಂಗಮುತ, ಲಿಂಗಮುತಿ) A member

of the *Jangama* or *Vira-Saiva* sect, or a worshipper of Śiva as the *Linga*, and carrying a representation of the type about his person: the sect, which is numerous in the central and southern parts of the peninsula, is of modern origin, being founded by a Brahman named Bāsava, residing at Kalyān in Karnata in the middle of the 12th century. The *Lingāits* differ from the Brahmanical followers of Śiva in denying the sanctity of the Brahmanical order, and the authority of the Vedas; in the recognition of various divinities, and in virtually abolishing the distinction of caste, and the inferiority of females. One division of them, termed *Ārādhyas*, are, by birth, Brahmans; but the rest, who are more especially termed *Jangamas*, are of the *Śūdra* and mixed castes, and look upon the *Ārādhyas* as their inferiors. The *Jangamas* are again distinguished as two-fold—*Sāmānya* or ordinary, and *Viśeṣa* or extraordinary, the latter professing greater purity of manners. There is also a lower grade of sectaries, or *Bhaktas*, who are likewise distinguished as *Sāmānya bhaktas*, and *Viśeṣa bhaktas*; the former retain their caste, but in all other respects are the same as the *Sāmānya Jangamas*; the latter are entirely exempt from caste, and are bound by vow to honour the *Guru*, or spiritual teacher, the *Linga* and the *Jangama*, or brother in the faith: accounts respecting their manners vary; but as an inveterate hostility subsists between them and the Brahmans, accounts derived from the latter are not to be depended on. The *Jangamas* have a literature of their own, written mostly in the Karnata and Telugu languages, particularly the *Bāsava Purāna* in the former. The *Ārādhyas* are sometimes well versed in Sanskrit literature.—Account of the Jangams, by C. P. Brown, Madras Journal of Literature and Science.

Lingabanajigār, Karn. (ಲಿಂಗಬನಜಿಗಾರ) A merchant or trader of the *Lingāit* sect.

Lingakāya, Tel. (లింకాయ) The small box in which the *Linga* is kept by those who wear the emblem.

Lingī, S. &c. (लिङ्गी) One who wears the outward emblems of the order or sect to which he belongs; but it is more usually applied to signify a pretender, a hypocrite, or one who assumes the external emblems of a caste or order to which he does not belong, or of which he does not perform the duties: the bearer of a *Linga*.

Līp, or *Līpra*, Thug. Cloth in pieces, not made into garments.

Līpi, S. &c. (लिपि), in Karn. also *Līphi* (ಲಿಫಿ) Writing, a writing, a manuscript, a written document.

LIRUÁ, Hindi (लिरुआ) Rice-straw, especially such as is suitable for fodder.

LITYÁ, Uriya (ଲିଡ଼ିଆ) A measure of time, the 60th of a *Danda*, or 24 seconds.

LOCHHÁ, Asam. (লোহা) A land measure in Asam equal to $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet square.

LOD, Thug. A bullock: among the Dakh. Thugs, blood.

LODH, Thug. A bullock.

LODHA, Thug. A class of Mohammadan Thugs descended from, or grafted upon, the Oudh stock, and found chiefly on the borders of that kingdom, or in the Tarai bordering on Nepal.

LODHÁ, *LODHÍ*, H. (لودھی, لودھی) The name of a caste, or a member of it, following the practice of husbandry in the north-west provinces: amongst the Marāṭhas, the foreign *Lodhí*- or *Lodhí paradési*, from being a native of Hindustan, is employed as a thatcher and keeper of bullocks, &c.

LÓGAR, Karn. (ಲೋಗರ್) A foreigner, a stranger.

LOGILI, Tel. (లోగిలి) The interior of a house, and all belonging to it.

LOHA, S. &c. (लोह) Iron: any metal.

Lohár, H. &c. (لوهار, from S. *Lohakāra* लोहकार) A worker in iron, a blacksmith; one of the artificers of a village.

Lohābhisāra, S. &c. (लोहाभिसार) Lustration of arms: private or public worship of weapons on the ninth of the light half of Āswīn: under the native rule it was a military ceremonial of much splendour observed as a preliminary to the season for military operations.

Lohā-mahál, H. (لوهامحال) The iron department; revenue derived from the iron mines, and smelting and working the metal.

Lohár-khāna, H. &c. (P. خانه, a house) A blacksmith's forge, a shop.

Loharbarheyá, Thug. A pair of jackals (lit. the blacksmith and carpenter) crossing the road, a bad omen, indicating arrest and confinement.

Lohorí, Guz. (لوہریہ, -ری) An iron-pan or plate, a frying-pan, a plate for striking the hours on.

LOKA, also, vernacularly, *LOK*, and, vulgarly, *LOG*, S. &c. (लोक) Man, mankind, in ordinary use; as *Sáhib-lok*, gentry, Europeans: a world, a sphere, a region; as *Tri-loka*, the three worlds, heaven, earth, and hell; or earth, sky, and heaven: in mythology, fourteen spheres, exclusive of *Naraka* or *Tartarus*, are recognised, seven upper and

seven lower—1. *Bhú-loka*, earth; 2. *Bhūvar-loka*, atmosphere or firmament; 3. *Svar-loka* or *Swarga*, heaven, the sphere of the inferior deities; 4. *Mahar-loka*, the region above the pole-star tenanted by saints; 5. *Jana-loka*, the sphere of the sons of Brahmá; 6. *Tapo-loka*, the region of devotion, the abode of *Rishis*; and 7. *Saty-loka*, or *Brahma-loka*, the region of truth, of Brahma, to which the pure are elevated. The seven regions below the earth are the habitations of the snake gods, and are named in the order of their *tala* or descent—*Atala*, *Vitala*, *Sutala*, *Rasátala*, *Talátala*, *Makátala*, and *Pátala*: sectaries have also invented *lohas* or regions of their own, as *Vaikuntha*, the sphere of *Vishnu*; *Goloka*, the region of *Krishna*, &c.

Lokúlaya, Beng. (সুকোন্য) The resort of men; a village, a town.

Lokáranya, Beng. (সুকোরণ্য) A crowd, a concourse, lit., a forest of men.

Loháyata, S. (लोकायत) A system of atheistical philosophy attributed to *Chárváka*.

Loháyita, S. (लोकायित) A follower of *Chárváka*'s doctrines.

Laukiha, S. &c. (लौकिक) Worldly, popular, secular.

LOKAN, Thug. A gun.

LOL, Thug. The throat.—Dakh. Th.

LOLI, or LÚLI, H. (لولي) A courtesan.

LON, or LÚN, LOON, H. &c. (لون), from S. *lavan*) Salt. See *Lavan*.

Loná, H. (لونا) Salt, saline, brackish.

Lonámáti, Beng. (লোনামাটী) Salt-land, land from which salt may be extracted.

Lonár, H. (لونار) A salt-pit, a place where salt is produced.

Loni or *Lúni*, H. (لوني) Saline efflorescence from walls.

Loniá, or *Lúniá*, (لونيا) Saline, brackish: a salt-maker: a class of traders.

LOÑARÍ, Mar. (लोणारी) A caste, or member of it, whose occupation is hewing wood, making charcoal, &c.

LONDITEPU, Tel. (లొండె తెడు) A span measured by the thumb and forefinger.

LOPA, S. &c. (लोप) Disappearance, loss.

Lop-rahná, or *Lopná*, Thug. To lie hid or asleep.

Lopi-, *Lopi-khán*, or *Lopi-singh*, Thug. A term used by scouts to intimate the approach of danger. *Lopi-kona*, to be concealed.

Lo-paikhári, (?) An under-renter or tenant.

LOT, or LÁT, H. &c. (لات) The English word 'Lot,'

denoting a portion or division of property allotted for public sale.

Lot-bandí, H. &c. (لوت بندی), from *lot*, and *bandí*, arrangement) The schedule or list exhibiting the apportionment of an estate to be put up in lots at auction for sale or lease.

LOTÍ, Tel. (లోటి) A small earthen vessel fixed on the stem of different palms to collect the *tári* juice.

LÓTU, Tel. (లోటు) Loss, deficiency.

LÓTU, Tel. (లోతు) Depth of water, &c.

LUCHCHÁ, H. (لچا) A libertine, a profligate; also a low abandoned fellow, who leads a dissolute life, subsisting by gambling, or by intimidating respectable persons into giving him money.

LUGARÁ, or LUGADÁ, Guz. (لغار) Clothes or apparel in general: in Maráthi, *Lugaren* (लुगेरे), is a long strip of coloured cloth worn as a petticoat.

LUKIBIDYÁ, Beng. (লুকিবিদ্যা) A science by which a person is supposed to have the power of rendering himself invisible.

LUKTA, A. (لقطه) In Mohammadan law, Treasure trove, property which a person finds on the ground, and takes charge of as a trust until claimed, calling witnesses to his finding it, and announcing his intention of restoring it: if not claimed after a year he should dispose of it, if of any value, in charity, or he may keep it, but still for the owner, if the article be durable.

LULEN, Mar. (लुले) Mob, rabble, dregs of the people.

LUN, Guz. (لن) Salt. See *Lavana* and *Lon*.

Lunar, Guz. (لنار) A place where salt is made.

Luno, Guz. (لنو) Salt, or the saline efflorescence from walls.

LUNG, and LUNGÍ, H. &c. (لنگي, لنگ) A cloth passed between the thighs. Beng. (লুগী) A petticoat: it is said also to be a large handkerchief of blue silk and cotton mixed, carried over one shoulder; used sometimes as a scarf, sometimes as a waistbelt.

LÚT, LOOT, H. &c. (لوت) Plunder, robbery, pillage.

Lútái, H. (لوتاي) Plunder, pillage, booty.

Lutára, Mar. (लुटारा) A plunderer, a robber.

Lutáu, Mar. (लुटाऊ) Acquired by plunder, booty, spoil.

Lútábáz, H. (لوت باز) A plunderer, a robber.

Lúti, or *Lutú*, H. (لوتيا, لوتي), Beng. *Lutiyára* (লুটিয়ারা) or *Lutiválá*, (লুটিবোলা) A plunderer, a robber, a mounted robber, a Pindhári.

Lút-khút, and *Lút-pát*, H. (لوت کھوت, لوت پات) Robbing, plunder, pillage.

MÁ, Tam. (மா) One-twentieth : a land measure, the twentieth of a *Veli*, more correctly, *Máú*, q. v. It is also in general use as the representative of the S. *mahá*, great, especially in compounds.

MÁ, H. &c. (মা, মী, S. माता) A mother : in Bengal, addressed to any female as an appellation of respect : when addressed by a husband to his wife it intimates his relinquishing her society in the latter character.

Mási, H. (مائی) A mother's sister.

MÂBAR, H. (معبّر) A ferry, a ford. **MÎBAR**, a ferry-boat.

MÂÂKILAT, A. (معاقلة) In Mohammadan law, fine of atonement for bloodshed.

MÂÂSH, H. (معاش) Place or means of living, livelihood : the term was applied to pensions granted to various persons in Benares in 1781, and confirmed by Ben. Reg. xxxiv. 1795.

Bad-mâash, H. (بدمعاش) A disreputable person, one living dishonestly or viciously.

MABLAGH, H. (مبلغ) A sum of money, ready-money.

Mablagh-bandí, (مبلغ بندی) Specifying the sum total of an account, the adjusted balance.

MÁCHÁ, **MACHÁN**, H. (ماچا, مچان), **MÁCHÁN**, Beng. (মাচান), **MANCHE**, Tel. (మంచె), **MANCHIGE**, Karn. (ಮಂಚಿಗ), **MÁCH**, **MÁCHÍ**, Mar. (माची), from the S. **MANCHA**, (मञ्च) A raised platform, a scaffold in general, but commonly applied in Hindustan to the temporary thatched platform raised on bambus in a field where a man sits to watch the crops : in Maráthi, a frame supporting a stack of grass, or one on which grain is exposed to dry.

MACHH, **MACHHA**, or **MACHHÍ**, H. (मच्छ, मच्छी), **MÁCHH**, Beng. (মাছ), **MACHHEMU**, **MATSYAMU**, Tel. (మచ్చెము, మత్స్యము) : these and other similar forms are all from **MATSYA**, S. (मत्स्य) A fish.

Machadiá, Uriya (ମାଛଦୀଆ) Rent or right of fishery.

Machalimávu, Tel. (మచలిమూవు) A fishery.

Machalipannu, Tel. (మచలిపన్ను) Tax on fishing.

Máchhi, or **Máchhimár**, Guz. (माछी, माछीमार) A fisherman, usually of the *Koli* tribe.

Máchhuyá, Beng. (মাছুয়া) A fisherman, a vender of fish.

MACHHUA, Thug. Keeper of a Sarai.

MADD, **MUDD**, H. (مَدّ) Extension, prolonging : a sign denoting the commencement of a paragraph or the insertion of a new item : also a dry measure equal to a *Ratl* and a third, or, according to some, to two *Ratls*, or two pounds.

MAD, or **MADA**, **MUD**, **MUDA**, H. &c. (S. مد, मद) Intoxica-

tion, or any intoxicating or stupefying beverage : pride, haughtiness.

Madaka, or **Madak**, Beng. (S. মদক) Inebriating ; any stupefying or intoxicating article, as toddy, opium, bhang, &c. H. (مدك) A pellet of opium or other drug for smoking.

Mada-khor, Beng. (from P. خور, who eats) A drunkard.

Madya, S. &c. (मद्य) Wine, spirituous liquor.

MÁDA, Tel. (మదా) A half pagoda ; whence it is applied to a rate of rent, or payment of 50 per cent. : any money or coin.

MÁDÁ, or **MÁRÁ**, Beng. (মাদা) Threshing or treading out corn.

Mádaniyá, Beng. (মাদনিয়া) A thresher, one who beats or treads corn.

MADAD, **MUDUD**, H. &c. (A. مدد) Help, assistance ; allowance or provision.

Madadgár, H. &c. (مددگار) A helper, an assister, a benefactor, an ally, an assistant clerk or writer in an office.

Madad-hharch, H. &c. (P. خرچ) Charitable expenses, sums paid to help others.

Madad-mâash, H. &c. (from A. معاش, as above) Grant of means of subsistence in general ; also, assignment of revenue for the support of learned or religious Mohammadans, or of benevolent institutions, by the government.

MADAD, incorrectly, **MADAT**, **MUDDUT**, H. (مداد) An intoxicating pill or bolus formed of chopped betel leaf and opium, which may be swallowed or smoked in a pipe : the sale was originally prohibited, but was licensed, to an extent not exceeding five *tolas*, by Act. xi. 1849, s. 5.

MADAGADA, Karn. (మదగడ) An advance of money for carrying on cultivation, repayable at harvest time without interest.

Madagadapatra, Karn. (S. patra पत्र, a leaf) A bond for repayment of an advance to cultivators.

MADAGU, Karn. (మదగు), Tam. (மதகு) A sluice to let off water from a tank.

MADAI, Tam. (மடை) A sluice, a channel from a pond or the like for irrigation.

Mél-madai, Tam. (மேல்மடை) Land first watered, that which is situated nearest the sluice. See *Kil-madai*.

MADAKA, Tel. (మదక) A plough with oxen complete. See *Araka*.

MADÁKHIL, H. (مداخل, plur. of MADAKHAL, مدخل) Entrances, additions : income, revenue ; additions to the revenue of a district, either from the annexation of other lands, or from the full assessment of lands which had been wholly, or partially, exempt from payment of revenue.

MAD

- Madákhil-mahkáríj*, H. (مداخل مخرج) Additions and diminutions: changes in the disposition of landed property, or in the arrangement of the shares in a village.
- MADANOTSAYA, S. (मदनोत्सवः) A festival held in honour of Madana, the delighter, i.e. the deity of love, on the 13th and 14th of Chaitra.
- MADÁR, H. (أمدار) A place to which progress is directed, a centre, a central spot.
- Madár-ul-mahám*, H. (أمدارالمهام) A principal manager, a prime minister: as it were, the centre of affairs.
- Madárhár*, H. (أمداركار) A manager, a chief man of business.
- MADÁRI, (أمداري) A juggler.
- MADÁWATNÍ, H. (أمدوتني) A female match-maker: a woman employed to find a suitable match for a man.
- MÁDARU (?) A low caste of people in Kurg, whose business is chiefly mat and basket making, and who are included amongst the servile classes.
- Mádaruka-sabuvári*, Karn. (ಮಾದರುಕಸಬುವರಿ) An annual tax on the manufacturers of baskets, mats, &c.
- MADDI CHAKKA IJÁRA, Karn. (ಮದ್ದಿಚಕ್ರೆಯಜಾರ) Tax levied in Mysore on the collector of the bark of the Maddi tree, from which a red dye is prepared.
- MADE, Karn. (ಮಡೆ) Strong, rich, as land in the vicinity of water.
- Madēhola*, *Madēhattu*, Karn. (ಮಡೆಹೋಲ, ಮಡೆಹಟ್ಟು) Rich land.
- MADEGARU, (?) Mal. A class of predial slaves in *Kurg*.
- MADEPÁLU, Tel. (మదెపాలు) Share, in kind assigned to the cultivators. See *Metipálu*.
- MADHAGHARÍ, Mar. (मधघडी) The second sort of paper made at *Daulatabad*, as distinguished from the best kind, termed *Bahadur-khání*.
- MÁDHAVI, Karn. (S. ಮಾಧವಿ) Sugar, clayed or candied.
- MADHU, S. &c. (मधु) Sweet; lit. or fig., honey, a spirituous liquor distilled from the blossoms of the *Bassia latifolia*: the month *Chaitra* (March-April), the season of spring.
- Madhundha*, Tel. (మధుంధ) Treacle produced from the fermented juice of the date and other palm-trees, commonly known in the south of India as *Jagari*.
- Madhuparka*, S., but used in most Hindu dialects, (मधुपर्कः) An offering of honey, butter, and curds, presented to a person to whom it is intended to shew particular respect on his coming to a house, as to a guest, to a bridegroom at a marriage, to a Brahman at a sacrifice, and the like; hence it is sometimes used for the occasion on which it

MAD

- is presented, as a marriage or other festival; also in Telugu (మధుపర్కములు, pl.) for the new cloths dyed with turmeric presented to the bride and bridegroom.
- Madhur*, or *Madhura*, S. &c. (मधुर) Sweet; applied also to the contrary of salt.
- Madhuri*, S. &c. (fem. of *madhura*, Uriya, ମଧୁରୀ) Land not within the influence of the sea and free from any saline impregnation, in contradistinction to the *Nimahí*, or salt lands, or those from which, being washed by the tide, salt is manufactured.—Cuttack.
- Madhuprāsana*, S. (मधुप्रासनं) Putting a little honey into the mouth of a new-born male infant, one of the Sanskáras, or purificatory ceremonies of the Hindus.
- MADHWA-ÁCHÁRYA, S. &c. (मध्वाचार्य) The founder of a sect of Vaishnavas in the south of India in the thirteenth century, hence termed *Mádhvas*, or *Madhvwácharís*.
- MÁDHWÍ, S. &c. (माध्वी) A spirituous liquor distilled from the blossoms of the *Bassia latifolia*.
- MADHYA, S. &c. (मध्य) The middle, the central, central: also, MADHYE (मध्ये) In the midst, in the centre. Besides the primary and correct forms which they also have, some dialects admit various modifications of these words, as *Majhár*, *Majhlá* H. (مَجْهَار, مَجْهَلَا), *Máj*, *Májh*, *Májhe*, *Mejh*, Beng. (মাজ, মাজ, মাজে, মেজ), *Máj*, *Májhárí*, Mar. (माज, माजारी), *Maddiyam*, Tam. (மத்தியம்).
- Madhyadés*, S. &c. (मध्य, middle, and देश, country) The middle region; in the original geography, the country bounded by the Sewalik hills on the north, the confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna on the south, the southern branch of the Himalaya on the east, and the Vindhya mountains on the west, comprising the modern provinces of Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Oudh, Delhi, Agra, and part of Bundelkhand. The term is in use among the Maráthas to denote the country between the Konkan and Kandesh.
- Madhya prasangá*, Uriya (S. ମଧ୍ୟପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗ) Interlocutory.
- Madhyastha*, S. &c. (मध्य, between, and स्थ, who stands) A mediator, an umpire, a middle-man: in Malabar, the pl. *Madhyasthamár*, arbitrators, corresponds with *Panchayat* in other places.
- Mádhyaस्थ्यam*, corruptly, *Madesthum*, S. &c. (माध्यस्थ्यं) Arbitration, intervention, interference of a third party to secure the observance of an engagement between two others.
- Madhyavarti*, Tel. (మధ్యవర్తి) A mediator, an umpire, an arbitrator.
- MADÍ, Tel. Karn. (మడి) A rice-field, a garden bed.

MAD

MADI, Tam. (மதி) Valuation, estimate; also **MADIPU** (மதிப்பு).
MÁDI, or **MÁRI**, Mar. (माडी) The sap of the cocoa-nut, especially when fermented; properly opposed to the sap of the *tár* palm, or *tári* (ताडी), although the latter is applied to both kinds.

MÁDIGA, Tel. (మాదిగ) A low caste, that of the *Chaklar*, or workers in skins and leather; the *Chamár* of Upper India.

Mádigavádu, Tel. (మాదిగవాడు) A man of the low caste of *Chaklars*.

Mádige, Tel. (మాదిగ) Of or belonging to the caste of workers in hides and leather.

MADIKE, Karn. (మడికే) A plough with oxen complete.

MÁDIRI, or **MÁDRI**, Tel. Karn. (S. మాదిరి, మాది) A pattern, a specimen.

MADIVALA, Karn. (మడివళ్ళ) A washerman.

MADORIA, Thug. Fighting of cats, as an omen.

MADRASA, **MUDRUSU**, corruptly, **MADRESSAH**, and **MADRISAH**, H. (A. مدرسه) A college, an academy.

Mudaris, H. (A. مدرسه) The principal or rector of a college, a teacher or professor.

MADUMU, Tel. (మదుము) A stone sluice or channel by which the water flows to the fields.

MADUPUBÍDU, Tel. (మదుపుబిదు) Waste lands attached to the lands cultivated by a farmer, that he may bring them also into cultivation.

MADUVE, or **MADIVE**, Karn. (మదువే, మదివే) Marriage.

Maduvéprasta, Karn. (మదువే ప్రస్త) The marriage ceremony.

MAFKÚD, H. (A. مفقود) Missing, lost: in Mohammedan law it implies a person of whom it is not known whether he be living or dead.

MÁG, Mar. (माग), **MAGGAMU**, Tel. (మగ్గము), **MAGGA**, Karn. (మగ్గ) A loom.

MÁG, Mar. (माग, S. मार्ग) A track, a channel for water to irrigate a garden or plantation.

MAGA, Karn. (మగ) A son.

Makkalu, Karn. (మగ్గళ్ళు) Children.

Makkala-santána, or **Makkal-santán**, Karn. (మగ్గళ్ళ సంకతాన) Descendants in the male line.

MÁGADHA, S. (मागध) A bard or herald: one of the mixed castes, born of a Vaisya father and Kshatriya mother: also a native of Magadhá, or South Bahar.

MAGÁHI, H. (मगाहि) A tribe of agriculturists in Bahar: (probably a vernacular form of *Mágadhi*, or native of *Magadhá*).

MAGAMAI, corruptly, **MAGHOMY**, Tam. (மாகை) Contri-

MÁG

bution formerly levied on merchants and cultivators for a temple, now given optionally: a fee or donation to which an individual or establishment may be entitled.

MÁGANA, Uriya (ମାଗନା, probably for *Mágná*, q. v.) Fees exacted by Zamindars from the cultivators: a contribution raised in shares.

Mágan-khandáti, corruptly *Mongum-khandity*, Uriya (ମାଗନ ଖଣ୍ଡାତି) A tax formerly levied by the Hill Rajas of Cuttack to cover the expense of keeping up an armed police, commuted for a money payment by Government.

MÁGÁNAM, corruptly, **MAGANNY**, **MAGAUN**, **MOGANY**, Tam. (மாநகராணம்), **MÁGANI**, Karn. (మాగని, from the A. *Makán* ملك, a place, an abode) A division of a revenue district, usually consisting of six or seven villages; the subdivision of a *tahsildári*.

Máganipai-ki-grámu, Karn. (మాగనిపైకి గ్రామము) A village belonging to a district.

MÁGÁNI, Tel. Karn. (మాగాని) Wet cultivation; the cultivation of low lands by artificial irrigation; lands that are so irrigated.

MÁGÁNI, pron. **MÁHÁNI**, Tam. (மாநகராணி) A sixteenth. **Mágáni palisa**, Mal. (മാഗാനിപലിശ) A rate of interest calculated in grain, one-sixteenth of a *Yedangali*, per annum on the value of a fanam.

MAGDAR, **MUGDUR**, H. (مدر, S. *mudgara* मुदर) A club, a mallet; a thick heavy club used in exercise like dumb bells.

MAGH, **MUGH**, corruptly, **MUG**, **MUGG**, (?) A name commonly applied to the natives of Arakan, particularly those bordering on Bengal, or residing near the sea; the people of Chittagong. According to Lieut. Phayre, however, the Arakanese disclaim the appellation, and restrict it to a class whom they hold in utter contempt: the descendants of the Arakanese who were settled at Chittagong and Dacca, by Bengali mothers: the origin of the word is unknown. In P. *Magh* (মগ), is a fire worshipper, also a wine-drinker or tavern-keeper.

MÁGH, or **MÁGHA**, H. &c. (S. ମାଘ, माघ), **MÁGAM**, Tam. (மாநகம்) The month so called; the 10th of the Hindu year when the sun enters Capricorn, and when the full moon is near the asterism *Maghá* (Jan.-Feb.): on the 1st of this month, according to solar computation, or the first lunation of the moon, that is, the day of new moon, a great festival is observed in Upper India, when bathing in the sea at Ganga-Ságara, or the mouth of the Bhá-gí-rathí, is considered of peculiar efficacy.

- Mághát*, Hindi (माघात) Land broken up in *Mágh* for the next year's crops.
- Mághát-kí-phasal*, Hindi (माघात की फसल) The crops that are sown between *Múgh* and the rains.
- Mámāṅgam*, or, more correctly, *Māmāgam*, Tam. (மாமங்கம், மாமாமங்கம்) A great festival held every twelve years, on the full moon of *Mágha*, at *Kumbhakonam*.
- Mághí*, S. &c. (माघी) Full moon of *Mágh*.
- MÁGHARĪN*, Mar. (माघारीण) A recently married wife, especially one who returns (from *mághárne*, to turn back) from her father-in-law's house to her own parents, or goes from them to her husband's parents.
- MAGHIYA*, (?) H. A division of the Dhanuk tribe.—*Bhágálpur*.
- MAGRA*, (?) H. A subordinate or outlying village forming part of a larger one.—Ajmer.
- MAGHRAB*, or *MAGHRIB*, H. (A. مغرب) The west, the western quarter.
- Maghrabí*, H. (A. مغربي) A native of the west, a North-African.
- MAGHRÚR*, H. (A. مغرور) In ordinary use, proud; but in Mohammadan law, a man who has married a woman under a misconception, as one within the prohibitive degrees of relationship, without being aware of it, or a slave, supposing her to be free.
- MAHÁ*, S. &c. (महा, from *mahat* महत्), it occurs in all the dialects without change, except in Tam., in which it is written *Mahá*, or *Magá*, quasi, *Meṛa* (மேர), there being no *h* in the alphabet; also, as abbreviated, *Má* (மா) Great (literally or figuratively).
- Mahábráhmana*, S. &c. (महाब्राह्मण) lit. A great Brahman, but applied contemptuously in Bengal to a low class Brahman who officiates at funeral rites, and is the first feasted after the period of mourning; also a Brahman who performs religious ceremonies for Śúdras and mixed castes.
- Mahádeva*, or *Mahadeo*, S. &c. (महादेव) The great God: usually applied to Śiva, especially as the *Linga*.
- Mahádeví*, S. &c. (महादेवी) The wife of Śiva: a name of Durgá.
- Mahájana*, or *Mahájan*, or *Muhajun*, incorrectly, *Mahajanam*, *Mehajin*, S. &c. (महाजन) lit. A great man, but applied in most parts of Hindustan and Bengal to a merchant, a dealer, a banker or money-changer; also a creditor: in Maráthi, also, a particular hereditary officer in a village: in some places in the south of India it denotes the head of a trade or caste; also the head man of a village, espe-

- cially where the villagers are mostly Śúdras and the head man is a Brahman: it is applied also to Brahmins holding lands as permanent tenants, but employing others to cultivate: it also denotes such of the villagers as hold *Mirás* or hereditary property in common. In Guzerat, *Máhájan*, pronounced, *Májan* (ਮਾਜਨ), is also said to mean a public entertainment or food given to all comers.
- Máhájan lagán*, Guz. (?) Collections made by the merchants for charitable purposes, whether human beings or animals be the objects.
- Májanāṅgal*, for *Mahájanam*, Tam. (மாஜனாங்கல்) An assembly of the principal inhabitants of a village: Brahmins collectively, especially when heads of villages and cultivators.
- Mahákála*, sometimes written, *Mákála*, S. &c. (महाकाल) A name of Śiva, as identified with Time: one of the great *Linga* types of him, formerly worshipped at Ujayin.
- Mahákáli*, S. &c. (महाकाली) One of the terrific forms of Durgá.
- Mahálaya*, S. &c. (महालय) A great temple or sanctuary: the obsequial ceremonies performed in the last half of the month *Bhádra*.
- Mahámantri*, (महामन्त्री) A prime minister.
- Mahámári*, Beng. &c. (S. মহামারী) Plague, pestilence, any epidemic or great mortality.
- Mahánádu*, Tam., Karn., Tel. (மகாநாடு) The great assembly: in former times it was composed of the chief landed proprietors of a *nádu*, or district, who met to consider of agricultural interests: in some places it exists as a meeting of the tribes of the right-hand party to deliberate on questions of caste. In Karnata it is described as an assembly of the aboriginal castes, not including Brahmins and some other castes in various parts of the country: *Mantai* (for *mantri*, a counsellor) *mahá-nádu*, occurs in Tamil writings as expressive of the concurrence of the government and the people, whence Mr. Ellis conceived the powers of the primitive *Mahá-nádu* to have been analogous to those of the Saxon Witenagemote.
- Mahanta*, or *Mahant*, *Muhunt*, H. &c. (S. مہنت, महन्त) The head of a religious establishment of the mendicant orders of the Hindus.
- Mahanti*, H. (مهنتی) The office and appointment of a *Mahant*.
- Máhánti*, Uriya (ମାହାନ୍ତି) A man of the writer or accountant caste: the caste itself.

Mahānavamī, S. &c. (महा, and नवमी, ninth) The last day of the nine days or nights dedicated to the worship of Durgā, in Āṣwin, the last day of the Durgā pūja.

Mahāpāta, or *Mahapātaha*, S. &c. (महापात -पातक) A heinous crime: five acts are especially so considered, murder of a Brahman, intercourse with the wife of a Guru, stealing gold from a priest, drinking spirits, and associating with persons guilty of such offences.

Mahāprasāda, S. &c. (महाप्रसाद) The great present of food, that is, the distribution among the persons present, of food, sweetmeats, and the like, which have been offered to an idol: it is also especially applied to such a distribution at Jagannāth.

Mahāpurusha, or *-purush*, S. &c. (महा, and पुरुष, a man) A great man; but applied especially to religious ascetics, especially to such as pretend and are believed to have overcome physical infirmities, to be able to live without food, and to be impassive to external or elemental influences.

Mahārājā, S. &c. (महाराजा) A supreme or sovereign prince; applied in courtesy to every Rājā.

Mahārānī, S. &c. (from राज्ञी, a queen) The principal wife of a Rājā, or a queen in her own right: applied also in courtesy to Hindu ladies of rank, although not of princely dignity.

Mahārāshtra, S. (महाराष्ट्र) The Marāṭha country.

Maharshi, or *Maharishi*, S. &c. (महर्षि, महर्षि) Any very celebrated sage or saint.

Mahāśaya, pronounced, *Mahashoy*, Beng. (মহাশয়, from S. mahā, great, and āśaya, receptacle) A respectable person, one possessed of great merit: but the word is chiefly used as a term of respectful address, as, Sir, Master, Your honour.

Mahāsankranti, S. (महासंक्रान्ति) The great *Sanhranti*, or sun's entrance into Capricorn, the winter solstice: it also signifies the festival observed at this season in the south of India, the Pongol.

Mahāshtamī, S. &c. (महाष्टमी) The great eighth, that is, the eighth day of the festival in Āṣwin in honour of Durgā, or Durgā pūja.

Mahattrān, corruptly, *Mahatra*, *Mohuturan*, *Mohuturan*, *Mohaturan*, *Mahooteran*, Beng. (মহত্বান, from S. महत्, great, and त्रान, protecting) Land assigned to religious persons, or for religious purposes, by Zamindars or subordinate fiscal officers; also a provision made by the state for persons of the lower castes: (the sense may vary according to the

relation of the component terms, as the protection of great or pious persons, or of inferiors by great persons.

Mahāvat, or *Mahāvath*, commonly, *Mahout*, H. &c. (مهاوت, S. महामान) The driver of an elephant.

Mahāyajna, S. &c. (महायज्ञ) A great sacrifice or act of worship; five such are recognised, 1. *Brahma-y.*, study of Brahma or the Veda; 2. *Pitri-y.*, offering to the manes; 3. *Deva-y.*, offerings to the gods; 4. *Bali-* or *Bhūta-y.*, worship of all existing things, also of mischievous spirits, by offerings of food scattered in the air; 5. *Nṛi-y.*, worship of man, hospitality.

Mahēśvara, S. &c. (महेश्वरः) A name of Śiva.

Māhēśvara, S. (माहेश्वर) A worshipper of *Mahēśvara*; a follower of Śiva.

MĀH, H. &c. (ਮਾਹ, for S. मास, माः), MĀHĀ, or MĀHĒ, Karn. (ಮಾಹಾ, ಮಾಹಿ) A month.

Māhewari-lekha, Karn. (ಮಾಹಿವರಿಲೆಖಾ) A monthly account.

Māhiāna, H. (ਮਾਹਿਆ) Monthly pay, wages, or salary.

Maḥinā, H. (ਮਾਹਿਨਾ) A month; monthly pay or wages.

Māhigujasta, Tel. and P. (మాహిగుజస్త) Balance of rent, &c. due from the past month.

Māhimajkūru, Tel. A. (మాహిమజకురు) Collections of the current month.

Mahwār, *Mahwārā*, or *Mahwāri*, H. &c. (ماهوار, ماهواری) Monthly, monthly pay or wages; a deed settling the payment of the revenue by monthly instalments.

MAHAJARU, Karn. (ಮಹಜರು, from the A. ماحضر) Testimonial or certificate in favour of a public functionary, joined in by all present. See *Muhājara*.

MAHAL, MUHUL, pl. MAHĀL, MUHAL, H. &c. (مال, محال) A place, a house, an apartment, a seraglio: a station, a street, a district, a department: (in the Hindu dialects this word is written indifferently *Mahal*, or *Mahāl*, as in Beng. and Mar. (महल, महल, महल, महल), confounding the sing. and plur. numbers, and using both in the sense of the singular, as in the following):

Mahāl, corruptly, *Mahl*, *Mhal*, *Māal*, *Mohaul*, *Mehaul*, *Mal*, H. &c. (مال, properly the pl. of محال, but used as a sing. noun. with a plur. of its own, or *Mahālāt* (محالات), *Mahāl*, or *Māhāl*, Guz. (महल, महल) A province, a district, as the *Jangal-mahāls*, on the west of Bengal; a division of a *Taālluk*, or district, yielding revenue according to assessment. In the language of the Regulations a *Mahāl*, or *Mehāl*, is called an estate, and is defined, any parcel or parcels of land which may

be separately assessed with the public revenue; the whole property of the revenue-payers in the *mehál* being held hypothecated to government for the sum assessed upon it. Beng. Reg. xlii. 1803, ch. 2, sect. 2, and xi. 1822, sec. 29. Under the Mohammadan government the term was also applied to a head or department of miscellaneous revenue derived from a tax on some particular class of things or persons, as, *Mahál-i-hághaz*, the tax or duty on paper; *Máh-i-mahál*, the duty on fish; *Nimak-mahál*, the revenue derived from the monopoly of the sale of salt; *Mahál-abkhári*, the department of the excise: so in Karnata, *Mahálu* (ಮಹಾಲು) meant revenue, or sources of revenue, chiefly territorial, but comprising other objects. In Puraniya, the items of the village *Hast-o-bud*, were termed *maháls*: the word is in fact very vaguely employed. In some places a certain right is intended, capable of being rented, as the *Mom mahál*, or right to the wax found in the forests of a given tract. In Cuttack, the plural *Mahálat* was applied to the lands which paid the full assessment to the state, in contrast to the *Kiláját*, or military estates paying a quit-rent only.

Mahaldár, Beng. (মহালদার) An officer in charge of a district; also the occupant or proprietor of an estate.

Maháldár, Mar. (महालदार) A government officer in charge of the revenue and police of a district.

Mahál-jhadtí, or *-jhartí*, Mar. (from झटती, an account) Annual rough statement of the receipts and disbursements of a district.

Mahálkhari, Mar. Guz. (महालकारी) A revenue and police-officer in charge of a district: in the former department he was usually subordinate to the *Kamavisdár*; in the latter he was accountable to the government direct, or to its representative in the district: he has latterly been invested with the same police authority as the *Mámalat-dár*. Act xx. 1835.

Mahalla, corruptly, *Mohulla*, H. (محلّہ), *Mahallá*, Beng. (মহল্লা), *Mahalá*, Mar. (महल) A division of a town, a quarter, a ward.

Mahalladár, H. &c. (محلدار) An officer in charge of a particular quarter of the town, bound to give information to the Darogha of the police of any disorderly conduct, or the presence of culprits: the Regulations seem to have contemplated a female agent also in each ward, subordinate to the police, under the title of *Mohaladarin*. Beng. Reg. xxii. 1793, sec. 30.

Mahalli, H. (محلّی) A eunuch, an attendant on the female apartments.

Mahál-masrut, Beng. (মহলমসরুত, from the A. مشروط) An estate held on certain stipulated conditions.

Mahal-i-mujrá, H. (A. محل مجرا) Place of obeisance: settlement of accounts.

Mahál-namárá, Beng. (মহালনগড়া) Districts set apart for the payment of followers or troops.—Chittagong.

Mahál-pattí, Mar. (महालपट्टी) A composition formerly levied for the farm of the sale of spirituous liquors at Bombay.

Mahál-sádir-wárid, Mar. (महाल सादिर वारिद) Contingent charges in the fiscal and police administration of a district.

Mahalsará, H. (P. محل سرا) The inner or female apartments.

Mahál-sibandí, Mar. (महालसिबंदी) Police and revenue *peons*, or armed servants attached to the magistrate and collector.

MAHÁLÁ, MAHÁLI, MÁHÁLYÁ, Mar. (महाला, महाली, माहाल्या) A term of courtesy affixed to the names of barbers.

MAHÁR, or MHÁR, corruptly, MHER, MHAO, MOW, Mar. (महार, म्हार) A man of a low caste, retained on the village establishment for the performance of the lowest menial offices, as those of a scavenger: he is also the village messenger, and is sometimes employed as watchman: also the name of the caste or tribe.

Mahárkí, Mar. (महारकी) The office and rights of the *Mahár*.

Mahárki-natan, Mar. (महारकीवतन) The allowances and perquisites, in land or grain, of the *Mahár*.

Mahárpunj, Mar. (महारपुञ्ज) The portion of the crop given to the *Mahár* as his perquisite.

Mahármahárkí, Mar. (महारमहारकी) An impost levied on the grants or perquisites assigned to the *Mahár*.

Mahárvará, or *-wára*, Mar. (महारवडा, -वाडा) The ward or quarter of a village, usually outside of it, occupied by persons of the *Mahár* caste.

MÁHÁRÁ, Uriya (ମହାରୀ) Water-courses.

MÁHÁRI, Uriya (ମହାରି) A dancing girl attached to a temple.

MÁHÁSATI, Thug. Cry of a single jackall, usually a bad omen.

MAHÁSH, H. (A. محاش) Goods, effects.

MAHÁYAT, H. (A. مایة) Partition of usufruct, as when each of two sharers enjoys a part of the thing possessed in common, or where each has the whole alternately.

MAHBAS, H. (A. محبس) A prison, a place of confinement.

Mahbús, H. (A. محبوس) Confined, imprisoned, a prisoner.

Mahbús-khána, H. (A. P. محبوس خانه) A jail, a prison.

Mahbús-sanad, H. (A. محبوس سند) A warrant of committal, a mittimus.

MAHDI, H. (A. مهدي) A guide : the twelfth and last of the Imáms or successors of *Álī*, whom the Shia Mohammadans believe to be still alive.

MÁHI, Thug. The sacred pick-axe.—Dakhini Thugs.

MAHÍVÁSI, or MEWÁSI, Guz. (مہیواسی) Properly, an inhabitant of the country along the Mahí river, but applied especially to the tribes in that quarter who subsisted by lawless and predatory practices.

MÁHÍ MURÁTIB, H. (P. A. ماهی مراتب) The dignity of the fish : the privilege of having carried before a man of rank the representative of a fish, or part of it, of metal gilt, borne upon a pole with two circular gilt balls similarly elevated ; conferred formerly as a mark of distinction by the king of Delhi on individuals of the highest order only : one of the latest, or perhaps the last exercise of this favour was the grant of the privilege to Lord Lake, by Shah Álam.

MAHÍTA, corruptly, MOHEETA, H. (مہیطة) Land within the supply of a well, but irrigated from it only in alternate years. See *Chak*.

MAHJÚR, H. (A. مہجور), incorrectly, MAHÚR, Prohibited. In Mohammadan law, an inhibited slave ; one who is incompetent to buy, sell, or transact any business on his own account, as opposed to *Mázúr*, a licensed slave.

MAHKAMA-AUKÁF, H. (مہکمہ اوقاف) Local agency : a court of trust, certain officers of the government charged with the superintendence of public buildings and endowments.

MAHLÚF, H. (A. مہلوف) Sworn, taking an oath.

Mahluf álehi, A. (مہلوف علیہ) Sworn to, the act or article respecting which an affidavit is made.

MAHR, incorrectly, MIHR, H. (A. مهر) Dower, marriage-gift or portion settled upon a wife before marriage : it may be either *Muájil* (مہجیل), prompt, immediate, or *Muwajil* (مہوجل), deferred to some specified time : if no amount of dower is agreed upon at the time of marriage, the wife is entitled to a customary provision, *Mahr-i-misl*, or one suited to her condition. The written contract of dower or marriage-settlement.

Mahrána, H. (مہانہ) A fee paid to the Kázi at a wedding.

Mahr-náma, H. (مہرنامہ) A deed of dower or settlement ; the document in which it is specified.

MAHRÚS, or MAHRÚSA, H. (A. مہروسہ) Guarded, protected.

Mamálik-mahrúsa, H. (A. ممالک مہروسہ) Well governed or protected provinces, those subject to established

sovereign power : the term was applied to the territories of the Moghal.

MAHSÚL, MUHSOOL, corruptly, MOHSOOL, H. &c. (A. محصول) lit. Collected, levied : revenue duty, public income from any source, as land, customs, excise, and the like : the produce or return realized from any thing.

Mahásil, H. (A. محاصل) Produce, profit.

Mahásulu, Tel. (మహసులు) The produce of land, the harvest, the crop.

Mahásulu-dárudu, Tel. (P. دار) An officer employed to prevent the clandestine removal of the produce of a field, before the revenue has been paid.

Mahsúldár, H. (A. محصولدار) Yielding, or having, a profit : a collector or receiver of taxes.

Mahsúl-i-sáir, H. (A. محصول سایر) The produce of miscellaneous duties and customs : amount of miscellaneous duties or excise on salt.

Mahsúli, H. &c. (A. محصولی, مہسولی) Relating to revenue or taxes.

Muhassíl, H. (A. محصل), *Mahsil*, or *Mausil*, Beng. (মহসিল, মৌসিল) A native collector of revenue, a tax-gatherer, a collector of imposts, a bailiff ; an officer especially deputed to realize arrears of revenue, to recover a debt, or to prevent the escape of any one. See *Mohassalu*.

Muhassílí, H. (A. محصلي) The office of tax or custom collector.

Muhassílana, H. (A. محصّلانی) The fees or perquisites of the bailiff or tax-gatherer, &c.

MAHTÁ, H. (مہتا) A scribe, a clerk, an agent or man of business : (it is probably the same as the next but one below).

MAHTÁDI, H. (مہتادی) A head village peon : a village bailiff or constable.

MAHTO, H. (مہتو, S. महत, great) The head man of a village : (in Behar), the head of a caste or trade ; an agent or representative of a Zamindár, employed to collect the revenue and manage the affairs of a village.

MAHTUS, (?) A cultivator of the poppy.

MAHÚÁ, or MAHWÁ, H. (S. مہوا), MAÜÁ, Beng. (মহুআ) The *Bassia latifolia*, a tree of which the nuts yield a substance used for butter, and the flowers a spirituous liquor by distillation.

MAHZAR, H. (A. محضر, from حضر, being present), Tel. (మహజరు) A general application or representation, a statement laid before a judge, a public attestation, or a

document attested by a number of persons professing to be cognisant of the circumstances of the case, and submitted, with their signatures, to the court; also, in the Northern Sirkars, a written agreement given by the Ryots conjointly to the government for the performance of any duty. *Mahzar khána*, corruptly, *Mazir khána*, H. (P. خانه, a house) A police-station or court.

Mahzar-náma, H. (P. نامه) A written collective attestation, a list or roll of persons present.

MAI, Beng. (মাই) An instrument made like a ladder, used as a harrow.

MAIDÁ, or MAIRA, H. (میدان, मैडा) A scaffold in a corn-field where a boy is stationed to drive away birds and beasts.

MAIDÁN, H. (A. میدان) A plain, an open field or meadow.

MAIGADA, Karn. (ಮೈಗಡ) A loan without interest.

MAIKÁDU, Karn. (?) Daily hire.

MAIKARÍA, Thug. A barber.

MAILERU, (?) plur. Karn. A class of slaves in Kanara.

MAIN, Hindi (मैन) A common short grass growing on rich and inundated lands, and choaking the crops.

MAINÁTTA, Mal. (മൈനാത്ത) A washerman.

MAIND, Mar. (मैद) A machine for smoothing a ploughed and sown field. A man of a tribe who are robbers and murderers.

MAINKAVILGAR, Karn. (?) A head watchman.

MAISÁLA, Karn. (ಮೈಸಾಲ) A loan without pledge or mortgage: a loan on a promissory note.

Maisáladapatra, Karn. (ಮೈಸಾಲದಪತ್ರ) A promissory note; an I O U.

MAIYAT, corruptly, MAIT, Mar. (मैयत, A. مَيْت) Blighted, blasted: extinct, dead.

Maiyat-páhání, Mar. (मैयतपाहणी) Inspector of crops reported to be blighted.

MAJARA, Karn. (ಮಜರ) A small village under the superintendence of the government officers of a town.

MÁJARÁ, H. (ماجرا, from A. ما, what, and جرا, has happened) Circumstances, state, condition, occurrence.

MÁJARÁ, or MÁJRÁ, Mar. (माजरा) Stupefying, narcotic (as drugs and vegetables).

Májaren, or *Májren*, Mar. (माजरे) The stupefaction produced by the use of narcotic drugs.

MÁJÁ-PHIRYÁD, Mar. (माजाफिरीद), a corruption of *Má-zufaryád*, he who has a complaint: used as an exclamation to attract the notice of a judicial or other functionary.

MAJAL, Karn. (ಮಜಲ) Second sort of rice land in Mysore,

producing annually one crop of rice and one of vegetables or dry grain.

MAJÁZ, (مجاز) Lawful, admissible.

MAJDA, or MAGDA, (?) H. A mixed soil, consisting of clay and sand.—Rewari.

MAJLIS, H. (A. مجلس) An assembly, a court.

MAJMÁL, H. (A. مجمل) An abstract, a compendium.

MAJMÚÂ, MAJMUÂA, vernacularly, MAJMU, or MUJMOO, and MAJÚM, or MUJOOM, H. &c. (مجموع, جمع) Collected, brought together; an assemblage; an aggregate or total.

Majmú, Mar. (मजमू) A total, an aggregate: the particular office or duty of the *Majmúdár*, q. v.

Majmuâ-dár, H. (مجموعه‌دار), *Majumdar*, Beng. (মজুমদার) and Tel. (మజుందార్), *Majmúdár*, or *Mujmúdár*, Mar. (मजमूदार, मुजमूदार), also, *Majmudár*, Guz. (ਮਜਮੂਦਾਰ), *Mujmúdár*, Tam. (முஜமுதார்) A native revenue-accountant, one who keeps the account of the Jamâ, or government collections under the native governments: in Hindustan he was the revenue accountant of a district subordinate to the *Âmil* or manager, and removable at pleasure: he kept the accounts of the revenue settlements, audited those of the *hánungo*, and possessed a general power of scrutinizing the revenue accounts and assets of his district: he was also sometimes the receiver and auditor of the rents paid to the Zamindár. In Bengal the designation has become, in some cases, a hereditary appellation. In Maratha finance the *Majmúdár*, was a kind of auditor whose function it was to inscribe all writs and deeds, and to write on all accounts of receipts and disbursements, after examination and approval, the words, *Martúb súd*, a corruption of the Arabico-Persian phrase *Marattab shud*, it has been arranged. In Guzerat the title is given to the keepers of the *pargana* revenue records, who have held the office as a hereditary right since the settlement of Todar Mal, and are paid by fees charged on the villages. In the Tamil countries, a district revenue accountant.

MÁJÚM, more correctly, MÁJÚN, H. &c. (A. مجنون, مجوم) A confection, an electuary, but commonly applied to a sort of sweetmeat prepared from the larger leaves and capsules of the hemp plant, with water, ghee, sugar, and milk, boiled together: when of a sufficient consistence the mixture is poured on a slab, where it concretes into a thin cake, which is divided into small lozenge-shaped pieces: the effects of any of the preparations to the extent of one drachm, are intoxicating: there are other modes of pre-

- paring the *mâjûm* in the state of an electuary or a decoction.
- MAJURÁ-DÁST, Mar. (मजुरा दास्त, from A. *mujrá*, deduction, and P. *dásht*, what has) Allowance or deduction made to the Ryots on account of grain, grass, &c., furnished by them on special requisition.
- MAJÚS, H. (P. مجوس) A Magian, a Parsí or fire-worshipper, a magician.
- MAJWÍ, Mar. (माजवी) A level platform made on the slope of a hill by digging from above and banking from below.
- MAKÁ, H. &c. (का, मका) Indian corn (*Zea mays*).
- Makáná*, Mar. (मकाणा) A single grain of maize, plur. (मकाणे) Indian-corn parched.
- MAKAL, Guz. (مكال) Ascertaining the revenue of a field by weighing the produce in grain.
- MĀKALAT, (A. معقلة), plur. MĀÁKIL, corruptly, MĀWAKIL (معاول) Fine for bloodshed: homicide for which atonement has been paid.
- MAKÁN, H. &c. (P. مكان) A place, a station, an office.
- Makándár*, H. &c. (from دار, who has) An officer, a place-man: in the south of India it is commonly applied to a person in charge of, or having the management of, a Mohammadan mosque.
- MAKBARA, H. (A. مقبرة) A burial-place, a tomb.
- MAKBUZÁ, H. (A. مقبوضا, from قبض, holding) Occupied, tenanted; as the lands of a village.
- MAKHAMA, Tel. (మకామ) A tax or assessment for a religious purpose.
- MAKHÁRIJ, corruptly, MOKHARIJE, H. (A. مخارج, plur. of *Makhraj* مخرج) Disbursements, outgoings: as a revenue term, deductions from the revenue, alienations, assignments of portions of the government claim, remissions of revenue due by the Zamindárs on account of lands dismembered or alienated.
- MAKHLÁŚÍ, MAKHLÁŚÍ, Mar. (मखलाशी, -सो, from the A. مخلصي, setting free, &c.) Name of the mark affixed to grants, assignments, and other documents issued by the government: grand total of an account: end of an affair, as of a law-suit, &c.
- MAKHLÚT, corruptly, MUCKLOOT, MUHLOOT, H. (A. مخلوط) Mixed, blended; applied to lands recently annexed to an estate or district not originally part of it.
- MAKHMAL, MUKHMUL, H. (A. مخمل) Velvet.
- MAKKAM, Tel. (మకామ) Rate of exchange of coins of different currencies.

- MAHKÁR, Thug. A Rajput, of whatever calling.
- MAKKI, Karn. (మక్కి) The worst kind of rice land.
- MAKR, or MAKAR, H. &c. (A. مكر) Fraud, imposition.
- Makár*, H. (A. مكار) A cheat, a swindler, an impostor.
- MAKRÚH, H. (A. مكروه) Wicked, abominable: applied in law to actions which the law condemns as wrong, but does not invalidate.
- MAKSÚM, H. (A. مقسوم) Divided, partitioned, as property: a portion, a share. See *Kism*.
- MAKTĀ, also, MUKATTĀ, corruptly, MUGTA, MOKTA, vernacularly, MAKTÁ, and MAKHTÁ, H. (A. مقطع) Cutting, cutting off. Mar. Guz. (मक्ता) A contract, an agreement for work. Tel. (మక్తా) Rent, rate, a fixed rate or rent. See *Bilmaktá*.
- Maktáguttá*, Mar. Tel. (मक्तागुत्ता) A contract or lease of land at a fixed stipulated rate, not liable to extra cesses; the land so held.
- Maktákaulu*, Tel. (మక్తాకూలు) An agreement under which land is held at an annual quit-rent for a stipulated period.
- Makteharí*, *Maktejár*, or *Mahhteharí*, *Mahhtedár*, Mar. (मक्तेहारी, मक्तेदार, महतेहारी-दार) A contractor, a farmer, one holding land at a fixed rent.
- Makhtá-shistu*, Tel. (మక్తాశిస్తు) A fixed rent.
- MAKZÚF, A. (مكذوف) Falsely accused of adultery (man or woman).
- MAL, corruptly, MAUL, MHAL, MAHAL, H. &c. (مال), MÁLU, or MAHÁLU (which is a vernacular corruption), Tel. (మూలు, మహళలు) Wealth, goods, effects, property of any description: in Mohammadan law it is sometimes used for personal as opposed to real property, or for money as distinguished from goods and chattels: in India it was used for the public revenue from any source whatever, but more especially for that derived from land, to which sense, as a fiscal term, it is now restricted, or the revenue claimed by the government from the produce of cultivated lands, *the wealth of the state*.
- Mál-ádálat*, H. (A. مال عدالت) A revenue court in which all questions between the government and landholders, and between them and their tenants, or officers charged with the collections, and over which the collector presided, were determined: these courts were abolished by Ben. Reg. ii. 1793.
- Máldár*, H. (مالدار) The possessor or holder of property.
- Máldhaní*, H. (مال دھنی, from S. धनी, wealthy) The possessor of property, especially of land.

Málen, Mar. (मालें) Pecuniary aid towards the recovery of an attached farm which the cultivator endeavours to collect by going round the neighbourhood with a small plough hung round his neck, and begging.

Mál-guzár, or *Mál-goozár*, H. (مال گذار), *Mál-gujár*, Beng. (মানগুজার), *Málugujáru*, Tel. (మాలగుజారు) The person who pays the revenue assessed on an estate or village, whether on his own behalf, or as the representative of others, and whether he be sole or joint proprietor, or a holder under a proprietor or the state, and whether he pay the revenue to a proprietor or Zamindar, or to the officers of the government.

Huzári-, or *Sadr-Málguzár*, H. (حضورى, سدر مالگذار) A person who pays his revenue to the public or principal treasury, without the intervention of a proprietor or farmer, or subordinate native collector: also the one amongst a number of co-sharers through whom the revenue of the rest, or of a certain portion of them, is paid: the same as *Lambardár*.

Mazkúrí-Málguzár, H. (مذكوري مالگذار) A payer of revenue through the intervention of a subordinate native collector, or a proprietor or contractor.

Mál-guzári, corruptly, *Malgoozarry*, H. (مالگذارى) Revenue assessment; the payment of land-revenue: also the person or land subject to such payment.

Malguzári áima, H. (from the A. ائمه) A grant or assignment of land (see *Aima*) paying a quit-rent; an assignment of a portion of the government revenue of an estate for charitable purposes: a grant of waste land, upon a small rent, to a cultivator, who thereby acquires a proprietary right in the soil. Ben. Reg. viii. 1793, sec. ix.

Mál-guzári-tahsíl-hul, H. (A. تجميع, collection, and كل, whole) The entire revenue collections; the net revenue.

Málkatní, Mar. (मालकटनी) A fee for permission to cut down certain crops.

Málkhána, H. (from P. خانه) A treasury, a store-house.

Málakudáru, corruptly, *Málcoodar*, Tel. (మాలకుదారు)

The proprietor of an estate, a temporary renter or farmer: (this may be a modification of *Málih*, q. v.)

Máli, H. (A. مالى) Relating to wealth or to revenue.

Mál-peshkár, H. (مالى پيشكار) A revenue accountant.

Máliat, H. (A. مالىات) Wealth in the abstract, property, possessions; value of any thing. It is said to be also applied in Guzerat to lands producing the most valuable kinds of crops, as sugar-cane, pepper, ginger, &c.: (but

perhaps, in this sense it is derived from *Máli*, a gardener, implying garden ground).

Mál-muft, H. (P. مفت, gratis) Property acquired without cost or labour, property given away without requital or benefit.

Mál-i-sáir, H. (A. ساير, rest, remainder) Revenue from customs and other sources exclusive of land.

Mál-o-matád, H. (A. مال و متاع) Money and goods.

Málwájib, H. (A. واجب, right) Fixed and proper revenue, which it is requisite or customary to pay.

Málugamsári-bhúmi, Tel. (మాలగుంసారిభూమి) Land paying revenue to government.

Malwujúhát, vernacularly corrupted to *Maljihát*, H. (A. وجهات, plur. of *wajh* وجه, mode, manner), *Mahálojhá*, Tel. (మహాలొయ్య) A general or collective term for the revenue received from the land.

Málzámín, vernacularly, *Máljámín*, H. &c. (مالضامن, मालजामिन) A surety for the payment of a demand against the baillee in contradistinction to a surety for appearance.

Málzámíní, or *Máljámíní*, H. &c. (مالضامنى, मालजामिनी) Security for payment of money.

MAÁL, H. (مال) End, issue.

Maál-andeshí, H. (माल अन्दिशी) Consideration of the end or consequence.

MÁLA, or *MALAI*, Mar. (मळा, मलई) A garden or plantation of edible vegetables. Rich low ground, of alluvial origin, bearing double crops, or sown with vegetables.

MÁLA, Mar. (माळ) Any extended tract of ground, a plain, a down.

Máljamín, Mar. (माळजमीन, P. *zamin*) Open country, a barren or uncultivated plain: land of inferior quality, or that which is situated on the sides of hills, or on ridges which, although they may be ploughed, cannot be irrigated, and producing only the autumnal crops.

Máli, Mar. (माळी) Level arable land on the acclivity of a hill.

Málanat, Mar. (माळवट) Abounding in open barren tracts: a district or country.

Malist, Mar. (?) A term applied in the *Dáng* to inferior and open land in the second year of its being brought into cultivation after lying fallow for some time.

MÁLA, Tel. (మాల) Of or belonging to the Paria caste.

Málavádu, Tel. (మాలవాడు) A man of the Paria caste.

MÁLÁ, H. &c. (S. माला, माला) A garland, a chaplet, a string of flowers or of beads, worn either as a necklace or a

rosary, and made up of different substances according to the sect of the wearer.

Māīkār, H. &c. (مالكار, मालाकार) A maker of garlands; a gardener. See the next.

Māli, corruptly, *Molly*, H. &c. (مالی, माली) A gardener, one who cultivates and sells vegetables, fruits, and flowers, as the occupation of his caste; also the name of the caste. In the Marāṭha country the *māli* (माळी), is distinguished by the article he chiefly cultivates; as, *Jiri-māli*, grower of cummin and other aromatic seeds; *Phul-māli*, grower of flowers, &c: *Māli* (with the simple *l*) is a civil affix to the names of barbers, as, *Das-māli*, &c.

MALA, Mal. (മല), *MALAI*, Tam. (மலை), *MALE*, Karn. (ಮಲೆ) A hill.

Mala-kṛushi, Mal. (മലകൃഷി) Hill cultivation.

Malanāda, or *Malnād*, Mal. (മലനാട) A hilly country, applied to Malabar.

MALACHIA, (?) H. A class of thieves and dishonest persons in Bengal, now apparently extinct. Ben. Reg. xxii. 1793, sec. x. *MALAMĀSA*, or *MALAMĀS*, S. &c. (मलमास, from मल, soil, dirt, and मास, a month) An intercalary month, in which no religious ceremonies should be performed.

MALAN, Beng. (মলন) Rubbing, threshing corn.

Malaniyā, Beng. (মলনিয়া) A thresher of corn.

MALANG, H. (S. ملنگ) A Mohammadan mendicant who lets his hair grow loose and uncombed.

MALANGA, Uriya (ମଲଙ୍ଗ) A place where salt is made.

Malangi, *Mulungee*, corruptly, *Mohungee*, H. Beng. &c. (ملنگی, মলংগী) A salt-maker, a labourer employed in manufacturing salt.

Pāhi-malangi, Uriya (ପାହିମଲଙ୍ଗ) A salt-maker working at a different village from his own.

Thāni-malangi, Uriya (ଥାନିମଲଙ୍ଗ) A salt-maker working in his own village.

Malang-charā, or *-charān*, Uriya (ମଲଙ୍ଗଚରା) Land on which salt may be, or has been, made, but which may have been brought into cultivation: (in Cuttack the term occurs *Malaghna-chara*, but ? if correct).

MALANĪ, Mar. (मलणी) Threshing or treading out corn.

Malanhar, Mar. (मलनकर) A thresher.

MALAVATĪ, incorrectly, *MALAVANTĪ*, Tel. (మలవతి) Extra or additional assessment rated on the growing crops in proportion to their apparent richness.

MALAYAN, (?) Mal. The designation of a caste of slaves in Kanara and Malabar.

Malavāram, Mal. (മലവാരം) Hill produce, a tax on hill produce.

Malavari, Mal. (മലവരി) A pass or ghat over the mountains.

Malayalam, Mal. (മലയളം) The country on the west of the Malaya mountains, the province of Malabar.

MALAY, (?) Mar. A variety of black mould liable to be flooded in the rains.

MALBĀ, H. (ملبا, lit. sweepings) Village expenses, usually liquidated in the same manner as the public assessment; the principal items in the north-western provinces are thus enumerated: feeding the members of the community when absent on public duty, or those of other villages on a visit, feeding religious mendicants, payments to subordinate police and revenue officers, allowance to village watchmen, remuneration to individuals for losses incurred in supplying cattle and carts for public service, loss on exchange on coins with which the revenue is paid, repairing tanks and wells, fines imposed for plundered property when traced within the boundary of the village, presents to dancers, singers, jugglers, and the like, for amusing the inhabitants, charitable gifts, interest on monies borrowed on account of the community, expense of religious worship, occasional ceremonies and festivals, expenses of the *Patwāri* or accountant, charge for oil and lights for the place of assembly and the person in charge of it, expenses of *Panchaiats* collected on the business of the village, funeral expenses of a head man or any respectable member, marriage expenses of neighbours when passing through the village, &c.; the total varied from 10 to 12 per cent. on the public assessment.

Malba-kharch, H. (from خرج) Village expenses.

MALBŪS, H. (A. ملبوس) Clothed, clothing.

Malbus-khās, H. (A. خاص, q. v.) An annual investment of fine muslins, formerly furnished from Dacca for the royal wardrobe at Delhi.

MALAICHĀRPU, Tam. (மலைச்சார்பு) Hilly country, land on the slope of a hill (from *Malai*, Tam. and Karn., a hill).

Malegaladanelu, Karn. (ಮಲೆಗಲದನೇಲು) A kind of rice growing on the slope of a hill in Mysore.

Malaipunam, Tam. (மலைபுளம்) Hilly or rocky soil, not fit for cultivation.

Malevar, Karn. (ಮಲೆವಾರ) A tribe of hill men in the Nagar district of Mysore, said to be the aboriginal land-holders.

- Malavelan*, Mal. (മലവേലൻ) A tribe of mountaineers.
- MALFÚF, H. (A. ملفوف), MALPÚPU, Tel. (మలపుపు) Enclosed; an enclosure, what is sent in a bag or cover.
- MÁLIGE, Tel. (మాలిగె) A chamber or cell on the lower floor of a large or public building, opening to the street, and used as a shop or warehouse.
- MALIK, MULIK, H. (A. ملك, from *mulk*, a kingdom) A king, a sovereign.
- MÁLIK, H. (A. مالك, from *milh* ملك, possession, property), MÁLAK, MÁLIK, Mar. (मालक, मालीक) A master, an owner, a proprietor: a cultivator possessing a hereditary or proprietary right in the land he cultivates, or a person having a beneficial and hereditary interest in the revenue paid by the cultivators, and responsible to the government for its share; hence considered applicable, in Bengal, to Zamindárs, and in the north-west provinces to the head man of a village, or to any member of the community who holds a part of the land in proprietary right, and is sometimes permitted to engage for the payment of the whole of the revenue assessed upon it; hence also designated as *Málik-mukaddam*, or *Málik-zamindár*.
- Málikána*, corruptly, *Maliconna*, H. (مالكانه) Pertaining or relating to the *Málik*, or proprietor, as his right or due; applied, especially in revenue language, to an allowance assigned to a Zamindár, or to a proprietary cultivator, who from some cause, as failure in paying his revenue, or declining to accede to the rate at which his lands are assessed, is set aside from the management of the estate, and the collection and payment of the revenue to government, which offices are either transferred to another person, or taken under the management of the government collector: in such case a sum not less than 5 per cent., and not exceeding 10 per cent., on the nett amount realized by the government was finally assigned to the dispossessed landholder. Ben. Reg. i. viii. xliii. 1793; vii. 1822. It was also applied formerly to an allowance made to the head man by the other villagers, or, when authorised to collect and pay the revenues of the village, by the state.
- Málikána-khángí*, H. (from خانگی, q. v.) Fees levied on cultivators by a landholder for his household expenses.
- Málikána rusúm*, H. (A. رسوم) Proprietary dues.
- Málikhissa*, H. (A. حصه, a share) The share of the owner, or of the state.
- Milkh*, or *Milkiat*, corruptly, *Milikh*, H. (A. ملكیت ملك), *Milak*, less correctly, *Melah*, Hindi (मिलक, मेलक) Land

- held in absolute property, and free of rent.—Puraniya. Property, ownership, possession.
- Milkhádar*, H. (P. دار, who has) The possessor of lands in absolute property.
- Mulhí*, H. (ملكي, मुल्हकी) lit. Of or belonging to a kingdom, or to a province: especially applied to an æra in use in some places, as in Puraniya, which is one month in advance of the Faḡli year beginning with the 1st of *Śrāvan*.
- Málikíat*, H. (مالیکیات) Ownership, proprietorship, the right of the *Málik*.
- MÁLISH, H. (P. مالش) Rubbing; but used in the Northern Sirkars for threshing and treading-out corn.
- Málishdár*, H. (P. دار, having) Superintendent of the threshing-floor. See the last.
- MAL-JAMÍN, (?) Mar. A variety of red or light brown soil spread thinly over rocks, stony and poor, distinguished as *Mal-murad*, and *Mal-barad* (?).
- MÁLKÁNDI, Uriya (ମାଲକାଣ୍ଡି) A heap or stack of salt.
- MALLA, MULLA, H. &c. (S. مل, मल्ल) A boxer, a wrestler: the name of the caste following such practices.
- MALLÁ, Tel. (మల్ల) A fee in grain paid to the village potter.
- MALLÁH, H. (A. ملّاح) A sailor, a boatman: a maker of salt.
- MAḶḶAR, Tam. (மாலை) Agricultural labourers of the *Pallar* tribe. Cultivators generally.
- MALLU, Tel. (?) Beds of salt; also plur. of *Madi*, fields.
- MALMARD, (?) Mar. A sort of soil, the same as *Mal-jamín*, but darker.
- MALMAL, H. (ململ) Muslin.
- MALMALÁ, H. (ململا) Brackish, as water.
- MÁLNÁDU, Karn. (ಮಲನಾಡು) The woody and hilly districts of Nagar in Mysore.
- MAMERÁ, H. (S. مامير) Relating to a maternal uncle.
- Mamerá-bháí*, or *-bahin*, H. (from بھائی, a brother, or بہن, a sister) A first cousin by the mother's side, the son or daughter of a mother's brother.
- MAMIÁ-SÁS, H. (S. مميئاساس) Husband's or wife's maternal aunt.
- Mamisasur*, H. (from ميسر, S. मिसुर) Husband's or wife's maternal uncle.
- MAMLÚK, H. (A. مملوك) Possessed, having as a possession or property: In Mohammadan law, a purchased slave; also a child brought up in the house of another.
- MAMU, Thug. One who knows Thugs, and extorts money not to betray them.
- MÁMÚ, also, but less usually, MÁMÁ, H. &c. (مامو, ماما),

MAN

MÁMÁ, Mar. (माना) MÁMAN, Tam. (மாமன்), A maternal uncle, a mother's brother. MÁMÍ, H. &c. (مامي), Mar. (मामी) A maternal uncle's wife.

MAN, Tam. (மண்) Earth, ground, land.

Mannukhudaivan, Tam. (மண்ணுக்குடையவன்) A proprietor of land, a landlord.

Manmakhal, Tam. (மண்ணக்கள்) Men of the fourth, or servile tribe.

MAN, MUN, commonly, MAUND, H. &c. (من, मन, from the A. mann من, Hebrew mann), MAHANA, Uriya (ମହନା), MANUGU, Tel. (మణుగు) A measure of weight of general use in India, but varying in value in different places. Four principal varieties are specified by Mr. Prinsep; 1. the Bengal *maund*, containing 40 *seers*; 2. the *maund* of Central India, consisting of half the quantity, or 20 *seers*; 3. the *maund* of Guzerat, consisting of 40 *seers*, but of lesser value, making the Bombay *maund* 28lb. avoirdupois; and 4. the *maund* of Southern India, fixed by the Madras government at 25lb. In Bengal there were also two kinds of *maunds*, the *Bázár maund*, of the value above described, or, more correctly, 82lb., being based upon the computation of 80 sicca rupees to a *ser*, and 40 *seers* to the *maund*, the rupee weighing 179.666 Tr. grs.; and the *Factory maund*, introduced into the Company's commercial transactions in 1787, apparently for the convenience of converting it into English weight, the *Factory maund* being = 74lb. 10 oz. 10.666 drs., and three such *maunds* being almost exactly equal to 2 cwt. In 1833 the Bengal government directed the discontinuance of both in the public offices, and established a *maund* weighing 100lb. troy, or 87 $\frac{2}{7}$ lb. avoirdupois, based upon the change of the weight of the rupee to 180 grs. troy, which made the new *maund* heavier by $\frac{2}{7}$ ths of a pound. The *maund* of Akbar's time was equal to but 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; and still, in various parts of India, great differences prevail, extending from 25lb., as at Bombay and in Mysore, to 163lb., the weight of the *maund* in some parts of the district of Ahmadnagar, in which the highest values occur: the term is used rather laxly in the west of India as the unit of land measure, one *man* being equal to four *rukhas*, or 16 *payalis*, or 32 *adholis*, or 40 *chakurs*, q. v. The Hebrew *Mann*, or *Manah*, from which, through Arabic, the Indian word is derived, corresponded more nearly to the *ser*, being but 13,125 troy grains, or less than 2lb. avoirdupois.

Maniko, Guz. (مانيكو) The vessel or weight by which

MAN

the *maund* is measured or weighed, or a jar holding that quantity, a stone weighing a *maund*, &c.

MÁNA, vernacularly, MÂN, S. &c. (مان, मान) Pride, dignity, honour, respect.

Mánaháni, S. &c. (मानहानि) Loss of character or reputation.

Mánahína, S. &c. (मानहीन) Disreputable, vile.

Mánkarí, corruptly, *Mancurry*, Mar. (S. मानकरी) A respectable man, a gentleman, a title borne by the descendants of those persons who held *Mansabs* under the Mohamadan princes of the Dakhin: a person entitled to certain marks of respect, and to presents at public assemblies and festivals: in the jargon of the Thugs it denotes the man who selects the spot for murdering and burying travellers.

Mánpán, Mar. (मानपान) Any honorary rights or privileges attached to respectability of station or official rank: the honours and presents due to the *Mánkarí*, the rights of the village hereditary officers, &c.

MÁNA, vernacularly, MÂN, S. &c. (मान) Measure in general, whether of length, capacity, or weight.

MÁNA, Uriya (ମାନ) A land measure equal to 25 *gunthas*.—Cuttack.

Mánapani, Uriya (ମାନପାନୀ) A fee payable to Zamindárs, usually one *pan* of *kauris* per *bighá*.

MÁNA, and MÁNIKE, corruptly, MANKEDU, Tel. (మాన, మానికె) A measure of capacity in the Telinga countries, in some of which eight, in others sixteen, make one *Túm*.

Mána, (?) A measure of capacity equal to about half a *ser*, or one-fourth of a *pátha*, of grain or salt; hence, also, a measure of land, as much as may be sown by a *mána* of grain.—Kamaon.

Mána-chawal, (?) A rent-free grant for life.—Kamaon.

MANÁ, H. (A. مانع), MANÁ, Beng. (মনা), MANÁI, Mar. (मनाई), Prohibition, forbidding; also, in Mar., MANÁ (मना), Forbidden, prohibited.

Manáchithí, Mar. (मनाचिठी) A written prohibition, a countermand.

Manátahsil, Uriya (ମନାତାହସିଲ) Prohibited or illegal collections.

MANAI, Tam. (மனை), MANE, Karn. (ಮನೆ) A house, a dwelling; the ground on which a house stands, and that which is adjacent and attached to it, a back yard, a garden, and the like: it also denotes land held in a village; and when the word is used by itself in deeds of transfer in the Tamil provinces, it signifies ground conveyed without the rights and privileges accompanying *Mi-*

MAN

MÁNAMÁRÍ, Tam. (மனமாரி) A reservoir of water fed by the rain only.

MANDAL, MUNḌUL, H. & C. (مَنْدَل, मण्डल) A circle, an orbit ; a district, a province, a country : in Bengal, where the term is also read MAḌAL, (मडल), and corruptly, MUNDLE, The head man of a village, who sometimes acts as the agent of the Zamindár, letting the lands and receiving the rents of the villagers. In Puraniya it is the common title of any respectable Súdra.

MANDAMAN-MANÍ, Guz. (مانمان) Discount or premium paid to a money-lender; a bonus paid or deducted from the sum lent or advanced.

MANDAMU, Tel. (మందము) Scum, barm, froth.

Mandahárahudu, Tel. (మందహరకుడు) A distiller, one who extracts and prepares the juice of the palm and *tári*, also an exciseman.

MANDAPA, S., but adopted in most dialects with some slight modification, as MANDAP, MANDAVA, or MANDAU, MANDWÁ, and in the south of India more usually MANTAPA (मन्तप), MANTAPA, Tel. Karn. (మంటప) An open building, a pavilion or temple; a temporary structure for various festival occasions, as for receiving and sheltering idols when carried in procession, or for the performance of marriage or other festive ceremonies.

MANDASA, Tel. (మండస) A market.

MANDAVÍ, Mar. Guz. (मांडवी) A building into which goods are received from ships in sea-ports, a store, a warehouse, &c., a custom-house.

Mándava-khandaní, Mar. (मांडवखंडणी) Fee paid at marriages to the priest or the astrologer.

MANDE, Tel. (మండె) A heap of threshed ears of (Junnalu)

Holcus: a pile of tobacco left to ripen: a place in general.

Mandegár, Karn. (మండేగార) A custom-house officer.

MANDEYENNE, Karn. (మండేయింబే) An annual tax levied in lieu of a maund of oil per each mill, formerly paid to the Paligars.—Mysore.

MANDÍ, H. (ماندي) A market, a special market, one for any particular article: perhaps the original of the word *Man-dovy*, called, the mart at Mirzapur. Reg. ix. 1810, sec. 43. Tel. (మండి) A wholesale shop.

MANDIRA, or MANDIR, corruptly, MANDIL, S. &c. (मन्दिर) A dwelling, a temple: in Bengal, usually a small temple containing a *Linga*. *Devamandira*, a temple, a pagoda. *Rájamandira*, a palace.

MANDUÁ, H. (मण्डूआ) A sort of grain (Eleusine corveana).

MANDWÁ, H. (ماندوا) A custom-house or station

MANE, Karn. (మనే) A tax.

MANELÁVADU, Tel. (మనెలవాడు) An itinerant dealer in coral and gems; commonly termed a *Manilla*-man, but probably from *Mani*, S. a jewel.

MANGALA, vernacularly, MANGAL, MUNGUL, S. (मङ्गल, also Mar. मंगळ) Good fortune, auspiciousness; whence it is applied to any festive ceremony or public festival, as propitious to favourable results, as to a marriage: in Marathi,

uttered significantly, it implies an irregular or invalid marriage. The planet Mars.

Mangala-vára, vernacularly, *Mangal-bár*, S. (मङ्गलवार) Tuesday.

Mangaláshtaka, S. &c. (मङ्गलाष्टक) The lucky-eight, *i.e.* eight lines of a benediction pronounced by a Brahman on a newly-wedded pair, while a piece of silk is held between them; South of India.

Mangalavádu, *Mangali*, Tel. (మంగలవాడు, మంగలి) A barber.

Mangalasútra, S. &c. (मङ्गलसूत्र) The lucky thread; a string having in the centre a piece of gold or other valuable material tied by the bridegroom round the neck of the bride, at the time of marriage, and worn by the latter as long as her husband lives: in the dialects of the south, to which the practice is peculiar, it is usually called *Táli*: in Upper India, it is a string or piece of silk tied round the wrist, and worn only during the marriage celebration.

Mangalan, *Mangali*, Tam. (மங்கலன், மங்கலி) A barber by caste and occupation, said to be sprung from a mother of the tribe of artificers and a father of the oilman caste.

Mangalichá, Mar. (मंगळीचा) Of an irregular marriage: the offspring; illegitimate, bastard.

MÁNG, Mar. (मांग) A low caste, or individual of it, employed in low and menial offices: as a member of the village, the *Máng* commonly officiates as scavenger, guide, watchman, and executioner.

MANGALIA, (?) H. A woman legally married (perhaps for *Mangaliá*).

MANGI, Thug. Treasure.

MÁNGNÁ, H. &c. (مانگنا), MÁRGAÑA, S. (मागीण), MÁNGAN, Hindi (मांगन), MÁNGAN, or MÁNGNÁ, Beng. (মাংগন, মাংগনা) Asking, begging, requiring; whence borrowing, asking for a loan; also a cess or impost formerly levied to defray the allowance of the public weigher of grain; also an unauthorised exaction by the native officer at landing-places and custom stations, asking a fee for themselves or the Zamindárs. In Bahar, a fee or perquisite of the headman receivable from the villagers in kind, a share of the crop. *Mángni*, also *Mangni*, H. (مانگنی, مانگنی), *Máguni*, or *Mági*, Mar. (मागणी, मागी) Asking a girl in marriage previous to the betrothal; also the ceremony of betrothing: borrowing, asking for a loan; begging: a contribution solicited from the Ryots by the Zamindár on any emergency.

Mangat, or *Mangtá*, H. (منگتا, منگت) A beggar, a borrower.

Mangetar, H. (منگیتار) One to whom a man or woman is betrothed.

MAÑIGA, Tel. (మణిగ) A shop.

MANIHÁR, or MANIÁR, corruptly, MUNNIAR, H. (منیار, منیار) A maker of glass bracelets worn by women; a jeweller.

MANIHÁMU, Tel. (మణిహము) Trade, merchandise.

MANIKAVELL, corruptly, MUNNY CAVELLY, (?) Fees paid for the village watch (in Kanara).

MANIKÁRAN, Mal. (മണികാരൻ) An inferior revenue officer, a collector, see *Maniyam*: a jeweller, a lapidary.

MANIVÁR, MUNEWAR, or MUNNEWAR, Mal. (?) The revenue accountant of a district: a superintendant of police (it is probably a corruption of *Maniyahár*).

MÁNIK, Beng. (মানিক) A measure, the eighth of a *khári*.

MANIVI, Karn. (మనివి) A petition, an address from an inferior to a superior.

MAÑIYAM, Tam. and Mal. (மணியம், മണിയം), MAÑIYA, Karn. (మణియ), MAÑIYAMU, Tel. (మణియము) Superintendence or management of affairs; especially the superintendence of revenue to a limited amount, a subordinate office under the collector, a surveyorship of revenue: also, in Karn., a tax.

Gudi-maniya, Karn. (గుడిమణియ), or *Koyilmaniyam*, Tam. (கோயிலமணியம்) Superintendence of a temple.

Sunka-maniya, Karn. (సుంకమణియ) Superintendence of a custom-house.

Úr-maniyam, Tam. (ஊர்மணியம்) Superintendence of a village.

Vatta-maniyam, Tam. (வட்டமணியம்) Superintendence of a district.

Maniyaháran, Tam. (மணியக்காரன்), *Maniyagára*, corruptly, *Monigar*, *Moniagar*, or *Munagar*, Karn. (మణియగార), *Maniyagádu*, Tel. (మణియగడు) A superintendant in general, the head man of a village, the superintendant of a temple: in the Tamil countries it is especially applied to a subordinate native revenue officer employed in the collection and management of the revenue under the native Tahsildár, by whom he is appointed, and to whom he is responsible: he is also charged with a limited superintendence of police. The Naib *Maniyakára* is the immediate deputy of the Tahsildár, and has extensive jurisdiction under him, but the term usually implies the *Vatta maniyahár*, or collector of a small district of two or three villages: this officer is a kind of head Peon,

who, in concert with the heads of villages, superintends not only the collections, but the cultivation, the reaping, and selling of the crop, when the revenue is paid in kind, and settles petty disputes.

Maniyani, Mal. (മണിയണി) A steward or manager of an estate on behalf of the owner or Janmkár (Malabar).

MAÑJÁDI, MAÑJÁLI, or MAÑCHÁDI, &c. Tam. Mal. (மஞ்சாடி, மஞ்சாளி), MANJÁLI, Tel. (మంజూళి) A weight for weighing diamonds; a carat, or four grains avoirdupois. In Malabar it is said to be used for weighing gold, and *Manchadiyid* (മഞ്ചാടിയിട) to be the name of the weight used for diamonds only.

MANJ, Thug. The fighting of cats, a good omen during the first watch of the night, but bad at any other season.

MANJÁ, H. (مانجا) Anointing the body with turmeric on festive occasions: an invitation and present accompanying it.

MAÑJANÍR, Tam. (மஞ்சண்ணீர்) Turmeric water, the drinking of which is part of the rite of adoption, whence *Manjanir-chitttu*, Tam. (மஞ்சண்ணீர்செட்டி) A writing or deed concerning adoption.

Manjanirppillai, Tam. (மஞ்சண்ணீர்ப்பிள்ளை) An adopted child.

MANKI, (?) H. The head man of a village.—Chota Nagpur.

MÁNJIH, or MÁNJIHÁ, incorrectly, MUNJA, MUNJHA, MUNJHAR, H. (مانجی, مانجی, مانجی, from S. *madhya*, middle) The land lying between the land in the immediate proximity of a village and that on the boundaries of its lands; it is considered the second sort of land in point of fertility.

MÁNJIH, H. (مانجی), MÁJÍ, or MÁJHÍ, Beng. (মাজী, মাজী) The steersman of a boat: among the Rajmahal mountaineers, a title borne by their head men: also termed MÁNHA.

MÁNJWÁR, Thug. A jackal.

MANKHELA, Thug. A man.

MANKANI, Karn. (మంకని) A basket for throwing up water from a reservoir into a channel of irrigation: a double basket for carrying four vessels, &c., on a bullock.

MANKÚLA, H. (مانكولا) Personal or moveable, in opposition to real property.

Ghair-mankúla, real or moveable property.

MAÑNA, Mal. (മണ്ണ) Earth, soil.

Mannattán, Mal. (മണ്ണത്താൻ) A washerman.

MANNAM, corruptly, MUNNIM, Tel. (మన్నం) Highlands, hill country.—Northern Sirkars.

MANNAVEPU, also written, MUNNAVADOO, Tam. (மண்ணாவேடு) A village inhabited by Súdras.

MAN

MANNODDARU, Karn. (మంబోద్దరు) A class of labourers who execute heavy work, such as heaving blocks of stone, constructing earthen walls, &c.

MANOVARTI, or **MANOVARTE-INÁMU**, corruptly, **MUNNOVERTY**, Tel. (S. మనోవర్తి) A pension, land granted for the subsistence of a pensioner.

MANNEVÁDU, Tel. (మన్నెవాడు, from మన్న, land) A proprietor, a landholder, a Zamindár.

MANNI, Tel. (మన్ని) A land measure, commonly designated a ground = (60 × 40 feet) 2400 square feet.

MANṢAB, **MUNṢUB**, H. (A. منصب) Office, dignity, a military title and rank conferred by the Moghul government of Dehli, regulated by the supposed number of horse the holder of the title could, if required, bring into the field, varying from ten to ten thousand : Jágírs were assigned for the maintenance of this force, which was in the highest and lowest grades, rather nominal than real : the first part of a *sanad*, or grant, in which the titles of the grantee were recited.

Manṣabdár, H. (منصبدار) A noble holding a *manṣab*, or military rank of a certain number of horse, although sometimes wholly engaged in the civil service of the state.

Manṣabdárán, H. (منصبداران, plur. of the preceding) An aggregate term for the assignments of Jágírs or land revenues to the *Manṣab*dárs.

Manṣab-zát, H. (منصبزات) The personal rank of one holding the official rank of a *manṣab*.

MANSÁJ, **MANSIJ**, H. (A. منسج) A weaver's shop.

MANSHÁ, H. (منشأ) Provision of a law or statute.

MANSÚB, H. &c. (A. منصوب) Considered, determined, established.

Mansúbah, H. &c. (A. منصوبه), **Mansubá**, Mar. (मंसुबा) Determination, deliberation.

Mansubí, Mar. (A. मंसुबी) Investigation, determination of minor disputes : the office of the Pancháit.

Mansubdár, Mar. (मंसुबदार) A particular officer in a court of judicature.

MANTÍ, Hindi (मन्ती) Balance of rent when inconsiderable, and which the cultivator engages to pay in a few days.

MANTRA, S. &c. (मन्त्र) A prayer, a prayer of the Veda, a mystical or magical formula, the prayers or incantations of the Tantras : counsel, advice.

Mantrí, S. &c. (मन्त्री) A minister, a counsellor.

MANÚTI, Karn. (మనూతి) An agreement : receiving interest on a sum of money for which a person has become surety. See *Manauti*.

MAN

MANWANTARA, S. &c. (मन्वन्तर) The period of the existence of a *Manu*, being equal to 71 great *yugas*, or ages of the gods, or 306,720,000 years.

MÁNYAM, corruptly, **MAUNIUM**, Karn. (మాన్యం), **MÁNYAMU**, Tel. (మాన్యము), **MÁNIYAM**, Tam. (மாணியம்), (all three are from the S. *mánya*, respectable, respected, shewing an intention to do favour or honour) Land in the south of India, held either at a low assessment, or altogether free, in consideration of services done to the state or community, as in the case of the officers and servants of a village. These tenures are distinguished as *Tarapadi-mányam*, when it is inherited or held from an uncertain period, as an independent right ; and *Dumbala-* or *Sanad-mányam*, when held by virtue of a specific grant from the ruling power. They are also distinguished as *Sarva-mányam*, (from S. *sarva*, all) when the holder is entitled not only to the revenue of the state, but the rents of the cultivators ; and as *Ardhamányam* (from *ardha*, a half), where the holder has a claim only to the government revenue : the former is not frequent, except in the case of grants made to temples conjointly by the state and the cultivators : the term is also laxly applied to any free grant or perquisite held in hereditary right by members of a village community.

Gudimányamu, Tel. (గుడిమాన్యము) Land granted for the maintenance of a temple.

Mániyaháran, Tam. (மாணியக்காரன்) The holder of rent-free land, or any hereditary right or privilege.

Kárimániyam, Tam. (காரணியமாணியம்) Hereditary land exempt from all tax.

Tótimánya, Karn. (తోటిమాన్య) An allowance in land to a village servant.

Kudimakhalmányiam, Tam. (குடிமக்கள்மாணியம்) Rent-free lands assigned to the village servants.

Méramániyam, Tam. (மேரைமாணியம்) A grant of a portion of the gross produce of cultivated lands in kind, now commuted for money.

MANZIL, H. (A. منزل), **MANJIL**, Beng. (মনজিল), **MAJAL**, Mar. (मजल), **MAJILI**, Tel. (మజిలీ) A stage, a station, the place where the traveller suspends his march ; also, in Mohammadan law, a tenement, a habitation, a place in which a family may reside.

Manázil mulázima, H. (A. plur. of *manzil*, and ملازم, contiguous) Adjoining or contiguous tenements or apartments, such as are within the same house or building.

- Manázil mutabáyina*, H. (A. متباينة, distinct) Separate or distinct tenements or apartments.
- MANZÚR, vernacularly, MANJUR, or MUNJOOR, H. (A. منظور) Approved of.
- MÁO-MAWÁSA, (?) H. A family, the several families composing a village community.—Kamaon.
- MÁP, or MÁPA, H. &c. (S. ماب, माप) Measurement of any kind, whether of weight, length, or capacity, but especially linear measure; a measure; a portion or quantity determined by measure.
- Mápári*, Mar. (मापारी) An officer in large towns whose duty is to measure the grain that is brought into the market: a measure of capacity for grain, the same as a Phará, q. v.
- Máp-darí*, Beng. (মাপদড়ী) A measuring line.
- Máp-jonk*, Beng. (মাপজোঁক) Measuring, a measurement.
- Máp-pattí*, Mar. (मापपट्टी) A charge made to the cultivators for the cost of measuring the grain when the revenue is received in kind.
- Máptol*, H. &c. (ماپٽول) A system of measures and weights.
- Máptu*, Guz. (मपट्टु) A measure, a vessel for measuring corn, wine, &c.
- Mápten*, Mar. (मापटे) A measure of capacity, a half *ser*, whether *pakhá*, or *kachchá*.
- MÁPPILLA, plur. MÁPPILLAMÁR, commonly, MOPLAH, or MOPLAY, Mal. (മാപ്പിള) A native of Malabar, a descendant of the Arabs who first settled in Malabar, lit. the son (*pilla*) of his mother (*má*), as sprung from the intercourse of foreign colonists, who were persons unknown, with Malabar women: the term is also applied to the descendants of the Nestorian Christians, but is, in that case, usually distinguished by the prefix, *Nasráni* (നസ്രാണി), while *Jonakan* (ജൊനക്കൻ), from *Yavana*, is prefixed to the Mohammadan *Máppillas*: the *Máppillas* of both classes are numerous in Malabar.
- MÁR, H. &c. (مار, مار, from the S. causal of मृ, to die, मारय) Beating, striking, killing.
- Márámári*, H. &c. (ماراماري) Mutual beating, fighting, assault, affray.
- Márana*, vernacularly, *Máran*, S. &c. (मारण) Beating, killing.
- Mári*, Mar. &c. (मारि) Plague, destructive or epidemic disease.
- Márpít*, H. &c. (मारبيت) A beating, fighting, assault and battery, affray.
- MÁR, corruptly, MAAR, H. (मार, मार) A stiff clay or loamy soil with some sand and vegetable mould: in Bundelkhand the term designates a rich black loam.
- MÁR, (?) Karn. A land measure varying from 4 to 20 *kurgis*, or 16 to 80 acres.
- MARA, Mal. (മഴ) Rain.
- Marakhálam*, (മഴക്കാലം) The rainy season.
- MÁRÁ, Hindi (मारा) Soil that is productive only in the rains.
- MARÁÍ, Beng. (মরাই) A magazine of corn, a granary.
- MARAKÁDU, Tel. (మరకాడు) The native commander of a ship.
- MARAKKÁL, commonly MARKAL, or MERCAL, Tam. (மரக்கால்) A grain measure in use at Madras, containing 8 *padis*, or *measures*, and being one-twelfth of a *kalam*: it formerly consisted of 750 cubic inches, but is now fixed at 800 cubic inches: 400 *marakkáls* = 1 *garisa*, or *garce*. A *marakkál* of rice or of salt weighs 960 rupees = 12 *ser*s, or 24 lb. 6 oz. Prinsep calls the *Marhal* = 27 lb. 2 oz. 2 dr. of water, or nearly $2\frac{2}{3}$ imperial gallons; but the standard, as since fixed (20th Oct. 1846), makes the *marakkál* as above, = 28 lb. 12 oz. 13 dr. 22 gr., or in measure $2\frac{9}{10}$ the imperial gallon.
- MARAM, Mal. Tam. (മരം) Wood, timber.
- MARAMMAT, H. &c. (A. مرممت) Mending, repairing. *Marámat*, Mar. (मरामत) The entire operations or processes of any art, as, in agriculture, manuring, ploughing, harrowing, sowing, &c.
- Marammatu-jábitá*, Tel. (మరమ్మతుజాబితా) Amount particulars of the cost of repairing roads, tanks, or other public works.
- MÁRAN, Beng. (মাড়ন) Threshing or treading-out grain.
- MARAPPANI-KÁRAN, Mal. (മറപ്പണിക്കാരൻ) A carpenter.
- MARARI, Thug. A party of Thugs assembled in council.
- MÁRÁTA, Karn. (ಮಾರಾಟ) Double-dealing: selling.
- MARATTALAI, Tam. (மரத்தலை) Scattered trees in a village.
- Marattalai-áyakhattu*, Tam. (மரத்தலை ஆயக்கட்டு) Total of plantations.
- MARAVIDAÍ, Tam. (மரவிடை, from *maram* மரம், a tree) A term used in deeds of the transfer of land to convey all kinds of woods, timber, and plantations; also ground on which trees are growing.
- MÁRGA, vernacularly, MÁRG, S. &c. (मार्ग) A road, a way; also, fig., a way of life or belief, a doctrine, a sect.
- Adduvu-márg*, Karn. (ಅಡ್ಡುವುಮಾರ್ಗ) A bye or cross road.
- Bharámárg*, Karn. (ಬಾರಾಮಾರ್ಗ) A road for exports and imports.
- Rájámárg*, H. &c. (راجا مارگ, राजामार्ग) A royal road, a principal or main road, or highway.
- Márggakáran*, Mal. (മാർഗ്ഗക്കാരൻ) A man of a parti-

- cular religious sect; applied in Malabar especially to Roman Catholics.
- Mārgapāla*, S. &c. (मार्गपाल) A watchman, a patrol, a guardian of the road: *custos-viarum*.
- Mārgī*, Hindi, &c. (मार्गी) A traveller, a follower, one who goes the road, either lit. or fig., amongst the Thugs, a pupil, a tyro.
- MĀRGALĪ, Tam. (மார்ஈலி) The ninth month of the year. See the next.
- Margaśrisha*, S. &c. (मार्गशीर्ष) The ninth month of the year (Nov.-Dec.), when the moon is in the asterism *Mṛigaśrisha*, (the head of the *Mṛiga*, or deer).
- MARGHAṬ, Hindi (मरघट) A place where dead bodies are burnt.
- MĀRHA, Uriya (ମାରହ) A small weight used by braziers: four make one *harīṣa*, or *harsha*.
- MARHŪM, H. (A. مرحوم) Lit., one who has found mercy, i.e. dead, deceased.
- MARHŪN, H. &c. (مرحون, from *rahan*) Pledged, mortgaged, as property.
- MĀRĪ, Tam. (மாரி) Water, rain.
- Mārikālam*, Tam. (மாரிகாலம்) The rainy season.
- Marigōmmu*, Tel. (మరిగొమ్మ), *Marigōmbu*, Karn. (ಮರಿಗೊಂಬು) An outlet by which the surplus water of a tank is carried off.
- MĀRĪ, or MĀRĀḌĪ, Tam. (மாரி, மாரடடி) A cheat, a swindler, a thief.
- MARĪCHA, S. (मरीच), MIRCH, H. (मिर्च) Pepper, especially black pepper; also *Gul-mirch*, black pepper; *Lāl-mirch*, red pepper from *Chillis*, or *Capsicum*.
- MĀRIFAT, H. (معرفت) Knowledge, but used more adverbially to imply by means of, through or by any medium or cause.
- Mārāphat*, Hindi (मारफत) By the hands of.
- Mārāphatio*, Guz. (ਮਾਰਫਤੀਓ) An agent, a factor, a broker, one through whom any business is transacted.
- MĀRIGA, Karn. (ಮಾರಿಗ) A man of low caste, a *Chandāla*.
- MARIKĀRU, Tel. (మరికారు) The second or a light crop, one of a coarse kind of rice grown between Oct. and Jan.
- MARIYĀ, Khond. A human victim sacrificed on particular occasions.
- MARKAMU, Tel. (మార్కము) Exchange, particularly of money.
- MARKĀRI, Tel. (మార్కారి) A head boatman.
- MAROCHA, also written, MORACA, and MORACHA, (?) Beng. A tax on marriages levied in Bengal by the Mohammadan government: a present exacted on marriages by the *Zamindārs* from the *Ryots*.
- MAROT, (?) A grant of land to the heirs of a man killed in battle.—Kamaon.
- MARSA, (?) H. A plant yielding a small edible grain largely consumed in the hills (*Amaranthus olearaceus*).
- MARṢIA, H. (A. مرثية) A dirge, an elegy; especially the verses recited at the Muharram, in lamentation for the descendants of *Āli*.
- MARU, S. &c. (मरु) A dry or sandy and sterile tract, a desert.
- Marubhūmi*, S. &c. (मरुभूमि) Dry, sterile, or sandy land.
- Marudeś*, or *Marusthal*, H. (from S. *desa*, a country, or *sthala*, a tract) A desert country, applied especially to the sandy districts between Rājputāna and the Indus.
- MARŪL, (?) Mar. A kind of soil of a light black colour on the banks of rivers.
- MARUMAKKAL, Mal. (മരമക്കൾ) A niece: a daughter-in-law.
- Marumakkan*, Mal. (മരമക്കൻ) A nephew: a son-in-law.
- Marumakkattāyam*, Mal. (മരമക്കത്തായം) Succession to inheritance by sisters' sons, or in the female line, as observed by the Nairs, some of the Brahman and Māpilla families, and some of the servile tribes in Malabar.
- MARUPANAYAM, Mal. (മറുപറയം, from *maru*, another) A pawn pledged to another, or perhaps a counter-pledge.
- Marupāttam*, incorrectly, *Marroopattom*, Mal. (മറുപാട്ടം) A copy of title-deeds kept by the seller or lessor, a counter-part lease or agreement; sometimes *Marupāttam-chit*.
- MARVILIYA, (?) Tam. A messenger, a *peon*.
- MĀRWĀ, Guz. (ਮਾਰਵਾ) One of the two principal sorts of soil in Guzerat, a sandy soil of a light brown colour, rapidly absorbing rain and having water at no great depth below the surface: it requires manure, but, treated properly, yields the best crops both as to quality and quantity.
- MĀRWĀRĪ, Mar. &c. (मारवाड़ी) A native of Central Hindustan, of *Malwa*, or, more correctly speaking, of *Mārwār*, settled in other parts of India, and usually following the business of banker, broker, and merchant: some of an inferior class in the Marāṭha provinces employ themselves in trade as cornchandlers and grocers. *Mārwārī* bankers are mostly of the Jain religion.
- MARYĀDĀ, vernacularly, MARJĀDĀ, S. &c. (मर्यादा) Decorum, propriety, limit, boundary: custom, usage.
- MĀSA, vernacularly, MĀS, S. &c. (मास) A month.
- Māsāntikam*, S. &c. (मासान्तिक) Any thing relating to the end (*anta*) of a month, monthly pay, monthly accounts, &c.

- Masáhará*, Beng. (মসাহারা) Bargaining by the month, monthly pay: (this is probably a vernacular corruption of *Musháhara*, q. v.).
- Másavridhí*, S. &c. (मासवृद्धि) Monthly interest; also the increase of a month, or an intercalary month.
- Máshabár*, corruptly, *Mashhabar*, *Maskhawar*, H. &c. (ماسكبار, from Port. *Acabar*, to end) The end of a month, a month's accounts, a monthly abstract of the cases tried in a civil court.
- MÁSÁ*, Hindi (मासा) A land measure, three-fourths of a *bíghá*. —Kamaon.
- MASÁHAT*, corruptly, *MUSSAUT*, H. (A. مساحت) Measuring, measurement: whence *Mashátu*, Tel. (మహతు) Measurement of land, survey.
- Máshátudáru*, Tel. (మహతుదారు) A land measurer, a surveyor.
- MASÁLAH*, corruptly, *MUSSALAH*, H. (A. مصالح) *MASÁLÁ*, Beng. &c. (মসাল) Spices, condiments, seasoning: in Mar. it also applied to an exaction levied under the former government on every person summoned to answer a charge against him; also to fees payable to inferior native officers or messengers sent to collect the revenue.
- MASÁN*, Hindi, &c. (मसान, from the S. *śmasán* श्मसान) *MASÁNIHURÁ*, Uriya (ମଶନିହୁରୀ) A place where dead bodies are burnt, a cemetery.
- MASÁRI*, (?) Mar. Soil of various sorts; as, *Masab-masári*, mixed soil; *Hit-masári*, soil resembling flour; *Kemp-masári*, of a reddish colour; *Kall-masári*, stony; *Cosuch-masári*, sandy: (these are all given in the fourth volume of the 'Selections from the Records,' p. 779, but are not verifiable elsewhere, and are no doubt inaccurately printed).
- MÁSH*, H. &c. (S. ماش, माष), also, *MÁSH-KALÁY*, Beng. (মাষ, মাষকলায়) Kinds of pulse very generally eaten (*Phaseolus radiatus*, and *Dolichos pilosus*).
- MÁSHA*, S., and in most of the dialects (माष), *MÁSHA*, or *MÁSÁ*, Mar. (माष, मासा) An elementary weight in the system of goldsmiths' and jewellers' weights throughout India, and the basis of the weight of the current silver coin: it is variously reckoned at 5, 8, or 10 *ratis*, or seeds of the *Abrus precatorius*, which usually weigh about 2 grains troy: the average weight of the *másha*, according to Mr. Colebrooke, was $17\frac{3}{8}$ grs.: the actual weight of several examined in England, sent from different parts of India, varied from $14\frac{7}{10}$ grs. to $18\frac{1}{2}$ grs.; the Benares *másha* weighed $17\frac{7}{10}$ grs. Mr. Prinsep, from the weight of several Akbar-shahi rupees, the standard weight of which was $11\frac{1}{4}$ *máshás*, valued the latter at $15\frac{1}{2}$ grs.: as now fixed by law, as one-twelfth of the *tola* of 180 grs., the *másha* weighs 15 grs.
- MASHÁIKH*, H. (A. مشايخ, plur. of *shaiikh* شيخ) Elders, holy persons, heads of religious fraternities among the Moham-madans.
- MASHAK*, or *MASHK*, *MUSHAK*, *MUSHK*, H. &c. (P. مشك), *MASAK*, Mar. (मसक) A leather water-bag for carrying water about.
- MASHAKKAT*, H. (A. مشقت), *MASÁGAT*, Mar. (मशागत), *MASHÁKATU*, Tel. (మహాకతు) Pains, labour: improvement of lands, repair of tombs, &c.: wages of labour.
- Maságatí*, Mar. (मशागती) A common labourer.
- MASHÁL*, *MUSHÁL*, H. (A. مشعل) A lamp, a lanthorn, a torch.
- Mashálchí*, H. (مشعلچی) A torch- or lamp-bearer: as a domestic servant, he is also employed under the superior table servants to clean the plates, dishes, &c.
- MASHÁTA*, H. (A. مشاطة) A waiting-woman, one who assists in dressing, and combing the hair, especially of a bride; she is also employed to negotiate marriages.
- MÁSHHÚR*, H. (مشهور) Celebrated, notorious, well-known.
- MASHÍAT*, H. (A. مشیت) With pleasure: in Mohamnadan law, power or will.
- MASHRIK*, H. (A. مشرق) The east.
- MASHRÚÂ*, H. (A. مشروع) Legal, conformable to, or pre-scribed by law: hence it is sometimes applied to a mixed stuff of silk and cotton, dressed in which it is lawful to pray; silk alone is prohibited.
- MASHRÚT*, H. (A. مشروط) Stipulated, agreed; conditional, as applied to assignments or grants of land revenue, im-porting that the grant was accompanied by certain stipu-lated conditions.
- Mashrút divání*, H. (A. from دیوان) Conditional assign-ments for the remuneration of a fiscal functionary.
- Mashrut-faujdarí*, H. (P. فوجدار) Assignments to the officers charged with the military and police establishments.
- Mashrút-i-thánaját*, H. (pl. of *thána* تھانا, a police station) Conditional assignments for the support of police or mili-tary stations under the Mohammadan government.
- MÁSI*, Tam. (மசி) The eleventh month of the year (Feb.-March).
- MASI*, *MUSEE*, H. &c. (S. مسی, मसी), *MASHI*, Mal. (മഷി) Ink, also a black powder used as a collyrium.
- Mashiháran*, Mal. (മഷിക്കാരൻ) An ink-maker: also a conjurer, one who professes to detect theft by applying a

black powder or ink to his eyes, or by rubbing it on his hand, or on a plate, and pretending to view in it the person of the thief.

MASÍNA, S. &c. (मसीना) Linseed (*Linum utilatissimum*).

MASLA, H. (A. مثله) An example, exemplary public punishment.

MASNÚN, H. (A. مسنون) Lawful, legalized, allowed, conformable to the sayings of Mohammad.

MASTAKÁVAGHRÁNA, Mar. (S. मस्तक, the head, and अवग्राह, smelling) Smelling the head, a mark of affection among the Hindus, as shewn by a parent to a child, or an elder to a junior: it is one of the ceremonials of adoption, the child being seated on the lap of the adopter, the latter smells his head.

MASTÁN, Uriya (ମସ୍ତାନ) A Brahman following the practice of agriculture.

MASTÍSA, H. (مستيسا, Port. mestiço) A person of mixed Indian and European descent.

MASÚR, H. &c. (S. مسور, मसूर) A kind of pulse much cultivated (*Ervum* or *Cicer lens*, or *hirsutum*).

MASÚLA, commonly, MUSSOOLA (of doubtful origin), A kind of boat for crossing the surf on the Madras coast: it is usually from 30 to 40 feet long by 6 broad and 8 deep, flat bottomed, and having the planks sown together with withes of straw between each plank: it has ten rowers, and can carry twenty passengers.

MASWADA, H. (مسودة), MASUDÁ, Mar., A rough draft, a foul copy, a sketch.

MASWÁPI, or WÁRÍ, Guz. (मसवापी) A municipal tax.

MÁT, (?) A kind of sale of land in Kamaon in which the vendor remains responsible for the public revenue: on his death its payment devolves on the purchaser: also a sale under similar circumstances, but in which the vendor reserves for himself and heirs the right to re-purchase: the word ordinarily means a pledge or mortgage.—Kamaon.

MATÁÁ, H. (A. متاع), MATÁ, Hindi (मत) Goods, chattels, furniture, merchandise.

MATA, Mal. (മത) A flood-gate, a sluice.

MATA, Beng. &c. (মত, S. मत, what is thought) A doctrine, an opinion, a form of faith, a religious sect or belief.

MATAKOLA, Mal. (മതകൊല) A folded letter.

Matakolaháran, Mal. (മതകൊലക്കാരൻ) A messenger, an ambassador.

MÁTAM, H. (A. ماتم) Mourning, especially the public mourning at the Muharram.

Mátamdár, H. (P. ماتر, who has) A mourner.

Mátampursi, H. (P. پرس, asking) Condolence: also funeral ceremonies.

MATAN, H. &c. (A. متنى), Beng. (মতন) The text of a book: the body, middle, or text of a deed, as distinct from the attestations and endorsements: in Eastern Bengal, a deduction from the actual area of a farm allowed to the tenant for his profit, on condition of his bringing adjacent waste lands into cultivation.

MATANGI, H. (A. متنگي) What is relied on: (in a law-suit) vouchers, documents.

MATHA, vernacularly, MATH, MUTH, incorrectly, MUT, or MUTT, S. &c. (مته, मत) A building or set of buildings where Hindu religious mendicants reside under a superior, or *Mahant*, generally having rent-free lands in endowment, although supported in part by alms; also a small temple: or a college for Brahman students.

Mathadadavasa, Karn. (మతదదవస) A tax levied in lieu of grain formerly assigned to a particular convent.

Mathadaiyya, Karn. (మతదైయ్య) A servant in a Lingáit village who supplies strangers and travellers with provisions.

Matha-patti-jodi, Karn. (మతపత్తి జొడి) A tax levied on the privileged heads of Lingáit Maths.

MÁTH, Beng. (মাঠ) A plain, a field, a tract of cultivable lands.

Máth-chitá, Beng. (মাঠচিটা) A rough statement or specification of the square contents of a field in surveying.

Máthán, Beng. (মাঠান) Lying in, or situated on, a plain.

Máthánjámi, Beng. (মাঠানজমি) Land lying on a plain.

MATHÁ- or MATTHÁPATI, corruptly, MUTPUTEE, Mar. (मठापति, from Mathá, or Mattha, butter-milk or curds) A member of a village community holding land in *inám*, rent-free, on condition of his supplying public officers and servants with butter-milk, being also paid for the same: it is said also to apply to a village servant who acted not only as purveyor to public officers but sometimes as cook for the villagers.

MÁTHÁPHOR, Thug. The advance of an ass braying in front of a gang, indicating they will have their heads (*máthá*) broken (*phora*) if they proceed.

MATHAUT, MUTHOUT, corruptly, MAHTOOT, MHATOOT, MAHTOOL, MATHOTE, MUTHOTE, MATHOOTY, &c. H. (متهوت, मठौट, from H. máthá, S. mastaha, the head) Capitation, poll-tax, contribution, impost; applied in Bengal to an extra or occasional cess or tax imposed upon the cultivators for some special purpose, or under some incidental pretext, either by the state or the Zamindár, or the prin-

- cipal revenue officer of a district : these taxes were in part abolished and in part consolidated by Ben. Reg. viii. 1793.
- Fil-khaná-mathaut*, H. (from *Fil-khana*, elephant house) A cess on the cultivators for the expense of the public elephant stables.
- Zar-mathaut*, H. (from P. زر, gold or money) A charge to the cultivators to cover any loss by deficiency of weight, or difference of value in the coins receivable in payment of revenue.
- MATÍ*, H. &c. (S. मति, मति) Mind, understanding.
- MATLAB*, *MUTLUB*, H. (A. مطلب) Object, intention : substance or purport of a document.
- MÁTRI*, S. &c. (मातृ) A mother, either a natural mother or a step-mother, a father's wife other than the parent : a name applied to a class of female divinities of a mystical character, the mothers of the gods, their personified *Saktis* or energies.
- Mátri-bandhu*, S. (मातृबंधु) A mother's cognate relation, but limited in law to the son of a maternal grandfather's sister, of a maternal grandmother's sister, and of a mother's maternal uncle.
- Mátridatta*, S. (मातृदत्त) Given by a mother to a bride at her marriage, constituting an item of woman's property.
- MATRÚK*, H. (A. متروك) Abolished, rescinded, left, abandoned.
- Matruká*, H. (A. متروكة, plur. *Matrukát*, متروكات) Estate, goods, or property of a person deceased to which his heirs are legally entitled.
- MATSYÁNDIKÁ*, S. &c. (मत्स्याण्डिका, from *matsya*, a fish, and *anda*, an egg) Coarse sugar, the juice partially strained after the first boiling : according to some also, sugar-candy.
- MATÍ*, or *MITÍ*, H. &c. (مٹی, from the S. *Mrit*, or *Mṛittiká*) *MÁTI*, Beng. (মাটি), *MÁTI*, Mar. (माती), Earth, soil. *MATÍ*, Karn. (ಮಣ್ಣು) White earth.
- Máterá*, Mar. (मातेरा) Dirty, mixed with earth or dirt, as grain, &c.
- Mattíá*, H. (مٹیا) A well without a frame ; merely excavated.
- Matíárá*, *Matíyára*, *Mátíyári*, commonly, but incorrectly, *Mutiyár*, *Mutiyára*, and, corruptly, *Mootiyáree*, H. (مٹيارا, मटीयारा, माटीयारी) A rich clay soil, mixed with a small proportion of sand : one analysis gives one-tenth of silex, the rest alluvial mould.
- Mattíár-cháhí*, H. (from *cháh* چاه, a well) Rich soil irrigated by wells.
- Mátíkhátá*, Beng. (মাটিখাটা) A digger, a delver ; one put to hard labour on the roads.
- Mátíyál*, Beng. (মাটিযাল) Rich clay soil without sand.

- MÁTTA*, Mal. (മാറ്റ) Quality, touch, or fineness, of the precious metals.
- MATTAM*, Mal. (മാറ്റം) Change, exchange, barter, changing money.
- MATTAM*, Mal. (മാട്ടം) A rule, a carpenter's square.
- MATÚÂ*, A. (متوع) In law, a person of incompetent understanding, one who can only imperfectly apprehend the nature of legal acts, as, for instance, knowing the nature of a sale, but incapable of appreciating the profit or loss attending it.
- MATÚL*, H. (A. متول) One to whom delay is granted in paying a debt : one who defers payment.
- MÁTULA*, vernacularly, *MÁTUL*, S. &c. (मातुल) A maternal uncle. *MÁTULÁNÍ*, his wife.
- MATWÁLÁ*, (?) Hard, as water containing saline or earthy particles (perhaps from *matṭi*, earth).
- MAU*, corruptly, *MAW*, *MOW*, Tam. (மாவு) A measure of land, the twentieth of a *Veli*, and containing 100 *Guntas* of 44 square feet. See *Má*.
- MAUJÚDÁT*, H. (A. موجودات, plur. of *maujúd* موجود, what exists) Assets, effects, funds, existing things or properties.
- MAUKÚF*, H. &c. (A. موقوف, Beng. (মোকুফ), MAHKÚB, Mar. (महकूब) Suspended, ceased, stopped, delayed, suspended, as a decree of court ; also, in Mohammadan law, bequeathed, especially for charitable endowments : used also as a substantive, cessation, arrest of judgment, bequest.
- Mauhúfí*, H. &c. (A. موقوفی) Stopping, suspending, arrest of judgment, suspension of proceedings.
- MAULÁ*, H. (A. مولا) A judge, a learned or venerable person : an assistant : a person connected with another by the relation of *vilá*, or mutual assistance, as a cause of inheritance, such as an emancipated slave, or a proselyte to whom the master or the converter bequeaths his property : a slave, especially one emancipated.
- Maulá-áala*, A. (مولا اعلا) A patron, one who makes, or promises, a bequest.
- Maulá-asfal*, A. (مولا اسفل) A client, a person in whose favour an engagement or bequest is made.
- MUWÁLÁT*, A. (مورات) Friendship, mutual assistance : in law, a contract of mutual amity by which each party acquires a claim to the property of the other to devolve on the survivors.
- Mauláná*, H. (A. مولانا) The title of a person of learning or respectability, teacher, doctor : in the Maráṭha countries, the usual designation of the Mohammadan village schoolmaster.

- Maulaví*, corruptly, *Molavi*, *Moolvy*, H. (مولوي) A learned man, a teacher, especially of Arabic, and expounder of Mohammadan law.
- MAULI, Thug. One of the gang who carries some money for the support of the families of the party, also, a parole of rendezvous.
- MAULÚD, H. (مولود) Verses chanted before the bier of a deceased person when carried out to be buried, a dirge, a burial service.
- MAUNÍ, S. &c. (मौनी) An ascetic who has taken a vow of perpetual silence, like Paul the Silentiary; also the last day of the month *Phálgun*, when bathing in silence is to be practised.
- MAUNJA, S. &c. (मौज) Any thing relating to *munjá* grass used especially to form a girdle with which a young Brahman is girt at the same time when he is invested with the sacred thread. See *Munj*.
- Mauñj*, S. &c. (मौंजी, fem. of the preceding) The *munja* girdle, the ceremony of putting it on, &c.
- MAURHIA, Thug. A gold *mohar*.
- MAURÚS, H. &c. (موروث) Hereditary, inherited, obtained by inheritance; also subst., Inheritance.
- Maurúsi*, H. &c. (موروثي) Hereditary, held or holding by inheritance.
- Maurusi asámi* or *râiat*, H. (اسامي, or رعيت, a cultivator) A cultivator in a village holding by hereditary descent, although not one of the proprietary community: he retains his land as long as he pays the established rent, and cannot be dispossessed of it as long as that is paid: he cannot alienate his land by sale or mortgage without the consent of the parties of whom he holds.
- Ghair maurusi asámi*, H. (A. from *ghair* غير, contrary to) A cultivator not holding by hereditary tenure; but it denotes one holding for a stipulated term, or on lease, in distinction to the *Páhi*, or tenant at will.
- Maurusi ijará*, H. (A. from اجارا, a farm) A hereditary farm, held either at a fixed or variable rent, according to the terms of the lease, but descending from father to son as long as the stipulated rent is paid.
- Maurusi mukaddam*, H. (A. from مقدم, a preceptor) The head man of a village, holding his office by hereditary descent: in some places he is looked upon as the proprietor of the village lands. See *Mukaddam*.
- MAUZÁ, H. (A. موضع), MAUJÁ, Hindi and Mar. (मौजा), MAUJ, Beng. (মৌজা), MAVUJE, or MAUJE, Tel. (మవుజె) A

- village, understanding by that term one or more clusters of habitations, and all the lands belonging to their proprietary inhabitants: a *Mauzá* is defined by authority to be 'a parcel or parcels of lands having a separate name in the revenue records, and of known limits.' Directions to settlement officers. The lands, however, are not always contiguous and compact, but may have outlying portions intermixed with those of other villages, but these are brought under one head with the rest in the revenue settlement of the *Mauzá*.
- Mauzá-asli*, H. &c. (from اصل, original) The chief village, or that originally settled: in Kamaon, the one named in the *Patta* granted to the *Padhán*.
- Mauzá-dákhil*, H. (from داخل, inclusive) All the villages and the lands which are comprised in the assessment settled with the original or principal village.
- Mauzáwár*, or *Maujávár*, H. (موضعوار) By villages: assessment of the government revenue on the lands comprised within the village limits and dependencies, settled either with the whole community of proprietary villagers or an individual representing them, distinguished therefore from a *Zamindári* settlement as not recognising a single proprietor, and from a *Ryotwár* settlement as not formed with each cultivator separately.
- Mauzíná*, H. (موضينا) A village register kept by the village accountant, shewing the extent of the lands, the average rate of rent per bighá, the amount of cultivated and waste, and the persons paying or exempt from revenue.
- MÁVA, Karn. (మహవ) A father-in-law, a father-in-law's brother.
- MAVASU, (?) Tam. A kind of fee or contribution payable by the cultivating tenants of fully-assessed lands to the owner.
- MÁVIDAI, or MAVADAI, Tam. (மாவிடலை, மவடை) A term used in conveyances of land to express game.
- Mávidai-maravidai*, Tam. (மாவிடலைமரவிடை) A term used in deeds to express all kinds of plantations or timber (the combination is, however, erroneous, being expressed by the latter term alone. See *Maravidai*.)
- MÁVILAN, or MUVILAN, (?) Mal. The name of a servile tribe, or individual of it, in Malabar.
- MÁWAL, Mar. (मावल) The mountain-valleys of the Sahyádrí range of mountains commencing at the western extremity, and extending about 100 miles east.
- MAWÁSHÍ, H. (A. مواشي), MOWÁŚÍ, Hindi (मोवाशी) Cattle, domestic agricultural cattle, as cows, buffaloes, sheep, and goats.

Manesi, (?) Sindhi, Fee paid to government on the sale of cattle.

MAWIL, Thug. A horse. MAWILL, a mare.

MÁY, Mar. (माय) A mother.

Máy-djá, Mar. (माय चाजा) A maternal grandfather. *Máy-*

áji, (मायचाजी) A maternal grandmother.

MAYARÁ, Beng. (ময়রা) A confectioner.

MAZARÁ, MAZÁRÍ, MAZRÚÁH, H. (A. مزارع, مزارعة) Cultivated lands, the fields of a village in actual cultivation: a contract of cultivation in which the produce is shared between the proprietor and cultivator in stipulated proportions.

Mazrúá, corruptly, *Muzrah*, H. (A. مزرع) Cultivated, tilled, a field with a crop upon it.

Muzárá, or *Muzári*, H. (A. مزارع) A husbandman, a cultivator.

MAZDÚR, H. (A. مزدور), MAJÚR, Hindi, &c. (मजूर) A labourer, a day labourer.

Mazdúrí, H. (مزدوری), *Majúrí*, Hindi &c. (मजूरी) Wages of labour, hire, daily hire.

Mazdúr-pattí, H. (مزدورپتی) A tax on day labourers in towns not engaged in agriculture—formerly levied.

MAZHAB, H. (A. مذهب) A religion, a sect, a school of Mohammadan jurisprudence.

MÁZÍ, vernacularly, MÁJÍ, H. &c. (ماضي, माजी) Past, gone, former.

Máji-amaldár, Karn. (ಮಾಜೀಅಮಲದಾರ) A former collector or manager.

MAŽKÚR, H. (A. مذکور), MAJKÚR, Mar. (मजकूर), MAJKURU, Tel. (మజకూరు) Before mentioned, aforesaid, stated, explained: also subst., notice, mention: contents or substance of a written statement; an account or communication of any kind, facts and circumstances related.

Mazhúrá, *Muzhoorat*, less correctly, *Muzcorat*, corruptly, *Muscorat*, and *Muscoorat*, H. &c. (مذكورات, plur. of مذکور) Items or particulars of deductions allowed by the Mohammadan governments to the Zamindárs on closing their revenue accounts, to cover the expenses of managing and collecting the revenue: the admitted fees and personal allowances of the Zamindárs, and petty assignments for charitable or religious purposes were also usually included under this head of remissions.

Mazhúrí, vernacularly, *Majhúrí*, corruptly, *Muscoory*, *Mushoree*, *Mushkoree*, H. &c. (مذكوري) In old revenue accounts it was applied to small and scattered estates or Zamindáris not included in the accounts of the districts

in which they were situated, and of which the assessments were paid direct to the officers of the government: subsequently it denoted a revenue payer paying through the intervention of another, except in Cuttack, where it implied the reverse, or the heads of villages paying the revenue immediately to the collector: when added to the title of an officer or servant it signifies that he is only temporarily employed: also, in the south, an inferior servant or Peon attached to a village: elsewhere, a daily messenger: allowance made to the village watchman in the Northern Sirkars.

Mazhúrí-málguzár, H. (see *Málguzár*) A subordinate payer of revenue, not paying it direct.

Mazhúrí-mahál, H. (محال, an estate) A small dependent property, the rent of which is paid through a third person.

Mazhúrí-muhaddam, H. (see *Muhaddam*) The hereditary head of a village paying the revenue of the village to government.

Mazhúrí-ráiat, H. (from رعیت) A nominal or migratory cultivator, a tenant at will having no hereditary right of occupancy.

Mazhúrí-táluk, (from تعالقی) A dependent *táluk* or estate of which the revenue is paid through the intervention of a Zamindár or other revenue payer.

MAZRÁ, vernacularly, MAJRÁ, H. &c. (A. مزارا, मजरा) Land sown or prepared for sowing, a tilled field: in some parts of India it denotes a hamlet or cluster of houses dependent on a village, but detached from it for agricultural convenience, and managed separately: its assessment is comprised in that of the original village until officially recognized as distinct. In some places a *mazrá* is a smaller division of a *mauza*, or village.

MÁZÚL, vernacularly, MAJÚL, corruptly, MAAZAUL (A. معزول) Dismissed, removed from an office or appointment.

Mázúli, H. &c. (معزولي) Dismissal, disgrace.

Mázúli, or *Mázúli-daftar*, H. (from *daftar*, a record) An office formerly kept up in Bengal for the examination and adjustment of disputed accounts and outstanding balances, especially those of public officers who had been dismissed or were charged with embezzlement, or undue exactions.

MAZÚN, H. (A. موزون) Weighed, measured; allowed as deductions from the revenue for petty recognised charges and expenses.

MÁZÚN, A. (ماذون) Licensed; a licensed slave, one having authority from his owner to trade or to do acts to which he would be otherwise incompetent.

- MECHCHIL, Mal. (മെച്ചിൽ) Pasture, forage.
- MECHHUYÁ, Beng. (মেছুয়া) A fisherman.
- MEDÁ, Beng. (মেদা) A receptacle for obtaining lime from saline soil and water by filtration.
- MÉDA, Karn. (ಮೇದ), MÉDARA, Tel. (మేదర), MÉDARAVAN, Tam. (மேதரவன்) A caste, or a member of it, occupied in cutting and selling bambus, or making and vending bambu baskets.
- MEDE, Karn. (ಮೇದಿ) A stack of any kind of grain: it also implies a definite quantity = 32 Madras measures.
- MEDH, also written, MAINDH, H. (ميدھ, मेढ, मेढ) Gleanings, corn left on the field in small quantity.
- MEDHÁ, Mar. (मेढा) A paling, a fence, an inclosure.
- Medhedái, -ddáik*, Mar. (मेढेदाई, मेढेदाईक) The owner of a contiguous inclosure.
- MEDHÍ, Beng. (মেধী) The post in the centre of the threshing-floor to which the cattle are fastened.
- MEDI, Tel. Karn. (মেডি) The part of the handle which is joined to the plough.
- MEGÓLU, Karn. (ಮೆಗೊಲು) Duty on goods paid in advance.
- MEGPANNA, (?) H. Murdering poor people for the sake of kidnapping and selling their children (?).
- MEHMÁN, or MAHIMÁN, Mar. (मेहमान, महिमान, P. *mihman*, q.v.) A person residing in a village in which he has no hereditary rights or property.
- MEHTAR, or MIHTAR, H. (P. مهتر) A man who follows the lowest menial offices, a sweeper, a scavenger: the term originally means a prince, and is used ironically: in Cut-tack the *mehtar* is sometimes a slave.
- MEHTAR, or MHETAR, incorrectly, MEHTREE, Mar. (मेहतर, महेतर) A common designation for a hereditary village officer, as the Pátíl or Kulkaraní: the head of a caste or business, trade, or art, who used to exercise considerable authority over the others, and collected and paid the taxes due by them, in consideration of which he was himself exempt: (it is no doubt the same as the preceding word differently applied).
- MEHTO, or MEHETO, Guz. (मेहती, मेहेती) A writer, a clerk, an accountant.
- MEHUNÁ, Mar. (मेहुणा) A wife's brother, a sister's husband.
- Mehuní*, (मेहुणी) A wife's sister.
- MEÍ, or MEÍ-KHUNTÍ, Beng. (মেই, মেইখুন্টী) The post in the centre of the threshing-floor to which the cattle are tied.
- MEJ, Mar. (मेज) Measure, measuring, a measure of length or capacity.

- Mejdát-dád*, or *-dást*, Mar. (मेजदात, -दाद, -दास्त) Counting or numbering houses, making a list or inventory of articles, &c.
- MEKHÍ, H. &c. (مخى), MEKÍ, Beng. (मेकी) Plugged, as a coin (from *mekh*, a pin or nail).
- MÉL, Tam. Mal. (மேல், മെൽ), MÉLE, Karn. (ಮೇಲೆ), MÉLU, Tel. (మేలు) A particle and prefix, implying superiority in place, excess in quantity, &c.; over, above, &c.: in Tamil compounds, *Mél* may become *Men*, or *Mer*: *Mélu*, in Karn. and Tel. is also a subst., signifying superiority, excellence, profit, advantage, excess, &c.
- Méladhikáram*, Mal. (മെലധികാരം) Supreme power or authority.
- Meláí*, Mal. (മെലാൾ) An overseer, a superintendant, a person in charge.
- Mélatí*, Mal. (മെലടി) Rent in kind paid to the owner of fields or gardens: entrusting cattle to the charge of another.
- Méléralai*, Tam. (மேலேரலை) An engagement for an increased share of the crop to be relinquished to the cultivators.
- Mélerutta*, Mal. (മെലപ്പെരുത്ത) Government registry of revenue.
- Méleruttu-hachcheri*, Mal. (മെലപ്പെരുത്തുകച്ചരി) Chief office of registry of lands and revenue.
- Mélkanakka*, Mal. (മെൽക്കനക്ക) Principal public accounts.
- Mélhánam*, Mal. (മെൽപ്പാറം) Mortgage upon mortgage, an additional advance upon the security of occupancy paid by the occupant of an estate to the proprietor.
- Mélkaram*, Mal. (മെൽക്കാരം) Additional government share of the crop: tax paid a year in advance.
- Mélkoyimma*, Mal. (മെൽക്കൊയിമ്മ) Authority, superior power or function.
- Mélkoyimma-sthánam*, Mal. (മെൽക്കൊയിമ്മസ്ഥാനം, from S. स्थानं, station) The exercise of chief authority in the affairs of a temple.
- Mélmáníyam*, Mal. (മെൽമാനിയം) Superintendence, supervision.
- Mélnoki*, or *Ménoki*, (?) Mal. (മെൽനൊക്കി, മെനൊക്കി) A district accountant in some parts of Malabar.
- Méluráí*, Tel. (మేలురాశి) The grain in the crop threshed but not measured; a heap of winnowed corn.
- Méluváram*, Tel. (మేలువారం), *Mélvárum*, or *Mélnáram*, corruptly, *Malewarum*, *Mailwarum*, Tam. Mal. (மேல்வாரம்) The proportion of the crop claimed by the government.
- Mélváram-tirvái*, Tam. (from தீர்வை, duty) The fixed rate of the government demand on the share of the crop.

- Mélvaippu*, Tam. (மேலீவைப்பு) A quit-rent, or a small proportion of the crop paid by the holder of a *Mányam*.
- Mélvási*, Tel. Karn. (మేలవాసి) Additions, excess, addition made to the rate of the government assessment.
- Mélváypa*, Mal. (മെലവായിപ്പ) An extra loan, an additional advance.
- Mélvicháram*, Mal. (മെലപ്പിച്ചാരം) Superintendence.
- Ménavan*, pronounced also, *Ménon*, corruptly, *Menewar*, Mal. (മെന്നവൻ) The village or district accountant in Malabar: according to some, the appropriate designation of a *Súdra*; according to others, of a Nair writer or accountant.
- Ámisham Ménon*, corruptly, *Umshom Ménon*, Mal. The writer who registers the estimate of the crops.
- Ménkával*, Tam. (மேனீக்காவல்) The superior or district watch: superintendant of police.
- Ménkávalgár*, Tam. (மேனீக்காவலீகாரர்) A petty chief in the south of India, a *Páligár*, the superior guardian or protector of the country.
- MEL, H. &c. (S. مل) Meeting, mixing, an assembly; also, fig., agreement, concord: in Guzerati, casting the balance of an account: a cash-book.
- Melá*, H. &c. (S. ميلا, मेला) A fair, an assemblage of people periodically at some particular spot, usually on a religious festival, but at which traffic is carried on and amusements are provided: any fair or occasional market.
- MELÁDIKA, Uriya (ମେଲାଡ଼ିକା) House-land unoccupied.
- MELDÁR, (?) Hindi, A village messenger sometimes acting as the watchman.—Kamaon.
- MEMÁN, Guz. (मेमण) A particular tribe of Mohammadans in the west of India.
- MÉNA, Tel. (మేన) Connected through a father's sister, or mother's brother.
- Ménagóðalu*, Tel. (మేనకోడలు) A female cousin, the daughter of a father's sister or mother's brother.
- Ménalluðu*, Tel. (మేనల్లుడు) A male cousin through the same relationship.
- Ménamáma*, Tel. (మేనమామ) A maternal uncle.
- Menatta*, Tel. (మేనట్ట) A father's sister or mother's brother's wife.
- MEND, less correctly, MERH, H. (ميد, مَهْد) A bank to separate fields, a dam, a dyke, a boundary, the boundary of a field, the limit of the lands of a village.
- Mendhbandí*, pronounced, *Merhbandí*, H. (from مېندې, an account) A record of boundaries.
- MENDÁ, H. (?) (میدا) Any village or town where a Gayawál

- or privileged conductor of pilgrims to Gaya has established himself.
- MENDHÁ, MENDHÍ, Mar. (S. मंढा, मंढी) A ram, a ewe.
- Mendhá-banchardí*, Mar. (from *mendhá*, a sheep, *ban*, a wood, and *chardí*, grazing) A tax levied on the pasturage of sheep and goats.
- MENHDÍ, H. &c. (ميدى) A plant from the leaves of which a red dye is prepared, with which the natives, women especially, stain the palms of their hands and soles of their feet and the tips of their fingers and toes (*Lawsonia inermis*).
- MENIPÁTAM, Mal. (മെനിപാടം) The rent of land as calculated on the average produce of different crops.
- Menivilachkil*, Mal. (മെനിവിളച്ചിൽ) The best or highest produce or crop of any parcel of land.
- MENJOGÍ, Mar. (मंजोगी) A class of Jogí mendicants in the Maratha country, worshippers of *Bhairava*.
- MEQ, (?) H. A class of cultivators in the province of Dehli.
- MÉPPULAM, Mal. (മെപ്പുലം) Pasture, forage for cattle.
- Méypukáran*, Mal. (മെയ്യുക്കാറൻ) A shepherd, a grazier.
- MÉRA, Tel. (మేర), MÉRÉ, Karn. (మేరే) A limit, a boundary.
- MÉRA, Tel. (మేర), MÉRÉ, Karn. (మేరే), MÉRAI, Tam. (மேரை) A portion of the crop given as a perquisite to the holders of a proprietary right in the village lands, or to the hereditary village officers and servants, out of the common stock from the threshing-floor: sometimes the appropriation is made from the government share after division, but the practice and the proportion vary.
- Méraidittam*, Tam. (மேரைதீட்டம்) Regulation or rule for the proportionate allowances from the crops.
- MERAVANIGE, Karn. (మేరవణిగి) A procession on a festival occasion; a religious procession; a bridal procession, in which the bride and bridegroom, with attendants according to their means, parade the streets of a town or village.
- MERAKA, Tel. (మెరక) Dry land, upland, high ground. See *Metta*.
- MERIA, or MERIYA, Uriya (ମେରିଆ) A human victim, usually a child or young person, kidnapped, and, after a season, sacrificed by the *Khonds*, a barbarous race in the hills west of Cuttack.
- MÉRUVE, Karn. (మేరువే) An inclined plane or slope of earth up which blocks of stone are rolled for the upper parts of a building: a trench, a stockade.
- MESHA, S. &c. (मेघ) A ram, the sign Aries: in Tamil it is sometimes used for the month in which the sun enters

- Aries, or April-May, corruptly or vernacularly written, *Medom, Medhom*.
- MÉSṬAK, Tel. (మేస్తక) A column, an item or head of account. Mar. (मेस्तक) A book of arithmetic, a table to facilitate calculation.
- MESARI, Guz. (मेसरी) A tribe of merchants and traders in Guzerat, followers of a teacher termed *Gosāi-jī Mahārāj*.
- META, Mal. (മെട) A hill, a height, high ground.
- META, or MET Mar. (मेढ) A watchhouse or station in a village usually occupied by Mhars: a military or police out-station near a fort or walled village, or on the frontier of a district.
- MÉTA, Tel. (మేత) Pasturage, forage.
- MÉTARANGAM, Tel. (మేతరంగం) The office of a head man.
- Métari, Tel. (మేతరి) A head man amongst the lower castes, as palankin-bearers, washermen, cowherds, &c. (this and the preceding are probably from H. *mehtar*, or S. *mahat*, great).
- MÉTI, Tel. Karn. (మేటి) The post in a threshing-floor; also, chief, principal, the head of a body of persons, especially of inferior cultivators: an association of villagers who are partners in cultivation.
- Métidáru, Tel. (మేటిదారు) Head man of a company or caste, a renter of a village.
- Métigoda, Karn. (మేటిగోడ) A head farmer.
- Méti kóru, or Méti pálu, Tel. (మేటికోరు, మేటిపాలు) The landlord's share of the crop: an agreement made amongst themselves by the cultivators with regard to what lands are to be cultivated, in which way the government revenue and other charges are to be apportioned, and how the surplus is to be divided.
- Metirayāt, Mar. (मेढीरयत) The head cultivator of a village.
- METÍ, Mal. (മെതീ) Treading-out or threshing corn; the treadle of a loom.
- METRÁN, Mal. (മെത്രാൻ) A bishop (from the Syriac).
- METTA, Tel. (మెట్ట) High and dry land, not capable of irrigation, but depending on the rain, and therefore unfit for rice.
- Méttaguḍḍalu, Tel. (మేట్టగుడ్డలు) High lands, fields only fit for dry cultivation.
- Méttajágá, Tel. (మేట్టజాగా) High ground, hills, hillocks.
- Méttavári, Tel. (మెట్టవరి) The crop of the dry cultivation.
- METŨ, Mal. (മെട്ടി) An inferior domestic servant, a term of common use in Malabar: a term of similar sound is used at Madras to signify a menial, who is usually a Pareyan, who cleans dishes, lamps, shoes, &c., commonly called a *meti-boy*; it is supposed to be derived from the nautical term *mate*, but it is perhaps the Tamil representative of the Malayalam word.
- MEṬṬU, Tel. Karn. (మెట్ట) A custom-house: the stage of a journey.
- MEṬṬU, Tam. (மெட்ட) A place where toll or custom is taken.
- Meṭṭukáran, Tam. (மெட்டுகாரன்) A receiver of tolls, one who examines persons entering or leaving a village.
- MÉTUVARI, Mal. (മെട്ടുവഴി) A path through a mountain, a causeway.
- MÉVU, Karn. (ಮೇವು) Pasturage, grazing.
- MEWAFAROSH, H. &c. (میروفروش) A fruit-seller, usually of the Málí caste; but in the Maratha country Brahmins and Kaláwants (singers) follow the business in towns: the fruit-sellers in the villages are sometimes Mohammadan gardeners.
- MEWAS, Guz. (मेवास) A tribe of *kolis* or freebooters in Guzerat.
- MEWÁTI, H. (मेवाती, मेवाती) A tribe of Rajputs inhabiting the province of *Mewat*, now known as *Macheri*, and formerly notorious for their turbulent and predatory character.
- MEYARU, (?) plur. Karn. A class of slaves in Kanara, a subdivision of the *Dhers*.
- MÉYKIRAVAN, Tam. (மேய்கிரவன்) A shepherd.
- MÉYSSAL, Tam. (மேய்ச்சல்) Pasturage, pasture.
- MHAISÁ-PAṬṬÍ, Mar. (मैसापट्टी) A tax on buffaloes.
- MHAO, written MHOW, and MOW (?) Mar. The village messenger and watchman; probably a dialectical modification of *Mahár*, or *Mhár*, q. v.
- Mhao-Mharhi, (?) Mar. A tax on the lands held by the *Mahárs*.
- MIÁÁD, H. &c. (میداد), MÍVÁD, Beng. (মিষাদ) Term, limit, either of time or place.
- Miáádt, H. &c. (میدادی), Míyádi, Beng. (মিষাদী) Limited, terminable, conditional, also subst., limitation.
- Miáádi-ijárá, H. (from اجارا, a farm) A farm or lease for a specified term, a farm for a given number of years, a terminable lease.
- MÍÁN, H. &c. (P. میان, मीयान्) A term of respectful address to an old or respectable person, sir, master: also a mediator, an umpire, a schoolmaster.
- Míán-ádmí, H. (P. میان آدمی) A respectable man, a gentleman.
- MIÁNA, H. (میان) A kind of palankin, that used generally by Europeans.

Miáni, Guz. (मीनी) The name of a tribe of Moham-
madan freebooters on the confines of Sindh and Guzerat.
MIĀRĀJ, commonly, *MIRĀJ*, H. (A. معراج) Ascent, whence
lailat-ul-miārāj, means the night of Mohammad's ascent
to heaven, observed as an anniversary festival by devout
Mohammadans on the 15th, 16th, or 27th of the month
of *Rajab*.

MICHAVĀRAM, corruptly, *MICHAROM*, Tam. (மிசவாரம்,
from *Micharam*, superior, and *varam*, share), *MICHCHA-
VĀRAM*, Mal. (മിച്ചവാരം) The landlord's share of the
crop: in Malabar, the proprietor's rent, after deducting the
interest of the money lent or advanced by the tenant: the
surplus amount or difference between the interest of money
lent on mortgage and the proceeds of the estate occupied
by the mortgagee, payable to the mortgager. See the next.

Michcham, Mal. (മിച്ചം) Remainder, residue, surplus.

MIDDE, *MIDDİYĀ*, Tel. (మిద్దె, మిద్దియ) A house with an
upper story, also one with a flat or terraced roof.

MIGIKE, *MIGUTE*, *MIGUVIKE*, Karn. (ಮಿಗಿರೆ, ಮಿಗುತಿ,
ಮಿಗುವಿರೆ) Surplus, balance.

MIHMÁN, less correctly, *MEHMAN*, H. &c. (P. مهمان) A
stranger, a guest.

Mihmání, H. &c. (مهماني) Hospitality, reception or charge
of a guest: under the Mohammadan government, a deduc-
tion from the revenue, allowed to Zamindárs to defray the
cost of their entertaining travellers, pilgrims, and strangers
in general: also a cess levied in some places by the Za-
mindárs under pretext of providing for similar purposes.

Mihmán-dár, H. (P. مهماندار) A host, a person deputed
to receive and take charge of a stranger, especially if of
consequence, as an envoy from a foreign court.

Mihmán-khána, or *sará*, H. (from the P. خانه or سرا) A
house where a visitor is accommodated, a place for the recep-
tion of strangers or visitors in general, sometimes found in
villages and towns.

Mihmán-váram, Tam. A share of the produce of the harvest
set apart for travellers and guests.

MIHNAT, H. (A. محنت) Labour, trouble, care.

Mihnátána, H. (محنتانة) Hire or wages of labour, payment
for work done, compensation for the management of any
affair or estate, excess over the legal rate of interest as a
remuneration for the lender's trouble.

Mihnati, H. (محنتي) Laborious, painstaking, one on whom
any trouble or labour devolves.

MIHRKATTÍ, (?) H. An account kept by the village accountant

in Bengal, shewing the names of the cultivators, the extent
of their fields, their cultivation and crops, and the amount
of their assessment.

MIJHARÍ, (?) Tax on the low caste, termed *Dóm*.—Kamaon.

MILAN, H. &c. (ملان) Mixing, association; entering into a
contract or agreement with.

Milán, or *Milání*, H. &c. (ملاني, ملان) Causing a mixture
or concurrence, making parties agree, adjustment, arbitration:
a supplementary or subsidiary statement.

Milán-jamábándí, incorrectly, *Melan-jumabundí*, H. (ملان
جمابندی, मिलान जमाबंदी) An appendix or supple-
ment to the account of the revenues of a village, shew-
ing the varieties that occur in the extent of land in cul-
tivation.

MILK, *MILKÍAT*, corruptly, *MILKEUT*, and *MILKYET*, H. &c.
(A. ملك, ملكيت) Possession, property, mastership,
proprietary right; also real property, landed possessions: it
is sometimes applied to the possession of rent-free lands.

Milki, H. (ملكي) Proprietary, relating to ownership, espe-
cially in land, a proprietor, a farmer.

Milki-lákhiráj, H. (ملكي لاخراج) Proprietorship of lands
exempt from revenue payment.

Milk-kharidagí, H. (ملك خریدگی) Ownership by purchase.
See *Kharída*.

Milk-kharídadár, H. (ملك خریددار) Owner of a pur-
chased estate (especially in Cuttack).

Milkiat-istamrári, H. (from استمرار, q. v.) Proprietary right
or possession in perpetuity.

MIM, H. &c. The letter of the Persian alphabet, *m*, م, used,
under the Mogul government, as a countersign by the
Diván upon an imperial grant or assignment of revenue.

MÍMÁNSÁ, S. &c. (मीमांसा) Judgment, investigation: one
of the Hindu schools of philosophy, the object of which
is to investigate the doctrine of the Veda, and the practices
enjoined.

Mímánsaha, S. &c. (मीमांसक) A judge, an umpire, a teacher
of the *Mímánsá* philosophy.

MINHÁ, or, *MINHÁÍ*, corruptly, *MINHYE*, H. (A. منهاي, منهاي,
literally, *Min* من, from, *há* ها, that.) Deduction, subtraction:
as a revenue term it implies deduction from the assessed
revenue of an estate or village, as on account of uncultivable
tracts of wood or water, wilderness or waste, or for com-
pensation of the Kánungos (Ben. Reg. xlii. 1825.) or for
local charges: In Mohammadan law it means a usufruc-
tuary loan, or the loan of any thing which the borrower is

to return, using in the mean time the produce, as of a cow, the milk of which the borrower may consume.

Minháit-dár, H. (P. دار, who has) A holder of land exempted from revenue payment, or subject to a diminished assessment.

Minháit-gí, H. (منهایگی) Deduction from the assessment on some account, as special assignment, or exemption on account of the land lying uncultivated, &c.

MINAK, or *MÍNAKÍÁ*, Thug. A religious mendicant.

MINJUMLA, H. &c. (A. منجمله) Upon the whole, generally, universally.

MINUMULU, Tel. (మినుములు) A kind of bean grown on dry lands (*Phaseolus mungo*).

MÍR, *MEER*, H. (A. میر) A chief, a head or leader; under the Mohammadans, the title of the head of a department: it is also a title borne by Sayids, or those persons who claim a descent from the family of Mohammad.

Mír-i-ádl, H. (A. میر عدل) An officer of justice, a superintendant of the courts who revised the decisions of the Kazis and judges, passed sentence, and ordered punishment.

Mír-akhor, H. (A. میراخور) Master of the horse.

Mír-i-átish, H. (A. P. میر آتش) Master of the ordnance, head of the artillery.

Mír-bahr, H. (A. P. میر بحر) Custom or harbour-master.

Mír-bahrí, H. (A. P. میر بحری) Port duties, fees on vessels entering or leaving port, also taxes on boat and ship-building: the term has been also applied to the fees levied from pilgrims at Allahabad.

Mír-bakhshí, H. (A. P. میر بخشى) Paymaster general.

Mírdáha, H. (A. P. میر دها), Beng. *Mírdáha* (মির্দাহ), Hindi, *Mírdhá* (मिरधा) The head peon, or messenger of a Zamindár: the inspector or superintendant of a village: a native officer employed to preserve the village boundaries from encroachment: one employed to carry the measuring chain, or apply it to actual measurement in a survey: the head man of a village: In Mar. also the captain or head of spearmen, who precede great men in procession; also a head spy or messenger: (from *mír*, chief, and *deh*, ten, or a small company, or *deh*, or *dih*, a village, whence the different meanings).

Mír-i-manzil, H. (A. P. میر منزل) Quartermaster general.

Mír-mahallah, H. (A. P. میر محله) Head, or superintendant of a quarter of the town, inspector of police.

Mír-munshí, H. (A. P. میر منشی) Chief secretary.

Mír-peshkár, H. &c. (A. P. میر پیشکار) Accountant-general.

Mír-sámán, H. (A. P. میر سامان) Head steward.

Mír-shikár, H. (A. P. میر شکار) Chief huntsman.

Mír-tuzak, H. (A. P. میر تزلک) Chief marshal, an officer whose duty is to maintain order in a march or procession.

Mírán, H. (A. P. میران) Proportion of the fees, or perquisites of the inferior officers of a department payable to the chief.

MIRÁS, H. &c. (A. میراث, from وراث, to inherit). Mar. (मिरास)

MIRÁSI, and *MIRÁSU*, Tam. (மிராசு, மிராசு) *MIRÁSU*, Tel. (మిరాసు) *MIRÁSI*, Karn. (ಮಿರಾಸಿ) Inheritance, inherited property or right: the term, is used, especially in the south of India, to signify lands held by absolute hereditary proprietorship under one of three contingencies:

1. either as a joint coparcenary tenure in the lands of a village, and either cultivated in common, or allotted annually, or at some other stated period, among the proprietors; 2. As one of several parcels or lots in which the lands of the village are divided; or, 3. as a whole estate where all the lands of the village are the property of one proprietor. In some parts of the Madras provinces, especially north and south Arcot and Chinglepat, known in the native records as *Tondamandalam*, the term is also applied to certain hereditary privileges enjoyed by the holders of *Mírás* lands, consisting sometimes of a right to hold portions of their estates exempt from assessment, and, in almost all, the privilege of receiving portions of the general produce, or money compensation from the other members of the community. It also applies to the fees and perquisites receivable by the officers and servants of the community, who are not possessed of any share of the *Mírás* land, and to hereditary succession to various offices, privileges, and emoluments, as to the post of musician to a temple or the like.—Ellis on *Mírásí* right. In Sylhet it applies to *Tálukas* settled perpetually.

Mírásí H. &c. (A. P. میراثى) Hereditary, any thing relating to *Mírás*, also the same as *Mírás*, (and the most usual form in the south) or hereditary lands or offices, also one holding land or office in a village by hereditary descent. In the Konkan it is applied especially to the resident *Mhár*, or sweeper, holding his office by succession, and entitled to a share of the crop.

Mírásdár or *Mírásidár* H. &c. (A. P. میرا سیدار) *Mírásidár*, Tel. (మిరాసిదారుడు) *Mírásidáran*, Tam. (மிராசிடாரன்) The holder of hereditary lands, or offices in a village. In the Northern Sarkárs, especially, a hereditary village officer or servant: In Sylhet, the holder of an estate, usually of very small extent, assessed in perpetuity; a petty landholder or cultivator.

- Mirāṣi-anubhogu-dánáchá*, Karn. (ಮಿರಾಶಿಅನುಭೋಗದಾನಾಚಾ) Light tax or quit-rents on hereditary lands and offices.
- Mirāṣibābu*, Karn. (ಮಿರಾಶಿಬಾಬು) Of or belonging to hereditary, or rent free land.
- Mirāṣi-rāiat*, H. &c. (A. رعيه) A hereditary cultivator, one having a right to hold his land as long as he pays the rent to the proprietor, and the government revenue.
- Mirāṣi-sutantaram*, Tam. (மிரரசிசுத்தந்தரம், from *S. swatantram* स्वतन्त्र, independent) Absolute hereditary right to lands or offices.
- Mirāspattī*, Mar. (मिरासपट्टी) A tax levied occasionally on Mirásdárs.
- Mirás-vāram*, Tam. (from வாரம், share) The part produce of hereditary land.
- MIRDÁ*, H. (ميردا) A caste of migratory shepherds in the south of India, or an individual of it.
- MIRZÁ*, H. (P. مرزا) When prefixed to a name, a secretary, a civilian, as *Mirza-Ibrahīm*; when following it, a prince, as *Abbas Mirzá*.
- MISAN*, H. (مسن, ميسن) A soil mixed of clay and sand, sometimes considered as the first or best description of soil, or soil rendered highly productive by diligent tillage and plentiful manuring.
- MISL*, H. (A. مثل) Similitude; an assembly, a corporation, an assemblage of persons of the same or like station and occupations: a collection of like or similar documents forming the body of public proceedings in judicial or in revenue matters; whence the instructions to the officers employed to assess the lands in the north-west provinces are denominated the Settlement *Misl*: the term is also applied to a suit or proceedings at law in general.
- Misl-divání*, H. A civil suit.
- Misl-faujdarí*, H. A criminal suit.
- Misl-karanam*, Tel. The principal or officiating village clerk or accountant.
- Misl-reddi*, Tel. The farmer who is considered the head of the cultivators in a village, and represents the community.
- Misl-mutafaraha*, H. (A. متفرقة) Miscellaneous proceedings.
- Mislí*, H. (A. مثلي) Like, equal: in Mohammadan law it applies to an article which, being lent or sold, is to be replaced by another of a similar description.
- Misl-tirvai*, Tam. (மிசல்தீர்வை) An assessment on a field similar or analogous to that on the adjacent land.
- MISKÁL*, H. (A. مثقال) A measure of weight = $63\frac{1}{2}$ Tr. grains.
- MISKÍN*, H. (A. مسكين) Poor: in law, one having no property whatever.
- MISMÁR*, H. (A. مسمار) Lit., destruction: applied in some places to mischief to crops committed by cattle.
- MISR*, *MISRA*, less correctly, *MISHAR*, H. (S. مصر, मिश्र) A name given to a Brahman of the Kanaujya tribe, and especially to the members of two of the subdivisions, *Góts*, or families belonging to it, those of the *Sandal*, and *Kátyáyana* or *Vismámitra Góts*: the term *Misr* was conjectured to have been connected with the ancient name of Egypt, *Misr*, as if some of the Brahmans had come from that country: it is more probably of affinity to *Misra*, mixed, indicating some mixture of race or family, the tradition of which has perished.
- MISRÍ*, H. (A. مصري), *MICHRÍ*, Beng. (মিছরী) Sugar-candy.
- MISTRÍ*, H. &c. (A. مستري), *MESTRÍ*, Mar. (मेस्तरि) An artificer, a mechanic, as, a mason, a carpenter, &c.: a head artificer, a chief builder, a carpenter, and the like.
- MITÁT*, less correctly, *MATÁT*, and *MUTÁA*, A. (ميتعة) Temporary cohabitation, a sort of left-handed marriage among the Mohammadans, taking a wife for a specified time; allowed by the *Shias*, but considered illegal by the *Sunis*: also a present given to a woman, upon whom no portion had been settled, on divorcing her.
- Mamtuá*, H. (A. ممتوع) A woman who has been temporarily a wife.
- MÍTHÁ*, H. &c. (A. মিঠা, S. मिष्ट), *MITHÁ*, Beng. and Mar. (मिठा, मिठा) Sweet.
- Mithái*, H. &c. (A. মিঠাই) Sweetmeats, confectionery.
- Mithái-wálá*, H. (A. মিঠাই والا) A maker or vender of sweetmeats, a confectioner.
- Mithánamalamchará*, Beng. (মিঠোনগলচরা) Alluvial lands become sweet and fit for tillage.—Chittagong.
- MÍTHA*, and in comp., *MITHA*, Mar. (मीठ) and Guz. (مِلّ) Salt.
- Mithágar*, Mar. (मिठागर) A salt-pan, salt-works.
- Mithágarí*, Mar. and Guz. (मिठागरी) A caste, or an individual member of it, whose occupation is the manufacture of sea-salt.
- Mithamola*, Mar. (मीठमोल) A place where salt is manufactured.
- Mittamola-uppariike*, Karn. (ಮಿತ್ತಮೋಲ ಉಪ್ಪರಿಕೆ) An annual tax on each salt manufactory.
- Mithalonárí*, Mar. (मीठलोखारी) A caste, or an individual of it, whose business it is to make salt, especially from inland saline deposits or marshes.

MITHĀLĀ, Hindi (मिठहाला) A productive moisture inherent in the soil.—Puraniya.

MITHTHE, Karn. (ಮಿತ್ಥೆ) Land tax, assessment, rent on land.

MITHYĀ, H. &c. (میتھیا, मिथ्या) False, falsely.

Mithyābādī, Beng. (মিথ্যাবাদী, from S. वादी, who speaks)

One making a false assertion or charge, a calumniator.

Mithyāsākhī, Beng. (মিথ্যাশাক্ষী, from S. साक्षी) A false witness.

Mithyāsāpath, Beng. (from S. शपथ, an oath) Perjury.

Mithyā sukrut, Uriya (ମିଥ୍ୟାସୁକୃତ, from S. सुकृति) Perjury.

Mithyottara, Beng. (মিথ্যোত্তর, from S. उत्तर, answer) A reply asserting the falsehood of the charge, denial of a charge (in Hindu law).

MITI, H. &c. (میتى, मिति) Measure, limit, bounds: date: interest.

Kachchā-miti, corruptly, *Cutchameetee*, H. Interest charged by money dealers on money advanced, dated from the day before the transaction.

Pakkā-miti, corruptly, *Pucha meetee*, H. Interest allowed by bankers on money received, dating from the day after the receipt.

MITTĀ, Tam. (மிட்டா) Subdivision of a district, an estate forming such a division: a revenue estate created in the Madras territories under the permanent settlement.

Mittādār, Tam. (ப. மிதா, who has) The holder or proprietor of an estate forming the subdivision of a district.

MIZĀJ SHARĪF, H. (A. مزاج, temperament, شريف) A very respectful term of inquiry concerning a person's health, as if it were asked, Is your noble temperament well?

MIZĀN, H. (A. ميزان) A balance, a pair of scales: sum total.

MOBED, Guz. (મોબેદ) A priest of the Pársis.

MOCHĀ, Hindi (मोचा) Crops beat down by wind or rain.

MOCHAN, H. &c. (मोचन, from S. मूच, stealing, also from S. मुच) Letting go, setting at liberty.

MOCHARĀ, Hindi (मोचरा) The crop of late-sown rice (May-June): a rate in a *Patṭa* for such crops when the only ones raised in the year on the same land.—Puraniya.

MOCHCHAI, Tam. (மொச்சை) A leguminous plant cultivated on dry ground: (*Dolichos tetraspermus*).

MOCHI, H. &c. (موجی) A worker in leather, but commonly applied to one who is by caste and occupation a shoemaker, a harness maker, or saddler. **MUCHCHE**, Tel. (ముచ్చె) The name of a caste in the south of India, or of a member of it, who, like the Mochi (which word is no doubt the same) of Hindustan, is a worker in leather and saddlery, but is also a cabinet or furniture-maker and a portrait painter: a *Muchche-vādu*, or *Muchi-mān*, as he is termed,

is also employed in public offices, like a *daftari* in Upper India, to make pens, ink, provide paper, seal letters, and bind books, and the like.

MOD, or **MOR**, Mar. (मोड, from the v. मोडणे, to break or separate) The common business hand; the broken or cursive writing used by the Marāṭhas on ordinary occasions.

MODAL, or **MORAL**, Beng. (মোডল) The head man of a village, the *Mandal*.—Bengal.

MODALU, Tel. Karn. (మోదలు), **MUDAL**, Tam. (முதலீ) Origin, principal, capital: first, chief. See *Mutal*.

Modalālu, Karn. (మోదలాలు) A chief or head man.

Mudalvāḍai, Tam. (முதலீவாடை) A field first watered from a tank.

Modalavāru, Karn. (మోదలవారు) The first day of the week, Sunday.

Vaddi-modalu, Tel. (వడ్డిమోదలు) Principal and interest.

Mudalālī, Tam. (முதலாளி) A president, a proprietor.

Mudali, *Mudalvan*, Tam. (முதலி, முதலிவன்) A title of the agricultural and some other respectable classes.

Mudaliyār, Tam. (முதலியார், plur., but used to an individual honorifically) A respectful title or address to natives in the Tamil provinces, especially those of the *Mudali* tribe, when of respectability, as Mr. or Sir: an official designation in Ceylon.

MODAN, or **MOṬAN**, corruptly **MODDAM**, Mal. (മൊടൻ) High land on which a particular kind of rice is cultivated.

MODĪ, H. &c. (مودى, मोदी) A shopkeeper, a steward: in Bengal, **MUDĪ**, or **MÓDI**, (মুদী, মোদী), most usually denotes the village shopkeeper, a sort of grocer or chandler and grain dealer, who sells a variety of articles of necessity to the villagers, and who are generally in his debt at a usurious rate of interest.

Modihāna, H. &c. (مندیخانه, मोदीखाना) A chandler's or grocer's shop: among the Marāṭhas also, the commissariat department, the supplies necessary for an army, the office whence they are issued, the place where they are kept, &c.

MÓDĪ, Karn. (ಮೋದಿ) The victualling department, the establishment for providing public provisions.

Módihepu, Karn. (ಮೋದಿರೆಪು) A herd of cattle with public provisions.

MODAK, Beng. &c. (মোদক) A confectioner, also a kind of sweetmeat.

MOGHAL, more correctly, **MUGHAL**, in common use, **MOGHUL**, H. &c. (مغل), **MOGAL**, Mar. (मोगल) The designation of one of the great Tartar tribes, the *Mongol*, or of a member

of it: as a title it was especially applied to the sovereigns of Delhi of the house of Timur, although they were equally at least of *Turk* descent, and presented in their appearance entirely *Turkish* characteristics.

Moghlái, or *Mughlái*, vernacularly, *Mogaldái*, or *Moglai*, corruptly, *Mogulae*, and *Mogullaye*, H. &c. (مغلائی, مغل-لای) Relating or belonging to the Mughals, as the period of their ascendancy in Hindustan, extended to that of the Mohammadan kings of Bijapur, Golkonda, &c. in the Dakhin; also fees paid to Moghul or Mohammadan officers: also a branch of the revenues of the Nawab of Surat, distinct from those of which the Marathas exacted the *Chauth*, q. v. *Mogali*, Mar. (मोगली) Relating to the Mohammadan rule, especially applied to such portion of the revenue payments of a village as the Marathas did not at once appropriate. *Mughal-bandí*, H. (مغل بندی), *Mogal-bandí*, Uriya (ମୋଗଲ-ବନ୍ଦୀ) The part of the territory of Cuttack which was formerly subject to the government of Delhi, and is now administered according to the Regulations of the British government, paying the land revenue on the same plan as that adopted in Bengal. Ben. Reg. xii. 1805.

MOGHAM, S. (मोघम्) Vain, useless, unprofitable; whence, in Marathi, it signifies indefinite, undefined, not particularized.

Mogham-báb, Mar. (मोघंवाच) A round sum given by a village in advance, or pending the collection, a payment on account, an instalment.

Mogham-bábtí, Mar. (मोघमवाचती) An undefined cess, one imposed without any specified rate, or to make up a certain sum required, without giving the exaction any name.

Mogum-jásti, Karn. (ಮೊಗುಂಜಾಸ್ತಿ, for P. *ziádati*, increase) Outbidding, offering a higher rent for land than is likely to be realized (fruitless enhancement).

MOGHAN, Mar. (मोघण) A particular tube attached to a drill plough for sowing a different grain.

MOHÁSALU, MOHÁSALI, or MOHASSALU, Tel. (మొహాసలు, మొహాసలి, మొహాసనలు), MOHASALU, MOHASALI, Karn. (ಮೊಹಾಸಲು, ಮೊಹಾಸಲಿ) Restraint placed upon a person to prevent his escape, or to enforce payment of a demand (derived from the A. *mahsúl*, although no such meaning is given to the latter in Hindustan).

MOHIL, Thug. A chief.

MOHTÁDU, Tel. (మొహతాదు) A village messenger or peon employed on all occasions.

MOJ, Mar. (मोज) Measure, determinate quantity or measure, the quantity determined by measure.

Mojdát, Mar. (मोजदात) Counting, numbering of articles, as houses, &c.

Mojní, Mar. (मोजणी) Counting, numbering, a census.

Mojnádár, Mar. (मोजणीदार) A measurer, a numberer, a surveyor.

MOKALCHITHTHI, Mar. (मोकळचिठ्ठि, from *mokála* मोकळा, free from, from S. *moksha*) A deed of release, or of manumission.

MOKKA, Tel. (మొక్క) A young plant.

Mokhadugu, Tel. (మొక్కడుగు) A second crop.

MOKSHA, S. &c. (मोक्ष), MOKASH, or MOCHH, H. (محرش, موحش) Liberation in general, but especially liberation of the soul, and its exemption from further transmigration.

MOL, H. &c. (S. مولى, मोल) Purchase, buying: price: hire, fare, wages of labour.

Molkari, Mar. (मोलकारी) A labourer hired for a job.

Mol-tol, H. (مولى تول) Fixing a price, traffic, purchasing.

MOĻA, Karn. (ಮೊಲ್) A measure of length, a cubit from the elbow to the tip of the little finger.

MÓLE, Karn. (ಮೋಲೆ) A bank, a rising ground: a leak: a salt-heap.

MÓM, H. (P. موم) Bees'-wax.

Momjáma, H. (P. موم جاما) Wax-cloth, coarse cloth steeped in melted wax and used as an outer covering for parcels.

MOMANO, Guz. (मोमानी) A Mohammadan weaver or cultivator in Cutch.

MOMATI, Karn. (ಮೊಮಟಿ) A sort of spade or hoe.

MONDEMU, Tel. (మొండెము) A salt-heap, of which part has been sold.

MOPHARDU, Tel. (మొఫర్దు, from A. *mufrid*, مفرد, single, simple) An abstract account.

MÓRA, Karn. (ಮೊರ) A small fan for winnowing corn.

MORABHATTA, Karn. (ಮೊರಭಟ್ಟೆ) Established fees of village servants.

MORABU, Karn. (ಮೊರಬು) Gravelly and stony soil.

MORAPUKARADU, Karn. (ಮೊರಪುಕರೆಡು) Coarse and blotted, as a writing.

MORAMU, Tel. (మొరము) Gravel or chalk. See *Muram*.

MORANA, (?) Settlement on a wife at the time of marriage. —Chittagong.

MORAPANÉLA, Tel. (మొరపనెల) Gravelly, or calcareous soil.

MORASA, Tel. (మొరన) Gravelly, as soil.

MORAVU, Karn. (ಮೊರವು) Surplus water running from a tank.

MORÉ, MORAH, or MUDI, (?) Karn. A large measure of land: it is said to consist of 45 *Guntas*, each 33 feet square, or about $1\frac{13}{100}$ th acre: it is also said to mean rent in kind.

- MORHÁ, H. (مورہ) A low stool or seat.
- MORÍ, H. (موري) A water-course, a drain, a pipe under the surface to convey water.
- MORKÁ, Thug. Extra share given to the leader of a gang.
- MORKHÁÍ, Guz. (مورخاى) A reward for apprehending thieves and robbers.
- Morhháo, Guz. (مورخاوى) One who gives information of thefts or robberies, king's evidence.
- MOSÁL, Guz. (موسال, from A. محسّل) A summons, a subpoena: a bailiff.
- MOT, Mar. (मोट) MOTÁ, MOTU, Tel. (మొట్, మొటు) The large bucket of a draw well.
- Motasthal, Mar. (मोटस्थल) Motusthal, Tel. (మొట్టస్థల) Land watered from a draw-well.
- MOT, Beng. (মোট) MOTTAM, Tam. (மொட்டம்) Total, whole, a consolidated sum: also, in Bengal, a load or burthen.
- Motámdáni, Beng. (মোটামদানী) Total receipts, total income.
- Motámoti, Beng. (মোটামোটি) In the lump, in the gross, upon the whole.
- Mot-hast-o-búd-jamá, Beng. (মোটহস্তোবুদ্ধজমা) Total demandable revenue.
- Mothiá, Motiá, or Muñiá, H. &c. (موتيا, موتيا, موتيا) Motiyá, Beng. (মোটিয়া) A porter, a labourer, a carrier of burthens.
- MOTÁDI, MOTÁDU, Tel. (మొత్తది, మొత్తదు) An inferior revenue servant or *peon*, whose duty it is to look after the crops.
- MOTÁLÁ, Mar. (मोताला) A particular tribe of Brahmins in Guzerat, or a member of it.
- MOTHÁLÁ, Hindi (मोतहाला) Deficiency of moisture in soil, not enough for the seed to germinate.
- MOTHIA, Thug. A class of Thugs residing chiefly in Rangpur and Dainajpur, usually following the business of weavers, said to be so termed from giving their leaders a handful (*Múthe*, or *Mothi*) of rupees from each man's share, in addition to their own.
- MO-ULA, Beng. (মোউল) An advance of money for rice in the husk.—Mymensing.
- MOWÁT, or MÁWÁT, (?) Mar. A class of soils of a mixed kind, and of light black colour.
- MOYIN, Tam. (மொயினி) Any payment or contribution to a temple: any establishment. See *Muáin*.
- MRIGA, S., and in most dialects, but modified as MRIG, MRUG, or MÍRG (मृग) A deer, also the asterism termed likewise *Mṛigarśirsha*, the deer's head.
- Mrigsál, Mar. (मृगसाल) The Mohammadan year.

- Mirgmál, Thug. A herd of deer, ominous of a meeting with associates.
- MRITA, S. &c. (मृत) Dead.
- Mritapatra, S. &c. (from पत्र, a leaf) A will, a testament.
- Mritáśaucha, S. &c. (मृताशौच) Impurity caused by the death of a relative or connexion.
- Mṛitasnána, S. &c. (मृतस्नान) Bathing performed by Brahmins officiating at the burning of a dead body.
- MUÁÁFÍ, corruptly, MAAFEE, MAAFIE, MAHFY, MAFFEE, MAFFEE, MAUPHEE, H. (معافي), vernacularly, MÁPHÍ, Beng. (মাকী), Mar. (माफी), MAPHI, Tel. (మూఫీ), adj., Forgiven, remitted: subst., forgiving, remission or exemption from the demands of the state: a grant of land free of assessment: the word is in common use to signify exempt or free from duty or tax, as lands, goods, &c.: it also designated a particular grant formerly made by Zamindárs and the revenue officers of the government, which became hereditary and transferable, and was also applied to lands which were held free of revenue on condition of service. Ben. Reg. xi. 1795. (The vowel *u*, following *m*, in this and similar words, which are mostly the past-participles of Arabic increased radicals, is retained in Hindustani, although faintly, and almost inaudibly sounded: in the more purely Indian dialects it is either rejected or transmuted to *a* or *o*, and the Arabic *ain* ع is lost in the long *á*, as in the following examples)—
- Máphái, Mar. (माफाई) Remission or abatement of the government claim for revenue.
- Muááfi, or Máphi-chiṭṭhí, H. &c. (معافي چٹھی, माफी चिटठी) An order to pass free of toll or tax, a warrant of remission: it was formerly applied especially to certain classes of pilgrims, exempting them from payment of the pilgrim tax.
- Muááfi, or Máphi-dár, H. &c. (معافي دار, माफीदार) One holding any thing exempt from tax, the holder of rent-free lands.
- Muááfi-istiná, H. (from A. استوا, equal) A tenure by which waste land is held for a time rent-free, and for a further period at a quit-rent, until the given term expires.
- Máphi-jamín, Mar. (माफीजमीन) Land revenue free: with the prefix *aji* (?), it is said to imply land entirely exempt, and with *apúm* (?), that which is partially so: such land is also distinguished as *chakria* (?), or exempted under certain conditions, or for certain purposes, and *ghair-shartí* (from A. غير شرط, without, and شرط, condition), free from conditions;—the first, again, is distinguished as, *Prapanchártha*,

(S. प्रपञ्चाथै) Land exempted for secular or civil objects, as in requital of the duties of a *Pâtîl*, or village servant, or for keeping embankments in repair, &c. and—

Dharmārtha, (S. धर्माथै) Exempted in favour of religious establishments (*Devasthāna*), or of individuals for performing religious functions (*Dharmadhan*, ?).

Mudāfi-māmūlī, H. (معافي مامولي) Established or customary remissions: in Benares, customary deductions from the government revenue made formerly to the native collectors and farmers on account of similar remissions made by them to their subordinates, or to the cultivators, or of charitable allowances. Ben. Reg. ii. 1795.

Mudfi-mujrāt, corruptly, *Maafy-mujray*, H. (معفي مجرای) Lands exempt from tax, assigned to various individuals. See *Mujrāt*.

Mudāfi-nāma, H. (P. نامه, a writing) A warrant or order of exemption from duty or assessment.

Mudāfi-ravāna, H. (from روانه, a pass) An order or permit for the transit of merchandise duty free; an order for the free transit of salt for the Upper Provinces. Ben. Reg. vi. 1804.

Māphī-sāl, Mar. (माफीसाल) A year of exemption from assessment on some account, as bringing waste land into cultivation, &c.

MUĀ-IN, commonly, MĀYIN, corruptly, MOVEN, or MOYEN, H. (A. معين) Established, fixed.

Mudāin-zābita, H. &c. (A. معين ضابطه) Established rule, fixed or legal charges, table or statement of wages or allowance, list of the public servants of any establishment.

MUĀJJAL, corruptly, MOAJIL, H. (A. معجل) Prompt, done without delay: in law, prompt payment of a debt, or payment within a month after it is due: also a dower or marriage settlement to be paid immediately.

MUĀLIM, H. (A. معلم) MĀLĪM, Mar. (मालीम) A navigator, a pilot.

MUALLAK, less correctly, MUWALLAK, A. (معلق) Suspended, literally: in law, any transaction not closed, as a sale in which payment of the price is deferred.

MUĀMALAT, H. (A. معاملات, plur. MUĀMALĀT, معاملات, from *Muāmal* معمل) MĀMLĀ, MĀMLAT, Beng. and Mar. (মামলা, মামলাত, मामला, मामलात), MĀMLAT, Uriya (ମାମଲତ) Affair, business, negotiation, jurisdiction, suit, management or conduct of public affairs; civil employment under the government in the south of India, especially the collection of the revenue, and management of a district.

Māmledar, or *Māmlat-dar*, Mar. Guz. (मामलेदार मामलतदार)

The head revenue and police native officer of a district, invested as a revenue officer with the duties of realising the collections, and remitting them to the treasury of the superior collector, of generally superintending the conduct and checking the accounts of the subordinate revenue officers, of investigating the payments and charges of the villages, and supervising the state of the cultivation: as civil and police officer, he exercised, under the native governments, undefined and extensive powers, which are now limited by Regulation: it sometimes denotes a farmer of the revenue.

Māmlatdārī, Mar. (मामलतदारी) The office or duty of a *Māmlatdār*, the collection or farm of the revenue, the administration of a district.

Māmlāhāl, Uriya (ମାମଲହାଲ) Circumstances of an affair, particulars of a suit.

MUĀTABAR, H. (A. معتبر), MĀTABARĪ, Hindi (मातबरी) Respectable, worthy of confidence, a person of credit: one who is responsible for the sufficiency of a surety, and who is liable for the amount, should both principal and surety be defaulters.

MUATAK, H. (A. معتق) An emancipated slave.

MUATTAL, corruptly, MATĪL, H. (A. معطل) Idle, unoccupied, applied especially to a public officer who has been suspended or dismissed.

MUBĀDALĀ, H. (A. مبادلہ) *Mobadalā*, or *Mobādālā*, Mar. (मोबदला, मोबादला) Exchange, interchange, transfer, hence applied, amongst the Marathas, to items which have been transferred from one head of account to another, and to balances charged to other individuals, villages, or districts, than those by which they are due; or balances carried to a different year from that in which they have occurred.

MUBAH, H. (A. مباح) Allowed, indifferent: any action which incurs neither praise nor blame: any thing which may be lawfully sold: common property, that which it is lawful for any one to use.

MUBĀIĀT, A. (مبايعت) Entering into a contract of purchase and sale.

Mubīāi, corruptly, *Mobai*, H. (A. مبيعي) Acquired by purchase or sale (any article): manufacture of salt for government by contract.—Orissa.

MUBĀRĀT, A. (مباراة) Dissolution of marriage by mutual consent, putting away a wife, dissolving partnership.

Mubarrā, H. (A. مبررا) Released, cleared, exonerated.

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- MUBASHIR, A. (مباشر) A superintendent, an agent: in law, the doer of any thing, a culprit, a criminal.
- MÚBID, H. (P. موبد) A priest of the Parsis or fire-worshippers.
- MÚBADADALU, Karn. (ಮುಬದದಲು, from the A. مبدل, exchanged) A loan without interest: any thing lent to be returned.
- MUCHALKÁ, or MUCHALKÁ, MOOCHULKA, H. &c. (مچلکا, or मचलका) MUCHCHILIKÁ, incorrectly, MOOCHILKA, Tel. (ముచ్చిలికా) A written obligation or agreement, a bond, a deed: it is commonly applied to a counterpart covenant on the part of the proprietors or cultivators of land, agreeing to the rates of assessment imposed by the government; also to an engagement under a penalty to observe the conditions of any deed or grant, or to one exacted from thieves or suspected persons engaging to desist or refrain from any illegal acts; or to one from superior police and other officers engaging to be responsible for the conduct of the subordinates appointed by themselves, or to any penal recognisance which may be required by a magistrate.
- Muchalka in-dárad*, H. (from the P. *in-dárad*, contains this) A phrase applicable to any agreement, signifying "the covenant contains this," but said to have been especially applied to a document taken by the *Amils* or provincial collectors from the *Desmukhs*, or *Despándyas*, stating that the collectors had exacted no more from them than appeared in the public accounts, and than they were entitled to demand.
- MÚDÁ, A. (مودع) A trustee, one to whom property is intrusted.
- Mudiá*, A. (مودع) A depositor, one who leaves any thing in trust with another.
- MUDABBAR, or MUDABBIR, A. (مدبر) A slave to whom emancipation has been promised, either with or without conditions, on his owner's demise.
- Mudabbir-i-tadbir*, A. (مدبر تدبير) One who makes a declaration of the purposed emancipation of his slave or slaves after his death.
- MUDABBIR, A. (مدبر) A governor, a minister, a master.
- MUDAI, Tam. (முடை) Ground cleared of wood and prepared for tillage.
- Mudaipunam*, Tam. (முடைபுனம்) Old cultivated ground.
- MUDÁIN, H. (A. مداین) A debtor, a creditor.
- Muddáinat*, H. (A. مداينت) Selling on credit, giving credit.
- MUDÁM, H. &c. (A. مدام), MUDÁM, Tel. (ముదాం), MUDÁM, Karn. (ಮುದ್ದಾಂ), MUDDÁM, Mar. (मुद्दाम) Per-

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- manent, lasting, fixed, continually: in Mar., Positively absolutely: in Karn. also, Own, as *Muddám-álu*, (ಮುದ್ದಾಂ ಆಳು) Own servant.
- Muddám begárl*, Mar. (मुद्दामबेगारी) A hired porter or messenger who goes the whole distance to which a letter or parcel is to be carried, in opposition to one who is relieved on the road, or the *Hájir begárl*.
- Mudám-sibandi*, Tel. A militiaman or guard permanently enlisted.
- MUDÁVA, Tel. (ముదవ) A place where platforms for stacking salt are put up: a platform of earth for piling salt upon.
- MUDDÁÁ, H. &c. (A. مدعا) Object, intention: Mar. (मुद्दा) Evidence, argument, presumption, grounds of conviction.
- Muddáá-bi-há*, H. (A. مدعایا) A thing or object sued for. the chose in action.
- Muddái*, or *Muddáá*, H. &c. (مدعی, مدعی) A plaintiff, a prosecutor, an accuser. *Muddái*, Mar. (मुद्दाई) An informer, an accuser, one who traces out and furnishes grounds for proceeding against another. Tel. *Muddái*, or *Muddáidár*, (ముద్దాయి, ముద్దాయిదార) A defendant (*Dai* దాయి, from A. مدعی, being used to signify plaintiff).
- Muddái-ále-hi*, H. &c. (A. مدعی علیه) A defendant, the person accused, the respondent.
- Muddáiat*, H. (A. مدعییت) A plaint, a charge, an accusation: a female plaintiff.
- Muddáim*, or *Muddám*, Mar. (मुद्दाइन) An informer, an accuser.
- Muddápatá*, Mar. (मुद्दापत्ता) Evidence, proof, clue, trace.
- Muddáipaná*, Beng. (মুদ্দাইপনা) The office of an accuser or prosecutor.
- MUDDAL, or MUDAL, Mar. (मुद्दल, मुदल) Capital, principal, stock, as distinguished from interest or profits: in Mal. written *Mutal*, q. v.
- Mudálámudal*, Mar. (मुदलामुदल) With the capital only, without interest or profit.
- MUDDAT, H. &c. (A. مدت, मुद्दत) Space or length of time, interval.
- Muddat-khila*, Beng. (মুদ্দতখিল) Land for some time out of tillage, although not unfit for cultivation.
- Muddat-patit*, Beng. (মুদ্দতপতিত) Neglected or uncultivated for some time (a field).
- Muddatukuyam*, Tel. (ముద్దతుకుయం) Land mortgaged with option to the lender to consider it as his property if the mortgage is not redeemed within a stipulated period.
- Káchi-mudat*, Guz. (کاشی مودت) Any time before a bill falls due.

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- Páki-mudat*, Guz. (پاکلی چھد) Due date; date at which a bill becomes payable.
- MUDÉKAMU, Tel. (ముడకము) A coin of the value of ten *kás*.
- MÚDI, MUDA, MORAH, MORAY, MÚRAH. See MORE, (?) Karn. A measure of land, 45 *guntas* of 33 square feet each, 49,005 square feet, or $1\frac{13}{100}$ of an acre: a certain quantity of seed-corn, sufficient for a given quantity of land, so that a field is computed by the number of *moras* or *múdes* which it requires. It is also a weight or measure of grain or rice, sometimes said to be equal to 40 *pakha sérs*. (The term MUDI or MURI, usually signifies, in Karn., Tam., and Mal., a knot, a bundle, or any thing made or tied up in a bunch or bundle: its application to measurement either of length or capacity is not given in either Dictionary, and the spelling and enunciation, and possibly the proper meaning of the word, though thus repeatedly given in manuscript lists, are doubtful).
- Múdigade*, (?) Karn. The measure of seed which a field requires for sowing it.
- Nija-múdi*, *Nijja-moodee*, (?) Karn. The estimated number of *múdis* or *moras* of seed in distinction to the actual number sown in a field: sometimes they correspond, but for some lands the proportion is but half of the former to one of the latter.
- MUDI, Tam., Mal., Karn. (முடி) A knot, a tie; hair tied up in a tuft; a bundle of young rice or other plants tied in small bundles for transplanting.
- Mudippiri*, Tam. (முடிப்பிரி) A receiver of rents or taxes, or any proceeds of sale; a money-changer or banker (from the cash being put up in bags).
- Mudippu*, Tam. (முடிப்பு), *Mudippa*, Mal. (മുടിപ്പ), *Muduvu*, Karn. (ముడుపు) Money or valuables tied up in a cloth or bag, especially when intended to be presented to an idol, or to be paid in to the public treasury.
- MUDRÁ, H. &c. (S. मुद्रा, मुद्रा), MUDRE, Karn. (ముద్ర) A seal, a signet, a stamp, a badge, a brand, a stamped coin.
- Mudraballa*, or *-kóla*, Tel. (ముద్రబల్ల -కోలా) A wooden stamp for sealing heaps of corn, &c.
- Mudrehára*, Karn. (ముద్రేహర) One who applies a stamp or seal.
- Mudra-háran*, Mal. (മുദ്രക്കാരൻ) A peon bearing a badge.
- Mudrayola*, Mal. (മുദ്രയൊല) A stamped *ola* or palm leaf, admitted as a voucher in the courts of the south.
- Mudrádháranam*, Mal. (S. മുദ്രാധാരണം) Bearing an indelible mark on some part of the body made with a hot

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- iron, representing the insignia of some deity, as the shell of Vishnu, or the like, as a sectarian indication.
- MÚDUPÁRAI, Tam. (முடுபுரைய) The top of the tunnel of a sluice.
- MUFASSAL, corruptly, MOFUSSIL, H. &c. (A. مفصل) Properly separate, distinct, particular: in Hindustan, a subordinate or separate district; the country, the provinces, or the stations in the country, as opposed to the *Sadar*, or principal station or town: any other place than the ordinary place of office or residence; as a *darogha*, leaving a police station to go to a village in his jurisdiction, is said to have gone to the *Mufassal*, and the same is said of a villager who has gone from his cottage into his fields: its most usual application in Bengal, however, is to the country in general, as distinct from Calcutta. Tam. (முதல்) Detached accounts, account particulars.
- Mufassal ádálát*, H. (A. عدالت) A provincial court of justice.
- Mufassal divání-ádálát*, (ديواني عدالت) A provincial court of appeal whose decrees were final in certain cases before 1793: these courts were then merged into the city and Zilá courts.
- Mufassal jamá*, H. (A. جمع) The gross amount of revenue payable to the Zamindár or Málguzá by the subordinate cultivators, and, through him, to the government, which is then the *Sadar jamá*, or state revenue.
- Mufassal kharch*, H. (A. خرچ) Charges of collection in the provinces.
- Mufassal hánungo*, H. (A. کانونگو) A district or provincial accountant and registrar.
- Mufassal taáluh*, H. (A. تعلق) A subordinate or dependent division of a district or estate.
- MUFLIS, H. (A. مفلس) Poor, indigent, a pauper, a bankrupt.
- MUFTÍ, H. (A. مفتي) A Mohammadan law-officer, whose duty it was to expound the law which the *Kázi* was to execute: the latter, in British India, usually discharges the duties of the *Mufti* also.
- MÚGÁ, MOOGÁ, also written, MOONGA, but (?) Beng. (মুগা) A kind of moth from which an inferior silk, called by the same name, is manufactured in Asam.
- MÚGANDUGA, Karn. (ಮುಗಂಡುಗ) A measure of capacity = to about nine bushels.
- MUHÁB, A. (مہاب) A gift, the thing given.
- Muhíb*, A. (مہیب) A donee, the person to whom any thing is given.

- MUHÁBÁ, or MUHÁBÁT, A. (محابات, محابا, from محب, to have affection for) Properly, respect, friendship, same as *Muhabbat*: in law, an act by which a man wilfully incurs an additional charge or loss, as by adding to a stipulated dower, selling a thing under, or buying at an over valuation; sometimes done from motives of personal regard, sometimes with a view to an ultimate advantage.
- MUHÁFA, H. (A. مكانة) A sort of palankin, especially one for women.
- MUHÁFIZ, H. (A. محافظ) Keeping, guarding; a keeper, a guard.
- Muháfiz-i-daftar*, (from دفتر) Keeper of the records, the native officer of a court charged with the care of the public papers.
- MUHÁKALAT, A. (محاقلة) Sale of corn in the ear, payment of revenue in kind: in law, an exchange of corn, for some which has been reaped, considered illegal.
- MUHALLAL, A. (محلل) Lawful, made lawful, that which was not so before; as, in law, a woman who, having been divorced, is married to another man that he may divorce her, when she may be legally re-married to her first husband.
- Muhallil*, A. (محلل) One who makes lawful that which was illegal; a man who marries a divorced woman, that he may put her away, and so enables her to be married again to her first husband.
- MUHÁNÁ, corruptly, MOHANA, H. (S. مهانا), MUHANÁ, Beng. (মুহনা) The mouth of a river, an estuary, the conflux of two rivers, the place where a branch separates from the main stream.
- MUHAR, or MUHR, corruptly, MOHUR, H. (P. مهر) A seal, a seal ring, a gold coin of the value, in account, of sixteen rupees.
- Muharhand*, H. (P. مهرکند) A seal engraver, a die-cutter.
- MUHARRAM, corruptly, MOHURRUM, H. (A. محرم) Sacred, unlawful, prohibited: the first month of the Mohammadan year, in which it was held unlawful to make war. Among the Shias this month is held in peculiar veneration, as being the month in which Hasan, and Hasain, the sons of Ali, were killed: their deaths are the subject of public mourning during the first ten days, when fasting and self-denial are also enjoined.
- MUHARRIR, corruptly, MOHURRIE, MOHERRIE, MOHRER, MOHIR, &c. H. (A. محرز) A clerk, a writer, a scribe.
- MUHÁSABA, corruptly, MAHASEEBA, H. (A. محاسبه), MOJABÁ, MOSABÁ, Mar. (मोजबा, मोसबा) Computation, cal-

- culatation, settlement of an account; an account, a statement of expenses.
- Muhásib*, H. (A. محاسب) An accountant, a calculator, an auditor or examiner of accounts.
- Mojabedár*, or *Mosabedár*, Mar. (मोसबेदार) An accountant, one who keeps or renders an account.
- MUHÁZARAT, H. (A. محاضرة) Appearing against: in law, suing or arraigning any one in a court of law; also, disposing of expected property, or property in reversion, considered illegal: a deed or document signed by all parties present.
- Muházir-náma*, incorrectly, *Mahazer-namah*, H. (P. نامه) A document, certificate, or affidavit, signed by a number of persons, all of whom are present.
- MUHÁZIR, H. (A. محاضر) Present, in attendance, in court.
- MUHÍL, A. (محيل) In law, one who transfers a claim made upon him to another who has consented to be responsible.
- MUHKÍM, corruptly, MOKEEM, H. (A. محكم, from حكم) A native officer formerly employed in the cloth factories, a supervisor of the weavers.
- MUHRIM, A. (محرم) A prohibitor, an interdictor; one who lays himself under certain restraints, or upon whom the season, as the month of Muharram, or his engagement as a pilgrim, imposes them; a relative within the prohibited degree of intermarriage.
- MUHSAN, MUHSANAT, A. (محسن, from محسنة) Chaste, continent, especially as a husband or wife: applied in law to a person, male or female, whom certain qualifications, as freedom, sanity, and mature age, entitle to exact or to undergo the punishment inflicted on adultery.
- MUHTÁL, A. (محताल) A person who accepts the responsibility of one person for his claim upon another.
- Muhtál-álehi*, A. (محताल عليه) The person who becomes responsible for a claim made upon, or a debt due by, another.
- MUHTARIF, A. (محترف, from حرفه) an art, a profession) An artist.
- MUHTARAFÁ, corruptly, MORTEREFÁ, MOHTERFA, MOTATERFA, MOHTURPHA, MOHTURUPA, &c. H. (A. محترفه), MOTARAPHÁ, Tel. (మొతరఫా), MOTARAPÁ, Tam. (மொதரபா), MOHTARAPHÁ, MHTARAPHÁ, Mar. (मोहतरफा, म्होतरफा) A tax or taxes levied on trades and professions, on the artificers of a village or their implements, as upon the weaver's loom, upon tradesmen and their shops and stalls, and sometimes upon houses: in some places under the Madras presidency, it is properly a poll-tax upon artificers, the taxes on shops being termed

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Pándari, and those on the profits of trade *Visabadi*; but the term is used in a general way to designate the several personal taxes above mentioned: the designation is in a great measure peculiar to the provinces of the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, the taxes of a similar nature formerly levied in Bengal being included in the general denomination of *Sair*.

Mohtarapha-chí-kulwár, Mar. (कुलवार, general, universal)

An account kept by the village accountant of the mechanics and tradespeople of a village, and the taxes leviable on each.

MUHTAMÍM-I-BAND-O-BAST, H. (مهتمیم بندوبست) A settlement officer, an officer of government employed to make a settlement of the revenue with the different villages and divisions of a district.

MUHTASIB, corruptly, MOHTISSUB, H. (محتسب) A superintendant of markets and police, an officer appointed to take cognisance of improper behaviour, as of indecency, drunkenness, gambling; also of the sale of intoxicating drugs and liquors, and false weights and measures.

MUHÚRTTA, S. &c. sometimes corrupted, as in Guz., to MÚRAT (मुहूर्त) A measure of time, one-thirtieth of a day and night, or 48 minutes: it is used, though loosely, to signify a lucky hour or time for the celebration of any important or festive ceremonial.

MUJÁPHAT-JAMÁ, Mar. (मुजाफतजमा, from A. مضافات, appendages, annexations) Expenditure on account of presents by the state to public officers or to foreign powers: expenses incurred by one district on account of or to the debit of, another.

MUJÁWAR, H. (مچار) A servant or sweeper of a Mohammedan temple or shrine.

MÚJIBÁT, H. (A. pl. of موجب, a motive) Grounds of appeal as set forth in the pleadings of the appellant.

MUJRÁ, or MUJARÁ, H. (مچرا), Tel. (ముజరా) Any authorised deduction, a pension, an allowance.

Mujráí, incorrectly, *Mujray*, H. (A. مچرای), *Mujaráí*, Karn. (ముజరాది) A pension, an allowance, any authorised deduction: applied under the Mohammedan government to an allowance to the Zamindárs of Rangpur for presents made by them to the chiefs of the hill tribes, to prevent depredations: under the British government it implies deductions from the revenue on account of allowances to cultivators or contractors, as an encouragement, or of assignments or remissions or grants of revenue for charitable purposes.

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Mujaráí kharchu, Karn. (ముజరాదిఖర్చు) Deductions from the public revenue for religious or charitable purposes. *Mujráín*, incorrectly, *Mujura-een*, Beng. (মুজরাইন) Lands assigned as an allowance, and not subject to revenue.

MUJRM, H. (A. مجرم) A criminal, a malefactor.

MUJTAHID, H. (A. مجتهد) A jurist, a lawyer, a doctor in law, the highest authority in Mohammedan jurisprudence: a spiritual superior or director.

MUKÁBILA, H. (A. مقابلة), MOKÁBILA, Tel. (ముకాబిలా) Comparing, confronting, comparison or examination of revenue accounts, or of judicial documents.

MUKADDAM, corruptly, MOKUDDUM, MOCUDDIM, MUGADUM, H. &c. (A. مقدم), Mar. (मुकद्दम), MAKADAM, Uriya (ମକଦମ) A chief, a leader, one who goes before: in India, applied especially to the head man of a village or of a caste or corporation: in the Marátha villages the head man was usually charged with the realization of the revenue and its payment to the district collector, with the superintendence of the cultivation, the management of the affairs of the village, and the disbursements of its expenses: he was also intrusted, to a certain extent, with jurisdiction in disputes among the cultivators, and with the police: in Hindustan, the *Mukaddam* has, in some places, become solely responsible for the public revenue, having been suffered to assume the character of a petty proprietor, and being designated as *Málih-mukaddam*; under the former system the title was not unfrequently given to the village Zamindárs. In some places the term is applied to the hereditary occupant of an estate in a village, immovable as long as paying a fixed rate to the Zamindár or the Raja. The *Mukaddam-biswadár* is usually a head man who holds an entire share of a village, and sometimes an entire village, but in some places he appears to have been reduced to the state of hereditary cultivator from having been part proprietor of the village, in consequence of the title having been appropriated, through fraud or violence, by some individual proprietor. In Cuttack, the *Mukaddams* are regarded in a similar light, but are divided into two classes, the *Mazkúri-mukaddam*, who pays direct to government (the term *mazkúri*, q. v., having here the reverse of its usual meaning), and the *Záti*, or *Játi-mukaddam*, who pays through an intermediate revenue payer, or *Mál-guzár*: the title is sometimes applied to a farmer of several villages. Where the *Mukaddam* only represents the village he is sometimes allowed a portion of land, either rent-free or held at a quit-

rent. Ben. Reg. ix. xii. 1805; vii. 1822. In Guz., a *Muhādam* is commonly the name of a supervisor, especially of one employed by a merchant to superintend the landing or shipment of goods, &c.

Muhaddam-karj, Mar. (करज, from قرض) A debt due by a village through its head man or representative.

Muhaddamī, *Mooqudumee*, corruptly, *Mocudmy*, *Mocud-dimy*, H. (مقدمي) Relating to the office, duties, or rights of a *Muhaddam*: dues paid to him by the cultivators, or, when the revenue is collected by the state, as a money allowance to the *Muhaddam*, it denotes, in the upper provinces, a rate of from 5 to 10 per cent. on the collections: it sometimes appears as a deduction of from 3 to 4 per cent. on the gross collections. A *Muhaddamī* settlement is that made with the heads of villages as representatives of the village proprietors: a *Muhaddamī* tenure is recognised in some places as a proprietary tenure.

Muhaddama, H. &c. (A. مقدمه), Beng. *Mahaddama*, or *Muhaddamā* (মহাদমা, মুহাদমা), *Mukadamā*, Mar. (मुकदमा), Tel. (ముకద్దమ) *Muhadamo*, or *Muhardamo*, Guz. (مுகاردمو, মুহারদমো) Business, affair, especially law affairs, a law suit.

MUKĀNIYAN, Mal. (മുക്കനിയൻ) A Brahman of a particular tribe in Malabar, wearing the tuft of hair on the fore-part of the head.

MUKALLAF, A. (مكلف) A person legally responsible or accountable for his actions.

MUKĀRAZ, A. (مقارض) The person who, in a contract where one supplies the stock and the other the labour, is the provider of the stock.

Muhāriz, A. (مقارض) The agent or manager, the active partner in the sort of contract last named.

MUKARRAR, corruptly, *MOCURRER*, *MOCURREY*, H. (مقرر) Fixed, established, agreed upon; exact, as a total stipulated sum.

Muharrarī, H. (A. مقرري) Relating to what is fixed: as a revenue term it is applied to a tenure held at a fixed and permanent rate of rent when payable to a proprietor, or revenue when payable to the government. Ben. Reg. viii. 1793; i. 1815; ix. 1825; Act i. 1845.

Muharrarī-dār, H. (P. دار) The occupant of a farm or estate paying a fixed and permanent rate of rent or revenue.

Muharrarī-istimrārī, H. (A. استمرار, q. v.) Properly, a tenure held at a fixed rate of assessment, but applied, in the upper provinces of Bengal, to tenures of which the

revenue rate is permanent only for the life of the holder. *Muharrarī-jamā*, H. (A. جمع) A fixed and permanent rate of assessment.

Muharrarī-pattā, H. (from पट्टा, a lease) A lease for a definite extent of land at a fixed sum, not liable to any extra charge.

Muharrarī-tankhah-rahmī, H. (A. from tankhāh تنخواه, assignment, and rahm رقم, a written order) The fixed assessment of the revenue in Cuttack.

Dar-muharrarī, H. (P. دار, in) An estate held under a holder of land at a permanent rate.

MUKATTĀ, H. (A. مقطع) Fixed rate of assessment. See *Maktā*.

MUKĀSIMA, H. (A. مقاسمه) Dividing: partition of the crop between the proprietor or cultivator and the state, either in kind or value.

MUKĀTABAT, A. (مكاتبة) Ransom or emancipation of a slave, effected by his own earnings with his owner's assent.

Mukātīb, A. (مكاتبة, مكانب) In law, a male or female slave who has been permitted to work out his or her emancipation according to a *hitābat*, or written covenant.

MUKAYAD, A. (مقيد) Bound, fettered, in confinement.

MUKHĀGNI, S. &c. (मुखग्नि) Fire put into the mouth of the dead body at the time of burning (from *mukha*, the mouth, and *agni*, fire).

MUKAVAN, Mal. (മുക്കവൻ) A particular tribe of fishermen in Malabar.

MUKHĀṢA, corruptly, *MOCASSA*, *MOKASSA*, *MOCASAU*, H. (مخاصه, irregularly derived from A. خصص, to have as one's own: see *Khās*), *MUKĀSĀ*, Tam. (முகாசா), *MUKHĀSĀ*, or *MOKHĀSĀ*, Tel. (ముఖాసా, మొఖాసా), *MOKĀSĀ*, Mar. (मोकासा) A village or land assigned to an individual either rent-free or at a low quit-rent, on condition of service; or a village held *khās* by the state, the revenue being paid to the government direct; or the share of the government in a village, or in the revenue paid by it: the term, as current among the Marāṭhas especially, is somewhat differently explained by different authorities: according to one statement, it was applied to the remaining portion of the *chauth*, or fourth of the revenue of tributary countries after the fourth set apart for the Raja had been deducted; from this, again, a further portion, or six per cent. on the *chauth*, being set apart for certain officers of the state, the remainder, termed *Ain Mohāsā*, or simple assignment, was distributed amongst the military chiefs in requital of their services. According to a different account, the *Mo-*

hásá was the remainder of the whole revenue after a fourth had been set aside ; this remainder, or three-fourths of the whole, was subject to the deduction of six per cent. upon it, termed *Sahotra*, and to two per cent. termed *Nargaud*; the former of which was appropriated to the *Pant-suchi*, the latter to the different subordinate functionaries: the several designations were preserved after the lands or villages on which the *chauth* had been levied as a tribute were incorporated with those of the Maráṭha principality: (the term, although supposed to be of Hindustani derivation, is not familiarly used in Upper India, and is chiefly current, in its vernacular forms, in the south).

Mukhása-, *Mokhasa*-, or *Mokása-dár*, Tel. &c. (from P. *دار*, who has) The holder of a village, or of lands, at a quit-rent, or rent-free, on condition of service: under the Maráṭha government the *Mokása-dár* had much the same powers as the *Mámlat-dár*.

Mokáśi, or *-śi*, Mar. (मोकाशी-सी) The holder of an assignment, the farmer of a certain portion of the revenue of a village, either on the part of the state or an individual.

Kasar-mokása, Mar. (कसर, from A. *Kasar*, q. v.) An addition to the *Mokása*, an enhanced rate of it.

MUKHTÁR, corruptly, MOOKTAR, MUKHTEER, MOOKTIYÁR, H. (أختار), MUKHTYÁR, Mar. (मुख्तार) An agent, a representative, an attorney: in Hindustani, the *Mukhtár*, as employed in legal affairs, is not allowed in general to plead; that is the function of the *Vakíl*: amongst the Maráṭhas the term is also applied to the person appointed by the co-sharers of a hereditary office to discharge its duties.

Mukhtár-, or *Mukhtiyár-náma*, H. &c. (from P. *نام*, a document) A deed appointing a representative or agent, a power of attorney: a deed executed by the co-sharers of a hereditary office, delegating its duties to a representative.

Mukhtarí, H., *Mukhtyári*, Mar. Agency, representation, the office or character of a representative.

MUKHTAŞAR, corruptly, MOOKTISSUR, MUKHTESSUR, MOOKTESSOR, H. (أختصر) An abridgement, an abstract: in Mangalore the term is applied to a deputy, an agent or commissioner, also to the head man of a caste entitled to certain honours and privileges.

MUKHYA, S. &c. (मुख्य, from मुख, the face) Chief, principal, the head cultivator of a village, the manager of an estate, the leader or principal in any affair.

Mukhyasthan, corruptly, *Muhiasten*, Mal. (മുഖ്യസ്ഥൻ) The head man of a village: a chief, a noble.

MUKÍM, erroneously, MOKIM, H. (مقيم), MUKHIMU, Tel. (ముఖము) A broker, an appraiser: an officer whose duty it was to estimate the value of standing crops.

Mukhímí, H. (مقيمى) Brokerage, appraisement, valuation.

MUKÍRR, A. (مقتر) One who admits a claim, or confesses a crime, one who pleads guilty.

Mukírr-bahí, A. (مقربى) The thing or claim which is admitted, a crime confessed.

Mukírr-lahú, A. (مقربلہ) The person in whose favour a claim is admitted.

MUKKÁL-PALISA, Mal. (മുക്കാലപലിശ) A rate of interest = three-fourths of ten, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

MUKKAMPÁLU, Tel. (ముక్కంపాలు) One-third share of the gross produce of lands allowed to the cultivators.

MUKKÁVAN, Mal. (മുക്കാവൻ) A caste of fishermen, or a member or it: in Malabar he is sometimes a slave.

MUKKUSA, Tel. (ముక్కుస) A measure of capacity, three-fourths of a *Tím*.

MUKSA, Tel. (ముక్క) A measure of capacity, one-sixteenth of a *Khandí*.

MUKTASIB, H. (مكتسب) In law, one who makes profit, a gainer, an acquirer.

MUKTI, S. &c. (मुक्ति) Liberation, setting free in general, final liberation of the soul, and exemption from future transmigration.

MÚLA, vernacularly, MÚL, S. &c. (مول, मूल) Root, lit. or fig., the root of a tree, the origin of a family: stock or capital: the authority of a doctrine or faith.

Múladhana, or *Múldhan*, Karn. (ಮೂಲಧನ) Stock, capital, original wealth or property.

Múlagann-, or *Múlgann*-, Mar. (मूलगांव) The original residence of the founder of a family, the original village on an estate.

Múlagár, or *Múlgár*, Karn. (ಮೂಲಗಾರ) An owner, an original proprietor, one holding an estate originally through a loan or mortgage: a lessee, a mortgagee: the original holder of a perpetual lease.

Múlagrantha, S. (from ग्रंथ, a book) A work of authority, also a book of genealogies.

Múlapatra, Mar. (मूलपत्र) An original document, not a copy.

Múlasáadhanam, Karn. (ಮೂಲನಾಧನಂ) An acknowledgment given by the principal cultivator to the government or the landlord: a grant or assignment to an original occupant or assignee.

Múlgaini, corruptly, *Moolgueny*, *Moolghenny*, Karn. (ಮೂಲಗೈಣಿ) The tenure of an original occupant, either

of new and previously uncultivated lands, with hereditary succession, or of a hereditary farm or land at a fixed rate, corresponding with the tenure of the hereditary non-proprietary cultivator of the north-west provinces, and indefeasible as long as the stipulated rent is paid: a perpetual lease. (In the Gl. 5th Rep., *Shud-mulgueny* is said to be a tenant by simple purchase, which is no doubt erroneous; but what is intended by *Shud* is not verifiable, unless it be *Suddh*, pure, simple).

Mulgaini-chíti, Karn. (ಮುಲೈನಿ ಚಿತಿ, a document) A permanent lease, the document conveying it.

Mulgaini-gár, Karn. (ಮುಲೈನಿ ಗಾರ) A hereditary cultivator, a tenant holding a perpetual lease, not removable as long as he pays his rent.

Kraya-múlgaini, Mal. (from S. क्रय, purchase) Tenure of occupancy obtained originally by purchase at a public sale.

Múlpátta, more correctly, *Pattayam*, Mal. (മുലപട്ടയം) A lease granted to the purchaser of an estate, constituting him original or absolute proprietor, with right of transmission to his heirs.

Múl-vargga, corruptly, *Moolinurg*, Mal. (മൂലവർഗ്ഗ, from S. वर्ग, a class) Original proprietary right to an estate.

Múlya, S. &c. (मूल्य) Price, value, wages, hire.

Muliá, Uriya (ମୁଲିଆ) A hired labourer.

MULÁ, Mal. (മുള), *MULAI*, Tam. (முளை) A shoot, a sprout, a young plant first springing from the ground.

MULÁHAZA, H. (A. ملاحظه lit., Looking at; but used as well as *Mukábila* (مقابل comparison), with the P. *shud* (شد, has been), as *Muláhaza*, or *Mukábila shud*, Seen, examined, a phrase written by the proper native officers on public documents.

MULAKA, Mal. (മുളക) Black pepper, pepper in general.

Mulaha kotí, Mal. (മുളകക്കൊടി) The pepper vine.

Mulakamatissila, Mal. (മുളകമടിശ്ശിക) The pepper department of the monopoly of the Raja of Travancore.

MULAM, or *MUZHAM*, Tam. (முளம்), *MURAM*, Mal. (മുഴം) A cubit measured from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger.

Mulakol, Tam. (முளக்கோல்), *Murakol*, Mal. (മുഴക്കോല) A rod or measure of one cubit.

MULANÁ, *MULÁNÁ*, Mar. (मुलाना, मुलाना, from the A. *Maulána*) A Mohammadan lawyer, but usually applied to a Mohammadan village schoolmaster.

MULAYAN, Mal. (മുളയൻ) A servile tribe, or individual of it, the same as the *Palayan*, or the son of a *Palayan*.

MULÁZAMAT, H. (A. ملازمت) Assiduous service or atten-

dance: in law, continued watch over an insolvent debtor by his creditors, although he has been discharged by the *Kázi*, to discover if he possess or acquire any property that may be applied to the liquidation of his debts.

MULK, *MOOLK*, corruptly, *MOOLUCK*, H. (A. ملك), *MULÚK*, Beng. (মুলুক), *MULÚK*, Mar. (मुलूक) A kingdom, a principality, a country.

Mulkí, H. (A. ملقي) Relating to a kingdom or a country, native, domestic, provincial: the name of an era current in *Puraniya*, the same as the *Fasli* of Bengal, except that it commences two months earlier, on the first of *Srávana*, instead of the first of *Asvin*.

Mulki-áddalat, H. (A. عدالت) A provincial court of justice.

Mulki-divani-áddalat, *Mulki-faujdarí-áddalat*, H. (from عدالت, justice) A civil and a criminal provincial court established at Benares in 1786, for administering justice to the province, exclusive of the city: these courts were abolished by Ben. Reg. vii. 1795.

Mulki-khazána, H. (P. خزاني) The royal or state treasury.

Mulhgiri, H. (P. گدیری, taking), Mar. *Mulúk-giri* (मुलूक-गिरी) Taking possession of a country or kingdom, exercising sovereignty: periodical progress or incursion of a military force for the collection of tribute or revenue by violence or intimidation: occasional peregrination of migratory dealers or adventurers.

MULLÁ, H. (A. ملا) A Mohammadan lawyer or learned man, a judge, a magistrate, the deputy of a *Kázi*; applied also, in some parts of India, to the village Mohammadan schoolmaster, who also has the charge of the village mosque, and sometimes acts as butcher for the Mohammadans of the village: he is more usually styled *Mulána*.

Mullá-huráni, H. (from قرآن, the Kurán) The law officer of the courts employed to take the oaths of the Mohammadan witnesses on the *Kúran*.

MULLA, Mal. (മുള) A thorn.

Mullavallai, Mal. (മുളവള്ളി) Thorn money, i.e. the cost of keeping up orchards or plantations.

MULTAKÍT, A. (ملتقيط) One who finds and brings up a deserted child, one who finds a treasure.

MULTÁNIA, Thug. A class of Thugs who are all Mohammadans, and assume the character of Banjaras, trading in corn, and travelling with their families, but putting most of their female children to death: they strangle travellers with their bullock ropes: they are considered among the ancient Thugs.

- MULTAVI, H. (A. ملتوي) Crooked : fraudulent : postponed, pending. MULTABI, Tel. (ముల్తబి) Fraud, trick, delay.
- MULTAVIÁT, H. (plur. of ملتوي) Suits undecided or pending.
- MULTAZIM, H. (A. ملتزم) A tenant or hirer ; a farmer or collector of tolls or customs.
- MULUMU, Tel. (ములుము) Lands which are cultivated for various kinds of millet chiefly.
- MUMÁNÍ, H. (A. مماني) A husband's brother's wife, an aunt.
- MÚMIN, H. (A. مومن) Faithful, orthodox, a believer : in Guzerat, a convert to Mohammadanism : in the Marátha and Tamil countries a tribe of Mohammadan weavers is so styled.
- Amír-ul-múminín, A. The commander of the faithful, a title adopted by the Khalif Omar, and retained by his successors in the Khalifat.
- MUNÁBAZAT, A. (مناذرة) lit., Throwing ; a particular custom in buying and selling, by which a person to whom the vendor threw his goods was obliged to become the purchaser ; considered illegal.
- MUNÁDÍ, H. (A. منادي) A public crier ; also the small drum which he usually beats to call attention.
- MUNÁŠIB, H. (A. مناصب) Proper, right, expedient, discretionary.
- Munášib-jamá, H. (A. جمع) A reasonable assessment.
- MUNAFÁT, H. (A. منفعت) Gain, profit.
- Munáphá, Hindi (मुनाफा) The profits of an estate, the nett rent.
- MUNAJJIM, H. (A. منجم) An astrologer, an astronomer.
- MUNÂKID, H. (A. منعقد) Bound, engaged by a contract or covenant of marriage, &c.
- MUNASKHA, H. (A. منسكه) A table of partition of inheritance according to Mohammadan law.
- MUNDA, or, vernacularly, MÚND, H. &c. (مند, मुखद) The head : a head man.—Chuta Nagpur.
- MUNDA, S. &c. (मुखद) Shaven, shorn, as an ascetic, or, fem., a widow.
- MUNDA, Mal. (മുണ്ട) The cloth worn round the waist by natives of both sexes in Malabar.
- MUNÐAKAN, Mal. (മുണ്ടക്കൻ) Wet or irrigated lands.
- MUNÐAKAM, Mal. (മുണ്ടക്കം) A rice crop sown in August and ripe in January.
- MUNÐAM, Tel. (ముండుం) A stump, a residue.
- MUNÐAN, H. &c. (مندن, मुखदन) Shaving the head, a ceremony performed on the children of both Mohammadans and Hindus : the latter commonly, and sometimes the former, leave a lock of hair on the crown of the head.

- MUNÐAN, Mal. (മുണ്ടൻ) The stem of a cocoa-nut tree, from which *tári* is extracted.
- Munðan-kottí, Mal. (മുണ്ടൻകൊട്ടി) A gatherer of the juice of the cocoa and other palms, or *tári*.
- MUNÐÁ-PHORA, Guz. (मुण्डापुरा) A Mohammadan mendicant in the west of India, who, to extort charity, draws blood from his own head or other parts of his body.
- MUNÐBANDÍ, Mar. (मुखबंदी) In the Dakhin, the partition of the lands of a village among the cultivators, whether proprietors or permanent tenants, agreeably to certain proportions, and subject to a collective rate of rent, at which they may be let to cultivators : it corresponds apparently with the village Zamindári tenure of the north-west provinces.
- Munðpattí, Mar. (मुखपट्टी) An extra rate levied on the lands of a coparcenary village (?) (it is probably the same as the preceding).
- MÚNDHÁ, H. (موندھا, मुंढा) Sugár-cane shooting from the roots of canes cut down in the previous season.
- MUNIMANAMAÐU, Tel. (మునిమనమడు) A male descendant of the fourth degree, a great grandson.
- Munimanamaralu, Tel. A great granddaughter.
- MUNG, or MÚG, H. &c. (مرونگ, मुंग, मूंग, S. मुङ्ग) A kind of pulse (*Phaseolus mungo*) much used by the natives of India as an article of food.
- MUNGUTTIGE, Karn. (ಮುಂಗುಟ್ಟಿ, from *mun*, former) Rent or tax on land paid in advance.
- MUNI, H. &c. (S. مني, मुनि) A holy man, an inspired sage.
- MUNÍB, H. &c. (A. منيب) A master, a principal, one who employs an agent or representative, a constituent, the native superintendant of a mercantile establishment.
- Muníb-gumáshta, H. (P. from گماشته) A head clerk or manager of a bank or mercantile establishment.
- Muníbána, H. (منيبانة) Fee or perquisite of a manager : a redemption fee paid to the owner of a female slave, formerly, in Sylhet, upon her marriage to a stranger.
- Munim, Mar. (मुनीम, corruption of *munib*) A factor, an agent, a deputy, a manager.
- MUNIGUTTA, (?) Tel. (మునిగుత్తె) Illegal collections or exactions, forestalled rent. (If correct, it is a vernacular corruption of the A. *maná* منع, forbidden).
- MUNJ, or MUNJÁ, S. &c. (منج, मुञ्जा) A kind of grass (*Saccharum munja*) of the fibres of which the girdle of a Brahman should be made : it is also loosely and incorrectly applied to the sacrificial thread worn by the Brahman over one shoulder, and to the ceremony of putting it on, or

MUN

Updāyan : the grass grows on sandy soil in the rains, and is cut for making cord from its fibres.

MUNKAZI, H. (A. منقضي) Past, elapsed : arrears of payment.

Munkāzi bākī, H. (A. باقى) The balance of revenue of previous or past years, exclusive of that of the current year.

MUNKIR, H. (A. منكر) One who denies : in law, the defendant, the respondent.

MUNNĀMAN, or MUNNĀMAVAN, Mal. (മുനാമൻ, മുനാമൻ, from *munna*, three) A third or middle-man, a surety, an arbitrator.

MUNNILAKĀRAN, Mal. (മുനിലകാരൻ) The head man of a hamlet or village, a petty officer over a village.

MUNNAMENINELLAM, Mal. (മുനമെനിനെല്ലം) A field of rice returning three or four-fold.

MUNNIRIPPA, Mal. (മുനിരിപ്പ) Former balance, what was in hand,

MUNSHI, H. (A. منشی) A writer, a secretary ; applied by Europeans usually to teachers or interpreters of Persian and Hindustani.

MUNSHID, A. (منشد) A person who points to the place where a thing has been lost ; applied either to the loser or the finder.—Mohammadan law.

MUNSHIF, corruptly, MOONSIFF, H. (A. منصف) Equitable, just : a decider of what is just, an arbitrator, a judge : applied, under the British government, to a native civil judge of the first or lowest rank, the limit of whose jurisdiction in Bengal was gradually raised from suits of the value of 50 rupees to that of 300. In Madras a similar extension of the authority of district *Munsifs* took place of from 100 to 1000 rupees, the head men of the villages acting as village *Munsifs* in suits of trifling amount. At Bombay the office of *Munsif* was replaced by that of junior native commissioner, with a limit of jurisdiction of the value of 5000 rupees ; but the title of *Munsif* was again resumed. In some places the *Munsif* was an officer on the part of the Zamindār, employed to superintend the measurement of the lands of a village in concert with the villagers. Ben. Reg. xxiii. 1814 ; ii. 1821 ; v. 1831. Act viii. 1836 ; vi. 1843 ; i. 1845. Mad. Reg. iv. vi. 1816 ; iii. 1833. Bom. Reg. ii. 1827 ; xxiv. 1836.

Munsif-dār, H. (P. دار, who has) A *Munsif* or native judge (the term is a provincial pleonasm).

Munsif-kachhari, H. (P. کچھری) The *Munsif's* court or office.

Munsif-nāma, H. (P. نامه) The decree of a native judge or arbitrator, an arbitration bond.

MUR

MUNTA, Tel. (ముంట) A grain measure containing three *sérs* and a half.

MUNTAKHAB, H. (A. منتخب) A selection, a compendium, an abstract in general ; also an abstract of the village accounts, shewing in one view the fields situated in different parts of the village owned or cultivated by the same individual. In the north-west provinces it is the detailed account of the village cultivation, and is synonymous with *Khatauni*, q. v.

MUPAN, written, also, MOOPEN, (?) Mal. A class of agrestic slaves in Malabar.

MÚPPAN, Tam. (முப்பன்), Mal. (മുപ്പൻ) An elder, a senior, the head man of a class or business, one who presides over ploughmen and shepherds : a head man among the Mohammadans.

Múppa-panam, Mal. (മുപ്പപണം) A premium or present made to an owner or landlord by the tenant.

Múppukhalavu, Tam. (முப்புக்கலவு) Dues payable to the head man of a village : deduction from the revenue on that account.

MUPPARA, Mal. (മുപ്പറ) A measure of three *paras* : a certain amount of tax on land.

MÚRA, Tel. (మూర) A cubit from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger.

MURĀ, or MUPĀ, Mar. (मुडा) A quantity of grain ; at Bombay, twenty-five *maunds* ; in other places, twenty eight.

MÚRA, Mar. (मूर) A concealed vent through which water oozes : looseness of soil.

MURĀBAHAT, A. (مرباحت) Gaining, making a profit : in law, legal profit on the sale of any article.

MURABBÍ, H. (A. مربّي) A patron, a guardian, a manager, a director, an advocate.

MURĀHIK, A. (مراهق) A youth, an adolescent, one who is nearly of years of maturity.

MURĀI, Tam. (முறை) Legality, lawfulness : turn, alternative, rotation.

Murái-nir, Tam. (முறைநீர்) Supply of water for irrigation in settled order or rotation.

MURAMBU, Tam. (மரம்பு) A salt-pan, a creek of the sea : a heap or hill of stones and gravel.

MURĀN, Mar. (मुराण) Blighted corn ; a field of such corn.

MURĀTIB, H. (A. مراتب, plur. of *Martaba*, مرتبة) Dignities, honours.

MURATTAB, A. (مرتّب) Arranged, put in order ; settled, as an account.

MUR

- Murattib*, A. (مرتب) An arranger, a director.
- MURDA*, H. (P. مردہ) Dead: a dead body.
- Murda-farāsh*, H. (مردہ فراش, from P. *farāsh*, a sweeper)
- Murddapharās*, Beng. (মুর্দাফরাস) A man of low caste, who, amongst other unclean offices, is the remover of dead bodies: (the word occurs also, *Murdafarosh*, from P. *farosh*, who sells).
- Murdār*, H. (P. مردار, Mar. मरदाड) Impure: a dead body: in Mohammadan law, the carcase of an animal that has died a natural death, or has not been killed in the lawful manner, and is therefore unfit for food.
- Murdārkaś*, (?) Mar. A cess upon the village Mahars for the privilege of appropriating the skins of dead animals.
- MURDDHĀBHISHIKTA*, corruptly, *MOORDAWUSIKHT*, S. &c. (मूर्द्धाभिषिक्त) A mixed caste, or a member of it, sprung from a Brahman father and Kshatriya mother, and following the profession of arms.
- MURHEN*, Mar. (मुहने) Mist: the hill country on the skirts of the Sahyādrī range, from its being commonly in a mist.
- MURĪ*, or *MUPĪ*, Beng. (মুড়ী) Parched rice.
- MURĪ*, corruptly, *MOORY*, Tam. (முரி), Mal. (മുരി) A leaf, a written bond, a receipt, a bond given with the sale of a slave; any written relinquishment of property.
- Murī-pampu*, (?) Tel. Relinquishment of land or property in favour of another.
- Murippattaiyam*, *Murī-sādanam*, Tam. (முரிப்பட்டியம், முரிசாடனம்) A promise or agreement in writing: a bill of sale of a slave.
- Muriyan*, Tam. (முரியன்) A slave.
- MURĪ*, Mal. (മുരി) A division of a village.
- Murīkāran*, Mal. (മുരിക്കാരൻ) A villager, one living in a division of a village.
- MURĪD*, H. (A. مرید) A disciple, a scholar.
- MURIS*, (A. مورث) The person from whom an inheritance is derived, whether in the descending or ascending line.
- MURAS*, inheritance: an heir.
- Muris-ālī*, A. (مورث عالی) A remote progenitor.
- MURSHID*, H. (A. مرشد) A religious instructor, a spiritual guide.
- MURTADD*, A. (مرتد) A renegade, an apostate, one who has seceded from the Mohammadan religion, and is consequently an outlaw.
- MURTAHIN*, A. (مرتھن) One who takes any thing in pledge, a pawnbroker, a mortgagee.
- MUS*, Hindi (मुस) Land along the high banks of rivers.—
Puraniya.

MUS

- MÚSĀ*, or *MUWASSĀ*, A. (موصلي, موصلي) Commanded or devised by will.
- Músā-bahī*, A. (موسی, with respect to *it*, the thing) A legacy, a bequest.
- Músā-lahu*, A. (موسی, with respect to *him*, the person) A legatee.
- Músi*, or *Mumassī*, A. (موصي) A testator.
- Músiat*, A. (موصية) A testatrix.
- MUSĀFIR*, H. (مسافر) A traveller.
- Musāfir khāna*, H. (P. خانه, a house) An inn, a *sarāi*, a place for the accommodation of travellers.
- MUSĀHIB*, H. (A. مصاحب) A companion, an associate, an aide-de-camp.
- MUSAJJAL*, H. (A. مسجل) Proved, authenticated by a judge.
- MUSAL*, H. (S. موشل, मुसल) A pestle, especially a large wooden pestle used for beating grain in a mortar to free it from the husk.
- MUSĀLAHAT*, H. (A. مصالحة) Compromise, reconciliation.
- MUSĀLĪ*, Mal. (മുസാലി) A brazier, a caster or melter of metals.
- MUSAMMĀT*, *MOOSUMMĀT*, corruptly, *MUSSOMAT*, *MUSSUMAT*, H. (مسماة, from A. موسمی *musammā*, the named) A title prefixed in Hindustan to the names of respectable women in public documents and judicial proceedings.
- MUSANDĀ*, *MUSĀNDĀ*, Mar. (मुसंडा, मुसंडा) A torrent; fig., the rush of a crowd.
- MÚSAR*, (?) H. A tribe in Babar from whom bond-slaves are derived.
- Musār-khor*, Mar. (मुसारखोर) A hired servant.
- MUSHĀĀ*, A. (مشعا) Mixed as common property, so that the shares cannot be distinguished.
- MUSHĀHARA*, corruptly, *MOOSHĀIRA*, *MOSHĀIRA*, *MUSHĀIRA*, H. (A. مشاهرة), *MUSĀRĀ*, *MUSĀHIRĀ*, Mar. (मुशारा, मुशाहिरा) Monthly or other periodical pay or allowance; settling or hiring by the month. In Bengal, a monthly allowance granted to revenue payers and Zamindārs for collecting the revenue; also a monthly allowance paid to Zamindārs from the proceeds of their estates when deprived of the management of them on their own behalf. Amongst the Marāṭhas, a money allowance from the state to the *Pāṭil* and *Chauthala*.
- Mushāhara-hulkarnam*, Tel. (?) An allowance granted to the village accountant in the south of India.
- MUSHAKHAŚ*, or *MUSHAKHAŚĪ*, H. &c. (A. مشخص, مشخص) Ascertained, stipulated: applied to lands or districts for which a settlement of the revenue has been made: it is also

MUS

- applied to subordinate tenures for which the holders engage to pay a fixed rent annually upon the whole lot.
- Mushakhasi-jamâ*, H. (A. جمع) Stipulated revenue, net amount of the revenue.
- MUSHÁRIK, H. (A. مشارك) A partner, an associate.
- Mushárihat*, H. (A. مشاركت) Partnership.
- MUSHRIF, H. (A. مشرف) An examiner, an inspector, an officer of the treasury who authenticates accounts and documents.
- MUSHRIK, H. (A. مشرق) The east.
- MUSHRIK, H. (A. مشرك) An idolater, a polytheist, one who gives an associate to the one God, hence applied by the Mohammadans to Christians.
- MUSHT, or MUSHTÍ, H. &c. (مشتى, مشتی), also MUTH, and MUTTHÍ, (متهی, متھی, मुठी, from the S. मुष्टि) The fist closed, a handful of any thing, a hand's breadth, a measure equal to four fingers.
- Mushtigár*, Karn. (ಮುಷ್ತಿಗಾರ) A man of a tribe in Mysore calling themselves *Kshatriyas*, and following agriculture, but in some respects resembling the Jettis or boxers.
- Muthkáyá*, Hindi (मुठहोया) Taking the first handful of seed to be sown.
- Muthí*, H. (मुठी) A handful, a bunch.
- MUSHTARÍ, H. (A. مشتری) A buyer, a purchaser, a buyer of land sold for arrears of revenue.
- MUSLIM, H. &c. (A. مسلم) A believer, applied especially to a Mohammadan: one who believes in the true faith.
- Musalmán*, H. (A. مسلمان, from مسلم) A believer, a Mohammadan.
- MUSLIM, A. (مسلم) Advanced, paid beforehand, as the price of an article to be subsequently delivered.
- Muslim-fihí*, A. (فیه, on it) The goods on which the advance is paid.
- Muslim-álehi*, A. (علیه, to him) The seller to whom the advance is paid in the kind of sale called *Salam*, or *Silim*.
- MÚSSAT, also written MUSSAD, and MUNSAD, Mal. (മുസ്സാത്) An inferior tribe of Brahmans, or a member of it, in Malabar, said to be descended from those for whom Parasuráma recovered the province from the sea.
- MUSTA, vernacularly, MUTHÁ, S. &c. (मुस्त, मुथा) A kind of grass with bulbous roots growing abundantly on rich cultivated lands, and hard to be extirpated (*Cyperus rotundus*).
- MUSTABÍN, A. (مستبین) Become evident; but used as a technical term in Mohammadan law in combination with other words, as

MUT

- Mustabín-marsúm*, (from A. مرسوم) A regular deed or contract, one executed in the proper legal forms.
- Mustabín-ghair-marsúm*, (A. غیر مرسوم) A partially irregular deed, one deficient in some formalities, and not admitted as legal evidence, but as intimation of the intention of the executer.
- Ghair-mustabín*, A contract or deed wholly irregular and invalid.
- MUSTADÁI, H. (A. مستدعی) A petitioner, a suitor.
- MUSTAGHÍS, H. (A. مستغیث) A complainant, a plaintiff.
- MUSTÁJIR, H. (A. مستاجر), MUSTÁJARI, MUSTÁJARU, Tel. (ముస్తాజరి, ముస్తాజరు) A farmer, a renter, one who holds lands under a proprietor at a stipulated rate; also a farmer of revenue appointed to make the collections on the part of a Zamindár or proprietor, on condition of paying a fixed sum.
- Mustájiri*, H. (مستاجری) Renting, farming, holding in farm, settlement in farm.
- MUSTAKBAL, Tel. (A. ముస్తకబల) Part of the public revenue paid before it is due (the word, which ordinarily means future, is peculiar, in this sense, to the Northern Sirkars apparently): it is said also to be used in the sense of illegal exactions.
- MUSTARAD, H. (A. مسترد) lit., Returned, restored: as a law term, it signifies reversing the decision of a lower court upon an appeal.
- MUSTÁMÍN, A. (مستامین) lit., One who seeks protection: applied, in law, to a stranger and person of a different religion residing in a Mohammadan state under the protection of the authorities.
- MUSTAUFÍ, corruptly, MUSTOFY, H. (A. مستوفی) Paying or receiving in full (a debt): an examiner or auditor of accounts: the principal officer of the department in which, under the Mohammadan government, the accounts of ex-collectors or farmers of the revenue were examined.
- Mustaufi-garí*, H. (مستوفی گری) The duty of an accountant or auditor.
- MUSTÁYIR, A. (مستعیر) The borrower of a thing which he is to return. See *Áriyat*.
- MUT, Beng. &c. (মুত, S. मुस्तक) A sort of grass (*Cyperus rotundus*): a wild leguminous plant (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*).
- MUTÁBIK, H. (A. مطابق) In conformity, or according to.
- Mutábik-i-sanad*, H. (A. سند) Agreeably to a grant or title.
- Mutábik-i-tárikh*, H. (A. تاریخ) According to the date or era.
- MUTABANNÁ, H. A. (متهنیا) Adopted (as a son).

MUT

- Mutabannagi*, H. (A. P. متبنگی) Adoption.
- MUTAFARRIKÁT, H. (A. plur. of متفرق) Separate, scattered, miscellaneous: the several items of an account: separate and scattered portions of land included in a village or estate.
- MUTAFFIK, H. (A. متفق) An accomplice, an associate.
- MUTÂHID, corruptly, *Mutahed*, *Muthaahed*, H. (A. متعهد) A farmer, a contractor, one who enters into an engagement for the revenue of a tract of land.
- Mutâhúd*, H. (A. متعهد) An engagement or contract for the revenue of a district.
- Mutâhúd-dár*, H. (P. دار) A contractor or farmer of revenue.
- MUTÂH, H. (A. متعه) A temporary marriage, according to *Shiâ* law.
- MUTÂHIL, A. (A. متاهل) A married man, a man who has a wife.
- MUTAKADDIM, H. (A. متقدم) Ancient, old: in Moham-madan law, such an interval between the commission of a crime and evidence in proof of it, as to bar the infliction of punishment.
- MUTAKAFFIL, corruptly, MOOTECOPHIL, H. (A. متكفل) Becom-ing surety; also the person, a bail, a surety: said also to signify an auditor of the accounts of the subordinate offices before sending them to the treasury.
- MUTAKHÂSIM, H. (A. متخاصم) An opponent, an adversary, a litigant. *Mutakhâsimîn* (A. du.) Plaintiff and defendant.
- MUTAL, incorrectly, MUTLA, Mal. (മുതൽ) Principal, capital, stock, money, property, original estate, ancestral or landed property.
- Mutalâlan*, Mal. (മുതലാളൻ) A proprietor of land or any other property.
- Mutalâli*, Mal. (മുതലാളി) A proprietor, a capitalist, a principal merchant.
- Mutalavakâsam*, Mal. (മുതലവകാശം) Inheritance, right to property.
- Mutalavakâsî*, Mal. (മുതലവകാശി) An heir, an heiress.
- Mutalchilava*, Mal. (മുതൽചിലവ) Receipts and dis-bursements.
- Mutale-duppa*, Mal. (മുതലപ്പറ്റ) Revenue, income, profit.
- Mutalkâryyam*, Mal. (മുതൽകാര്യം) Property in money, jewels, &c.
- Mutalpalisa*, Mal. (മുതൽപലിശ) Principal and interest.
- Mutalpatta*, Mal. (മുതൽപ്പറ്റ) Office of head man of the low caste termed *Chagon*.
- Mutal patta hâran*, Mal. (മുതൽപ്പറ്റക്കാരൻ) The head man of the *Chagon* tribe.

MUT

- Mutal pattiha*, Mal. (മുതൽപ്പട്ടിക) An account of property, stock, or principal.
- Mutalpera*, Mal. (മുതൽപ്പറ്റ) The head subordinate officer or *peon* at a police station.
- Mutalpitti*, Mal. (മുതൽപ്പിട്ടി) The office of a treasurer.
- Mutâlpitti hâran*, Mal. (മുതൽപ്പിട്ടിക്കാരൻ) A treasurer, a cashkeeper.
- MUTÂLIK, H. (A. متعلق) Dependent, connected with, depen-dent upon: a dependant, a servant: in Marathî (मुतालिक) it was applied, under the Peshwa's government, to the deputy of any person holding a hereditary office, acting for him in his absence, and allowed to use his seal: the deputy or agent of a *Despândya*.
- Mutâlahâ*, or *Mutâlahî*, Mar. (A. मुतालका -की) Deputyship, the office of a deputy.
- Mutâlihân*, H. (plur. of متعلق) Dependants, servants: in the Northern Sirkars, daily allowances to the families of public servants.
- MUTASADDÎ, corruptly, MOOTSUDDY, MUTSEDDY, MUTTA-SEDDËE, H. (A. متصدی) A writer, a clerk.
- MUTAWALLI, corruptly, MOOTWALLEE, MOTOOWULLEE, and MUTWALLEE, H. (A. متولي) A person appointed to the care and management of a religious building and endowment.
- MUTÂYIN, H. (A. متعين) Appointed; a deputy, an agent.
- Mutâyyana*, corruptly, *Mottanieh*, H. (A. متعینه) A station, a military or militia post, one of *Sibandî* or provincial troops.
- MUTHÂN, Mar. (मुठान) A gang, a band.
- MUTH-THÁ, also read MUTTHÁ, and, incorrectly, MÚTAH, or MOOTAH, Tel., Karn. (ಮುತ್ಥಾ) The subdivision of a district: in the Northern Sirkars, a large estate, including several villages, and corresponding with a *Zamindârî* in Hindustan.
- Muththadâr*, commonly, *Mootahdâr*, corruptly, *Motahdâr*, *Muttedâr*, Tel. (మౌత్తా, P. دار) The holder of a *Muththâ*, a landholder, a *Zamindâr*: it is said to be sometimes ap-plied to the *Pâtîl*, or head man of a village.
- Muththadârî*, *Muthadârî*, or *Mootahdârî*, Tel. The te-nure or office of a *Muthadâr*.
- Muththavârî*, *Mutthavârî*, or *Mootavârî*, Tel. Settle-ment of revenue, or assessment by *Muththâs*, or subdivisions of a district.
- MUTLAK, H. (A. مطلق) Absolute, principal.
- Mutlah-vahîl*, or, more correctly, *Vahîl-i-mutlah*, H. (A. وکیل) An agent furnished with full and absolute powers.
- Mutlah-vakâlat-nâma*, H. (A. P. وکالت نامہ) A full power:

MUT

- a document conveying absolute authority to an agent or representative.
- MUTRI, MOOTRY, MOOTEREE, (?) H. The designation of a tenure in the Benares district by which a tenant held different kinds of land, and cultivated various crops at one fixed rate of money rent to the Zamindár.
- MUTTAIDE, Kain. (ముత్తైదే) A woman whose husband is living.
- MUTTAJJA, Karn. (ముత్తజ్జ) A great grandfather.
- Muttajji*, Karn. A great grandmother.
- MUTTIRÁCHAVÁDU, or MUTTIRÁJU, Tel. (ముత్తిరాచవోడు) A caste, or an individual belonging to it: one of the Telugu subdivisions of the *Súdras*.
- MUTTAŞIL, H. (A. متصل) Contiguous, adjacent, bounding (as fields or villages).
- MUTTUWALI, Karn. (ముత్తువళి) Cost, expense.
- MUTUMHÁT, Beng. (মুতুমহাট) A short cubit, one measured with the fist closed.
- MUWAJJAL, corruptly, MUWAZIL, H. (A. موجل) Deferred, as payment, applied to a dower, payment of which is deferred till after marriage: the opposite of *Muajzil*, q. v.
- MUWAKKAL, H. (A. موكل) A guardian, a trustee. MUWAKKIL, A constituent, one who appoints a deputy or representative.
- MUWAKKAT, A. (موكت) Fixed to a stipulated or certain time.
- MUWALLAD, H. (A. مولد) lit., Begotten: applied in Hindustan to an Arab born in the country, whether of whole or half blood.
- MUWÁZĀT, A. (مواضعت) A sale by which loss is incurred.
- MUWAZZAF, H. (A. موظف) Fixed, limited, allowed: a fixed pay or pension: as a revenue term it means the rent or revenue assessed at a fixed rate on a certain quantity of land.
- Muwazzafa-rátiba*, H. (A. راتبه, a salary) A fixed salary, pension, or contribution; fixed imposts collected by the government at stated periods.
- MUYDHONDA, Mar. (मुयधोडा) A stone fixed to mark the boundary of a village.
- MUZÁBANAT, A. (مزبنة) Sale of corn or fruit, &c. without weight or measure, as it stands in the field or hangs on the tree, or the like: considered illegal.
- MUZÁHARAT, A. (مظاهرة) A formula of divorce, in which a man declares his wife indifferent to him. See *Zihar*.
- MUZÁHIM, H. (A. مزاحم) Hindering, obstructing, a hindrance.
- Muzáhim-dár*, H. (P. دار, who has) One whose rights or possessions are incidentally encroached upon.

NAD

- MUZAKKÍ, A. (مزكي) In law, a purgator of witnesses, one who testifies the credibility or competency of a witness.
- MUZÁRABAT, A. (مضاربة) A co-partnership of stock and labour, where one party finds capital, the other management, and the profits are divided between them.
- Muzárib*, A. (مضارب) A factor, a manager, the partner that conducts the business as his share of the principal.
- MUZHIR, H. (A. مظهر) A claimant, a prosecutor.
- Muzhir-alehi*, H. (A. مظهرالیه) A defendant, one complained against.
- MYÁL, Mal. (മൃഗ) Land on which rice plants are sown thickly for the purpose of transplanting: land watered by rain.
- N.
- NÁBÁLIGH, H. (P. نا, not; A. بالغ, mature) An infant, a minor.
- Nábálighi*, H. (نابالغی) Minority, nonage.
- NÁBÚD, H. (P. نا, not, بود, was) Non-existence: in Bengal, a head of account under which remissions of revenue were formerly registered.
- NABÍRA, H. (P. نبیره) A grandson, a son's son.
- Nabíri*, H. (P. نبیری) A granddaughter.
- NÁCH, H. (ناچ, from S. नाच *ndtya*, dancing) Dance, dancing, acting.
- NACHCHI-KOṬṬU, Tel. (నచ్చికోట్టు) The drug *Cocculus Indicus*, also read *Nanji-kottu*.
- NACHCHU, Tel. (నచ్చు) Waste land overrun with knot grass.
- NÁCHNÁ, or NÁCHNÍ, or, as commonly written, NACHENNY, NATCHENNY, NATCHENNEE, NATCHENY, &c. Mar. (नाचणा, नाचणी), NACHCHINI, Tam. (நச்சினி) A name ordinarily given by Europeans to the Eleusine corocana, or *Cynosurus corocanus*, which is extensively cultivated for its grain, in the south of India chiefly, although not unknown in Bengal: the plant is not known in general by this name, which seems to have originated with Rumphius, who, speaking of the introduction of its seeds from Ceylon into Amboyna, calls it *Naatsjoni*, pronounced, he says, in India, *Naachani*: the Hindustani name is *Rági*, vulgarly, *Raggy*: it is called *Chollu* in Telugu, and, according to Van Rheede, *Jettipulugu* in Tam.
- NADA, vernacularly, NAD, or NUD, S. &c. (ند, नद) A river, one of which the personification is male, as the Sindhu, or Indus.

- Nadam*, Tam., Mal. (S. നദം, നദം) A river, one flowing from east to west.
- Nadí*, corruptly, *Nuddy*, S. &c. (نَدِي, नदी) A river, one of which the personation is female, as Gangá, or the Ganges: in the south of India it implies also a river running from west to east.
- Nadí-mátruha-pólamu*, Tel. (నదిమాతృకపోలము) A field that is irrigated from a river adjacent.
- Nadanírvári*, Tam. (நதநீர்வரி) A tax levied in the dry districts of Trichinapali on lands watered by channels from rivers or water-courses.
- Nadabhávi*, Karn. (నడభావి) A well with steps.
- NÁDA*, Beng. (নাদ) Dung of sheep or goats, a pellet of dung.
- NÁDÁ*, or *NÁRÁ*, Mar. (नाडा) A cord, a rope, especially the rope of a draw-well, drag-rope of carts, &c.: a coloured and twisted band worn at the Muharram, by Mohammdans, round their wrists; the tie of trowsers or petticoats, the rope or pole of rope-dancers, &c.
- Nádebahurúpi*, Mar. (नाडेबहुरूपी) A rope or pole-dancer.
- NÁDALÍ*, H. (نَدَالِي) A stone inscribed with words from the Kurán, and hung as a preserving amulet round children's necks.
- NADANÍ*, or *NADNÍ*, Mar. (नदनी) Clearing a field of grass or weeds.
- NÁDÁR*, H. &c. (P. نَدَار, Mar. (नादार), Tel. (నాదారు) Having nothing, indigent, bankrupt, insolvent.
- Náddári*, H. &c. (نَدَارِي) Poverty, insolvency.
- Náddár-munásib*, Karn. (from A. مناسب, fit or proper) An item of remission of revenue in Mysore, on account of the poverty of the cultivators.
- NÁDAVÁR*, Karn. (నాడవార) An agricultural hill tribe, who pretend to be pure Sudras.—Mysore.
- NADAVARAVA*, Mal. (നടവരവ, from *nada*, a temple) The income of a religious establishment.
- NÁDÁVÁ-SANADU*, Tel. (నాదావాసనదు) A release, a discharge in full, an acquittance from all demands (from A. نَدَاو).
(A. نَدَاو)
- NADAVU*, Tam. (நடவு) Planting, transplanting.
- Nadavunatjérólai*, Tam. (நடவுநட்கேரளலை) An account particulars of transplanting.
- Nadavu-payir*, Tam. (நடவுபயிர்) Corn in the field newly transplanted.
- Nada-ulugu*, corruptly, *Nada-woolungor*, Tam. (?) Annual account of the cultivation.
- NADDÁF*, H. (A. نَدَّاف) A cotton cleaner.
- NADH*, Thug. A village.

- NADÍ*, or *NARÍ*, Beng. (নদী) A caste, or individual of it, who make ornaments of *lák* for Mohammadan women.
- NADICHIL*, Mal. (നടിച്ചിൽ) Transplanting, a young plant to be transplanted.
- Nadíla*, Mal. (നടില) Planting, transplanting.
- NADIGA*, Karn. (నడిగ) A petty chief.
- NADIGE*, Karn. (నడిగి) A leasehold tenure, under which half the gross produce is the landlord's share.
- NÁDU*, commonly, *NÁD*, corruptly, *NAAD*, *NAUD*, or *NAUR*, Karn., Tel. (నాడు) A province, a district, a division of a country; a country, a kingdom. (The word occurs also in Tamil and Malayalam written with the cerebral *ṭ*, though pronounced vernacularly *Nád*, and *Nádu*: in their derivatives, however, the *ṭ*, single or doubled, is retained. See, therefore, *Nátu*, *Nát*, &c.
- Náđina*, Karn. (నాడిన) Of or belonging to a country.
- Náđina-maryáde*, Karn. (నాడినమర్యాదే) Custom of the country.
- Náđugauda*, corruptly, *Natgawd*, Karn. (నాడుగౌడ) The head man of a district, like the *Desmukh*.
- Náđu-sánábhoga*, Karn. (నాడుశాసాభిగ) The accountant of a district.
- Náđu-talaváru*, Karn. (నాడుతలవారు) The assistant of the head of a district.
- NAFÁ*, H. (A. نَفْع), *NAPHÁ*, Mar. (नफा) Gain, profit, advantage.
- Nafá-nuḥṣán*, H. (A. نفع نقصان) Profit and loss.
- NAFAKA*, or *NAFKA*, H. &c. (نَفَقَة) Necessary means of subsistence, supply of food, clothes, and lodging, which, in law, is obligatory upon certain relations, or the support of a wife by her husband, of a child by its parent, of a needy parent by its child, and of relatives and dependants in general.
- NAFL*, less correctly, *NUFIL*, H. (A. نَفْل) Any voluntary religious act, one not enjoined by the law.
- NAFR*, H. (A. نَفَر), *NAPHARU*, Tel. (నఫరు), *NAPAR*, Tam. (நபர்) A man, an individual, a person; also, in Mar. (नफर) A low menial servant, a groom; and a term used in counting camels, as, *Unt naphar dáhá*, ten head of camels: in the west of Bengal, a slave who, and his offspring, are slaves for ever, and are transferable and saleable. In Puraniya, the *Nafar* is usually a domestic slave, but it also sometimes denotes an agricultural one.
- Naphargatigá*, Tel. (నఫరగతిగా) Individually, man by man.
- Napharugatí-phaisalá*, Tel. (నఫరగతిఫిషాల) Settlement of the revenue with individual cultivators: a Ryotwári assessment.

- Napharjamínu*, Tel., *Napar-jámín*, Tam. (from A. ضامن) A security for a person, bail or surety for appearance. See *Házirzámín*.
- NAFÍ, A. (نفي) lit., Prohibiting, rejecting: in law, the formal denial of his paternity to a child born of his wife by a husband: rejection or abandonment of a child.
- NAFS-UL-HÁL, H. (from the A. نفس, the soul) The essence or pith of an affair, the real merits of a case.
- NAG, or NUG, (?) Mar. A measure of weight for cotton = 8 maunds of 24 lb. each, or two and a half to a *khandi* of 480 lb.
- NĀGA, vernacularly, NAG, S. &c. (S. नाग, नाग) A snake, a serpent deity, or a class of snake gods inhabiting Pátála, the regions under the earth.
- Nágpanchamí*, S. &c. (नागपञ्चमी) The fifth lunar day of the month *Srāvāṇa* (July-August), in which the *Nāgas* or serpent deities are worshipped: in the south of India offerings are made to snakes, milk, grain, and other articles being taken to the holes in which they live.
- NĀGĀ, H. &c. (नाग) A class of Hindu mendicants who go naked and carry arms, and who form sometimes mercenary bands in the service of Indian princes: a name given to various barbarous tribes inhabiting the hills along the southern borders of Asam.
- NĀGALA, Karn. (ನಾಗಲ) A measure of grain equal to four *maraháls*, q. v.
- NAGALÍ, Tel. (నాగలి) A plough.
- Nágaliharṛu*, Tel. (నాగలిహర్రు) A ploughshare.
- NAGAN, (?) Mar. A contribution from the most opulent inhabitants of a town or village to defray any heavy exaction either of the state or an enemy.
- NAGAR, NUGUR, corruptly, NUGGUR, H. &c. (नगर, S. *Nagara* नगर) A town, a city: in compounds it is also sometimes changed barbarously to *Nagore*, as *Varáha-nagar* becomes *Barnagore*.
- Nágara*, vernacularly, *Nágar*, S. &c. (नागर, नागर) Relating or belonging to, or originating with, a town; hence a dissolute or knavish person, one town bred: it is the name, also, of a tribe of Guzeratí Brahmans.
- Nágari*, H. &c. (fem. of *Nágara*) Relating to a town or city: applied especially to the alphabet of the Sanskrit language, and its modifications in Hindi, Maráṭhī, &c., sometimes with *Deva*-divine prefixed, as, *Dévanágari*.
- Nágar*, (?) H. A large heavy plough.—Bundelkhand. (? *Nán-gar*, for *Lángal*, S. a plough).

- Nagar-haul*, (?) Tel. Plough tenure, land held at an assessment per plough, usually for three or four years, for dry grain cultivation only.—Northern Sirkars.
- NÁGARA, Karn. (ನಾಗರ) A snake, a cobra capella.
- Nágarachavuti*, or *chauti*, Karn. (ನಾಗರಾಚವುತಿ, ಚೌತಿ) The fourth lunar day of the ninth Hindu month, when the king of the snake gods, *Seṣha*, or *Vásuki*, is worshipped.
- Nágavalli*, corruptly, *Nagole*, Tel., Karn. (ನಾಗವಳ್ಳಿ) The betel-vine, also the leaf, which, with the areka nut and other things rolled up in it, is presented to guests on their arrival and departure: hence it has come to mean beginning and termination: it is also applied, in the south of India, to the concluding ceremony of a marriage, which usually takes place on the fifth day, when presents of betel and other articles are interchanged between the new-married couple and their relatives and friends, and the guests are dismissed.
- NÁGAURÁ, H. (ناگورا) A large and handsome breed of horned cattle, native in Guzerat.
- NÁGHORÍ, Guz. (ناگھوڑی) A tribe of Mohammadans in Guzerat, usually employed in driving carts and keeping cattle.
- NAGHU, Thug. A body of soldiers.
- NÁGSANT, H. &c. (नागसंत) The head and hood of a snake, the crest and signature of the Rájá of Chota Nagpur.—South-west frontier.
- NĀGU, Tel. (నాగు) Interest paid in grain on account of grain lent.
- NĀHAK, H. (A. ناحق) Improperly, unjustly, wrong, untrue.
- NĀHÁK, Uriya (ନାହାକ) A *Nāih*, see *Náyah*: a schoolmaster.
- NĀHÍA, H. (A. ناحیه) A tract, a territory, a quarter, a coast.
- NAḤR, H. &c. (A. نهر) A stream, a water-course, a river.
- NĀIB, H. &c. (A. نايب) A deputy, a representative, a lieutenant, a viceroy, a sub- or deputy-collector.
- Náib-dimán*, H. (A. ديوان) The deputy treasurer or accountant.
- Náib-kázi*, H. (A. قاضي) The deputy of the Kází.
- Náib-kánungo*, H. &c. The deputy of the village or district accountant and registrar.
- Náib-názim*, H. (A. نايب ناظم) A deputy governor and administrator of justice: an officer nominally under the Nawab of Bengal, but appointed by the British authority to superintend the administration of criminal justice: the plan was adopted in 1755, but the office was abolished, and courts of circuit were substituted in 1790.
- Náib-subahdár*, H. The deputy governor of the Subah or province.
- Nawáb*, corruptly, *Nunaub*, and *Nabob*, H. &c. (A. نواب)

plur. of *Náib*, but used honorifically in the singular) A viceroy or governor of a province under the Moghul government, whence it became a mere title of any man of high rank, upon whom it was conferred without any office being attached to it.

Niábat, H. (A. نیابت) Deputyship, vicegerency: the office of a *Náib*, or *Naváib*.

NAIKAN, (?) A class of slaves in Karnata.

NÁJÁÍ, H. (P. ناجاي) Deficiency in produce, a tax formerly assessed in Bengal upon the cultivators present, to make up for any deficiency arising from the death or disappearance of their neighbours.

Nájái-tááhud, H. (P. A. ناجاي تاحد) An extra cess or *Mahtot*, formerly levied from the Zamindárs in Bengal on the plea of providing against prospective deficiencies in the revenue by some of them, or of the farmers failing to fulfil their engagements.

Nájáil hana, Uriya (ନାକାଲହନା) Irrecoverable (as arrears).

NÁJÁIZ, H. (A. ناجايز) Illegal, informal, unauthentic, not current.

NAJÍB, H. (A. نجيب) Noble, either by birth or conduct, but the term was applied to a body of irregular infantry under the native government; some corps were retained chiefly as a kind of militia, under the British government, for a time, but the designation appears to have become obsolete.

NAJJAR, H. A. (نجار) A carpenter.

NÁJKÁRÍ, Beng. (নাজকারী) Grain crop or cultivation, as distinguished from garden cultivation (probably a vernacular corruption of H. *anáj* اناج, grain).

NAJM, H. (A. نجم) A star, a constellation: astrology: a horoscope.

Najúmá, H. (A. نجمي) An astrologer.

NAJSH, A. (نجش) Bidding for articles on sale without intending to purchase them, for the sake of enhancing their price, held to be illegal.

NÁKÁ, H. (ناکا), NÁKÁ, or NÁKEN, Mar. (नाका, नाके), NÁKE, Guz. (नाके) The extremity of a road, also a point where two roads meet; hence the site of a toll or custom station, where transit duties or customs are levied; also, sometimes, the duties or customs so levied: it is sometimes applied to a subordinate police-station.

Nákábándi, H. (ناکابندی) Collections on account of land customs and transit duties; also, shutting up a road.

Nákebandi, Mar. (नाकेबन्दी) Shutting up a road or avenue.

Nákedár, Mar., Guz. (नाकेदार) A receiver of customs or transit duties, a toll-gatherer.

NÁKÁ, or NÁKÁRI, Thug. Sneezing, a bad omen at setting out.

NAKÁRA, H. (A. ناقاره) A kettle-drum, the use of which was restricted to persons of high rank, as a mark of state.

Nakárahhaná, corruptly, *Nákkarconnah*, H. (P. خانه, a house) The chamber where the state drums were struck from time to time, usually an open alcove over the main entrance or gateway.

NAKÁR, Mar. (नकार) Refusing, disallowing: rejection of a draft or bill, or a writing on the face of it intimating its rejection.

Nakárái, Mar. (नकाराई) The forfeit or money paid upon a bill that has been dishonoured.

NÁKÁRA, or NÁKÁRÍ, H. &c. (ناکار, नाकार, नाकारी)

NÁKÁRA, Karn. (ನಾಕಾರ) Incompetent, unfit, disqualified, useless, worthless.

NAKÁRÍ, NAKÁRÍÁ, Guz. (ناکاری, ناکاریا) Free from tax, land, &c. (from the S. *kara*, tax).

NAKB, corruptly, NUCCUB, H. (A. نقب) An excavation, a breach: breaking or digging through a wall.

Nakhbzán, H. (P. زن, who strikes) A burglar.

Nakhbzání, corruptly, *Nuccubzanie*, H. (P. زني, striking) Burglary, breaking, or rather digging through a wall, the native houses being very generally constructed of sun-dried clay or unburnt bricks, and therefore easily perforated.

NAKD, NUQD, corruptly, NUCKD, H. &c. (A. نقد), in the dialects the *h* is commonly changed to *g*, and a penultimate vowel inserted, as NAGAD, or NUGUD, Beng. (নগদ), Mar. (नगद), NAGADU, Tel. and Karn. (నగదు), NAGADA, Uriya (ନଗଦ). In Mar. it also occurs, in composition at least, as NAKTA, and NAKTÍ. Cash, money, ready money: it sometimes applies to all personal property except goods and chattels: in Bengal it implies prompt, ready, as money, &c.

Nahdí, *Nagdí*, *Nahadí*, or *Nagadí*, corruptly, *Nuckdy*, *Nugdee*, *Nehdy*, H. &c. (نقدی, नग्दी, नगदी) Paid, or to be paid, in cash or ready money; applied especially to the land revenue which is paid in money, in contradistinction to that which is paid in kind. In Bengal, *Nagadí* (नगदी) is applied also to cash, ready money; and in Malayalim, according to Mr. Græme, *Nigadí* (നീഗദി) denotes the money revenue payable to the Mohammadan government of Mysore.

Nagadibáb, Mar. (नगदीबाब) The heading under which items of revenue payable in money were entered in the Maráṭha accounts.

Nakdi-chhitṭhā, H. (چیتٹھا) Cash receipt.

Nigadi-chittu, Mal. (നിഗദിചിട്ടു) A document given by a collector to each payer of revenue, stating the amount of cash demandable.—Mysore.

Nakdi-faiṣalat, H. (نایضلة) Settlement of cash balances.

Nakdi-gumášta, H. (گماشته) A cash-keeper.

Nakdi-jinsí, H. (جنسی, sort, kind) Money rent, calculated on the value of the produce.

Nagadi-lekhá, Tel. (నగది లెక్క) A cash account.

Nakdi-mazḥúrát, H. (نقدی مضورات) Miscellaneous items in the revenue accounts allowed for and settled in money.

Nagad-mál, Mar. (नगदमाल) Ready property, money, or effects easily convertible into cash, as jewels, &c.; also, the prime or chosen portion of any thing.

Nagad-vikrí, Mar. (S. नगदविक्री, from S. विक्रय, sale) Ready-money sale.

Nagadu-risídi, Karn. (Eng., receipt) An account of receipts in ready money.

Nagadi-sirastá, Mar. (नगदी शिरस्ता, from P. سرشته) A general term for various money cesses imposed by the Maráṭha government.

Nigadi-shistam, Mal. (ശിഷ്ടം, S. शिष्ट, left) A cash balance after payment of the government revenue, payable to the proprietor by the tenant or occupier, either under lease or mortgage.

Nigadi-vittu, Mal. (വിത്തു, seed) Money assessment according to the value of the seed required for a field or an estate.

Nakd-o-jins, H. (نقد و جنس) Money and goods.

Naktabáb, or *Naktibáb*, Mar. (नक्तबाब, नक्तीबाब) Taxes in money, not in kind.

NAKHKHÁS, vernacularly, NAKÁS, incorrectly, NIKÁS, corruptly, NUHKAS, NUKKAS, NECKAS, NEKKAS, or NEKAUSS, H. (نحاس) A daily fair or market for slaves and for horses and cattle: the sale of living things: a tax formerly levied in Bengal, and still in some of the native states, upon the sale of horses and cattle.

NAKHL-BAND, H. (from A. نخل, a young tree) A gardener, a maker of artificial flowers.

NAKHUDÁ, corruptly, NAKOUDA, NACODAH, H. (P. ناخدا) The captain or commander of a ship.

NAKÍB, H. (نقيب) A servant who announces his master's

approach, and repeats his titles; a kind of herald or chamberlain.

NAKÍRD, Mar. (P. नाकीर्द), NÁKMIRUDU, Tel. (నాకిరుదు) Lying waste or fallow (land).

Nákhirdsár, Mar. (नाकीर्दसार) Land incapable of cultivation. NÁKIS, H. (A. ناقص), NÁKAS, Hindi (नाकस) Defective, deficient: as applied to land, it is said to signify either land in which wells cannot be sunk without masonry, or that which is fit for the cultivation of Bájra: it is also applied to land that is unproductive and not worth cultivating.

NAKKAPANDUGA, Tel. (నక్కపండుగ) A ceremony performed at the salt-pans before the salt is brought from them.—Northern Sirkars.

NAKL, NUQL, vernacularly, NAKAL, or NUQUL, corruptly, NACCAL, H. &c. (نقل, नकल) A copy, a transcript, any recorded written document, a register.

Nahl-i-pattá, or *-pattáját*, H. (from پٹا, a lease) A record or register of leases or revenue engagements: an account kept by the village accountant, giving, under the name of each cultivator, an abstract of his tenure, shewing the extent of his farm and amount of revenue, and the name, measurement, assessment, and revenue, of each field.

Nahlá, *Nuqla*, corruptly, *Nuglá*, H. (A. نقلا) A smaller village dependent upon a larger, or upon an estate, forming a subordinate part of it: (included in the register, or *Nahl*).

Náhlil, H. (A. نائل) A reporter, a registrar.

NAKSHA, or NAKASHÁ, H. &c. (A. نقشه, नकशा) A picture, a plan, a map, a general description, an official report.

Naksha-intiháli, H. (A. انتقالي) A deed of conveyance or transfer of landed property.

Naksha-i-khewat, H. The draft or transcript of the village register.

Naksha-juz-o-kul, H. (نقشه جزوكل) Detail of particulars, small or great: a report drawn up by the native collector or surveyor, furnishing details of cultivation, the condition of the cultivators, the quality of the lands, the mode of management, &c., so as to form a guide to the assessment. *Naksha-tabdili*, H. (A. تبديل, change) Record of transfer of shares in landed property.

Kisht-wár-naksha, H. (A. كشت, a field) A settlement map, a plan of fields according as they are assessed.

NAKSH-BANDIÁ, H. (نقشبندیا) A Mohammadan religious mendicant, characterised by carrying a lighted lamp in one hand and going about singing verses in honour of the Prophet,

&c.: they derive their institution and name from *Khája Bahá-ud-din*, of *Nakshband*.

NAKSHATRA, S. (नक्षत्र) An asterism or collection of stars, which are classed in twenty-eight divisions, and serve to mark the moon's course through the ecliptic, hence called a lunar mansion: any constellation.

NAL, NUL, or NALA, NULU, H. &c. (नल, नल) A rod, a bambu, a reed, a measuring rod: as a standard of measure it consisted of three *Iláhi-gaz* or yards of Akbar, but the length varied in practice from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 feet; a larger rod was also in use varying from 26 to 33 feet; and another was known in Bengal of 400 cubits.

Naliyá, Beng. (नलिया) A bird-catcher: one who catches birds with limed rods.

NÁL, H. (A. نعل) A horse-shoe.

Nálband, H. (نعلبند) A farrier.

Nálbandi, H. (نعلبندی) Farriery: horse-shoe money: under the Mohammadan government, a contribution exacted from petty princes or the peasantry, on the plea of keeping up the cavalry of the state, or as the price of preventing the horsemen from devastating the country, but which was converted into a small permanent tribute: among the Maráthas, the equipment of cavalry for the field, or an advance to a troop when enlisted or sent on service.

Náldabá, Mar. (नालडबा) A set of horse-shoes (four): a claim of the state or public officers to a set of horse-shoes, annually, from the village blacksmith, or the money-value instead.

Nálsáhib, H. (نعل صاحب) A man who runs as fast as he can, carrying an artificial representation of a horse-shoe as typical of the horse of Hasain at the festival of the *Muharram*.

NÁL, (?) Hindi. A gang or body of the freebooters in Bundelkhand known as *Sanorias*, or *Utháigírs*.

NÁL, H. &c. (نال), NALA, Mar. (नळ) A tube, a pipe, a hollow reed or cane.

NALA, S. &c. (नल) The 50th year of the Hindu cycle.

NÁLÁ, or NÁLA, corruptly, NULLAH, H. &c. (نالا, नाल, नाला) NÁLU, NALUVÉ, Karn. (ನಾಲು, ವಾಲುಮೆ) A water-course, a channel or gully cut in the soil by rain, down which, in the rainy season, rushes a considerable body of water: a rivulet, a creek, a drain, a ravine.

Nálákandi, Uriya (ନାଲକଣ୍ଡି) An aqueduct for salt water.

NALA, Mar. (नळ) An aqueduct, a conduit pipe.

Nalapattí or *Nalpatí*, Mar. (नळपट्टी) A tax on the people

of a town or district to defray the cost of keeping aqueducts in repair.

NÁLÁIK, H. (P. نالايق) Unfit, unworthy, improper: as applied to land, barren, unproductive, incapable of cultivation.

NÁLGÓRU, NÁLKUKÓRU, Karn. (ನಾಲ್ಗೋರು, ನಾಲ್ಕುಕೋರು, from *nálhu* ನಾಲ್ಕು, four) Four shares; land which, having been untitled, is let to farmers on agreement that government shall have one share of the produce and the cultivators three.

NÁLI, NÁRI, or NÁZHI, Tam. (நீரி) A measure of capacity, a *padí*, or one-eighth of a *marahál*, about 3 lbs. 6 oz.

NÁLÍ, H. &c. (S. نالي, नाली) A tube, a pipe, a hollow reed or bambu, a drill pipe, a channel, a drain: in Kamaon, a measure of space, half a *bísi*; also a measure of grain, twenty of which, of seed, are the contents of a sheep saddle-bag, and should be sown in a *bísi* of land.

NÁLISH, H. (P. نالیش), NÁLIST, or NÁLISTÍ, Mar. (नालिस्त, -स्ती) Complaint, statement of wrong and prayer of redress, plaint, accusation (in a court of law).

Nálish-ghair-sarsari, or *Nálish-numberi*, H. (from P. سرسري, summary, as a suit, or the Eng. word 'number') A regular suit at law, one in which the plaint has been duly preferred and recorded according to its number.

Nálishí, H. (P. نالشی) A complainant, a plaintiff.

Nálishi-árzú, H. (from A. عرضي) A plaint, the representation of the complainant.

NÁLKÍ, H. (نالکی) An open litter or palankin used by persons of rank.

NALLABHÚMI, Tel. (నల్ల భూమి) Black soil.

NÁLUGU, Tel. (నాలుగు) Staining the hands and feet of the bride and bridegroom yellow, part of the marriage ceremony in the Dakhin: rubbing the body with the flour of certain grains to cleanse the skin.

NALVA, Karn., Mal. (నల్వ) A furlong, a distance measured by 440 cubits.

NÁMA, also, vernacularly, NAON, NANO, H. (نام, نانو), and NÁO, or NAO, Mar. (नाव), vernacularly, NÁM, H. &c. (نام, नाम) Name, a name, reputation; also, in Karnataka, a sectional mark of three perpendicular lines, of which the centre is red, the other two white, made on the forehead by the worshippers of *Vishnu*: also the white clay used for the purpose.

Námádar, H. (P. نامدار) Famous, renowned.

Námávalí, Beng. (S. নোমাবলী) A kind of cloth, or a scarf or belt stamped with the names of a deity, worn by the Hindus.

- Námadári*, Tam. (நாமதாரி) A *vaishnava*, one wearing the sectarial marks.
- Námharan*, or *Námaharāṇa*, H. &c. (S. نامکارن, नामकरण) Giving a name to a new-born child with appropriate ceremonies: one of the initiating rites or *Sanskáras* of the Hindus.
- Námahírttana*, S. &c. (नामकीर्तन) Repeating the names of a divinity as an exercise of devotion: in Bengal, also, the insertion of a name in a legal document or deed.
- Námabarda*, H. (P. نامبرده) Named, mentioned, aforesaid.
- Náonísán*, Mar. (नावनिशाण) Name and particulars (as country, residence, occupation, &c.).
- Náoníshí*, Mar. (नावनिशी) A roll or list of names, also a single name borne upon it.
- Náoníshíwár*, Mar. (नावनिशीवार) Name by name according to the roll.
- Náoras*, Mar. (नावरस) The name given to a child with reference to its horoscope.
- NÁMA, NAMU, written, NAMAḤ, NAMEḤ, in the Hindu dialects most usually NÁMÁ, &c. H. &c. (P. نام, नाम) A writing, a written document, a deed: its particular appropriation is indicated by the word with which it is connected, and which usually precedes it; as, *Ikrár-náma*, a deed of agreement; *Rázi-náma*, a deed of assent; *Tak-sím-náma*, a deed of partition; *Tamlík-náma*, acknowledgement of ownership or property, &c.: or the terms may be transposed with the sign of connexion; as, *Náma-i-ikrár*, *Náma-i-tak-sím*, but in Hindustani this is less usual.
- NAMAK, or NIMAK, corruptly, NEMUK, NIMUCK, NEEMUCK, H. &c. (P. نمك), in other dialects the form is NIMAK only, as Beng. (নিমক), Mar. (निमक) Salt.
- Namah-*, or *Nimah-chashí*, H. (P. چاشی, tasting) Feeding a child for the first time when about six or seven months old, on which occasion various ceremonies are observed; also the interchange of trays of sweetmeats between the families of the bride and bridegroom at the time of betrothment.
- Namah-*, or *Nimak-halál*, H. (نمك حلال) Faithful, loyal.
- Namah-*, or *Nimak-harám*, H. (نمك حرام) Faithless, disloyal, treacherous.
- Namahi*, or *Nimahi*, H. (نمكي) Saline, salt: applied in Orissa to land overflowed by the tide, and where salt is manufactured.
- Nimak-daláli*, H. (P. دلال, a broker) A tax formerly levied in Bengal on salt-brokers or vendors.

- Numak-mahál*, H. (نمك محال) The salt revenue as a separate head of revenue.
- Namah-*, or *Nimak-sár*, H. (نمكسار) Salt-revenue, a salt-pit, saline.
- Nimak-parwarda*, H. (P. پرورده, cherished) A favourite and confidential servant.
- NAMASKÁR, S. &c. (नमस्कार) Reverential salutation, especially to an idol or a Brahman.
- NAMÁZ, H. (A. نماز), vernacularly, NAMÁJ (नमाज) Prayer, especially that prescribed by law to be recited five times a day.
- Namáz-gáh*, H. (from P. گاه, a place) A place of prayer, the part of a mosque where the prayers are read, or a temporary building or platform for the same purpose.
- Namáz-i-jandza*, H. (A. جنازه, a bier) Funeral service of the Mohammadans.
- NAMBI, NAMBIYÁN, Tam. (நம்பி, நம்பியாண), NAMBI, or NAMBADÍ, Mal. (നമ്പി, നമ്പടി), NAMBIYAVA, Karn. (ನಂಬಿಯವ) The title of a caste, or member of it, an inferior class of Brahmans, said to be sprung from a Kshatriya mother and Brahman father, and usually officiating as priest in Vaishnava temples in the south of India.
- NAMBÚDIRI, commonly pronounced, and written, NAMBÚRI, or NAMBOORI, Mal. (നമ്പൂതിരി), NAMBÚRI, Tam. (நம்புதிரி) A Brahman of the highest order in Malabar, also the name of the caste or tribe.
- NAMBU-VETUVAR, (?) A class of slaves in Karnata.
- NAMBYÁRA, Mal. (നമ്പ്യാര) A tribe of Náyers, or Nairs, in Malabar, also a member of it.
- NAMUCHÍO, Guz. (नमुचीओ) A man without mustaches, a beardless man, a term of reviling.
- NAMUDÁR, H. (P. نمودار, from *namudan*, to show) A sample, a specimen.
- Namudár*, or *dári*, H. (نموداری) Payment made by a cultivator upon his being exempted from actual measurement, settling his assessment by samples of the crop (?).
- Namuder-beši*, Beng. (নমুদরবেশী) Increase of the rate entered on the vouchers exhibited (from P. نمود, showing).
- Namuder-hamí*, Beng. (নমুদরক্ষী) Deficiency, or diminution of the exhibit rate. See the preceding.
- Namúna*, Numoona, H. &c. (نمونه, नमूना), *Namuná*, or *Namoná*, Mar. (नमुना, नमोना) A sample, a specimen, a pattern.
- Namusúdra*, corruptly, *Numoosodr*, (?) Beng. A low caste, or an individual of it, a *Chandála*.

NĀNĀ, H. (نانا) A maternal grandfather.

Nānī, H. (ناني) A maternal grandmother.

NANAD, NANANDĀ, NANADĪ, NANADINĪ, Beng. (ননাদ, &c.

S. ननद) A husband's sister.

NĀNĀK, or NĀNE, Mar. (S. नाणक, नाणे), NĀNU, Guz. (नानु)

Coin, a coin, any thing bearing an inscription, money.

Nānevātī, or -vattī, Mar. Guz. (नाखेवटी-वट्टी) A money-changer.

Nānevattam, Mar. (नाखेवट्टे), Nāndva'a, Guz. (नान्दवा'अ)

Money-changing, the business of a money-changer: the money-market, the place where the money-changers' shops are.

Nānaya, or Nānya, Karn. (ನಾಣಯ, ನಾಣ್ಯ) Coin, money.

Nānyagār, Karn. (ನಾನ್ಯಗಾರ) A money-changer.

Nānyamūbadulu, Karn. (ನಾಣ್ಯಮುಬದಲು) Exchanging coins.

Nānyamurupadi, Karn. (ನಾಣ್ಯಮುರುಪಡಿ) Changing large for small money, giving change.

Nānyaparkhāvanī, Karn. (ನಾಣ್ಯಪರಖಾವಣಿ) Trying coins, determining if they are full weight and value.

Nānayavattam, Tam. (நாயவட்டம்) Difference in exchange of coins, premium or discount.

NĀNĀRI, Mal. (നാനാരി) A measure of quantity = four small measures.

Nānārihandam, Mal. (നാനാരിക്കണ്ടം) Sown with four measures of seed (a field).

NĀNASĀI, (?) Mar. A religious mendicant of a low order, who, in the west of India, extorts alms from the shopkeepers and others by importunities, abuse, and threats: (? if intended for *Nānakshāhi*, vagrant mendicants professing to be followers of *Nānak Shāh*, the founder of the Sikh religion).

NĀNCHANEBĀRA, Uriya (ନାଚକେବାର) Bribery and corruption (the first term is more correctly *Lānch*, q. v., the second is probably *Levāra*, from H. *léna*, to take).

NAND, Mar. (S. नंद) A cant term amongst traders and shopkeepers, for an undue profit.

NANDANA, S. &c. (नन्दन) A son; also the 26th year of the cycle.

NANDAVANAM, S. &c. (नन्दवनं) The grove of Indra, but used in the south of India to designate a garden, the flowers of which are appropriated to some temple.

NANDĪ, NUNDEE, S. &c. (नन्दी) The bull of Śiva, a figure of whom is usually placed in front of temples dedicated to that deity.

NĀNDĪ, S. &c. (नान्दी) A benedictory verse eulogising a king or a deity.

Nāndi-mukha, or Nāndi-srāddha, S. &c. (नान्दीमुखः, -श्राद्धः)

A commemorative sacrifice or offering to the manes of deceased ancestors, as preliminary to a marriage or other occasion of festivity: also, in Bengali, an ancestor.

NANDINĪ, H. (S. نندني) A husband's or wife's sister.

NANDOĪ, NANDOSĪ, H. (S. نندوسي, نندوي) A husband's sister's husband.

NĀNGAR, Mar. (नांगर), NĀNGAL, Beng. (নাংগল, S. লাঙ্গল) A plough.

Nāngarat, -rath, or -rad, Mar. (नांगरट-रठ-रड) Newly-ploughed ground.

Nāngarnī, Mar. (नांगरणी) Ploughing.

Nāngaryā, Mar. (नांगर्या) Relating to a plough, a ploughman, a bullock, &c.

NĀNJAI, or NANJEY, commonly pronounced NANJA, or NUNJA, corruptly, NUNJAH, Tam. (நஞ்சை, நுண்சை, from *Nal* நல, good, and *shai* சை cultivation), NANJA, Tel. (నంజ) Soil that is fit for the cultivation of rice, admitting of artificial irrigation, and hence commonly termed 'wet ground or soil,' in contradistinction to *Punja*, or dry.

Nānjai mel punjai, or taram punjai, Tam. (நஞ்சை-மேல்-தரம்-புண்சை) The cultivation of grains not usually requiring irrigation on irrigated soils, but where the actual supply of water is inadequate for the growth of rice: the revenue in such a case is assessed at a medium rate between that customary on dry and on wet lands.

NĀNJI, Uriya (ନାଞ୍ଜି) A strip of alluvial land.

NĀNKĀR, less correctly, NANCAR, H. &c. (نانكار, P. نان bread, and نك, business) In Bengal finance, a term applied to an assignment of a portion of the land or revenue of an estate, made to the occupant or Zamindār as an allowance for his subsistence, usually amounting to about five, or sometimes ten per cent. on the assessment payable to the state. If removed from the management of the estate, the *Nānhār* was occasionally withdrawn, in contradistinction to the *Mālikāna*, which was always granted: the terms, however, are not unfrequently confounded, or used indiscriminately to signify the same thing. The term was also applied to assignments of land or revenue made as subsistence-money to fiscal and village officers. Ben. Reg. viii. 1793; xxv. xxvii. 1803; ix. 1805.

Nānhār-mujrāī, H. (P. نانگار مجرای) Deductions from the revenue, or assignments from it, on account of *Nānhār*, or subsistence allowance.

Nánkár mujrái wásíl báhi, H. &c. (نانكار مجرای واصل باقی) An account of the revenue deducted or assigned on account of *Nánkár*: items in the general account of receipts and balances kept by the village accountants, exhibiting such deductions.

Nánkár-zamín, H. &c. (P. زمین, land) Land assigned rent-free to Zamindárs or public officers for their maintenance.
Nánparwarshi, Karn. (నానపర్వరషి) A pension, a grant, a salary or allowance made to a person when incapable of service.

NÁP, H. (ناپ, for *Máp* ماب) Measuring, measure.

NÁPAT, Mar. (नापत) Want of credit or character (among mercantile people.

NÁPIT, H. &c. (S. ناپیت, नापित), along with the original term the dialects have various modifications of the word, as *NÁI*, H. (ناي), *NÁIDA*, *NÁINDA*, Karn. (నాయిద, నాయింద), *NÁÚ*, *NÁHÚ*, *NÁHAWI*, and *NÁHÁWÍ*, *NHÁÚ*, and *NHÁWÍ*, Mar. (नाऊ, नाहू, नाहवी, नाहावी, न्हाऊ, न्हावी) *NÁPÍG*, Karn. (నాపిగ) A barber, a shaver, who usually acts also as a surgeon: the village barber, and barber-surgeon.

NAPTÁ, *NAPTRÍ*, S. &c. (नप्ता, नप्त्री) A grandson, a granddaughter.

NAR, Sindhi. A large water-wheel.

NÁR, Mal. (നാര) Young corn or paddy fit for transplanting.

Nárrukála, Mal. (നാരുകാല) A bed or piece of ground from which young rice plants have been removed.

Nárrupatté, Mal. (നാരുപാട്ടി) A bed or piece of ground in which rice plants have been sown for transplanting.

NÁRA, Tel. (నార), Mal. (നാര) The hempen fibres of various plants, whether from the stem or the bark, as the palm, the cocoa-nut, the aloe, the *San*, &c.

NÁRÁ, or *NÁPÁ*, Beng. (নাড়া) Stubble, the stubble of rice or other grain after reaping.

NARAKA, S. &c. (नारक) Hell, the place of torment for sinners: various subdivisions are enumerated.

NÁRATTA, Karn. Tel. (నారాట్ట) Land broken by chasms and creeks.

NÁR-, or *NÁP-GÍR*, Mar. (नाडगीर) A revenue officer.

Nár-, or *Nád-gaund*, Mar. (नाडगाँव) The head revenue and police-officer of a district in some of the Maráṭha provinces, corresponding to *Desmukh* in others.

Nárgun, (?) Mar. The head of the shepherds, as holding a *watan* or claim on the revenue of a village or district: (it should be, probably, the same as the preceding).

NÁRI, or *NÁPÍ*, S. &c. (নাড়ী, নাড়ী) Any tubular pipe or vessel, a blood-vessel, the pulse.

Náritépá, Beng. (নাড়ীতপা) A physician.

NÁRÍ, or *NÁRIKÁ*, S. &c. (नाडी, नाडिका), *NÁLÍKAI*, or *NÁZHIKAI*, *NÁDIKÁ*, Tam. (நாழிக்கை, நாழிகை), *NÁRIKA*, or *NÁRIGA*, Mal. (നാഴിക) A measure of time, an hour of twenty-four minutes, or one-sixtieth of the day and night; also, in Tam. an Indian mile, the distance a person walks in a *Nárika*.

NÁRÍ, S. &c. (नारी) A woman.

NÁRI, Mal. (നാഴി) A measure of capacity, the fourth part of an *Edangali*, or sometimes the same as the *Edangali*.

NARIAL, Thug. The head.—Dakhini.

NARÍHAR, Thug. Unsafe, as the place appointed for the murder.

NÁRIKELA, S. &c. (नारिकेल), sometimes modified in the dialects, as *NÁRYAL*, H. (ناریل), *NÁRAL*, *NÁRALÍ*, and *NÁREL*, Mar. (नारळ, नारळी, नारेळ) The cocoa-nut tree (*Cocos nucifera*); a cocoa-nut.

Náralí punav, or *paurnimá*, Mar. (नारळीपुनव, or पौर्णिमा) Day of full moon in the month *Srávan*, when a cocoa-nut is thrown into the sea, and the monsoon is declared to be broken up.

Nárali utpanna, ? (from S. उत्पन्न, produced) Amount produce of the cocoa-nut trees of the state, or of the impost on private plantations.

Náralmár, Mar. (नारळमाड) A cocoa-nut tree kept for fruit, in distinction to the *Bandhármar* (भंडारमाड), one kept for *tári*.

Nárikela-tail, Beng. (S. নারীকেলটেল) Cocoa-nut oil.

Nárikela-mála, Beng. (from গালা, the shell of the cocoa-nut) The internal hard shell, a cup made of it.

Náryalí, H. (ناریلی) *Tári* from the sap of the cocoa-nut tree.

NÁRODÁ, Guz. (नारीदल) A tribe of half-caste Rájputs.

NÁRU, Karn. (నారు) The fibres of plants, whether from the stem or the rind.

Undi-náru, Karn. (ఉందినారు) Common hemp.

Dengina-náru, Karn. (దేంగిననారు) The fibres, or *coir*, of the cocoa-nut.

Nulináru, Karn. (నులినారు) Any sort of hemp.

NÁRÚKÁRÚ, Mar. (నారుకారు) The inferior village servants, those comprised under the designation of *Aluta*, q. v.

NÁRU, Tel., Tam. (నారు, நாறு) Young plants of corn fit to be transplanted.

NĀRRU, pronounced NĀṬṬU, Tam. (நாரூ) Plants thickly sown, for the purpose of being transplanted.

NĀRRANKĀL, pronounced NĀṬṬAṅGĀL, Tam. (நாரங்கல்) A bed, or part of a field, kept moist, in which rice is sown for the purpose of being transplanted when it grows up.

Nārrunadavu, or Nāṭṭunudavu, Tam. (நாரூறுநடை) The act of transplanting.

NĀS, or NĀS, Mar. (S. नाश, नास) Loss, injury, destruction.

Nāśwanī, Mar. (नाशवणी, from S. पाणी, water) Rain out of season spoiling the crops.

NĀRTA, Dakh. Thug. A soldier or policeman.

NARWĀ, incorrectly, NIRWĀ, Guz. (ناروا) An undivided village held in coparcenary, and managed by a few of the chief sharers : applied also to the assessment of the revenue by agreement with the principal shareholders.

Narwādār, Guz. (ناروادار) A coparcenary shareholder in a village.

NASAB, NUSUB, H. (A. نسب) Family, race, lineage.

Nasab-nāma, H. (P. نامه, a document) A pedigree, a genealogical table or tree.

Nisbat, H. (A. نسبت) Relationship, affinity, connexion : also used adverbially, *ba-nisbat*, with regard or respect to.

Nisbat, Mar. (निसबत, the same word as the last, but differently applied) Charge, care of, custody, control or direction of.

Nisbatdār, Mar. (निसबतदार) A person or officer having charge or control of.

Nisbatwār, Mar. (निसबतवार) Belonging to, in charge or under control of : in the order of the names of those to whose keeping things or persons are committed (a list, &c.)

NASAK, NUSUK, H. (A. نسق) Order, arrangement : valuation of a crop by estimate (?)

Nasakhchī, H. (P. نستقجي) An officer better known in Persia than in Hindustan, one attached to the king as chamberlain and orderly, and, on occasion, executioner.

Nasakhchī bāshī, H. (P. باشي) Chief chamberlain or orderly.

NASHĀ, H. (A. نسا) Intoxication, the effects of intoxication, a headache, &c. ; intoxicating liquor.

NASHṬA, vernacularly, NASHT, or NUSHT, or, sometimes, NĀTH, S. &c. (نشست, नष्ट) Lost, injured, destroyed : it is often used as a substantive, as,

Nashṭam, Tam. (நஷ்டம்), Nashṭamu, or Nashṭi, Tel. (నష్టము, नष्ट), Nashṭa, Karn. (नष्ट), Nashṭa, Nashṭi, Uriya (ନଷ୍ଟ, नष्ट) Loss, injury, damage, waste : applied

especially to a deficient crop, either of corn or fruit, from temporary or permanent injury, as bad soil, scarcity of water, excess of rain, blight, tempest, lightning, &c., claiming a proportionate diminution of the assessment.

Nashṭachandra, S. &c. (नष्टचन्द्रः) The waning moon.

Nashṭavārtte, Karn. (నష్టవార్త) Bad news.

Nashṭika, S. &c. (नाष्टिक) Who or what has suffered loss, bereft of property, deprived of an owner.

NASHŪS, A. (نشورس) In Mohammadan law, a woman who is disobedient to her husband and provokes him to maltreat her ; one who abandons her husband's house in consequence of a quarrel.

NASĪA, H. (A. نسيه) Delay allowed for payment, credit.

NASĪB, H. (A. نصيب) Fortune, fate, destiny.

NASIHĀ, H. (نسيه, नसिहा) A light plough for ploughing light soils.

NASĪHAH, or NASĪHAH-DAFTAR, corruptly, NASEHA, (?) An office under the Mohammadan governments in which accounts of the revenue and revenue alienations were prepared for transmission to the supreme treasury (perhaps from *Nasihāt*, advice).

NASĪHAT, H. (A. نصيحت) Advice, counsel. NASĪHAT, Mar. (नसीहत), NASIYATTU, Karn. (నసియత్తు) Chastisement, punishment.

NASL, H. (A. نسل) Lineage, race, descent.

Naslan ba naslan, H. (نسلان به نسلان) In regular descent or succession.

NASS, A. (نص) Manifesting : in Mohammadan law, a clear and express dictum of law which cannot be set aside.

NĀSTI, S. &c. (नास्ति) Non-existence, annihilation, what is not (it is sometimes confounded vernacularly with *Nashṭa*, and *Nashṭi*, q. v.

Nāstika, or Nāstik, S. &c. (नास्तिक) An unbeliever, one who denies the authority of the Vedas : an atheist.

NĀTĀ, H. (नाता), NĀTEN. Mar. (नाते, from the S. ज्ञाति) Kindred, affinity, relationship (by blood or marriage).

Nāti, plur. Nātiyar, Nātigal, Tam. (S. நூதலி, நூதலியர், நூதலிகள) Relations by the same father, joint heirs.

NATA, NUTA, Mal. (നട) Entrance to a house : a temple.

Natahāvan, Mal. (നടക്കാവൻ) A sentinel, a guard.

NATA, NAT, or NUT, S. &c. (नट, नटः), NATWĀ, Guz. (ناتوا) A dancer, an actor, a tumbler, a public performer ; applied also to a tribe of vagrants who live by feats of dexterity, sleight of hand, fortune-telling, and the like, and correspond in their habits with the gypsies of Europe.

Natí, S. &c. (नटी) A dancing-girl, an actress.

Nátaka, or *Nátah*, S. &c. (नाटक) Acting, dancing, public performance : a play, a drama.

NÁTÁÍ, Beng. (নাটাই) A reel for winding cotton.

NÁTA, or *NÁDA*, Mal. (നാട), *NÁTU*, Tam. (நாடு) Country, as distinguished from town, a kingdom, a province or district : commonly pronounced *Nád*, or *Nádu*, q. v. (In the derivatives and compounds of these words the inflected forms *Nátta*, and *Nattu*, are substituted.

Nátta, Mal. (നാട്ട) Of or belonging to the country.

Náttam, Tam. (நாட்டம்) The chiefship of a district.

Náttamháran, corruptly, *Nautumkar*, Tam. (நாட்டம்மக்காரன்) The head man of a village or a district, one who directs and superintends the cultivation, and has chief authority over the village servants : the *Pátíl* of the Maratha provinces ; also the head man of a tribe, trade, or caste, in some places.

Náttán, corruptly, *Nautván*, Tam. (நாட்டாளன்) The chief civil officer of a district under the native administration, whose authority is now confined to questions of caste : the post is filled by the tribe of original settlers and the *Mirásidárs* : the *Náttán*, takes precedence in an assembly of various tribes.

Náttánma, Mal. (നാട്ടാമ) Superiority of a village.

Náttánma-káran, Mal. (നാട്ടാമക്കാരൻ), *Náttánmaikáran*, Tam. (நாட்டம்மைமைக்காரன்) The chief or head man of a village or district.

Náttár, or *Nádar*, Tam. (நாட்டார், நாடர்) The people of a district or a country : the chief persons among the agriculturists.

Náttukáran, Mal. (നാട്ടുകാരൻ) A rustic, a countryman.

Náttukaranam, Tam. (நாட்டுக்காரணம்) The registrar or accountant of a district, a village accountant.

Náttukuttam, Mal. (നാട്ടുകൂട്ടം) A general assembly of the people of a country.

Náttumániyam, Tam. (நாட்டுமாளையம்) Land held rent-free as the perquisite of the head man of a village.

Nátunatappa, Mal. (നാട്ടനാട്ടപ്പ) Custom of the country.

Náttusilavu, corruptly, *Nautsellavoo*, Tam. (நாட்டுச்சிலவு) Charges for village expenses and the pay and allowances of village officers under the native government.

Náttupuram, Tam. (நாட்டுபுரம்) A country town.

Nátúppu, Mal. (നാട്ടപ്പു) Salt made in the country, in distinction to foreign or imported salt.

Nátuvári, or *Naduvári*, commonly, *Nadvali*, corruptly

Naurwáli, and *Naurwai*, Mal. (നാട്ടവാഴി) A governor, a ruler of a district, subordinate only to the *Rája*, one who had command of a hundred Nayars.

Nattalan, (?) The name of a class of slaves in Karnáta.

NATTAM, *NUTTUM*, Tam. (நுத்தம்) A village, especially one inhabited by *Súdras*, in opposition to an *Agraháram*, or one inhabited by Brahmans ; that part of the village lands on which the houses of the *Mirásidárs* are built, the site of the dwellings of the villagers, as distinct from the lands attached to the village. (This word is written with a dental *t*, instead of the cerebral of all the preceding ; it should come, therefore, from a different root, but is possibly only a vernacular variation).

Nattumakan, pl. *Nattamahhal*, and *Nattamár*, Tam. (நுத்தமக்கள், நுத்தமாள், plur.) A subdivision of the Valala tribe, husbandmen, farmers.

Nattapal, Tam. (நுத்தபல்) A deserted village.

NÁTAWÁN, H. (P. ناتوان, incapable) As applied to land, unproductive, yielding a scanty crop : to a person, one who is insolvent.

NÁTHA, or *NÁTH*, corruptly, *NAUTH*, *NAUT*, and *NAUTUM*, S. &c. (নাথ, नाथ), *NÁTAN*, Tam. (நாத்தான்) A lord, a master, a name borne by some classes of religious mendicants.

Náthwár, corruptly, *Nathtawar*, (?) Having a lord or master, said to denote certain villages superintended by head men called *Naut*, or *Nautum*, probably some error for *Nátuvári*, q. v.

NATHI, *NUTHEE*, H. (نثي, नथी) Aggregate of papers and proceedings relating to a law suit : a file or bundle of official papers tied up together.

Natigánthá, Beng. (নতিগাঁথা) Fastening loose papers together by a string passed through one corner (from *নত*, a nose-ring, and *গাঁথা*, a knot : this seems to be the original of the preceding, although it occurs as so modified in Behar and Bengal).

NÁTI, H. (ناتی, from S. नमृ, नम्री) A grandson, a granddaughter ; the latter is also *Nátin* (ناتین), and *Natní* (ناتنی), or Mar. *Nátín* (नातीन).

Nátú, Mar. (नातू) A grandson.

NÁTARÚ, Guz. (नातरू) The second marriage of a woman whose husband is dead or is long absent, or from whom she is separated, practised by some inferior castes in the Dakhin : it is also used for the marriage of a man to a second wife.

NAT

- NATTU**, corruptly, **NUTH**, Karn., Tel. (నట్టు) A platform of earth, a bank, a terrace : *Bent* grass (*Agrestis linearis*).
Nattuguttige, Karn. (నట్టుగట్టి) Favourable assessment on land where *Bent* grass abounds.
Nattukaul, Tel. (నట్టుకౌలు) Land granted on favourable terms, on condition of eradicating the *Bent* grass on the fields.
NATUPÁTTAM, Mal. (നടപ്പാട്ടം) Land in dispute let out to a third person.
NATUVAN, Mal. (നടവൻ) A mediator, an arbitrator : (this and the preceding, are from the Mal. *Natu*, or *Naḍu*, the middle).
Natukur, Mal. (നടകൂറ) Allowance made by an owner to his tenant on his planting trees in the lands of the former.
NAU, H. &c. (नौ, S. नव) New, young, fresh. See *Nava*.
Nau-ábád, corruptly, *Noabad*, *Nowabád*, H. (نواباد) Recently settled or cultivated, as land : in Chittagong, lands not included in any survey or assessment, and considered to be at the disposal of the government, who may rent them to whom it pleases : one recently settled on a farm, or in a village, as a cultivator or tenant, or one who cultivates waste lands.
Nau-barár, H. (نوبرار) Land recently made subject to assessment.
Naupattí, (?) *Mahájan*, H. (from مهاجن, a merchant) A banker of the highest caste.
Nau-levá, Hindi (नौलेवा) Alluvial deposit left by floods.
Nauroz, H. (P. نوروز) New-year's day, held on the sun's entrance into Aries.
Naushikast, H. (P. شکست, broken) Waste alluvial land newly cultivated.
Nausirtáláo, H. (نوسرتالاور) A newly dug tank : (although H., the phrase *Nau-sir*, new head, for new, recent, is peculiar to Madras).
Nausir-táláo-haul, H. (from قول, an agreement) A grant of land on favourable terms to one who has dug a new tank or well.
Naumaria, Thug. A tyro.
NÁŮ, H. &c. (S. नाव, नौ) A boat, a vessel.
Náviĥ, Mar. (नाविक) A steersman, a pilot.
Návári, Mar. (नावडी) A boatman, a steersman.
Navára, corruptly, *Nowarraĥ*, H. (P. نوار) A large boat, a barge : under the Mohammadan government of Bengal the term was applied to a flotilla stationed at Dacca to protect the branches of the Ganges and Brahmaputra against

NAV

- pirates from Arakan : also to the assessments of revenue set apart for its maintenance by the state, or similar assignments to Zamindárs for keeping up a number of boats.
Navára-ámla, H. (A. عمله) The establishment of officers for the superintendence of the flotilla : an item in the general revenue accounts of the Mohammadan government of Bengal, specifying the revenue assigned for the expenses of the boat establishment.
Navára jágír, H. (P. جاگیر, q. v.) Assignment of revenue for the support of the flotilla, or of single boats forming part of it.
Navára-mahál, H. &c. (محال) The boat department, the establishment of public boats ; also the revenue assigned for keeping them up.
NAUBAT, corruptly, **NOBIT**, H. (A. نوبت) Turn, succession : instruments of music or a band sounding at the gateway of a great man at intervals.
Naubat khána, H. (P. خانه, a house) The chamber, usually over the gateway, where a state band is stationed.
Naubat-talabi, H. (P. طلب, seeking) Applying to be heard in turn in a court or suit at law.
NAUHA, H. (A. نوحه) Lamentation over the dead by hired mourners.
NAUJI, Tel. (నౌజి) A measure, the eighth of a *marahál*.
NAUKAR, corruptly, **NOWKER**, H. (P. نوکر) A servant.
Naukarán, H. (plur. of the last) Servants : lands or revenues assigned for the maintenance of village and other public servants.
Naukarí, H. (P. نوکری) Service.
Naukarí-mányamu, Tel. (నౌకరిమనము) Land or revenue assigned to public servants either as pay or pension.
NAVA, vernacularly, **NAU**, S. (नव, नौ) New, also nine.
Navánna, S. &c. (नवान्न) New grain : a festival observed by the Hindus in the month of *Mágh*, upon first gathering and eating the cold-weather crop.
Naváchal, Guz. (नवाचल) Land newly brought into cultivation, and therefore lightly taxed, or free from tax.
Navará, Mar. (नवरी) A bridegroom ; *Navarí* (नवरी) A bride.
Nava, or *Naurátrí*, S. &c. (नवरात्री) The nine nights : a great Hindu festival in honour of *Durgá*, occupying the first nine days of the month of *Áṣvín* : the tenth day is the *Daṣahará*, q. v.
Nau-sát, H. &c. (P. نوسات, lit., nine and seven) A division of the crop, in some districts of Bengal, between the Za-

mindar and the cultivator, the former taking nine-sixteenths and leaving seven-sixteenths to the latter : also *Nau-sât-batâi* (from *Batâi*, q. v., division)

NAVA-, or NAU-TAKEN, Mar. (नवटके) A measure of capacity, one-eighth of a *sér*.

NAVA-, or NAU-TÁNK, or -TÁNKÍ, Mar., Guz. (नवटांक, also Guz. नवटान्क) A measure of weight, one-eighth of a *sér* in weight : it appears to be used also for the measure of capacity of the like value ; see the preceding, both referring to the coin known as *Tank*, q. v.

NAVÍS, or NAVÍSANDAH, incorrectly, NAVISHINDA, H. (P. نویسنده, from *navishtan*, to write) A writer, a clerk, a secretary, a transcriber : it is similarly used in Marathí, often abbreviated to *Nís*. The first is generally used in composition ; the latter is used in some places to denote a writer placed by the landlord to act as a check upon the *Patwári* in keeping an account of the measurement of the fields.

Khush-navís, A good writer, one who writes a good hand, especially a professional transcriber.

Jawáb-navís, A writer of answers to petitions.

Wásil-báhi-navís, Writer of accounts, of receipts, and balances.

NAVITE, Tel. (నదితే) A measure of twelve *sérs*.—Northern Sirkárs.

NAWÁ-Æ-THÉ, corruptly, NUWA-AY-TAY, H. (نواآی تهی) lit., Those who had newly come : an order of Mohammadans said to have descended from some citizens of Madina who attempted to carry off the corpse of Mohammad, and were therefore exiled and driven from city to city : the designation is peculiar to the south of India : *Kánún-i-Islám*.

NAWÁIB, corruptly, NAWAYEEB, H. (نواب) Accidents, changes of fortune : all extraordinary aids beyond the established contributions levied by the state upon the occurrence of any emergency.

NAWÁSA, NAWÁSÁ, H. (نواسا) A grandson, especially a daughter's son.

Nawási, H. (نواسی) A granddaughter, especially by a daughter.

NÁYÁPI, corruptly, NAIADES, Mal. (നായാടി) The name of an outcaste tribe, or an individual of it : they are found only in the northern parts of Cochin, and are the most degraded of all the low tribes.

NÁYAKA, S. &c. (नायक), also, vernacularly, NÁÍK, as. H. (نايك), Mar. (नाईक), or NAEK, Uriya (ନାୟକ), NÁYAKAN,

or NAYKAN, Mal. (നായകൻ, നായ്ക്കൻ), NÁYAKAN, Tam. (நாயகன்) A leader, a chief in general ; also the head of a small body of soldiers : in the Anglo-Indian army, a corporal : the head or overseer of a party of labourers : a title borne by the chiefs among several hill tribes, as the *Bhils*, *Kolis*, &c. : a military chief under the Rájás of Vijayanagar, a *Paligár* in the south of India. In Cuttack, a subordinate military leader paying tribute and service for lands held under a superior chief in the *Kilaját* : under the Marathas, an officer who assisted in making the collections in a district, and who exercised also judicial powers in trifling cases ; also an overseer of government labourers, or the head of an establishment of horses, carts, &c., a job-master. In Malabar, the chief police-officer of a district, the head of the village watch ; sometimes applied to the head man of a village, sometimes (in Cuttack) to the village astrologer. Amongst the Marathas, also, an affix to the names of the Brahmins who follow the business of money-changers, as *Baloba-naik*, &c. In Kamaon it is said to imply an illegitimate child ; in Sanskrit poetry and the drama, the lover, the hero. *

Náyak-wádi, or -*wári*, *Náik-wádi*, or -*wári*, Tel., Karn. (ನಾಯಕವಾಡಿ) A peon stationed in a village by the collector or the landholder especially to superintend the villagers in their cultivation, and see that the produce is not misappropriated or stolen : he performs also, on occasion, the functions of village watchman and police-officer.

Náyakwádi, or -*wári*, Mar. (नायकवडी) A petty officer in forts or police-stations having authority over some ten or fifteen men.

Náikwár, H. &c. (نایکوار) Under a *Náik*, a village, a corps, &c.

Náikwári, H. &c. (نایکواری) Any thing relating to a village, &c. under a *Náik* : (this and the preceding are essentially the same as *Náikwádi*, &c.).

NAYAM, Tam. (நயம்) Profit.

Nayanashṭam, or *Nayanattam*, Tam. (நயநஷ்டம், நயநட்டம்) Profit and loss. See *Nashṭa*.

NÁYAR, commonly, NAIR, or NAYR, Mal. (നായർ) The name of the ruling caste in Malabar, professing to be *Śúdras*, but bearing arms and exercising sovereignty.

NÁYILKÁVALI, Tam. (நாயிலீகாவலி) Guarding a town, or expenses incurred for its protection or security.

NÁYINÁR, Mal. (നായിനാര) A chief, a lord, a master.

NÁYINDA, or NÁYIDA, Karn. (నాయింద, నాయెద) A barber, the barber of the village.

NÁYUDU, commonly written NAIDU, or NAIDOO, Tel. (నాయుడు) A title added to the names of respectable persons among the low or *Súdra* castes: also, sometimes, the headman of a village.

NAẖM, H. (A. نظام) Order, arrangement, administration.

Náẖim, H. (A. ناظم) An arranger, an administrator, a governor, a viceroy, the superior officer or governor of a province charged with the administration of criminal law and the police, hence applied to the *Nawáb* of *Murshidábád*.

Nizám, H. (A. نظام) Administration; also, an administrator, a viceroy: hence applied to the viceroy of the Dakhin, who, although assuming independence, retained the title which still distinguishes his successors, the rulers of Hyderabad.

Nizámat, H. (A. نظامت) The office of the *Nizám*, the administration of police and criminal law: as a financial designation it was applied, under the Mohammadan government, to lands paying revenue to the *Názim*, not to the *Diván*, or financial minister of a province, termed also *Nizámat-makál*.

Nizámat-ádálat, (from عدالت, q. v.) The chief criminal court, or court of the *Nizám*, applied at present to the chief criminal court of the British provinces, established originally at *Murshidábád* in 1772, but finally removed to *Calcutta* in 1790. Ben. Reg. ix. 1793. A second *Nizámat-ádálat*, for the north-west provinces was established by Reg. vi. 1831.

Nizám-ul-mulk, H. (A. نظام الملك) Administrator of the kingdom, the proper title of the ancestor of the rulers of Hyderabad, commonly shortened to *Nizám*.

NAẖR, vernacularly, NUJUR, H. &c. (A. نظر) Sight, vision, supervision.

Nazr-andázi, H. (A. P. نظر اندازی) Casting one's sight over: in revenue language, valuation of land, or estimate of the value of a crop upon inspection.

Nazr-band, H. (from P. بند, binding) Kept in view, or under surveillance, a prisoner at large.

Nazr-bandí, *Najar-bandí*, H. (P. بندي, binding) Surveillance, arrest, parole; also, detention, confinement.

Nazr-díd, Sindhi (P. دیدن, to see) Inspection of crops.

Najar-páhaní, Mar. (नजरपाहणी) Valuation of land or of crops by inspection.

Názir, Náẖir, H. (A. ناظر, ناज़ير), Náẖirí, Beng. (নাজিরী)

An inspector, a supervisor: in ordinary use, the officer of the court who is charged with the serving of process, or who is sent to take depositions, and make inquiry into any breach of law or the peace.

Názir-jamádár, H. (ناظر جمعدار) An inspecting officer, a head *peon* or police officer.

Názirkhána, H. (P. خانہ) The *Názir*, or sheriff's office.

Názarat, H. (ناظریت) Supervision, inspection, the office of the *Názir*.

NAẖIR, H. (A. نظير) Example, likeness, precedent.

NAẖR, NAẖAR, NAJAR, H. &c. (نذر), NAJARU, or NADARU, Karn. (నజరు, నడరు) A present, an offering, especially one from an inferior to a superior, to a holy man, or to a prince: a present in general: a fine or fee paid to the state, or to its representative, on succeeding to office or property: a son succeeding to a father's property was not liable to this fine among the Maráthas unless he were a *Jágirdár* or other servant of government: in cases of adoption it was levied from all persons.

Najaráni, *Najaru-bandí*, *Najaruháni*, Karn. (నజరాని, నజరుబండి, నజరురాని) An extortionate tax, a forced contribution on all the people of a village or district.

Najar-bhét, Mar. (नजरभेट) A present made to a public officer on being first introduced to his presence, lit., the present of interview: a small offering of about one rupee made to the government through its officer by each *Pátíl* on settling the assessment.

Nazr-i-dargáh, H. (P. درگاہ, a shrine) An assignment of revenue under the Mohammadan government to a sacred shrine, or any religious establishment.

Nazr-i-ídain, H. (A. عيد, a festival) Presents made at the great Mohammadan *Íds*, or festivals: the *Íd-ul-fitr*, and *Bahr-íd*: presents or offerings sent to the court of *Dehli* on these occasions by the Subahdár of Bengal: a cess imposed to defray their cost.

Nazr-i-Imámán, H. (A. امام, a sacred person) Presents to the Imáms, an assignment or grant made to an establishment dedicated to the Imáms Hasan and Husain, the sons of *Áli*.

Nazar katáí, corruptly, *Nuzzur coodai*, H. (نذر قطعی) A present made to the farmer or revenue officer by the cultivators for permission to cut their corn.

Najar-najráná, Mar. (नजरनजराना) Presents to superiors, or such as are interchanged amongst persons of rank.

Najarpatáí, Mar. (नजरपट्टी) A tax levied on a village or

district to raise money for a present to a public officer newly come into office, or to a prince on his accession.

Nazr-i-Ramzán, Najar Ramjáni, H. &c. (A. رمضان, the month so named) Presents made at the fast of the *Ramzán*: a tax or fee paid for permission to sell *Árak* during the month of *Ramzán*, when all indulgences are interdicted.—Nagpur.

Nazr-i-píran, H. (P. پير, a religious man) Presents to saints: an assignment of revenue for the support of a religious person, or keeping up his tomb.

Nazr-punya, H. (from S. पुण्य, holy) Pious offerings, but applied to the presents exacted under the Mohammadan government by its revenue officers at the annual settlements of accounts, and carried in part to the credit of the state.

Nazr-sumári, H. (P. سوارى, horsemen) Contributions levied from the cultivators of a district as the price of the forbearance of cavalry from riding over their corn.

NAZRÁNA, corruptly, *NUZZERANA*, vernacularly, *NAJARÁNA*, H. (A. P. نذرانہ, नजराना) A gift, a present, especially from an inferior to a superior; but the term was more particularly applied to sums received as gratuities, although in fact exacted by the state on various occasions, as fees or fines upon an assignment of revenue to an individual, or on appointment or succession to office, or to a *Jágir* or other possession, although hereditary; also an exaction of additional tribute from a tributary dependant, or a contribution in excess of the usual revenue payment levied upon the people of the country in professed cases of emergency.

Nazrána-i-hál, H. (A. حال, present) An actual or recent present, one recently exacted.

Nazrána-i-manşúr-ganj, H. (from منصورگنج, a granary or depôt so named) A tax imposed by Alivardi Khan as a gift to his grandson Suráj-ad-daula, to whom, at the same time, he granted the tolls leviable at *Mansúr-ganj*, a corn depôt and market near the latter's residence.

Nazrána-mukarrari, H. (A. مقرر, fixed) A permanent present; a tax imposed by Shujáa Khan, governor of Bengal, ostensibly to defray the expense of the presents made by the *Súbahdár* to the court of Delhi, but in reality the payment of fixed presents by the *Zamindárs* to screen themselves from inquiries into their receipts and other pleas for extortion.

Nazrána-súbahdári, H. (A. صوبہ, a province) Presents made to the court by the *Subahdárs* or governors of provinces.

NAZÚL, H. (A. نزول) lit., Descent: in revenue language, an escheat, escheated property in gardens and houses, any

property that is considered to have lapsed to the state: an office for investigating lapsed claims.

NEDI, Beng. (নেদি) A cake of cow-dung dried for fuel.

NÉG, H. (نیک) A present to relations and dependants on festive occasions: the fee of the *Patwári* or village accountant: any fee for service.

Négi, H. (نیگی) A village servant, any public servant, or one who claims a fee or present on particular occasions.

Négi-jogí, H. (A. نیگی جگرگی) Tenants and dependants, public servants, village officers.

NEGA, (?) Tibetan. A measure of weight about ten *sikka* weight.—Kamaon.

NÉGILU, less correctly, *NEGALU*, Karn. (ನೇಗಲು) A plough with oxen and apparatus complete: a large kind of plough used in stiff soils.

NÉIGE, Karn. (ನೇಯಿಗಲ್) Weaving.

NÉKDÁRÍ, H. (P. from *neh* نیک, good, and *dári* داری, having) The general term for the sums or portions of the crop, collected from the cultivators of a village for the village expenses and payments to the village officers and servants, as essential to the well-doing of the community.

NÉL, or *NELLU*, Tam. (நெல், நெல்லு), *NELLA*, also read *NELLI*, (but ?) Mal. (നെല്ല, നെല്ലി), *NELLU*, Karn. (ನೆಲ್ಲ) Rice in the husk, paddy, fifty-eight kinds of which are grown in Malabar; a fundamental measure, eight grains being equal to the breadth of a finger.

Nelli-kandam, Mal. (നെല്ലിക്കണ്ടം) The space of a paddy field between the ridges or banks.

Ner-kadir, Tam. (நெற்கதிர்) An ear of rice.

Ner-kalanjjiyam, Tam. (நெற்களஞ்சியம்) A granary for rice corn.

Nerhuttakai, Tam. (நெற்குத்தகை) A grain rent.

Ner-huli, Tam. (நெற்குழி) A grain or rice pit.

Nellar, Mal. (നെല്ലറ) A rice store or granary.

Nellari, Mal. (നെല്ലരി) Rice unhusked.

Nenmani, Tam. (நென்மணி) A grain of rice corn.

Nenma, Tam. (நென்மா) Rice flour.

Nelpalisa, Mal. (നെല്പലിശ) Lending grain at interest.

Nelpura, Mal. (നെല്പുറ) A store or granary for rice.

Nellipátam, Mal. (നെല്ലിപാട്ടം) Rent upon fields of growing rice.

NELA, Karn. (ನೆಲ) Earth, ground, soil.

Kattáni nela, Karn. (ಕಟ್ಟಾನಿನೆಲ) A good soil.

Masubunela, Karn. (ಮಸುಬುನೆಲ) A soil between red and black.

NEL.

Ken-, or *Kenpunela*, Karn. (రేం-, రేంపునేల) A red soil.
Bil-nela, or *Savulu-nela*, Karn. (బిలినేల, సవలునేల)
 White soil, fullers' earth.

Erenela, Kappunela, Karenela, or Regadinela, Karn. (ఎరినీల,
కప్పునీల, కరీనీల, రీగడనీల) Black soil.

NELLI, Tam., Mal., and Karn. (நெல்லி, നെല്ലി, नीली) The emblic myrobalan (*Phyllanthus emblica*).

NEMI, Thug. A call to speak gently or walk slowly.

NEMÍKHARCH, Mar. (नेमीखर्च) Fixed expenses, expenses necessarily incurred, and remaining the same.

NEMŪK, Mar. (नेमूक) Salary, stipend, allowance, pension, or fixed payment in money or kind from a specified source, granted for past or present services, or as an equivalent for allowances formerly received ; also, appointment to an office or duty (from S. नियम, regulation, establishment)

NENGI, Karn. (ನ೦೯) Counterfeit coin.

NENTA, Karn. (ನೊಂಟ) A kinsman, a relation.

NEOTA, H. (نيوتا) An invitation, also the presents sent with the invitation, or those made by a guest.

NÉRA, Tel., Karn. (ನೇರ), NÉRAM, Tam. (நேரம்) A crime,
a fault : fine, penalty.

Nérasta, Karn. (నేరస్త) A criminal.

NĒRĪ, or **NĒDĪ**, Beng. (নেড়ী) A female mendicant of a particular sect; a female ballad-singer, or a woman who sings at Hindu festivals.

NÉRPAṬṬAM, Mal. (നെപാട്ടം) A customary fixed rent on land.
Nérpátta-chitta, Mal. (നെപാട്ടച്ചിട്ട) A rent bond,
 an agreement to pay a certain amount of rent, or rate of
 interest.

Nérpattá-yola, Mal. (നെർപട്ടയൊല) A deed or bond for rent or interest.

Nérpalisa, Mal. (നെർപലിശ) Ten per cent. interest.

NĒSAKULA, NĒSABĪPARU, Karn. (నీలసమీల, నీలసబ్బలదరు)
A particular class of bird-catchers, also employed as palan-
kin bearers, having a broad accent, and speaking a corrupt
dialect.—Karnāta.

NESATI, Guz. (नेसती) A grocer.

NETUNNÁTI, Mal. (നെട്ടങ്ങാതി) A particular caste or tribe,
that of the Calicut Raja.

NETTURU-KATTU-INÁMU, Tel. (నెత్తురుకట్టుయినాము)
Land granted as a compensation to one who has been
wounded in the public service (from *Nettura*, blood).

NEY, Tam., Mal. (നെല്) Oiled butter, *ghée*.

NEYTAL, Tam. (நெய்தல்) A saltish or brackish soil, or situation near the sea.

NIC

NEYYAL,NEYTAL, Tam. (நெய்யல், நெய்தல்) Weaving.

Neyyarkáran, Tam. (நெய்யர்காரன்) A weaver.

NIÂMAT, H. (A. نِعْمَت) Favour, bounty : an exaction from the Zamindárs by the farmer of the revenue: a douceur, a benevolence.

NIÁMAT, Thug. A traveller in the hands of Thugs.

NIÁRÁ, H. &c. (S. نيارا, apart, separate) The sweep or scoria and ashes left by the melting or refining of the precious metals, from which particles of them are to be recovered.

Niáriá, H. (نیریا) A sweep-washer, one who extracts precious metals from the dross and ashes.

NĪAT, NEEUT, H. (نَيْت) lit., Purpose, intention; a solemn announcement at any religious ceremony of the intended repetition of a certain number of prayers; a vow or voluntary obligation to that effect.

NÍÁZ, H. (A. نِيَاز) Petition, supplication, prayer: an offering.

Niáz-i-dargáh, H. (P. نياز) Grant of money or land to a Mohammadan shrine or mosque.

Níáz-mand, H. (نیازمند) A petitioner, a suppliant.

Niáz-i-rasúl, H. (A. رسول) Offerings of food or alms in the name of Mohamad.

Nazr-o-niaz, H. (نذرونياز) Vows and oblations, or the engagement on a certain day to distribute food or alms in the name and honour of God or the prophet, or some celebrated saints, and the fulfilment of the self-imposed obligation.

NIBANDHA, S. (निबन्धः) In law, fixed or immoveable property ; also a *corrody*, or fixed allowance granted by the Rája or person in authority, to be received from the proceeds of a manufactory, mine, or estate.

NIBARTTAN, Beng. (S. **নিবার্ত্তন**) A measure of land, the same as a *bighá*: a field, each side of which is twenty poles of ten cubits each.

NIBEDAN, H. &c. (S. **নিবেদন**) A representation, a petition. *Nibedan*, Beng. (S. **নিবেদন**) Representation, statement, giving information respectfully.

NICH, H. &c. (निच, नीच) Low, base, outcaste : it is used in Marāṭhi with names of castes to signify a more degraded or inferior order, as,

Ních-nhàvì, An inferior description of barber, whose office is to shave all parts of the body and apply leeches, and cupping-horns.

Nich-sonár, Low jeweller ; said also to kill and eat wild animals, whether clean or unclean.

NID

- Nich-jāti*, Beng. &c. (সীচজাতি) A low caste; also of a low or impure caste.
- NIDÁN*, H. Mar. (نِداَن, نِداَن, from S. *Nidána* निदानं) Used adverbially; at the last, uttermost, as price or rate, &c.
- Nidán-vṛiddhi*, Mar. (सिदानवृद्धि) Exorbitant interest.
- NIDAN*, or *NIRAN*, Beng. (নিডন) Weeding a garden or field.
- Nidání*, Beng. (নিডানী) A weeding instrument, a sort of hoe.
- NIDHI*, S. &c. (निधि), *NIDÍ*, Tam. (நிதி) A treasure in general: a hoard, a hidden treasure: it is used in the south of India in deeds of conveyance for treasure-trove; also *Nidhán* (निधान).
- Nidhi-nikshep*, Mar. (सिधिनिक्षेप) A hoard or deposit of treasure, &c.: used in deeds and grants to imply the right of the donee to all hidden treasure on the estate. See *Nikshep*.
- NIGADI*, corruptly, *NIGGUDY*, and *NIGOODY*, Karn. (ನಿಗದಿ) Instalment: fixing a period for payment: periodical payment of the government assessment on an estate, or of a tax on property, whence applied to the government demand itself; also, but corruptly, *Negatay*, and *Negady*, the net surplus proceeds of an estate paid to the farmer or owners by the occupant (the word is probably a corruption of *Nahdi*, q. v.).
- NIGÁHBÁN*, or *NIGÁHDÁR*, H. &c. (P. نگاہبان, from *Nigah* نگاه, watching or taking care of) A keeper, one who takes care of any thing, a guardian, a guard, a watchman, a village watchman: under the Mohammadan government of Bengal, an officer who inspected weights and measures and affixed his seal to those which were correct: in the south, *Nigávánu*, Tel. (నిగవను) A petty revenue-officer.
- NIGHAL*, Mar. (निघळ) The grist which in grinding collects in the hollow round the pin of the mill, and which, at the close of the operation, is let through and ground.
- NIHAL*, H. (نہل, निहल) Alluvial land recovered from water-courses.
- NIJ*, H. (S. निज, निज) Own, peculiar: used sometimes in the sense of *Nij-jot*.
- Nijcha*, (?) Uriya, Land cultivated by the proprietors themselves: their own cultivation.
- Nij-jot*, corruptly, *Nijote*, *Neej-joot*, *Neejoot*, H. &c. (S. निजजोत, from *nij* and *jot*, cultivation) Lands cultivated by the proprietors or revenue payers by themselves, and for their own benefit; also, land allowed to be set apart

NIK

- for the private maintenance of a Zamindár, on which, before the decennial settlement in Bengal, no revenue was assessed.
- Nij-táluk*, H. (S. A. নিজ تعلق) Own *táluk* or estate: in Bengal, a portion of land of which the proprietor or rent-payer collects the rents from the cultivators direct, without any intermediate agency; also the private lands of a Zamindár, or those cultivated by himself for his own benefit.
- Nij-tálukdár*, (নিজ تعلقدار) An independent Talukdár.
- NIJJA-MUDI*, or *-MORA*, (?) Karn. The estimated number of *moras* of seed for sowing a field with, in contradistinction to the actual number.
- NIKÁH*, H. (A. نکاح), *NIKÁ*, Beng. (নিহা) Marriage, legal marriage: in Bengal the term is applied to a sort of left-handed marriage, as one contracted with a widow, or only for a given time, considered disreputable.
- Nikáh mitát*, H. (A. نکاح متعة) A marriage for a limited time in consideration of a present.
- Nikáh muwákkhat*, H. (A. نکاح موقت) A temporary marriage, one for a season, but celebrated with certain forms: it is void in law, but not unfrequent in practice, at least in Bengal.
- NIKÁÍ*, H. (نکائی) Weeding a field, the price paid for it.
- NIKÁL PATRA*, (?) Mar. Periodical returns furnished by subordinate officers, showing what has been done in executing orders or petitions referred to them: (the proper meaning of *Nihál* is putting out or forth, expulsion, &c.).
- NIKARAMU*, Tel. (నికరము) Net balance.
- NIKÁS*, H. &c. (نكاس, from S. *nishkása*, निष्कास, putting or issuing forth) The skirts or suburbs of a town, or the outer boundary of the land belonging to it: adjustment of accounts, public or private: discharge of a debt: revenue settlement.
- Nikás navís*, H. (P. نویس, a writer) An accountant, a revenue accountant, one who examines and adjusts the accounts given in by the district officers.
- Nikás patr*, H. &c. (نکاسپتر) A statement of adjusted accounts, or of the gross produce of an estate, receivable from the cultivator.
- Nikás tahsíl*, H. (نكاس تحصیل) Statement of the gross produce of an estate, or the full amount receivable from the cultivators by the Zamindár or farmer.
- Nikási*, H. &c. (نكاسی), *Nihású*, Mar. (निहासू) Account of the revenue assessed upon an estate: transit duties, taxes on exports, or duties levied on goods passing out of a town

- or district, or on goods brought from one place to another and taken away again, not having been disposed of.
- Nikási chithí*, H. (نكاسي چٲٲي) A passport, a permit.
- Nikási-kágaj*, Beng. (নিকাশীকাগজ) Statement furnished by a subordinate collector or revenue officer of his transactions during the year.—Jessore.
- Nikási khám*, H. (نكاسي خام) Gross produce of an estate or village, receivable from the cultivators by the Zamindár, according to the accounts of the Patwári or Gumashta.
- NIKHÁT*, Beng. (সিখাত) A ditch, especially one dug as a boundary mark.
- NIKIRÍ*, Beng. (নিকিরী) A class of Mohammadans in Bengal who live by selling fish.
- NIKŠHEPA*, or, vernacularly, *NIKSHEP*, pronounced sometimes *NIKHEP*, S. &c. (نكشيب, نيكشپ) A pledge, a pawn, a deposit; especially one which is open, or which, if sealed, is specified as to its contents, in opposition to the *Upa-nidhi*, or sealed, or unknown deposit: hoarded or hidden treasure; used like *Nidhi*, or sometimes in combination with it, as *Nidhi-nikshep*, in the south of India, in deeds of conveyance or in grants, to declare the right of the new occupant to all treasures that may be found in the soil, or to treasure-trove.
- Nikshep-kárah*, or *-kárí*, Beng. (from S. कारक - कारी, a doer) One who makes a deposit, one who pledges an article.
- NÍLA*, vernacularly, *NÍL*, S. &c. (س. نیل) Indigo: blue.
- Níl kothí*, H. (نیل کوٲی) An indigo-factory.
- Nílárí*, Mar. (नीलारी) An indigo-dyer.
- Níl-wálá*, H. (نیل والا) An indigo-planter.
- Nílgar*, (?) H. A dyer.
- Nílaháran*, Tam. (நீலக்காரன்) A dyer of blue.
- Nílí*, H. &c. (S. نیلی) The indigo-plant, also indigo.
- Níligutta*, Karn. (ನಿಲಗುತ್ತು) A tax levied on contracts for dyeing blue.
- NÍLAIKUDI*, Tam. (நீலைகுடி) A settled inhabitant.
- NÍLAM*, corruptly, *NÍLLUM*, Tam., Mal. (நீலம்) Soil, earth, ground; when used in contradistinction to *Bhúmi*, which is the term usually employed in treating of the rights of the sovereign, it is applicable especially to the rights of the cultivator in the soil; it also denotes a separate piece of ground or a field.
- Nílatírvai*, Tam. (நீலத்தீர்வை) Land assessment.
- Nílavari*, Tam. (நீலவரி) Ground rent, land tax.
- NÍLÁM*, H. &c. (نیلام, Port. *Leilam*) Public sale or auction.
- Nilámdár*, H. (نیلدار, who has) Holder of an estate by purchase at public sale.
- Nilámkhásta*, H. (from P. خواسته, desired) Balance of revenue short realized by the public sale of lands, deficit on the sale.
- NÍLAVA*, or *NÍLUVA*, Tel. (నిలవ, నిలువ) Surplus balance.
- NÍLLU*, Tel. (నీళ్లు) Water.
- Níllubutṭa*, Tel. (నీళ్లుబుట్టు) A fee paid in grain at harvest time to the village potter.
- NÍLUVU*, Tel. (నిలువు) The unreaped portion of a field partly reaped.
- Niluvu-anchaná*, Tel. (నిలువుఅంచనా) Estimate valuation of standing crops.
- Ním*, H. &c. (S. P. نیم, नीम) Half.
- Ním-ána*, or *Ním-ání*, (آنی نیم or آنی) Half an *ána*: an extra cess levied formerly in Jessore of half an *ána* in the rupee upon the previous assessment of the revenue.
- Ním-ání patwári*, (نیم آنی پتواری) Half an *ána* on the rupee given as a fee to the village accountant at the settlement of the assessment.
- Nímái*, or *Nímkhái*, Mar. (निमाई, निमखाई) A half share or concern in agricultural or commercial transactions, or in other matters.
- Ním-hawála*, H. (نیم حوالہ) Half of the subdivision of an estate termed *Hawála*, q. v.
- Ním-chauthái*, Mar. (निमचौथाई) lit., Half of a fourth, but applied to one-fourth of the *Battí*, q. v.
- Nímken*, Mar. (निमके) Half a bullock or horse load; used especially in regard to toll or transit duties.
- Nímlál*, H. (نیم لال) A class of pilgrims to Jagannáth so termed.
- Nímsálí*, H. (from سال, a year) Half-yearly.
- Nímtákhá*, *Nímtáuká*, less correctly, *Nímtákhí*, or *-tákhí*, Beng. (নীমটাকা, -টাকা) Half a rupee: a fee of that amount per cent. upon the assessment allowed in Bengal, under the Mohammadan government, to the *Kánungo*, and included amongst the authorised deductions from the revenue to be paid by the Zamindár.
- Nímtána*, Mar. (निमताना) Cutting a few handfuls of rice from different parts of the field for the purpose of estimating the whole produce by the grains contained in them; applied also, laxly, to testing the accuracy of any work done in a field by others, as the measurement, classification of soil, return of produce, amount of injury, &c.
- Nímthal*, Mar. (निमथल, from S. स्थल) Going shares in a

field: division of produce between the owner and cultivator: a half share of a field or its produce.

Nimthānā, Mar. (निमथाना) Valuation of a crop after it is cut, by counting the sheaves, and then selecting three from among them, apparently the fullest, poorest, and middling, and taking the average produce of the three as that of the whole number of sheaves.

NIMANDAM, incorrectly, *NIMINDUM*, Tam. (நிமிந்தம்) Labour in general, especially laborious service in temples, as carrying images, lights, &c.

NIMAR, Hindi (निमर) Having lost its fertility, land.

NIMASHĀM, H. (P. نيماشام) Time of evening prayer, soon after sunset.

NINA, (?) H. Low land capable of being flooded, and suited to rice cultivation.—*Dinajpur*.

NIPOTĪ, Mar. (निपोटी, from नि, not, and पोट, the belly) Service in which the person must maintain himself out of his wages: in the Rajapur district, *Nipotī Rūpaye* (निपोटी रूपये) implies that daily food is allowed in addition to wages.

NIPANJĀ, *NIPANJĪ*, Mar. (निपणजा -जी) The grandfather or grandmother of a grandfather.

NĪRA, Mal. (നീറ) A weight of one hundred *palams*: a weight in general; adj. in composition, full.

Nirachalava, Mal. (നീറച്ചുവ) Full or heaped-up measure.

Niranāri, Mal. (നീറനാരി) A small heaped-up measure.

Nirāpara, Mal. (നീറപറ) A full measure or *para*, especially one of corn, presented to the proprietor of an estate annually by the tenant.

NĪRA, S. (नीर), adopted in all the dialects, as *Nīr*, H. (निर), Beng. (নীর), Mar. (नीर), Tam. (நீர், நீரம்), Mal. (നീര) *NĪRU*, Tel. and Karn. (నీరు) Water.

Nirānikham, Tam. (நீரநகம்) A village peon superintending the water-courses.

Niranīlai, Tam. (நீரநீலை) Marshy ground.

Nirānambam, Tam. (நீரநாம்பம்) Wet lands, lands irrigated artificially for rice cultivation.

Nirattiper, Mal. (നീരട്ടിപെര) The ceremony of giving water at the time of transferring an estate, either upon mortgage or sale, by which the bargain is ratified.

Niragante, or *Nirugante*, commonly pronounced *Nirgantī*, Karn. (ನೀರಗಂಟೆ, ನೀರುಗಂಟೆ) A village officer who superintends the distribution of water for irrigation.

Nirāvatiṭpairu, Karn. (ನೀರಾವತಿಪೈರು) Corn grown by irrigation.

Nirōduhāl, Tam. (நீரொடுக்கால்) Low lands over which the surplus waters of a village are discharged.

Nirerumadu, Tam. (நீரேற்றமடு) High lands that cannot be irrigated.

Nirkāl, Tam. (நீர்க்கால்) A water-course, a channel for irrigation.

Nirhānam, Mal. (നീക്കാനം) Ratification of a deed of transfer of hereditary landed property by the proprietor's pouring water into the hand of the purchaser or mortgagee.

Nirmutal, incorrectly, *Neer Moodil*, Mal. (നീമൂതല) A further step in the total transfer of hereditary landed property, in which, on consideration of an additional advance from the tenant, the proprietor, with the consent of the next heir, parts with as much more of his rights as makes seven-eighths of the whole; the 'water' here is used apparently typically, the property (*mutal*) in it being made over to the new master. See *Kudima-nīr*.

Nirpāyachumāniyam, Tam. (நீர்ப்பாயச்சுமாணி-யம்) Rent-free land watered from a public reservoir.

Nīrsāvi, Tam. (நீரசீர்பி) Destruction of crops from deficiency of water.

Nirugatri, Karn. (ನೀರುಗತ್ತಿ) An instrument placed at the sluice of a reservoir, which cuts roots, grass, &c., that might otherwise choke the passage.

Niruvati, Karn. (ನೀರುವತಿ) Wet cultivation, as that of rice.

Nīlhubūtṭa, Tel. (నీలుబుట్ట, from నీళ్లు, plur. of నీరు) A basket for throwing up water from a well or pond for irrigating a field.

Ara-nīr, Tam. (அந்நீர், without) Water allowed to flow for irrigation in greater or less abundance, according to the quantity in the reservoir, usually from the beginning of June to the end of August.

Murai-nīr, Tam. (முற்றநீர், from, முற்ற, turn) Water allowed to flow in turn, for a fixed term, to the fields of each cultivator, from about the beginning of April to the end of May.

Peru-nīr, Tam. (from பெரு, plentifully) Water allowed to flow without limitation during the rainy season, or from the beginning of September to the end of March, or thereabouts.

NĪRAI, Tam. (நீரான) Weight in general, a weight of 100 *palams*.

NĪRĀLI, (?) Mar. A low caste whose occupation is dyeing cloths of dark colours, or manufacturing indigo.

NĪRAN, or *NĪPAN*, Beng. (নিডন) Weeding a field or garden.

NĪRANJAN, Beng. (S. নিরঞ্জন) Casting an image into the water after a festival dedicated to its worship.

- NIRAPARÁDHÍ, Beng. (S. निरपराधी) Innocent, acquitted, (from निर, not, and अपराध, fault).
- NIRBÁDHA-BHOGA, (S. निर्वोधभोग) In Hindu law, uninterrupted or undisputed possession, conferring a title to property.
- NIRDHANA, S. &c. (निर, not, and धन, wealth) Poor: in law, a person not entitled to hold property, as a slave, an idiot, &c.
- NIRDOSH, S. &c. (from निर, not, and दोष, fault) Free from blame, not guilty.
- NIRGAT, Mar. (S. निर, out, and गत, gone) Gone or taken out, exported: duty or custom on exports.
- NIRINDRIYA, S. (निर, not, and इन्द्रिय, an organ of sense) One who has lost or was born deficient in some one of his organs of sense, and is thereby, in law, disqualified for inheritance.
- Nirindriyá*, S. (fem. of the preceding) A female, or the female sex: deficient in organic vigour.
- NIRJALAIKÁDAŚÍ, S. (निर, not, जल, water, एकादशी, eleventh) The eleventh lunar day of the dark half of *Jyeshtha*, on which so strict a fast is observed that even water is not to be sipped.
- NIRKH, corruptly, NERCH, NERK, or NIRK, H. (P. نرخ), NIRAKH, Mar. (निरख), Tel. (నిరఖ) Price, rate, tariff, price-current, market rate or price: district or *pargana* rate of price, or of revenue payments, the standard rate at which the lands of a village or district are assessed: rate of exchange.
- Nirkhbandí*, H. (نرخ بندی) A document in which rates or prices are recorded, a table of rates, a price-current.
- Nirkhdarogha*, H. (A. دأروغ) A clerk of the market, an officer who regulates the prices at which articles are sold in a public market.
- Nirkhí*, H. (نرخي), *Nirkhya*, Mar. (निरख्या) An officer who fixes or records the prices of articles.
- Nirkhnama*, H. (P. نام) A tariff, a price-current, a table of prices or rates.
- NÍRU, Tam. (நீறு) Lime slaked and reduced to powder.
- NIRUTTARA, S. &c. (निरुत्तर) Having no answer, making no defence.
- NIRVANSA, S. (निर्वंश) Extinct, as a family; being without family or descendants; unclaimed, as property to which there are no heirs.
- NIRVIŚTA, S. &c. (निर्विष्ट) Profit, wages, interest; gain by usury, agriculture, or service.
- NIRVEDHABHOGA, S. (निर्वेधभोगः) Undisturbed possession, as the ground of a title to property.
- NIṢÁB, H. (A. نصاب) Capital, property: in law, such an amount of property, whether in money, goods, or cattle, as being capable of increase, is liable to the payment of *zihát* or legal alms.
- NIṢÁR, H. (نثار) Money thrown amongst the people at processions or at festivals.
- NIṢF, H. &c. (A. نصف) Half, a half, a moiety.
- Nisf-jamá*, H. (A. جمع) Half revenue assessment, latterly levied on the holders of resumed rent-free tenures.
- Nisf-khiráj*, H. (A. خراج) Half assessment, remission of fifty per cent. on the revenue.
- NISHÁDA, S. &c. (निषादः) An outcaste, applied by Manu to the son of a Brahman by a Śúdra female, but generally to any degraded caste, and especially to wild and barbarous tribes inhabiting forests and mountains in various parts of India.
- NISHÁN, H. (P. نشان) A sign, a mark, an emblem, a signet, an ensign, a flag.
- Nishánbardár*, H. (P. بردار) A flag-bearer.
- Nishán-i-Diván*, or *Diváni*, H. (ديوان) The official mark or stamp of the *Diván*, or of his office: the official mark and date endorsed on a royal grant made in the *Diván's* office upon its being registered in his records.
- Nishán-i-huzúr-navís*, H. (A. P. حضور نویس) The official mark with the date and attestation of registry made by the *Názim*, upon the back of a royal grant after the *Nishán-i-Diváni* has been affixed.
- NISHKA, S. &c. (निष्क) A weight of gold, of varying amount.
- NISHKAR, Beng. (S. নিষ্কর) Exempt from tax.
- NISHKRAMAN, H. &c. (S. نیشکرمن, निष्क्रमण) Going out, taking an infant out of the house for the first time, in the fourth month, when certain ceremonies are to be performed.
- NISHPATÍ, Beng. (S. নিষপত্তি) Accomplishment, settlement, decision, award.
- NISSAR, Thug. Safe, secure; as a residence, a village, a place to commit murder, &c.
- NISTÁR, H. &c. (نستار, निस्तार) Release, acquittal; rescue; salvation.
- NIṢUDDHI, incorrectly, NISUDI, corruptly, NEESHOODY, Tel. (నిశుద్ధి, S. निशुद्धि, purification) A mutual acquittance or release; settlement of an account; relinquishment of a right or claim.

NITÁNTÁGNÝÁ, Beng. (সিঁতাগুণ্ডা, from **नितान्त**, final, and **आज्ञा**, order) Sentence, verdict, decree.

NITAR, Hindi (नितर) Poor, worn out by over culture—land.

NÍTI, S. &c. (नीति) Polity, ethics, justice.

NÍTU-ASARÁBHÚMI, Tel. (నీటుఅసరాబూమి, ? for నీరు, or the inflex. నీటి) A field or land dependent for irrigation upon proximity to a tank or river.—Northern Sarkárs.

Nítukáluva, Tel. (నీటుకాలువ) A water-course, a *nalla* (see the last).—Northern Sarkárs.

NITYA, S. &c. (नित्य), sometimes vernacularly, **NIT**, as H. (نیت), Mar. (नित, but more correctly, नित्य), **NITTIYA**, Tam. (நித்திய) Constant, invariable, eternal: **NITTIYAM** (adverbially), always, eternally.

Nitya karma, or **Nitya karm**, or **Nit-karm**, S. &c. (नित्य-कर्म) Fixed and constant duty: the observance of prescribed rites and ceremonies, daily, or at defined periods, in opposition to *Naimittika karma*, or ceremonies performed occasionally, and at the pleasure of the parties.

Nityadattaka, or *d.-putra*, S. (नित्यदत्तकपुत्रः) A son adopted in a regular and legal manner, who thereby becomes a son for ever.

Nittiyapadi moyini, Tam. (நித்தியப்படிமொயினி) Daily allowance in money for ceremonies in a temple.

Nityasráddha, S. &c. (नित्यश्राद्ध) The prescribed obsequial sacrifices to deceased progenitors, and the *manes* in general.

NIVÁDÁ, **NIVÁRÁ**, or **NIWÁRÁ**, Mar. (निवाडा) Settlement, adjustment, decision, especially on a disputed point. Tel. (నివాడ) Settlement of revenue: revenue accounts: settlement of accounts with the cultivators, or determination of the proportions in which the growing crop is to be divided.

Nivára patra, Mar. (निवाडपत्र) A written judgment or award, or the document recording it.

NÍVÁRA, S. &c. (नीवार) Rice or other grain growing with or without cultivation; also, *Nivára-dhánýam* (from *dhánýam*, grain).

NIVARAN-PÁTRA, Mar. (निवारणपत्र, from S. निवारण, prohibiting) A prohibitory note to one employed to demand payment of debts.

NIVARTTAN, Mar. (S. निवर्त्तन, lit., turning back) A measure of land, 20 square *Vansas*, or 4000 square cubits.

NÍVI, Karn. (S. ನೀವಿ) Capital, stock.

NIVESANAMU, Tel. (S. నివేశనము) Ground to the extent of 2400 feet square.

NIYAMA, or **NIYAM**, also, vernacularly, **NEM**, H. (نیم), Mar.

(नेम), S. &c. (नियम) Fixed institute or observance: established practice: a rule or regulation, a statute: an agreement, a contract or engagement: also, *Niyáma*, but less usually.

Niyama, or **Niyáma harttá**, S. (from कर्त्त, maker) A law-maker, a legislator: the legislature.

Niyamapatra, S. &c. (नियमपत्र) A deed of agreement or assent, a contract, a written engagement.

Niyati, S. &c. (नियति) Rule, regulation, fixed or established practice.

NIYOGA, S. &c. (नियोग) An appointment, a delegated duty or office.

Niyoga dharma, S. (नियोगधर्म) Official duty or occupation: in one sense, the appointment of a kinsman to raise up issue by the wife of a childless husband, or one deceased without leaving children.

Niyukta, S. &c. (नियुक्त) Appointed, delegated; a functionary, an appointed or delegated representative.

NOD, Beng. (নোড) Alloy, adulteration, a debased coin.

NODI, or **NOT**, Mal., Tam. (நொட்டி) A small measure of time, about four seconds.

NOKICHÁRTTA, Mal. (നൊക്കിച്ചാർത്ത) Statement of survey or computation from inspection of the quantity of seed required for sowing a field.

NONCHA, Hindi (नोनचा) Lands abounding with saline matter.

NONDHA, Guz. (નોંધ) A note-book, a memorandum, a bill-book in which articles are entered in the order sold.

NOR, Mar. (नोर) Passage-money for persons or goods, fare, freight.

NOTA, Karn. (ನೊಟ), **NOTTAM**, Mal. (നൊട്ടം) Seeing, looking at, inspection, examination; inspection and exchanging of coins, shroffage; also, conjuring, fortune-telling, or sorcery. In Tam. *Nottam*, from *Nokha*, sight, applies to the examination of coins.

Notagára, Karn. (ನೊಟಗಾರ) An officer who keeps the money accounts of a village; also, a money-changer: a conjuror, a fortune-teller.

Nottakarippa, Mal. (നൊട്ടക്കരിപ്പ) Counterfeit coin.

Nottaháran, Mal. (നൊട്ടക്കാരൻ) A money-changer.

NUAPILA-CHÁRIBÁR, Uriya (ନୁଆପିଲଚରିବାର) Abandoning a new-born infant.

NUGAM, Tam. (நுகம்) A yoke for oxen (vernacular corruption of S. *Yugam*).

NÚKA, Tel. (నూక) Grain of any kind when half ground.

NUKSÁN, incorrectly, **NOKSAN**, H. (A. نقصان) Loss, injury,

deficiency : loss upon alienated lands, deficit in the revenue returns.

Nuṣṣān-i-fāhish, H. (A., from فاحش, shameful) Gross inadequacy of price of an article sold, which, according to some lawyers, if effected by an agent, annuls the sale.

NÚL, Tam., Mal. (நூல்), NÚLU, Tel., Karn. (నూలు) Yarn, cotton-thread.

Núlāta, *Núlke*, or *Núlike*, Karn. (నూలాట, నూల్కి, నూలికే) Spinning.

Núluvarátne, Karn. (నూలువరాట్టె) A cotton-spinning wheel.

Núláké, *Núluvalu*, Karn. (నూలారీ, నూలువళు) A spinning-woman.

Nultuní, Mal. (നൂൽനൂൽ) Cotton cloth, calico.

NULI, Karn. (నులి) Any kind of hempen or coir string or rope.

NUMBERDÁR, or, more commonly, LUMBERDÁR, q. v., H. (نمبر, the English word 'number,' with P. *dár*, who has) The title of the person or persons in a village who represent the community in their financial dealings with the government, and who are registered in the collectors' books by a number as well as by name.

Number-karanam, used in Tam. (நம்பர் கரணம்) A village accountant in some of the Tamil districts, who was paid by a salary, and was numbered and registered in the collectors' books when the establishment of such accountants was first formed.

Numbervár-kharadá, or *-khardá*, Mar. (नंबरवारखरडा, from *khardá*, a diary) A record kept by the village accountant in the Dakhin of the fields of the village he is attached to, their quality, cultivation, and other particulars of the state of the village, according to a regular system of numbering.

NÚN, or NON, H. (نون, from S. *lavāna*) Salt.

Núnchai, H. (نونچي, from S. चय, a heap) A factitious salt made of the ashes of burnt straw previously steeped in brine, and used to adulterate culinary salt.

Núníá, H. (نونيا) A maker of, or dealer in, salt; a salt-petre maker.

Nuner, H. (نونير, नुनेर) Saline, as soil.

NÚNE, Tel. (నూనె) Oil, as ready for use.

NÚRBÁF, H. (P. نوربان) A Mohammadan weaver, especially of fine cloth like the Dacca muslin.

NÚRU, Tel. (నూరు) Threshing or treading out grain.

NUṢAIRÍ, H. (A. نصيري) A Mohammadan who believes in the divinity of *Áli*.

NUSKHA, H. (نسخه) A copy, an example, a specimen or draught of a writing, &c.

NUZÚL, NOOZOOL, H. (A. نزول) Descent : property which falls to the state from default of heirs, an escheat.

NYÁSA, vernacularly, NYÁS, S. &c. (न्यास) A deposit, a pledge.

NYÁT, or NYÁTI, Mar. (न्यात, न्याति, corruption of S. *Jnāti* ज्ञाति) Caste, kind, sort.

NYÁYA, vernacularly, NÍÁŌ, NÍÁĪ, H. (نيای, نياي), S. &c. (न्याय) Propriety, fitness, reasoning, logic : in common use it frequently also denotes justice or judgment.

Nyáyádhihára, or *adhipati*, S. &c. (न्यायाधिकारः, न्यायाधिपति) Tel. (నాధిపతి) A judge, a magistrate.

Nyáyádhiṣa, corruptly, *Niadhis*, *Nyaeedaish*, Mar. (S. न्यायाधीश) A magistrate, a judge.

Nyáyádhiṣi, Mar. (S. न्यायाधीशी) Magistracy, the office or function of a judge.

Nyámār, Hindi (न्यामड़) A tree that has sprung up of itself in a cultivated field, and which the cultivator may cut down.

O.

OBBIḌI, Tel. (బిబ్బి) Treading out corn, threshing by means of cattle.

ÓDA, Karn. (ఒడ), ÓDAM, Tam. (ஒடம்) A boat, a ferry-boat.

Óḍagár, Karn. (ఒడగార) A ferryman.

ÓDAI, Tam. (ஒடை) A water-course, a tank, a ditch.

ODAN, or ORAN, or OND, Mar. (ओढण, ओडे) Deep, sunk capable of holding water, as ground fit for rice cultivation.

ODANA, or ODAN, S. &c. (ओदन) Boiled rice.

ODAVÁRAM, more correctly, UDAVÁRAM, Tam. (ஒடைவாரணம்) Actual gross produce.

ODE, or ORRE, Tel. (ఒడి) A rick of corn, or a small pile just cut with the sickle.

ODEYA, ODEYAVA, or ODIYA, or, as used honorifically in the plur., and as usually pronounced, WODEYAR, or WODIYA, Karn. (ఒడియ, ఒడియవ, ఒడియ, ఒడియరు) A lord, a chief, a ruler, a sovereign.

ODHAN, Mar. (ओढण) The balance of a closed account carried forward and placed at the head of one newly opened : descent (of a belief, practice, usages, &c.) through several generations.

Odhanbákí, incorrectly, *Odambakí*, Mar. (A. باقی, remainder) Balance of account carried forward from year to year, especially in revenue matters, &c. : account with the cultivators.

- ODI, pronounced WODI, Karn. (ఒడి) A division of a rice field.
- ODIYÁ, Uriya (ଓଡ଼ିଆ, S. ओड़) The people, language, &c., of Orissa.
- OGAL, (?) Hindi. Buck wheat.—Kamaon.
- OGARUVUMÚTA, Tel. (ఒగరువుముట) An allowance of grain given to the measurers of the crop.
- OGÁT, Guz. (అగిల) Remains of grass left by cattle on a field.
- OGGÁ, Karn. (ఒగ్గ) Seed for sowing.
- OGHA, vernacularly, OGH, S. &c. (ओघ) A torrent, a strong current or stream.
- Oghal*, Mar. (ओघल) A small stream, a rill, a rivulet ; also, a ravine.
- OGUDU, Tel. (ఒగుడు) The straw of the great millet.
- OHDAH, more correctly, ŪHDAH, q. v. H. (أده), ODHO, Guz. (అధో) An office, whether civil or military.
- Ohdahdár*, incorrectly, *Odadár*, correctly, *Ūhdahdár*, Guz. *Odhedár*, H. (P. اد, who has) An office, a functionary, a public servant, whether civil or military.
- OJAN, Beng. (ওজন, corruption of وزن, *nazan*) Weight, measure.
- Ojandár*, Beng. (ওজনদার) A weighman.
- OJHÁ, H. (أجها, ओका) The title of the head priest of the temple of *Vaidyanáth*, at *Deogarh* in *Birbhúm*. A conjuror, a sorcerer. Beng. (ওজা) A snake-catcher, one who pretends to cure snake bites, and cast out evil spirits by charms. Uriya (ଓଞ୍ଜ) A schoolmaster : the signature of a certain caste.
- OJJA, Tel. (ఒజ్జ) A teacher, a priest.
- OKATÍ, Mar. (ओकती) An apparatus for drawing water from a well, the transverse beam and stone weight ; also the bucket.
- OKIL, Beng. and Uriya (ওকিল, corruption of *Vakil*) An agent, an attorney.
- Okálat*, Beng. and Uriya (ওকালত, corruption of *Wahálat*) Agency, representative, acting as agent or attorney.
- OKKALIGA, or OKKALU, pronounced WOKKALIGA and WOKKALU, VUCCALOO, Karn. (ఒక్కలిగ, ఒక్కలు) A cultivator, a farmer, a tenant of the soil, an inhabitant.
- Okkhalatana*, or *Wokkhalatana*, Karn. (ఒక్కలతన) Husbandry, cultivation : residence, residing.
- Okkalihamane*, or *Wokkalihamane*, Karn. (ఒక్కలిశుమనే) A farm-house, any occupied or inhabited house.
- Okkalu-jamad-álu*, corruptly, *Vuccáloo-jummed-aloo*, Karn.

- (ఒక్కలుజుమదాలు) A slave, especially a predial or agricultural slave, a labourer (*álu*) attached to the revenue (*jamá*) lands.—Coorg. Correctly speaking, there are two chief classes of slaves recognised in the province—*Bhúmi-jamad-álu*, and *Okhala-jamad-álu* : the first are attached to the land (*bhúmi*), and only transferable with it ; the second are the personal property of their possessors, and may be sold or mortgaged at pleasure.
- OKKAÑA, Tel. (ఒక్కణ), OKKANE, OKKANIKE, WOKKANE, &c. Karn. (ఒక్కణి, ఒక్కణి) The honorific title placed at the top of a letter or petition.
- OKKULA, Karn. (ఒక్కల) A measure of grain containing 71 lb. 4 oz. avoirdupois.
- OL, Mar. (ओल) Moisture, damp.
- Olá*, Mar. (ओला) Moist, humid.
- Oláchá*, Mar. (ओलाचा) Cultivated, produced, &c., without irrigation or rain, from the inherent humidity of the soil.
- Oládukal*, or *-kál*, Mar. (ओलादुकल, -काल) A famine, the consequence of excessive rain.
- OL, H., Mar. (ओल, ل) Personal bail or security, a hostage, a surety.
- Olá-ug*, Mar. (ओलीआग, lit., wet fire) Any calamity occasioned by superabundant moisture, as a flood, &c.
- ÓLA, corruptly, OOL, OLLY, Mal. (ഓല), ÓLAI, Tam. (ஒலை), OLE, Karn. (ఒల) The leaf of any kind of palm, especially, though not exclusively, applied to the leaf as used for writing upon.
- Olapura*, Mal. (ഓലപ്പുര) A house thatched with leaves.
- Olapetá*, Mal. (ഓലപ്പെട്ടി) A box in which title deeds or other documents written on *olas*, or palm leaves, are preserved.
- Olai-kúdu*, Tam. (ஒலைக்கூடு) An umbrella or covering of palm leaves to keep off rain.
- Patṭolai*, Tam. (பட்டோலை) An edict or official order, any thing written upon palm leaves from dictation.
- OLAGA, Karn. (ఒలగ) An assembly, a meeting, holding a *darbár*, or levee, a meeting in a *kachhari*, for public business : in the latter sense it is also written *Oḍḍólaga* (ఒడ్డోలగ).
- OLASE, OLASE, OLISE, Karn. (ఒలశి, ఒలశి, ఒలిశి) Migration of the people of a district through fear of war, pestilence, &c.
- OLÁ-UTHA, Beng. (ওলাউঠা) Spasmodic cholera (from *ola*, descent, and *uthá*, rising), upward and downward evacuations.

- OLEKÁRA, Karn. (ఒలీరార) A servant, an armed *peon*.
- ÓLI, Tel. (ఒలి) A marriage portion, what is given to a wife at her marriage by her relations, and consequently becomes her peculiar property.
- ÓLU, Karn. (ఒలు) A pledge, a hostage, a ransom.
- ÓLUGU, Tam. (ஒழுகு) An account kept by the village accountant of the measurement and extent of the fields composing a village.
- OM, S. &c. (ఓం) The mystic monosyllable to be uttered previously to any prayer, but so as not to be overheard by ears profane; supposed to consist of three letters, *a, u, m*, combined, being types of the three *Vedas*, or of the three great divinities, *Brahmá, Vishnu, and Siva*.
- OMKARA, S. &c. (ఓంకార) The mystical syllable *Om*: see the last.
- OMBI, Mar. (ओंबी) An ear of wheat.
- ONDÁ, or WANDÁ, corruptly, WOONDA, Mar. (ओडा, वडा) A billet, a log of wood.
- Ondápatṭi*, corruptly, *Woondaputṭy*, Mar. (ओडापट्टी) A tax imposed in commutation of the labour of cutting logs for government use.
- ONDU, Karn. (ఒండు) Alluvial deposit, sediment, soil.
- ONGALU, Karn. (ఒంగలు) An offering by farmers in a field before harvest.
- OPPA, Mal. (ഒപ്പ), OPPAM, Tam. (ஒப்பம்) Signature, subscription, a certificate.
- Oppacháram*, Tam., Karn. (ஒப்பாச்சாரம்) A contract, an engagement, a bond.
- Oppandam*, Tam. (ஒப்பந்தம்), *Oppanda*, Karn. (ఒప్పంద) A compact, an agreement, a contract.
- Oppitta*, Karn. (ఒప్పిత్రే) Consent, agreement, signature, subscription.
- Oppittadakágada*, Karn. (ఒప్పిత్రే దకాగద) A signed paper, an executed deed or bond.
- Oppumoli*, or *-mozhi*, Tam. (ஒப்புமொழி) A written agreement between two parties.
- Oppukánam*, also read *Opakánam*, Mal. (ഒപ്പുകാനം) Fee or present given on execution and signature of documents relating to sale or mortgage of land.
- Kaiyoppam*, Tam. (கையொப்பம்) Signature, certificate, the act of authenticating a document by subscription, or the document subscribed.
- Oppadi-tugayédu*, Tam. (ஒப்படிதுகையெடு) Abstract statement shewing receipts, disbursements, and balance in hand.

- OR, H. (,,) Boundary, limit, way, direction.
- ORÁ, OHARÁ, Mar. (ओरा, ओहरा) One of the portions of a field which are ploughed separately by concentric turns of the plough.
- ORAPU, Karn. (ఒరపు) Ebbing, going down: a ridge in a paddy field: a channel.
- ORAVI, ORAVU, ORAVE, Karn. (ఒరవి, ఒరవు, ఒరవే) A marsh or swamp; surplus water running from a tank.
- Oravinahola*, Karn. (ఒరవినహల) A swampy field.
- ORRE, Tel. (ఒర్రే) A heap of unthreshed grain.
- ORUKA, Mal. (ഒഴുക) An account of lands and gardens in which the boundaries are specified.
- ORUKAL, Mal. (ഒഴുകൽ) Flowing or running of water.
- Orukha*, Mal. (ഒഴുക്ക) A current, a stream.
- OS, Mar. (ओस) Deserted, a village; uncultivated, neglected, land.
- OSÁ, Mar. (ओसा) A blank spot in a corn-field.
- OSUL, Uriya (ଓସୁଲ, corruption of *wasúl*) Payment, collection; realized as a debt or as revenue.
- OSWÁL, Hindi (ओसवाल) The name of a tribe of Jains, chiefly merchants and bankers.
- OTÁRÍ, less correctly, WOTÁRÍ, Mar. (ओतारी) A brazier, a caster of vessels of bell-metal, also of brass idols.
- OTBANDÍ, (?) Mar. Payment of a fixed amount for the use of each plough and pair of bullocks.—*Khandesh*. Beng. (ওতবন্দী) Settlement of rent to be paid for cultivating waste land. See *Utbandi*.
- OTI, Mal. (ഒടി) A piece of rice-ground.
- OTTADAM, (?) Tam. A crop cultivated jointly with other crops on the same land.
- OTTAL, Tam. (ஒட்டை) A span between the tips of the thumb and forefinger extended.
- OTTAM, Tam. (ஒட்டம்) A conical pile of earth left by tank diggers as a measure of the depth to which they have dug.
- Ottan*, Tam. (ஒட்டன்), Karn. *Odḍa*, or *Odḍarava*, pronounced *Wodḍa* (ఒడ్డ, ఒడ్డరవ) A ditch or tank digger, a stonecutter. See the next.
- Ottūyam*, Tam. (ஒட்டியம்) The country to the north of Madras, whence the tank diggers come, or, in fact, Orissa: the *Odhra* of Sanskrit, the *Uriya* of the current dialect, whence the people employed in this kind of labour in the south of India are said to have originally come.
- OTTAM, Tam. (ஒட்டம்) A contract, an agreement.

OTT

Odambadike, Tel. (ఒడంబడిక) A contract, an agreement, a bond.

OTTI, corruptly, **OOTTY**, Tam. (ஒத்தி, ஒற்றி), Mal. (ഒറ്റി), Karn. (ఒత్తి) A pledge, a pawn, a mortgage: in Malabar it especially designates a usufructuary mortgage, or one in which, for consideration of a sum advanced on loan, the borrower makes over the land of which he is the hereditary proprietor to a temporary occupant, who receives the rent or profits in lieu of interest on his loan, paying the difference, if his receipts exceed the interest, to the proprietor: the borrower or lender may transfer the occupancy to a third party, under certain conditions, but the latter is not at liberty to sell it, and is responsible for any damage done to the trees on the estate. The term is also sometimes used for the document of assignment or mortgage-deed. (Although written *Otti* by all the best authorities, it is also written in Tam. and Mal. *Orri*, and *Orri* (ஒற்றி, ഒറ്റി), both, however, being always pronounced *Otti*. In Mal. it also occurs, at least in composition, *Atti*, *Otti*, with the initial short vowel, or *o*, and cerebral *t*. See *Attiper*: (in Tam. and Karn. the *t* is dental).

Ottidravayam, Mal. (ഒട്ടിദ്രവ്യം, from S. द्रव्य, wealth) The money advanced on usufructuary mortgage.

Ottikamparam, corruptly, *Otty-koomprom*, Mal. (ഒട്ടികംപരം) A subsequent transaction, in which, for a further loan, the proprietor abandons finally to the mortgagee two-thirds of his hereditary rights and authority over the estate.

Ottikaranam, Mal. (ഒട്ടികരണം) The deed or instrument conveying the property to the mortgagee.

Ottikurikānam, less correctly, *Kulihānam*, Mal. (ഒട്ടികുരിക്കണം) A mortgage in which it is conditioned either that the occupant shall be at liberty to relinquish the estate without charge for dilapidations, ten per cent. of the principal loan being deducted to cover all injuries; or that the owner may reclaim it when he pleases; in which case he is to pay for any additional plantations or other improvements.

Ottikondavan, Mal. (ഒട്ടികൊണ്ടവൻ) A mortgagee, lit., the purchaser of a freehold.

Ottiper, or *Attiper*, Mal. (ഒട്ടിപെറ, അട്ടിപെറ) Freehold hereditary property: it is used laxly for the absolute transfer of such property.

Ottiporai-nir, (Mal. നിറ, water) Ratification of an abso-

PAC

lute and final transfer of hereditary property, by the proprietor pouring a little water into the hand of the purchaser.

Ottiperrola, and *Ottiperrola-karanam*, Mal. (*Ottiper*, or *Attiper*, as above, *ola* (ഒല), a palm leaf, and *karanam* (കരണം), a deed) The written and executed deed by which a hereditary property is absolutely sold; hence, also, the title-deeds of an estate.

OTTU, Karn. (ఒట్టు) Whole, total, aggregate amount.

Ottuchekachéri, Karn. (ఒట్టుచేరీ) The chief post office.

Ottuguttige, Karn. (ఒట్టుగుత్తి) The entire assessment.

Ottujameyadahana, Karn. (ఒట్టుజమీయాదరుణ) The total collection of the revenue of a district.

OVA, Tel. (ఒవ) Cut corn, but unthreshed.

OVANDÁ, **OWANDÁ**, vulgarly, **WOWANDA**, Mar. (ओवंडा) The holding and cultivating of lands which lie beyond the lands of the village in which the cultivator resides; also the lands so held and cultivated: hence the carrying on of any business at a distance, or part in one place and part in another.

Owandekarí, corruptly, *Wowand kurree*, Mar. (ओवंडकारी)

A person living in one place and cultivating land in another.

P.

PÁ, H. &c. (प, abbreviation of *Páda*, q. v.) A foot, a leg.

Páyáb, H. (P., from یافتن *yáftan*, to find) Fordable, a ford.

PÁCHAKA, S. &c. (पाचक) Causing to come to maturity; also, digestive, cooking, dressing; subst., a cook.

PACHÁR, (?) H. The designation of the lands and villages lying farthest from the banks of the Jamuná in the district of Etawa.

PACHBHEYA, Thug. A sect or division of the Thugs.

PACHCHADAMU, vulgarly, **PATCH**, Tel. (పచ్చడము) A particular kind of cotton cloth, generally twenty-four cubits long and two broad: two cloths joined together.

PACHCHÁKU, pron. **PATSÁKU**, vulgarly, **PUTCHUCK**, or **PUTSAK**, Tel. (పచ్చొక్క) lit., A green leaf, but applied especially to an aromatic plant long cultivated in India, and thence exported by the ancients under its Sanskrit appellation, *Kushtha* (*Costus indicus*, or, as forming a new genus, *Aucklandia costus verus*).

PÁCHH, H. (పచ్చ) Inoculation, inoculating.

PACHHAL, Uriya (ପାଚଲ) A place where saline earth is prepared.

PACHKÍ, Mar. (पचकी) A small copper coin equivalent to a *Damri*, or fourth of a *Paisa*.

PACHPACH, Hindi (पचपच) Soft or plashy, as soil : rotten vegetable matter and mud.

PACHWÁI, or PACHWÍ, corruptly, PUCHWYE, H. (پچوای, پچوای) An intoxicating drink prepared from the fermentation of rice or other grains steeped in water.

PÁD, vulgarly, PAUD, (?) Mar. A measure of land equal to twenty *káthís*.

PAD, PADA, PÁDA, S. but occurring in all the dialects (पद्, पदः, पादः), the word also occurs, vernacularly modified in various forms, as, PÁ, PÁI, PÁNw, pron. PÁON, H. (پا, پاى, پاى), PÁ, Beng. (পা), PÁ, PÁUL, Mar. (पा, पाजल) A foot, a footstep. *Pada*, &c. have other meanings also, among which *Páda*, implies a fourth, a quarter, the only sense properly attributable to its modifications, as PÁI, Beng., Mar. (পাই, पाई), PÁE, Uriya (ପାଏ), and PÁO, H. (پا), but these terms are used with great laxity, and often, in their derivatives and compounds, imply also, a foot.

Páda-kánikhai, Tam. (பாடகாணிகை) An offering to the feet, applied to a contribution paid to the *Guru*, or head of a religious establishment.

Pádárgghya, vernacularly, *Padárggh*, or *Pádárggh*, corruptly, *Pudaruch*, *Pudarg*, H. &c. (S. پدارغ, پادارغ, پادارغی) A respectful offering of curds, honey, &c., to a guest or Brahman ; lit. an *arghya*, or offering to his feet, whence it has come to signify also an assignment of rent-free land to a Brahman, a religious person, or a religious establishment : in the north-west it is said to be a grant of rent-free land to similar objects made by a Zamindár, and for the revenue of which he continues responsible.

Padáta, *Padáti*, *Padátiha*, S. &c. (पदात, पदाति, पदातिक, from *pada*, a foot) A footman, a foot-soldier, an armed retainer or messenger, whence the vernacular *Piáda*, and *Páih*, and the English *Peon*, q. v.

Páda-vandaniká, S. (पाद and वंदन, salutation) Property given by a husband to a wife at the time of marriage in return for her humble salutation or marks of deference.

Pádodaka, S. &c. (पाद and उदक, water) Water in which the feet of a Brahman have been washed, and which it is an act of merit to drink.

Pádyá, S. &c. (पाद्य) Relating to the feet, water for washing them.

PADA, S. &c. (पद) A head, title, or topic of legal or judicial proceedings, of which eighteen are enumerated by Hindu law-givers ; as, 1. *Rinádána*, debt ; 2. *Nikshepa*, deposits ; 3. *Asvámí-vikraya*, sale without ownership ; 4. *Sambhúya-*

samutthána, concerns among partners ; 5. *Dattápakarma*, resumption of gifts ; 6. *Vetanádánam*, non-payment of wages or hire ; 7. *Samvid-vyatikrama*, breach of engagement ; 8. *Kraya-vikrayánuṣaya*, rescission of purchase and sale ; 9. *Snámipála-viváda*, disputes between master and servant ; 10. *Śtmáviváda*, boundary disputes ; 11. *Dan-ḍapárushya*, assault and battery ; 12. *Vákpárushya*, defamation and abuse ; 13. *Steya*, theft ; 14. *Sáhasa*, violence ; 15. *Strísangrahana*, illicit intercourse with women ; 16. *Strípundharma*, obligations of husband and wife ; 17. *Dáyavibhága*, partition of inheritance ; 18. *Dyútam-áhvasascha*, gaming and animal-fighting.

Padasankírṇa, S. (पदसंकीर्ण) A mixed plaint in a suit at law. PÁDA, S. &c. (पादः) A quarter, as before ; but as a term in Hindu law it signifies one of the four steps or stages by which a law-suit is directed to proceed, viz.

1. *Bhášhápada*, (from भाषा, speech) The declaration, the charge or plaint.
2. *Uttarapáda*, (from उत्तर, an answer) The reply or defence.
3. *Kriyápada*, (from क्रिया, action) The essential matter, the evidence or proofs, whether oral or documentary.
4. *Sádhyaśiddhi-páda*, (from साध्य, what is to be established, the fact, and सिद्धि, establishment) The judgment or decision.

PADA, S. &c. (पदः) Place, station, rank.

Padastha, S. &c. (पदस्थः) A person of rank or authority.

Padavi, vernacularly, *Padabi*, S. &c. (पदवी) A title, rank, dignity.

PADA, or PARÁ, Mar. (पड) Fallow land.

Padakara, or *Parakara*, Mar. (पडकर) Lying fallow, a field : being deserted or desolate, a village.

Padasara, or *Padasára*, Mar. (पडसर -सार) Uncultivated, desolate, uninhabited.

Paḍṭt, Mar. (पडीत) Fallow or uncultivated land.

Paḍiyá, Tel. (పడియ) Fallow, uncultivated, waste.

PÁDÁ, or PARÁ, Mar. (पाडा), PADÁGAI, Tam. (பாடகை) A cluster of cottages situated at some distance from the village to which they belong, for the convenience of carrying on agricultural operations. See *Párá*.

PADÁ, or PARÁ, Uriya (ପାଡ଼ା) A village ; a ward of a town.

PADAKKAM, Tam. (பதக்கம்) A certain number of villages held in farm in Tanjore under the native government.

Padakatár, Tam. (பதக்கத்தாரர்) The renter or farmer of a number of villages.

PADAKATHA, vulgarly, PAR-KATH, Mar. (पडकथ) The lending of cattle and labour by one cultivator to another.

PAD

- Padahel*, vulgarly, *Parhel*, Mar. (पडकेल) A cultivator that helps another with labour, cattle, and the like.
- PÁDAKAL*, or *PÁDEKAL*, (?) Mal. Land exempt from revenue.
- PAPANA*, Mal. (പടന) A salt pan, a salt-pit.
- Padanayuppa*, Mal. (പടനയുപ്പ) Manufactured salt.
- PADAPPAM*, Tam. (பட்டபம்) A town surrounded by villages.
- Padappai*, Tam. (பட்டபை) A yard or inclosure behind a house.
- PÁDAR*, Guz. (पुडर) Common land, land adjacent to a village left uncultivated.
- PADARAM*, (?) Mal. A fee paid to the Rája, or his representative, on a transfer of landed property.
- PADÁRTHA*, S. &c. (पदार्थ, from *pada*, a name, and *artha*, object) Thing, substance, a category or predicament, in logic: in Karnata, personal property, money.
- PAPASÁKSHA*, or *PARSÁKSHA*, Mar. (पडसाक्ष) Corroborative evidence.
- Padasáhshí*, *Parsáhshí*, Mar. (पडसाक्षी) A witness giving corroborative testimony.
- PADATÍ*, Uriya (ପଡ଼ତି) Waste salt.
- PADDU*, Tel. (పడ్డు) An entry in an account, an item, a memorandum.
- PADE*, Karn. (పడి) A servant, a messenger, a *Peon*.
- PADI*, corruptly, *PUDDEE*, Tam. (படி), Karn. (పడి) A measure of capacity at Madras, one-eighth of a *marakál*, being the same with the *náli*, or *názhi*, and containing 93.752 cubic inches, or about 3 lb. 6 oz.: in the revised scale of weights and measures it is identified with the English term 'measure,' the standard being a cylinder of 4 inches diameter and 8 inches deep, containing 100 cubic inches, or 1.44 quart, or in weight of water about 3 lb. 6 oz. *avoirdupois*: a *Padí* is also a measure of weight equal to 100 *palams*, or 125 oz. *avoirdupois*. In Mysore it is a measure of weight equal to half a *ser*.
- Padihattu*, Karn. (పడిరత్తు) Weight, measure.
- PADI*, Tam., Karn. (படி) *Bhata*, additional or extra allowance to servants, troops, public functionaries, or establishments.
- Padichára*, Karn. (పడిచార) A police-officer, an armed footman.
- Padihana*, Karn. (పడిరణ) Extra allowance in money.
- Padijitta*, Karn. (పడిజిత్త) Pay or allowance in kind.
- Padippanam*, Tam. (படிப்பணம்) Extra allowance.
- Padimurái*, Tam. (படிமுறை) The fixed day or term for which extra allowance is granted.

PAD

- Padittaram*, Tam. (படித்திரம்) Allowance made to a temple.
- Padiyál*, Tam. (படியாளர்) A hired servant, especially one paid with grain.
- PÁDÍ*, vulgarly, *PADDY*, Malay (پادي) Rice in the husk, whether growing or cut, before threshing or before the grain is separated.
- PADÍ*, Beng. (পাদী) Tonnage, measurement of boats or ships for cargo.
- PADI*, Karn. (పాడి) Difference of exchange in money.
- PADIKÁ*, Uriya (ପିକି) A measuring rod.
- PADKÁ*, (?) H. A measure of land, a subdivision of a *hatthá*.
- PADMA*, vernacularly, *PADAM*, *PUDUM*, S. &c. (పద్మ) A lotus, a large number, a thousand millions.
- PADRI*, (?) Hindi. A capitation tax on artificers and traders in central India.—Malcolm.
- PÁDRÍ*, H. &c. (پادری, Port. *Padre*) The common term throughout India for a Missionary or a clergyman.
- PÁDSHÁH*, H. &c. (پادشاه) A king.
- Padsháhí*, H. &c. (پادشاهی) Royal, imperial, made or given by a sovereign, as a grant of land, &c.
- PÁDU*, Tel. (పాడు) Waste, uncultivated, fallow; also, subs. a waste, a common, a barren or uncultivated tract.
- Pádubhúmi*, or *Pátibhumi*, or *Pátinéla*, Tel. (పాడుభూమి, పాటిభూమి, పాటినేల) A spot of ground near a village formerly inhabited, but now cultivated for tobacco.
- Padunilam*, Tam. (படுநிலம்) Barren ground.
- PÁDU*, Tam. (பாடு) Deficiency on remeasurement.
- PADUGAI*, or *PADUGAI-SATTURAM*, Tam. (படுகை, படுகைசத்திரம்) Land in the bed or on the banks of a river, especially fit for rice cultivation.
- Padugar*, Tam. (படுகர்) Ground fit for moist cultivation, rice-ground.
- PAPUGU*, Tel. (పడుగు) The lower part of a heap of corn, or part left after the rest has been carried away. Karn. A heap of ears of corn piled in a threshing-floor, ready to be trodden out.
- Padudúral*, Tam. (படுதூறல்) Part of a crop decayed while standing.
- PADUNU*, or *PADANU*, Tel. (పదును, పదను) Moisture: a certain quantity of rain, sufficient to soften the earth and render it fit for ploughing: soil well moistened, miry or plashy ground.
- Padunuvarshamu*, Tel. (పదునువర్షము) Rain sufficient to penetrate the soil and soften it for ploughing.

- Padupor*, Tam. (படுபுரம்) A heap of corn which has been cut, but remains unthreshed till the whole is reaped.
- Paduvari*, Tel. (పడువరి) A spontaneous crop, sprouts that have sprung up from grain left by the reapers.
- PÁG, and PAGRÍ, or PUGREE, H. (پاگري) A turban : in the Delhi districts, a poll-tax formerly levied on all males above twelve years of age in villages assessed under a peculiar system. See *Chaubachha*.
- PAG, PUG, H. (پاگ), Mar. (पग) A foot.
- Pagdandi*, H. (پگدندی) A bye-way, a foot-path.
- Pagi*, H. (پگی) A caste, or individual of it, who are employed to track thieves or runaways by their footmarks.
- Paglá*, Mar. (पगला) A village servant or officer in the west of India, whose duty it was to track fugitives and thieves by their footmarks from one village to another, which was then to take up the search : wherever the footmarks ceased the nearest village was made responsible for any property stolen.
- PÁGÁ, Mar. (पागा) A body of horse under one commander, and in which the horses belong to the state : the stable or building where the horses are kept.
- Págádár*, Mar. (पागादार) A horseman, a trooper whose horse is provided by the state.
- Págánavis*, or *Págnis*, Mar. (पागानवीस, पागनीस) The writer and accountant attached to a body of horse.
- PAGADI, corruptly, PUGDI, Karn. (ಪಗಡಿ), PAKUDI, or PAGUDI, Tam. (பகுதி) Toll, tribute, tax : applied also in Karnata to an extra assessment under the Mohammadan government, or to any addition to the fixed rates.
- Pagudikáran*, Tam. (பகுதிக்காரன்) A collector, a tax-gatherer.
- PAGAI, corruptly, PUGGYE, (?) Mar. An advance made by government or the collector to cultivators at the sowing season, to be repaid at the harvest : (it is no doubt a blunder for *Tagai*. See *Takávi*).
- PAGÁR, Mar. (Port. पगार) Pay, wages : also a sort of canoe carefully finished.
- PÁGAR, Beng. (পাগার) A mound, a bank, a drain, a ditch, a boundary.
- PAGHÁIÁ, H. (پاگاہا) A dealer in metals, cloth, &c.
- PAGODA, (?). The European designation of a Hindu temple in the south of India ; also the gold coin formerly coined at Madras, from its having the device of a temple on one face, but called by the natives *Hun* and *Varahá* : (the origin of this term is doubtful ; it is sometimes ascribed to the Portuguese, sometimes to the Persian *But-khada*, an idol-

- temple, or to the name of the goddess *Bhagavatí*, who is represented on some of the coins ; but neither rests upon sufficient authority).
- PAGRI, (?) Land rent-free.—Central India. Malcolm.
- PÁH, (?) Land which has been three years in cultivation (?).
- Páh-parti*, (?) Fallow land.
- PÁHAL, Hindi (पाहल) The ceremony of initiation into the Sikh religion and community.
- PÁHAN, Hindi (पाहन) A village officer, the head man of a village.—South-west frontier.
- PAHÁNÍ, corruptly, PAHNY, PAHYNY, Mar. (पहाणी, from पहाणे, to inspect, to see) Inspection or supervision : in finance, a revenue survey, an inspection or numbering of lands, houses, &c. : commonly applied also to an estimate of the value of a growing crop by inspection only ; more correctly termed *Najar-paháni* (from *Nazr*, seeing).
- Pahána*, or *Paháni-dár*, Mar. (पहाण-पहाणीदार) A revenue surveyor, an inspector and valuer of crops.
- Paháni-kárkún*, Mar. (कारकून, an agent) A surveyor or inspector of crops.
- Pahána khardá*, Mar. (from खरडा, report) A revenue survey report.
- Pahányá*, Mar. (पहाण्या) A conjuror, especially one who pretends to be able to discover lost or stolen articles.
- PAHÁR, H. &c. (S. پہاڑ, पहाड़), PÁHAR, Beng. (পাহাড়) A mountain, a hill.
- Pahárgutta*, Tel. (from رخت, rent) A tax or rent formerly paid for the privilege of grazing cattle on the hills.
- Pahári*, or *Páhári*, H. &c. (پہاری) A hill man, a mountaineer : hilly, mountainous, a tract.
- PAHAR, PUHUR, H. &c. (پہر, S. प्रहर), PAHÁR, Mar. (पहार) A division of time, a watch or period of three hours, or an eighth of the day and night, four to each, whence *Dopahar*, two watches, is either mid-day or midnight.
- Pahára*, Mar. (पहारा) A guard, a body of men keeping watch or guard.
- Paháreharí*, Mar. (पहारेकरी) A sentinel, a guard.
- Paharí* or *Pahrí*, H. (پہری) A watchman, a village servant and messenger, also employed to keep watch.
- PÁHÍ, H. (پاہی, पाही), Uriya (ପାହି) A non-resident cultivator, a temporary occupant of village land, a tenant at will : (the word is more commonly, but less correctly, written *Pái*, for it is derived from the Hindi *páh*, for *pás*, 'near to,' he who resides permanently, not in the village in which he cultivates, but in the vicinity or near to it.

PAH

- Páhi-asámí*, H. (پاهي اسامي) A non-resident cultivator, one who cultivates lands in a village in which he is not a permanent resident.
- Páhi-kásht*, H. (پاهي کاشت) Cultivation by non-resident cultivators or tenants at will: it is rather laxly applied also to such a cultivator.
- Páhi-malangí*, Uriya (ପାହିମାଲଙ୍ଗି) A salt-maker in a village different from that of his permanent residence.
- PAHON, (?) In the Ramgarh hills, the village priest who performs the worship of the local deities, and keeps also a record of the village boundaries, for which he receives fees in kind from the villagers.
- PÁÍ, H. &c. (پاي), PÁY, Mar. (पाय) A foot.
- Pái-band*, H. (P. بند, binding) Fettered, bound: a fetter.
- Pái-báki*, H. (A. باقي, remainder, *quasi*, balance at the foot, *i.e.* in hand or in reserve). In Mohammadan finance, the designation of such lands as were set apart for Jagír grants, if required: also the revenue from lands so reserved not yet alienated, and of lands which, having been alienated, had been resumed and paid revenue until a fresh assignment had been made.
- Pái-bahí-khálisa*, H. (from خالصه, the royal treasury) The revenue of resumed or lapsed but suspended alienations receivable in the public treasury.
- Páidakhti*, (?) A tax formerly imposed by the Zamindárs of Bengal upon the cultivators, to cover the expense of presents to the revenue-officers.
- Páik*, or *Páyh*, corruptly, *Pyke*, H. &c. (پايك, from S. पदातिक), *Páih*, or *Páyah*, Mar. (पाईक, पायक) A footman, an armed attendant or inferior police or revenue-officer, a messenger, a courier, a village watchman: in Cuttack the *Páih*s formerly constituted a local militia, holding land of the Zamindárs or Rájás by the tenure of military service, an arrangement not unknown in other parts of India. Ben. Reg. ii. 1797; xiii. 1805; xiv. 1816.
- Páikán*, H. &c. (plur. of *Páik*) Armed militia or watchmen: assignments of land for their maintenance, made formerly by the Zamindárs, of which the revenue was an admitted deduction from the total assessment.
- Páimál*, H. (P. پاي مال) Trodden under foot, spoiled, ruined.
- Páimáli*, H. (پاي مالي) Trampling under foot, laying waste, especially as crops: compensation for damage done to standing crops by the passage of troops.
- PÁÍ, Beng. (পাই), Mar. (पाई) A quarter, a fourth part; in currency, the fourth part of an *ana*, but applied in Bengal

PAI

- to a smaller division, or one twelfth, which was formerly a money of account, but, since 1835, has been struck of copper, weighing $33\frac{1}{3}$ grains.
- PÁÍ, H. (پاي, पाई) A non-resident cultivator: (the word is given both singly and in composition by unquestionable authority, but it is probably an error, or vernacular corruption of *páhi*, q. v.).
- Pái-asámí*, H. (پاي اسامي) A cultivator of lands in a village in which he is not a permanent resident.
- Páihári*, or, more correctly, *Payahári*, Tel. (పయకారి) A temporary tenant who usually receives a larger share of the crop than a resident or permanent occupant.
- Páihásht*, corruptly, *Pykaust*, *Pykausht*, *Paikashtee*, *Payhasht*, &c. H. (پاي کاشت) The term usually employed in Hindustan for a migratory or non-resident cultivator, one who cultivates lands in a village to which he does not belong by birth or hereditary claim, and holds his lands either for a stipulated term, or at pleasure of some member or members of the proprietary body: in some districts, probably with more accuracy, the term occurs *Páhi-kásht*.
- Páihásht-ráiyat*, H. (A. رعيت, a cultivator) A non-resident or temporary cultivator.
- Páihásht-zamín*, H. (A. زمین) Land held on the tenure of temporary occupancy.
- Pái-nováđ*, Hindi (पाईनोवाद, vernacular corruption for *nau-abád*) A non-resident cultivator who engages to cultivate for the current year.
- Pái-ráiyat*, H. (پاي رعيت) A non-resident cultivator.
- Pái-sábeh*, Hindi (पाईसाबेक) A non-resident cultivator who has held the lands he tills for more than a year: an item of the village rent-roll shewing the rent paid by such cultivators.
- PÁÍBÁ, Uriya (ପାଇବା) A debt to be received, money due.
- Paibáwála*, Uriya (ପାଇବାଢାଲ) A creditor, one who receives or expects payment.
- PAIGASTI, Tel. (పయకస్తు, from పై *pai*, over) A superintendent, an overseer.
- PAIJ, Mar. (पैज) A bargain, a compact, a wager.
- PAIKÁ, Mar. (पैका), PAIKAMU, Tel. (పయకము) Money: in Tel. it also means a small coin of the value of five *kás*, also a quarter of a *dab*.
- PAIKÁR, H. (پيكار) A dealer, a shopkeeper, an intermediate dealer or agent, a broker; also one who goes about with goods for sale, a hawker, a pedlar.
- PAIMÁISH, vernacularly, PAYIMÁSI, corruptly, PYMAEESH,

- and PYMÁSH, H. (P. پیمایش) Measurement, measuring, survey.
- Paimáish-dár*, H. (P. دار, who has) A measurer, a surveyor.
- Paimáish-i-hampás*, H. (کمپاس, the English word 'compass') Survey by European surveyors, a trigonometrical survey.
- Kol-payimási*, Mal. (കൊൽപയിമാൾ) Regular survey, measurement by the *kol*, or rod.
- Noh-payimási*, Mal. (നോക്പയിമാൾ) Measurement or survey by inspection and estimate, the most usual method under the native government of Malabar.
- Paimán-kash*, Sindhi (P. پیمان کش) A weighman, a measurer.
- PAÏN, H. (پَين) A reservoir of water.
- PAIN, Mar. (पैण, or पैन) A bundle of grass or hay : an impost formerly levied on cultivators in lieu of a portion of hay previously exacted from them.
- PAÍN, Mar. (पाईण) A small measure, a quarter of an inch : a larger land measure equal to 30 *bighás*.
- PAINÁM, H. (پينام) A denomination under the Mohammadan government of the principal divisions of a *Súbah* ; for instance, the *Súbah* of Bengal was divided into two chief *Paináms*, the ceded lands of 1760, and the *Divání* lands of 1765 ; the latter again was subdivided into 26 *Paináms* : (the term, although given in the 5th Report, is of doubtful accuracy, and is possibly a vernacular corruption, or an error for *Paimán*, P., a measurement, a measured or definite tract of country).
- PAINCHÁ, H. (پينچا) A loan : payment of a loan.
- PAINTH, Hindi (पैठ) A duplicate bill of exchange. See *Peth*.
- PAIRÁ, Mar. (पैरा) A day labourer, one who works by the day.
- Pairen*, Mar. (पैरे) A day's job for a woman or a boy : a woman or boy hired for the day.
- PÁIRA, or PÁIPA, Mar. (पाईड) A small measure, a quarter of an inch.
- PAIRÍ, Hindi (पैड़ी) The slope or inclined plane up and down which the oxen attached to the ordinary well used for irrigation travel : in some places it seems to imply a ring or subdivision of a well, and thence the well itself.
- PAIRU, Tel. (పయిరు) Growing corn. See *Payir*.
- PAIRUDÁR, Karn. (పయిరుదార) A person whose employment is carrying corn, cotton, or other articles, or oxen, from one district to another.
- PAISÁ, corruptly, PYSA, PYCE, PICE, H. &c. (پيسا), Mar. (पैसा) A copper coin, which, under the native government, varied considerably in weight and value : the Company's *paisá* is fixed at the weight of 100 grains, and is rated at 4 to the *ana*, or 64 to the rupee : in common parlance it is sometimes used for money in general. In Marathi, *Paisá* also signifies a land measure equal to $7\frac{1}{2}$ *bighás*.
- Paisotako*, Guz. (پيسوٽاكو) Money in general.
- PAISÁCHA, S. &c. (पैशाच, from *Pisácha*, an evil spirit) Demoniac, diabolical : one kind of marriage recognised by Hindu legislation, violation of a girl when unconscious or intoxicated.
- PAISALU, Karn. (పైసలు, for *Faisala*, q.v.) Decision, decree.
- PAISÁR, Karn. (పైసార) Common ground, ground left uncultivated to serve as a pasturage for the village cattle.
- PAISHÁ, Uriya (ପଇଶ) A grain measure, four of which are equal to one *chatámk*, or the sixteenth of a *ser*.
- PAITÁ, vulgarly, POITÁ, Beng. (পেঁতা, পেতা) The thread or string of cotton worn by the Brahmans (from the S. *pavitra*).
- PÁITA, Mar. (पाईत) A patch of level ground along the skirts of the hills sown with common grains (in the tract called *Dang*, q. v.)
- PAITHÁ, corruptly, PYTHA, Beng. (পেঁঠা) A district revenue account, in which the several fields of the villages, whether paying revenue or exempt, are specified under the names of their respective occupants, according to their extent, quality, and produce.
- PAITRIKA, vernacularly, PAITRIK, S. &c. (পৈতৃক, from *Pitri*, a father) Paternal, ancestral, patrimonial, hereditary.
- PAIVILÁSAMU, Tel. (పైవిలాసము) Superscription, direction of a letter.
- PAIWAST, or PAIBAST, Beng. (পেঁবস্ত, from P. پیوسته, bound, connected) Added to, or increased, as an alluvial deposit : additional lands from any source to those held in farm.
- Painvastí*, Mar. (P. पैवस्ती) Endorsement of a letter specifying the date of its receipt : also Beng., vernacularly *Pai bastí*, additional, as alluvial land.
- PAIYÁ, Hindi (पैया) An allowance of half an *ána* on each rupee of revenue set apart for the *Patwári*.
- PÁJÁ, Hindi (पाजा) Share or quota of grain paid to the head man and the village servants.—South-west frontier.
- PÁJANI, Guz. (پاجانی) A brush with which a thin starch is applied to the warp, to prepare it for the loom : the warp so prepared.
- Pájaní-garo*, Guz. (پاجانی گارو) A man whose business

is to prepare the warp for the loom by starching the thread.

PAJÁWÁ, H. (پجاوا) A brick-kiln, a brick-field.

PÁKANÁDINAVARU, Karn. (పాకానాదినవరు) A class of Śúdras practising fortune-telling from the district of *Páknád*.

PAKANG, (?) H. A cow, or she buffalo, or any herd of female cattle on which a cess was levied in *Chaubáchha* villages. See *Chaubáchha*.

PAKHÁL, corruptly, PUCKALLY, H. &c. (پکھال) A large leather bag for carrying water in, usually double, thrown over a bullock: also a leather bag used for raising water from wells, being attached to a rope passing through a pulley and drawn up by oxen passing up and down an inclined plane.

Pakháli, corruptly, *Puchalee*, *Puchallee*, *Puchallie*, H. &c. (پکھالی) A water-carrier.

Pakhályá, Mar. (पखाया) Carrying a water-bag: the bullock or the driver.

PAKHELA, Thug. Paper, whether written upon or not.

PÁKHI, incorrectly, PAKEE, Beng. (পাকি) A land measure nearly equivalent to a *bighá*.—East Bengal.

PÁKI, Karn. (పాకీ) A small coin, the twelfth of a *Dab*. See *Dabbu*.

PAKKÁ, PUKKA, corruptly, PUCKA, PUKHA, H. &c. (پککا, पक्का, S. पक्का) Ripe, mature, cooked, dressed: metaph., correct, complete, as a statement: substantial, solid, as a building; also, intellectually mature, intelligent, sharp, knowing: the contrast in all respects of *Kachchá*, q. v. *Pakká-ghar*, H. &c. (پککا گھر) A house built of baked bricks or stone.

Pakká-chitthá, H. &c. (پککا چٹھا) A revised and authentic account.

Pakká-hiseb, Mar. (पक्का हिसेब) A correct and carefully revised account.

Pakká-ser, H. &c. (پککا سیر) A full or *Pakká-ser*: a measure of weight varying in different parts of India, and for different articles, but always the full or standard measure, in distinction to a smaller or less authentic, or *Kachchá-ser*: the standard, or *Pakká-ser* of Bengal is fixed at 80 *tolas*, each of 180 grains troy, and is equivalent to 2.057 lb. avoirdupois, about 2 lb. 15 drachms. In the Madras presidency the *Pakká-ser* of Arcot = 1 lb. 13 ounces, of Masulipatam = 2 lb., and this is used in dealing with persons from Hyderabad, Calcutta, &c.: the ordinary or

- *Kachchá-ser* of Madras was 11.4 ounces, and of Bombay 11.3½ ounces.

PÁKKA, Mal. (പാക്ക) Planting seed thickly: a bed of young plants for transplanting: betel-nut in a raw state.

Pákkavilam, Mal. (പാക്കവിലം) Land on which rice is sown for subsequent transplantation.

PAKKANAM, Tam. (பக்கணம்) The residence of low and outcaste tribes.

PAKSHA, vernacularly, also, PAKH, or PACHH, S. &c. (पक्ष), H. (پکھ, پخش), PAKKAM, Tam. (பக்கம்) The half of a lunar month, or a fortnight of fifteen days: the half from the new moon to the full is termed the *Śukla-paksha*, the white or light fortnight, that from the full to the new moon the *krishna-paksha*, the black or dark fortnight.

PAKUTI, Mal. (പാകുതി) A share, a portion.

PÁL, Hindi (पाल) Crown lands kept by the ruling family in their own hands.—Kamaon.

PÁL, H. &c. (پال, पाल) A dike, a dam, especially the raised earth bordering the beds in which rice is planted so as to confine the water of irrigation: also a small tent, or a cloth or blanket thrown over a transverse pole to serve as a tent.

PÁL, corruptly, PAUL, Mar. (पाळ) Exempt (from tax), remitted (as a duty or tax),

Pálpákh, Mar. (पाळपाळ) Exemption from tax, remission of tax or duty.

Pálpatti, Mar. (पाळपट्टी) A tax or quit-rent imposed upon the holders of rent-free lands.

PALA, vernacularly, PAL, or PUL, corruptly, PULL, S. &c.

(पल), H. (پل), Mar. (पल, पळ) A measure of time, the sixtieth part of a *danda*, or hour of twenty-four minutes, and consequently equivalent to twenty-four seconds. A measure of weight of gold or silver, varying in value, being equal to four *suvarnas*, to four or to eight *tolas*, or, in common use, to three *tolas* two *máshas* and eight *kattis*, or about 585 grains troy. In Cuttack, a weight for brass, &c., being the twentieth of a *bisha*, or equal to four *harshas*, or about 520 grains. In the Dakhin, a weight of twenty-eight *dabbus*, used in weighing ghee, butter, &c.: in Kamaon it is a weight of about 520 troy grains. *Pala* also occurs in Sanskrit writings as the first or lowest measure of capacity, four being equal to one *kuḍava*, a measure of 13½ cubic *angulas*, or fingers.

PALÁ, sometimes written, PALLÁ, Tel. (పలా, పల్లా) A measure of capacity equal to ten *marakás*, or 15½ imperial gallons. See *Pallá*.

PÁLA, Uriya (ପାଲ) Land immediately in the vicinity, or on the bank of a river.

PALABHÓGAM, corruptly, PAULBHÓGAM, Tam. (பலபேரகம், from Tam. *pala*, many, and S. *bhogam*, enjoyment, possession) The tenure by which the inhabitants of a village hold their lands in severalty under an engagement among the coparceners, each being responsible for the revenue of his own holding, and receiving the surplus for his own use: such land may be held by the same individual in more than one village: also a village or lands so held: the term is also explained to signify merely possession by more than one individual, distinguished as, *Samudayam* or where the lands are cultivated jointly and the produce is divided, and *Arudi-karai* where the lands are divided amongst the proprietors and cultivated severally: see *Arudi-karai* and *Samudayam*.

PALAGANĎA, Karn. (పలగండ) A bricklayer, a plasterer.

PALAGORRU, Tel. (పలగొర్రు) A kind of rake.

PÁLAI, Tam. (பரையு) Barren soil.

PÁLAI, Beng. (পালই) A stack or rick of corn, a granary, a magazine.

PALÁIBÁ, Beng. (গলাইবা, from S. पलायन) Running away, flight, escape.

PÁLAKA, or PÁLAKA-PUTRA, S. & C. (पालकपुत्रः) An adopted son: the vernacular equivalent *Pálak-betá*, is sometimes applied to a boy who has been bought of his parents and is considered a slave.

PALAKOSHAM, Tam. (பலகோசம்) A register of land in the occupancy of different individuals.

PÁLAKUNĎA, Tel. (పాలకుండ) A certain grain-fee given to the cultivators before the grain is measured, or a portion from each measure (lit., a pot, *kunĎa*, of milk, *pálu*).

PALAM, corruptly, PULLAM, Tam. (பலம், from the S. *pala*) A measure of weight at Madras, variously rated at 546.875 and 525.75 troy grains: according to the revised table recognised by government 20th Oct. 1846, the *Palam* is equal to 1 ounce 3.75 drachms avoirdupois: it is also used in Malabar, 100 *Palams*, or *Palons*, being equal to a *tulam*, and 20 *tulams* to a *hhandi*.

PALÁN, H. (پلان) A space of ground left for future disposal between two occupied lots.

PALAÑCHERU, Tam. (பலஞ்செறு) Ploughed land prepared for transplanting.

PALAPATTADAI, corruptly, PULLAPUTTADY, Tam. (பலபட்டை)

பட்டை) A place where people of different tribes and castes reside together.

Palapattadaihudikal, Tam. (பலபட்டைகுடிகள்) The inhabitants of a town where the right and left-hand castes live amicably together.

PÁLSUTANTARAM, Tam. (பரலீச்சத்தந்தரம், from S. खतन्त) Allowance in grain to village artificers.

PÁLÁSAVIDHI, corruptly, PALASHWEEDEE, Mar. (पालाशविधि) The vicarious cremation of a bundle of *Palása* leaves, in place of the body of a person who has died at a distance: in some cases widows were allowed to burn themselves with the substitute.

PALÁTAK, Beng. (পলাতক, from S. पलायन) A fugitive, a runaway, a cultivator who abandons his lands.

Palátika, corruptly, *Platika*, Beng. (পলাতিকা) Abandoned, uncultivated, land formerly cultivated, but deserted by the cultivators: a column of an account shewing the revenue formerly derived from deserted lands.

PALATHÍ, PULATHY, (?) Damaged produce.

PALÁWAT, Guz. (पालवट) A tribe of *Bhils* so named.

PÁLE, PÁLEVU, PÁLEYA, Karn. (ಪಾಲೆ, ಪಾಲೆವು, ಪಾಲೆಯು), PALEIYAM, corruptly, POLLIAM, POLLAM, POLLEM, POL-LIM, Tam. (பலையம்), PÁLEMU, Tel. (పాలేము) A tract of country subject to a petty chieftain.

PÁLEGÁRA, corruptly, POLYGAR, POLLIGAR, &c. Karn. (ಪಾಲೆಗಾರ), PÁLEGÁDU, PALERU, Tel. (పాలెగారు, పాలెరు) PÁLEGÁR, Mar. (पाळगार), PÁLAIYAKÁRAN, Tam. (பலையக்காரன்) A petty chieftain: in the south of India, especially in Karnáta, the Poligar, or Polygar, of early writers, occupying chiefly tracts of hill and forest, subject to pay tribute and service to the paramount state, but seldom paying either, and more or less independent, subsisting in a great measure by plunder: on the subjugation of the country most of the Pálegars were dispossessed, some were pensioned, and a few were allowed to retain some of their villages at a quit-rent: these have now subsided into peaceable landholders.

Palaiyapádu, corruptly, *Paliaput*, *Paliput*, *Puliaput*, *Polyaput*, *Pooliaput*, Tam. (பலையபட்டு) Lands in the possession of a *Pálegar*, for which he now pays revenue to the government.

PÁLÉRU, plur. PALÉRLU, PALÉLLU, Tel. (పాలేరు, పాలేర్లు, పాలేల్లు) A hired cultivator or labourer, one working with implements belonging to his employer: this is no doubt the same as the *Pálatu* of the northern

Cirkars, agricultural labourers considered as slaves to the Ryots, being attached hereditarily to the lands, and maintained by the cultivators during the greater part of the year; during the rest of the time they support themselves: they are transferable with the land, but are not sold separately: they may be reclaimed if they quit their employer.

PALEV, or PALEŪ, Hindi (पल्लेव) Land watered after ploughing.

PALÍ, Beng. (পলি) Alluvial deposit, soil left by inundation.

PÁLI, incorrectly, PALLEE, Beng. (পালি) A measure of grain, equal in some places to five, in others to eight *sers*.

PÁLIÁ, Gux. (പലിയാ) plur.) Stones marking the boundary of a field.

PÁLIKÁPU, Tel. (పాలికాపు) An under-tenant, a cultivator.

PALISA, Mal. (പലിശ) Interest, usury: the following rates per 100 *fanams* per annum are specified as in practice in Malabar by Mr. Græme.

Ara-palisa, One-twentieth, or 5 per cent.

Arahál-palisa, One-eightieth, or 1 *fanam* 4 *anas* per cent.

Kál-palisa, One-fortieth, or 2 *fanams* 8 *anas* per cent.

Mahani-palisa, One hundred and sixtieth, or 10 *anas* per cent.

Muhál-palisa, One-thirtieth and a third, or 3 *fanams* 4 *anas* seven-tenths per cent.

Ner-palisa, Ten per cent. per annum.

Palisa-madaha-olakaranam, corruptly, *Pelisha-madahom*, Mal. (പലിശമടക്കലകരണം) A deed of mortgage in which the rent of the estate transferred to the mortgagee is equal to the interest of the loan, and is so specified, which is not the case in the usual *Otti* deed.—Græme.

PÁLISI, or PALESÍ, Guz. (پاليسي, پاليسي) A policy of insurance.

PALÍT, (?) Beng. Offerings not fit for Purohīts, or family priests, but for an inferior order of Brahmans.—Sylhet.

PÁLKÍ, H. & c. (پالکی), PALLAKKI, Karn. (ಪಲ್ಲಕ್ಕಿ) A palankeen.

Pallakki-boi, Karn. (ಪಲ್ಲಕ್ಕಿಬಾಯಿ) A palankeen bearer.

PALLÁ, Mar. (पल्ला) A measure of capacity of thirty *Payalis* = 120 *sers*, the same as the *Palá* of Madras: a measure of weight of a like amount, or 120 *sers*, for groceries, betel-nuts, oil, &c.: also the bag or sack which holds a *pallá* of grain.

PALLAMU, or PALLAM, Tel. (పల్లము) Low-lying ground.

Pallapunádu, Tel. (పల్లపునాడు) Low ground capable of being ploughed.

Pallapupanta, Tel. (పల్లపుపంట) A crop grown on low, moist, or irrigable lands.

PÁLLAN, plur. PÁLLAR, corruptly, PULLER, Tam. (பள்ளன்,

பள்ளன்) The name of a low and servile caste, or of an individual of that caste, most commonly the slave of the *Vellálan*, or agricultural tribe: they are much upon the same footing as the *Pareyan*, but hold themselves superior to him, as they abstain from eating the flesh of the cow.

Pallacheri, Tam. (பள்ளச்சேரி) A village of the *Pallar* tribe.

Pallarvari, Tam. (பள்ளர்வரி) A tax upon the *Pallar* in some of the Tamil districts.

PALLE, PALLI, or PALLIYA, Tel. (పల్లె, పల్లి, పల్లియ), PALLI, Tam. (பல்லி) A village, a hamlet.

Pallehásilu, Tel. (పల్లెహశిలు) Inland or transit duty.

Pallevádú, Tel. (పల్లెవాడు) A villager, a fisherman.

PALLI, H. (پللی) A small village. PALLI, PALLÍ, Beng. (পল্লি, পল্লী) A hamlet, a detached portion of a village, a district.

Palligrám, Beng. (পল্লিগ্রাম) A village, a country. Tam. (பள்ளிகிராமம்) A village belonging to a temple.

PALLÍ, Tam. (பள்ளி), Mal. (പള്ളി) A small town, a village: in Tam., also, a temple, a school: it is no doubt the same word as the H. and Beng. terms, but is in more general use, especially in combination, when it is corruptly written *poly*, as in *Trichinopoly*, properly *Trisirá-palli* (திரிசிர்ரரப்பள்ளி) the city of the giant *Trisirá*: it is also the name of a servile tribe of Hindus in the south, similar to the *Pallar*, but who are more especially the bondsmen or slaves of the Brahman proprietors of land.

Palliyavanu, Karn. (పల్లియవను) A villager.

Pallivásal-mániyam, Tam. (பள்ளிவாசல்மாணி-யம்) Rent-free land attached to a temple.

PALLI, Beng. (পল্লী) Land of superior quality yielding crops at every harvest.

PALLINÁYAL, Mal. (പള്ളിനായൽ) A bed or piece of ground on which rice plants are sown for transplantation.

Pallisádi, Tam. (பள்ளிசாதி) A tribe of Hindus.

Palliyarháran, Mal. (from പള്ളിയറ, a bed-chamber) A chamberlain.

Palliyarvilamban, Mal. (പള്ളിയറവിളമ്പൽ) Confidential or private secretary of the *Kotiote Rája*.

PALLU, or PALHU, Thug. The handkerchief with which people are strangled.

PALLU, Tel. (పల్లు) Low ground.

PALLUDÁR, H. (from پلّو, a border of a dress) A fringe maker, a worker of ornamental or gold or silver borders to dresses.

PALLUT, (?) Yellow soil.—Cachar.

PÁLU, Tel., Karn. (పాలు) A share, a portion, the cultivator's share of the crop, in opposition to the *Ambáramu* or government share: (in composition it also occurs, vernacularly, *Pál* and *Páli*.)

Pálinavákkalu, Karn. (పాలినవార్గలు) A farmer who shares his crop with the government.

Pálugáranu, or *Pálgáranu*, Karn. (పాలుగారను, పాల్గారను) A sharer, a coparcener.

Pálugenichittu, (?) Karn. An agreement for a fixed term for an equal division of the crop between the proprietor and the cultivator or renter.

Paluku amarike, (?) Tel. (పాలుకుఅమరికె) Allotment of portions of land amongst the cultivators.

Pálutirugulu, Tel. (పాలుతిరుగులు) Difference of shares: it was the custom formerly, in order to deter the cultivators from neglecting the public lands for the sake of the additional portion which the holders of rent-free lands were accustomed to allow to those who worked for them, to carry the difference between the two rates to the credit of the government.

Ohkala, or *Raitara-pálu*, Karn. (ఒక్కలపాలు, రైతరపాలు) The cultivator's share of the crop.

Rájapálu, Karn. (రాజపాలు) The government share of the crop.

PALUN, Guz. (پالون) A dower, a marriage portion given to the bride by the bridegroom or his father.

PALWÁR, PULWAR, H. Beng. (পুল্লার, পলবার) A boat of burthen, of from 15 to 20 tons, employed for carrying goods, considered as originally of Dacca build.

PALWI, Thug. A ring for the finger, nose, or ear.

PAMPA, Mal. (പാമ്പ) An agreement: a written order for taking an oath.

PAMPAKAMU, Tel. (పంపకము) Sharing, dividing, share, division.

Pampalu-jábita, *Pampoola-zabita*, (?) Tel. An agreement for a division of shares amongst the contracting parties.

PAMPU, Tel. (పంపు) A weight equal to five-eighths of a *ser*: a tract of land containing two or three rice-fields (?).

PAN, PUN, H. (పన్), PAÑA, S. (पण), Beng. (পান) A sum of eighty *hauri* shells, equal to twenty *gandas*, and of which sixteen are equal to a *káhan*; whence a *Pana* is sometimes used, as in Cuttack, for the sixteenth of any given unit, as of the amount of rent or revenue. In Sylhet four *Panas* make one *raik*: it is also a measure of land equal to a square

of $3\frac{3}{4}$ cubits: the same word becoming *Panam* in Tam. and Mal. (பணம்) signifies money, also a small coin, both of silver and gold, transformed, by European pronunciation, to *Fanam*: the gold *Panam* was properly the sixteenth of a *Hun*, but the proportion varied: the silver *Panam* or *Fanam* of the Company's coinage at Madras was rated at eighty copper *hás*, at twelve *fanams* sixty *hás* to an Arcot rupee, and forty-five to a star-pagoda.

Panbahá, H. (پنہا) Valuation, estimate.

Paní, Uriya (ପାନୀ) A sixteenth of the revenue.

PÁN, corruptly, PAAAN, or PAUN, H. &c. (پان, from S. *parṇa* पण, a leaf), Beng. (পান), Mar. (पान) The aromatic leaf of the Piper betel, or, in common use, a leaf of it rolled round a few small pieces of the astringent Areka nut with a little caustic lime, a few heads of spice, and sometimes a little catechu, for the purpose of being chewed, acting as a carminative and antacid tonic: it is presented to guests and visitors, and sometimes sent to friends and relations, especially at family festivals, inclosed in gold or silver paper or leaf: it is also termed *Pán-supári*, from *Supári*, areka-nut, and *Birá* or *Bíri*, S. *Vítika*, whence the European word *betel*.

Pánbatta, (?) H. Distribution of *pán* on occasions of festivity.

Pándán, H. &c. (پاندان, holding) A box for containing *betel* and its accompaniments.

Pánguttá, Mar. (पानगुट्टा) Rent or farm of betel gardens.

Pánmahál, H. (پان محال) Tax on betel leaves.

Pánmalá, Mar. (पानमळा) A plantation, a garden of the betel-vine.

Pánpatra, H. &c. (S. पत्र, a leaf) The leaf of the Piper betel.

Pánsupári, H., Mar. (پان سپاری, पानसुपारी) A *pán*, or the areka-nut and spices rolled up in the leaf of the Piper betel; also, in Mar., a small douceur or bribe of a few rupees to stir up or refresh the memory.

Pánubágu, Tel. (పానుబాగు, vernacular for the Hindustani *Pán há bāgh*) A betel-vine garden or plantation.

PANA, or PANNA, (?) H. A large division, as a quarter or a half, of a coparcenary village and its lands under a separate head man or *Mukaddam*: in some places the lands are subject to periodical re-distribution among the members of the community.—North-west provinces.

PANA, vernacularly, PAN, S. &c. (पण) Money in general: (the same as above: see *Pan*), wages, hire, price: a bet, a wager: business: an agreement, a stipulation or clause in an agreement.

Pana-yellatu-kāran, Mal. (പണയപ്പെട്ടുകാരൻ) The creditor of a landed proprietor, upon an agreement that if the loan is not repaid by a stipulated period, the estate is to be assigned to the money lender.—Græme.

Panya, S. &c. (पण्य) Vendible, any saleable article.

Panyasālā, S. &c. (from शाला, a hall) A market, a market place.

Panyavīdhi, Tel. (పాణవిధి) A shop, a stall.

PANA, Tel. (పాన) A sheaf of corn.

PĀNA, Uriya (ପାନ) A man of a low caste employed in menial offices out of the house: also the name of a wild and predatory tribe on the frontier in the south of Orissa.

PĀNAD, PĀNAND, PĀNANDH, Mar. (पानद, पानंद, पानंध) A lane through a village, or between fields and inclosures.

PANAI, Tam. (பனை) A palmyra tree (*Borassus flabelliformis*).

PANAYAM, Mal. (പണയം, from S. पण pana, price) A mortgage, a pawn, a pledge.

Panayakkachitta, Mal. (പണയക്കച്ചിട്ട) A document given on a pledge or pawn.

Panayakāran, Mal. (പണയകാരൻ) A mortgagee, a mortgager, one who borrows or lends on mortgage.

Panaya-ola-karanam, Mal. (പണയഓലകരണം) An instrument or deed of mortgage written on an *ola* or palm leaf.

Panayappāta, Mal. (പണയപ്പാട) An article pledged or mortgaged.

Panayapāttam, Mal. (പണയപാട്ടം) A mortgage lease, or one in which a sum of money considered as the equivalent of two-thirds of the estimated nett produce or rent, is advanced to the proprietor in consideration of his relinquishing the estate to the lender for his usufruct, in lieu of interest on his loan. See *Pāttam*.

Panayapāta-kulihānam, Mal. (from *kulihānam* കുഴിക്കാണം: see *hānam*) A mortgage lease, under which the tenant, when it expires, has a title to compensation for any improvements he may have made.

PANCHA, PANCH, or PUNCH, also, PĀNCH, H. &c. (पंच, پانچ, from S. *pancha* पञ्च) Five, the number five: it is also used as an abbreviation for *Panchāit*, q. v.

Panchagrāmadava, Karn. (ಪಂಚಗ್ರಾಮದವ) A Brahman of a tribe of Tuluva Brahmans in the north-west of Mysore.

Panchāit, *Panchāyat*, less correctly, *Punchayet*, H. (پنچایت)

Panchāit, Mar. (पंचाईत), *Panchāyati*, Tel. (పంచాయతీ),

Panchāyattu, Tam. (பஞ்சாயத்து), or the persons

Panchāyattār (பஞ்சாயத்தார்) A native court of arbitration, consisting of five or more members chosen by the parties themselves, or appointed by the civil officers of the government, for the determination of petty disputes among the people, especially in matters affecting the usages of caste or occupation: (however prized by the natives when other means of obtaining justice were unavailable, and when *Panch-parameswara*, the *Pancha* is the supreme deity, was a proverbial phrase in the south of India at least, there are now few occasions on which this sort of assembly is spontaneously had recourse to, or in which its judgments are regarded as decisive, and this notwithstanding great pains have been taken by the British government to render it effective.—Ben. Reg. xxii. 1816; iii. 1821; vi. 1832; ix. 1833. Madras Reg. Village *Panchāits*, v. 1816; District *Panchāits*, vii. 1816. Bombay Reg. iv. xiii. 1827.): the term also applies to the proceedings of the native court, and to the matter in dispute: also to a member of the court, an umpire, an arbitrator.

Panchāitī, H. &c. (پنچایتی) A court of arbitration; the award of such a court.

Panchāit-jāti, H. (from S. जाती, caste) An arbitration by persons of the same caste as the litigant parties.

Panchāit-khānagi, H. (P. خانگی, domestic) Domestic arbitration, a settlement of family quarrels by relations and connexions.

Panchāit-nāma, H. (P. نامہ, a document) The written award of a court of arbitration.

Panchāit-sarkāri, H. (from سرکار, the state) A court of arbitration appointed by the public authorities.

Panchaka, S. &c. (पञ्चक) Five, an aggregate of five, a tax of a fifth, a tax or cess levied formerly by the Zamindārs in addition to the regular imposts.

Panchakī, S. &c. (fem. of *Panchaka*) Cesses imposed in some of the Bengal districts formerly, in addition to the revenue and other regular imposts: lands held free of such additions were termed *ghair-panchakī*, and were considered as lightly assessed: in some places the term appears to denote lands originally rent-free, but subjected to a small quit-rent, and thence termed *Panchakī-lā-khirāj*.

Panchāla, S. &c. (पंचाल) An aggregate of five, thence formerly applied to the *Panjab*, or country of the five rivers: in the south of India it denotes five castes collectively, or those of the goldsmith, carpenter, blacksmith, brazier, and mason, who, in Mysore, eat together and intermarry:

among the Marāṭhas they wear the Brahmanical thread : in other places the five castes are of an inferior order, and are the carpenter, weaver, barber, washerman, and shoemaker.

Panchama, S. &c. (पञ्चम) Fifth. *Panchamī*, (fem. of पञ्चम) The fifth lunar day of each half month.

Pañchaman, Tam. (பஞ்சமன்) An outcaste, a Pareya, a fifth caste man, not being included among the four regular castes.

Pancham-bandham, (?) Karn. Outcaste and servile tribes in Karnāṭa, four of whom are named, as, the *Pareya*, *Balwan*, *Chaklar*, and *Toti*, and who are the agrestic slaves of Brahman cultivators.—Buchanan.

Panchama-bāṇajiga, Karn. (ಛಂಜಮಬಣಜಿಗ) An outcaste, a man of the fifth order : it denotes also the *Pañcham-bāṇajigaru*, of Buchanan, traders and religious persons of the *Lingūt* sect, and the heads of the right-hand castes in Mysore.

Pancha-mahāpātaka, S. &c. (पञ्चमहापातक) The five most heinous sins of the Brahmanical code : killing a Brahman, stealing gold, drinking spirits, intercourse with the wife of a spiritual preceptor, and association with a person who has perpetrated these sins : in the masc. gender, and vernacularly, a great sinner, one who is guilty of the five great sins.

Pañchāṅga, S. &c. (पञ्चाङ्ग) An almanac, a kalendar, so named from its treating of five members (*anga*) or topics ; or, 1. the *tithī*, or lunar day ; 2. the *vāra*, the solar day, or day of the week ; 3. the *nakshatra*, or lunar asterism for each day ; 4. the *yoga*, transits and conjunctions of the planets, eclipses, &c., and 5. the *harāṇa*, or subdivisions of the lunar day : these are the five essential parts of the kalendar ; but it comprises other topics, as lucky and unlucky days for undertaking any business, festival days, and the like.

Pāñchāṅga, or *Pañchāṅgī*, S. &c. (पाञ्चाङ्ग, पञ्चाङ्गी), *Pañchangan*, pronounced *Pañjāṅgam*, Tam. (பஞ்சாங்கம்) The almanac maker, the village astronomer or astrologer, who announces fit seasons for commencing to plough or reap, for celebrating marriages or festivals, or engaging in any business : in the south he is usually a Brahman, who holds his office by descent, and is paid by rent-free land, a certain portion of the crop, or other privileges and fees.

Pañchāṅga-māṇiyam, Tam. (பஞ்சாங்கமானியம்) Land held rent-free by the village astrologer.

Pañchāṅga-mirāsu, Tam. (பஞ்சாங்கமிரட்சு) The hereditary fees and perquisites of the village astrologer.

Pāñcha-krośī, vernacularly, *Pañchkośī*, S. &c. (पञ्चक्रोशी) A circuit of five or six *kós*, especially that distance round a sacred city, as Benares, traversing which, and worshipping at each temple on the way, constitutes one of the principal ceremonies of the pilgrimage.

Pāncharātra, Karn. (ಪಾಂಚರಾತ್ರಿ) The officiating priest in the temple of Vishnu in Mysore.

Panchati (?) Beng. A tax formerly levied in Dacca to defray the salaries of officers employed in examining and stamping weights and measures.

Panch-chhatāk, Beng. (পঞ্চছটাক) lit., Five *chhatāks*, a fee of that quantity of grain for every rupee's worth weighed.

Panch-do, corruptly, *Puch-doo*, H. (P. دو, two) A settlement in some places in the upper provinces, in which the proprietor takes two-fifths of the produce and the cultivator three-fifths.

Panch-kośī, Mar. (पंचकोशी) A cluster of five or six contiguous villages. See also *Pancha-krośī*.

Pañch-ottara, S. &c. (पञ्चोत्तर) Five in excess or addition, five per cent., and the like : (from *pancha*, five, and *uttara*, over ; but it is variously modified and corrupted by vernacular and European mis-spelling as follows) :

Panchatra, (?) H. A fee of five per cent. formerly levied upon any amount in dispute from the successful litigant.

Panchattara, Beng. (পঞ্চতুত্র) A duty of five per cent. on inland traffic.

Panchotara, or *Pachotara*, H. (پنجوتره, پنجوتره) A duty of five per cent. on the value of goods in transit : a deduction of five per cent. from the estimated gross revenue of a village : a custom or toll-house for inland traffic.

Panchotarā, or *Panchotarī*, Mar. (पंचोतरा-री) Interest at five per cent. per mensem : a surplus of five thrown in with a hundred (bundles of grass or the like) : a duty of five per cent. on the value of goods.

Panchotara-haifāt, H. (پنجوتره کیفیت) Increase of revenue from reform of abuses in the inland customs : also, inland duties.

Panchotrā, corruptly, *Panchoutra*, Tel. (పంజోత్ర) A custom-house for inland or transit duties : the chief custom-station in a district.

PĀND, Mar. (पांड) A land measure, twenty square *hāthīs* or rods, or the twentieth of a *bighā* ; the *Bisva*, or *Visva*, of Hindustan.

PANḌĀ, PUNḌA, H. (পন্ডা), PANḌĀ, Beng. (পণ্ডা) The proprietary or presiding priest of a temple, usually, though not invariably, a Brahman; the office is hereditary, and in some places, as at Benares, the *Panḍā* officiates only on particular occasions, the duties of daily worship being performed by inferior priests or *Pujāris* in his employ: a priest who is stationary at any particular place or shrine.

PANDAL, or PANDAR, corruptly, PANDELL, Tam. (பந்தல், பந்தர்), Mal. (പണ്ടൽ), PANDIRI, or PANDILI, Tel. (పందిరి, పందిలి) A temporary shed or booth, a structure of cloth or basket-work supported on posts, for giving shelter to persons assembled on any festive occasion, as at a marriage: also any shed.

Panḍa-kāval, Mal. (പണ്ടക്കവാൽ) A fee of a portion of the crop given to a slave or hired servant employed to watch it (from *pandal*, the shed in which he keeps (*kāval*) watch).

Panḍahasūla, Mal. (പണ്ടക്കശുല) A warehouse, a magazine, a store-room (vernacular for S. *bhāṇḍa*, a vessel, and *sālā*, a hall).

PANDALA, Mal. (പണ്ടാല) The name of a Sūdra tribe in Malabar, of which the Rāja of Calicut is a member.

PANDAM, or BANDAM, Tam. (பாண்டம், S. *bhāṇḍam*) Vessels, utensils: grain: gold: any thing that should be kept safe in a store or treasury.

Panḍāram, Tam., Mal. (பாண்டாரம், S. भाण्डारं) Government: the revenue or financial department of the state: the treasury: treasure: goods and chattels.

Panḍāra-vādai, *Panḍāra-vādagai*, corruptly, *Punḍarah-vadiky*, *Punḍarah-vadagay*, Tam. (பாண்டாரவாதை, பாண்டாரவாதகை) A village or lands of which the revenue is paid direct into the public treasury, corresponding with the *Khalsa* or *Khās* collections of Mohammedan and British rule: the *Panḍāra-vādagai* is said also to be a name given to villages in the *Paleyams* or *Paleyagar* districts of Madura and Tinnivelly, of which the inhabitants are *Sūdras*, and hold their lands by proprietary right.—5th Rep. p. 826.

PANḌĀRA, Karn. (ಪಂಡರ), PANḌĀRAM, Tam. (பாண்டாரம்), PANḌĀRI, Mal. (പണ്ടാരി) The designation of a class of Hindu mendicants in the south of India of the *Sūdra* or servile caste and *Saiva* sect, often officiating as ministrant priests in the temples of *Siva*: many are very respectable individuals, and excellent Tamil scholars: (Brown (Glossary) calls them mendicant worshippers of Vishnu, in which he differs from other authorities).

Panḍāri, Tam. (பாண்டாரி) A titular name of a class of agricultural labourers: a steward, a treasurer. See *Bhāṇḍāri*.

PANḌAVABIDU, Tel. (పాండవబిడు, from S. *pāṇḍava*, relating to *Pāṇḍu*, or his descendants) Waste land from time immemorial, or from the heroic age or days of the *Pāṇḍava* princes.

PANḌE, H. (پانڈے, पाण्डे) A title of Hindustani Brahmins, but properly applicable only to a certain tribe, a branch of the *Bharadvāja-gotra*, one of the chief branches of the *Kanaujia* Brahmins.

PANḌHARA, or PANḌHARĪ, corruptly, PANDREE, Mar. (पांढर, पांढरी) The entire village community, whether actually assembled or considered collectively: the whole extent or lands of a village or township.

Panḍhara-pattī, corruptly, *Pandraputty*, and *Pandery-puttee*, Mar. (from पट्टी, a contribution or tax) A tax on shops, workshops, booths, stalls, &c., or upon artisans and traders, and persons not engaged in agriculture, whether levied on their persons, implements, or places of work or traffic, the same as *Muhtarafa*, q. v.

Panḍhara-pesha, corruptly, *Panderpeyshe*, Mar. (पांढरपेश, from P. پشایی, practice) A term for classes considered superior to the cultivator, as the Brahman, writer, goldsmith, blacksmith, &c.

PANḌI, Mal. (പാണ്ടി) A tribe of Christian fishermen in Malabar.

PANḌITA, vernacularly, PANDIT, or PUNDIT, S. &c. (पण्डित) A learned Brahman, one who makes some branch of Sanscrit learning his special study, and teaches it.

PANḌRĀ, H. (پانڈرا, पांढरा) A kind of sugar-cane sown in *Māgh*, or *Phālgun*, and before the rains: the sugar-cane of the next or coming crop.

PANḌRA-POLAMU, Tel. (పాండ్రపాలము) Garden ground.

Panḍra-vāḍu, Tel. (పాండ్రవాడు) A seller of vegetables.

PANḌU, Tel. (పండు) Fruit.

PANḌUMU, Tel. (పండుము) A measure of capacity equal to ten *Tums*, or *Marahals*.

PANḌURĪ, corruptly, PANDREE, Mar. (पांडुरी, from S. पाण्डुर, pale) Whitish or chalky soil.

PANḌUVĀ, Hindi (पांडुवा, S. पाण्डु, pale) A light-coloured soil, a mixture of clay and sand.

PANḌYĀ, Mar. (पांड्या) The writer or accountant of a village or district: an officer employed in the customs: in Madras it is sometimes applied to the head man of a district.

PÁNDYÁ, PÁNDÍ, S. &c. (पांड्या, पांडी) The ancient Tamil kingdom, the capital of which was Madura : it was known by the name of *Pandion* to the Romans in the time of Augustus.

PANEJITA, S. (पणेजित) A description of a slave, one who, by his own agreement, has become a slave in consequence of being overcome (*jita*) in any dispute or wager (*paṇa*).

PÁNG, Hindi (पांग) Mud left by inundations ; alluvial soil deposited during floods.

PANGÁ, Uriya, (ପଙ୍ଗା) Salt prepared by boiling.

PANGU, corruptly, PUNG, Tam. (பங்கு), PANKA, or PANGA Mal. (പങ്ക) A share, a part, a portion, a lot : a share in a coparcenary village : the share of an individual *Mirásidár* : any definite or proportionate share.

Pangúli, Tam. (பங்குள்ளி) A sharer, a coparcener, a coheir.

Pangubhágam, Tam. (பங்கம், S. भागं, a share) A share, a portion in village land or other divisible property.

Pangubádi, Tam. (பங்குபாதி) A share, a portion.

Pangupirindavargal, Tam. (பங்குபிரிந்தவர்கள்) Joint heirs, persons who have divided amongst them patrimonial property.

Pangukáran, Mal. (പങ്കുകാരൻ) A sharer, a partner, a coheir.

Pangumálai, also, *Pangumálai-hanahku*, Tam. (பங்குமாலை, from *málai*, a garland, or any regular series, a list, a roll, an account ; also with *hanahku* added, பங்குமாலைக்கணக்கு) A list or roll of shares in a village shewing the amount of land cultivated by each member of the community, the changes of property, the original divisions, the quality of the lands, and whether cultivated by the proprietors or by migratory cultivators.

Panguvidam, Tam. (பங்குவீதம்) Share and share alike ; according to or *per* share.

Panguvikrayam, Tam. (பங்குவிக்கிரயம்) Sale of a coparcenary share.

Panguvihraya-chittu, Tam. (பங்குவிக்கிரயச்சீட்டு) A bill of sale ; also compounded with the Sanskrit terms *Patra* and *Sásana* in the same sense.

Panguvali, or *Panguvazhi*, Tam. (பங்குவழி) A village held in common by a certain number of coparceners, amongst whom the lands are distributed at various times, according to the votes of the majority of the sharers, and are held in severalty for a given time under such distribution.

PANGU, Thug. A river Thug of Bengal.

PANGUL, (?) Mar. A class of mendicants in the Dakhin.

PANGUNI, Tam. (பங்குனி) The first month of the Tamil year (March-April).

PÁNÍ, H. &c. (پانی), Beng. (পানী), Mar. (पाणी), from PÁ-NÍYA, S. (पानीय, from पा, to drink, what is to be drunk, drinkable) Water (in composition and derivation it becomes *Pan*, *Pán*, *Pána*, *Páná*).

Páná, Mar. (पाना) Spoiled by rain after being cut, as grain, especially rice.

Pánádí, Mar. (पानाडी) A water-diviner, a man who pretends to discover water beneath the soil, and directs where to dig for it.

Pánahyá, Mar. (पाणक्या) A water-carrier.

Pánbhar, written also, *Panboor*, (?) Mar. Land recently irrigated by sinking a new well, or such as is watered by the surplus drainage of wells or pools not situated in it : land liable to be flooded, rent of such land.

Pánbharyá, Mar. (पाणभर्या) A water-carrier.

Pánbudít, Mar. (पाणबुडीत) Destroyed by excessive rain—crops, &c.

Pánbúr, (?) Mar. Rent of land liable to be flooded.

Panchakí, H. (پنچکي). A water-mill.

Pándala, Mar. (पाणदल) A place that retains water some time after the rains.

Pangáchá, Hindi (पनगाचा) Fields saturated with water and having it some inches deep on the surface.

Panhala, Mar. (पन्हल) A pipe for carrying off water, a drain, an aqueduct.

Panhará, fem. *Panharin*, H. (پنہرہ, پنہرین) A man or woman carrying water-pots on the head.

Panherí, Mar. (पन्हरी) A place by the road-side for supplying travellers with water : the act of supplying them.

Pánikar, Uriya (ପାନିକର) Rent for irrigation.

Paniyárá, Hindi (पनियारी) Inundated.

Pánlot, Mar. (पाणलोढ) A slope that will carry off water : a declivity, as opposed to level ground, constituting sometimes the boundary of a tank.

Panmár, Hindi (पनमार) Soil submerged by floods so as not to be capable of cultivation.

Pánphol, Mar. (पाणफोल) Ears of rice empty in consequence of excessive rain.

Pánpíka, *Pánpikalen*, Mar. (पाणपीक, पाणपिकलें) Grains that must be sown at the beginning of the rainy season, such as require abundance of water.

- Pānrahāt*, Mar. (पाणरहाट) A water-mill.
- Pansāl, Pansālā*, H. (پنسال, پنسالا) A place where water is distributed to travellers.
- Pāntaka*, (?) Mar. A small tax on irrigated lands.
- Pānthāl*, Mar. (पाणथल, from थल, soil) Watered by irrigation, soil retaining water.
- Pāṇwāl*, Mar. (पाणवळ) A place or soil retaining water some time after the rains.
- PANĪ*, Tam., Mal. (பணி, S. पण) Work, workmanship, business, office, service.
- Panīkhan*, Tam., Mal. (பணிகன்) An artisan, a workman, a head workman, a master builder, carpenter, &c.
- Panīkhal*, Mal. (പണിക്കൽ) A name given to Śūdras.
- Panīkāran*, Mal. (പണിക്കാരൻ) An artisan, a workman, a servant; also an agent or officer on the part of a superior chief, superintending his dependants and administering justice in a village or district.
- Panippura*, Mal. (പണിപ്പുറം) A workshop, a manufactory.
- Panividaikāran*, Tam. (பணிவிடைக்காரன்) An attendant or ministering priest in a temple.
- PĀNĪ*, S. &c. (पाणि) The hand.
- Panigrahaṇa*, S. &c. (from ग्रहण, taking) Marriage, part of the ceremony consisting of the bridegroom's taking the hand of the bride.
- Pānigrihītā*, or *-grihītā*, S. &c. (पाणिगृहीता, -गृहीती) A bride, a wife, one who has been taken by the hand and legally married.
- PANJ*, H. (پنج) Five.
- Panja*, H. (پنجا), *Panjā*, Mar. (पंजा) The hand with the fingers extended: a representation of the same mounted on a staff and carried in procession at the Muharram, supposed to represent the hand of Āli.
- Panjduī*, Sindhi (پنج دوی) Two-fifths of the produce levied as revenue.
- Pānj-tan*, or *Pānj-tanī-pāh*, H. (پنج تن پاك, پنج تن) The five persons, or the five holy persons of the *Shiās* or Muhammad, Āli, Fātima, Hasan, and Hasain.
- Panj-tīrthī*, Uriya (from S. तीर्थ, a place of pilgrimage) A pilgrim to Jagannath of an inferior class, and who is not allowed to enter the temple.
- PANJĀ*, Mar. (पणजा) A paternal great grandfather. *PANJĪ* (पणजी) A paternal great grandmother.
- PANJĀITĀ*, (?) Guz. A large rake for thinning and weeding corn, drawn by bullocks.
- PANJAM-ŪLĪQDĀR*, (?) Mar. Any one of the chief district or

- or village officers to whom presents or fees (*ūlig*) are to be paid, such as the *Desāt*, *Pātīl*, &c.
- PANJAY-TARABA*, (?) Mal. A class of slaves in Kurg.
- PĀNJĪ*, *PĀNJKĀ*, Beng. (পাঁজী, পাঁজিকা) An almanac, a kalendar. See *Panchānga*.
- PANJU*, Tam. (பஞ்சு) Cotton-cloth: cotton separated from the seeds and prepared for spinning.
- Panjūl*, Tam. (பஞ்சுநூல்) Cotton thread.
- PANJURĪ*, Uriya (ପଞ୍ଜୁରି, from S. पंच) Five marks representing a total of five *muunds*.
- PANKTĪ*, S. &c. (पंक्ति) A row, a company, especially an assembly of Brahmans or respectable persons at some religious ceremony.
- Sabhā-pankti*, Karn. (ಸಭಾಪಂಕ್ತಿ) A company or assembly of persons of one caste, especially when assembled for discussion.
- PANNACHERI*, (?) Sindhi. A tax on cattle grazing on public lands.
- PANNĀI*, Tam. (பண்ணை) A field, a rice-field: cultivated ground: tillage, husbandry.
- Pannaikāran*, Tam. (பண்ணைக்காரன்) A husbandman, the foreman of agricultural labourers, especially of the Pareya tribe, a superintendant of cultivation.
- Pannaiṣsumai*, Tam. (பண்ணைச்செடை) A bundle of corn in the straw given to the labourers at harvest time.
- Pannai-yāl*, Tam. (பண்ணைபாளன்) A ploughman, an agricultural labourer.
- PANNIAH*, *PUNNA*, *PUNNAH*, (?) Mal. (?) An estate or farm the property of the Rāja, and cultivated by his slaves.—Kurg. (It may be a corruption of the Tam. *Pannai*.)
- PANNIAR*, (?) Mal. A class of agricultural slaves in Malabar.
- PANNI-MALAYAN*, (?) Mal. A servile caste in Malabar.
- PANNŪ*, Tam., Tel. (பண்ணு) Tax, tribute, custom, rent.
- PANOLĀ*, Hindi (पनोला) Land watered after ploughing.
- PĀNSARĀ*, Mar. (पाणसर) An officer of customs, one especially employed to levy tolls or transit duties at mountain passes.
- PANSĀRĪ*, H. (پنساری) A druggist, a dealer in groceries, spices, herbs, &c. See *Pasāri*.
- Pansārhatā*, H. (پنسارھٹا) Dealing in groceries and drugs.
- PANSERĪ*, H. (پنسیری, for *pancha*, five, and *ser*, the measure), *Pasāri*, *Pasurī*, Beng. (পাঁসরী, পসুরী) A weight or measure of five *ser*s, used especially for grain or rice.
- PĀNSĪ*, Hindi (पांशी) A net for carrying grass or straw.
- PANŚĪ*, Beng. (পানশী), *PANSOĪ*, corruptly, *PAUNCHWAY*,

PAUNSWAY, H. (پنسوي) A boat for passengers or goods, varying in burthen, having a tilted roof of bambu, mats, and thatch over the aft portion, usually rowed by two or four men, but carrying a mast and two sails, the most frequent boat in use on the Calcutta river.

PANT, PUNT, Mar. (पंत), abbreviation of *Pandit* A prefix to the titles of the eight great officers of state under the old regime, as *Pant-pratinidhi*, *Pant-amátya*, &c.: when it follows a name it denotes a Brahman who is not a Sanscrit scholar, but employs himself in accounts and writing: in the northern Sarkárs it denotes a Brahman employed as a writer by the government, and is usually addressed to him in the plural or *Pantulu* (Tel.)

Pantoji, Mar. (पंतोजी) The ordinary village schoolmaster.

PANTA, Tel. (పంట) Harvest, crop.

Pantacheruvu, Tel. (పంటచెరువు) A tank for watering rice-fields.

Pantahailu, Tel. (పంటకైలు) Measurement of the crop.

Pantanírasam, Tel. (పంటనిరసం) Scantiness of the crops.

Pantasála, Tel. (పంటసాల) A granary.

Pedda-panja, Tel. (పెద్దపంట) The first or best crop, either in time or quality: the rice or *Javári* harvest.

PANTH, PUNTH, (?) H. The name of a class of Brahmans in Kamaon.

PANTHÍ, H. (پن্থی, پن্থی, from S. पंथा, *panthá*, lit., a road, or, fig., a way of life, a doctrine) The follower of any particular sect or teacher, or *Aghora-panthí*, one of the *Aghora* sect; *Kabir-panthí*, a follower of Kabir.

PÁNTHÍ, or PÁTHÍ, Mar. (पांथी, पाथी), PÁNTÍ, Guz. (پانٲی) A share in any business or property.

Pánthí-dár, Mar., *Pántídar*, Guz. (पांथीदार, पांतीदार) A sharer, a partner.

Pantiáro, *Pantiálo*, Guz. (پانٲیآرہ - لہو) A sharer, a partner, an associate.

PANWÁR-SHÁDI, less correctly, PUNWAH-SHADEE, H. (پنواہ شادی) marriage: the first term, although printed *Punwah*, should no doubt be *Pan-*, *Pun-wár* پنوار, from *wár*, or *wár*, in composition, according to, after the manner of, and *pan*, wages, hire) A kind of marriage in some parts of Bengal of a female slave to a nominal or vagrant husband, who, for a small payment, agrees to wed any number of such women: cohabitation rarely follows, and the object of the arrangement is to provide a putative father for any child the woman may bear, by whomsoever begotten, and which then becomes the property of the owner of the female slave.

PÁO, H. &c. (پاؤ) A quarter.

Páon, or *Páún*, H. (پاون, from *Pá*, for *Páo*, and S. *úna* जन, less, minus), Mar. (पाऊण) A quarter less: used in composition with numerals, as *Paön-e-do*, less correctly, *Paone-do*, a quarter less two; i.e. one and three-quarters *Paön-e-do-rúpaiya*, two rupees less a quarter; i.e. one rupee twelve anas, and so on.

Páo-tahí, barbarously, *Powtahy*, H. (پاوتکی) A quarter of a rupee: in Chittagong, an allowance of a quarter rupee per cent., on the revenue paid to the *hánungo*.

PAONÁ, Beng. (পাওনা, S. प्रापण) Due: a debt: what is to be received or recovered.

Páoniyá, Beng. (পাওনিয়া) One who has a right to receive, a creditor, an heir.

Páotí, H. (پاوتی) Income.

PÁPA, vernacularly, PÁP, H. &c. (پاپ, पाप) Sin, crime, wickedness.

PÁPAR, H. (س. پاپر, पापड) A thin crisp cake made of the flour of any kind of pulse.

PÁPAR, Hindi (पापर) Fertile soil.

PÁPATAMU, Tel. (పాపటము) A harrow.

PÁR, Hindi (पार) Coarse rice stubble: lands sown with rice when measured, and so entered in the register.—Puraniya.

PÁRA, vernacularly, PÁR, S. &c. (پار, पार) The opposite bank of a river, or of any piece of water.

Párvár, properly, *Párávára*, H. (س. پاروار, पारावार) On both sides of a piece of water or river.

PÁRA, or PÁR, Mar. (पाड) Rate, price-current.

PÁRA, Mar. (पार) A bank or mound round the root of a *Pípal* or *Bar* tree (*Ficus religiosa*, or *F. indica*), where the villagers are accustomed to assemble: hence, a village council.

PÁRA, Mar. (पड) Fallow land.

PARÁ, or PADÁ, Hindi (पडा) The boundary of a field.

PÁRA, Mal. (പാര) A measure of capacity, commonly, though incorrectly, written *Parrah*, or *Purrah*, and consequently confounded with a different measure: see *Parra*: the *Para* is the common grain measure of Malabar, equal to 10 *yedangallis*, and containing 1264 cubic inches, rather more than 4 imperial gallons or 40 lb. avoirdupois: as applied to seed corn it denotes the quantity required to sow a certain extent of land so as to produce a given amount of rent by the sale-price of the crop: the land varies in extent according to its greater or lesser fertility, sometimes yielding a return of thirty times the seed, sometimes only

PAR

five times: the ordinary range of extent is from about 6400 to about 9600 square feet: according to Mr. Arbuthnot (Malayalam selections), lands in Malabar are distinguished under three classes, a field of the first yielding twenty-fold, or about 40 *Paras* to two of seed, the second fifteen-fold, or thirty *paras*, and the third ten-fold, or twenty *paras*.

PARA, S. &c. (पर) Other, different, inferior, strange, foreign, &c. (it is used in composition, as is its modification *Param*, in all the dialects, in a great variety of terms having reference to one or other of its significations).

Parabattiyam, Tam. (பரபத்தியம்) Money transactions, money lent, dealings and accounts with another person.

Parabhārta, Tel. (పరభార్త) Referred to another person for payment, assignment: placing an order for payment in the hands of another.

Paradeśa, S. &c. (देश, a country) Another, or a foreign country.

Paradeśi, vernacularly, *Paradeśi*, S. &c. (परदेशी) A foreigner, a stranger, one from another or distant part of the same country.

Paradesavāsi, Tam. (பரதேசவாசி, from S. वासी, a dweller) A foreigner, a stranger.

Paradesiga, Karn. (ಪರದೇಶಿ) A foreigner, a stranger.

Paradwāra, Mar. (S. द्वार, a door; but this is no doubt either an error or a vernacular corruption of *dāra* दार, S. a wife) Intercourse with a strange woman, especially with the wife of another man: adultery.

Paragotra, S. &c. (गोत्र, a family) Belonging to a different family, whether of the same or of a different caste.

Paraja, S. &c. (परज) Born of another father: the son of a wife appointed to raise issue to a deceased or impotent husband.

Parakudi, corruptly, *Paracoodie*, *Paracoody*, *Poorcoodie*, *Purohoodee*, *Paragoody*, *Poodoogoody*, *Pirakudi*, *Purakudi*, having been sadly distorted, Tam. (பரகுடி, from S. पर, and Tam. குடி, an inhabitant) A migratory or non-resident cultivator, one whose proper home is in another place, one not a member of the village community and having no proprietary rights, but holding and cultivating lands in the village, either for a stipulated term or at pleasure: the *Pāhi-kāst* cultivator of Hindustan: see *Kudi*.

Parakudi-vāram, Tam. (பரகுடிவாரம், a share) The share of the crop that is assigned to the cultivating tenant, the rest being the right of the *Mirāsdār*, or landlord.

Ul-parakudi, corruptly, *Parakudi-ul*, more correctly, *Ul-*

PĀR

kudi, q. v. Tam. (உள்பரகுடி) A cultivator who, although not a proprietor, has inherited the land he cultivates, and cannot be dispossessed as long as he pays the stipulated rent: (the compound, though so used, is an obvious contradiction, as the cultivator does not dwell in another place: it is either an error, or is laxly used for *Ulkudi*).

Parampara, S. &c. (परं, repeated) One after another, in succession, hereditary, traditional; fem. *Paramparī*, successive arrangement, series, lineage.

Paramparāgata, S. (परम्परागत) Come in succession, inherited, descended.

Parapūrvā, vernacularly, *Parapūrbā*, S. &c. (परपूर्वा) A woman re-married: one who was formerly the wife of another: seven cases of second marriage, or rather of cohabitation, are acknowledged in Hindu law, but in practice they are restricted to the *Śūdra* castes: 1. when the first marriage has not been consummated; 2. when a girl has been unchaste and is married to another than the gallant; 3. when a widow is married to a kinsman to raise issue for her deceased husband: in each of these the woman is termed *Punar-bhū*, she who is (wedded) again: in the other four cases she is termed *Swairinī*, independent, uncontrolled; as, 4. when she cohabits with another man during her husband's life; 5. when she has deserted her husband for another man, but has been taken back by the former; 6. when she cohabits with a stranger after her husband's death, for her own pleasure; and 7. when she does so under the pressure of some urgent motive, as that of poverty: among the Marathas, second marriages, termed *Pat*, q. v., are not unfrequent amongst the inferior castes.

Pāraśava, S. &c. (पारशव) The son of a man by another's wife: the offspring of the three first classes by a *Śūdra* female.

Pāra-straineya, S. &c. (पारस्त्रियेय, from *para* and *strī*, a female) The son of another man's wife, either one born of her during her husband's lifetime, when he is properly termed *kunḍa*, or after the husband's death, when he is termed *golaka*.

PĀRĀ, Beng. (পাঁড়া) A village, part of a village or town: it is commonly used in composition to form the names of villages in Bengal, as *Gohul-pārā*, &c. Mar. (पाडा) A cluster of houses situated at a little distance from the village to which they belong for the convenience of carrying on cultivation.

Pārāgām, Beng. (পাঁড়াগাম) A village, a hamlet.

PAR

PARAB, Guz. (پاراب, from S. प्रपा, from पा, to drink) A place where water is given to passers by.

Parabiya, Guz. (پارابیہ) A person stationed at a watershed to distribute water to passengers: one who sells water.

PARÁBHAVA, S. & C. (परामव, from परा, implying reverse) Defeat, disgrace, nonsuit: the name of the fortieth year of the cycle, corresponding in the current cycle with A.D. 1846.

PARAIYAN, commonly, but corruptly, **PARIAH**, or **PARIAR**, the latter from the plur. **PARAIVAR**, also, **PARAIYADIKIRAVAN**, Tam. (பரையடிகிரவன், பரையடிக்கிறவன்), **PARAYAN**, and **PARA**, Mal. (പറയൻ, പറ) A man of a low caste, an outcaste, performing the lowest menial services: one of his duties is to beat the village drum, *Parai* (பரை), whence, no doubt, the generic appellation of the caste: the *Paraiyas*, are not known in India by that name, but they are numerous in the south, where they are usually the serfs or slaves of the *Śūdra* agriculturists: they are also attached to the village communities, performing the duties of scavengers, messengers, and other low functions, for which they are paid by portions of the crops, and some small privileges, but they are not allowed to reside in the village, having a place outside assigned to them: there are said to be thirteen subdivisions, named *Valluvapparai*, *Tādapparai*, *Taṅgalānapparai*, *Durchāliparai*, *Kulīparai*, *Tippapparai*, *Murasapparai*, *Ambupparai*, *Vadugapparai*, *Āliyyapparai*, *Valīparai*, *Vettīyāpparai*, *Kolīyapparai*.

Paraichéri, corruptly, **Parchirry**, and **Patcherry**, Tam. (பரைச்சேரி) A *Paraiya* village, or the part outside of a village or town in which the lowest castes reside.

PARÁJAYA, S. & C. (पराजय, from परा, reverse) Defeat, overthrow, losing a cause, nonsuit.

PARAMPA, or, as pronounced, **PARAMBA**, incorrectly, **PAROMBHA**, Mal. (പറമ്പ) A garden, a plantation, especially of cocoa-nut and areka trees, but commonly used in a wider sense, or for an estate in general; such plantations forming very often the most valuable part of the property: also, high ground not admitting of irrigation; also land raised and drained.

Paramba-páttam, Mal. (പറമ്പപാട്ടം) Rent of plantations or of dry lands.

Parambaváram, Mal. (പറമ്പവാരം) The share of the proprietor in the produce of an estate which he has let or mortgaged.

PAR

PARAMBU, Tam. (பரம்ப) Extension, spreading: a board used for smoothing a ploughed field after the grain is sown.

Parambadikuradu, Tam. (பரம்பதிகுரடு) Levelling a field before ploughing.—Chingleput.

PARAMBHATTAR, **PARAMBHATTÁRAK**, (?) Conditional sale of a slave.—Tirhut.

PARÁNCH, or **PRÁNCH**, Hindi (परांच) A vindictive practice in Central India, in which a person conceiving himself aggrieved by another attaches a notice to some outhouse or property, as a barn, an orchard, or the like, belonging to the offender, announcing that unless redress is granted, or compliance with a certain requisition promised, the property will sooner or later be demolished; a threat invariably accomplished.

PARÁNCHÁ, (?) A carrier, a conductor.

PARÁPU, (?) Tam. A quit-rent, a cess or tax imposed by a Zamindár, or by government, upon cultivators.

PÁRAS, or **PÁRAS-PATHAR**, H. & C. (پارسپتھر, S. स्पष्टि) The philosopher's stone.

PARASA, **PARASU**, vulgarly, **PARSA**, **PARSÚ**, Mar. (परस, परसू) An enclosure round a house, a yard, especially a back-yard.

PARAŠURÁMA, S. & C. (परशुराम, or *Rama* with the (*paraśu*) axe) An avatar of *Vishṇu*, to whom the recovery from the sea of *Kerala*, or *Malabar*, is ascribed, by casting his axe from a point of the coast, Mount Dilli, or, more accurately in Ptolemy, *Purrhus-mons*, or mountain of *Paraśu-rāma*, to the extreme south; the sea retiring from the part over which the axe flew: he gives name to a chronological era used in Malabar, commencing 1176, B.C., and reckoned in cycles of 1000 solar years: the third, or current cycle, commenced A.D. 1825 with the sun's entrance into *Virgo*.

Paraśurāma-srīṣṭi, S. (from सृष्टि, creation) The creation of *Paraśurāma*, the Malabar coast from Gokarna to Cape Comorin.

PARATANA, vulgarly, **PARTAN**, Mar. (परतन, from परतणे, to return) The extent of land that may be annually ploughed by the single going and returning of a plough, hence implying a small field or strip of land, usually about four or five *bighás*.

PARATANIŠÁ, Mar. (परतनिशा) Assurance of credit taken respecting a person for whom another has elsewhere become responsible.

PARATBHÁNDE, Mar. (परतभांडे) Return, hire.

PÁRÁVA, Mal. (പറാവ) Confinement, imprisonment.

Párákáran, Mal. (പറാക്കാരൻ) A guard.

PAR

- Páráppura*, Mal. (പാരാപ്പുര) A guard-room, a place of confinement.
- PARAVALKÁDU*, Tam. (பரவல்கட்டடு) Brushwood.
- Paravalkádu-punjay*, Tam. (பரவல்கட்டடுபுஞ்சாய்) Dry cultivation amidst brushwood.
- PARAVAN*, Mal. (പരവൻ) A man of a low caste, or the name of the caste.
- PARAVÁRÍ*, vulgarly, *PARWÁRI*, Mar. (परवारी) The village guide and watchman, the *Mahár* who performs these duties, in which capacity this is his more respectful denomination.
- PARBHÁRÁ-HAK*, Mar. (परभाराहक, from *परभारा*, intermediately, indirectly) An incidental or occasional claim or privilege, as a share of the crop, &c., occasionally the right of a village officer or servant.
- PARBHÚ*, *PURBHOO*, commonly, but corruptly, called *PURVOE*, Mar. (परभू, प्रभु, a chief) The name of the writer caste in the west of the Peninsula, or of an individual of that caste: the *Parbhus* pretend to be descended from *Chandrasena*, a Rája of Malabar, and consequently to be by origin pure *Kshatriyas*; claiming, therefore, right to the purificatory ceremonies, or *Sanskáras* of the Brahminical code, to read the Vedas, and to wear the cord and other distinguishing marks of the *Kshatriya*, or primary military caste; their claims are with reason denied by the Brahmins, who regard them as of menial origin, and inferior, therefore, to the pure *Súdras*: they are divided into three classes, the *Chandraseni Parbhús*, who are principally at Puna, the *Patanya*, at Bombay and Surat, and the *Dhavaní* (?) at Goa.
- PÁRCHA*, H. (پارچه) Cloth, clothing, a piece of cloth.
- Párchái-jins*, Tel. from H. (پارچائی جنس) Cloth goods.
- PARCHÚNÍ*, H. (پارچونی) Selling flour or meal.
- Parchuníd*, H. (پارچونیا) A seller of flour.
- PARCHURAN*, Mar. (परचुरण) Coin of various currencies as distinguished from current coin.
- PARDA*, H. (پرده) A veil, a screen, a curtain, especially one which excludes the women of a family from the gaze of men.
- Parda-nishin*, *Purdah-nisheen*, H. (from P. نشین, sitting, seated) lit., Seated behind a curtain, applied to a respectable female who observes the rules of seclusion, and who is on that account excused from personal appearance in a court of justice.
- PARÉHA*, Hindi (परेह) Land watered after ploughing, or flooded before the final ploughing and levelling of the ground.

PAR

- PAREMUDAL*, (?) Confiscation of smuggled goods.
- PARGANA*, *PURGUNU*, corruptly, *PERGUNNAH*, H. &c. (پرگنه, plur. *Parganát* پَرَگَنَات), *PARGANÁ*, Mar. (परगणा), Tel. (పరగణా) A district, a province, a tract of country comprising many villages, but of which several go to constitute a *Chakla* or *Zilá*: the actual extent varies, but the distinction is permanent.
- Pargana-kánungo*, H. (قانونگر) The record keeper of a district.
- Parganát-i-jamá*, H. (جمع) The total amount of revenue assessed upon a province.
- Panganát-i-kharch*, H. (خرج) The expenses and charges of a district to be deducted from the gross revenue.
- Parganát-i-nirrh*, H. (from نرخ, price current) The rates of the valuation of the crops and the assessment of the revenue and other items of expense and receipt which ordinarily prevail or are established in a district.
- Parganawár*, H. (پرگنه وار) According to district: settlement, assessment, &c.
- PARI*, S. &c. (परि) About, around, back, off, &c.: (used in S. and its derivatives mostly as the first member of a compound).
- Parichha*, corruptly, *Purcha*, Uriya (ପରିଚ୍ଛା) A head officer or superintendent, one of the managers of the temple of Jagannath.
- Paridánam*, S. &c. (परिदानं) Giving back, or in return, exchange, barter. Karn. (పరిదానం) A bribe.
- Paridhávi*, S. &c. (परिधावी) The forty-sixth of the cycle corresponding in the current cycle with A.D. 1852.
- Parigraha*, S. &c. (परिग्रह) Acceptance, taking a present: adoption: a wife.
- Parikhá*, S. &c. (परिक्षा), *Pariká*, *Parikai*, Tam. (பரிகா, பரிகை) A ditch, a fosse.
- Parikhshá*, S., Mar., Beng. (পরীক্ষা), sometimes modified, as *Parakh*, *Párah*, *Parhái*, H. (پارکھا, پارکھ, پارکھیا), *Parikhá*, Tel. (పరిక్షాయి) Inspection, investigation, verification of measurement or assessment, assay of coins, analysis, trial, ordeal.
- Parikhshaka*, S. &c. (परिक्षक), *Párah*, corruptly, *Parik*, *Párhhi*, corruptly, *Purky*, and *Párhhiá*, corruptly, *Purkea*, H. (پارکھا, پارکھیا, پارکھ), *Parikh*, Guz. (پارکھ) An examiner, an investigator, a money-changer, a banker; whence it is a common cognomen for persons of that class, as in the case of *Gokul-párah*, or *párik*, treasurer and finance-minister of Daulat Rao Sindhia; also, in S. and the Hindu dialects, a judge: in an inferior capacity, an

- assayer, a tester, a guager, as the *Parkhia* of an opium factory employed to examine the quality of the opium.
- Parkhāini*, corruptly, *Purkavani*, H. (پركهاني) Examination, especially of coins, assaying.
- Parkhera*, H. (پركهرا) A money-changer, an officer whose duty it was to examine and value coins paid into the public treasury.
- Parināya*, S. &c. (परिणय) Marriage.
- Parināya*, *Parināyya*, S. (परिणय, परिणय्य) Wealth received at the time of marriage, marriage ornaments, or the like, a woman's own property.
- Paripālana*, S. &c. (परिपालन) Protecting, cherishing, ruling over, government.
- Parishkhāra*, S. (परिष्कार) Making entire or perfect. Tel. (పరిష్కారం) Settlement of accounts in revenue matters.
- Parishlané*, Karn. (S. పరిశీలన) Inquiry, investigation.
- Parivarttanam*, S. (परिवर्तन), Tam. (பரிவர்த்தனம்) Exchange, barter: in the south the term is applied to the deed by which rent-free land is converted into land paying revenue, and an equivalent portion of assessed land is made exempt.
- Parivitti*, S. (परिविद्धि) A man whose younger brother is married before him.
- Parivettā*, S. (परिवेत्ता) A younger brother married before his elder.
- Parivedana*, S. (परिवेदन) The marriage of a younger brother before that of the elder, which is considered to be an improper act.
- Parivrāja*, S. &c. (परिव्रज) A Hindu wandering mendicant.
- Parivālā*, or *Pariya*, Hindi. A hired ploughman who is bound, by an advance which he cannot repay, to labour gratuitously during a portion of his time, for the benefit of the lender.—Gorakhpur.
- Paryāya*, S. (पर्याय) Order, succession.
- Pariyāya*, or *Paryāya*, Karn. (పరియాయ, పయా-య) The succession of the eight *Snāmis*, or spiritual heads of the followers of *Madhvnācharya*, who preside over the establishments of the sect in Karnāta in succession, and employ the intermediate period in travelling over the country, and collecting contributions.
- PARI*, or *PADI*, Uriya (ପରି) Daily subsistence.
- PARIÁ*, or *PADIÁ*, Uriya (ପରିଆ) Land out of cultivation, waste or fallow land.
- Parīd-jamīn*, Uriya (from P. زمین, land) Waste or fallow land.
- PARIGE*, Tel. (పరిగె) Gleanings of corn.
- PÁRINA-DAFTAR*, H. (پاريندهدفتر) Old records.
- PARÍŦ*, Mar. (परीट) A washerman by caste and occupation, the village washerman.
- Parítvārā*, Mar. (परीटवाडा) The washerman's quarter, the part of the village or town where the washermen reside.
- PARNÁLA*, H. (पर्नाला) A drain, a conduit.
- PAROSÍ*, Hindi, &c. (परोसी, S. *prati*, near, *vási*, a dweller, प्रतिवासी) A neighbour.
- PARPAITH*, H. (پرپیٹھ, परपैठ) The duplicate of a bill of exchange.
- PARRA*, Tel. (పర్ర) A measure of capacity, the fortieth part of a *Tūm*: it was also considered equal to five *marahāls*, or 3735.413 cubic inches or one-eightieth of a *gúrīsa*, = 13.836 imperial gallons: by other computations it was made to contain 3681.640, or 3744 cubic inches: the present standard *Parra* is fixed at 4000 inches: it is still rated as equal to five *marahāls*, but the *marahāl* is somewhat larger: see *Para*.
- PARRA*, Tel. (పర్ర, or పల్ల) A swamp or salt-marsh.
- Parra-vuppu*, or *-uppu*, Tel. (పర్రవప్పు) Swamp or spontaneous salt efflorescence.
- Parre*, Tel. (పర్రె) A salt-measure (perhaps the same as the Marāṭha *phara*, which, for salt, is a *man* of 64 *seers*).
- PARRÚ*, or *PADDÚ*, Guz. (پارڑو) Suburb or branch of a village or town.
- PARRUCHÍŦŦI*, pron. *PATTUCHÍŦŦI*, Mal. (പറുച്ചിട്ടി) A written receipt.
- PARSAÍ*, *PURSAEE*, (?) H. In Central India the village priest and astrologer.—Malcolm.
- PÁRSÍ*, Guz. (پارسی) A worshipper of fire: the name of the race settled chiefly in western India, in the Bombay presidency, who still observe the ancient Magian religion: they are distinguished as enterprising merchants, ship-builders, and traders: their ancestors fled from Persia to India upon the conquest of the former by the Mohammandans, and settled in the latter in the eighth century: although especially applied to them as followers of a peculiar faith, the term properly signifies nothing more than a Persian (S. पारसीक), H. (پارسی).
- PARTAL*, *PADTAL*, *PARTÁL*, Guz. (پارٽال, پارتال) Waste or uncultivated land.
- PARTÁL*, Hindi, &c. (परताल), Uriya (ପରତାଲ) Re-measurement, as a test of the accuracy of a previous measurement: revision of a former land measurement or survey:

PAR

- re-weighment: (perhaps from S. *pra*, intensive, and *tala*, surface).
- Partál-jarīb*, H. (from P. جريب, a certain measure of land) Re-measurement of land.
- Partál-ojan*, Uriya (ପରାଲଓଜନ) Re-weighment to determine the accuracy of a previous weighment.
- PARTÍ**, H. (پرتي, S. पृथिवी) Waste or uncultivated land.
- Partí-kadím*, H. (A. قدیم, old) Land which has long been lying uncultivated.
- PÁRTHIVA**, S. (पार्थिव) Earthen, relating to earth or land: the name of the nineteenth year of the cycle.
- PARUGU**, Tel. (పరుగు) A measure of distance, a *kos* of from two to three miles.
- PARUKÍ-VARAHÁ**, Karn. (పరుకీవరహా) A gold coin or *Hun* coined by Tipu at Calicut, properly, *Fáruki*.
- PÁRUPATYA**, corruptly, **PÁRPATYA**, Karn. (S. పారుపర్తి) Management, superintendence.
- Párupatyagár*, Karn. (పారుపర్తిగార) A manager, a superintendant, the manager of a temple under the superior, a deputy or vice-chief.
- PÁRUSHYA**, S. &c. (पारुष्य) Harshness, violence: in law, two descriptions are specified; as,
- Danda-párushya*, S. (from दण्ड, a stick) Personal injury, assault, battery, manslaughter, homicide.
- Vák-párushya*, S. (from वाक्, speech) Verbal injury, abuse, slander, calumny, defamation.
- PARVA**, **PARVAN**, S. &c. (पर्व, पर्वन), **PARB**, or **PARAB**, H. (پرب), **PARBBA**, Beng. (পর্ব) lit., A joint or point of junction, but applied especially to certain junctures or periods of time, as the days of the full and change of the moon, the eighth, eleventh, and fourteenth days of the lunar half-month, the solstices, the equinoxes, the entrance of the sun into a zodiacal sign, of the moon into a lunar asterism, and the like; and as these are appropriate seasons for religious observances the word has come to signify also any sacred day, a holiday or festival.
- Párvana*, or *Párvaní*, vernacularly, *Párbaṇa*, or *Párbaṇí*, corruptly, *Parbunny*, *Purbany*, *Purbony*, S. (पाव्णी, fem. पाव्णी) Any thing relating to a certain *Parva* or holiday, as a ceremony then observed, especially one description of *Srāddha*, or obsequial rite; also the set of progenitors in honour of whom it is celebrated: any fee exacted for the performance of such ceremonies: an impost formerly levied on the Ryots, by the Zamindárs to defray the cost of the religious ceremonies and festivities celebrated by the latter.

PAR

- Párvana-srāddha*, S. &c. (पाव्णीश्राद्ध) A *srāddha*, or obsequial ceremony to be observed monthly at the *Amávásya*, or conjunction, or new moon: at this rite three balls or cakes of rice, *pinḍas*, formerly of flesh, are presented to the manes of the father and paternal grandfather, and great-grandfather, and three to the maternal grandfather, his father and grandfather, and the crumbs or fragments of each set are presented to the remoter ancestors in each line.
- PÁRVA**, Karn. (పావ్, probably from S. *parva*) A Brahman, one who is connected with periodical rites.
- Párviti*, Karn. (పావ్-రి) A Brahman woman.
- PARVATA**, S. &c., vernacularly, **PARVAT**, or **PARBAT**, (पर्वत) A mountain.
- Parvatiya*, *Parbatiya*, S. &c. (पर्वतीय) A hill-man, a mountaineer, the hill people of Nepal.
- PARWA**, (?) H. Light sandy soil of a yellowish tint, capable of irrigation.—Bundelkhand.
- PARWÁNA**, H. &c. (P. پروانه) An order, a written precept or command, a letter from a man in power to a dependant, a custom-house permit or pass, an order for the possession of an estate or an assignment of revenue; a warrant, a license, a writ; a paper of permission from a Zamindár to a cultivator to take up lands, leaving the rent to be subsequently settled.
- Parwána-bázu*, H. (P. بازو, the arm, ?) An order from the Moghul government to the chief financial authority of a district to relinquish the collection of an assigned amount of revenue to the person to whom it has been granted with the necessary jurisdiction.
- Parwána-guzasht*, or *P.wá-guzasht*, H. (P. from گذشت, passed) An order of the Mohammadan government to relinquish to a person to whom the revenues of specified lands have been assigned the right of collection, and all authority therewith connected.
- Parwána-i-istahlál*, H. (استقلال) An order declaratory of the right of permanent possession.
- Parwána-i-subahdár*, H. (P. صوبه دار) An order issued by the governor of a province for an assignment of revenue, or any other right or privilege.
- Parwánagí*, H. &c. (پروانگی), Mar. (परवानगी) Permission, leave, license.
- Parwánagí-burdár*, Mar. (परवानगीबर्दार) An officer stationed in the antechamber of a great man to announce arrivals and obtain permission for them to enter.

PAR

- Parránagi-chithi*, Mar. (चिठी, a note) A licence, a written pass or warrant.
- Bâibât-parwâna*, H. (بيعات پروانه, from A. بيع, sale : see *Baiâ*) An order or notice of sale, especially on the non-fulfilment of the conditions of a mortgage.
- PARWAR, PURWUR**, H. (پرور, cherishing) A patron, a protector.
- Gharîb-parwar*, H. (غریب, poor) Protector of the poor, a common complimentary designation addressed by an inferior or dependant to a superior or master.
- Parnarda*, H. (پرورده) Cherished, protected : a domestic slave.
- Parnarish*, H. (پرورش) Cherishing, protecting, fostering, bringing up.
- Parnasti*, H. (پرستى) Cherishing, patronising : supporting old servants or soldiers after they are past work.
- PARWÍ**, H. (پروى, पडवी) A sort of sugar-cane sown in autumn.
- PÁS**, H. (پاس) Guarding, watching, a guard : a watch of three hours.
- Pás-bán*, H. (پاسبان) A watchman, a sentinel, a village watchman : also, a shepherd.
- Pási*, H. (پاسى) A watchman.
- PÁŠA, PÁŠÁ, PÁŠÍ**, S. &c. (पाश, पाशा, पाशी) A noose, a loop, a snare, a rope, any thing wherewith to catch or tie a person or thing : in the sense of a cord or other means of strangling it occurs also *Phás*, or *Phánsa*, q. v. *Páša* also means dice for gambling with.
- Pási*, H. (پاسى) A caste of people, or an individual of it, whose occupation is extracting the juice of the *Tári* palm, so named from their using a rope loop in climbing, passed round their bodies and round the tree : any one using a noose, or rope, or snare : a birdcatcher : also, one who plays with dice, a gambler.
- PASÁĒTUN**, corruptly, **PUSSAEETA, PUSSAITA**, Guz. (پاشايتون) Rent-free lands allotted to the different orders of village servants in Guzerat; also assignments of the same for religious or charitable purposes.
- Pasâetanálá*, Guz. (پاشايتانالا) An inferior village-servant.
- Pasâelun*, Guz. (پاشايتون) Land exempt from taxation in consideration of military service when required.
- PASAMA**, Mal. (پاسامه) Soil of the best quality; also said to be designated *Pasama-kur*, from *Kur*, or *Kurî*, a pit, as it is said to be a test of this sort of soil that the hole or pit from which any quantity has been dug up will not

PAS

- contain it again : *Pasa* is properly 'paste' or 'glue,' referring to the adhesiveness or tenacity of the soil, which must therefore be a kind of clay.
- PASÁNAM**, Tam. (பசாநம்) A coarse sort of rice ripening late.
- PASAR**, Thug. Place or direction appointed for an expedition.
- PASÁRA, PASÁRE**, Karn. (పసార, పసారి) A shop.
- PASÁRÍ, PANSÁRÍ**, H. &c. (پنسارى, پسارى) A grocer, a druggist, a vendor of drugs, herbs, spices, and groceries.
- PASETHI**, or **PHASETHI**, Uriya (ପଢେଣି, ଫଢେଣି) The head cultivator of a village.
- PÁSHÁNA**, vernacularly, **PÁSHÁN**, S. &c. (पाषाण) A stone, a rock. Beng. (পাথর) A stone to weigh with. Tam. (பாசாநம்) A stone, but used in deeds of sale or grants of land to convey a right to all precious stones, minerals, or metallic ores that may be discovered in the land transferred.
- Páshána-chaturdaśi*, S. &c. (from चतुर्दशी, the fourteenth lunation) A festival on the fourteenth of the light half of *Márgaśīrsha*, when Durgá is to be worshipped, and cakes in the shape of stones are to be eaten.
- PASHM, PUSHM**, H. &c. (پشم, पशम) Wool, hair, fur.
- Pashmína, Pashmíná*, H. &c. (پشمینا, पशमीना) Woollen cloth.
- PÁŚÍ**, Tam. (பாசீ) Duck-weed.
- Pásitírvát*, Tam. (பாசீர்தீர்வை) A tax on fish caught in ponds.
- PASIKI**, Tel. (పసికీ), **PASIKE**, or **PASIGE**, Karn. (పసికీ, పసిగి) A small fee or bribe given to the government collectors of the *sair* or miscellaneous taxes.
- PÁSODÍ**, Mar. (पासोडी) Lit. A sort of shawl, applied to a small assignment of rent-free land to the *Pátíl* of the village.
- PASSEWA**, (?) H. A semifluid sediment obtained from the capsules of the poppy after the seeds are extracted : it hardens by exposure, and is used in making up the shells of the opium cakes for export : it contains a portion of morphia.
- PAŠU**, corruptly, **PUSHOO**, S. &c. (पशु) An animal, especially a domesticated and useful animal.
- Pašupála*, S. &c. (पशुपाल) A cowherd, a shepherd, a farmer, one keeping or tending cattle.
- Pašupálana*, S. &c. (पशुपालन) Care of cattle, one of the especial functions of the third or *Vaiśya* caste : the duty of cowherds, shepherds, &c.
- PASUBEVALA**, Karn. (పసుబీవళ్ళ) A merchant, a trader.
- PASUGE**, Karn. (పసుగి) A share, a portion, a part.

PAS

PASUMAI, Tam. (பசுமை) Greenness, the verdure of thriving crops

Pasumpul, Tam. (பசும்புல்) Growing corn : green grass.

PASUNKARAI, incorrectly, PASUNGARAY, Tam. (பசுங்கரை) lit. Equitable distribution, the joint proprietary of the lands of a village by a number of coparceners, who may either cultivate them in common or parcel them out from time to time among the coparceners for their several cultivation, the right of each being to a definite proportion of the whole, but not to any one field or piece of land in particular : it is not in his power, therefore, to sell any actual piece of the village land, although he may, with the consent of the other coparceners, sell his share.

PASUPU, (?) Tel. A gift, a settlement or assignment of land to a daughter.

PAT, or PATA, S. &c. (पट) Cloth, coarse cloth or canvas : covered cloth or chintz : a chequered cloth on which chess or *Pachisi* may be played.

PAT, Mar. (पट, S. पट्ट) A roll or register, a list of names, a catalogue or written statement of particulars.

Patwár, or *Patwári*, corruptly, *Putnarry*, Hindi and Mar.

&c. (पटवार, पटवारी) A village accountant, whose duty it is to keep and to produce, when required by the government revenue officers, all accounts relating to lands, produce, cultivation, changes, and past assessment of a village : (the term is probably derived from *Pat*, a register, although the office is extinct, or superseded by the *Chaugala* among the Marathas ; whilst, on the other hand, *Pat*, in the sense of a register or record, is either obsolete or lost in Hindi). The maintenance of the office of *Patwári* in efficiency is the subject of various Regulations in Bengal : in some places he is appointed and paid by the Zamindárs ; in the north-western provinces most commonly by the villagers : in Kamaon he is a government ministerial officer appointed to the charge of one or more *Pattis* or subdivisions of a district, and is paid by a small monthly salary. Ben. Reg. vi. 1795 ; xxvii. 1803 ; xii. xiii. 1817 ; i. 1818 ; i. 1819.

PÁT, H. &c. (پات, S. पत्र) A leaf of a plant ; whence it is applied to a leaf of a book, or of paper, and thence to a written paper, a bill, a draft on a banker, a promissory note or engagement to pay a sum of money at a stipulated time.

Pát-bandí, H. (پاتبندی) A statement of the particulars of the assets and debts of an estate as agreed upon between the heirs and claimants.

PAT

PÁT, H. &c. (پاٹ, पाट, S. पट्ट) A plank, a seat, a stool, the board on which a washerman beats clothes : a plant, of which the fibres are used as flax, and from which a coarse canvas and sackcloth are made (*Corchorus olitorius* and *capsularis*) : a sack of coarse canvas, a sack of corn considered as a load : also, silk, a cocoon of silk.

Patwá, H. (پتوا, पटवा) A silk-weaver, a maker of braid and fringe, a stringer of beads.

PÁT, Mar. (पाट) A name given to a second marriage among the Marathas, whether of a girl whose betrothed husband has died, or of a widow : the celebration is acknowledged as legal among the lower castes.

Pátám, corruptly, *Pautdauma*, Mar. (पाटदाम) A tax formerly levied on second marriages.

Pátbarí, Mar. (पाटकरी) The husband of a twice-married woman.

Pátbarín, Mar. (पाटकरीण) A woman marrying a second time.

PÁT, or PÁTA, Mar. (पाट) A small raised water-course for irrigating fields and gardens.

Pátbari, corruptly, *Patcurry*, Mar. (पाटकरी) The village officer in charge of the water-courses, whose duty it is to see that they are kept in repair, and that the water is fairly distributed.

Pátasthal, Mar. (पाटस्थल) Cultivated ground irrigated by small channels turned off from brooks or rivulets.

Pátwar, Mar. (पाटवड) A channel to convey water for irrigation.

PÁTÁ, H. (پاٹا, पाटा) A wooden sword, a cudgel.

Patebaz, H. (پتیباز) A cudgel-player.

PÁTÁ, H. (पट) A code or book of regulations for rent collectors.

PÁTÁ, Beng. (পাটী) A lease. See *Paṭṭa*.

Pátári, Beng. (পাটোড়ী) An agent or factor employed by a landlord to collect his rents.

PÁTÁ, Uriya (ପାଟ), PÁTAM, Mal. (പാടം) An open level tract, an expanse of low land or of rice-fields.

PATAI, Hindi (पतै) Straw or grass strewn over a field to protect the fresh-planted roots from the sun.

PATAK, Mar. (पतक) A body of horse, usually about a hundred.

Pataki, *Patakyá*, Mar. (पतकी, पतक्या) The leader of a troop of horse : a subordinate officer employed in the collection of the customs.

PÁTAKA, vernacularly, PÁTAK, S. &c. (पातक) Sin, crime. See *Mahápátaka*.

Pátakí, S. &c. (पातकी) A sinner, a criminal.

PAT

- PĀṬAKĀLAGUTTA**, Tel. (పాటకాలగుత్త) Rent or farm of taxes on houses and trades.
- PATTAKKAN**, Tam. (பட்டக்கண்) A man of a low caste, an outcaste.
- PĀTAKWĀ**, H. (پاکوا) A messenger.
- PATAM**, Mal. (പാതം) The portion of the crop given to the reapers in pay of their labour.
- PATAMMA**, **PUTUMMA**, (?) H. A deed of usufructuary mortgage.—Gorakpur.
- PATANI**, Thug. A sneeze, considered ominous.
- PĀTARĀ**, Beng. (পাতরা) A ration of food : a waste book.
- PĀTARA**, Tel. (పాతర) A pit for preserving grain.
- PATĀŪ**, **PATĀVAN**, or **PATĀŪN**, Hindi (पटार, पटाव, पटावण) Irrigation.
- PĀṬAVI-KUNWAR**, Guz. (پاٹاوی کھنوار) The eldest son of a Thākūr or Raja in Guzerat.
- PAṬELĀ**, H. (پٹیل) A large flat-bottomed boat used for merchandise on the Ganges.
- PATH**, H. &c. (پتھ, पथ, from S. पथिन) A road, a way, a *path*, fig., a doctrine, a sect.
- Pathika*, vernacularly, *Pathik*, H. &c. (پتھک, पथिक) A traveller.
- PĀṬHA**, vernacularly, **PĀṬH**, Hindi, &c. (S. पाठ) Reading, a reading, a lecture.
- Pāṭhak*, Hindi, &c. (S. पाठक) A reader, a public reader, a Brahman who reads the epic poems and Puranas in public: the name of a class of Marāṭha Brahmans: in Orissa, a designation of mixed impure castes: (but this must be either a vernacular corruption or error for *Pātaka*, a sinner, one fallen or degraded).
- Pāṭhsālā*, Beng. (S. পাঠশালা) A school, a college.
- PĀṬHA**, (?) H. A measure of seed equal to about two *seers*, whence it is applied to a measure of land or as much as may be sown with that quantity of seed: it is rated at about twenty yards by two, or 240 square feet.—Kamaon.
- PĀṬHĀN**, H. (پٹھان) The same as *Afghan*, but chiefly used in Hindustan to designate adventurers of that nation or their descendants, who have colonised and settled in India, especially in Rohilkhand.
- PATHAR**, or **PĀṬHAR**, H. &c. (پاتھر, پتھر, S. प्रस्तर) A stone.
- Patharilā*, H. (پتھریلا) Stoney, as soil.
- Pāthariyā*, Beng. (পাথরীয়া), *Pātharwat*, Mar. (पाथरवट) A stone-cutter or breaker by caste and occupation, a mason.
- PATHORĪ**, Thug. The chirping of a small owl.
- PATI**, H. &c. (S. پتی, पति) A husband, a protector, a master.

PAT

- Patni*, H. &c. (S. پنتی, पत्नी) A wife.
- Patnibhāga*, (S. पत्नीभाग) Division of property amongst a man's widows.
- PĀṬI**, Mal. (പാതി) A half, a moiety.
- Pātiha*, incorrectly, *Pateha*, Mal. (പാതിക) A share, a portion, especially of landed property, a half-portion.
- Pātikāran*, Mal. (പാതിക്കാരൻ) A partner, a sharer.
- Pātivāram*, Mal. (പാതിവാരം) A half-share, applied especially to a lease or tenure of land by which half the produce is to be given to the proprietor.
- Pātivārachitta*, Mal. (പാതിവാരച്ചിട്ട) A written engagement in a lease to pay or to receive half the produce.
- PĀṬĪ**, also **PATṬĪ**, Beng. (পাটী, পট্টী) A slip of cloth, a narrow strip of land: also the part of a market appropriated to dealers in similar articles: in some places, a village or cluster of houses detached from, though dependent on, the original village.
- PĀṬĪ**, Beng. (পাটী) A fine mat: a plant of which such mats are made (*Cyperus inundatus*).
- PATĪĀ**, H. (پٹیا, S. पत्रिका, a page) The written opinion of a *Pandit* on a question of Hindu law.
- PATĪĀR**, Thug. The cry of the partridge.
- PATĪĀRA**, Uriya (ପତିଆର) Trust, confidence.
- PĀṬICHOR**, Beng. (পাতিচোর, from *pāti*, a little) A petty thief.
- PĀṬIDĀR**, Guz. (پاٹیدار, probably vernacular corruption of *Paṭṭidār*, q. v.) A hereditary cultivator.
- PĀṬĪL**, corruptly, **POTEEL**, Mar. (पाटील), **PATEL**, corruptly, **POTAIL**, **POITAL**, H. &c. (پتیل, पटेल), **PATĒL**, Karn. (ಪಟೇಲ) The head man of a village, who has the general control and management of the village affairs, is head of the police, and exercises, to a limited extent, the functions of a magistrate; he is also the principal agent in the realization of the revenue, and the chief medium of communication with the officers of the government: in the Marāṭha countries the office is frequently held under a government grant, in many instances that of the government of Delhi, and has certain emoluments and privileges attached to it: it is hereditary, and saleable with the consent of the government, and the actual occupant may admit a partner: the term is principally current in the countries inhabited by, or subject to, the Marāṭhas, and appears to be an essential Marāṭhi word, being used as a respectful title in addressing one of that nation, or a Śūdra in general: it may be derived from *Pāt*, a water-course, the supply of

water being fitly under the care of the chief person of the village; or from *Pat*, a register or roll (of the inhabitants, &c.) of the village. Bombay Reg. xii. 1827.

Pāṭīlī, Mar. (पाटिली) The assignment of land or perquisites and allowances of the *Pāṭīl*.

Pāṭīlīkī, Mar. (पाटिलकी) The office of *Pāṭīl*.

Pāṭīlpatwārī, Mar. (पाटिलपटवारी) A comprehensive term for the officers of a village implied by the designation of the head man and the accountant.

PATITA, or, vernacularly, *PATIT*, S. &c. (पतित) Fallen: lit. or metaph., fallen from rectitude, wicked, vile, outcaste: fallen off, waste, neglected, uncultivated, fallow (as land): in Puraniya, a term for a reduced rent on lands which a Ryot is allowed by his lease to retain without cultivating them.

Patitābād, Beng. (পতিতাবাদ) The occupation or cultivation of fallow lands, or such land brought into cultivation: a tenure under which waste lands were held on favourable terms on condition of bringing them into cultivation.

Patitābādī-gird-hamī, Beng. (from P. *gird* گرد, around, and کمی, deficiency; পতিতাবাদীগিরদকমি) Diminution or deficit of rent on waste lands brought into cultivation, in comparison with that levied on neighbouring lands.

Patit-hamī, Beng. (পতিতকমি) Deficiency or remission of rent on account of fields left uncultivated.

PATIVA, Mal. (പതിവ) A register, a lease, a written document given to Ryots acknowledging their right to cultivate.

PATKÁ, H. (پٹکا) A girdle, a sash.

Zarī-pathá, H. (زری پٹکا) A gold sash or girdle granted by the Peshwa to his chief officers: the national Maráthá standard. See *Jarī-pathá*.

PATLÁ, Tel. (పట్ల) Rice-land yielding an intermediate crop between the first and second crops, being under water during the wet season.

PATMAI, H. (پٹمائی, पटमई) Sowing fresh sugar-cane after cutting the old.

PATORI, Thug. A small owl.

PATOTI, (?) H. A lease or agreement between the proprietor and cultivating occupant of land, limiting the amount of rent demandable, and leaving the tenant in possession as long as it is paid (perhaps for *Patṭavati*, possession of a *Patṭa*).

PATPAR, Hindi (पतपड़) Newly-formed land so situated as to receive an annual accession of alluvial deposit.

PATPARÍ, Hindi (पतपड़ी) Surface of soft land caked by sunshine after rain.—Puraniya.

PATRA, vernacularly, *PATR*, corruptly, *PUTTER*, &c. (पत्र), *PATTIRAM*, Tam. (பத்திரம்) A leaf of a plant or tree, any leaf used for writing upon, as that of the birch or palm, or a sheet of paper or metal on which grants or edicts are engraved: a written page or leaf, any written document, as a grant, a deed, a bond, an almanack.

Patrihá, S. (पत्रिका), *Patrike*, Karn. (ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ) A written paper, a letter, a deed, a document.

Patrudu, Tel. (పత్రుడు) A steward, a cash-keeper, a manager for another.

PÁTRA, vernacularly, *PÁTR*, S. &c. (पात्र) A vessel; whence, fig., a fit person, a person of capacity.

PATRAVÁDU, Tel. (పట్రావూడు) A man of a tribe of hill people.

PATTA, S. &c. (पट्ट) Silk, a band or fillet of silk, especially of old the mark of royalty; as seen on the coins of the Seleucidae and their Indo-Bactrian successors: in Karnáta a plate of brass with magic verses worn for some days on the forehead of a Brahman to avert the consequences of having been born under an unlucky conjunction of the stars.

Paṭṭarónī, S. &c. (पट्टराणी) *Pátrānī*, H. (پاترا نی) A queen, one who has been crowned or has had the royal fillet on her brow.

PATṬÁ, *PUTṬA*, corruptly, *POTTAH*, current in most dialects, sometimes slightly modified, H. (پٹا), Mar. (पट्टा), Tel. (పట్టా), *PATṬE*, Karn. (ಪಟ್ಟೆ), *PATṬO*, Sindhi, *PATṬA*, *PATṬÁ*, Uriya (ପଟ୍ଟ, ପଟ୍ଟା): it is also read in Beng. and Uriya with a single *t*, and in the former with the first vowel long, *PÁTÁ*, *PATÁ* (পাটা, পট্টা), *PATṬAYAM*, *PATṬÁ*, corruptly, *PATTIAM*, *PATTIOM*, Tam. (பட்டியம், பட்டிம்) *PATṬAYAM*, Mal. (പട്ടയം) A deed of lease, a document given by the collector to the Zamindár, or by some other receiver of revenue, to the cultivator or under tenant, specifying the condition on which the lands are held and the value or proportion of the produce to be paid to the authority or person from whom the lands are held: the term is laxly applied to a variety of deeds securing rights or property in land, also to a deed of gift in general: also, in the south of India, to a title or appointment of office, or to the office itself, as to that of manager of a temple: *Patṭas* have been the subjects of frequent legislation. Ben. Reg. viii. 1793; iv. 1794; v. 1795; v. 1812; vii. 1822. Madras Reg. xxx. 1802; v. 1822.

Paṭṭá-amáni, (?) Designation of a village held under a lease by cultivators from government direct.—South of India.

- Paṭṭāddār*, H. &c. (پٹادار, पट्टादार) One who holds a lease or engagement for his lands.
- Paṭṭā-dahsāla*, H. (پٹا دہ سالہ) A lease for ten years.
- Paṭṭā-janājāt*, H. (پٹا جاناجات, from S. जन, a man, people) Leases granted to tenants or cultivators individually.
- Paṭṭākāran*, Tam. (பட்டாக்காரன்) A leaseholder.
- Paṭṭākattu*, (?) Tam. Agreement of cultivation. See *Paṭ-tukattu*.
- Paṭṭāmāniyagār*, (?) Karn. The principal or managing holder of land held by several persons under a *Paṭṭā* granted in the name of the principal.
- Paṭṭāmāniyākāran*, Tam. (பட்டாமணிபக்காரன்) A principal inhabitant appointed for the collection of the revenue and management of village affairs.
- Paṭṭātālikā*, Uriya (ପଟାତାଲିକା) A list or register of leases.
- Paṭṭātāluk*, H. (پٹا تالوک) A dependent *tāluk*, or estate, held on lease, or *Paṭṭā*, from a Zamindār : such a tenure is generally heritable, but not transferable, and the land lapses to the Zamindār on failure of male heirs.
- Paṭṭā-thikā*, more correctly, *Thikā-paṭṭā*, barbarously, *Paṭ-tah-tucka*, 5 Rep. H. (پٹا تھک) A contract or farming lease, a deed assigning lands in farm for stipulated conditions.
- Paṭṭāvirutti*, Tam. (பட்டாவிருத்தி) Rent-free land held by Brahmans (from S. *viruddhi*, opposition, held without a *Paṭṭā*).
- Paṭṭāmat*, (?) A Rajput chief who holds land from a superior at a quit-rent, on condition of military service.
- PATTA*, Mar. (पट्ट) A belt.
- Paṭṭeharī*, or *Paṭṭenwālā*, Mar. (पट्टेहारी, पट्टेवाला) A messenger with a badge or belt, a *Peon*.
- PATTA*, (?) Hindi. A bale, a package.
- PATTA*, (?) Tel. A measure of land = 16 *gaz*.—Northern Sarkārs.
- PATṬADAI*, Tam. (பட்டடை) A corn-rick : a portion of the crop given as a compensation to the ploughman : a workshop.
- Paṭṭadaikālani*, Tam. (பட்டடைக்கழனி) A cultivated field artificially irrigated.
- Paṭṭadaiyār*, Tam. (பட்டடைபார்) Proprietor or superintendent of a manufactory.
- PATṬADI*, Karn. (పట్టడి) A district.
- PATṬAIKĀL*, Tam. (பட்டடைகால்) High land irrigated by water thrown up from a lower level.
- PATṬAIYAM*, Tam. (பட்டையம்) A deed of gift either on paper or copper : (see *Paṭṭayam*, under *Paṭṭa* : it is no doubt the same word with the Tamil nominal termination).

PATṬAKDĀR, corruptly, *PUTṬUCKDĀR*, (?) An officer employed originally to collect the revenues of government in Tanjore, and who, in many cases, appropriated the estates and became identified with the *Mirāsīdār*—Fifth Rep. 957. (According to the Glossary, the term means lit. book-keeper, accountant, from H. *Patak* (پٹا), but there is no such word in Hindustani in that sense, nor in any other dialect, as far as the dictionaries are authority).

PĀṬṬAM, commonly written, *PĀṬAM*, and, corruptly, *PATOM*, Mal. (പാട്ടം) Rent, hire, contract, lease (no doubt the *Paṭṭā* of other dialects, but applied to the thing rather than to the document, as by the following): the *Pāṭam* of an estate in Malabar is a stipulated proportion of the produce, paid in kind in the case of grain, in money in that of plantations.

Pāṭṭa-chēttā, corruptly, *Patom-chit*, *Putta-chit*, Mal. (പാട്ടച്ചീട്ട) A deed of lease, the written engagement given by the landlord to the tenant, also by the tenant to the landlord, agreeing to pay a certain amount of rent.

Pāṭṭa-kānam, Mal. (പാട്ടകാണം) Rent, tax : rent of a property paid to a certain extent in advance. See *Kānam-pāṭam*.

Pāṭṭa-kaṇḍam, Mal. (പാട്ടക്കണ്ടം) Rented corn-fields.

Pāṭṭa-hāran, or *Pāṭṭam-hāran*, or, in current use, *Pā-tamkār*, (പാട്ടക്കാരൻ) A tenant, one who holds land by paying rent.

Pāṭṭahudissika, Mal. (പാട്ടക്കുടിശ്ശിക) Arrears of rent.

Pāṭṭāli, Mal. (പാട്ടാളി) One who collects the rents of a temple : a victualler at a temple.

Pāṭṭanella, Mal. (പാട്ടനെല്ല) Rent paid in kind or in rice-corn.

Pāṭṭapaṛa, Mal. (പാട്ടപ്പറ) A large measure, or *para*, used in measuring seed-corn : the produce, and the proportion as rent.

Pāṭṭapāramba, Mal. (പാട്ടപ്പറമ്പ) A garden or plantation let on lease.

Pāṭṭapravritti, Mal. (പാട്ടപ്രവൃത്തി) The office of rent-gatherer to a temple : the office of a victualler.

Pāṭṭayola, or *Pāṭṭola*, or *Pāṭṭayolaharanam*, Mal. (പാട്ടയൊല, പാട്ടൊല, പാട്ടയൊലക്കരണം, from *ola*, the palm leaf, and *karanam*, an instrument) A lease, a deed of lease or of transfer of land upon mortgage.

Maṛupāṭṭam, Mal. (മറുപാട്ടം) Counterpart covenant of lease kept by the proprietor.

Verum-pāṭṭam, corruptly, *Veerom-pattom*, Mal. (വേരും-

പാട്ടം) Rent without any advance or security, simple rent: (from *verum*, empty).

PATTAM, Tam. (பட்டம், S. पट्ट) Government, authority, kingdom: a head ornament symbolical of authority: a crown. *Pattankatti*, Tam. (பட்டங்கட்டி) A chief: a village headman of the *Paravar*, or fisherman caste.

Pattólai, Tam. (பட்டோலை), *Patñola*, Mal. (പട്ടോല) lit., The crown *ólai*, a royal edict: also government records, monthly abstract of the account of public receipts and disbursements.

PATTANA, S. (पत्तन), vernacularly, PATTAN, the *tt* sometimes becomes *tt*, as PATTAN, or PUTTUN, or PATNÁ, H. (پتن، پتنه), Mar. (पट्टण or पत्तन), Karn. (ಪಟ್ಟಣ, ಪಟ್ಟ), Tam. (பட்டணம்) A town, a city, whence *Patna* in Behar, and *Puttun* in Sindh, &c., as being the city, or one deserving the appellation: the term is said to have been also applicable to a village granted rent-free by a viceroy of a province to a Zamindár (?): in Orissa it is applied to a village without lands or township, being confined to the ground on which the houses are constructed, and paying no land revenue, though subject to *Chandina*, or miscellaneous imposts for ground-rent, &c. In Bengali, *Pattan* (পট্টন) also means the first settling of a colony, a village or town.

Pattan-hami, Beng. (P. কমি, less) Remission or diminution of revenue in favour of new settlers on waste lands.

Pattana-setti, Karn. (S. పట్టణశేటి) The chief merchant of a town, the head of the traders, exercising a kind of arbitration in disputes respecting caste or usage: corruptly *Patna-chitty*, which, with another corruption wholly unverifiable, *Patna Bogami*, is said to have formerly denoted a tax on the heads of the right and left-hand castes in a town, in consideration of their being allowed to impose cesses upon the castes: under the early financial arrangements of the Madras Presidency the privilege was withdrawn from the head men, and the imposts on the castes were transferred to the government.—5th Rep. p. 766.

Pattanasvami, Tam. (பட்டணசுவாமி, from S. स्वामी, a master) A head man among some of the castes, who acts as arbitrator in disputes among themselves or one another.

Pattannvár, H. (پتنوار) A division of the *Kúrmí* caste in the vicinity of Nandaur.

PATTAN, H. (پتن) Act of ordering goods from a manufacturer.

Pattani, H. (پتنی) Commissioned, manufactured to order.

PATTANI, or PATTANÍ, incorrectly, PUTTANY, more usually

written PATNI, or PUTNEE, Beng. (পট্টনী, পত্ননী) A tenure by which the occupant holds of a Zamindár a portion of the Zamindári in perpetuity, with the right of hereditary succession, and of letting or selling the whole or part as long as a stipulated amount of rent is paid to the Zamindár, who retains the power of sale for arrears, and is entitled to a regulated fee or fine upon any transfer: the tenure created by an under-letting in the second degree is termed *Dar-patni* (or lease within lease); and a third under-letting is denominated *Seh-patni* (from the Persian *seh*, three): this description of sub-tenures originated in Burdwan, being created by the Rájá or Zamindár: it has been extended and sanctioned by Regulation. The word *Pattani*, or *Patni*, is not found in any dictionary, and is differently explained by those who use it: Mr. Harington, Analysis 3. 519, says it may be rendered 'settled or established,' which is very questionable. In the Sudder Dívání Reports 2. 99, *Puttun* is said to have been incorrectly interpreted 'dependant,' whilst it really signifies 'constituting;' but this is equally doubtful. As the term originated in Burdwan it must be Bengali, but its omission from the dictionaries leaves it uncertain whether it should be written with the cerebral or dental *t*: if with the former, it probably bears a relation to *Patta*, or *Potta*, (পট্টা) a lease; if with the latter, to *Pattana* (পট্টন), colonising: the former seems the more likely.

Pattani-dár, or *Patni-dár*, Beng. &c. (পট্টনিদার) The holder of an under tenure.

Pattani-ijará, H. (اجارا, a farm) A farm held as an under tenure of the landholder or proprietor.

Pattani-táluka, or *táluk*, Beng. &c. (P. A. তعلق, a dependency) An estate, or portion of it, underlet in perpetuity by a Zamindár at an advance on the revenue he pays to government; as long as the stipulated amount is paid, the estate is heritable and transferable, in the latter case with the concurrence of the Zamindár, on payment of a regulated fine. In the event of arrears it may be sold by public auction at the *hackchari* of the collector.

PÁTTAN, PÁTTANÁR, Tam. (பாட்டன், பாட்டனார்) A grandfather.

Pátti, Páttiyár, Tam. (பாட்டி, பாட்டியார்) A grandmother.

Kóppáttan, or *Kódpáttan*, Tam. (கோப்பாட்டன், கோட்டாட்டன்) A forefather, an ancestor.

PATTANJAMÁ KHURD, (پتن جمع خرد) A monthly treasury

account under the Moghul government, specifying the receipts and disbursements of each month.

PATTAR, or **PATTARA**, Mal. (പട്ടർ, പട്ടര) The name given in Malabar to foreign Brahmans who there are usually traders and money-lenders.

PATTARAI, Tam. (பட்டாரை) Land irrigated from wells.

PATTÁRI, Karn. (ಪತ್ತರಿ) A village servant, an examiner of tax money and measurer of public grain.

PATTEMÁR, Mal. (പാതേമാര), **PHATEMÁRI**, Guz. (پتہ مار) A vessel with one mast, used on the Malabar coast, of from ten to eighty tons.

PATTÍ, **PUTTEE**, corruptly, **PUTTY**, H. &c. (پتی, S. पट्टी) A part or portion, a division of a village, a division of land into separate portions or strips: in the north-west provinces, an original share in a joint or coparcenary village or estate comprising many villages: it is sometimes defined as the smaller subdivision of a *mahál* or estate, the larger being termed *Thoka*: so in Guzerat it denotes the secondary share or subdivision of a principal *bhág* or share: in Bengal it also implies the part of a market appropriated to one description of dealers: in Kamaon it is the nominal division of a Pargana.

Pattidár, **Putteedár**, corruptly, **Puttydár**, H. &c. (پتیدار) The holder of a share in a coparcenary village or estate. Ben. Reg. i. 1795; xxvii. 1803. Act i. 1841.

Pattidári, **Putteedaree**, H. &c. (پتیداری) A tenure of a coparcenary nature, but in which the lands are divided and held in severalty by the different proprietors, each person managing his own lands, and paying his fixed share of the government revenue, through an accredited representative of the whole, being jointly responsible in the event of any one sharer being unable to fulfil his engagements: this is the perfect, or *Mahmil pattidári*: a modification of this tenure also exists, known as *Námahmil* (نامکمل), imperfect *Pattidári*, in which part of the land is held in common and part in severalty; the profits from the land in common being first appropriated to the payment of the government revenue and the village expenses; and the surplus being distributed, or the deficit made up by a rate, or *báchh*, on the several holdings: the principle by which the distribution of the several divisions or *Pattís* is regulated is very various, and not always well defined: in some cases it has the character of ancestral or of successive partition amongst joint heirs, in others of usage only: the realisation of the government revenue, although it might be effected from each *Pattidár*,

is more usually, as more conveniently, received from one of their number, the *Sadr-málguzár*, or *Lumberdár*, q. v. Act i. 1841.

Pattínár, H. (پتینار) According to shares, assessment, &c.

PATTÍ, Mar. (पट्टी) A share of a village, as above, but more usually employed to denote a general collection or contribution: it was applied especially to an addition made by a former minister of the Peshwa to the fixed assessment, thence called *the Pattí*, but subsequently it came to signify any occasional or extra impost or cess, the *Abwáb* of the Mohammadans: the number and variety of these *Pattís* under the Maratha administration were infinite and most vexatious: in the *Púna* collectorate alone they exceeded forty: the following are a few of the number.

Ghar-pattí, (from घर, a house) House-tax.

Gosávi-pattí, (from गोसावी, a religious mendicant) Collection for a band of religious mendicants on their visiting a village.

Khusál-pattí, (खुशाल, for S. कुशल, prosperity) Tax on a village by a *Pátíl* or other public officer on an occasion of private or public rejoicing, as a birth of a son or the like.

Kulvár-pattí, Karn. (ಕುಲವಾರಪಟ್ಟಿ) An extra tax on the people in general; a contribution or subscription for any public purpose.

Pásodi-pattí, (from पासोड़ी, a shawl) A contribution for a new shawl or a turban to the *Pátíl*.

Sawári-pattí, (P. سوارى, a riding) Cess to defray the expense of a visit by some person of rank or in authority.

Pattihana, Karn. (ಪಟ್ಟಿಹಣ) A money cess or contribution.

PATTI, Karn. (?) A measure of land varying with different qualities of soil: of dry lands it contains from two to twelve *kurgis*; of moist lands from one and a half to eight.

PATTI, corruptly, **PUTTY**, Mal. (?) A statement of a case: a petition filed in court: an account, such as that kept by the village accountant, as

Patti-wasúli, A statement of the revenue collected and remitted from a village to the district treasury: a list of accounts or vouchers.

PATTI, Tam. (பட்டி) A place: a cattle pen: a small village.

Pattikádu, Tam. (பட்டிக்காடு) A scattered hamlet.

Pattinam, Tam. (பட்டினம்) A small village, especially one of fishermen on the sea shore.

Pattinavan, Tam. (பட்டினவன்) A fisherman, one who fishes at sea.

PATṬI, Tel., Karn. (పట్టి) A specification of abuses or frauds charged against a public servant: it is also used in the same sense as the Marathi term for an extra cess or impost.

PĀTTI, Tam. (பாத்தி) A small bed or area: a small corn-field: a salt-pan: a part, a share.

Pāttiyam, Tam. (பாத்தியம்) Affinity, connexion entitling to a share, inheritance: bail, security.

Pattiyān, Tam. (பாத்தியான்) An heir, an administrator: a surety.

PATTIGE, Karn. (పత్తిగి) Share, partnership.

Pattigeyārambha, Karn. (పత్తిగియారంభ, from *S. ārambha*, undertaking) A joint farming or trading concern.

PATTINA-RANḌU, Mal. (from പത്ത, ten, and രണ്ടു, two) Two out of ten, twenty per cent. interest or profit.

PATTORA, (?) One of the village accounts, an account of receipts and disbursements, made up for six or eight months, formerly kept by the *Patwārī*.

PATTU, H. &c. (پتو) A kind of woollen cloth.

PATTU, Tel. (పట్టు) Silk.

PATTU, Karn. (పట్టు) A sum received or credited in account.

PATTUKĀDU, corruptly, **PUTTUT**, Tam. (பத்துக்காடு) A fixed assessment or rent on dry land.

PATTUKAṬṬU, Tel. (పట్టుకట్టు), corruptly, **PUTKUT**, sometimes **PATTU-KAT-RĀYAT**, when applied to persons. A term formerly in use for the hereditary proprietor or cultivator of land in a village paying a fixed assessment to the government, considered the same as the *Mirāsīdār*.—5th Rep. 832, 977: lease of land held by an individual cultivator on terms rated on each field severally, the fields being so distributed as to give each occupant a fair proportion of good and bad soil: (the term occurs in this sense as *Pathat* or *Puthut* in some of the settlement reports of the north-western provinces, but its origin and correct spelling are doubtful: as well as the Telugu word, it is probably a corruption of the Tamil *Pattukādu*).

PATTUVALE, Karn. (పత్తువల్లి) Bribery, amount of frauds or embezzlement charged to a public functionary.

PATU, Uriya (ପାତୁ) Alluvial deposit left by inundation.

PĀTU, Tel., Karn. (పాటు) Labour, work: cultivation.

Pātunēla, Tel. (పాటు నేల) High ground.

PĀTULI, Beng. (পাটুলী) A large boat used on the Ganges for carrying goods.

PĀTUNĪ, H. (پاتونی) A ferryman.

PATWĀ, H. (پتو) Irrigation.

Patwāzamin, H. (پتوآزمین) Land artificially irrigated.

PĀÚ, or **PĀO**, corruptly, *Pon*, Hindi (?) A natural flood from the drainage of high upon low land in the rainy season.—Bundelkhand.

PĀU, Thug. An acquaintance and accomplice.

PAUDHA, **PAUDHELĀ**, Hindi (पौध, पौधेला) Ground on which plants have been sown for transplantation.

PĀŪLI, Guz. (پولی) A silver coin, a quarter of a rupee.

PĀUNARBHAVA, S. &c. (পৌনর্ভব) The son of a twice married woman: see *Punarbhū*.

PAUNĪ, Hindi (पौनी) A collective name for the low castes who furnish the village constables, the barber, washerman, shoemaker, and *Chandāla*.

PAURA, Tel. (?) A good garden soil of clay and lime.

PAURNAMĀSA, S. &c. (পৌর্নমাস) Relating to the *Pūrnamāsī*, or day of full moon, or any ceremony to be observed on that day.

Paurnamāsī, S. &c. (পৌর্নমাসী) Day of full moon.

PAUSHA, vernacularly, **PAUSH**, or **PAUS**, or **PÚS**, S. &c. (পৌষ) The month *Pausha* (Dec.-Jan.): it is applied to the winter or cold-weather harvest.

Paushī, S. &c. (পৌষী) Day of full moon in the month *Pausha*.

PAUTH, (?) Hindi. A tenure of land in coparcenary villages under which the fields are subject to periodical re-distribution among the sharers.—Banda.

PAUTI, (?) Beng. A measure of grain.

PĀŪTĪ, Uriya (ପାଉତି) An acknowledgment, a receipt.

PAUTI-JAMIN, (?) Tel. A garden soil containing lime.

PAUTRA, fem. **PAUTRĪ**, S. &c. (পৌত্র, পৌত্রী) A grandson, a granddaughter, the son or daughter of a son.

PAVĀDA, Karn. (ಪವಾಡ) The practice of Jangama priests and Vaishnava mendicants in Mysore of wounding or mutilating themselves to extort alms.

PAVERA, Hindi (पवेरा) Sowing seed by hand.

PAVĪ, Hindi (पवी) A dyke cut to let water either in or out.

PAVITRA, S. &c. (পবিত্র) Pure; also sub., sacred grass: the Brahmanical cord.

PĀVU, or **PĀŪ**, Tel., Karn. (పావు, from the H. *pāo*) A quarter: a weight of four *sērs*.

Pākhapāvu, Karn. (పక్షపావు) A quarter of a *sēr*.

Pāvalī, or **-le**, Karn. (పావలి, -లి), **Pāvalā**, **-lī**, or **Pā-valā**, **-lī**, Mar. (पावला -ली) A quarter of a rupee.

PĀVUNĪ, Tel. (పావునీ) Division of any thing.

PĀWARĀ, Hindi (पारवा, पावडा) The vessel that receives the juice of the sugar-cane as it is ground.

PAYAKĀRĪ, also read **PAIKĀRĪ**, and, corruptly, **PAYCARRY**

PYACARRY, and **PUCKAREE**, Tel., Karn. (పయకారి) A temporary cultivator, one who cultivates the land of another for a stipulated term and a given share of the crop: (when little was known in India of the languages, except a little Persian, this word was derived from *pai* پای, a foot, and *క* క, to labour (it should have been, to sow), in which case the correct reading would be *Paikári*, but this is no doubt an error, and the word, although now differently spelled, should be *Payir-hári*, or *-háran*, q. v.).

PÁYA-KUDI, corruptly, **PYAKOODIE**, more correctly, **PAYIR-KUDI**, q. v. A temporary cultivator.

PÁYALÍ, corruptly, **PYLEE**, **PAHALEY**, **PUHELI**, **PUHEELE**, Mar. (पायली) A measure of capacity containing four *sérs*; but the Maratha government, in receiving revenue payments in kind, acknowledged a *Páyali* of $3\frac{1}{2}$ *sérs*; in paying, it considered $3\frac{1}{4}$ to be its equivalent: it is used also to denote proportionate land measure, four *Páyalis* being equal to one *Ruká*, the fourth part of a *Man* or *Mun*.

PAYARA, or **PAIRA**, Tel. (పయర, పైర), Mal. (പയര) Pulse, any leguminous edible vegetable.

Payarapanta, Tel. (పయరపంట) The last crop of the year, consisting, as that usually does, of leguminous plants.

Payattu-páttam, Mal. (പയറ്റപാട്ടം) A certain amount of rent or tax levied on dry lands.

PÁYCHAL, or **PÁCHAL**, Tam. (பாய்ச்சல், பரட்சல்) Irrigation: share of the expense of irrigation defrayed by the villagers in common.

PAYIR, Tam. (பயிர்), **PAIRU**, Tel., Karn. (పైరు) Growing corn: the Tamil term applies also to vegetables of any kind, sometimes to trees, and, by metonymy, to cultivation in general.

Payirkáran, and **Payirkudi**, corruptly, **Payakári**, **Paya-hoody**, **Pyahoody**, **Parahoodi**, &c. Tam. (பயிர்க்காரன், பயிர்க்குடி) A cultivator not holding any right by inheritance to the lands he cultivates: he may hold under an agreement with the *Mirásídár* or hereditary proprietor, or with the government, being placed in possession in default of the proprietor to pay his revenue, and, like the non-proprietary cultivator in Hindustan, this class of cultivator is twofold, viz.

Ulpayir-kudi, (உள்பயிர்க்குடி) A permanent cultivator, holding his land as long as he pays the stipulated rent or revenue, and discharges all dues rendered by the proprietor or cultivator, transmitting the land to his de-

scendants, although not empowered to alienate it by mortgage, gift, or sale; also *Ul-kudi*, q. v.

Parapayir-kudi, or simply **Para-kudi**, or **Payir-kudi**, (பரபயிர்க்குடி) A temporary tenant, one holding his land of a proprietor, either for a stipulated term or from year to year: this tenure may be converted into the preceding, or a permanent occupancy, by agreement with the *Mirásídár*, or by possession undisturbed for several generations.—Ellis, *Mirási Rights*, p. 37, Notes.

Payir-sheykai-háran, Tam. (பயிர்செய்கைக்காரன்) A husbandman, a cultivator, a ploughman.

Payirshaymuráimai, Tam. (பயிர்செய்முறைமை) The business or affairs of agriculture, husbandry.

Payir-tolil, Tam. (பயிர்தொழில்) Husbandry, farming.

Payir-vali, Tam. (பயிர்வழி) Cultivated fields.

Payir-veli, Tam. (பயிர்வெளி) A corn-field.

Mungáru-pairu, Karn. (ಮುಂಗಾರು ಪೈರು) The first crop.

Hingáru-pairu, Karn. (ಹಿಂಗಾರು ಪೈರು) The second crop.

Kilúpairu, Karn. (ಕೀಲು ಪೈರು) Corn.

Mélupairu, Karn. (ಮೇಲು ಪೈರು) Fruit.

PÁYPOSHÍ, Mar. (पायपोशी, from the P. پایپوشی, a slipper) A tax levied as a complimentary gift to the head of the state: slipper-money.

PECHCHU, Tel., Karn. (పెచ్చు) Surplus, excess: surplus of a heap of grain or salt above the estimate: premium on exchange of coins.

PEDDAKÁPU, Tel. (పెద్దకాపు, from *pedda*, chief, elder) The head man of a village.

Peddapanta, Tel. (పెద్దపంట) The great or principal crop, that which is gathered in the beginning of the year.

Peddapuri, Tel. (పెద్దపూరి) A superior sort of soft sugar, from its being made originally at the village of *Peddapur*, in the *Rajamahendri* district.

Peddaredḍi, Tel. (పెద్దరెడ్డి) The chief or senior cultivator, the head of the *Reddis*, or agricultural tribe of a village, the head man of a village.

Peddātandri, Tel. (పెద్దతండ్రి) A father's elder brother: the husband of a mother's elder sister.

Peddātalli, Tel. (పెద్దతల్లి) A mother's elder sister: the wife of a father's elder brother.

PEÑERÍ, -rí, Guz. (پندرہ - ری) A shop, a place of business, a mercantile firm.

PEJEN, Mar. (पेजें) One of the two products of a cow or buffalo on calving, the milk, as distinguished from the calf.

Pejen-jáupen, Mar. (पेजें, as before, and जावपें, a calf) The

PEN

practice of placing out to be brought up a young cow or female buffalo until after her calving, when she is to be returned to the owner, the calf or milk, or both, being relinquished in requital of the cost of bringing her up.

PEN, Mal. (പെൻ) A female, a woman.

Pennál, Mal. (പെണ്ണാൾ) A female slave.

PÉN, written, but no doubt incorrectly, PANE, (?) H. A term used in the Dehli district, according to printed papers, for an original undivided share in a joint-tenancy village.

Péndár, H. (پندر, who has) The holder of an original share in a village.

PENDÁ, PENDHÁ, Mar. (पंडा, पंदा) Rice-straw : a bundle of straw or grass.

Pendapaṭṭī, Mar. (पंडापट्टी) A tax upon straw, either in money or kind : a tax on the produce of fruit trees.

PENDAI-MARAKKÁL, Tam. (பெண்டைமரக்கால்) A grain measure containing two and a half *padis* or measures.

PENDÁRA, PENDÁRI, Karn. (ಪೆಂಡಾರ, ಪೆಂಡರಿ) A marauder, see the next : of or belonging to a marauder.

PENDHÁRA, Mar. (पंधार) A body of marauders.

Pendhári, corruptly, *Pindhári*, or *Pindári*, Mar. (पंधारी)

A member of an organised association of mounted marauders and plunderers, who from time to time issued from their villages, and made distant excursions to commit depredations and bring home plunder : they were extinguished as a body by the measures of the Marquis of Hastings when Governor-General. (As the word is properly Marāṭhi, *Pendhára* is no doubt a more correct reading than the more usual one of *Pindári* : the term also admits of a more plausible etymology than any conjectured for the latter, as it most probably, is derived from *Pendhá*, a bundle of grass, and *hara* or *hari*, who takes ; for the *Pendháris* were originally nothing more than a body of irregular horse allowed to attach themselves to the Mohammadan armies, employed especially in collecting forage, and permitted, in lieu of pay, to plunder.

PENDI, (?) Mar. Spirituous liquor distilled from grain.

PENTÁ, Tel. (పెంట) Manure.

PEON, (?) The term commonly used by Europeans for the Hindustani *Piáda*, a footman, a foot-soldier, an inferior officer of police or customs, or of courts of justice, usually wearing a badge, and armed with a lance or sword and shield : in some places the term denotes a kind of local militia holding lands on condition of police or military service : it is also commonly, though laxly, used as a synonym

PES

of *Harkára*, to denote a running footman, a courier, a messenger. Ben. Reg. iv. xiv. 1793; vi. 1795; xxvi. 1814, &c.

PERA, Mar. (پەر) Corn strewed on the floor to be trodden out by oxen.

PERÁ, Mar. (پەرا) The sowing of seed.

PERAPU, Tel. (పెరపు) The back yard of a house.

PERAKUDI, Tam. (பெரகுடி) A temporary or hired cultivator (a different reading of *Parakudi*, from *pera*, to have a price : the word also occurs, vulgarly written and pronounced *Porakudi* (பொரகுடி).

PERÍ, H. (پیری, پەدی) A kind of sugar-cane, that which springs up from the roots of the previous year's cuttings.

PERU, Tel. &c. (పెరు) A name.

Perumátra-veppu, Mal. (പെരുമാത്രവെപ്പു, from *peru* a name, and S. *mátra*, merely) A deed by which the proprietor of an estate foregoes all claim to the lands or their produce, although he refrains from giving water as the final mark of ratification, retaining the bare title, therefore, of *Janmhár*, or hereditary owner.

PÉRU, Tam. (பேரு) A fee paid to a person who is authorised to distribute the water of irrigation.

Peru-nír, Tam. (from பேரு, great, and நீர், water) Water allowed to flow from reservoirs without limitation during the rainy months, and for some time afterwards.

PÉRUMBATTU, corruptly, PEROOMBUT, PERUMBUT, Tam. (பேருமீடத்து) Land, the proprietary right to which is in the hands of the government.

PERUNÁRI, Mal. (പെരുനാഴി) A measure of capacity, an *Edangali*.

PERUNKÁL-TARISU, Tam. (பெருங்காள்தரிசு) Land left waste more than fifteen years.

PÉRUNIGE, Karn. (పేరునిగి) A gold or silversmith.

PERUNKOLLAN, Mal. (പെരുകൊല്ലൻ) A blacksmith.

PERYA, (?) H. A yellow soil in which sand predominates.—Agra.

PESALU, Tel. (plur. పెసలు) A kind of pulse called commonly green gram (*Phaseolus radiatus*).

PESHA, H. &c. (پیشه) Trade, business, profession, practice, custom.

PESHÁNÍ, H. (پیشانی) lit., The forehead ; that part of a royal grant which is left blank, and which, when the deed is folded up, forms the outer fold.

PESHGÍ, H. (پیشگی, from P. پیش *pesh*, before) 'Advance (of money), payment before hand or on account, money paid in deposit for rent.

- Peshgi-dār*, H. (پیشگی دار, who has) A lender of money to enable a person to pay in advance.
- PESHKĀR*, H. &c. (پیشکار) An agent, a deputy, a manager in general for a superior or proprietor, or one exercising in revenue and custom affairs a delegated authority: in Bengal the native officer in a judge's or collector's office, next in rank to the *Sarrishtadār*. Tel., Karn. (ಪೆಷ್ಕಾರ) A subordinate officer, who is employed to keep the accounts: a subordinate revenue officer.
- PESHKASH*, *PESHKUSH*, or *PESHUSH*, corruptly, *PEISHUSH*, *PESHKIST*, H. &c. (پیشکش) Tax, tribute; lit, what is first drawn: first-fruits: fine, quit-rent: a fine or present to the ruling power on receiving an appointment or assignment of revenue, or on a renewal of a grant or the like: in Bengal, the fine paid to the Mohammadan government by a Zamindār on his investiture: in Jonpur, a quit-rent formerly paid by Mohammadan holders of otherwise rent-free grants: under the Madras presidency it was applied especially to contributions exacted from the great Zamindārs in the northern Sarkārs, and from the Paligārs of the south, as a kind of quit-rent in lieu of a fixed revenue: revenue assessed upon lands once held free of revenue, or on the tenure of military service now dispensed with: it is rather laxly applied also in some places to the government demand upon the land or the land revenue.
- Peshkashi*, H. (پیشکشی) Relating to land held under a tribute or quit-rent.
- Peshkash-i-bāzār*, H. (from بازار, a market) Taxes levied on persons having stalls or shops in a public market.
- Peshkash-i-mahājān*, Sindhi (P. S.), A tax on Hindu merchants and bankers in place of the tax on infidels.
- PETE*, Guz. (پتہ) In part payment, on account of.
- PETUN*, Guz. (پتوں) A number of items added together.
- PETH*, or *PENTH*, H. and Mar. (پیتھ, پینتھ, पेट, पेंठ), *PENT*, *PENTH*, Guz. (پنٹ, پنٛٹ) A market, a bāzār, or part of a town where shops are assembled, a trading or manufacturing town: market rate and fluctuations: a town attached to, but distinct from, a fort, the suburb or *Pettah*: a banker's letter of advice announcing his having drawn a bill or *hundī*: a duplicate *hundī*, or one given in lieu of another that has been lost.
- Penthpār*, Mar. (पेंठपाड) A market rate or price.
- Pethiā*, H. (پیتھیا) A market, a bazaar.
- Parapenth*, Mar. (परपेंठ) A triplicate bill or *hundī* to supply the loss of the first and second.
- PETISHARĪK*, H. (پیتیشاریک, from *pet*, the belly) A coparcener in land (?)—Tinnevely (?).
- PETTAI*, commonly, *PETTAH*, Tam. (பெட்டை), *PÉTE*, Karn. (ಪೀಟೆ) A suburb, a town contiguous to a fort, but distinct from it, and usually separately fortified: a village near a town in which a fair or market is held (it is no doubt the same as the Mar. *Peth*, q. v.).
- PETTENDAR*, (?) Tel. A village officer.—Rajamahendri.
- PETYÁL*, Beng. (পেট্যান) One included in another's office or account, a deputy, an assistant.
- PEŪ*- or *PEWABUD*, Mar. (पेवबुड) A fee in kind payable to a village accountant, and to the Mahārs of a village, by corn-dealers on opening their grain stores, as a compensation to the former for keeping an account of the deposit, and to the latter for storing and removing it.
- PHADYÁ*, Mar. (फद्या) A small copper coin, a *Paisa*.
- PHÁG*, H. &c. (فہاگ, फाग, S. फाल्गु), *PHÁGÚ*, Beng. (ফাগু) *PHAGU*, Uriya (ଫଗୁ) The red powder thrown over one another by the Hindus at the *Holi*, whence it comes to mean also the act of throwing, or the manner of observing the festival, or the festival itself.
- Phág-pattī*, Mar. (फागपट्टी) A cess or tax in some villages for the expense of celebrating the *Holi*.
- PHALA*, vernacularly, *PHAL* or *PHUL*, S., and in most dialects, (फल), H. (فہل), Beng. (ফল), Mar. (फल), Tel. (ఫలము), Tam. (஫லம்) Fruit; lit, as fruit of any kind, including cocoa-nuts, areka-nuts, &c., and fig., as result, consequence.
- Phalabhoga*, S. (from भोग, enjoyment) Usufruct, receiving the profit or produce of any thing.
- Phalkar*, *Phulkur*, H. &c. (فہلکر) Profits or produce of an estate derivable from fruit-trees growing on it.
- Phalagāini*, or *Phalaguttige*, Karn. (ಫಲಗೈನಿ, ಫಲ. ಕುತ್ತಿಗೆ) Holding a lease, or renting the produce of the areka orchards of an estate in Mysore.
- PHÁL*, or *PHÁLÍ*, H. &c. (فہال, फाल, फाली) The blade or share of a plough.
- PHÁLÁ*, Mar. (फाला) Land-tax, revenue assessed on land.
- Phálaní*, Mar. (फालणी) Settling the amount of land-tax.
- PHÁLGUNA*, vernacularly, *PHÁLGUN*, or *PHÁGUN*, corruptly, *PHAUGUN*, S. &c. (फाल्गुन) The eleventh month of the Hindu year (Feb.-March).
- Phálguní*, (फाल्गुनी) Day of full moon in the month *Phálguna*, on which the festival of the *Holi* is.
- PHALÍO*, corruptly, *Phalleeyo*, Guz. (ಫಲಿ೦) A cluster of contiguous houses, a small part of a town, a neighbourhood.

PHA

- PHALPARÍÁ, Uriya (ଫାଲପରିଆ) Cultivable ground allowed to lie fallow for a year.
- PHÁND, H. &c. (پھاند) A noose, a snare, a trap. See *Phans*.
- PHÁNDÍ, H. &c. (پھانڈی) A bundle of from 50 to 100 sugar-canes.
- PHÁNDI, Beng. (ফাঁড়ি) A police-station subordinate to the principal one, a *Thanna*: the district under a subordinate station.
- Phāṇḍidār*, Beng. (ফাঁড়িদার) A police officer in charge of a subordinate or out-station.
- PHANGOLA, Thug. Pearls: among the Dakhini Thugs, a cock.
- PHANGOLI, Thug. Small gold coins: Dakhini, a bear.
- PHANK, Thug. Any useless thing not worth keeping, especially a traveller without property.
- PHÁNKARÁ, Thug. Cry of the hare when travellers are in company, an unlucky omen for the gang, as they must not then commit murder.
- PHANPH, Hindi (पहनप, फाफ) Land that requires to be left fallow for some time.
- PHÁNS, PHÁNSÁ, or PHÁNSÍ, H. &c. (پھانسی, پھانسا, پھانس), *फांस*, *फांसी*, S. पाश, पाशी, also sometimes PHÁS, and PHÁSÍ, Uriya (ଫାସ, ଫାସି) A snare, a noose, a halter, any thing for catching hold of a person and choking or strangling him. *Phánsí* also denotes strangulation, strangling, hanging.
- Phánsí-gar*, or *-gár*, H. &c. (پھانسی گار, پھانسی), *Phansio*, Guz. (फांसी) A strangler, a robber and murderer who strangles his victims by throwing a turban or cloth round their necks when off their guard; the same as the *Thag* or *Thug*.
- Phásidebáválá*, Uriya (from *debáválá*, ଦେବଭାଲ, the man who gives or applies) An executioner, a hangman.
- Phánsikhát*, Beng. (ফাঁসীকাট), or *Phásikháth*, Uriya (ଫାସିକାଠ) A gallows (from *hát*, or *háth*, timber).
- Phánsikhamba*, Uriya (from ଖମ୍ବା, H. کھمبا, a post) A gallows.
- Phásikhemagya*, Uriya (from ଖେମ, H. کھم, S. kshema क्षेम, forbearance, and ଅର୍ଜୁନ, S. ájṇá, आज्ञा, order) A reprieve.
- PHÁNT, Mar. (फांट) An objection, a flaw, disagreement, discrepancy.
- PHÁNT, (?) Hindi. A village register, a list of occupants and their liabilities either as sharers or cultivators.
- PHÁNTEN, or PHÁTEN, Mar. (फांटे, फांटे) Fire-wood: an impost levied upon cultivators in lieu of provision of fuel.
- PHAO, H. (پھا) A small quantity given in addition to a quantity purchased.
- PHAORA, H. (پھار) A sort of mattock or spade.

PHA

- PHAR, Thug. Any place where the Thugs murder their victims or divide their booty.
- Pharjharova*, Thug. A man left behind to clean a place where a murder has been committed, and remove all vestiges.
- PHAR, PHUR, H. (پھر), Mar. (फड) Any place of public resort as a court of justice, an exchange, an auction, &c., a gambling-house, a place where goods are exposed for sale, or where any business is being carried on; also, in Mar., a field, a plantation, a spot where sugar-canes and other articles of agricultural produce are brought, that the quantity of the crop may be ascertained and the assessment determined. Guz. (۫۫, ۫۫) A distillery.
- Pharbáz*, H. (پھرباز) A gambler.
- Pharházi*, H. (پھربازی) Gambling.
- Phariá*, H. &c. (پھریا) A keeper of a gaming-house: a retailer of goods.
- Phárámi*, Beng. (ফাড়ামি) Retail dealing, pedlaring, hawking.
- Pharhari*, Mar. (फडकारी) One who presides over any place of public resort: a pedlar, a retailer.
- Pharnivási*, *Pharnivisi*, *Phurnivís*, also, preferably, *Pharnisí*, or *Pharnisi*, or *Phurnís*, commonly *Furnees*, and *Furnavees*, Mar. (फडनिविशी, फडनिविसी, and फडनिवीस, also फडनिशी-सी, and फडनीस, from फड, an office, and P. *navís* نویس, a writer) A public officer of the Maratha government, the keeper of the public registers, &c., through whom all orders and grants were issued, and to whom the accounts from all the different departments of the state were transmitted: (the title is familiarly known as the designation of a celebrated personage in the latter days of the Maratha power, *Nana Farnavis*, who was many years the prime mover of the policy of the court of Poona): the term was also applied to the head *harkún* or clerk of a district collector, who had charge of the accounts, and assisted and advised the collector.
- Pharpús*, Mar. (फडपूस) Public or open inquiry.
- Pharpharmás*, or *-más*, Mar. (फडफर्माश, -नास, from P. فرمایش, command) Fruit, vegetables, &c., furnished to Rájas and high public officers upon their requisition by the villagers: remission of revenue on this account may or may not be subsequently granted by the collectors.
- PHARÁ, Mar. (फरा) A measure of capacity for grain or salt, consisting of 10 or 16 *páyalis* = a *man* or *maund*: in the latest returns the *Phará* of salt is rated at $10\frac{1}{4}$ *adháls*, that of grain at 17 *páyáls*, and is the eighth of a

PHA

- khandi*; rice in the husk is reckoned by the *mora* of 25 *Pharás*.
- Pharí*, Mar. (फारी) A half *Phará*.
- PHARCHÁ, or PHARCHHÁ, H. (پہرچا, پهرچا) Decision, sentence (of a judge), settlement of a business.
- PHARD-PHANT, (?) H. The register or rent-roll of a village, shewing the name of the *Padhán*, or head man, the distribution of the rent-payers amongst the *Padhans* where more than one, the revenue payable by each shareholder, the non-proprietary occupants, and names of liabilities and temporary tenants.—Kamaon.
- PHARO, Guz. (پھارو) A measure of grain equal to 16 *páyalis*, or one-eighth of a *khandi*.
- PHARSÁ, Mar. (फडशा) Settlement of an affair, liquidation of a debt, and the like.
- PHASKÍ, Mar. (फसकी, from A. فسج) A handful of grain exacted from each load of grain brought to market by the superintendant or the collector; also a similar quantity presented by schoolboys to their master, by women to Siva, &c.
- PHARSÍB, Guz. (پھارسیب, Eng. precept) A writ, a capias.
- PHÁT, H. (پھات, फाट) The allotment or division of the revenue assessment among the sharers in a joint tenancy village (from S. स्फट, to break or divide).
- PHÁṬAK, H. (پھاتک, फाटक), PHATAK, Beng. (ফটক) A watchman in charge of a gate: a gate, especially a gate in a town separating it into different wards: a bar in a court of justice, where the plaintiff and defendant stand.
- Phátakbandi*, H. (S. پھاتک بندی, Beng. ফটকবন্দী) Imprisonment, custody.
- PHATÁKÍ, Thug. A gun.
- PHATKI, Thug. A shield.
- PHATYÁ, Mar. (फाया) A stick passed at night from guard to guard, and thus kept constantly circulated: a means of keeping the watch vigilant.
- PHÁURÁ, H. &c. (پھورا, फावड़ा) A mattock, a hoe, a spade (from the A. فتح, opened).
- PHEN, H. &c. (پھین, फेन) Foam, froth, scum, the scum which rises in boiling brine, upon the removal of which depends the whiteness of the salt.
- PHERÁ, Beng. (ফেরা) A vessel of a square shape used for measuring lime, sand, and other dry substances: in the salt works a square box containing about a *maund* of dry salt and 50 to 60 *sérs* of moist salt, used to measure the daily produce of each boiler.

PHU

- PHERÍDÁR, H. (پھیری دار, from پھیرنا, to wander) A vagrant, a vagabond.
- PHERPHÁR, Mar. (from *pher*, H. &c. پھیر, again, turn or return, and *phár*, reiterated sound: फेरफार) Difference, more or less, something over or under; (a weight or sum).
- PHETANG, Tibet. A packet of gold-dust current as coin in the hills at the value of eight rupees.—Kamaon.
- PHOBYNG-GAUNTHI, (?) Burman. A purchased slave, who thereby becomes the hereditary property of the purchaser's family.
- PHÚL, PHOOL, H. &c. (پھول, फूल, S. फुल) A flower: amongst the Mohammadans, offerings at the grave of a deceased person on the third day after the burial.
- Phúlbaí*, (?) Uriya. A slave girl, a concubine.
- Phúli*, H. &c. (پھولی) Flowered, having a flower, literally or as a mark, as a coin stamped with one.
- Phúli-hún*, Tel. A star pagoda.
- Phúlkharí*, H. (پھول کاری), or *Phúlharí*, Mar. (फूलकारी) A gardener, a florist: alkaline efflorescence used to adulterate culinary salt.
- Phútámal*, Mar. (फूटामल, from फुट, S. रुफुट, separated, broken off, burst, and P. amal, office) A share of the assignments made out of the *Chauth* appropriated by the person to whom it was not originally assigned.
- Phútgaon*, Mar. (फूटगांव) A village of which the houses are scattered: also a detached village, one not included amongst those of the district in which it is situated, or the lands of an individual to whom the rest belong: such detached portions of villages or lands are classed together as the *Phútgaon* of the district or individual.
- PHUL, Thug. Engagement to meet again when a gang is suddenly dispersed.
- PHULA, Thug. The person who takes home money for the families of a party.
- PHULKI, Thug. From sunrise to sunset.
- Charti-phulki*, From sunrise to midday.
- Uttarti-phulki*, Thug. From noon till sunset.
- PHÚPHÁ, also PHUPHÁ, and PHÚÁ, H. (پھوپھا, پھوپھا, پھوپھا) The husband of a maternal aunt.
- Phúphí*, H. (پھوپھی) A paternal aunt.
- Phúpherá-bháí*, H. (پھوپھی بھائی, a brother) A cousin, the son of a paternal aunt, so *Phúpherá-bahín*, (from *bahín* پھوپھی, a sister) A female cousin, the daughter of a paternal aunt.
- PHÚRKANA, Thug. A horse. *Phúrkané*, a mare.
- PHURUWÁ, Tibet. A measure of capacity for grain, equal to eight handfuls.

PHÚ

- PHÚS, H. (پھوس) Old and dry grass or straw.
- PIÁDA, H. (P. پیادہ), PEADÁ, Hindi (पेदा) A footman, an armed servant, police or militia-man serving on foot : the same as *Peon*.
- Peadá-mahasíl, Hindi (पेदाहसिल) A *peon* placed over defaulters to urge them to pay up arrears, and maintained by them as long as so employed.
- PICHALÁBÁKI, Tel. (పిచలబాకి, from H. *Pichhlá*, पीछल, behind) An old balance.
- PICOTAH, or PAKOTA, apparently Portuguese (?) A machine used in the Peninsula for raising water for irrigation.—Fifth Rep. (no such word occurs in any of the dictionaries).
- PICHCHE, Karn. (ಪಿಚ್ಚೆ) Deficiency in measure or weight.
- Pichché túka*, Karn. (ಪಿಚ್ಚೆತುಕಾ) Deficient or light weight.
- Pichché-yalaté*, Karn. (ಪಿಚ್ಚೆಯಲತೆ) Deficient measure.
- PÍCHU, PÍJU, or PÍSU, Karn. (ಪಿಚ್ಚು, ಪಿಜ್ಜು, ಪಿಸ್ಸು) The stringy fibres of certain plants, as that of the cocoa-nut, or *coir*.
- PICHOR, Hindi (पिचोर) Ground in the rear of a tank.
- PÍDARAN, Tam. (பிடாரன்) A snake-catcher : in some Tamil districts, one of the village servants.
- PIDAR-MAJÁZÍ, H. (P. A. پدرمجازی) A representative father, an adoptive father, or one who has adopted a son.
- PIDHÍ, Mar. (पिढी) A generation, a single succession in genealogical descent.
- Pidhíchá*, Mar. (पिढीचा) Inherited, inheriting, hereditary.
- Pidhí-dar-pidhí*, Mar. (पिढीदरपिढी) From generation to generation.
- Pidhípestar*, Mar. (पिढीपेस्तर, from P. پیشتر, in advance) From generation to generation.
- PIDITTAM, or PIDIPPU, Tam. (பிடத்தம், பிடப்ப) Stoppage, deduction from a payment.
- PIGHDÁR, (?) Hindi. An under tenure of a charitable nature in Ramgher.
- PIH, PEEH, (?) H. Land in cultivation which has been cultivated for three successive years : (the word also occurs as *Puh*, but ?).
- PÍK, Mar. (पीक) The corn or produce of a field ripened and gathered, the crop, the harvest.
- Pík-nuksán*, Mar. (पीकनुकसान, P. A. نقصان) Injury of the crop.
- Pík-pahání*, Mar. (पीकपहाणी) Inspection of crops, especially with a view of ascertaining any deficiency.
- PILÁR, or PIZHÁR, Tam. (பிளாற்ற) A basket for throwing up water out of a reservoir for irrigation.
- PILHÁÜ, Thug. The appearance or cry on the left of the

PÍR

- animals, from which prognostics of good and evil fortune are derived.
- PILI, or PIZHI, Tam. (பிழி) The fermented sap of the palm, a kind of *tári*.
- Piliyan*, Tam. (பிழியன்) A vender of *tári*.
- PÍLIGE, Karn. (ಪಿಲಿಗ) Lineage, descent.
- Piliga*, Karn. (ಪಿಲಿಗ) A descendant.
- PILLAI, commonly, PILLA, Tam. (பிள்ளை) A child : a respectable adjunct to Tamil names in some of the agricultural tribes, as *Muttusvámi-pillai*.
- PILMUKATTÁYINAM, Tam. (பிழைக்கத்தாயினம்) Land paying a light or quit-rent to the government.
- PÍLPÁYÁ, Uriya (ପିଲପାୟା) A pillar as a land mark.
- PINATANDRI, Tel. (పినతంద్ర) A father's younger brother, the husband of a mother's younger sister.
- Pinatalli*, Tel. (పినతల్లి) A mother's younger sister, the wife of a father's younger brother.
- PINDA, vernacularly, PIND, erroneously, PEEND, S. & c. (పిండ, పింద, &c.) A lump, a heap : a ball of rice or meat, especially that which is offered at obsequial ceremonies or *Srāddhas* to deceased parents and progenitors or to the manes in general.
- Pinda-dānam*, S. (दानं, gift) Presentation of the funeral cake.
- Pindādhikári*, S. (अधिकारी, who has a right or title) The legal presenter of a funeral cake, usually the nearest relative in the male line.
- Pindānawahárya*, S. (पिण्डानवाहय्ये) A monthly offering of cakes to deceased ancestors.
- PINDÁRÁ, or PINDÁRÍ, H. (پنداری, پندارا) A plunderer. See *Pendhāra*.
- PINGALA, S. & c. (पिंगलः) The fifty-first year of the cycle.
- PINJÁRA, Karn. (ಪಿಂಜರ), Guz. (پنجرا), PINJIÁRÁ, H. (پنجیاری), PINJÁRÍ, Mar. (पिंजारी) A cotton cleaner, one who extracts the seeds and prepares it for spinning.
- PINJRÁ, H. & c. (S. پنجر) A cage.
- Pinjrāpor*, or *-pol*, also read *Pánjrāpor*, or *-pol*, Guz. (پنجراپور) An hospital for animals, kept up by the Jains of Guzerat in various places, out of small fees levied at marriages and on mercantile transactions.
- PÍR, PEER, H. (P. پیر) An old man, a holy man : among Mohammadans, a saint, a spiritual guide, the chief of a body of monks or mendicants.
- Pirán*, H. & c. (پیران) An assignment of land for the support of a pious man, or for keeping up the tomb of one reputed a saint.

- Piratrâ*, or *Pirottâr*, blunderingly, *Pir-burdr*, H. &c. (پيروتر, پيرترا) Grant of land for a religious man, or for his tomb.
- Pirottâr-sâdir wârid*, H. (from صادر, incidental charge) An assignment of rent-free land to defray the contingent expenses of a mosque or Mohammadan religious establishment.
- Pirpâl*, H. &c. (پيرپال, from S. *pâl*, cherishing) A grant for the support of a Mohammadan saint, or for keeping up his tomb: and attached to a Mohammadan mosque or shrine.
- Pirlapanduga*, Tel. (పిల్లపండుగ) A name given in the south to the Moharram, when especial veneration is paid to religious Mohammadans, and the places where they are buried.
- Pir-zâda*, H. (پيرزاده) A priest attached to a mosque: a Mohammadan mendicant, the son or disciple of a *Pir*.
- PIRÍ, (?) Tel. A measure of length, one-third of a *gaz*.
- PIRAUTÍ, (?) H. Land allowed to lie fallow occasionally.
- PISA, Beng. (পিসা) A father's sister's husband.
- Pisás*, Beng. (পিসাস, for পিতৃশ্বশুর) The name by which a man call his wife's paternal aunt, and that by which the wife calls the paternal aunt of her husband.
- Pisí*, Beng. (পিসী) A paternal aunt.
- PISÁCHA, vernacularly, PISÁCH, S. (पिशाच) An evil spirit, one haunting the places where dead bodies are buried or burnt, and occasionally animating them, or even possessing living bodies: a devil, a ghost, a goblin.
- PISÁÍ, H. (پسای) Price paid for grinding.
- Pisán*, H. (پسان) Meal, flour.
- PISHÁNAM, or PASHÁNAM, Tam. (பிசாணம், பசாணம்) A coarse kind of rice ripening late: also applied to the harvest or gathering of that sort of rice.
- PISR, H. (پسر) A son, a boy, a child.
- Pisr-âkhiáfz*, H. (from A. آخیانی, by the same mother) A step-son, the son of a wife by a former husband.
- Pisr-i-mutabannâ*, H. (پسرمتبنی) An adopted or affiliated son.
- PITBHARÍ, H. (پیت بهری, पितभरी) An allowance of grain made by a Zamindar to the head of a village.
- PÍTH, Mar. (S. पीठ) Flour, meal of any grain.
- PÍTH, Guz. (पीठ) A row or set of shops, a market, the state of a market.
- PÍTHA, vernacularly, PÍTH, S. (पीठ) A stool, a seat, the seat of the head of a religious society, that is, his place of abode.
- PITIPÁTA, Mal. (പിറ്റിപ്പാട) A document given to a person

- on being appointed to a public office: a lease or document authorising the holding of land.
- Pitipatam*, Mal. (പിറ്റിപ്പാതം) A portion of the crop given to reapers.
- PITRI, nom., PITÁ, S. &c. (पितृ, पिता) A father, the designation also of forefathers deceased, the manes either of the ancestors of an individual or of mankind generally, to both classes of whom *Srâddhas*, or obsequial worship, is paid, and food is presented: the *Feralia* of the Romans.
- Pitribandhu*, S. (पितृबंधु) A cognate relation in the paternal line.
- Pitridatta*, S. (from दत्त, given) lit., Given by a father: one kind of woman's peculiar property.
- Pitridroha*, S. &c. (from द्रोह, who offers violence to) A parricide.
- Pitrighâta*, S. &c. (from घात, killed) A parricide.
- Pitrikârya*, in Bengali pronounced *Pitrikârjo*, whence, corruptly, *Pitry-kauje*, S. (from *kârya* कार्य, to be done) Rites to be offered to the manes or to ancestors; also (from *kritya* कृत, to be performed) *Pitrikrityâ*.
- Pitripaksha*, S. &c. (from पक्ष, a fortnight) The half month at the end of *Bhâdra* or the beginning of *Âshwin*, according as the month is reckoned, from the new or the full moon; so termed as peculiarly appointed for the celebration of obsequial rites to the *Pitris* or manes: also (from *paksha*, a side) related by the father's side.
- Pitâmaha*, S. &c. (पितामह) A paternal grandfather: fem. *Pitâmahî*, a paternal grandmother.
- Pitrarjita*, S. (from *pitrî*, and *arjita* अर्जित, acquired) Derived from a father; property originally acquired by him, and therefore disposable by him at pleasure.
- Pitriyajna*, S. (from यज्ञ, a sacrifice) Obsequial offerings, worship of the manes.
- Pitrya*, S. &c. (पितृय) Paternal, ancestral, any thing relating to a father or forefathers.
- PLAVA, S. &c. (प्रव) The 35th year of the cycle = A.D. 1841.
- PLAVANGA, S. &c. (प्रवंग) The 41st year of the cycle = A.D. 1847.
- POD, (?) H. A land measure, a division of a *hatta*—Maimansinh.
- PODDÂR, H. (پوددار) A cashkeeper, a weighman, one whose office it is to weigh and examine money: see *Fotah*.
- PODÍ, or PORÍ, also written, PAURÍ, Hindi (पोड़ी, पोरी, चौड़ी) Stiff strong soil.
- POPI, Tam. (புவி) Dust of the earth, pollen of a flower, any thing very minute.

POD

- PODU**, plur. **POLLU**, Tel. (పొడు, పొల్లు) Land or lands recently cleared from thicket and prepared for cultivation.
- PODU**, or **POTU**, Tam. (பொது) Commonness, common property: adj., common.
- Podunilam**, Tam. (பொதுநிலம்) Common ground, a common.
- Podusilavu**, Tam. (பொதுசிலவு) General charges in kind on the gross produce, or portions deducted from each heap of grain for fees to village servants, charges on reaping and watching, and allowances to temples, or for repairs of tanks and the like.
- POGADI**, Karn. (ಪೊಗಡಿ) Tribute.
- POGANDA**, S. & c. (पोगण्ड) A boy, one between five and fifteen.
- POHÁ**, Hindi (पोहा, पोहा) The cattle of a village that are permitted to graze upon waste ground.
- POHONCH**, less correctly, **PONCH**, Mar. (पोहच, पोच, from H. पोहच, to arrive) The coming to hand of monies due: an acknowledgment, a receipt.
- POILÁ**, Uriya (ପୌରୀ) A slave.
- POKTÁN**, **POKTÁNI**, Beng., Uriya (পোক্তান, পোক্তানী) The boiling of salt.
- Pokhtānibhayá**, Uriya (ପୋଖନିବହା) The writer or accountant of an *aurang* or salt manufactory.
- Pokhtāni-darogá**, Uriya (ପୋଖନିଦରୋଗ) The head officer of a salt manufactory. (*Pokhtāni*, like *Poktán*, is properly derived from the P. *pukhtan* پختن, to mature, to cook or boil).
- POL**, Guz. (पोल), Hindi (पोल) A court-yard: a quarter or ward of a town having its own gateway: a gate.
- Poliá**, Hindi (पोलिआ) A gatekeeper, a porter.
- POLA**, Mar. (पोल) A bull set at large, usually stamped with a trident or discus, as dedicated to Śiva or Vishṇu.
- POLÁ**, Mar. (पोला) A festival held on the new moon of *Srāvana* or *Bhádra* (July-Sept.), in which bullocks are exempt from labour, and are decorated and led in procession.
- PÓLA**, Karn. (ಪೊಲ) A field for dry cultivation.
- POLA**, Thug. A mark made at a place where cross roads meet, to denote the direction which the foremost of a gang have taken, as a guide to others left behind.
- POLACH**, spelled variously, **POLICH**, **POLITCH**, **POLIST**, **PULICH**, and **PULIJ**, Hindi (पोलच) Land constantly in cultivation, never requiring to be left fallow: [it is written as here given in the useful Hindi tract termed *Khet-karm*: the

PON

- variations are from different English reports and Regulations].
- POLAMU**, Tel. (పొలము) A field, especially one in cultivation, or the crop standing on it.
- Polimera**, Tel. (పొలిమెర) A boundary, a limit.
- Poli**, Tam. (பொலி) A heap of corn threshed, but not winnowed.
- Pólihurippu**, Tam. (பொலிக்குறிப்பு) A note or memorandum of the heap of corn that has been threshed.
- POLEYAN**, or **POLAYAN**, also written **POLIAN**, and **POOLIAN**, (?) A caste of domestic or agrestic slaves, or a member of such caste, in Malabar: the husband in this caste resides with his wife, although she belong to a different master, and their children inherit the rights of the mother.
- POLICHCHELUTTU**, Mal. (പൊലിച്ചെല്പത്തു) A fine or fee paid to the proprietor by the mortgagee on the periodical renewal of the mortgage: a new deed or bond.
- POLICHCHILA**, Mal. (പൊലിച്ചില) Increase, augmentation.
- POLICHCHILAVA**, Mal. (പൊലിച്ചിലവ) Particulars of money expended.
- POLIKATAM**, Mal. (പൊലികടം) Usury: money-lending.
- Polikatakáran**, Mal. (പൊലികടകാരൻ) A usurer, a money-lender.
- POLIṢA**, also **PALIṢA**, Mal. (പൊലിപ്പ) Interest, usury.
- POLLÁI**, Tel. (పొల్లాయి) Allowance of grain given to the village servants at the measuring floor.
- POLLAR**, Tam. (பொலார்) The caste of shoemakers, or workers in leather, considered impure.
- POLLU**, Tel. (పొల్లు) Empty ears of corn: corn that has not come to maturity: chaff.
- Pollupavutam**, Tel. Blighted corn.
- Polutikáran**, Mal. (?) (പൊലുതികാരൻ) The steward or manager of an estate on behalf of the proprietor.
- POMBARADA**, Karn. (ಪೊಂಬರಡ) A money-changer, a *saráf*.
- POMALO**, Guz. (पोमलो) An itinerant blacksmith.
- PON**, Karn. (ಪೊಂ) Gold, money: a gold coin, perhaps for *Hun*.
- PONAM**, Mal. (പൊന്നം, corruption of S. *vanam* वन, a wood) 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.
- Ponakandam**, corruptly, **Ponikando**, Mal. (പൊന്നകണ്ടം) A hill tract or fields cultivated amongst the hill *jangal*.
- Pōnamvāram**, Mal. (പൊന്നംവാറം) Rent or landlord's share of the produce of *jangal* cultivation.

PONGAL, incorrectly, PONGOL, Tam. (பேரங்கல், from the verb *pongu-kiraku*, to boil or bubble, to boil rice) A boiling or bubbling up, the boiling of rice, whence it becomes the name of a popular festival held by the Hindus in the Madras provinces on the entrance of the sun into the sign Capricorn, or on the 12th of Jan., the beginning of the Tamil year, when rice is boiled and distributed: the festival lasts several days, but the chief celebration is confined to the three first days, which are distinguished as follows:

1. *Bhógi-pandikai*, (பேரங்கிபண்டிகை) The festival of enjoyment, when good wishes and presents, new-year's compliments and gifts, are interchanged, and Indra is worshipped.

2. *Perum-pongai*, (பெரும்பேரங்கல்) The great festival, when the sun is to be worshipped, and quantities of rice are boiled in milk in every family, of which a portion is given to the deities and cows, and the remainder to the guests and inmates.

3. *Mattu-pongol*, (மட்டிப்பேரங்கல்) The cattle festival, when Krishna, the cowherd, is worshipped, and the cattle, painted and decorated with garlands, are led in procession and treated with especial veneration, and exempted from labour. *Pongali*, Tel. (పొంగలి) Boiled rice, with milk and sugar, and other ingredients.

Pongatt-pandaga, Tel. (పొంగటిపండగ) The festival of the *Pongal*, as above.

PONDRÁPERALLU, Tel. (పొంద్రపెరల్లు) Dry land belonging to dealers in vegetables.—Northern Sarkárs.

PONE, Karn. (పొణి) Bail, security.

Ponegár, Karn. (పొణిగార్) A surety, a bondsman.

PONGRHANI, Burman, A bond-slave, one serving in discharge of a debt until it is paid off, or the stipulated term expires.

PONKHÁLU, Tel. (పొంఖల్లు, from S. पंख, mud) Stiff soil or mud.—Northern Sarkárs.

POPADU, Guz. (पोपडु) Neglected or uncultivated land.

PÓR, Tam. (பேரர்) A heap, a heap of grain or straw.

Por-hurippu, Tam. (பேரர்குறிப்பு) Account of the crops heaped but not threshed.

Kadírpor, Tam. (கடிர்பேரர்) A heap of corn not threshed.

Nerpor, Tam. (நெர்பேரர்) A heap of rice-grain.

PORABÁTU, Tel. (పొరబాటు) A mistake.

PORAKULA, Karn. (పొరకూల) An outcaste.

PORAPAD, PORPAAD, PORPAUD, (?) Mal. Net or surplus rent: balance of rent after deducting interest of advances, and the government revenue.

PORAS, Hindi (पोरस) Stiff or strong soil.

POROMBADOM, (?) Mal. Rent of an estate in lieu of interest on mortgage (?).

PORUPU, written also, POOROOPA, and POROOPU, (?) Tam. (பேரூப்பு) A low or quit-rent levied from lands originally granted in *Inám*, or rent-free.—Fifth Rep. 765.

PORWÁL, Hindi (पोरवाल) The name of a trading or mercantile caste in Malwa, being one of the 84 *gachchas* or families of the Jains: there are also amongst the number, families denominated *Por*, and *Porwár*.

POSEHOYYAVADU, Karn. (ಪೊಸಿಹಿಯವಡು) A ceremony among the cultivators in Mysore at the beginning of tillage, putting some seed in a vessel filled with earth placed on a plough, and letting it germinate.

POSHÁK, H. &c. (پوشاک, पोशाक) Clothes, vestments: in Marathí especially, fine clothes.

Poshák-pattí, Mar. (पोशाकपट्टी) A tax or cess on the villagers to defray the expense of a present of fine clothes to any great man or public functionary visiting the district.

POSHYAPUTRA, S. &c. (पोष्यपुत्र, from *poshya* पोष्य, to be cherished or fostered) An adopted son.

Poshyaputratwa, S. &c. (पोष्यपुत्रत्व) Adoption, the relationship of an adopted son.

POST, H. &c. (پوست, पोस्त) A poppy head or capsule.

Postí, H. &c. (پوستی, पोस्ती) One addicted to opium, or any dull sluggish person.

POST, Mar. (पोस्त) Money given to dependants and servants on particular occasions, as at the *Holi* festival, or for extra labour, for the purpose especially of enabling them to procure spirituous liquor: drink-money.

POT, Hindi (पोत) Assessment on cultivated fields.

POT, Mar. (पोट), POTTA, Tel. (పొట్ట) The stomach, the belly, any cavity or hollow analogous to the belly.

Potgi, Mar. (पोटगी) Personal maintenance, allowance to village officers when they proceed on duty, or to public officers at a distance.

Potchak, Mar. (पोटचक) A field within a field constituting a separate property, but included in the same registered number as the larger portion.

Potkharábá, Mar. (पोटखराबा, P. *kharáb*, bad) Bad and untilled land lying amidst cultivated fields.

Potkharcha, or *-hharchí*, Mar. (पोटखर्च, -ची) Personal expenses for support on a journey or a mission, forming an item in the village charges, and sometimes including the cost of public entertainments.

POT

- Potpadit*, Mar. (पोटपडीत) A portion of cultivable land left unsown amidst land under cultivation.
- POTABANIK, Beng. (পোতাবনিক, from S. पोत, a boat, and बणिज, a trader) A merchant who trades by sea, a voyaging merchant.
- POTADÁR, commonly, POTDÁR, corruptly, PODÁR, and POTH-DÁR, Mar. &c. (पोतदार: see *Fotadár*) A money-changer, a weigher and assayer of coins: he is also the village silversmith: in Karn. it is written *Pottadár*, *Pottár*, and *Pottári*, and is said to mean an inferior sort of money-changer, one in a hamlet.
- Potchál*, corruptly, *Pothychal*, Mar. (पोतचाल) The currency in which the public revenue is received.
- Potdári*, Mar. &c. (पोतदारी) The business of a weigher or assayer of coins: money-changing, banking.
- Poten*, Mar. (पोते, P. فوطه, *fotah*, q. v.) A bag, a money-bag, the public treasury or treasury bags, the bag of revenue, the money made up by the village and forwarded to the manager or collector.
- Potnis*, Mar. (पोतनीश) An officer of the treasury, the cash-keeper or accountant.
- POTÁMEL, Guz. (पोतामेले) An abstract of monthly or annual accounts.
- POTARA, Thug. A horse: *Potari*, a mare.
- Potaraiat*, Thug. A man on horseback.
- Potaraiati*, Thug. Pulling a man off his horse and strangling him.
- POTHÁ, POTHÍ, H. &c. (پوٹھا, پونی, S. पुस्तक) A book: especially a manuscript book, or one formed of separate leaves of paper or palmyra, connected sometimes by a string through the centre.
- POTHLÁ, Hindi (पोथला) A porter's load, especially of grain.—Mherwara.
- POTI, Mal. (പൊടി), PDI, Tel. (పొడి) Dust, powder, a fragment.
- Potivita*, Mal. (പൊടിവിത) Sowing on dry land.
- POTI, incorrectly, PDI, Mal. (പൊതി) A bundle, a pack, a load, a sack for loading bullocks: a measure of grain = 30 *Edangalis*, or 4 *Paras*.
- Potipáta*, Mal. (പൊതിപാട) An extent of land requiring a *Poti* of seed to sow it.
- POTIKALLALU, (?) Tel. Land recovered from jangal.
- POTIPATTU, (?) Mal. A tenth of the seed corn formerly paid to temples in some places, but merged in the general assessment on the Company's survey without any compensation.—Græme.

PRA

- POTNI, Thug. A waistband.
- POTTAL, Tam. (பொட்டல்) Barren land.
- POTTRÁJU, or, commonly, POTRÁZ, Tel. (పొట్టరాజు) A local deity worshipped by the agricultural classes in the Telinga provinces.
- POTTU, Tel. (పొట్టు) Chaff, husk.
- POTUVAN, Mal. (പൊതുവൻ) A barber: one who performs funeral rites.
- POTWAD, Mar. (पोतवड) A term applied to the land situated on slopes and declivities in the hill country, or Dáng: the third and last year of its being brought into cultivation after lying fallow for some years.
- POZHAKADAI, or POLAKATTAI, Tam. (பொழக்கட்டை) A small portion of ground, or a yard adjoining the dwelling of the *Mirásidár*, held rent-free, used as a kitchen-garden, or one for vegetables requiring a richer soil, as tobacco, sugar, turmeric, &c.: it is not transferable except with the entire *Mirási* property and rights.
- PRABHAVA, S. &c. (प्रभव) The first year of the cycle of sixty years.
- PRABHU, S. &c. (प्रभु) A master, a lord, a leader, a military chief.
- PRÁCHÍ, S. &c. (प्राची) The east: the country east and south-east of the Saraswatí, the country from about Dehli to Benares.
- Práchyá*, S. &c. (प्राच्या) The eastern people: the inhabitants of the Doab and adjacent provinces.
- PRADHÁN, vernacularly, PADHÁN, PUDHÁN, and PARDHÁN, PURDHAN, corruptly, PURDHAUN, S. &c. (प्रधान) Chief, principal, a chief or eminent person, a minister, a prime minister: the common title of the eight chief civil and military officers of the Maráṭha state, as established by Sivaji: the term is also sometimes applied to the head man of a village, or to a principal farmer or cultivator: in Uriya, *Padhání* (ପାଢ଼ାନି) is applied to respectable *Súdra* cultivators or under proprietors and middlemen, differing little from Mukaddams: in Garhwal the *Padhán* is the person holding the revenue engagement (*Paṭṭa*) with the government, either in his own right or by election of the shareholders of the village lands: in communities divided into clans each elects its own chief, and all the *Padháns* are responsible, jointly and separately, for the whole revenue, unless their individual responsibility has been admitted by authority.
- Hah-padhán*, H. The privileges and rights of the head man, either in land or fees.—Kamaon.

Padhānchārī, H. The office and emoluments of the *Padhān*.

Paṭṭa-padhānchārī, *Padhān-khānagi*, or *Hah-padhānchārī*, H. The deed from the government district officer held by the *Padhān*, setting forth his liabilities, duties, dues, &c. —Kamaon.

Ghar-padhān, H. Privately appointed manager of a Zamindārī village, or a village with absolute proprietors. —Kamaon.

Pradāni, or, as written, *Pirdāni*, Tam. (பிரதானி) A minister, usually applied to the third in rank, or the treasurer.

PRĀPVIVĀKA, S. (प्राडविवाकः) A judge, the chief justice, the representative of the Rāja in the royal court.

PRĀGWĀL, Hindi (प्रागवाल) A Brahman who conducts the ceremonies of the pilgrimage at Allahabad: the ancient *Prayāga*, shortened vernacularly to *Prāg*.

PRĀJĀ, sometimes pronounced PARJĀ, corruptly, PURJAH, S. &c. (پرجا, प्रजा) Progeny, offspring: subjects, people, tenants, dependants: in Kúch Bahar, a cultivator at will, who has half the produce of the land for himself, but is removable at the pleasure of the proprietor, to whom he is usually in debt for advances, and is more like a serf than a free agent: in Cuttack the term is applied to various low castes, as the barber, washerman, fisherman, weaver, leather-worker, *tārī*-gatherer, &c., who sometimes sell themselves and families into slavery until they can repay the purchase-money: the children born during this period become the property of the purchaser, and, with their parents, may be bought, sold, or let out for hire until redeemed: the *Parjās* do not forfeit their caste or forego their occupations, living apart from their master, and retaining a title to their hereditary possessions.

Prajābhāg, Mar. (प्रजाभाग) The share of the produce assigned to the cultivator.

Prajāli, Beng. (প্রজালী) An under-tenant. —Rangpur.

Prajāpāla, or *Prajāpati*, S. &c. (from S. पाल, a cherisher, or पति, a lord) A king, a ruler: the fifth year of the cycle, in this series A.D. 1811-12: a name of the deity *Brahmā*.

Prajāpatya, S. &c. (प्राजापत्य) Relating to *Prajāpati*, the name of a form of marriage, the gift of a girl by her father to the bridegroom: a particular sacrifice performed by a man destitute of male issue before appointing a daughter to raise issue for him: a festival on the 8th of

the dark half of *Pausa*, in honour of the manes: expiatory gift of cows to a Brahman.

Prajotpatti, S. &c. (प्रजोत्पत्ति) Begetting children: offspring, descendants.

Prajāwat, vernacularly, *Parjāwat*, or corruptly, *Purjote*, and *Purjosh*, H. (پرجاوت) A quit-rent, a cess levied by Zamindārs upon the Ryots on festive occasions, as at marriages: a house-tax levied by the Zamindārs upon the inhabitants of a village, not cultivators, for the ground on which their houses stand: ground-rent.

PRĀKARAN, Mar. (प्रकरण) A department, a province, a separate business or office.

PRĀKARSHIT, Beng. (S. প্রকর্ষিত, lit., drawn out) Surplus produce of a thing pledged for usufruct above the interest of the loan, which is to be repaid to the borrower.

PRĀKĀSAVIKRAYA, S. (प्रकाश, open, public, and विक्रय, sale) A public sale.

PRĀKATANA, Tel. (S. ప్రకటన) Publishing, making known, proclamation, notification.

Prakatana-hāgidamu, Tel. (ప్రకటన హాగిదము, from P. کاغذ, paper) An advertisement.

PRĀKĪRṆAKA, S. (प्रकीर्णक) A decision at law on a case not provided for by the law-books.

PRĀKRITA, S. &c. (प्राकृत) Common, natural, vulgar: not polished or refined; said either of language or of people: a man of a low caste.

PRĀMĀDA, S. &c. (प्रमाद) Carelessness, negligence, stupidity. *Pramādi*, S. &c. (प्रमादी) A careless or stupid fellow: the 47th year of the cycle.

PRĀMĀṆA, S. &c. (प्रमाण) Authority, proof, proof in law, by ordeal or oath, by evidence oral or documentary, and by possession: proof in philosophy, by perception, inference, similarity, authoritative or scriptural assertion, presumption, and non-existence: also measure in general: in the dialects of South India, as Tel. (ప్రమాను), Tam. (பிரமாணம்), it usually implies an oath.

Pramāṇika, or, more correctly, *Prāmāṇika*, S. &c. (प्रमाणिक, प्रामाणिक) Authoritative, of weight or authority established by proof, true, just, right: a person whose opinion is to be respected: a president, a principal, the chief or head of a caste or trade. *Pramāṇikam*, Tam. (பிரமாணிகம்) Truth, faithfulness, honesty. *Pramāṇikan*, Tam., (பிரமாணிகன்) A trusty or upright man. Mal. (പ്രമാണികൻ) Head of a caste or trade. In Beng. it is modified also as *Parāmānik* (পরামানিক), in the sense of

PRA

the head man of a tribe or trade, chief of an assembly, head of a village, and the like. An order from the supreme authority, a precept or grant summarily issued.

Pramāṇī, S. (प्रमाणी) A period or thing of authority. Mal. (പ്രമാണി) A person of weight in a village, an umpire or arbitrator in petty disputes.

PRAMĀTĀMAHA, or, f. MAHĪ, S. &c. (प्रमातामह -मही) A maternal great grandfather, or great grandmother.

PRAMĀTHĪ, S. (प्रमाथी) The 13th year of the cycle.

PRAMODA, S. &c. (प्रमोद) The 4th year of the cycle.

PRĀṆĀYĀMA, S. &c. (प्राणायाम, from *prāṇa* प्राण, breath) A religious exercise with the breath, in three operations: 1. *Rechaka*, exhaling by the right nostril, whilst the left is closed by the fingers of the right hand; 2. *Pūraka*, placing the thumb of the right hand on the right nostril, raising the fingers from the left and inhaling through it; and 3. *Kumbhaka*, closing both nostrils: different sects vary the succession of the operations.

PRĀṆAVA, S. (प्रणव) The mystic syllable of the Hindu ritual or OM.

Prāṇnyāya, or **Pragnyāya**, also **Pūrvanyāya**, S. (प्राङ्न्याय, or प्राग्न्याय, and पूर्वन्याय, from *prāk*, or *pūrva*, prior, and *nyāya*, judgment) In Hindu law, one who revives a suit formerly decided: also the plea of 'formerly decided' by the defendant when a charge is repeated.

PRĀNT, S. &c. (پرانٹ, प्रान्त) Limit, boundary: amongst the Marathas it is commonly applied to a large division of country, a province, a Zila.

PRAPANCHĀRTHĀ, Mar. (S. प्रपञ्च, the world, or worldly business, and अर्थ, for, or on account of) Land exempted from revenue attached to some secular function, as that of *Pāṭīl*, or any village officer, or for the purpose of keeping up useful constructions, as reservoirs or embankments, &c.

PRAPITĀ, S. &c. (प्रपिता) A paternal grandfather.

Prapitāmaha, S. &c. (प्रपितामह) A paternal great grandfather.

Prapitāmahī, S. &c. (प्रपितामही) A paternal great grandmother.

PRAPAUTRA, vernacularly, also, **PARPUTRA**, **PARPOTA**, &c. S. &c. (प्रपौत्र) A great grandson.

Prapautrī, (प्रपौत्री) A great granddaughter.

PRĀPTAVYAVAHĀRA, S. (प्राप्त, obtained, व्यवहार, affairs) A young man come of age, one able to conduct his own affairs and responsible for his conduct.

PRASĀDA, vernacularly, **PRASĀD**, S. &c. (प्रसाद) Favour,

PRA

kindness: it is commonly applied to food or sweetmeats which have been offered to an idol, and which are then distributed amongst the worshippers present, or sent to the houses of the friends of the establishment, and persons of consideration, including Europeans; for all castes may partake of the *Prasād* of any image: hence the feeding in common of the pilgrims at *Jagannāth* is a practice not peculiar to that shrine, though exhibited there on a large scale: the food there distributed is termed *Mahāprasād*, or, the great favour.

Prasādapatra, S. &c. (from पत्र, a leaf) A deed of gift.

PRASETHI, Uriya (ପ୍ରସେଠି, from S. प्र, and ऐथी, chief) The head man of a village.

PRASTHA, S. &c. (प्रस्थ) A measure of capacity for grain, equal to 4 *kudavas* or 48 handfuls; considered by Capt. Jervis the same as the *sér*.

PRASIDDHIPATRA, Mar. (S. प्रसिद्धिपत्र, from *prasiddhi*, publicity) A paper giving publicity to any matter, a hand-bill, a notification, a proclamation.

PRAT, **PRUT**, Mar. (प्रत) A copy (in all its English significations): the original which is to be copied, or the copy made: a specimen: a set or class, an order or grade, a lot or parcel, an assemblage of bodies of like merit, the largest or richest of the parcels in which presents to guests are distributed on festival occasions, intended for the most distinguished persons. [In these senses it seems to be a pure Maratha word; in the sense of 'to, towards, or reverse,' &c.: it is an abbreviation of the Sanskrit prep. *prati* (प्रति)].

Pratbandhī, Mar. (प्रतबंधी) Classification: arranging by classes or lots.

Pratwār, Mar. (प्रतवार) According to classes or lots.

PRATIBHŪ, S. &c. (प्रतिभू) A surety: in Hindu law, three kinds of sureties are most usually specified, but a fourth is sometimes added.

1. *Pratyaya-pratibhū*, A surety for confidence, one who engages for the general honesty and responsibility of another.

2. *Darṣana-pratibhū*, A surety for appearance.

3. *Dāna-pratibhū*, A surety for the repayment of a loan or fulfilment of an engagement.

4. *Dravyārpaṇa-pratibhū*, One who engages to give up property belonging to the debtor if he fails to pay the debt.

The two first sureties are liable for any loan or advance made upon their credit if not paid by the borrower: the responsibility of the two last, or the engagement to pay or to deliver up property extends to their sons also.

- Pratibhāvyā*, S. &c. (प्रतिभाव्य) Surety, security, the act of becoming surety.
- Pratibhūgrahanam*, S. (from ग्रहण, taking) Acceptance of security by the court.
- PRATIDĀNA, S. &c. (प्रतिदान) Giving back, either as an equivalent or recompense, or as a refusal or repayment.
- PRATIGRAHA, S. &c. (प्रतिग्रह) Acceptance of gifts, the privilege of receiving gifts, one of the peculiar rights of the Brahman: a ceremonial acceptance of a son for adoption who is resigned by his parents.
- PRATIJNĀ, commonly pronounced PRATIGYĀ, S. &c. (प्रतिज्ञा) Promise, assent: a bet, a wager: in law, a plaint, more especially after it has been recorded in writing by the officers of the court.
- PRATILOMA, S. &c. (प्रतिलोम) lit., Against the hair: contrary to the regular course or order, inverse, reverse.
- Pratilomaja*, S. (प्रतिलोमज) Born or begotten in the inverse order of the tribes, as the offspring of a Kshetriya man and Brahman woman, of a Vaisya female and a Śūdra father, &c.
- PRATINIDHI, S. (प्रतिनिधि) A deputy, a representative, a vicegerent: a title sometimes, but incorrectly, written *Pritinidhi*, borne by a distinguished Marāṭha family, the ancestor of which first received this title from Rāja Rām placing him above the eight *Pradhāns*.
- PRATINYĀSA, S. (प्रतिन्यास) Reciprocal deposit, interchange of deposits.
- PRATIPAD, or PRATIPAT, S. &c. (प्रतिपद् -त्) The first day of a lunar fortnight, either the day of full or new moon.
- PRATIPAKSHA, S. &c. (प्रतिपक्ष) An adversary, an opponent, a defendant.
- PRATIPATTI, S. (प्रतिपत्ति) Acquirement, gain: in law, admission of a claim.
- PRATISĀRA, S. (प्रतिसार) A wreath, a bracelet, dyed strings or threads tied round the wrists of the contracting parties at a marriage, or round the wrist of a boy at the performance of other ceremonies.
- PRATISHTHĀ, S. &c. (प्रतिष्ठा) Consecration or setting up of an image, or a temple: a ceremony performed on the completion of a house before it is inhabited; also, purification or re-consecration of an idol, house, or temple that has been polluted.
- PRATĪTI, S. &c. (प्रतीति) Trust, confidence.
- PRATIVĀDA, or vernacularly, -BĀDA, S. &c. (प्रतिवाद) Reply, rejoinder, defence.

- Prativādī*, or -bādī, S. &c. (प्रतिवादी) A respondent, a replicant, a defendant.
- PRATIVĀSĪ, S. &c. (प्रतिवासी) A neighbour (from प्रति, near to, and वासिन्, who abides).
- PRATIVESĪ, S. &c. (प्रतिवेशी) A neighbour (प्रति, near to, and वेश, entering).
- Pratīveṣikatvam*, S. (प्रतिवेशिकत्व) Neighbourship: in law, pre-emption from vicinage, or the right of a neighbour or coparcener to purchase any property in his vicinage which is for sale, in preference to a stranger, on agreeing to give the same price.
- PRATYABHIYOGA, S. (प्रत्यभियोग) A counter plaint or plea: a counter action brought against the prosecutor.
- PRATYĀKALITA, S. (प्रत्याकलित) Interposed in a suit of law, the deliberation of the court upon the pleading, and the determination which party is to produce proof.
- PRATYAKSHA, S. &c. (प्रत्यक्ष) Perceptible, what is before the eyes: perception, the first proof of things.
- Pratyaksha-darśī*, S. &c. (दर्शी, who sees) An eye-witness.
- PRATYARTHĪ, S. (प्रत्यर्थी) A defendant, an opponent.
- Pratyarthī-avedana*, S. (from आवेदन, information) The verbal information of the defendant in a suit which is written down by the officers of the court.
- PRATYAVASKANDA, S. (प्रत्यवस्कन्दः) Special plea at law, admission of a fact, but qualifying or explaining it so as to make it no ground of accusation.
- PRATYUTTARA, S. &c. (प्रत्युत्तर) A reply in general: a rejoinder or reply to a reply.
- PRĀŪ, or PRAHU, commonly, PROW, or PROA, Malay (پراؤ, پراؤ) A term for all vessels between a canoe and a square-rigged vessel.
- PRAVARA, S. (प्रवरः) Subdivision of a *gotra* or family, race, lineage, descendants.
- PRAVARTTAKA, PRAVARTTIKA, PRAVARTTĪ, corruptly, PARBUTTY, PARPATTI, PREVATAH, S. &c. (प्रवर्तक, प्रवर्त्तिक, प्रवर्त्ती, from *pra*, over, and वर्त्त, abiding, presiding over) Any one who manages affairs, whether for himself or others: a superintendent: a judge, an arbiter: it is used, modified vernacularly, chiefly in the south, where it is applied to the head man and manager of a village, especially one held by Brahmans, also to a subordinate revenue officer: the neuter noun *Pravarttakam*, or *Pravarttikam*, is used also to signify the general or joint management of a village by the principal proprietors, or one of their number.
- Pārvatya*, corruptly, *Parpatya*, Mal. (പാറപട്ടം), *Pār-*

PRA

- battiyam*, Tam. (பார்பத்தியம்) A subordinate collectorship, stewardship, superintendence.
- Párvatyakáran*, or *Pravrittikáran*, corruptly, *Promartikar*, Mal. (പ്രാവൃത്തിക്കാരൻ, പ്രവൃത്തിക്കാരൻ), *Párbattiyakáran*, Tam. (பார்பத்தியக்காரன்) A subordinate officer in the revenue department, a native collector under the *Tahsildár*, having charge of the collections of one or more villages: it is sometimes applied to the head or manager of a village, or to a government officer appointed to conduct the affairs of a village which has no hereditary chief: also to a bailiff or manager of an estate on behalf of the proprietor.
- PRÁVÁSA*, S. &c. (प्रवासः) Residing abroad or away from home.
- Pravásúsedha*, S. (आसेध, restraint) In law, prohibition against removal, 'ne exeat.'
- PRÁVRAJYÁ*, S. (प्रव्रज्या) Wandering about as a mendicant.
- Pravrajyávasita*, corrupted extraordinarily to *Perberja-besheet*, S. (अवसित, terminated) An apostate mendicant, also one who adopts a life of mendicancy: in either case the party forfeits his rights of inheritance.
- PRÁYASCHITTA*, vernacularly, *PRAYASCHIT*, corruptly, *PRASCHITTO*, S. &c. (प्रायश्चित्त) Penance, expiation, punishment, fine.
- PRAYOGA*, S. &c. (प्रयोग) Principal, as distinguished from interest: a loan bearing interest.
- Prayojyam*, S. &c. (प्रयोज्यं) Capital, principal: a loan.
- PRETA*, S. &c. (प्रेत) Dead: a corpse: a ghost, an evil spirit.
- Pretasráddha*, S. (प्रेतश्राद्ध) Obsequial ceremonies to be offered to a relative during the year of his demise: fifteen are required.
- PRÍTIDATTA*, S. (प्रीति, affection, and दत्त, given) Property or valuables presented to a female by her relations and friends at the time of her marriage, constituting part of her peculiar property.
- PÚCHI*, Tel. (పూచీ) Responsibility.
- Hátpúchí-lekhhkalu*, Tel. (హతపూచీలేఖలు) Accounts necessary for current business.
- PUDÁ*, or *PURÁ*, Beng. (পুড়া) A denomination of a land measure in some parts of Bengal: the same as *Bíghá* (?).
- PUDÍ*, or *PURÍ*, Beng. (পুড়ী) Straw-coloured variety of sugarcane.
- PUGAIVARI*, Tam. (புகைவரி) A tax on houses.
- PÚGAM*, S. &c. (पूगं) The betel-nut tree: a multitude: an assemblage of men of different trades.

PÚL

- PÚJÁ*, S. &c. (पूजा) Worship, adoration: (it occurs vernacularly also with a short *u*, *Pujá*).
- Pújaimickcham*, Tam. (பூசைமிக்சம்) Unexpended balance of pagoda allowances.
- Pújárí*, H. &c. (پوجاری, पूजारी) A priest in a temple, one who conducts public worship and receives the offerings either on his own account or that of the proprietors of the temple: he is sometimes a man of low caste, and, when a Brahman, is held in disrepute: the village officiating priest.
- PÚJU*, Tel. (పూజు) The yoke of a plough.
- PUKHTA*, corruptly, *POKHTA*, H. (پختہ) Baked, burnt, as bricks, whence it is applied to a brick wall or house.
- PUKKACHITTA*, Mal. (പുക്കച്ചിട്ട) A receipt, a written engagement.
- Pukkamuri*, or *Pukhawára*, Mal. (പുക്കമുറി, പുക്കവാര) A receipt.
- PUL*, H. (پل) A bridge, an embankment, a causeway.
- Pulbandí*, H. (پلبندي) Keeping bridges or embankments in repair: the public department having that duty: a tax imposed for the purpose: in Cuttack the term is also applied to the bridge or dam.
- Pulguzár*, H. (پلگزار) A bridge-toll.
- PULÁ*, Hindi (पुला) A small bundle of plants or sticks.
- Púlá*, or *Púli*, H. (پولی, پولا) A bundle of grass or straw.
- PULAIMAKAN*, Tam. (புலமைகன்) A man of very low caste, a *Paraiya* or *Pulaya*.
- PULÁKAM*, Mal. (പുലക്കം) Shrivelled grain.
- PULAM*, Tam. (புலம்) A field of corn.
- PULAYAN*, corruptly, *POLAYAN*, *POLEYAN*, *POLIAN*, *POOLYAN*, Mal. (പുലയൻ) The name of a low and servile caste, or of an individual of such caste, in Malabar: in this caste the husband resides with his wife though she may belong to a different master, and their children inherit any rights the mother may possess.
- Pulachchi*, *Pulakallí*, or *Pulayi*, Mal. The female *Pulayan*, or the wife of a slave so termed.
- Pulakottí*, or *Pulamádam*, Mal. (പുലക്കൊട്ടിൽ, പുലമാടം) A slave's hut.
- Pulappatí*, Mal. (പുലപ്പടി) A place where slaves place stones in memory of deceased relatives.
- PULÁS*, (?) H. Straw, fodder.
- PÚLÍ*, H. (پولی, पूली) A small quantity of corn given at harvest to the village officers and servants.
- PÚLÍ*, Tam. (?) A lease, a deed.

PUL

- PULICHI**, (?) Mal. The name of an outcaste tribe in Malabar residing in the woods, and not allowed to approach a respectable individual, or enter a village: they announce their wants by cries at a distance, when charitably disposed persons place food for them at the foot of a tree and withdraw: they then advance and receive the donation.
- PULINAR**, **PULINAR**, **PULAINAR**, Tam. (புளினார், புளினாரூர், புளைனாரூர், plur.) An outcaste and barbarous race, the same as the *Vedar*.
- PULINDA**, S. (पुलिंद) A barbarian, an outcaste, one inhabiting forests and mountains.
- PULINDÁ**, H. &c. (புலிப்பு) A bundle, a parcel.
- PULIVATTU**, Karn. (ಪುಲಿವಟ್ಟು) A fund set apart for religious purposes.
- PULLAR**, Tam. (புல்லர், plur.) A low and servile caste employed in agriculture.
- PULLAŞAN**, Mal. (പുല്ലശൻ) A man of a low servile tribe, a *Paraiyan*.
- PULLIYAR**, corruptly, **PULIAH**, **POOLLEE**, Tam. (புல்லியார், plur.) A low outcaste tribe classed with the *Paraiyar*: (this and similar designations are perhaps from *pulai*, and *paluvu*, flesh, the several outcaste tribes feeding upon every kind of flesh, even carrion: the word is no doubt the same as the Mal. *Pulayan*).
- PULLU**, Tel., Karn. (పుల్లు), **PUL**, Tam. (புல்) Grass.
- Pullari**, Tel. (పుల్లరి) A tax on pasturage.
- Pulludinéla**, Tel. (పుల్లడినేల) Land fit only for occasional cultivation.
- Pulvari**, Tam. (புல்வரி) A tax on grass-land or pasturage: (the Glossary, fifth Report, gives *Pillwany*, from Tam. *pillu*, as well as *pullu*; *pil* is a common vulgarism for *pul*, grass, and *wany* is evidently a mistake for *vari*).
- PULUDI**, Tam. (புழுதி) Dry earth turned up by the plough: land prepared for dry planting.
- Puludihádu**, Tam. (புழுதிக்காடு) A ploughed field.
- Puludinattu**, Tam. (புழுதிநட்டு) Plants growing on dry ground.
- Puludiviraippu**, Tam. (புழுதிவிதைப்படி) Sowing seed on dry ground previously prepared.
- PULUKKAI**, Tam. (புழுக்கை) A slave.
- PUMBA**, H. (P. پنبه) Cotton.
- PUMSTAM**, (?) Tam. The office of priest in a temple.
- PÚN**, **POON**, Karn. A coin or measure of value: (possibly an error or vernacular corruption of *Hún*, or perhaps *Pon*).
- PUNAKULAM**, (?) Tam. Land fit for gardens or plantations.

PUN

- PUNAM**, Tam. (புணம்) High ground not fit for rice cultivation.
- PUNARBHÚ**, S. (पुनर्भू, from पुनर्, again, and भू, who is) A woman married a second time.
- Punarviváha**, S. (पुनर्, again, and विवाह) A second marriage.
- PUNÁSA**, **PUNÁS**, Tel. (పునాస) The first crop of the year, which consists of the smaller grains cultivable on dry soils, and
- Punása-faśi**, H. (A. فصل, a season) The season of the small grain crop: also the cotton harvest (?).
- PUNCHA**, pron. **PUNJA**, Mal. (പുഞ്ച) A crop sown in Nov.-Dec. and reaped in April-May.
- PUNCHAKRUSHI**, Mal. (പുഞ്ചകൃഷി, for S. कृषि) Cultivation of wet land.
- PUNCHANILAM**, or **PUNCHAPPÁTTAM**, Mal. (പുഞ്ചനിലം, പുഞ്ചപ്പാടം) Wet land, or land capable of irrigation and bearing rice crops: (the analogy of *Puncha* or *Punja* to the Tamil *Punshey* or *Punjai* would suggest the sense of *dry*, not *wet*, land; but it is so explained in the dictionary).
- PUNDA**, Mar. (पुंड) A freebooter, a marauder.
- Pundapál**, Mar. (पुंडपाल) The chief of a gang of robbers.
- PUNDÁ**, Beng. (পুন্ডা) A storehouse, a granary: a seller of vegetables.
- PUNJA**, S. &c. (पुंज), **PUNJÁ**, Mar. (पुंजा) A heap, a quantity.
- PUNJAPÁ**, Guz. (पुंजपल) A class of Mohammadans in Guzerat, sellers of vegetables.
- PUNJAM**, commonly, but incorrectly, written and pronounced **PANJAM**, **PUNJUM**, Tel. (పుంజము) A certain number of threads, whence it has come to denote a class of cotton cloths varying in quality according to the number of threads in the woof: they were formerly very extensively exported from the Madras coast to Europe.
- PÚNJÍ**, H. (پونجی), **PUNJÍ**, Beng. Mar. (পুঞ্জী, पुंजी) A heap, a small heap, stock, capital, a fund of any thing.
- PUNSAVANA**, S. &c. (पुंसवन) A ceremony observed when the first signs of conception are manifested; the first of the *Sanskáras*, or essential Hindu rites.
- PUNSHHEY**, or **PUNSEY**, pronounced, **PUNJAI**, and written **PUNJA**, **POONJA**, **PUNJAH**, **PUNJEE**, Tam. (புண்செய், from *Pun* புண் for *Pul* புல், deficient, inferior, and *Shey* செய், cultivation) **PUNJE**, Karn. (ಪುಂಜೆ) Dry land or cultivation, land not admitting of complete irrigation, and therefore unfit for the growth of rice, bearing dry grains of inferior value: the converse of *Nanjai*: it is sometimes applied to a sterile soil.

PUN

Punsheykādu, Punjaikādu, Tam. (புன்செய்க்காடு) Cultivable dry ground.

Punsheyttōttam, Punjaitottam, Tam. (புன்செய்தீத்தேரட்டம்) Gardens or garden land on which any dry crop is sown.

Punsheyvari, Punjaivari, Tam. (புன்செய்வரி) Tax on cultivable dry ground.

PUNYA, vernacularly, PUN, S. &c. (புய்ய) Virtue, moral merit, holiness : also, adj., pure, holy.

Punyā, corruptly, *Puneah*, vernacular corruption of *Punyāha*, q. v. H. (পূণ্য), Beng. (পূনা) In the lower provinces the day on which the revenue for the ensuing year is settled, or an annual meeting of the direct revenue payers at the office of the chief collector, or of the cultivating tenants at the court of the Zamindār, to determine the amount of the assessment ; the assemblage of the rent-payers forming a kind of festival or holiday : the term is also applied to the day on which the first instalment of the annual rent or revenue is paid : in some parts of Bengal the Zamindār accounts and receipts are ante-dated if the *Punyā* instalment has not been discharged ; i. e. if the rent for the Bengal year 1249 had been paid before the *Punyā* of that year it would be entered as paid in 1248.

Punyāha, Hindi, Mar. (S. पुष्य, and अहन्, a day) A holiday, a sacred day, or one on which religious observances are enjoined ; also the day on which the rent or revenue for the ensuing year is first settled, or on which the first instalment is paid.

Punyāhachithi, Hindi, (पुष्याहचिठी) The summons from the Zamindār to his tenants fixing the day for the settlement or payment of the rents.

Punyāhaharch, Hindi (पुष्याहखर्च) A charge for sweetmeats given to the Ryots on settling their rent.

Punyāhapātra, Beng. (পূন্যপত্র) The tenant who has the privilege of being the first to settle for his rent at the prescribed period.

Punyāhavāchanā, Mar. (पुष्याहवाचन) A preparatory or purificatory ceremony performed at marriages, or on other festive occasions.

Punyāhasunī, Beng. (পূন্যহসুনী, from S. शून्य, empty) Non-payment of rent at the customary day.

Punyāshetra, S. &c. (पुष्यक्षेत्र, from क्षेत्र, a field) A place of pilgrimage.

PUR, Hindi (पुर) Irrigation of fields by water drawn from wells in a large leather bag.

PUR

PURA, vernacularly, PUR, corruptly, POOR, and PORE, S. &c.

(पुर) A town, a city ; it is used most frequently in composition as *Srī-rām-pur*, vulgarly, *Serampore* ; *Pundra-pur*, vulgarly, *Punderpore*, and the like.

Purī, S. &c. (पुरी) A city, a small city.

Purseth, or *Pursethi*, Beng., Uriya (பூரஸ்த, பூரஸ்தி, from S. पुर, and ऐष्टी, chief) The head man of a town, or of a ward of a town : in Cuttack, the elected head and representative of the people of a village, who was admitted to engage with government for the rent of the ground on which the village was built, and was thence sometimes considered as the Zamindār, having a title to any difference between the sum he might receive from the villagers and that which he paid to the government.

PURÁ, (?) H. A local term for a measure of land, apparently the same as a *bighá*.—Maimansinh.

PÚRÁ, Hindi (पूरा) The grain of corn full formed in the ear.

PURAJA, pronounced PURADZA, Tel. (పురజ. P. پورج, an account) Daily account of the receipts and disbursements of a village : also sea-customs.

PURAJARÍ, Mar. (पुरजारी, from S. पुर, before, and A. جاری, current) Restoration of an *Inám*, or grant of rent-free land which had been resumed : allowing it to go on as before.

PÚRAKA, S. &c. (पूरक) Filling, completing, any terminating act, as the last presentation of the funeral cake to an individual deceased before the performance of the general *Śrāddha* to ancestors collectively.

PÚRAKĀLAM, Tam. (புரக்களம், from S. पूर, full) An allowance of grain to the agricultural labourer after the crop has been measured.

PÚRAM, Mal. (പുരം) A large piece of water, a lake.

PURAMANAI, Tam. (புறமனை, from *puram*, out, outside) Land lying beyond or on the outskirts of an estate or district.

PURAMBOKU, or PURAMPOKU, corruptly, POREMPOCO, PUR-

RAMBOKE, Tam. (புறம்போக்கு, from புறம், out, excluded, and போக்கு, a place) Such portions of an estate or village lands liable to revenue as do not admit of cultivation, and are therefore exempted from the assessment, as sterile or waste land, rock, water, wilderness, site of dwellings, and the like : also common land near a town : any place situated out of or beyond certain limits. PURAMBOKKA, Mal. (പുറംപൊക്ക) Extra expense.

PURAMKĀDAM, PORAMKADAM, (?) Mal. Final payment or loan on which the proprietary right of the owner is transferred to the lender or mortgagee.

PURĀṆA, S. &c. (पुराण) lit., Old : the especial designation of a class of works of which eighteen principal are enumerated in which the ancient traditions of the Hindus, and legends and doctrines belonging to the chief sects, as Śaivas and Vaishnavas, are embodied.

PURĀṆATA, PURĀVARAMBA, PURĀVELL, Mal. (പുറന്തട, പുറവരമ്പ, പുറവെല്ല) A large internal embankment or bank.

PURĀNT, or PURĀNT-BĀKI, Guz. (पुरांत, पुरांतबाकी) Balance in hand, stock.

PURAT, Guz. (पुरात) A bride's portion, a dowry.

PURĀTANABĪḌU, Tel. (పురాతనబీడు) Waste land, land long left fallow.

PURĀṬṬĀSĪ, corruptly, PREṬĀSĪ, PARATASĪ, Tam. (புரட்டாசீ) The seventh Tamil month (Sept.-Oct.).

PURĀVAM, Tam. (புறவம்) Hilly ground, also a wood or woodland country.

PÚRDARĀ, Hindi (पूरदरा) The highest average rate of the rent of a village.

PÚRĪ, H. (S. پوری) A kind of cake fried in butter.

Púrián, H. (پوریان, plur. of *Purī*) The sending of fried cakes by the bride's relatives to the bridegroom a few days after the betrothment, one of the marriage customs of the Mohammadans.

PURĪĀLAM, (?) Tam. A class of *Paraiyar*.

PÚRKĀYATH, Beng. (পূরকাযথ, from S. पूर, full, perfect, and कायस्थ) The *Patwārī*, or village accountant; also any skilful scribe or accountant.—Sylhet. It is applied also in Bengal to the Brahman who performs the ceremonies at the *Punyá*.

PÚRNĀBHISHEKA, S. (पूर्णाभिषेकः, from *Pūrna*, full) Full consecration or initiation, the complete inauguration or coronation of a Rāja : it is now applied to complete initiation into mysterious rites, especially those of the *Vámāchāris*, or left-hand worshippers of *Śaktī*, the female principle, when flesh is eaten and spirits are drunk, and other impure acts are practised.

Púrñābhishikta, (S. पूर्यै, full, and अभिषिक्त, inaugurated) An adept, one fully initiated.

PÚRNĀMĀSA, S. (पूर्णिमास) A religious ceremony performed on the day of full moon.

Púrñamāsi, corruptly, *Poorun Mashee*, S. &c. (पूर्णिमासी) Day of full moon.

Púrñimā, S. &c. (पूर्णिमा) Day of full moon.

Púrñapātra, S. &c. (पूर्णापात्र) A full measure or vessel : in

Mal. (പൂർണ്ണപാത്രം) A vessel filled with clothes, ornaments, &c., to be scrambled for at a festival : a vessel full of rice, properly equal to 256 handfuls.

PURŌPĀSA, S. (पुरोडाश) Clarified butter offered in oblations to fire, especially with cakes of ground rice which have been baked or roasted and then well steeped in it.

PURŌHITA, vernacularly, PURŌHIT, corruptly, PROHIT, UP-ROHIT, S. &c. (पुरोहितः), in Tam. it is spelt PUROKITAN, (புரோகிதன்) A family priest, one who conducts the domestic ceremonies of a tribe, a household, or family : the office is sometimes hereditary : in the south of India it is also applied to the village priest and astrologer.

Paurohityam, corruptly, *Panvrohetum*, S. &c. (पौरोहित्यं) The office of family or village priest.

PURŌṆĪ, Tel. (పురొణి) A note, the *chit* of Bengal : a bill, a note of hand.

PURSĪS, Mar. (पुरसीस or पुरसीस, P. پرسش) A questioning or interrogating as of parties or witnesses in a dispute.

PÚRTTA, S. &c. (पूतः) An act of pious liberality, as digging a well, planting trees, building a temple, &c.

PURUSHA, vernacularly, PURUSH, S. &c. (पुरुषः) A man, a male : embodied spirit : eternal spirit.

Purushánukrame, or *Purushkrame*, Beng. (from S. क्रम, order, succession) By or in course of succession, in the direct or male line.

Purushdhan, Beng. (S. পুরুষধন) Property belonging to the man or husband in contrast to *Strīdhan*, or that peculiar to the wife.

PÚRVA, vernacularly, PÚRBA, and PÚRAB, or POORUB, S. &c. (पूर्व) Before, prior, first : east, eastern, the east.

Púrvaja, S. &c. (पूर्व, and ज, born) First-born, the eldest son ; applied especially to the son of the first married wife, although he may be born subsequently to the sons of other wives : plur. *Púrvajáh* (पूर्वजाः) Ancestors, progenitors.

Púrvī, *Púrvīya*, or *Púrviya*, (पूर्वी, पूर्वीय) Eastern, as a native of the eastern countries, or those lying on the east of the Ganges, beginning from Bahar : also the *bhāśā*, or dialect of those districts.

PURVĀÍ, H. (پروای, پورवाई) The completion of the sugar-cane harvest.

PÚRWA, (?) Hindi, Subdivision, or a dependency of a village : a detached cluster of houses from the principal village, for the convenience of agricultural operations.—North-west Provinces.

PURWANI, Mar. S. (पुरवणी) Fitting up or supplying a part wanting: a supplement, an appendix.

Purwani-band, Mar. (पुरवणी, and बंद, a sheet of paper)

A supplementary sheet, the paper on which a supplement is written.

PURWÁR, Mar. (पुरवार) Substantiating by evidence.

PÚS, Poos, H. (پوس) The name of a month (Dec.-Jan.): see *Pausha*.

PUSHKARINÍ, S. & c. (पुष्करिणी) A large pond or piece of water.

PUSHT, H. (پشت) The back: ancestry, progenitors.

Pusht ba pusht, or *Pusht dar pusht*, H. (پشت به پشت, پشت در پشت), *Pust dar pust*, Mar. (पुस्तदरपुस्त) Generation, by or after or according to generation.

PUSHTA, H. (پشته), POSTÁ, Beng. (পোতা) A bank, a buttress, an embankment, a wall or building of masonry on the bank of a river or a piece of water.

Pushtabandí, less correctly, *Pushtibandí*, H. & c. (پشتهبندی)

An embankment: repairing embankments: an extra cess imposed formerly upon the revenue payers for the expense of keeping embankments in repair.

PUSTAKA, vernacularly, PUSTAK, S. & c. (पुस्तक), PUTTAKAM, Tam, (புத்தகம்) A book, a manuscript.

Pustahpánat, Mar. (पुस्तकपानत) A general term for books and papers.

Puttahdár, correct reading of *Puttuchdár*, (?) Tam. (புத்தத்தார்) A kind of collector or Zamindár in Tanjore in charge of a district: lit., a bookkeeper.—Fifth Rep.

PUTH, (?) H. Small sand hillocks commonly found at the extremity of a village where the country ceases to be level: sometimes the whole area of the village is of this description.—Agra.

PUTRA, S., but universally adopted, or, vernacularly, PÚT, (पुत्रः, पूत) A son: in the old Hindu law the term was applicable to twelve objects of affiliation: 1. *Aurasa* (from *uras* उरस, the breast) A legitimate son, or one born of a wife of the same class; 2. *Kshetrāja* (from क्षेत्र, a field, i.e. a wife, and जन, born) The son born of a wife duly appointed to raise up issue to a husband who is incompetent, or has died childless; 3. *Datta* or *Dattaha* (from दत्त, given) A son given by his parents for adoption, according to prescribed rules: a son lawfully adopted: in some cases the natural father retains a right in his son, when he is termed *Dvayámusháyana*, or the son of two fathers, and is heir to both; 4. *Kritrima* (from कृत, made) A son made: a boy of the same class as the person adopt-

ing him, who is either an orphan, or has been deserted by his parents; 5. *Gúḍhaja* (from *gúḍha* गूढ, secret) Son of concealed birth: one born of the wife during the absence of a husband, or under circumstances which leave the father doubtful; 6. *Apaviddha* (अपविद्ध, lit., deserted) A foundling: one deserted by his natural parents and adopted by a stranger; 7. *Kánina* (from *kanyá* कन्या, a virgin) The son of a girl, yet unmarried, or before consummation; 8. *Sahodha* (from *saha* सह, with, and *údhá* उद्धा, a bride) The son of a pregnant bride, who, being accepted with the woman, becomes the son of the husband; 9. *Kṛita* (क्रीत) The son bought, one purchased of his parents; 10. *Pau-narbhava* (see *Punarbhú*) Son of a twice married woman; 11. *Swayamdatta* (from *swayam* स्वयम्, self, and *datta*, given) A son self-given, one who, being without natural parents, or being deserted by them, offers himself for adoption; 12. *Páraśava* (from *para*, परा, another, and *sava* शव, a corpse) The son of a Śúdra mother by a man of the three first castes. Another description of son sometimes enumerated as one of the twelve, to the exclusion of the last, is the *Putrikáputra* or son of a daughter (पुत्रिका), who, by agreement or adoption, becomes the son of her father: of these, in the present age, besides the son lawfully begotten, the son given, or adopted son, is universally recognised: the son made, or *Kritrima*, is acknowledged in some places, as in *Mithilá*: the admissibility of the son bought is disputed: the rest are universally rejected.

Putrabhága, S. & c. (पुत्रभाग) Division of inheritance amongst, or according to, sons.

Putrapratinidhi S. (प्रतिनिधि, a substitute) Any affiliated son other than the son begotten: an illegitimate son, or one who, without being legally adopted, is treated as a child.

Putreshṭi, S. (पुत्रेष्टि) A sacrifice performed in order to obtain male children, one performed at the time of adoption.

Putrí, or *Putriká*, S. & c. (पुत्री, पुत्रिका) A daughter.

PUTTAN, Mal. (புத்தன) A coin current in Cochin.

PUTTI, POOTY, corruptly, POOTTIE, Poddie, Poody, Tel. (పుట్టి) A measure of capacity equal to twenty *Tams*, and containing 14941.653 cubic inches: the same as the *hhandi* or *candy*: in the northern Sarkárs the *Putti* is of smaller dimensions, consisting of 3635.413 cubic inches.—Jervis: but there is also one larger termed *Malka Putti*. It is sometimes applied to a measure of land of about eight acres.

Puttidossilu, Tel. (పుట్టిదొసిల్లు) A fee of two handfuls

from each *putti* of grain paid to the village servants, prohibited at present, but frequently levied.

Puttimániké, Tel. (పుట్టిమానికే) A *mániké*, or measure so termed, or 160th part per *putti* distributed in charity.

PUTÚVAL, Mal. (പുതുവൽ, from *putú*, new) Newly inclosed or cultivated land.

Putúval-pátam, Mal. (പുതുവൽപാട്ടം) Rent of newly cultivated land.

R.

RÁB, corruptly, *RAUB*, Hindi, &c. (राब) Inspissated juice of the sugar-cane: also, in Mar., ground prepared by the burning of leaves, grass, sticks, &c., for sowing: also the crop raised on the ground so prepared.

RABA, Thug. Any trick practised on travellers.

RABÁDI, or *RABÁRI*, Guz. (راہی) A caste of cowherds and milkmen, or an individual of the caste, who attend on and graze cattle, and sell the milk of both cows and camels, and the *ghee* made from it.

RÁBNÍ, or *RÁBNÚK*, Mar. (राबणी, राबनुक) Culture, tillage, the operations of husbandry generally.

RÁBTÁ, incorrectly, *RAPTEE*, Mar. (राबता, from राबणे, to labour) The practice of exacting labour on public service, or for public functionaries, from the *Mhárs* of a village: a tax in commutation of such labour: it also occurs as *Rábtá-mhár*.

Rábtýá, Mar. (राबता) The village *Mhár* compelled to give his labour on public work, or pay a commutation tax.

RABB, *RUBB*, H. (رب) A lord, a master.

Rabb-ul-árz, H. (رب العرض) A landholder, a proprietor of land.

Rabb-ul-mál, H. (رب المال) An owner or possessor of property or capital.

Rabb-us-salam, H. (رب السلم) A purchaser who pays for an article in advance or anticipation.

RABIÁ, pronounced, *RABÍ*, commonly, but incorrectly, *RUB-BEE*, H. (ربيع), Hindi, Mar. (राबी, राबी) The spring, the months of March-April: the spring harvest or crop sown after the rains and reaped in the first three or four months of the year ensuing: a name common to the third and fourth months of the Mohamman year.

Rabiá-ul-áwal, H. (ربيع الأول) The first of the two months termed *Rabiá*, the third of the Mohamman year.

Rabiá-us-sání, H. (ربيع الثاني) The fourth month of the Mohamman year, the second *Rabiá*.

RÁCH, Asam (রাচ) A loom.

RÁCHA, *RÁCHAVÁDU*, pronounced, *RÁTSAWÁR*, corruptly, *RACHEWAR*, *RAISWAR*, *ROWAR*, Tel. (రాచ, రాచవారు) probably from the S. राजा) The name of a military and ruling tribe, or of an individual of it, claiming descent from the pure Kshatriyas of the Hindus, established chiefly in the northern Sarkárs, and remarkable for their high sense of honour, and the desperate acts by which they expiate a real or imaginary insult.

RADD, or *RUDD*, less correctly, *RAD*, or *RUD*, H. &c. (راد) *RADDU*, Tel, Karn. (రద్దు) Rejection, repulsion, refutation, reply: repeal, abrogation, making null and void; sometimes, erasure: in Mohamman law it applies especially to the return or surplus of an inheritance which remains after the legal portions have been distributed among the sharers, and which, in default of a residuary heir, returns, or is to be divided amongst the original sharers.

Rad-bátel, Guz. (راد باطل) Null and void: in law, abrogated, repealed.

Radd-ul-jawáb, or *Radd-i-jawáb*, H. (رد الجواب) Rejoinder, reply to a reply, refutation of a defence.

Radd-náma, H. (رد نامہ, a document) A deed of rescission, one abrogating a former engagement.

Raddu-máddida-kágada, Karn. (రద్దుమాదిదకాగద) A paper or voucher on which the writing is erased.

RÁDH, pronounced *RÁRH*, Beng. (রাঢ়) The part of Bengal which lies on the west of the Hugli branch of the Ganges.

Rádhi, *Rádhiya*, or *Rárhí*, *Rárhíya*, Beng. (রাঢ়ি, রাঢ়িয়া) Belonging to the country of *Rárh*; applied especially to one of the two principal divisions of the Brahmans of

Gaur, or Bengal, subdivided into fifty-six branches or families, of which six are considered as *Kulínas*, or Brahmans of family: their designations are *Mukhuṭí*, vulgarly *Mukharjia*, *Ganguli* or *Gangoli*, *Kanjelala*, *Ghoshála*, vulgarly *Gosaul*, *Bandhyagati*, vulgarly *Banerjia* or *Bonnarji*, and *Chatati*, vulgarly *Chattarji*, *Chatoji*, or *Chaturjia*: these, if correctly given, are proper names without any peculiar signification: also an armed messenger or attendant, a *Peon*, a *Barkandáz*; also the name of a low and servile caste in Cuttack.

RAFÁ, corruptly, *RUFFAH*, H. &c. (رافع, رفا) Settlement of an affair or dispute.

Rafánáma, H. (رفع نامه) A deed of compromise, one by which a dispute is settled.

Rafá-dafá, H. (رفع دفع), *Raphe-daphe*, Mar. (रफे दफे) Settle-

- ment of an affair, liquidation of a debt, deciding a dispute: sometimes used adjectively, settled, decided.
- RAFÍĀ, H. (A. رفيع, from رفع, elevation) High, noble; used commonly in forming titles, as, *Rafīā-ul-darjāt*, the high in degree; *Rafīā-us-shān*, the high in dignity, &c.
- RÁFIZÍ, or RAFZÍ, H. (A. رافضي, رافضي) A heretic, commonly applied by the Suni Mohammadans to the Shías.
- RAFUGAR, H. (A. P. فوگر, from فو, darning) A darning, one whose business is to mend or darn cloth, silk, shawls, &c.
- RÁGADA, Tel. (రాగడ) Black clay soil.
- RÁGÍ, vulgarly, RAGGY, Karn. (ರಾಗ), Mal. (രാഗ),
RÁGULU, Tel. (plur. రాగులు) A kind of grain, a sort of panic commonly termed also *Nachení*: see *Náchní*.
- RAGON, Thug. An omen, good or bad.
- RAGNAUTI, Thug. Taking the auspices.
- RAH, RÁH, H. &c. (P. ر, راه, رها, راه), also RAHÁ, Mar. (رها) A road, a way: (in its compounds in Hindustani it may be written with either the short or the long vowel, although, as the latter is in general more used, it is here given in that form only in the words of that language).
- Ráhbar, H. (P. راهبر) A guide, a conductor; *Rahbarán*, plur., an item of deduction formerly allowed to the Zamindárs to cover the expense of providing guides for the safe conduct of travellers and traders through their estates.
- Ráhdár, H. (راهدار) A collector of tolls or transit duties.
- Ráhdári, incorrectly, *Rádarree*, *Rahdarry*, and *Rahdurry*, H. &c. (راهداري, from داري, having, keeping), *Rahdári*, or *Rahádári*, Mar. (रहदारी, रहादारी) A passport, a custom pass or permit: transit duties, tolls and duties collected at inland stations upon grain and other articles, levied formerly by the government, or sometimes by the Zamindárs on their own authority.
- Rahdári*, or *Rahádári-jahát*, Mar. (रहदारी-रहादारीजकान) Transit duties: in Sindh, Black mail, a fee paid to escape plunder.
- Rahdári-chíti*, Tel. (రహదారిచీతి) A custom pass specifying the duties to have been paid.
- Rahdári-pullari*, Tel. (రాహదారిపులారి) A tax or fine levied formerly on cattle passing over fields.
- Ráhír, H. (راهگیر) A traveller.
- Rákhkharch, H. (P. راهخرج) Way-expenses, travelling charges.
- Rákhnumá, H. (P. راهنما) A guide.
- Ráhzan, H. (P. راهزن) A robber, a highwayman.
- Ráhzaní, H. (P. راهزنی) Robbing on the road.

- Ráhzaní-bá-khún*, H. (P. خون, blood) Highway robbery with murder.
- Ráhzaní-bá-zakhm*, H. (A. زخم, a wound) Robbery on the road with personal injury.
- RAHÁÍ, H. (P. رهاي) Liberation, escape.
- RAHAT, or RAHÁT, also, vernacularly, ARHAT, and HARATH, q.v.
Hindi, Mar. (रहत, रहाट) A machine for drawing water from wells, a beam connecting two wheels so employed, or the Persian water-wheel.
- Rahátágar*, Mar. (रहाटागर) A plantation irrigated by water-wheels.
- Rahát-gádge*, Mar. (रहाटागडे) A wheel with a wreath of pots round it for drawing up water from a well, the Persian water-wheel.
- Raháti*, Mar. (रहाटी) A water-wheel worked by the feet.
- Rahátvānī*, Mar. (रहाटवानी) Water supplied by a water-wheel from a well.
- RAHN, incorrectly, RAHIN, H. (A. رهن) A pledge, a pawn, property given as security for a loan, but of which the usufruct is not enjoyed by the lender, nor can it be transferred or sold.
- Rahannámá*, incorrectly, *Rahin-náma*, Uriya (ରହନନାମା) A deed of mortgage, a deed of pledge.
- Rahan-tamassuk*, Uriya (from H. تمسك) A mortgage-bond
- Ráhin, H. (A. رهن) A borrower on a pledge or pawn.
- Rahún*, H. (A. رهن) The thing pawned or property mortgaged.
- RAHNÁ, Thug. lit., 'To remain,' a temporary grave.
- RAHITA, RAHITU, Karn. (ರಹಿತ, ರಹಿತು) A farmer, a cultivator (a corruption of *Raiat*).
- RAHWÁ, H. (رها) A slave, one not purchased.
- RAHWÁÍ, H. (رهاي, from rahná, to remain) House rent.
- Rahváiá*, H. (رهايا) An inhabitant, a householder.
- RÁÍ, corruptly, ROY, H. (راي), RÁE, Hindi (राय), RÁY, Beng. (রায়) A prince, being a provincialism for Raja: under the Mohammadan governments it was a title given to Hindu civil officers of high rank, whence it became a family designation, as, *Rammohun Roy*.
- Rái-ráyán*, corruptly, *Roy-royan*, H. (راي رايان) A prince: lit., prince of princes, but applied as a title to Hindu civil functionaries of high rank: it was the title borne by the financial minister and treasurer of the Nawab of Bengal, and was assigned by the British government to the chief native revenue officer whom they appointed in 1772, on abolishing the office of Náib Diwán.
- RÁÍ, or RÁÁÍ, corruptly, RYE, H. (A. راي) Rate, the local rate

of assessment, the standard rate at which the lands of a village or district are assessed, according to their several qualities. Reg. ii. 1795.

Rái-bandí, Rybundee, H. (رعى بندية) A statement or table of rates, a document shewing the rates at which different descriptions of land are usually assessed in any particular district.

Rái-hankútí, H. (رعى كنكوتى) Lands of which the assessment was rated according to the value, or a fixed or customary rate, of produce per *bíghá*.

RÁIGAR, H. (رايگر) A caste or tribe of Rajputs: in Mherwara it is applied to a low caste working in skins and leather, or employed as labourers.

RÁIJ, H. (A. رايج) Customary, usual, current.

Ráij-ul-waht, H. (A. رايج الوقت) The practice or custom of the time.

RÁIKAT, Beng. (?) A title given in some places to the possessor of a Zamindáry, as the head of the family and rightful heir.

RÁIYAT, vernacularly, *RÁYAT*, and, corruptly, *RYOT*, H. (A. رعيت, plur. *Rááya*, or *Ráia*, or *Ráya*, رعايا, from رعى, to pasture, to feed, to protect), Hindi and Mar. (रायत), *RÁIYAT*, Beng. (রাইয়ত), *RÁYUTU*, Tel. (రాయుడు) A subject, but especially applied to the agricultural population, a cultivator, a farmer, a peasant.

Ráyatáná, Mar. (रायतावा) Subjects or peasants collectively, people, peasantry.

Ráiyat-azár, H. (P. ازار, who torments) Tyrannous, oppressive, an oppressor.

Ráiyatí, or *Rayatí*, corruptly, *Ryotee*, H. (رعيتى, रयती), *Ráiyatí*, Beng. (রাইয়তী) Relating or belonging to a *Raiyat*: applied also in Bengal to lands of which the revenue is paid in money, in opposition to the *Khamár* lands, of which the revenue is paid in kind; also to a settlement direct with the cultivators; also, subjection, tenancy.

Ráiyat-náma, H. (P. نامه, a document) An engagement given by the cultivators to the landlord or proprietor.

Ráiyatí pattá, corruptly, *Ryotee pottah*, H. (رعيتى پٹا) A lease given to a peasant or cultivator.

Ráiyat-parwar, H. (P. پرور, protecting) A benevolent sovereign or landlord.

Ráiyatnár, corruptly, *Ryotnár*, H. (P. رعيت وار) According to or with *Ráiyats*, familiarly applied to the revenue settlement which is made by the government officers with

each actual cultivator of the soil for a given term, usually a twelvemonth, at a stipulated money rent, without the intervention of a third party: it is the mode of assessment which prevails chiefly, although not exclusively, in the provinces of the Madras Presidency.

Ráiyatwár-jamá-bandí, H. (جمع بندية) Statement of the revenue settlement made with each cultivator.

Rayání-muchchilika, Tel. (A. రాయినిముచ్చిలికా) An engagement entered into by the villagers for the cultivation of the lands.

RÁJ, H. (राज, S. *Rajyam* राज्य) A kingdom, a principality.

RÁJÁ, H. (S. राजा) A king, a prince, a title given by the native governments, and in later times by the British government, to Hindus of rank: it is also assumed by petty chiefs in various parts of Hindustan, and is not uncommonly borne by Zamindárs. (In Sanscrit compounds *Rájá* makes the final short, as *Rájadharma*, the duty of a king: and in the spoken languages this is vulgarly abridged to *Ráj*, as *Rájdharma*, *Rájdanda*, &c.: it is, of course, more correct in all cases to retain the short final vowel, but in compliance with current use some of the following terms are also given without it.

Rájabhágam, Tel. (రాజభాగం), or *Rájbhág*, Mar. (राजभाग, from S. *bhága* भाग, a share) The government share of the revenue or of the crop.

Rájakí, Mar. (राजकी, from S. राजकीय) Royal, relating to royalty; especially as vernacularly used in an evil sense, oppressive, tyrannical.

Rájahránti, or *Rájakránt*, Mar. (राजक्रान्ति, from S. आक्रान्ति, attack) Hostile invasion, depredation committed by an enemy, alarm attending it; also regal oppression, tyranny.

Rájabansí, *Rájbansí*, Beng. (রাজবংশী, from S. *vanša*, or *banša* वंश, a race; of royal-race) The name of a low agricultural caste in Rangpur: in its literal sense it is applicable to any of the royal or martial tribes, as the Rajputs, &c.

Rájbahá, H. (S. from رجا, to flow) The principal or common branch of a canal.

Rájabhent, H. (پهيزت, a visit) A present to a great man on waiting on him, or a fee paid to a public functionary for permission to begin to reap.

Rájdanda, Beng. (রাজদণ্ড, S. दण्ड) A fine or penalty inflicted by the prince or ruler.

Rájdahání, or *Rájdahání*, H. &c. (راجدهانى, S. राजधानी) A capital city, the residence of the governing authority:

in Rangpur *Rájdhaní* designates the neighbouring possessions of the Raja of Kuch Bahar.

Rájdhutí, Beng. (রাজধুতী) A piece of cloth, such as is worn round the loins, presented to a Zamindár by a tenant on receiving permission to marry.

Rájjuru, or *Rájjur*, Hindi (राजगुरु) The spiritual adviser of a prince or chief; considered as belonging to a particular caste in the Dakhin: in Guzerat the Brahmans who officiate as the domestic priests of the Jharejas.

Rájjik, Mar. &c. (राजीक), *Rájjikam*, Mal. (രാജികം) Oppressive tyranny, any distress arising from bad government: also the calamities of hostile invasion.

Rájjhar, Beng. (রাজহর, S. कर, a tax) The government tax or revenue.

Rájjakumár, or *Rájjkumár*, or *Rájjakumára*, Hindi (राजकुमार, from S. कुमार, a youth, a prince) The son of a Rája, a prince: the name of a numerous and opulent caste in the north-west provinces, following agriculture, though claiming to be of the military or regal tribe: the *Rájjkumárs* in the district of Benares were notorious for the murder of their infant daughters.

Rájjput, or *Rájjput*, commonly, *Rajpoot*, H. &c. (راجپوت, राजपुत, from S. राजा, and *putra* पुत्र, a son), in some dialects, as in Guz., *Rajput*, or *Rujpoot* (रजपुत) A prince, the son of a Rája, the general designation of the races in the north and west of India, who pretend to spring from the ancient dynasties of the sun and moon, forming the *Súryavansí* and *Chandravansí* tribes, or from a sacred fire kindled on Mount Abu, by the saint *Agastya*, and who are thence termed *Agni-kula*, of the family of fire: from these sources thirty-six primary royal races are supposed to originate. The solar dynasties are, 1. the *Grahi-lote*, or *Gehlote*, of which the Rana of Udayapur is a member: it is subdivided into twenty-four *Śákhás*, or branches, of which the *Sisodhia* is the most distinguished, sometimes giving a title to the whole race; 2. *Rahtore*, said to be descended from *Ráma*, by *Kuśa*, his second son; but this is sometimes disputed: it has twenty-four branches: the Rája of *Marwar*, or *Jodhpur*, belongs to this tribe; 3. *Kach-wáhá*, also said to spring from *Kuśa*, to which the Rájas of *Jaypur* belong: it comprises twelve *Kothris*, or houses. There is but one race said to spring from the moon, through *Krishna*, or that of *Yadu* or *Jadu*, comprehending eight branches, of which two are well known and powerful, the *Jháreja*, and *Bhattí*, of which the Rájas of *Cutch* and

Jaisalmer are members. The *Tuár* tribe is of doubtful origin, although boasting of *Vikramáditya* as a member; it is usually considered a branch of the *Yadu* race. The *Agni-kula* races are originally four, the *Pramára*, *Parihára*, *Cháluhya*, *Chaulukya*, or *Solanki*, and *Chauhán*; the first contains thirty-five *Śákhás*, of which the best known are the *Mori*, supposed to be the same as the *Maurya*, which would include *Chandragupta*, or *Sandrocoptus*, the *Soda*, *Sanhlá*, *Khair*, *Umra*, and *Sumra* (now Mohammadans), *Vehil*, *Maipawat*, *Balhár*, *Kaba*, *Omata*, *Rehar*, *Dhundha*, *Sortiah*, and *Harir*: all these are in the west of Malwa and the desert of the Indus; 2. the *Parihára* has twelve divisions, but is little known; 3. the *Cháluhya* race was once of great power in the west of India and Guzerat, as still testified by numerous inscriptions, dated in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries: a more ancient branch also was powerful in the *Dakhin*: sixteen branches are specified, of which the *Bhagél* tribe is the best known; 4. the *Chauhán*, or *Chákhumána*, comprised twenty-four branches, of whom the *Háras*, giving a name to the district of *Háravati*, and numbering amongst its ranks the Rájas of *Kota* and *Bundi*, is the most eminent. The *Khichis* of *Raghugarh*, *Deoras* of *Sirohi*, *Sonagaras* of *Jhalore*, and *Pawaichas* of *Pawagarh*, are also distinguished branches. Besides these, the thirty-six royal races include many whose origin even fiction has not ventured to account for, as the *Chaura*, or *Chánvara*, the *Ták* or *Takshak*, the *Jit* of the Punjab, and *Ját* of the Jumna and Ganges, who, nevertheless, is never styled a Rájjput, the *Hín*, the *Káttí*, the *Bátta*, the *Jhalamakvahana*, from whom *Jhálawár* is named, the *Gohil*, *Sarwaya*, or *Sari-aspa*, the *Jetwa*, or *Kamari*, *Dabi*, *Gor*, *Doda*, *Gerhnál*, *Chandela*, *Bundela*, *Bir-gújar*, *Sengar*, *Sikharnál*, *Bais*, *Dahia*, *Johya*, *Mohil*, *Nikumba*, *Rájjpati*, *Dahírya*, *Dahima*: the lists of these races, however, differ materially, and some of the tribes pretend also to trace their descent from the solar or lunar dynasties: of those best known almost innumerable subdivisions are to be met with in different parts of India, but especially in the Upper Provinces, extending from Balar and Benares to the north and west of the Punjab, in Malwa, and in the region to which they give their name, *Rájjasthána*, or *Rájjputána*, spreading to the Indus and Sindh westward, and southward into Guzerat and Cutch.

Rájjásanam, Mal. (S. രാജാസനം, from S. शासनं,

an order) A royal edict or command, regal government : a royal grant, especially a grant by some prince or public officer, inscribed on plates of copper.

Rájaswa, Beng. (স. রাজস্ব, from S. स्व, own) Tax or revenue due to the government, royal or public revenue.

Rájvár, *Rájvárá*, Beng. (স. রাজবাড়ী, রাজবাড়া) In Rangpur, the territory of the Kuch Bahar Rája, as distinct from the Company's.

Rajwáro, Guz. (रजवाड़ा) The country of the Rájputs, Marwar, &c.

RAJA, Thug. The loud call of the large owl.

RAJAB, H. (أ. رجب) The seventh month of the Mohamadan year, also called *Rajab-ul-murajab*, the sacred or holy year, as hostilities amongst the Arab tribes were prohibited during its continuance before Mohammadanism.

RAJÁ, (?) H. A grain-measure.—Gorakhpur.

RAJAKA, *RAJAK*, S. &c. (रजक) A washerman.

RAJM, A. (رجم) Stoning to death, by Mohamadan law the punishment of adultery.

RAJÁT, H. (أ. رجعت) Return, return of the person divorcing to the person divorced.

RÁJI, H. A barbarous tribe in Kamaon. See *Rawat*.

RÁJIVÁNARU, *RÁJÍYAVARU*, Karn. (రాజివానారు, రాజియవారు, plur.) A class of *Súdras* employed under the former government of Mysore as armed *peons*: a class of people in Kamaon speaking Telugu, and pretending to descend from the Kshatriya caste, practising medicine and other arts.

RÁKÁ, H. &c. (S. ركا) Full moon, also day of full moon.

RAKAM, *RAKM*, or *RUKUM*, H. &c. (A. رقم) A writing, a handwriting; a mark; a peculiar method of notation with the initials of Arabic names of numbers: kind, sort, manner: an item of an account; any fixed or stipulated sum; a fractional share of an undivided estate: rate of assessment: in Kamaon, rent, revenue.

Rakam sinái, H. (رقم سواي, A. سوا, except, besides) What is over or in excess of the stipulated sum or revenue.

Rakami, or *Rakmi*, H. &c. (رقمي) Written, noted, registered: according to kind or sort; according to usage: estimated, computed, not exactly determined; or sometimes it means settled, fixed, permanent, especially as applied to the land tax.

Rakam-vári, Tel. (రకం వారి) According to sort or kind, especially as to coins of different currencies.

Ráhim, H. (A. راقم) A writer, the writer of any document.

RAKÁNÁ, Mar. (रकाना) A division or column made on a sheet of paper by folding it longitudinally.

RAKÁT, H. (أ. ركعت) Repeating or reading a number of prayers of the Kuran, accompanying it with various gesticulations, as prostrations and genuflections, which may be either commanded, or traditional, or voluntary; the orthodox attitude consists in bending the body forwards as horizontally from the hips as possible, resting the palms of the hands on the knees and fixing the eyes on the great toes. See *Rukuá*.
RAKBA, *RUKBA*, corruptly, *RUCKBAH*, H. &c. (A. رقبه, ركنبا) Inclosure, area: the lands comprised within the boundaries of a village or township, or constituting an estate or farm paying a money-revenue: the measured or ascertained extent of such lands: (the notion may have been borrowed from the original radical *Rakaba*, meaning to put a chain or collar round the neck, whence the substantive, a collar, and thence an area): thence also, in Mohamadan law, a slave, a purchased slave.

Rakhabandí, corruptly, *Ruckbabundee*, H. (A. رقبه بندی, ركنبا بندی) A statement of the area of any estate, village, or township, one of the accounts that should be kept by the village accountant, shewing the total quantity of land belonging to the community, the portions that pay or are exempt from revenue, and those which are cultivated or uncultivated, or incapable of cultivation.

Rakbazamín, H. (from P. زمين) The ascertained whole extent of the lands of a township paying revenue.

RÁKH, H. &c. (A. راکه, राख, S. राखा) Ashes.

Rákhhrángolí, Mar. (राखरांगोली) Total devastation of a field, country, &c., as if it was reduced to ashes.

RAKSHANA, S. (रक्षणा), in the dialects the *s* is rejected, and the first vowel sometimes made long, as, *RÁKHAN*, H. (A. راکهن), *RÁKHAN*, Beng. Mar. (রাখান) Preserving, guarding, protecting, keeping: tending, as cattle and the like; sometimes, also, the hire or pay of a guard or a present or fee for protection.

Rákhñá, Mar. (राखणा) A guard, a watch, a person set to tend cattle.

Rákhñádár, Mar. (राखणदार) A watch or guard over a house, field, &c.

Rakhanhár, H. (A. راکهن هار) A watch, a guard.

Rákhñani, Beng. (রাখনি) Hire or pay of a guard or watch.

Rákhñál, Beng. (রাখোন) A shepherd, a cowherd, one who tends cattle, &c.

Rákhá, Guz. (रखी) The purchaser of a bill of exchange, one who pays a sum of money to a banker and receives a bill of exchange for the amount.

RÁK

Rakhî, H. (رکھی) Tribute paid for protection, a kind of black mail; also a protector.

Rákhhi, Hindi, &c. (राखी, S. रक्खी) A piece of thread or silk, or tinsel, bound round the wrist on particular occasions, especially on the full moon of *Śrāvan*, either as an amulet and preservative against misfortune, or as a symbol of mutual dependence, or as a mark of respect: amongst the Rájputs it is sometimes sent by a lady of rank or family to a person of influence or power whose protection she is desirous of securing, and whom she thus adopts, as it were, as a male relative or brother: in Puraniya, *Rákhhi* implies the portion of the lands of the village assigned as the watch or charge of each *Rákhwála*: in Mysore the term is also applied to the actual cautery.

Rākhīpūrnimā, Hindi, &c. (राखीपूर्णिमा, from *S. पूर्णिमा*, day of full moon) The day of full moon in the month *Śrāvan*, on which the *Rākhī* is sent to, or brought by, friends, or by Brahmans, and bound round the wrist with a suitable mantra or prayer.

***Rakhopa*, Guz. (रखीप)** A tax paid for protection against thieves.

Rakhopo, Guz. (रखोपो) Money paid for watching or guarding goods or houses, &c., a watchman, a guard.

Rakhwár, Rakhwál, or Rakhwálá, H. &c. (رکھوار, رکھوالا) A guard, a watch, a keeper of a field, one who has charge of the standing crops to prevent their being injured or plundered, a tender on cattle and the like : a protector, a guardian : in some parts the term is also applied to one who is supposed to be capable of counteracting the evil designs or practices of malevolent beings, or witchcraft, and the like.

Rakhwālī, H. (رکھوالی) The office of watching, guarding, &c., the hire of a guard or watch : money paid for protection against depredators, or for refraining from depredation, black mail.

Rakshábhogam, Mal. (S. രക്ഷാഭോഗം) Tax or fee paid by an inferior to a superior for the latter's protection.

RĀKHĀT, Hindi (राखात) Lands set apart for grazing.—
Puraniya.

RAKHLE, incorrectly **RAKHILE**, Mar. (राखले) A word used to denote the purchaser of a *hundi* or bill of exchange, he by whom the money has been paid, and in whose favour it is drawn.

RAKSHAS, S. vernacularly, RAKHAS (रक्षस, रखस) RÁCHHAS,
H. (راچھس) An evil spirit, a demon, a goblin.

RÁM

Rákshasa, S., vernacularly, *Rákhas*, or *Ráchhas*, (राक्षस, राखस) Relating to a demon: one form of marriage anciently recognised, where a maiden has been carried off by force after her kinsmen have been subdued or slain, a fiend-like marriage: the 49th year of the cycle.

Rákhast belá, or *Rákhshas belá*, H. & c. (راکھسیدلہ, राक्षसवेला)
Twilight, about an hour and a half before dark : time
when evil spirits are abroad.

Ráchhas-biah, H. (راجھس بياہ) Violent seizure and abduction of a girl.

РАКХТ, Н. (P. رخت) Goods, chattels, effects.

Rahht o matâd, P. A. (رخت و متاع) Personal property exclusive of cash or bullion, or negotiable stock; more properly denominated *Mâl*, although *Mâl*, used in a comprehensive sense, includes all personal property.

RAKT, RUKT, H. &c. (S. रक्त, रक्त्त) Red, blood.

Raktākshī, S. &c. (रक्ताक्षी) The 58th year of the cycle:
lit., the red-eyed.

Raktakodige, Karn. (ರಕ್ತ ಕೊಡಿಗೆ) Grant of land rent-free to the family of a servant killed in battle.

Raktamānyam, Mar. (रक्तमायं) Free-rent lands granted for wounds or for services in war: blood-money.

Raktván, Mar. (रक्तवान्) A person whose occupation is selling ink ; a servant whose duty it is to supply ink and provide and place the leaves that are used as plates at a meal.

RAMÁA, A. (رما) Usury.

RAMARAMÍ, Tel. (రమారమి) An average : or, adv., upon
or according to an average, more or less, according to guess.

RĀMA, vernacularly, RĀM, S. &c. (राम) A name given to three of the ten avatārs, or *Paraśurāma*, *Rāmachandra*, and *Balarāma* (the latter being substituted for his brother, Krishna): the name by itself is, in current use, applied especially to the second, the prince of *Ayodhyā*: in composition it sometimes intimates excellence or superiority, as *Rāma*-, or *Rām-sālī*, a superior kind of rice.

Rámaklā, vernacularly, *Rámlīlā*, H. (रामलीला, from S. लीला, sport) A dramatic epitome of the adventures of *Rāma*, performed publicly in the month of *Āṣvīn*; in some places, as at Benares, with great splendour.

Rāmanavamī, or *Rāmnnavamī*, H. (रामनवमी, S. नवमी, the ninth lunation) The ninth day of the light half of *Chaitra*, the birth-day of *Rāma*.

Rāmat, Hindi (रामवत) An ascetic of the Vaishnava sect, following the doctrines of *Rāmānand*, and thence termed also *Rāmānandī*, who taught the especial worship of *Rāma*

about the end of the 13th century: his followers are collected in *maths* or monasteries, and are very numerous in the district of Benares and adjacent provinces.

Rám-bán, Mar. (रामबाण, from S. *vāna*, an arrow) An engagement or promise that will certainly be kept (sure as the arrow of *Rāma*).

Rámbatái, H. (رامباتاي) Division of the crop between the landlord and tenant.

Rámdave, Guz. (رامدهवे) A pilfering Brahman.

Rámduhái, H. (رامدهاي) An asseveration or oath by *Rāma*.

Rám-xám, H.&c. (رام) An exclamation proper to be addressed to a Vaishnava ascetic: it is also used as an exclamation of astonishment or aversion: among the Maráthas it is the usual interchange of salutation between the common classes: in a note it answers to respects, compliments, &c.

Rámjani, H. (رامجني), from S. रमा, beautiful, and जन, a person) A dancing girl: it is applied also in Bengal, under the corruption of *Ramjohnny*, to a prostitute.

RAMÁSI, Thug. The slang of the Thugs.

RÁMIÁ, Guz. (plur. रामीयाँ) Deep wells requiring large buckets for drawing water.

RAMNÁH, or *RAMNÁ*, H. (رامنا) A park, a preserve for game: used sometimes as the general name of grass lands.

RÁMOŚÍ, or *RÁMOŚÍ*, incorrectly, *RAMOOSÉE*, Mar. (रामोशी, or -शी) The name given to individuals of a low and semi-barbarous race, found chiefly in the Marátha country south of Puna, who are thieves by profession and habit, but are retained usually in the villages as watchmen: they speak a dialect of Marátha, in which they differ from the *Bhíls*, whom, in other respects, they resemble: they are not found farther south than Kolapur.

RÁMP, Guz. (रामप) A plough used for clearing weeds and stubble.

Rámpri, Guz. (रामप्री) A plough, smaller than the former, for hoeing, worked between the furrows when the grain is ripe.

RÁMPI, H. (रामपी, or रानपी) A knife for scraping and cleaning skins and leather.

RAMZÁN, H. (A. رمضان) The ninth Mohammadan month, during which eating, drinking, and any sensual gratification is interdicted between dawn and the appearance of the stars: the communication of the Kuran is fabled to have begun on the 27th of the month, thence termed *Lailat-ul-hadr*, or night of power, and prayers on that night

are sure to be complied with: prayers offered on the 19th, 21st, and 23d, are also supposed to possess peculiar efficacy.

RÁN, Mar. (रान) A wood or forest, a waste, wild or uncultivated land: also in compounds, wild, as,

Ránat, or *Ránvat*, Mar. (रानट, रानवट) Sterile, unfit for cultivation: wild, growing spontaneously.

Rándevá, blunderingly, *Rámdvā*, Mar. (रानदेवा) A fee formerly paid for leave to cut wood in the public forests.

Ránhela, Mar. A wild plantain, and the like.

Ránmárjár, Mar. (S. माजौर, a cat) A wild cat.

Ránná, Mar. (रानवा) Woody or waste ground, a tract left to its spontaneous produce, especially in the vicinity of a town or village.

RÁNÁ, H. (राना, राना, probably a corruption of *Rāja*) The title of Hindu princes in Central India: it is borne especially by the sovereign of Udayapur.

Rání, H. (रानी, S. *Rájni* राजनी) A princess, the wife of a *Rāja*.

RÁND, also *RANDÁ*, H. &c. (راند, راندا, रानड, रानडा), *RANDE*, Karn. (ರಂದೆ) A widow: in Marátha it is used contemptuously: also, a woman, a slave-girl, a courtesan.

Rándgá, and *Rándchhandí*, Mar. (रान्डगा, रान्डचंदी) Addicted to women, libertine.

Randá golak, Mar. (रान्डगोलक) A widow's bastard; also *Golaka*, q. v.: the name of a caste among the Maráthas, in which the parents are both of the Brahmanical order.

Randemaga, Karn. (ರಂದೆಮಗ) A son of a widow, a term of abuse.

RANĐA, Beng. (রান্ডা) A man who dies childless: a barren tree, barren.

Rándá, H. (راند) Barren, applied especially to unproductive trees, as the male palm, &c.

Randhá, or *Rándhá*, Mar. (रान्डका, रान्डका) A widower.

Rándmund, Mar. (रान्डमुंड, from S. मुण्ड, shaven) A widow, used contemptuously: a strumpet, used as a term of abuse.

Ránd rándeli, Guz. (रान्डरान्डेली) Devoid of ornaments, as in widowhood.

Rándvadá, or *Rándvalá*, Mar. (रान्डवडा, रान्डवला, from S. आवलि, a row, a string) Pouring forth a torrent of abuse upon a woman, calling her by all sorts of opprobrious names, as, whore, strumpet, trull, &c.

Rándyá, Mar. (रान्ड्या) Libertine, addicted to women.

RÁNDHANIYÁ, H. (راندھنیا) A cook, a confectioner, a baker.

RANĐI, H. (راندی) A woman.

Randibáz, H. (رندى باز), or *Rándbáj*, Mar. (रान्दवान्) A wench, a libertine.

Randibázi, H. (رندى بازي), *Rándbáji*, Mar. (रान्दवानी) Whoredom, fornication.

RANG, RUNG, H. &c. (S. رنگ, रंग) Colour, dye, from, kind, sport, diversion.

Rangái, or *Rangmái*, H. &c. (رنگاي, رنگواي, रंगई, रंगवाई) Price paid for dyeing, colouring, or the like.

Rangári, Karn. (ರಂಗಾರಿ) A dyer.

Rangí, H. &c. (رنگي) A dyer: chintz of which the colours fly in washing.

Rangmahal, H. &c. (رنگمحل) An apartment fitted up for festive meetings.

Rangrez, H. (رنگريز) A dyer, a colourer, a painter.

Rangrezi, H. (رنگريزي) Dyeing, colouring, painting.

RÁNGAR, Hindi (रंगर) A name borne by the Rajputs in the south and west of Malwa, and in Mewar: (according to the Marathas the word is derived from *rán*, a wood, and *garí* (गरी), a man, implying a semi-barbarian, or man of the woods: the Rajputs derive it from *ran* (रण) war, and *garh* (गढ़), a fort, but in that case it should be *Ran-garh*, not *Rángar*): in the north-west provinces the *Rán-gars* are a class partly Hindu, partly Mohammadan, but agreeing in disorderly and dishonest habits.

Rángarí, Hindi (रंगरी) The dialect of the Hindi spoken along the south and west of Malwa, and in Mewar: its limits are the Indus on the west, Bundelkhand on the east, the Sápura hills on the south, and Jaypur, Jodhpur, and Jaisalmer on the north.—Malcolm, 'Central India,' 2. 191. The name is also applied by the Marathas to all the Brahmans of Central India, except those of the south.—Ibid. 123. In Cuttack, *Rángri* is the name of a low servile caste.

RANGWA, Thug. A *Sipahi*, from his red coat.

RANKU, Tel. (రంకు) Adultery, fornication.

RÁNKAR, less correctly, RÁKAR, H. (رانگر, रान्कड़) Stony ground, or soil abounding with *Kankar* nodules.

RÁO, H. &c. (راو, राव) A Hindu title for a chief or prince: (probably derived from *Rája*, through *Rai*): amongst the Marathas it is given as a title to distinguished persons, whether military or civil, and is assumed by a caste of *Súdras* pretending to be descended from the primitive *kshatriya*, or military caste.

Rao-krishah, Hindi (रावकृषक) The head man of a village: lit., the chief cultivator.

RANWATYÁ, (?) Mar. (रणवत्या) A grant of land made to a family whose progenitor has been killed in battle.

RAPAT, Hindi, &c. (रपट, Eng., report) An official statement or report, but commonly applied to a motion or petition to a judge in court.

RAPHTÁNIBHÁYÁ, Uriya (ରାଫ୍ଟାନିଭାୟା), from the P. *raftan* رفتن, to go) An officer whose business it is to superintend the despatch of salt.

RARAIN, Thug. Noise of a pack of jackalls, a good omen on the left at night, a bad one on the day of starting: on the right it is bad any time between sunrise and sunset.

RÁRÍ, Hindi (रारी) A coarse hard grass infesting poor soils.

RÁS, H. (A. راس) Head: used technically in application to cattle, as, *Ek rás gáo*, one head of cows, *i. e.* a cow; *do rás asp*, two head of horses, *i. e.* two horses.

Rás-ul-mál, A. (راس المال) In Mohammadan law, Principal, capital, fund or trading stock, the original price of an article (from *Rás*, the head, caput, or capital).

RÁS, H. (راس) Adoption, the ceremony of adoption; *Rás bitháná*, or *lená*, to adopt a son, or, rather, to hold a meeting for the purpose of adopting a son.

Rás-nishín, H. (راس نشین), from P. A. نشین, who sits) An adopted son, because he sits in his adoptive father's seat.

RÁS, Mar. (ರಾಸ, corrupt for *Rási* ರಾಶಿ) A heap, a pile. See *Rási*.

Rásmáthám, and *Rásmáthyás*, Mar. (ರಾಸಮಾಥಾ, ರಾಸಮಾಥ್ಯಾಸ) After harvest: after the gathering and piling of the grain.

RAS, H. (راس, راس) A kind of grass that overspreads fallow fields.

RÁS, H. (راس, راس) Corn after threshing, the grain separated from the chaff.

RÁS, or RÁSH, (?) Beng. The name borne by an individual when engaged in religious rites, it being the custom in some parts of Bengal for an individual to have two names, one his *Rás* name, as *Táraní-charan*, when he is engaged in religious acts, and the other his *Dák* name, as *Kesav-dás*, on all other occasions.

RÁSA, vernacularly RÁS, S. &c. (ರಾಸ) A circular dance, performed by cowherds and by the worshippers of *Krishna*, in imitation of one he is said to have danced with the *Gopís*: a dramatic representation, of which the subject is commonly taken from the stories of *Ráma* and *Krishna*. *Rásayátrá*, vernacularly, *Rásjátrá*, S. (ರಾಸಯಾತ್ರೆ) A festival held in *Kártika* (Oct.-Nov.) in honour of *Krishna*, when dancing and dramatic representations take place.

RASAD, H. &c. (P. رسد) A store of grain provided for, or

sent to, an army : in Bengal and Hindustan the word was early applied to a progressive increase of revenue settlement—Reg. viii. 1793, sec. 71 ; but it also denotes a progressive diminution, and likewise implies the amount of increase or deduction : in Marāṭha it denoted money paid into the public treasury by the native collectors as the amount of their collections.

Rasad-beshi, H. (رسديشي) An increase of revenue, a gradual increase in the amount of assessment.

Rasadi, corruptly, *Russuddee*, H. (رسيدي, رسيدي) Progressively increasing or decreasing, as the annual amount of revenue: Mar. (रसदी) Held on payment into the public treasury of a sum supposed to be equivalent to its revenue, a village, &c.

Rasadi-jamā, H. (رسيدي جمع) A progressively increasing or diminishing total of assessment.

RASĀVO, Hindi (रसावो) Dressing a field, pulverising and smoothing the soil, and leaving it exposed to the air some days before sowing.

RASHAD, A. (رشد) Rectitude, direction : in law, the judicious and discreet management of property.

Rashid, A. (رشيد) A director, a guide : in law, a person competent to the management of affairs.

RĀSI, S. (राशि), so also Beng. (রাশি), Tel. (రాశి), and Mar. (राशि), but the latter has also *RĀS* (रास), which is likewise H. (راس), corruptly, *RASH*, *RASS*. A heap, a pile, a heap of grain, a heap of salt, intending thereby a definite measure in use at Bombay, and equal to 40 tons, or, with allowances for waste in shipment, 35 tons : the established rates are $10\frac{1}{4}$ *Adholis* = 1 *Pharā*, 100 *Pharās* = 1 *Ana*, 16 *Anas* = 1 *Rās* : in the Konkan the proportions are somewhat differently reckoned, or 4 *Nitvās* = 1 *Adholi*, 24 *Adholis* = 1 *Pharā*, 20 *Pharās* = 1 *Ana*, 16 *Anas* = 1 *Rās* : as the *Nitvā* = 33.553 cubic inches, or by weight 1.08 lb. avoirdupois, the *Ana* = 6220.8 lb. and the *Rās* to 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons : by another mode of reckoning, the *Rās* is equal to only 10 tons.—Jervis on weights and measures, 48.

Rāsi-adugu, Tel. (రాశిఅడుగు, from అడుగు, the bottom), also *Talarāsi*, Karn. (తెల్లరాశి) A small quantity of grain remaining after a heap has been measured, which is given to the cultivators.

Akhirāsi, Karn. (అఖిరరాశి) A heap of rice.

Bhūgara-rāsi, Tel. (భూగారరాశి) A heap of grain before it is winnowed mixed with dirt (*bhūgara*).

Mélurāsi, Tel. (మేలురాశి) A heap of winnowed grain (from *mélū*, good).

Ubhayarāsi, Tel. (ఉభయరాశి) A heap of grain comprising the shares of government and the cultivator (from *S. ubhaya*, both).

RĀSI, Mal. (രാസി) Mixed soil consisting of sand and clay (from *S. Rāsi*, a heap, the quality of the soil being tested by its again filling or being heaped in a pit or hole from which it has been dug : if light and poor it will not fill it ; if heavy and solid it will more than fill it.

Rāsi-kūr, Mal. (രാസികൂറ) Poor light soil, consisting of loose sand chiefly.

Rāsi-pasama-kūr, Mal. (രാസിപസമകൂറ) Soil of an equal or middling sort, a given quantity of which will exactly fill a pit or hole from which it has been dug on being replaced in it. See *Pasama*.

RĀSI, S. &c. (राशि) A sign of the zodiac.

Rāsi-chakra, S. &c. (राशिचक्र) The zodiac.

RASID, H. (رصيد, रसीद), *RASIDU*, Karn. (రశీదు) The English word 'receipt,' a receipt.

RASM, H. (A. رسم) Custom, usage, law.

Rasmī, H. (A. رسمي) Usual, customary.

Rasūm, or, more correctly, *Rusūm*, *Rusoom*, or *Roosoom*, corruptly, *Russoom*, and *Rushum*, H. (A. رسوم, plur. of رسم), Mar. (रसूम), Tel. (రసుము) Fees, perquisites, customary payments and gratuities, commission or allowances upon articles bought and sold made to the purchaser or the servant or agent of the buyer or seller : in Kanara, also, the allowances in a crop of grain falling to the village corporation.

Rusūm-i-chaudharī, H. (چودھری, a head man) Fees and perquisites of the head man of a trade or of a village.

Rusūm-i-gathrī, H. (گٹھری, a bundle) A fee levied under the Mohammadan government on all hales and packages passing through the custom-house of Murshedabad.

Rusūm-kánungoi, H. (کانوگر, q. v.) A small fee on the revenue collections allowed to the *Kánungo*.

Rusūm-i-khazāna, H. (خزانہ, a treasury) Fees charged at the public treasury on all receipts and payments.

Rusūm-i-khazānchi, H. (خزانچی, a treasurer) Fees or commission payable to a cashier or treasurer.

Rusūm-i-nazārat, H. (نصارت) Fees payable formerly to the *Názir* or head officer in charge of remittances from the collectorates to the treasury ; now, the fees payable to the *Názir* of a court on serving a process.

RAS

Rusûm-sazáwálí, H. (سزاوولی) Charges formerly levied in Bengal to defray, in the first instance, the expense of *Sazáwáls*, or revenue officers employed on special and temporary duty, as collecting the arrears from defaulters, but afterwards converted into a permanent charge upon the revenue-payers.

Rusúm-tihái, H. (from the Hindi *तेहाई*, a third) A fine or quit-rent levied formerly on rent-free lands in Bundelkhand, supposed to be a third of the usual assessment.

Rusûm-zamindâri, H. (from زمیندار, a landholder) The fees or perquisites allowed to the Zamindâr by the Mohammadan government, or by a commission generally of 5 per cent. on the gross collections ; or it sometimes designates his *Mâlikâna*, q. v. ; also fees levied by a Zamindâr on his tenants, either on particular occasions, or as a fine or quit rent.

Rusúmdár, H. (from *دار*, who has) The holder of certain fees or perquisites.

RASHTÍ, H. (رشتی, रशती) An addition or bonus paid by the cultivator over his rent for permission to take into cultivation any waste or uncultivated land which he may find on the estate, and of which there is no claimant.—Puraniya.

RASSI, or RASI, RUSSEE, RUSEE, H. (रसी, रस्सी), Beng.
(रज़ी) A rope, a cord, a rope or line used in measuring,
usually about 80 cubits long.

RASTA, RÁSTÁ, H.. &c. (P. راسٽا, راسٽه) A road, a way.

Rastabandí, H. (رسته‌بندی) Making or repairing roads.

RÁSTIJ, Hindi (रास्तिज) Provender furnished by the villagers to troops passing through the country, and deducted from their payments to the government or Zamindár.—Puraniya.

RÁSTIKANTA, Uriya (ରସ୍ତିକଣ୍ଟା) Exact weighment (from P. *rásti*, correctness, and Beng. *hánta*, a balance).

RASÚL, H. (A. رسول) A messenger, an ambassador: the messenger (of God), Mohammad.

Rasúl-namá, Rasúl-sháhi, H. (from P. *نما*, showing, or *شاه*, a king) Classes of Mohammadan fakirs

RĀṬAṆ, RĀṬĀṆ, RĀṬAḌ, RĀṬIL, Karn. (రాటణ, రాటాణ, రాటళ్ళ, రాటిళ్ళ, corruptions, probably, of *Rāhat*) A machine for raising water, a spinning-wheel, a round-about.

Rātāṇadabāvi, Karn. (ರಾಟಾಣದಬಾವಿ) A well from which water is raised by a machine.

RĀTH, (?) H. Separate nominal division of a coparcenary proprietary; commonly, a clan.—Kamaon.

RÁT

RATH, or RUTH, corruptly RUT, S. &c. (रथ) A chariot, a carriage: in common use applied to a covered carriage used chiefly by women; also to the car in which idols are conveyed.

Rathayátrá, or, vernacularly, *Rathjátrá*, S. &c. (रथयात्रा)
The festival of the procession of Kṛishṇa as Jagannátha,
held in the second lunation of the moon's increase in
Áshárh, July-August.

Rathakāra, S. &c. (रथकार) A wheelwright, a coachmaker, a man of a mixed caste sprung from a Mahishya father and Karan mother.

RĀTHOR, or RĀTHAUR, Hindi (राठोर, राठौर) The name of one of the principal Rājput tribes, the origin of which is doubtful: they trace their descent from *Kusa*, the son of *Rāma*, and should consequently be of the solar line, but they are usually classed with the lunar families: they are found in considerable numbers in Hindustan, and, at the time of the Mohammadan conquest, furnished sovereigns to *Kanoj*: at present the Rāja of *Márnvár* or *Jodhpur*, and most of his feudatory chiefs, belong to this tribe. (Colonel Tod writes the name *Rahtore*, which is derived, he says, from *raht*, the spine of Indra; but the word is usually written in the native characters as above: the same authority specifies twenty-four *Sákhás*, or branches, of the tribe, which are, however, different clans of *Márnvár*, sprung from the Rájás *Chonda*, *Ranmál*, and *Joda*, of whom severally three, twenty-three, and ten, are still extant: the popular nomenclature of the subdivisions of the *Raithors* is probably different in many respects from both).

RATÍ, commonly, **RUTTEE**, (रति, रति, रती), **S.** (रत्निका) The seed of the *Abrus precatorius*, used as the basis of weights for gold, silver, and drugs: the seed varies, but from various trials appears to average about $1\frac{5}{16}$ ths of a grain: the artificial weight has been found to average nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ grains, being one-eighth of a *másha*, rated at 17.708 grains. As the *másha* in use, however, averages but about $15\frac{1}{2}$ grains, the eighth, or one *Ratí*, will weigh rather less than 2 grains, or 1.938. Jervis makes it 1.953. The term is also applied sometimes, as in Midnapur, to an estate or landed property.

RĀTIB, H. (أَتَاب), Daily allowance of food to labourers
or to animals, as elephants, camels, &c.

Rátiba, H. (A. راتبة,) Salary, pay, allowance, pension.

Rátibakhor, H. (راتبہ خور) A stipendiary, a pensioner.

Rawátib, H. (A. رَوَاتِب, plur. of *Rátib*) Necessaries of

life, as clothes, food, and furniture : in Mohammadan law, salaries, allowances, &c.

RÁTIKAṬṬU-BHÚMI, Tel. (రాటికట్టుభూమి) Stony ground (from *rāi*, a stone).

RATL, H. (A. رطل), RATAL, Mar. (रतल) A weight, variously rated at 12 to 16 ounces, a pound : at Bombay the *Ratal* is said to be equal to thirty-six Surat rupees : in the Red Sea the *Rottolo*, as it is corruptly called, varies from 10 to 24 ounces avoirdupois.

RÁTTAM, Tel. (రాట్టం) A spinning-wheel.

RAUHI, Thug. A policeman, a constable, or *Chauki-dár*.

RÁŪKAR, Thug. A banker : quasi *Sáhu-kár*, q. v.

RÁŪL, corruptly, RAOUL, Mar. (राऊल) The name of a low tribe said to be descendants from a branch of the Yogi mendicants, makers of coarse strips of cloth and of tape.

RAUL, Thug. The clamorous cry of a number of jackalls, always a good omen.

RÁŪT, Mar. (राऊत) A horse-soldier. Guz. *Ráwat* (راوت) A horse-keeper : a title borne by some families of distinction in Kátiwar who keep studs.

RAUZA, H. (A. روضة) A mausoleum, a shrine, the tomb of some reputed saint at which prayers are recited and offerings presented.

RÁVANIO, Guz. (راوانیو) A village watchman or guard.

RAVÍSU, RAVÉSU, Tel. (రావీసు, రావేసు) Customary fees or perquisites (from P. روض).

RAVI, vernacularly, RABI, corruptly, RUBBEE, S. &c. (रवि, रबि) The sun.

Ravivára, vernacularly, *Ravi*-, or *Rabindár*, or *-bár*, S. &c. (रविवार) Sunday.

Rabikhanda, Beng. (রাবিকন্দ) A crop ripened by the sun without rain, a cold-weather crop.

RAWÁ, H. (P. روا) Passing, going, allowable, lawful, current.

Rawádári, H. (P. راداری, having) Approbation, sanction.

RAWAIAT, written also, REVAIET, H. (P. روایت) A written legal opinion by a Mohammadan law officer, a treatise on points of law, a dictum or opinion of the *Dasturs* or priests of the Parsis, a narration, a history.

RAWÁJ, H. (A. رواج), RIWÁJ, Mar. (रिवाज) Usage, custom, currency : also customary, current.

Riwáj-jásti, Tel. (రివాజజాస్తి, from P. رواج, more) More than customary, more than the survey valuation.

Rawáj ul mulk, H. (A. رواج الملك) Custom of the country, usage, which, when clearly established, is held to be of

force in the decision of law-suits, although contrary to the written law.

Rawáj-ul-wakt, incorrectly, *Ruyaj-ool-wuqt*, H. (A. وقت) Current, customary, according to the time.

RÁWAL, H. (راول, रावल) A title borne by some Rajput princes and chiefs : a tribe of Brahmans in Central India : in Kandesh it is said to designate a tribe of Rajputs : in Kamaon, the title of the head priest of the temple of *Badarináth*, who is invariably a *Nambúri* Brahman from Malabar.

RAWALIYA, (?) A low caste of Hindus following the occupation of horse-keepers and weavers, and sometimes agriculture ; they are said also to be mendicants : perhaps the same as the Marathí *Rául*.

RAWÁNA, corruptly, ROWANAH, ROWANNAH, H. &c. (P. روانا, رवानا) A passport, a pass, a certificate from a collector of customs authorising goods to pass without payment of further duty.

Rawánagí, H. (روانگی) Passing, proceeding, despatching ; the purport of a permit or pass, or authority to proceed. Mar. (रवानगी) A gift to a visitor on sending him away ; a hint to depart : also, export.

Rawánagí-chithh, Mar. (रवानगीचिठी) A pass, a passport, a port clearance.

Rawánápattí, Tel. (H. రావానాపట్టి) A passport, a permit, a port clearance.

Máppurawáná, Tam. (மாப்பரவாணா) A pass or permit for goods to pass duty free (from the A. *Muâfi*).

Mátturawáná, Tam. (மாத்தரவாணா) A pass for goods on which the duty has been paid.

Rawáná kahár, H. (روانکهار) A low caste of Hindus, especially from the province of Behar, where they pretend to be descended from *Jarásandha*, king of *Magadhá* in the *Pauránik* times ; now best known as palankin-bearers : also termed *Rawána-behárá*, either from H. *bahár*, the province, or Beng. (বেহার) a (palankin) bearer.

RÁWAT, H. (?) The name of a tribe, considered to be the remains of the aborigines in Kamaon, leading a wandering and uncivilized life in the forests on the eastern borders of the district : it occurs also as the name of a caste in Gorakhpur.

RÁYA, Karn. (ರಾಯ), RÁYADU, Tel. (రాయదు), RÁYAN, Tam. (ராயன்) A king, a prince : *Ráya*, in Mysore, is also used as an honorific affix to the name of a Brahman. *Ráyahu*, incorrectly *Rayel*, the pl. of *Ráyadu*, or *Ráya*

only, was also the title of the Hindu sovereigns of *Vijayanagar* or *Bijnagar*, the last Hindu principality of importance in the south of India.

Rāyabāra, Rāyabhāra, or Rāyabhārike, Karn. (ರಾಯಬಾರ, ರಾಯಭಾರ, ರಾಯಭಾರಿ) Regal government or authority. *Rāyabāramu, Tel.* Negotiation, embassy.

Rāyabhāṭi, Karn. (ರಾಯಭಾಟಿ) The king's high way, a principal road.

Rāyasam, Tam. &c. (ராயசம்) The business of a secretary, especially of a secretary of state (the word occurs in all the dialects of the peninsula).

Rāyasakaran, or Rāyasan, Tam. (ராயசக்காரன், ராயசன்) A secretary, a secretary of state: also Mal. *Rāyasakāran* (രായശകാരൻ).

Rāyasadava, Karn. (ರಾಯಸದವ) A public or government secretary.

Rāyasamuvāru, corruptly, Roysam, Roysam, Tel. (ರಾಯ. ಸಮುವಾರು) A writer, a clerk, a secretary.

RAYUDU, Tel. (ರಾಯಡು) A title adopted as a surname by the Velma caste in the Northern Sarkárs.

RĀZ, vernacularly, RĀJ, H. &c. (P. راج, or راج, राज) A bricklayer.

RĀZ, H. (P. راز) A secret, a mystery.

Rāzdār, H. (P. رازدار) A confidant: in law, an accessory after the fact, one cognisant of a criminal transaction and not making it known.

Rāzdārī, H. (P. رازداری) Privy to any criminal act, knowledge of it and not giving information.

Rāzdārī-mājarā, H. (from A. ماجرا, what had happened) Cognisance of a criminal transaction, being accessory to a crime.

Rāzdārī-bād-mājarā, H. (from A. بعدماجرا, after the event) Cognisance of a crime after perpetration, being accessory after the fact.

Rāzdārī-kabl-i-mājarā, H. (from the A. قبلماجرا, before the event) Cognisance of an intended crime, being accessory before the fact.

RAZĀĀ, H. (A. رضاع, from رضع, suckling, as an infant) Fosterage, which, in Mohammadan law, constitutes a bond of affinity between persons nursed by the same female, analogous to consanguinity, so that whatever is illegal by virtue of consanguinity is equally so by that of fosterage.

Razīā, H. (A. رضيع) A foster-brother.

RAZĀ, also vernacularly, RAJĀ, H. &c. (A. رضا, राजा) Assent, consent, permission, leave of absence, dismissal from office.

Rāzī, also vernacularly, Rājī, H. &c. (راضي, राजी) Consenting, agreeing to, contented or satisfied with: also *Rājī, Tel.* (రాజీ) Consent, agreement.

Razāmand, H. (P. رضامند) Willing, consenting, assenting.

Razāmandī, H. (P. رضامندی) Assent, acquiescence, being willing.

Rāzī nāma, H. (راضي نامه), in the dialects, Rājī-nāmā, Hindi, &c. (राजीनामा) A written assent, a deed of agreement or concurrence, a testimonial signed by a plaintiff at the end of a suit that he is satisfied with the decision: a deed of compromise by which the plaintiff or prosecutor acknowledges that he has been satisfied by the defendant, or a written declaration that he will be satisfied with the decision of a particular person or persons: the execution of a *Rāzī nāma* usually implies an amicable adjustment.

Rājīrajāvantīne, Mar. (राजीरजावन्तीने, from راضي and رضامندی) With or by the permission or assent of: used in bonds and notes, &c., commonly in connexion with *Akhalusharīne* (अकलहुशरीने), with sound mind, with free will; with full and unbiassed or unextorted consent.

REBANDÍ, or RAIBANDÍ, (?) Hindi (रेबन्दी, or रैबन्दी) Measuring a crop by weighing the produce and allotting the government portion.—(Mherwara).

REBĀRÍ, Guz. (?) A shepherd, or a caste of shepherds, leading a partially nomadic life, rearing camels, sheep, and goats, and subsisting chiefly by the sale of the milk and wool, not of the animals themselves.

REDDÍ, commonly REDDY, incorrectly RHEDDY, Tel. (రెడ్డి) The name of the principal caste of Telinga cultivators: a chief farmer or cultivator, especially the head man of a village in the Telinga country, who is more properly designated as the *Pedda-redḍi*, the senior or great *Redḍi* or villager.

Redḍiselaga, Tel. (రెడ్డిసెలగ) Fees or perquisites enjoyed by the head farmer or principal cultivator and head man of a village.

Reddivaḍu, plur. Reddivāru, vulgarly, Redḍywar, and, erroneously, Rheddysar, Tel. (రెడ్డివాడు) A head man of a village, a principal or respectable farmer, a man of the *Redḍi* caste.

REG, H. (P. ريك) Sand.

Régada, or Régadi, vulgarly, Régur, Tel. (రేగడ, రేగడ)

Régati, Karn. (రేగటి) Rich black loam or mould, a soil in which cotton is usually planted, and thence commonly termed cotton soil.

REH

REH, H. (رِه, رِه) Fossile alkali, impure carbonate of soda used as soap, abounding in some soils, and rendering them unproductive: even grass will not grow where it impregnates the soil.

Rehar, H. (رِهَر) Barren (as land).

REK, Beng. (রেক) A measure of a *sér* and a quarter; also a basket used to measure grain: in Sylhet, a land measure, a square of three cubits, four of which are equal to one *Jet*.

REKÁN, Hindi (रेकान) Land beyond the reach of river-water.—Puraniya.

REKHÁ, S. &c. (रेखा), also, vernacularly, REKH, H. &c. (رِهْ, رِهْ), REGH, Mar. (रेघ), RÉKKE, and REKHE, Karn. (ರೇಕೆ, ರೇಕೆ) A line, a row, a furrow. IRÉKAI, Tam. (இரேகை) Amount of assessment or tax.

RÉKHÁ, incorrectly, REKÁ, Karn. (S. ರೇಖಾ), also termed *Ráya-rékhá*, from *Ráya*, the title of the *Vijayanagar* rulers: the fixed standard assessment of the lands of Karnáta according to a survey measurement and classification of the soils, and a register of the money rates of payment drawn up by order of the government of *Vijayanagar* in the reign of *Krishna-ráya*: the account was so arranged that the assessment of each spot of land was shewn on a separate line, whence the term, *Rékhá*, a line or row: this assessment is also termed the *Ráya-rekhá*, or *Rekhí-már*, from *Már*, a measure of land, q. v.

Rekhá-jhañiti, corruptly, *Reha-jurtee*, Karn. (ರೇಖಾಜ್ಞತಿ, ರೇಖಾಜ್ಞತಿ) An account prepared in *Fasli* 1210 (A.D. 1802), by order of Col. Munro, of the total of the land cultivated in Kanara, shewing the assessment rated on each individual in kind or money, the proportion due to government, and the amount of rent-free land, omitting the waste: the account was apparently made up from the record of Hyder's assessment, and not from inspection, nor was it brought down to the time of the Company.

Rája-rékhá, Karn. The standard fathom of the *Vijayanagar* government, equal to four cubits and a half.

Rája-rékhí-bíghá, Karn. A *híghá*, of which each side was measured by the standard fathom, originally 90 *háths* or cubits in length, but subsequently extended to 112 *háths*, or about 181 feet.

Ainu-rékhá-sistu, commonly, *Ain-reha-shist*, Karn. (ಅನು-ನರೇಖಾಶಿಸ್ತ) The total standard assessment or revenue.

REL, or RELÁ, H. &c. (رِل, رِلَا, رِل, رِلَا) Flood, inundation, a torrent, a stream.

RIH

RENT, Guz. (رنت) A monopoly, a contract: lease or *rent* of a house, field, &c. (no doubt in this sense the English word).

RENTÍ, Karn. The common plough used in Karnáta.

RES, Guz. (رِس) The twenty-fifth part of an *ana*, or four hundredths of a rupee.

RESHM, H. (P. ریشم) Silk.

Reshamwálo, Guz. (ریشم‌والو) A dealer in silk, or silk thread.

RET, H. S. (ریت, ریت) Sand.

Retal, or *Retar*, corruptly *Rettar*, H. (ریتل) Sand, sandy soil, containing eight-tenths silex.

Retlá, or *Retli*, or *Retilá-lá*, H. (ریتلا, ریتلی) Sandy, soil of a light description, containing a considerable proportion of sand.

Retí, H. (ریتی) Sandy, sandy soil, sands.

REUÁ, Beng. (রোয়া) The name of a tribe who live by fortune telling.—(Rangpur).

REVU, Tel. (రెవు) A ford, a beach: a division of salt-pans.

REZA, REZAGI, H. &c. (P. ریزه, ریزگی), vernacularly, REJÁ, and REJAGÍ, (रेजा, रेजगी) A scrap, a fragment, a fractional division of a coin, as a quarter or half rupee.

Rezagi, or, vernacularly, *Rejki*, Sindh. A tax on retail dealers.

RÎÁYAT, corruptly, REYAYAT, H. (A. رعایت, رعایت, to rule) Protecting, favouring, doing kindness to, whence it is especially applied to a remission of revenue, or an abatement of the government claim.

Riáyati, H. (A. رعایتی) A favoured tenant or cultivator, one to whom remission or abatement has been granted.

Riáyati-beshí, H. (P. بیشی, بیشی) Surplusages remitted to the cultivator.

RIÁSAT, incorrectly, RIYASAT, H. (A. ریاست, ریاست) Government rule, a term affected formerly by the opulent Zamindárs when speaking of their own authority.

RIBÁ, or RIBBÁ, also RIBAH, or RIBÁH, A. (ربا, ربح, رباح) Illegal excess in exchange between articles of a similar kind which may be weighed or measured: this comprises interest on money, or increase of the sum borrowed, which is considered usurious and unlawful.

RICH, also RIK, or, in composition, RIG, S. (रिच, रिच) A stanza, especially of the *Veda*: the first and principal *Veda*, the *Rig-veda*.

RIHÁ, also RAHÁ, H. (P. رها, رها) Released, set at liberty, free.

Rihái, or, sometimes, *Rahái*, H. (رهاي, رهاي) Liberation, release.

RIJÂT, H. (A. رجعت) Restitution, return : in Mohammadan law, the receiving back of a divorced wife, and restoring to her her legal rights according to the circumstances of her repudiation.

RIKÂBI, H. (ركابي) An inferior kind of rupee current at Lucnow, but not the regular coinage : (it was probably struck on some emergency, whence its name from *Rikâb*, a plate, or a stirrup).

RIKÂZ, A. (ركاض) Treasure or precious metals or coins dug up from the ground, whether deposits found in mines, or buried treasures.—Mohammadan law.

RIKBÂ, also RAKBÂ, A. (رقبا) Expecting : in Mohammadan law, expectancy, as of a gift to take effect at the death of a donor, or to revert to him, or to be annulled, in fact, on the death of the donee : such a gift is considered invalid.

RIKTHA, S. (रिक्थ) Property, wealth.

Rikthagrâhi, *Rikthahâri*, or *Rikthî*, S. (from गृह्, or ह्, to take) An heir, one who has a claim to, or succeeds to, property.

RINÂ, vernacularly RIN, S. &c. (ऋण) Debt of any description.

Rinâdânam, S. (from आदानं, taking) Recovery of debts by process of law, one of the titles of judicial procedure.

Rinâdâsa, S. (from दास, a slave) One who becomes a slave to his creditor until his debt is paid.

Rinî, and *Rinîha*, S. &c. (ऋणी, ऋणीक) A debtor.

RINL(?) H. A measure of land, the same as a *Bisî*.—Kamaon.

RISÂLA, H. &c. (A. رساله), RESÂLÂ, Beng. (রেসালি), RASÂLO, Guz. (रसालो) A troop of horse.

Risâladâr, corruptly, *Rissaldar*, H. &c. (رساله دار) A native officer commanding a troop of irregular horse.

RISHI, or, as pronounced in the south, RUSHI, S. &c. (ऋषि) An inspired sage, the author or teacher of those works which are considered sacred : in ordinary use it is applied to any Hindu ascetic of supposed superior sanctity. The name of a low caste.—Malda.

RISHTA, H. (P. رشتہ) Relationship, connexion.

Rishtadâr, H. (P. رشتہ دار) A kinsman, a relation.

RISHWAT, also RASHWAT, H. (A. رشوت) A bribe.

Rishwat-khor, H. (رشوت خور) One who takes bribes.

RITÂD, Mar. (रिताड, from रिता, S. रिक्त, empty) A body of beasts of burthen, carts, or the like, returning empty : the emptied pots on the descending side of a water-wheel.

RÎTI, vernacularly, RÎT, S. &c. (रीति) Custom, usage : practice of a family, tribe, or community.

RÎTU, vernacularly RIT, S. &c. (ऋतु) A season, a period of

two months, dividing the year into the six seasons of *Vasantu*, spring, *Ghrîshma*, hot weather, *Varsha*, rains, *Sarat*, autumn, *Hemanta*, cold, *Sisira*, dewy or foggy : also the season of women, whence it is applied among the Marathas to the time at which a girl, having attained maturity, is conducted to the house of her husband : any fit season, as that at which the conductor of pilgrims to Gaya should arrive at any town at which he proposes to collect them, and which extends from the beginning of the *Dasahara* festival to the full moon of *Kârtiha*, an interval of 35 days ; the privileges he may claim on this occasion he has no right to at any other time of the year, which is thence termed by him *Kuritu*, the bad (*ku*) season.

RIZK, H. (A. رزق) Food, wealth, subsistence : allowance different from pay, subsistence-money, a pension.

ROÂ, ROÂLI, Beng. (রোআ, রোআলি) Planted, applied especially to ground on which the young rice plants have been planted, in opposition to that on which grain has been sown.

ROBIN, or ROBBIN, (?) A term used in Malabar for a measure of grain : according to Mr. Græme, it is the same as the *Morah* : a different, but anonymous authority makes it a fourth of a *Khandi*, or *Candy* ; in that case it may be a barbarism for the Arabic *Rabâ*, or *Arbâ*, four, a fourth.

ROGARÂ, Hindi (रोगारा) Crops having a healthy appearance.—Puraniya.

ROK, H. (روك), Beng. (রোক), ROKKAM, or ROKKAMU, Tel. (రొక్కము), ROKKA, or ROKHKHA, Karn. (ರೊಕ್ಕ, ರೊಕ್ಕು) Ready-money, cash, in contradistinction to goods : prompt or cash payment.

Rokad, or *Rokar*, H. (روكر), Mar. (रोकड) Money, cash, specie, jewels, or valuables readily convertible into coin. Beng. (রোকড).

Rohadâ, Tel. (రొక్కడ) A purse, a bag of money.

Rohadyâ, Mar. (रोकड़ा) A person employed by bankers to carry money from one place to another.

Rohariya, H. (روكریا), Beng. (রোকড়িয়া) A cash-keeper, a treasurer.

Roharâhi, H. (روكریہی) A cash-book.

Rokâdayam, incorrectly, *Rohhadayam*, Tam. (ரொகடையம், from S. आदाय, taking) Ready money, collections from other sources than land, as timber, orchards, fisheries, bazâr fees, and the like, some of which are now abolished : although used in some of the Tamil districts in this and similar compounds, *Roka* does not seem to be a Tamil word : it is borrowed from Telugu or Marathi.

- Rokkhusagai*, Tam. (ரெக்கக்சுசைகை) Ready-money, cash.
- Rokhamānīyam*, Tam. (ரெக்கமணிபம்) A grant or allowance of ready-money.
- Rokh*, Mar. (रोख) Consisting of money or cash (property), ready, prompt (as payment).
- Rokhá*, Mar. (रोखा) A written acknowledgment for money borrowed: an order from the state issued to an individual, to a village or district, to make a specified payment, or furnish certain certain supplies.
- Rokhárokhé*, Mar. (रोखारोखी) Ready-money transactions, trade or business carried on on the principle of receiving and paying ready-money: also doing any thing smartly, promptly.
- Rokhi*, Mar. (रोखी) Ready-money dealing: also cash, or coins as an article of traffic.
- Rokhthok*, Mar. (रोखठोक) Prompt (as payment), told down at once (money).
- Rokhvikrī*, Mar. (रोखविक्री) Ready-money-sale, either selling for cash, or receiving prompt payment.
- ROLLDAR, H. (رول دار), from English *roll* and P. (دار) One who is entered on the collector's roll or record as proprietor.
- ROP, Mar. (S. रोप) A young stem, plant, or tree, intended for transplanting.
- Rópar*, Hindi (रोपर) Transplanted rice: a rate in a lease for crops of rice raised by transplanting.
- RORA, RORÍ, H. (روري) The name of a caste of shopkeepers and traders in the north-west provinces pretending to be *kshatriyas* and commonly using the designation of *Kskatri*, or *Rora-khatri*, or *Khatri-rora*.
- RORÁ, H. (رورآ) A fragment, a piece of broken brick, such as is used in making the roofs of houses or Macadamising roads.
- ROSAL, or ROSALÍ, or ROSLÍ, less correctly, RAUSLI, or ROUSLEE, H. (روسلي, रोसल, रोसली) Light soil of a good quality though mixed with a considerable portion of sand: sometimes considered little inferior to the first quality, or *dákar*, and assessed at the same rate.
- ROSHNÁÍ, H. (روشنائي, from P. روشن, light) Lighting, illumination; the lamps kept burning at a Mohammadan shrine or tomb.
- Roshan-chauki*, H. (روشن چوكي, lit., light-station) A band of musical instruments playing at the residence of the chief Mohammadan authority, or, with his permission only, at the houses of opulent individuals.

- RÓT, (?) H. Grant of land on the field of battle for military exploits.—Kamaon.
- ROUND-GASHTÍ, or, vernacularly, -GASTÍ, H. &c. (روندگشتي, from English *round*, and P. *gashti*, passing) Patrolling, going the rounds.
- Roz, H. &c. (P. روز), in the Hindu dialects, ROJ, (रोज), ROJA, or RODZU, Tel. (రోజు) A day.
- Roj*, Mar. (रोज) Daily hire or wages, daily pay of a messenger of government, or of a creditor sent to levy arrears, or a debt.
- Roz-áddát*, H. (A. عدالت, day of justice) A court formerly held by the Nazim of Bengal every Sunday, for the administration of criminal justice.
- Rozána*, H. (روزانه) Daily wages or allowance.
- Rojbandí*, Beng. (রোজবন্দী) A daily register or diary.
- Roz*, or *Rojgár*, H. &c. (روزگار, रोजगार) Fortune, the source of subsistence: service or employment as a means of subsistence.
- Rozí*, H. &c. (روزي, रोजी) Daily food or subsistence: daily allowance or expenses, hire or wages for a day, &c. Karn. (ರೋಜಿ) Work.
- Rozína*, *Rojíná*, H. &c. (روزينه, रोजीना, or रोजिना), *Rojíná*, Tel. (రోజినా) What is allowed or granted as a daily maintenance, a daily pension, a daily allowance to poor or religious persons: a deduction formerly allowed in Bengal to the Zamindárs to cover the expense of daily charitable allowances: pensions assigned by government in 1781 to various persons in the province of Benares. Ben. Reg. xxxiv. 1795; xxii. 1806.
- Rozína*, or *Rojína-dár*, corruptly, *Rozendár*, H. &c. (P. دار, who holds) One receiving a daily allowance or pension: pl. *Rozínadárán*, incorrectly, *Rozindáran*, lit., holders of pensions, applied to the deduction formerly made in the revenue levied from Zamindárs in consideration of their being burthened with pensions to poor or religious persons.
- Rojkírd*, or *Rojkhardá*, Mar. (रोजकीर्द, रोजखरडा) Daily account of receipts and disbursements, a rough diary or day-book: one of the accounts formerly kept by the village accountant of money daily received from the Ryots and paid to the government officers.
- Rozmarra*, incorrectly, *Rozemera*, H. (روزمره, from A. مره, a turn), Hindi (रोजमरा), *Rojmará*, -márá, or -murá, Mar. (रोजमरा-मारा-मुरा), *Rojumarrá*, Tel. (రోజుమర్రా) Daily proceedings, an account of them, a diary, a journal, a day-book: also, pay, wages, daily pay or allowances.
- Rojmel*, Guz. (रोजमेले) A cash-book.

- Roznâma*, or *nâmchâ*, *Rojnâmâ*, H. &c. (روزنامہ) *rojnamâ*, Tel. (రొజనామా) A daily account-book, a diary, a journal.
- Roznâmahkâlâ*, H. (روزنامہ کھلا) A ledger, an account made up from the daily accounts.
- Rôju*, Karn. (రోజు) A daily account-book.
- Rôjugâr*, Karn. (రోజుగార) A servant, a workman.
- ROZA*, H. (روز) A fast, fasting, especially the fast observed in the month *Ramzân*.
- Rozadâr*, H. (روزدار) One who observes a fast, one who keeps *Ramzân*.
- Rû*, *Roo*, H. (رو) The face.
- Rû-ba-hâr*, H. (رو بکار, from *ru*, with, *bah*, to, or towards, and *hâr*, business, lit., turning the face to the affair) Engaged in, intent on, proceeding with, before the constituted authorities, as in a court of justice : plur. *Rubahârât*, causes or matters brought into court.
- Rûbakârî*, corruptly, *Roobicaree*, H. (P. (رو بکائی) The written record of a case, stating the particulars and the grounds of the decision drawn up and authenticated by the judge in a Company's court, on passing sentence.
- Rû-ba-rû*, H. (P. (رو برو) Face to face, in presence.
- Rû-dâd*, or *Rûidâd*, corruptly, *Roedad*, *Roidad*, H. (رو داد, from P. (داد, giving) Narrative or record of proceedings, statement of facts or occurrences : report of a subordinate officer deputed to inquire into any affair : return to an official inquiry.
- Rûposh*, H. (رو پوش, from P. (پوشیدن, to conceal) One who is in hiding, a person who has absconded.
- Rûposhî*, H. (رو پوشی) Hiding, absconding.
- RUÂ*, (?) Karn. A small copper coin, three equal to a *Paîsa*. —Mysore.
- RUÂRAN*, Thug. Any call of the jackall.
- RUBÂ*, H. (A. (ربع) A fourth part ; the fourth part of the gross produce of the lands declared by Akbar to be the proportion due by the people as the right of the state ; this was commuted for a money payment.
- RUDIRODĠARÎ*, S. &c. (रुद्रोदगारी) The 57th year of the cycle.
- RUDRA*, S. &c. (रुद्र) One of the names of Siva.
- Raudra*, S. &c. (रौद्र) Relating to *Rudra*. *Raudri*, the 54th year of the cycle.
- RŪĠ*, H. (روي) Cotton, carded cotton.
- RUJUÂ*, corruptly, *RUJOO*, H. (A. (رجوع) Return, recourse, appeal, reference : bringing into court, as a suit : counter-part statement or engagement.

- Rujuâ-min-as-shahâdat*, A. (رجوع من اسشهادت) Retracting of evidence, which is allowed by the Mohammadan law under certain restrictions, as before sentence ; or, if after, the witnesses are liable to make good any injury done to the party against whom a cause has been decided.
- RUJŪ*, Mar. (रुजू) Ready, willing, accepted, approved, admitted : present, made or become present. *RUJU*, Tel., Karn. (రుజు) Proved, established : also subst. proof, conviction, a signature : (there can be little doubt that these words are of A. derivation, but there is an evident vernacular confounding of two radicals, *rajâ* رجع, returning, or turning to, and *razu* رضو, consenting, assenting to).
- Rujûgudasta*, Mar. (रुजूगुदस्त, from P. (گرفته) Approved and passed in the past year (an account).
- Rujûmukâbalâ*, or *-mukâbalâ*, Mar. (रुजूमुकाबला -मोकाबला) Confronting or bringing together in order to investigate or compare, &c.
- Rujûvâta*, Mar. (रुजूवात) The state of being confronted, compared, or collated, &c. (either with respect to persons, articles, documents, or the like).
- Rujûvâdahana*, Karn. (రుజువాదరుణ) Current coin.
- Rujûvu*, Tel. (రుజువు) Proof, conviction : also adj., proved, established.
- RŪKA*, Tel. (రూక) Money in general, a *fanam*, whether of gold or silver.
- RUKÂ*, incorrectly, *ROOKKÂ*, Mar. (रुका) The twelfth part of an *ana* : a measure of land, varying in different places from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 *bighâs*.
- RUKÂA*, H. (RŪKA, RŪKHÂ, barbarously, *ROGGEE*, Karn. (రొక్క, రొక్కె) A letter, a note, a draft, a bill.
- RUKHĠSAT*, H. (A. (رخست) Permission to withdraw or depart, leave of absence.
- RUKN*, H. (A. (ركن) A pillar, a prop : but in common use, figuratively, to form titles of Mohammadan nobles, as, *Rukn-ud-daula*, *Rukn-us-sultanat*, the pillar or prop of the state, &c.
- Rukn-as-sarihat*, A. (ركن اس سرقة) The prop of stealing, i.e. secrecy in carrying off property, which, in Mohammadan law, is essential to constitute an offence of larceny.
- RUKUÂ*, H. (A. (ركوع) The proper attitude of prayer, stooping forwards and resting the hands on the knees.
- RULLA*, or *RULL*, Hindi (रुल) Land that requires to be left fallow for a year or two to recover its vigour.
- RŪPANIYA*, Thug. The cry of the hare at night on the left, a good omen.

RUPAREL, Thug. The water wag-tail, as an omen.

RÚPIYA, commonly, RUPEE, H. (روپيا), from S. रुपय, *rúpya*, silver) A silver coin, the general denomination of the silver currency of India, and the standard measure of value: the coin was first struck by Shir Shah, and was adopted by Akbar and his successors: it was of the weight of 175 grains troy, and was considered to be pure, but in the decline of the Mohammadan empire every petty chief coined his own rupee, varying in weight and value, though usually bearing the name and titles of the reigning emperor: this practice was observed to the last, and in the reign of Shah Áálam a great variety of currencies bore his name, and the years of his succession, until 1773, when they were suppressed in the territories subject to the Company, and a rupee was struck, entitled the Sicca rupee, with the following inscription on it, *حامی دین محمد سایه فضل اللہ سکتہ زد بر*, *Hámi din-i-Mohammed, sáya fazl Allah, sikha zad bar haft kishwar Sháh Áálam Pádsháh*. 'The king Shah Áálam, the defender of the faith of Mohammad, the shadow of the grace of God, has struck this coin, to be current through the seven climes. Rev. ۱۹ ضرب مرشد آباد سنہ جلوس میمنت مانوس, struck at Murshidabad in the 19th year of the auspicious accession. The unvarying date, the 19th year of the reign, remained unaltered, in order to put a stop to a practice which the money-changers had introduced of levying an arbitrary rate of discount on rupees of previous dates, without reference to any actual diminution of weight by wear; in like manner the place of coinage remained always nominally the same, or the mint at Murshidabad, that of the Nawab of Bengal, although the rupees were coined also at Dacca, and finally only at Calcutta, for the same reason, to guard against the depreciation of the money-changers, according to the difference of place of coinage. Although the actual medium of exchange, the Company's accounts, were for a long time kept in a different valuation, or that of the *Chalani*, or current rupee, the origin of which is somewhat obscure, although it probably expressed the state of the currency at the time of its adoption, 100 Sicca rupees, supposed to be of the standard weight and value, being reckoned as equivalent to 116 current rupees. The Sicca rupee served also as the unit of weight, 80 Sicca weight being equal to one *Sér*, and 40 *Sérs* to one *Man* or *Maund*. Beside the Sicca rupee there were current under the Bengal Presidency two other coins, the Benares

and Farakhabad rupee, from their being coined at those cities respectively: the Benares rupee ceased to be struck in 1819. At Madras the rupee of the Nawabs of the Carnatic, struck originally at Arcot, was the currency of the Company, and retained its name although coined at Madras or at Dacca and Calcutta, being current also in Chittagong and Dacca, between which places and the Northern Sarkárs an active traffic subsisted: its value underwent some slight modification in 1818. At Bombay the rupee of the Nawabs of Surat became the Company's coinage, and for a while it was coined concurrently with that of the Nawab; but irregularities occurring in the latter, the coinage in 1800 was restricted to Bombay, and the value of the coin was fixed, which was slightly modified in 1829. The entire inscription on the Arcot rupee was, on one face *سکه مبارک بادشاه غازی عزیز الدین محمد عالم گیر*, the auspicious coin of the heroic monarch Ááziz-ud-din Mohammad Áálam-gir (the father of Shah Áálam), and on the other *ضرب ب انوس*, struck at Arcot in the 20th year of the auspicious accession: that of the Bombay rupee was latterly on one face, *سکه مبارک شاه عالم*, the auspicious coin of the heroic monarch Shah Áálam (Hij) 1215, on the other, *ضرب سورت سنہ ۱۲۱۵*, struck at Surat in the 45th year of his fortunate accession: but these coins, as long as they were coined on the native plan, in common with the coins of all native mints, bear but a portion of their legends, it being the practice of the native mints in all cases to fabricate the die of twice or thrice the diameter of the coin, in striking which, consequently, only such portion of the letters as its surface could contain were impressed upon it: as, also, it was entirely accidental with which part of the die the blank coin came into contact, the portion of the legend which it received varied with every piece. In 1818 the standard of the Sicca and Farakhabad rupees was altered, but their intrinsic value was unaffected, as they continued to have the same amount of fine silver. In 1824 a slight change of the latter was made, and of the former in 1833; but in 1835 the coinage of the Company was entirely remodelled, and a coin, thenceforth termed the Company's rupee, with its proportionate subdivisions, was struck, to take the place of all the former Presidency currencies, being of the same weight and fineness throughout, and bearing inscriptions in English, or, on one face, the head and name of the reigning sovereign of Great Britain, and, on the re-

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verse, the designation of the coin in English and Persian, with the words East-India Company in English. The weight, intrinsic purity, and value in shillings of the present British currency of these several coins are as follows :

	Weight.	Pure contents.	s.	d.
Sicca rupee, 1773, Tr. grs.	179.666	175.923	= 2	2
Ditto, 1818, „	191.916	175.923	= 2	2
Ditto, 1823, „	192.000	176.000	= 2	2
Benares, 1806, „	174.760	167.000	= 2	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Farakhabad, 1803, „	173.000	165.215	= 2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, 1819, „	180.234	165.215	= 2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, 1824, „	180.000	165.000	= 2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Madras, „	176.400	166.480	= 2	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto, 1818, „	180.000	165.000	= 2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bombay, 1800, „	179.000	164.680	= 2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto, 1829, „	180.000	165.000	= 2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Company's, 1835, „	180.000	165.000	= 2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

As, however, silver is subject in the London mint to a seigniorage of nearly 6 per cent., the London mint produce of the Company's rupee, if of full weight and standard value (11 dwts. fine) should be 1s. 11d.

Rupiyá-dashkauri, Beng. (দুশীয়াদশকৌড়ি) . A cess so denominated, or an impost of ten *kauris* per rupee in addition to the original assessment levied in Jessore previous to the perpetual settlement.

RUPLA, (?) A tribe of slaves in Coorg so called.

RÚVU, Karn. (ರೂವು) A coin of the value of five *kás*.

S.

SĀĀ, A. (صاع) A measure of grain about seven or eight pounds.

SĀĀT, H. (A. ساعت) A moment, an hour.

SABĀKHIA, (?) The name of a class of gang robbers in Orissa.

SĀBALĪĀ, Guz. (سابلیہ) The name of a low caste, or a man belonging to it, usually employed in tending cattle.

SABĀRĀSĪ JARĪB, Uriya (ସବାରୀସିଜରିବ) Measurement of all lands of whatever description (probably *sabā*, for *sarva*, all, *rāsī*, a heap, and *jarīb*, measurement).

SĀBĀT, or SĀBT, H. (A. ثبات, ثبوت) Firmness, stability, proof.

Sābit, H. (A. ثابت) Firm, proved, substantiated.

Sābūt, H. &c. (A. ثبوت), Sābūd, Beng. (সাবুত), Sābūt, or Sābud, Mar. (साबूत), Sābuta, Uriya (ସାବୁତ) Proof, evidence, conviction.

SĀBAT-BHĀĪ, Uriya (ସାବତଭାଇ) A half-brother.

Sābat-bhāūni, Uriya (ସାବତଭଉଣୀ) A half-sister.

SABHĀ, S., used in all the dialects, sometimes modified, (सभा)

SAB

SABHE, Karn. (ಸಭೆ) An assembly, an assemblage of persons of rank or respectability, or the place in which they assemble, as a hall of audience, a court of justice ; also, a gaming-room or assembly.

Rāja-sabhā, S. (राजसभा) A royal court, the chief court of justice, at which the king or his representative presided :

other courts under the ancient Hindu system were the *Āranya-sabhā*, (from *aranya*, a forest) A court for deciding disputes among foresters and hermits.

Sārthika-sabhā, (from *sārtha*, a company) A court for disputes amongst travellers or *kāfilas*.

Sainika-sabhā, (from *senā*, an army) A court-martial.

Grāmāpyubhayavāsī-sabhā, (from *grāma*, a village, *api*, conjunction, *ubhaya*, both, and *vāsī*, a dweller) A court for deciding boundary disputes.

Ubhayānumata-sabhā, (from *ubhaya*, both, and *anumata*, assented to) A court of arbitration elected by both the contending parties.

Grāma-sabhā, (from *grāma*) A village court composed of the principal inhabitants, with the head man presiding.

Paura-sabhā, (from *pura*, a city) A court composed of citizens, a common-council court.

Gaṇa-sabhā, (from *gaṇa*, a number) An assemblage of families, tribes, or priests.

Śrenī-sabhā, *śrenī*, a corporation) A court of artisans and traders.

Chaturvidyā-sabhā, (from *chatur*, four, and *vidyā*, knowledge) A court of learned men versed in the four *vedas*, or in the four sciences of law, ethics, logic, and religion.

Varga-sabhā, (from *varga*, a tribe) A court composed of different classes of people.

Kula-sabhā, (from *kula*, a family) A court of the members of a family.

Kulika-sabhā, (from *kula*, as before) A court of the elders of the same lineage as the litigants.

Niyukta-sabhā, (from *niyukta*, appointed) A court held by a judge distinct from the king's court.

Nṛipati-sabhā, (from *nṛipati*, a king) A king's court held informally in the presence of a king, but without that of the judges.

Another enumeration makes the public courts but four: *Rāja-sabhā*, the king's court, *Pūga-sabhā*, an assembly of persons inhabiting the same place, but of different tribes and professions ; *Śrenī-sabhā*, a corporate court, one formed by persons of the same business, and *Kula-sabhā*, a family court.

Appeals might be made from either of these in succession, but before it reached the king's court a *Niyukta-sabhā*, or special court, was appointed to pass a judgment.

Sabhākrayasāsanam, S. (सभाक्रयशासनं) A deed of corporate sale, in which the Mirasidārs of a village divest one of their number, who may be a defaulter, of his share, and divide it amongst themselves, having been made responsible for the revenue due.

Sabhanāyaka, or *Sabhāpati*, S. &c. (from नायक, a leader, or पति, a master) The president of an assembly, the master of the ceremonies, the keeper of a gaming-house.

Sabhāsad, S. &c. (सभासद) One who is present at an assembly, a member: an assessor in a court of justice: amongst the Marāṭhas, a public officer whose duty it was to keep a register of petty suits, and report them to the *Māmlatdār*.

Sabhiha, S. &c. (सभिकः) One who presides at an assembly, the keeper of a gaming-house or tables.

Sabhya, S. &c. (सभ्यः) Any member of an assembly: a member of a court of justice, as the *Prādvivāka*, or chief judge, and the *Dharmādhyaksha*, the expounder of the law, or a Brahman so qualified, and the *Sabhāsadas*, properly so termed, or assessors, who may be three, five, or seven, in number, a kind of jury; the *Purohita*, the king's family priest; a *Lekhaka*, a writer or scribe; *Sādhyapāla*, the bailiff or officer appointed to enforce the decree; the *Svapurusha*, a messenger or officer who called the parties into court; and the *Aniyuktah*, unappointed persons, spectators and assistants: under the Marāṭha government the term was applied to an officer who kept a register of petty suits, and reported them to the *Māmlatdār*.

Sabhātāmbūlam, S., but used especially in Karnata, (ಸಭಾತಾಂಬುಲಂ) Betel distributed at a public assembly.

SABI, plur. SIBIÂN, H. (صبيان, صبي) A youth, a minor.

SÁBIK, H. (A. سابق) Former, prior, past, as time: an old established rate of assessment.

Sábikān, H. (A. سابقان) Formerly, as formerly, agreeably to former or past practice.

SABÍL, H. (A. سبيل) A road: water or other drinks distributed along the streets or roads to the people at the festival of the Moharram: sheds in which such liquids are placed for distribution.

SABNÍS, SUBNEES, Mar. (सबनीश, from *sab*, for *subah*, or perhaps the H. *sab*, all, and the P. *nanís*, a writer) A public officer whose duty it was to pay the local militia and garrisons of forts, or the public servants of an esta-

blishment or district, and keep the records: he was one of the eight subordinate officers of districts or departments: the clerk or registrar, also styled *Daftardār*.

SABÚS, corruptly, SEBOOS, H. (P. سبوس) Bran.

SABZÍ, vernacularly, SABJÍ, SUBZEE, or SUBJEE, H. &c. (P. سبزی, सबजी, from سبز, green) Greenness: vegetables, greens: the larger leaves and capsules of the hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa*), and more especially an intoxicating beverage prepared by washing them, afterwards drying and reducing them to powder with black pepper, cardamoms, and sometimes poppy, cucumber, and melon seeds and sugar, and then infusing the mixture either in milk and water, or cold water alone.

Sabzi-mahál, H. (سبزی محال) A tax on the sellers of vegetables: the sale of the hemp mixture was also an item of the *Ábhári*.

Seo-sabjí, Mar. (शेवसबजी) Tax in kind on vegetables, levied on those brought to market.

SACH, or SACHKÁR, Mar. (सच, सचकार) Earnest-money.

SÁCHAR, H. (ساقچى) A ceremonial at a marriage, sending the paraphernalia of the bride to her husband's house, also the day on which this is done.

SACHIVA, vernacularly, SACHIO, or SACHIU, corruptly, SUCHEO, and SUCHEW, S. (सचिव) A minister, a councillor: among the Marāṭhas, one of the eight *Pradháns*, or chief officers of state, originally designated *Sarnís*, the general record-keeper: he was also styled *Pant-sackio*.

SÁD, H. (صال) The Arabic letter ص, the initial of the title of *Subahdār*, affixed by him as a cypher to Zamindári grants as their authentication.

SAD, H. (P. صد) A hundred.

Sad-nár, plur. *Sadvárián*, corruptly, *Sadvarain*, *Sadvarian*, *Sedvarrain*, H. (صداریان, صدوار) An aggregate, or a company of a hundred: an item, individual, or individuals of a century: in the Northern Sarkárs, pikemen, so named from being formed in companies of a hundred, and formerly employed by the *Desmukhs* in revenue affairs.

SADA, Hindi (सद) A foreigner, a respectable man.

SADÁ, S. &c. (सदा) Always, perpetual.

Sadáchára, S. &c. (सदाचार) Fixed and perpetual observance, the daily and regular practices of the Hindus.

Sadvartt, or *Sadvart*, corruptly, *Sadabirt*, Hindi, &c. (सदावर्त, from S. व्रत, a vow, or वृत्ति, maintenance) Distribution of provisions daily to passers by, mendicants, and paupers: in Kamaon, a grant of land to provide for the distribution of food at certain fixed spots to pilgrims.

SADÁ, or SARÁ, Hindi (सडा) Rotten, as the surface of land long under water and covered with smooth decaying vegetation.—Puraniya.

SÁDÁ, Uriya (ସାଦା) Unstamped (perhaps from Beng. (শাদা) white, blank).

SADAIKÁL, Tam. (சடைக்காலை) Land of an abandoned betel-garden.

SADANGÁ, SARANGÁ, incorrectly, SARINGA, Beng. (শঙা) A canoe, a small flat-bottomed boat.

SADARO, Guz. (शदरो) A shirt worn by the Pársís, the assumption of which is part of the ceremony of their admission to the faith.

SÁDARU, pl. Karn. (ಸಾದರು) A class of Súdra farmers.

SADD, H. (أسد) Hindrance, obstruction.

Sadd-i-dāwí, H. (أسدعوي) Bar to a claim.

Sadd-i-jawáb, H. (أسدجواب) Reply to a reply, rejoinder: (more usually *Rad-i-jawáb*, but this form is allowable).

SADDE, Karn. (ಸದ್ದೆ) A sowing machine with only one aperture, used by the hand.

SÁDE, or SÁRE, Mar. (साडे) Certain ceremonies about the fourth day after marriage, when, after worshipping various objects, presents of clothes are made to the married couple, and the bride is given over to her husband's relations.

SÁDHANA, vernacularly SÁDHAN, S. &c. (साधन), SÁDANAM, Tam. (சாதனம்) Accomplishing, effecting, the means of accomplishment, instrument, materials: in law, also, execution, enforcing the delivery of a thing, inflicting and levying a fine; also, proving, substantiating; also means of proof, a voucher, a document, a deed, a bond: also, in Tam., a village exempt from taxation, a royal grant or patent, the same as *Sásanam*.

Sádhani, Mar. (S. साधनी) Means of effecting, or accomplishment, means of proof, a document, a bond, or the like.

Sáadhanpatra, Mar. (S. साधनपत्र) A document, a written voucher, or means of establishing any thing, a written decree or decision.

Sádana-murí, Tam. (சாதனமுறி) A promise or voucher in writing.

Sádana-patrikai, Tam. (சாதனபத்திரிகை) A bond, a deed, a will.

Sádanántaram, Tam. (சாதனாந்தரம்) An additional document or voucher, a fresh or additional count in an indictment.

Sádhansári, incorrectly, *Sádansaree*, Beng. (S. সাধসারী) The details of the rent-roll of a Zamindári.—Sylhet.

Sádhya, S. &c. (साध्य) The thing or object that is to be, or may be, accomplished: in law, the matter to be proved or substantiated.

Sádhyapála, S. (साध्यपालः) The officer who executes a decree.

Sádhyasiddhi, S. (साध्यसिद्धिः) The accomplishment of what was to be done: the determination of the merits of a suit.

Sádhyasiddhipáda, S. (साध्यसिद्धिपादः) The decision, the judgment in a suit at law.

SÁDHÁRAṆA, S. &c. (साधारण) That which is common, as a common property, a specific or genuine character, possessions in common: the 44th year of the cycle, A.D. 1850.

Sádháranopárjana, S. (साधारणोपार्जनं) Joint earnings properly acquired by brethren living together as an undivided family.

SÁDHU, vernacularly, SÁDH, S. &c. (साधु, साध) Pious, virtuous, good, applied also to a person leading a pious or religious life, a mendicant, an ascetic; also the designation of a member of a sect of monotheistical Hindus who profess moral and personal purity: a respectable trader or merchant: in Bengali, a usurer, a money-lender.

SADHAVÁ, S. &c. (सधवा) A married woman, one whose husband (*dhava*) is living.

SADHOWA, (?) H. Stipulation or deed for payment of a balance due.

SADÍÁ, Uriya (ସାଦିଆ) Cultivable (as land).

SADIR, Tam. (சாதிர்) Boundary, limits.

SADKA, or ŠADAKA, plur. ŠADAKÁT, H. (أصدقات, صدقة) Alms, properly dedicated to pious uses, voluntary alms, in distinction to those imposed by law: also, propitiatory offerings to avert sickness from a friend or relative indisposed.

Sadkafarz, A. (صدقة فرض) Ordained or obligatory alms.

Sadhafitr, H. (أصدقةنظر) Alms bestowed upon the poor by law, at the *Íd-ul-fitr*, or festival which terminates the fast of Ramzán: obligatory alms.

Šadhanafi, A. (أصدقةنفل) Voluntary alms, not imposed by law.

SÁDR, SUDR, vernacularly, SADAR, SUDUR, corruptly, SUDDER, and SUDDUR, H. &c. (صدر, सदर) Eminence, superiority, chief, supreme: the highest or foremost of any thing: the chief seat of government, the presidency, as opposed to the provinces or *Mufassil*; but the term is most usually applied in India to denote establishments or individuals employed in the judicial and revenue administration of the state. See *Ádálát*.

Sadr-, or *Sadar-áddát*, corruptly, *Sudder-adanlat*, H. (أصدرعالت) The chief court of justice, the Company's

supreme court, and court of final appeal in India : the term 'Sudder Court' has latterly been made applicable to the courts of highest civil and criminal jurisdiction in all the Presidencies. Act viii. 1842. See *Ādālat*.

Ṣadr-dīwānī-ādālat, H. (صدر دیوانی عدالت) The chief civil court.

Ṣadr-faujdarī, or *nizāmat-ādālat*, H. (صدر فوجداري عدالت) The chief criminal court.

Ṣadr, or *Ṣadar Amīn*, commonly, *Sudder Ameen*, H. (صدر امین) (صدر امین)

A chief commissioner or arbitrator, the title of a class of native civil judges under the British government, distinguished as *Ṣadr Amīns* and *Principal Ṣadr Amīns*. After various extensions of their jurisdiction, the *Ṣadr Amīn* in Bengal was empowered to pronounce judgment in civil cases to the extent of 1000 rupees, and the *Principal Ṣadr Amīn* to that of 5000, which was afterwards extended to an indefinite amount in suits referred to him by a city or Zilla judge. A limited criminal jurisdiction was also conferred upon both. Reg. xxiii. 1814; ii. iii. 1821; v. 1831; Act xxv. 1837. At Madras, *Ṣadr Amīns* have civil jurisdiction to the extent of 2500 rupees, and criminal jurisdiction in referred cases: the designation of a superior class of officers styled native judges was subsequently changed to that of *Principal Ṣadr Amīns*. Reg. iii. 1833; vii. viii. 1827; Act xxiv. 1836. At Bombay, also, the designations of Native and Principal Native Commissioner, were changed severally to those of *Principal Ṣadr Amīn*, and *Ṣadr Amīn*, with similar powers. Reg. xviii. 1831; Act. xxiv. 1836.

Ṣadrāt-patrā, H. (صدر آت پتر) An assignment or grant under the authority of government, or recorded in the collector's office.

Sadarbārgīr, Mar. (सदरबागीर) A trooper stationed on guard at a court of justice.

Sadarbhet, Mar. (सदरभेट) Presents to government officers, forming an item of charge to every village in addition to the assessment.

Ṣadr, or *Ṣadar-jamā*, corruptly, *Sudder-jumma*, H. (A. صدر جمع) The sum total of revenue payable to the government direct, exclusive of the charges of collection.

Ṣadr, or *Ṣadar-hachhari*, corruptly, *Sudder-cutcherry*, H. (صدر کچری) The principal revenue office of a district or estate, that of the collector or Zamindār.

Ṣadr, or *Ṣadar-kharch*, H. (صدر خرچ) Expenses of the principal authority or establishment.

Ṣadr, or *Ṣadar-hānūngo*, H. (صدر کانونگو) The chief native registrar or accountant of a district or collectorate.

Ṣadr, or *Ṣadar-kāzī*, H. (صدر قاضی) The chief kāzī or Mohammadan judge.

Ṣadr, *Ṣadar-histbandī*, H. (صدر قسطنبندی) The engagement for revenue instalments payable to government by the principal revenue payer, as distinguished from those entered into with him by his under payers.

Ṣadr, or *Ṣadar-mālguzār*, H. (صدر مالگذار) The chief revenue payer, one who pays it either into the government treasury, or to the collector of a district, immediately, and not through any other agency: the head man or representative of a joint-tenancy village, who engages for and pays the revenue due from the community to the government.

Ṣadr, or *Ṣadar Panchāyat*, H. A supreme *Panchāyat*, one appointed to superintend other similar bodies, where there are many, and report their proceedings to the government officer.

Ṣadr, or *Ṣadar-sarrishta*, H. (صدر سرشته) The chief revenue office; in a district, that of the collector; on an estate, that of the proprietor or chief manager.

Ṣadr, or *Ṣadar-us-ṣadūr*, A. (صدر الصدور) The chief judge, the chancellor: under the Mohammadan government he was especially charged with the investigation of the cases of all those who applied to the sovereign for grants of revenue: he had also charge of *wakf* property or religious endowments, and the appointment of kāzīs and other law officers.

Ṣadārat, H. (A. صدارت) The office of chief judge or chancellor.

Ṣadar, Mar. (सदर) A chief court, &c., as above; but it is also used as a term in papers of accounts to signify the general heading or statement at the head of several columns of detail: also, adverbially, in the general, on the whole.

Sadar-rahām, Mar. (सदर राकम) The total amount, the heading or sum of the several items of an account.

Sadara-hi, Tel. (సదర హి) Aforesaid (referring to a previous specification).

Sadarahū, Mar. (सदर हू) According to the head or specification.

ṢADIRWĀRID, corruptly, *SADERWARED*, *SADURWARID*, H. (A. صادر وارید, from *sādīr*, what goes, and *vārīd*, what comes) A traveller, a guest: in the south of India where it is in more general use, sometimes vernacularly modified, it is differently applied, and means commonly various contingent or incidental charges borne by a village or a community, as in the following.

Ṣadaravārādu, Tel. (సదర వారాదు) Charge made to the

Ryots for supplying the public *kacheri* with ink, paper, oil, and the like.

Sádaravár, *Sádalavári*, or *Sádalavári-kharchu*, Karn. (సాదరవార, సాదలవారి, సాదలవారిఖరచు)

Contributions for a public entertainment: expenses of an annual feast in honour of *Ganésa*: *kacheri* charges for stationery, &c.

Sádirmárid, *Sádilmárid*, Mar. (सादिरवारिद, सादिलवारिद)

Incidental village expenses, including periodical festivals, occasional allowances to village officers, to religious establishments, to religious mendicants, or the like, all which were defrayed by extra assessments, restricted in some places to six per cent. on the collections: in Marathi the word is used in combination, as, *Sádirmárid*-, or *Sádilmár-kharch*, &c.

Sádilmárid-, or *Sádilmár-pattí*, blunderingly, *Sádit-puttee*,

Mar. (सादिलवारिदपट्टी, सादिलवारपट्टी) Extra assessment above the public revenue levied formerly by the revenue offices on the pretext of defraying local district charges, termed also *Mahál-sádirmárid*, not provided for otherwise by the Maratha government.

Sádar-kharchu, Tel. (సాదరఖరచు) Remission or allowance by the native government of a certain per centage of the revenue raised from a village for repairing tanks, alms to mendicants, and other incidental charges.—Northern Sarkárs.

SAFAT, *SAFÁT*, *SAFÁHAT*, A. (سَفَاة, سَفَاة, سَفَاهَت) Foolishness, folly: conduct which, according to some authorities, renders a person subject to restraint.

Safih, A. (سَفِيح) A fool, a madman, one unfit to have the management of his own affairs.

SAFAR, H. (صفر) The second month of the Mohammadan year.

SAFHA, H. (صَفْحَة) A page.

Saphá, Hindi (सफा) A column or page of accounts.

SAFI-KHAT, corruptly, *SUFFIE-KHUT*, H. (صَفِي خَط) A receipt, a deed of acquittance.

Sáfi-náma, H. (صَافِي نَامَة) A deed of acquittance, a deed of release or of acquiescence in the terms of a *Rázi-náma*, of which it is the counterpart; the latter, or deed of consent, being executed by the plaintiff, the *Sáfi-náma*, or deed of acquiescence, by the defendant.

SAFÍNA, H. (سَفِينَة) A blank book, a common-place book. (English), Subpœna.

SAFKA, A. (صَفْقَة) Concluding a bargain, usually done by shaking hands (*safk*).

SÁG, H. &c. (سَاغ, साग, from S. शाक) Greens, potherbs, edible vegetables.

Ság-pát, H. (ساگ پات) Petty dues paid in kind, lit, greens and leaves, to village officials.—Kamaon.

SAGÁ, H. (ساگا, from S. *sagotra*), *SAKKHÁ*, Mar. (सखखा) Related by the same parents: a relative.

Sagábhái, H. (ساگابھائی) Own brother, one by the same father and mother.

Sagái, *Sagáivat*, H. (ساگای, ساگوات) Affinity, especially by the same parents: betrothment: second marriage of a woman of low caste.

SAGAM, Tel. (సగం) A half.

SÁGARA, vernacularly *SAGAR*, corruptly, *SAUGUR*, S. &c. (सागर) The ocean, applied rather loosely to the low lands forming the western portion of the Delta of the Ganges, where the Hugli branch falls into the sea.

SAGATU, Tel. (సగటు) An average.

SÁGNI, or *SÁGNIKA*, S. &c. (साग्नि, साग्निकः) A Brahman who preserves a perpetual household fire.

SAGOTRA, corruptly, *SAGOTR*, S. &c. (सगोत्र) A kinsman, one allied by community of name and descent, a gentile relation.

Sagotra-daśántara, S. (from दश, ten, and अन्तर, within), also with the vernacular form *Daśántil*, corruptly, *Sugotr-dushantil*, Mar. (सगोत्रदशांतिल) A kinsman of the same descent within ten degrees: also such a degree of relationship.

Sagotramátra, corruptly, *Sugotrmatr*, S. &c. (from मात्र, merely) A kinsman by the same descent, but within what degree is uncertain.

Sogatrasapinda, S. &c. (सगोत्रसपिण्ड) A kinsman by common descent who is also connected by obsequial offerings.

SAGUBADI, Tel. (సాగుబడి), *SÁGUVALI*, corruptly, *SAGOOVELLY*, *SAGWALLY*, and *SAGNALLY*, Karn. (సాగువళి) *SÁGUBADI*, Tam. (சாகுபடி), also read *SAKUPADI*. Cultivation, tillage, farming.

Ságubadi-diṭṭam, Tam. (சாகுபடித்திட்டம்) Statement of lands settled to be cultivated in the course of the year if the season permits: settlement of, or order for, cultivation.

Ságubadi-kanaku, Tam. (சாகுபடிக்கணக்கு) An account of the cultivation.

Ságubadi-ráji-náma, Tam. (from the A. P. راضي نام) A deed of lease of cultivable land.

Ságusantu, Karn. (సాగుసంతు) Farming, cultivation.

SÁH, H. (سَاه) A merchant, a banker, a tradesman.

SAHAGAMANA, vernacularly, *SAHAGAMAN*, S. &c. (सहगमन, from सह, with, and गमन, going) The burning of a

widow with her husband's corpse : accompanying him in death.

SAHAJ, H. (سهج), Beng. (সহজ), Mar. (सहज) Easily, naturally, without effort. Uriya (ସହଜ) Slight, petty : (from S. सह, with, and ज, born).

Sahajāghāt, Uriya (S. ସହଜାଘାତ) Slight wounding.

Sahaj-chori, Uriya (ସହଜଚୋରି) Petty larceny.

SAHAMARANA, S. &c. (सहमरण) The burning of a widow with the corpse of her husband.

SAHAN, H. (A. صحن) The area of a house, the ground on which it stands : a court-yard.

SAHANAK, Mar. (A. صحنك, a dish) A grant of rent-free land for subsistence.

SAHAR, H. (A. سحر) The morning, the dawn : the meal taken by the Mohammadans just before day-break in the month of Ramzân ; also *Sahargâh* and *Sahargah*.

SĀHASAN, vernacularly, SĀHAS, corruptly, SHAHESH, S. (साहस) Violence : in law, injury of three degrees ; slight, as destruction of fruit-trees, &c. ; middle, killing of animals ; atrocious, as wounding and murder.

SAHHAT, or SIHHAT-NĀMA, H. (from A. صحه, being in health) A certificate of a person's being alive at any given date.

SĀHIB, H. (A. صاحب), SAHEB, Beng., Mar. (साहेब, साहेब) A master, a lord, a companion : in Hindustani, the usual designation and address of a respectable European, like Mister, Sir, &c : when European authorities are spoken of collectively, they are sometimes termed *Sāhibān-āālīshān*, most exalted gentlemen : an assistant judge or collector is termed in native patois, *Sāhib-shistant*.

Sāhiba, H. (A. صاحبه) A lady, mistress, madam.

Sāhābat, plur. of *Sāhib*, (صحابه) Companions, especially the companions of Mohammad, through whom his sayings have been handed down, forming a body of traditional law inferior in authority only to the Kūrān.

Sāhib-i-murumat, A. (صاحب مروءة) The possessor of politeness : in law, a gentleman.

Sāhib-nisāb, A. (صاحب نصاب) The possessor of so much property as renders him liable to pay Zikāt, or established alms.

SAHĪFA, H. (A. صحيفة) A book, a leaf.

Sahkhāf, H. (A. صحّاف) A bookseller, a bookbinder, a librarian.

SAHĪH, H. (A. صحيح) Right, proper. SA-ī, Mar. (सई) A word attached to written documents to signify acquiescence, or uttered at the close of verbal statements with a similar

import. Guz. (सई) A term of assent ; also a signature, a written attestation.

SAHM, pl. SAHĀM, incorrectly, SEHAM, SUHAM, (سهم, سهام) A lot, a portion, the share of a person entitled to a part of the inheritance.

Sahm-batwārā, H. (سهم‌بازار, sharing) Division of an estate amongst the coparceners according to their several portions.

SAHODHA, S. (सहोदः) The son of a pregnant bride, one of the twelve sons formerly recognised by Hindu law.

SAHODAKA, S. &c. (सहोदक) Related by libations of water to deceased kinsmen.

SAHODARA, S. &c. (सहोदर) Uterine, a brother of whole blood. *Sahodarī*, a sister by the same mother.

SĀHOTRĀ, erroneously, SAHOOTRA, Mar. (साहोत्रा, from साहा, for सहा, six, and उत्तर, above) Six per cent., whether by the month or year : a fee or perquisite of six in a hundred given to a public officer : an item of the Maratha *chauth*, or six per cent. of the balance of the collections, after setting aside one-fourth to the Peshwa, assigned to the *Pant Sachiva*, or minister so termed, to whose representative the *Sāhotrā* in certain cases is still granted.

SĀHU, also SĀHUKĀR, H. &c. (साहु, साहुकार, साहु, साहुकार) SĀV-, or SĀŪKĀR, whence the vernacular forms, SOUCAR, SOWKAR, SAUKAR, corruptly, SHOWKAR, Mar. (सावकार, as well as साहुकार) A banker, a dealer in money and exchanges, a merchant in general : [these words are no doubt from the S. *sādhū*, good, respectable, but a facetious etymology in Marathī refers *Sāvahār* to *sā*, six, and *vahāra*, the letter *v*, that is, to the six words beginning with *v* which characterise the opulent banker—*vastra*, dress, *vapu*, portly person, *vidyā*, knowledge, *vinaya*, decorous demeanour, *vāni*, fluency of speech, and *vitta* wealth : it may be observed, that although the terms are known to most, if not all, of the dialects, they are especially in use among the Marathas].

Sāuhārā, or *Sāhukārā*, Mar. (सावकारा, साहुकारा) The body or corporation of bankers or monied men in a principal town : extensive money dealings.

Sāuhārī, or *Sāhukārī*, Mar. (सावकारी, साहुकारी) Dealings in money and exchange : adv., relating to a banker or banking : mercantile, as business, usage, interest, &c.

Sāhukār-kī-tīp, vulg., *Sowcar-teep*, H. (साहुकारकी तीप) A banker's bill of exchange.

SĀĪ, Hindi (साई) Earnest-money.—Chota Nagpur.

SAĪ, SAĪĀ, Hindi (सै, सैआ, from S. शती) A hundred.

- Saikhra*, or *Sainkra*, H. (سكرا, سيكر, سكرا) A hundred per cent.
- SÁIBAT, A. (سايبة) A female slave or she camel set at liberty under a vow : the word is used in the formula of manumission, as *Anti-sáibat*, thou art free.
- SÁIBA, or SAYIBA, A. (ثيبة) A woman who has had intercourse with man, as opposed to a virgin, in Moham-madan law.
- SÁID, written also SAYID, and SAIYID, H. (سيد) A lord, a chief : a designation assumed by a number of Moham-madans who pretend to be descended from *Husain*, the son of *Áli*, and grandson of Mohammad.
- Said-záda*, H. (from A. زاد, born) The descendant of a *Said*, or of Mohammed.
- SAIKAL, H. (A. ميقل), SIKAL, Mar. (شكال), SIKAL, Beng. (শিকল) Polishing metals, cleaning arms or tools.
- Saikhal gar*, H. (صيكالگر), *Sihalgar*, Beng. (শিকলগর), *Sikhalkár*, or *-gár*, Mar. (शिकलकार, -गार) An armourer, a cleaner or polisher of arms or tools of metal.
- SAIL, H. (A. سيل) A torrent or flood.
- Sailáb*, H. (A. P. سيلاب) A flood or torrent, an inundation.
- Sailábi*, Sindhi (A. P. سيلابي) Land watered by inundations.
- SÁIL, H. (A. سائل) A petitioner, one who asks or begs : one who interrogates, an examiner.
- SÁIMA, pl., SAWÁIM, H. (A. سوام, سوامه) Herds of camels, oxen, goats, or other animals, subsisting chiefly on pasture.
- SAINI, Thug. Signal for murder.
- SAINDHI, (?) The fermented juice of the wild date-tree (*Elate sylvestris*).
- SAIP, Thug. Any trick practised upon travellers ; also the exterior, when respectable, of a Thug or traveller.
- SÁIR, corruptly, SAYR, SAYRE, H. (A. سائر), SÁYER, Beng. (সায়র), SÁYAR, Mar. (सायर), SÁYARU, Tel. (సాయరు) In its original purport the word signifies moving, walking, or the whole, or the remainder : from the latter it came to denote the *remaining* or *all other* sources of revenue accruing to the government, in addition to the land-tax, from a variety of imposts, as customs, transit duties, licences, fees, house-tax, market-tax, &c., in which sense the term is current throughout India : the several imposts under this name were abolished by the British government, with the exception of government customs, duties on spirituous liquors, and other minor specified items : the privilege of imposing local taxes included in the *Sáyar*, was also taken away from private individuals, but it still applies to various

- items of the income from landed property not comprised in the produce of cultivation, as rent from fisheries, from timber and fruit-trees, bees'-wax, &c. : it also designates certain admitted manorial rights or prescriptive fees and cesses levied from the residents in a village, or from the cultivators by the proprietors, which have been long established, and are upon record ; the former of these additions are usually taken into account, the latter not, in fixing the rate of assessment. Reg. xxvii. 1793. In A. and H. *Sáir* is also a tax on personal property, and in Maráthi it also signifies the place or stand where the customs are levied.
- Sáir*, or *Sáyar bakhsh bandar*, H. (سایر بخش بندر) Duties on markets, and customs on goods, levied at Hugli (*Bakhsh-bandar*), under the former government of Bengal.
- Sáir-chalantá*, H. (سایر چلنتا) Transit duties formerly levied by the Zamindárs on goods passing through their estates.
- Sáir chuna cahly*, (?) The title formerly given to the duties and taxes levied in and around Murshidabad : (the epithet, which is obviously an error, perhaps for *Chuna-khali*, lime-creek or wharf, may have been taken from the site of the custom-house).
- Sáir-jamá*, H. (سایر جمع) The total amount of the revenue in addition to the land-tax.
- Sáir-jahát*, erroneously, *Sairjât*, H. (سایر جهات) A tax on boats, an inland toll : the *Sáir* duties collectively.
- Sáir-ikharch*, H. (سایر خرچ) Expenses of the collection of the *Sáir* duties.
- Sáir-kharch*, H. Extra or miscellaneous expenses.
- Sáir-panchotara*, H. (سایر پنچوترا) Five per cent. levied on the transit of goods.
- Sáirwálo*, Guz. (سایر والو) Collector of customs.
- SÁIS, H. (A. سايس) A groom, a horsekeeper.
- SAIT, Thug. Parole of rendezvous.
- SAITHÁWÁR, Hindi (सैवाचार) A division of the Kúrmí or agricultural tribes in Hindustan, located chiefly in Gorakhpur and Benares.
- SAJA-JAMÁ, (?) Beng. Amount of rent in kind (?).
- SAJAL-STHAL, S. &c. (स, with, जल, water, and स्थल, land) A term used in deeds of transfer or sale of landed property to denote the absolute alienation of the whole.
- SÁJALU, Tel. (plur. సాజలు) Labourers in salt-works.
- SAJÁVÁLI, Karn. (ಸಜವಲಿ, probably from the A. *Sazavali*, q.v.) Restraint on a person to enforce payment of a debt, or prevent his running away.
- SAJGANÍ, SAJGANÍ, Mar. (सजगणी, सजगाणी) A couple of

Paisas, or copper coin so termed; also, a measure of land = six *Ruhás*.

SAJHÁ, H. (ساجه, सहायता) Partnership, association.

Sájhi, H. (ساجھی, S. सहायी) A partner, an associate, a coparcener in landed property.

SAJJÁ, Mar. (सज्जा) A continuous tract of cultivated ground.

SAJJÁDA, less correctly, SIJJÁDA, H. (سجّاد) A mat or carpet on which Mohammadans kneel or sit whilst praying: see *Sijda*.

Sajjāda-nishīn, H. (P. نشین, sitting) The sitter on the praying carpet, usually applied to the spiritual superior of a mosque or religious endowment, as distinct from the *Mutawallī*, or secular superior and manager, although the two offices are not unfrequently united in the same person; also any religious ascetic of the Mohammadan faith.

SAJJI, SAJJI-MATI, SAJJI-NÚN, incorrectly, SOOJEE-MATEE, H. (سجّی, سجّی متی, سجّی نون, सज्जिका) An impure carbonate of soda called *Sajji* earth, or *Sajji* salt, extracted from the soil in various parts of Hindustan, especially in the Doab.

SAKA, or SÁKA, vulgarly, SHUK, or SHUKU, S. &c. (शक, शाक) An æra in general, but the term is applied especially to that which is reckoned from the reign of a prince of the south of India named *Sáliváhana*, commencing in the 79th year of the Christian æra, and to be identified with the latter by adding $78\frac{1}{2}$: thus the current *Saka* year 1772 began towards the end of March 1850.

Sáhábda, S. (शाकाब्द), *Sagáttam*, corruptly, *Sagartham*, Tam. (சகாதத்தம்) Any year of the æra of *Sáliváhana*.

SAKÁK, H. (A. سكاك) A cutler.

SAKÁM-BADH, Uriya (ସକାମବଦ୍ଧ, from S. *Sa-káma*, with will, and *badha*, killing) Wilful murder.

Sakám-samán-badh, Uriya (ସକାମସମାବଦ୍ଧ) Culpable homicide.

SAKALÁTI, or SAKALÁTU, Tel., Karn. (సకలాతి, సకలాతు, apparently from the English 'scarlet') Woollen or broad-cloth.

SAKAŁÁYA, and SAKAŁÁYA-RÁṢI, Karn. (సకలాయరాశి, from S. *Sakala*, all, and *ráṣi*, a heap) The whole of the crop before partition between the government and the cultivators.

SAKÁR, Mar. (सकार) Acceptance of a bill, endorsement in proof of acceptance.

Saharáí, Mar. (सकराई) The charge made by the cashier of a bill of exchange.

SAKARA, erroneously, SUKRA, H. (S. स, with, कर, tax) Subject to revenue payment, paying tax.

SÁKH, or SÁKHÍ, Mar. (साख, साखी) Mercantile credit, a good reputation in business.

SÁKHÁ, S., and in all the dialects, sometimes expressed SÁKH, SHÁKH, (शाखा) lit. A branch: metaphor., a division or branch of any tribe, sect, family, school, or caste, and the like *Sákhárah*, S. &c. (शाखावली, from *Ávālī*, a row) A pedigree, a family.

SAKHÍ BHÁVA, S. &c. (सखीभाव, from *Sakhí*, a female friend) A sect of Hindus in Upper India who especially worship *Rádhá*, the mistress of *Krishṇa*.

SÁKIN, H. &c. (ساكن) An inhabitant, a permanent resident in any place.

SAKKÁ, H. (A. سقا) A water-bearer, sometimes one of the village servants in Hindustan who supplies the villagers and travellers with water, and is paid by an allowance of grain at harvest.

SÁKSHÍ, S. &c. (साक्षी), SÁKHI, H. (ساكھی), it is also pronounced in other dialects, although correctly written, SÁKHÍ, A witness, an eye-witness: it is also used, less correctly, for witness or testimony in general, for *Sákhya*, q. v. In Mal. (സാക്ഷി) it also means a fine or forfeit of ten per cent. on the money advanced when a mortgagee wishes to give up the land he holds before his term expires.

Sákhshidár, Mar. (साक्षीदार) A witness.

Sákhshigár, and *Sákhshiyava*, Karn. (ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಾರ, ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯವ) A witness.

Sákhshikhánam, Mal. (സാക്ഷിക്കാനം) Fees paid to one who witnesses the execution of title-deeds.

Sákhya, S. &c. (साध्य), also, sometimes, *Sákhya*, and *Sákhshí*. Evidence, testimony, deposition.

Sáksha-á-sayaru, Uriya (ସାକ୍ଷୀ-ଆସାରୁ) Circumstantial evidence (from *साध्य*, and the A. ساير, remainder).

SAKTI, S. &c. (शक्ति) Power, ability, the personified power of a divinity, a goddess.

Sákta, S. &c. (शाक्त) Relating to the female nature or principle: the designation of a sect who worship the female principle according to the ritual of the *Tantras*: there are two chief divisions of them, the *Dakshináchári* and *Vámá-charí*, or right and left-hand ritualists: the worship of the former is public, and no otherwise noticeable than as addressed to the goddesses, especially forms of *Durgá*, as *Bhaváni*, and *Párvatí*, also to *Lakshmí* or *Mahálakshmí*, and others, commonly objects of adoration. The left-hand division worship, in preference, the *Tántriha* impersonations of *Durgá*, as *Deví*, *Kákh*, *Syámá*, &c., or a woman

representing the *Sákti*; their worship is private and un-avowed, and is celebrated with impure practices: it is said to be most numerous followed, and branches into various subdivisions.

SÁKHTU, Tel. (సాకత్తు, P. ساخت) Manufacture, construction.

SAKULYA, S. &c. (సకుల్య) A kinsman, or, more usually, a distant kinsman, not nearer than five, seven, or ten degrees.

SÁL, H. (P. سال), SÁLU, Tel. (సాలు), SÁLE, Karn. (సాలే) A year.

Sálábád, Sálábádi, Mar. (सालाबाद, सालाबादी) Permanent collections or charges: used generally with the substantives, as *Sálábád-jamâ*, the permanent or perennial revenue; *Sálábád-kharch*, the permanent or fixed charges, as of a village, for establishment, charities, festivals, &c.

Sálábádu, Tel. (సాలాబాదు) Annually, year by year.

Sál-áyinda, H. (P. آیتند, coming), *Sálu*, or *Sále-aínda*, Tel. (సాలు, సాలేఅయిండా) Next or ensuing year.

Sál-ba-sál, H. (سال بسال), *Sál-dar-sál*, Mar. (सालदरसाल) Year by year, annually.

Sál-bandí, Mar. (सालबंदी) A settlement for a series of years, or the papers detailing it, as affecting recurring engagements, as contracts, leases, &c.: the arrangement made by joint inheritors or proprietors for the successive enjoyment of their property.

Sálexár-kharchu, Karn. (సాలేవారఖర్చు) Annual disbursements.

Sálgira, H. (from گره, a knot) The anniversary of a person's nativity, when a knot is tied on a string or thread kept as a record of his age.

Sál-guzashta, H. (from P. گذشته, past), *Sál-gudast*, Mar. (సాలగుదస్త), *Sálugujastá*, Tel., Karn. (సాలగుజస్తా) Last year.

Sáli, H. &c. (سالي, साली) Annual, relating to the year: land taken up for the year: a rate in the cultivator's lease when two or more crops are raised from the soil in the same year, that is to say, when the ground is worked throughout the year, not in one season only.

Sál-i-hál, H. (سال حال), *Sále-hálu*, Tel., Karn. (సాలేహాలు) The present or current year.

Sáliána, H. &c. (ساليانه) Annual, yearly: an annuity, a yearly salary or pension.

Sáliánadár, H. (P. دادر, who has) A pensioner, an annuitant, one who receives an annual allowance, stipend, or pension.

Sáliánadárán, corruptly, *Saliandarum*, H. (pl. of the last) Annuitants: an entry in the formers tatement of the re-

venues of Bengal on account of annual allowances made to the Zamindárs in Sylhet.

Sáliána-hásil, or *-tahsil*, H. (A. حاصل, profit, تحصیل, collections) Yearly collections from a district or estate.

Sáliná, Mar. (P. सालीना) Annually, year by year.

Sáljharti-jamâ-kharch, H. (سال جهرتي جمع خرچ) A yearly account of receipts and disbursements, a debit and credit account.

Sálkarí, Mar. (सालकारी) The individual who, among a number of joint proprietors, is in possession or has the management of the common stock for a given year.

Sáltamâmi-hágaja, Uriya (ସାଲତମାମିହାଗଜା, from A. تمام, entire, and کاغذ, paper) The yearly accounts.

Sálvár, H. (سالوار) By or according to the year or years.

Sálvár-wasúl-báki, H. (A. وصول, collection, and باقی, remainder) Accounts of the annual collections and balances for a series of years.

SÁLA, or SÁLASÚLA, Karn. (సాల, సాలనుల) Debt.

Sálagára, or *Sáladára*, or *Sáladava*, Karn. (సాలగార, దార, or -దవ) A creditor.

Sálagára, or *Sáladali-biddava*, Karn. (సాలగార, సాలదలిబిద్దవ) A debtor.

Patrasála, Karn. (పత్రసాల) A debt contracted upon a bond or note.

Baddisála, Karn. (బద్దిసాల) A debt bearing interest

Maisála, or *Sukhasála*, Karn. (మేసాల, సుఖసాల) Bail for a debt.

SÁLÁ, H. &c. (سالا, شالا, श्याल) A wife's brother, a brother-in-law: to call a stranger by such an appellation is one of the most aggravated terms of abuse in Bengal.

Sáli, H. &c. (سالي, साली) A wife's sister, especially a younger sister.

Sálapo, Beng. (সোনাপো) A wife's brother's son.

SALAF, H. (A. سلف) Ancestors, predecessors: money advanced for merchandise.

SALAGA, Karn. (సలగ) A chief or head man.

SÁLAGRÁMA, or SÁLIGRÁM, commonly SALGRAM, S. &c. (సాలగ్రామ, సాలిగ్రామ) A stone found in the Gandhak river, a sort of ammonite supposed to be a type of Vishnu, and worshipped by his votaries (it is derived from *sa*, with, *ala* for *ara*, a ring, and *grâma*, a multitude).

SALÁHIYAT, Hindi (सलाहियत, from the A. صلاحيت, fitness) Information sent by the village accountant or collector to the chief police authority of any criminal occurrence in the village.

SALĀĪ, Mar. (सकई, from *S. salākhī*, a pin, a stake) A sample, as a bundle of grass, a single fruit, a log of wood set aside from the mass in counting or weighing the whole, to mark the completion of the tale at each pause, and then counted to test the total: it is usually thrown into the bargain, or, when it is the tale of the crop, the bundles become the perquisite of the village accountant.

SALAKA, Tel. (సలక) A measure of capacity equal to two *Túms*.

SALAKE, Karn. (సలకే) Delivering over, payment, paying.

SALAKH, H. (A. سلخ) The last day of a month of thirty days: day of new moon.

SALÁKU, Tel. (సలక) A dent or mark on a coin denoting its goodness.

SALAM, written also **SILM**, and **SILLIM**, A. (سلم) A description of sale in which payment is immediate or in advance, and the delivery of the purchased articles may be deferred. See *Muslim*.

SALÁM, H. (A. سلام) Peace, safety: salutation (implying a wish for a person's safety and health) used as a civil term on meeting or parting, as *Sáheb-salám*; and more especially, in the Arabic exchange of compliments, *Salám-áli-hum*, peace be with you; *Áli-hum-salám*, with you be peace. **Salámi**, H. (A. سلامي) Relating to compliments, or a salutation, especially a complimentary present, a *douceur*, the first receipts of an appointment tendered to the person through whom it has been obtained: a present to a superior upon being introduced to him: a gratuity or offering on receiving a lease or settling for the revenue, or on receiving any favour real or implied: a fee or fine levied annually on the holders of rent-free tenures as a quit-rent: applied adjectively to tenures so held.

Salámi-i-khána-bári, H. (سلامي خانه باري) A present made by the *Raiat* to a *Zamindár* in Bengal on his erecting a new hut, originally a free-gift, subsequently converted into an *Abwáb*, or regular impost.

SÁLAM, Hindi (सालम) Good fertile land.—*Puraniya*.

SÁLÁN, **SÁLNÁ**, H. (سالنا, سالن) Meat, fish, or vegetable *curry*.

SALÁT, H. (A. صلات, or صلاة) Prayer, the repetition of which is directed five times a day, or, 1. at the *Subh*, between daybreak and sunrise; 2. *Zaḥr*, immediately after noon; 3. *Áḡr*, in the afternoon, shortly before sunset; 4. *Maghrib*, evening, before dusk; and 5. *Íshá*, on retiring to bed: these are the ordained seasons of prayer, but other prayers and other seasons are also recognised and recommended.

SALAVÁDI, Karn. (ಸಲವಾಡಿ) A kind of beadle or crier at-

tached to the head of a corporation of merchants, carrying as a badge a large ladle with chain and bell on his shoulders, and whose duty it is to assemble the merchants on public occasions, &c.

SALAVU, Tel. (సలవు) Leave, dismissal, permission to depart.

Tel., Karn., Expense, expenditure (probably from A. صرف).

SÁLEVÁDU, corruptly, **SALWA**, and **SARLEE**, Tel. (సాలెవాడు)

A weaver.

SALÍ, (?) Beng. A description of land, that paying rent in kind (?)

SÁLÍ, Mar. (साली) A particular class of weavers in cotton and silk, or an individual of it.

SÁLI, S. &c. (शालि) Rice in general.

SÁLI, pron. **SHULEE**, Beng. (শালি) A measure for grain containing 20 *sers*: eight *Salís* = a *Máp* (মাপ).

SÁLIK, H. (A. سالك) A class of Mohammadan devotees who observe the law, and lead a domestic life.

SALIKE, Karn. (సలికే) Payment.

SÁLIṢ, corruptly **SALLIS**, H. (A. ثالث), Beng. (শালিস) An umpire, an arbitrator (lit., a third, or one of three, from *Salas* ثالث, three).

Sáliš-b'il-khair, H. (ثالث به الخير) An impartial arbitrator.

Sáliši, corruptly, **Sallisee**, H. (ثالثي), Beng. (শালিসী) Arbitration, award.

Sáliš-náma, H. (ثالث نامه) A deed of arbitration, a written award.

SÁL-JAMÍN, (?) Mar. The best sort of copper-coloured or red soil.—*J. Sel.* 4. 556: (it is no doubt a blunder for *Lál*, red-earth).

SÁLMAL, (?) Mar. An inferior caste of Hindus said to be the descendants of a Brahman by a slave girl; whose business it is to prepare and sell *Pán*, or the betel-leaf and nut, &c. for mastication.

SALONO, H. (सलोनो) Day of full moon in *Srávan*, when the *Rákhi* is tied on. See *Rákhi-purnimá*.

SÁLOTAR, or **SALOTARI**, corruptly, **SALISTRI**, H. (سالتور, from S. शालिहोत्री) A farrier, a horse-doctor: also *Sálotari*, Farriery, veterinary practice.

SÁMÁDASKAT, Guz. (ساما داسکات) An account opened by a person in his creditor's book; a promissory note, a receipt.

SAMÁDHI, also, vernacularly, **SAMÁDH**, H. &c. (S. समाधि, سماءه) Religious abstraction in general; that performed by *Jogís*, by which they pretend to be able to suspend the connexion between soul and body: the self immolation of a member of the *Jogí* order of mendicants, by

burning or burying himself alive : the ceremony of burying, or sinking in water, the corpse of a deceased Jogí; a small and low shrine or tomb erected over the grave of a Jogí, commonly surmounted by a standing-place for a *Tulasí* plant: also a reconciling of differences, settlement of an affair.

SAMAGI, SAMAGE, Karn. (ಸಮಗಿ, ಸಮಗಿ) A person wearing a trident sectarian mark, and sometimes acting as priest to *Sudras*.

SÁMAGRÍ, H. (S. سامگري) Furniture, tools, apparatus.

SAMA-ÍK, SAMÁIK, Mar. समईक, समाईक, S. सामायिक, from समय, agreement) Held under compact or in conjunction, as lands, tenements, &c.: cultivated in common by joint proprietors or sharers, without actual division.

SAMÁJIK, Mar. (समाजिक, from S. समाज, a community) Held in common: belonging to a society or community.

SAMÁKHYÁ, Tel. (సమాఖ్యా, సమాఖ్యా) A statement of facts or opinions authenticated by a number of persons, an agreement entered into by two or more individuals.

SÁMAN, or SÁMA, S. &c. (सामन्) The Sāma Veda.

SAMÁNA, vernacularly SAMÁN, S. &c. (समान, समान) Equal, like, same.

Samánagotra, S. (from गोत्र, family) Of the same lineage, a gentile kinsman.

Samáni-vriddhi, S. (समानीवृद्धि) Moderate interest.

Samánodaka, S. (from समान, and उदक, water) A kinsman connected by offerings of water to deceased ancestors; for the first seven degrees the *Samánodaka* is the same as the *Sapinda*, offering cakes and water; the former affinity extends to seven degrees further, in which water only is presented.

Samánodarya, S. (from उदर, the belly or womb) A brother of whole blood.

SÁMÁN, H. &c. (P. سامان) Furniture, goods, effects, apparatus.

SAMAN, SUMUN, incorrectly, SIMMIN, H. (A. ثمن) Price, value: in Shiá law, gold and silver only are intended.

SAMÁNDASKAT, Guz. (सामानदस्तखत, H. Sámne-dastkhat) An account opened by a person in his creditor's book, also a receipt, a promissory note or a writing passed by one contracting party to another.

SAMANDAR, H. (?) A small land measure.—Midnapur.

SÁMANTA, S. &c. (सामन्त) Bordering, neighbouring, a neighbouring or adjacent village or town.

SAMANVAYA, Beng. (সমন্বয়, S. समन्वय, with, and सन्वय, succession) Restoration of a person to his family or caste after

expiation for the fault by which he had been degraded. This, or *Samanvayí*, is probably the correct reading of what appears in some lists of *Sámanáyí*, which has no satisfactory etymology.

SAMAN, or SUMUN, H. Beng. (সমন, শমন) The English word 'summons.'

SAMÁR, Hindi (समार) Crop-ploughing.

SAMARÁS, Mar. (समरास, from राशी, a heap) Produce of a field collected and stacked, but not divided among the sharers; undivided property in general.

SAMARPANA, vernacularly, SAMARPAN, S. &c. (समर्पण) Delivering, entrusting to: delivery, transfer.

SAMASTA-DEH-JANA, corruptly, SUMVUST-DEHIJIN, and SUMUST-DEHIJIN, Mar. (from S. समस्त, whole, दिह, a village, and जन, people) The entire village proprietary, the village community or corporation.

SAMASTÁNAM, Tam. (சமஸ்தானம், S. &c. *Sansthana*, q.v.) A metropolis, the residence of a prince or person of rank: it is used in a collective sense in the south for a family of rank and distinction, a noble house.

SAMASTHALA, S. &c. (समस्थल), SANTHAL, Mar. (संथल) Level ground, table-land.

SAMATU, vernacularly, SAMÁT, Tel. (సమతు) A division of a district.

Samatudárudu, or, vernacularly, *Samatdár*, also, *Samud-dárudu* or *Samuddár*, Tel. (సమతుదారుడు, సముద్దారుడు,) A revenue-officer employed by the government or by a Zamindár to superintend the tillage of a district, or of a certain number of villages, to settle disputes among the cultivators, and communicate with the district collector.

SAMÁVARTTANA, S. &c. (समावर्तन) The ceremony which takes place when the young Brahman has completed his course of religious study, and returns home: amongst the Maráthas it is said to be a ceremony in which the *munja*, or girdle of grass, is loosened, sixteen years after it has been put on.

Samávritta, S. &c. (समावृत्तः) The religious student who has returned home after completing his studies.

SAMAYA, S. &c. (समय) Compact, agreement, engagement.

SAMAYARÁYA, Karn. (సమయరాయ) The high priest of the Dasari caste.

SAMBA, or SAMBANELLU, also read SHAMBÁ, and CHAMBA, Tam. (சம்பா, சம்பாநெல்லி) A superior kind of rice with white and well-flavoured grains, it is sown in July, transplanted in October, and reaped in February.

- SAMBA, or SHAMBA, Beng. (শম্বা) Second ploughing of a field.
- SAMBALA, Karn. &c. (S. సంబళ్ళ) Pay, hire, wages : provender or stock for travelling expenses, provisions for a journey.
- Sambalagár, Karn. (సంబళ్ళ గార) One who is retained or hired.
- Aramanê-sambala, Karn. (అరమణీసంబళ్ళ) A person in the pay of the government.
- Sambal-aál, Tam. (சம்பளஞ்சே) One who serves for monthly wages.
- SAMBANDHA, S. &c. (సంబంధ, from *sam*, together, and *bandha*, binding): it occurs unchanged in most of the dialects, but in Karn. becomes *Sammandha* (సంమంధ) Relationship, affinity, connexion : although not exclusive of relationship by descent, it is more correctly applicable to that by connexion, as by marriage, &c.
- Sambhandi, S. &c. (సంబంధి), *Sammandhi*, Karn. (సంమంధి) A relation, a connexion.
- SÁMBARÍ, S. &c. (శాంబరీ) A female juggler.
- SÁMBHAR, H. (سالمبر) Salt obtained from a lake of the same name in Ajmir.
- SAMBHAR, Thug. Treasure.
- SAMBHÚYASAMUTTHÁNAM, S. (సంభూయసమత్థానం) Joint performance of work, concerns among partners, partnership : a title of Hindu law.
- SAMDHI, also, SAMADHI, and less correctly, SAMDI, H. &c. (سمدي) A father-in-law, either the father of the bridegroom or the bride, especially in regard of their mutual affinity.
- Samdhin*, H. &c. (سمدھن), *Samadhuni*, Uriya (ସମଧୁଣୀ) A mother-in-law. See the last.
- SÁMÍ, Hindi (सामी) Arable land.—Mherwara.
- SÁMÍ, S. &c. (శామీ) A sort of tree (*Acacia suma*).
- Samipújá*, S. &c. (శామీపూజా) Worship of the *Sámí* tree at the festival of the Dasahará.
- SAMJHÁISH, H. (سمجھایش) Making to understand, explaining, warning, inducing the defendant to admit the justice of a plaint.
- SAMJUT-PATRA, Mar. (संयुतपत्र, from *S. Sanyukta* संयुक्त, conjoined, and *patra*, a leaf) A paper declaratory of an amicable agreement having been come to between the litigant parties.
- SAMLA, Hindi (समला) A crop that, after having been checked, has recovered.—Puraniya.
- SAMMÁDAM, Tam. (சம்மடம்) A compact or commutation made by merchants and traders with the customs and excise.

- SAMMAÍ, H. (سمئی, सम्मई) The pipe (a hollow bambu) of a drill plough.
- SAMMÁNAM, Tam. (சம்மாநம்) Lands exempt from all tax : (from *S. सम्* and *मानं*, respect, a mark of respect).
- SAMMATAPATRA, vernacularly, SAMMADIPATRAM, corruptly, SUMMADIBUTHREM, S. &c. (सम्मत, assented, and पत्र, leaf) A deed of acquiescence, permission, or agreement.
- SAMOHÍ, (?) In Arcot, the designation given to the villages or lands of a community held severally under periodical distribution. See *Samudayam*.
- SAMPÁDAK, Mar. (संपादक, *S. one who accomplishes or produces*) The first person of a family who has obtained possession of lands, privileges, &c.
- SAMPRADÁYAM, S. &c. (सम्प्रदायं) Custom, usage, traditional doctrine.
- SAMPRATI, corruptly, SUMPREDY, SAMPATEE, SAMPARDY, SIMPERTY, Tel. Karn. (సంప్రతి, from the *S. सम्प्रति*, now, but changed in sense, or rather derived from *सम*, with, and *प्रति*, against) An assistant to a village accountant, a person employed to prepare copies of accounts, or to examine and make out check accounts.
- Sampratidáru*, Tel. (సంప్రతిదారు) One who keeps counter or check accounts.
- Sampratipatti*, S. &c. (सम्प्रतिपत्ति) Assent, acknowledgment : in law, admission by the defendant of the truth of the plaint.
- SAMUDÁYAM, incorrectly, SAMADAYAM, Tam. (சமுதாயம், *S. समुदायं*) The tenure by which the members of a village community, or *Mirásidárs* hold the lands in common, each occupying an assigned share, but having no permanently exclusive right to it, and holding it only for a given period until a fresh partition and distribution take place : it also designates lands not allotted to individuals, but cultivated in common : and again, it may mean a village, the produce of which is equally divided between the proprietor and the cultivators when they are distinct.
- Samudáya-grámam*, Tam. (சமுதாயக்கிராமம், for *gráma*, *S.*) A village held or cultivated in common : also one in which the produce, as before, is equally divided between the proprietors and cultivators.
- Samudáyanilam*, Tam. (சமுதாயநிலம்) Land held and cultivated in common.
- SAMÚHA, S. &c. (समूह) An assemblage, a multitude : an assembly formed to take cognisance of offences against caste.

SAM

SAMUSARAM, Tam. (சமுசாரம், from S. संसार) Married state or condition.

Samusarakāran, Tam. (சமுசாரக்காரன்) A married man, one who has children.

Samusāri, Tam. (சமுசாரி) Father or mother of a family.

SAMVATSARA, vernacularly also **SAMVAT**, **SUMVUT**, or **SAMBAT**, **SUMBUT**, S. (संवत्सर), Hindi, Mar. (संवत्), Beng. (সম্বৎ) A year; but it is especially applied to the luni-solar years of the era of *Vikramāditya*, commencing with the year of the *Kali* age 3045, or 57 years B.C., which latter number is to be added to any year A.D. to find the *Samvat*; as, A.D. 1850 + 57 = 1907; and conversely to be deducted from the *Samvat* to find the A.D., as, 1907 - 57 = 1850: the *Samvat* era is chiefly used in Telingana and Hindustan, occasionally in Bengal, rarely in the Peninsula.

SAMVID, or **SAMVIT**, S. (संवित्) Agreement.

Samvit-patra, S. (संवित्पत्र) A deed of assent, an agreement, a deed of gift, applied in the Anglo-Indian courts to a will, a testament.

Samvid-vyatikrama, S. (from व्यतिक्रम departure) Non-performance of agreements, a breach of contract, &c.: a title of Hindu law.

SAN, **SUN**, H. &c. (A. سن, سن) A year: like *Samvat* it is also applied to the years of an æra, of which there are two varieties in use, the *Bengali* and the *Vilaiti*; the former current in Bengal, and very commonly quoted; the latter current more rarely in the Dakhin, but used and known as the *Amlī-san* of Orissa. To convert the former into the years A.D., 593 must be added to any period within the first nine months, 594 for the other three: to convert the latter, 592 within the first four months, 593 for the other eight: thus, the Bengal *San* beginning on the first *Baisākh* 963 + 593 = A.D. 1556. The *Vilaiti San* beginning on the first of *Āshwin* 963 + 592 = 1555. These æras were first established by the Emperor Akbar. *San* is also used in speaking of the years of a king's reign as chronicled by his coins: a rupee of the 19th *San* is one coined in the 19th year of his reign.

San-i-jalūs, H. (A. جلوس) The year of the king's accession.

San-patit, Hindi (from S. पतित, fallen) Land left uncultivated or unowned for a year.

Sanvad, or **Sanvād-bakī**, Mar. (सनवद-सनवादबाकी) Arrears of revenue due for several years.

Sanvad, or **Sanvād-padast**, Mar. (सनवद-, सनवादपडस्त) Waste or uncultivated for years, land, &c.

SAN

Sanvāt, corruptly, **Sunat**, **Sonaut**, **Sunott**, H. (سنوات, pl. of *Sanat* سنت, a year) Years, but applied in Bengal to rupees in the third year of their currency, when their value in comparison with the money of account, or current rupee, was reduced from 16 per cent. to 11 per cent. above the latter; that is, the rupee was rated in the first year of its issue at 116 to 100 current rupees, in the second year it circulated at 113 to 100 current rupees, and in the third and ever after, at 111 to 100 current rupees, when it was termed *Sanvāt*.

SANA, vernacularly, **SAN**, or **SUN**, corruptly, **SUNN**, S. &c. (शण) A plant, the fibres of which are used for the manufacture of cordage, canvas, and the like: Indian hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*), also the flax or fibres.

Sanappan, **Shanappan**, or **Sanarpan**, Tam. (சணப்பண்ண, சணஞ்செய்தல்) A maker of hempen cloths, canvas, sacks, &c.

SANĀ, Mar. (साणा) A person, on the part of one of the shareholders, set to watch over a joint concern to prevent fraudulent abstraction of the produce: also one set over a tenant by his landlord, from the cutting of the corn until its final disposal, that he may not be defrauded of his share (probably for the H. *Shahna*, q. v.).

SANĀBHI, S. (सनाभि) A uterine brother, a brother of whole blood.

SĀNABHŌGA, pron. **SHĀNABHOG**, corruptly, **SHANABOGUE**, **SHANBOGUE**, **SHAMBOGUE**, also **KULKARĀNĪ-SĀNABHOGA**, Karn. (ಶಾನಭೀಲಿ, ಶಾನಭೀಲಿಶಾಹಿ) The village clerk or accountant who keeps the accounts of the cultivation, and registers every thing connected with it: he is paid by a grant of land and portions of the crop: a writer or clerk in general.

Sānāya, Karn. (ಶಾನಾಯ) Allowance of grain to the village accountant.

Hajuru-sānabhog, Karn. (from A. حضر Huzur, q. v.) A clerk of customs.

SANAD, **SUNUD**, incorrectly, or vernacularly, **SUNNUD**, H. &c. (A. سند, سند), **SANNADU**, Tel. (సన్నదు) A grant, a diploma, a charter, a patent: a document conveying to an individual emoluments, titles, privileges, offices, or the government rights to revenue from land, &c., under the seal of the ruling authority. The Mohammadan government had different forms of *Sanads* according to the nature of the grant.

Sanad-ba-dahand, H. (P. سندبدهند) Lit., Let them give a *Sanad*: the form of words inscribed by the superior

authority, the *Názim*, or *Subáh-dár*, upon the *Diván's* petition or statement, representing the particulars of a royal assignment of revenue in his district, and constituting his authority for issuing the *Sanad-mutábik*, the local patent or order to make over possession to the grantee.

Sanad-bázú, H. (P. بازو, the arm) A general term for the whole of the *Sanads* issued by the Emperor and his officers, granting and giving possession of an assignment of revenue.

Sanad-debá-wálá, Uriya (ସନାଦଦେବାଓାଲୀ) The grantor of a patent or assignment; and *Sanad-nebá-wálá* (ନେବାଓାଲୀ) The receiver of such a grant, the grantee.

Sanad-diváni, H. (سنددیوانی) A grant or assignment of land, or rather of the government revenue assessed upon it.

Sanadi, corruptly, *Sanedey*, H. &c. (سندی) Relating to a *Sanad*.

Sanad-i-khun-bahá, H. (from خون, blood, and بیه, price) A grant or deed conveying property from a person or family implicated in a murder, as a retaliatory fine to the heirs of the murdered person.

Sanad-i-milkiat-i-istimrá, H. (from A. ملكیت, master-ship, and استمرار, continual) The deed or document by which the British government recognised the absolute ownership of the Zamindárs of Bengal, and in some parts of the south, at a fixed assessment: the term is current chiefly in the Northern Sarkárs.

Sanad-i-zamindár, H. (P. زمیندار; a landholder) A Zamindár appointed under a royal patent, on default of heirs, to succeed to another Zamindár, or on the supercession of the latter.

Sanad-mániyam, Tam. (சந்தம்மாளியம்) Rent-free land held under government.

Sanad-mutábik, H. (A. مطابق, in conformity with) The patent or grant issued by a subordinate local officer giving effect to an assignment or grant of revenue made by his superior to any individual, and recapitulating the particulars of the original alienation.

Sanad-navisand, H. (P. نویسد, let them write) A form of words inscribed by the chief authority upon the petition or application to him for a grant of revenue, after the necessary preliminaries had been completed.

Sannadi-inámu, Tel. (సన్నదియనాము) A grant of rent-free land held under a patent or order of the Mohammadan government.

SÁNAJÁ, Uriya (ସାନାଜୀ) Husband's younger brother's wife.

SÁNAK, Mar. (सानक) Lit. A dish; fig., a patrimony, a grant of land as subsistence, without service attached.

SÁNÁN, plur. *SÁNÁR*, commonly, *SANNAR*, *SHÁNÁR*, or *CHANAR*, Tam. (சாநாநர்) The name of a low caste in the south of India, whose occupation is the extraction of juice from the fruit-stalk of cocoa-palm, which, when fermented, becomes *tári* or *toddy*.

SANCHÁ, Thug. A grave.

SANCHÁITA, Karn. (ಸಂಚಾಯಿತಿ) The management of an estate by the collector or revenue officers of the government.

SANCHAKÁRA, Karn. (ಸಂಚಾರ್) Earnest-money: a pledge, a deposit.

SANCHÁYAM, Tam. (சந்தையம்) Daily pay of a workman: the portion of the produce of a field assigned to the cultivator.

SANCHNÍ, Mar. (संचनी) The settlement of the leases and ground-rents of a village or country.

SÁND, pronounced, *SÁNÁR*, H. (ساند, सांड) A bull set at liberty as an act of piety or on festival occasions, and privileged to wander about at will.

SANDAI, Tam. (சந்தை) A market, a fair, an annual fair.

SANDÁITA, Karn. (ಸಂದಾಯಿತಿ) Land, &c., not let, but farmed by the proprietor or government: an estate, or the like, in charge of the collector or government officer, in opposition to what is farmed.

Sandáita-gár, Karn. (ಸಂದಾಯಿತೆಗಾರ) One who looks after government land that has not been rented.

SÁNDÁWÁ, or *SÁNDÁWÁ*, Mar. (सांडवा) A vent, an outlet for superfluous water from a reservoir, a sluice.

SANDÁYA, Karn. (ಸಂದಾಯ) Delivering over, making payment.

SANDÁYAM, Tam. (சந்தையம்) Any thing held in common: daily pay, &c. See *Sancháyam*.

Sandáyanilam, Tam. (சந்தையநிலம்) Land held in common.

SANDHI, S., Mar. (संधि), *SENDH*, H. (سندھ), *SINDH*, Beng. (সিন্ধ) A hole or breach in a wall made for the purpose of entering a house to steal: also, housebreaking, burglary. (*Sandhi* properly means a holding together, union, a joint, peace, alliance, and the like: its application to a hole in a wall may have arisen from dropping in practice some such term as *bhédana*, breaking, originally connected with it, as *Sandhi-bhédanam*, a breaking of continuity).

Sandhichora, or *-chaura*, S. (from चोर, चौर, a thief), *Sendh-chor*, H. (سندھچور), *Sindhchor*, Uriya (ସିନ୍ଧଚୋର) A burglar, a housebreaker.

Sandhichaurya, S. (from चौथी, a theft), *Sendhchori*, H. (سندھچوری) Housebreaking, burglary.

Sendh-kántá, H. (سندھ کانتا), *Sindh-kánti*, Beng. (সিন্ধকাঁটি) *Sindh-haṭhi*, Uriya (ସିନ୍ଧହାତି) An instrument for making a hole in the wall, usually an iron pin about six or eight inches long for picking out the clay or mortar in mud or brick walls.

Sindhál, Beng. (সিন্ধাল), Uriya (ସିନ୍ଧାଲ) Housebreaking.

Sindhual, Uriya (ସିନ୍ଧୁଆଲ) Burglary, housebreaking.

Sindhualí, Uriya (ସିନ୍ଧୁଆଲି) A housebreaker, a burglar.

SANDHYÁ, S. & c. (संध्या, from संधि, a joint, a juncture), vernacularly, also *SANJHÁ*, H. (سجھ) Either of the three principal periods of the day, sunrise, noon, sunset; also the religious worship appropriately observed at those periods, whether performed singly, as by bathing at those hours in some sacred stream, accompanied by gesticulations and prayers, or with others, either in domestic worship or in temples, by communities of Brahmans: evening, twilight, and especially the service then performed.

SANDIVÁLAM, Tel., Karn. (సందివాలం) Penalty, penal sum: money lodged or deposited: per centage, commission.

SANGA, Hindi (S. संग) A bridge used in the Himalaya formed of timbers projecting from the banks one above another until they nearly meet, when the passage is completed by a plank laid across.

SANGAMA, vernacularly, *SANGAM*, S. & c. (संगम) Meeting, place of meeting, the confluence of two rivers, the debouché of a river in the sea.

Sangata, vernacularly, *Sangat*, S. & c. (संगत) Met, united: subst., a place of meeting, a meeting or assembly, a place of worship, a temple, a monastery.

Sangati, S. & c. (संगति) Union, assemblage, meeting. Tel. Karn. (సంగతి) Business, affair, circumstance, contents of a writing: in one vernacular form, *Sangai*, corruptly *Senghaie*, it denotes a kind of informal, but legal marriage.

SANGÓRU, Tel. (సంగోరు) Half of the whole produce of a crop: the share of the crop assigned to the cultivator, usually considered to be half the produce, but sometimes valued at only 20 or 30 per cent.

Sangóru-pálu, Tel. (సంగోరు పాలు) A half share.

SANGSAWÁR, H. (سنگسوار) A subdivision of the Kúrmí tribe in Bahar.

SANI, S. & c. (शनि) The planet Saturn or its regent.

Saníchar, H. (سنیچر, from S. शनैश्चर, the slow mover, or Saturn) The planet Saturn, also Saturday.

Sanivára, vernacularly, *Sanibár*, S. & c. (शनिवार) Saturn's day, Saturday.

SÁNI, H. (سانی) Chaff or straw mixed with grain or seeds from which oil has been expressed, as food for cattle.

SÁNI, Karn. (ಸಾನಿ, probably from the A. ثانی, a second) A companion.

Sáni, Tel. and Karn. (సాని) A term used to designate a woman; in some cases, especially as compounded, a woman of respectability, as *Dora-sáni*, a gentlewoman, a lady: by itself it more commonly denotes a dancing-girl.

Sáni-daphtar, or *Sáni-sarishṭa*, Karn. (from the A. دفتر, an office, P. سرشته) A colleague in a public department, especially the revenue.

SÁNI-NÍLÁM, H. & c. (ثانی نیلام, from A. ثانی, second) Re-sale.

SÁNI-TAJWÍZ, H. (ثانی تجویز), *SÁNITAJBÍJ*, Hindi (शानितजबीज) Review of judgment, second investigation.

SANJÁITA, Karn. (ಸಂಜಾಯಿತೆ) The immediate management of any branch of revenue, by the officers of government. See *Sancháita*.

SANJAYATHI, (?) Hindi, Undivided land of a village, whether common or held in shares.—Kamaon.

Sanjayathi-asámi, Hindi (from اسامی, a cultivator) A hereditary non-proprietary cultivator, expected, when necessary, to contribute to the payment of the government revenue.

SANKALPA, vernacularly, *SANKALP*, corruptly, *SUNKULLOP*, *SUNGKULUP*, *SHUNKULLUP*, S. & c. (संकल्प) A solemn purpose, a mental determination or a deliberate announcement of an intention to perform some pious act, or make a charitable donation, which has the force of a vow: in law, the declared wish or will of a person deceased, made known before his decease, with regard to the disposal of property, adoption of a son, or the like, made before witnesses: this is considered in some degree as equivalent to a will or testament, an act which, strictly speaking, is not recognised by Hindu law: the term is also used with considerable laxity to designate lands held under a grant or bequest.

Sanhalpadár, H. (P. دار, who has) A person holding land rent-free or at a quit-rent under a solemn declaration or vow of the grantor: one who holds lands as security for a loan to the proprietors, which the borrower has solemnly promised to repay.

Sankalpa-náma, corruptly, *Shunkullub-náma*, H. (P. نامہ, a document) A deed of gift or assignment according to a previous promise.

SANKARA, S. & c. (संकर) Intermixture, confusion.

Sanharajáti, S. & c. (संकरजाति) A mixed caste or race

springing from the intermarriages of different castes ; also *Varṇa-saṅkara*.

SAṆKARA, or **SAṆKARĀCHĀRYA**, S. &c. (शंकराचार्य) The name of a celebrated teacher and reformer who lived about the eighth century, and founded a dominant sect of Saiva teachers, especially in the south of India, where the heads of many *maths* or monasteries, as at the great establishment of Srīngagiri, are still termed *Sanharāchārīs*, or *Saṅkarāchāryas* : the designation *Sanharāchārī* is also laxly applied to one of the two divisions of Brahmans which prevail in some parts of Telingana.

SAṆKHA, vernacularly, **SANKH**, or **SHUNKH**, S. &c. (शंख) The conch shell (*Voluta pyrum*) which, when hollowed out, is used as a lamp before idols, or, when it has one end perforated, is blown as a horn at worship : it was also used as the war-horn of the ancient Hindu heroes : it is also cut into bracelets, called *Sanṅkhā*, worn by women, and is one of the articles always borne by Vishnu.

Sanṅkhārī, Beng. (শাঁখোড়ী) A shell cutter.

SAṆKHOL, Thug. A party of three travellers.

SANKHOT, (?) H. A share in the profits of a business.

Sankhot-gumāshta, H. (گماشته) A factor or agent with a share in the concern he acts for.

SAṆKRĀNTĪ, vernacularly, **SANKRĀNT**, and **SANKRĀT**, S. &c. (संक्रान्ति) The passage of the sun or other planetary body from one sign of the zodiac to another.

SAṆKU, S. &c. (शंकु) The pin or gnomon of a dial : also the cross used in land surveying.

SANNYĀSĪ, S. &c. (संन्यासी) The Hindu of the fourth order, who has renounced the world and lives by mendicancy : the term is now applied to a variety of religious mendicants, some of whom wander singly about the country subsisting on alms, or are occasionally collected in *maths* under a spiritual head : the *Sannyāśī* is most usually a worshipper of Siva.

SANORIA, (?) H. The name of a class of depredators in Bundelkhand, living together in villages, and making armed excursions in gangs to rob and plunder, but they do not kill : they are patronized by the several Rājas of the districts in which they dwell, especially those of *Tekrī*, *Dattia*, and *Bānpūr*.

SAṆSĀRĪ, vulg., **SUNGSAREE**, S. &c. (संसार, from संसार, the world) Worldly, a man of the world, the member of a religious or mendicant order who has a wife and family.

SAṆSKĀRA, S. (संस्कार) Making, perfecting : an essential cere-

mony of Hindu initiation, held indispensable to constitute the perfect purification of a Hindu : these ceremonies, which are principally oblations to fire, or customary offerings to idols, are restricted to the three first castes, and are quite inappropriate to the mixed castes, but in practice they are, in part at least, observed by all castes above the lowest. The number enjoined by authority is ten, or at most twelve, but in different parts of India others are added, extending them to seventeen : 1. *Garbhādhāna*, worship on the first sign of conception, sometimes on a woman's attaining maturity ; 2. *Punsavana*, worship to secure the birth of a male child performed at the expiration of the third month of pregnancy, or on signs of vitality in the embryo ; *Ana-valobhana*, a ceremony performed among the Marāṭhas on the third month : it is much the same as the preceding, but, as the term implies, is intended to obviate miscarriage (*an*, not, *avalobhana*, disappointment) ; 4. *Sīmantonayana*, parting of the hair on the head of a pregnant female in the 4th, 6th, or 8th month of a woman's first pregnancy ; 5. *Vishṇubali*, a sacrifice to Vishṇu on the 7th month of pregnancy, apparently peculiar to the Marāṭhas ; 6. *Jāta-harma*, ceremonies at birth, comprising the putting some ghee out of a golden spoon into the mouth of the infant before cutting the navel-string ; 7. *Nāmakaranam*, naming the child on the 10th, 11th, 12th, or 101st day after birth ; 8. *Nishkramanam*, taking the child out of the house when three months old, or to see the moon in the third light fortnight ; 9. *Sūryāvilokanam*, taking the child out to see the sun when four months old : this is much the same as the preceding, and both are rarely observed ; 10. *Anna-prāsana*, feeding the child for the first time with rice, usually in the sixth or eighth month ; 11. *Karṇavedha*, boring the ears, but this is not always practised ; 12. *Chūdā*-or *Chūlā-karanam*, or simply *Chaudā*, vernacularly, *Chaurā*, or *Chaula*, the ceremony of tonsure, shaving the head all but one lock, which is the *Chūdā* or crest ; it should be performed in the first or third year, and not delayed beyond the fifth, although this is sometimes disregarded ; 13. *Upa-nayana*, investiture with the sacrificial thread, which is worn over the left shoulder and under the right arm, crossing the body to the hip ; this is the most important ceremony of the whole, constituting the second or spiritual birth of the three first castes, thence termed *Dvija*, twice-born : for a Brahman it should be performed in the 8th year from conception, and not be delayed after the 16th ;

for the Kshatriya in the 11th year, and for the Vaiṣya in the 12th, and is not to be later than the 22d and 24th severally: in practice, however, the Brahman is the only one of the three original castes remaining, and the only one entitled to the characteristic thread, although it is assumed without due warrant by some of the mixed castes; 14. *Sāvitrī-mahānāmya*, the ceremony of investiture accompanied by the repetition of the *Gāyatrī* which properly it always should be, but in some places this is considered as a different ceremonial, to be performed four days after the Upanayana; 15. *Samāvarttana*, the ceremony performed on the student's completion of his studies and return home; 16. *Vivāha*, marriage; 17. *Swargārohana*, ascending to heaven, funeral ceremonies; of these, however, the third, ninth, eleventh, fourteenth, and fifteenth, are either local, or are mere modifications of other ceremonies, leaving them only twelve, and, by excluding the boring of the ears, and the funeral obsequies, which can scarcely be looked upon as purificatory, the number is reduced to the correcter one of ten: women have only the *Sanskāra* of marriage. *Sūdras* perform most of them except the *Upanayana*, *Sāvitrī*, and *Samāvarttanam*, but with different prayers and observances.

SANŚRISHTA, S. &c. (संश्रुष्टः) Re-united, as a family, or any member of it who, after having been separated and had his share of the property, brings it back again, and is once more a joint parcener in the family stock.

Sanśrīṣṭī S. &c. (संश्रुष्टी) A member of a re-united family, one who continues to reside with his coheirs after partition.

SANSTHĀNA, S. &c. (from सम्, together, and स्थान, place, abiding) A common abode, a place where many persons dwell together, a palace, a monastery, a neighbourhood.

SANSTHAN, Mar. (संस्थान), corruptly, *Sanvasthan*, *Suvusthan*, *Sovu-sthan*, a town, a royal town or capital, also a place supposed to be the scene of the manifestation of a deity, or sanctified by the residence of celebrated teachers or saints: a town or place made over for the especial maintenance of some deity or religious community: the site of any event considered deserving of religious commemoration. Beng. (সংস্থান) A collection of goods or money, stock, capital.

SANT, Mar. &c. (S. संत) A holy man, a religious mendicant.

SANTA, Tel. (సంత), **SANTE**, Karn. (ಸಂತೆ), **SANTAI**, Tam. (சந்தை), **SANT**, Guz. (سنت) A market, a fair, an assemblage for the sale of goods, also in Guz., land-tax assessment.

SANTĀ, Hindi (सांता) Sugar-cane.—Mherwara.

SANTAK, Uriya (ସନ୍ତକ) A mark, a signature.

SANTĀN, H. (A. سنتان) Circumcision.

SANTĀNA, **SANTATI**, S. &c. (संतान, संतति) Offspring, progeny, descendants.

SĀNTH, Mar. (सांठ) A collection, a store.

Sānthwan, Mar. (सांठवण) A place or vessel in which any thing is kept, a garner, a bin, a repository.

Sānthwanī, Mar. (सांठवणी) A collection of still or stagnant water.

SANTH, Thug. A sword.

SĀNTĪ, Guz. (سنتی) A measure of land either 60 or 90 *Wigās* or *Bighās*; each being 160 yards by 10.

SĀNTI, pron. vernacularly **SHĀNTI**, S. &c. (शान्ति) Calm, quiet, expiation, preliminary or supplementary sacrifice.

Sānti-jal, Beng. (শান্তিজন) Water from a sacred stream used in worship, holy water.

Sāntikarma, S. &c. (शान्तिकर्म) Any purificatory or expiatory sacrifice intended to deprecate or avert calamity: a supplementary sacrifice intended to atone for any defects in the primary ceremony.

SANTOSHAPATTĪ, Mar. (संतोषपट्टी) A cess levied upon the cultivators by a Rāja or Zamindār, on an occasion of re-joining, as the birth of a son, &c.

SĀNWAK, corruptly, **SAWUK**, **SAUNK**, **SAUNKIA**, **SUNKIA**, and **SANKIA**, Hindi (सांवक) A slave, in Chota Nagpur: there are three classes; the *Sānwak*, who is hereditary; the *Bandha Sānwak*, a slave for life, but whose children are not slaves; and the *Chūta Sānwak*, a slave for debt under a written bond. In the districts bordering on Chota Rangpur, or Ramgarh, Hazaribagh, &c., the *Sānwak* is described as one who becomes a slave for life on receiving a certain sum of money, and who cannot redeem himself by repayment of the original advance: according to other authorities he may redeem himself, but is seldom able to do so. The *Sānwaks* are generally from the low or outcaste hill tribes.

Sānwak-nāmā corruptly, *Saunk-nāmā*, Hindi (सांवकनामा) A written obligation by which a person borrowing money bound himself, and sometimes his family, to be slaves for life, or until the debt was repaid.

SANYERI, (?) Mar. Pure black soil, free from gravel.

SANYOGĪ, vernacularly, **SANJOGĪ**, S. &c. (संयोगी) A religious man who leads the life of a householder, or has a wife and family.

SAPATNÍ, S. &c. (सपत्नी) A fellow-wife, the wife of a man who has others, but especially any other than the one first married.

SAPATHA, S. &c. (शपथ) An oath, an imprecation.

Sapatha-patra, S. &c. (शपथपत्र) An affidavit.

SAPHÁI, Uriya (ଶଫା, from A. صاف, clean) Clean salt boiled to a certain point.

SAPHARÍ, Guz. (سفری, from the A. *safar*, a journey, also Guz. a voyage) A sailor; a ship: maritime or foreign trade from all countries beyond the Gulph of Cutch.

SAPÍNA, or sometimes SAFÍNA, H. &c. (سفینه, سپینه) A summons, a subpoena.

SAPINDA, S. &c. (सपिण्ड, from स, together, पिण्ड, a ball of rice or meat) A kinsman connected by offerings of balls of rice or of meat to common ancestors; the affinity extends to three individuals only in descent from the common ancestor: some authorities extend it to seven persons in both the ascending and descending line.

SAPTAPADÍ, and SAPTAPADÍ-KRAMANA, Mar. (S. सप्तपदी, सप्तपदीक्रमण, from सप्त, seven, पद, a foot, and क्रमण, walking) An essential part of the marriage ceremony, the bride's being led seven steps round the sacred fire.

SAR, SUR, H. &c. (P. سر, सर) The head, also, metaphorically, chief, principal: (the word is used very extensively in most of the dialects in forming compounds to intimate superiority or comprehensiveness, and has been in general very corruptly rendered by *Ser*, *Sir*, or even *Cir*, as will be seen below, but *SIR* is also sometimes the correct reading in the Hindu dialects, the word being derived from the S. *Sīras* (शिरस्) the head in general: however, the Persian derivation through the Hindustani is to be preferred.

Saranjám, *Surunjám*, corruptly, *Sarunjám*, *Serinjam*, *Surinjam*, H. &c. (P. سرانجام, सरंजाम) Apparatus, provisions, furniture, materials, what is essential to any undertaking: amongst the Maráthas it was applied especially to a temporary assignment of revenue from villages or lands for the support of troops or for personal military service, usually for the life of the grantee; also to grants made to persons appointed to civil offices of the state to enable them to maintain their dignity, and to grants for charitable purposes: these were neither transferable nor hereditary, and were held at the pleasure of the sovereign. They were distinguished as *Ját Saranjám* (from *ját*, individual), when personal, and *Phauj Saranjám* (from *phauj* for *fauj*, an army), when for keeping up troops.

Saranjám-dár, Mar. (P. دار, who has) The holder of an assignment for purposes specified.

Saránjámí, corruptly, *Serinjammy*, H. (سرانجامی) Relating or belonging to apparatus, materials, means of support, &c. In Bengal, under the Mohammadan government, the term was applied to allowances sometimes granted or admitted as deductions for the charges and expenses of collecting the revenue, or other incidental expenses made to the Zamindárs or farmers. Among the Maráthas; relating to assignments for public service, as *Saranjámí* lands and the like: a person holding such assignments.

Saranjámí-jáhgir, Mar. (जाहगीर for P. جاگیر) An assignment of revenue for keeping up troops, &c.

Sar-á-pá, H. (سرپا, lit., head to foot) A complete *khilat*, or honorary dress, especially given on appointment to office by the Mogul government.

Sarásari, H. &c. (سراسری), Tel. (సరాసరి), Tam. (சராசரி)

A summary, a mean, an average, an estimate. Mar. (सरासरी) Loosely, carelessly, roughly, as a rough statement or estimate. In Hindustani the more usual form is *Sarsari*, q. v. *Sarásari-kaniku*, Tam. (சராசரிக்கணக்கு) An average or rough account.

Sarásari-merai, Tam. (சராசரிமொறை) Average proportion of the crop set apart for the village officers and servants. See *Merai*.

Sar-ba-ráh, H. (P. سربراه, lit., head or means for the road, براه) Supply, means of providing for charges or expenses.

Sarbaráhhkár, corruptly, *Sabracar*, *Serbarrahar*, *Surberahar*, H. (P. کار, who does) A manager, a steward, a factor, a trustee: the manager of an estate for minors, females, idiots, or disqualified proprietors, an officer appointed to such duty by the Court of Wards under the British government: the manager on behalf of unseparated coparceners. In Cuttack the title was given to the village accountant when he was the general director and manager of the revenue affairs, being paid by a per centage on the collections of his village; in some cases the office had become hereditary but without the right of alienation without the permission of the Zamindár.

Sarbaráhhkárí, H. (P. کاری, agency) Management of property, stewardship, trust.

Sar-daftar, H. (P. دفتر, record) Chief record office: chief accountant and registrar.

Sar-daftar-diwáni, H. (P. دیوان, revenue minister) The chief clerk of the office of the Diwán.

- Sarbaráhhkár patṭa*, H. (پٽا, a deed) A deed appointing a manager or steward.
- Sardár*, commonly, but incorrectly, *Sirdár*, H. &c. (سردار) A chief, a head man, a commander : the head of a set of palankin bearers.
- Sardar-i-fauj*, H. (پوچ, an army) Commandant, the title of the provincial governor or collector when charged with the duties of Faujdár or commander of the troops : the title of an Amildár under the Mohammadan government as head of the police.
- Sardar-âmil*, H. (عامل) The head *Âmil* or collector of an extensive district, invested with magisterial and military authority.
- Sardárnî*, H. (سردارنى) A female head of an establishment, commonly applied to a woman who brings up girls for prostitution.
- Sardesmukh*, or *Sardesmukh*, incorrectly, *Sirdesmukh*, Mar. (सरदेशमुख) The head of the Maratha officers termed *Desmukhs* in an extensive district, and standing between them and the government : see *Desmukh* : in some places the title has become hereditary, and even a portion of the fees attached to the office subsist without any authority being exercised.
- Sardesmukhi*, or *Sardesmukhi*, incorrectly, *Sirdesmukhi*, Mar. (सरदेशमुखी) The office of head *Desmukh*. The proportion of 10 per cent. exacted by the Marathas from the revenues of the Mohammadan territories of the Dakhin, in addition to the *chauth* : it was originally claimed by *Sivajî* as head *Desmukh*, whence the name, and was confirmed by Mohammad Shah. In some places it was an impost of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in addition to the fixed assessment.
- Sarkang*, incorrectly, *Serang*, H. (سرهنگ) A commander, but generally applied in India to the head man of a native crew, whether on board a ship or a boat; also to the head man of a gang of natives attached to artillery, dragging guns, or to the army in general, as tent-pitchers, and the like, or to the head of gangs of a superior order of labourers employed in public or private works, in docks, buildings, &c.
- Sardespânde*, or *Sardespândya*, incorrectly, *Sirdespandye*, Mar. (सरदेशपाण्ड्या) The head district registrar and accountant. See *Despânde*.
- Sarfarázi*, H. (سرفرازی) Promotion, exaltation, notice or favour of a superior.
- Sarhad*, *Surhud*, corruptly, *Serkud*, *Sirhad*, *Surrud*, H. &c. (سرحد) Boundary, border, confines, limit.

- Sarhad-bandî*, H. &c. (بندی, a binding) Fixing a boundary by authority.
- Sarhad-hâsîl*, (A. حاصل) Frontier duties.
- Sar-kânungo*, H. (پ. قانونگو, a registrar) A chief *kânungo*, the provincial or district registrar and accountant : in Kandes, a charge of one per cent. in addition to the revenue to defray the salary of a head *kânungo*.
- Sarkâr*, more commonly, but incorrectly, *Sircar*, or *Sirhar*, H. &c. (سرکار, सरकार, or सकार, from P. سر, the head, and کار, business), *Sarahâru*, Tel. Karn. (సర్కారు) The government, the state, the supreme authority or administration : the governing authority or administrator of affairs : the ruler, the king ; now generally applied to the Company's government, and to any of its civil or political officers : a landlord, a proprietor, a superintendant, a chief, a manager : in Bengal it commonly denotes a native servant who keeps the household accounts and receives and disburses money for his employer, a sort of house-steward ; also any writer or accountant. The term likewise signified an extensive division of country under the Mohammadan government, a subdivision of a *Sûbak*, containing many parganas ; a district, a province : (in this sense it has been usually, though incorrectly, written *Circar*, as in the case of the Northern Circars.)
- Sarkâr-ââlî*, H. (سرکار عالی) The high court, the chief authority, the government, the viceregal establishment of the Nawab of Bengal : a Jagîr or assignment to defray the expenses of the Nawab household was so termed (incorrectly *Circar Ali*).
- Sarakârada-kâni*, Karn. (సర్కారదండకాని) Public money, the money of the state.
- Sarakarada-hacheri*, Karn. (సర్కారదండరక్షి) Any government office.
- Sarkârdhârâ*, Mar. (सर्कारधारा) Assessment or taxes imposed by the state on real property.
- Sarkârî*, incorrectly, *Sirkârî*, H. &c. (سرکاری, सरकारी) Relating or belonging to the government, or to any superior authority.
- Sarkârî-patit*, Hindi (सरकारीपतित, from S. patita, fallen) Land left uncultivated for more than two years, and then claimable by the landlord or the government : all lands lying waste, and not included in the assessment.
- Sarhârî-wazîfa*, H. (A. وظیفه, an allowance) Allowances or assignments or pensions granted by government.
- Sarkâr-kharâb*, Mar. (सरकारखराब, from P. خراب, bad)

Lying fallow or uncultivated in the hands of the government, land, &c.

Sarkhat, *Surkhut*, corruptly, *Sirkut*, H. (A. P. سرخط) A written agreement, a receipt, a bill of sale, a deed of lease: a note of acknowledgment from the government to payers of the revenue, bearing upon it the successive instalments paid into the treasury.

Mahājani-sarkhat, H. (from महाजन, a merchant) An acknowledgment granted by a banker or merchant for money deposited.

Sarkhel, Mar. (सरखेल) A title of rank amongst the Marathas conferred by the Peshwa (from the P. *Sar-khail* سرخیل, a general).

Sarkil, Tam. (சர்க்கிலி), *Sarikili*, Tel. (సర్కిలి) A minister, a chamberlain, a major-domo (no doubt the same as *Sarkhel*, vernacularly modified).

Sarmukh, Mar. (सरमुख) A head or principal chief, the title of the Holkar family.

Sarnādu-gauda, corruptly, *Sirna-gaur*, *Surnan-gour*, Karn. (ಸರ್ನಾಡುಗೌಡ) The head farmer or principal person in an agricultural district.

Sarnāma, H. (سرنامه) Direction, address, superscription, heading.

Sarnaubat, Mar. (सरनौबत, from P. نوبت, a kettle-drum) The highest military officer under the Peshwa: also the governor of a fort, or of a part of it.

Sarnisbat, Mar. (सरनिसबत) An officer under the former government, one under the Havildār also superintending public works.

Sar-o-pā, corruptly, *Sirpao*, *Serpan*, H. (سرپا, lit., hand and foot) A complete dress of honour.

Sarpanch, H. (سرپنج) The president of a *Panchāit*.

Sar-pātil, Mar. (सरपाटील) The head man of a district, the chief *Pātil*: it applied also to a sort of petty Zamindār, or an officer who superintended the assessment and collection of the rents of a district, and received a per centage on their realisation.

Sar-parast, H. (P. پرست, protecting) A patron, a protector, a guardian.

Sar-rishta, more commonly, but less correctly, *Sarishta*, or *Surishtu*, corruptly, *Serishta*, *Sherista*, and *Sherishtah*, H. (سررشته, from P. سر and رشته, a line or thread, also سرشته) A record, a register, office, employment: an office of registry or record: it is sometimes, but inaccurately, used for the officer. See *Sarrishtadār*.

Sīrastā, Uriya (ସିରସ୍ତା) Establishment.

Sīrastā, or *Sīristā*, Mar. (शिरस्ता, शिरिस्ता) Practice, custom (it is of course the H. *Sarrishta*).

Sarrishtadār, or *Sarishtadār*, H. (سررشته‌دار, سررشته‌دار) *Siraste*, *Siriste-dār*, Mar. (शिरस्तेदार, शिरिस्तेदार) A registrar, a record keeper, applied especially to the head native officer of a court of justice or collector's office, who has the general superintendence of the establishment and charge of the public records and official documents and papers: it formerly denoted the head provincial or district *kānungo* or a head officer of the *Āmil*, exercising a superintending and controlling power over the other district registrars and accountants.

Sarrishtah-i-Amānat, H. (امانت, trust) In Bengal, under the Mohammadan and early British rule, an office for the examination and adjustment of disputed and outstanding accounts, particularly those of officers dismissed or charged with embezzlement or undue exactions.

Sarrishtah-divāni, H. (P. دیوان) The office of Diwān, or collector, also the expenses of his office, including his own allowances.

Sirasta-baṭṭā, Mar. (from बट्टा, exchange) A cess levied by the Peshwa's collectors on the cultivators, to cover the risk of loss on the exchange of different currencies at the treasury at Pūnah.

Sarsāl, Mar. (सरसाल, from P. سال, a year) A whole year, for or during a whole year, as *Sar-sāl-jamā-kharch*, the year's account of collections and charges.

Sarsālā, or *Sarsālī*, Mar. (सरसाला, -साली) Belonging or relating to a whole year, as receipts, charges, &c.

Sarsarī or *Sarāsarī*, H. (P. सरسری, सरسری) Easy, loose, transacted loosely or concisely, summary.

Sarsari-āpīl, H. (آپیل, Eng. 'appeal') A summary appeal.

Sarsarī-faiṣala, H. (A. فیصله) Summary decision, or nonsuit.

Sarsarī-muhaddama, H. (A. مقدمه) A summary suit.

Sar-shihan, H. (P. سرشکن, lit., breaking of the head or capital) A grant of revenue in charity, or to village officers, made under the Mohammadan government by the Zamindārs or fiscal authorities: it was so termed because the land so appropriated was taken in small lots from different holders: the tenure was peculiar to the province of Bahār. In Tirhut it signifies a rent-free tenure: (according to Buchanan's 'Eastern India,' vol. I. p. 311, it derived its name from its being granted to the families of

- Zamindárs who had lost their lives in the public service, but this seems doubtful).
- Sar-shikan-mahál*, H. (A. **سكال**) A rent-free estate.—Tirhut.
- Sar-shumári*, H. (from P. **شماری**, a counting) A census, a poll-tax.
- Sarsubhedár*, corruptly, *Sirsoobedar*, Mar. (**सरसुभेदार**) An officer of the Maráṭha government superior to the *Mám-latdár*.
- Sarzamín*, corruptly, *Sarjamín*, H. (P. **زمین**, land) Boundary, limit, tract of country.
- Sarjamín-tahkikát*, Uriya (**ଶରଜମିନତାହକିକାତ**) Local investigation.
- SARÁ, corruptly, SARRA, Mar. (**सारा**), also with DORÁ, pleonasm, SÁRÁDORÁ, (**सारादोरा**) A tax on fields and enclosures, land-tax.
- SÁRÁ, H. (**سارا**, from **श्याल**) A wife's brother, a brother in law.
- SARAD, or SARAT, S. &c. (**शरद् - त्**) The season of Autumn, the two months following the rains, or about Sept.-Oct.
- SARADAR, Uriya (**ଶରଦର**) Land of the first quality.
- SARÁÍ, H. (P. **سرائي**) A palace, a large edifice, a building for the shelter and accommodation of travellers, usually a quadrangle surrounded by low chambers opening internally, and backed by a dead wall, the square, in the centre of which are the heavy luggage and beasts of burden, being entered by a gateway, the gate of which is closed at night : an inn, a caravanseraí.
- Sarâi-wahfî*, H. (from A. **وقفي**) An endowed *sarâi*, the maintenance of which is provided for by an endowment, and accommodation in which is gratuitous.
- SARÁO, corruptly, SURREIYO, Guz. (**सरय्यो**) A druggist, a perfumer.
- SARAK, H. (**سرك**) A road.
- Sarak-bandí*, H. (**سرکبندی**) A high road or common way, as distinguished from a cross road or bye-way.
- SARAK, or SARIK, SARAḲA, or SARIKA, also read SARKA, and, incorrectly, SERKA, H. (A. **سرقة**, **سرق**) Larceny, theft, defined, in Mohammadan law, as the taking away secretly of the property of another at a time when it is, or supposed to be, in security, or under charge.
- Saraḡa*, or *Sariḡa*, or *Sarḡa-i-sughra*, H. (A. **سغرة**, small) Petty larceny, theft without violence.
- Saraḡa*, *Sariḡa*, or *Sarḡa-i-kubra*, H. (A. **كبرة**, great) Theft, or robbery with violence.
- SARAKU, Tam. (**சரக்கு**), SARUKU, Tel. (**సరుకు**) Goods, commodities, merchandise.

- SARALVYÁJ, Mar. (**सरलव्याज**) Simple interest.
- SARANA, S. &c. (**शरण**) Asylum, refuge, shelter, protection.
- Saranágata*, S. &c. (**शरणागतः**) A refugee, a suppliant, one who comes for protection.
- SARÁNÁ, Tel. (**శరానా**) A fine levied upon persons stealing ears of corn, also on cattle trespassing on corn-fields.
- SÁRANI, Tel. (**సారాని**) A sluice, a canal, a drain.
- SÁRÁNS, blunderingly, SAROUCH, Mar. (**सारांश**, from S. **सार**, essence, and **अंश**, a share) An abstract, an epitome, a short statement of proceedings kept by the *Panchátt*, and, at the close, signed by each member.
- SARÁP, H. (S. **سراپ**) A curse, an imprecation, an oath.
- SARAPÁT, Uriya (**ଶରପାଟ**) Marshy land (of a better description).
- SARAS-NIRAS, H. (**سرس نیرس**, from S. **रस**, flavour, and the particles **स** with, and **निर्**, without) Good and bad : applied sometimes to distinguish the quality of a soil, or to its distribution : the good with the bad.
- SÁRASWATA, vernacularly, SÁRASWAT, S. &c. (**सारस्वत**) The country about the *Sáraswatí* river to the north-west of Dehli : the designation of a tribe of Brahmans subdivided into ten classes, and supposed to have come originally from the north-west of India : many of the *Sáraswat* Brahmans cultivate literature, and they are in general a respectable body.
- Saraswatí*, S. &c. (**सरस्वती**) The goddess of letters and arts : the name of a river, commonly *Sarsúti* or *Sursootee*.
- Saraswatí-pújá*, S. &c. (from **पूजा**) The worship of the goddess *Saraswatí*, observed on the 5th of the light half of *Áṣvín* (Aug.-Sept.), on which occasion books and the implements of writing are held sacred and are worshipped.
- SÁRATHÍ, corruptly, SARTHEE, S. &c. (**सारथी**) The driver of a car, a charioteer : the designation of a mixed caste said to have sprung from a Kshatriya father and Brahman mother.
- SARAWÁ, or SARWÁ, Mar. (**सरवा**) A piece of hill ground cleared and cultivated for not longer than a year or two past : ground recently reaped.
- Sarawebhát*, Mar. (**सरवेभात**) Rice reared on recently cleared hill ground.
- SÁRÁYA, Karn. (**ಸಾರಾಯ**), SÁRÁYAM, Tam. (**சாராயம்**) Any kind of spirituous liquors.
- Sáráya-guttige*, Karn. (**ಸಾರಾಯಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ**) A tax levied on spirituous liquors.
- Sáráyaháran*, Tam. (**சாராயக்காரன்**) A distiller.
- SARBALAND KHÁN, Thug. A proper name uttered to direct the stranglers to be ready, also to denote the approach of danger.
- SÁRBÁN, H. (P. **ساربان**) A camel driver.

SARF, incorrectly, **SERF**, H. &c. (صرف) Expenditure, exchange: in Mohammadan law, a pure sale, a sale of price for price, or one in which the articles exchanged are both representatives of price, as silver for gold, an exchange of representative values.

Sarf-i-sikka, H. (صرف سكة) A charge or discount on the different currencies receivable at the public treasury: an impost or cess established at one time in Bengal to cover the loss accruing on exchange of coins.

Sarráf, commonly, **Saraf**, vernacularly, **Saráph**, **Sarápe**, **Sarápu**, **Sarábu**, corruptly, **Saraff**, **Sharáf**, **Shroff**, H. (صراف), Mar. (सराफ), Tel. (సరాఫు), Karn. (సరాఫి), సరాఫు, సరాబు) A money-changer, a banker, an officer employed to ascertain the value of different currencies.

Sarráfa, H. (A. صراف) The place where money is exchanged, a banker's, a money-changer's shop.

Sarráfí, or **Saráfí**, H. (A. صرافى) The business of a money-changer: also, discount on exchange of coins, and fees paid for examining and valuing different currencies, commonly, **Shroffing**, and **Shroffage**.

SÁRHÚ, H. (سارھو), **SÁDÚ**, or **SARÚ**, Mar. (साडू) A wife's sister's husband.

SARE, **SERE**, Karn. (శరీ, శీరీ) Imprisonment, slavery, bondage, captivity.

Sare-bandhāna, Karn. (శరీబంధాన) Confinement, imprisonment.

Sare-mane, Karn. (శరీమనీ) A jail, a prison.

Sare-vididava, Karn. (శరీవిదిదవ) A captive, a prisoner of war.

Sare-vidugaḍe, Karn. (శరీవిడుగడి) Liberation from prison.

SAREHÁ, Hindi (सरेहा) A narrow field, much longer than broad.

SÁRHE, H. &c. (سارھي, S. *Sárdhā*, from स, with, and अर्ध, a half), **SÁDE**, and **SÁRE**, Beng. (সারড), **SÁDÁ**, or **SÁRÁ**, Mar. (साडा, pl. साडे) A half of a unit in addition to any given number above two, whether applied to number, weight, or value; as *Sárhe-tín*, three and a half, *Sárhe-panch-man*, five mans and a half, *Sárhe-panch-rupaiya*, five rupees and a half, or five rupees eight *anas*: the fraction must have reference to the unit in a decimal ratio: *Sárhe-nau-rupaiya* would be nine rupees eight *anas*, but *Sárhe-das-rupaiya* will be fifteen rupees; so *Sárhe-tín-sau*, will be 350, *Sárhe-tín-hazár*, 3500, *Sárhe-tín-lákh*, 350,000, the half being that of the respective unit.

SÁRHÍ, or **SÁRÍ**, corruptly, **SARRIE**, H. &c. (سارھي, ساري, S. शारही), **SÁDÍ**, or **SARÍ**, Mar. (साडी) A long cloth worn

by Hindu women, wrapped round the body and passed over the head, the only usual attire of the lower classes.

SARI, Tel., Karn. (సరి), Tam. (சரி) Equal, right, just, even; also, subst., equality, fitness.

Sari-bhágamu, Tel. (సరిభాగము) An equal share.

Sari-mérai, Tam. (சரிமேரை) Established, proper or just rights or privileges of individuals.

SARKARÁ, S. &c. (शर्करा) Gravel, sand, gravelly or sandy soil: clayed or candied sugar.

SARNÁ, Hindi (सरना) A spot of land on which trees are not to be cut (Chota Nagpur).

SÁRTHA, S. &c. (साथै) A company of travellers or traders, a *kafila*, a caravan.

Sárthaváha, S. &c. (साथैवाह) A merchant, a trader: the head of a corporation, the leader of a caravan.

Sárthi, S. &c. (साथी) A trader, a traveller, one of a company of traders, especially the head or leader of a caravan.

SÁRÚ, or **SÁRHÚ**, H. (سارھو, سارو) A wife's sister's husband.

SARUGUDU, Tel. (సరుగుడు) A platform on which plants are placed ready for conveyance to the fields in which they are to be transplanted.

SARUKAI, Tam. (சருகை) An outlet for the surplus water of a reservoir, a sluice or flood-gate.

SARUKU, Tel., Karn. (సరుకు) Goods, commodities, merchandise. See *Sarahu*.

SÁRUVA, Tel. (సారువ) A small bridge over a water-course.

SARUVÁ, Tel. (సారువా) Low ground cultivation.

Sáruvápanta, Tel. (సారువాపంట) A crop in low wet ground.

SÁRUVU, Tel. (సారువు) A ridge or low bank.

SARVA, S., but adopted in all the dialects, sometimes modified, as **SARBA**, Beng., **SARVAMU**, Tel., and abridged to **SAB**, **SUB**, Hindi (सबै) All, entire, whole.

Sarvadhári, S. &c. (सर्वधारि, lit., all-containing) The twenty-second year of the cycle.

Sarvadumbála, Tel. (సర్వదుంబాలా) An allotment of land entirely rent-free.

Sarvagráháramu, Tel. (సర్వగ్రహారము) A village granted to Brahmans, entirely rent-free.

Sarva-inamu, Tel. (సర్వయినాము, from A. *Inam*, q. v.) Land held free of any charge or tax: a grant of the entire revenues of a village or tract of land.

Sarvajit, S. &c. (सर्वजित्, lit., all-victorious) The twenty-first year of the cycle, A.D. 1828—1888.

Sarvamániyam, or **Sarvamányum**, Tam. (சர்வமனியம்)

سارم) Land granted in free tenure, or exempt entirely from payment of revenue or rent to the grantor, whether the individual proprietor or the government.

Sarvamokhásá, Tel. (సర్వమొకాసా) Land free of all revenue charges.

Sarvapanta, Tel. (సర్వపంట) The first crop of wet land, the entire crop.

SĀRVARĪ, S. &c. (शार्वरी) The thirty-fourth year of the cycle.

SARWĀŪ, *SARWĀFŪ*, Guz. (सरवाड़, सरवाड़) Monthly or yearly balance: sum total: summing up of accounts.

SĀS, or *SĀSU*, H. &c. (ساس, from S. शशू) A mother in law.

ŚASA, pl., *ŚASALU*, Tel. (శసలు) Grains of rice mixed with turmeric or other colouring ingredients, and used on auspicious occasions, as at marriages, when a basket containing the mixture is severally placed before the bride and bridegroom, and each in succession casts some over the head of the other: the ceremony of thus casting the rice.

ŚĀSANAM, S. &c. vernacularly, *ŚĀSAN*, or *SHĀSAN*, (शासन) Ordering, directing, restraining, punishing, a royal order or edict, a royal grant, a patent, especially such as is commonly engraved on copper plates: a written engagement or contract, a written deed of any kind: in Cuttack, a village held by Brahmans in joint tenancy, either rent-free or at a quit-rent. Besides its usual imports, it implies in Tam. (சாசனம்) An oath; punishment.

Śāsanavritti, S. &c. (शासनवृत्ति) Maintenance enjoyed under a written deed or grant.

Śilāśāsana, S. &c. (from शिला, a stone) A grant or edict inscribed on stone.

Tāmra-śāsana, S. &c. (from ताम्र, copper) An edict or grant inscribed on copper plates.

Dhārāśāsana, Karn. (ಧಾರಾಶಾಸನ) A deed or gift of land, &c.

Krayaśāsana, Karn. (S. क्रय, sale) A deed of sale.

ŚĀSHTĀNGA, S. &c. (साष्टाङ्ग, from स, with, अष्ट, eight, and अंग, limb) Lit., with eight limbs: an adjunct to words signifying salutation, as *Namashāra*, *Praṇāma*, &c., reverential salutation, address, or prostration, so as to touch the ground with the eight parts of the body, the two hands, two feet, two knees, the breast, and the forehead..

SĀSTHĪ, (?) Mar. Land paying to government the maximum assessment (there is no doubt some blunder in the spelling of this word).

ŚĀSTRA, vulgarly, *SHASTRA*, corruptly, *SHASTER*, S. &c. (शास्त्र) An order or command, a scripture, a work of authority,

especially one attributed to an inspired writer: when used with a word implying the subject treated of, it may denote either a single work of the class, or the writings collectively; thus, a *Dharma-śāstra* may imply the code of Manu, or any work of authority on the laws and the institutes of the Hindus, whilst the *Dharma-śāstra*, means the whole science of law, and the body of the social institutions: the word is also used generally for any literary or scientific composition, or for any branch of investigation. *Śāstrī*, vulgarly, *Shastree*, S. &c. (शास्त्री) A man of learning, one who teaches any branch of Hindu learning, an expounder of Hindu law.

SASUR, or *SUSAR*, H. (سسر), *SĀSARĀ*, or *SĀSUR*, Mar. (सासरा, सासुर), *ŚWAŚUR*, Beng. (শ্বশুর), *SWASURA*, S. (श्वसुर) A father in law, whether of the husband or wife.

Sāsre, Mar. (सासे) The house of a husband's father.

Śāsuvās, Mar. (सासुरवास) The residence of a married girl in the house of her husband's father: the annoyance she suffers there.

Śāsuvāśī, or *Śāsuvāśin*, Mar. (सासुवाशीण) A young married woman living in the house of her husband's parents, and proverbially treated with great harshness.

ŚASYA, S. &c. (शस्यः, सस्य) Grain or corn in general, as wheat, barley, rice, &c.: also fruit.

Śasyakshetra, S. &c. (शस्यक्षेत्र) A corn-field.

ŚĀSWATABERIJU, Tel., Karn. (ಸಾಶ್ವತಬೆರಿಜು, from S. शाश्वत, perpetual, and P. ब्रू, an account) The perpetual assessment of lands, an established village assessment.

Śasvatapatti, Karn. (ಶಾಶ್ವತಪಟ್ಟಿ) A permanent grant.

SĀTA, *SĀTĪ*, Karn. (ಸಾಟ, ಸಾಟಿ) adj. Like, similar: subst. barter, exchange.

Sātāberamu, *Sātāhotiberamu*, Tel. (సాటాబెరము, సాటాహోటిబెరము) Barter.

Sāṭeṇṭeṇ, Mar. (साटेंलोटे) Traffic by exchange, barter; whence intermarrying in two families.

Sātībēra, Karn. (ಸಾಟೀಬೇರ) Bartered merchandise.

Sātīgār, Karn. (ಸಾಟಿಗಾರ) A barterer, a trader, a merchant.

Sātivyūpāra, Karn. (ಸಾಟಿವ್ಯೂಪಾರ) Bartered merchandise.

SĀTĀNĪ, or *SĀTĀLĪ*, Tel., Karn. (సాతాని, సాతాళి) The name of a caste, or an individual belonging to it: the *Sātānis* are Śūdras exclusively worshipping Vishnu, and living chiefly on alms, but practising music.

SĀTEN, Mar. (साटे), *SĀTUN*, Guz. (ಸಾತುಂ) A whole investment, the whole quantity brought to market by one person: buying up such an investment, or a bargain to purchase it.

- Sátekhat*, or *Sátepatra*, Mar. (साटेखत, साटेपत्र) The deed or writing which is executed on the purchase of a whole investment. *Sátákhát*, Guz. (سَاتَاخَات) A written engagement to purchase goods or lands within a specified time: a written contract of sale, any written agreement.
- SATHA, Thug. The first seven days of an expedition.
- SATHÁNÁ, Tel. (శతానా) A fine inflicted on persons stealing ears of corn.
- SÁTHÍ, H. (سَاتِي, S. षष्टि, sixty) A kind of rice ripening in the rains about sixty days after sowing.
- SATHÍA, H. (سَاتِيَا), SÁTHÍO, Guz. (सथीओ) A figure made by Hindu women in place of a signature to written deeds: a kind of figured cross prefixed to account books, and also formed with flour on the ground at marriages and other festivals: a surgeon.
- SATHNA, Thug. A Mohamadan.
- SATHOT, Thug. The person whose office it is to strangle the victims.
- SÁTHZÁT, Thug. The seven original clans of the Thugs, who were all Mohamadans.
- SATÍ, corruptly, SUTTEE, S. &c. (सती, fem. of सत्, good) A virtuous wife, especially one who consummates a life of duty by burning herself on the funeral pile of her husband, either with the body, or separately if her husband have died at a distance.
- Satínár*, H. (ستينوار) The place where a widow has been burned, sometimes marked by a peculiar monument.
- SATIN, Beng. (সতিন) A co-wife, expressing the relationship of a man's different wives; each is said to be *Satin* to the other.
- SATKAR, Beng. (শতকর, from शत, a hundred) Land yielding a good return for seed sown.
- SATKÁRÍ, H. (سَتَكَارِي) One who burns the dead.
- SATMÁSA, H. (ستماس, from S. सप्त, seven, and मास, a month) A feast given in the seventh month of pregnancy: a fee paid at that period to the *kázi*: the word occurs also *Satwásá* (ستواسا), and *Satwánsá* (ستوانسا), in the same sense, as also in that of a seven-month's child.
- SATMÍ, Guz. (सतमी) A bill of lading.
- SATO, Guz. (सटो) A time bargain, speculation in opium and other articles, a gambling transaction.
- SATPHIRI, H. (ستپھیری) Seven turns round the sacrificial fire: the ceremonial of marriage, observed sometimes at the season of betrothal, but not held to bar subsequent union with another party.

- SATRA, Mar. (सत्र), Karn. (సత్ర), SATTRAM, Tam. (சத்ரம்), SATRAMU, Tel. (సత్రము) Sacrifice, oblation: liberality, giving alms, distribution of food to Brahmans and mendicants; the place or building where it is so distributed: in Tel. and Tam. also, a *choltri* for travellers: in Karn., also, a house, an edifice, as *Dharmasatra* (ధర్మసత్ర), a court-house.
- SATRASÁLÁ, Mar. (सत्रशाला, from S. शाला, a hall), SATRASÁLE, Karn. (సత్రశాల) A building or apartment in which food is distributed to Brahmans and mendicants: in some places, a house erected by the high road, and endowed by charitable persons for the gratuitous supply of food, and sometimes lodging, to travellers: it is usually in charge of, and managed by, a Brahman: (the building, as well as the act of distributing the food, is also termed in Mar. and Karn. *Annachhatra*, or *Annasatra*, from S. *anna*, food).
- SATŚÚDRA, Mar. (सतशूद्र, from S. सत्, good) A Śúdra who has gone through the purificatory ceremonies of the higher castes: a common term for a cowherd or a barber, who are considered to be of a better class of the servile tribes.
- SATTA, or SATHA, (?) H. An engagement to supply articles or grain, &c., on consideration of specified advances (it is perhaps the same word as the next, with a local modification of meaning).
- SATṬÁ, Mar. (सट्टा) Mercantile traffic, exchange of money.
- SATTÁTHAVAN, Tam. (சாத்தாதவன்) A *Vaishnava* of a particular order, in the south of India; one who does not wear a lock of hair on the crown of his head, nor the Brahmanical cord: all distinctions of caste are said to be dispensed with, and the sect is accused of holding their women in common: the *Sattáthavar* are to the *Vaishnavas* what the *Vira Saivas* are to the *Saivas*; they follow chiefly the occupations of flower-sellers and minstrels, or are vagrants and mendicants.
- SATṬU, SUTṬOO, also SATŪÁ, H. &c. (سٹو, سٹو, S. सक्तु) Grain parched and ground to flour, sometimes mixed with pease, and usually eaten made into a paste with water.
- Satūá-sanhránt*, H. (ستواسنكرانت) The day of the sun's entrance into Aries, when a meal of parched grain is presented to Brahmans.
- SATṬÚK, H. (سٹوک) Base money, money much alloyed.
- SÁṬU, Karn. (సాటు) Change given to one person to pay money for another.
- SATWÁRÍ, Guz. (सतवारि) A caste of Hindus employed

as gardeners and cultivators of garden produce: a man of that caste.

SATYOTTARA, S. (सत्योत्तरं) A kind of answer in a suit, admission of the truth of the charge.

SAUBHÁGYA, S. &c. (सौभाग्य) Good fortune, prosperity, happiness; vernacularly, any ornament that may be worn by a woman whose husband is living.

Saubhagyavatí, Mar. (S. सौभाग्यवती) A prosperous woman, that is, one whose husband is living.

Saubhagyaváná, and *Saubhagyaváyana*, Mar. (S. सौभाग्य-वाणा -वायन) An offering of articles of the toilette by married women to Brahmans and their wives, for the sake of procuring continued prosperity: an offering of cocoa-nuts and other articles to a Brahman and his wife at a marriage, to procure prosperity for the new-married couple.

SAUHÁGIN, or SOHÁGIN, H. (سہاگین, for सौभागिनी) A woman whose husband is living.

SAUCHA, S. &c. (शौच) Purity, cleanness, ceremonial purification after having been rendered unclean by any cause, as personal defilement, the death of a relative, and the like.

Saucháchára, S. &c. (शौचाचारः) Rules of purification.

SAUDÁGAR, H. &c. (سوداگر, from P. سودا, trade) A merchant, a trader.

Saudágari, corruptly, *Saudagree*, H. (سوداگری) Trading, trafficking, the business of a merchant.

Saudápatra, Beng. (সৌদাগত্র) A written agreement to deliver goods to a purchaser on specified terms.

SAUDÁYIKA, S. (सौदायिक, from सु, good, and दाय, portion) Property derived from kindred as an affectionate gift: the property which a man receives with his wife: the property given to a woman, by her kindred, or her husband at the time of her marriage, becoming her exclusive right.

SAUDRA, S. &c. (शौद्रः) Relating or belonging to a Śúdra or the Śúdra caste, the son of a Śúdra woman by a man of either of the three superior castes.

SAUGAND, H. (سورگند) An oath.

SAUKÁR, vernacular corruption of SÁHUKÁR, q. v. H. (سوكار) A banker.

SAULU, Karn. (ಸೌಲು) Fullers' earth: adj., brackish.

Sauluppu, Karn. (ಸೌಲುಪ್ಪು) Earth salt.

Saulumannu, Karn. (ಸೌಲುಮಣ್ಣು) Earth used for making salt, also by washermen for bleaching.

SAUR, Thug. One who escapes from the attempt to strangle him.

SAUT, H. (سوت, सौत, from S. सपत्नी) A companion wife, any one married subsequently to the first.

Sautelá, H. (سوتیلا) Sprung from a different wife, as *Sautelá-bháí*, a brother by a different mother.

Sávatra, *Sautra*, Mar. (सावत्र) Sprung from, or relating to, a rival wife: used only in composition, as *Sáutra-ái* (सावत्रआई), a half-mother, *Sáutra-bháí* (सावत्रभाऊ), a half-brother, that is, by the same father but different mother.

SAVA, S. &c. (शव) A dead body.

Savasádhana, S. &c. (from सायन, means) A magical rite performed while seated on a dead body.

SÁVADI, Tam. (சாவடி) A building for the accommodation of travellers, a *chaultrí*, a *sarái*.

SÁVARAMU, or SÁVARAM, Tel. (సావరము, from P. چار, a certain measure of land) An allotment of land, or of the government revenue derivable from it, assigned by the Mohammadan government to the Zamindárs or other revenue officers as their personal compensation: it is also explained as that part of the Zamindárá which the Zamindár retained in his own hands.

SAVARNA, vernacularly, SABARNA, corruptly, SABURN, S. &c. (सवर्ण) Of or belonging to the same caste or clan.

SAVÁŚÁ, or SAWÁŚÁ, Mar. (सवाशा) A tribe of Brahmans, or an individual belonging to it.

SAVÁŚÍN, Mar. (सवाशीण, corruption of *Savasini*) A woman whose husband is living.

SAVEDHABHOGAM, S. (সবেধভোগ) Possession or occupation that is disputed.

SÁVI, less correctly, SHÁVEE, or SHAWEE, Tam. (சாவி) Blighted corn, grain withered for want of moisture.

SAVISTAR, Hindi &c. (S. सविस्तर) Circumstantial, detailed—an account, a statement, &c.

SÁVITRÍ, S. &c. (सावित्री) The same as the Gayatrí, or most holy verse of the Veda, a short prayer addressed to Savitá, or the sun, whence its name, and the repetition of which is an essential part of the ceremony of investiture with the Brahmanical thread; hence it sometimes implies the rite of initiation.

SAVYÁJ, Mar. (सव्याज) Bearing, or united with, interest: what includes the interest accumulated with the principal; any account, a total, what bears interest, a loan, &c.

SAWÁ, (?) H. A well.—North-west provinces.

SAWÁ, H. &c. (سوا, سوا, S. स, with पाद, a quarter), Beng. (সপ্তা) A quarter more, with a quarter more, as *Sawá-sau*, a hundred and a quarter, or 125.

Sawái, *Sawáia*, H. &c. (سوايا, سواي, سवाई), Uriya (ଝାଝା) A quarter more, an excess of a fourth, that which is more by a fourth: interest at a rate of 25 per cent.

SAWÁNIH-NIGÁR, or SAWÁNIHA-NIGÁR, corruptly, SAVANAGAR, SAVANNAH-NEGAR, and SEWANAHNIGAR, H. (A. P. سوانح نگار, from *Sawáníh*, events, and *nigár*, who sees) A news writer, an intelligencer, also a spy.

SAWAR, or SUWÁR, H. & c. (سوار, सवार, सुवार), Beng. (সওয়ার) A rider, a horseman or person mounted, one carried by any conveyance.

Sawári, or *Sunári*, corruptly, *Senarry*, *Senaury*, H. & c. (سوارى, सवारी, सुवारी), also *Snári*, Mar. (स्वारी) A number of persons mounted, especially on state occasions: equipage, retinue, cavalcade, a troop of horsemen: what is fit for or appropriated to riding on, as a riding-horse.

SAWÁNÁ, H. (سوانا, सवाना) Lands lying farthest from the village.

SÁWATRA, Mar. (सावत्र) Sprung from, or relating to, a different wife or mother (*S. Sapatni*), used only in composition, as *Sáwatra-ái*, (सावत्रआई) A half-mother, the wife of a father, a stepmother.

Sáwatra-bhái, (सावत्रभाऊ) A half-brother, one by the same father not the same mother.

SÁYÁBANJAR, (?) (from سب, waste lands) Uncultivated lands divided into fields.

SÁYAGÁL-VIKRAYAM, Tam. (சாயகாலவிக்ரையம்) Inland sale.

ŞAYANAİKÁDAŞI, S. & c. (शयनैकादशी) The eleventh of the light half of the month *Áshárh*, or the summer solstice, when Vishnu is fabled to sleep upon the serpent *Şeşa*.

SAZÁ, vernacularly, SAJÁ, H. & c. (P. سزا, सजा) Punishment, retribution, retaliation.

Sajá-ághát, Uriya (ଶଜାଅଘାତ) Slight wounding.

Sazáwal, *Suzanul*, *Sajáwal*, H. & c. (سزاوال, सजावल) A native collector of revenue: an officer specially appointed to take charge of and collect the revenue of an estate, from the management of which the owner or farmer has been removed: a land-steward, a bailiff, an agent appointed by a landowner or lessor to compel payment of rent by tenants or leaseholders. Ben. Reg. v. 1819.

Sazáwalí, H. (سزاوالی) The office or function of a *Sazáwal*, the rights attached to it: an abwáb, or cess, imposed under the Mohammadan government upon Zamindárs to defray the cost of special native collectors of the revenue.

Sajáwalu, Tel. (సజావలు) Restraint placed upon a person to prevent his escape, or to enforce payment of a demand.

SÁZISH, H. (P. سازش, from ساز, making) Conspiracy, collusion, confederacy.

Sajulu, Tel. (సజలు, from P. ساز, making) Labourers employed in the making of salt.

ŞÉDHYA, or SHEDHYA, Karn. (ಶೇಡ್ಯ) Agriculture, farming.

Şédhyagár, Karn. (ಶೇಡ್ಯಗಾರ) A farmer, a cultivator.

Sedhyamu, corruptly, *Shedon*, Tel. (ಶేಡ్యము) Land prepared for ploughing.

SEDI, (?) Beng. Presents of provisions, formerly exacted in Bengal by the Zamindár and his attendants, when travelling, from the cultivators.

SEDIL, or CHEDIL, Tam. (செடில்) An apparatus used for suspending men, and swinging them in the air in honour of the goddess *Mariamman*. See *Charaka*.

SEGON, (?) Hindi. A soil of a reddish tint, and containing gravel, in Bundelkhand.

ŞEJÁR, SHEJÁR, Mar. (शेजार) Neighbourhood.

Şejári, *Shejári*, Mar. (शेजारी) A neighbour.

ŞEK, SHEK, Mar. (शेक) Hire of, or remuneration for, the use of draught cattle.

SEKÁ, H. (سكيا, सेका, from S. पिच, to sprinkle) Wheat-fields watered by wells: watering, irrigation in general.

SEKKUMUTTAI, Tam. (செக்குமுட்டை, from *sekh*, an oil-press, and *muttai*, an egg) An egg-shell filled with oil: a contribution levied by the village proprietors from each oil-press, and either distributed among them according to their respective shares, or credited to the fund for village expenses.

ŞELAGA, Tel. (శెలగ) An allowance of grain and other perquisites allotted to the hereditary village *Karanam*, or accountant, in the Northern Sarkárs: a term used by measurers of grain, who call out the numbers of the measures up to one hundred, and then, exclaiming *Şelaga*, begin a fresh enumeration from one.

ŞELAKYÁ, Mar. (शेलका) A goat-herd.

SELAVALA NILAM, Tam. (செலவலநிலம்) Red soil.

ŞELED, Guz. (शेलेद) An armed agent: one who levies forced contributions from the cultivators in the name of some military chief.

ŞÉMA, Karn. (ಶೇಮ) Hidden treasure.

ŞÉMÁHÍ, Uriya (ଶେମାହି, from the P. *sih*, three, and *máh*, a month) Quarterly.

SEMBAKÁL, Tam. (செம்பகாலை) A betel-garden while the vines are young.

SEN, Beng. (সেন) A family name borne in Bengal by persons usually of the medical caste, as Ram-Komol Sen, the author of the English and Bengali dictionary, and a gentleman

highly esteemed by both the European and native society of Calcutta for his private worth and public spirit : he died in 1843.

SENÁ, S. &c. (सेना) An army.

Sená-hhás-khel, Mar. (सेनाखासखेल, from *Sená-hhás*, the army of the state, and *Sar-khel*, a commander, dropping the first syllable) A title conferred by the *Peshwá* upon the *Gaikhwár*.

Senápati, corruptly, *Senaputtee*, S. &c. (सेनापति) A general, a commander-in-chief, one of the eight great officers of the Marátha state, a title conferred by the *Peshwá* upon the Rája of Berar.

SENÁ, H. (سينا) An officer who collects the revenue in a village.

SENDE, Mar. (शेंडे) A disease incidental to rice crops.

SENDÍ, SHENDÍ, Mar. (शेंडी, from S. शिखर) The tuft or lock of hair on the crown of the head left at tonsure.

SENDI, (?) Mar. The offspring of a Marátha Brahman by a slave girl, who becomes a Brahman in the third generation (perhaps an error for *Senwi*, q. v.)

SÉNDI, Tam. (சேந்தி) The sap of the palm, *tári*.

ŞENWÁ, SHENWA, Mar. (शेणवा, from शेण, dung) A man of low caste employed as the village scavenger.

ŞENWÍ, SHENWÍ, Mar. (शेणवी) A class of Hindus in the Marátha country who maintain that they are Brahmans, and wear the characteristic cord, but who are not recognised to be so by the other Brahmans, from whom they differ chiefly in eating fish.

SEPATTANI, incorrectly, SEPATNI, SEPUTNEE, Beng. (সেপতুনি, from the P. *seh*, or *sih*, three) A sub-tenure or lease in the third degree.

Sepattanidár, Beng. (সেপতুনিদার, from P. دار, who has) The holder of land in the third stage of underletting.

SER, commonly, but incorrectly, SEER, corruptly, SAER, H. &c.

(سير, शेर, शेर, from the S. शेटक, *Setaka*) A measure of weight, varying in different parts of India, and for different articles, but generally reckoned in Bengal at eighty *tolas*, or Sicca weight, or as one-fortieth of a *man* or *maund* : as the fortieth of the former Bázár *maund* the standard *Ser* was = avoirdupois weight 2 lb. 0 oz. 13.863 dr. and of the Factory *maund* 1 lb. 13 oz. 13.860 dr. In 1833 a slight change was made in the value of the *man*, thence known as the *Angrezi* or English *maund*, by which the proportionate value of the *Ser* became, in avoirdupois weight, 2 lb. 0 oz. 14.592 dr. : the Tamil *Sér* (சேர்) is reckoned equal to eight *palams*, while a larger or *pakhá*

sér (பச்சரச்சேர்) is equal to 24 *palams*. See *Palam*. On the west of India the Surat *Ser* is said to be equal to avoirdupois weight 1 lb. or 16 oz., and the Bombay *Ser* to 13 oz. only.

Serí, H. &c. (سيری, शेरी) Relating to a *Ser* : a charge or fee of one *Ser* per *man* : an allowance of one *ser* per *maund* in the division of the crop : in Marathí, a perquisite of about two *Sers* per *maund* taken by the *Kamavisdár*, or other government officer, from the grain brought by the cultivators in payment of the public revenue when receivable in kind : also the grain which the officer who supplies the public servants with their allowances deducts as his perquisites from every *maund*.

Adserí, Mar. (अडशेरी) Monthly grain given to a servant for his subsistence : a weight of two and a half *sers* : a measure of capacity, or half a *payali*.

Serína, H. (سيرينه) Payment of a *ser* per *man* by an hereditary cultivator in a village to the proprietary community of the village, or some individual of the community, in acknowledgment of the proprietary right : also a perquisite or deduction of a like proportion from the estimated produce of the lands claimed by the proprietors on settling for the revenue.

SER, SHER, Mar. (शेर) Daily food, or grain, or flour, given to a messenger or labourer.

SERÁWETEB, Guz. (शेरवितेज) A particular tenure of land.

SERÍ, pronounced SHERI, corruptly, SHAIREE, SHEYREE, Mar.

(शेरी) Arable land originally excluded from the village assessment, either as fallen in consequence of neglect of cultivation or forfeiture into the hands of the government, and managed for its benefit, or such land separated under some pretext by the great officers of the state, and managed for their own advantage alone : when the *Serí* lands were appropriated by the government they were sometimes rented to the *Mámlatdárs* at a favourable rate : latterly they were made over to the *Pátíls* and assessed along with the other lands of the village, from which they then ceased to differ, except in retaining their original appellations.—E. I. Selections, iv. 652, 695. The same word in Telugu (శేరి) is explained in a similar manner to denote land cultivated by the Ryots on account of the state, paying usually at the rate of half the nett produce of ordinary cultivation, or one-third of that of garden cultivation : *Serí* land was considered to be of two kinds, 1. land lying waste and unclaimed, and 2. land respecting which disputes not admit-

ting of decision had prevailed—Ibid. iv. 740. *Serí* is elsewhere explained to signify the same as *Batái*, or the partition of the produce between the state and the cultivator; and again to mean merely ploughed land, or cultivation in general.

Serí-bák, Mar. (शेरीबाक) The produce of lands cultivated on account of government.

Serígrámam, Tel. (సేరిగ్రామం) A village, the lands of which are considered to belong in proprietary right to the government.

Serí-hissa, Tel. (from A. حصة, a share) A tenure in the Nizam's country by which irrigated or rice lands, the cultivator being the owner, pays eleven-twentieths of the produce to the government.

Seríkari, Mar. (शेरीकारी) The cultivator of lands belonging to the state.

Seríjamín, Mar. (शेरीजमीन) Lands the property of the state.

SÉRUVE, or *SÉERVE*, Karn. (ಶೇರುವೆ, ಶೇರ್ವೆ) A company, a department.

Séruvegár, Karn. (ಶೇರುವೆಗಾರ) The head of a company of artisans or workmen.

SESHA, S. &c. (शेषः) The name of the great serpent supposed to uphold the earth on one of his thousand heads, and to serve as the couch on which Vishnu sleeps during the rains: also leavings, residue, remainder.

SETH, H. &c. (سیتھ), *SET*, *SETÍ*, *SETH*, *SETHÍ*, pron. *SHET*, &c., and corruptly, *SETTI*, *SHAITEE*, *SHUITEE*, Mar. (शेट, शेटी, शेठ, शेठी), *SETÍ*, or *SETTÍ*, Tam. (சேட்டி), *SETTI*, whence the common appellation of a trader from the Coromandel coast, *CHITTY*, Tel. (చెట్టి), *SATTI*, or plur. honorific, *SATTIRU*, also *SETTI*, Karn. (ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ, ಶೆಟ್ಟಿರು, ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ) A merchant, a banker, a trader, a chief merchant: often used in connexion with the name as a respectful designation, as *Jagat-seth*. In some places the *Seth*, or *Sethí*, is the head of the mercantile or trading body, exercising authority over them in matters of caste and business, and, as their representative, with the government: (the different forms are all from the S. *Sreshtha* (श्रेष्ठ), best, or chief, श्रेष्ठी, the chief of a corporation; also a merchant or banker).

Setí-mahájan, Mar. (शेटीमहाजन) The chief of the traders of a town, who presides over the several heads of trades.

Kómati-satti, Karn. (కొమటిశెట్టి) A Telugu merchant.

Béri-satti, Karn. (బేరిశెట్టి) A Tamil merchant.

Setu, or *Chetu*, Tam. (சேட்டு) Trade, traffic.

SETYÁ, or *SHETYÁ*, Mar. (शेट्या) A particular officer in a

mart or commercial town, having the superintendence and regulation of the traffic; in some places the head man of each description of traders.

SET, pron. *SHET*, Mar. (शेत, corruption of S. *hshetra* क्षेत्र, Hindi *khet* खेत) A field, a piece of cultivated ground, a standing crop, agriculture, cultivation.

Setár, *Shetár*, *Setwar*, or *Shetwar*, Mar. (शेताड, शेतवड) The arable land around and belonging to a village.

Set-, or *Shetgana*, Mar. (S. गण, a class) Arable lands or fields collectively.

Set-, or *Shet-bhát*, Mar. (शेतभात) A comprehensive term for arable lands, also for the business of husbandry.

Setí-, or *Shetí-bhátí*, Mar. (शेतीभाती) A husbandman: agricultural operations: field business.

Set-, or *Shet-jamín*, Mar. (शेतजमीन) Arable land.

Set-, or *Shet-harí*, corruptly, *Shethurrie*, or *Shetcurry*, Mar. (शेतकारी) The owner of a field, a farmer: a husbandman, a cultivator, any agricultural labourer, whether working for himself or another.

Set-, or *Shet-sára*, Mar. (शेतसारा) Land-tax.

Set-, or *Shet-sanadí*, less correctly, *Shetsunnudee*, and, corruptly, *Shetsundee*, *Shaitsundee*, Mar. (शेतसनदी) One holding a *sanad* or grant of lands for military service, applied especially to a local militia acting also as police and as garrisons of forts: also an assignment or grant of revenue of land for certain services; the assignment, as well as the office, may be hereditary.

SET, or *SETU*, H. &c. (S. سیت, सेतु) A bridge, a causeway, a mound or ridge dividing fields and serving as a path during their inundation.

SETWARI, (?) Hindi, A greenish-tinted sandy loam.—Bundelkhand.

SEÜTÁ, (سیتو, सेवटा) A description of soil, a mixture of clay and sand fit for any crop except rice.

SEV, or *SEÜ*, or *SHEV*, or *SHEU*, Mar. (शेव) A portion deducted from fruit, flowers, or vegetables brought to market, as a toll or tax; also termed *Seu-mothí*, from *muthí*, a handful, and *Seu-sabjí* (शेवसबजी). See *Sabzi*.

SEVA, or, vernacularly, *SEWA*, or *SEBÁ*, or *SHEBÁ*, S. &c. (सेवा) Service, domestic service; also attendance upon an idol, worship, adoration.

Sevaka, vernacularly, *Sevak*, *Sebah*, *Seüh*, S. &c. (सेवकः) *Sevakudu*, Tel. (శేవకుడు) A servant, a slave, a worshipper: a slave of a particular class in Chota Nagpur. See *Sánnak*.

Sevakapatra, or, vernacularly, *Sewakpatra*, S. & c. (सेवकपत्र)

A deed or bond by which a person binds himself to servitude either for a term or for life.

Sebáit, or *Sebáit*, corruptly, *Sebaintnámá*, Beng. (পোষা)

A deed assigning an endowment or a share of ancestral land by the owner on his demise.

Sebáit, or *Sewatí*, *Sebáit*, *Sewáit*, or, corruptly, *Shebait*, *Shewait*, *Shewayat*, Beng. (সেবাতী, সেবাইত)

A person who has the management and superintendence of an endowed temple, persons attached to and officiating in a temple: the term also occurs as that of a person to whom a share of an ancestral estate has been assigned by the owner on his demise.

SEVAL, or *SHEVAL*, Tam. (சேவல்) A red soil of the second class.

SÉVAL, or *SHEVAL*, Tam. (சேவல்) Watching corn in a field.

Sévalál, *Shévalál*, Tam. (சேவலாளர்) A watcher in a corn-field.

SEVVÁRAM, Tam. (சேவ்வாரம்) A just division of the produce of a field between the owner and the cultivator.

SEVYAMU, incorrectly, *SHEVIAM*, Tel. (సేవ్యము) Cultivation, ploughed land.

SEWALA, Thug. A fox.

SEY, or *SHEY*, also read *CHEY*, Tam. (சேய்) A field of rice-corn: a certain measure of land (?).

Seykál, *Sheykál*, corruptly, *Shaigal*, Tam. (சேயக்கரல்) Land which is cultivated, or capable of cultivation.

Seykál-karambu, corruptly, *Shaigal-carumboo*, Tam. (சேயக்கரல்கரம்பு) Land lying waste though capable of cultivation.

Seykál-tarísu, barbarously, *Sey-haul-turso*, Tam. (சேயக்கரல்தரிசு) Fallow or uncultivated land although formerly cultivated and capable of cultivation.

Punsey, or *Punshey*, Tam. (புண்ணேய்) Dry ground, not artificially watered. See *Pun-shai*.

SHAB, *SHUB*, H. (شَب) Night.

Shab-bedári, H. (بیداری, waking) Nocturnal vigil: keeping awake at night, especially as a religious exercise.

Shab-i-barát, H. (شبه برات) A festival observed on the night of the 14th of the month *Shábn* in memory of deceased ancestors; it is termed the night of record (*barát*), as an angel is supposed on this occasion to inspect a register of the conduct of all living persons.

Shab-gasht, H. (گشت, going) The night patrol.

Shab-gashti, H. (گشتی, a going) Nocturnal procession, especially of a marriage: keeping vigil: night-watch.

Shab-hkun, H. (خون, blood) Nocturnal assault, or murder.

Shabnam, *Shubnum*, H. (نم, moisture) Lit., Night-dew, but applied to a very fine kind of muslin, which is not discernible when immersed in water.

SHĀBÁN, H. (شعبان) The eighth month of the Moham-madan year.

SHABÁT, (?) Beng. (perhaps some corruption of ثبات, q. v.)

A person in charge or temporary proprietorship of a temple (?).

SHÁBB, H. (شَاب) A young man, one under 34 years of age.

SHÁDÍ, H. (شادی) Gladness, rejoicing, nuptial festivity, nuptials, marriage, especially legal and respectable, in opposition to informal or temporary marriage.

Shádiát, H. (شادیات) Fees paid at marriages.

Shádiána, H. (شادیانه) Any thing relating to marriages, music and other accompaniments, fees or presents made sometimes to the Zamindár by the cultivators at marriages.

SHAFÁ, H. (شفا) Healing, curing, being cured.

Shafá-khána, H. (خانه) An hospital.

SHAFÁÂT, H. (شفاعت) Intercession, mediation.

Sháfâ, H. (شافع) An intercessor, a mediator, a patron.

Sháfâi, H. (شافعی) The teacher or founder of one of the four great schools of Mohammadan law: a follower of the *Sháfâi* school.

SHAGHÁL-KHOR, H. (شغال خور) Lit., A jackall eater, the designation of a class of freebooters dwelling chiefly on the Oudh frontier, but committing depredations often in the Company's territories and at some considerable distances from home: they are also found in Orissa.

SHÁGÍRD, H. (شاگرد) A disciple, a scholar, an apprentice.

Shágírd-pesha, H. (پیشه, practice) A menial servant, also retinue, attendance: a pensioner: expense of servants and dependants.

SHÁH, H. (شاه) A king, a sovereign, a title borne by some classes of Mohammadan ascetics or mendicants: also one given to certain celebrated saints, as, *Shah Madár*, *Sháh-nizam-ud-dín Aulia*, and others.

Sháh-bandar, H. (شاه بندر) A port or harbour-master, a custom master, an officer who regulates the port duties and charges: a royal harbour or maritime establishment. In the revenue accounts of the Mohammadan government of Bengal it designated especially Dacca, and the customs levied there.

Sháhi, H. (شاهی) Regal, relating to a king: in Chit-tagong, a measure of land, or an epithet of any such measure, as perhaps having been fixed by the government:

modified in Mar. as *Sái*, or *Shái* (शाई), and used laxly in the sense of belonging or appropriate to, as *Puna-sái*, belonging to Puna; *Sinde-sái*, belonging to *Sindhia*. *Sái*-, or *Sháisirastá*, Mar. (शाई शिरस्त) Public usage or custom.

Sháh-Mohammad, Thug. An exclamation to denote that danger is near.

Sháh-nishín, H. (P. نشین, sitting) A royal seat: a miniature throne or palace carried in procession at the Muharram festival.

Sháh-raiat, (?) Beng. A temporary occupant or farmer, a middleman.

Sháh-záda, vernacularly, *Sháh-jáda*, H. &c. (شاهزاده, शाहजादा) A prince, the son of a king: also the son of the Mohammadan ascetic so termed.

SHAHAD, or SHAHD, H. &c. (P. شهد) Honey.

Shahad-guttá, Mar. (शहदगुत्ता) Farm or contract for bee-hives.

Sháhád-mom-gutta, Karn. (ಮೊದಲಮೊದಲ) A tax levied on bees'-wax and honey gathered in the forests of Mysore.

SHAHÁDAT, H. (A. شهادت) Testimony, evidence, martyrdom, as, *roz-i-shahádat*, the tenth of Muharram, the day on which *Áli* was slain.

Sháhíd, plur. *Shahád*, H. (A. شاهد, شهاد), *Sháhíd*, Mar. (शाहीद) A witness, an evidence, a martyr.

Sháhídí, H. (A. شاهدی), Mar. (शाहिदी) Evidence, testimony, deposition.

Sháhídí-dár, Mar. (शाहिदीदार) A witness, a deponent.

Sháhíd-i-hál, H. (P. حال, present) A witness to facts.

SHAHÁJOG, SHÁHÁJOG, Mar. (शहाजोग, शाहाजोग, for S. योग्य, fit for) Creditable, trustworthy; applied especially to a *Hundi*, or bill of exchange marked with this word, implying that the bearer may be trusted with the money; also to coins which are manifestly good: in Guz. a promissory note, a cheque on the bank, payable to bearer.

SHAHNA, corruptly, SHAENA, SHANA, SHENA, SHAINA, SHIEHNA, H. (شکنه) A watchman, a village watchman, a person employed to watch the crops and prevent any fraudulent abstraction of the grain.

Sháhnagí, corruptly, *Shaenagee*, H. (شکنگی) The duty, pay, or perquisites of a village watchman.

SHAHR, H. (P. شهر, शहर) A town, a city.

Shahr-gasht, H. (P. گشت, a going) The procession of a bridegroom through the city at a marriage festival: patrolling the city, a patrol.

Shahr-panáh, H. (P. شهر پناه), *Shaharpanhá*, Mar. (शहर-

पना) The walls or defences of a town or city: also, fig. the police, guards, &c. appointed to protect a town.

Shahr-púrú, H. (شهر پورا) The suburbs.

SHÁHU, (?) H. Name of a caste, or an individual of it, in Sylhet.

SHAÏ, H. (A. شي) A thing.

Shaï-mubiá, H. (A. مبيع) A thing or article sold.

Shaï-mutanazir, H. (A. متنظر) A thing or property in suspense or dispute.

SHAIKH, H. (A. شيخ) An old man, especially one who has authority and respect: an elder, a chief: a title given to various Mohammadan saints: the head of an Arab tribe: the term is also used to designate the descendants of *Mohammad*, of *Abubahr*, and *Omar*.

SHAJARA, or SHAJAR-NÁMA, H. (شجرنامه, شجرة) A list of saints, his predecessors, given by a religious teacher to his disciples after the manner of a genealogical tree.

SHAJJA, plur. SHAJJÁJ, corruptly, SHADJA, A. (شجاج, شج) A wound, a personal injury short of destroying life: wounds of ten kinds are recognised by Mohammadan law as affecting the head and face in particular.

1. *Hárisat*, (حارصة) A scratch not drawing blood.
2. *Damáat*, (دمعة) A scratch which draws blood without its running down.
3. *Dámiat*, (دامية) An abrasion of skin from which blood flows.
4. *Bázáat*, (باضعة) A cut through the skin.
5. *Mutáláhimat*, (متلاحمة) A cut deep into the muscles.
6. *Simháh*, (سمحاق) A wound on the head reaching to the pericranium.
7. *Múzihat*, (موضحة) A wound that lays the bone bare.
8. *Háshimat*, (هاشمة) A fracture of the skull.
9. *Munáhilat*, (منقلة) A fracture of the skull requiring the operation of the trepan.
10. *Ammat*, (امعة) A wound extending to the membranes of the brain.

Of these, if wilfully inflicted, the seventh may admit of retaliation, but they may be all punished by fine accordingly as they are accidental or intentional.

SHAK, H. (A. شك) Doubt, uncertainty: in law, imperfect evidence, leaving uncertainty as to the truth of the charge.

SHAK, H. (A. شق) A large division of a country.

SHAKAR, H. (P. شكر) Sugar.

Shakar-hhúri, H. (P. خوری, eating) Lit., Eating of sugar, part of the marriage ceremony among the Mohammadans: the same as the *Shukrána*, q. v.

- Shakiliyan*, or *Shakkili*, also pronounced *Chakkili*, and written, corruptly, *Chuckler* and *Shekhar*, Tam. (சக்கிலி) A man of a low caste whose business is working in hides and leather: a currier, a tanner, a shoemaker.
- SHĀL, H. (شال) A shawl.
- Shāl-bāf*, H. (شالباغ) A shawl-weaver.
- Shālī*, H. &c. (شالي) A weaver of shawls and similar articles.
- SHAMBAH, H. (P. شنبه) A day, a day of the Mohammadan week: when used singly it also implies Saturday, and the following days are designated by the numerals, as, *Ek-shamba*, Sunday; *Do-shambah*, Monday; *Seh-shamba*, Tuesday; *Chahār-shamba*, Wednesday; *Panj-shamba*, Thursday; and *Shash-shamba*, Friday; but this last is also named, from its being observed as the day of meeting for prayer, *Jumā*.
- SHĀMIL, H. (A. شامل) Extending to, including, comprehending: the term, less correctly written *Shāmul*, or used in the plur. as *Shāmilāt*, was applied in Mysore to the whole additional assessment on the land above the original standard rates made by the Mohammadan rulers Haidar and Tipu.
- Shāmilāt*, H. (شاملات, plur. of شامل) Comprehensive or coparcenary concern: lands which have never been divided, but are part and parcel of an estate held in common or in partnership by the whole proprietary body of a village: the lands of such a village, which are not let out or severally appropriated, but which are cultivated in common, and of which the produce is divided amongst the proprietors according to recorded portions.
- Shāmilāt-banjar*, H. (from بنجر) Portions of common land. —Kanara.
- Shāmilāt-beriz*, H. (from P. برنج) The entire assessment, the original, with all additions.
- Shāmilāt-deh*, H. (ده, a village) Lands included in the village lands.
- Shāmili-taālūh*, H. (شاملي تعلق) A subordinate proprietary estate, one comprehended within a Zamindārī, and paying revenue through the Zamindār, but considered to be hereditary and independent property, and inalienable as long as the dues to the superior holder and government are paid.
- SHAMSÍ, H. (from the A. شمس, the sun) Solar, as the solar year: a perquisite of the officers of government, being the difference of pay for a lunar and solar month.
- SHAMSIA, Thug. The person who holds the hands and feet of the victim.

- SHARĀ, corruptly, SHURRA, H. (A. شرع), SERÁ, or SHERÁ, Mar. (शेरा) The law; or the precepts of Mohammadanism as derived from the Kurán, sometimes classed under five heads, *Ítikádāt*, articles of faith; *Íbádāt*, religious worship; *Múamalat*, social transactions, civil law; *Muzajir*, punishment, or criminal law; and *Ádáb*, good manners, moral conduct, propriety: amongst the Marathas it means also an order, a warrant, especially that which is written on the foot of a petition or representation.
- Shariát*, H. (A. شريعة) Law, justice, the law of the Kurán.
- Sharái*, H. (A. شرعي) Conformable to the law, lawful, right.
- SHARÁRAT, H. (A. شرارت) Villainy, wickedness.
- SHARB, H. (A. شرب) Drinking: in Mohammadan law, the offence of drinking wine or other intoxicating liquor: also, the right to water, or to use the draw-wells or channels of irrigation, which is declared to be transferable independently of the land which is irrigated.
- SHARH, H. (A. شرح), SERÁ, Mar. (शेरा) Explanation, a commentary, a gloss; also, pay, allowance; also, rate, rate of assessment, &c.
- Sharh-bandí*, H. (A. شرح بندي) A table of rates.
- Sharh-i-mauza*, H. (A. موضعه) The rate of assessment on village lands.
- Sharh-i-pargana*, H. (پرگنه) The rate of assessment of a district.
- Sharh-i-patān*, H. (پتنه) The rate of rent fixed by lease.
- SHĀRI, or SHARREE, (?) Mar. Cultivated fields, or land enclosed (a mistake, perhaps, for *Sará*, q. v.)
- SHĀRÎ, H. (A. شارع) A highway.
- SHARÍF, H. (A. شريف) Noble, exalted, a person of rank.
- Sharáfat*, H. (A. شرافت) Nobility, rank, eminence.
- SHARÍK, H. (A. شريك) A partner.
- Sharákat*, *Shirkat*, H. (A. شراكت, شركت), *Sarhat*, Mar. (सरकत), *Sharákhātu*, Tel. (షరఖతు) Partnership, coparcenary, joint occupancy: in Mohammadan law partnership is distinguished as of two kinds, *Shirkat-amláh*, (شركت الملاك), partnership by right of property, where the absolute right of property belongs equally to all associated, and *Shirkat-i-ákúd* (شركة عقود), partnership by contract effected by mutual consent, and in which one partner may act for the rest: partnerships of this kind are also classed under four heads, 1. *Mufáwiza* (مفاوضه), When the contracting parties agree that all their property shall be in common: a partnership not admitted by the Shiá lawgivers. 2. *Ínán* (عنان), When the contracting parties contribute

a stipulated amount either of money or goods to a common capital, to be employed for their common benefit: this is also considered to be designated by the simple term *Shirkat*, and may again be distinguished as 1. *Shirkat-al-ammāl* (pl. of مال, wealth) Partnership in property, and 2. *Shirkat-ul-tijārat* (تجارت, trade) Partnership in trade or commerce; 3. *Shirkat-ul-sanā'id* (شركة الصنایع), otherwise termed *Shirkat-ul-abdān* (pl. of بدن, the body), Association or partnership in mechanical arts or bodily labour; and 4. *Shirkat-ul-wujūh* (شركة الوجوه) Partnership of faces, when persons not having any property agree to join and obtain goods for sale upon their personal credit or assurance.

Sharik-fi-nafs-ul-mubā'iat, H. (A. شريك في نفس المبيعات) A partner in the matter of buying and selling.

Sharāhat-nāma, H. (P. نامه, a document) A deed of partnership

Sharāhat-barādārī, H. (P. برادری, fraternity) The association of brothers, or members of the same family living together on a common property.

Sarākatī, corruptly, *Shurakuttee*, Mar. (सरकती) A term applied to villages or estates, the revenues of which are shared by government with others.

Sarkatdār, Mar. (सरकतदार), *Sarikdār*, Uriya (ṣarḳḳḍār) A partner, a coparcener.

Sarhatī, or *Sarkatyā*, Mar. (सरकती, सरकया) A partner, a coparcener.

SHART, pl. *SHURŪṬ*, and *SHARAIAT*, H. (A. شرط, pl. شروط, شرائط) Contract, agreement, stipulated rule or regulation.

Shartī, H. (A. شرطي) Conformable to rule or condition.

Be-, or *Bilā-shartī*, H. (A. P. بلا شرط, بی) Absolute, unconditional, as a grant, &c.

SHASHMĀHI, H. (شش ماهی, from the P. *shash*, six, and *māh*, a month) Half-yearly, the half-yearly accounts of a village.

Shash-bāb-i-kāfiyat, H. (P. شش, six) A Bengal revenue account arranged under six heads, also called *Juz-o-kul*, q.v.

Shashdastī, Mar. (शषदस्ती) The designation of a rod used in surveying, being a measure of six cubits, or nine feet.

SHASTAR, *SHUSTER*, (?) A religious temple and establishment in Asam.

Shastarīa, (?) The head of a religious establishment in Asam termed a *Shastar*.

SHĀTIR, H. (P. شاطر) A running footman.

SHATM, pl. *SHUTŪM*, H. (A. شتم, شتوم) Abuse, reviling not amounting to slander, and subject to punishment at the discretion of the magistrate.

SHAWĀL, H. (A. شوال) The tenth month of the Mohammadan year, the first of which, following the month of fasting and abstinence, *Ramzān*, is held as a festival, on which presents are made amongst friends and relatives.

SHEANQUEE, (?) A description of irregular exaction by the native officers in Bengal.—*East-India Selections*, i. 469.

SHIĀH, or *SHIĀI*, commonly, *SHIA*, corruptly, *SHEEAH*, *SHYA*, H. (A. شیعہ, شيعي) lit., A follower, but applied especially to a follower of *Āli*, the son-in-law of Mohammad, and, in the opinion of his followers, his lawful successor in the *Khalifat*; the khalifs *Abubahr*, *Omar*, and *Osman*, being, in their estimation, usurpers. The Persians generally, the sovereign of Oudh, and the lower orders of Mohammadans in India, are of this sect.

SHIKAMĪ, H. (شکمی, from شکم, the belly) Subordinate, dependent, included: as a revenue term it applies to a subordinate tenure in which the holder pays his revenue, or his share of it, through some other person to the government, not direct: it applies also to the individual cultivating land on such terms; he may be a joint proprietor with the revenue payer, having equal rights, or he may be an hereditary tenant: in the former case, the superior cannot sell or mortgage any of the land without the concurrence of the *Shikamīs*.

Shikamī-āsāmi-, or *-rāiat*, H. (اسامي, رعیت, a cultivator) A subordinate cultivator: one who pays the revenue through a superior shareholder, and whose name is not entered in the original assessment, though it is now usually inserted in the *Muntakhab*.

Shikamī-ijārādār, H. (A. اجارادار, q. v.) A subordinate cultivator holding lands in farm.

Shikamī-kāshkār, H. (کاشتکار, a cultivator) A holder of part of the village lands as a subordinate or dependant occupant cultivating his own share, and paying his proportion of the government revenue through the representative of the community.

Shikamī-pattīdār, H. &c. (پتیدار) A coparcener in a joint-tenancy village who cultivates his own lands, and pays his proportion of the government revenue through one or more of the community, whose names are recorded in the government books as undertakers for the whole.

Shikamī-sharik, or *Sharīh-shikamī*, H. (A. شريك, a partner) A cosharer, a coparcener, whose revenue payments pass through an intermediate representative.

Shikamī-taālūḡa, H. (A. تعلقہ, a dependancy) An estate

SHI

comprised within a Zamindári, and paying the revenue through the Zamindár or other revenue contractor or Malguzár.

Shikamí-taraf, H. (طرف, q. v.) A subordinate portion of the division of land called a *taraf*.

SHIKÁR, H. (P. شكار) Hunting.

Shikár-i-máhi, Sindh (P. ماهي, a fish) Fishing: a tax on fishermen.

SHIKAST, or SHIKASTA, H. (P. شکسته, شکست) Breaking, fracture, deficiency: adj., broken, impaired, broken or carried away by inundation (land or the like): deficit in the collections, loss on the rent or farm of an estate: a broken or running handwriting.

Shikast-painvast, H. (P. شکست پیوست, lit., broken and joined) Separation and accession of alluvial lands by alterations in the course of rivers: land so detached and deposited.

Shikastí-painvastí, H. (شکستی پیوستی) Detached (from one estate) and attached (to another)—lands,

SHIKĀ, H. (A. شق, *Shakh*, a division, a fissure) A certain tract of country forming a collectorate, or an aggregate of land from which a certain revenue is collected.

Shikhḍár, more usually *Shihḍár*, H. (شقدار), *Sek*-, or *Shekdár*, corruptly, *Shaikhḍár*, Mar. (शेकदार), Karn. (ಶೆಕದಾರ) A revenue officer or collector appointed either by the government or a Zamindár to collect the revenue from a small tract of country, or from an estate: under the Mogul government it was sometimes applied to the chief financial officer of a province, or to the viceroy in his financial capacity: under the Maráthas, an officer in charge of a few villages, collecting the revenue and superintending the cultivation subordinate to the officer in charge of the larger division, called *Taraf*.

Shihḍári, H. (شقداری), *Shekdári*, Mar. (शेकदारी) The office of the revenue collector termed *Shihḍár*

SHIRÁ, H. (A. شرا) Purchase, sale, traffick: in law, purchase only.

SHÍRÍN, H. (P. شیرین) Lit., Sweet, soft, sweet as water of irrigation, irrigated by soft water, land.

SHOLÁ, commonly SOLÁ, H. (شولا) A plant of which the wood is light and spongy, and is used for making toys, artificial flowers, &c. (*Æschynomene paludosa*).

SHOR, H. (شور) Salt; saline, brackish.

Shorzamín, H. (شورزمین) Saline soil.

Shora, H. (P. شوره) Saltpetre, nitre.

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Shorábádi, H. (شورابادی) Saline and unproductive, as soil.

Shorahár, H. (P. كار, who makes) A manufacturer of saltpetre.

SHUBĤA, H. (A. شبهة) Doubt, suspicion: in law, a legal defect, a flaw; what may be pleaded in bar of punishment: also any thing which may appear lawful but is really unlawful.

Shubĥa-i-âḥd, H. (عقد, a compact) Error of marriage, error of thinking that a right in the woman is conferred by an illegal marriage.

Shubĥa-i-milk, A. (ملك, possession) Erroneous appropriation of property.

Shubĥa-ibáhat, A. (اباحت) Doubt as to justification in the commission of a crime sufficient to prevent the infliction of the full measure of punishment.

Shubĥa-i-ḥarí, H. (A. قوي, strong) Strong presumption of guilt.

Shubĥa-i-shadíd, H. (A. شدید, strong) Strong presumption of guilt.

Shubĥa-i-zâifa, H. (A. ضعيف, weak) Uncertainty as to the truth or falsehood of a charge.

SHUDÁMAD, H. (P. شدن, to be, آمدن, to come) Custom, usage.

Shudámadi-ḥadím, H. (from A. قدیم, old) Old established custom or practice.

Shudhár, H. (شدگار, from P. کاشتن, to sow) Ground tilled and sown: an estimate or valuation of a crop from inspection only: the designation of the temporary settlement of the revenue of the north-west provinces made in 1830 under Reg. vii. 1822: an inspector and valuer of the crop.

SHUFÁA, SHUFÁ, SHOOFÁ, H. (A. شفعة) Any possession coveted: in Mohammadan law, the right of pre-emption vested in partners, coparceners, and neighbours, with respect to land and real or immoveable property; the right of claim is distinguished progressively, as,

1. *Talab-i-muwáṣabat*, (طلب موائبت) Immediate claim, a demand made as soon as the intended disposal of the property is known to the claimant.

2. *Talab-ishḥád*, or *Talab-ishḥád-na-tahrír*, (from اشهاد, taking to witness, and in the second form تقرير, confirming) Demand upon the person proposing to sell, made in the presence of witnesses with affirmation of the right, subsequently to the first or immediate demand, and in the event of its being inoperative.

3. *Talab-i-khusúmat*, (from خصومت, enmity) The formal institution of a suit at law.

- Shafiá*, written *Shafi* or *Shafee*, H. (A. شفيع) A person having the right of pre-emption.
- Shafiá-i-jár*, incorrectly, *Shafehjar*, A. (شفيع جار) A person having right of pre-emption from occupying property in the neighbourhood of that which is for sale.
- Shafiá-i-khalít*, A. (شفيع خليل) A person having right of pre-emption from occupying property in contact or inter-mixed with that which is for sale.
- SHUHDA, H. (شهد) A profligate fellow, a vagabond, a blackguard.
- SHUKKA, H. (A. شقة) A royal letter or missive, a letter from a superior.
- SHUKR, H. (A. شكر) Praise, thanks, acknowledgment.
- Shukrána*, H. (A. شكرانه) Praise, acknowledgment, thanks : a complimentary or grateful present : a fee or present paid by the party to a suit in whose favour it is decided : a ceremony practised at the marriages of Mohammadans in India, the sending of clothes, jewels, sweetmeats, sugar, and spices, from the relations of the bridegroom to those of the bride, of whom the nearest of kin is then required to consent formally to the marriage.
- SHUMÁR, H. (P. شمار), Counting, reckoning. SUMÁR, Mar. (सुमार) Number, numerical amount : rough calculation, conjectural estimate : (it has other peculiar applications in Marathí foreign to this collection.)
- Shumári*, H. (P. شماری) A reckoning, a counting or enumeration, a census : in Bengal, a revenue account shewing the daily receipts of every kind, and a rough statement of the day's transactions ; a day-book : also a numbering with a view to the imposition of a tax.
- Shumári-hághaz*, H. (from کاغذ, paper) The papers or accounts of an estate collectively.
- Shumar-sarrishta*, H. An office or record of the number of any property, lands, fields, &c.
- Gáo-shumári*, H. (گاؤ, a cow) A census of cattle, a tax upon them.
- Khána-shumári*, H. (P. خانه, a house) A numbering of houses, a house-tax.
- Sar-shumári*, H. (P. سر, a head) A numbering of heads, a census, a poll or capitation tax.
- Shumár-navis*, H. (P. نویس, a writer) An accountant, a registrar.
- SI, for SIH, or SEH, H. (P. سه) Three : it is also much used in different Indian dialects to form the first member of compound words, not always retaining any particular reference to its primary meaning.

- Sibandí*, or *Sibandí*, H. (P. سبندی), Mar. (सिबंदी, शिवंदी) *Sibbandi*, Tel. (సిబ్బంది), corruptly, *Sebundee*, *Sebundy*, *Sibbendy*, &c. (it also occurs in Guz. as *Sarbandí* (सरबन्दी) but this is probably a vernacular corruption) Irregular soldiery : a sort of militia or imperfectly disciplined troops maintained for the garrisons of forts and guards in towns and villages, and for revenue and police duties : charges in the revenue accounts for the expense of such troops.
- Sibandí-fasli*, H. (A. فصل, a harvest) Troops employed in revenue duties.
- Mudám-sibbandi*, Tel. (ముదాంసిబ్బంది, from A. مدام) Permanent establishment of militia.
- Hangámá-sibbandi*, Tel. (హాంకాంసిబ్బంది) Temporary or occasional militia establishment.

SÍÁ, Thug. Gold.

- SÍÁH, or SÍÁHÁ, written also SIYÁH, SIYÁHÁ, SEEAH, SEEAHÁ, incorrectly, SEHÁ, H. (P. سیاه, سیاہ), SÍÁ, Hindi (सिआ), SÍHÁ, Uriya (ଶିହା) An account-book, an inventory, a list : it is especially applied in Hindustan to the daily ledger or account-book of the receipts and disbursements of a village or estate, specifying all sums received, whether regular or miscellaneous, and all items of disbursement, whether customary or incidental : it begins with the day on which the *Punya* is performed, and closes with the current year : the village account is kept by the village *Patwári*, but a similar account may be kept in the office of the collector.
- Siáh-i-ám-dani*, corruptly, *Seeah-atm-danny*, (P. آمدنی, incoming) A treasury account of the collections received from the cultivators daily.
- Siáh-bahí*, H. (پی, an account) The ledger or day-book in which daily receipts and disbursements are entered : it is sometimes applied to a journal or diary in which the orders of a court of justice are recorded.
- Siáh-hhazána*, H. (خزانہ) The day-book of the collector, or any public treasury.
- Siáh-i-maujudát*, H. (A. موجودات, effects, assets) Account of daily receipts and disbursements, a cash-book, a ledger.
- Siáh-navis*, H. (P. نویس, An accountant, one who keeps the rough daily accounts.
- SÍÁNÁ, SEEANA, H. (سیانا, S. सज्ञान), SYÁNÁ, Beng. (সজ্ঞান) Sagacious, intelligent, mature : in Hindustaní it commonly denotes a conjuror : in it is Kamaon, the designation of hereditary superintendants of several villages, or persons of respectability and authority. Uriya (ସିଆଁଗାଁ) Puberty.

- Siānchāri*, H. (सीअनचारी) Dues levied with consent of the people by the hereditary *Siāna*.—Kamaon.
- SIĀNAT, H. (A. صيانة) Protection: in law, the privilege of being under the protection of the law restricted to the faithful, and withheld from aliens and infidels.
- SIĀSAT, H. (A. سياست) Government, administration of justice, punishment: discretionary punishment, such as the law has not provided for, but as may be inflicted by the judge.
- SIĀYAT, A. (سعيات) Work, labour, the labour of a slave who is partly emancipated, by which he is to work out his complete manumission.
- SIDDE, Tel. (సిద్దె) A leather bottle for holding oil.
- SIDDHA, S. (सिद्धः) Effected, perfected; hence applied to a supposed magician or necromancer, an adept.
- Siddhānta*, S. (सिद्धान्तः) Final or established conclusion or demonstration.
- Siddhārtha*, S. &c. (सिद्धार्थ) The fifty-third year of the cycle.
- Siddhāyā*, Karn. (సిద్దాయ) Fixed assessment, especially that recorded in the *Rāya-rekhā*, q. v.—Mysore.
- Siddhi*, S. (सिद्धिः) Accomplishment, fulfilment, the acquirement or possession of superhuman or magical powers; such superhuman faculty.
- SIDDHI, H. (S. سدھی, सिद्धि) The hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa*): the name is also especially applied to the larger leaves and capsules without the stalk, which are used for smoking, and in the preparation of an intoxicating drink and confection.
- SIDHĀ, Hindi (सीधा) Land in good tilth.
- SIDHĀ, H. (S. سيدھا), SHIDHĀ, Mar. (शिधा) Uncooked victuals, a charge made to travellers for supplies.
- Sidorī*, or *Sidhorī*, Mar. (शिदोरी, शिधोरी) Dressed provisions carried on a journey.
- SĪDĪ, or, more correctly, SAIDI, commonly SEEDĒE, and SIDDHI, H. (S. سيدی), SHIDHĪ, or SIDDHĪ, Mar. (शिद्धी, सिद्धी) A name given to the descendants of natives of Africa in the west of India, some of whom were distinguished officers of the Mohammadan princes of the Dakhin, especially of Bijapur: they furnished the Mogul empire also with the chief naval officers on the coast of Guzerat.
- SIDĪ, Tel. Karn. (సిది) A beam of wood traversing an upright post upon a pivot, to the ends of which persons are fastened to be whirled round: the suspension or swinging of a person: it is the *Charak* of Bengal, q. v.
- Sidī-kamba*, Karn. (సిదికంబ) The upright post.
- Sidī-yāta*, Karn. (సిదియత) The ceremony of swinging.
- Sūladasiḍi*, Karn. (శూలదసిడి), *Gālapusiḍi*, Tel. (గాలపుసిడి) Swinging with hooks through the muscles of the back.
- Gampasiḍi*, Tel. (గంపసిడి), *Gūdēsiḍi*, Karn. (గూడేసిడి) Being swung seated in a basket.
- SIFĀRISH, H. (P. سفارش) Praise, commendation, recommendation.
- SIFTAJA, A. (سفتجة) A transaction of exchange, depositing money with an individual on receiving from him a bill or letter of credit on another person at a place where the depositor requires assets: also a bill of exchange, a letter of credit.
- SĪGAUN, H. (سیگون, सीगौ) A kind of soil, a mixture of clay and sand suited to any crop not requiring permanent irrigation.
- SĪGHA, A. (صيغة) Marriage, a form of words used at a marriage ceremony.
- SĪGHR, A. (صغر) Junior.
- Sighr-i-sinn*, A. (سنّ, years) Tender age, minority, a minor, one who may be;—
- Sabī*, A. (صبي) A boy, a child, an infant.
- Murāhīh*, A. (مراهق) A lad, one approaching the time of puberty.
- Bulūgh*, A. (بلوغ) Adolescent, on the point of reaching puberty: also adolescence, majority: this is placed variously by the Mohammadan law at the beginning or end of the sixteenth year, or later; under the British government it is extended to the eighteenth year. Reg. xxvi. 1793. The Mohammadan law also recognised two modes of defining majority, especially in regard to females, the *Bāligha-bil-ālumat*, (from علامة, a sign), adult by the usual signs of puberty, and *bāligha-bil-sinn*, adult by age.
- SĪHASĀĪ, Guz. (سیهاسای) A particular silver coin current at Baroda.
- SĪHR, A. (صهر) A relation, one by affinity within the prohibited degrees.
- SĪJ, H. &c. (S. سيج) The milky hedge-plant, or *Euphorbia*, of which there are various kinds in Bengal, as *Sanka-sij* (E. tirucalli), *Nara-sij* (E. antiquorum), *Manasā-sij* (E. ligularum), &c.
- SIJDA, H. (A. سجدة) Adoration, prostration, an attitude in prayer: kneeling and touching the ground with the forehead, the eyes being directed to the tip of the nose.
- Sijda-tahiat*, H. (A. سجدة تحیت) Kneeling as before, and bowing the forehead, but placing the hands closed with the thumbs upwards on the ground, and touching the thumbs with the forehead: the other attitudes of prayer are;—

- Kiám*, H. (A. قيام) Standing erect with the hands hanging down and joined in front.
- Káid*, H. (A. قعود), or H. *Do-zánu-baithná* (دزانونبیتھنا) Sitting, or sitting on two knees, that is, kneeling with the sole of the left foot nearly flat on the ground, that of the right perpendicular.
- Rukúá*, H. (A. ركوع) Bowing, inclining the body forward so as to place the palms of the hands on the knees.
- SIJIL*, H. (A. سجل), *SIJIL*, Beng. (সিজিল) A register, a record, the recorded and authenticated decision of a court of law: an attestation before a notary.
- SIKÁ*, or *SIKYA*, H. &c. (शिका, शिक्क, from S. शिक्क), *SIKEN*, Mar. (शिके) A sling, a loop, the cords suspended from either end of a pole to support boxes, parcels, and the like.
- SIKÁR*, Guz. (शीकर, S. स्वीकार, assent) Acceptance of a bill, endorsement.
- SIKH*, H. (سکھ, शिख, from *Sishya*, S. शिष्य) A scholar, a disciple: the name of the people in the Panjab, as the disciples or followers of Nanak Shah.
- SIKHÁ*, S. &c. (शिखा) A single lock of hair left on the crown of the head at tonsure.
- Sikhá-vriddhi*, S. (वृद्धि, increase) Interest at a usurious rate, calculated per day: hair-interest, growing like the lock of hair on the head.
- SIKI*, Beng. (সিকি) A quarter rupee.
- SIKKA*, Thug. The handkerchief used to strangle with (probably for *Sikhá*, as above).
- SIKKA*, in some dialects *SIKÁ*, commonly written, *SICCA*, H. &c. (A. سکه), *SIKKÁ*, or *SIKÁ*, &c. Mar. (शिकका, शिका, सिक्का), *SIKÁ*, or *SIKKÁ*, Tel. (శిక్కు, శిక్కు) A coining die, a stamp, a mark, a seal, a signet, a royal signet, a stamped coin, especially the designation of the silver currency of the kings of Delhi, adopted by other Indian princes, and eventually by the East-India Company.
- Sikka-rupiya*, H. &c. (سکه روپیہ) A *Sicca* rupee, a silver coin, the standard of value in Bengal under the Company's administration, until changed to the 'Company's rupee,' the silver coin now current: for the weight and value, see *Rupiya*.
- Sikhá-sanad*, H. (from A. سند) A grant from the Crown under sign-manual, or bearing the Rájás seal.
- Sikkawon*, Hindi (सिक्कावोन) The difference of value between the *Sikka* and *Sanwát* rupee.
- Sikke-bardár*, Mar. (शिकेबंदार) An officer having charge of the regalia.
- Sikke-daut*, Mar. (शिकेदौत, P. دوات, an inkstand) The vessel containing the ink for the official or royal stamp or signet.
- Sikke-katár*, Mar. (शिकेकटार, from S. कटार, a dagger) A comprehensive term for the insignia of royalty, the signet and the dagger (of office).
- SIKSHÁ*, S. &c. (शिक्षा) Instruction, correction, punishment.
- SILÁ*, H. (S. سلا, शिला) Gleanings of a corn-field.
- Siláhár*, H. (سهار, शिलाहार) A gleaner.
- SILÁ*, S. &c. (शिला) A stone.
- SILA*, Mar. (शीठ) A stone, but especially when smooth and flat, and fit for use, as a whet-stone, a rubbing-stone, one on which to beat clothes, and the like; also a gap left in an embankment whilst in course of construction, for the passage of a small stream until the whole is filled up.
- Silottarapátíl*, Mar. (शिलोत्तरपाटील) A person appointed to take charge of the gaps in embankments and keep them stopped: a name given to stones used for that purpose.
- SILÁH*, or *SILAH*, H. (A. سلاح, سلاح) Arms, accoutrements: in law, any sharp-edged weapon capable of inflicting mutilation and death.
- Silahbardár*, H. (P. بردار, who bears) An armour-bearer.
- Silahdár*, H. (from دار, who has) A soldier wearing armour, vernacularly, *Siledár*, corruptly, *Silladár*, Mar. (शिलेदार) A horse-soldier who provides his own horse and arms: the term is applied also to the Maráthas in general, who profess arms as their employment, although engaged in other avocations, and affect to be of a higher order than the mere *hunbi*, or cultivator.
- Silahkhána*, H., *Silekhána*, Mar. (from H. خانه, a house) An armoury, an arsenal.
- SILAK*, Mar. (शिलक, from the A. سلك, a series), *SILUKU*, *SILKU*, Karn. (ಶಿಲುಕು, ಶಿಲುಕು) Balance, remainder after expenditure or consumption, of money, provisions, or the like.
- Silakáwan*, or *Silakáwaní*, Mar. (शिलकावण-णी) Harassing a cultivator and exacting money from him by a government messenger sent to dun him for his revenue: a fine imposed upon subordinate officers for allowing work to fall into arrear.
- Silakháki*, Mar. (शिलकवाकी), *Silukubahi*, Karn. (ಶಿಲುಕುಬಾಹಿ) Balance of revenue outstanding for some time past, a remaining balance.
- Silak-band*, or *-bandí*, Mar. (शिलकबंद-बंदी) A balance-sheet, an account shewing the balance of receipts and disbursements.

- Silakjhārā*, Mar. (शिलकज्हाड़ा) Balancing accounts, settlement, clearance.
- Silaksānhkhāh*, corruptly, *Sillihsanhlee*, Mar. (शिलकसांखली, from *S. Srinkhalā*, a chain) A chain of balances, balances carried on from time to time until a final adjustment: proving the correctness of a balance by counting the cash or taking stock.
- Silakī*, Mar. (शिलकी) Left or remaining, forming part of the balance.
- Silakī-dāgine*, Mar. (शिलकीडागिने) Reserved as the choicest or best articles of a stock.
- SILAKÁS*, Mal. (ശിലകാശ) A small sum of *kás* or *fanams* paid as a fine or fee by the lessee of an estate to the proprietor upon the renewal of the lease (perhaps from *S. Śila*, civility).
- SILÁPUTTI*, Tam. (சீலாபுட்டி) A leather bag or bucket for baling water: a man so employed.
- SILAT*, or *A.* (صلة) Affinity, connexion: a present, a gratuity.
- Silat-i-rahm*, *A.* (صلةرحم) Intercourse with kindred: relations within the prohibited degree.
- SILÍ*, H. (سلي, सिली) The grain and chaff on the threshing-floor before winnowing.
- SILOT*, Guz. (शीलोत) A head man of *Pagis*, or detectors of thieves.
- SILSILA*, H. (A. سلسلة) A continuous chain or series, a pedigree, a genealogy.
- SILPA*, S. &c. (शिल्पः) Any manual or mechanical art.
- Silpi*, S. &c. (शिल्पी) A mechanic, an artisan.
- Silpi-nyāsa*, S. (न्यास, deposit) Deposit of materials with an artisan to be worked up into shape.
- SIMÁ*, H. &c. (سيما, S. सीमा), also, sometimes modified vernacularly as *SÍM*, Guz. (शीम), *SÍME*, Karn. (ಸೀಮೆ), *SÍMWA*, or *SIMWA*, written *SEEW*, Mar. (शीव, सीव), *SÍMAI*, Tam. (சீமடை) A boundary, border, limit: the Karn. and Tam. term is also applied to a country, and, when without any name preceding, especially to Europe or England: *Sím*, in Guz., means also the lands or fields of a village.
- Símāna*, or *Sívāna*, H. &c. (سيمان, سيوان) Bordering, bounding, relating to boundaries.
- Símāna-*, or *Sívāna-dār*, H. (from P. دار, who has) A person well acquainted with the boundaries of a village or estate; one who watches that they are not trespassed or encroached upon.
- Símāmúl*, Karn. (ಸೀಮಾಮೂಲ) The head or root of government.

- Simānta-pūjā*, Mar. (S. सीमान्त, the end or limit of the boundary, and पूजा, worship) Honours paid at the village boundary to a person coming on any particular occasion, as of a bridegroom to take away his wife.
- Simaipattu*, Tam. (சீமடப்புற்று) Government jurisdiction: territory.
- Simāvivāda*, S. (विवाद, dispute) Disputes about boundaries: a frequent source of litigation and of strife in all parts of India, where they have not been determined by authority.
- Simollanghan*, Mar. (सीमा, and S. उल्लङ्घन, crossing over) Passage of the borders of a village in procession at the festival of the *Dasaharā*.
- Sinnār*, or *Sīvar*, Mar. (शिवार, शिवार) Fields and meadows around and belonging to a village.
- Sivāru*, Tel. (శివారు) A hamlet, a small village attached to a town.
- Sinwa-takrār*, Mar. (P. تکرار, a quarrel) Boundary disputes.
- Sīmwasejārī*, Mar. (शीव, or सीवसेजारी) A borderer, a neighbour, one dwelling on the borders of a contiguous tract.
- Sīme-āsmari*, or *Shīmi-ūṣwuree*, (?) Karn. (ಶೀಮೆಅಶ್ವರಿ) Charge for village expenses consolidated by Tipu with the land revenue.—Mysore.
- SÍMAL*, H. &c. (سيمل, S. शास्मली) The silk-cotton tree (*Bombax heptaphyllum*).
- SÍMANTA*, or *SÍMANTONNAYANA*, S. &c. (सीमंत, सीमन्तोन्नयन) A ceremony performed during gestation: one of the *San-skāras*, or essential rites of Hinduism: arranging the partition of the hair (*sīmanta* सीमन्त) as practised by women, accompanied by religious ceremonies, in the fourth, sixth, or eighth month of pregnancy: see *Sanskāra*. In Telugu, according to a vulgar corruption current, the word occurs *Strimantam*.
- SINGÁ*, Mar. (शिमगा) The *Holi* festival, the month in which it is celebrated: see *Holika*.
- SIMPÍ*, less correctly, *SÍMPÁ*, incorrectly, *SEMPEE*, and *SEEPÉE*, Mar. (शिंपी, शिंपा, सिंपी) The name of a caste, or individual of it, said to have sprung from a *Súdra* by a *Dási* or female slave: the chief occupation is sewing and making clothes, and the *Simpí* is usually a tailor, in which capacity he is sometimes included amongst the village servants: individuals of the caste are also dyers and dealers in dying colours, also sellers of cloth, and they engage in other trades.
- SÍNA-ZANA*, H. (P. سينه, the breast, and زن, who strikes) Hired mourners, women who beat their breasts at funerals, or at the Muharram.

SÍNCH, or SÍCH, H. (S. سِنْج, सींच, सीच) Watering fields, irrigation.

Sinchái, H. (سینچائی) Irrigation, price paid for irrigation.

Sinchí, H. (سینچی) Season of irrigation.

ŚINDÁ, or SHINDÁ, Mar. (शिंद) A particular tribe, or individual of it, originally sprung from female slaves.

Sindáporagá, Mar. (शिंदपोरगा) The son of one's female slave, living in the house as a servant.

SING, H., Mar. (सिंग, शिंग, from the S. *Sringa*, शृंग) A horn.

Singotí, and *Singsingotí*, (शिंगोटी, शिंगिशिंगोटी) A general term for a horned beast, or cattle of that description, a tax upon the sale of horned cattle.

Singatímahál, Uriya (ଶିଙ୍ଗତିମହାଲ) A market for horned cattle.

SINGH, H. (سنگه, from *Sinh*, or *Sinha*, S. &c. सिंह) A lion : the sign Leo : a name borne by men of the princely or military caste and Rajaputs, and by Sikhs when fighting-men : it also denotes, in composition, any thing chief or noble, as *Sinhásana*, a lion-seat, i.e. a throne ; *Sinhadvár*, lion-gate, principal entrance of a fort or palace.

Sinhastha, S. Mar. (सिंहस्थः) Being in the sign Leo : the period of time during which the constellation Jupiter is in the sign Leo : the revolution indicated by the planet's returning to the sign, which is something less than twelve years : festivals are held at both periods in various parts of India, but among the Maráthas the period of Jupiter's conjunction with the sign is considered inauspicious, and in some places marriages are prohibited in the year in which it takes place.

Singpho, Asami, The name of a turbulent tribe in the east of Asam, between the Lohit and the mountains to the east and south-east.

SIPÁH, H. (P. سپاہ, also short سپه) An army, soldiers.

Sipáhi, corruptly, *Seapoy*, H. (P. سپاهی) A soldier.

Sipah, or *Sipáh-sálár*, H. (P. سپاهسالار, سپه) A general, a commander, commander-in-chief.

SIPÁÍ, H. (سپایی, from P. سه, three, and پای, a foot) A tripod : a trench.

SIPURD, or SUPURD, H. (سپرد) Charge, trust, consignment.

Sipurd-náma, H. (P. نامه, a document) A deed of trust, a deed of assignment, generally for an indefinite term.

Sipurdagi, H. (سپردگی) Delivery, charge : commitment by a magistrate.

SÍR, SEER, H. (سیر, سौर, from the S. सीर, a plough) A name applied to the lands in a village which are cultivated by

the hereditary proprietors or village Zamindárs themselves as their own especial share, either by their own labourers and at their own cost, or by tenants at will, not being let in lease or farm : these lands were sometimes allowed to be held at a favourable assessment, or were unassessed so as to provide *Nánkár*, or subsistence for the proprietor : the term is also sometimes applied to lands cultivated on account of the state, or to those in which the revenue is paid by the cultivators without any intermediate agent.

Siráb, *Seeráb*, (?) An item in the Tumar assessment of *Sáir* grants.—Gl. V. Rep.

Sírwár, H. (سیروار) According to the proprietary or privileged land, cultivated after the same manner, or on the same terms.

Sír-sájhí, H. (سیرساجھی, सीरसाकरी, from *sájhí*, a partner) The Zamindár's own land, cultivated by tenants at will for a share of the produce.

Sír-i-zamindár, H. (سیرزمیندار) The Zamindár's own cultivated land.

Sírimah, *Sírinath*, more probably, *Sírinah*, (?) H. The allowance paid to a proprietor of *Sír* lands when he is out of actual possession of them (some mistakes have occurred in one or both of these words).

SÍRÁ, H. (S. سیرا) A channel of irrigation, a field flooded.

SIRÁYAT, A. (سرایت) Contagion : in law, an incidental or additional result, as when a person intending to do one thing does something more, as designing to wound one man he unintentionally wounds another.

SÍRF, H. (A. صرف) Purely, only, solely, merely.

SÍRMÁ, Thug. The head.

SIRTHÍ, (?) H. Rent paid to the proprietor by a tenant cultivator, usually in cash.—Kamaon.

Sirthan, (?) H. A tenant cultivator paying a low money-rent.—Kamaon.

SIRWA, Thug. A tradesman, a shopkeeper.

SÍRWÁN, or SHIRWÁN, Hindi (शिरवान) A person appointed by the owner of a village to superintend its affairs and enforce cultivation.—Puraniya.

Sírwání, Hindi (शिरवानी) A cess upon the cultivators to defray the salary of the superintendant appointed by the Zamindár.

SÍŚA, or SHÍSHA, Hindi (शीश) An ear of corn.—Puraniya.

SI-SHAMBA, H. (سه شنبه) The third day of the week, Tuesday.

SÍSHYA, S. &c. (शिष्य, whence, vernacularly, *Sikh*) A scholar, a disciple.

SÍŚIRA, S. &c. (शिशिर) The cold or dewy season, comprising

the months of Mággha and Phálguna, or from the middle of January to that of March.

SISKÁR, Thug. A washerman.

SISTU, or SHISTU, commonly SIST, or SHIST, Tel. (సిస్టు), Karn. (ಶಿಸ್ತು, ಶಿಸ್ತು), S. (शिष्ट, left, remainder) Land-tax, assessment, especially revenue assessed in money: in Karnataka it designates the standard assessment without additions, which was fixed originally by the Bidnur government, or that which, under the Harihar administration, applied to revenue in kind as well as money, but the word always denoted the fixed or standard rate on the land, exclusive of other imposts.

Sist-báhi, Karn. (from A. باقى, remainder) Balance or arrears of revenue.

SISU, S. &c. (शिशु) The young of man or any other animal: a child under eight years of age.

Saiśava, S. (शैशव) Infancy, childhood.

Sisuhatyá, S. (from हत्या, killing) Abortion, child-murder.

SITTA, Mal. (ശീട്ട) A note, a bill (it is evidently only a vernacular form of *Chitthi*, q. v.)

SITTUDÁYAM, Tam. (சிறுநறுஞ்சட்டம்) Fraud, embezzlement.

SITÚĀ, (?) H. An iron instrument for scraping off the exuded juice of the poppy.

SIŪNĪ, Beng. (সিউনী) A kind of basket used for throwing up water from a reservoir or river for irrigation.

SIVA, vernacularly pronounced SHIVA, SHIB, SHEO, SHIŪ, &c. S. &c. (शिव) The third member of the Hindu triad, the deity presiding over destruction and renovation, and ordinarily worshipped in the form of the *Linga*.

Siva-bhakta, S. &c. (from भक्त, devoted to) A worshipper of Siva in preference to any other divinity: in the south of India a *Lingait*, q. v.

Siválaya, corruptly, Seivala, Shinala, Showala, Shenala, S. &c. (from आलय, an abode) A temple of Siva: in Bengal, a small temple or shrine having but one chamber, in the centre of which stands a *Linga*, usually of white or black stone; occasionally twelve such temples are arranged immediately adjoining, or separated into two divisions of six each by a gateway or landing-place when on a river bank, representing the twelve great *Lingas* that were worshipped in different parts of India at the time of the first Mohammadan invasion under Mahmud of Ghazni: occasionally a larger number, or as many sometimes as 108 are found in one group.

Siváli, Karn. (ಸಿವಾಳಿ) A caste of Brahmans, or individual

of it: originally from Tulva, common in the north-west of Mysore.

Sivalingí, S. &c. (शिवलिंगी) A worshipper of the *Linga*, one who carries the type on his person.

Sivaprit, or Sivottar, Beng. &c. (শিবপ্রীত, শিববাড়র, from S. प्रीति, pleasing, or उत्तर, result) Lands granted rent-free for the maintenance of the worship of Siva.

Sivarát, Guz. (सीवरुत) A copper coin current in the Dakhin, coined originally by *Sivaji*.

Sivarátri, vernacularly, Shivarát, S. &c. (शिवरात्री) The night of Siva, a popular festival in honour of Siva on the fourteenth of the moon's wane in Mággha (January-February): a rigorous fast is observed during the day and night, and Siva is worshipped in the form of the *Linga*.

Saiva, S. &c. (शैव) A worshipper or votary of Siva.

Sivasháhi-bighá, Mar. (शिवशाहीबीघा) The bighá of *Sivaji's* assessment containing $3926\frac{2}{3}$ square yards.

Sivasháhi-káthi, corruptly, Sheoshaee-katty, Mar. (शिवशाहीकाठी) A rod used in surveying, of five *húths*; and five *múthis*, or nearly ten feet, named after the Maráthha chief *Sivaji*. See *Káthi*.

Sivottara, corruptly, Sheotr, Shewutter, S. &c. (शिवोत्तर) Land rent-free, as originally granted in honour of *Siva*.

SIVÁR, Mar. (शिवार) The whole of the lands of a village.

SIWÁÍ, corruptly, SWAEE, H. &c. (A. سواي) Besides, except, over and above: any addition to the standard or customary revenue, whether as an increase of the amount or in the shape of a new or additional cess or impost: profits from land other than those of cultivation, as the rent of fisheries, forest produce, and the like, some of which are included in fixing the assessment: dues claimed by the proprietors of a village from non-proprietary residents for houses, shops, and temples, in some cases recognised and recorded officially.

Sivát-jamá, H. (سواي جمع), Siváy-jamá, blunderingly, Swaee, and Waae-jummá, Mar. (शिवायजमा) Extra revenue, extra or miscellaneous collections: in the south the term denotes the revenue derived from all taxes except those raised from land, and exclusive of customs and transit dues, comprising, under the native governments, a vast number of petty and vexatious imposts: in Mysore it also applied to escheats: the effects of a person dying without heirs, which descended to the government.

SIWÁÍ, or SEWÁÍ, H. (سواي, सिवाई, सेवाई) A kind of soil, a mixture of clay and sand suited for any grain except rice.

SÍYÁN, or SÍYÁR, Tam. (சீயாண, சீயார) A great great-grandfather.

SMRITI, S. &c. (स्मृतिः) The body of the recorded or remembered law, the ceremonial and legal institutes of the Hindus.

Smárta, S. &c. (स्मार्तः) Relating to the *Smṛiti* or Hindu law : applied especially in the south of India to a numerous and influential sect of Brahmins founded by *Śaṅkarāchārya*, whose expositions of the principle of unity, according to the Vedānta doctrine, they professedly follow : Śiva is nevertheless held by them in especial honour : their chief establishment is at Srīngagiri, but they are found throughout the Dakṣiṇ, and are treated with great veneration by the people in general : they are distinguished by horizontal lines on the forehead made with the ashes of burnt cowdung.

SMASĀNA, vernacularly, also, MASĀN and SAMSHĀN, S. &c. (श्मशानं) A place set apart in which the dead are burned, a cemetery.

SNĀNA, S. &c. (स्नानं) Bathing, ablution, especially the bathing in sacred waters, considered as a daily observance or as an essential part of some particular ceremonial : the ceremony of bathing or washing an idol.

Snānayatrá, vernacularly, *Snānjātrá*, S. &c. (स्नानयात्रा) The bathing festival held on the day of full moon in *Jyeshtha*, when images of Krishna as Jagannātha are carried out and bathed : this is, in Orissa, the same as the *Rathayātrá*.

SOBHANA, S. &c. (शोभन) Beautiful, auspicious : any festive celebration, a festival held when a wife having come of fit age is carried home to the house of her husband : the thirty-seventh year of the cycle : also, *Śobhakṛiti*, or, in the south, *Śobhakṛutti*.

SOD, SOD, or SOR, or SOR, Mar. (सोड, शोड, from H. छोड़, *chhorná*), SÓPI, Karn. (ಸೋಪಿ) Letting go, remitting, remission of a debt, abatement of a charge or demand : the amount remitted or abated.

Sodchithi, or *Sodchithi*, Mar. (सोडचिठी) A bill of release, a deed of acquittance or relinquishment.

SODAKA, S. &c. (सोदक, from स, with, उदक, water) A kinsman connected by offerings of water to the manes of a common ancestor.

SODARA, S. &c. (सोदर, from स, with, उदर, belly) A brother of whole blood, having the same mother as well as father.

ŚODHA, vernacularly SODH, S. &c. (शोध, शोध) Correction, purification, discharge of a debt, fulfilment of an agreement, and the like.

Sodhana, S. &c. (शोधन) Purifying, making pure, completing, settling.

Sodhana, also *Sodhá*, Thug. Money or property concealed, search made for it.

Sódhanai, Tam. (சோதனை) Examination, search, cross questioning in a court of justice.

SODWANÍ, Mar. (सोडवणी) The water that runs through gardens in small temporary channels for irrigation.

SOHÁGIÁ, more correctly SAUHÁGIÁ, H. (سوهاگی) A class of Mohammadan fakírs who dress in female attire, and play and dance for hire at religious festivals.

SOHALÁ, SOHÁLÁ, Mar. (सोहळा, सोहाळा) Any festive ceremony or occasion, as adoption, marriage, or the like.

SOHARWARDÍ, (?) H. The name of a class of Mohammadan religious mendicants.

SOKHÁ, Hindi (सोखा) A conjuror, a wizard.—Chota Nagpur.

SOLA, Tel. (సొల), SOLAGE, SOLIGE, Karn. (ಸೊಲಗಿ, ಸೊಲಿಗಿ) The sixty-fourth part of the measure of capacity called *Túm*, q. v.

Solage-guddé, Karn. (ಸೊಲಗಿದ್ದೆ) The fees of the village accountant.

SOLANKI, (?) The name of a Rájput tribe in the west of India and Guzerat.

SOLULÍ, pronounced, commonly, SORULI, corruptly, SAROOLI, SOOROOLLY, Mar. (सोकुली, from सोळा, sixteen) A measure of grain containing 16 *páyals* : the term also designates the class of villages in which the measure of 16 *páyals* is used, in distinction from those villages which are termed *Báruli*, from their using a measure of 12 (*bára*) *páyals*.

SOMA, vernacularly, SOM, S. &c. (सोम) The moon, also a climbing plant from which a juice is extracted by pressure, which, when fermented, is offered in libation to the gods or to fire (*Sarcostema*, or *Asclepias viminalis*).

Somavára, vernacularly, *Somvár*, *Sombár*, S. &c. (सोमवार) Monday, the day of the moon.

Somaváryátehi, Mar. (सोमवाचातेही) An oil-maker of a particular class, the members of which are worshippers of Śiva as *Soma*, and do no work on Monday.

Somayága, S. &c. (याग, a sacrifice) A sacrifice, a ceremony in which the juice of the *Soma* plant is presented in oblation, and drunk by the assistants when in a state of vinous fermentation : it is a Vaidik ceremonial, and has much fallen into disuse.

Somavathí, S. (सोमवती) A ceremony observed by Maratha

women ; circumambulating a *Pīpal* tree, and placing offerings on it when the new moon falls on a Monday.

SOMMĀLI, Tam. (சொம்மலி, from சொம், for ச், own)
An heir.

SOMMU, Tel. (సమ్ము) Money, property, including jewels.

SONÁ, H. (سونى, from S. सुवर्ण), SONÁ, Beng. (সোনা), SONEN, Mar. (सोने) Gold.

Sonár, Hindi, Mar. (सोनार, abridged from S. सुवर्णकार), *Sundár*, H. (سندار), *Sónagar*, Karn. (ಸೋನಗರ), *Soni*, Guz. (सोनी) A goldsmith, a jeweller, a worker in the precious metals and in jewellery : applied also as a name of the caste which is said to have sprung from a Brahman father and Śúdra mother, being in that case the Párásava of Manu : among the Maráthas there are various subdivisions of the *Sonár* caste, some of whom disclaim this origin, and pretend to be Upa-Brahmanas, minor Brahmans : they wear the Brahmanical cord, and claim a right to have the Vedas performed in their families by their own priests : they are known as *Kanári*, *Panchála*, and *Kohanasth Sonars* : another tribe is designated *Rathakár Sonárs* : other classes are of inferior pretensions, and are termed *Ních*, or low *Sonárs* : they eat animal food.

Sónár-áyatí-dhūli-aya, Karn. (ಸೋನಾರಅಯಿಶಿಫ್ಟು-ಳಿಯು) The name of the fees paid to the persons employed to measure the grain for the cultivators.

SONA, (?) Beng. Land producing *ásu* or *ouse* rice. See *Ásu*.

Sonadanga, (?) Beng. High land that cannot be irrigated.

SONRKA, Thug. The first person murdered after setting out.

SONTÁ, H. (سونتا) A mace, a staff.

Sontebardár, H. (سونتي بردار) A mace or staff-bearer, a servant carrying a short thick stick, usually coated with silver, attending on persons of rank.

SONTAM, Tam. (சொந்தம், from S. ச், own) Property, own or peculiar property or possession.

Sontakáran, Tam. (சொந்தக்காரன்) A proprietor, an owner.

SONYAPHÁGAN, (?) Hindi, Present or fee to government at public festivals.—Kamaon.

SOSE, Karn. (ಸೋಸಿ) A daughter-in-law.

Sódara-rose, Karn. (ಸೋದರ ಸೋಸಿ) A man's sister's daughter, or a woman's brother's daughter.

SOSTÍJAMÍN, (?) Mar. Land assessed at the customary or established rate.

SOTÁ, incorrectly, SONTA, H. (سوتا, S. स्रोतस) A channel, a natural water-course or passage.

SOTAZAMÍN, (?) Tel. A kind of soil, clay and lime, cultivated in the rains for rice.—Northern Sarkárs.

SOTHA, Thug. The person employed to inveigle travellers.

SOTÍ, Hindi (सोती) A ravine which in the rains or floods becomes a water-course.

SOWALÁ, or SONWALÁ, Mar. (सोवळा, सोवळा) Pure, as a Brahman, or as articles that are free from profane contamination, that are fit for sacred offices or offerings, and liable to be defiled by impure contact.

SRÁDDHA, vernacularly, SRÁDH, SHRÁDH, SHRÁDDHA, S. &c. (श्राद्धः) An obsequial ceremony in which food and water are offered to the deceased ancestors of the sacrificer, or to the *Pitrís* or manes collectively : these ceremonies are observed on occasions of rejoicing as well as of mourning, and hence various *Srāddhas* are enumerated.

1. *Daśapīṇḍa Srāddha*, or *Preta Ś*. An offering of a *pīṇḍa* or ball of rice to a person deceased by the next of kin, increasing the number daily for ten successive days, until they amount to ten.

2. *Ekādaśī Ś*. Presentation of offerings to the deceased on the eleventh day after his decease, on which occasion Brahmans are fed, and the period of uncleanness for a Brahman terminates.

Māsika, or *Anvahrāya Ś*. Performed monthly for the first year after a person's decease, on the day of his death, accompanied also by the feeding of Brahmans.

Sapīṇḍana, or *Sapīṇḍī-karaṇa Ś*. Performed on the first anniversary after a person's death, in which the deceased is associated with his progenitors, and balls of food are presented to him with his father and grandfather, and water is given for four other ascending generations : sometimes the process is so far abridged that the *Sapīṇḍana* is performed on the twelfth day after a person's death. Some other supplementary *Srāddhas* within the twelvemonth are occasionally practised, but they are of local observance. These *Srāddhas* are also designated as *Ekoddishṭa*, designed (*uddishṭa*) for an individual (*ēha*), being intended to secure the admission of the one person deceased into the region of the *pitrís* or manes : as contrasted with the *Ekoddishṭa Srāddhas*, are the *Pārvana Srāddhas*, which are the obsequial offerings to ancestors in both the paternal and maternal lines for three generations, at the junctures or periods of the month, as the new moon : *Srāddhas* are also distinguished as,

1. *Nitya*, Constant, those enjoined by positive precept to

be performed, such as daily offerings to the manes in general, and those termed *Ashtakas* from their being offered on the eighth lutation of certain months.

2. *Naimittika*, Occasional, such as those for a relative recently deceased, or such as are to be performed on various domestic occurrences, as the birth of a son, &c. ; and
3. *Kāmya*, Voluntary, performed for a special object, such as the hope of religious merit and of heaven : besides these, different authorities specify,—

Vṛiddhi, or *Abhyudaya* *Śrāddha*, Performed on occasions of increase or prosperity.

Goshthī Ś. A ceremony performed for the benefit of an assembly of learned Brahmins.

Śuddhi Ś. An expiatory or purificatory rite.

Karmāṅga Ś. Performed as the preparatory or subsidiary part (*anga*) of any solemn rite (*karma*).

Daiva Ś. In honour of the deities collectively, or *Viṣṇudevas*.

Yātrā Ś. Performed by a person going on a journey.

Pushṭī Ś. Performed to obtain health and prosperity.

Nāndī-mukha Ś. also performed for the sake of securing prosperity on occasions of domestic rejoicing.

Darśa Ś., or *Amāvāsya Ś.* Performed at new moon before the moon is visible : this is the season especially appropriate to all occasional *Śrāddhas*.

Mahālaya Ś. A *Śrāddha* performed in the last half of *Bhādra*, immediately before the *Dasaharā*.

The proper seasons for the worship of the manes collectively are the dark fortnight or period of the moon's wane : the day of new moon : the days called *Ashtakas*, or the eighth lutations of the dark fortnight of the four months of the cold weather : the summer and winter solstices, the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, the sun's entrance into a new sign, certain other astronomical periods, and eclipses : the presentation of the *Pinda* to the deceased and to his progenitors in both lines is the office of the nearest male relative, and is the test and title of his claim to the inheritance.

ŚRAMAṆA, S. &c. (अमण) A religious mendicant, especially one of the Buddhist religion.

ŚRĀVAKA, vernacularly, *ŚRĀVAK*, S. &c. (आवक) Lit., A hearer, a lay-member of the Jain religion.

ŚRĀVANA, vernacularly, *ŚRĀVAN*, *SĀVAN*, or *SĀWAN*, corruptly, *SAWN*, S. &c. (आवणः) The fourth month of the Hindu year, July-August.

Śrāvani, S. &c. (आवणी), vernacularly, *Sāvani*, (सावनी)

Day of full moon in the month *Śrāvana* : the autumn harvest.

ŚRĀVITTA-SĀKSHI, Karn. (శ్రావిత్రీనాక్షి, from the S. श्रुत-साक्षी) Oral testimony, or rather hearsay evidence.

ŚRAYA, pron. *SHRAYA*, Karn. (శ్రయ) Depreciated land, land let at a rate below its original value, to which it is expected gradually to rise again.

Śraya-chītrī, or *-pattī*, Karn. (శ్రయచీరీ, శ్రయపట్టి) Lease of land let below its value.

Śrayasāguvali, Karn. (శ్రయసాగువళి) Farming land on a rent below its original value, and progressively rising to it.

ŚRENĪ, S. &c. (श्रेणी) A row, a line : a corporation or association of persons following the same trade or occupation : a court of arbitration formed of persons in the same line of business.

ŚRĪ, S., but used in all the dialects, vulgarly, *SHRĪ* or *SHREE*, (श्री) Prosperity, fortune, wealth, also their personification as a goddess, the goddess of prosperity, and wife of *Viṣṇu* : the term is used as an honorific prefix to the names of persons or divinities, and also at the beginning of manuscripts, letters, and other documents, and, when intended to be very complimentary, may be repeated, as, *Śrī Śrī Jayarām*, *Śrī Śrī Śrī Durgā*, or the repetition is indicated by a numeral, as *Śrī 5*. (श्री ५), means *Śrī* five times repeated.

Śrīmukha, S. &c. (श्रीमुख) The seventh year of the cycle.

Śrīpanchamī, S. &c. (श्रीपञ्चमी) A festival on the fifth of the light half of *Māgha* in honour of *Sarasvatī*, the goddess of learning, when books and the implements of writing are worshipped.

Śrī-Rāma, or, vernacularly, *Śrī-Rām*, S. &c. (श्रीरामः) The demigod *Rāma*, whose name in this form is also used as a term of salutation between those who especially worship *Viṣṇu* in this *avatāra*.

Śrī-Rāma-navamī, S. &c. (श्रीरामनवमी) The ninth of *Chaitra*, the anniversary of the birthday of *Rāma*, held as a festival.

Śrī-vaishnava, S. &c. (श्रीवैष्णवः) A member of the branch of votaries of *Viṣṇu* who follow the teaching of *Rāmānuja*.

ŚRINKHALĀ, S. &c. (शृङ्खला), vernacularly, *SAṆKHALĀ*, Mar. (शखला), *SAṆKHOLĪ*, Uriya (ଶଖଳା) A chain, fetters, a measuring chain, one measuring eleven yards (?).

Śrinkhalā-jāminī, corruptly, *Sanhala*, or *Sanhali jāminī*, Mar. (शृङ्खलाजामिनी) Joint security.

ŚROTTRIYA, vernacularly, *SHBOTRIYA*, S. &c. (श्रोत्रियः) A Brah-

man well read in the Vedas, who teaches and expounds them.

ŚROTTRIYAM, pron. **SHROTTRIAM**, corruptly, **SHOTTRIUM**, Tel. (శ్రోత్రియము), **ŚROTTRIYAGRĀMA**, Karn. (శ్రోత్రియ-గ్రామ), Tam. (செருந் தீரிபுடம்) Lands, or a village, held at a favourable rate, properly an assignment of land or revenue to a Brahman learned in the Vedas, but latterly applied generally to similar assignments to native servants of the government, civil or military, and both Hindus and Mohammedans, as a reward for past services: a *Śrottriya* grant gives no right over the lands, and the grantee cannot interfere with the occupants as long as they pay the established rents. *Śrottriya-dār*, corruptly, *Shotradār*, *Shotrium-dār*, *Shrotrium-dār*, Tel. &c. (from P. दा, who has) The holder of a village under a *Śrottriya* grant.

ŚRUTI, S. &c. (श्रुतिः) Hearing, applied especially to the Vedas collectively, in contradistinction to the *Smṛiti*, or law.

Śrauta, S. &c. (श्रौत) Of or belonging to the Vedas, as a text, a ceremony, &c.

Śrautakarma, S. (श्रौतकर्म) A religious or ceremonial observance enjoined by or conformable to the Vedas.

STAMBHA-PÚJĀ, S. &c. (स्तम्भपूजा, from स्तम्भ, a post, and पूजा, worship) Worship of the posts of the temporary pavilions erected for marriages or other festive occasions.

STEYA, S. &c. (स्तेय) Theft, robbery.

STHALA, vernacularly, **STHAL**, or **STHUL**, abbreviated to **THAL**, or **THUL**, corruptly, **STUL**, **STULL**, **STULH**, S. &c. (स्थल) Spot, site, place, firm ground, whence, in some of the dialects, a field, a portion of land comprising several fields, a tract, a district, a piece of ground raised and drained: in some places a measure of land the same as the *Kurgí*, q. v. also, figuratively, station, place, appointment.

Sthala-karanam, Tel. (స్థలకరనం) The accountant of a district.

Sthalalu-jābīta, Tel. (స్థలలుజాబిత) A list of fields, shewing the number cultivated and the crops raised on each.

Sthala-mānyam, corruptly, *Stala-maniyem*, Karn. (స్థల-మాన్యం) Land held at a quit-rent.

Sthala-mārga, Mar. (स्थलमार्ग) A road or way by land, in opposition to a *Jala-mārga*, or route by water.

Sthal-bharít, Mar. (स्थलभारीत) Duty on transport of articles from a village, or on goods purchased and conveyed by land, transit duty.

Sthalwāhik, corruptly, *Sthulwayk*, Mar. (स्थलवाहीक) A cultivator who has become a proprietor by hereditary occupation of a given piece of land for a considerable period.

Sthalwār, H. (ستپلوار) According to the land or place, by or according to the fields, as an estimate of their produce, &c., also, corruptly, *Stulwār*, a village watchman; in Karnata (?).

STHĀNA, or **STHĀNAM**, vernacularly, **STHĀN**, or **THĀN**, vulgarly, **STANOM**, S. &c. (स्थानं) Place, site, station, an open place in a town, also the residence of a religious mendicant: also, a staying, the act or place of staying or abiding: also, continuation, and, fig., rank, dignity.

Sthānamānam, Mal. (സ്ഥാനമാനം, from S. मान, respect) The rank and emoluments of a public employment.

Sthānamkār, corruptly, *Stanomkār*, Mal. (സ്ഥാനംകാര) The head man and manager of a temple.

Sthānāpatī, Mal. (സ്ഥാനാപതി) An envoy, an ambassador.

Sthānikan, corruptly, *Staneehum*, *Staneegam*, *Stanahul*, Mal. (സ്ഥാനികൻ, S. स्थानिक) One who holds or belongs to a place, one who holds an office, a placeman: a governor or superintendant of a district: the director or manager of a temple, sometimes held hereditarily: a person who superintends the ceremonies or officiates in a temple, an officiating priest or Brahman.

Sthandilāsāyī, S. &c. (स्थंदिलशायी) An ascetic who sleeps on the bare ground.

STHAPATI, S. &c. (स्थपति) A carpenter, a wheelwright, a mason, a master carpenter or mason: a guard of the female apartments: a chief.

STHĀVARA, vernacularly, **STHĀVAR**, **STHĀBAR**, S. &c. (स्थावर) Fixed, stationary, immoveable, applied to real property, also to valuables which have long been in a family and ought not to be parted with.

Sthāvara-dravya, S. (द्रव्य, thing) Immoveable property.

STHŪLAMĀN, Mar. (स्थूलमान, S. स्थूल, gross, and मान, measure) Gross measure, measuring any thing without much regard to accuracy: a general and rough estimate or computation.

STOBHAKA, (स्तोभक) An informer, one who volunteers to give secret information for the sake of profit.

STRĪ, S. &c. (स्त्री) A woman, a wife, a female.

Strīdhana, S. &c. (स्त्रीधन) Woman's wealth: the peculiar property of a woman or wife over which, under ordinary circumstances, she has independent control, and which descends to her daughter or next of kin; her power to dispose of it during her husband's life is subject to his will, and he has a right to use it in cases of distress or necessity: the rights of both husband and wife to this descrip-

tion of property depend, however, very much upon the customs that prevail in different places. Woman's property is variously distinguished according to the sources whence it is derived, or circumstances under which it is acquired, as follows.

Adhyagni, Adhyagnika, or Adhyagnyupágata, (अध्यग्नि, अध्यग्निक, अध्यग्न्युपागत) What is given upon (*adhi*), or in the presence of, a nuptial fire, by a member of either family.

Adhyaváhaniha, (अध्यवाहनिक) What is given at the nuptial procession, or when the bride is conducted to her husband's house.

Priti-datta, (प्रीतिदत्त) Given by her husband or his relations at any time, in token of affection.

Bhrátri-, Mátri-, or Pitri-datta, (भ्रातृ-, मातृ-, पितृ-दत्त) What is given by her brother, mother, or father.

Yautaka, or Yautuka, (यौतक, यौतुक, from यु, to join) All kinds of property acquired at or by marriage.

Ayautuka, (अयौतुक) Property acquired on any other occasion than marriage.

Anvādheya, (अन्वाधेय) Whatever is to be presented (*ádheya*) to a woman after (*anu*) marriage by her husband's family.

Saudáyika, (सौदायिक) The gift (*dáya*) of affectionate (*su*) kindred.

Ádhivedanika, (आधिवेदनिक) A gift or settlement on a first wife by her husband on his contracting a second marriage.

Párinaya, (पारिणय) Paraphernalia, ornaments, or other property acquired by marriage.

Sulha, (शुल्क) Fee, tax, perquisite: properly it is the sum paid to the father of the bride as a consideration for his daughter: as applied to female property it is explained as money given to her to induce her to go to her husband's house, or pay to a woman for work done, or as a bribe to her to do something herself or induce her husband to do it.

Pádavandanika, (पादवन्दनिक) A present to a bride in reward of her humbly saluting (*vandana*) her husband, or, literally, his feet (*páda*) on entering his house.

Lávanyárjita, (लावण्यार्जित) Property acquired (*arjita*) by a wife from her husband, given in affection or in admiration of her beauty (*lávanya*).

Strídharmā, S. &c. (स्त्रीधर्मः) The duty of a wife or of a woman in general.

Stríhatyá, S. (स्त्रीहत्या) Murder or injury of a woman.

Strípumdharma, S. (स्त्रीपुंमर्म्मः) Mutual duties of husband and wife.

Strísangrahaṇa, S. (स्त्रीसंग्रहण) Adultery, unlawful or adulterous intercourse with a woman.

Strísattákaputra, S. (स्त्रीसत्ताकपुत्रः) A son obtained through the wife.

Stríyáchitaputra, S. (स्त्रीयाचितपुत्रः) A son obtained through a wife's solicitations.

SÚÁL, commonly, SUWÁL, corruptly, SOWÁL, H. (A. سوال) Interrogatory questioning, a request, a petition.

Súdl-i-mukharrar, H. (A. مقرر) A petition or representation of the circumstances of a case, a representation to the ruling authority of the proceedings in respect to a grant of revenue.

SÚBAH, SOOBAB, H. &c. (A. صوبه), SUBHÁ, Mar. (सुभा) A province, a government: one of the larger subdivisions of the Mogul dominions, such as Oudh, Bengal, Bahar, &c.: among the Maráthas it is sometimes applied to a smaller division comprising from five to eight *tarafs*.

Súbahdár, H. &c. (A. صوبه دار), Subhedár, Mar. (सुभेदार) The governor of a province, a viceroy under the Mogul government: a native officer in the Company's army holding a rank equivalent to that of captain under the European officers.

Súbahdári, H. &c. (A. صوبه دارى), Subhedári, Mar. (सुभेदारी) The office of viceroy or governor.

Súbahdári-abwáb, H. (A. ابواب) Taxes imposed by the viceroy in addition to the fixed assessment. See *Abwáb*.

Súbahdári-parwána, H. (A. پروانه) An order issued by a Súbahdár: a viceregal assignment of revenue.

SUBHKHEZ, H. (A. صبح خیز) A morning thief, one who steals before people are awake (from *súbh*, morning, and *khez*, rising).

Subh-namáz, or Salat, H. (A. صبح نماز, صبح صلوٰه) Morning prayer, the prayers at day-break enjoined on all Mohammadans.

SUBHA, vernacularly, SUBH, or SHUBH, S. &c. (शुभ) Good, auspicious.

Subhákriti, vernacularly, Shubhákriti, (शुभाकृति) The 36th year of the cycle, A.D. 1842.

SÚCHAKA, S. &c. (शूचक) An informer, a spy: in law, a person appointed to detect culprits, also one who volunteers to give evidence in a court of law.

SÚD, H. &c. (P. سود, सूद), SÚD, Beng. (সূদ), SUD, or SUDH, Uriya (ସୁଦ, ସୁଧ) Interest, profit, usury: an extra tax exacted from the cultivators in Bengal under the native government, and in the early period of British rule, on pretext of defraying the interest due by the Zamindárs on

SÚD

- arrears of revenue : interest on loans subsequent to January 1793 limited to 12 per cent. per annum. Reg. xv. 1793.
- Súd-al-muzáf*, H. (A. مضاف, added) The accumulation of interest so as to double the original debt.
- Súd-ehottar*, H. (S. एक, one, and उत्तर, additional) Interest at one per cent. per annum.
- Sudhkhāibār*, Uriya (ସୁଧଖାଇବାର) Usury, lending money at interest.
- Sudkhor*, Beng. (সুদখোর) A money-lender, a usurer.
- SÚD*, Mar. (सूड) Inquiry, investigation : an abstract village account furnished by the village to the district revenue officer at the end of the year (? the spelling of the word in the second sense).
- SUDDHA*, vernacularly, *SUDH*, abbreviated *SU*, S. &c. (सुद्ध) Pure, clean, bright : the bright half of the lunar month, or that of the moon's increase : the purificatory obsequial ceremony of a person deceased.
- SUDI*, H. &c. (سدي, सुदि) The bright half of a lunar month, from new to full moon.
- SÚDRA*, vulgarly, *SOODER*, S. &c. (सूद्र) The designation of the fourth or servile caste of the Hindus, or of a member of it : the term is now vaguely and incorrectly applied to all the mixed castes, to all who are not either Brahmans or outcastes ; to all the other castes engaged in agriculture, trade, arts, and manufactures.
- Sachchúdra*, Beng. (সচ্চূদ্র, from S. सत्, good) A *Súdra* who has gone through the initiatory ceremonies of the Brahmanical caste, a practice which, though illegal, is sometimes observed. See *Satsudra*.
- SÚDU*, Tam. (சூடு) A sheaf, a bundle of rice-corn cut in the field, especially when given to the village servant : also a burning or a brand.
- Súdukol*, Tam. (சூடுக்கோல்) A branding iron.
- Sudugádu*, Karn. (ಸುಡುಗಾಡು) A place where dead bodies are burned.
- Súdugádusidda*, Karn. (ಸುಡುಗಾಡುಸಿದ್ಧ) The keeper of a place where bodies are burned, who levies a fee from the burners : one who farms a burning or burying-place of the government.
- SUFÍ*, H. (A. صفي) Wise, a sage, the member of a particular sect of Mohammadans who have adopted a mystical pantheism and spiritual love in secret, although outwardly conforming to Mohammadanism.
- SUGGI*, corruptly, *SOOGUY*, Karn. (ಸುಗ್ಗಿ, from S. सुखी) Spring harvest, the second crop of rice.

SUK

- Suggihabba*, Karn. (ಸುಗ್ಗಿಹಬ್ಬ) Offering the first gatherings of the harvest to the village goddess.
- Suggikál*, less correctly, *Sukhikál*, Karn. (ಸುಗ್ಗಿರಾಲ) Harvest time : a season of plenty.
- SÚÍ*, *SÚJÍ*, H. (سوي, سوجي, from S. शूचि, a needle) A tailor, the village tailor, sometimes included among the village servants.
- SÚJÍ*, *SOOJEE*, H. (سوجي) The flour ground from the heart of the wheat : the *Simola* of the Italians.
- SUKAL*, Guz. (ಸುಖಲ) A priest of lay Brahmans.
- SUKÁLIGARU*, plur. Karn. (ಸುಕಾಲಿಗರು) A class of Hindus in Karnáta leading a vagrant life, trading in wood, bambus, grain, and salt, and acting as the chief inland carriers ; they have a peculiar dialect, and are considered in many respects analogous to gypsies : in other places the *Suháli* is an itinerant dealer in grain, and is considered, perhaps incorrectly, the same as the *Banjára*.
- SUKARISTI*, (?) Mar. An occupant of lands of which there are no proprietors, and which have become the property of the community.
- SUKHA*, vernacularly, *SUKH*, S. &c. (सुख) Happiness, ease, pleasure.
- Sukhasála*, Karn. (ಸುಖಸಾಲ) Bail or surety for a debt.
- Sukhavási*, corruptly, *Sookhawasee*, *Sookwoosee*, Tam. (சுகவாசಿ) One who lives at his ease, or where he pleases : applied to a person who is not bound to any particular spot by the possession of houses or land, but lives comfortably by trade or industry : in Kamaon, *Sukham-bási*.
- Sukhavásihudigan*, Tam. (சுகவாசிக் குடி கண்) Persons who live by the produce of rented lands.
- Sukhavásitirvai*, Tam. (சுகவாசித் தீர்வை) Tribute or tax which persons living by rented lands pay to the landlords or proprietors.
- Sukhavásiváram*, Tam. (சுகவாசிவாரம்) The share of the produce accruing to the cultivator, as distinguished from that which goes to the Zamindár or the government.
- Sukhvastí*, corruptly, *Sookhvwustie*, Mar. (सुखवस्ती) Residence at any place during pleasure or convenience, not being tied to it by property or office.
- Sukhvastí*, corruptly, *Sookhvwustoo*, Mar. (सुखवस्तू) A person sojourning at any place for his own pleasure or convenience.
- SUKHADI*, or *SUKHARI*, corruptly, *SOOKREE*, and *SUKHIDDEE*, Guz. (ಸುಖದಿ) A fee, a perquisite, a bonus or reward, a douceur, a bribe.
- Sukhadi-chándlo*, Guz. (ಸುಖದಿಚಂದಲಿ) A fee, a present, a

douceur, a fee levied by the agents of the Maratha government from the villagers, for the trouble of rating the assessment.

SUKKÁN, H. (A. سگان) A helm, a rudder.

Sukhāni, H. (A. سگانی) A steersman, a helmsman: corrupted by Europeans commonly to *Seacunny*.

SUKKARAN, or SUKKARANKAL, Tam. (சுக்கரண், சுக்கரண்கல்) Limestone or *hankar*.

Sukharaniru, Tam. (சுக்கரணற்று) Lime.

Sukharanilam, Tam. (சுக்கரநிலம்) Soil mixed with limestone or nodules of *hankar*.

SUKLA, vernacularly, *Shukhl*, S. & C. (शुक्ल) White, bright: subs., the third year of the cycle, A.D. 1809—1869.

Suklpachchh, H. (سکچچھ, for S. *Suklapaksha* शुक्लपक्ष) The white or light fortnight, the half of a lunar month from new to full moon.

SUKRA, S. & C. (शुक्र) The planet Venus.

Sukravāra, vernacularly, *Shukrbār*, S. & C. (शुक्रवार) Friday, dies veneris.

SUKRITA, Uriya (ସୁକୃତି, from the S. सुकृत, what is done well or properly) An oath.

SUKRITI, S. & C. (सुकृति) Doing well, virtue, kindness.

Sukritibhanga, Beng. (সুকৃতিভংগ, from S. भंग, a breaking) A Brahman who has lost his character and his caste.

Sukriti-nāmā, or *-patra*, Beng. (সুকৃতিনামা, or পত্র) A written affidavit or affirmation, in which a Brahman pledges his good actions for the truth of his assertions.

SÚKSHMAMÁN, Mar. (सूक्ष्मान, from S. सूक्ष्म, subtle, minute) Accurate or minute measurement.

SÚLA, vernacularly, SÚL, or SÚLÍ, S. & C. (शूल, शूली, سول, سولي) A pointed weapon, a pike or dart, a stake, a sharp stake for impaling, whence it has come to be applied to a cross, and to a gallows or gibbet.

Trishūla, vernacularly, *Tirsul*, S. & C. (त्रिशूल, ترسول) A weapon with three points, a trident, a weapon borne by, and a type of, *Śiva*.

SULAIYÁ, Hindi (शुलैया) Laid down, as corn by wind and rain, or rice by currents.

SULB, H. (A. صلب) The loins: metaph., offspring.

Sulb, H. (A. صلبی) Descended, or sprung from, begotten by.

SULH, incorrectly, SOOLEH, corruptly, SOLA, H. (A. صلح) Reconciliation, compact, treaty: in law, composition, or a contract by which contention is put an end to or prevented, whether the subject in dispute be bodily injury or a civil engagement: a compromise, an agreement.

Sulh-ikhhtiāri, A. (from اختيار, choice) A voluntary act of composition.

Sulh-hakri, H. (from قهر, violence) Compulsory composition, made by order of the judge or other authority.

Sulh-nāma, corruptly, *Solanama*, H. (P. نامہ) A written contract of peace or agreement, a deed of compromise.

SULKA, S. & C. (शुल्क) Tax, toll, duty, marriage fee or dower, profits of domestic labour when considered the perquisite of the wife: in the dialects of the south this may become *Sunka*, or *Chunha*. See *Sunka*.

SULS, H. (A. ثلث) A third, a third part.

SULTÁN, H. (A. سلطان) A sovereign prince, a king, an emperor.

Sultāni, H. (سلطانی) Relating to the sovereign, proceeding from him or from the government.

Salātin, H. (A. سلاطين) Properly the plur. of *Sultān*, but in India designating the younger members of a royal family, especially of that of Delhi.

Sultanat, H. (A. سلطنت) Dominion, empire, sovereignty: an empire, a kingdom.

SÚMÚ, (?) A religious community resident in a religious establishment, in Asam termed *Shastar*.

SUN, Thug. One of the clan by birth, but who has not attained the rank of a strangler.

SÚNÁ, Mar. (सूना, S. सुना, a daughter) A daughter-in-law, also the wife of a brother's son, or of a husband's brother's son, that is, a niece-in-law.

Sūnamukh, Mar. (सूनमुख) A ceremony after the consummation of a marriage, consisting of the inspection of her daughter-in-law's face by the mother of the bridegroom.

SUNBURÍ, SOONBOORLEE, Mar. (?) Black soil mixed with lime.

SUNDARÍ, corruptly, SOONDRIE, S. & C. (सुन्दरी) A small timber tree, used chiefly as fire-wood (*Heritiera minor*), growing extensively in the delta of the Ganges, and giving the whole tract the name of *Sundarivana*, or forest of Sundarí trees, corrupted into *Sunderbunds*.

SUNÍÁ, Uriya (ସୁନିଆଁ) New-year's day.

SUNIBÁ, Uriya (ସୁନିବାଁ) Hearsay (from *Suna*, S., to hear).

SUNKAM, or SUNKÁ, Karn. Tel. (సుంకం, సుంకం), also Karn. SULKA (సుల్క), CHUNKAM, Mal. (ചങ്കം), Tam. (சங்கம்) Duty on goods, custom, toll: (from the S. *Sulka*, q. v.).

Sunka-chauki, Tel. (సుంకచౌకీ) Custom-house.

Sunkadachāvadi, or *Sunkadu-katté*, Karn. (సుంకదచౌవది, సుంకదకట్టె) A custom-house.

SUN

Sunhadaguttige, or-*ijáre*, Karn. (సుంహదగుత్తిగి, ఇజారీ) Farm of, or contract for, government customs.

Sunkadaholkár, Karn. (సుంకదరొల్కార) A kind of excise officer, a spy on persons passing with goods.

Sunkada-maniyagár, Karn. (సుంకదమనియగార) A chief collector of customs.

Sunkadava, Karn. (సుంకదవ) A custom-house officer.

Sunkadaśanabkog, Karn. (సుంకదశానభిగ) A clerk of customs.

Gadísunka, Karn. (గడిసుంక) Out-station customs.

Dárisunka, Karn. (దారిసుంక) By-way customs.

Ūru-sunka, Karn. (ఊరుసుంక) Town duties.

SUNNAT, or SUNNAH, H. &c. (A. سنّة, سنت) The traditional law of Mohammadans based upon the sayings and doings of Mohammad, and of scarcely inferior authority to the text of the Kurán in the estimation of the *Sunnis*, although not recognised by the *Shias*; also any obligatory religious ceremony, as circumcision.

Sunnat-i-rakât, H. (A. ركعت, q. v.) Ceremonial observances enjoined in prayer upon the authority of tradition: they are distinguished as *Munahhad* (موكد), lit. confirmed or absolute, having been enjoined and practised by Mohammad, and *Ghair-munahhad* (غیرموكد), not absolute, practised by Mohammad, but not obligatory on his followers.

Sunnat-na-jamáât, H. (سنّت وجماعت) The followers of the traditions and of the first four khalifs.

Sunni, *Soonee*, H. (A. سنی) A follower of the traditions: the designation of one of the two great divisions of the Mohammadans, characterized not only by the deference which the members pay to tradition, but by their affirmation of the lawful succession of the first four khalifs, *Abubahr*, *Omar*, *Othman*, and *Áli*, in opposition to the *Shias*, who denounce the three first as usurpers. The *Sunnis* are thence sometimes termed also *Chakár-yáris*, or votaries of the four friends. The Persians, and the lower orders of the people of India, are *Shias*; all the other Mohammadan nations Arabs, Turks, Afghans, and most of the educated and respectable classes of Indians, are *Sunnis*.

SÚNRÍ, H. (سونری) A distiller and vender of spirituous liquors.

SUNTÁN, H. (A. سنّتان) Circumcision.

SUNTI, or SUTI, Beng. (সূতি, সূতি) A channel between the bank of a river and a shoal or sand-bank.

SÚP, Mar. (सूप, S. झूप) A basket for winnowing corn: a wooden scoop suspended in a frame for throwing up water for irrigation.

SUR

SUPÁRÍ, or SUPÍARÍ, H. &c. (سپاری, سپاری) Betel-nut, the fruit of the Areca catechu.

SUPARIYA, Thug. A gang or clan of Thugs originally from *Supar* in Sindhia's country.

SUPURD, or SIFURD, H. &c. (P. سپرد) Delivering, giving over: relinquishing, as part of an estate held on lease, from being unable to cultivate the whole.

Supurdi, H. &c. (سپردی) The article or land delivered up.

Supurdnáma, H. &c. (P. نامہ, a document) A deed of delivery.

SÚR, SOOR, (?) A class of cultivators in Orissa.

SURÁ, H. &c. (S. سر, सुरा) Wine, spirituous liquor.

Surádkwaja, S. (from झज, a flag) A flag hung out as the sign of a place where liquor is sold: a brand on the forehead of a person convicted of intoxication.

SÚRA, or SÚRAT, H. (A. سورة, سور) A chapter of the Kurán, of which there are 114.

SÚRAT-I-HÁL, more commonly, SÚRAT-HÁL, corruptly SOOROTHAL, SORETHAL, (H. صورت حال, from A. صورت, form, fashion, and حال, condition) A representation or report of the facts and circumstances of a transaction, whether made by an individual before witnesses, or by a subordinate officer to a superior functionary: an inquest.

Súrat-mahál, H. (A. محال, an estate) A list or register of estates.

Súrat-náma, H. (P. نامہ, a document) A written detailed account of an estate or a transaction.

SURHÍ, Hindi (सुरही) A kind of grass growing on neglected or uncultivated land.

SURKHÁ, Hindi (सुरखा) Tall lank plants, running up without a due proportion of leaf.

SURMA, H. (سرمه) Antimony or galena ground to a fine powder and applied to the eyelids to improve the brightness of the eyes.

SURNÍS, SOORNEES, Mar. (सुरनीस) One of the eight chief officers of the Maráthá state as first organised: the general record keeper, registrar, and superintendant of correspondence, by whom all deeds and grants were examined and authenticated: (according to Molesworth the word is a corruption of the Arabic and Persian words *Shurud*, beginning, and *Shud*, was, or finished, with the usual corruption of *navís*, writer).

SURSANNA, vulgarly, SURSAN, corruptly, SOORSUM, Mar. (सुरसन्ना, for the A. *Shahúr-san*, شهرسن, a year of months) An era, partially current in the western Maráthá districts,

adopted probably from the Mohammadans : it commences with the Hijra year 745 = A.D. 1344: to find the equivalent of any year of this era add 599: in numbering the *Sursanna* year the Arabic numerals, vernacularly modified, are employed: thus the year 1230 is expressed *Salásina-maiatín-alif*.

SÚRYA, used vernacularly, as well as SÚRJA, or, more usually,

SÚRAJ, or, sometimes, SURAJ, S. &c. (सूर्य, सूरज, सुरज, سورج, سورج) The sun.

Surajdáha, Guz. (सुरजदाह, from S. दाह, burning) Exposure of dead bodies to the sun.

Súrajgahan, H. &c. (सुरजगहन). *Súryagrahana*, S. (सूर्यग्रहण, from ग्रहण, seizing) An eclipse of the sun.

Súryavanša, vernacularly, sometimes, *Súrajbans*, S. &c. (सूर्यवंश, from वंश, a race) The family or race of the Sun, from whom many of the Rajput tribes pretend to derive their descent, through *Ráma*, the sovereign of Oudh, the thirty-fourth in descent from *Ikshváku*, the son of *Vai-vasvata Manu*, the son of the Sun.

Súryavansí, or *Súrajbansí*, S. &c. (सूर्यवंशी) A man of a tribe professing to descend from the sun, a Rajput of the solar race.

Súryavára, or *Súrajvár*, S. &c. (सूर्यवार) Sunday.

SUSAL, Thug. A person whose head and neck are bare and convenient for being strangled: one who is strangled without resistance: a Thug who has cleansed himself from any stain of murder.

SUSÁR, Hindi (सुसार) A dresser and seller of provisions, a cook, a provisioner.—Chota Nágpur.

SUSÁR, Beng. (সুসার, from S. সু, good, and सार, essence) Property sufficient to discharge a claim or accomplish an undertaking.

SUSAR, H. (ससर, from S. श्वसर) A father-in-law, the father of either husband or wife.

Susrál, or *Susrár*, H. (S. سسرار, سسرار) A father-in law's house or family.

SUSIA, Thug. A class of Thugs of a low Hindu caste formerly numerous in Malwa and Rajputana.

SUŠRÚŠHÁ, S. &c. (शुश्रूषा) Service, respectful or affectionate service, not servitude or slavery; such as the service of a Śúdra to a Brahman, a pupil to a teacher, a wife to a husband, and the like.

SUSTÍ, SOOSTEE, also SWASTÍ, SWASTHÍ, SOASTEE, (?) Mar. A tenure by which land is held of a proprietor by a tenant paying the full government assessment (the first word is

no doubt a blunder: *Swasti*, meaning properly 'well-being,' may be right.—E. I. Selections, iv. 553, 580).

SÚT, Mar. (सूट, from the H. *chhút* چھوٹ) Remission, abatement (of a debt or just claim), also the amount remitted: release from bondage or slavery.

Sútyo, Mar. (सूद्यो) Liquidation or discharge of a debt.

SÚT, H. &c. (سوت, from S. सूत्र) Thread, yarn: a thread, a line.

Sutár, H. &c. (S. ستار) A carpenter, the village carpenter and wheelwright.

Sutario, Guz. (सुतारी) A dealer in yarn or thread.

SUTA, S. &c. (सुत) A son. SUTÁ (सुता), a daughter.

Sútaka, S. (सूतक), vernacularly, *Sutaka*, (सूतक) Unclean-ness or impurity contracted by all the members of a family on the birth of a child or a miscarriage: in current use the term is laxly extended to impurity arising from the death of a relative, the application being sometimes limited by a conjunct term, as, *Játa-sútaka*, impurity from one born (*játa*), *Mṛitasútaka*, from one dead (*mṛita*): the period of uncleanness varies according to the propinquity of the relationship and local usage.

SUTARÁ, Hindi (सुतरा) A crop which, having been checked, has recovered.—Puraniya.

SÚTRA, S. &c. (सूत्र) A thread, a line: a precept, an aphorism, a brief rule of grammar, logic, philosophy, &c., in which form the oldest Sanscrit writers usually express themselves.

SÚTRAM, written, SÚTTIRAM, Tam. (சுத்திரம்) A piece of machinery: (it has also the senses of the preceding).

Chakkar-sútram, Tam. (சக்கரச்சுத்திரம்) A water-wheel.

SUVÁLÁ, Mar. (सुवाळा) A kind of boat of from 100 to 170 *khandís* burthen.

SUVARNA, or SWARNA, S. &c. (सुवर्ण, स्वर्ण) Gold: a goldsmith's weight, equal to sixteen *máshas*, which, at 5 *rattís* to the *másha*, make the *suvarna* much the same as the *tola*, or from 175 to 180 Troy grains, according to the variations in the value of the *rattí*.

SUYÚRGHÁL, corruptly, SEYURGHAL, blunderingly, SYCURGHAL, SYKURGUL, H. (P. A. سیدورغال) An assignment of land revenue for charitable purposes: a *jágír* or grant of land revenue without any stipulation of military service or other condition.

SWA, S. &c. (स्व) Own, self: in the neuter, *Swam* (स्व), Own peculiar or independent right or property: property in general: in some of the dialects, the conjunct letter not being capable of being written although pronounced cor-

rectly, *Swa*, is represented by *Su-va*, sometimes abbreviated to *Su*, as it is in Latin *Su-us*: in Tamil, accordingly, it is written *Su* (சு), *Suva* (சுவ), and *Svam* is written *Su-vam* (சுவம்): it also occurs *Som* (சொம்).

Swachchhanda, S. (स्वच्छन्द) Independent, wilful, following one's own inclination: adv., of one's own will or accord.

Swadastūr, Mar. (स्वदस्तूर) Signature or other authentication of a letter: used also with such words as *khat*, a writing, written with one's own hand.

Swaī, Beng. (স্বাই) Own right or property.

Swán, Tam. (சுவான்) A proprietor, a possessor.

Swasthán, incorrectly, *Sawusthán*, Mar. (S. स्वस्थान, from स्व, own, स्थान, place) Estate, landed property.

Swatantra, S. (स्वतंत्र, from स्व, own, तंत्र, will) One who is independent, or acts for himself: one who is legally entitled to act without control or guardianship.

Swatantram, S. (स्वतंत्र) Own will or purpose: in Tamil, in which it is in most common use with a modified acceptance, it is pronounced in the same manner, but is variously written as *Sutantaram*, or *Sutandaram*, erroneously, *Swatantaram*, *Sotundrum*, or *Sotuntrum*, (சுதந்தரம்), also *Swatantryam* (சுவதந்திரியம்), *Swátantryam*, S. (स्वातंत्र्य) Own or independent property, hereditary right, either to real or personal property, or to privileges, perquisites, or fees: also any fee or perquisite claimable by a proprietor from a hereditary or other cultivator of proprietary lands, either in his own right or in that of a coparcenary body of proprietors.

Swatantrakáran, Tam. (சுதந்தரக்காரன்) An owner, an heir, one who enjoys any property of his own right.

Swatantradittam, Tam. (சுதந்தரதீட்டம்) Certain fees of corn in straw before threshing, received by the *Mirásdárs* in the Tamil provinces: any fee or privilege claimable by the village servants, musicians, or the like.

Swatwa, S. (स्वत्व) Ownership, proprietary or peculiar right.

Swatwatyágapatra, S. &c. (स्वत्वयापत्र) A deed of conveyance or of gift; any document conveying away proprietary or peculiar property or rights.

SWADHÁ, S. &c. (स्वधा) An exclamation used at the presentation of oblations to fire or to the manes, or at the closing term of a short prayer to them.

SWÁDHYÁYA, S. &c. (स्वाध्याय) The reading or study of the Vedas.

SWÁGATAM, S. &c. (स्वागतं, from सु, well, and आगत, come) Welcome.

SWÁMÍ, S. &c. (स्वामी), *SWÁMI*, or *SÁMI*, from the latter of which comes the common corruption in the south of India, *SAWMY*, Tam. (சுவாமி, சாமி) A master, an owner, a husband, a lord: a title given to idols in the south of India, and thence is often borne by individuals: it is also applied especially as a title to the head of a religious order or establishment: used sometimes honorifically in the Telugu plural *Swámulu* (స్వాములు).

Swámi-, or *Sámi-bhogam*, corruptly, *Sawmy-bogum*, Tam. (சுவாமி-சாமிபோகம், S. स्वामी, and भोगं, enjoyment) The proprietor's or landlord's right: in the Tamil country it means the share of the produce or the rent which is paid to the *Mirásidár* or hereditary proprietor by the tenant cultivator holding the land in farm for a fixed period. In Malabar and Karnata it is the fee or acknowledgment paid by the mortgagee or tenant, often no more than a peppercorn rent, to the Janmkár or birthright proprietor: it also signifies any grant or contribution for an idol.

Swámitwam, or *Swámyam*, S. &c. (स्वमित्वं, स्वाम्यं) Mastership, lordship, ownership: the rights, privileges, or authority of a superior or master: in Maráthi, also the share (of the products of a contract or farm) due to him who holds it directly of the state from one who, under him, holds or manages the concern.

SWÁNUBHOGAM, Tam. (சுவாநுபோகம், S. स्व, own, अनु, according to, and भोग, enjoyment) The occupation or enjoyment of an estate by the proprietor himself, or, if leased to another, an acknowledgment from the tenant that he holds the land under the proprietor.

SWÁNVAYA, S. (स्वान्वय) A person of the same lineage as the proprietor or owner.

SWARÁJ, erroneously, *SEWRAJ*, Mar. (स्वराज, from S. स्व, own, राज, a ruler) The share of the revenue claimed by the Maráthas from any conquered country, the same as the *Chauth*, q. v.

SWARNAM, S. &c. (स्वर्णं), Tam. (சுவர்ணம்), also *SOR-NAM*, Tam. (சொர்ணம்) Gold, money.

Swarnádáyam, or *Sornádáyam*, corruptly, *Surnadayum*, *Sonardiyem*, *Saunardiyem*, *Sournaydyem*, *Sournydiam*, Tam. (சுவர்ணா, or சொர்ணா, தொடாயம்) Rent or revenue receivable in money, not in kind.

SWARÚPAM, S. &c. (स्वरूपं) Natural form, inherent property or nature: it is sometimes used in the dialects for property in land or money, an estate.

SWAIST, S. (स्वस्ति) A term of address or benediction often commencing a document or inscription (from सु, well, and अस्ति, it is).

SWASTHA, S. &c. (स्वस्थ, from सु, well, and स्थ, who stays or is) Well in body and mind, healthy, prosperous, happy.

Swáस्थ्यam, S. &c. (स्वास्थ्यं) The condition of being well in all respects: in Maráṭha, also, having a comfortable subsistence, as a pension or the like. *Swástyam*, corruptly, *Swastrum*, *Swastrium*, and *Swastrvam*, Tam. (சுவாஸ்தியம்) Wealth, property, especially *Mirasi* or hereditary land and privileges possessed by Brahmins.

Swastiyaṃdár, corruptly, *Swastriumdar*, Tam. (பு, who has) The holder of hereditary property and privileges.

SWAYAM, S. &c. (स्वयम्) Of one's self, by one's self.

Swayamdatta, S. (from दत्त, given) Self-given, applied to a son by one form of adoption.

Swayamkr̥ita, S. (from कृत, made) Self-made, the same as the son self-given.

Swayamupágata, S. (उपागत, arrived) Self-come, a son in one form of adoption: see the preceding. See also *Putra*.

Swayamvara, S. (स्वयम्बर) The public selection of a husband by a princess or lady of rank from among a number of assembled suitors, a practice that prevailed in the heroic ages of the Hindus.

SWECHCHHA, or SWAICHCHA, S. खेच्छ, खैच्छ, from स्व, own, and इच्छा, wish, *putra*, understood, or *Svechhaputra*, &c.) A son adopted by a woman of her own accord and authority, without permission from her husband.

SWETÁMBARA, S. &c. (श्वेताम्बर) A religious mendicant wearing white garments, especially applicable to one of the two great divisions of the Jains.

SWOPÁRJITA, corruptly, SHOPARJIT, S. &c. (स्व, self, उपार्जित, acquired) Acquired by a person's own exertions, property, &c.

SYÁMÁ, S. &c. (श्यामा, fem. of श्याम, black) A goddess, a form of *Kálí*.

Syámápújá, S. (श्यामापूजा) Worship of *Syámá*, celebrated on the last day of *Ásvin*, or in the month *Kartik*.

SYÁMAKA, vernacularly, SHÁMÁ, and SHYÁMÁK, (श्यामक, H. شاما, Mar. श्यामाक) A kind of grain in general use among the poorer classes (*Panicum colonum*): the stalk forms good fodder for cattle.

SYÁWARH, Hindi (स्यावरह) A name given to five handfuls or small heaps of grain set apart by Mohammadan cultivators in the north-west provinces for the poor in the name of their saints or *Pírs*.

TAAHUD, TÁHUD, TAHOOD, corruptly, TOAHIDY, H. (A. تعهّد, from آهّد *ahd*, to promise) Promise, agreement: lease, contract: a revenue lease, a farm of the revenue, an engagement with the government or its representative for the payment of the public revenue, which may be made separately, even by the coparceners in a joint estate, each becoming responsible for his own proportion.

Tāahud-dár, H. (P. دار, who has) One who has entered into an engagement for the public revenue due on his own share: the holder of a farm or lease.

TÁAYYUL, TAYOOL, corruptly, TYOOL, TYOOL, H. (A. تعيّل, from عيّل, to support) Land held in *Jágír* by a member of a royal family, an appanage: it is now applied especially to certain lands held by the king of Delhi, or members of his family in the neighbourhood of Dehli, or to some held by the king of Oudh: it formerly designated lands granted in *Jágír* burthened with special services, or sometimes paying a quit-rent: (this is stated with respect to, what is no doubt a typographical error, *Tycul*. 5th Rep. 639).

Tāayyul-sháhí, H. (P. شاه, a king) The royal domain; land in Delhi and the neighbourhood, the occupants of houses on which pay ground-rent to the king.

TAÁLLUK, TAÁLLUKAH, or TAÁLLUKAT, commonly, TÁLUK, TALOOK, corruptly, TUALLOOG, TUALLOOGA, H. (A. تعلق, from علق, to suspend from or depend upon), TÁLUKÁ, Mar. (तालुका), Tel. (తాలూకా) Connexion, dependence: possession, property: a dependency, a district, a division of a province: an estate, applied to a tract of proprietary land usually smaller than a *Zamindári*, although sometimes including several villages, and not unfrequently confounded with a *Zamindári*, held, in Bengal at least, at a fixed amount of revenue, hereditary and transferable as long as the revenue is paid: a *Táluk* was sometimes granted by the Mogul government at a favourable assessment as a mark of favour, or on condition of clearing and cultivating waste lands: in the Regulations fixing the permanent settlement *Táluk*s were considered of two kinds; 1. *Huzúrí* (from حضور, the state), of which the revenue was paid direct to the government or its officers: these were called also independent *Táluk*s, and the holders were classed with *Zamindárs*, or proprietary landholders; and 2. *Mazhúrí* (from مذکور, specified), of which the holders paid their revenue through the intervention of a superior, as a *Zamindár* or other proprietor: these were termed 'dependant *Táluk*s.'

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they were hereditary and transferable as long as the revenue was paid, but lapsed to the superior on failure of heirs: they were also termed *Mufasssil*, or *Shāmili Tālūks*. In the north-west provinces a *Tālūk* presents various peculiarities, but it is defined an estate, the profits of which are divided between different proprietors, or classes of proprietors, the one superior, the other inferior; the former being usually an individual who, either by a grant from the sovereign, by favour of local functionaries, or by voluntary acts of the people, has become the intermediate agent for the revenue, collecting it from the people, and paying it to the government after making such deductions to cover his risk and assure his profits as he may be entitled to by the stipulations of the grant, or by local custom: the holder of such a *Tālūk* exercises legally no right of interference with the proprietary and hereditary rights of the cultivators, except in some cases, where, from peculiar circumstances, the inferior claimants have been absorbed in the person of a single *Tālūkdār*: many modifications of rights, many more or less obscure, are said to exist between the individual *Tālūkdār* and the inferior proprietor. Ben. Reg. i. ii. iii. viii. xlv. 1793; ii. iii. 1803; ix. xii. 1805; xix. 1814; vii. xi. 1822; v. 1831. Act viii. 1805.

Taállūkdār, *Tālūkdār*, H. (P. دار, who has) The holder of a *Tālūk*: in some places a government officer; a collector of revenue from the cultivators, either on behalf of the state or of the farmer of the revenue, whose undue exactions it is his duty to prevent.

Taállūkdārī, *Tālūkdārī*, corruptly, *Talookdarry*, H. (P. داری, having) The tenure, office, or estate of a *Tālūkdār*.

Taállūkdārī-hak, H. (A. حق, a right) The dues or allowances payable to the *Tālūkdār* in addition to his stipulated proportion of the assessment.

Taállūkah-jadid, H. (from A. جديد, new) Lit., New dependencies, a term applied to tracts annexed to the Zamindárs of Vijayanagara (*Vizianagram*), being acquired by encroachments on the bordering estates.

Taállūkah-hadīm, H. &c. (A. قدیم, old) Old possessions; applied especially to the portions of the Vijayanagara estate held originally by the Zamindár.

Taállūkah-málzámíní, corruptly, *Talookeh-mahlzaminee*, H. A. مال, and امانی, surety) Dependencies on Vijayanagara in consequence of its Zamindár being responsible for the realisation of their revenue to the government.

Taállūkah-zabardastí, H. (P. زبردستی, violence) Estates

TAB

seized by the Zamindár of Vijayanagara from his neighbours by violence.

Ausat Tālūk, (?) Beng. A minor or dependent *Tālūk*: one included within another (?).

TĀĀTĪ, A. (عطای, from عطی, to deliver) Giving reciprocally: in law, mutual surrender, when the vendor of an article hands it to the purchaser and he returns the price of it without either party speaking: such sale is valid according to the *Sunni* lawyers; invalid according to the *Shías*.

TABĀ, also, *TĀBĪ*, H. &c. (A. تابع, تبیع) Following, dependent, obedient, a follower, a dependant.

Tābīdār, H. (تابعدار), *Tābedār*, Mar. (ताबेदार) Dependent, a dependant, a follower, a subject.

Tābīdārī, A. (تابعداری), *Tābedārī*, Mar. (ताबेदारी) Dependence, allegiance, subjection.

Tābīūn, or *Tābāin*, A. تابعین, تابعون, plurals of تابع) Followers, especially designating the successors of the companions of Mohammad, or the contemporaries of the companions whose relations of the sayings and doings of the prophet, as they received them from the companions, form part of the *Sunna*, or traditional law.

Tabā-i-tābīūn, A. (تابعین) The followers of the followers, the successors of the *Tābīūn*, from whom they received traditions respecting Mohammad, which they repeated, and which, although of inferior weight, are of authority in the body of the traditional law of the Mohammadans.

TABARRAK, H. (A. تبرک) A benediction: sacred relics: a portion of presents, or of what is left of food presented to great men, given to their attendants: commutation for an offering incumbent upon a religious mendicant holding some endowment.

TABARRŪ, A. (تبرع) Doing any thing voluntarily, giving gratuitously.

TĀBĀSHĪR, H. (A. طباشیر) Bambu manna, a siliceous deposit in the joints of the bambu.

TĀBDĪL, H. (A. تبدیل) Change, alteration, substitution.

TABI, (?) The hot-weather crop, sown in the cold and reaped in the hot-weather season.—Northern Sarkárs.

TABKATIA, (?) H. A class of Mohammadan religious mendicants, followers of *Sháh Madár*: they dress in black, wear a chain round their ankles, and carry a small drum: they sometimes lead about monkeys and bears, and are a low and offensive race.

TABLAK, H. (A. تبلق) A bundle or file of papers.

- TÁBÚT, H.** (أتابوت) A coffin, a bier : the representation or model of the mausoleum of Hosain carried in procession in the Moharram : under the Marathas, a tax levied on the Mohammadans for permission to carry the *Tábút*.
- TÁCH, TÁNCH, Mar.** (टाच, टांच, from the English 'attach') Seizure of a person's property under a decree of court ; also the writ or warrant.
- TACHCHAN, Mal.** (തച്ചൻ) A carpenter, a stonemason, from the S. *Takshaka*, q. v.
- TÁCHAN, TÁNCHAN, Mar.** (टाचण, टांचण) A memorandum, a matter noted down, the paper on which it is written.
- TÁD, or TÁR, Hindi** (ताड़) The palmyra tree. See *Tál*.
- TADA, TADU, vulgarly, TODA, TODU, Beng.** (তদ, তদু) South : north : terms used in the village register or *chitta* to designate the relative bearings of the farms or fields of cultivating occupants.
- TADÁD, H.** (أعداد), **TAIDÁD, Beng.** (তাইদাদ) Number, numbering, computation, estimate : a list, a specification or enumeration : registry of an estate in the collector's office : annual calculation or requisition of the produce of an estate.
- TADÁKHAL, H.** (أدخال) Mutual entry : a mode of apportioning inheritance. See *Tamásul*.
- TÁDANA, or TÁRANA. S. &c.** (ताडन) Corporal punishment, whipping, beating.
- Tadarak, H.** (أدراك) Reparation, redress : means of obtaining legal redress, as writings, witnesses, and the like : punishment, chastisement, infliction of fines or punishment.
- TADBÍR, H.** (أدبیر) Council, deliberation, government : in law, the post-obit manumission of a slave, a promise to him that he shall be free on his owner's demise.
- TÁDIB, H.** (أدیب) Correction, chastisement : admonition. In law, the admonition to be given by the judge to parties convicted of venial offences.
- TAFRÍK, H.** (أفریق) Separation, division : separate or individual interest or responsibility : in law, a judicial divorce, one pronounced by the *Kāzi*, as distinguished from one executed by the husband himself on his own authority.
- TAPHIRÍKU, Tel.** (తపిరికు) Allotment or apportionment of the contribution or assessment levied on a village : it is said to have been applied also to an extra assessment or tax imposed upon cultivators holding an undue proportion of rent-free lands, in addition to those assessed and under cultivation.
- Tafrík-náma, H.** (أفریق نامه, a document) A document or

- deed settling the shares and proportions claimed by different parties.
- TAFSÍL, H.** (أفصیل), **TAPHSÍLU, Tel.** (తపసిలు) Detail particulars—of an account, and the like.
- Tafsilwár, H.** (تفصیلوار) Specifically, particularly, in detail.
- TAGA, TUGGA, (?) H.** A class of cultivators in the Delhi district.
- TAGADDAMÁ, Tel.** (తగద్దమా, from the A. تگدما) Business, affair, matter.
- TAGAPPAN, Tam.** (தகப்பன்) A father.
- TAGAR, (?) H.** A wide tin vessel in which opium is weighed.
- TAGAVU, Karn.** (తగవు) Peremptory demand of payment of money : a dispute, a law-suit : presents given to a daughter by her parents on her marriage.
- Tagavari, Taguvari, Tel.** (తగవరి, తగువరి) A judge, an umpire, an arbitrator.
- TAGHAIR, H.** (أغیر) Alteration, change ; adj., changed, dismissed.
- Taghíri, H.** (أغیری) Dismission, disgrace.
- TAGHRÍB, H.** (أغریب) In law, banishment, transportation : according to some it means only imprisonment, which is a sort of banishment or separation from family and friends.
- TAGULUBÁDI, Tel.** (తగులుబాది) Charges, cost.
- TAHAJJUD, A.** (تہجد) Prayers repeated at midnight by devout Mohammadans, also *Tahajjud-namáz*, and *Tahajjud-salát*.
- TAHÁLUF, A.** (أتحالف, from حلف, to take an oath) Conspiring, leaguings : in law, swearing both plaintiff and defendant, which is practised in some cases.
- Tahlíf, A.** (أتحلیف) Exacting an oath.
- TAHÁN, H., Mar.** (తాన, तहान) There, at that place ; but in Mar. it is used only in official papers, and before official designations, as, *Tahán-Pátíl*, the Pátíl of that place ; *Tahán-Kamavisdár*, the agent of such a district (the nasal final is very slightly sounded, but the word is incorrectly written *Tahá*).
- Tahán-hayát or -hayád, Mar.** (तहानहयात -द, tahán, for P. ता, until, and A. حیات, life) Until death, as long as life lasts, a phrase confined to official documents.
- TAHÁRAT, TUHR, H.** (أطهر, طهارة) Purity, period of purity, ceremonial purification, washing either entirely or partially, as by *Ghasl* (غسل), bathing, or *Wazu* or *Wuzu* (وضو), partial ablution, washing the face, mouth, hands, arms, and feet, in a particular order : when water cannot be procured for this purpose sand may be substituted, which ceremony is termed *Tayamim*, but ablution with water

must be performed as soon as possible after the dry purification, or the latter is nullified.

TAHARÍ-O-PHALÍ, Hindi (तहरी ओ फली) A phrase in a lease of a mango orchard implying transfer of the ground, as well as of the fruit.—Puraniya.

TAH-BÁZARÍ, H. (تهبازاری, from P. بَازار, place on which any thing is situated, and بازار, TÁBÁJÁRÍ, Tel. (తాబాజార్) A tax or charge levied on the sellers of articles in a bázár, either in money or kind, as the rent of the ground on which their shops or stalls are placed: this was abolished by Bengal Reg. xxvii. 1793.

TAH-KHÁNA, or TAHI-KHÁNA, corruptly, TYE-KHÁNA, H. (P. تاه, underneath, and خانه, a house) An apartment under ground, or so situated as to be impervious to the sun.

TAHKÍK, H. (A. تحقیق, from حق, truth) Inquiry, investigation, searching for, ascertaining the truth of a matter (the plur. *Tahkíkát*, is similarly used).

TAHKÍM, H. (A. تحكیم, from حكم) Placing a person in authority: in law, arbitration; also, investing a person with authority to decide a dispute.

TAHLÍL, (A. تحلیل) Making any thing or act lawful (*halál*) which was not so before: dispensation under certain conditions from observance of the law. (With a different *h*) *Tahlíl* (تهلیل) Repetition of the Mohammadan creed, 'There is no God but God: Mohammad is the prophet of God.'

TAHNÁMÁ, blunderingly, THANAMAR, Mar. (तहनामा, from the P. تهنامة) A treaty of peace: a bill of articles or items agreed upon by two parties.

TAHRÍR, corruptly, TUHEREER, TEREER, H. (A. تحریر) Writing, writing correctly: a written statement: a fee for writing the manumission of a slave.

Tahrír, corruptly, *Thureer*, Mar. (तहरीर) Fees paid from the money levied or set aside for village expenses paid to the *Despándyá*, for his establishment: under the Marátha government these were also payable to the *Pharnís*, and *Muzamdár*.

Taharíru, Karn. (ತಹರಿರು) A fee or per centage allowed to superintendants of public works.

TAHSÍL, TUHSEEL, less correctly, TEHSÍL, TEHSEEL, H. but adopted in all the dialects, (A. تحصیل, from حاصل, Mar. (तहसील), TEHSÍL, Guz. (तेहसील) Collection, especially of the public revenue derived from the land: the revenue collected: in the Dakhin a statement prepared and kept by the village accountant of the persons from whom the revenue is receivable, and the amount due by each.

Tahsildár, H. (تھسیلدار) A native collector of revenue, a native officer collecting the revenue from a given tract under a Zamindár, or the European collector: in the Madras territories he acts also as an officer of police. Ben. Reg. ii. 1793; iii. 1794; viii. 1797; xxvii. 1803. Mad. Reg. xxvii. 1802; ii. 1803; xi. 1816.

Tahsildári, H. (تھسیلداری) The office, duty, or jurisdiction of a native collector; the district of which he collects the revenue usually consisting of one or more *Parganas*, and yielding revenue to the extent of two or three *Lakhs* of rupees: a tax levied under the Moghul government to pay the allowances of the *Tahsildárs*.

Tahsildár-nishándár, H. (P. نشان, a mark or emblem of office) A duly appointed and responsible native collector.

Tahsíl-díwání, H. (P. دیوانی) Collections of revenue payable into the public treasury.

Tahsíl-jábitá, Tel. (తహసీలుజాబితా) Daily account of payments made by the cultivators to the collector.

Tahsíl-muharrir, H. (محبر, a writer) A clerk or accountant in the revenue department.

Tahsíl-puraja, Tel. (తహసీల పురజా, q. v.) A daily cash account kept by the village accountant under the collector, of the revenue payments of the cultivators, and of the village disbursements.

Tahsíl-saranjámi, H. (سرنجام, effects) Charges of collection: an additional charge formerly levied to defray the expense of collection.

Tahsíl-wasílat, H. (تھسیل واسطیة) The amount realised by the collector of a district, whether on behalf of a Zamindár or the government.

Tahsíl-i-yád, Mar. (P. یاد, remembrance) A memorandum of daily payments of revenue by the cultivators.

Khás-tahsíl, H. (A. خاص, especial) The collection of the revenue by the government or its officers direct from the cultivators.

TÁHUT, or TÁHUD, corruptly, TAOD, Beng. (তাহুত, তাহুদ, from the A. عهد) Agreement, settlement, stipulated rent, a lease, or deed of lease.

Táhud-dár, corruptly, *Taoodár*, Beng. (তাহুদদার) One holding a lease of land, &c., at a stipulated rent.

TAHVÍL, TAHWÍL, corruptly, TEVEEL, H. &c. (تھویل, तहवील) Change, transfer: charge, trust, especially cash in the keeping of a person appointed to take care of it; hence sometimes a treasury, the collector's treasury: also, funds, capital.

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- Tahvildár*, corruptly, *Tohweeldar*, H. (P. دار, who has) A cashier, a treasurer: in Sindh, a collector of revenue.
- Tahvildári*, H. (داري, having) The office or duty of a cash-keeper, charge of cash or collections.
- Tahvül-tasarruf*, H. (A. تصرف, q. v.) Embezzlement.
- TÁÍ*, H. (تاي) A paternal uncle's wife: a father's elder brother's wife.
- Táidá*, H. (تایا) A father's elder brother.
- Táirá-bháí*, H. (تایراہائی) A father's elder brother's son: f. *Táirá-bahin*, (بہن, a sister) A father's elder brother's daughter.
- TAI*, commonly, *TYE*, Tam. (தை) The tenth Tamil month (January-February.)
- TAI*, commonly, *TYE*, Mal. (തൈ) A young plant in general.
- TÁÍ*, Karn. (ತಾಯಿ) A mother.
- TÁID*, plur. *TÁIDÁT*, H. &c. (A. تایدات, تاید) Aid, assistance: corroboration: an extract from a public register or other document of authority in confirmation of a claim.
- Táid-navis*, H. (تاید نویس) An assistant clerk or accountant: an apprentice.
- TÁIFA*, H. (A. طایفه) Nocturnal patrol or watch: a troop, a company, especially of dancing girls and musicians; applied commonly, as well as its plur. *Tanáif*, to any individual of the troop, especially to a female: in the Dakhin it is also applied to any class or set of persons following the same occupation, or, originally, from the same place, and taxed collectively.
- TAIHJUR*, Hindi (तेहजुर) Weighing.—Chota Nagpur.
- TÁIL*, Thug. A company or individual who have escaped sharing the fate of a murdered party by having been left behind.
- TÁIN*, plur. *TÁINÁT*, corruptly, *TYNAUT*, H. (A. تعينات, تعین) Appointment, deputation, engagement, business. Mar. *TAINÁT* (तेनात) A military charge or command: general control or management: stipend, salary.
- Táinátí*, H. (تعیناتی) Object or duty of an appointment, attendance, tour of duty. *Tainátí*, Mar. (तेनाती), adj. Stipendiary: made over to, as a body of troops from one commander to another: assigned, as a town or district: in Hindustan it also sometimes designates an inferior functionary, or *Peon*, appointed by the proprietor of an estate to assist in collecting the rent or revenue from the cultivators.
- Tainát-jábtá*, Mar. (तेनातजाबता, from A. ضابطه, an official

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- document) A muster-roll of pay or salaries, or of those to whom they are paid.
- TÁIRKHÁNA*, H. (A. طایر, a bird) An aviary: a charge on the revenue, or a special tax, for the expenses of the imperial aviary at Delhi.
- TÁJÁ-KALAM*, Mar. (ताजाकलम, from P. تاز, fresh, and A. قلم, a pen), *TÁJÁ-KALAMU*, Tel. (తాజాకలము) A postscript, an appendix, a new paragraph.
- TÁJIR*, H. (A. تاجر) A merchant, a trader.
- Tajárat*, H. (A. تجارت) Trade, traffic, the business of a merchant or dealer.
- TAJKARÁ*, Mar. (तजकरा, from A. تذکرہ, a writing) A fraudulent entry or appropriation, an item of peculation.
- Tajhar-nís*, Mar. (तजकरनीस) An officer of the Maratha government whose office it was to detect peculation.
- Tajhar-navisi*, or *-nisi*, Mar. (तजकरनविसी, -निसी) The duty of checking or detecting peculation.
- TAJVÍZ*, or *TAJWÍZ*, vernacularly, *TAJWÍJ*, H. (A. تجوين, तजवीज) Investigation, inquiry, examining: judgment, sentence.
- Tajvíz-náma*, H. (P. نامه, a document) A written decree, judgment, or resolution.
- TÁK*, H. (P. طاق) An arch, a cupola; applied also to a mount or pillar set up as a boundary mark: hence any mark or determination of boundaries.
- Ták-bast*, corruptly, *Thak-bust*, H. (P. بست, a binding) Laying down a boundary, fixing the limits of estates by a native surveyor, preparatory to a professional survey by a European officer.
- TAKÁ*, H. (S. का), Mar. (टका), *TÁKÁ*, Beng. (টাকা) A coin, the value of which appears to vary in different parts of India: in Hindustan it is said to be a copper coin equal to two *paisas*; in the Dakhin it is called an aggregate of four *paisas*, or one *ana*, or an aggregate of sixteen *paisas*, or in Guzerat of three: in Bengal it is synonymous with a rupee: in all the dialects it is laxly used for money in general.
- TAKÁ*, also, but ? if correctly, *TÁK*, corruptly, *TUKKA*, Mar. (टका) A land measure, varying in different places: it is sometimes considered equal to a *Chávar* = 24 *Rukas*, or 120 square *bighás*: according to a different statement it is a seventy-second part of a *Chávar*, and to another it is any division of a *Chávar* into equal parts, as a half, a fourth, a twentieth, &c.: others make it 4 *bighás*, others again 48 *bighás*: in Kamaon it is half a *bisi*.
- Tahábándí*, Mar. (टकाबंदी) Fixing the land-tax at so much

per *Taká*: settled or estimated according to the *Takás* it contains (land): keeping an account in *Takás* (the copper coin so named).

TAKABBAZ, A. (تَقَابُض) Mutual surrender or silent exchange of an article and its cost. See *Táati*.

TAKÁDUM, A. (تَقَادِم, from قَدِم, going before) Being ancient or prior: in law, such an interval between the commission of a crime and the giving of evidence respecting it, as operates in bar of punishment.

TAKAFFAL, A. (تَكْفُل) Taking security: becoming security for another: bail,

TAKATTU, Tel., Karn. (ತಟ್ಟು, from the A. طَائِت, power) Charge: pawn, pledge, mortgage.

TAKÁVÍ, corruptly, TUCKAVY, TUCCAVY, TUCKAY, TUCKAIR, TAGAKEY, H. (تَقَاوِي, from قَوِي, giving strength to, or assisting), Tel., Karn. (ತಕ್ಕಾವಿ), TAGÁÍ, TAGÁYÍ, Mar. (तगाई, तगायी) Advances of money made by the government to the cultivators at the time of sowing, especially in the south of India, where the Ryotwári settlement prevails, to be repaid when the crop is gathered: similar advances are made in bad seasons, and the like, or sometimes made to the cultivators to enable them to extend their cultivation. Ben. Reg. ii. xiv. 1793. Mad. Reg. xxvii. 1802; i. 1803.

Takávi-haikágada, Karn. (ತೆರಾವೀರೈಕಾಗಡ) A bond or note of hand given by the cultivators in acknowledgement of advances received.

Tahávi-patramu, Tel. (from S. पत्र) A written acknowledgement for advances given by the cultivators to the collector.

TAKÁZÁ, H.&c. (تَقَاذَا), TAGÁDÁ, Mar. (तगादा), Tel. (ತಗಾದ), TAGÁDÍ, TAGÁDE, Karn. (ತೆಗಾದಿ, ತೆಗಾದಿ), also TAGAVU, q.v. Importunity in urging the settlement of a claim or payment of a debt, dunning: in the south of India, formerly, enforcing payment by various modes of annoyance, as by stationing persons at the house of a debtor from morning to night at his expense for their daily hire; obstructing the conveyance of water into the debtor's dwelling, or cooking in it: the creditor sometimes took his station himself at his debtor's door, threatening to do himself personal injury (this process is the same as the S. *Dharana* (धारण) and H. *Dharná* (دھرنه), or *Dharná-baithná* (دھرنه بايتهنه) to sit in *dharná* for the sake of extorting compliance with any demand, a practice now prohibited): also suing a creditor in a court of law, whence it comes to signify any suit at law, or the prosecution of any claim by legal means.

Tagádd-dár, or *Tagádd-gír*, Mar. (तगादादार, -गौर) An officer under the Maratha government appointed to enforce the demands of the state against defaulting cultivators: in Hindustan a *Takázá*, or *Takáz-gír*, implies a person appointed by a capitalist to collect debts due to him.

Tagád-dár, *Tagádi-hhór*, Karn. (ತೆಗಾದ್ದಾರ, ತೆಗಾದಿಹೊರ) A dun, a creditor who is urgent for payment.

TAKBÍR, H. (تَكْبِير) Repetition of the Mohammadan belief in God, or *Allah-u-akbar*, God most great: in Hindustan it is multiplied by various repetitions to the same effect: it is also considered as the especial war-cry of the Moham-madans.

TAKDIMA, H. (A. تَقْدِيم) Final adjustment or audit of an account.

TAKHALLUF-I-YAUMIA, H. (A. تَخْلُف يَوْمِيه) Fraud in payment of a pension (?).

TAKHÁRUJ, (A. تَخَارُج) In law, a composition entered into by joint heirs to property, by which some relinquish their shares for a specific payment: partition of an estate amongst themselves by the lawful heirs.

TAKHFÍF-I-JAMÁ, H. (A. تَخْفِيف) Abatement or remission of revenue.

TAKHLIA, A. (تَخْلِيه) Vacating: in law, extinguishment, tacit or declared, of all right by the seller in an article which he has sold: manumission of a slave: divorce of a wife.

TAKHMÍNAN, H. (A. تَحْمِين) By estimate, conjecture, or appraisal, about, more or less.

Tagmina, or *Takminn*, (? a vernacular form of the preceding) H. A general survey statement of village lands, the same as the *Khasra*, q.v.

TAKHSÍS, corruptly, TUCKSEES, TUKKSHEESH, H. (A. تَخْصِيس) Appropriation, appropriating, particularizing.

Tahhsísí, H. (A. تَخْصِيسِي) Special, appropriate, not liable to division.

Tahhsísí-tádluk, H. (تَخْصِيسِي تعلق) An undivided *tádluk*, one held entire by an individual.

Tahhsís-jamá-bandí, H. (تَخْصِيس جمع بندي) A particular statement of the assessment concluded with the revenue-payers under the Mohammadan governments: also the standard assessment of *Toral Mal*, as corrected by *Jáfir-áli-khan* in 1772: see *Tashkhís*.

TAKHT, H. (P. تَخْت) A throne, a chair of state: also, as an abbreviation of *Takhta*, a plank, a platform.

Takht-nishín, H. (تخت نشین) The reigning sovereign.

Takht-posh, H. (تخت پوش) A covered stage or platform.

TAK

- Takht-raván*, H. (from P. روان, going) A litter, especially for females or persons of rank.
- TAKHTA, H. (تخت), TAKTÁ, Mar. (तक्ता) A plank, a platform: also, in Mar., a tabular statement, the heading of such a statement.
- Takhta-*, or *Takht-raván*, H. (تخت روان), *Takht-ráṇva*, Mar. (तक्तावा) A plank or platform on which public performers, singers, and dancers, are carried on men's heads in festival and religious processions: (this seems to be erroneously identified with the compounds of *Takht*).
- TAKHT-TÁRÁJ, H. (P. تاخت, and تاراج, both meaning devastating) Depredation, laying waste (a country): havoc.
- TÁKHYÍR, A. (تاخير) In law, giving an option or choice.
- TAKI, (?) Beng. (apparently an error or local corruption of *Táká*, q. v.) A rupee: a fee, a perquisite of one rupee: interest on sight at the rate of one rupee per cent.
- TAKÍĀ, H. (P. تكية) A pillow: the stand or seat of a *Fakír*: the spot where he usually abides, whether it be open or enclosed.
- Takíü-dár*, H. (P. دار, who has) A Mohammadan religious mendicant, a *Fakír*.
- TÁKÍD, H. (A. تاكيد), Mar. (ताकीद), Tel., Karn. (తక్కిదు) Injunction, warning, direction, an order from a superior.
- Tákíd-chithí*, Mar. (ताकीदचिठी) A letter of injunction, a written mandate or direction.
- Takíüddár*, Mar. (ताकीददार) A person sent to give injunction or warning: a sentinel stationed to keep back stragglers or camp-followers from a field or village.
- Tákíü-dí-hágada*, Karn. (ತಾಕೀದದಿಹಗಡ) A written order or injunction.
- TAKÍNA, (?) H. A cess paid in lieu of proportion of fodder, or the fodder itself: rents of a number of houses collected by an agent.
- TAKÍT, H. (A. تكيث) A monied man in a village appointed to collect the shares of the assessment from the villagers and pay them to the principal revenue-payer, or *Málguzár*.
- TAKO, Guz. (٢٢١) Interest of one per cent. per mensem: a copper coin varying in value from two to four *Paisas*. See *Taká*.
- TAKRÁL, Mar. (तकराल, from the A. تكرار; see the next) Discrepancy, inconsistency (in a narration), a fabrication, a story invented to deceive.
- TAKRÁR, H. (A. تکرار), Mar. (तकरार) Dispute, contention, quarrel, a quarrel or dispute: in Mar. also, a statement in disproof or disallowal (as by litigants).

TAK

- Tahrár-khafif*, H. (A. خفيف, petty) A petty quarrel or disturbance.
- TAKRI, (?) Tel. A weight for metals equal to five *kachchú sers*.—Northern Sarkárs.
- TAKSHAKA, vernacularly, TAKSHAK, and TAKHKAK, S. &c. (तखक) A carpenter, a stonemason.
- TAKSÍM, TUḶSEEM, corruptly, TUCKSEEM, H. (A. تقسيم) Division, dividing, partition, sharing, distribution of the assessment of the revenue upon the several subdivisions of an estate or district, the same as *Taksím-jamá*, Mar. (तकशीम) A portion, a share. *Takhisamu*, Tel. (తక్కిసము) Contributions raised amongst the inhabitants of a village to defray the village expenses.
- Taksím-dár*, Mar. (तकशीमदार) A sharer, the holder of a share, either of land perquisites or privileges: one who receives a portion at a division of property.
- Tahsímí*, H. (تقسيمي) Divisible, portionable, liable to partition, according to allotment, &c.
- Taksím-jamá*, H. (A. تقسيم جمع) In Mohammadan finance, the distribution of the whole standard assessment among the different territorial subdivisions, whether large or small, a province, a Zamindárá or a village: also, the apportionments of the revenue payable by a village or estate amongst joint proprietors.
- Taksím-náma*, H. (P. نامه, a document) A deed of partition amongst joint proprietors when ceasing to hold their estate in common.
- Taksím-pargana-wár*, H. (برگندوار, according to *pargana*) Subdivision of the whole assessment under the Moghul government, according to the district divisions termed *parganas*: accounts of the standard assessment of each *pargana*, extracted from the general rent-roll of the empire.
- Taksím-i-taálluk*, or *Taksím-bandi-taálluk*, H. (see تعلق) A *Táluk* which was separately registered in the original rent-roll, or *Tumár-jamá*, of the land revenue of Hindustan, and of which, under the British administration of Bengal, the lands and assessment are unalterable: also a *Táluk* held in shares.
- TAKSÍR, H. (A. تقصير) Fault, offence, crime.
- TAKÚB, Mar. (तकूब, from A. tawakkuf, توقف, delaying, stopping) Suspension, stoppage: in a state of suspension, as a public work, collection of revenue, &c.: the head under which outstanding balances of revenue are entered pending the decision of the superior authorities as to their realization or remission.

Takúbchithí, Mar. (तकूबचिठी) An order of suspension of revenue collections granted by the government, exempting persons for a time from the demands of the collector.

TAKUBADI, Karn. (ತಾಕುಬಾಡಿ) Extra expense.

TAKWET-KAUL, or *TAKWET-CHITHÍ*, Mar. (तकवेतकौल - चिठी, from the A. *Takviat* تقويت, confirmation) A temporary deed of assurance: a paper or token granted by the state to a payer of revenue, or a contractor, to be held until a formal and regular agreement can be prepared.

TÁL, H. (تال) A pond, a pool, a piece of water.

TÁLA, vernacularly, *TÁL*, *TÁR*, *TÁLÍ*, S. &c. (ताल, तार, ताली, ताली), *TÁLI*, *TÁLIPANAI*, Tam. (தாளி, தாளிப்பனை) The palm tree, especially the *Corypha* (*Corypha talliera*): it is also very generally applied to the *Palmyra* (*Borassus flabelliformis*), and laxly to many other trees of the same class, as the cocoa-nut, date, and others.

Tálipatra, vernacularly, *Tálpatra*, or *Tálpát*, corruptly, *Tálipot*, and *Tállipot*, S. &c. (तालपत्र, तालपात) The leaf of the *Corypha* palm tree, especially when dried and used to form umbrellas or parasols, or when split into oblong pieces and used for writing upon: also the tree itself.

TÁLA, or *TÁL*, S. &c. (ताल) Time in music, beating time, tune: also, in Mar., a mound or bank raised in a field to detain or turn off water.

TÁL, Tam. (தாளம்) Stubble or stem of corn, of flowers, and the like.

Táladi, Tam. (தாளடி) A second cultivation on the same ground.

Táladippór, Tam. (தாளடிப்போர்) A stack of grain that has been winnowed by hand, but not yet trodden out by cattle.

TALA, vernacularly, *TAL*, S. &c. (तल), *TALA*, *TALA*, Mar. (तल, तळ) Surface, bottom, level or low ground.

Tal, plur. *Táláon*, H. (تالون, تال) Low grounds: in Mar., also the site of an encampment, a camp.

Talchuä, Hindi (तलचुआ) Light land above clay, which soon becomes soft and spongy in wet weather.—Puraniya.

Táljhárá, Mar. (तल, the bottom, and झाडा, a sweeping) A thorough clearing or sweeping out: fig., a thorough search or investigation.

Talpat, Mar. (तळपट) Rain, desolation, devastation of a country. Hindi (तलपट) Destruction of crops by the trampling of cattle.

TÁLÁ, Mar. (S. ताला) Agreement, correspondence, conformity as of different accounts, statements, measures, &c.

Táleband, commonly, *Tálaband*, corruptly, *Tullabund*, *Tal-libund*, Mar. (तालेबंद) A treasury account shewing the correspondence between the balance in hand and that which should be left on a comparison of receipts and disbursements: an abstract of the ledger or general account-book: as a financial account, the monthly *Táleband* forwarded by the district revenue officers to the government exhibits the receipts and disbursements of the preceding month, and the balance at its close: the similar account furnished at the end of the year contains a complete detail of the actual receipts and disbursements of the year, as well as of the outstanding balances at its beginning and at its close.

Táleband-bákí, Mar. (A. باقى, remainder) The balance of revenue as shewn in the account at the end of the year.

Táleband-goshwára, Mar. (from the H. *goshwára*, q. v.) An abstract of the *Táleband* account.

Táleband-jamá, Mar. (जमा, from the A. جمع) The heading under which the items of revenue are entered, which are realised subsequently and in addition to the assessment derived from concealed cultivation detected, or from land taken into cultivation after the settlement of the assessment.

TÁLÁ, Hindi (ढाला) Quagmire, decayed vegetable matter or stagnant water.—Puraniya.

TALAB, *TULUB*, corruptly, *TULLUB*, H. &c. (طلب) Pay, wages, salary: request, demand, petition: calling or sending for, summons: demand of arrears of revenue.

Tálabána, corruptly, *Tallubana*, *Tulbanna*, H. (A. طلبانه) Daily pay or fees to a subordinate officer of the court charged with serving process, issuing summonses or writs, payable by the parties on whom they are served. Ben. Reg. xxvi. 1814. See xiv.

Tálab-bákí, H. (باقى) An account shewing the amount due from each payer of the revenue, the sums realised and balance due.

Tálab-chhitthí, H. (چھٹی, a note) A warrant, a summons, a writ, a written demand for arrears of revenue.

Tálab-dastak, H. (P. دستک, a note) A summons, a writ, a demand for payment of revenue.

Tálab-ishhád, H. (اشهاد, testimony) Claim made in the presence of witnesses, especially by a claimant of the right of pre-emption. See *Shafá*.

Tálab-náma, H. (P. نامہ, a document) A warrant, a writ, a notice or summons.

TALAI, Tam. (தலை), *TALA*, Mal. (തല) The head.

Talachchennaval, Mal. (തലച്ചെന്നവൾ) The principal native collector of the revenue.

Talai-kattu-vari, Tam. (தலைக்கட்டுவரி) A tax on houses.

Talai-kával, Tam. (தலைக்காவல்), *Tala-kával*, Mal. (തലകാവൽ) The main or principal guard: the town or village watch.

Talaimúttai-káran, Tam. (தலைமுட்டைக்காரன்) A porter, one who carries a load on his head.

Talappanam, Mal. (തലപ്പണം) Head-money, poll-tax.

Talappáttam, Mal. (തലപ്പാട്ടം) Poll-tax, head-money.

Talaivan, Tam. (தலைவன்), *Talavan*, Mal. (തലവൻ)

A head person, prefect, governor, director, a king, a priest, an elder, an elder brother.

Talaivari, Tam. (தலைவரி), *Talavari*, Mal. (തലവരി) Poll-tax.

Talaivetti, Tam. (தலைவெட்டி) An executioner: a villain.

Talavila, Mal. (തലവില) First selling price of grain or other produce after harvest.

Talaiyadi, Tam. (தலையடி) The first corn reaped and threshed.

Talaiyána, Tam. (தலையான்) Principal, chief.

Talaiyána-attátchi, Tam. (தலையான் அத்தட்சி) The principal evidence.

Talayázi, corruptly, *Taliar*, Mal. (തലയാറി) A head man, a chief.

TALAI, Tam. (தலை) A division in rice-fields, or a rice-field divided into many beds.

TALÁK, H. (A. طلاق) Divorce, dissolution of marriage, whether reversible or irreversible, besides a divorce justified by bodily or mental diseases or defects: various kinds are recognised by Mohammadan law, as the following:—

Taláh-i-ahsán, A. (أحسن, most excellent), also *Taláh-i-báin*, A. (بائن, separated) The most reputable kind of divorce, in which the husband pronounces, 'I have divorced you' once before the *Iddat* or time of the woman's probation has expired: this is reversible.

Taláh-i-raját, (from رج, return) The form of divorce in which the declaration of the husband to that effect is twice repeated: also reversible.

Taláh-i-husn (حسن, goodness), or *Taláh-i-mutallaha* (from مطلق, a divorced woman, perhaps from مطلق, absolute) The form in which the husband pronounces three different sentences of divorcement in as many months: this is irreversible, and the wife cannot be taken back until she has been married and divorced by another man: (some strange

perversion has changed this in Cuttack to *Taláh-túha*): these three forms are classified as,

Taláh-i-sunna, Divorce, legal according to traditional law, as opposed to the next;—

Taláh-i-bidát, (بدعت, innovation, heresy) Heterodox divorce, in which the husband makes the usual declaration three times in one month: this is deemed irreversible: other modifications are—

Taláh-kindíat, (كنية, metaphor) A divorce in which the terms used, although not expressly declaring a divorce, are legally sufficient.

Taláh-muajjal, (مؤجل, Divorce which is to take place at a specified time; also applicable to divorces under various specified conditions.

Taláh-sarih, (صريح, clear) Divorce in which the declaration is explicit: the following terms are also applied to divorces:—

Aila, q. v. Divorce consequent upon abstinence from cohabitation for a given period.

Istisná, (استثنا, excepting) Divorce declared with a reservation which may render the declaration null.

Khálá, (خلع, drawing out) Dissolution of marriage at the suit of the wife, in which she agrees to make her husband compensation for her loss by relinquishing to him an adequate portion of her peculiar property, and by foregoing claim of dower.

Lán, (لعن, imprecation) Divorce upon accusation of adultery by the husband, to be confirmed by him by his imprecating upon her the curse of God, whereupon separation takes place.

Mubáráat, (مبارات) Separation by mutual consent.

Yamín, (يمين, a vow) A conditional divorce contingent upon some future possible occurrence.

Zihár, (ظهار, assisting) Divorce consequent upon a man's comparing his wife to some female relative with whom marriage is prohibited: a separation must take place until proper expiation has been made.

Tafwiz-ul-taláh, (تفويض, referring to another) Divorce by delegation: giving to a wife the option or liberty of being separated, or to a third person authority to pronounce a separation between husband and wife.

TALÁKÍ, A. (تلاقي, a meeting) In law, forestalling the market by meeting a *Káfila* and buying up the goods.

TALAM, Tam. (தலம், for the S. स्थल) A place, a site: a town, a village: a temple: also, in the sense of place, **TALAI**.

Tulam-kával, corruptly, *Tulam-cavel*, *Tallum-cavell*, Tam.

TAL

- (தலம்கீகாவல்) A guard, the main guard, village or town guard or watch (it is more correctly *Talai-hával*, q. v.)
Talári, corruptly, *Tallary*, *Tullary*, Tel. Karn. (తలారి),
Talaiyári, corruptly, *Talliar*, *Tolli*, *Tolliar*, Tam.
 (தலையாரி) The village watchman, one of the subordinate officers of a village.
Talattár, Tam. (தலத்தாரர்) The principal town's-people.
 TALAMBRÁLU, Tel. (తలంబ్రాలు) Throwing rice over the head of the bride and bridegroom at a marriage, for luck : the rice so thrown.
 TALÁSH, H. &c. (آلش) Search, inquiry.
Taláshí, H. &c. (تالشي) An inquirer, a searcher : an officer who examines goods at a custom-house : also search, seeking : fees formerly levied at Benares on persons leaving the town, and liable to be searched.
 TALÁTI, corruptly, TALLATY, Guz. (तालती) The village accountant, usually in the employ of the government.
 TALÁTI, TALÁTHÍ, Mar. (तलाठी, तलाठी) Collection of revenue from the cultivators : the officer collecting it.
Talátdár, *Taláthdár*, Mar. (तलाठदार, तलाठदार) An officer whose duty it is to collect the sums due by the cultivators to the government.
 TALAVÁRA, Karn. (ತಲವಾರ) A village watchman paid for his services by a grant of land at a quit-rent.
 TÁLI, (?) H. A fee paid to the *Patvári* out of the government share on his taking an account of the crop.
 TALÍ, corruptly, THULLEE, Mar. (तली) A term for plunder, arson, and murder, publicly perpetrated by the people of one village upon those of another in satisfaction of the exactions of a government officer, or of the claims of the perpetrators : it has various other meanings, as, a platter in which contributions are collected for presentation to an idol, the slab of a hand mill, articles sent by a newly-married boy to his young bride at her mother's house, &c.
 TALÍ, corruptly, TALLY, Tam. (தாலி) A piece of gold, forming either the centre or the sole ornament of a necklace, which is tied on the neck of the bride by the bridegroom at the time of marriage : the term and practice are common to all the people of the peninsula.
Táli-boṭṭu, Tel. (తాలిబొట్టు) The piece of gold which is tied round the neck at marriage.
 TÁLÍKA, TÁLÍKA, H. (آليقة, تاليقة) An inventory, a list of articles.
 TÁLÍMUNDÁ, Uriya (ତାଲିମୁଣ୍ଡା) Land for sowing rice in seed upon.

TAM

- TALJÍAT, A. (تلجیة) Forcing the will : in law, the interpretation of a contract or engagement in a different sense from that which the terms properly denote.
Baiâ-i-taljiah, (بيع تلجیة) A nominal sale, one in which no sale has been effected, although by a belief in its reality some object is attained by the seller : in law such sale is of no effect, although the purchaser may declare it to have been a bona-fide transaction.
 TALKÍN, H. (آلقین) Informing, instructing : the ceremony of admitting a person into any order or society and initiating him in its institutions.
 TALĻA, Mal. (തള), TALLI, Tel. (తల్లి) A mother.
Tallakura, Mal. (തളുകൂറ) Inheritance, by the mother's side : the mother's inheritance or portion.
Tallavari, Mal. (തളവരി) The mother's line.
 TALLUPADIPATRAM, Tam. (தள்ளுபடிப்பத்திரம்) An invalid or rejected bond or voucher.
 TALLUTAI, Tam. (தள்ளுதல்) Putting away or divorcing a wife.
Tallutalin-chittu, Tam. (தள்ளுதலின்சீட்டு) A bill or writing of divorce.
 TÁLMADAṄGAL, Tam. (தாளீமடங்கல்) Close of the wet-crop harvest.
 TALPAT, (?) Guz. Land paying full rent or assessment, or a half or other proportion of produce to the government, as distinguished from lands held as private property, or at a quit-rent, or rent-free.
 TAMÁDÍ, H. (آمادی, from مدي, what has lasted) A long time, limitation of time, rules of limitation which bar a civil prosecution.
 TAMÁKU, TAMÁKHU, H. (تماکو, تماکو, तमाकु, तमाखु) Tobacco, the plant or leaf : three kinds are distinguished, *Tamáku-kábukí*, *Tamáku-lokrá*, and *Tamáku-máku* : the last is considered the best.
 TÁMALÍ, Beng. (তামলী) An inferior caste of Hindus in Bengal, usually petty retail dealers and shopkeepers.
 TAMÁSHÁ, H. &c. (تماشا) Show, spectacle, a show, any thing attracting and amusing spectators.
 TAMÁŞUL, H. (آمائل) Equality : in Mohammadan law, the division of an inheritance among the legal sharers when their number and that of the shares is the same ; as for instance, where there are four sharers having equal rights severally to four shares, such numbers are termed *Mutamášul* : other terms describe various modifications of the principle of allotment as follow :—

Tadākhul, (تداخل) Concordance, when the number of shares may be divided without remainder by the number of sharers, as where there are nine shares and three sharers: the numbers are termed *Mutadākhul*.

Tawāfuk (توافق) Commensurability, the division of the shares and sharers by a common divisor, as where there are eight sharers and twenty shares, both divisible by four, termed *Mutawāfuk*.

Tabāyun, (تباين) Incommensurability, when no third number will equally divide the numbers of shares and sharers, as when they are severally nine and ten: the numbers are termed *Mutabāyun*.

TAMASSUK, corruptly, TUMMASOOK, TUMUSOOK, TUMSOOK, TOMSOOK, H. &c. (تمسك) A bond, a note of hand, a written acknowledgment or engagement.

Tamassuk-i-hāzīr-zāminī, H. (see *Hāzīr-zāminī*) A bond or recognisance as a security for personal appearance: a bond formerly given by Zamindārs to the revenue officers of the government on receiving the grant of a Zamindārī as a surety for their personal appearance whenever required by the government or its officers.

Tamassuk-jāidādi, H. (P. جايداد, q. v.) A bond hypothecating property.

TĀMB, TĀMBARĀ, TĀMBĀRĀ, Mar. (तांब, तांबरा, तांबारा) Blight attacking a field of wheat.

TAMBALAVĀDU, Tel. (తంబలవాడు) A man of a mixed caste, the offspring of a female Brahman by adulterous intercourse with a Brahman: he is commonly a priest in a temple of *Siva*.

TAMBĀN, Mal. (തമ്പാൻ) A prince, a member of a royal family.

Tambāṭṭī, Mal. (തമ്പാട്ടി) A princess, a female of royal descent.

Tambi, Mal. (തമ്പി) A younger brother: the title of the Raja of Travankur.

TAMBĪH, H. (A. تنبيه) Correction, admonition: in law, admonition to be given by the judge to parties guilty of venial offences.

TĀMBŪLA, TĀMBŪLĪ, S., but adopted in all the dialects, sometimes slightly modified, as TĀMŪLĪ, TAMBOLĪ, TAMBĪLĪ, &c. (तांबूल-ली) Piper betel; also the pungent leaf of it rolled up for mastication with small pieces of areka-nut and spices, with sometimes a small quantity of catechu and caustic lime. See *Pān*.

Tambolī, H. (S. تمبولي), *Tāmbolī*, Mar. (तांबोली), *Tamolī*,

Guz. (तामोली) A caste, or member of it, whose occupation is selling betel leaves.

Tambolīn, H. (S. تنبولين), *Tāmbolīn*, Mar. (तांबोलीण), *Tamolīn*, Guz. (तामोलीण) A woman who makes up and sells the leaf of the Piper betel prepared for mastication.

Tāmbūl-srāvaṇī, Mar. (तांबूलस्रावणी) A present made by a man newly married to the member of the village community who is charged with the superintendence of public ceremonies in honour of the tutelary deity of the village.

TAMBURĀN, Mal. (തമ്പുരാൻ) A prince, a Rāja, a lord, a master, the title of the Cochin Rāja.

Tamburattī, Mal. (തമ്പുരാട്ടി) A queen, a princess, a lady, a mistress.

TAMGHĀ, H. (T. تمغا) A royal seal or stamp, a royal grant. See *Altamghā*.

TAMIL, or TAMIZH, Tam. (தமிழ்) The Tamil language, that of the people subject to the Madras Presidency, from Madras to Cape Komorin.

TĀMĪR, H. (A. تعمیر) Restoring, repairing: in law, rendering a house habitable by putting it in repair, or a field productive by judicious cultivation.

TAMLĪK, H. (A. تملیک, from ملك) Possessorship, property. *Tamlīk-nāma*, H. (P. نامه, a document) A deed of transfer, whether of gift or conveyance.

Tamlīk-wa-taukiat-nāma, H. (A. P. تملیک و تولیة نامه) A deed of gift and trusteeship which assigns property in trust to a particular person, with the proceeds of which he is to defray the expenses of a religious establishment, and, if there be any surplus, he may apply it to his private use.

TĀMRĀ, vernacularly, TĀMĀ, TĀMBĀ, TĀMBEṆ, S. &c. ताम्रा, ताम्बा, तांबा, तांबे) Copper.

Tāmbaṭ, Mar. (तांबट) A brazier, a coppersmith by caste and occupation.

Tāmbṛī, Mar. (तांबरी) Copper-coloured, a sort of soil of a reddish or coppery hue: it is a stiff clay mixed with sand in various proportions, and not in general very productive.

Tāmrapatra, S. (ताम्रपत्र), *Tāmrapaṭ*, Mar. (ताम्रपट) A copper plate, especially one on which grants to temples or individuals are inscribed, such plates are found in all parts of India, but are especially numerous in the south of India.

TĀNĀ, H. &c. (S. تانا, ताना), Mar. (ताणा) The warp, the threads lengthwise on the loom.

Tānī, H. &c. (तानी, तानी) The warp of cloth: the price paid for weaving.

TĀNĀB, incorrectly, TENAB, H. (طناب) A tent rope: a mea-

sure for measuring land: it was originally of rope, but in the time of Akbar it was ordered to be made of bambus joined by iron rings.

TANÁKAZ, A. (تناقض) Contradiction: in law, bringing forward two opposing and incompatible claims to the same property which are considered to invalidate each other.

TANÁKHORÍ, Mar. (तनाखोरी) Embezzlement, fraudulent appropriation of money or of goods received for expenditure, or in trust.

TÁNAKIRI, Mal. (താനകിരി) A small bag of money as an offering to an idol.

TÁND, H. (دند, दांड) A scaffold in a field of corn on which a man or boy keeps watch to drive away beasts and birds when the grain is about to ripen.

TÁND, Hindi (दांड) High and poor soil.—Chota Nagpur.

TANDA, Mal. (തണ്ട) An open palankin, used in Malabar, commonly called *Manjil*.

TANDÁ, Tel., Karn. (తండా) A troop of travelling traders, Lambádís or Banjáras: any assemblage of people, a crowd, a mob.

TAN-DAFTAR, H. (P. دن, the body, or an individual, دفتر, record) An office, under the Mohammadan government, in which assignments of revenue to individuals were registered.

TANDÁI, (?) Tel. An inferior native revenue-officer or collector under the head farmer.

TANDAL, Tam. (தந்தல்) Collection, demand.

TANDAL, Thug. One of the seven primitive clans.

TANDE, Karn. (ತಂದೆ) A father.

TANDELU, vulgarly, TINDAL, Tel. (తండ్రిలు), TÁNDEL, Mar. (तंडिल) The head or commander of a body of men: in ordinary use, a petty native officer employed on board ship, or in the ordinance and tent departments on shore: also in buildings and public works: the head of a gang of labourers.

TANDRI, Tel. (తండ్రి) A father.

Tandrisaidódu, Tel. (తండ్రి సోదరుడు) A father's brother or sister.

TANGÁ, Hindi (तंग) A large reedy kind of grass, growing on high ground (*Saccharum procerum*).

TANIKI, Tel., Karn. (తనికి, from the A. تَنْقِي) Ascertainment: used as a revenue term to signify the examination or comparison of a statement or account; ascertaining its correctness.

Tanikidár, Tel. (తనికి దొర) An inspector, an auditor, an examiner, an overseer.

TÁNIO, Guz. (تانیو) A wire.

TANJÁLI, Tel. (తంజాలి) A seller of betel leaves.

TANKA, S. (टंका) A weight of silver equal to four *máshas*: among the Maráthas the *Tank*, or *Tánk* (टंका, टांक) is variously rated at four or nine *máshas*, or as the same with a *tola*, or the seventy-second part of a *pakha sér*: a coin, a stamped coin in general; whence it came to be applied, sometimes slightly modified, to specific coins in different metals.

Tanká, *Tanká*, Beng. (টংকা, ডংকা) Money in general: a rupee: see *Taka*. Uriya (ଡଙ୍ଗ) A measure of money value = ten *hákans* of *kauris*.

Tankam, Tel. (టంకం) A coin formerly current, but now used only in account, = to four silver single fanams: there was also a gold *Tankam*, and a copper coin similarly named, both obsolete: the latter, however, may be preserved at Goa, in the copper coin there called, vulgarly, *Tong*, = to 16 Goa *paisas*, or one-twelfth of a Goa rupee, being a large and clumsy piece of copper.

Tankam, Mal. (തങ്കം), *Tangam*, Tam. (தங்கம்) Fine gold.

Tankakásu, Mal. (തങ്കകാശം) A gold ducat.

Tankasálá, vernacularly, *Taksál*, or *Táksál*, corruptly, *Tachsal*, *Tankasarlee*, *Tunkisal*, *Tanksall*, S. (टंकशाला) H. (تکسال), Mar. (टंकशाळा, टाकशाळा) A mint.

Taksált, *Taksáliá*, H. (تکسالی, تکسالی), *Tánk-*, or *Taksályá*, Mar. (टांकशाखा) An officer or master of the mint: a caste, or member of it, whose occupation is coining.

Tankavelaháran, Mal. (തങ്കവെലക്കാരൻ) A goldsmith.

TÁNKA, TÁNKAN, TÁNKANI, Beng. (টংকা, টাংকন, টাংকনি) Appraising goods, fixing a value or price.

TÁNKEN, or TÁKEN, Mar. (टांकें, तांके), TÁNKH, (تَنْك, said to be Guzerathi) A reservoir of water, an artificial pond, commonly known to Europeans in India as a *Tank*.

Tánki, Guz. (تانگی) A reservoir of water: a small well.

Tángal, Tam. (தாங்கல்) A small natural pond or reservoir.

TANKACHCHI, pron. TANGACHI, Mal. (തങ്കച്ചി) The wife of the Rája of Travankur: a female of the same family or class.

Tangai, or *Tangaichi*, Tam. (தங்கை, தங்கைச்சி) A younger sister: (it is no doubt the same word as the preceding).

TANKAR, (?) A tax on looms.—Kamaon.

TANKÁRÁ, Guz. (تانکاری), TÁNKÁRÍ, or TAKÁRÍ, Mar. (S. (टंकारी, टकारी) A stonecutter, a quarrier, a miner.

TANKHWÁH, pronounced **TANKHÁ**, corruptly, **TANKA**, **TUNKA**, **TUNKWÁH**, **TUNCAW**, H. &c. (تَنْكَا), **TANKHÁ**, Mar. (तंखा) An order or draft for money, a bill of exchange, an assignment by the ruling authority upon the revenue of any particular locality in payment of wages, pay, gratuity, or pension, or in repayment of advances, or any specified head of charge: in the Dakhin, the standard rent-roll of a village or district; also the oldest revenue assessment, or that fixed by the *Ádil-Sháhí* princes of Bijapur, and re-settled by *Toral-Mal*, in the reign of Akbar, for the same tract of country: also, under the Moghul government, an assignment of revenue to maintain vessels of war at Surat to convoy pilgrims going to Mekka by sea.

Tankhwah-dahand, H. (P. تَنْكَا دَهَانْد, let them give) The form of words inscribed by the Vazir upon a written application for an assignment of revenue when complied with: if the sum exceeded 90,000 *dáms* the emperor's signature was necessary.

Tankhú-rakamí, Uriya (ଟଙ୍କା ରକମି) The title given in Cuttack to the assessment of the land revenue by *Toral-Mal*.

TANKÍH, H. (A. تَنْقِيح), **TANIKÍ**, Tel. (తనికీ) Investigation, search, inquiry, especially examination and verification of accounts or revenue payments.

TANKÍ, (?) Uriya. A light or quit-rent.

Tankí-dár, (?) Uriya. The holder of land at a quit-rent.

Tankí-jamín, (?) Uriya. Land held at a low or quit-rent.

TANKSÚKU, Karn. (ತೆಂಕುಸುಕ್ಕು) An extorted assessment.

TANNÍRKÁL, Tam. (தண்ணீர் கால்) A water-course.

Tannir-pandal, Tam. (தண்ணீர் பந்தல்) A shed where water is distributed to passers by.

TANSÍF, H. (A. نصف) Dividing in half: settling a disputed claim by taking the medium of the value in litigation.

TÁNT, H. &c. (S. تانت, तान्त, तंज), Beng. (তাঁৎ) A loom, a weaving apparatus: also thread, fibre, sinew, the string or wire of a musical instrument.

Tántabáya, Beng. (তাঁতবায়, S. तंजबाय) A weaver.

Tánt-gará, Beng. (তাঁতগাঁজা) A hole sunk in the floor in which the treddles of a loom play.

Tántí, H. &c. (S. تانتی, तान्ती) A weaver by caste and occupation: in Cuttack the weaver caste is considered one of the impure and servile castes: in Guzerat the word, modified as *Tái*, is applied to a low caste of Mohamadan weavers.

Tántikallaru, corruptly, *Culleroo*, (?), see *Kalla*, Thug., Said to be applied to a clan of Thugs in Karnata who employ a noose of wire or gut for strangulation.

Tántichipa, Uriya (ତାନ୍ତିଚିପା) Strangulation.

Tánt-har, vernacularly, *Tandhar*, H. (from S. कर, a tax) A tax on looms in Kamaon.

TANTA, Mal. (തന്ത) A father.

Tantakúra, Mal. (തന്തക്കുറ) Inheritance by the father's side.

Tantavarí, Mal. (തന്തവരി) The father's line, or inheritance through the father.

TANTÁ, **TANTE**, Karn. (ತೆಂಟಾ, ತೆಂಟೆ) Debt, deceit, knavery: slander: dispute, quarrel: any unpleasant matter, or one of difficult adjustment.

Tantekhor, Karn. (ತೆಂಟೆಖೋರ್) A knave, a cheat, one in debt, a troublesome person.

TANTAN, vulgarly, **TOM-TOM**, Beng. (টনটন) A small drum, especially one beaten to bespeak notice to a public proclamation: it is laxly applied to any kind of drum.

TÁNTRIKA, vernacularly, **TÁNTRIK**, S. &c. (तान्त्रिक) A follower of the doctrines of the Tantras, a set of works inculcating mystical and impure rites in honour of different forms of *Siva* and *Durgá*, constituting the principal authority for the worship practised in many places, and influencing Hindu opinions and observances in the present day more than either the *Vedas* or *Puránas*.

TÁP, Thug. Bread.

TAPA, **TAPÚ**, vulgarly, **TOPO**, **TOPU**, Beng. (তপ, তপু) West, east; technical terms so used in the village register to indicate the relative position of different fields or properties.

TAPÁ, Hindi (तपा) An island in a river.

TAPAKCHI, H. (P. تپکچی) A head accountant under the Mohamadan administration, a chief revenue accountant attached to the *Ámil*, or provincial collector's establishment.

TAPARIHÁÚ, Hindi (तपरीहाऊ, तपरीहाऊ) Land cultivated in small patches, interspersed amongst the uncultivated portions of an estate.

TAPAS, S. &c. (तपस्) Penance, ascetic, devotion, the infliction of personal self-denial or torture.

Tapasví, vernacularly, *Tapasí*, or *Tapassí*, S. &c. (तपस्वी, तपसी) A devotee, an ascetic a penitent. *Tapasviní*, or *Tapasiní*, a female ascetic.

Tapasyá, S. &c. (तपस्या) Austere or ascetic devotion.

Tapodhana, S. &c. (तपस्, and धन, wealth) Rich in devotion, an ascetic, one who leads a life of penance: in Guz. the servant and minister of a temple.

TAPÁSNÍ, corruptly, **TAPPOSNUVEES**, **TUPUSNEESE**, Mar. (तपासनीश, from *Tapás* तपास, inquiry), **TAPÁSNÁR**, Guz. (तापासनार) An officer under the Maráthá government

TAP

whose duty it was to inquire into, and report upon, robberies and other crimes committed in his district: he was also authorised to apprehend offenders, or to compel the village authorities to apprehend them, and, upon their failure, to impose upon the village a fine in proportion to the value of any property stolen: a sort of inspector of police.

TAPPÁ, TUPPÁ, H. &c. (تپا, तप्पा) A small tract or division of country, smaller than a pargana, but comprising one or more villages: a division of country for the revenue of which only one engagement is entered into with the government: a small estate: in some parts of the north-west provinces a *Tappá* denotes a tract in which there is one principal town, or a large village, with lands and villages dependent upon them; or a cluster of villages acknowledging the supremacy of one amongst them, and forming a sort of corporate body, although not otherwise identical.

Tappádári-mauza, H. (تپاداری محوضہ) The principal village of a *Tappá*, usually giving its name to the whole *Tappá*.

TAPPÁ, Tel. (టప్పా), Mar. (टप्पा), TAPPÁ, TAPPÁLU, TAPPE, Karn. (ಟಪ್ಪಾ, ಟಪ್ಪಾಲು, ಟಪ್ಪೆ), TAPPO, pronounced TAPPO, Guz. (٢٤١) A stage, a halting place, a place where relays of letter-carriers or palankin bearers are posted, also the relay itself; also, in Tel. and Karn., the post: more usually *Tappál*, see the next.

Tappálu, Tel. Karn. (ಟಪ್ಪಾಲು), *Tappál*, Mar. (टप्पाल), *Tappál*, Guz. (٢٤١) The post: the carriage and delivery of letters, &c.

Tappákágada, Karn. (ಟಪ್ಪಾಕಾಡ) A letter sent by post.

Tappálu-khané, Karn. (ಟಪ್ಪಾಲುಖಾನೆ) Post-office.

Tappálu-vádu, Tel. (ಟಪ್ಪಾಲುవాడు) A postman.

Tappi, Tel. (టప్పి) An express.

TAPPAL, TAPPOWAL, Thug. A bye-path, one out of the highway into which travellers are decoyed.

TAPPALU, Tel. (pl. తప్పలు) Corn of which the ears are empty from blight or dearth.

TAPTI, (?) Tel. A wooden stamp for marking patches of earth put upon piles or stacks of corn.

TAPÚ, H. (تاپو, तापू) An island.

TAPU, Beng. (তাপু, abbreviation of S. তপু, that, and পূর্বে, before) A term used in accounts, especially in measurement or land surveying, equivalent to aforesaid, as before, already.

TAR, Hindi (तर, for S. तल) Bottom, underneath, under-surface.

Tarsiddha, Hindi (तरसिद्ध) The under-surface (of land or of a field) broken up and prepared for sowing, although the upper surface is covered with grass.—Puraniya.

TAR

Tar-upar, Hindi (S. उपरि, upper) Breaking up the upper surface of land slightly so as to remove the grass and weeds.—Puraniya.

TAR, H. (P. تر) Moist, wet, fresh, green, &c.

Tara, H. (P. تره) Garden herbs, vegetables, greens.

Taráí, H. (ترای) Marsh, meadow, marshy ground: it is applied especially to the moist and jangli tract running along the foot of the first range of the Himalaya for several hundred miles, varying in breadth from two to fifteen: low, moist land lying along the banks of rivers.

Tári, corruptly, *Turree*, H. (تری) Moisture. Mar. (तरी) Wet or rice-lands. Uriya (ଉରି) Alluvial deposit.

Tarsuü, Hindi (तरसुख) Water or moisture exuding from underneath the soil.

TAR, H. &c. (S. تر, تار) A palm tree: it is applied to both the Palmyra or *Borassus flabelliformis*, and the *Corypha talliera*, and loosely to various other kinds of palms: it is most appropriate to the Palmyra, from the stem of which the juice is extracted which becomes *tári*, or, vulgarly, *toddy*: the *Corypha* does not yield the same, but its leaves are used for writing upon: the letters are cut with an iron style, and then smeared over with a preparation of lamp-black serving as ink, which is wiped off from the surface of the leaf.

Tár-ban, erroneously, *Tarbund*, H. (from S. bana, or vana वन, a wood) A plantation of palm trees.

Tári, *Tádi*, vulgarly, *Toddy*, H. (تری, تادی) The juice or sap of the Palmyra tree and of the cocoa-nut, which is drawn off by incisions made in the bark, and the exudation is received by small earthen vessels fastened over the wounds in the bark: when first drawn the juice is sweet, somewhat insipid, and harmless, but when allowed to stand for a day or more it undergoes spontaneous fermentation, and becomes a fiery and highly intoxicating spirit.

Táripatra, S. &c. (पत्र, a leaf) The leaf of the *Corypha* palm, especially when used for writing upon: any document written on palm leaves. See *Tálapatra*.

Tárinwála, H. &c. (باري والا, ताडीवाला) A man who climbs the palm trees and extracts the sap for the making of *tári*.

Turnaro, Guz. (٢٢٤١٢١) A man who extracts *tári* from palm trees.

TÁR, H. (P. تار) A wire, a thread, the string of a musical instrument.

Tárlash, H. (P. تارکش) A drawer of gold or silver wire.

TARA, Mal. (തറ) A town, a village, a district.

TARADDUD, H. (A. تارادد), TARADDÚDU, Tel. (తరద్దుడు)

Active exertion, especially labour in agriculture, whence it comes to signify cultivation in general.

Taraddudi-jamín, less correctly, *Taruddudi-zamín*, H. (تاراددی زمین), or *तरहुदी जमीन* Cultivated land, especially land that is always in cultivation, never requiring to lie fallow.

Taraddúdu-jábitá, Tel. (తరద్దుడుజాబితా), *Taraddú-dina-patti*, Karn. (తరద్దుదినపట్టి) An account shewing the species and quantity of seed sown, the extent of land under cultivation, and the portion left fallow.

TARAF, TURUF, vernacularly, TARAPH, corruptly, TEREf, TURRUF, blunderingly, TURNEFF, H. &c. (طرف, تاراف) Lit. Side, part: also a tract of country, a subdivision of a *pargana*, including several villages: in some places it merely designates the lands or estate belonging to an individual which is named after him, as, *Taraf Jaynáráyan Ghosál*: in Mar. it signifies also a portion of village lands.

Taraph-bandí, *Turuph-bundee*, Mar. (तराफबंदी) A system of assessment and tenure in which the lands of a village are divided into large parcels, each of which is held of government by an entire family, not a branch of it, the individual members of the family making an arrangement amongst themselves for the cultivation of the several portions, but being answerable collectively for the whole assessment.

Taraf-bánt, H. (طرفبانت) The holding of several separate divisions of village lands by different branches of the community, the coparceners of one *Taraf* having no interest in another, although included under the same village: the division may sometimes originate in difference of caste or religion, so that a village may have a Mohammadan and a Hindu *Taraf*.

Taraf-dár, H. &c. (P. دار, who has) An officer of government in charge of a *Taraf*, collecting the revenue and exercising chief revenue and police authority in his district: the holder of a *Taraf*, or portion of village lands: also, generally, one who takes a side or part, an assistant, an ally, a partisan.

Tarafain, H. &c. (A. طرفین) Both sides, both parties in a law-suit.

Taraphaian, Guz. (तराफिया) A drill-plough (having a drill tube on each side of the handle).

Taraf-şání, H. (A. ثانی, second) An adversary, an opponent, the defendant in a suit.

TARAGU, Tam. (தரகு), TARAGA, or TARAKA, Mal. (തരക),

TARAGU, TARUGU, Tel. (తరగు, తరుగు) Brokerage, commission, a small deduction from the price of the articles purchased claimed by the agent of the purchaser, the *das-túrí* of Hindustan, q. v.: a balance, a measure: a grant of land, or the like; also, in Tel., wastage, deficiency.

Tarakan, pronounceable, *Taragan*, Mal. (തരകൻ) A broker, an agent: the name of a caste of Súdras, or of an individual of the caste.

TARÁL, Mar. (तराल) A man of a low caste attached sometimes to the village establishment, who acts as a porter, carrying burthens for government or travellers as far as the nearest village; he officiates also as a sort of beadle: the term is derived from the office, as the duty is discharged and the fees are received for a given time by each of the village Mahárs in rotation.

TARAM, corruptly, TERRIM, Tam. &c. (தரம், from the A. طرح, sort), TARAMU, Tel. (తరము) Sort, kind, class: it is especially applied in the south of India to designate the different classes of village lands, and the heads under which they are arranged in the village accounts.

Taram-chúthhá, corruptly, *Turm-chitta*, Tel. (తరంచిత్రా) A rough valuation or classification of land.

Taramdárudu, or *Taramdár*, corruptly, *Terrimdár*, Tel. (తరందారుడు) An assessor, a surveyor and classifier of land: in Mar. *Taram*, incorrectly, *Turram* (तरम्), is used also, but rather laxly, in this sense, being the appellation of any officer who, in former revenue surveys, determined the classification and assessment of the lands, but who, in the present day, has only to class them according to selected specimens of the different sorts of soil.

Taram-mutásaddi, corruptly, *Terrim-mutaseddi*, Tam (from the A. متصدي) An assessor of land.

Tarappurattu, Tam. (தரப்பிரட்டு) Fraud in classifying the lands of a village.

Tarappadi, Tam. (தரப்படி) Statement of the extent of a village as arranged in different classes.

Tarappadi-kanakku, Tam. (கணக்கு, an account) The portion of the village register which records the extent and description of the several sorts of the village lands.

Tarappadi-mányam, Tam. (மாணியம், a free grant) Those portions of the village lands which are particularised in the village register as held rent-free hereditarily, either by ownership or by office.

TÁRANA, S. &c. (तारण) The 18th year of the cycle.

TAR

TARATAKA, (?) Mar. A fee on marriages, or rather on the awnings erected in front of the houses at the celebration of a marriage.

TARAWÁTA, or **TARAWADA**, vulgarly, **TARWÁD**, **TARWAUD**, Mal. (തറവാട) A house, a family, especially a united family whose affairs are managed by one or more of the chief members; the union may be broken up altogether or subdivided by mutual consent; the family are bound by the acts of the recognised manager: the institution appears to be in some respects peculiar to Malabar, and to present some singular provisions, as where the property is considered as restricted to the females of the *Tarwád*, and the males have no power of alienating it.—Madras Decisions, Calicut, May 1852.

Tarawáttu-janma, Mal. (തറവാട്ടുജന്മ) Family hereditary property.

Tarawáttuháran, Mal. (തറവാട്ടുകാരൻ) A householder, a man of family, the managing member of a united family: formerly these heads of families were looked upon as authorities and arbitrators in disputes amongst the people of a district, especially in regard to matters concerning caste, marriages, obsequial rites, and religious ceremonies.

Tarawáttu-mutal, Mal. (തറവാട്ടുമുതൽ) Family property.

TARÁWI, H. (تراوي) Certain prayers to be read by an *Imám* or *Háfiz* in the presence of a congregation daily after evening prayer during the fast of *Ramzán* for twenty or thirty days: also a daily supererogatory prayer which may be read at eight A.M.

TARÁZU, H. (ترازو) A balance, a pair of scales: in Sindh, a money tax on all articles of food sold in the bázár.

TARÍ, Tam. (தறி) A weaver's loom.

Tarikhadamui, and **Tarivari**, Tam. (தறிக்கடமை, தறிவரி) A duty or tax levied upon weavers, especially on those settled in villages, payable in money to the proprietors of land, and carried to the credit of the general fund for village expenses.

TARÍÁ, Thug. A gold mohur.

TÂRÍF, H. &c. (A. تعريف, from عرف, to know), **TÁRIPH**, Hindi (तारीफ), **TARIPHU**, Tel. (టారిఫు) Determination, ascertainment, a table of rates of export and import duties, in which sense the word has been adopted in English and other European languages: (probably through the Spanish from the Arabic).

TARÍKA, or **TARAKAH**, incorrectly, **TARKA**, H. (A. تركه, ترك, to be left) Property of every description left

TAR

by a person deceased: inheritance of such property, whether by succession or bequest.

TÁRÍKH, H. &c. (A. تاريخ) Date, era, epoch.

Tárikh-wár, H. &c. (تاریخوار) According to the date.

TARIPÁR, Guz. (S. तारिपार, from *tarí*, a crossing over, and *pára*, the opposite bank) Transportation beyond sea.

TARISU, corruptly, **TERSEE**, **TEERSEY**, **TERSEY**, Tam. (தரிசு) Waste or uncultivated land, whether so from time immemorial or only for a season, fallow: any uncultivated field: the boundaries of a village.

Tarisa, Mal. (തരിശ) adj., Fallow, uncultivated.

Tarisunilam, Mal. (തരിശുനിലം) Waste or fallow land.

TÂRÍZ, vernacularly, **TÁRÍJ**, H. &c. (A. تعريض, exchange) Statement of particulars of landed property deposited in the collector's office.

Táríj, Guz. (A. तारिज) Abstract recapitulation, a number of items set down without detailed specification, for the purpose of adding them together and getting a total.

TARJAMA, **TARJAMÁ**, H. &c. (A. ترجمه, ترجمه), **TARJAMÁ**, **TARJUMÁ**, Mar. (तरजमा, तरजुमा) Translation, interpretation: in Mar., also, an abstract statement, a report of proceedings; an abstract framed from the *ek-berji* papers of the total receipts, expenses, and balances of the government on all accounts for the year: in Bengal it is also applied to the English abstract which accompanies native documents transmitted to the superior authorities.

Tarjamán, **Tarjumán**, H. &c. (A. ترجمان, तरजमान, तरजुमान) A translator, an interpreter, whence the European corruption, *Dragoman*.

TARKÁRÍ, H. &c. (ترکاری, तरकारी) Esculent vegetables: a tax imposed on gardens or ground on which vegetables are grown, especially those of most value, as ginger, turmeric, tobacco, and the like, on which a higher rate of assessment is usually levied.

TARPANA, vernacularly, **TARPAN**, S. &c. (तर्पण) Lit. Satisfying, but applied especially to the daily presentation of water from the palm of the hand to the *manes* at the time of bathing.

TARRÁR, H. (A. طرار) A cheat, an impostor, a swindler, a pickpocket.

TARU, Tam. (S. தரு) A tree, as in Sanskrit, but it is a term inserted in deeds of sale or gift of land, to indicate the conveyance of all the vegetable products of the lands transferred.

TARUGÁRA, (?) Karn. A village officer in Karnata whose

business it is to keep the cultivators to their work, and watch that they do not remove any of the crop before the government share has been taken (perhaps a mistake for *Talavára*, q. v.).

TARUMBU, Tam. (தரும்பு) A dam to stop a stream and turn it into a different direction.

TÁS, Thug. The blue jay : on the right, or crossing from left to right, a good omen : the contrary indicates neither good nor ill.

TAŞADAK, H. (A. تصدق) Alms, giving alms.

Tasadiku, or *Tastiku*, Karn. (ತಸದಿಕ್ಕು, ತಸಿಕ್ಕು) Allowance by the government to a temple or religious establishment.

TASAR, less correctly, TUSSUR, H. (تسر, S. तसर) An inferior sort of silk, the produce of a worm found wild in many parts of India (*Bombyx paphia*).

TASAR, Mar. (तसर) A sum compounded for with the cultivators by the government in lieu of payment in kind.

TAŞARRUF, H. &c. (A. تصرف) Possession, property, ownership, holding any thing at one's own disposal : in law, any act of ownership, the rights of a proprietor over his property, as sale, lease, mortgage, &c.

Taşarruf-zâmin, H. (A. ضامن, a surety) A surety for possession : see the next.

Taşarruf-zâminî, H. (A. ضامني, security) Security for possession : security given by the party in the possession of litigated property that no loss shall be sustained by the opposite party or claimant in the event of its being decreed to him.

TASBÎH, H. (A. تسبیح) Praying to God : also a rosary, which should consist of a hundred beads of different seeds, woods, or precious stones, which are turned over as the prayers are repeated : the term is commonly prefixed to writings, and is used frequently in speech.

TASDÎK, H. (A. تصدیق) Verifying, attestation : a countermark attached to documents passing through the hands of government officers or clerks, especially on petitions to the Mohammadan government for assignment of revenue : specification of establishment and expenses : fixed amount or scale of expenditure for any special purpose.

TAŞ-HÎHA, corruptly, TESHİHA, H. (A. تصحیحه) Muster, especially under the Mohammadan government, of the horses belonging to the state, for the purpose of being stamped. See *Dâgh-i-taşıhiha*.

TAŞ-HİHA *Dároghāi*, H. (P. داروغه) The office of the Dá-

rogha or superintendant of the examining and stamping of the horses of the state : assignment of revenue or allowances to the officers in charge of the department.

TASHHÎR, H. (A. تشهير) In Mohammadan law, public exposure, as by carrying the delinquent through the town on an ass with his face blackened, formerly the especial punishment of perjury. Ben. Reg. ii. 1807, abolished by Act ii. 1849.

TASHKHÎŞ, strangely corrupted as TESHKEES, TESKEES, TUCKSEES, H. (A. تشخیص) Distinguishing, ascertainment, valuation, assessment : corrected assessment : net standard revenue, or the actual or absolute amount of realisable revenue : particular account of such revenue, or the available funds which it constitutes : (the term is used with some laxity, but it always implies a determinate or determinable amount of revenue assessment) : Ben. Reg. ii. 1795.

Tashkhîş-jamâ-bandî, corruptly, *Teshkees*-, *Teshees*-, or *Tuchsees-jumma-bundy*, H. (جمع بندی) annual assessment) The net amount of revenue engaged for at the perpetual settlement in Bengal ; the total amount of revenue to be collected under the terms of that settlement : an account shewing these particulars : a statement of the net annual settlement previously concluded with Zamindárs, Tálukdárs, and others.

Tashkhîş-muharrari, H. (A. مقرر, fixed) A fixed assessment : assessment of the lands in Cuttack made by the *Subahdárs* of Bengal when Orissa was also under their authority.

Tashkhîş-i-Bhunsla, (?) The assessment of the lands in Cuttack made by the government of Nagpur when the province was subject to the *Bhunsla* or Rája of Nagpur.

Tashkhîş-i-taâlûka, H. (A. تعلقه) A dependent or subordinate property held of a superior upon payment of the revenue according to the current rate of the district.

Tashkhîş-i-tumâr-jamâ, H. (A. طماز جمع, account of the revenue) The revised assessment of the revenue of Bengal by Jaffir Âli Khan in 1722, in modification of that originally fixed by *Todar Mal*.

Taşgisu, Tel. (తనగసు, vernacular corruption of *Tashkhîş*) Account of the government share of the crop, valued according to the current rates.

TASHRÎF, H. (A. تشریف), TASRÎPH, Mar. (तसरीफ) Honouring, conferring honour upon any one, as by paying him a visit, presenting a dress of honour, or any complimentary donation : the present or honorarium so paid : in the south of India, complimentary presents made by the cultivators

to the native revenue officers at the time of fixing the annual assessment.

TASIVAM, Tel. (తశివం) Balance of revenue due by the native collectors.

TASLÍM, H. (A. تسلیم) Salutation, the performance of *Salám*. Tel. (but ?) Peculation, collections withheld.

TASMA-BÁZÍ, H. (تسمه بازی, P. تسمه, a strap, and بازی, playing) A low gambling game played with a leather strap and a stick: (a favourite game with the lower orders of natives in the north-west provinces, for a knowledge of which they are indebted to a European soldier.

TASÚ, TASÚŃ, Mar. तसू, तसूँ A measure of length, the 20th or 24th part of a *gaz*, q. v.: it is known in the north-west provinces as the subdivision of a *gira*.

TÁTA, Tel. (తాత) A grandfather.

Tátamma, Tel. (తాతమ్మ) A grandmother, a paternal grandmother.

TÁT, H. &c. (تَات, टाट), TÁT, Mar. (ताट) Canvas, sackcloth. *Tátí*, more usually, *Tattí*, H. &c. (تَاتِي تَتِي, टाटी, टट्टी), *Tátí*, Mar. (ताटी) A matted screen, a frame of wicker-work filled with the roots of the fragrant *Andropogon* grass and placed before the open doors and windows of a house, where it is kept constantly sprinkled with water, by the evaporation of which the air that passes through into the interior of the house is kept much below the temperature of the external air: also, from its being inclosed with mats, a privy.

TÁTÍL, H. (A. تعتیل) Holiday, vacation.

TATIMMA, H. (A. تَتَمِّمَة) Appendix, supplement: a supplemental pleading or petition.

Tatimma-árzí, *Tatimma-savál*, H. (from عرضي, a representation, or سوال, a request) A supplemental or amended plaint or petition.

Tatimma-tafríh, H. (A. تَفْرِيق, separation) A supplementary record of separate interests or shares.

TÁTPARYAM, vernacularly, TÁTPARJ, H. &c. (S. तात्पर्य) Purport, object, intention, meaning.

TATTU, H. &c. (तट्ट, टट्ट), TATTU, Tel. (టట్ట) A pony: the undersized horse that is the prevailing breed in Bengal and most parts of India proper.

TÁTUDÁRI, corruptly, TATOODARRY, (?) A land tenure in the Northern *Sarkárs* held at a low unalterable rent.—Gl. 5th Rep.

TAU, Thug. A party, either of travellers or Thugs.

TAUFÍR, vulgarly TOWFEER, H. (A. تَوْفِير) Increase: applied

in revenue language to an augmentation of the revenue, either from extended cultivation or the lapse or resumption of alienated assignments: excess above an intended amount of assignment, which, when realised in a *Jágír*, was considered to be the right of the state, although rarely acknowledged or paid. *Kásim Áli Khan*, in order to cover the loss arising from concealment of surplus, assumed its realisation universally; and imposed an *Abwáb*, or cess, upon assigned lands in its stead, which was thence also called *Taufír*: the term is applied also to the surplus on a *Jágír* or an assignment of rent-free land which is discovered on either being resumed.

Taufír-i-Jágírdarán, H. (P. جاگیر, q. v.) Increase or surplus revenue on the resumed assignments of the holders of *Jágírs*.

Taufír-kámil, or *Taufír-kamál*, H. (كامل, or كمال, complete) The highest rate of assessment imposed: the standard revenue assessment: (it is current in this sense especially in the *Dakhin*).

Taufír-mauzá, H. (A. موضع, a village) A village not originally included in the assessment: a village in excess.

Taufír-zamín, H. (P. زمین, land) Lands in addition to, or excess of, an original grant or measurement.

TAUHAD, Hindi (तौहद) Renting.—South-west provinces.

TAUJÍH, incorrectly, TOUZEH, TOUZI, H. (A. تَوْجِيح) Explaining: adjustment of accounts: assessment: a revenue account shewing, under the name of each payer of revenue, the total amount as it falls due by monthly instalments, the portion actually paid, and the balance outstanding: it is usually a village account, and is kept by the village accountant: also a register of the estates of a collectorate kept in the collector's office. Act i. 1845.

Taujíh-mahál, H. (A. محال, an estate) An estate that pays an assessed revenue.

Taujíh-nawís, H. (P. نویس, who writes) An accountant who keeps the account termed *Taujíh*.

TAULÁ, H. (تولا, तौला) An intoxicating liquor made from the flowers of the *Mahwa* tree steeped in water until fermentation takes place.—Oudh.

TAULÍAT, H. (توليأت, from ولي) Trusteeship or superintendence of a religious foundation: the management of the funds appropriated to its support: appointing a person to such an office, transferring property to him for such a trust: the term is principally used in these senses in India: in Mohammadan law, it also signifies a sale in which the

- owner disposes of the article sold at the price which he originally paid for it.
- Taukiat-náma*, H. (P. **ذم**, a document) Deed of trusteeship, one appointing a person to the management of a religious endowment.
- Taukiat-má-al-násiat*, H. (A. **مع الوصية**, with a will) A deed of endowment or trusteeship, executed as a bequest or will to take effect only after the death of the deviser.
- TÁUNARI, Thug. A pretext or trick to beguile travellers.
- TÁÜT-DÁR, (?) Beng. Manager or factor of an estate : a collector of rents, retaining a portion as his compensation : (an error for *Táhuddár* : see *Táhut*).
- Dar-táüt-dár*, Beng. A sub-collector or contractor for the rents of an estate : (see the last).
- TAVANAI, Tam. (தவணை) A term, a fixed term, as for payment, &c.
- Tavanai-kraya-patram*, Tam. (தவணைக்கிரயபத்திரம்) A deed of sale, after a term ; by which land is transferred on mortgage liable to redemption within a stipulated term, but becoming the absolute property of the mortgagee if not redeemed within the time.
- Tavanakha-chitta*, Mal. (തവണക്കച്ചിട്ട) An agreement to pay a loan by instalments.
- Tavanamudakkam*, Mal. (തവണമുടക്കം) Lapse of term fixed for an instalment ; failure to pay at the stipulated time.
- Tavanappanam*, Mal. (തവണപ്പണം) An instalment, a stipulated periodical money payment.
- TAWÁFUK, H. (A. **توافق**, from **وفق**) Divisibility by a common number, as in the case of an inheritance where the number of shares and sharers is so divisible, as where there are twenty shares and eight sharers, either is divisible by four or by two.
- TAWAHAM, A. (A. **توهم**, from **وهم**, imagination) Doubt, suspicion : in law, a doubt expressed by a witness that he may not have given full or accurate testimony through forgetfulness or embarrassment, which doubt does not invalidate his testimony if he be a person of good repute.
- TAWAJJE, corruptly, TAWAJEE, Karn. (ತವಜ್ಜಿ, from the A. **توجه**, attention to) An allowance made to landholders.
- TÁWÁN, H. (A. **تاولان**) Fine, retaliation, compensation, damages : in law, the fine for *diat*, or bloodshed, as opposed to *hisás*, or retaliation : among the Maráthas *Távan* (तावन), implying fine, is understood to signify one especially imposed on unfounded suspicion of peculation, or on any unjust grounds.
- TÁWÍZ, H. (A. **تعويذ**), TÁBÍJ, Beng. (তাবিজ) An amulet, a charm, especially a verse of the Kurán engraved on a stone or a piece of metal, inclosed in a case and strung on a thread worn round the neck : a platform or slab of stone placed over a grave.
- TAYAMMUM, H. (A. **تيمم**) Purifying the hands, face, or other parts of the body, by rubbing them with sand or dust where water is not to be had for the purpose of purificatory ablution.
- TÁYAVÁYKKÁL, Tam. (தாயவாய்க்கால்) A large water-course.
- TÁZÍ, H. (P. **تازي**) Arab, Arabian : an Arab horse.
- Tázi-khána*, H. (P. **خانه**, a house) A dog-kennel.
- TÂZÍA, H. (A. **تعزية**) A representation or model of the tomb of Hasan and Hasain, at Karbala, carried in procession at the Muharram by the Indian Shíás : it is usually made of a light framework of bambu slips covered with paper, painted and ornamented with mica and glass, and artificial flowers, and illuminated within and without ; it is sometimes of considerable size and elaborate execution, and, according to the wealth and piety of the owner, may be constructed of more costly materials, as glass, ivory, sandal-wood, or silver : the common ones are usually thrown away or destroyed at the end of the solemnization, the more valuable ones are preserved.
- Tâzia-dár*, H. (P. **دار**, who has) A person who sets up a *Tâzia* at the Muharram.
- Tâzia-khána*, H. (P. **خانه**, a house) The place where the model tombs of Âli and his sons are kept when too costly to be thrown away : this is usually the *Imám-bára*, q. v. or a place adjoining it.
- TÂZÍANA, H. (A. **تازیانه**) A whip, a scourge, an instrument formerly used in the Company's courts for the punishment of delinquents, but the use of which has been abolished.
- Tâziána-bardár*, H. (P. **بردار**, bearer) The functionary who was formerly charged with the duty of flogging culprits condemned to be whipped.
- TÂZÍL, H. (A. **تعزيل**) Removing or dismissing from office.
- TÂZÍR, H. (A. **تعزير**) Punishment, correction : in law, punishment inflicted at the discretion of the judge with a view to public justice ; that is, in cases where, from some impediment or collusion, the legal penalties might be escaped or evaded, these discretionary penalties are to be imposed : they may extend from simple reproof to mutilation, and even to death.
- Tâzir-ánif*, *Tâzir-shadíd*, H. (A. **عنيف**, or **شديد**, severe)

Severe or rigorous punishment inflicted at the discretion of the judge.

TAZKIAT, H. (A. تَزْكِيَة) Sanctifying, purifying : that part of a man's wealth which is dedicated to pious uses : in law, the evidence given by a number of persons in favour of the credibility or competence of other persons to give their testimony : expurgation of evidence : the purgators are termed *Muzahhi* (مُزَاهِي).

TAZWIJ, H. (A. تَزْوِج) Joining, association : in law, marriage, contracting in marriage.

TADAL-PUNJAI, corruptly, TEDDUL-POONJA, (?) Tam. (ததல்-புண்டை) High land incapable of irrigation.

Tadal-punja-tirvai, Tam. (ததல்புண்டிற்சைவ) Assessment of high unirrigated land.

TEDI, Tel. (తేది) A day of the solar month (? a corruption of *Tithi*, q. v.).

TEDVATÍ, (?) Mal. Designation of a bond in which, for money advanced, land is assigned to the lender until the loan is paid (perhaps it should be *Tadvatí*, S. the like of, such as).

TEGUBADI, Tel. (తేగుబడి) Ploughing.

TEGULA, Karn. (ತೆಗುಳು) The general designation of the people who speak Tamil.

TEHRÁ, H. (تِهْرَة) A village.

TEKÁP, Mar. (टेकाड) A mound, a hillock.

TÉKKA, Mal. (തെക്ക), TÉKKU, Tam. (தேக்கு) The Teak tree (*Tectona grandis*).

TEKRO, Guz. (تِهْرَة) A mound, a hillock.

TEL, H. &c. (تل, تِل, تِل, from S. तैल, *tail*, derivative of *tīl* तिल, sesamum) Oil in general, especially oil extracted from sesamum seeds.

Telcharháná, H. (تیل چرھانا) Smearing the head, shoulders, hands, and feet of the bride and bridegroom with oil taken from the jar provided for the occasion.

Teldinvali, (?) A contribution levied in kind upon the oilmen of a village by the *Pátíl*.

Telghará, H. (تیل گڑا) A jar or pitcher of oil painted and used at marriage ceremonies.

Telgháná, Mar. (तेलघाना) An oil-mill : certain ceremonies performed at the marriage of a *Súdra*.

Telí, H. &c. (تیلی, तेली), *Telío*, Guz. (तेलीया) An oilman, one whose caste and occupation is expressing oil by mills from different sorts of seeds, and selling it, considered as a low and impure caste.

Teláá, *Telíyá*, H. (تیلیا, तेलीया) Oily, applied in the north-west to a sort of water of an unctuous appearance, and the

use of which cakes and hardens the soil and is unfavourable to cultivation.

Teligutta, Tel. (తేలిగుత్త) A tax on oil mills.

Telí-khúrt, (?) A tax imposed on oilmen at so much per mill.

Telitambolí, Mar. (तेलीतंबोली) An oilman and betel seller, a comprehensive term for persons of these and other low castes.

Telphal, Mar. (तेलफल) Marriage presents, consisting of cocoa-nuts, oil, &c., sent by the bridegroom to the bride shortly before his own coming to celebrate the marriage.

TELINGA, TILANG, or, more correctly, TELINGÁNÁ, H. &c. (تیلنگا, تیلنگا, تیلنگا) TELANGAN, Mar. (तेलंगा) The country so named by the Mohammadans, the modern Carnatic : according to Campbell (*Introd. Telugu Gr.*) the word is derived from *Trilingam*, three celebrated Lingas constituting the boundaries of the province : the proper Sanscrit name is *Andhra*.

Tilangá, H. (تیلنگا), *Telangá*, Mar. (तेलंगा) A native of Tilang, from whom the first native soldiers, dressed and disciplined after the European fashion, having been raised, it came to denote a soldier, a *Sipáhlí*.

Telugu, or *Tenugu*, Tel. (తెలుగు) The language of Telinga (from which word Campbell derives it).

TENDÁ, Tel. (తెండా) A *Pakota*, a lever for raising water.

TENDAL, Mal. (തെണ്ടൽ) Begging.

Tendalkáran, Mal. (തെണ്ടൽകാരൻ) A beggar : a collector of taxes.

TENŪNA, Mal. (തെങ്ങ), TENŪGU, Tam. (தேங்கு) A cocoa-nut-tree (*Cocos nucifera*).

Tengankáy, *Tenkáy*, Tam. (தேங்காய்காய், தேங்காய்) The cocoa-nut.

Tengu, Karn. (ತೆಂಗು) The cocoa-nut.

Tenginamara, *Tenginagida*, Karn. (ತೆಂಗಿನಮರ, ತೆಂಗಿನ-ಇಡ) A cocoa-nut tree.

Teninginanáru, Karn. (ತೆಂಗಿನನಾರು), *Téngáynár*, Tam. (தேங்காய்நாரர்) The fibres of the cocoa-nut shell and of the stem of the tree used to make rope, mats, &c., commonly termed *Coir*.

TENGALAY, (?) The name of a religious sect in the south of India.—Kombakonam.

TENPI, Tel. (తెంపి) A widow.

TENTÁRÍ, Beng. (টেন্টারী) A brazier.

TEP, Mar. (टेप) A mound or hillock.

TEP, Guz. (तेप) Sentence of imprisonment or transportation for a given term, civil or military decision of a judge.

TEPPA, Tel. (తెప్ప) A float or raft of timber on which the natives go out to fish at sea ; also the float attending the embarkment boats at Madras, commonly called *Kattamaran*.

TERAH-TEZÍ, H. (تیرہ تیزی, from H. تیرہ, thirteen, and P. تیزی, sharpness, applied in India to a lunar day in the month *Safar*) The first thirteen days of the month *Safar*, which are considered very unlucky, as Mohammad was seriously unwell on those days : on the 13th *tezí* (or day of the lunar month), which, according to one reckoning may be the 12th, or to another the 13th day of the month ; good Mohammadans are to bathe and distribute food and alms.

TERAVU, Karn. (తెరవు) Price paid to the friends of a female child about to be betrothed.

TERBULIGE, (?) Karn. Giving back.

TERGADE, and TERUGADE, Karn. (తెగడి, తెరుగడి) Settlement of an account, acquittance.

TERIKE, TERIGE, TENGE, Karn. (తెరికి, తెరిగి, తెంగి) Taxes.

Terigékágada, Karn. (తెరిగిలేరాగడ) A written lease, or a paper containing an account of the periods when instalments of the taxes are to be paid.

Terigé-kula, *Terigé-yokkaku*, Karn. (తెరిగిలేకుల, తెరిగిలేయొక్కలు) One who pays taxes, a tenant of the soil.

TETTA, Karn. (తెత్తె) Paid, as taxes.

Tetta-kásu, *Tetta-gánihe*, Karn. (తెత్తె కాసు, తెత్తె గానిహి) Tax money.

Tettakula, &c. Karn. (తెత్తె కుల) A person who pays taxes, a tenant of the soil.

THAG, THUG, H. &c. (تھگ, تھگ), THAK, THAG, Mar. (ठक, ठग) A cheat, a knave, an impostor ; latterly applied to a robber and assassin of a peculiar class, who, sallying forth in a gang of smaller or larger numbers, and in the character of wayfarers, either on business or pilgrimage, fall in with other travellers on the road, and, having gained their confidence, take a favourable opportunity of strangling them by throwing their turbans or handkerchiefs round their necks, and then plundering them and burying their bodies : it has also been applied to child-stealing and robbery not amounting to *Dakaiti*. Act iii. 1848 : the more correct appellation is *Phánsigár*, q. v.).

Thagá, *Thugá*, corruptly, *Tuggee*, *Thuggee*, H. &c. (تھگی, ठगी) The practice of strangling and robbing, the practice of child-stealing. Act xviii. 1837 ; xviii. 1839 ; iii. 1848.

THÁKUR, THAKOOR, H. &c. (تھاکر, ठाकुर, S. ठकुर), Beng.

(ঠাকুর), *Tháhúr*, Mar. (ठाकूर) An idol, a deity : any individual entitled to reverence or respect, whence it is generally applied to persons of rank and authority in different parts of India, as a lord, a chief, a master, a spiritual guide, the *Bhát* or genealogist, the head of a tribe, the head of a village, and the like : in the west it is commonly given to the great feudal nobles of *Rájputána*, as *Bhím Sing Tháhkur*, &c., and is the usual title of a *Rájput* or *Grásia* chieftain elsewhere : in the Dakhin it is borne by the head men of the *Bhíls* and other wild races, and is there said to signify also a particular tribe inhabiting the forests : in Upper India it frequently denotes the individual members of village communities of Brahmanical or Rajput descent, who are notorious for irregular and turbulent conduct : it also means a barber. In Bengal it is equivalent, as a term of address, to Sir, Master, Your worship ; and is a family name indicating respectable and Brahmanical origin : the *Tháhurs*, of whom *Dwárákánáth Tháhkur* deserves especial notice as a man of liberal opinions and enterprising character, who died in London in 1846, constitute a family of Brahmans well-known and much respected in Calcutta.

Tháhurái, H. (تھاکرای, ठाकुराई) The rank or office of a chief or *Tháhkur*.

Tháhurání, or *Thahuráin*, H. &c. (تھاکرائین, ठाकुराणी) A goddess, a lady, a mistress, the wife of a spiritual preceptor, the wife of a Rajput chief, and the like : in addressing a female it is equivalent to Madam, Your ladyship.

Tháhuráit, H. (تھاکرایت) The holding, or tenure, or rank of a *Tháhkur*.

Tháhkur-báp, Beng. (ঠাকুরবাপ) A grandfather ; lit., a venerable father, &c.

Tháhkur-má, A grandmother, &c.

Tháhkur-báti, or *-bári*, Beng. (ঠাকুরবাড়ী, -বাড়ী) A temple, an idol-house.

Tháhkur-dwára, H. &c. (S. द्वार, a door) A temple, a building in which the village idols are kept.

Thahuríyá, Asam (ঠাকুরীয়া) The title of a subordinate revenue officer charged with the collections of a subdivision of a *pargana* comprising two or three villages.

Tháhkurjhi, Beng. (ঠাকুরখী, from খী, a daughter) A wife's sister, a husband's sister ; that is to say, the husband calls his wife's sisters by the name : the daughter of a spiritual preceptor.

Tháhkur-hhurá, Beng. (from খুড়া, an uncle) A paternal uncle

Thákur-sevá, H. (S. सेवा, service) lit., The service of an idol, applied to a grant of revenue for maintaining the worship of an idol.

THAKUR, Thug. The loud cry of the large owl.

THAL, THUL, H. &c. (ٲ, ٲل, from the S. थल) Firm ground, place, spot, site, a sand-hill, a sand-bank, the sandy tract interposed between the west of Rajputana and the Indus: in Marathí, the share (of the lessor or lessee) in the produce of a field; also, a portion of land consisting of several fields; also, inspection and estimate of the crop at harvest: with the peculiar ॡ, THAL (थळ), the word has the general import of place, spot, in a restricted sense: it also means a sugar-cane plantation.

Thalbarít, *Thulbureet*, Mar. (?) Customs levied on articles despatched from the village or town in which they are produced.

Thalkarí, Mar. (थलकारी) A landed proprietor, the owner of the land, whether he cultivate or let it; the reverse of the *Uparí*, or tenant cultivator.

Thaljhárá, Mar. (थलझडा) The record of the fields belonging to a village.

Thalmod, Mar. (थलमोड) Customs levied on articles brought into a town or village for sale.

Thalwáik, also written *Thalwáihik*, Mar. (थलवाईक, थलवाहिक) A landed proprietor, the owner of a piece of land.

Thalwáik, Mar. (थळवाईक) The possessor of sugar plantations.

THÁL, Tibet. Tax, duty.—Kamaon.

THALA, (?) H. A sort of soil, the same, in some parts of the north-west provinces, as *Bhúr*, q. v.

THALYÁT, Beng. (থাল্যৎ, from थनी, a bag) A receiver of stolen goods.

THAMDI, (?) Tel. The name of an agricultural and proprietary caste in the Nizam's country.

THAMUKADU, (?) A proclamation, a public notice.—Kumbakonam.

THAMUNI, Thug. Bribery.

THÁN, H. (ٲان, S. स्थान) A piece of cloth, or of coin, as, *ek-thán-ashrafi*, a gold mohar.

THÁNÁ, or THÁNAH, corruptly, TANNAH, H. &c. (ٲانا, ٲانا, from S. स्थान, a place), THÁNE, Mar. (ठाणे) A station, a military post, a police-station: under the native governments it was a military post or garrison, a place, sometimes with a small fort, where a petty officer, with a small irregular force, was posted to protect the country, preserve the peace, and to aid in making the collections:

under the present system it properly applies, in Bengal, to the police jurisdictions into which the Zilas were divided, each *Tháná* averaging about twenty miles square, under a *dárogha* and establishment: in the Upper Provinces the site of a *Tháná* is regulated by considerations of area and population, and generally corresponds with the divisions of a *Pargana* (Ben. Reg. 1792, No. xlix., and Reg. xxii. 1793): its common use denotes any police-station, whether under a *dárogha* or a subordinate officer; also, a village or station assigned to invalid Sipahís. Ben. Reg. xliii. 1793. Tel. *Tháná*, (ٲان) The head station of a district.

Thánádár, H. &c. (ٲانادار), *Thánedár*, Mar. and Guz. (ठाणेदार) An officer in charge of a *Tháná*, formerly, an officer under the Faujdár, employed, with a small irregular force, in protecting the country and enforcing payment of the revenue: a petty police-officer subordinate to a *dárogha*. Ben. Reg. vii. 1799; xxviii. 1803.

Thánádári, H. (ٲاناری, having) The office or jurisdiction of a *Thánádár*.

Thánádári-abwáb, H. (ابواب, q. v.) A cess for the purpose of paying the establishment of the *Thánádár*.

Thánaját, or *Thánahát*, H. (ٲانجات, ٲانهاٲ, plur. of ٲانه) Police-stations: a cess for defraying the expense of their establishment.

THANA, Tibet. A grain measure, a skin = equal 60 *halis*.—Kamaon.

THÁNÍ, H. (ٲانی) Stationary, resident: a permanent cultivator, a proprietor.

Tháni-malangi, Uriya (ଥାନିମାଲଙ୍ଗି) A salt manufacturer working at his own village.

Tháni-ráyet, Uriya (ଥାନିରାୟେ) A resident cultivator, one who has a proprietary interest in the soil.

THANDÁ, Hindi (ठंडा) Lit., Cool, cold: free from weeds, soil.

THÁNG, H. (ٲانگ) A den of thieves.

Thángí, or *Thángidár*, H. (ٲانگیدار, ٲانگی) A receiver of stolen goods.

Thángidári, H. (ٲانگیداری) Receiving stolen goods.

THÁNKHANJÁ, Uriya (ଥାଙ୍କହାଞ୍ଜା) A detailed list or muster-roll of the *Malangis* or other workmen.

THÁP, or THÁPÁ, Thug. Place of encampment where the gang pass the night, usually outside the village: hence, also, a river, the banks being a frequent halting-place.

THÁPÁ, H. (ٲاپا, ٲाप) Gleanings, corn left on the field after harvest.

THAPÁ, H. (ٹھپا, ठपा) A stamp, a die.

Thápatí, Mar. (थापटी) A cake of dried cow-dung: a stamp or mark set by authority upon an article, prohibiting its being used or removed: the prohibition so indicated.

THAPKÁ, Mar. (ठपका) A stigma, a slur, imputation of crime.

THAPTÍÁ, Thug. A potter.

THARÁO, H. Mar. (ٹھراؤ, ठराव) Settlement, determination, fixing or determining.

Tharáo-band, Mar. (ठरावबंद) A paper of instructions furnished to a native revenue officer on his going to take charge of a district: a document specifying the terms of a settlement or decree, or conveying instructions for their being carried into effect.

Tharáo-berij, corruptly, Tharow-beriz, (ठरावबेरीज) Fixed rent or rate of assessment.

THÁRU, (?) H. The designation of the people occupying villages in the *Tarái* on the borders of Rohilkhand.

THÁT, (?) H. Property in the soil derived from royal grant, immemorial occupation, or purchase.—Kamaon.

Thátmán, (?) H. A proprietor of the soil.—Ibid.

THÁTHA, (?) H. Channel for carrying off surplus rain-water.

THATHÉRÁ, H. (ٹھٹھیرا, ठठेरा) A brazier, a worker in tin and copper.

THATTHAR, (?) H. An account kept in the upper parts of Bengal, shewing, under each name, the quantity of land held, the amount of revenue payable, and charges, payments, remissions, and balances.

THATTÍ, Mar. (थट्टी) The cattle department, the public establishment of draft bullocks, their drivers and attendants.

THEK, H. (ٹھیک, ठेक) A portable granary: a dispute, disputed lands or boundaries.

THEKI, corruptly, THECKEE, (?) Mar. A land measure in use in some parts of the Dakhin, of an indefinite value; it may be one or twenty *bighás*.

THEKYI, (?) H. A lot or parcel of land in a coparcenary village, divided into 37 such shares, assessed severally.—Dehli.

THENGA, Thug. A sword.

THENGA, Uriya (ଟେଙ୍ଗ) Rising ground.

THEP, Mar. (ठेप) Limit, boundary, an appointed or assigned term or time.

THEV, or THEO, THEVÁ, THEVANÍ, Mar. (ठेव, ठेवा, ठेवणी) A hoard or hidden treasure, a deposit: also *Thévaní*.

THEVANÁTI, corruptly, TEVANTEE, Karn. Deposit of money

as security, especially by contractors or renters of taxes, instead of personal surety: putting money in a treasury or bank: advance of cash.

THIBAO, Thug. An omen on the right hand.

THÍK, THEEK, H. &c. (ٹھیک, ठीक) Exact, exactness, sum.

Thihá, corruptly, *Ticca, Tucka, Teecha*, H. &c. (ٹھیکا, ठीका)

Hire, fare, fixed price, contract for work; a farm of revenue, a contract by which a person engages to pay a fixed amount of revenue on an estate or district, on being allowed to collect the revenue payable to the proprietor or the state; a farm of cultivation, a lease, the contractor paying a money rent for the lands he cultivates: a farm of salt works, paying either in money or a given return of salt: the revenue accruing from such leases or farms: also a mortgage in which the person who advances money on landed security occupies the land, and sets off the produce against the amount of interest.

Thihábandí, corruptly, *Teekabundee*, H. &c. (ٹھیکابندی) A settlement by farm or contract, a farm or lease, the farm held on lease: in the Dakhin, a stipulated rent on each field, without reference to its extent.

Thíka-bhet, H. (ٹھیکابیت) Extra imposts, personal service, presents or gratuities of money.—Kamaon.

Thíká-dár, corruptly, *Teechadar, Tuckadar*, H. &c. (P. دار, who has) A farmer, a leaseholder, a middleman, one who receives the rents from the cultivators and pays a stipulated amount to the proprietor: one who farms a licence for the sale of spirituous liquors, or the like.

Thíká-otbandi, Beng. (ওটবন্দী, q. v.) Lease of land at a low or estimated rate.

Thíhá-pattá, corruptly, *Teekapottah, Tikaputtah, Tuckapottah*, H. (پٹا, पट्टा, q. v.) A document conveying a lease or farm.

Thíká-peshgi, H. (P. پیشگی) Lease or farm of which the rent is paid in advance.

THIKÁN, THIKÁNÁ, corruptly, TIKAN, Mar. (ठिकाण, ठिकाना) A residence: a definite spot or plot of land belonging to a given individual.

THIKÁNÁ, H. (ٹھیکانا, ठिकाना) Determining, concluding, certainty: boundary, limit: residence, place of dwelling or abiding.

THÍKAR, or THÍKRÁ, H. (ٹھیکر, from ٹھیکرا, a potsherd) The duty of keeping the village watch, taken in succession by the villagers in the Rohtak district: the order is determined by lot, the names being inscribed on bits of broken pots

THI

or tiles, and put into a vessel, from which they are drawn daily to the extent required, by the *Patwári*.

THIKE, incorrectly, **TIKA**, Mar. (ठिके) A parcel or lot of ground.

Thikebandí, Mar. (ठिकेबंदी) Assessment of a field or piece of ground.

Thikewár, Mar. (ठिकेवार) By lots or parcels, assessments.

THIKÍ, Mar. (ठिकी) A stack, a rick (restricted to corn) : a quantity of any kind of grain piled up in store.

THOB, (?) H. Revenue payments suspended.

THOK, incorrectly, **THOKE**, and **TOKE**, H. (تھوک, थोक) A share, a portion, a secondary or inferior share of the lands of a coparcenary village : authorities differ as to its relative value, and it probably varies in different places : according to some it is smaller than a *Pattí*, which contains, it is said, a variable number of *Thoks*, and each *Thok* a varying number of *Behris*.—East-India Selection, iii. 167 : on the other hand the directions for settlement officers makes the *Thok* the larger division of the village lands, sometimes containing a number of *Pattís* ; again, a *Thok* is sometimes said to denote a class of villages ; and at others to be the same as the *Pattí* : in Kamaon, it is defined the local division of a village specified in the measurement books.

Thok-bandí, H. (P. بندی, a binding) A written engagement specifying the distribution of the shares of a coparcenary village.

Thok-bast, H. (P. بست, bound) A classification of *Pattís* or other subdivisions of a village into *Thoks*.

Thok-dár, H. (P. دار, who has) The holder of a *Thok*, or sometimes the principal of the holders amongst whom the lands or fields of a *Thok* may be shared, and their representative in settling and realizing the assessment : the *Thok-dár* and *Pattídár* are sometimes confounded in this capacity of *Lumberdár* or *Málguzár* or payer of the revenue : the term sometimes, also, is said to imply a wholesale dealer : in Kamaon, the *Thokdár* is a ministerial officer, usually by inheritance, confirmed, or sometimes appointed by the ruling authority to exercise a general superintendence over the villagers, and to conduct police and purveyance duties in a varying number of villages, of one or more of which he is ordinarily, though not necessarily, the *Padhán* (q. v.).

Thok-dárá, H. (P. دارى, having) Property, office, or duty of a *Thokdár*.

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Thok-dárá-pattá, H. (from ^{پا}پا, a lease or grant) The official title-deed given to the *Thokdár* in Kamaon by the government, specifying the villages under his authority, and the fees he is entitled to.

Hak, or **Dastúr-Thokdári**, H. (from A. حق, right, or دستور, custom) Fees payable to the *Thokdár* by the other *Padháns*.—Kamaon.

Thok-pattí, H. (from ^{پتی}پتی, a share) A division of a *Thok* into *Pattís*, with the rate of assessment on each : a share-record, or register.

THOK, Mar. (ठोक) Lump, mass, whole : in or by the lump.

Thoktálá, Mar. (ठोकताला) A rough estimate or valuation, a valuation in the gross or lump.

Thokebandí, Mar. (ठोकबंदी) Assessment or agreement by the lump.

THOKÁ, Mar. (ठोका) Letting out fields for a portion of the produce.

THOKA, (?) H. A point where three or more boundary lines meet.—North-west Provinces.

THOKA, or **TOKA**, (?) Beng. (perhaps from ^{থোক}থোক, a lot, a heap) A term applied to documents shewing a title to a certain amount of land (?).

THOKI, Thug. Ejection of saliva by the leader, a hint to suspend operations.

THOLA, corruptly, **TOLEH**, (?) H. A secondary subdivision of village lands : in the Delhi district, a variable fractional part of a *Pana* or *Pan*, and itself divisible into smaller portions.

Tholadár, H. (P. دار, who has) The holder or occupant of a *Thola*.

THOLA, Thug. A police-station or guard.

THORA, (?) Mal. The unit of land measure : in Malabar the breadth of the seed of a *Yevam*, which is said to be a species of opium or aniseed ; (but ? if it is not the *S. yavam*, or barleycorn) : it is called $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a *veral*, or $1\frac{1}{7}$ th of an inch (Walker, Report on Malabar ; but according to Bailey, Mal. Dict., there is no word in *Malayalam* beginning with *th*).

THÚ, (?) Tibet. A cloth measure, a cubit.

THUMBÁ, H. (تھوبا, थूबा) A lump of earth put on the loose end of the lever used for raising water from wells to balance the bucket suspended to the end that is over the well.

THÚNI, **THOONI**, (?) Mal. A weight of grain or dry measure = 86,400 grains of rice : (see remark on *Thora*).

TI-ÁNE, Hindi (टीआने) A charge of a small per centage on

TÍD

the revenue, made by the proprietor to Ryots cultivating on *Jot-jaribí* tenure.

TÍDAL, Tam. (தீடல்) High ground surrounded by water or rice fields.

TIDAR, Tam. (தீடர்) A low hill or rising ground : an open barren space.

Tidar-paraiyar, Tam. (படைபுலவர்) The Paraiya or Pariah slaves, who do not reside in the suburb set apart for them, but are scattered over the barren spots of the village lands : in deeds conveying *Mirásí* right this phrase is inserted to imply conveyance of a right to a participation in the labour of all the agrestic slaves of the village, in proportion to the share of proprietary right conveyed to the land.

TIGALARA-JÁTI, Karn. (ತಿಗಲರಜಾತಿ) A class of people of Karnata, speaking a corrupt Kanarese, cultivating land and dealing in greengrocery, lime, &c.

TIGHANI, Thug. The eye.

TIHÁÍ, Uriya (ତିହାରି) Collection of rent thrice a year (S. तिहाय and हायन, a year).

TÍHAIĀT, H. (تیهایت) An aggregate or assemblage of three : a court of arbitration of three or more persons : a third person, an umpire.

TIHOTRÁ, Mar. (तिहोत्र) Interest at the rate of three per cent. per *mensem*.

TÍJ, H. (تيج, तीज, S. तृतीया) The third day of a lunar fortnight.

Tíjâ, H. (تيج) The third day after a Mohammadan's decease, when offerings are made : the offerings made on the occasion.

TÍKÁ, H. &c. (تیکا, टीका, S. तिलक) A round painted spot, or a patch of gold or metal placed on the centre of the forehead as an ornament, a sectarial distinction, or a mark of high rank : conferring the *tíhâ* upon a subordinate or feudatory chief is the privilege and indication of supremacy : it is exercised especially by Rajput princes, as by the Rana of Udayapur, and Raja of Jaypur ; also by the hill chiefs, as the Raja of *Biláspur* : some chiefs retain the privilege from their ancestral dignity rather than any political pre-eminence, as the Raja of *Badámar*, near Agra.

TÍKALA, Thug. Any suspicious article taken from a victim which it is dangerous to have about the person as likely to lead to detection.

TÍKAR, H. &c. (تیکر, टीकर) High lands of indifferent quality.

TÍKÁR, Hindi (S. तिकार) Three ploughings.

TÍKARÍ, Hindi (टीकरी) A small field of inferior land.—South-west Provinces.

TÍP

TÍKARÍ, or TÍKRÍ, H. (تیکری, टिकरी) Soil which is irretentive of moisture, and that soon dries.

TÍKARIBASTÍ, Beng. (টিকরিবসতি, from টিকর, rounded) A site fit for a village or a dwelling, being raised above the inundations.

TÍKKA, (?) Mar. (perhaps an error for THÍKA) A division of a district : a village named separately, and particularized by its contents in *bighás*, portions held by proprietors or unoccupied, cultivated and waste lands, rate of assessment per *bighá*, total assessment and description of cultivators.

TÍKURHÁ, Uriya (ତିକୁର) A division of produce into three parts, two of which go to the cultivating occupant and one to the landlord or proprietor.

TÍL, corruptly, TEEL, H. &c. (S. تل, تيل) The seed of the Sesamum, extensively used in the making of oil, and as an ingredient in offerings to idols : the term is also applied in Bengal to a small division of land measure, one-twelfth of a *kránt*, or, in account, to one-eightieth of a *hauri* : see *Tel*.

TÍL, Thug. A person found watching the gang.

TÍLÁ, TÍLHÁ, H. &c. (تیلہ, تیلہ, टीला, टील्हा) A low hill, a rising ground.

TÍLAKA, vernacularly, TÍLAK, S. &c. (तिलक, تِلْک) A coloured spot on the forehead worn as an ornament, a sectarial mark, or mark of distinction : see *Tíhâ* : it occurs also in Mar. *Tílâ*, *Tilah*, (टिला, टिलक), as well as *Tilah* (तिलक), and designates any coloured sectarial spots or lines on the face or person. In some places, as in Bahár, the term is applied to certain presents or dues in money or goods at the time of a betrothal made to the intended bridegroom by the father of the bride.

TÍMÁSHÍ, H. A silver coin of the value of two to three *anas*. —Kamaon.

TÍNGOTI, (?) Mar. A tax on the sale of cattle in some parts of the Marátha territories.

TINNA, TINMUĀ, Thug. A boy.

TÍNNAL-PANAM, Mal. (തിങ്ങലപനം, from തിങ്ങല, a month) General monthly levy of contributions from all classes by the Rájas of Malabar.

Tinnalkhoppa, Mal. (തിങ്ങലക്കൊപ്പ) Monthly provisions for a temple or victualling house.

TÍP, H. &c. (تیب, टीप) A note of hand, a promissory note or bill, a bond, a cheque ; besides these meanings, which are common to all the dialects, it has special applications in some, as in Mar. (टीप), taking a list of the number of

houses, trees, cattle, &c., preparatory to a tax upon them. Guz. (لیہ), A list, an inventory, a catalogue, a roll or register. *Tīpu*, Tel. (టీపు) A grant or assignment of revenue to a capitalist who has advanced money to the government.

Tīphār, *Tip*-, or *Tīpnīs*, Mar. (टीपकार, टिप-टीपनीश) The officer who numbers the houses, &c., of a village, in order to tax them.

Tīpā-moharir, Uriya (ଡିପାମୋହରିର) A clerk who notes the amount of the weightment of salt at the salt-office.

Tīpan, Mar. (टिपण) A note, a memorandum: also a memorandum paper.

Tīp, Thug. A fire kindled for evil purposes.

TĪPARĪ, Guz. (تیپاری, تیپری) A grain measure = half a *ser*.

TĪPPARĪ, Mal. (തിപ്പഴി) A grain measure, the same as a *nāla*, or one-fourth of an *Edangali*, q. v.

TĪR, H. (P. تیر) An arrow.

Tirkaranār, (?) Mar. A low caste, formerly extant, whose occupation was making arrows.

TĪRA, vernacularly, *TĪR*, S. &c. (تیر, तीर) A bank, the bank of a river, a shore, a belt of sand along a river's bank, sometimes admitting of a scanty cultivation, alluvial soil along a river.

Tir, or *Tīrmaḍhya*, Beng. (তীর, তীরমাধ্য) The space or land included within 150 cubits beyond the highest reach of the inundations of a river on the 14th of the moon's wane in *Bhādra* (Aug.-Sept.).

TĪRA, commonly *TĪR*, *TEER*, Mal. (തീര) A written receipt or acknowledgment: a deed of assignment of land for value received.

Tīrma, Mal. (തീരം) Discharge, acquittal, settlement.

Tīrmmuri, corruptly, *Teermoorie*, Mal. (തീര്മൂരി) A written receipt.

TĪRA, Mal. (തീര) Tribute, tax.

TĪRĀIT, *TĪRHĀIT*, corruptly, *TĪRAYUT*, Mal. (तिराईत, ति-हाईत) An umpire, an arbitrator, any third person, a stranger, a *pañchāyat* collectively.

TĪRANAISUVAR, Tam. (திரைணசுவர்) Parāpet wall of a sluice.

TĪRDHAL, Mar. (तिरधल) A third of the produce of a field, especially as payable by the occupant tenant to the landlord.

Tīrdhalī, Mar. (तिरधली) A cultivating tenant who pays a third of the produce of his fields to the proprietor.

TĪRGŪL, Mar. (तीरगूल) A particular tribe of Brahmans, or an individual of it, whose occupation is cultivating the

Piper betel: the name of a low caste, formerly extant, employed in making arrows.

TĪRHIA, Thug. A bag or knapsack.

TĪRIJ, or *TĪRAJ*, corruptly, *TĪRJ*, *TURJ*, *TAREJE*, *TARIJ*, *TAREEJ*, *TERIDGE*, *TEYRIJ*, H. &c. (تیرج, तीरज), *TÉRÍJU*, Tel., Karn. (ತೆರಿಜು), *TERÍJ*, Mar. (तेरीज) An abstract account completed from other detailed accounts: an item in a number of items to be added together, a paper or list of items to be added together.

TĪrij asāmínár, H. (اسامی وار), according to cultivators)

One of the village accounts under the former system, and recognised in the settlement of the north-west provinces as one of the documents constituting the settlement *Misl*: it is the abstract of the *Khateoní Asāmínár*, specifying the number of each *Thok* or subdivision of the village lands, the name of its occupant, the number of *bighás* occupied, without particularising the fields, and the amount assessed upon the whole land.—Directions for settlement officers, App. xi.

TĪrij-goshwára-jinswár-asāmínár, H. (see *Goshwára*, &c.)

A tabular abstract statement of each kind of produce (*jins*) of the fields of a village, with the name of the occupant.

TĪrij-jinswár-asāmínár, H. (A. جنس, genus, thing) A specification of the fields in the occupation of each person cultivating on his own account.

TĪrij-jamābandī, H. (جمہندی, rent-roll) Account, particulars of the annual revenue and charges of an estate.

TĪrij-jamā-kharch, H. (A. جمع, income, خرچ, expense) A summary account of the receipts and disbursements of a village, made up at the end of the year.

TĪRKIA, Thug. A goldsmith.

TĪRPPU, Tam. (தீர்ப்பு), Tel. (టీర్పు), *TĪRPPA*, Mal. (തീർപ്പ്)

A decree, an award, a decision: an agreement, a settlement, a final arrangement.

TĪRTHA, vernacularly, *TĪRTH*, and *TĪRATH*, S. &c. (तीर्थ) A holy place, especially one that derives its sanctity from the confluence of two rivers held sacred, as the Ganges and Jamna, also various places along the banks of rivers esteemed holy, and, more laxly, any holy place or place of pilgrimage: water brought from a sacred stream, or that has been consecrated by pouring over an idol: also, fig., any venerable person, as a father or a spiritual preceptor: in the south of India it is also applied to a hereditary office in a temple.

Tīrthakāra, S. (तीर्थकार) A holy personage, one privileged

to drink the sacred water and partake of the food that has been offered to idols : *Tīrthakāra*, or *Tīrthan̐hara*, is also the generic title of the persons held sacred by the Jains.

TIRU, Tam. (திரு), Mal. (തിരു), Karn. (ತಿರು) A word used chiefly as a prefix in the sense of the Sanscrit *Śrī*, implying auspicious, venerable, sacred, and the like; it enters into the names of many places in the south of India, corrupted by English mispronunciation to *Tri*, as *Trivatoor*, for *Tiru-vatūr*; *Tripetty*, for *Tiru-patī*, &c.

Tiruka, Karn. (ತಿರುಕ) A mendicant, a beggar, a vagrant.

Tirukkulam, Tam. (திருக்குளம்) A tank with stone steps.

Tiruman, Tam. (திருமண), **Tirumani**, Karn. (ತಿರುಮಣಿ) Sacred earth, a kind of white clay with which the Vaishnavas especially draw perpendicular lines on their foreheads or on other parts of the face or body: the marks or streaks so made.

Tirumul-kārya, Mal. (തിരുമുക്കയാ) A complementary present to superiors on visiting them: an annual acknowledgment paid to the prince for a grant of rent-free land.

Tirundāl, Tam. (திருநாள) A holy day, a festival.

Tirupaṇi, Tam. (திருப்பணி) A fund for the repairs of temples, created by a trifling deduction from each heap of grain at the time of harvest.

Tirupati, corruptly, **Tripety**, Tam. (திருப்பதி) A temple dedicated to some form of Vishṇu, and hence the name of a town famous for the temples dedicated to various personations of Vishnu.

Tirupe, Karn. (ತಿರುಪಿ) Alms: begging.

Tiruvana, Mal. (തിരുവാന) An oath, swearing: a citation on the part of the Rāja, or any public functionary.

Tiruvāsal, Tam. (திருவாசல்) The gateway of a temple: a building for the accommodation of travellers.

TIRUKÁ, Mar. (तिरुका) A piece of money, the fourth of an *ana*.

TIRUMALA, Karn. (ತಿರುಮಲ) A name common to Sūdras.

TIRUMURU, Karn. (ತಿರುಮುರು) Exchange.

TIRUVA, Tel. (తిరువ) Duty, customs.

TÍRUE, Karn. (ತಿರುವಿ) Settlement, adjustment, of duties and the like.

TÍRVAI, or **TÍRWAI**, corruptly, **TEERVA**, **TEERWA**, **TEERWAH**, Tam. (தீர்வை, probably from the S. *sthira* (स्थिर), what is fixed or determined), **TÍRVA**, Mal. (തീർവ്) Tax, duty, custom, a cess or impost, a money assessment of revenue on land, or on its produce: rate of assessment according to the quality of land: money-rent: also a decision, a sentence.

Tírvaī-dittam, Tam. (தீர்வைதிட்டம்) Rate of assessment. **Tírvaī-jásti**, (?) Tam. An additional assessment on inferior land when made to produce crops, usually limited to land of superior quality, as garden crops, or those raised from wet or irrigated land.

Tírvaipat, or **Tírvaipattu**, corruptly, **Teervapett**, also with **Nilam**, land, added, **Tírvaipattānilam**, Tam. (தீர்வைப்பட்டு, தீர்வைப்பட்டநிலம்) Land paying a fixed money assessment.

TÍRVE, **TÍRVIKE**, Karn. (ಶೀರ್ವಿ, ಶೀರ್ವಿರೆ) Settlement, adjustment. See **Tíruve**.

TÍRVILA, Mal. (തീവില) A bargain.

Tírvilayola, Mal. (തീവിലയൊല) A bill of sale.

TÍSÁLÁ, Mar. (तिसाला, from S. त्रि, three, and A. साल, a year) Of or for three successive years, as an account, &c.

TISWÁNSÍ, H. (تسوانسى) A smaller division of a *bighá*, the twentieth of a *biswānsi*.

TITTA, Mal. (തിട്ട) A shoal, a bank, an island of alluvial formation, or one from which the water has recently retired.

TÍVU, (தீவு) Money deposited as security.

TÍWÁRÍ, Hindi (तिवारी, corruption of *Trivédí*) The name of a caste or tribe of Brahmans, originally men learned in the three Vedas, but now agriculturists, soldiers, and cudgel players or boxers.

TIYAN, plur. **TIYAR**, Mal. (തിയൻ) A caste, or a member of it, in Malabar, whose occupations are agriculture and *tári*-drawing: they are numerous, and enjoy some consideration.

Tiyatti, Mal. (തിയത്തി) A woman of the *Tiyan* caste: they are distinguished by wearing no covering above the waist.

TOPA, or **TORA**, Mar. (तोड), Guz. (تود, تیر) Compromise, composition, adjustment, settlement of conflicting claims.

Todagrás, or **Toṛagrás**, Guz. (توداگراس, تیراگراس) Cash composition levied by the Grasiyas from villages in lieu of other claims, or of plunder.

TODA, **TODAWAR**, written also **TODAR**, **THODA**, **THODAWUR**, (?) The name of a pastoral people inhabiting the *Nilgiri* mountains, and claiming to be the original occupants and proprietors of the whole of the hilly country.

TODAI, Tam. (தொடை) A term in the Ceylon pearl-fishery: a dive, that is, the produce of a diving, two of which are given daily to the owner of the boat.

TODAR, Tam. (தொடர்) A chain, a fetter: pursuit, lit. or fig. **Todarmuri**, Tam. (தொடர்முறி) A deed or promise in writing not to pursue a person further at law.

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- Topu**, Tam. (தேர்டு) A garden, ground fit for rice cultivation. See *Tottam*.
- Topuppu**, Tam. (தேரடுப்பு) Implements of ploughing, plough gear.
- Topuvalakku**, Tam. (தேரடுவழக்கு) A continuous quarrel or law-suit.
- Togri**, Thug. A turban.
- Toká**, Mar. (टोका) A sort of weevil infesting grain: rice in the husk, paddy.
- Toka**, (?) Beng. A receipt.—Sylhet.
- Toká-pattá**, Hindi (टोकापट्टा) A permanent *pattá* or lease. *Puraniya*.
- Tokkam**, Tam. (தேரக்கம்) A law-suit.
- Tokrá**, **Tokrí**, corruptly, **Toghra**, H. &c. (ٹوكری, ٹوكری) A basket, large or small: in the Dakhin *Tokrá* also means a sort of ferry-boat, or one made of basket-work, covered with leather: in *Puraniya* it is said to mean also extirpated weeds.
- Tol**, **Tola**, H. &c. (تول, تولا) Weight, weighing, a weight.
- Tola**, H. &c. (تولا, تولا) A certain weight, especially of silver, containing, under the old want of system, a varying number of *Máshas*, but usually regarded as equivalent to the weight of the Sikka rupee, or 179.666 troy grains. By Beng. Reg. vii. 1833, the weight of the *Tola*, taken as the unit of the new system of weights, was fixed at 180 troy grains: the scale is, 4 *Dhás* = 1 *Ratí*; 8 *Ratís* = 1 *Másha*; 12 *Máshas* = 1 *Tolá*; 5 *Tolás* = 1 *Chitánk*; 16 *Chitánks* = 1 *Ser*; 40 *Sers* = 1 *Man* or *Maund*, which is thus exactly equal to 100 troy pounds.
- Toládár**, H. (P. تولد, who has) A weighman, one who weighs coins or goods in a market.
- Tolah**, (?) Beng. A money payment or fee for goods, formerly paid by the retailers of wares in the Calcutta markets to the government.
- Tól**, Tam. (தேரல்), Mal. (തൊൽ) Skin, bark, leather.
- Tol-hollan**, Mal. (തൊൽക്കൊല്ലൻ) A worker in leather or skins, a currier, a shoemaker.
- Tóttunnar**, Tam. (தேரநிறுணர், plur.) Workers in leather and skins, shoemakers, curriers.
- Tol**, Beng. (টোল) A school, a college, an establishment for instruction, especially in Sanskrit and some branch of Sanskrit learning, as grammar, law, logic, &c., kept by a *Pandit* or Brahman teacher, at which lodging and instruction are gratuitously provided for the students by the teacher, the former gaining their subsistence by alms from

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- the neighbouring shopkeepers, the latter deriving his compensation from the repute he enjoys and presents made to him at Hindu festivals by opulent Zamindárs.
- TOLA**, **TOLÍ**, Beng. (টোলা, টোলি) The suburb of a town or village, the part of a town by persons of any particular occupation, as *Kazá-tola*, butchers' town: a supplementary hamlet, or huts outlying from the chief village: it is said to mean also uncultivated ground.
- TOLIL**, Tam. (தேரழிலி) Work, occupation, business.
- Tolilálan**, Tam. (தேரழிலாளன்) A workman, an artisan, a labourer.
- Toluvan**, Tam. (தேரழுவன்) A workman, an artisan, a cultivator, a husbandman.
- Toliláli mányam**, Tam. (தேரழிலாளரிமாளியம்) Rent-free land assigned to the village servants in requital of their labour.
- TOLLIK**, Tel. (తొల్లిక) A sort of hoe.
- TOLÚKARI**, Tel. (తొలకరి) The first rainy season.
- TOLUMBU**, Tam. (தேரழும்பு) Slavery.
- Tolumban**, Tam. (தேரழும்பன்) A slave.
- Toluttai**, Tam. (தேரழுத்தை) A female slave, a dancing girl.
- Tóm**, Thug. Any peculiarly valuable article of booty, such as may be set apart to be presented to the patron of the gang.
- TOMNÍ**, Mar. (टोमणी) lit. A very small dish: fig. a small grant of land to the village *Mahár*.
- TONÁ**, H. &c. (टोना, टोना) Witchcraft, magic. Thug. A trick, a deception.
- TONDAI MANḌALAM**, sometimes read **TONḌU MANḌALAM**, Tam. (தேரண்டைமண்டலம், from S. मण्डलं, a tract, a country) An ancient division of the Peninsula comprehending the modern districts of north and south Arcot and Chinglipat. Mr. Ellis supposes it to have derived its appellation from *Tondamán*, a prince so named, who conquered the country probably before the era of Christianity, and granted peculiar privileges to the first settlers: *Tondamán* meaning, properly, a chief, a lord, in general; became, latterly, the designation of a petty chief in the vicinity of Trichinapali, whose country is known to early English writers as *Tondiman's* land.
- TONDIVÁRAM**, Tam. (தேரந்திவாரம்) The share of the cultivators in the division of the crop: (perhaps an error for *Tunduváram*, q. v.).
- TONḌU**, **TOTTU**, Tam. (தேரண்டு, தேர்த்து) A slave, slavery.
- TONGAR**, Thug. A Marátha.
- TONÍ**, vulgarly, **DHONEY**, Mal. (തൊണി) A long boat or

coasting sloop : also applied to a smaller vessel used for crossing rivers : a ferry-boat.

TONKAL, Thug. A party of travellers too strong to be attacked.

TO-o, incorrectly, TOYO, Guz. (تويو) A person stationed to watch the crop and scare the birds.

TOP, H. & c. (Turk. توپ) A gun, a cannon, a piece of ordnance.

Topchi, H. (T. توپچی) A conductor of ordnance, an artillery officer.

Tophkhána, H. (T. توپخانه) An arsenal, an artillery park, a foundry for cannon, a place where military stores are kept.

TOPÍ, H. & c. (توپي, ? from Port. *Topo*), TOPÍ, TÚPI, Beng. (টোপি, টুপি), TOPPI, Mal. (തൊപ്പി) A hat, a cap, a skull-cap.

Topas, (Port. *Topaz*, perhaps from the H. *Topí*, a hat) A native Christian sprung from a Portuguese father and Indian mother in the south of India : in the early history of the Company these people were extensively enlisted as soldiers ; hence the term came to be applied to the Company's native soldiery generally in the Peninsula : it is now obsolete.

Topinálá, H. (توپي والا) A hat-wearer, a European.

Toppi-kuda, Mal. (തൊപ്പിക്കുട) A hat-umbrella, a hat with a projecting brim on the crown, worn by fishermen and other castes in Malabar : the term seems to be of old, and to precede the Portuguese.

ТОРКА, Thug. Cloth of any kind.

TOPPALU, Karn. (తొప్పలు) Tobacco.

TÓPU, Tel., Karn. (తోపు, తొలపు), Tam. (தோட்ட) A grove of trees, properly of those that bear fruit, as mango, tamarind, cocoa-nut, &c. ; commonly termed *Tóp* or *Tópe* : in Tam. it is also extended to woodlands of every description (the term seems to have been introduced from the south to Hindustan, where it is in common use, although not found in Shakespear or Carey.

TOR, H. (تور, from تورا, to break) Irrigation effected by breaking down the ridges of water-courses, and letting the water flood the garden or field.

TORÁ, H. (تور) A purse, a bag of money, when sealed supposed to contain 1000 rupees.

TORANA, vernacularly, TORAN, S. & c. (तोरण) An ornamental doorway or arch, a temporary arch hung with drapery or festoons of flowers and leaves.

TORMI, Thug. A thief, a robber, a Thug.

TORO, Guz. (توري) A chief, a man of rank and dignity.

TORTANKAR, Thug. Search after, or apprehension of, Thugs.

TORU, TORUVU, Tam. (தொறு, தொறுவு) Slavery.

TOSHA, H. (P. توشه) Provisions, especially for a journey ; also food carried at funerals as provision for the deceased's journey to the next world : any article of curiosity or value kept in store.

Toshakhána, H. & c. (P. توشخانه) A storeroom, a wardrobe : chambers in which objects of curiosity or value, not in daily request, are kept : less correctly *Toshah-khána*.

TossÁ, (?) Tel. A cultivator, a Ryot.

TÓTI, Karn. (തീരട്ടി) A tax.

Tótiyahálu, Karn. (തീരട്ടിയറക്കു) Taxed corn.

Tótiyarohhka, Karn. (തീരട്ടിയറക്ക) Tax-money.

TOTTAM, Tam., Mal. (தேரட்டம்), TOTÁ, Tel., Karn. (తోట) Uriya (ଡେଡ଼ି) A garden, an orchard.

Tottahál, corruptly, *Totacul*, *Totical*, *Tottyhal*, *Totycaul*, Tam. (தேரட்டக்கூகால்) Land appropriated to the cultivation of garden produce, as various kinds of fruit, betel, edible vegetables, and other articles of value, and therefore subject to a higher rate of assessment.

Tótavádu, *Tótiđu*, Tel. (తోటవాడు, తోటిడు) A gardener, a grower of garden produce.

Tottamániam, Tel. (தேரட்டமாளியம்) A garden, or garden ground, free of assessment.

TÓTTI, Tam. (தேரட்டி), TÓTI, and TÓTIGA, Karn. (തീരട്ടി, തീരട്ടിX) A village servant, a man of a low caste who waits upon the villagers generally, discharges the offices of police, is set to watch the crops, and assists in measuring them, &c. : he appears, however, to be different from the menial domestic servant who bears the same name, or *Tótti*, and does the dirtiest work of the house.

TÓTTIYAR, plur. Tam. (தேரட்டியர்) People originally from the north, settled in Coimbatour.

TOYYIL, Tam. (தேரட்டியில்) Cultivated moist land.

TRAGA, (?) The shedding of blood, either his own or of a connexion, by a *Bhát*, in order to enforce the fulfilment of an engagement for which he has pledged his personal surety ; punishable by law. Bombay Reg. xiv. 1827.

TRETÁ, S. & c. (त्रेता) The second of the four ages.

TRETÁGNI, S. & c. (त्रेताग्नि) The three sacred fires of the Hindus.

TRIBHÁGAMU, Tel. (త్రిభాగము, from S. त्रि, three, and भाग, a share) A third of the annual crop payable to the government.

Tribhágamu-mukhlásá, Tel. (ముఖలాసా) A village held on condition of paying a third of the crop to government.

TRIDANDÍ, S. & c. (त्रिदण्डी) A Saiva mendicant carrying three

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- slender staves (*daṇḍa*) as typical of his command over his thoughts, words, and actions.
- TRIKA, Tel. (త్రీక) A triangular frame or bar over the mouth of a well, over which the rope of the bucket travels: a frame at the top or bottom of a well to support the sides.
- TRIPUNḌRA, S. &c. (त्रिपुण्ड्र) The three horizontal lines made on the forehead with ashes of burnt cowdung or sandal paste, &c., by the worshippers of *Śiva* especially.
- TRIVEDI, S. &c. (त्रिवेदी) A Brahman who professes to have read the three Vedas, or to have descended from such a Brahman, whose title has thence become a family designation.
- TRIṢṬĪLA, S. &c., but usually, in the dialects, *Tirṣṭīl* (त्रिशूल) A trident, a three-pronged lance, the weapon peculiarly of *Śiva*.
- TUPAGADANA, Karn. (ತುಪಗದನ) Stray cattle.
- TUḢRĀ, H. (A. طغر) The imperial signature, the sign-manual on a royal grant of revenue: the royal titles usually prefixed to a public document, written in an ornamental character also called *Tuḡhrā*.
- TUK, H. (S. (تک, توك) A little, a small piece, a fragment. Mar. (तुक) A weight = $2\frac{1}{2}$ *māshas*.
- TUKA, Mal. (തുക്ക) An amount, sum total.
- TUKHM, H. &c. (P. تخم) Seed.
- Tukhm-rezī*, H. (P. from ریزی, scattering) Sowing seed; an account of the seed sown kept by the village accountant.
- Tukhm-sokht*, H. (from P. سوخت, burnt) Land in which seed has been sown, but, from want of rain or other cause, has not germinated.
- Tukum*, Tel. (తుకుం) An advance of seed.
- TÚKI, Karn. (ಟುಕಿ) A guess, a conjecture: abstract of the contents of a letter.
- Túkhlekhkha*, Karn. (ಟುಕಲೆಖ್ಖ) A guess account, a calculation by the head.
- TUKKADI, Tam. (துக்கடி) A district, a division.
- TÚKKĀRAN, Mal. (തുകാരൻ) A man who swings at the swing festival; see *Charak*: a hangman, an executioner: a weigher.
- TÚKKIRI, Tam. (துக்கிரி) A head watchman or overseer of a village.
- Túkkiri-merai*, Tam. (துக்கிரிமேரை) The quantity of corn given from the threshing-floor to the watchman.
- TUKRÁ, TUKRÍ, H. &c. (تکرا, تکرى, टूकरा -री, or टुकड़ा -डी) A piece, a fragment: in Mysore, a troop of soldiers, a division of an army.

TUL

- Tukrídár*, Dakh. (تکری دار) An officer commanding a detachment of the Mysore Silahdár horse.
- TUL, Hindi (तुल) The breadth of a field.—Puraniya.
- TULÁ, S. &c. (تلا, तुला) A balance, a pair of scales, the sign *Libra*, the month when the sun enters *Libra*, measure by weight: a various reading of *Tolá*, q. v.: in the south of India, the balance-lever used for raising water.
- Tulábhāram*, Mal. (തൂലാഭാരം) An equal weight of gold or other articles intended for distribution with the weight of the donor.
- Tuládāna*, S. &c. (तुलादानं) Gift to Brahmins of gold, silver, rice, or other articles, equal in weight to the person of the donor, who is weighed against them.
- Tulam*, Mal. (തൂലം) The month when the sun enters *Libra*, Sept.-Oct.
- Tulām*, corruptly, *Toolom*, Tam., Mal. (தூலம், തൂലാം) A measure by weight of 100, or sometimes 200 *palas* = 145 or 190 ounces troy: the lever of the apparatus used for drawing water.
- Tulamū*, Tel. (తులము) The weight of one rupee, or thirty *Kāntirāi* fanams.
- Tulāparīkshā*, S. &c. (परीक्षा, trial) Ordeal by the balance; the accused person having been accurately weighed in a pair of scales, is removed, and, after the performance of certain ceremonies, is again weighed; if he is lighter than he was at first he is innocent; if equal, or heavier, guilty: he is also guilty if, without obvious cause, any part of the balance be damaged.
- TULA, Tel. (తుల, from the A. طول, length) The measured length of a heap of grain, or the measurement round it: the length of any thing.
- Tulārjulu*, Tel. (తులారజులు, from the A. طول and عرض, width) Measurement of the length and breadth of the heaps of grain prepared to be measured on the threshing-floor.
- TULAŚÍ, S. &c. (तुलसी) The *Ocymum sanctum*, or sacred Basil, venerated by the Hindus as a type of Vishnu, said, in modern legend, to have been a nymph beloved by him in the character of Krishna: it was used in the administration of oaths to Hindus, a few leaves with some holy water being held in the hollow of the hand of the deponent while the oath was repeated, and afterwards swallowed by him.
- TULU, Mal., TULUVAM, Tam. (தூளுவம்) The northernmost division of the Malayalam country, or, in more modern times, the country of Vizianpur between Kanara and the Konkan: the language of the province.

TÚMÁR, H. (طومار) A roll, a record, a register, an account : also same as the next.

Túmár-jamá, H. (جمع, total) The sum total of the land revenue according to register : the recorded standard assessment of the land revenue of the provinces of the Mogul empire in the reign of Akbar, as settled by his minister, Toral Mal, and subsequently revised at different periods down to the time of the grant of the Diwani to the East-India Company.

Túmár-jamá-nahdi, H. (أندى, ready money) The standard assessment as settled in money.

TÚMARAM, Mal. (തുമരം) A measure of timber, one-fourth of a *khandi*, or 144 square inches.

TUMBAMARI, Mal. (തുമ്മരി) Certificate given by a proprietor to the holder of his land on lease or mortgage, that he has sold his right to another, or one which the holder gives to the owner, if he transfers his occupancy to another tenant. See *Yenuka*.

TÚMIÁ, H. (توميا) Thread made of carded cotton.

TÚMU, Tel. (తుము) A sluice, a flood-gate, a drain, a water-course : a measure of capacity, a *Túm* or *Toom*, varying in value, but always the twentieth of a *khandi*.

TUNDAM, or TUNDU, Tam., Mal. (తుండమ్, తుండు) A piece, a fragment, a piece cut off, a little.

Tundayam, Tam. (తుండఱఱమ్) A gold *fanam*.

Tundársal, Tam. (తుండురసఱఱు) A small remittance, one made frequently.

Tunduchittu, Tam. (తుండుఱఱు) A small note.

Tundupilli, Tam. (తుండుపిఱి) The estimate of the grain produce of a small part of the village.

Tunduváram, corruptly, *Tondoovarum*, Tam. (తుండుఱఱమ్) The share of the landlord from all lands cultivated by temporary cultivators.

TÚP, Mar. (तूप), TUPPA, Karn. (తుప్ప) Ghee, or clarified butter ; a certain quantity paid as a cess or fee by vendors of milk and butter.

Túppattí, Mar. (तूपपट्टी) A tax on ghee, or a quantity set apart for the village officers.

Túpsisht, Mar. (तूपशिश्ट) A contribution to government, or to the village functionaries, of a certain amount of ghee from each village, or a money payment in lieu.

TUPHÁNE, Karn. (తుఫానీ) A calumny, a false accusation.

TUPPADÁTÍ, Karn. (తుప్పదాటి) A contract of marriage : an entertainment given by the father of the bride to the bridegroom's friends on signing the contract.

TURAVU, Tam. (துரவு) A large well, but one that is not considered public property, and is specified in deeds of transfer as belonging to an individual.

TURHADI, Karn. (?) A species of mortgage in Kanara in which the mortgagee only receives a quantity of rice equal in value to the interest due on his loan : (the word is from the 5th Rep., but is not found elsewhere, and there is probably some blunder in the spelling).

TÚRIKA, Karn. (ತುರಿಕೆ) Winnowing.

Túrpara-pattadam, Tel. (?) The act of winnowing grain.

TURUMBU, Tam. (துரும்பு) A straw, a rush, a straw given to a wife as a token of divorce.

Turumbudan-ambáram, Tam. (See *Ambáram*) A heap of corn not cleansed, not freed from the straw.

TURWATHEN, Mar. (तुरवेठे) A terraced and cultivated patch of ground on a hill side or rocky elevation.

TÚS, (?) The fundamental long measure in the Northern Sarkárs, varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

TUSAL, Mar. (तुसल) Chaff remaining in husked rice : rice with chaff remaining in it after cleaning.

TUSÁR, corruptly, TEESUR, TOOSORR, Mar. (?) Crops that ripen after the rains are over, or in the cold season, having been sown at the commencement of the rains : the early crop, on the near ripening of which an estimate of the value was loosely made, and an equal portion of the revenue collected : (in general, *Tushár*, or *Tusár*, in Mar., as well as in S., means Dew, mist, thin rain ; but the following confirms the meanings given in the Selections, 4.744).

Tusárpattí, Mar. (तुसारपट्टी) The land-tax, of which payment was required from the cultivators immediately on the appearance of the grain in the ear.

TUSHA, S. &c., vernacularly, TUSH, (तुष) Husk, chaff, the integument of rice or other grain.

Tushágni, *Tushánala*, S. &c. (from अग्नि, or अनाल, fire) Capital punishment by twisting straw round the limbs of a criminal and covering him with chaff and setting it on fire.

TUŠI, pronounced TUSHI, Mal. (തുശി) The iron style used in writing : the fee paid to the writer who draws up the mortgage-deed ; also, in this sense, more correctly *Tuši-kānam*.

TÚSÍ, (?) Harvest reaped in the rainy season.

TÚT, Mar. (तूट) Deficiency, loss : difference in the quantity of grain by the beads being rubbed off in the carriage (same as the H. توت, توتا, from S. ತುಡಿ, fracture, diminution).

TÚT

Tút, H. (?) Loss or deficiency to landholders in payment of revenue.—Kamaon.

TÚT, H. &c. (توت, तूत) The mulberry tree (*Morus indica*).

TUTAM, Mal. (തുടം) A liquid measure containing about one-tenth of an *Edangali*.

TUVARI, Tel. &c. (తువరి) A kind of pea, commonly Dhál, the seed of the *Cytisus cajan*.

TUVATA, Mal. (തുവട്ട) A measure of timber, one-sixth of a *Tumaram*, or 24 square inches.

TYACUT, (?) Land, in the Dindigal district, 5th Rep. (some mistake, perhaps, for *Tyahta*, q. v.).

TYÁGA, S. &c., vernacularly, *TYÁG*, (त्यागः) Leaving, relinquishing: parting with, as money, whence it comes to signify liberality, munificence.

Tyági, S. &c. (त्यागी) One who has abandoned the world, a mendicant, a liberal man.

Tyáppatra, Beng. (ভ্যাগপত্র) A bill of abandonment, or of divorce.

Tyahta, S. &c., vernacularly, *Tyaht*, (त्यक्त) Left, deserted: given away, bestowed.

TYARGAİN, (?) H. A temporary cultivator.—Kamaon.

U.

UBÁR, Mar. (उबार) In papers of account, applied to the balance in hand brought forward from the last account closed, and placed at the head of the new account opened; also, surplus, supernumery.

UBHÁ, Mar. (उभा) Erect, standing, not cut down (as crops).
UBHARÁ, vulgarly, *UBHRÁ*, Hindi (उभरा) Unladen, as a cart or boat.

Úbharan, Beng. (উভরন) Unloading a boat or cart.

UBHAYÁ, S. &c. (उभय) Both.

Ubhayamárğa, Mar. (उभय, both, and मार्ग, a road) Transit duties.

Ubhayánnumata sákshí, S. (उभय, with, अनुमत, assented to, and साक्षी, a witness) A witness consented to by both parties (the term is known colloquially in Mysore).

Ubhayarási, Karn. (ಉಭಯರಾಶಿ, S. उभय, and राशि, a heap), *Ubhirás*, corruptly, *Ooberas*, Mar. (उभीराश) The heap of corn gathered and stacked, but not yet apportioned between the sharers, especially when they are the government and the cultivators: in Mar. it hence comes to have the sense of unportioned or undivided property in general, the enjoyment of which is suspended.

UDA

UBHAYAM, Mal. (ഉഭയം) Interest on money given in mortgage: land: fruit, or produce of trees.

UBLAK, Mar. (उबलक) Not brought finally to account: not finally concluded (as an agreement): not settled or determined (as price)

Ublakh, Mar. (उबलख) Unspecified; in the gross, in the lump (this and the preceding are evidently corruptions of the A. *Mablagh*, q. v.).

ÚCHA, or *UTSA*, Tel. (ఉచ) Stalk of the great millet.

Úchabeyyam, Tel. (ఉచ బెయ్యము) Unripe grains of the great millet.

UCHALAN, Beng. (উচলন) Winnowing, tossing corn or other light things in a sieve to get rid of the lighter particles.

UCHÁPAT, H. Mar. (اچاپت, उचापत) Taking up goods on credit, the articles so taken, money borrowed, &c.

UCHAKÁ, Mar. (उचका) Swindling, shoplifting, pocket-picking, getting money or property by fraudulent means or dishonest practices.

Uchakyá, *Uchalyá*, Mar. (उचक्या, उचल्या) A cheat, a swindler, a pickpocket.

UCHAL, Mar. (उचल) A portion of land given at the partition of an estate in exchange for some other portion to a different sharer.

UCHCHA, S. &c. (उच्च), also, in most dialects, *UNCH*, *UNCHÁ*, H. (اوجھا, اونچ), Mar. (उंच) High, lofty, lit. or fig.

Uchchapada, Beng. (উচ্চপদ) A high office.

Unchán, *Uncháí*, H. (اونچان, اونچاي) Height, eminence.

Unchád, *Unchawatá*, Mar. (उंचाड, उंचवटा) High ground, a mound, an eminence.

Unchat, *Unchawat*, Mar. (उंचट, उंचवट) Rising, ascending (as ground).

UCHCHÁPATI, Karn. (ಉಚ್ಚರಪತಿ) Taking and giving goods on credit.

Uchchápátí lehhkha, Karn. (ಉಚ್ಚರಪತಿಲೆಹ್ಹು) A running account, a shop bill.

UCHCHHISHTA, vernacularly, *UCHCHISHT*, S. &c. (उच्छिष्ट) Rejected, left, the leavings of a meal.

Uchchishtabhøjana, S. (उच्छिष्टभोजन) An inferior, a menial, one who eats another's leavings: an attendant on an idol, eating the food offered to it.

UCHHIKUN, *UCHHINUN*, Guz. (ਉਚੀکون, ਉਚੀنوں) Borrowed, received on loan or on credit.

UCHITA, vernacularly, *UCHIT*, S. &c. (उचित) Fit, right, appropriate, suited to.

UDAİKULAM, Tam. (உடைகுளம்) A tank or reservoir which has burst its bank.

- Udaippu*, Tam. (உடைப்பு) A channel formed by the bursting of a dam or tank.
- Udaippu hattu*, Tam. (உடைப்புக்கட்டு) Repair of a breach in a dam or the bank of a reservoir.
- UDAIVÁRAM*, Tam. (உடைவாரம்) The whole produce.
- UPAIYÁR*, commonly written *WODEIYAR*, Tam. (உடையார்) A title borne by some Hindu tribes: it is that of the Rájás of Kurg.
- UPAIYAVAN*, *UPAITTÁNAVAN*, Tam. (உடையவன், உடைத்தாரவன், from உடை, of or belonging to), *UPAYÁKARAN*, Mal. (ഉടയക്കാരൻ) A possessor, an owner, a proprietor.
- Ástikudaiyavan*, Tam. (ஆஸ்திக்துடையவன்) An heir.
- Ástiyudaiyavan*, Tam. (ஆஸ்தியுடையவன்) A proprietor. See *Ásti*.
- UDAKAKRIYÁ*, S. (उदक, water, and क्रिया, rite) The ceremony of offering libations of water to deceased ancestors as far as the fourteenth in affinity.
- UDAMÍ*, Mar. (उदमी) A trader, a dealer.
- UPANPAĐIKAI*, *UPANPADUGAI*, *UPANPÁPU*, incorrectly, *ODUMBADIGAI*, *UTTANBADIKAI*, *UTTAPADI*, Tam. (உடன்படிக்கை, உடன்படுக்கை, உடன்பாடு, from உடன், together with), *UPAMBADI*, Mal. (ഉടമ്പടി) A contract, a covenant, an agreement, a settlement, a lease.
- Udan pattavan*, Tam. (உடன்பட்டவன்) A person bound by a stipulation or agreement.
- Udanpankáli*, Tam. (உடன்பங்காளி) The right of a brother's sons to share in the family property.
- Udanpirappu*, Tam. (உடன்பிறப்பு) Children of the same father and mother.
- Udappiranavan*, Mal. (ഉടപ്പിറന്നവൻ) A brother.
- Udappiranaval*, (ഉടപ്പിറന്നവൾ) A sister.
- UDÁS*, H. (S. उदास) Indifferent, stoical: as applied to agriculture, a sickly crop.—Puraniya.
- Udási*, S. &c. (उदासी) A religious mendicant, one affecting indifference to worldly feelings and interests: a religious order among the Sikhs.
- Udásina*, vernacularly, *Udásin*, S. &c. (उदासीन) An indifferent person, one neither a friend nor a foe: an umpire, an arbiter: it is sometimes confounded with the preceding.
- UPAVÁRAM*, Tam. (உடவாரம்) The whole of the divisible produce of the land, or the entire crop before partition.
- UDAYA*, S. &c. (उदय) The rising of a planet, especially of the sun.
- Udayakála*, S. &c. (उदयकालः) Time of sunrise.

- UDDARUVU*, Tel. (ఉద్దరువు) The pawning or mortgaging of grain or similar perishable articles.
- UDDARÍ*, *UDDARE*, Karn. (ಉದ್ದರಿ, ಉದ್ದರಿ) Credit.
- UDHÁN*, Guz. (ਉੱਖਾਨ) The name of a private number used by Hindu brokers: the number three.
- UDHAR*, *OODHUR*, Mar. (उधर) In the gross, in the lump.
- Udharjamábandi*, Mar. (उधरजमाबंदी) Assessment in the lump: assessing the total revenue of a village upon the chief proprietor, and leaving it to him to distribute the proportions.
- Udhar-sálemi*, Mar. (?) Rent collected in the gross on private land, without reference to any details.
- UDDHÁRA*, vernacularly, *UDDHÁR*, or, less correctly, *UDHÁR*, S. &c. (उद्धार, properly, extracting, lifting up or out) A deduction, a portion deducted: the first division of an estate: portion of the paternal estate assigned to the eldest son in excess over the shares of the others: a debt, a loan, especially one not bearing interest. Guz. subs. Buying or selling upon trust: adv. on trust or credit.
- UDDI*, Tel. (ఉద్ది) A low ridge in a field for retaining the water of irrigation: a bank raised above the level of a reservoir, with a channel in it into which the water of the reservoir is thrown for conveyance to fields of a higher level.
- UDÍCHÍ*, S. (उदीची) The north.
- ÚDIGAMU*, Tel. (ఉడిగము) Slavery, domestic service.
- Údigavuvádu*, Tel. (ఉడిగవువాడు) A slave: a domestic servant.
- UDÍM*, *OODEEM*, Mar. &c. (उदीम, S. उद्यम, industry), *UDIMA*, *UDUMU*, *UDUME*, Karn. (ಉದಿಮ, ಉದುಮು, ಉದುಮೆ) Traffic, dealing, shopkeeping.
- Udími*, incorrectly, *Udmi*, Mar. (उदीमी), *Uddamí*, &c., Karn. (ಉದ್ದಮಿ) A shopkeeper, a dealer.
- Udímpattí*, Mar. (उदीमपट्टी) A cess or tax on shopkeepers and traders.
- UPKIPAI*, Tam. (உட்கிடை) A hamlet, an associated or subordinate village or market: also *Ulkadai*, q. v.
- ÚPU*, Karn. (ಉಡು) The pole or shaft of a plough.
- ÚPUPU*, Tel. (ఉడుపు) Transplanting.
- Údupumadi*, Tel. (ఉడుపుమడి) A plot or field in which grain has been transplanted.
- UPUVU*, Tel. (ఉడువు) Clothes belonging to another person borrowed for wear from the washerman.
- UDVÁHA*, S. &c. (उद्वाह) Marriage.
- UDYÁPANA*, vernacularly, *UDYÁPAN*, S. &c. (उद्यापन) Closing ceremonies, the observance that winds up and completes

any religious rite, or the dedication of a temple, tank, &c. to religious or benevolent purposes.

UDYOGA, vernacularly, UDYOG, or UDJOG, S. &c. (उद्योग) Exertion, business, occupation. *Udyogamu*, Tel. (ఉద్యోగము) Situation, employment.

UGÁDI, Tel. Karn. (ఉగాది) The first day of the Telugu sol-lunar year.

UGÁL, Thug. Old clothes.

UGÁLÁ, H. (اوغالا, وگالا) Land always saturated with moisture.

UGHADÍ, Mar. (उघडी) A flood-gate, a sluice.

UGHÁI, Hindi (उघाई, اوكھاہی) Revenue payable by the cultivator to the government (Khet Karm, 39), less correctly, *Aogáhi*, q.v.

UGHRÁT, Guz. (ਉਘਰਾਟ) Collection of revenue.

Ughrátdár, Guz. (ਉਘਰਾਟਦار) A collector, a tax gatherer.

UGRA, S. (उग्र), UGRUPU, Tel. (ఉగ్రపుడు) A man of a mixed caste, sprung from a Kshatriya father and Súdra mother: their business is killing animals living in holes: some are bards, and some have charge of treasure or hill forts.

UGRÁNAMU, Tel. &c. (ఉగ్రానము), UGRÁNA, Karn. (ఉగ్రాణ) UGRÁNAM, Mal. (ഉഗ്രാണം) A storehouse, a treasury, a pantry.

Ugráni, or *Ugránapuvádu*, Tel. (ఉగ్రాణి, ఉగ్రాణపువ్వుడు), *Ugránih*, *Ugránadava*, Karn. (ಉಗ್ರಾಣಿ, ಉಗ್ರಾಣದವ) A storekeeper, a steward, a butler, a treasurer, a collector of revenue.

UGWANI, UGWIL, UGÁWÁ, UGRÁNI, Mar. (उगवणी, उगवील, उगावा, उगानी), UGHRANI, Guz. (ਉਘਰਾਣੀ) The gathering in or realising of money due: the collection of the revenue: the amount collected.

ŪHDAH, commonly pronounced, OHDA, or AHDAH, q.v., corruptly, HUDDA, and WOODA, H. (أهده) An agreement, an engagement, a contract, an obligation: a commission, a trust, an office or function, civil or military.

Ūhdahbandi, H. (عهدبندی) Fixing a period for discharge of a debt, wholly or in part: an instalment bond.

Ūhdahbaráti, H. (عهدبرای) Fulfilment of an engagement, discharge of a debt, &c.

Ūhdahdár, commonly, *Ohdahdár*, q.v., corruptly, *Woodedár*, &c. H. (عهددار) An officer, a servant of the government, filling either a civil or military appointment: under the Mohammedan government the name was also applied to the farmer or contractor of revenue; also to a salt-contractor.

UJÁN, Beng. (উজান) The upper country, the part from which the rivers flow.

UJAR, UJÁD, H. &c. (اوجار, اوجاد, उजाड) Desolate, desert,

uninhabited, uncultivated, waste: the reverse of *Ábád*. Beng. (উজাড) A wilderness, a deserted place.

Ujúhát, Beng. (উজ্জহাট, ? from A. وجوه, reasons) Pleadings on the different points of a case in writing, objections urged in writing. See *Wujúhát*.

UJÁR, Hindi (उजार) Grazing down a standing crop.—Puraniya.

UJURI-JAMÁ, Hindi (उजुरीजमा, from the A. عزر) An entry in the annual account shewing remissions of the rents of the Ryots.

Ujuri-jamín, Hindi (उजुरीजमीन) Account of land struck off from the previous year's assessment as overcharged.

UKÁDÁ, or UKÁRÁ, Mar. (उकाडा) The practice of taking in regularly a certain quantity or articles, as milk, &c., and making periodical payment; running up a score; also such quantity regularly taken.

UKALÍT, Mar. (उकळीत) Gathering in of sums due, collecting alms or contributions: collections of their dues, especially in kind, by village officers and servants, from the cultivators direct: fees in kind collected by the village officers as their dues from persons exposing articles for sale in the village bazárs.

UKH, H. &c. (اوخ, ऊख, S. इक्षु) Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*).

Ukhári, H. (اوكھاری, उखारी) Sugar-cane: in the eastern districts *Ukhári* (उखारी) A field of sugar-cane.

ŪKHAL, H. (اوكھل, ऊखल) Land recently brought into cultivation.

UKHAL, UKHALI, or UKHLI, Hindi, &c. (उखल, उखली, S. उलूखल) A mortar of wood or stone, large or small, for pounding rice in or freeing grain of its husk, by bruising with a wooden pestle.

UKHAL, Mar. (उखळ) The first ploughing of a field: the turning up of the ground; also a mortar: see H. *Ukhal*.

UKHAR, Guz. (ਉਖਰ) Fallow land ploughed and prepared for cultivation next year: uncultivated land.

UKHAR, Mar. (उखर) Shallow, capable of containing little depth of water (used of rice-grounds on a slope or with low banks).

UKKI, UKKE, Karn. (ಉಕ್ಕಿ, ಉಕ್ಕಿ) Ploughing.

Ukhéholá, Karn. (ಉಕ್ಕಿಹೊಲ) A ploughed field.

ŪKR, A. (عقر) A woman's dower, or the money paid as her portion; also a sum of money which is paid by a man to a woman, with whom he has had illicit intercourse, by way of dower.

UKTA, S. &c. (उक्त) Said, spoken: it is used in documents, sometimes for, aforesaid.

UKTÁ, or UKTE, incorrectly, UKTI, OOKTEE, Mar. (उक्ता, उक्ते)

In the gross, in the lump, in the mass, said of goods purchased, land assessed, &c.

Uktejamín, Mar. (उक्तेजमीन) Land assessed in the gross at a round sum, instead of certain rates per *bighá* or plough: also lands assessed at reduced rates, which have, for a temporary purpose, been fixed in a rough manner, and which are less than the land can bear.

Ukti, Mar. (उक्ति) The sum total of the assessment imposed upon a village, and at which it is leased for a given term of years, with the assent of the cultivators.

ÚKÚBAT, H. (عقوبت) Punishment, chastisement: in law, punishment inflicted by the magistrate at his discretion.

Úkúbat-shadíd, H. (شدید) Severe punishment, extending to death, inflicted at the discretion of the magistrate.

UKUNBÁRÍ, Beng. (উকুনবাড়ি) A pole of bambu used by the cultivators in Bengal for separating short straws and other refuse from the corn after threshing.

ULAI, Hindi. Lands on a lower level easily irrigated and therefore more productive.—Kuch Bahar.

ULANGU, more correctly, *OILUNGU*, Tam. (ஒழுங்கு, arrangement) A standard rate for assessment, or for the price of grain, &c.: a detailed account of the lands of a village.

ULAVU, *ULAVUTTOLIL*, Tam. (உழவு, உழவுத்தொழில்), *URAVA*, Mal. (ഉഴവ) Ploughing, agriculture, tillage.

Ulpadai, Tam. (உழுபடை) A plough.

Ulada, Karn. (ಉಳಿದ) Unploughed, waste.

Uldakádu, Tam. (உழுதகாடு) Ploughed high land.

Uldal, Tam. (உழுதல்) Ploughing.

Uldanilam, Tam. (உழுதநிலம்) Ploughed land.

Uluai, Tam. (உழுதை) Agriculture.

Uluhe, *Uluhe*, *Ulavika*, &c. Karn. (ಉಳಿರೆ, ಉಳಿರೆ, ಉಳಿವೆ) Ploughing.

Ulnar, Tam. (உழுநர், plur.) Husbandmen, ploughmen.

Uṛavukáran, Mal. (ഉഴവുകാരൻ) A ploughman, a cultivator.

Ulavár, *Ulavór*, Tam. (உழவார், உழவோர்) Ploughmen, cultivators.

Ulavadai, Tam. (உழவடை) The act or right of ploughing, the right to cultivate the lands: as this right is originally inherent in the holders of *Kániátchí* tenures, it is sometimes used in the same sense.

Ulavadai-kániátchí-sásanam, Tam. (உழவடைகாணி-யாட்சிசாசனம்) A deed by which a proprietor transfers his right of cultivation to a *Payirhárán*, or tenant, as far as allowable by the custom of the villages, after which he cannot remove him, or substitute another in his place.

Ulavadai-ulhudi, Tam. (உழவடைஉள்குடி) A cultivator who, although not an original sharer in the village lands, has acquired the right of hereditary succession and continuous occupation. See *Ulhudi*.

Ulavudai-váram, Tam. (உழவுடைவாரம்) The cultivator's share of the crop.

ULAVAN, Tam. (உளவன்) A spy, a scout.

ULGÍDA, Mar. (?) Public servants, those of a village.

ÚLIGA, Karn. (ಉಳಿಖ) Service, work.

Úligadavamu, *Úligamu*, Karn. (ಉಳಿಖದವನು, ಉಳಿಖನು) A servant, a police *peon*.

ÚLIGA, Karn. (ಉಳಿಖ) Items of different accounts put down indiscriminately, not under their proper heads.

Úligavarga, Karn. (ಉಳಿಖವರ್ಗ) Items of account under their proper heads.

ULKAPAI, Tam. (உள்கடை) A hamlet, an associated or incorporated village or market: same as *Udhidai*.

ULKUDI, *OOLKOODY*, Tam. (உள்குடி, from உள், in, within (the village), and குடி, an inhabitant), also *UL-KUDI-PAYIRKÁRAN*, corruptly, *OOLCOODY-PAYACARNY*, also, *UL-PAYIRKUDI*, and *UL-PARAKUDI*, corruptly, *OOLPYAKOODY*, *OOL-PARACOODY*, see *Payir-kudi*, Tam. (உள்குடிபயிர்க்காரன், உள்பயிர்க்குடி, உள்பரக்குடி) A permanent cultivating tenant, one who, by himself or his forefathers, has been settled in a village and carried on cultivation in it for a considerable time, although not one of the original coparceners: he cannot be dispossessed as long as he pays the stipulated rent to the proprietor or proprietors, usually a quit-rent, and his proportion of the government assessment: he has the right of hereditary succession and independent cultivation, but cannot mortgage or sell the land, and is not entitled to the emoluments and privileges considered as the right of the *Mirásidárs*: he corresponds in all respects with the *Khúd-kásht* of Hindustan.

ULLÁKU, Tel. (ఉల్లాకు) A written memorandum left with goods or grain, specifying the quantity and the owner.

ULLAÑA, Karn. (ಉಲ್ಲಣ) A grass-cutter, a grass-carrier.

ULLAVAN, Tam. (உள்ளவன்) A proprietor, a rich man.

ULLITTÁR, also occurring *ULLUTÁR*, or *OOLLOOTAR*, corruptly, *OOLLOOTORE*, Tam. (உள்ளிட்டார்) Partners, all concerned in the same bargain or business, coparceners in land: it is sometimes restricted to descendants of the original holder or grantee, but this seems questionable: it is also sometimes extended to heirs generally.

- ULLIYA, or ULLIYAMÁNIYAM, corruptly, WOOLIAH, WOOLJA, and WOOLIGA, Tam. (உள்ளிய, உள்ளியமரணி-யம்) Rent-free lands granted for services, especially as militia or police.
- ULMANAI, Tam. (உள்மனை) An inhabited house.
- ULPATI, Mal. (ഉപതി) Rice-lands.
- ULTÁ-, or ULTHÁJAMÍN, Mar. (उलठा-, उलथाजमीन, from उलथा, turning over) Land left to rest for a certain period, either by being uncultivated, or sown with crops of a less exhausting nature than those previously raised upon it.
- ULU, Beng. (সুলু) A coarse kind of grass used in thatching (*Saccharum cylindricum*).
- ULUKU, Tam. (உலுகு) An account kept by the village accountant of the lands of the village, their extent and capability.
- ULUME, Karn. (ಉಳುಮೆ) Salary paid in kind to government servants.
- ULUPHÁ, corruptly, WULFA, Tel. (ఉలుఫా), ULUPHI, Karn. (ಉಲುಫಿ) ULUPPAL, Tam. (உலுப்பை) Supplies furnished gratuitously to great persons on a journey by the villages on their route (from the A. *Álf, Álfifa* علف, علوفی, subsistence, &c.).
- ULUVA, Tel. (ఉలువ) A crop of a coarse kind of pulse or grain (*Glycine tomentosa*).
- ULVÁRAM, Tam. (உள்வாரம்) The owner's share of the produce of his land.
- ULVATTAM, Tam. (உள்வட்டம்) Premium or difference in favour of a coin exchanged for one of less value.
- ULVÁYKÁL, Tam. (உள்வாய்க்கால்) Water-course or channel within a village.
- UMBALI, vulgarly, UMBLI, Karn. (ಉಂಬಳಿ) Subsistence, a grant to an individual for his subsistence. See the next.
- UMBALIGE, UMMALI, UMMALIGE, UMMULI, UMMULIGE, Karn. (ಉಂಬಳಿಗಿ, ಉಂಮಳಿ, ಉಂಮಳಿಗಿ, ಉಂಮುಳಿ, ಉಂಮುಳಿಗಿ), UMBILIKAI, Tam. (உம்பிளிகை) Land granted by government rent-free, as a reward for, or in consideration of, public services.
- Ummaligráma*, Karn. (ಉಂಮಳಿಗ್ರಾಮ), *Umbali-grámam*, Tam. (உம்பிளிகைக்கிராமம்) A village granted rent-free in reward for, or on condition of, public services.
- Ummaligár*, or -*dár*, Karn. (ಉಂಮಳಿಗಾರ, -ದಾರ) The holder of lands, or a village, rent-free.
- Umbali-uttár*, Karn. (ಉಂಬಳಿಉತ್ತರ) Grant of rent-free land for subsistence. See *Umbali* and *Uttár*.
- UMBARÁ, Mar. (उंबर) A quantity of dwellings.

- Umbar-pattí*, or *Umbar-sárá*, Mar. (उंबरपट्टी-सारा) House-tax.
- UMED, H. (A. امید) Hope, expectation.
- Umednár*, H. (اميدوار) An expectant, a candidate for employment, one who awaits a favourable answer to some representation or request.
- Umed-usul*, Uriya (ଉମେଦଉସୁଲ, from A. وصول) Recoverable revenue.
- ÚMÍ, Hindi (ऊमी) An ear of corn half ripe.
- UMI, Mal. (ഉമി) The husk of rice or other grain, chaff, bran.
- UMM, H. (A. أم) A mother.
- Umm-al-walad*, A. (الأم الولد) In Mohammadan law, a female slave who has borne a child to her master, and is consequently free at his death.
- Ummúmat*, A. (امومة) Being a mother, maternity.
- ÚMRA, H. (A. عمره) Visiting a wife while in the house of her parents.
- ÚMUDAIN, A. (du. of عمود, a pillar) In Mohammadan law, the pillars or supporters of a family, designation of the children of a kinsman, however distant, and whether in the ascending or descending line: ancestors or descendants in the direct line.
- UMUKA, Tel. (ఉముక) The husk of rice.
- ÚN, H. (اون, S. ऊनी) Wool, coarse hair that may be woven.
- ÚNA, S. &c. (ऊन), UNÁ, Mar. (उना) Less, deficient; used chiefly in composition, shortened to *Ún*, with numerals to denote one less, as *Ún-hattar*, one less seventy, i. e. sixty-nine.
- UNÁLO, Guz. (উণালো, S. उणा, heat) The hot season.
- UNCHKO, Guz. (उंचको) A contract or stipulation to do any thing at a fixed rate by a given time, the profit or loss to be borne by the contractor: different articles sold in the lump; the bargain for them collectively.
- UNDARATI, or UNARITI, or UNARA PATTAM, Mal. (?) Walker has *Undardi*, from *Undoir*, to eat, *Ariti*, clear: A form of mortgage in which the mortgagee occupies the estate at a fixed stipulated rent, out of which he pays himself the amount of the interest on his loan, and such proportion of the principal as shall liquidate the principal in a specified number of years: if the holder throws up the property before the stipulated time expires, he has to allow to the proprietor a further deduction from the principal of 20 per cent. as *Sakshi*, and 3 per cent. for *Tushi*, or drawing up the deeds: it is a disputed question whether in such case the mortgagee is entitled to claim any allowance on the profits of cultivation: Mr. Walker says not, Mr. Græme states that he is, entitled to them.

UND

- UNPI, UNDIKAI, Tam. (உண்டி, உண்டிகை), UNDIKUKULASAM, Mal. (തണ്ടിക-കുലശം) A treasury-box in which duty or custom-money is deposited, a money-box, an alms-box.
- Undihappanam, Mal. (തണ്ടികപ്പണം) Money or treasure received at custom-houses, &c : money deposited as alms in the treasury of a temple.
- Undige, Undigi, Karn. (ಉಂಡಿಗಿ, ಉಂಡಿಗ) A custom-house stamp.
- Undige-chittu, Karn. (ಉಂಡಿಗಿಚೆಟ್ಟು) A custom-house permit: a formal written dismissal of an officer for bad conduct.
- UNDIKA, Mal. (തണ്ടിക) A bill of exchange, a cheque, a draft, a stamp, a passport (the Hind. *Hundi*, q. v.).
- Undichechittu, or Undikaichittu, Tam. (உண்டிச்சீட்டு, உண்டிகைச்சீட்டு) A bill of exchange, a cheque, a draft, a *Hundi*.
- UNGIDI, Tel. (ఊడి) A disease of cattle from their grazing on sprouts of millet, or leaves of the castor-oil plant.
- UNDURKHÁD, Mar. (S. उंदुरखाद) Damage done by rats devouring the grain.
- UNHÁLÁ, Mar. (उन्हाळा, from the S. उष्ण, hot, and काल, time) The hot season, the dry season, or the eight months as distinguished from the four *monsoon* months.
- Unjarí, H. (اُنْجَرِي, उंजरी) A small heap of corn set apart at harvest time by the Mohammadans in the name of some saint.
- UNKUVA, Tel. (ఊకువ) A marriage portion properly given to a woman at her marriage by her relatives: an item of woman's wealth.
- ÚNVIRPÓR, Tam. (உணர்விற்போர்) Sellers of flesh.
- UPABHOGA, corruptly, OOP-BROG, S. &c. (उपभोग) Usufruct, temporary occupation or enjoyment.
- UPÁDHI, S. &c. (उपाधि) Fraud, artifice: lawful deceit, as recovery of a debt by some deception or device.
- UPÁDHYÁYA, corruptly, OOPADHYAYA, S. &c. (उपाध्याय) A teacher, an instructor; originally, a teacher of the Vêda, but now used in a general sense.
- Upádhyá, Mar. (उपाध्या, vernacular corruption of the preceding) A priest who conducts the ceremonies of a family in a village.
- UPAGRÁMA, S. &c. (उपग्राम) A secondary or subordinate village: in the south, a tract of cultivated and inhabited land of specified extent, but wanting some of the incidents of a village, as a separate municipal body, &c.
- UPAJ, H. (اُج, S. उप and ज, born) Produce.

UPA

- Upjao, H. (اُجّاء) Fertile, productive.
- UPAJÍVIKÁ, S. &c. (उपजीविका) Livelihood, means of livelihood, trade, business, &c.
- UPAL, Mar. (उपल) The state of ground, saturated, as after heavy rains, and emitting rills of water in different parts.
- Upal, or Upali, Mar. (उपल, उपली) A rill, a streamlet trickling down hills or breaking from the ground after rain.
- UPALAGA, Guz. (ਉਪਲਾਗ) Supernumerary, not entered in accounts: balance in hand, surplus.
- UPALÁNA, Guz. (ਉਪਲਾਜ) High land in villages.
- Upalán-nichán, Guz. (ਉਪਲਾਜ਼ਨੀਚ) The high and low lands of a village in relation to each other.
- UPANÁM, Beng. (S. উণাম) A surname.
- UPANCHAKÍ, Beng. (উপখকী) Land held in perpetuity at fixed rents; it is the same as an *Istimrári* tenure, but the term is in general use only in Rangpur and Kuch Bahar, and is probably a vernacular corruption of *Panchaki*, q. v.
- Upanchakidár, Beng. (P. দাঁর) A bolder of land in perpetuity, paying a fixed rate to the Zamindár or government.
- UPANDAM, Dakh. (اُپْدَم) An obligation, written or verbal, entered into by the cultivator for a sum of ready money, while the crop is on the ground, to sell it, when cut, to the person making the advance at a price below the actual market rate: (it should be a Telugu word, but is not given in the dictionary).
- UPANAYA, UPANAYANA, corruptly, UPINIANY, S. &c. (उपनय, उपनयन) The solemn investiture of youths of the three first tribes, Brahman, Kshatriya, and Vaisya, with a peculiar thread or cord worn over the left shoulder, by which they are considered as regenerated and admitted to all the privileges of their original birth: as the Brahman is the only one of the three original tribes remaining, the ceremony is properly confined to the youth of that caste, and should be performed not earlier than eight, nor later than sixteen years of age: in various parts of India, however, different Śúdra and mixed castes assume the right of wearing the Brahmanical cord.
- UPANIDHI, S. &c. (उपनिधि) A pledge, a deposit: in law, one that is sealed or covered, so that the contents are unknown: hidden treasure.
- UPANIKSHEPA, S. &c. (उपनिक्षेप) A sealed or inclosed deposit or pledge.
- UPAPÁTAKA, S. &c. (उपपातक) A heinous offence, as killing a cow, selling a daughter, atheism, or any crime only less atrocious than the *Mahápátaka*, q. v.

UPA

- Upapátaki*, S. (उपपातकी) A sinner in the second degree.
- UPAR, OOPUR, H. (اوپر, S. उपरि), UPARI, Hindi, Mar., Beng. (उपरि) Over, upper, on, upon, above.
- Upará, Uparáhár*, H. (اوپر اہار, اوپر) Upper or high land not admitting of artificial irrigation.
- UPARÁLA, Mar. (उपराळा) Surplus stock, goods in reserve, excess of weight : calumnious or false accusation.
- UPARÍ, vulgarly UPRI, H. (S. اوپر) Upper, over ; stranger, exotic, foreign : also, extra, surplus, in excess, over and above.
- Uparí*, vulgarly, *Upri, Oopuree, Oopree*, Mar. (S. उपरि) A cultivator not belonging originally to a village, but residing and occupying land in it, either upon a lease for a stipulated term of years, or at the pleasure of the proprietor : a tenant, a temporary occupant, a tenant at will : it may be also applied, as in distinction to the *Thalkarí* or proprietor, to tenants whose ancestors have held the lands for many generations, but who are not considered to have a proprietary right in the soil : also an officer employed to supervise the crops when brought to the threshing-floor when the government dues are not paid in kind : an overseer, a superintendent.
- Uparí-kharch*, Beng. (উপরিখরচ) Extra expenses.
- Uparnár*, H. (اوپر نار) Over, upper (as land, relatively to lower).
- Uparnáriá*, Guz. (pl. ۛۛۛۛۛۛۛۛۛۛۛۛۛ) Cultivators not belonging to the village the lands of which they cultivate.
- UPAŚALYA, Karn. (S. ಉಪಶಲ್ಯ) Space near a village, suburbs of a village where the outcastes reside.
- UPATYÁ, Mar. (उपत्या) A sharper, a thief, a swindler.
- UPAVARTANA, Karn. (S. ಉಪವರ್ತನ) A country, a district.
- UPAVÁSA, S. &c. (उपवास), also, vernacularly, UPÁS, H. (اپاس, اپواس) Fasting, a fast.
- UPAVASATHA, Karn. (S. ಉಪವಸಥ) A village.
- UPAVÍTA, S. &c. (उपवीत) The cord properly worn by the three pure castes only, though assumed by some others : for the Brahman it should be of cotton, of flax for a Kshatriya, and of wool for the Vaisya : it is worn ordinarily over the left shoulder, hanging diagonally across the body down to the right hip.
- UPEKSHÁ, S. &c. (उपेक्षा) Neglect, disregard : in law, laches, silent neglect of a right, which is held to constitute or amount to its forfeiture.
- UPHTÁ, Hindi (उफता) The low part of the banks of a river over which the water flows upon the fields when the river rises.—Puraniya.

UPP

- UPPARI, UPPARAVÁDU, Tel. (ఉప్పరి, ఉప్పరవాడు) A man of the caste of tank diggers, whose business is to dig tanks and wells, repair water-channels, and raise embankments ; they are said to be descended from a Śudra father and mother, the latter having been forcibly violated : the woman of the caste is termed *Upparadhi*.
- UPPU, Tel., Karn., Tam. (ఉప్పు, ഉപ്പു), UPPA, Mal. (ഉപ്പ) Salt. (In derivatives and compounds *Uppu* often becomes *Uppa* and the Malayalim *Uppa* appears as *Uppu*.)
- Uppudibbe*, or *Uppukatté*, Karn. (ಉಪ್ಪುಡಿಬ್ಬೆ, ಉಪ್ಪುಕಟ್ಟೆ) A square lump or block of salt.
- Uppaguni*, Karn. (ಉಪ್ಪುಗುಣಿ) A salt-pan.
- Uppalam*, Mal. (ഉപ്പുഴം) A salt marsh. Tam. (உப்பளம்) A salt-pan. Tel. (ఉప్పలము) Ground fit for the manufacture of salt by solar evaporation, same as *Uppunela* : also, in Tel., *Uttu* (ఉట్టు).
- Uppalavan*, Tam. (உப்பளவரை), *Uppalaruvádu*, Tel. (ఉప్పలవువాడు) A salt manufacturer.
- Uppuleru*, Tel. (ఉప్పುలెరు) A salt-water river.
- Uppumadi*, Tel. (ఉప్పమడి) A salt-pan.
- Uppalam*, Tam. (உப்பளம்) A salt-pan, a salt-marsh.
- Uppamaippór*, Tam. (உப்படைமட்டிபேட்டர்) A salt manufacturer.
- Uppunela*, Tel., Karn. (ఉప్పనెల), *Uppunilam*, Mal. (ഉപ്പുനിലം) Salt-ground, soil impregnated with salt, earth on which salt is manufactured, water having been let in from the sea upon soil previously prepared or adapted for the purpose is suffered to evaporate, and the salt left is collected in crystals.
- Uppinakuni*, Karn. (ಉಪ್ಪಿನಕುಣಿ) A salt-pan.
- Uppinarévu*, Karn. (ಉಪ್ಪಿನರೆವು), *Uppurevulu*, Tel. (ఉప్ప-రెవులు) The bank of a back water communicating with the sea, from which salt-pans are supplied.
- Uppuparra*, Tel. (ఉప్పపర్ర) A salt-marsh.
- Uppupaṭanna*, Mal. (ഉപ്പുപടന്ന) A salt-marsh, a bed in which salt is made by solar evaporation.
- Uppáramányam*, Karn. (ಉಪ್ಪಾರಮಾನಯಂ) Taxes levied from the second class of salt-makers in Mysore.
- Uppáranu*, *Uppáraravanu*, Karn. (ಉಪ್ಪಾರನು, ಉಪ್ಪಾರವನು) A salt-maker ; also, a tank digger, a bricklayer or plasterer.
- Upparavole*, *Uppáravoli*, *Uppiravole*, Karn. (ಉಪ್ಪರವೊಳಿ, ಉಪ್ಪಾರವೊಳಿ, ಉಪ್ಪಿರವೊಳಿ) A salt-marsh, the soil that is prepared to produce salt by evaporation.

UPP

- Uppuṭaṇṭa*, pron. *Uppuḍaṇḍa*, Mal. (ഉപ്പുതറ) A cake or block of salt.
- Upputtarai*, Tam. (உப்புத்தரை) Soil impregnated with salt.
- Uppuvāḍi*, Tam. (உப்புவாடி) A platform for piling salt upon.
- Uppuvāṇikar*, Tam. (உப்புவாணிகர்) Salt merchants; also *Umanar* (உமணர்).
- Uppuvittidu magalir*, Tam. (உப்புவிற்றிடுமகளிர்) Women who sell salt.
- Gajuppu*, Karn. (ಗಜುಪ್ಪು) A mineral, a medicinal salt.
- Kalluppu*, Karn. (ಕಲ್ಲುಪ್ಪು) Sea or rock salt.
- Karuttavuppu*, Tam. (கறுத்தவுப்பு) Black salt produced from the ashes of certain plants.
- Kariyuppu*, Tam. (கறிப்புப்பு) Kitchen-salt.
- Petluppu*, Tel., Karn. (పెట్లపు), *Vettiyuppu*, Tam. (வெட்டிப்புப்பு) Saltpetre.
- Parravuppu*, Tel. (పర్రవుపు) Swamp or spontaneous salt.
- UR, OOR, Tam. (ஊர்), URU, Tel., Karn. (ఊరు, లూరు) ŪRA, Mal. (ഉര) A village, a town, a country: (this word has undergone the same change which the bad ear and articulation of our countrymen have inflicted upon the Sanscrit *Pur* in Hindustan, and has been universally changed to *ore* in the numerous names in which it occurs in the Peninsula, as *Vellore* for *Vellūr*, *Nellore* for *Nellūr*, *Coimbatore* for *Kayambatūr*, *Tanjore* for *Tanja-ūr*, &c.
- Uraiyul*, Tam. (உறைபுள்ளி) A village, a town.
- Ūrān*, Tam. (ஊராண்) The head person in a town or village.
- Ūrār*, Tam. (ஊரார்) Townsmen, citizens.
- Ūrdalavara*, Karn. (ಊರ್ಡಲವಾರ) A village servant; also *Ūradalavāra*.
- Ūrganika*, Karn. (ಊರ್ಗನಿಕ) A village astrologer.
- Ūrkarāniga*, Karn. (ಊರ್ಕರನಿಗ) A village accountant.
- Ūrhāvaliga*, Karn. (ಊರ್ಹಾವಲಿಗ) A town or village watchman: also *Urukāyava*, &c.
- Ūrkelasiga*, Karn. (ಊರ್ಕಲಸಿಗ) A village barber.
- Ūrkola*, Karn. (ಊರ್ಕೋಳ) A public tank.
- Ūrmāṇiyam*, Tam. (ஊர்மாணியம்) Village free lands, generally used to signify lands exempted from revenue assigned by government for the performance of village duties, as distinguished from *Kāniātchī Mānyam*.
- Ūrvalam*, Tam. (ஊர்வலம்) A procession, state, marriage, or religious, through a town, &c., when the party begins to move to the right.
- Ūrubēli*, Karn. (ಊರುಬೀಲಿ) A hedge round a village, as a defence.

URD

- Ūrubhāpi*, or *Ūrabhāvi*, Karn. (ಊರುಭಾಪಿ, ಊರಭಾವಿ) A public tank.
- Ūrucheruvu*, Tel. (ఊరుచెరువు) A village reservoir, a public tank.
- Ūrugavūḍa*, or *-gaūḍa*, Karn. (ಊರುಗವುಡ) The head man of a village.
- Ūruguttige*, Karn. (ಊರುಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ) Assessment of a village.
- Ūruholabu*, Karn. (ಊರುಹೊಲಬು) The limits or boundary of a village.
- Ūrukattē*, Karn. (ಊರುಕಟ್ಟೆ) A village tank or pond: a raised seat round a tree in front of a village where the villagers are accustomed to assemble.
- Ūrukāyava*, &c. Karn. (ಊರುಕಾಯವ) A town or village watchman.
- Ūrumbali*, *Ūrummali*, &c. Karn. (ಊರುಂಬಳಿ, ಊರುಂಮಳಿ) A village granted free of assessment.
- Ūrumeravani*, Karn. (ಊರುಮೆರವಣಿ) Procession of a town or village with idols, or at marriages, and the like.
- Ūruni*, Tam. (ஊருருணி) A public tank.
- Ūrupālu*, Karn. (ಊರುಪಾಲು) Portion of the crop which falls to the share of the cultivators of a village.
- Ūrupallelu*, Tel. (ఊరుపల్లెలు) Villages, great and small.
- Ūratalavāra*, Karn. (ಊರತಲವಾರ) A village servant.
- Ūruterige*, Karn. (ಊರುತೆರಿಗೆ) Assessment of a village.
- URĀ, Mal. (ഉറ) A measure of quantity = 20 *Paras*.
- URĀ, (?) H. A land or boundary mark.
- URADI, URATI, URATU, (?) Mal. A class of predial slaves in Malabar (probably errors for the next).
- ŪRĀLI, Mal. (ಊರೂಲಿ) A man of a low or servile caste, a *Sūdra*: a low outcaste tribe inhabiting chiefly the forests.
- ŪRĀNMA, Mal. (ಊರೂನ) Proprietorship of a temple or place of worship.
- Ūrānmakāram*, Mal. (ಊರೂನಕಾರೂರ) The proprietor of a temple.
- Ūrālan*, Mal. (ಊರೂಲ) Guardian or manager of a temple, whether singly or in partnership with others.
- Ūrāyāma-sthānam*, (?) Mal. The management of the affairs of a temple (the first is perhaps an error for *Ūrānma*).
- URĀṬIYĀ, Beng. (উঠিয়া) Land unfit for cultivation.
- URĀVĀMĀṬI, Hindi (उठावाभाटी) A free loose mould. — *Puraniya*.
- URĀVU, Tam. (உறவு) Relationship, consanguinity.
- Uravan*, Tam. (உறவன்) A relation, a kinsman.
- ŪRDDHABĀHU, S. &c. (ಊರ್ಧ್ವಬಾಹು) An ascetic who holds up one or both of his arms until they become rigid and remain fixed in that position (from *Ūrddha*, up, and *bāhu*, the arm).

ÚRDDHAPUNDRÁ, S. &c. (ऊर्ध्वपुण्ड्र) A perpendicular line, usually red, but also white or yellow, down the centre of the forehead, indicating a worshipper of Vishnu.

URDÚ, H. (اردو) A camp, a royal encampment: applied more commonly to the Hindustani language as spoken at the Courts of Dehli and Lucknow, and by the Mohammadans of India generally, being formed by a copious though not preponderating influx of Arabic, Persian, and Turkish words upon a basis of Hindi and Sanscrit, and following the grammatical inflexion of the former occasionally slightly modified.

ÚRF, OORF, H. &c. (عرف, ऊर्फ) Known (by the name of), commonly so called: it corresponds in use with 'alias.'

URI, URE, Karn. (ಉರಿ, ಉರೆ) A loop or sling fastened to the end of a pole for carrying burthens: a net or knotted strings for suspending articles in a house.

URÍ, Beng. (উড়ী) Wild, applied especially to wild rice growing sometimes abundantly on borders of lakes or swamps.

Urídhán, Beng. (উড়ীখান) Wild rice.

URI, Tam. (உரி) The half of a measure commonly termed *Arai-paddi*.

URIMAI, Tam. (உரிமை) Property, possession.

Uritánavan, Tam. (உரித்தாண்வன்) A proprietor, a possessor: an heir.

Uriyár, Uriyór, Tam. (உரியார், உரியோர்) Relations, connexions, ancestors, forefathers.

Uriyavan, Tam. (உரியவன்) A proprietor, an heir.

URLU, Karn. (ಉರ್ಲು) A noose, a snare, a halter.

Urlugambha, Karn. (ಉರ್ಲುಗಂಭ) A gibbet, a gallows.

URS, H. (أعرس) Offerings of food, incense, or lamps, made by Mohammadans on various occasions at the shrines of reputed saints, and especially on the 12th of *Rabí-ul awal*, the anniversary of the death of Mohammad: also nuptials, marriage, a marriage feast.

URTU, H. (ارتو) Crimping or plaiting of linen.

Urtugár, H. (ارتوگار) A plaiter or crimper of linen.

URU, corruptly, OOROO, Mal. (உரு) A part, a piece, a portion of a field.

URVARA, Mal. (உர்வர) Fertile soil yielding every kind of crop: land in general.

ÚS, ÚNS, Mar. (ऊस, ऊंस) Sugar-cane.

Úschadh, or Úscharh, Mar. (ऊसचढ़) A progressively increasing tax on sugar-cane plantations.

USANÁ, Mar. (उसना) Borrowed, lent, as money without interest, or articles to be returned or repaid in kind.

Usanavat, Usanavári, Mar. (उसनवट, उसनवारी) Loan, the state of being borrowed or lent.

ÚSHARA, vernacularly, USHAR, or, in some dialects, USAR, S. &c. (ऊषर) Saline, as soil: land impregnated with alkali particles, and unfit for cultivation.

Úsara-bhúmi, Tel. (ఉసరభూమి) Saline soil.

ÚSHR, H. (أعشر) A tenth part, a tithe. See *Áshr*.

Úshr-ut-tijárat, A. (عشرالتجارة) Duty on merchandise, customs, a tenth of the value.

USHTÁ, Mar. (उष्टा, abbrev. of S. उच्छिष्ट) Left, of a meal, leavings.

Ushtáwal, Mar. (उष्टावल) Fragments, scraps, leavings of a meal.

USÍR, S. &c. (उशीर) The root of a fragrant grass (*Andropogon muricatum*) which is woven into screens placed before doors and windows, and kept constantly wet to cool the air admitted through them into the house.

USTÁD, H. (استاد), WASTÁD, Mar. (वस्ताद) A master, a teacher, one skilled in any art or science.

USTAWÁRÍ, Mar. (उस्तवारी, P. استوارى, strong) Repairing, restoring, re-peopling (ruined houses, villages, &c.).

USÚL, Beng. (উসূল, from وصول, q. v.) Collections, revenue.

UT, or AÚT, H. (أوت, abbrev. of S. अयुक्त) One who dies without issue, an unmarried man.

UTAKKÁRÁ, Beng. (উটকোরা) Foreign, unknown, vagrant.

UTAMA, Mal. (உதம) Wages, payment.

UTANA, UTANÁ, Beng. (উটন, উটনা) Taking goods on credit.

UTANGALA, Mar. (उटंगळ) A hillock, a mound: uneven, as ground.

UTÁR, H. &c. (اُتر, उतार) Descent, decline, lit. or fig.: deduction, abatement, remission of revenue, scale of decrease in the rate of revenue levied from different qualities of soil: also a ford or ferry, charge for ferrying: ebb tide, low water.

Utarán, Utarwán, Mar. (उतारण, उतारवण) A declivity, a slope.

Utári, Utárá, Mar. (उतारी, उतारू) A passenger, a traveller, especially by ship or boat.

Utárpenh, Mar. (उटारपेठ) A commercial city, a mart, an emporium.

Utárta, Utarwat, Mar. (उतारता, उतारवट) Declivious, sloping.

Utáryá, Mar. (उताच्या) A ferryman.

UTÁVALI, (?) Mal. Surplus profit or rent of an estate held on mortgage, after defraying the government demand and interest of the loan: (an error, or local corruption for *Hut-tawali*, q. v.).

UTBANDI, also written OTBUNDEE, OUTHBUNDEE, (?) Beng. A settlement of revenue with reference to the quality of

the land, the description of produce, and customary rate of assessment (perhaps connected with *Aüt-bandī*, q. v.).

Utbandi-jamá, (?) Beng. A settlement in some parts of Bengal where the cultivator pays rent only for the land actually cultivated in each year.

UTEN, Mar. (उने) Rice raised from seed on land that has not been previously prepared by burning.

UTHÁN, Mar. &c. (उठान) An area in the interior of a house, a court, a yard : also lifting up, raising : (but this is more correctly, *Utthán*).

Uthānghát, Beng. (উঠানঘাট) A landing-place, a wharf, a quay : (wrong spelling for *Utthán*),

UTKOCHA, vernacularly, UTKOCH, S. &c. (उत्कोच) A bribe, any thing given as an illegal or unavowed consideration : a reward for the detection of crime.

UTKSHEPA, S. &c. (उत्क्षेप) A throwing away : also for *Uthshe-paka* (उत्क्षेपक, a thrower away) A pilferer, a pickpocket, one who robs a person by craft or sleight of hand so that he is not aware of it.

UTOTI, (?) Mar. Sloping land close to a *Dáng* village in which young rice-plants intended for transplanting are raised from seed ; they are then steeped in water and sweated by the aid of blankets until the rootlets are thrown out, when they are transferred to the field prepared for their reception.

UTPANNA, Mar. (S. उत्पन्न) Produced, born ; also, subst., Produce, profit, proceeds, realised rent of a village, produce of the harvest.

UTSARGA, UTSARJANA, S. &c. (उत्सर्ग, उत्सर्जन) Letting go, abandoning : gift, donation : turning a bull loose and leaving him to wander about at will, on the occasion of some festive or religious celebration.

UTSAVA, S. &c. (उत्सव) A festival, a holiday, a religious festival. *Utsava-móyini*, Tam. (உசாவமோயினி) Money allowed for the expense of public festivals.

UTTAMARNA, S. &c. (उत्तमर्ण) A creditor.

UTTAMASÁHASA, S. (उत्तमसाहस) Severe or capital punishment, of which five kinds are reckoned, mutilation, branding, confiscation, exile, and death.

UTTARA, vernacularly, UTTAR, corruptly, OTTAR, S. &c. (उत्तर) An answer, a reply, rejoinder, defence : also, north : and adj. subsequent, posterior : it is in general use also as the second member of a compound, implying lands granted or belonging to ; as, *Devottar*, granted to a god ; *Brahmottar*, granted to a Brahman.

Uttarábhāsa, S. &c. (from आभास, what seems like) An

evasive or prevaricating reply, the semblance, not the soundness, of an answer.

Uttarádhihāra, S. &c. (उत्तराधिकार) Succession, inheritance.

Uttarádhihārī, S. &c. (उत्तराधिकारी) A successor, an heir.

Uttarakartā, S. &c. (उत्तरकर्त्ता) An answerer, a respondent, one who makes a reply.

Uttarakriyā, S. &c. (उत्तरक्रिया) Funeral ceremonies.

Uttaralakṣhaṇa, S. &c. (from लक्षण, a mark or sign) The characteristics of a reply, namely, that it be applicable to the whole charge, that it be maintainable by law, that it be not equivocal or evasive, that it be consistent with itself, and that it be perspicuously expressed.

Uttarāntar, Beng. (S. উত্তরাंतर) A reply which is irrelevant to the charge, an evasive reply.

Uttara-pāda, S. (उत्तरपाद) The defence or reply in judicial proceedings.

Uttara-phiryādu-dārudu, Tel. (ఉత్తరఫిర్యాదుదారుడు) An appellant : lit. a defendant who complains.

Uttarasākhī, S. (उत्तरसाक्षी) A witness for the defendant.

Uttaravādī, S. &c. (उत्तरवादी) A defendant, a respondent : in Karn. also, a bondsman, a security.

Uttarayāna, S. &c. (उत्तरायण) The sun's northern declination, or his passage from the southern to the northern limit of the ecliptic, the winter solstice.

Uttarottara, S. &c. (उत्तर, repeated) Rejoinder, reply to a reply.

Uttar-pratyuttar, Beng. (S. উত্তরপ্রত্যুত্তর), *Uttara-pratyut-tara*, S. (उत्तरप्रत्युत्तर) Defence and rejoinder, or, generally, pleadings in a suit at law.

UTTĀRA, corruptly, OOTHUR, Karn. (ಉತ್ತರ), S. UDDHĀRA, (उद्धार) Deduction, remission : land given by government to an individual as a reward for services at a quit-rent or rent-free : land given to a temple.

Jodiyuttāra, Karn. (ಜೊಡೀಯುತ್ತರ) Assignment or grant of land at a favourable rent.

Pūrvaduttāra, Karn. (ಪೂರ್ವದುತ್ತರ) A grant of land rent-free.

UTTHĀNA, S. &c. (उत्थान) Rising, getting up : raising, lifting up. *Utthānaikādashī*, S. &c. (उत्थानैकादशी) The eleventh lunar day, which sometimes falls in *Kārtik*, sometimes in *Agrahāyana*, when Vishnu is supposed to arise from four months' sleep, being the close of the rainy season.

Utthit-patit, Beng. (S. উঠিথি, risen, পতিত, fallen) Land that cannot bear a crop every year, and is therefore left fallow occasionally.

UTTŪ, Tel. (ఉత్తు) Ground fit for the preparation of salt

whose brackish water is let in from the sea upon a soil charged with saline particles, the evaporation of which leaves the surface coated with salt.

ÚTTU, written URRU, Tam. (உற்றறு) A spring.

UWÁR, Hindi (उवार) Ploughing up a standing crop.—Puraniya.

ŪZR, H.&c. (أذْر) Excuse, apology: claim, pretension: objection.

Ūzrdár, H. (أذْر دار) A claimant, an objector.

Ūzrdári, H. (أذْر داری) Claiming, petitioning, submitting an objection to a claim or statement.

V.

VÁCH, nom. VÁK, S. &c. (वाक्, वाक्) Speech.

Vágdána, S. &c. (वाग्दान) A gift in words, a promise: betrothment.

Vágdatta, S. &c. (वाग्दत्त) Promised: affianced, betrothed.

Vágniśchaya, or Vánniśchaya, S. &c. (वाग्निश्चय, वाङ्निश्चय) Assurance, averment: betrothment, affianced.

Váj-, or Váng-múlamu, Tel. (వాజ్ములము, వాంగ్ములము, from S. वाच and मूलम्, root) A declaration, a deposition.

Vákdána, more correctly, Vágdána, as above, S. &c. (वाक्दान) A verbal or promised gift: affianced, betrothal, promise to give a boy in adoption or a daughter in marriage.

Vádku-múlam, Tam. (வாக்குமுலம்) A deposition before a judge or Panchayat.

Vákpárushya, S. &c. (वाक् and पारुष्य, harshness) Abuse, defamation, scandal, calumny punishable by law.

VACHANA, S. &c., vernacularly, VACHAN, or BACHAN, (वचन) A sentence, a dictum in law, a text from a work of authority.

VAD, VADI, Guz. (۱۷, ۱۷۱) The dark half of a lunar month. See *Budi*.

VÁDA, vernacularly, VÁD, WÁD, BÁD, S. &c. (वाद) Speech, discourse: argument, dispute: pleading in court, a law suit.

Vádaprativáda, vernacularly, Vádprativád, S. &c. (वादप्रतिवाद) Charge and defence, plaint and reply, pleadings in a suit.

Vádi, Bádi, Wádi, S. &c. (वादी) A speaker a disputant, a complainant, a plaintiff in a suit.

VÁPA, vernacularly, VÁD, VÁR, BÁR, S. &c. (वाड) An inclosure, a fence, an inclosed space.

Vádá, Wárá, Mar. (वाडा), Vádo, Váro, Guz. (۱۷۱) A quarter of a town, a ward, a part inhabited by persons of the same caste or occupation, as, *Bráhmaṇa-wárá*, the Brahman's quarter; *Kasáí-náro*, the butcher's quarter: also, in Mar., a public building, as *Rájwárá*, a palace *Sarkár-wárá*, any government building.

Vádi, Wádi, Wári, Mar. (वाडी) An inclosed piece of ground, especially of meadow or arable ground: a cluster of huts at a little distance from the main village, a hamlet or dependent village: a separate quarter of a village: in Guz. also, a garden, an orchard, a plantation: in Tel. a street. Vádhar, Wádhar, Mar. (वाडकर) The proprietor of an inclosed piece of ground.

VÁDAGAI, Tam. (வாடகை) Hire, rent.

VADAGALY, (?) Tam. A sect of Hindus.

VADAI, Tam. (வதை, S. वध) Murder.

Vadaiharan, Tam. (வதைக்காரன்) A murderer.

VÁDAI, Tam. (வாட்டை) A village, a small village or street, especially of herdsmen, shepherds, or foresters.

VÁDAIVÁYAKÁL, Tam. (வாட்டைவாய்க்கால்) A channel for carrying off surplus water from a village.

VÁDAVATTU, (?) Tel. A village held free from assessment.

Váddevádu, see *Ottan*, Tel. (పడ్డెవాడు) A caste, or individual of it, whose occupation is working in quarries, tank digging, and the like.

VÁDHKÁPIO, VADHKUTIO, Guz. (۱۷۱۷۱۷۱, ۱۷۱۷۱۷۱) A surgeon, one who dresses wounds and performs operations (from ۱۷۱, a wound).

VÁDIKE, Karn. (ವಾಡಿರೆ) Customary, usual; also, subst., custom, usage: experience.

VÁDIO, VÁDHIO, Guz. (۱۷۱۷۱, ۱۷۱۷۱, S. वईकी) A carpenter, a builder, a shipwright.

VADUKAN, plur. VADUKAR, Tam. (வடுகன்) A native of Telinga.

VAGA, WAGA, Tel. (పగ) A minor division of a village: it is used in Guzerati for a subdivision of the lands of a village.

VAGAIRAGUṬṬA, Tel. (పగైరగట్ట) Rent of a village engaged for by several persons (from the A. and H. *Wa-ghaira*, and others).

VÁGHARI, WAGHRÍ, corruptly VAGREE, WAGREE, Mar. Guz. (वाघरी, from वाघर, S. वागुर, a net) A caste, or an individual of it, whose occupation is snaring and catching wild beasts.

VÁHÁNNAVAṬÍ, or VAHANNATI, Guz. (۱۷۱۷۱۷۱, from S. वाहन, a vessel) A sailor, a shipowner

VÁIDÁ, WÁIDÁ, Tel. (పాయిదా, A. ۱۷۱) A fixed term for payment of money, an instalment.

VAIDÉHA, VAIDÉHAKA, Karn. (ವೈದೇಹ, ವೈದೇಹರಿ) A trader by caste and occupation, said to have sprung from a Vaisya father and Brahman mother: in S. the latter

- origin and the same name are applied to an individual whose business it was to attend on the female apartments.
- VAIDIKĀ, vernacularly, VAIDIK, S. (वैदिक) Relating to the *Vēdas*: a Brahman conversant with the text of the *Vēdas*.
- VAIDYA, VAID, or BAID, S. &c. (वैद्य) A physician, a man of the medical caste and profession.
- VAIKĀSI, corruptly, VYAUSEE, VYASSAI, Tam. (வைகாசி) The second month of the Tamil year (May-June).
- VAIKUNTHA, S. &c. (वैकुण्ठ) Vishnu's heaven: applied ironically by the Mohammadans of Bengal to pits filled with all sorts of impurities, in which, under the government of *Jāfar-hhan*, farmers of revenue, Zamindārs, and others, who were defaulters were plunged, in order to compel payment or a revelation of their resources: it is said to have been devised by *Jāfar-hhan* himself, but to have been rather held out in terrorem than to have been carried into execution. See *Baikunth*.
- VAIPPUMĀNIYAM, Tam. (வைப்புமணியம்) A grant of a portion of the government revenue claimable from the estate of an individual.
- VAIRĀGA, S. (वैराग) Suppression of worldly passions, whether of affection or aversion.
- Vairāgi*, or *Bairāgi*, q. v. S. &c. (वैरागी) A religious mendicant professing to have subdued all worldly emotions, leading a vagrant life and subsisting upon alms; properly a worshipper of *Vishnu*, especially in the form of *Rāma*, and, in relation to him, of *Sitā* and *Hanumān*: there are various distinctions and orders, some of whom are collected in *maths*, conventual establishments under, a superior: the greater number profess a life of continence, and, if becoming *Vairāgis* after being householders, separate from their families: some of those who have been excluded from their order marry and engage in trade, and are said to be known in the Dakhin as *Bhat* (?) *Vairāgis*.
- VAISĀKHA, S. &c., vernacularly, VAISĀKH, or BAISĀKH, (वैशाख) The first month of the Hindu solar year (April-May), the second of the luni-solar.
- Vaisākham*, (?), corruptly, *Wysaghum*. Crops reaped in the month of *Vaisākha*.
- VAISHNAVA, S. &c. (वैष्णव) A worshipper of *Vishnu* in especial, under one or other of his forms: in Hindustan it also designates a respectable body of Hindus who are bankers and merchants, and are followers of *Vishnu*.
- VAIṢYA, S. &c., vernacularly, VAIS, or BAIS (वैश्य) The name of the third primitive caste of the Hindus, whose means

- of subsistence, according to Manu, are agriculture, trade, and the keeping of cattle.
- VAITA, (?) Guz. Land of a superior quality and most highly assessed.
- VAJĀ, Tel. (వజ్ర), from the A. (عجم) Deduction, subtraction.
- VAKA, or WAKA, Mal. (പക) A part, a portion: capital, stock: goods, estate.
- Vaka-* or *Waka-kāran*, Mal. (പകക്കാരൻ) A kinsman, a co-heir: a partner.
- Vaka-* or *Waka-chil*, Mal. (പകച്ചിൽ) The Raja's share of the produce of lands, or one-fifth in kind in the northern districts of Malabar, prior to the establishment of a money rate by Haidar after his conquest.
- VĀKANAI, Tam. (வாகனை) An embankment for carrying off water.
- VAKARO, or WAKARO, Guz. (واکارو) Money collected from the sale of goods: the proceeds of sales of merchandise: the sale of goods: stock, cash: the cash-box.
- VAKKA, VAKKANĀRA, or WAKKA, WAKKANĀRA, Mal. (പക്ക, പക്കന്നാര) Hemp.
- VALADHARMA, Karn. (ವಲ್ಲಭರ್ಮ) Produce of lands assigned to a temple.
- VALAGĀNIO, Guz. (والاگانیو) A man of a low caste, a worker in skins and leather, the *māng* of the Marāthas.
- VALAIYAN, Tam. (வலையன்) A fisherman by caste and occupation.
- VALAKKU, or VAZHAKKU, Tam. (வழக்கு) A quarrel, a law-suit.
- Valakkan*, Tam. (வழக்கன்) A plaintiff, a complainant.
- Valakkāligal*, Tam. (வழக்காளிகள்) The parties in a law-suit.
- Edirvalakkan*, Tam. (எதிர்வழக்கன்) A defendant.
- Orudalui-valakkan*, Tam. (ஒருதலைவழக்கன்) An *ex parte* statement.
- VALAN-KAI, Tam. (வலங்கை), BALAGAIYYI, Karn. (ಬಲಗೈಯಿ) The right hand: applied also to those mixed castes which constitute what are termed the right-hand castes in the south of India, in contrast to those constituting the left-hand castes, with whom there are frequent disputes, and sometimes affrays, regarding claims and privileges usually of a trifling character: for the left-hand castes, as known in Karnāta, see *Edagai*: according to the same authority the right-hand castes are eighteen: 1. the *Bānijaga*, or trader; 2. the *Okhaliga*, cultivator; 3. *Jotiphana*, (?) oil-maker employing but one bullock in the mill; 4. *Rangajiva*,

calico printer and dyer; 5. *Láḍaru*, Mohammadan traders and artificers (?); 6. *Gujerati*, merchant of Guzerat; 7. *Komati*, trader and merchant; 8. *Jaina*, a follower of the Jain religion; 9. *Kuruba*, a class of shepherds and workers in wool; 10. *Kumbára*, a potter; 11. *Agasa*, a washerman; 12. *Besta*, a fisherman, also employed as a palankin bearer; 13. *Padma shalaysa*, (?) a kind of weaver; 14. *Náindu*, a barber; 15. *Uppáranu*, a tank digger; 16. *Chitrágára*, a painter; 17. *Golla*, a cowherd; 18. *Walia* (?), or *Páreyan*, commonly, *Paria*, who, like the *Madigar* or *Sakali* of the left-hand caste, is the especial champion of the whole. The principal members of both the right and left-hand castes are the same throughout the Peninsula, but there are variations both of caste and of nomenclature in several of the subordinate divisions; and some of those specified in the above list are too general to be included with propriety, such as *Guzerati* merchants and *Jains*: some few of the names also are not verifiable, as indicated by the mark of interrogation attached.

VALAṅGAIYAN, plur. -YÁR, Tam. (வலங்கையன், -யார்) One of the right-hand tribe, or the right-hand men or tribes.

VÁLARÁ, Guz. (والار) Land on which the weeds have been burnt previous to ploughing.

VALARTTÁL, Tam. (வளர்த்தாள) A foster-mother.

Válar்த்தapillai, Tam. (வளர்த்தப்பிள்ளை) A foster-child.

VALASA, vulgarly, **WULSA**, Tel. (వలస), **VALASE**, Karn. (వలసే) Flight of people in a body from a village or town through fear of some public calamity or exaction.

VALAT-DÁNÍÁ, or -DHARANÍÁ, corruptly, **VULLET-DANEEA**, **VULT-DÁN**, Guz. (والطلة والذلة -الذلة) A particular kind of mortgage; money borrowed by mortgaging the produce of land or other property: any fund pledged to repay the amount of a loan.

VÁLE, Karn. (வலை) Leaf of the palm, as used for writing on.

Válekár, Karn. (வலைகார) A messenger, a courier, a peon.

VALI, (?) Tam. A measure of land in Tanjore: probably the same as *Veli*, q. v.

VALI, **VAZHI**, Tam. (வழி), **VARÍ**, or **VALI**, Mal. (വഴി) A road, a way.

Varí-háran, Mal. (വഴിക്കാരൻ) A traveller, a wayfarer.

Valippari, Tam. (வழிப்பறி) Robbery on the highway.

Valiselaru, Tam. (வழிச்செலவு) A journey: money for the expenses of a journey.

Variyutta, Mal. (വരിയൂട്ട) Food given to travelling Brahmans.

VALLA, S. (वह), **VÁLA**, Mar. (वाल) A weight equal to three seeds of the *Abrus precatorius*, or, popularly, to one-fortieth of a *tolá*.

VALLAM, Mal. (വല്ലം) A large basket for storing grain: a dam: a place for watering fields or letting out water.

VALLAM, Tam. (வள்ளம்) A grain measure containing four *padis*, or about a peck.

VALLAVA, (?) Mal. One of the three divisions of the servile caste, the Palayar.

VALLAVAN, Tam. (வல்லவன்) A herdsman.

VALLI, Mal. (വല്ലി) Wages paid to the servile classes, or Palayars.

Valliyál, Mal. (വല്ലിയാൾ) A Palayar slave.

VALLIKÁNAM, Mal. (വളിക്കണം) Earnest money.

VALLIYAM, Tam. (வல்லியம்) A village of shepherds or herdsmen.

VALLUVA, **VALLUVÁDU**, Tel. (వల్లువ, వల్లువాడు), **VAL-LUVAN**, Tam. (வள்ளுவன்) A man of a class of *Parias*, considered to be of a somewhat superior description, and held by the caste in the light of a family priest.

VANA, vernacularly, **VAN**, **WAN**, and **BAN**, q. v., S. & c. (वन) A wood, a grove, a forest.

Vánaprastha, S. (वानप्रस्थ) The man of the three first castes who, after the term of his householdership has expired, has entered the third *Ásrama* or order, and has proceeded (*prastha*) to a life in the woods (*vána*), the *Hyllabias* of the Greek writers.

Vancharáí, or **Wancharáí**, Mar. (वनचराई) Price paid for the grazing of cattle in forests or on waste lands.

Vanegávili, Karn. (ವಣಿಗಾವಲಿ) Farm of wood and timber: a tax upon them levied by the former government of Mysore.

VANA, Guz. (વાળ) The cotton-plant.

Vankár, Guz. (વાળકાર) A weaver.

Vánvalá, **Wanvalá**, or, vulgarly, **Wanola**, Mar. (वानवाला, from वान and ओला *ola*, green) A cess levied upon various kinds of grain, vegetables, and fruits, when they first come to maturity: a similar claim or fee on behalf of the village servants.

VANCHIBHRAMI, **VANCHIKSHMA**, Mal. (വഞ്ചിഭ്രമി) The country of Travancore (from *vanchi*, a boat, boat-land).

Vanchi-virutti, Mal. (വഞ്ചിവിരുത്തി) Land granted rent-free in Malabar, on condition of providing boats for the state when required.

VÁNDHO, Guz. (વાંધો) An unsettled transaction, an affair involved in dispute (in trade).

VANDIGRÁHA, S. (वन्दिग्राह) A thief, a housebreaker, especially one who breaks into a place where something precious or sacred is kept, as into an armoury or temple, or chamber where the sacred fire is burning.

VANDIL, or **VANPI**, vulgarly, **BANDY**, Tam. (வண்டில், வண்டி), Mal. (വണ്ടി) A two-wheeled chaise, the ordinary European vehicle in Madras and the other presidencies; also a cart, a wain, or waggon.

VANDRA, Tel. (పండ్రి) Land granted at an easy rate of assessment.

VANDUBHÚMI, Tel. (పండుభూమి) Land on the banks of a river.

VANGALAMAR, Tam. (plur. வண்களமர்) Men of the servile tribe, agriculturists, originally landholders, now following other avocations.

VANNÁN, Tam. (வண்ணான்) A washerman.

VÁNNIO, Guz. (वन्नीय) The name of a caste, or of an individual of it, who are numerous in Guzerat; the *Banya* or *Baniam* of other dialects, and of European writers: in Guzerat they are distinguished into two great classes, as *Vaishnavas*, or *Jains*, both of whom follow various lines of business, as shopkeepers, retailers, merchants, and bankers. see *Banya*: in Mar. the term is modified as *Váni* or *Wáni* (वाणी): it is no doubt derived from the S. *Vanij* or *Vanik*.

VANSA, **WANSA**, **BANSA**, S. &c. (वंश) A race, a family, also a bambu: see *Bansa*.

Vansávali, S. &c. (वंशावली) A genealogy, a list of persons of one family or race.

Vánsphora, Guz. (वन्सफ़ोरा) A caste, or member of it, who works in bambus, making mats, baskets, &c.: see *Bansphor*.

VANTA, **VUNTA**, or **WUNTA**, Mar. (वंत), **VANTU**, Tel. (పంతు) A share, a part, a portion (of an estate, of a contribution, of a mercantile concern, &c.)

Vanta- or **Wantá-dár**, Mar. (वंतदार) The holder or contributor of a share.

Vantni, or **Wantni-patra**, Mar. (?) A document specifying the proportions in which any property is to be divided.

VÁRA, or, vernacularly, **VÁR**, **WÁR**, or **BÁR**, S. &c. (वार) A day, used in composition as *Soma-vára*, day of the moon, Monday; *Mangala-vára*, day of Mars, Tuesday; *Buddha-vára*, day of Mercury, Wednesday; *Vrihaspati-vára*, day of Jupiter, Thursday; *Sukra-vára*, day of Venus, Friday; *Sani-vára*, day of Saturn, Saturday; *Rabi-*, or *Áditya-vára*, day of the Sun, Sunday: see *Bár*.

VÁRA, Karn. (ವಾರ), **VÁRAM**, or **WÁRAM**, corruptly, **WAREM**, Tam., Mal. (வாரம், വാരം) A share of the crop or

of the produce of a field: in Kanara, whether it be that of the cultivator or of the government as landlord; in Malabar it usually designates the rent or landlord's share of the produce, and in some districts is limited to the landlord's share of the produce of fields bearing hill-paddy and sesamum only, or to fields of the wet cultivation: in Tamil it is distinguished as

Uḍai-váram, (உடைவாரம்) The whole produce of all the cultivated lands of a village subject to partition between the cultivator and landlord, or the state.

Kuḍi-váram, (குடிவாரம்) The share of the produce assigned to the cultivator.

Mélváram, (மேல்வாரம்) The share of the produce due to the landlord or the state.

Váradittam, Tam. (வாரத்திட்டம்) Adjustment of the shares of the produce belonging to each party interested: a register kept by the village accountant of the respective shares of the produce assignable to the cultivator and proprietor, or the state.

Várada-darasa, Karn. (ವಾರದರಸ) The crops divided between the tenant and landlord.

Várana-bhumi, Karn. (ವಾರನಭೂಮಿ) Land of which the rent or assessment is paid by a portion of the crop.

Váraḍai-olai, Tam. (வாரடைஒலை) A deed of lease.

Várapaṭṭu, vulgarly, **Várapat**, Tam. (வாரப்பற்று) Subject to share, held in shares, an estate, &c.: it is applied also to lands, a share of the produce of which is receivable by the government in kind, as distinguished from *Tirvai-paṭṭu* lands, or those paying a money assessment, and *Mányam*, those held rent-free: *Várapat* lands may be either in wet or dry cultivation.

Várapaṭṭu-nilam, Tam. (வாரப்பற்றுநிலம்) Land, the produce of which is divided in shares.

Várapirivu, Tam. (வாரப்பிரிவு) Division of shares.

Várasaṭṭam, Tam. (வாரச்சட்டம்) A table or register of the cultivator's share of the crop.

Váratundu, Tam. (வாரத்தகணடு) A deduction from the share of the cultivator added to the government share.

Várávári, Karn. (ವಾರವಾರಿ) Settlement, assessment, adjustment of shares.

VARA, vernacularly, **BAR**, **BUR**, S. &c. (वर) A bridegroom.

Varadahshine, Karn. (S. వరదక్షిణి) Present made by the bride's father to the bridegroom on the consummation of the marriage.

Varadhárá, **Vardhárá**, Mar. (वरधावा, वर्धावा) The brother

of the bride, or some person representing him, going in procession to bring the bridegroom.

Varaghodá, Mar. (वरघोडा) The marriage procession of a bride and bridegroom; also of a boy on his way to be invested with the characteristic cord.

Varana, Mar. (वरण) Choosing or accepting in marriage, betrothal.

Varáta, or *Varát*, in H. *Barát*, Mar. (वरात) A marriage procession, the friends and attendants escorting the married pair to their home.

VARÁDÁ, Karn. (ವರಾಡಾ) A subscription among the villagers to defray the village expenses.

VARADÁ CHATÚRTHÍ, S. &c. (वरादाचतुर्थी) A festival in honour of Durgá as the giver (*dá*) of blessings (*vara*) on the fourth of *Mágha*.

VARADI, Karn. (ವರದಿ) News, report.

Ukhadadavaradi, Karn. (ಉಖದದವರದಿ) A patrol or police report.

VARAGU, Tam. (வரகு) A kind of grain (*Paspalum frumentaceum*): it is also applied to other kinds of millet, as *Pulvaragu* (புல்வரகு) (*Panicum colonum*).

VARAHÁ, Tel. (వరహ), *VARÁHAN*, Tam. (வரஹன்) A gold coin, so named from its originally bearing the figure of a boar (*varáha*), or of *Viṣṇu* in the boar *avatár*, the signet of the *Rajás* of *Vijayanagar*: it was subsequently more usually termed by the *Mohammadans* *Hun*, or by Europeans *Pagoda*, the latter from its having on one face a Hindu temple.

VÁRAKAMU, less correctly, *WARAKUM*, Tel. (వారకము)

VÁRAKKAM, Tam. (வாரககம்) Advance made to cultivators to enable them to carry on cultivation; more usually designated *Takávi*, q. v.

VARAKKA, or *WARAKKA*, Mal. (വറക്ക) A plaint, a claim, a lawsuit.

Varakku-káran, Mal. (വറക്കുകാരൻ) A plaintiff, a complainant.

VÁRÁNILAM, Mal. (വാരാനിലം) Barren or waste land.

VARAPU, *VARUPU*, Tel. (వరపు, వరుపు) Drought, dry weather.

VARAPPU, *VARAMBU*, Tam. (வரப்பு, வரம்பு) A limit, a border, a boundary, a low ridge or bank to retain water in fields for irrigation.

VARAṢI VÁRI BAKÍ, Tel. (వరశివారిబాకి) Total balance.

VARÁTA, Karn. (ವರಾತ) An assignment on the revenue, an order for payment: see *Barát*.

Jóru-varáta, Karn. (ಜೋರುವರಾತ) A compulsory demand of payments.

VARÁTAKA, S. &c. (वराटक) The small *haunri* shell used as money.

VARATHÁ, *VARTHÁ*, vulgarly, *WARTHA*, Mar. (वरठा) A washerman.

VARAVA, Tel. (వరవ) A channel for conveying water to a reservoir.

VARAVU, Tel. (వరవు) Income, profit.

VARAVUDU, Tel. (వరవుడు) A servant.

VÁRDDHUSHIKA, S. &c. (వాడ్డుశిక) A money-lender, a usurer, one lending money at interest.

VÁRENDRA, S. (বারেন্দ্র) A native of *Varendra*, part of Bengal north of the Ganges, designating especially one great division of the Brahmins of Bengal.

VARGA, vernacularly *VARG*, vulgarly, *WURG*, S. &c. (বর্গ) A class, a tribe, a multitude of similar persons or things: in *Karnata*, an ancestral hereditary estate.

Vargadár, vulgarly, *Wurgdár*, Karn. (ವರ್ಗದಾರ) The proprietor of a hereditary estate, and in that capacity sometimes the representative of a whole village, collecting and paying the assessment of the whole, although others may have portions of the village lands as separate property: the title is also, though laxly, assigned to lessees under the original proprietor, who are known as *Sub-wurg-dárs*.

Múlavarga, corruptly, *Mooly-nurg*, and *Wurg-mooly*, Karn. (S. মূল, root) Original proprietary right in land.

Múlavargadár, corruptly, *Moolwurgdár*, Karn. (P. মূল, who has) The proprietor of an ancestral hereditary estate.

Vargawár, Karn. (ವರ್ಗವಾರ) According to estates, assessments, &c.

VARI, Tam. (வரி), Karn. (ವರಿ) Tax in general, toll, tribute, cess, impost, assessment.

Manavari, Tam. (மனைவரி) House-tax.

Pulvari, Tam. (புல்வரி) A tax on pasturage.

Talaivari, Tam. (தலைவரி) Poll-tax.

Varikáran, Tam. (வரிக்காரன்), *Varigára*, Karn. (ವರಿಗಾರ) A tax-gatherer, a collector of duties or taxes.

Varisai, Tam. (வரிசை) Fixed rate of assessment.

VÁRI, Mal. (വാരി) A ruler, a governor.

VARI, vulgarly, *WUREE*, Tel. (వరి) Rice in the stalk, *paddy*.

VARI, Mal. (വരി), *VALI*, *VAZHI*, Tam. (வழி) A road, a way.

Varikáran, Mal. (വരിക്കാരൻ) A traveller, a wayfarer.

Varikari, Mal. (വരിക്കരി) Provender for a journey.

Variyutta, Mal. (വരിയട്ട) Food given to travelling Brahmins by the state.

VÁRI, S. &c. (वारि) Water.

Váripuram, Mal. (വരിപ്പുരം) A flood, an inundation.

VÁRI, also, VÁRINÁMA, (?) Mal. An agreement, a contract, a written engagement.

VÁRIYAN, Mal. (വരിയാൻ) A man of a particular class, a servant in a temple.

VARNA, vernacularly, VARAN, BARNA, or BARAN, S. &c. (वर्ण) A tribe, a class, a caste.

Varṇasankhara, barbarously, *Burrunshunkur*, S. &c. (वर्ण-संकर) A mixture of castes: a mixed caste, or one of a mixed caste, one sprung originally from parents of different castes, either in successive or inverted order, as from a Brahman father and Śūdra mother, or from a Śūdra father and Brahman mother, constituting in the present day the entire body of the Hindus exclusive of the Brahmins; the pretensions of some of these castes to represent the genuine unmixed Kshatriya, Vaisya, or Śūdra, being in the highest degree questionable.

VÁRO, Guz. (وارو) A small spot of land assigned to each of the principal inhabitants of a *Koli* village.

VARSHA, also, vernacularly, VARAS, and VARKHA, S. &c. (वर्ष) Rain, the rainy season: also a year.

Varsha, S. &c. (वर्ष) Annual, celebrated annually, relating to a year: also relating or belonging to the rainy season. *Varshagānth*, Mar. (वर्षगांठ) A birthday, or the ceremonies observed upon it; lit. the year knot, the age being recorded by a knot tied annually on a string kept for the purpose.

Varshala, Mar. (वर्षल) The year of possession by one of a number of proprietors of an estate who occupy it for a year in turn.

Varshāsan, vulgarly, *Wurshasun*, Mar. (वर्षासन), *Varkhāsan*, *Varkhāsūn*, *Varsān*, Guz. (وارشاسون, وارشاسون, وارشاسون) An annual allowance, a salary, a pension paid either by the public treasury or by assignment on the revenues of a village or district, and entered upon the village expenses: also an assignment or a charge on an estate made by the proprietor in favour of another person.

Varshāsandār, Mar. (वर्षासनदार) The holder of an annual allowance, either in pay or in assignments.

Varshika, S. &c. (वार्षिक) Relating to the rainy season, produced in it, &c.: annual, occurring or celebrated yearly.

VARTTANA, vernacularly, VARTAN, S. &c. (वर्त्तन) Means of subsistence, occupation, income, profit. In Tel. and

Karn. *Vartana*, *Vartane*, (వర్తన, వర్తన) *Vartanai*, Tam. (வர்த்தனை) Fees, perquisites, especially of grain, paid to the public servants of a village or town for their support.

Varttaka, S. &c. (वर्त्तक), Tel. Karn. (వర్తక) One who possesses or earns a maintenance, a trader, a merchant.

Vartakamu, *Vartaka*, Tel., Karn. (వర్తకము, వర్తక) *Varttakam*, Tam. (வர்த்தகம்) Trade, traffic: also, Karn. a trader, a merchant.

Vartakudu, Tel. (వర్తకదు), A merchant: also, *Vartaka*, or *Wartaka*, Mar. (वर्तक) A particular officer of a town or village, a sort of bailiff.

VARTTĀLĀ, or WARTTĀLĀ, Mar. (वर्त्ताळा) Surplusage or gain on exchanging coins of different currency, excess of grain as measured in a particular way: balance over or in hand (in squaring accounts).

VARTANĪO, or VARATANĪO, or BARTANIO, corruptly, BHURTUNEEA, Guz. (বার্তুনিয়া) A village guard or watchman, the village *Chaukidar* of Hindustan: he is commonly a man of low caste, or a *Bhil*, and is paid by an allowance of land rent-free.

VARTTANŪKA, WARTTANŪKA, or WARTTANŪK, Mar. (वर्त्तणूक) Conduct, behaviour; subsistence.

Varttanūka-jāminī, or *Wurtunook-zāmin*, Mar. (वर्त्तणूक-जामिनी) Security given by friends of the parties litigating before a *Panchayat* that they will respectfully obey the award.

VĀRUṆĪ, S. &c. (वारुणी) A festival on the thirteenth of the latter half of *Chaitra*, in honour of Varuṇa, the deity of the waters; if it fall on a Saturday it is of especial sanctity, and is termed *Mahā-vāruṇī*.

VĀSA, Mal. (വാശ) A husband's sister; a wife.

VĀSA, S. &c. (वास) A dwelling, a habitation: dwelling, abiding.

Vāśī, S. &c. (वासी) A dweller, a native.

VASĀ, or WASĀ, corruptly, WUSSA, Guz. (वास) A square measure of land, twenty of which are equal to one *bighā*: in Guzerat it contains 142½ square yards.

Vis-vasā, corruptly, *Wis-vussa*, Guz. (वीसवास) The twentieth part of a *Vasā*.

VĀSĀ-BANTRAVUTU, or pron. -BANTRATO, Tel. (వాసాబంతువు) A watchman or guard appointed to superintend cultivation.

VASANTA, vernacularly, VASANT, or BASANT, S. &c. (वसन्त) Spring, the season of spring, the two months *Phālgun* and *Chaitra*.

- Vásanta, Vāsanti*, also *Vasantotsava*, S. &c. (वासन्तः -ती, वसन्तोत्सव) A festival, or series of festivals, celebrated in spring.
- VASATI, Tel. (వసతి) A dwelling: an allowance, subsistence money, or land granted rent-free for that purpose: also, Guz. Population, inhabitants.
- Vasati-dāra*, Tel. (వసతిదార) A holder of an allowance, or rent-free land, for his support.
- Vasati-patrah*, Guz. (वसतिपत्र) A census, a statistical return of population.
- VASAVÁÍÁ, incorrectly, WASWÁYA, WUSWAIEEA, Guz. (वसव्याल) The village establishment of artisans and servants: the land assigned them for their services.
- Vasaváíá kamál, Wuswaya kumal*, Guz. (A. كمال, total) The whole amount or value of fees paid to the village servants.
- VASELÁ, Guz. (वसैल) Fallow (as land left for a year uncultivated).
- VAŠTU, S. &c. (वस्तु) Thing, substance.
- Vastuvaka*, Mal. (വസ്തുവക) Property, real or personal: estate, goods, chattels.
- Vástavika*, vernacularly, *Vástavik*, S. &c. (वास्तविक) Substantial, real, actual, genuine, correct.
- Vástavika-vriddhi*, S. (from वृद्धि, increase) Just or legal interest of money.
- VÁŠTU, S. &c. (वास्तु) The site or foundation of a house: also a house.
- Vástupújā*, S. &c. (वास्तुपूजा) Ceremonies observed on laying the foundations of a dwelling.
- VÁŠUDEVA, corruptly, WASOODEO, Mar. (वासुदेव) A class of mendicants in the Dakhin who beg early in the morning to wake up the residents, so named from *Vásudeva*, a name of Krishna, the son of Vasudeva.
- VÁTA, vernacularly, VÁT, or WÁT, S. &c. (वाट) A road, a path, a way.
- Vát-máryā*, Mar. (वाटमार्ग) A footpad, a highwayman.
- VATÁU, Guz. (वटल) Exchange, balance of different currencies: discount or premium: see *Baṭṭa*.
- VATTAM, or WATTAM, corruptly, WUTHUM, Tam. (வட்டம், S. वृत्त) A circle, or any thing of a circular form, as a well, a pond, &c.: applied also, in Tanjore, to a small tract or district comprising three or four villages under one head man.
- Vaṭṭamáníyākáran*, corruptly, *Wuthum monigár*, Tam. (வட்டமாணியக்காரன்) The head man of a dis-

- trict exercising undefined authority in revenue and judicial matters, under the order of an officer of government in charge of a district.
- Vaṭṭakainilam*, Tam. (வட்டக்கநிலம்) An enclosed field.
- VATTA, Karn. (ವಟ್ಟ), VATTAMU, Tel. (వట్టము), VATTAM, Tam. (வட்டம்) The rate of exchange between currencies of different values, either premium or discount: the *Baṭṭa* of Upper India.
- Vaṭṭachchittu*, corruptly, *Vaṭṭachit*, Tam. (வட்டச்சீட்டு) A bond with premium granted for goods exchanged or money lent on interest.
- Vaṭṭasochcham*, Tam. (வட்டச்சொச்சம்) Interest, balance, or premium.
- Vaṭṭakkáran*, Tam. (வட்டக்காரன்) A money-changer.
- VATṬI, Tam. (வட்டி, S. वृद्धि) Interest on money.
- Anyáya-vatti*, Tam. (அநியாயவட்டி, from S. अन्याय, improper) Usury, unlawful interest.
- Darma-vatti*, Tam. (தர்மவட்டி, from S. धर्म, law) Lawful interest.
- VATUKAN, Mal. (വാട്ടുകൻ) A bondsman, a servant, a man of a certain tribe considered as originally from Telingana.
- VÁV, or VÁŪ, Guz. (वल्ल, S. वापी) A large oblong well with steps to the water's edge.
- Vávadi*, or *Vávari*, the H. *Baori*, or *Baoli*, q. v. Guz. (वल्लडी, वल्लडी) A small well into which people descend to get water.
- VÁVANÍ, Guz. (वल्लणी) The act of sowing seed.
- Vávanio*, Guz. (वल्लणीओ) A drill-plough, a sowing machine.
- VÁVAR, or WÁWAR, Mar. (वावर) The cultivated or cultivable land in a village.
- VÁVVÁ, Guz. (वल्लवल्ल) Planting, as trees: sowing seeds.
- VAYAL, Tam., Mal. (വെല) A rice-field: ground fit for rice cultivation: any open field or plain.
- Vayalkharai*, Tam. (വെലക്കുര) A rice-corn field.
- Vayalpáttam*, Mal. (വയർപാട്ടം) Rent of rice-fields.
- VÁYIPPA, Mal. (വായ്പ) A loan, a debt.
- VÁYKÁL, Tam. (வாய்க்கால்) A water-channel.
- VÁYOLA, Mal. (വായല) A written agreement on palm-leaf, making over land, &c. to another: a deed of transfer or conveyance: a written voucher deposited in a heap of grain specifying its quantity.
- VECHALA, (?) Karn. A small additional contribution or fee in grain from the Máníyam or privilege land claimed from the holders by the original proprietor.

VECHÁN, Guz. (वेचल्ल) Sale, the act of selling (*H. Beckna*, to sell).

Vechániá, Guz. (वेचल्लिया) Saleable, applied to lands properly belonging to the state, but which have been sold by the *Patéls* and have been excluded from the assessment. Bom. Reg. x. 1831.

Vechánkhāt, Guz. (वेचल्लखत) A deed of sale, a conveyance.

Vechán nahariá, Guz. (वेचल्लनहरीया) Lands exempt from tax or rent.

Vechánsabhámiá, Guz. (वेचल्लसभामिया) Land subject to a quit-rent.

VEDA, S. &c. (वेद) The general name of the chief scriptural authorities of the Hindus : it is most correctly applied to the four canonical works entitled severally the *Rig-Veda*, *Yajur-Veda*, *Sáma-Veda*, and *Atharva-Veda*, but it is extended to other works of supposed inspired origin, in the sense of science or system, as *Áyur-Veda*, the science of life, i.e. medicine ; *Dhanur-Veda*, the science of the bow, or military science ; *Gándharba-Veda*, the science of music, so named from the heavenly musicians or *Gándharbas*.

Veda-kriyá, or -*karma*, S. &c. (वेदक्रिया -कर्म) Any ceremonial regulated by the texts of the Vedas, as are all the essential observances or *Sanskáras* of the Hindus.

VEDÁNTA, S. &c. (वेदान्त) A system of pantheistic philosophy or psychology inferred from scattered texts of the Vedas, and thence named their 'end' or substance.

VEDA, Tel. (వేద) Sowing seed.

VÉDAN, plur. VÉDAR, corruptly, VAIDUN, VEDDAH, also BEDAN, or WEDEN, Tam. (வேடன், plur. வேடர்), Mal. (വേടൻ) A hunter, a fowler, a name given to a wild tribe, or to an individual of it, inhabiting the hills and forests in the south of India, almost in a state of nature, and gaining a wretched subsistence by killing birds and beasts with bows and arrows ; possibly the aboriginal race of the peninsula : in Malabar they are included amongst the *prædial* slaves, and are employed in cutting timber, constructing fences, and watching crops, but are not permitted to take any part in agricultural labour : they are described as very wild and miserable, but timid, and flying from the approach of other tribes to the woods : the name is also written *Vedu* and *Veduvan*, but incorrectly : the first meaning hunting, and the second being properly *Vétuvan*, q. v.

VEDENPÍK, or WEDEPEEK, Mar. (वेडंपीक, from वेडा, mad)

A mad crop, one that is excessively exuberant or that wholly fails.

VÉLAI, Tam. (வேலை) Work, labour.

Vélaikáran, *Vélaiyán*, Tam. (வேலைக்காரன், வேலையான்) A servant, a workman.

VELAMA DORA, Tel. (from దొర, a master, a chief) A name given to a military tribe, formerly retained by government for service in the northern *Sarkárs*.

VELAMA, incorrectly, VELMA, Tel. (వెలమ) The name of a principal tribe of Telugu *Súdras*, or of a member of it ; they claim descent from the *Rájas* of *Warankal*.

VELI, erroneously, VELLAI, Tam. (வெளி) An open place or field.

Manadai-veli, Tam. (மந்தைவெளி) A public place for cattle outside a village.

Meyssalaveli, Tam. (மேய்ச்சலவெளி) A pasture ground.

Vayalveli, Tam. (வயல்வெளி) A rice-corn field.

VÉLI, corruptly VALEE, VALIE, VALY, VAILY, WELI, Tam. (வேலி) A measure of land containing five *kánis* or six acres and six-tenths : a field of that extent.

VELIVÁDA, Tel. (వేలివాడ) The outer part of the village tenanted by *Pareyar*.

VELLAM, Tam. (வெள்ளம்) Flood, inundation, irrigation.

Vellahádu, Tam. (வெள்ளக்காடு) Total inundation of a place or field.

Vellapál, Tam. (வெள்ளப்பாழ்) Corn destroyed by inundation.

Vellavári, Tam. (வெள்ளவாரி) A channel for supplying water to a tank.

VELLÁMAI, Tam. (வெள்ளாமை) Agriculture, husbandry, as depending especially upon irrigation.

Vellálan, or *Vellázhān*, or *Vellálan*, Tam. (வெள்ளாளன், வெள்ளாளன்) A man of the agricultural caste, which constitutes a numerous body of the cultivators of southern India : during the native Tamil government no other classes were permitted to hold landed property in *Tondamandalam*.

Vellánhudi, Tam. (வெள்ளாங்குடி) A village of farmers.

Vellánsetti, Tam. (வெள்ளாஞ்சேட்டி) A merchant of the tribe of agriculturists.

Vellavarsi, (perhaps for வெள்ளவரிசை, which last word is used for order, rank) Tam. (?) A class of cultivators in *Diindigal* and *Coimbatour*, resident in the villages, and cultivating the lands for themselves, but not having a hereditary or proprietary right to them : (there is some mistake most probably in the name : 5th Rep. p. 832, and in another place, p. 977, the *Vellálar* are substituted for them).

VEN

- VENATÍ, (?) Mar. House-tax, or tax on trades; apparently the same as *Muhtarafa*, q. v.
- VENNILAI, Tam. (வெண்ணிலை) Any thing given without a pledge or mortgage.
- Vennilai-patram, Tam. (வெண்ணிலைபத்திரம்) A note of hand, or bond, without a mortgage.
- VENU, Tel. (వెను) An ear of corn.
- VEPPA, or VEPPU, (?) Mal. Mortgage-bond (?).
- VÉRI, Tam. (வேரி) The unfermented sap of the palm tree.
- VERO, incorrectly, VEERA, VEYRAH, Guz. (वेरी) Tax, impost, duty, any tax or cess levied in addition to that on land, as upon trades, professions, goods, and the like: a particular tax levied upon the land, or upon ploughs, in addition to the standard assessment; also a tax levied on the Grásia tenures paying no other revenue to the state.
- VÉRU, Tel. (వేరు) Separation, division, especially of families which had been previously living together in common.
- VERUMPATTAM, corruptly, VEEROMPATTOM, Mal. (വെറുപാട്ടം) Rent of land or gardens without any advance or loan. See *Páttam*.
- Verumpáttachitta, Mal. (വെറുപാട്ടച്ചിട്ട) Lease of lands or gardens, agreement to pay a stipulated rent.
- VES, or WES, Mar. (वैस) The gate of a village, hence the payment of the government revenue which was formerly enforced by shutting the gates of the village and allowing no one to leave it until all demands had been realised.
- Veskar, Weskar, Mar. (वैसकर) The porter or gatekeeper of a village, usually a *Máng*, and employed in other menial offices for the village.
- VESANGIPANTA, Tel. (వెసంగిపంట) A crop that is cut in the hot season.
- VETA, (?) Mar. Excess of rate of assessment upon one portion of an estate in consideration of another being under assessed. Bom. Reg. xvii. 1827.
- VETAN, pronounced commonly, VEDAN, or WEDAN, q. v. Tam. Mal. (వెదాన్) The name of a wild forest tribe.
- Vetuvan, Mal. (വെട്ടവൻ) One of a tribe of wild people.
- VETANA, vernacularly, VETAN, or WETAN, S. & c. (वेतन) Wages, hire: in Marathí it especially applies to the stipends of public officers.
- Vetanádánam, S. (वेतनादानं) Non-payment of wages, a branch of judicial proceedings.
- Vetaní, or Wetanee, Mar. (वेतनी) Stipendiary, receiving pay or wages, given in lieu of wages (land, &c.): relating to pay or wages in any respect.

VIB

- VETH, or WETH, Mar. Guz. (वेठ) Labour or service exacted by government, or a person in power, without paying for it: a load carried by a person or animal impressed: also, but superfluously, *Veth-begár*. See *Begár*.
- Vethió, Guz. (वेथिओ) A person pressed to carry wood, or to perform any labour without recompense.
- VET-KÁNAM, (?) Mal. A mortgage-lease engaging to reimburse the mortgagee for any improvements he may make on the lands he holds, in lieu of interest.
- VÉTTAI, VÉTAM, Tam. (வேட்டை, வேட்டம்) Hunting, the chase.
- Véttuvan, Tam. (வேட்டுவான்) A hunter, especially a man of a wild and forest tribe whose chief subsistence is from the chase. See *Vedan*: they are considered as prædial slaves in Malabar.
- VETTÁN, Tam. (வேட்டாள்) A married woman.
- VETTI, Tam. (வேட்டி) A road, a way. Tel. (వేట్టి) Performance of the lowest offices in a village, as those of a labourer or porter, grain watcher, scavenger, &c.
- Véttimai, Tam. (வேட்டிமை) The office of an inferior village servant; see the next.
- Véttiyan, Tam. (வேட்டியன்) A village servant who discharges the lowest offices, sweeping the *chaultri*, keeping the threshing-floor clean, measuring the grain, and, according to some authorities, employed to burn dead bodies: he is also the messenger of the *Pátíl*, and acts as a guide to public officers and travellers (from *Vetti*, a way, which is from *Vetta-kiradu*, to cut or dig, as a road or way).
- Véttivádu, Tel. (వేట్టివాడు) A *Vetti*-man, a village servant who acts as messenger, scavenger, &c.
- Véttubadi, Tel. (వేట్టుబడి) An advance on goods or merchandise.
- VEVÁ, VEHAVÁ, Guz. (वेवल, वेवेल, from the S. विवाह) Marriage.
- VEVILIPOLAMU, Tel. (వేవిలిపాలము) A field ploughed last year but left fallow this year.
- VIBAKÁRAM, and VIVAHÁRAM, Tam. (விபகாரம், விவகாரம்) Law-suit, legal proceedings. See *Vyavahára*.
- VIBHÁGA, S. & c., vernacularly, VIBHÁG, and BIBHÁG (विभाग) Part, portion, division, especially portion of inheritance or partition of property: according to law, either the simple apportionment of the property of a deceased person amongst his heirs, who may nevertheless hold the whole in common, or, as more usually employed, the several distribution of the shares amongst the sharers, and their mutual separation.

VIB

- Jivad-vibhāga*, S. (from जीवन्, living) Partition made during the life of a father.
- Ajivad-vibhāga*, S. (अजीवन्, not living) Partition after a father's decease.
- Prahāsa-vibhāga*, S. (from प्रकाश, manifest) A public partition made in the presence of witnesses.
- Rahasya-vibhāga*, S. (from रहस्य, secret) Partition made privately in the presence of a few friends only.
- Anyonya-vibhāga*, S. (from अन्योन्य, one with another) Mutual partition made by the sharers without the presence of any other persons.
- Sama-vibhāga*, S. (सम, equal) Division of the property amongst the sons in equal shares.
- Vibhāga-bhāh*, S. (भाक्, who shares) One who shares in property already distributed, as a son born subsequently to the partition of the paternal inheritance.
- Vibhāga-patrikā*, S. (पत्रिका, a leaf) A deed of partition, the deed drawn up at the time of partition which should specify whether the property is ancestral or acquired, the particulars of its acquisition, the names of the sharers with their respective shares: it should be signed by the parties, witnessed and dated.
- Vibhakta*, S. &c. (विभक्त, past part. of विभज्, to divide) Divided, separated; either the property, or, as applied to persons, the sharer who has separated from his coheirs and holds his portion in severalty.
- Vishama-vibhāga*, S. (विषम, unequal) Division of the property by the father in his lifetime amongst his sons in different proportions, which may take place with property self-acquired, not with ancestral property: after the father's death the sons divide equally, although under the ancient law the eldest son was entitled to a larger portion, or to a preferential choice of certain articles, and the practice prevails in some places, or in some families, especially in the Dakhin, where also various modifications of the law of partition are admitted in different castes and with reference to different hereditary rights and possessions.
- VIBHAVA*, S. (विभव) The second year of the Hindu cycle, A.D. 1803 in the current cycle.
- VICHĀRA*, S. &c. vernacularly, *VICHĀR* (विचार) Investigation, judgment.
- Vichārane*, erroneously, *Vecharanai*, Karn. (ಎಚ್ಚಾರಣಿ) Superintendence, management.
- Vicharanehartā*, Karn. (ಎಚ್ಚಾರಣೀರ್ತ) A superintendant, a manager.

VIK

- Vijārippu*, Tam. (விசாரிப்பு) Management, superintendence: a district or village, &c. under any one's charge.
- Vijārippukāran*, Tam. (விசாரிப்புக்காரன்) An administrator, a manager.
- VIDAI*, Tam. (விதை) Seed of plants: also *Virai*, q. v.
- Vidaittal*, Tam. (விதைத்தல்) Sowing.
- Vidaippunam*, Tam. (விதைப்புணம்) A spot of ground newly cultivated.
- VIDEṢA*, S. &c. (विदेश) A foreign country.
- Videṣastha*, S. &c. (विदेशस्थ) One living abroad.
- Videṣī*, S. &c. (विदेशी) Foreign, foreigner.
- VIDHA*, Tel. (S. ఏర్) Hire, wages.
- VIDHAVĀ*, S. &c., vernacularly *VIDHWĀ* (विधवा) A widow (*vi*, without, *dhava*, a husband).
- VIDHI*, S. &c. (विधि) A rule, a precept, especially one enjoining some particular act or observance in law or religion, any act, or rite, or ceremony, so enjoined.
- VĪDU*, Tam. (வீடு) A house.
- Vittukhudaiyavan*, Tam. (வீட்டுக்குடையவன்) The master or owner of a house, a landlord.
- Vittuppadaiyan*, Tam. (வீட்டுப்படியான்) A field or outdoor servant who receives his daily hire in rice-corn.
- VIDYĀ*, S. &c. (विद्या) Knowledge of any kind, learning, science, art, &c.
- Vidyādhana*, S. &c. (धन, wealth) Money acquired by teaching.
- VIDYAMĀNA*, S. &c., vernacularly, *VIDYAMĀN*, corruptly, *VIDYMĀN*, *WEEDYMAN*, Mar. (विद्यमान) Being present: applied in Mar. to the presence of a third person as a witness in money transactions.
- VĪJA*, S. &c. vernacularly, *VĪJ*, or *BĪJ* (बीज) Seed, lit. or fig.
- Vījī*, S. (बीजी) A sower: a progenitor: the kinsman appointed by a childless man to raise up issue by his wife: the father of a son legally begotten on another's wife.
- VIJAYA*, S. &c. (विजय) Victory: the twenty-seventh year of the cycle.
- VIJAYĀ*, S. &c. (विजया) Hemp: also a name given to the 3d, 8th, and 12th days of the lunar fortnight: see also the next.
- Vijayādaśamī*, (विजयादशमी) The tenth lunation of the light half of *Āsvin* (Sept.-Oct.) on which the image of *Durgā*, on the termination of the festival in her honour, is cast into the water.
- VIKĀRĪ*, S. &c. (विकारी) The twenty-third year of the cycle = A.D. 1839-40.
- VIKRAMA*, S. &c. (विक्रम) The fourteenth year of the cycle.

VIKRAYA, S. &c. (विक्रय) Sale, selling.

Vikrayānuṣaya, S. (विक्रयानुशय) Rescission of sale.

Vikrayā, S. (विक्रयी) A vendor, a seller.

Vikrīta, S. &c. (विक्रीत) Sold.

Vikrītaputra, S. &c. (विक्रीतपुत्र) A son sold by his natural parents and bought to be adopted as a son.

Vikrīyāsampradānam, S. (विक्रीय, having sold, असंप्रदानं, non-delivery) Non-delivery of an article sold, rescission of sale.

VIKRITA, S. &c. (विकृत) The twenty-fourth year of the cycle.

VILA, or WILA, Mal. (വില), VILAI, Tam. (விலை) Price, value.

Vilacharakha, Mal. (വിലച്ചരക്ക) Goods exposed for sale, merchandise, a valuable article.

Vilatirva, Mal. (വിലതീർപ്പ്) A bill of sale transferring property without any reservation of future claim.

Vilattaram, Mal. (വിലത്തരം) Price or value of corn levied as tax or rent.

Villangamu, Tel. (విల్లంగము) A claim or dispute.

Sarvavillangasuddhigā, Tel. (సర్వవిల్లంగశుద్ధిగా) Without any reservation or claim, a phrase used in bills of sale and transfer.

VILAI, Tam. (விலை) Price, value.

Vilaidunḍu, Tam. (விலைகூண்டு) A charge on the gross produce of a village, deducted from the share of the villagers and added to that of the government, on account of the difference between the price at which the cultivators had sold their grain and the exported retail prices at the place of sale.

VILAI, Tam. (விலை) High ground not supplied with water.

VILAICHCHAL, Tam. (விலைச்சல்) Ripe corn in the field ready for reaping.

Vilaiṇar, Tam. (விலைஞர்) Husbandmen, ploughmen.

Vilai-nilam, Tam. (விலைநிலம்) A field, fertile or arable ground.

Vilaiivu, Tam. (விலைவு) Growing of corn in a field.

Vilaiṇupalan, Tam. (விலைபுலன்) The corn or crop in a field.

VILAIYUL, Tam. (விலைபுலம்) A field.

VILAMBIN, S. &c. (विलम्बिन्, lit. delaying) The thirty-second year of the cycle = A.D. 1838.

VILU, Tel. (విలు) Estimated revenue of a village or district, an arrangement or settlement.

Vilujābitā, Tel. (విలుబాబిత) An account according to estimate.

VIMARṢA, S. &c. (विमर्श) Investigation, trial.

VIMO, Guz. (વીમો) Insurance, a contract of idemnity, by which one party engages for a stipulated payment to make good to another any loss that may arise from accidents: the premium paid to the insurer (this is a corruption of the H. *Bima*, q. v.).

Vimāni-chiṭhi, Guz. (વીમનીચીટી) A policy of insurance.

VIMUKKĀDU, Tam. (விமுக்காடு) Rate.

VINAI, Tam. (வினை) Work, action.

Vinaiseyyor, Tam. (வினைசெய்வொர்) Servants, labourers.

Vinaṇar, Tam. (வினைஞர்) Artificers, ploughmen, men of the servile or labouring classes.

VINĀYAKUDU, Tel. (వినాయకుడు) The vernacular form of VINĀYAKA, S., a name of Ganesa, but as a revenue term it signifies a certain quantity of grain offered to that deity at the time of measuring.

VINNAṢAM, Tel. (విన్నపం, S. विज्ञापनं) Respectful representation, petition.

VIPALA, vernacularly, WIPAL, or BIPAL, S. &c. (विपल) An instant, the sixteenth part of a *pal*. See *Pala*.

VIRĀ, (?) Mar. A local tax or cess on persons possessing rent-free lands. Bom. Reg. xvii. 1827.

Viraṣaivar, Tam. (வீரசைவர்) A name given to the followers of *Basava*, or the Jangamas, the worshippers and wearers of the Linga, a type of Śiva.

VIRAI, Tam. (விரை) Seed of plants.

Viraigal, Tam. (விரைகால்) Land fit for sowing.

Viraippadu, Tam. (விரைப்புாடு) Sowing a field.

Viraippu, Tam. (விரைப்பு) Land on which seed is sown.

VIRĀLAMU, Tel. (వీరాలము) A tax or impost.

VIRĀTTAM, pron. VRATTAM, Tam. (விராத்தம்) Collection of tribute or rent.

Virāttakkāran, Tam. (விராத்தக்காரன்) A collector, a tax-gatherer.

VIRODHAKṚIT, S. &c. (विरोधकृत्, making obstruction) The forty-fifth year of the cycle, A.D. 1851

Virodhī, S. &c. (विरोधी, obstructing) The twenty-third year of the cycle.

VIRUDDHASAMBANDHA, S. (विरुद्ध, opposed, संबन्ध, connexion) Degree of consanguinity or relationship, within which marriage is prohibited, extending to seven degrees, or all connected by offerings of the funeral cake or *Sapindas*.

VIRUTTI, Mal. (വിരുത്തി) Land, &c. granted by the government free of tax or assessment on condition of performing any public service when required without pay.

- Viruttikáran*, Mal. (വിരുത്തിക്കാരൻ) A person holding land free of rent or tax on condition of public service.
- VÍSA*, Karn. (ವೀಸ), *VÍSAMU*, or *VÍSAM*, corruptly, *VISSUM*, *VEESUM*, Tel. (వీసము), *VÍSAM*, Tam. (வீசம்) The sixteenth part or fraction of any thing: a weight of gold equal to one grain of rice-corn: a measure of land equal nearly to two acres: a share, a portion.
- Vísabadi*, or *Visubadi*, corruptly, *Veesabuddy*, *Vissabady*, *Veespaddi*, Tel. (వీసబడి, వీసుబడి) In the ceded districts, and Telingana, under the Madras Presidency, a coparcenary village, of which the lands or profits are allotted by sixteenths and fractions of sixteenths, among the hereditary proprietors: the revenues of such a village being engaged for by some of the principal sharers, the proportions are allotted in the same way as the lands, so that a distinct portion of the gross revenue is fixed upon every field or lot of land: a *Vísabadi*, settlement is therefore identified with the settlement by fields or their individual cultivators, and is the same as a Ryotwar settlement: also a tax on the profits of trade levied in periodically settled proportions upon the merchants, traders, shopkeepers, retail dealers, mercantile agents, and all the inhabitants of a village or town engaged in trade.—Madras Reg. iv. 1818.
- VÍSAL*, Tam. (வீசல்), *VÍSE*, Tel., Karn. (ವೀಸ) A weight in use at Madras, commonly called *Viss*, one-eighth of a Madras *maund*, or 3lb. 2oz. avoirdupois.
- VÍSÁLU*, Tel. (వీసాలు) An elementary weight, equal to one grain of rice.
- VÍSÁRA*, or *VÍSÁRÁ*, *WÍSÁRA*, &c. Mar. (विसार, विसारा) Earnest money.
- VISARJANA*, S. &c. (विसर्जन) Gift, donation, dismissal: setting a bull at liberty on particular occasions: throwing images of divinities into the water at the close of festivals in their honour.
- VISHA*, S. &c., vernacularly, *VISH*, or *BISH*, (विष) Poison, any poisonous substance, animal, vegetable, or mineral: in Hindustan it especially indicates the root or juice of the *Aconitum ferox*.
- Vishpadásth*, Mar. (S. पदार्थ, a substance) Poisonous substances and drugs collectively, especially those specified in Bombay Reg. xiv. xxi. 1827.
- VISHŪ*, S. &c. (विष्णु) The second of the three principal deities of the Hindus, the preserving power personified.
- Vishnubhakta*, S. (विष्णुभक्त) A worshipper of Vishnu in one or other of his manifestations, especially as Rámachandra or as Kṛishṇa.
- Vishṇuprítí*, S. (विष्णुप्रीति) Land granted rent-free to Brahmans in honour of Vishṇu, or to maintain his worship.
- Vishṇúttara*, S. &c. (विष्णुत्तर) A grant of rent-free land for the worship of Vishṇu.
- VISHŪ*, S. &c. (विष्टि) Labour, especially enforced and unpaid labour: also, wages, hire.
- VISHU*, Mar. &c. (विषु, S. equal) The equinox, either vernal or autumnal; also the fifteenth year of the cycle.
- Vishuva*, S. (विषुव) The sun's entrance into Aries and Libra: the vernal or autumnal equinox.
- VISVÁSÍ*, corruptly, *WISWUSSA*, Guz. (ویسواسی) A land-measure, one-twentieth of a *Vasá*, q. v., $\frac{1}{400}$ th of a *bighá*: a nominal coin of the lowest value, $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of a rupee.
- VISWÁVASU*, S. &c. (विश्ववासु) The thirty-ninth year of the cycle.
- VÍT*, WEET, Mar. (वीट) Blight, mildew.
- VÍTAM*, Tam. (வீதம்) A share, a portion; a rate.
- VITASTI*, S. &c. (वितस्ति) A long span measured by the thumb and little finger extended, considered equal to 12 fingers.
- VÍTÍKÁ*, S. &c. (वीटिका) A preparation of pieces of Areka nut with spices and a small quantity of caustic lime, rolled up in a leaf of the Piper Betel and used for mastication. See *Pán*.
- VITTA*, S. &c. vernacularly, *VIT*, or *WIT*, (विज) Wealth, substance.
- Vittavishaya*, or *Vittvishay*, barbarously, *Weetveesaye*, Mar. (विजविषय) Riches, possessions.
- VITṬAL*, Tam. (வீற்றல்) Selling, sale.
- VITTU*, Tam. Tel. (వీడ్చు, విత్తు), *VITTA*, Mal. (വിത), *VITTANAMU*, Tel. (వీడ్చనము) Seed of plants.
- Vittara*, Mal. (വിതര) A certain rent paid by a cultivator or renter to the proprietor, or as a tax to the government, amounting to half the quantity of seed sown.
- Vittanalu-jábitá*, Tel. (from A. جابت) A statement of the description and quantity of seed sown by each Ryot.
- Vittukál*, Mal. (വിതുകാൽ) Rent or tax equal to a fourth of the seed sown.
- Vittumáttam*, Mal. (വിതുമൊട്ടം) Harrowing, after sowing.
- Vittupáta*, Mal. (വിതൂപാട) The quantity of ground sown.
- Vittupáti*, Mal. (വിതൂപാതി) An agreement between the cultivator and proprietor, by which the latter allows the former half the seed, and receives half the produce.
- Vittupáttam*, Mal. (വിതൂപാട്ടം) Rent or tax equal to the whole amount of the seed sown.

Vittuvali, incorrectly, *Vettoovally*, Mal. (വിത്തുവലി) Seed and labour.

VITṬUMUDAL, Tam. (விற்றுமுதல்) Proceeds of sale.

VIVÁDA, S. &c. (विवाद) Dispute, discussion, a legal dispute. a law-suit.

VIVÁHA, S. &c. (विवाह), VEVÁ, VEVÁHA, VEHEVÁ, Guz. (वेव, वेवह, वेहेव) Marriage, of which eight forms are enumerated by Manu: 1. *Bráhma*, the gift of a daughter to a Brahman bridegroom learned in the Vedas, voluntarily invited: Tam. *Aranilai*. 2. *Daiva*, the gift of a daughter to the officiating priest at a sacrifice. 3. *Ársha* or that of the *Rishis*, in which the father of the bride receives from the bridegroom one or two pair of kine: Tam. *Porul-kol* and *Áridam*. 4. *Prájapatya*, that of the *Prajápatís*, or patriarchs, in which the father gives away his daughter with due reverence: Tam. *Oppu*, meaning consent. 5. *Ásura*, that of the *Asuras*, in which the bridegroom makes valuable gifts to the father and relations of the bride: Tam. *Arumponi-vinai*. 6. *Gándharba*, that of the *Gandharbas*, in which the mutual agreement or inclination of the parties is alone necessary: this is considered to comprehend the *Swayambara*, in which a princess chose her husband publicly from a number of suitors assembled for the occasion: Tam. *Yálor-kúttam*. 7. *Ráhshasa*, that of the *Rahshasas*, or evil spirits, the violent abduction of a maiden after defeating or slaying her relations: Tam. *Irákhkadam* (the *i* being prefixed for euphony). 8. *Paisácha*, that of the *Pisáchas* or goblins, the violation of a girl when asleep or in liquor, or of weak intellect: Tam. *Péy-nilai*. Some of these forms are considered to be illegal, and the one more commonly in use is the *Ásura*, in which presents are made to the father.

Viváhasvámí, S. (from स्वामी, a lord, a husband) A husband, but especially a first husband, second marriages being allowed amongst some of the inferior castes in the Dakhin.

VIVÁSA, S. (वि, separate, वास, dwelling) Banishment, expulsion from house and home.

VIVOGÍ, vernacularly, BIJOGI, corruptly, BEYJOGEE, S. &c. (वियोगी) One who is separated from society, applied especially to a religious mendicant who is unmarried and has no family: the reverse of *Sanyogí*.

VIIYAMU, Tel. (వియము) Connexion by affinity or marriage.

Viyyanhudu, Tel. (వియంకుడు) The mutual connexion of fathers-in-law.

Viyyapurálu, Tel. (వియపురాలు) The mutual affinity of mothers-in-law.

VONDRA, or ONDRA, Tel. (పొంద్ర) A favourable assessment.—Kondavír.

VOHORO, or WOHORO, also, OHORO, Guz. everywhere else called BOHRA (ભોહરો, બોહરો) An individual of a class of Mohammadan Indians found chiefly in Western India, following various occupations and trades, as pedlars, packers, glaziers, lantern makers, haberdashers, &c.: the more respectable are bankers and merchants: they are divided into two principal tribes denominated *Sulimáni* and *Dáüdi*.

VOWS, Mar. (?) Race, lineage, family (it is either some corruption of, or some blunder for, *Vans* or *Wans*, q. v.)

VRATA, S. &c. (व्रत) Any devout or ceremonial observance, as fasting, offering sacrifice, or the like, voluntarily imposed upon one's self: gifts under a self-imposed obligation to Brahmans.

VRÁTYA, S. &c. (व्रात्य) A man of either of the three first castes for whom the ceremony of investiture with the characteristic cord had not been performed within the prescribed ages, and who therefore becomes an outcaste: in Tam. *Vrátyan*, (விராத்தியன்) is said to mean a man who is born of a father of low rank by a mother of a higher caste: also one who has relinquished the duty of his tribe.

Vrátyastoma, S. (व्रात्यस्तोम) A sacrifice performed by persons who have lost their caste through not receiving investiture, for the purpose of being again allowed to receive it.

VRIDDHA, S. &c. (वृद्ध) Old, ancient, an old man, one above seventy.

Vruddhapadiyá, Tel. (వృద్ధపదియ) Land uncultivated from time immemorial.

VRIDDHI, S. &c. (वृद्धि), in the dialects of the south, VRUDDHI (*ri* being pronounced *ru*), it also occurs as VADDI, and VADDÍ, Tel. (వడ్డి, వడ్డి), VRUDDHI, and BADDI, Karn. (వృద్ధి, బడ్డి), and VADDI, and VIRUTTÍ, Tam. (விருத்தி) VADDÍ, or VATTÍ, Mal. (വട്ടി) Increase, especially the increase of money, interest: various kinds of interest are recognised by Hindu lawyers, as, 1. *Káyik-vriddhi* (from S. *Káya*, body) Bodily interest, explained as either the advantage arising from the body of an animal pledged as security for a loan, or as interest paid repeatedly without reducing the body or principal: Karn., interest on money paid at stated periods; 2. *Kálihá-vriddhi*, (from *Kála*, time) Periodical, payable weekly, monthly, annually, &c.:

it is most usual in practice to compute interest by the month : in Karnata this term is explained, the usual interest on money left to accumulate (apparently the meanings of this and the preceding being interchanged) ; 3. *Chahra-vṛiddhi*, (from *Chahra*, a wheel) Compound interest, interest upon interest ; 4. *Kāritā*, or *Kārikā vṛiddhi* (from *Kāra*, act) Stipulated interest, interest at a stipulated rate higher than the usual rate, or without regard to the legal rate ; 5. *Sikhā-vṛiddhi* (from *Sikhā*, a lock of hair, as growing continually), Interest at a usurious rate, payable daily ; 6. *Bhogalābha* (from *bhoga*, use, and *lābha*, getting), Advantage accruing to a creditor from the use of any article handed over to him as security, as the usufruct of land, gardens, beasts, &c. : other terms occur more or less adopted in the dialects, as, *Dharma-vṛiddhi*, Lawful interest ; *Anyāya-vṛiddhi*, Improper or usurious interest ; *Nidāna-vṛiddhi*, Moderate interest ; *Parama-vṛiddhi*, or *Parā-vṛiddhi*, Interest at the highest legal rate ; *Samāni-vṛiddhi*, Interest at the usual or a moderate rate ; *Vāstavā*, or *Vāstavikā-vṛiddhi*, Established, just, or customary interest.

Vṛiddhi-srāddha, S. (वृद्धिश्राद्ध) An offering to the manes celebrated on any joyful occasion, as at the birth of a son, or the like.

VRIHASPATĪ, S. (वृहस्पति) The planet Jupiter and its regent, the preceptor of the gods.

Vrihaspati-vāra, S. &c. (from वार, a day) Thursday, *dies Jovis*.

VRINDĀ, S. (वृन्दा) The Tulasī plant, the holy Basil (*Ocimum sanctum*), personified also as a nymph beloved by *Kṛishṇa* : a creation of very modern times.

Vṛindāvana, vernacularly, *Vṛindavan*, and, vulgarly, *Bindraban*, S. (वृन्दावन) A town near Mathurā, fabulously the site of a forest in which *Kṛishṇa*, as *Gopāla*, or the cowherd, passed his youth, associating with the cowboys and milkmaids attached to the cattle grazing in the forest : at present there are but few trees and no pasturage, and probably they never were there : a raised platform or altar of earth in a house in which the followers of *Kṛishṇa* plant and preserve the *Tulasī* or *Vṛindā*.

VRISHOTSARGA, S. &c. (वृष, a bull, and उत्सर्ग, letting go) Letting a bull go loose at certain ceremonies, as at marriages, obsequies, &c. : the bull is considered sacred, and wanders about unmolested and unappropriated.

VRITHĀDĀNA, S. &c. (वृथादान) An improper gift, and one that may be annulled, or, if only promised, not performed,

as gifts to courtesans, wrestlers, panegyrists, or money lost at play, &c.

VRITTI, S. &c., in the south, *VRUTTI*, in Hindustan changed to *BIRT*, q. v. (वृत्ति) Maintenance, means of livelihood profession : the proper means of subsistence for a Brahman are 1. *Ṛita* (true), Lawful gleanings ; 2. *Amṛita* (immortal), Unsolicited alms ; 3. *Mṛita* (deadly), Solicited alms, begging : in time of distress he may have recourse to 4. *Pramṛita* (very deadly) Agriculture ; 5. *Satyānṛita* (true and false), Trade, traffic ; the last kind, 6. *Śnavṛitti*, or dog-maintenance, that is, servitude, should never be engaged in : the term means, also, a customary allowance, fee, or perquisite, a grant of revenue from a small tract of land made by Zamindārs to indigent Brahmans : lands assigned to Zamindārs, or appropriated by them for their personal support : a particular tenure in Gorakhpur and Benares of the nature of a dependent *tāūluk*, granted by a great revenue proprietor to the head man of a village : in the Tamil countries it is applied to the portion of land held in joint proprietary or *Mirāsi* right by Brahmans.

Vṛittichhed, Mar. (वृत्तिछेद, from S. छेद, cutting off) Confiscation of a patrimony, deprivation of a hereditary office, any taking away of the means of subsistence.

Vṛitti-ijārā, or *Birt-ijārā*, Beng. (P. اجاره) A grant of land in perpetual farm made by a Zamindār to some person for his maintenance at a stipulated amount of revenue payment.

Vṛitti, or *Brītti-mahābrāhmanī*, Hindi, &c. (वृत्तिमहाब्राह्मणी) Fees and presents received by a Brahman who conducts funeral obsequies : fees received as of hereditary right by a body of Brahmans at Gaya, where the performance of the *Syāddha*, or obsequial rites is of especial efficacy.

VURTTI, *VOORTY*, (?) Tel. A measure of land.

VYABHICHĀRA, S. &c. (व्यभिचार) Going astray, doing wrong, profligacy, adultery.

Vyabhichārīnī, S. &c. (व्यभिचारिणी) A loose woman, an adultress.

VYĀHĪ, Mar. (व्याही) The father-in-law of one's son or daughter : the two fathers are so termed respectively to one another, and to their child's mother-in-law (S. *vivāhī*, connected by marriage).

VYĀJA, vernacularly, *VYAJ*, *BIJ*, or *VIĀJ*, S. &c. (व्याज) Interest, usury.

Vyajāū, *Vyājū*, *Vyājī*, Mar. (व्याजाऊ, व्याजू, व्याजी) Bearing interest, a loan, a debt.

Vyājkatāvanī, or *Vyājphailāvanī*, Mar. (व्याजकटावणी,

व्याजफैलावणी) Making out an interest account, calculating the interest at different periods on sums on either side of the account, and drawing out the balance.

Vyájbatá, or -batá, Mar. (व्याजबटा - ट्टा) A general term for the items of the business of a banker or money-lender.

Vyájbbharí, Mar. (व्याजभरी) One deeply in debt, whose whole resources are absorbed in the payment of interest.

Víájju, Guz. (वीअजु) Lent or borrowed at interest.

Víájkhori, Guz. (वीअजुखोर) A usurer, a money lender.

VYÁJYAMU, Tel. (వ్యాజ్యము) A dispute, a law-suit.

Vyájyarthadu, Tel. (వ్యాజ్యార్థదు) A suitor, a litigant.

VYÁPÁRA, vernacularly BYÁPÁRA, S. & C. (व्यापार) Business, affairs, trade, occupation, profession.

Vyápári, vernacularly, Byápári, & C. S. (व्यापारी) A trader, a dealer, a man of business.

VYÁSA, S. & C. (व्यास) A celebrated sage, the reputed arranger of the Vedas in their present form.

Vyásanthole, (?) The model of a hand said to be carried in procession by the *Lingait*s, in commemoration of the alleged amputation of the hand of Vyása.

Vyásokta, S. (व्यास, and उक्त, said) A class of Brahmans in Bengal said to have been constituted Brahmans by the appointment of Vyása.

VYASANA, S. & C. (व्यसन) Vice, dissipation, profligacy.

VYAVAHÁRA, vernacularly, BYOHÁR, BYOUHAR, H. q. v., S. & C. (व्यवहार), VEVEHÁR, WEVEHÁR, Guz. (वेवेहलर) Affairs, business, worldly occupation, as trade, profession, & C.: but especially judicial procedure, practice of the courts of law, administration of justice, both civil and criminal: law-suit.

Vyavahára-vishaya, S. (व्यवहारविषय) Object or title of legal procedure: according to Manu the titles or subjects are 18: 1. *Rinádána*, Contraction of debt; 2. *Nikshepa*, Deposit, bailment; 3. *Asvámivikraya*, Sale without ownership or authority; 4. *Sambhúya samutthána*, Concerns amongst partners; 5. *Dattápradániha*, Resumption of gift; 6. *Vetanádána*, Non-payment of wages; 7. *Samvid vyatikrama*, Breach of agreement; 8. *Krayavikrayá nuşaya*, Rescission of sale and purchase; 9. *Snámipá-layor viváda*, Disputes between master and dependant; 10. *Simá viváda*, Boundary disputes; 11. *Váhpárushya*, Defamation, abuse; 12. *Danḍa párushya*, Assault; 13. *Steýa*, Theft; 14. *Sáhasa*, Violent seizure of property, robbery; 15. *Strísangraha*, Adultery; 16. *Strípumdharma*,

Duties of man and wife; 17. *Dáyabhága*, Partition of inheritance; 18. *Dyúta*, Gambling: these titles are sometimes differently classed, and a few are added, as *Vyavahára mátriha*, Legal process in general; *Sákshya*, Oral evidence; *Lekhya*, Written testimony; *Divya*, Ordeal; *Abhyupetya susrúshá*, Contracted service; and *Prakír-naha*, Miscellaneous.

Vyavahári, *Vyavaháriha*, S. & C. (व्यवहारी, व्यवहारिक) Relating to law or judicial procedure: a suitor, a litigant: an adult, one who is of age to manage his own affairs, one who is engaged in the active occupations of life.

Vyavahári Jyotishí, barbarously, *Wymharee josee*, Mar. (S. व्यवहारी ज्योतिषी) A Brahman who, besides the duties of daily worship, conducts the ceremonies of initiation, marriages, and, in some places, funerals, and keeps the kalendar; he is entitled to certain fees and perquisites which he may dispose of to others: in some cases he also discharges the duties of the *Dharmádhikári*, having authority to investigate alleged infractions of caste, to prescribe penance, impose fines, and sentence loss of caste.

VYAVASÁYA, S. & C. (व्यवसाय) Labour, effort, active occupation. VEVASAYA, or WEVASAY, Mar. (वेवसाय) Buying and selling, trade, traffic. VYAVASÁYAMU, Tel. (వ్యవసాయము) Agriculture, cultivation.

VYAVASTHÁ, corruptly, BYWUSTAH, BYWUSTER, barbarously, WYWAUST, S. & C. (व्यवस्था), VIVASTHÁ, or VEVASTHÁ, or WIWASTHÁ, & C. Mar. (विवस्था) Separating, setting apart: settlement, arrangement: a written opinion on points of law, with citation of the original texts on which it is based, given by Hindu law Pandits.

Vyavasthá patra, S. (पत्र, a leaf) The written dictum or opinion of a Hindu lawyer.

VYAYA, S. (वय) Expense, outgoing: the twentieth year of the cycle = A.D. 1826.

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WÁBASTAH, H. (P. وابسته) Bound to, connected with, dependant upon: a dependant, a relation, an adherent.

Wábastagi, H. (وابستگی) Dependence, connexion, adherence.

WÁDA, H. (A. وعده), WÁYADÁ, Mar. (वायदा) A promise, an agreement, an engagement, especially with a fixed term, a farm, a contract.

Wádabandí, H. (وعده بندی) An agreement, especially for the payment of money at a stipulated period.

- Wādadar*, H. (وعددار) One who is bound by an engagement, a contractor, a government officer responsible for the collections of a Zamindārī, a farmer of the revenue.
- Wādadāri*, H. (وعدداری) Farm of the revenue of a district, making a contract or engagement.
- Wādakhilāfi*, H. (A. خلاف) Breach of promise or engagement.
- Wāyade-chitthi*, or *-rokhā*, Mar. (वायदेचिट्ठी, -रोखा) A written engagement, especially with a specified term for its fulfilment.
- WADĀ*, or *WIDĀ*, H. (A. ودع) Depositing or entrusting any thing to another.
- Wadiāt*, H. (A. رديعت) A deposit, a trust, any article or property given in charge or trust to another.
- WADĀRA*, *WADĀRĪ*, Mar. (वडार, वडारी) A low caste, or a member of it, whose chief occupation is killing rats and vermin.
- WADĪL*, Mar. (वडौल) An ancestor.
- Wadlopārjita*, Mar. (वडलोपार्जित, from S. उपार्जित, acquired) Amassed or acquired by one's ancestors, property, &c.
- Wadlō*, *Wadlīn*, Mar. (वडलो, वडली) By or through ancestors.
- WAFĀ*, H. (A. وفا) Faith, fidelity, keeping a promise or engagement, a conditional or security sale : see *Baia-bil-wafā*.
- WĀGUZĀSHTA*, H. (P. واگذاشته) Released from attachment or distraint, relieved from assessment, remitted.
- WAHĀBI*, H. (A. وحابی) A follower of the doctrines of an Arabian reformer of Mohammadanism, *Shaikh-ul-Wahāb*, who attempted to reform many of the abuses that had crept into the religion, especially the practices of the Shīas : in India it has become a term of abuse equivalent to infidel or unbeliever
- WAHĪ*, corruptly, *WYHĒE*, Mar. (वही) A stitched book for accounts, of which several are kept by bankers and merchants, as the *Kachcha-wahī*, rough cash or day-book ; *Pakhā-wahī*, daily cash-book or journal, shewing receipts and disbursements ; *Nahl-wahī*, a register of *hundīs* or bills drawn, accepted, and paid ; *Jarīgar-wahī*, in which an account is kept of goods given to a broker for sale ; *Chiththā-wahī*, a letter-book ; *Vyāj*, or *Wajuk-wahī*, interest account-book, &c. : it is the *Bahī* of Bengal, q. v.
- WĀHĪB*, H. (A. واهب) A giver, a donor : in law, one who executes a deed of gift.
- WĀHĪL*, *WĀHEL*, Mar. (वाहील, वाहेल) Tillage, cultivation.
- Wāhīl*, Mar. (वाहील) Cultivated, not waste.
- WAHIWĀT*, Mar. (वहिवट) Administration, management.

- Wahiwātdār*, Mar. (वहिवटदार) An officer entrusted with the conduct of any important business, as the government of a province or collection of the revenue : the representative or manager of the affairs of an individual, especially in his absence.
- WAHM*, H. (A. وهم) Opinion, imagination : in law, suspicion, doubt, notion of the improbability of a charge, or doubt of the evidence.
- WAIRĀN*, *WIRĀN*, H. (A. ویران) Desolate, depopulated, waste : a village under the head man of a different village.
- Wairāna*, H. (A. ویرانه) A deserted or desolate place.
- Wairān-kherā*, H. (A. کھیرا, from S. खेत) Deserted site of a village.
- WĀJĀ*, (?) Name of a military and agricultural tribe in *Kattivār*.
- WAJAB*, H. (P. واجب) A space of nine inches.
- WAJH*, H. (A. وجه) Cause, motive : face, appearance : also P. and H., wages, hire, salary.
- Wajāhat*, *Wajuh*, H. (A. وجوه, وجاهت) In law, personal respectability, credit.
- Wajhā*, H. (A. وجهه) Salary, pension.
- Wajh-i-hāl*, H. (A. وجه حال) Mode of living, state of circumstances.
- Wajh-i-kiraia*, H. (A. وجه کرایه) Ground-rent, charges for lodging.
- Wujūh*, *Wujūhāt*, corruptly, *Ojoohat*, H. (A. وجوهات, pl.) Salaries, allowances, wages : extra collections by Zamindārs for personal expenses : in law, pleas, reasons, or grounds of appeal ; also the summing up of the judge, with the grounds of his decision.
- Wujūhāt-i-hhās-navisi*, H. (A. خاص نویس, government writer) A former cess on account of the salaries of government clerks.
- WĀJIB*, H. (A. واجب) Right, proper, necessary.
- Wājib-ul-ārṣ*, H. (A. واجب العرض) Lit. Fit for, or worthy of representation : a petition, a written statement or representation, a written agreement : in the north-west provinces it designates what is considered to be the most important of the documents relating to the village administration, describing the established mode of paying the government revenue, the actual shares or holdings, whether held in severalty or in common, and how separation or re-allotment takes place, the powers and privileges of the Lambardārs, and how elected, what extra items of collection are recognised, the rules regarding fruit and timber trees on the estate, and how irrigation is maintained ; the appropriation of waste lands, the village servants and their

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fees, and the pay of the village watchmen : it should be, in fact, a complete view of the organization of the village, and is to be attested by the signatures of all the Lambardárs and as many of the shareholders as choose to sign, and by the signatures of the Patwári and Kánungo : it should be read aloud in open court in the hearing of the subscribing parties and the settlement officer, and be approved and signed also by him : the term seems to have been superseded of late years by *Khewat*.

Wájib-ul-qatl, H. (أوجب القتل) Deserving death, capital, as an offence.

Wájab-miti, Mar. (वाजबमिती) The true time : the actual date of an occurrence set down in a bond or other document, either before or after its happening.

WĀJJHÁ, Mar. (वज्जहा) A man following the double occupation of blacksmith and carpenter.

WĀKF, H. (وقف) A bequest for religious or charitable purposes, an endowment, an appropriation of property by will or by gift to the service of God in such a way that it may be beneficial to men, the donor or testator having the power of designating the persons to be so benefited.

Wakf-náma, H. (P. نامه, a document) A written deed of endowment.

WĀKHÁR, Mar. (खार) A warehouse, a store-room.

Wakhárdár, Mar. (खारदार) A store-keeper.

WĀKÎ H. (A. واقع) Happening, occurring.

Wákîa, H. (A. واقعة) Event, occurrence : news, intelligence.

Wakáid, H. (A. وقایع, plur. of *Wakáa* وقعة) Events, occurrences, news.

Wakáid-avis, or *-nigár*, corruptly, *Wakeh-negar*, *Wake-negar*, H. (وقایع نویس-نگار, from P. *avis*, a writer, or *nigár*, an inspector) A remembrancer, a recorder of events : an officer on the royal establishment under the Moguls, who kept a record of the various orders issued by, and transactions connected with, the sovereign, in the revenue department : an officer of this denomination was also attached to the *Názim* or provincial governor, who reported to the principal remembrancer at the court the particular revenue transactions of the province : any communicator of official intelligence.

Wákanivís, or *-nis*, vernacular form of the preceding, Mar. (वाकनिवीस-नीस) An officer on a great man's establishment, the manager of the household and chief caterer, a sort of major-domo : under *Sivaji* the *Wákanís* was one of the eight principal ministers whose duty it was to keep

WAL

the private journal, records, and letters, and to superintend the household troops and establishment : any news-writer or intelligencer (but little known in this sense).

Fil-wákîa, H. (A. في الواقعة) In fact, truly, actually.

WAKÍL, WUKEEL, often read VAKÍL, VUKEEL, VAGÍL, corruptly, VAQUEEL, H. &c. (A. وکیل) A person invested with authority to act for another, an ambassador, a representative, an agent, an attorney : in India, an authorised public pleader in a court of justice. Ben. Reg. xxvii. 1814. Act xiii. 1838. Mad. Act vii. 1843 : amongst the Maráthas also the hereditary assistant of the *Deşmuhh* : a cess imposed to meet the expense of entertaining a *Wakíl*.

Wakálat, or *Vakálat*, corruptly, *Vaquahut*, H. (A. وکالت) Representation, agency, attorneyship, the office of a *Wakíl*.

Wakálat-mufriddt, H. (A. مفرد, single, simple) Special agency limited to some particular transaction.

Wakálat-náma, *Vakálat-náma*, H. (P. نامه, a document) Credentials, letter of authority, power of attorney.

Wakíl-mutlak, H. (A. وکیل مطلق) A plenipotentiary, a representative with absolute powers.

WAKLA, WUKLA, (?) Mar. A bullock-load of grain.

WÁL, or WÁLÁ, H. (A. وال, والا) Used only in composition it denotes a person who does any act, is possessed of any property, is charged with any duty, &c., as, *rahh-wálá*, a guard or guardian ; *gáo-wálá*, or *gwálá*, a cowkeeper ; *ghar-wálá*, the master of the house ; *Dilli-wálá*, a man or inhabitant of Dehli, &c. : (its origin is uncertain, but it is probably from the S. adjunct *ván*, in the sense of having, possessing, as *dhana-ván*, having wealth, wealthy : in Telugu it becomes *vádu*, or *wádu*).

WALÁ, also WILÁ, A. (A. ولي, lit., proximity, kin, friendship) In Mohammadan law, a peculiar relation voluntarily established, and conferring a right of inheritance on one or both of the parties so connected : it is of two kinds.

Walá-átáhat, or *-niámat*, (from عتاة, manumission, or نعمت, favour) Relationship between a master and a manumitted slave in which the former inherits any property the latter may acquire after emancipation.

Walá-muwálát, A. (from موالات, related persons) The connexion arising out of mutual friendship, especially between a Mohammadan and a convert. See *Maulá*.

WÁLÁJÁH, or WÁLÁSHÁN, (A. والاشان, والاجاه, from P. والا, superior) High in rank, noble, of great dignity.

WALA, (?) A Rajput tribe forming the ruling tribe in Kátiwar.

WALAD, WULUD, H. (A. ولد) A son.

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- Walad-maghrúr*, A. (ولد مغرور) In law, the son of a person who has mistaken the condition of the mother, as begotten on a female within the prohibited degrees of relationship without his being aware of it, or on a female slave supposing her to be a free woman: in the latter, the child is the property of the master of the slave, but the father may redeem it.
- Wálid*, H. (أوالد) A father. *Wálide*, (والدة) A mother.
- WALAGBETH*, (?) Dues claimed by the *Padhán*, or head man of a village.—Kamaon.
- WÁLAND*, Guz. (والند) A barber, a village barber.
- WALI*, H. (ولي) A master, a friend, a prince, a saint: in law the term indicates the relation, natural or legal, in which one person stands to another, as a guardian, a trustee, protector, or the like; also, the person entitled to exact retaliation for personal injury or murder committed upon a kinsman or connexion.
- Walíahad*, H. (ولي عهد) An heir, especially to a sovereignty, the heir apparent, a vicegerent, a deputy.
- Wali-báid*, H. (أبعيد, remote) A legal guardian of a more remote degree than father, brother, or uncle.
- Wali-jabir*, or *-majbir*, A. (ولي جبير, -مجبير) An authoritative guardian recognised by the law.
- Wali-jináyat*, A. (ولي جناية) The next of kin, or other person entitled to exact retaliation for offences against the person of a relative, or of one under his charge.
- Walínámat*, H. (أولي نعمت) A title of respect designating a father, a patron, a benefactor.
- Wali-ud-dam*, A. (أولي الدم) A person entitled to exact retaliation, or the price of blood.
- WÁLÍT*, Mar. (वाळीत) Ejected or turned out of a caste: out-caste; also, sub., the expulsion of one from his caste.
- WALRAS*, (?) Guz. A spot of land in a jangal prepared for tillage by burning the bushes and brushwood and leaving the ashes as manure.
- WALSARI*, (?) Mar. A sandy soil, a variety of the *Támri*, copper or red soil.
- WALUVAN*, (?) Mal. A class of agrestic slaves in Malabar.
- WÁM*, H. (أوام) Debt, either lending or borrowing, a loan.
- Wámdár*, H. (أامدار) A debtor, a creditor.
- Wámkhwáh*, H. (أوام خوا) A creditor.
- WÁNGÍ*, Mar. (वाङगी) A sample, a specimen, a portion of grain or goods exacted by the hereditary officers of a village, portion of produce presented by the lessee to the lessor of a garden, plantation, &c., a portion of an article given

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- to the officers of the customs, over and above the duty, as a perquisite: a tax on grain, &c., brought to a market, originally granted to the person opening it, but reverting to government.
- WÁNÍ*, Mar. (वाणी, S. वणिज) A particular caste, or member of it, usually a retail dealer: a grocer or corn-chandler, the *Banya* of Bengal.
- WANJÁRÁ*, or *WANJÁRÍ*, Mar. Guz. (वंजारा -री) A particular caste, or a member of it, carriers of grain: see *Banjára*: the same caste, but following a different occupation, makers of coarse hempen cloths and bags.
- Wanjár*, Mar. (वंजार) A camp or company of *Banjáras*.
- WÁNTÁ*, or *WÁTÁ*, corruptly, *WAUNTA*, Mar. (वांटा, चाटा, the H. *Bát*, *Batái*, S. *Vaṭa*, *Vaṇṭa*) Share, part, portion, division: also *Vaṇṭa*, q. v.: in Guzerat it denotes lands either exempt from assessment or held at a quit-rent, chiefly by Rajputs, although sometimes by *Kolis* and Mohammdans: the tenure is prescription of remote antiquity without any deeds or grants.
- Wántedár*, *Wántekarí*, *Wánteli*, &c. Mar. (वांटेदार, वांटेकरी, वांटेही, &c.) A sharer, a divider, a partaker.
- Wántani*, or *Wántni*, Mar. (वांटणी) Distributing, apportioning: a share, a portion.
- Wántni-báb*, Mar. (from वाच, an item) Items of shares of assessment to be divided among the cultivators.
- Wántnipatra*, Mar. (S. पत्र, a leaf) A writing or document exhibiting the proportions in which patrimonial or other property is to be distributed.
- WÁR*, *WÁRI*, also *VÁṬÍ*, and *BÁṬÍ*, or *BARÍ*, (H. واری, واری, from S. वाटी) An inclosure, a garden, a house, a dwelling: see *Váḍa*.
- Wárhure*, Mar. (वाडकुडे) A yard round a house.
- WARA*, (?) Guz. A portion of land assigned to each member of a *Koli* village at a quit-rent.
- WÁRAN*, or *VÁRAN*, Guz. (واران, from the English 'warrant') A writ, an order for the apprehension of a criminal.
- WARÁT*, Mar. (वारात) A marriage procession, an assignment on the revenues. See *Barát*.
- WÁRHÍ*, or *WÁPHÍ*, Mar. (वाही) Surplus (of grain, &c.) given by way of compensation in returning a quantity borrowed.
- Wárhí-dirhi*, Mar. (वाहीदिही) The practice of borrowing or lending grain, &c., on condition of receiving back half as much again, more or less.
- WÁRID*, H. (أوارد) Coming, approaching.
- Wáridát*, H. (أواردات, plur. of أوارد) Events, occurrences, circumstances.

Wārid-šādīr, H. (أوردصادر) A guest, a traveller.

Wārīl, or *Wādīl*, Mar. (वडील) One from whom a person descends, an ancestor, an elder, a superior, the head of a family.

Wārīlpana, Mar. (वरीलपण, from वरील, best, and पण, affix, implying the abstract, as 'hood,' &c. in English) The rights and privileges of the eldest member or head of a family; also those of the eldest son, primogeniture (the first word is only a various reading of the preceding, substituting *r* for *l*).

Wārīlparamparā, Mar. (वडीलपरंपरा) Line or succession of ancestors.

Wārīṣ, H. &c. (وارث), *VARASU*, Tel. (వరసు) An heir any one having right of heritage.

Wārṣa, or *Wīrṣa*, H. &c. (وارث), *Wārasā*, Mar. (वारसा) *Vārasu*, Tel., Karn. (ವರಸು) Heritage, an inheritance, a property acquired by inheritance or bequest, any claim or title to property.

Wārṣa, or *Wīrṣa-dār*, H. (وارثدار), *Wārisdār*, or *Wārsedār*, Mar. (वारिसदार, वारसेदार), *Vārasudār*, Tel. Karn. (ವರಸುದಾರ) An heir, a proprietor by hereditary right.

Wārṣanāma, or *Wāriṣnāmā*, H. &c. (وارثنامہ, वारिसनामा) A document setting forth a claim to inheritance.

Wārāsat-nāma, or *Varāsat-nāma*, incorrectly, *Verasut-nama*, H. (P. نامه) A deed or document, either in proof of the distribution of an inherited property, or of being legal heir of the deceased.

Wīrāsat, H. (وارثت) Heritage, hereditary right, receiving by inheritance, the condition of being heir.

WĀRKAR, (?) Mar. A sort of money-lender amongst the Marāṭhas, frequenting the weekly markets and lending small sums of money for short periods at a high rate of interest (from *nāra*, or *vāra*, a day).

Wārkhari, (?) Mar. A cess or tax levied on the preceding class or money-lenders.

WARKAS, Mar. (वरकस) Common denomination for the inferior grains, for all except rice and the kinds of pulse: it is also applied to the dry cultivation, and to the lands on which it is carried on.

Warhas-jamīn, Mar. (from P. زمین) Land suited to the cultivation alone of the inferior grains.

WARRU, (?) The name of a tribe in Katiwar.

WAS, Mar. (वस, also *Oś* ओस, q. v.) Desolate, forsaken, as a village: uncultivated, as land.

WAS, Guz. (वस) Division of a *Koli* village under its own head man.

WASī, corruptly, *WUSSEE*, H. (وصي) A testator, one who commands, recommends, or bequeaths any thing: an executor, an administrator, a guardian, meaning one appointed by will, in distinction from the *Wali*, or natural guardian.

Waṣāia, *Waṣīat*, H. (وصاية, وصاية) A precept, a command: in law, a will or testament defined to be the endowment of any thing or person with his property by an individual, after his demise: a will can convey away only one-third of the testator's property, except with the consent of the lawful heirs, and in the order of discharge, legacies come after liquidation of debts, before the claims of inheritance.

Waṣīat-nāma, corruptly, *Wasayout-nāmu*, H. (P. نامه a document) A written will or testament: the will.

WASīKAT, A. (وثيقة) A compact, an agreement, a bond, a written obligation.

WĀSIL, H. &c. (واصل, from وصل) Joined, connected, attached, realized: as a revenue term it implies the amount of revenue collected: it formerly denoted, in Bengal, the amount of all collections from additional sources, as from the annexation of territory, assessment of lands previously rent-free, or resumption of assignment: in Bombay, the total amount of revenue received in the last or a recent year from any portion of land.

Wāsilāt, H. &c. (واصلات, plur. of واصل), *Wāsalāt*, Mar. (वासलात) Collections of revenue from every head of receipt, the proceeds of an estate, mesne profits of land: in Mar., also, the line having part of the letter *w* at the head, drawn across the paper containing revenue accounts, as the designation of papers on that subject.

Wāsilāt-patra, Uriya (ଓ଼ିସ଼ିଲ଼ାତ୍ରା) Account of revenues collected.

Wāsil-bāhī, H. &c. (واصل باقی) Collections and balance, an account shewing the amount of revenue realized, and the remainder outstanding.

Wāsil-bāhī-kharch, H. (A. خرج, expense) An account formerly kept shewing the amount of revenue assessed, the portion realized, the balance outstanding, with the deductions for charges of collection: it was drawn up at the close of the year at the settlement of the revenue accounts.

Wusūl, H. &c. (وصول), *Wasūl*, Mar. (वसूल) Collections, revenue, rent, &c.: money annually realized by government, proprietors, or bankers.

Wasūlbāhī, Mar. (वसूलबाही) Collection and application or administration of the revenues.

- Wasúldár*, Mar. (वसूलदार) A collector of revenue.
- Wasúli*, Mar. (वसूली) Yielding a good revenue; also an inferior officer employed in the collection of the revenue, likewise *Wasúlyá* (वसूल्या).
- Wasúlmásul*, Mar. (वसूलवामूल) Revenue, rent (comprehensively), the collection, appropriation, and management of it.
- WASÍLA*, H. (A. وسیله) Prop, support, means, mediation, intervention.
- Wasiladár*, H. (A. وسیله دار) A client, a dependant.
- WASÍL-BIL-NIKÁH*, (?) H. (وسیل به ال نکاح) An agent or negociator in effecting a marriage (? if the first term should not be *Wakíl*, or *Wásit*).
- WÁSITA*, incorrectly, *WÁSTA*, *WASTAH*, H. &c. (A. واسطه) Any thing or person intervening, as an agent, a broker, a middle-man, one who contracts with a dealer to supply him with goods manufactured by others, also *Wasitagár*, and *Wastáni*, and *Wasitadár*, corruptly, *Wastahdár*.
- Wásitatáluk*, H. (A. واسطه تعلق) A dependent *tadluk*, one subordinate, not to a Zamindár, but to a superior *Taálukhdár*.
- VASK*, A. (A. وسق) A load of corn, a horse or camel load.
- VÁT*, Mar. (वाट) A road, a way. See *Bát*, and *Vát*.
- Wátádí*, *Wátádyá*, Mar. (वाटाडी - ड्या) A guide, one who accompanies to shew the road.
- Wátmárgí*, Mar. (वाटमार्गी) A traveller, a wayfarer.
- Wátmáryá*, Mar. (वाटमाच्या) A robber. a highwayman; also *Watpádu*, and *Wátpádyá* (वाटपाडू, वाटपाड्या). See *Bátpár*.
- VATAN*, *WUTUN*, incorrectly, *WUTTUN*, H. &c. (A. وطن, वतन) Country, native country, place of residence, home: amongst the Maráthas it has come to import any hereditary estate, office, privilege, property, or means of subsistence, a patrimony.
- Watanbandhu*, or *Watanbhdú*, Mar. (वतनबंधु, वतनभाऊ) A co-heir, a joint inheritor, also a fellow hereditary officer, one who holds an office jointly with another, a brother *Deşmukh*, a fellow *Pátíl*, &c.; many of the district and village offices, with their emoluments, being held conjointly by more than one individual.
- Watandár*, Mar. (वतनदार) The holder of a hereditary right, property, or office, with the privileges and emoluments attached to it.
- Watanjaptí*, Mar. (वतनजप्ती, from A. zabtí ضبطی, seizure) Produce of rent-free lands or other emoluments of hereditary officers sequestrated by the government.
- Watanpatra*, Mar. (S. पत्र, a leaf) Title-deed of hereditary property.

- Wataní*, Mar. (वतनी) Pertaining to a property or *Watan*, privileges, emoluments, deeds, &c., obtained by inheritance or purchase, held in one's own right.
- Watanwári*, Mar. (वतनवाडी) A patrimonial estate, patrimonial lands and tenements.
- WAVEYLEY*, (?) Guz. The privilege lands granted to village servants and officers.
- Waveyleekhára*, (?) Guz. Village servants and artisans holding rent-free lands.
- WAZÍÁ*, *WAZIÁT*, (A. وضيعة, وضيع) Trust, deposit: a deposit: a deduction: in the revenue accounts of the Mohammadan government it designated the authorised deductions from the gross revenue on account of dismembered territory and legal allowances to the Zamindárs. See *Mukhárij* and *Mazhurát*.
- WAZÍFA*, H. (A. وظیفه, plur. Wazáif وظایف) A pension a stipend, a grant of land rent-free, or at a quit-rent, to pious persons, or for past services: revenue collected at a stipulated or fixed rate for a certain quantity of land.
- Wazífa-dár*, H. (A. وظیفه دار) The holder of a pension, or of a rent-free grant of land.
- WAZN*, or *WAZAN*, H. &c., in the Hindu dialects, *WAJAN*, or *OJAN*, (A. وزن, वजन, or, Beng. Ojan ওজন) Weight, weighing.
- Wazndár*, H. &c. (A. وزن دار) A weighman.
- Waznkash*, H. (A. وزن کش) A weighman, one who weighs the grain of the village: it appears to be used sometimes laxly for cash-keeper or money-weigher.
- Waznkashá*, corruptly, *Wozunkushee*, H. (A. وزن کشی) The office dues or perquisites of the village weighman.
- WAZÍR*, *WUZEER*, sometimes *VAZÍR*, incorrectly, *VIZIR*, *VIZIER*, H. &c. (A. وزیر, वज़ीर) The principal minister in a Mohammadan sovereignty.
- Wazúrat*, H. &c. (A. وزارت) The office of prime minister.
- WÍGU*, or *WÍGHU*, less correctly, *WÍGA*, or *VÍGA*, Guz. (A. वीघु, वीघु, no doubt a vernacular corruption of *Bíghá*) A land measure in Katiwar, the sixtieth part of a *Santí*, said to measure 160 yards by 10: the Gujarathi *Bíghá* is equal to 284 $\frac{2}{3}$ square yards.
- WILÁYAT*, H. &c. (A. ولایت, विलायत) An inhabited country, a foreign country; applied by the natives of India to England especially, sometimes to Europe generally, and to Persia and Turkey.
- Wiláyati*, or *Viláyati*, H. (A. ولایتی) Foreign, European: the name of an æra current in Orissa commencing A.D. 592 $\frac{3}{4}$.

- WINDÁRI, or VINDÁRI, Mar. (विंदारी, from S. विदारण, splitting) The name of a caste, or a member of it, said to be sprung from a Kshatriya mother and Vaisya father, whose occupation is drilling beads and pearls, and polishing shells, &c.
- WODÁLA, WUDDALA, (?) A class of Mohammadans on the coasts of Gujarat and Kach, manning either trading or pirate boats.
- WOLLA-DHARMA, (?) Mal. A private gift to a temple or religious establishment.
- WORABAT, (?) H. Inheritance.—Shahabad.
- WORRAH, (?) Tel. A well lined with cylinders of coarse earthenware.—Northern Sarkárs.
- WOŚAON, Hindi (वोशाओन) The winnowing of grain.
- WOUSH, (?) Mar. Race, family, generation (a blunder, no doubt, for *Vans* or *Wans*).
- WOWANDKARÍ, or OWANDKARÍ, Mar. (वोवंडकरी, ओवंडकरी) A person cultivating land in a village, but residing in, and belonging to, another.
- WUDIÁWÁR, WOODEAWAR, (?) probably for UDIYA, or URIYA-VÁDU, Tel. A man of the *Udia* or *Orissa* country, considered as of a low caste, and employed especially in cutting stones and digging wells and tanks in the Northern Sarkárs.

Y.

- YÁ, pron. JÁ, Beng. (যা) A husband's brother's wife.
- YÁD, H. &c. (P. یاد) Remembrance. Mar. (याद) A memorandum, a scrap, a little account, a note addressed to an equal on official subjects.
- Yád-dáshí, H. &c. (یادداشت, from P. داشتن, to have) *Yádástu*, Tel. (యాదస్తు) A note, a memorandum, a memorial, a petition, a certificate.
- YÁCHITA, S. (याचित, lit. asked) A particular form of deposit, in Hindu law, in which the holder of the deposit may have the use of it.
- Yáchitaka, S. (याचितक) An article deposited or lent for use.
- YADRICHHHIKA-PUTRA, S. (यदृच्छिक-पुत्रः, from यदृच्छा, of one's own accord or will) A son who offers himself for adoption.
- YADU, S. &c. (यदु) An ancient Hindu sovereign, eldest son of Yayáti, and founder of the race of *Yadus* or *Yádavas*
- Yaduvansa, S. &c. (यदुवंश) The race of *Yadu*, a name

- borne by several Rajput tribes who pretend to trace their descent from this prince.
- YÁFT, H. &c. (یافت, from P. یافتن, to find) Profit, gain fees, perquisites, as.
- Yáft-i-Súbahdár, the income or revenue of a *Súbahdár*, or *Naváb*.
- Yáft-i-khidmat, corruptly, *Yáft-kedmat*, H. (from خدمت, service) Attainment of office or employment, fees or presents paid on the grant of an office or jurisdiction, as of a *Zamindári*.
- YÁGA, S. &c. (याग) A sacrifice, an offering, an oblation.
- YAINÍR, or AINÍR, Karn. (యైనిర) Rice used for the first crop: the first crop of rice.
- YAJAMÁNA, S., and in most dialects modified as YAJMÁN, vernacularly, AJMAN, IJMAN, corruptly, YIJMAN, EEJIMAN, EJHAMAN, or YEJAMAN, (यजमान) A person who employs a priest or priests to perform for him either fixed or occasional religious ceremonies: as he is usually a householder, it has come to signify also the head of a family or household, a chief, a head man, a master, the head of a caste, tribe, or trade: it is sometimes applied to one of several associated in the employment and payment of priests for a sacrifice; the office of family priest is sometimes hereditary, and the *Yajamána* has no power to change him as long as he performs his functions efficiently: in some parts of the Tamil countries the *Yajamán*, or *Ijaman*, as head of the community, has peculiar powers and rights: he distributes the lands when held in common according to fixed rules among the cultivators, and holds a parcel of land rent-free, as well as appropriates the *Mirásídárs'* grain fees; no sales can be made, nor strangers allowed to settle, without his sanction, sometimes singly, sometimes in conjunction with other head villagers; his land and emoluments are hereditary privileges, not grants from the state, and are transferable by sale, gift, and the like.
- Yajamán*, or *Ejamán-gráman*, Tam. (யஜமன்குளம், கிராமம்) A village where the lands are cultivated in common, but under a distribution made by the head man: also a village which is the property of a single individual. See *Ehabhogam*.
- Yajamán-mániyam*, Tam. A grant of rent-free land to a respectable householder.
- Yajamána-kritiyá*, S. &c. (यजमानकृत्या) What is to be done in the family of the patron or master of a ministering priest, astrologer, or the like.

- Yajamāni*, Mar. (S. यजमानी) The principal or presiding person at a marriage feast or other entertainment amongst Śūdras.
- Yajana*, S. &c. (यजन) Sacrificing, offering sacrifices, either personally or by competent ministers, on one's own account: the duty of the three first classes.
- Yājana*, S. &c. (यानन) Conducting sacrifices or ministering for others: the exclusive office of the Brahman.
- Yajna*, S. &c. (यज्ञ) A sacrifice, performance of a sacrifice, offering of libations of Soma juice, or oblations of butter.
- Yajna paśu*, S. &c. (यज्ञपशु) A victim, an animal offered in sacrifice.
- Yajnopavīta*, S. (यज्ञोपवीत) The cord originally worn by the three first classes, but now of right only by Brahmins: the ceremony of investiture.
- YAJUSH, S. &c. (यजुष्, in composition *Yajur*, as *Yajur-veda*) The second of the four scriptural authorities of the Hindus.
- YAK, (?) The *chaunri*-tailed ox of Tibet (*Bos* or *Poëphagus*, grūnniens).
- YAK, H. (P. ياك) One: more usually *Ek*, q. v.
- YAKSHA, S. &c. (यक्ष) A sort of demigod, especially attendant on *Kuvera*, the god of riches.
- Yakshinī*, S. &c. (यक्षिणी) A female *Yaksha*, attendant on *Kuvera* and *Durgā*, but often holding intercourse with mortals.
- YALAM, or YĀLAM, incorrectly, YALIUM, (?) Public sale, auction, a lottery (a corruption, apparently, of *Nīlām*).
- YĀLAVALLOR-KUṬṬAM, Tam. (யாலாவல்லுரைக்குட்டம்) The *Gāndharba* form of marriage, union by mutual consent.
- YAMA, S. &c. (यम) The Hindu ruler and judge of the dead.
- Yamadanshtrā*, Mar. (S. यमदंष्ट्रा:; lit. *Yama's teeth*) The last eight days of the month *Āsvin*, and the whole of *Kārtik*, considered as a period of general sickness.
- Yamadavitṛyā*, S. (यम, and द्वितीया, second) The second of the light half of *Kārtika*, when brothers and sisters exchange gifts and honours (in allusion to the attachment of *Yama* and his sister *Yamī*).
- YĀMA, corruptly, JAMAM, and ZAMUM, S. &c. (याम) A watch, an eighth part of the day, or period of three hours.
- YAMĪN, H. &c. (A. يمين) An oath, a vow, an adjuration by the name of God, or by such of the divine attributes or other terms ordinarily employed for the purpose.
- Yamīn-ghamūs*, A. (غموص, perjury) A false oath, wilful perjury concerning an affair past.
- Yamīn laḡho*, (لغو, inconsiderate) A rash or inconsiderate

oath relating to past events, one the swearer hastily believes to be true although in fact false.

Yamīn munāḡīd, or *māḡīd*, A. (from ماعد, or موعود, bound, from عقد) An oath or vow concerning some future matter which should be kept unless sinful, in which case it may be broken, subject to expiation.

Yamīn-faur, or *Yamīn-fūr*, A. (from فور, haste) A sudden oath or vow, one made upon an emergency.

YANTRA, S., in all the dialects, sometimes pronounced JANTRA (यन्त्र) A machine, an instrument, an engine, any mechanical contrivance.

Yantrakāran, *Yantrikan*. Mal. (യന്ത്രക്കാരൻ, യന്ത്രിക്കാരൻ) An engineer, an artificer, a mechanic.

YĀR, H. (A. يار) A friend.

Chāryārī, H. (P. چارپاری, from چهار, four) A sect of Mohammadans who venerate equally the four successors of Mohammad: a silver coin or rupee having the names of the first four *khalīfs* on the margin.

YĀRA, H. (P. یار) Toll, tax, revenue.

YARA, Karn. (ಯಾರ) A loan.

YĀRAKALAPA, Tel. (యారకలప) Implements of husbandry.

YARAPU, also ERAPU, Karn. (యరపు) A loan without interest.

YĀRDĪ, Mar. (यारदी) The hereditary assistant of the *Despāndyā*: in general *Yārha*, and *Yārdā*, are applied to men and animals of little value or estimation.

YARGHAMĀL, corruptly, ERUGMAL, H. (P. يرغمال) A hostage

YARLAN, read also YERLUN, YERLINALOO, (?) Mal. The name of a class of agrestic slaves in Malabar.

YASĀWAL, H. (P. یسار) An officer of parade, one carrying a gold or silver staff, a state messenger.

YĀTA, YĀTAMU, Karn. Tel. (యారె, యారెము) An engine on the principle of a lever for raising water for fields or gardens.

Kaiyāta, Karn. (కైయారె) An irrigating machine worked by hand.

Kāgadayāta, Karn. (కాగదయారె) A paper-mill.

YATHĀRTHA, S. &c. (यथार्थ) Truly, rightly, correctly, according to the sense or object.

YATHĀYOGYAM, S. &c. (यथायोग्य) Suitably, fitly, as it is proper or right.

Yatheshtha, S. &c. (यथेष्ट) According to desire, as it is wished or commanded.

YATĪ, or also, vernacularly, JATĪ, S. &c. (यति) An ascetic, the member of the fourth order of the Hindus: in common use applied especially to a religious teacher of the Jains.

YATĪM, H. (A. يتيم) An orphan, a ward: it is applied in

Mohammadan law to a child whose father dies before he or she arrives at maturity, although the mother be living.

YÁTRÁ, S. &c., also, vernacularly, JÁTRÁ (यात्रा) Going about, travelling, but especially travelling to places of reputed holiness, pilgrimage: a periodical festival in honour of some idol to which its worshippers resort: a company of pilgrims: in Bengal, a dramatic representation.

Yátrāḍabī, Mar. (यात्राडबी) Proceeds of the votive offerings by pilgrims in a temple.

Yátraharu, Yátrehari, or Yátrehará, Mar. (यात्राकर, यात्रेकारी, यात्रेकर) A pilgrim.

Yátrí, or Játri, S. &c. (यात्री) A pilgrim.

Yátrotpanna, corruptly, Yatra ootpun, S. (यात्रोत्पन्न) Fees paid for the privilege of erecting stalls at places of pilgrimage.

YAUTAKA, or YAUTUKA, S. (यौतक, यौतुक), YATUKA, Beng. (যৌতুক) A nuptial gift, presents made to a woman at her marriage, becoming her property; a marriage dower or portion; also, a gift to a youth or child at any of the initiatory ceremonies or *Sanskáras*.

YAUM, H. &c. (أيوم) A day.

Yaum-al-*fiṭr*, H. (أيوم الفطر) The day of breaking fast, after the fast of *Ramazán*.

Yaum-al-*inkhiṭáá*, A. (أيوم الانقطاع) The day of cessation, the day on which any thing terminates: in law, the last day on which any one who has become possessed of property illegally may restore it, or make compensation to the owner.

Yaum-ul-*ḥarr*, H. (أيوم القهر) The day of rest, the day after the sacrifice of the tenth of *Zilkhijjah*, when people repose from their labours.

Yaum-un-*nahr*, H. (أيوم النحر) The day of sacrifice, that is, the tenth of the month *Zilkhijjah*, or the festival of the *Bahr-ád*.

Yaumiá, corruptly, Yeomiah, Yeomeá, H. &c. (أيوميا) A daily allowance to pensioners of any kind.

Yaumiaddár, H. &c. (أيوم دار, who has) A daily pensioner or grantee.

YAVA, S. &c., vernacularly, YAU, or JAU, (यव) Barley, a barley-corn, especially as a rudimental measure of length.

YAVANA, S. &c., vernacularly, YAVAN, or JABAN, (यवन) A foreigner, applied originally by the Hindus to the Ionians or Greeks, but in later times to Arabs and Europeans: in Tam. the plur. *Yavanar* (யவனார்) implies all kinds of artificers, also the lowest class of Mohammadans.

YAVANNA, or YAWANNA, (?) Tam. A fee in money paid to the collector or manager of the revenue.—Tinnivelly.

YEDARU-CHÍTU, corruptly, YÉDRONODY-CHIT, Karn. (ಯೆದರುಚಿಟು) A counterpart agreement, an engagement given by the tenant of an estate held under lease or mortgage to pay a consideration annually for its occupancy: also a writing given by the purchaser of land to the proprietor, engaging to give it back on receiving his money again within a stipulated period. See *Edaru-chítu*.

YEDURU-GATṬU, Tel. (యెదురుగట్టు) Throwing a dam across a canal or river: also *Eduru-gatṭu*.

Yeduru-bāḍisanadu, Tel. (యెదురుబడిసనదు) A *sanad* or agreement passed by one to another in discharge of the original *sanad* or grant: more properly, *Eduru*, &c., q. v.

YELLAVÁDU, more correctly, ELLAVÁDU, corruptly, YELLAWAR, Tel. (యెల్లవాడు) lit. The boundary man, a village servant, usually of a low caste, who looks after the village boundaries, distributes water, and acts as guide to travellers.

YELMI, (?) Tel. A class of cultivators in the northern Sarkárs, who are often soldiers, and affect to be regarded as Rájputs.

YENUKA, also, YENUKA-CHIT, more correctly, ENUKÁ, corruptly, YENNUCK, YENNEK, YENKE, YENNUCK-CHIT, ENNACK, (?) Mal. A document of various application, but connected with the transfer of landed property; as, a certificate or acknowledgment from the owner to a lessee or mortgagee that he has let or mortgaged his estate; authority to such lessee or mortgagee to transfer his interest to another; or in the event of sale or mortgage to a third party by the owner, a deed of notice or appraisal of the sale, and directions to the occupant to receive the amount of his claims from the purchaser: also, a counter document given by the occupant to the proprietor announcing his having transferred his interests in the property.

YERÍ, (?) Mar. Black soil.

YERKULLEVAR, (?) Tel., probably for ERUKUVÁDU, plur. ERUKUVÁNDLU, and the same as those corruptly termed YERKELWANLOO, YERA-KEDI, YERAKELLOO (యెల్లకువాడు) The designation of a wild migratory tribe who subsist on game and all sorts of flesh: they make and sell baskets and mats, and are considered as outcastes: both men and women pretend to be fortune-tellers and conjurors: they are also said to be called *Koórshe-wanloo*, *Yerkel-wanloo* (వన్లు, or, more correctly, *vándlu*, being only the plur. of *vádu*), *Yera-kedi*, and *Yerakelloo*, but to be known amongst themselves as *Kurru*: they are possibly the same who appear among the prædial slaves in Kúrg under the name of *Yerrwanroo*, i.e. *Erra-vándlu*, ? red men, or *Yevaru*, q. v.

or *Yerlan*, or *Erehlen*, (?) also specified amongst the servile races of Kúrg.

YERRACHAKKU, more correctly, ERRACHAKKU, Tel. (ఎర్రచక్కు, from ఎర్ర, red) A red sort of soil containing a small quantity of lime.

YERRAH-WALLEROO, (?) Tel. A division of the shepherd or Dhangar tribe in the northern Sarkárs.

YERWADDY, (?) A Ryot who cultivates land in a village in which he does not reside. 5th Rep. 832: (corruption of some derivative of *Ér*, (Tam.) a plough, as *Érálar*, ploughmen.

YES, Mar. (येस) The gate of a village (preferably *Wes*, or *Ves*, वेस).

Yeskar, Mar. (येसकर) A village servant, the porter or gate-keeper, who performs also other duties, and is usually a Mhar (preferably *Veskar*).

YÉTUBATTE, Tel. (యేతుబట్టె) A canal cut from a river: (from *Éru*, q. v.).

YEVARU, or more correctly, EVARU, (?) Mal. The designation of a tribe of prædial slaves in Kúrg, of whom several subdivisions are specified, as *Panay-Yevaru*, *Punjay-Yevaru*, &c.

YOGA, S. &c. (योग) Abstract devotion, by means of which superhuman faculties are supposed to be acquired: it is one of the schools of Hindu philosophy, but, in common use, is the practice of magic or supposed magical rites: in law, collusion, fraud: wealth, or its acquisition: an assembly or court of Brahmins, which took cognisance of religious matters.

Yogí, S. &c., in various dialects *Jogí* (योगी) A follower of the *Yoga* philosophy, a practiser of ascetic devotion, in common use, a religious mendicant, and reputed conjuror or magician: there are various orders or sects of *Yogís*: the name of a Hindu caste, usually weavers.

Yogashema, S. &c. (योगक्षेम, from योग, gaining, and क्षेम, preserving) Property, possessions: having property, being well off: in law, especially property assigned for the performance of religious ceremonies and accomplishment of benevolent objects, as constructing temples, reservoirs, &c.: also, transport or custody of goods, and charges on that account.

Yoginí, S. &c. (योगिनी) A female devotee: a female fiend or divinity of an inferior order, often associating with human beings, and usually working mischief.

YUDDHAPRÁPTA-DÁSA, S. (युद्ध, war, प्राप्त, obtained, and

दास, a slave) A slave by reason of having been taken in battle.

YUGA, S. &c. (युगः) An age, especially a subdivision of a great age, or aggregate of four *Yugas*, which are severally the *Kṛita*, or *Satya-yuga*, the *Dvāpara-yuga*, the *Treta-yuga*, and the *Kali-yuga*, the duration of which is severally computed at years 1,728,000, 1,296,000, 864,000, and 432,000, making a *Mahá-yuga* of 4,320,000 years: the world is now (1854) in the year of the *Kali* age 4955.

YUKTI, S. (युक्ति) Union, connexion, fitness: in law, the reason of a thing or argument, consistency given to a passage of law by the determination of its sense or purpose: also usage, custom.

YUVARÁJÁ, corruptly, JOB-RAJ, S. &c. (युवराजा) The young Rájá, properly the eldest son of a Rájá who succeeds to the Raj by the right of primogeniture; but it is also applied to a young prince associated with his father in the government before his death.

Z.

ZABARDASTÍ, H. (زبردستی) Violence, force, oppression.

ZÁBITA, in the Indian dialects, JÁBITÁ, or JÁBATÁ, H. &c. (ضابطه, जाबिता, जाबता) A rule, a statute, a law: established practice, usage. Tel. (జాబితా) A list, a roll.

ZABH, H. (ذبح) Killing an animal, either for sacrifice or food, according to the prescribed manner, by cutting the vessels of the throat so as to exhaust the blood, and invoking the name of God: where circumstances render this impossible, as in killing wild animals or game by shooting, the eating may be allowed.

Zabih, H. (ذبيح) Sacrificed, a sacrifice.

Zábih, H. (ذابيح) A sacrificer, a butcher.

ZABT, ZUBT, also ZABTÍ, ZUBTEE, vernacularly, JUBT, JUBTEE, JUPTEE, JUPHT, H. &c. (ضبط, जबत, जप्ती) Occupation, seizure: in law, attachment, distraint, sequestration, taking lands under the management of the government officers: land which had been held free but has been subjected to a money-assessment.

Zabtí, vernacularly, *Zapti*, *Zafti*, *Jabtí*, *Jaftí*, *Japtí*, corruptly, *Zebty*, H. (ضبطی, जबती, जप्ती) Sequestered, attached, applied to lands taken possession of by the government officers, or to rent-free lands which have been subjected to assessment: in Bengal lands were so designated

which had been resumed from *Jágir* grants by *Jaffar Khan*: in the north-west provinces the term is applied to the assessment in money on lands in which the more valuable products are raised, as sugar-cane, tobacco, cotton, esculent vegetables, and the like.

Zaft, or *Japht-amínu*, Tel. (జఫ్త అమీను) An officer sent to sequester estates.

Zafti, or *Japhti-patta*, Karn. (from H. پتہ) A document conveying a title to land or houses sold under distraint to the purchaser; and *Watan-zabti*, or *-japti*, Mar. (see *Watan*) Produce of lands sequestered by the state, an item of revenue: in Guz. the lands once exempt, now subject to assessment.

Japtidár, Mar. (जपतीदार) A bailiff, an officer employed to execute an attachment.

ZAD, H. (زاد) Food, provisions, especially such as are taken with him by a traveller setting out on a journey.

ZÁDAH, H. (P. زاده) Born, a child, used chiefly in composition as *Sháh-zádah*, a prince, a king's son; *Sháh-zádi*, a princess: *Haram-zádah*, of illegitimate birth: used as a term of abuse, rascal, scoundrel.

ZÁHR, H. (A. ظهر) Mid-day.

Zahr-namáz, H. (A. نماز, prayer) Mid-day prayer.

ZÁÍÁ, H. (A. ضایع) Lost, destroyed. *JÁYÁ*, Tel. (జయ్య) Loss, damage.

ZÁIF, A. (زيف) Light or clipt money, current but not receivable at the public treasuries.

ZAIL, H. (A. ذیل) Appendix, supplement to a letter or book, the margin of a book with annotations: the lower margin of a *Zamindári* grant, in which the names of the lands granted are recapitulated: any supplementary detail of particulars.

ZAKÁT, vernacularly, *JAKÁT*, H. (A. زکات) Alms, contributions of a portion of property, obligatory on every Mohamadan possessed of capital: it is received by the *Imám* and is payable by him to the poor and needy: the proportion is properly a tenth, but it may be increased to any amount, according to the piety of the individual: the term literally signifying purification, is applied to the *Zakát*; because the alms, &c. given, sanctify the use of the remainder.

ZAMÁN, or *ZAMN*, A. (ضمان, ضمان) Surety, bail, security in general, answering or being surety for another, either for person or property: according to the Shias the term is restricted to security for property, whilst *Kafálat* is that applied to personal bail.

Zamánat-náma, H. (P. نامه; a document) A deed of surety by which a person makes himself answerable for the debts of another.

Zamán-ba-úhdát-us-šamaní, A. (ضمان به عهدت الثمنی) Security for the fulfilment of a bargain of sales on the part of the vendor.

Zamán-b'il-dark, A. (ضمان بالدرك) Bail for accidents, for any contingency, or for any undefined amount.

Zámin, vernacularly, *Jámin*, H. &c. (ضامن), *Jámin*, Mar. (जामीन) A surety, a security.

Záminí, vernacularly, *Jáminí*, or *Jamíni*, H. &c. (A. ضامنی) Suretyship, becoming responsible for another, either for person or property, distinguished as

Fíl-záminí, H. (A. فعل, act) Security for good conduct, or for a person's refraining from any proscribed offence or misdemeanor.

Házir-záminí, H. (from حاضر, present) Being surety for a person's appearance.

Mál-záminí, H. (from مال, wealth) Being surety for property, as for the payment of any pecuniary obligation.

Zar-záminí, H. (P. زر, gold) Surety for money payment.

Zanjir-záminí, H. (from P. زنجیر, a chain), *Jámin-sán-khalí*, Mar. (from सांखली, S. शृङ्खला, a chain) Chain security, a number of persons binding themselves severally or jointly for each other, joint responsibility of the cultivators of a village or district for the whole revenue, or for money borrowed of a banker.

Janjarbandi-jáminu, Karn. (ಜಂಜರಬಂಧಿ ಜಾಮಿನು) Bond or bail for a prisoner: (Reeve, but *quere* if not the same meaning as the preceding).

Varttanúh-zámin, Mar. (from वर्तन, conduct) A surety for a person's submitting to the decision of a *Pancháyat*, though it should be against him.

Jámin-katabá, or *-kadabá*, Mar. (जामीनकतबा -कदबा, from A. كتاب, a book) A security bond.

Jáminhí, Mar. (जामीनकी) Suretyship, security.

Jámindár, Mar. (जामीनदार) A surety.

ZAMÍN, *ZUMÉEN*, vernacularly, *JAMÍN*, *JAMÍ*, H. &c. (P. زمین, जमीन् जमी) Earth, the earth, land, ground, soil, &c.

Zamín-báb, H. (A. باب, an item) Relating to land.

Zamindár, *Zumeendár*, vernacularly, *Jamindár*, *Jamidár*, *Jamidár*, corruptly, *Zemindár*, H. &c. (زمین, land, and دار, who has or possesses, जमीनदार, जमीनदार, ಜಮೀನದಾರ) An occupant of land, a landholder: the rights of the *Zamindár* have been the subject of much controversy with reference

to his character as hereditary owner of the land he occupies, or as the responsible collector only of the revenues on behalf of the government. Under the Mohammadan administration the latter was the capacity in which the Zamíndár was ordinarily considered, and the chief authorities never hesitated to exercise the power, when they possessed it, of turning out a Zamíndár and placing another in the Zamíndarí, whence the one in possession was termed *Sanadi*, or *Akkámi*, the Zamíndár by patent or command. Whilst managing the lands and realising the revenue the Zamíndár was allowed a fee or commission of ten per cent. upon the total collections, and a portion of the land was exempted from the revenue assessment to the extent of five per cent. on the collections, under the denomination of *Nánkhár*, being intended for the personal support of the Zamíndár and his family: further deductions from the stipulated amount of revenue, termed *Mathaut*, were also allowed, to cover various charges borne by the Zamíndár: on the other hand, he was empowered to levy internal duties and customs on articles of trade passing through his district, and to impose petty taxes, or *Abwábs*, on the cultivators, in addition to the portion of the public revenue demandable from them individually: on his relinquishing the management of the Zamíndarí, or being removed from it without cause of grave offence, it was customary to assign him, as *Málikána*, ten per cent. on the *Sadr* collections, or the same rate on the nett collections when held *khás*, or managed by the government officers direct. But although in these respects the Zamíndár appears to be a representative of the state, employed to realise and transfer to the public treasure nine-tenths of the revenue, and to be nominated or removed at pleasure; yet the practice of hereditary succession, and the right to mortgage and sell, partook more of the tenure of ownership, and extensive tracts came to be held by successive generations of the same family, through more or less protracted periods, in some instances apparently from a date anterior to the fiscal regulations of the Mohammadan governments: in the decline of the latter, also, many Zamíndarís which were held originally under a special grant were converted into hereditary proprietaries, and the Zamíndárs, appropriating by fraud or force very extensive districts, assumed the state of chiefs and princes, and were sometimes powerful enough to resist the authority and withhold the revenues of the state. The question of right was, however, set at rest in Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa,

in 1793, by the terms of the perpetual settlement, which recognised Zamíndárs and independent Talukdárs as "actual proprietors," enjoying their estates in absolute ownership as long as they paid the government revenue, or nine-tenths of the fixed nett proceeds of the lands, and liable to dispossession in case of failure, by the sale of their lands at public auction. Ben. Reg. viii. 1793; iii. 1794; v. 1795; ii. xxvii. 1803. The same measure was subsequently adopted at Madras, and Zamíndárs were designated as proprietors of land, along with other classes with whose rights and recognition, as was afterwards explained, it was not intended to interfere. Mad. Reg. xxv. 1802; ii. 1806; iv. 1822. In the Upper Provinces, Zamíndarís sometimes occur which are held by an individual in absolute proprietary right, the most common instances of such tenure being where the right has been acquired by purchase, and especially where this has been effected at public sale for arrears of revenue; but the more usual form of Zamíndarí tenure is where the lands are held by a number of coparceners, thence termed Mufasssal or village Zamíndárs, who hold and manage the village lands in common: the rents paid by the cultivators, whether those cultivators be the proprietors themselves or tenants holding under them, together with all other profits from the estate, are thrown into a common stock, and, after deduction of the government demand, and other expenses, the balance is divided amongst the proprietors according to a fixed law. Ben. Reg. ii. 1795, &c. From the circumstance of one of the number of such coparceners representing the whole, as responsible for the government revenue, the designation has been given to him especially of Zamíndár, or *Málik-zamíndár*, but he is a Zamíndár only by virtue of the share or shares he holds in the joint proprietary: the designation of *Sadr* or *Pargana-zamíndár*, denotes merely a Zamíndár, or *Talukdár*, in the sense of an individual proprietor. In the Maráthá provinces the term Zamíndár was applied indiscriminately to the local hereditary revenue officers, whether of the districts, as *Dešmukh*, *Despande*, and others, or of the villages, as the *Patil*, *Chaughala*, and *Kulharani*. *Zamín-darán*, H. (plur. of *Zamíndár*) Feudal tenures of the nature of conditional Jágírs conferred on certain of the frontier Zamíndárs of Bengal by the Mohammadan government.

Zamíndárána, H. (زمیندارانه) The pay of a Zamíndár, the allowance made to him when set aside.

- Zamíndarí*, vernacularly, *Jamíndarí*, corruptly, *Zemindarry*, H. (زمینداری) The office and rights of a *Zamíndár*: the tenure of a *Zamíndarí*, whether individual or coparcenary: the tract of land constituting the possessions of a *Zamíndár* or of coparcenary *Zamíndárs*: it more usually designates the former.
- Zamíndár-hazúr-tahsíl*, H. (آحضرة, the state, and تحصیل, collections) A *Zamíndár* in the ceded Provinces formerly paying his revenue instalments to the collector of the *Zilá*, and charged with the superintendence of the police in his *Zamíndarí*. Ben. Reg. xxv. 1803.
- Zamíndarí-hissadárí*, H. (حصه, a share, P. داری, having) A *Zamíndarí* held in shares, described as a village or estate in which the sharers cultivate separately, and raise the government revenue by a *báchh*: the lands are not divided amongst the sharers in proportion to their shares and interests in the village, and no sharer can have his share separated except by decree in a civil suit: the term is regarded, however, as somewhat ambiguous.
- Zamíndarí-patṭa*, H. (پتہ, a lease) A document granted by government in recognition of the possessions of a *Zamíndár*.
- Zamíndarí-sanad*, H. (سند) Deed or patent granting a *Zamíndarí*.
- Zamíndarí-rasum*, H. (رسوم, fees) Cesses or fees levied by a *Zamíndár*.
- Zamíndarí-jamá*, H. (جمع) The amount of revenue which the holder of a *Zamíndarí* engages to pay to the government.
- Zamíndarí-chauki*, H. (چوکی, a station) A post at which the officers of the *Zamíndár* formerly collected tolls and customs on goods passing through his estate.
- Zamíndarí-daftar*, H. (دفتر, a record) An office established by the British government in Bengal in 1772, in which all grants of *Zamíndarís*, *Táluks*, &c., were prepared and registered, as were mortgages and transfers of the same: the record and accounts of a *Zamíndarí*.
- Zamíndarí-muchalka*, H. (مچلک, an agreement) An obligation entered into by a *Zamíndár* on receiving the grant of a *Zamíndarí*, engaging for the due observance of its conditions.
- Zamíndár-jamádár*, H. (زمیندار جمعدار) An officer charged with the preservation of the peace and administration of justice in the town of Chandranagar, upon its capture from the French.
- Zamín-kábil-zaríat*, H. (آقابلیت, fit, زرعیت, cultivation) Cultivable land.

- Zamín-khiráji*, H. (آخراج, tribute) Land paying tribute.
- Zamín-mazruá*, H. (آمزروع, cultivated) Tilled land.
- Zamín-navísí*, H. (پنویسی, writing) An office for the registry of estates and transfers and mortgages of land.
- Zamín-ufṭáda*, H. (پافتاده, fallen) Waste land, land left uncultivated.
- Jamín-jumlá*, Mar. (जमीनजुमला, from A. جملة) Lands and tenements, a whole estate.
- Jamínjhárá*, blunderingly, *Zumeen-ihara*, Mar. (जमीनकाडा) A descriptive paper or roll of towns, villages, lands, &c.: one of the village accounts shewing the extent and distribution of the lands.
- Jamín-mojaní*, Mar. (जमीनमोजणी) Survey of land.
- Jamín-navís*, or *-nís*, Mar. (जमीननवीस -नीस) The officer that inspects the soil, crops, &c., and fixes the assessment.
- Jamín-sirastá*, Mar. (जमीनशिरस्ता) Rate of land, the rate of assessment established after survey.
- Jamínujhaditi*, *Jamínujhádi*, Karn. (ಜಮೀನುಜಢಿತಿ, ಜಮೀನುಜಢಿ) A particular account of the produce of a *Zamíndarí* or of the qualities of lands belonging to a village.
- Zamín-sang-jamá-wásíl-bákí*, H. (سنگت, together with) An account of the lands of a village, of the revenue assessed, and the state of its realization; one of the village accounts.
- ZANÁNA, vernacularly, JANÁNA, incorrectly, ZENANA, H. (زنانه, from P. زن, a woman) The female apartments, used sometimes for their inhabitants: the females of a family.
- Zanáni-zubán*, H. (پزبان, the tongue, speech) The style or language of the women, differing in some terms and phrases from ordinary Hindustani, and considered improper for men to use.
- ZANJÍR-ZÁMINÍ, less correctly, ZANJIRA, vernacularly, JANJIR-JAMINÍ, or JANJIRA, H. (پزنجیرزامنې) lit., Chain-security, persons becoming mutually sureties for each other: in some provinces it applies especially to the different payers of revenue in a village; if one is in default the others are expected to make the deficit good.
- ZĀNN, A. (ظن) Opinion, suspicion: in law, presumption that a charge is well founded although the evidence is inconclusive.
- Zann-i-ghálīb*, or *Ghálīb-oos-zaná*, A. (آغالب, strong) Strong presumption of the truth of a charge, although the evidence does not amount to conviction.
- ZANNÁR, vernacularly, JANAR, incorrectly, ZENNAR, H. (A.

- زنار, जनार) A belt, a *zone*: the thread worn by the Brahmans, and sometimes assumed by other castes.
- Zannār-dār, H. (P. دار, who has) The wearer of the characteristic thread or cord, especially a Brahman.
- ZAR, ZUR, incorrectly, ZER, H. (P. زر) Gold, money, a money-payment, the land revenue in money.
- Zar-andūd, H. (P. اندود, smeared) Gilt.
- Zar-bāft, H. (P. بافت, woven) Brocade, cloth of gold.
- Zar-doz, H. (P. دوز, sewing) Embroidered with gold: an embroiderer.
- Zar-gar, H. (P. زرگر) A goldsmith.
- Zar-kharīd-Taālūḡ, H. (P. زرخرید, bought with cash) In Bengal, a purchased Tālūḡ, one bought of a Zamīndār: it implies generally a dependent Tālūḡ held hereditarily under a Zamīndār, and reverting to him on failure of heirs.
- Zar-mathaut, H. (P. زرمتهوت) A series of cesses imposed by the Mohammadan government of Bengal, consisting of four items: 1. *Nazr-i-punya*, Presents exacted from the Zamīndārs, at the time of the *Punya* or annual settlement; 2. *Bahdī-i-khilāt*, A charge to defray the expense of honorary dresses presented to individuals by the government; 3. *Pushta-bandī*, Charge for keeping in repair the banks of the *Bhāgirathī*, in the vicinity of *Murshidabad*; 4. *Rasūm-i-Nazārat*, A fee paid to the Nazir or officer commanding the escort of the collections from the interior to the public treasury. In the first fiscal arrangements of the British government through native functionaries these charges were added to the standard collections, and carried to the credit of the government, amounting to about one and a half per cent. on the total assessment, and realizing a lac and a half of rupees: (the word is written *Zer-mathote*, (P. زیرمتهوت), and, corruptly, *Zyr-mathote*, in the fifth Report, and is explained in the Glossary as derived from the P. *Zer* (P. زیر), under, below, but it is called in the text, p. 278, a *money-contribution*, which makes it most probable that *Zer* is intended for *Zar* or *Zur*, money).
- Zar-parjouti, (?) H. Revenue, principal and interest.
- Zar-i-peshgī, or *Zarpeshgī*, H. (P. پیشگی, advance) Payment in advance, a deposit or engagement to advance money, a bonus or premium on a lease, an advance of money upon the farm of the revenue: money lent upon a usufructuary mortgage.
- Zar-i-peshgī-dār, H. (P. دار, who has) One who has advanced money.

- Zar-i-surkh, H. (P. سرخ, red) Red, i.e. pure gold, gold in general.
- Zar-i-samān, H. (S. سمان, like, equal to) Purchase-money of an estate bought at public auction.
- Zar-i-taufīr-nīlām, H. (A. توفیر, increase, and نیلām, auction) Surplus of sale proceeds, balance realised over the amount of defalcation, for which the lands are sold, payable to the defaulter.
- ZARB, H. (A. ضرب) A blow, striking: a stamp, an impression, stamping coin: stamped, struck, as coin; as *Zarb-i-Murshidabad*, *Zarb-i-Arkāt*, struck at those cities, part of the inscription on the Sikka and Arcot rupees.
- ZARÚRIÁT, H. (P. ضروریات, ضرور, necessary) Necessaries, requisites.
- ZÁT, H. (A. ذات) Possessed of, master, owner: person; essence: (S. जाति) Sort, kind, tribe, caste, race, lineage, family, birth. See *Ját*, *Jāti*, &c.
- ZÁti, H. (A. ذاتی) Essential, natural, personal.
- Ját- (for *ZÁti*) *jágír*, or *Saranjám*, incorrectly, *Zat-suranzam*, Mar. (जातजागीर, जातसरंजाम) A grant of the revenues of lands alienated from the government revenue in favour of individuals, either as a personal favour, or on the condition of personal service; a personal grant.
- Játhá, Mar. (जात्ता) Personal, as a grant of revenue, either as a personal favour or for personal service.
- Ját-saranjám-Jágír, Mar. (जातसरंजाम-जागीर) Grant of lands, or their revenue, on condition of personal service.
- ZÁti-, vernacularly, *Jāti-mukaddam*, H. (ذاتی مقدم) In Cuttack, a class of head men who, although collecting the government revenue from the villagers, act in this respect either as the agents of the *Málguzár* or person who is responsible for the payment to the officers of the government, or as the representatives of the inhabitants of the village, having no substantive right of their own to pay the whole revenue.
- ZÁTMIRÁṣ, (?) Fees in grain allowed by the cultivators out of the gross produce to the servile class.
- ZAWÁJIR, H. (A. زواجر, plur. of زجر) Prohibitions, forbidden things. *Zawájir-i-sharāi*, Prohibited by law.
- ZAWÍ-UL-ARHÁM, A. (ذوی الارحام, from ذو, possessed of, and رحم, the womb) Uterine relations, kindred between whose affinity a female intervenes; they are considered as distant kindred in Mohammadan law, because under the rules of inheritance a share rarely comes to them.
- ZER-ZAMÍNÍ, H. (P. زیرزمینی) A subterraneous chamber, one

under (*zer*) ground (*zamín*), intended as a retreat in the hot weather.

ZEVETUM, Karn. (?) corruption for JIVITAM, S. (जीवितं), Means of living, subsistence.

ZIÁD, ZIÁDA, ZIÁDAT, commonly, ZIYÁD, ZIYÁDA, &c. H.

(زيادة, زياده, زياد) Increase, surplus, more.

ZIÁN, H. (آنيان), Loss, damage.

Zián-na-naftá, H. (آنيان ونفع) Loss and profit.

ZIÁFAT, H. (آضيافات) A feast, an entertainment, an invitation.

ZIÁRAT, H. (آزيارت) Pilgrimage, going on pilgrimage to any holy shrine among the Mohammadans: in Hindustan, also, repairing to the grave of a deceased person on the third day after the burial, when the Kúrán is read and prayers are recited, and offerings made in expiation of the sins of the defunct; also called *Tijá* (S. *tritíyá*) Third, the third (day), and *Phul-charhána*, Scattering flowers, flowers being the chief offerings.

Ziáratgáh, H. (آگاه, a place) A place of pilgrimage, a holy spot or shrine.

ZI-HAIÁT, H. (آني حيات) Living, possessed of life: during life, a life-tenure.

ZI-HAK, H. (آني حق) lit. Possessed of right: applied to a class of pensions payable under treaty through the *Nawab* of Farakhabad.

ZIHÁR, H. (آظهار) A formula of divorce, such as saying to a wife "You are my mother," i.e. our marriage is within the prohibited degrees, and is therefore dissolved.

ZI-HIJA, or ZI-L-HIJA, H. (آني الحج, آني حجة) The last month of the Mohammadan year.

ZILÁ, corruptly, ZILLAH, ZELAH, plur. ZILÁJÁT, H. (آضلع, plur. ضلعيات) Side, part, a division, a district: under the British administration, a province, a tract of country constituting the jurisdiction of a commissioner or circuit Judge, and the extent of a chief collectorate. The Zilá Courts in Bengal and Bahar were established by Reg. iii. 1793; those of Benares, &c. by Reg. vii. 1795; those of the ceded provinces by Reg. viii. 1805; but various modifications have been since made from time to time, some having been abolished, some created, and the limits of others having been altered. Act xxi. 1826. Mad. Act vii. 1843. The Zilá Courts are at present as follows, according to their usual but corrupt designations, and to those which are probably more correct—

I. BENGAL.—1. Backergunge (*Bákhirganj*); 2. Beerbhoom (*Bírbhúm*); 3. Behar (*Bahár*); 4. Bhaugulpore (*Bhá-*

gulpur); 5. & 6. East and West Burdwan (*Bardmán*); 7. Chittagong (*Shatgáon*); 8. Cuttack (*Katak*); 9. Dacca (*Dhákha*); 10. Dinagore (*Dinájpur*); 11. Hooghly (*Hughli*); 12. Jessore (*Jaisúr*); 13. Midnapore (*Medinipur*); 14. Mymensing (*Maimansinh*); 15. Moorshedabad (*Murshidábád*); 16. Nuddea (*Nadiya*); 17. Patna (*Pattana*); 18. Purneah (*Puraniya*); 19. Twenty-four Parganas; 20. Rajshahye (*Rájasháhi*); 21. Rungpore (*Rangpur*); 22. Sarun (*Sáran*); 23. Shahabad (*Sháhábád*); 24. Sylhet (*Silhat*); 25. Tipperah (*Tripura*); 26. Tirhoot (*Tirhút*). Recently the Commissionerships of Asam, Arakan, Kachár, Házaribágh, and Tenaserim, have been included among the Zilás of the Lower Provinces.

II. NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—1. Agra; 2. Allahabad; 3. Allyghur (*Alighar*); 4. Azimgurh (*Azimghar*); 5. Benares (*Banáras*); 6. Bareilly (*Bárelí*); 7. Bundelcund (*Bundelkhand*); 8. Cawnpore (*Khánpur*); 9. Delhi; 10. Furruckabad (*Farakhábád*); 11. Futtepoor (*Fatihpur*); 12. Ghazeepoor (*Gházípur*); 13. Goruckpoor (*Gorakhpur*); 14. Jounpoor (*Jonpur*); 15. Mynpoor (*Mayinpur*); 16. Meerut (*Merath*); 17. Mirzapoor (*Mirzapur*); 18. Moradabad; 19. Saharunpore (*Saháranpur*). To which are to be added the Courts of the Commissioners of the Narmadá districts and Kamaon.

III. MADRAS.—1. Bellary (*Belári*); 2. Calicut (*Kálikat*); 3. Chikakol (*Śríkákol*); 4. Chingleput (?); 5. Chittoor (*Chitúr*); 6. Combaconum (*Kumbhahonam*); 7. Coimbatore (*Koyimbatúr*); 8. Cuddalore (?); 9. Cuddapah (*Kadapah*); 10. Gantoor (*Gantúr*); 11. Honore (*Honávar*); 12. Madura (*Madhurá*); 13. Mangalore (*Mangalúr*); 14. Masulipatam (*Machlápattan*); 15. Nellore (*Nelur*); 16. Rajamundry (*Rájamahendri*); 17. Salem(?); 18. Tellicherry (*Tellicheri*); 19. Tinnavelly (*Tinavallí*); 20. Trichinopoly (*Trisirapallí*). There are also Agency Courts at Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

IV. BOMBAY.—1. Thana, comprising Ratnagiri; 2. Surat, including Baroch; 3. Ahmadábád; 4. Ahmadnagar; 5. Candeish (*Khandes*?); 6. Dhárwár; 7. Poonah (*Púna*); 8. Sholapore (*Solapur*).

Zilá-tahsíl, H. (آصيل, collection) Collection of the revenue by an officer in charge of a Zilá or district, in opposition to the collections received by the chief European officer, the *Hazúr-tahsíl*.

Zilá-ádlát, H. (آدالت) The chief civil and criminal court of a Zilá.

ZIM

Zilâdâr, H. (P. دار, who has) The officer in charge of a *Zilâ*, a provincial governor, sometimes applied to the European collector or judge, whose authority extends over the *Zilâ*: in the Delhi territory the title was also given to the head of a village, who was chosen to superintend the revenue affairs of several adjacent villages, united under him for the convenience of revenue arrangement: in the Maratha country, a petty revenue officer, having jurisdiction over several villages, comprising a *taraf*, or other small division of country subordinate to the officer in charge of a *Pargana*.

Zilâdârî, H. (P. ضيلعداري) The office or jurisdiction of a *Zilâdâr*.

Zilâ-kharch, H. District expenses, said, in Tirhut, to include the cost of weeding indigo fields, and other incidental expenses of the factory.

ZIMÂN, A. (ضمان) Recompence, compensation.

Zimân-i-âtâk, A. (عتاق, manumission) Extra labour performed by a slave as a compensation for his manumission.

Zimân-i-fasâd, or *Ziman-ul-ifsad*, A. (فساد, injury) Compensation for personal injury or damage.

Zimân-i-janâiat, A. (جناية, a wound) Compensation for any act of violence against the person, as for wounds and the like.

Zimân-i-tamalluk, A. (تملك, taking possession of) Compensation for appropriation of property: the indemnification which a man who possesses only a share in a slave pays to his partners on setting the slave at liberty.

ZIMÂR, A. (ضمار) In law, any thing uncertain, as disputed debts, treasure-trove, fugitive slaves, and the like: any property of which the possession or recovery is doubtful.

ZIMMA, or *ZIMMAT*, H. (A. ذممة) A deed of protection, an authorised assurance of immunity in life and property, such as may be granted to infidels under a Mohammadan government: also the corresponding obligation of subjection, fidelity, obedience; also, trust, charge, custody: a tenure in trust, but which, by possession, came to signify a tenure in right in some places, in others an under tenure or a subdivision of an estate, in which the holder is entitled to levy the revenue due by the cultivators, and pay it either to the *Zamîndâr*, or sometimes direct to the government: a sub-tenure, part of a *Hawâla*.

Zimmadâr, H. (ذممदार) A trustee, a person in charge: in Eastern Bengal it is applied especially to the holder of an under tenure or portion of a *Zamîndârî*, paying revenue either to government direct, or to a *Zamîndâr*: it also applies to a *Zamîndâr* who is authorised to collect, on behalf of go-

ZIR

vernment, the payments of properties in the vicinity of his own: these dependent *Tâluks*, or estates, are designated his *Zimma*, in distinction from his own, or *Nij*.

Zimma-nâma, H. (ذممة نامه) A deed of trust, authority to have charge and make the collections of an estate.

Zimmarâr, H. (ذمم دار) A person placed by government in charge of an estate in arrear of revenue until it is sold.

Zimma-nâma, H. (ذممة نامه) A deed of trust, authority to have charge and make the collections of an estate.

Zimmî, H. (A. ذممي) One living under protection, a client, a dependant, especially applied to a subject of a Mohammadan government of a different religion, as a Christian, a Jew, &c., who is allowed to live without molestation on paying tribute.

ZIMN, corruptly, *ZIMIN*, *ZIMMUM*, *ZYMN*, H. (A. ضمن) The endorsement of a grant, giving an abstract of its contents: an abstract statement or account, a cover, an envelope, a clause in a legal regulation: also, suretyship, obligation. See *Zaman*.

Zimn-navîsand, H. (P. نويسند, let them write) A form of words, 'let them write the abstract,' formerly inscribed upon a *sanad* granting an assignment of revenue or *Zamîndârî*, which served as authority for the subordinate officers to make out the particulars of the assignment or grant.

ZIMNOTA, (?) Consideration usually received by a surety.

ZÎN, H. (P. زين) A saddle, a horse's trappings.

Zîngar, H. (P. زينگر) A saddler.

ZINÂ, H. (A. زنا) Fornication, adultery, any illicit intercourse of the sexes, whether the parties be married or single.

Zânî, H. (A. زاني) A whoremonger, a fornicator, an adulterer.

ZINDAGÎ, or *ZINDAGÂNÎ*, vernacularly, *JINDAGÎ*, *JINDAGÂNÎ*, H. (P. زندگي, زندگاني) Life, means of living or subsistence.

Jindagi, *Jindagâni*, Karn. (ಜಿಂಡಗಿ, ಜಿಂಡಗಾನಿ) Treasure, money.

Jîndige, Karn. (ಜಿಂಡಿಗಿ) An estate, a domain.

ZINDÂN, H. (P. زندان) A prison, a gaol.

ZIRÂÂ, also pronounced, *DIRÂÂ*, corruptly, *DIRRAH*, *DIREH*, H. (A. ذراع) A measure of length, a cubit, a yard: in the Regulations it is considered synonymous with *Gaz*, q. v.

ZIRÂÂT, H. &c. (A. زراعت), vernacularly also *JIRÂÎT*, and *JIRÂYAT*, q. v., corruptly, *ZARAYET*, *ZEROYET*. Agriculture, cultivation, farming: a cultivated farm or field: sometimes lands not artificially irrigated; also, Karn., a pension.

Zirââtî, vernacularly, *Jiraiti*, corruptly, *Zeroytee*, H. &c. (زراعتي) Cultivable arable lands; also, sometimes, assessable lands, subject to assessment.

- ZOR-TALAB, H. (P. زور, force, and A. طلب, seeking) A compulsory exaction, enforced augmentation of amount of revenue.
- ZU, H. (A. ذُو) A lord, a master, used chiefly in composition to imply possessed of, as *Zu-al-harnín*, Possessed of two horns, *i.e.* of the east and west, a sovereign: applied especially to Alexander the Great.
- Zu-al-yad*, A. (ذواليد) having in hand) The actual occupant or possessor of property.
- Zuát-ul-Imṣál*, A. (ذوات الأمثال) Things possessed of equivalency, in respect of weight or measure, receivable as the price of an article sold, as grain and the like.
- Zuát-al-hím*, A. (ذوات القيم) Things possessed of price,

- i.e.* of money value, as the equivalents of an article sold, goods, chattels, &c.
- ZUBÁN-BANDÍ, H. (P. زبان, the tongue, and بندي, binding) Deposition, affidavit, a written record of the questions put to a witness, and his answers.
- Zubání*, H. (زباني), *Jabání*, Mar. (जबानी) A deposition, a declaration, a written as well as a *viva voce* statement of a claim.
- ZULFAKÁRÍ, H. (A. ذوالفقاري) The current silver coin of Hyderabad (from its bearing the impression of a sword, that of Mohammad, and afterwards of Âli, named *Zu-al-fahár*).
- ZULM, H. (A. ظلم) Tyranny, oppression, extortion, a heavier assessment than the people can bear.
- Zálim, H. (A. ظالم) An oppressor, an extortioner.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

A.

- Ábchak, H. (آبچك) A water-way, a drain.
- Ábádi, H. (آبادي) The part of the village lands on which the dwellings are erected.
- Ábád-kári, H. (آبادكاري) Right derived from first clearing away and occupying land: also, adj., improving, as an estate, increasing, as rent.
- ABHIMÁNA-PUTRA, S. &c. (अभिमानपुत्र) A foster son.
- ÁCHANDRÁRKAM, corruptly, AUCHENDRARKUM.
- ÁDAM, Tam. (அடம்) A measure used for oil=20 *padis*.
- ÁDEPÁDE, Mar. (आडेपाडे) Portion of grain taken by the *Pátíl* from each cultivator's heap as his due.
- Adhiár*, corruptly, *Adyar*, H. A cultivator who assists in cultivating land on condition of receiving half the crop.
- Adhikár*, vernacularly, *Adhiár*, corruptly, *Adyar*.
- Adhikári*, corruptly also *Adigary*, *Odhecaree*: in Bengal the term is sometimes used as a family name or title, as *Jabal-kiswar Adhikári*: it usually implies a Brahman descent.
- ÁDHAK, ÁRHAK, also ÁRHÁ, ÁRHI, corruptly ÁRA, ÁRRA, ÁREE, ÁRREE, Ben. (আটক, আটা, আটী). In Bengal the *Árhi* is a grain measure containing two *maunds*: in some places it also denotes a measure of land, apparently much the same as a *Bighá* subdivided into *Katthás*.
- ADHOLÍ, corruptly, ADOLEE, ADOLY, Mar. (अधोली) A measure of capacity, properly equal to half a *Páhalí*, or two *Sers*, but varying in different places.

- ÁDI, corruptly, AUDY, Tam. (ஆடி) The fourth month of the Tamil year (July-August).
- Adima-janm*. The mortgage so designated is said sometimes to imply perpetual immunity from servitude when granted to a person of a servile caste.
- ÁG, corruptly, AUG, Hindi (आग) Rate levied as a share of government revenue on the cattle of a coparcenary village; rate of grazing charge for cattle, that on a buffalo being called an *Ág*, that on a cow half an *Ág*, and that on a calf a quarter *Ág*.—Delhi.
- Ágario*, Guz. (अगरी) A salt-maker.
- AGRADÁNA, corruptly, UGURDANEE: the same Brahman is also termed *Agrasráddhí*, corruptly, *Ugursradee*.
- ÁHAR; also any piece of water. *Áhari*, vulgarly, *Áhrí*, a small reservoir.
- ÁHITÁGNI, corruptly, AUHAETAGEE.
- Ahl-i-kár*, in the sing., less correctly *Ahil-kár*, is also the title of the chief native judge, whether criminal or civil, in Kuch Bahár.
- AIL BATER, (?) A narrow pathway sufficient for cattle, especially on the top of a boundary ridge or mound, whence it denotes a boundary of such a description: a cow-road (perhaps from A. *Ail* ایل, a goat or stag, and H. بات, *bát*, a road).
- AIMA, erroneously, IMA.
- Aima-kharáj*, H. A grant of land bearing a quit-rent.
- ÁIN, corruptly, IYEN.

Ainat, or *Ainath* (?) H. Rate of assessment.
 AIYAṆ, corruptly, IEAYER: also the head of a religious community.
Ājnā-patra, corruptly, *Agian-putr*.
 ĀL, incorrectly, AIL, ALL: also a boundary mark. See *Āil-bater Alavagulu*, also read *Alavoloogoo* and *Oologoo*.
 ALAVI: also, an instalment.
Alavi-patra, corruptly, *Alvyputra*, Karn. An instalment bond.
 ALI is sometimes said to be a measure of $2\frac{1}{2}$ *Bisis*.—Kamaon.
Aliya santāna, corruptly, *Alyasantan*.
 AMADA, (?) Tel. A distance of eight or ten miles.
Amdāni, Guz. (آمدانی) also, duty on imports.
 ĀM, H. (أعم) An uncle, a father's brother.
Ām zāda, H. (عم زاد) An uncle's son, a cousin.
Anamat-patti, (?) Tel. A separate account.
 ANGAN: in the S. more usually ANKANAM, corruptly, ANKAUNUM.
 ĀNI, more correctly, ĀNI (ஆனி) The third month of the Tamil year (June-July).
 ANKANAM, corruptly, ANCUNNA, Tel. (అంకణం) A measure of land, a definite quantity of ground: a division of a house, which is commonly described as consisting of so many *Ankanams*, from three or four to between thirty and forty: it also applies to ground unoccupied adjacent to the house: according to Brown, it means an apartment, or the space between two beams or pillars, which latter is also Campbell's interpretation: the former appears to be its ordinary meaning.
 ANKHRA, ANKRA, (?) Guz. The total assessment of an estate, without reference to the items of which it consists: (no doubt from *Ānhhu* అంకు, whole).
 ANṢ, also a land measure = 1 *Bisi*.—Kamaon.
 ANSAM, corruptly, AMSHOM, Mal. (S. അംശം) A part, a share, a subdivision of a province, a territorial division.
 ANUBHAVAM, corruptly, ANUBHOM.
 ANUMATI, corruptly, ANOOMATY, S. (अनुमति) Assent, consent, permission.
Anumati-patra, corruptly, *Oonamuttee-putter*, *Unamuttee-pottah*, *Unamuttee-puttur*.
 ĀPAS-NĀMA, H. (آپاس, self, selves) A voluntary deed of adjusment between parties.
 ARAVĀR, vulgarly, ARWĀR: it is said also to designate a usufructuary mortgage for a stipulated period.
Āriyat-nāma, H. An engagement to return any article or property which has been given on loan or in trust.

ARKĀTĪ, H. (ارکاتی) A pilot.
 ARKATIA, URKUTTEEA, (?) H. A difference of $2\frac{1}{2}$ *Biswas* per *Bighá* between local and government measurement.—Ghazipur.
 ARPAN-NĀMA, H. (from S. अर्पण, delivering) A deed of gift, especially to a temple or idol.
 ARPAŚĪ, corruptly, ALPESEE, Tam. (அற்பசி) The seventh month of the Tamil year (Oct.-Nov.).
 ARRA, ARRAR, (?) Beng. A fishery, a hole in the bed of a river in which fish are caught.
 ARTHI, corruptly, ARUTEAH.
Ārzi muṣanná, H. (عرضی مثنی) A petition or plaint in duplicate.
 ĀŚBIAT, H. (عصبيت) Affinity entitling to a share of inheritance: according to some authorities, to a sixth.
 ĀSIN, sometimes AṢWAJA.
 ASTĀCHI, (?) Tam. A writing, a deed, an agreement.
 ATVETH, (?) Mar. Personal service exacted from the cultivators by the revenue contractor or government officers.
Aukāt guzārī, (اوقات گذاری, plur. of *Wakt*, time) Subsistence, allowance, means of passing one's life.
 AUSAT, corruptly, OSUT, OSHUT, OSIT, USIT, (? perhaps from A. وسط, *wast*, middle, included) Beng. Subordinate, under, dependent, as a tenure of land, or part of an estate held of a superior: the term is peculiar to East Bengal, and is much the same as the *Pattani*, or *Patni* of the west.
Ausat-kawāla, Beng. A subordinate holding termed *Ha-wāla*, q. v.
Ausat-tāluk, Beng. A portion of a *Tāluk* held in subordination to the entire *Tāluk*.
Nim-ausat-tāluk, Beng. (P. نیم, a half) A subdivision of the preceding.
Āūtkī, Mar. (आऊतकी) A portion of grain per plough levied at harvest as the perquisite of the *Pātl*.
 ĀVAṆĪ, vulgarly, AUVANY, AUNY, Tam. (ஆவணி) The fifth Tamil month (Aug.-Sept.).
 AVĪRĀ, barbarously, OBEERA.
 ĀWAN: it is also elsewhere called the field into which the rice has been transplanted.
Ayahattu-alavogulu, (?) Karn. An account of the lands of a village, and of their distribution amongst the cultivators and proprietors.
Ayamera, corruptly, *Ayameera*, Karn. Portions of the crop assigned at harvest-time to the village servants and officers.

AZMÁISH, vernacularly, AJMAISH, corruptly, AJMASH.

Ajmaishi-patti, or *-putta*, corruptly, *Ajmaishy-putty*, (?) Survey statement.

B.

BABRIA, (?) Guz. The name of a tribe of Hindu cultivators in Kattiwár, after whom the district of Babriawar is named: seventy-two divisions of them are enumerated, of whom the *Kotila*, *Dhánkra*, and *Wara* clans are the principal.

BADARRO, corruptly, BUDUROW, H. (بدررو) A drain, a sewer.

BÁDIGA, incorrectly, BADEGA.

BÁDIKARI, (?) Mar. A non-resident cultivator in a *Khot* village engaging for a share of the crop.

BAGALO, commonly, BUGGALAH, Guz. (بگالو) A trading vessel navigating along the Malabar coast and in the Persian Gulf.

BÁHÁ, erroneously, BHAHA.

BAHÁDUR, H. &c. (بهادر) A hero, a warrior: under the Mohammadan government, a title of honour given to the nobles of the Court, usually associated with some others, as *Khán-bahádur*, *Raja-bahádur*: in more recent times it is given to persons of inferior, although respectable station, and to some of the government native officers.

BAHÍ, corruptly, BHAI, BHYE.

Bahí-dán, H. (دان, who knows) An auditor, an accountant, a person appointed to examine an account-book or books.

Bahí-sultáni, H. (سلطان, a prince) A public or government register.

Bahí-yád-dásht, H. (یادداشت) A memorandum or note-book: a diary of proceedings kept by an *Amín*, or *Sadr-amín*.

BAHLÍ, H. (بھلی, बहली) A two-wheeled carriage for riding in.

Baí-baiáána, corruptly, *Bye-beanah*, H. (بيع بیعانه) A contract of sale, with acknowledgment of advance on account of the purchase-money.

Baí-kámil, H. (كامل, perfect) Final or absolute sale.

Baí-mudámila, H. (معامله, affair) A fictitious sale.

Baí-mukása: add; or sale of property in favour of a wife in lieu of her relinquishment of dower: in some cases it is a fraudulent transfer of property to a wife as an equivalent for a dower, but which she sells: it is also laxly used for a deed of sale for a settlement, and for a deed of sale to a widow by the heirs of her husband.

Baí-náma, corruptly, *Bayana-náma*.

BAILU, corruptly, BHYLE.

BAIRAK, BAIRAKH, H. (بیرک, بیرک) A flag, especially one set up on taking possession of new or unoccupied land, whence it has come to signify the act of taking possession of such land, or official authority to do so: this, however, is more correctly expressed by *Bairak-ábádi*, corruptly, *Byruch-abadee*.

BAISHNAV, very corruptly, BUSTUM and BOSHTOM, which seem to be, however, vernacular corruptions.

Baishnavottar, 'corruptly, *Bushtomoottur*, *Boshtomoottur*.

BAITHÁN, corruptly, BYTAN, H. (بیتهان) A homestead, a farm, the residence of the farmer, and ground adjacent.

BÁJANTARI, corruptly, BIRJUNTRY.

Bájría, Guz. (بجریا) Producing millet or other inferior grains: a village or class of villages.

BAKÁ, Tib. A cloth measure = 2 breadths.—Kamaon.

BAKHAR, incorrectly, BUKKAR.

BAKHRÁ, incorrectly, BUKRA.

BÁKI, barbarously, BUCKOY.

BÁKÍ-JÁI: add, or any balance.

BAKLA, (?) Beng. A small square of timber used in ship or boat-building.

BAKRA, (?) Uriya. A measure of land, apparently the same as a *Bighá*.—Cuttack.

BALAL, BALLAL, (?) Karn. A title in some parts of Karnata (perhaps the same as *Vallálan*, q. v.).

BAND: this is sometimes employed, though laxly, to designate the piece of water confined by an embankment.

BANDAR: when not a sea-port it especially applies to a mart on the banks of a river like *Kalna* or *Patna*.

Bandara, (?) A stone dam or dyke, an embankment of masonry.

Bandhak, corruptly, *Bandok*: the word is also laxly used for a piece of water confined by a dyke or embankment.

Ghair-band-o-basti, H. (غیر, other) Unsettled, as an estate unassessed or with the revenue not determined.

Band-phánta, blunderingly, *Bund-phatuk*.

Bandhvára, H. (بندھوار) Specification of boundaries.

BÁNÍKÁRÍ, Beng. (বাণীকারী) An abetter and aider in an offence: (but, properly, the term denotes only one who joins in disseminating language (*báni*) which may be calumnious or libellous).

BÁNS: also the standard measuring-rod in Guzerat, equal in some *parganas* to 20 feet $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, in others to no more than 7 feet $5\frac{6}{10}$ inches.

Bantoï, (?) H. Coparcenary proprietor.—Kamaon.

Bháí-bánt, H. (بهاي بانٓت) Hereditary family share, applicable only occasionally to all the shares of a coparcenary village.

Anbánt, H. (انٓبانٓت) Undivided, unseparated: paying the revenue collectively through a representative, a village, &c.

BANYA, corruptly also BUNNEEA.

BÁR; add, a piece of forest land.

BAR, (?) Guz. Weight by which cotton is weighed, equal to 20 *Dharis* of 48 *Sers* each, or to 960 *Sers*.

BARÁR, incorreely, BERAR.

BARDÁSHT: add, Furnishing porters and provisions to government officers and troops, and European travellers.—Kamaon.

BARGUNI, (?) Asam. Police tax.

BÁRHÍ, (?) H. Garden lands belonging to the government.—Kamaon.

Barhtí-batta, H. (برٓهٓتیٓ بٓتٓا) Commission, charge for agency.

BÁRI, Asam. Village lands.

BAROTHÁ, Hindi (बरोठा) A washerman: a vestibule, a portico.

Bas-o-bás, (?) H. A local rate or cess payable by resident cultivators in addition to the land revenue, calculated at one rupee eight anas per plough: held to be illegal.

BÁSTU, vernacularly, BÁST.

BATER, BATÚR, (?) H. Raised boundary of a field: see *Ail-bater*, it occurs also *Gur-batur* ? for *Ghar-bater*.

BAT: also a small land measure.—Ghazipur.

Batwára, is now most generally in use to imply a separation of coparcenary holdings at the desire of some or of all the coparceners, or the detachment of the share of an individual so as to constitute his share an entirely distinct property, made with the sanction of the revenue authorities: it is also, though laxly, applied to the deed or document under which the partition is made.

Sambatwára, H. (from S. सम, all) The entire division into severalties of a coparcenary estate.

BATELÁ, corruptly, BOTILLA: it is a single-masted vessel of the burthen of from 30 to 85 tons, employed in the coasting trade of the Malabar coast.

BÁTÍ, corruptly, BATTEE, page 67, 2d col. 38th line.

BAULI, more correctly, BHAULI, q. v., should be BHAOLI, q. v.

BAŪRI: add, A land measure.—Bahar.

Bayána-patra, Beng. (S. পত্র, a leaf) Acknowledgement of an advance.

BAYENGI, (?) H. The wool of the hill or Tibetan sheep.

Báz-dáwá-náma, H. (بازدعوی نامہ) A deed of relinquishment.

Be-wáris: also, used laxly, without an owner.

BEHRÍ: also a large division of a village including many *Pattis*.—Bundelkhand.

Berij-patta, Mal. A grant of land by the government at a stipulated rent.

BESAR, BESARÍ, (?) Guz. A mixed sort of soil partaking of the properties of black and light soil.

BETH, (?) H. Occasional personal services of the villagers to the head man or proprietor, especially in cultivation (it is most probably an error for *Bhet*, q. v.)—Kamaon.

BETT: also, waste land.

BEWARTTA, (?) Uriya. An officer or agent under a Rája or Zamíndár of the *hilaját* estates, who manages the affairs of a district more or less extensive.

Bhadonwí, also, corruptly, *Bhudwee*, *Bhudduee*, *Bhuddye*, *Bhodae*.

Bhága-vivaram, corruptly, *Vibaram*, Tam. (பாகவிவரம்) Separation or separate account of shares.

Bhágzát, (?) Beng. An agreement to divide a property under specified conditions.

Dori-bhág, (?) Guz. A principal share.

Bhaihar, (?) H. Petty rent in kind paid to the owner, a quit-rent.—Kamaon.

BHAINS, H. (بهینس) A buffalo. See *Bhyns*.

Bhainslet, H. (from لیتا, to roll) A puddle, a pool (where buffaloes might roll).

BHÁRÁ, (?) H. A land measure = $2\frac{1}{2}$ *Bísís*.—Kamaon.

BHARANA, corruptly, BHURRUN, BURRA.

BHARARI, (?) Alluvial land.

BHARAT: also Responsibility of an individual as *Lumberdar*.

BHÁRATÍ, corruptly, BHARTHEE, Hindi (भारती) Name of one of the ten orders of *Das-námi* ascetics.

BHARÍ, corruptly also BHERREE, it also denoted a rupee, the Company's Arcot rupee coined in Calcutta, in value $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than the Sikka rupee.

BHARNÁ, corruptly, BURNA, BURHNA: also, a pledge: a terminable mortgage, or one redeemable by the application of the surplus proceeds of an estate held as security.

Bharnádár, H. (P. دار, who has) A mortgagee, one who has occupation of an estate, the rent of which is retained until it liquidate the principal and interest of the debt.

Tamassuh-bharná, H. (تمسك, a bond) A bond with property pledged or land transferred, the proceeds of which are to be set off against the principal and interest of the loan.

BHARTE, H. (بهرتي) lit A filling: an accretion of land from alluvial deposit.

BHATA, (?) Guz. Light sandy soil, but productive: also a tract in which such soil prevails.—Guzerat.

BHÁTI, (?) H. A grant of land made originally for the support of the grantee.

Bhátijamá, H. Revenue derived from *Bhāti* land.

BHÁTU, also read **BHÁTÁ**, Guz. (بھٹو) Land subject to inundation, or deposited by returning floods: alluvial soil.

BHAÜNRIÁ, corruptly, **BHOURAH**, **BHOWREAH**.

BHAVANTÍ: also a tiled house.

BHÁWAR, (?) H. Another name for the *Tarúi* or low lands along the foot of the Himalaya.

BHED-BAHI, (?) Beng. A waste-book.

BHEJA, Guz. (بھج) Moisture oozing from the surface of the soil, also damp exuding from walls, &c.

BHELI, corruptly, **BHAILEE**.

Bhent-náma, H. (بیہنت نامہ) A deed of gift.

BHERA, (?) H. Cess on wild-bees' nests.—Kamaon.

BHET, also, in Kamaon, personal service exacted by the Zamín-dár or *Padhán* from the cultivators.

Bhítar-bári, corruptly, *Beetur-báree*, H. (بھیتار, inner, باری, a house) The ground on which a house stands, and the land immediately adjacent or inclosed round it.

Bhítí-bári, H. (بھیتی باری) A homestead, the site of a house and the land adjoining to and dependent upon it. •

Bhogyádhi, corruptly, *Bogueady*.

BHOLÁN, Guz. (بھولان) Flood, inundation: adj. swampy, marshy.

Bhúndari, also corruptly, *Boondah*.

BHÚRA, (?) Beng. A given quantity of sand; a boat load.

Bí, **BEE**, (?) H. A measure of grain, a subdivision of a *Pauti*.—Dinajpur.

BÍD, (?) Karn. A temple.

BÍGHÁ, also, corruptly, **BIGGAH**.

Bijávari, also, corruptly, *Bejanary*, *Beejevary*.

BILKÁ, (?) H. A sheaf of corn, used in Kamaon as a means of measuring land, the number of *Bilkás* being computed as corresponding with that of the *nalís* of seed sown in a *Bísí*.

BIMBATI, (?) Asam. Wet land.

Bindast, Mar. (S. P. बिनदस्त) Exempt from revenue, land, &c.

Biral, *Birral*, *Beral*, (?) A kind of hook for holding planks together in ship building.—Chittagong.

Binwánsí, H. (بنوانسی) A subdivision of a *Tiswánsí*. See *Biswánsí*.

BIRÁDAR, H. (برادر) A brother.

Birádar-ám-záda, H. A first cousin, an uncle's son.

BIRT, also of various kinds; as,

Birt-jajmán, or *-jajmání*, H. (from S. यजमान) The right to the performance of the domestic ceremonies of a householder, and the fees payable thereupon.

Birt-lhairát, H. (A. خیرات, alms) A small gratuity to religious persons on various occasions.

Birt-patra, H. (S. پتر, a leaf) A title-deed, or rather a voucher for any holding of land or property as *Birt*, or subsistence.

Birt-purohiti, corruptly, *Birt-prohitai*, H. (S. पुरोहित) Dues claimed by the hereditary family priest.

Bekh-birt, (?) H. A kind of tenure, land held on a quit-rent.—Saran.

Kús-birt, (?) The hereditary right of certain Brahmans to perform the domestic ceremonies of the better orders of the *Kúrmi* class of cultivators.—Bahár.

Mitiya-birt, (?) H. The hereditary right of certain Brahmans to perform the domestic ceremonies of the lower orders of the *Kúrmi* class of cultivators.—Bahar.

Nahdí-birt, H. (A. نقد, ready money) A money allowance or pension.

Bís, Beng. (বীস) A large measure of grain = 40 *mans*.

BÍSA, (?) H. A measure of land equal to four *Bísís*.—Kamaon.

BISAYA, (?) Asam. A native officer who collects the revenue from the cultivators (perhaps the *Bisoí* of Orissa).

BISHNÍ, (?) H. A denomination of lands held under a peculiar local tenure.—Shahabad.

Bísí: the measure of land in Kamaon is also said to be as much as should be sown with twenty *nalís* of seed.

Biswánsí: the subdivisions of this are differently enumerated, and the proportions nowhere defined, although they are possibly twentieths: one statement makes them *Tiswánsí*, *Kachwánsí*, *Anwánsí*; another *Kachwánsí*, *Nanwánsí*, *Tiswánsí*; and a third, *Tiswánsí*, *Kachwánsí*, *Anwánsí*, *Nanwánsí*.

BOGSA, Name of a tribe inhabiting the low *Tarúi* adjoining Rohilkhand.

BOHUDA, (?) H. Rent-free land granted by village communities to religious societies.—Doab.

BOHRA, in Guzerat a considerable portion of the *Bohras* are agriculturists.

Boládár, less correctly, *Bolehdár*, H. (بولادار) A tenant

under a verbal agreement: in some parts of the north-west provinces there are two descriptions of such cultivators, viz.

Boládár-band-sharā, the cultivator of land, amount not specified, at a fixed rate during the term of the present settlement of the district.

Boládár-bil-muhta, the cultivator of a specified amount of land during the same term at a quit-rent: both tenures are hereditary during the stipulated term.

BORÁ, also H. (بررا): also a canvas sack for holding grain or salt, and sometimes considered as a measure of a definite quantity of two or three *maunds*.

Bosí, (?) Sindh. Cultivation depending on river inundation.

Brahmottara: other corruptions are *Burmetter*, *Burnitter*, *Burmutteear*, *Bilmootter*.

BRITA, (?) H. Tenure of land held by Brahmans (probably corruption of *Birt* or *Brit*).—Kamaon.

Kuṣa-brita, H. (S. कुश, sacred grass) Absolute grant of land to a Brahman at an eclipse, or on some other solemn occasion, the grant being affirmed by the presentation of a tuft of *kuṣa* grass.—Kamaon.

BUDDALI, BUDDLIL, Karn. A leather vessel for holding oil, opium, &c. (? from the English 'bottle').

BUKKA, (?) Karn. A hollow bambu tube attached to the plough of cotton-fields, serving as a drill.—Karnáta.

BÚRHÁ, H. (بورھا) lit. An old man: in Kamaon, the senior or head man of a village.

Búrhalt, H. (بورھالی) Land or privileges attached to the headship of a village: the same as *Padhánchári*.—Kamaon.

C.

Chak-basta, H. (P. بستہ, bound) A definite portion of land.

Chah-basta-dár, H. (P. دار, who has) A renter of a definite portion of an estate.

Chak-náma: A register or specification, &c.

Chahránkam, S. &c. (चक्रांक) The mark of the discus of *Vishnu*, stamped with a hot iron on the persons of his worshippers.

Chahránhadam, Tel. (from S. द, who or what gives) Stamp-ing the followers of *Vishnu* with his *chakra* or discus.

Chalán, also, *Chelan*, *Chillun*: also, a memorandum of money received and invested.

CHALTÁ, Guz. (چلتا) Entire, perfect, as a share in a village.

CHAMÁR, corruptly, CHUMHAR, CHUMBAR.

Chamárin, H. (چمارن) The wife of a *Chamár* or female of the caste, who commonly officiates as the village midwife.

Chándni-ráyat, Beng. A shopkeeper or artificer owning the ground on which his shop or dwelling stands in a bazar.

CHÁNDLÁ: also a present sent to a man in whose family a marriage is about to take place.

CHARA, (?) Beng. Land on which plants are reared for transplanting.—Sylhet.

Charái: also a tax on pasturage levied in the *Turaí*.—Kamaon.

CHARAÑDÁS, Hindi (चरण, the foot, दास, the slave) The name of a founder of a sect of Vaishnavas in the middle of the eighteenth century.

Charañdási, Hindi (चरणदासी) A follower of the sect of *Charañdás*: the peculiar observances and doctrines of the sect.

CHARKH, CHARKHÁ, Sindh (P. چرخ) A water-wheel: cultivation dependent on water supplied by a wheel.

Charkhábi, Sindh (P. from آب, water) Irrigated by means of water-wheels, land, &c.

Charhshumári, Sindh (P. شماری, a numbering) Tax on water-wheels.

CHÁS, also a ploughed furrow.—Guzerat.

Chásio, Guz. (چاسیو) Grown in furrows, applied especially to the best sort of wheat.

CHATIRAM, inaccurately, CHUTRUM, also a temple.

Chaubáchha: in some villages the specification is *Kuri*, *Pág*, *Ág*, cattle, and *Dhartí*, land.

Chaudhari: also, in Asam, the hereditary native collector.

Chauhadda: also a boundary statement, a boundary map or plan.

Chautheli, Mar. (चौथेली) The fourth part of the produce of a farm or field.

CHÁWAL: this share is said to be equal to a sixteenth of an *ana*, or subdivision of a *bhág* or share: it should properly be a sixteenth, but this is not always the case; six *bhágs* of a certain village being reported as containing ninety *anas*: (but this may be an error for ninety-six.)

CHAWAR, (?) Guz. A drill plough.

CHERUKÁNAM, (?) Mal. A sub-mortgage lease.

CHHÁR, also CHHÁR-CHITTHI, incorrectly, CHAR, H. (چهار, چهارچندی) A deed of remission of rent or revenue granted by the proprietor or by the collector on the part of government.

Chhár sanad, incorrectly, *Char sunnud*, H. A revised and confirmed *sanad* or grant.

Chihnít, corruptly *Chinnut*: also a division of an estate.

- CHÍLLA: also a place or house in which a temporary shrine of a Mohammadan saint may be set up.
- CHINKÁ, (?) H. (S. *kshanika*, temporary) An apparatus for crossing rivers in the Himalaya, a cable fastened across a stream to trees or posts, along which a basket in which the passenger places himself travels, suspended by a wooden ring and drawn across by ropes.
- CHIRÁGHÍ: also, in Eastern Bengal, a tenure of land apparently rent-free.
- Chitpatta*, H. (چیت پٹا) A memorandum of a lease.
- CHITTARAI, Tam. (சித்திரை, S. चैत्र) The first month of the Tamil year (April-May).
- CHITTHÁ, also, corruptly, CHITTA: also a banker's acknowledgment of accountability for money deposited.
- CHOK, (?) A subdivision of an estate.
- CHOPRI, also CHOPRÁ, Guz.: also a field-book containing a specification of the lands of a village.
- Chorakharch*, Guz. (چوراکھارچ) Private expenses, secret service money, the contingent expenses of a village for entertaining travellers, &c., not entered in the regular accounts of disbursements.
- CHOTELA, (?) H. A measure of land, a *Bísí* and a quarter. —Kamaon.
- CHUKÁNÍ: also, in Asam, land cultivated by tenants on the tenure of an equal division of the crop with the landlord.
- Chukti*: also annual rent.
- Chulavero*, Guz. (چولرو, a tax) A tax on hearths or cooking places.
- Chúrú*, (?) Asam. Hearth tax.

D.

- DÁB, also DHÁB.
- DÁBA, also DAB: also an abstract of a list or register, a statement of shares.
- DÁBAR: also a hollow.
- DADA, DUDAH, (?) A list of the cultivators of a village.
- DAF, H. (دف) A small flat drum or tambourine.
- Dafáli*, H. (دافالی) A drummer, a player on the *Daf*, one whose especial business it is to play on the instrument.
- Dañ-mahr*, corruptly, *Deyn-mohur*, *Dine-mohur*, *Den-meher*, H. (دین مهر) A dower, the amount due as a dower. See *Mahr*.
- Dañ-mahr-muâjil*, corruptly, *Den-meher-moujjul*, H. (A. معجل) Dower paid at the time of marriage. See *Mahr*.

- DAKA, Sindh. A water-wheel for irrigation, the cultivation depending on it.
- Dákhil-hár*, corruptly, *Duhl-har*.
- Dákhilá*, corruptly, *Dahhilla*, *Dhakhilla*.
- DAL, DUL, Beng. (দল) A sort of aquatic grass (*Panicum stagninum*).
- Dalbehera*, corruptly, *Dulbera*.
- DAL, (?) Determination of the value of a crop by selecting and threshing portions from different parts of a field.
- DALADOK, (?) H. Village dues, usually in kind.
- DÁLÁN, H. (دالان) An apartment: a vaulted building: used laxly for any building.
- DALHI, (?) Mar. Arable land on acclivities inaccessible to the plough.
- DÁM: also, in Kamaon, the maximum weight of metals, &c. equal to about 100 Farakhabad rupees weight.
- DAMDATT, ? DÁNDATT, H. Gift upon gift of land.—Kamaon.
- DAMOLA, (?) Half a *káñch* or *tola* of gold dust.—Kamaon.
- Dánpatti*, H. (دان پتی) A deed of gift.
- Dánságar*, H. (S. सागर, the ocean) A ceremony, as a *Śráddha* or the like, at which the full amount of usual gifts is distributed.
- Dandakavila* (?) Tel. Specification of the shares of a divided property.
- DÁNGÁ: also used laxly for land in general or any particular spot, as,
- Kalai-dángá*, inferior land; *Gochar-dángá*, pasture land or common.—Bírbhúm.
- Dar-ijára-dár*, H. (دار, who has) The holder of a sub-lease or farm.
- Dar-o-bast-hakúh*, H. (A. حق, a right) All right and title whatever.
- DARAIL, DARYLE, (?) H. A ridge of land forming a boundary.
- Dariábádi*, H. (from دریا, the sea, ?) Land recovered from the Sunderbans in Eastern Bengal.
- DARICHE, (?) Mar. Land prepared for sowing by previous burning.
- DARKHÁST, corruptly, also, DURGAST, and DIRGAST: it is also sometimes applied to the document issued by the revenue officer acceding to the terms offered for land.
- Darkhást-dár*, Mar. (दरकास्तदार) The offerer of a tender of rent or purchase of land.
- Dar-shikamí*, H. (from شکم, the belly) Subordinate, as a tenure or sharer under a *shikami* holding or holder.
- Dasabandam*, incorrectly, *Dusabundum*: also, land held at a reduced rent.

- Daṣabhāgam*, S. &c. (दशभाग) A tenth part, tithe : the tenth of the produce of a field irrigated from a reservoir, applied to keeping it in repair.
- Dāsanu*, vulgarly, *Dasen*, Karn. (ದಾಸನು, S. दास) A slave : a hereditary mendicant.
- Dastāvez*, also, corruptly, *Dustavees*, *Dustinvuj*.
- Dastairaj-jādī*, Mar. (दस्तऐवजयादी) A bond, an acknowledgment of a loan.
- Dastbandhah*, corruptly, *Dushtbunduck*, H. A simple mortgage.
- Dast-gardān*, *Dast-garda*, H. (? the latter) : also, a loan on verbal acknowledgment : any purchase or loan on a verbal promise to pay : it is also applied laxly to a note of hand promising payment of a settled sum or value.—Tirhut.
- Dastūr-i-khāndān*, H. (P. خاندان) Family usage.
- DAUL : also a counterpart lease.—Tirhut.
- Daul-darsanī*, corruptly, *Dool-dursanee*, (?) H. A roll or register of landed proprietors kept in the north-west provinces under the native government.
- DAURA, (?) Beng. A canal, a water-course.
- Dāyāda*, corruptly, *Diadee*, *Diadi*, *Diadul*.
- Dāyará*, corruptly, *Daierah*, Hindi (दायरा) Inheritance, hereditary property.
- DE, Tibet. A measure of capacity, one-twelfth of a *Dobu*.—Kamaon.
- DEAKE, (?) Asam. The deputy or vice-president of a religious conference or assembly.
- DEBBA, (?) Marshy land.—Chittagong.
- Debsebá*, Beng. (S. দেবসেবা) lit. Service of a deity : any religious purpose or endowment.
- DEGREE-JÁRI, Beng. (দেগ্রীজারী, from the English 'degree') Proceeding or recovering, as a loan, gradually, or by degrees ; a sentence of court to that effect.
- DEORHI : it is also applied to an inclosure containing a lesser or greater number of buildings.
- Devasét*, Mar. (देव, and जेत, a field) Land granted free to a person who has been successful in an appeal to divine agency, as in an ordeal on behalf of the village community.
- Devaṣevá*, vulgarly, *Debsheva*, H. (S. सेवा, service) Doing the duty or managing the affairs of a temple ; also a religious grant or endowment.
- Devasom*, (?) Mal. A temple (perhaps an error or corruption of *Devasthán*, or *Devasnam*).
- DEVALA, H. (S. देवल) A bankrupt.
- Devottara*, also corruptly, *Dewutter*, *Daooter*, *Debater*.
- DHÁLBOL, also DHÁLI-BOLI : also, foreclosure of a mortgage.
- DHÁLKAZAMÍN, Sindh. Land paying money-rent, as growing articles more valuable than grain, as cotton, tobacco, &c.
- Dhāna-bandī* : also, in Sindh, settlement of division of the crop between the cultivator and the government according to previous agreement.
- Dhán-maḍī*, corruptly, *Danmoodie*.
- DHANGARIA, DANGUREEA, (?) Guz. Villages or lands producing rice crops.
- Dhanu*, Mal. (S. ധനു) The fourth Malabar month, December, the sun being in *Sagittarius*.
- DHARA, (?) H. A subdivision of a village.—Kamaon.
- DHÁRÁ : a right to a portion of a village, varying in extent and value from many fields to a single tree, held at a fixed rate of assessment.
- DHÁRO, incorrectly, *DARA*, Guz. (धारे) Rule for government dues and collections.
- Dhārekārī*, incorrectly, *Darehuree*, Mar. (धारेकरी) The holder of land lightly assessed : laxly, the land so held.
- DHARI, corruptly, *DURREE* : in Guzerat it is also applied to a measure of cotton = to 48 *seers*.
- Dharmāsānam*, vulgarly, *Durmasanom*, Tam. (S. धर्मासनं) Land or villages granted to Brahmans either rent-free or at a quit-rent.
- Dhármasādhana*, S. &c. (from साधन, a means) A deed of gift.
- DHARTA, corruptly, *DURTA* : also, bonus, premium.
- DHARTÍ : also, proportion of government revenue in some of the villages of the north-west provinces payable by each coparcener according to the extent of his share.
- DHEKURÍ, (?) Guz. An apparatus for raising water from a river by bullocks, similar to that used for wells, practicable only when the river runs under a nearly perpendicular bank.
- DHON, (?) H. A grain measure = 16 *Pathas*, or one-twentieth of a *Khárá* (? if it should not be *Dron*. See *Khárá*).—Garhwal.
- DHOTAR, (?) Karn. A coarse cotton-cloth manufacture in Dharwar.
- DHUNGRA, (?) Guz. Name of people who gather the cotton pods from the field.
- DÍARÁ, also corruptly, *DEARAH*, *DEEHARA*.
- Digrí-jári*, Beng. (দিগ্রীজারী) The written sentence or decree of a court.
- Dehbandī*, incorrectly, *Dehabundee*.

DIK

- Diknári-muntakhab*, H. (منتخب) An abstract account of an estate, according to the villages in it.
- DIKÁRI*, Asam. The head of a religious assembly or conference (probably an abbreviation of *Adhikári*).
- DÍKSHÁ*, corruptly, *THEETCHA*.
- DÍNÁR*: also, a gold coin variously valued at $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 rupees, being said to be of the weight of 20 *Kiráts*, each *Kirát* being equal to 5 *Jaus* (seed of barley or millet): a *Dínár*, therefore, is equal to 100 *Jaus*, or 10 *Chinams*, which, at 15 rupees per *tola*, is equal to 5 rupees.—Masulipatam.
- Divan-bo*, (?) H. Revenue from newly-cultivated waste land.—Kuch-Bahar.
- DOBA*, incorrectly, *DHOBA*, a pond.
- DOBHAL*, (?) H. The name of one of the principal Brahman tribes in Garhwal.
- DOBU* (?) Tibet. A measure of capacity equal to a *Kachchá man* of 20 *Sers*: in some places it is said to be equal to 18 *De*, in others to 12.
- Doho*, (?) Beng. A fishery in marshy land.
- DOJA*, (?) Tibet. An ingot of silver stamped at Lhassa, current in the hills for something less than 20 *Farakhabad* rupees.
- Dokatthi*, corruptly, *Docutty*, H. (P. دو, two) A feudal claim by the lord paramount of the produce of two *Katthas* per *Bighá*, now obsolete—Bhágapur.
- DON*, (?) Beng. Partly dry bed of a river.
- Drishtabandhak*, vernacularly, *Dishtbandhak*, corruptly, *Distbunduk*.
- DRONA*, commonly, *DROON*, sometimes *DOON*, A land measure in Sylhet, &c.
- DRU-PAYIR*, Tam. (from S. द्रु, a tree) Produce of trees, as cocoa-nuts and the like.
- DUGALAMU*, *DUGULAMU*, Tel. (దుగలము, దుగులము) The sixteenth part of a pagoda.
- DULHÁ*, Hindi (दुल्हा) A bridegroom.
- Dulhan*, *Dulhin*, corruptly, *Dholohn*, H. (दुल्हन, दुल्हिन) A bride.
- Dumálá-jhárá*, Mar. (from क्षारण, a sweeping away) An official scrutiny of titles to alienated lands.
- Durak-jár*, (?) H. A comprehensive term for lands within the limits of a known portion of an estate (some blunder perhaps for *Dar-ijárá*).
- DWÁR*, or *DOAR*, Asam. A frontier district (perhaps from *Dwár*, a door).

EDD

E.

- EDDANGALI*, corruptly, *DUNGALIE*, *DUNGALLY*: sometimes said to be equivalent to a Madras *Ser*.
- EDDAVAM*, less correctly, *EDAVAM*, Mal. (എട്ടാമം) The ninth (? the eighth) month of the Malayalam year (May-June).
- Edurunudi*, or *Yedurunudi*, Karn. (ఎదురునుడి) A counterpart agreement.
- EKJÁI*, H. (from P. جا, place) In one lump, in one total: in the same place.
- ELEBALE*, (?) Leaf of the Piper betel.
- ELANGAL-TOTTAKÁL*, (?) Tam. Land lately prepared for garden cultivation.
- ERRAYAT-NÁMA*, (?) Tam. A document issued by a collector confirming and authenticating a compromise between parties in a litigation concerning land.—Tiniveli.

F.

- FAISALA*, corruptly, *FYSALLA*.
- Faişalnáma-sáliši*, H. (A. ثالث, third) An arbitration award.
- FARD*: also, a statement or account.
- Fard-pattidári*, H. (فردپتیداری) A list or schedule of the shares of a joint estate.
- Do-fardí*, H. (دو, two) A double account, shewing the amount of land held, and rent paid by each Ryot.
- Hisáb-i-fard*, H. (حسابی فرد) A detailed account, an account particulars.
- Fárig-hkhattí*, also, corruptly, *Farghuttee*, *Farkuttee*, *Parekut*.
- FARINGATÍ*, (?) Asam. Dry or unirrigated land.
- Farmáish*: also, a requisition on a village for small articles of consumption, as grass, firewood, &c.; formerly levied for the use of the district officers.
- Faṣl-chár*, H. (فصل چار) An acquittance granted by the collector for the harvest produce of land exempted from revenue.
- Faṣl-jásti*, barbarously, *Fuzzle-jaste*: also used laxly for any enhanced assessment on land.
- Faṣl-náma*, corruptly, *Fusul-namah*, H. (P. فصل, a document) An agreement entered into by a number of the members of a village community (perhaps it should be *Faişal-náma*).
- FORAS*, (Port. *fora*, without) A term applied in Bombay to waste land adjacent to cultivated land, and granted to the cultivators of the latter at a quit-rent: it occurs in old

grants of the local government especially in the phrase *foras* and *pertenças*, the latter also Port., dependencies, appurtenances.

G.

GABHÁN: also, **Guz.**, land on which to erect a house, or that on which the houses of a village are erected.

Gadi, also, in Bengal, often denotes a house of business, a banking-house; also, the headship of a religious establishment.

GÁDÍ, or **GADDI**, (?) **H.** A class of cultivators in the Delhi district.

Gaini-eduruvali, (?) **Karn.** A written agreement to pay a stipulated rent, given by the renter to the proprietor.

Chal-gaini, (?) **Mal.** (S. चल, to go) The tenure of a temporary occupant, a terminable lease.

Kraya-gaini, (?) **Karn.** (S. क्रय, purchase) Purchase of the property and rights of an original proprietor.

Múl-gaini, (?) **Karn.** (S. मूल, root) Original and unvarying rent, a perpetual lease.

GAIRÁN, **Mar.** (गैरान, from the A. غير, other) Lands in a village other than those regularly assessed.

GAMETI, (?) **Guz.** Designation of proprietary villages held by Rajputs paying revenue.—**Guzerat**.

GANDA: it is also in constant use to denote a proportionate quantity of land.

Gándharba: the practice still exists among the hill Rájas, and gives to the woman a station above that of a concubine, although below that of a wife married according to the *Vaidik* ritual.

GANOT, less correctly, **GUNWUT**: also, any lease of land.

Ganotíá, incorrectly, **Gunnuteea**, **Guz.** (गुणुतेआ) Paying rent or revenue per *bíghá*, according to agreement with each cultivator separately—a village or estate.

Cháhu-ganot, **Guz.** (चलु, inactive) A permanent rent.

Phirta-ganot, **Guz.** (from H. फिर, to go about) Varying rent.

GANTHÁ: or rather 7 feet $5\frac{6}{10}$ inches: in some places the *Ganthá* is the same as the *Báns* or standard rod = 20 feet $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Dar-gánthi-dár, **H.** (P. در, prefixed) A sub-tenant holding of the *Gánthi-dár*.

Gánthi-jama, corruptly, *Gatee-jumma*.

Gánvin, corruptly, *Gaeen*, **Hindi** (गाँवी) Village expenses.

Gáonkar, sometimes *Gámkar*: also, the head man of a village.

Gáonkarí, **Mar.** (गावकारी) A villager, but especially one having a right to share in the village lands or crops.

Gaon-ká-gotí, (?) **Asam.** A village accountant under the native collector.

Gáon-hi-watan, **Mar.** (see *watan*) Hereditary and inde-feasible right to a share in the lands of a village not effaced by even long absence.

Gáonkhátá-zamín, (?) **Guz.** Land let on account of the village community; such as they may be able to dispose of, from a lapsed *bhág* or share, through want of heirs.

Gáon-nisbat-mirás, **Mar.** (मिरास, hereditary property) Land of which the proprietary right resides in the community collectively.

Gáonsári-chalán, or *-dáh*, **H.** Passing on letters, goods, prisoners, treasure, &c., on public service, from village to village without charge.—**Kamaon**.

GARASI, or **GARSI**, (?) **Tel.** A frame-work of sticks lining a temporary shallow well dug in a loose soil.

Garasi-bávi, **Tel.** A shallow well in a loose soil.

GARBHOTTAR, corruptly, **GARBUTTER**, **Beng.** (গর্ভোত্তর) A ravine forming in the rains a water-course leading to a *Nala*.

GÁRH, **H.** (گارش) A weaver's seat, the place in which his loom is erected.

Garjan-khola, (?) A plantation of Garjan trees (*Dipterocarpus*).

GAUDA, (?) **Karn.** A large granary or grain store.

GAUL, (?) **H.** A water-course.—**Kamaon**.

GAUN, (?) **Beng.** A land measure larger than a *Dún*.

Ganik, (?) **Mar.** The fourth part of the lands of a village held by a *Khot*, and managed by himself.

GAYÁL, corruptly, **GYALLEE**.

GAZ: in **Guzerat** the *gaz* is $27\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Reshmi-gaz, (?) **Mar.** A measure under the former government = 18 or 19 *tasus*.

GERUN, incorrectly, **GHOON**.

Gehun-chásia, **Guz.** (from गहू, a furrow) Wheat grown without irrigation.

Ghardhan, **H.** (घरधन) lit., house-wealth: in **Asam**, poll-tax. **Gharenia**, also, corruptly, *Girrania*, *Gurranea*: also, lands alienated on mortgage by village communities, and on that account withdrawn from assessment, an unauthorised alienation of public revenue.

Gharidár, **H.** (P. گار, who has) The clock or bell striker.

Ghar-padhán: also, the oldest *Asámi* appointed in a coparcenary *Zamindári* to manage the estate. See *Pradhán*.

Ghas-dána: it was originally imposed for the use of the cavalry employed in the *Mulkgiri* collection of the revenue, but was continued after the practice had ceased.

Ghātī, H. (گہاتی) An out-station of police.

Ghatwar, (?) H. An open space between the houses of a village and the land where cultivation commences: it is also termed the homestead or land in which a house stands, with the ground adjacent.

Ghuñ-har, H. (from S. کر, a tax) Pasturage tax formerly levied: a small present of milk, curds, and one pie per head, given to the village shareholders by other persons permitted to pasture their cattle on the village grass lands.—Kamaon.

GIRA, H. (گڑ) A division of a *Gaz*, three finger breadths.

Girā, Mar. (गिरा) A fourteenth or sixteenth of a *Gaz*, a *tasu* and a half.

GOLA-DĪP, H. (from S. *divya*) A kind of ordeal, carrying a red hot ball or bar of iron, not long since in use in Kamaon.

Góna, Tel. (గొణ) A sack, considered also as a measure = 10 *mans*.

GORÁDU, *GORÁRU*, Guz. (ગોરારુ) A light coloured soil; one of the principal soils of Guzerat, varying from almost mere sand to a soil of the richest quality, a mixture of sand and clay.

Goráru-kunwetar, Guz. (ગોરારુ, watered from wells) The soil called *Goráru* when irrigated by water supplied especially by wells.

Goráru-ubhariá, Guz. (ગોરારુ, dry land) *Goráru* soil not irrigated.

Goráru-pundhar, (?) Guz. *Goráru* soil unirrigated and of the poorest sort.

Gorát: this contains more mould than *Goráru*.

GORMA, Tib. A silver coin current in Kamaon, rated at four *Jyus*, five of which are exchangeable for a Farakhabad rupee.

GOSHA, H. (P. گوشه) A corner, a secluded spot, a detached field or piece of ground.

Gum-náma, H. (P. گم, lost) A written declaration of the loss of vouchers or documents.

GUNJÁISH, corruptly, *GONZEASH*.

GUNT, (?) H. The hill or Tartar pony.

Gunth: it is the twenty-fifth part of a *mána* or *bighá*: in Guzerat it is a measure of five *háths*, or cubits, or eight feet, and is one-twentieth of the side of a *bighá*.

GÚR, Mar. (गूर) Corn in the sheaf, especially in the portion

of the crop assigned to the village servants before removal from the field.

Gurighar, (?) A cottage, a bangala.

Guzásht: it also denotes in some places land rented of proprietors and sub-let or *passed on* to cultivators: it may apparently be held hereditarily by both parties.—Shahábad.

Guzáshtu-jamá, corruptly, *Goozeeshta-jumma*, H. (جمع, revenue or rent) Past rent, or rent in arrear.

GWÁL, or *GWÁLÁ*, H. (گوالا) A cowherd.

Gwálin, corruptly, *Gynwallin*, H. (گوالی) A woman of the cowherd caste, the wife of a cowherd.

H.

Had-bandī, also plur. *Hudud-bandī*.

HAFTAGÁNA, commonly, *HAFTGANA*, H. (هفتگانده) A register or diary of revenue claims and payments kept in the collector's office.

Haftnakhsa, (?) H. A set of papers of village accounts kept by the *Patwári*.

Hak-ájiri, (?) H. Proprietor's right, or rather the claim of the proprietor to the hire or rent of property let by him on lease.—Bahar.

Hah-muráfih, H. (A. مرافق, a companion) Actual or associated rights.

Hahim, H. In the Jangal Maháls a title sometimes given to the second son of a *Rája*.

HAL: a plough; also, a measure of land in Sylhet: it is also used in the *Mírath Zilá* as a nominal division of village lands equivalent to the division by *bişwas*.

Hál-ábádī: also, the assessment imposed on newly-cultivated land.

Hál-i-dahhl, H. (دخل, entry) Actual possession.

Bahál-i-dahhl, H. (بحال, upheld) Upheld or confirmed in possession.

Hál-sálin, H. (P. ساكن, dwelling) Personal residence.

Hál-shana, (?) H. (perhaps from *Hal-siána*, plough-elder) A village officer or servant.—Birbhúm.

Halfan, barbarously, *Hul Fun*, H. (A. حلفا) By or according to oath.

Halligádde, corruptly, *Hulligaday*, Karn. (ಹಲ್ಲೆಗದ್ದೆ) The wet or rice-lands of a village.

HAMTÁÁM, corruptly, *HUMTAUM*, H. (A. طعام, food) One who eats or messes with another or with a family.

HANE, corruptly, *HUNNAY*.

- Harsála*, H. (سال, a year) Perennial, perpetual, as a lease.
- HARAJ: also, a nuisance.
- Haraj-áyanda*, corruptly, *Hureejaindeh*, H. (آینده آید, coming) Prospective injury or loss.
- HARIA, corruptly, HURREEA, Guz.
- Hasbána*, corruptly, *Husubana*, H. (حسابانہ) According to custom, customary: applied to fees and perquisites claimed by village officers.
- HASARNÁMA, (?) H. An agreement to abide by the award of an arbitrator.
- Háthchitá*, incorrectly, *Haut-chitta*, Beng. (হাথচিটা) A note of hand, any acknowledgment in a person's own handwriting, or bearing his signature.
- Hath-khátá*, corruptly, *Hat-kattur*, Beng. (হাথখাতা) A banker's book or account.—Rájsháhí.
- HÁTA, incorrectly, HATHA, HATTA.
- HAWÁÍ, (?) Salvage on goods recovered from a wreck.—Sindh.
- HAWÁLA: a farm at a fixed rent, unless otherwise stipulated: also, the deed by which such farm or holding is leased.
- Hawálat*, Beng.: also, a place of security, a temporary prison.
- Hawálat-patra*, Beng. A note of hand; acknowledgment of a temporary loan or obligation.
- Hawili-grámamulu*: and subsequently by the British government, being cultivated for its benefit, and constituting what were termed the 'Home-farms.'
- HEGGADE, corruptly, HEGADAY.
- HIBA, corruptly, HEBAH.
- Hiba-mutlak*, H. (A. مطلق) An absolute and unconditional gift.
- Hiba-náma*, corruptly, *Ebah-náma*.
- Hiba-tamlík*, incorrectly, *Hibbeh-tumleek*, H. (A. تمليك, property) A deed of gift, a gift of property.
- HÍR, (?) H. A piece of water.—Birbhúin.
- Hissa-i-hálim*, incorrectly, *Hissa-hukeem*, The share or right of the proprietor.
- HOSÁGAMA, corruptly, HOSSOGAMY.
- HOTHA, (?) H. A land measure = 1600 square paces.—Kamaon.
- HUDA, (?) Beng. An estate, one comprising a number of villages.
- HUJJAT, H. (A. حجت) Proof, argument, a written voucher or acknowledgment.
- HURPÁ, Mar. (हुरपा) A portion of *Jawári* or holcus in the ear or sheaf, the perquisite of the village servants at the harvest.
- Hurmat-bahá*, H. (P. به, price) Damages, compensation for calumny or libel.

- HURO, Tib. Transit duty.
- Hutturali*, corruptly, *Hootwaly*, *Hootoorully*.
- Hajir-hutturali*, Karn. Actual or present produce.
- Raváj-hutturali*, corruptly, *Rivaz-hootvully*, Karn. (from H. رواج, current) Customary or average produce.
- I.
- Idumupairu*: also the crop which is raised towards the end of the revenue year, the tax on which is brought to account before it is stacked.
- Ihtimámi*, corruptly, *Itmamee*, H. (اهتمامي) Held in trust, held as an under tenure or part of a *táluk*, land, &c.
- IJÁZAT, vernacularly, IJAJAT.
- Ijázat-náma*: also, a deed of authorisation.
- Ijmáli-gumáshta*, H. (P. گماشته, a factor) An agent or factor for persons holding property conjointly, or the manager of property so held.
- Ijmáyali*, corruptly, *Ijmuilee*.
- IKBÁL: also, acquiescence, assent.
- Ihbálí*, H. In the way of or according to, assent or agreement.
- Ihbal-dánvá*, also, corruptly, *Ihbal-darvee*.
- Ikrár-náma-sálaşı*: also, an agreement to abide by an award of arbitration.
- Ihrár-náma-sipurdagí*, H. (P. سپردگی, giving up, or over) A deed of hypothecation, by which property is assigned over as security for a loan.
- Iladáravára*, corruptly, *Iladarnvar*, *Illdarnvar*.
- Illakur*, less correctly, *Illumhoora*.
- ILLAM, vulgarly, ILLOM, Mal. (ഇല്ലം) A house, a dwelling: but it is also used for a household, or the members of a family collectively.
- ILLÁM-NÁMA, (?) H. A summons.—Midnapur.
- IMLA, (?) Mar. A house, a building.
- Inám-mániyam*, corruptly, *Enam-moneyem*, Karn. Land granted in endowment rent-free: (a superfluous repetition of synonyms, one Arabic, one Sanskrit).
- INDI: also written ENDI.
- IRA, Mal. (ഇറ) Feehold tenure of land.
- ITANA, (?) Guz. Light but fertile soil.
- Itláá-náma*, corruptly, *Itíla-namah*: also, a notice served on cultivators, announcing an enhancement of rent, as a condition of continued occupancy: it has been ruled that this is the only legal form or purpose of an *Itlád-náma* under Ben. Reg. v. 1812, cl. 9, 10.

Itlâ-yâbî, corruptly, *Itilah-yabee*, H. (P. **يأبى**, a finding)

Return to a summons or citation, the finding of the person to whom it is addressed, serving a writ.

ÎWAZ, also, corruptly, *EOSIE*, *EUZ*, *EWUZ*.

ÎZN: it is also laxly used for bequest or distribution of property.

Îzn-nâma, H. (P. **اوصية**, a document) A will, a distribution of property by a testator, whether Mohammadan or Hindu.

J.

Jâd-bandhahi-ijârd, (?) Beng. A mortgage in which the usufruct or rent of land is transferred to the mortgagee in lieu of interest.

Jâgir-pârkân, H. (see *Pârk*) Land granted to military retainers and militia in Cuttack on the tenure of military service.

Jâgûlî, (?) H. A small money-rent paid by an occupant cultivator to the proprietor.—Kamaon.

JAHIZ, corruptly, *JAIHEZ*.

JÂI, corruptly, *JAIEE*, also *EK-JÂI*, (?) H. An agreement.—Bahar.

Jâibandi, (?) H. An agreement, a written engagement or undertaking.

JÂIDÂD: also, an acknowledgment of revenue payable: a specification of land held, given by the holder and deposited with the collector: a receipt: a final acknowledgment of the transfer of landed property.

JAJAN-JÂJAN, *JUJUN-JAJUN*, vernacular forms of *YAJANA-YÂJANA*, S. & C. (**यजन याजन**) Offering sacrifices or reciting the appointed mantras or prayers on one's own account or on behalf of others, the office of a religious Brahman.

JALKAR: also used laxly for a fishery or right of fishing.

Jamâ-partî, (?) H. A favourable and fixed rate of assessment.

Jamâ-pautî, (?) Uriya. An acknowledgment of money received for the purpose of paying it over on account of the person first transferring it.

Jamâ-raiyatî, H. Rent paid by a tenant cultivator.

JAMLOGÎ, *JUMLOGEE*, (?) H. A class of Brahmans in Kamaon.

JAMOG, incorrectly, *JUMOK*.

Jamog-nâma, H. (**جمرگنامہ**) A deed of transfer of liabilities, as in the case of a loan contracted by a landholder, for which he transfers to the lender the rents of his tenants.

Janma-koshtî, barbarously, *Joonmoo-hoostee*, Beng. (**জন্ম কোষ্ঠী**) A horoscope, a nativity.

Janma-koru, (?) Karn. A permanent hereditary lease.

Janmi, frequently, but absurdly, *Jemmy*.

JARIB: there were under the former system two kinds in use, the *Âalam-gîrî* and the *Bâdshâhî-jarîb*, of which the former was a trifle the larger.

Jarîb-bhaunrîa, Uriya (see *Bhaunrîa*) Statement of the measurement or survey of the lands of a village.

Jarîb-chîttîhâ, H. (**جرب چٹھا**) A paper or record of the measurement of land.

Jarîb-hhardâ, corruptly, *Jereef-hkurda*, Mar. (**जरीबखरदा**) Record of annual field measurement.

JÂSÂ, or *JÂNSÂ*, Guz. (**جاسا**) A threat or commission of violence against an individual by one who considers himself aggrieved, prohibited by law.—Bom. Reg. 1827.

JÂÛ: in some places it also denotes a small land measure, as *ana*, *pie*, *krant*, *jâû*.—Fatihpur.

Jawâb-dâwâ, H. (**دعوى**, a plaint) An answer to a complaint.

JAWAR, (?) Beng. A subdivision of a *tâlûk*.

Jethâns, corruptly, *Jutunsee*.

Jethundâ, corruptly, *Jetoonda*: it also denotes the land held by a hereditary *Padhân*.—Kamaon.

JHÂDÂ, also *JHÂRÂ*.

JHÛLÂ: also, a measure of land.—Garhwal.

Jirâitî: in some places in the northern Sarkârs if *Jirâitî* land is left waste the title of the occupant is considered to have lapsed, and it may be leased by the government to another person.

Jivdî: also, land assigned as subsistence to relations and dependants.

Jivikâ, also, corruptly, *Jebeka*, and *Jeebha*.

Jivâtam corruptly, *Jeevatam*.

JNÂTÎ, commonly pronounced *GyÂTÎ*, and corruptly written *GNATI*, *GATI*, *GUYATEE*, S. & C. (**जनाति**) A kinsman, a relation, especially a distant kinsman, one who does not participate in offerings of food or water to common ancestors.

Jodî, or *Jodîge-mânyam*, Karn. A grant of land at an easy or quit-rent.

Jodî-râzî-nâma, (?) Karn. An engagement to give up a lease of land.

Mahâl-jodî, (?) Tel. A quit-rent paid by district officers for their own estates.

JOHAR: also, any reservoir or pond.

JOT, also, corruptly, *JHOTE*: also, land held of a superior on the terms of a tenant cultivator, enjoying no proprietary rights, although sometimes holding at a fixed rate and sometimes hereditarily.

Jot-jamá: it is sometimes rent derived from land leased to a cultivator.

JOTÁ, (?) H. A partition wall.

JUMI, (?) Land that may be cultivated by the hoe without needing a plough, and which is therefore occupied by a class of *Magh* cultivators, thence termed *Jumias*.—Chit-tagong.

JUN, JOON, (?) Land cultivated by the mountaineers of Tipra. *Jyeshthánsa*, also, *Jyeshthottara*, corruptly, *Jeshtooter*.

JYU, Tibet. A coin or weight of silver = 3 *máshas*, fabricated at Ladakh: five are equal to one Farakhabad rupee.

K.

KABÁLA, also, corruptly, COBOLA, KUWALLA, KOALA, KOBALA, KOOBALA, KAWALLA.

Kabála-nílámí, H. (نيلام, sale) Deed of sale.

Kat-kabála-be-miádi, H. A conditional agreement as to terms, but not as to time.

Kabín-náma, incorrectly, *Kavín-náma*.

Kabuliyat, also, corruptly, *Quobooleut*, *Coobooleat*, *Kuboo-leeat*, *Caboolyat*, *Kaboolet*.

Kabul-jamá, H. Stipulated rent or revenue, that which is assented to or agreed upon.

Kabul-khat, corruptly, *Kirbool-khut*: a written assent or agreement.

Kábiz-hál, H. (حال, now) A person in actual possession.

Kabzwár, H. (قبضوار) In the way of seizure or distraint.

Kabzwárpaimáish, H. (پیمایش) Measurement of an estate to determine the extent of sequestration.

Kachchat (?), incorrectly, *Cuchat*, and *Kutchat*, Mal. A bill of sale or note of goods delivered, and payment received: a palmyra leaf stamped; with the collector's acknowledgment of the instalments received from the cultivator, and a note of the lands he holds: also, any rough account of money received.

KADÁ, or KÁNDÁ, (?) Guz. Bed to detain water for rice cultivation, whence it is applied to rice soil in general.

Kafal-kár, erroneously, *Kafeel-kár*, H. A responsible agent.

KÁG, (?) Beng. A small division of money of account less than a *ganda* of *Kauris*.

KÁHAN: also, a measure of grain or straw.—Burdwan.

KAHRÁKÁT, (?) Guz. Grass land, pasture ground (?).

Kaichítu, commonly, *Kaichit*: also, any note, any written memorandum.

Kaikhánam-páttam, also, laxly, *Kaikhánam*, corruptly, *Kayhanom*, *Koyeehanom*.

Kaininula, H., as applied to land, land cultivated by *Kaini* or vassal tenants.—Kamaon.

Kaippanam, corruptly, *Kaypanum*: also, a portion brought by a wife.

Kaipatū, vulgarly, *Kypūt*.

KAJIAR, (?) H. A sub-tenant, an actual cultivator (perhaps for *Káryakár*).

Kála-banjar, H. (from كال, time, and بانجر, barren) Land left fallow for a considerable time after cultivation.

KALÁÍ, corruptly, KULLYE, H. &c. (S. کالی, कलई) The name of various kinds of pulse generally cultivated.

KALA, KALAM, also, corruptly, KALLOM.

Kalasandi-kattali, (?) Tam. A particular ceremonial in the temple of *Kumbhishvara*, at *Kumbhakonam*, for which lands are assigned.

Kalaśi-vero, Guz. (ڪلاشي, a tax) A tax on grain at so much the *Kalaśi* measure.

KALATRÍ, or KALLATRÍ, Sindh. The head man of a caste or trade, who collects the duties levied on the rest.

KALAR, corruptly, KULLUR: also, barren soil.

Kált-bári, Beng. (বাড়ী, a house) A temple of the goddess *Káli*.

KALINGAL: also, a stone facing or embankment for keeping the water of a reservoir at a uniform level.

KALLAPURA, (?) Mal. A small cottage.

KALTAR, Guz. (ڪلتار) Estimated produce of a crop.

Kanekan-kaltar, Guz. (from S. कण, a particle) Exaction of the revenue on the full estimated amount of the crop.

Ubhá-kaltar, Guz. (ٻڙيل, standing) Estimate of a standing crop.

Dohora-kaltar, incorrectly, *Dhora*, Guz. (دورهه, allowance) Allowance in favour of the cultivator of one half of the estimated amount of the crop.

Saná-kaltar, Guz. (سانا, fourth) Allowance of a fourth of the estimate of the crop to the cultivator.

KALWÁR, H. (ڪلوار) A distiller and vender of spirituous liquors.

KAMIN: also, a landholder to whom the office of collecting the government revenue of a village or estate is delegated.

KAMUL, (?) Mal. Head of a family (?).

KAN, KUN, Mar. (कण) A particle: a share, a part: a definite portion of an inheritance.

Kanbatái, incorrectly, *Khunbattai*, H. (کنبائی) Apportionment of the crops amongst the coparceners of a village: equal division of the crop.

KAN

- Kanakkappillai*, also, corruptly, *Conocopilly* : also, any clerk or accountant.
- Kanahkurúbam* : also, a promissory acknowledgment of a balance with collateral security for its liquidation : also, a settlement of accounts.
- KANARA, (?) A class of herdsmen and cattle dealers—Khandesh.
- Káncb*, (?) H. A weight of gold dust—to a *tolá*.—Kamaon.
- KAND, Guz. (کند) An oblong unburnt brick used in constructing wells : a well made of such bricks.
- KANDAVÁRAM, (?) Mal. Future rent by estimate.
- KANDÁYA : money-rent.
- KANDEGAH, (?) A separate division of village lands.—Chinglepat.
- KANDUR, (?) H. A ravine.
- KÁNÍ : also, a land measure in Chittagong, being one-tenth of a *drún* ; but there are two kinds according to *Sháhi* or to *Maghi* measurement, the *Sháhi-káni* being, according to some, four times, and to others, eight times the extent of the *Maghi*, the latter of which is ordinarily measured by a rod of eight *háths*, and consisting of 24 such rods long by 20 broad ; sometimes it is of half that extent, or 12 rods by 10 : it is also used in Chittagong for a rice measure.
- KANKARA, (?) Guz. Salt in crystallized lumps.
- KANKOTRÍ, Guz. (کانتوتري) A note of invitation from an individual, or from one village to another, to a wedding.
- KANNI, corruptly, KANI, KHANI, KANY, Mal. (കന്നി, from S. कन्या, a virgin) The Malayalam month in which the sun is in *Virgo* (Aug.-Sept.) : the crop sown at that time gathered in the spring.
- KÁNŞ, Guz. (كانش) A canal for drainage or irrigation.
- Kanthí-mahantái*, H. A necklace put on the neck of a newly-elected *Mahant*, or head of a religious establishment, as a mark of his election.
- KANTÍ, (?) Beng. Indigo stubble.
- KANWA : also, an outlet in a dam to let off any excess of water.
- KANYA, less correctly, KANIA, Mal. (കയ, S. कन्या) A gold coin of the value of about five rupees, the Venetian *sequin*, from having the figure of the virgin on one face.
- Kanyádánam*, corruptly, *Cunnikadhanum*, *Kunnitcadanum*.
- Kanyápátrí*, Hindi (S. कन्यापात्री) A girl married by the *Gándharba* form, or simple mutual consent.
- Kanyásulkam*, corruptly, *Cunnikasoolkum*, *Cunniasolaken*, Karn. (S. शुल्क, a dower) Money paid by the bride-

KAR

- groom, to the father of the bride, intended as a dower for her benefit.
- KARA : tax.
- Akara*, incorrectly, *Uhra*, H. (S. अ neg., कर, tax) Exempt from tax, revenue-free.
- Sakara*, incorrectly, *Sukra*, H. (स with, कर, tax) Bearing tax, subject to revenue payment.
- Akariá-máfídár*, H. A holder of land not paying tax or revenue.
- KARA, corruptly, KORRAH, (?) Beng. A money of account, a subdivision of a *ganda*.
- Kárkún-daftar*, Mar. The office of a revenue accountant.
- Kárnavati*, fem. of *Kárnavan* : a female manager or representative.
- Kárpardáz*, H. (P. کارپرداز, who transacts) An agent, a representative, a manager.
- Kársázi* : also, a forgery, a fabrication.
- Káriyukáran* : also, *Kariyagár*, corruptly, *Cáriagar*, Karn. (ಕರಿಯಗಾರ).
- Kárya ráyakam*, vulgarly, *Karayom rayagom*, (?) Mal. Permanent service in a temple.
- Káryasthan*, corruptly, *Karyustun*, *Karisten*, Mal. (കാര്യസ്ഥൻ) An agent, a manager, a man of business, an attorney, an advocate.
- KARÁHÍ, also, corruptly, KURHAE, KURHAO : also, a cauldron, a large iron sugar-boiler.
- Karáhi*, also, *Karáhi-divya*, vernacularly, *Karáhi-díp*.
- Karai-olai*, or *Karaiyolai*, less correctly, *Karai-ola*, Tam. (காரைஒலை) A written specification of the limits of an estate : a deed transferring a share of a village.
- Karaiyídu*, corruptly, *Coryeedoo*, *Karayeed*.
- KARAL, KARRAL, (?) Tel. Hard, compact, black soil on the plains of the Krishna, requiring copious rains to be worked.
- Karamkár*, for *Karmmakár*, Beng. (করমকার) An agent, a broker.
- Karamvero*, Guz. : rather, a tax on trades.
- Káranavan* : also, the head of a united family, authorised to manage all its affairs, although not invariably so doing.
- Karári*, H. (کرای) What is firm : as applied to land it means that of which the title is unquestionable : also, that which was the original extent.
- Karáü* : also, it is sometimes maintained that among the Játs the connection entitles the woman to the rights of a wife.
- Karát-marát*, corruptly, *Kurrat-murra*, H. (A. کرات مارات) Repeatedly, over and over.

KAR

- Karayma-kānam*, (?) Mal. A tenure of the nature of a mortgage, but perpetual (?).
- KARB, (?) Guz. A small plough for cleansing the ground before sowing.
- KARBA, otherwise KADBA, KADBI.
- KARBÁRI, (?) Guz. A kind of hoe for clearing away the weeds between rows of corn or cotton.
- KARBICH, (?) Tib. A sheep's saddle-bag as a measure of capacity for grain, salt, &c., varying from four to sixty *nális*.
- KARDA, (?) Guz. A detailed register of the lands in each of the government villages.
- KARDE, (?) Mar. A cultivator holding land under a *Khot*, q. v., and paying him a varying rate of assessment.
- KARGAH, H. (P. كرجه) A weaver's loom.
- Kargahí*, incorrectly, *Khargeha*, H. (كرجيه) A tax upon looms.
- KARHOR, (?) H. Thatching grass.
- Karikatana*, (?) Asam. House tax.
- KARIRAPATRA, (?) Uriya. A running receipt.
- Kapásiá*, Guz. (كپاسيا) Cotton seed.
- KARSA (perhaps for *Karsha*) A farm, an estate (?), a kind of tenure (?).
- Kartá-putra*, or *-putrí*, H. (كرتاپترى) Any son or daughter who performs a father's obsequies, and is therefore considered entitled to the inheritance: (although the claim is sometimes set up it is of doubtful validity).
- KÁRÚ, Mar. (कारु) An artificer.
- Kárúnárú*, Mar. (कारुनारु) The artisans of a village, as the carpenter, blacksmith, potter, &c.
- KARWA-KUNBÍ: a division of the Kunbí tribe.—Guzerat.
- KÁS, Mar. (कास) An estate, the lands belonging to a village or an association of villages.
- Kásbandí*, Mar. (कासबंदी) Assessment of a village in portions, according to the quality of the land, as determined by the *Pátls*.
- Kasbáti*, Guz. (كاسبتي) An inhabitant of a Kasba, or town, usually a Mohammadan convert: also, a designation of a class of villages in Guzerat held by Mohammadans of the principal Kasba or town.
- Kasbí*, *Kasbín*, H. (كاسبى) A woman of the town, a prostitute.
- Kasavargam*, *Kasavargamdár*, (?) Tam. Traders and makers of canvas sacks, residing in a village and claiming certain fees and perquisites, having a proprietary right to their houses, but not to the ground on which they stand.
- KÁSHT: also, a tract of cultivated land, a farm.

KHA

- KAT: sometimes used for *Kat-kabála*, but laxly, also in the sense of a mortgage.
- Katala-nimah*, (?) H. Rock salt.
- Káthi-jangal*, H. Thicket reserved for firewood.
- KATAR, KUTTUR, (?) (perhaps for *Khata*) A book or shop account.
- KATBÁ: also, an application to arrest a sale of property.—Bombay Reg. iv. 1827, cl. 67.
- KATHOR, (?) Guz. General term for all kinds of pulse.
- KATHWO, less correctly, KUNTWA, Guz. (كثو) A wooden frame for supporting the sides of unbuilt wells.
- Káthi-ijáradár*, (?) H. An under-renter or farmer: (the first is perhaps an error for *Káthína*).
- Káthínadár*, corruptly, *Kothinadar*: also, in some places, an under-renter in the third degree.
- Katnamu*: also, a fee paid to musicians, and the like.
- Kattalai*: also, expenses of an idol or temple: an endowment: worship, service.
- KATTI, (?) Beng. An excavation in a rice-field, for catching fish.
- Kattuguttigai*, also, blunderingly, *Cuttoocolegay*, *Cutguddy*.
- Kaul-náma*: also, written rules on the subject of rent.
- Kaul-patram*, Mar. (पत्र, a leaf) A deed of agreement.
- KAURDA, (?) Guz. Rice-land, land suited for rice cultivation: also, a salt-pan at the works on the borders of the *Ban*.
- KEORI, (?) H. The name of a caste, or of an individual belonging to it, in the north-west provinces, whose chief occupation is garden cultivation, and that of the poppy, sugar-cane, and other valuable products.
- KETU, Mal. (കേട്ട) A term, a condition, a stipulated term for payments.
- Ketuhānam*, *Kerhanom*, (?) Mal. Foreclosure of a mortgage.
- Khabar-rasán*, H. (P. رسان, causing to arrive) A courier, a messenger: in Bundelkhand the village messenger.
- KHÁĒKAR, Hindi (खाएकर) Old occupant, non-proprietary cultivator, not unfrequently the descendant of a *Thátrán*, or proprietor, who had been superseded by a new grantee (from *Khána*, to eat, and *Kar*, the revenue, probably the more correct form of *Kháékár*).—Kamaon.
- KHAIR, (?) Beng. Land of an inferior quality.
- Khairat*, also, corruptly, *Kherat*.
- KHAJA, (?) H. Quit-rent paid in kind.—Kamaon.
- KHAK, or KHAGAM, (?) Tibet. Measure of cloth; the breadth.
- KHALA, also, corruptly, KULLY.
- Khalian*, also, corruptly, *Kullean*.
- Khalífa*: also, the superintendant of a mosque.

KHÁM: also, the revenue of a village before any deductions are made for cost of cultivation, charges of collection, village disbursements, &c.: also, in the north-west provinces, it is used sometimes in the sense of *Kachchá*, as a *Khám bighá*, and the like.

KHÁMÁR, also, incorrectly, **KAMAR**: also, a farm, a farm-yard. *Khangí-khámár*, Beng. Land held by an individual under *Khámár* tenure.

Khás, or *Khálsa-khámár*, barbarously, *Koss-komar*, Beng. Private land, land uncultivated by the proprietor.—Birbhúm.

Mál-khámár, Beng. Paying the revenue to government in money, but realising the amount in kind from the cultivators by the landlord.

KHAN, (?) Mar. A part: a division of a house (perhaps an error for *Ka*).

Khána-hiráya, H. (کرایہ, rent) House-rent: ground-rent.

Khánagi-dakhl, H. (P. دخل, entrance) Occupation or possession of a village: taking up a residence in it.

Khandhár, or *Kandhar*, (?) H. Included, as a portion of an estate, land, fields, &c.

Khand-sál, H. (خند سال, from S. शाह) A sugar-boiling house.

Khand-sári, H. (خند ساری) A sugar-boiler or manufacturer.

KHANDAGA, corruptly, **CUNDAGUM**.

KHANDELA, (?) H. Rent-free land granted to servile cultivators, termed *Háls*, by their masters.—Kamaon.

KHANDI, (?) Beng. A portion of the lands of an estate, as *Upár-khandi*, upper-land; *Nich-khandi*, low-land (it is probably only a modification of *khand*, a part or portion in general).

KHANDÚRÍ, (?) H. The name of a principal tribe of Brahmans in Garhwal.

KHÁR: also, the name of a plant the ashes of which yield soda (Coronylon Griffithii).

KHARÁR, Sindh. A grain measure, usually rated at 60 *Kásas* of two *daris*, each *dari* = to 7 *Patois*, and 1 *Patois* = 4 *Chuntáís*.

Kháráj: hence also considered equivalent to being had or possessed, land, an estate.

Khárij-jamá, also sometimes read *Khárij-jamá-áima*, q. v.

Khárij-patta, corruptly, *Khájee-pottah*, H. (from پٹہ, a lease) A lease of a detached or separated portion of an estate.

Kharíd-khat, Mar. (खरीदखत) A deed of sale: a fee to the village accountant for drawing it up.

KHÁS, (?) H. A granary, a place where grain is stored.

Khás-dakhl, H. (P. دخل, entrance) Taking actual possession. *Khás-patit*, H. (خاص پتت, S. पतित, fallen) Government land left uncultivated.

Khás-patti-char, Beng. (from চর, a sand-bank) An alluvial accession to an estate taken possession of by the government.

Khasra-taksim, H. (A. تَكْسِم, division) A register of shares or divisions, a register of persons in a village subject to ground-rent for the sites of their houses.

KHÁT, Asam. Land recovered from the wilderness and the hereditary property of the clearer.

Khátá-bahi, corruptly, *Khatboe*, *Khatabye*.

KHÁTÁ, Guz., also applied to the holding of a *Pátidár*, or to any estate of definite extent: it is sometimes calculated by the number of ploughs required for its cultivation.

Khatáüni, also *Goshwára-khataüni*, H. An account of the total village lands and particulars of their distribution.

Khewat-khataüni, H. An account of the village management, the distribution of the lands, and names and rights of the occupants.

KHATELÍ, (?) Mar. A cultivator paying revenue direct to the government.

Khatpatr, Beng. (S. पत्र, a leaf) A written promise or engagement.

KHATTÁ, **KHATTÍ**, Hindi (खत्ता, खत्ती) A grain pit, a hollow in which grain is preserved.

KHEL, (?) Asam. A tribe, a clan.

KHELA, (?) Beng. Waste land (perhaps a mistake for *Khil*, q. v.) *Khetbat*, also, corruptly, *Khitbut*.

KHETTAN, (?) Beng. Land held at a fixed rate.

KHEWAT, corruptly, **KHEEWUT**, H. (کھیوت) also, a record of the particulars of the administration of a village, specifying the names of the occupants and all circumstances connected with their occupancy: the term is of comparatively recent introduction in the north-west provinces, being much the same as the *Wájib-ul-arz*, q. v.: it also occurs in the sense of rent, of settlement or assessment, and of a share in a coparcenary village: it seems to be very laxly used, and is nowhere precisely defined.

Khewat-dár, H. (P. دار, who has) The holder of a share in a coparcenary village.

Khichrí, corruptly, *Keecheree*: also, miscellaneous charges or taxes.

KHIDMAT, also, corruptly, **KISMUT**, **KHIZMUT**.

Khádim: also, one who has charge of a religious bequest or endowment.

- Khádima*, H. A concubine.
- KHOJ, H. (خوج) Tracking any thing lost or escaped.
- KHON, (?) Hindi. A grain pit.
- KHOND, (?) The name of the barbarous people occupying the hilly and jangli country on the west and north-west of Orissa: their more correct appellation is *Kuñ*.
- KHOR, (?) Guz. An allowance in favour of the cultivator of ten or twenty per cent. upon the estimated crop.
- KHORJAM: also, a grain measure.—Malabar.
- KHOTA, or KHOT: also, in the Konkan, the *Khot* by virtue of an original grant from the state or by employment, as hereditary revenue officer, has come to hold the position of a Zamindár, and to claim hereditary and proprietary right in the land, exacting from the cultivators annually as large a proportion of the crop as he can enforce.
- Khotpatra*, Mar. (खोतपत्र) A deed of contract for the sale of a crop, a fee to the village accountant for drawing it up.
- Khotvár*, Mar. (खोतवार) Settlement of a village through a farmer or *Khot*.
- Khuntaiti*, corruptly, *Khootaitee*.
- Khur-o-posh*: also, allowances for personal expenses.
- Khurish-poshish*, H. (خورش پوشش) Allowance for personal expenses.
- Khush-bash*, also, corruptly, *Koosh-bash*, *Khoos-bas*: also, in Tippera, especially if the occupant be a relative or dependant of the Zamindár: in the Haiderabad country, it usually denotes the inhabitant of a village who is lightly assessed, or wholly exempt, on account of his character or services, as a Brahman, a schoolmaster, a dancing girl, a Jangam, or a servant of the community.
- Khush-báshki-jamá*, H. An easy or quit-rent.
- Kikánam*, *Keekanom*, (?) Mal. (perhaps for *Kaihanam*) A sub-mortgage.
- KILAMAI, KIZHAMAI, Tam. (கிழமை) A day of the week, the names of the Tamil days are, with two exceptions, peculiar; although, as in the rest of the Hindu kalendars, they are named after the planets, as *Náyiru* (நாயிரு) the sun; *Tíngal* (திங்கல்), the moon; *Sevváy* (செவ்வாய்), Mars; *Buden* (புதன்), Mercury; *Viyálam* (வியாழம்), Jupiter; *Velli* (வெள்ளி); *Sani* (சனி), Saturn.
- Kiráya-náma*, H. (P. راس, a document) A document engaging to pay certain hire or rent, and endorsed with the periodical payments.

- Kírdi-nagdí*, Mar. (कीर्दी नगदी) Cash account, account of money received.
- Kisán-kadím*, H. An ancient cultivator: in some places the same as the *Maurúsi*, or hereditary cultivator, and having the right of sale and mortgage of their lands, and many of the privileges of proprietorship except those of electing the *Lambardár*.
- KIST, also, corruptly, CIST.
- KITÁ, also, corruptly, KITTEH: also, a parcel of land, a portion of village lands.
- KODAMBAN, (?) Karn. Head of a village of *Pallar*, or outcastes.
- KÓL: also, a carpenter's rod, = 2 feet 4 inches.
- KOLHU, incorrectly, KOLOO.
- KOLLUKÁNAM, (?) Mal. Fine on renewal of a lease.
- KORADU, (?) Karn. A raised flooring of brick work.
- KOSHTHÍ, corruptly, KOOSHTEE, Beng. (কোষ্ঠী) A horoscope.
- Kothi-báns*, H. (بانس) A grove or clump of bambus.
- Kothá*: also, a house or hut in general.
- Kothá-khám*, H. (خام, unbaked) A house of clay or unburnt bricks.
- KOTHÁRU: or more correctly the platform on which salt is heaped and stored after it is brought from the pans.
- KOTTÁRAM, Mal. (കൊട്ടാരം) A palace, a temple, a place where the property of a temple is kept, and its affairs managed: a branch or subdivision of a *Kovilakam* or section of a Rája's family in Malabar.
- Kovilakam*, also, corruptly, *Kolgum*: also, a political subdivision of Malabar governed by a separate Rája.
- KOYAMA, (?) Mal. Principal of a temple (perhaps for *Koyimma*, authority).
- Kranti*, also, corruptly, *Kuranth*: also, in Cuttack, a division of a *pie*, one-twentieth, (?).
- Kraya-náma*, H. (P. راس, a voucher) A bill of sale.
- Avadhi-kraya*, corruptly, *Avidy-kraya*, Karn. (S. अवधि, a limit) A sale for a term, a conditional sale, becoming absolute if the purchase-money is not repaid before the term expires.
- Krishnárpan*, corruptly, *Kishnarpun*, *Kisnarpun*.
- KUDALI, Tel. (కుడలి) The contiguity or meeting of boundaries: a boundary: a boundary mark.
- Kudihattu*, (?) Mal. A union of several villages.
- Kudima*, also, corruptly, *Kodima*.
- Kudima-janmam*, Mal. Holding land on a quit-rent.
- Kuditara*, (?) Tam. Village accounts, shewing the quantity and description of land belonging to each proprietor.

KUD

- Kudiyirippu*, (?) Tam. Land in a village on which houses are or may be built.
- Kudiyulavu*, (?) Tam. Right of cultivation.
- KUDUMBAM, KUDUMBU, Tam. (குடும்பம், குடும்ப, S. *Kutumba*, q. v.) A family, a race.
- Kudumbu-kányátchi*, Tam. (see *Kányátchi*) Family hereditary property.
- Kuláchára*: also, corruptly, *Kolachar*,
- Kuláb-kul-hánún*, Mar. (कुलबाब कुल कानून) A phrase used in grants or *sanads* to imply the unreservedness and absoluteness of the grant, with all rights and privileges attaching to the land.
- Kulárg*: add, who are sometimes considered the same as *Dhárakaris*, q. v.: the term is also applied to cultivators paying a fixed rent, either to government direct or through the head inan, which rent cannot be increased except upon a new survey and assessment.
- Kulárgí*, Mar. (कुलार्गी) A tenure by individuals or families holding land at fixed rates, alterable only upon a new survey and assessment.
- KULBA: its subdivisions are termed *hiár*, *páo*, *jet*, *neg*, *pon*, *ganda*. *kauri*.
- KULI, or KUZHI, also, corruptly, COOYIE.
- Kúli-gudám*, (?) H. Furnishing supplies of fodder and food to government officers, troops, and travellers.—Kamaon.
- Kúli-hánam*, corruptly, *Kooyeehanom*, *Kooyhanom*.
- Kunbi*: the caste in Guzerat is divided into two principal classes termed *Karwa-kunbi*, and *Lewa-kunbi*: in some places there is a third distinction, that of *Anjra-kunbi*, which partakes more of the Rajput character.
- KUNCHAMU: also, a measure of land.
- KUNDÁ, H. (كندة) A shallow pan, a small earthen dish, an earthen vessel in which molasses and the like are carried.
- KUNKUMA, or KUNUMA, (?) Tel. Gift of land or property to a daughter or sister.
- KÚRA, (?) Mal. Right, property.
- Illam-kúra*, (?) Mal. Private property.
- Snarúpa-kúra*, (?) Mal. Rank or dignity.
- KURA, KOORRAH, (?) H. Apportionment of different shares in an estate (perhaps for the A. *Kuráh*, casting lots).
- Kura-tahsím*, (?) H. A specification of the apportionment or distribution of the shares of an estate.
- KURÁN, Mar. (कुरान) Grass land.
- KURFA, KURPHA, KOORFAH, (?) Beng. A sub-tenure in western Bengal, in which the occupant holds of a *Khúd-*

LAT

- hásht* cultivator, and is not recognised by the Zamíndár: the lease sometimes makes over the whole of the rights of the lessor, but it is more usually for a specified term, or at pleasure.
- Kurfadár*: A sub-tenant.
- KURHAL, (?) Mar. Low underlying land in *Khandes*, of a reddish tint, capable of bearing spring crops.
- KÚRI: it is larger than a *Man*, smaller than an *Árha*.
- KURPHA is probably wrongly explained: see *Kurfa*.
- KURRU, COORROO, (?) Tel. The name of a migratory race in the ceded districts.
- KURUKAM, vulgarly, KURKAM, (?) Tam. A land measure.
- KÚT: also, a cess, a tax, a rate.
- Kuyvarham-panayam*, (?) Mal. A lease on mortgage tenure.
- KUYIKUR, corruptly, KOOYKOOR.

L.

- LÁBÚDÍ, H. (لابودي) Personal expenses.
- LÁG, LÁGAT, (?) H. Expenses incurred in cultivation, irrigation, &c., whether on account of any one cultivator or of the village: an account of them in either case kept by the *Patwári*.
- Lagáni-jamá*, H. (لگانی جمع) A rate of rent fixed in perpetuity.—Maimansinh.
- LÁGÍ: also, a measuring rod or pole.
- LAGIT, incorrectly, LUGGIT, H. (لگت) Account of rent for the year, including balances of former years kept by the *Patwári*.
- Lagit-hásht*, H. (لگت کاشت) Rent of land according to a stipulated rate: an account kept of such rent.
- LÁGUJÁRI, Karn. (ಲಗುಜರಿ) Rent-free land.
- LÁKHIRÁJ, also, corruptly, LACKERAGE, LACKERAJ, LEEAKEERAZEE.
- Lákhkiráj-abwáb-jamá*, H. (see *Abwab* and *Jamá*) Land held at a quit-rent.
- Lákhkiráj-bást*, H. (باست, S. बास्त) Ground on which a house is built held rent-free.
- Lahota*, Tibet. A silver ingot stamped at Lhasa, current in the hills.
- LANKA, Tel. (ಲಂಕೆ, from S. लंका, the island of Ceylon) An islet in a river yielding grass, timber, &c.: land left dry by the recession of a river, whilst the water remains round it, forming a small island.
- LATTÁ, also, incorrectly, LOTTA.

LAW

- Lawad-nāma*, Mar., Guz. Deed of arbitration, written award.
Lawázima: also, village papers especially.
LEWÁ, Hindi (लेवा) Paste used in forming the shells of opium cakes.
LIKSU, Asam. A *páik* or armed peasant assigned as a labourer or slave to a great officer of state.
Likhan: also, a note of acknowledgement.
LOBHA, vernacularly, **LOBH**, S. &c. (लोभ) Covetousness, greedy desire, and, by inference, corruptibility, venality.
Lobhí, S. &c. (लोभी) Covetous, greedy; whence, venal, corrupt: also, subst, bribery, corruption.
LODIKHÁNA, or **LUDÍKHÁNA**, (?) H. A sort of measurement formerly in use in Bahar.
Lot-bandí: also, notice or advertisement of the sale of an estate.
LÚBHÍ, more correctly, **LOBHÍ**, H. (لوبي, S. लोभी) Covetous, greedy, insatiable; whence, by inference, it has been ruled rather laxly to signify venal, corrupt, open to bribery.

M.

- Mablagh-bandí*: also, sum total.
MAFKÚD, also occurs as *Maḥkúd-ul-khabar*.
MÁGAR, (?) Karn. A gift promised to a bride at marriage.
Maghrabí: also, a small gold coin current on the Malabar coast, a Venetian sequin or Dutch ducat.
Mahattrán, also, corruptly, *Mohoteran*, *Mohatravn*, *Mohuthran*.
Mahál-milání, H. (from ملان, to cause to find) A record kept in the collector's office of the several shares of an estate.
MAHR: *muájil*, corruptly, *moujjul*: *munajil*, corruptly, *moujjul*.
Mahrána, corruptly, *Mohurranna*: also, a present made or promised to the bride by the bridegroom at the time of marriage, by way of dower.
Majmuádár: also, in Asam, a registrar or secretary, especially of a religious conference.
MAJMÚN, Guz. (मजमुन, from A. *Mazmúm* مضموم, additional) Additional land not included in the shared lands of a *Narna* village, sometimes cultivated by the shareholders, sometimes let to strangers.
MAKARAM, vulgarly, **MAGAROM**, Mal. (S. मकर) The sign Capricornus: the month in which the sun enters it (Nov.-Dec.): the crop sown in the cold-weather season.
MAKHAL, (?) Guz. Division of the government and culti-

MAN

- vator's share of the crop by weight, taken on the threshing-floor.
MAKKATTÁYAM, Mal. (മക്കത്തായം) Inheritance by the male line.
Mál-japtí, for *Mál-zabtí*, Guz. An officer appointed by the state, but paid by the village to prevent the removal of any of the crop from the threshing-floor till authorised by the collector.
MAŁÁÍ, Mar. (मळई) Rich or alluvial ground along the banks of rivers: a field of garden or meadow land.
MALHAK, H. (A. ملحق) Joining, contiguous, adjacent.
MALIK, also, corruptly, **MALLEK**: also, a Mohammadan cultivator in Guzerat.
Málik-mukarrarídár, H. A possessor of an estate or farm on a perpetual fixed rate of rent or revenue, apparently not the original proprietor, but one who by long possession claims to be considered as *Málik* or proprietor.
Málikána: it is also applied in some places, as in Tirhut, to land occupied rent-free, instead of rent for the whole estate: also to an annual allowance levied from the cultivators in the character of a *Málik* or original proprietor or under his authority, or as purchased from him: in the north-west provinces the *Málikána* is sometimes rated higher than the regulation rate.
MAMTŪÂ, H. (A. ممتوع) A concubine, a temporary wife.
MÁMÚL, **MÁMÚLÍ**, Beng. (মাযুল, মাযুলী, A. معمول) Established, customary, usual.
Mámúli-báttá, Beng. (মাযুলী বাট্টা) Customary premium or discount; usual difference of exchange. See *Báttá*.
Manaikattu, corruptly, *Manicut*.
MANDAPA, corruptly, **MUNDUB**.
MANDHAN, (?) Guz. Assessment on each cultivator, agreeably to a stipulated rate for a certain number of ploughs, whether actually used or not.
MANDI, **MANDOXY**, also, **MUNDWEE**.
MÁNI, (?) H. A grain measure.—Gorakhpur.
MANKÚHA, H. (A. منكره) Married, a legally married wife. See *Nikáh*.
MANNEVÁDU: also, a title assumed by the great Zamíndárs in the northern Sarkárs.
Manneváda-hávalí, Tel. (కాపడి) The duty of preserving the public peace entrusted to the Zamíndárs: revenue of certain lands set apart for the maintenance of a police, and expenses of preserving the public peace.
MANNÍPAM, **MANNÍPU**, incorrectly, **MANIPAM**, Tam. (மனப்பம்)

- തീർപ്പം, മത്തപ്പം) Exemption from revenue, remission of government demand, rent-free tenure.
- MANTÁ, (?) Tam. A grain measure, subdivision of a *Tím*.
Manzúr: it is sometimes written across a paper or bond to authenticate it, and confirm its acceptance.
- MÁP: also, a measure of grain in the husk.
- Mápá*, Guz. (मप) A fee of two per cent. on the sale of grain paid to the village *Banya*.
- Mápárhí*, Mar. (मापारकी) A portion of grain out of each measure of the crop, the perquisite of the *Pátíl*, also of the *Mhár*.
- MARAKKAL: the term is also applied in Madura to a measure of land: perhaps as much as requires such a quantity of seed.
- MARAMMAT, also, corruptly, MURHUMMUT: it is also applied in law language to an amended plaint or plea: also, *Marammat-savál*.
- Maravarattana*, (?) Tel. Fees and perquisites of the hereditary village accountant (?).
- MARHALA, H. (A. مرحلة) A stage, a station, a police-station on the great roads at certain distances.
- MARKÁ, (?) H. Platform in a field for watching crops.
- MARWAL, (?) H. Rent-free land granted to the heirs of a person deceased.
- MARYADÁ, corruptly, MURIADY: also, any customary compliment or privilege, as the right of being the first invited, the first presented with *betel*, and the like.
- MASÁLÍÁ-BAND-O-BAST, (?) A voluntary settlement or assessment.—Chittagong.
- MATHA, also, MATHAM, corruptly, MADUM.
- Mathádhi-patí*, corruptly, *Madathí-putty*, Karn. (S. मधिपति, chief) Head of a religious establishment.
- MATTÍÁL, H. (مٹيال) A hollow, a pit.
- MAULA, Guz. A measuring rod of the length of 20 feet $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
- Maurúsi*: *Ghair-maurúsi*, other than hereditary: it is sometimes used, though laxly, to signify a tenant at will.
- Maurúsi-aima*, H. Hereditary rent-free tenure. See *Aima*.
- Mauziná*, corruptly, *Mauzzina*, *Moaznah*, *Movazna*.
- MAWÁJIB, corruptly, MOWAJIB, H. (A. مواجب) Salaries, pensions: applied in Cuttack to a grant of rent-free land for services, and held by actual cultivators.
- MAWÁR, (?) Guz. Light sandy soil.
- MÁZÍ: in marriage contracts it is sometimes considered essential to their validity that this word *mazi*, done, or past

- and gone, should be pronounced by the contracting parties before witnesses.
- MEHER-GIL-ANDÁZI, (?) H. The enclosure of an embankment.
- Mel-sádhnam*, Karn. A conditional deed of mortgage, the pledge being forfeited if the loan is not repaid by a given term.
- Melvára-ijará-haul*, corruptly, *Melwarem-ezara-cowle*, Tam. (from the A. *ijará*, farm, and *haul*, assent) A deed of lease of the proprietor's share of the produce.
- Melváram*: it is used sometimes, rather laxly, for the share claimed by a proprietor or landlord from a tenant, especially in the case of rent-free land where there is no government claim.
- Melváram-tirvái*: also, the claim of the landlord upon his tenant.
- Melvaippu*, corruptly, *Melvappu*.
- Melváyippa*, corruptly, *Melveppu*.
- Mend*, also, *Mendh*, (मेढ).
- MEO: the word is an abbreviation of *Mewáti*.
- Mettukáran*: also, a revenue *peon*.
- MEWÁSI, corruptly, MEHEWASSEE, Guz. (मवसल) Held by the *Mewás* tribe, a village, &c., paying tribute to the government in lieu of assessment.
- MIGIKE, also, corruptly, MÍGTE: also, nett produce.
- Mihnátana*, corruptly, *Mihuntanu*.
- MÍNÁR, H. (A. مینار) A turret, the tower of a mosque or minaret: a post as a boundary mark or measure of distance, a mile-stone.
- MINHÁ, also, corruptly, MENAH: it is also laxly used for rent-free in general.
- MIRÁS-PATTÁ, Beng. (মিরাসপট্টা) A lease with right of succession.
- MISL, corruptly, MISSIL.
- Misl-karanam*: or when the office is held by several individuals jointly.
- Misl-reddi*: or rather one who represents several farmers or proprietors and is responsible for the revenue.
- Misl-tirvái*: add, not having been fixed at the time of the survey.
- MITI, (?) H. A piece of water, a pond.
- Modafat*, (?) Late, lately deceased. See *Muzafat*.
- Mudali*, corruptly, *Moodelly*.
- MODAN: also, dry cultivation.
- MOHAMAI, (?) Tam. A cess, a fee.
- MOKA, (?) Sindh. Cultivation dependent on irrigation by canals.

MOL-ISLAM, (?) Guz. A Rajput converted to Mohammadanism.

Morana : local corruption of *Mahrána*, q. v.

MOT, corruptly, MOHOT.

Mṛigsāl, corruptly, *Murgsal*, or *Mirgsal* : as a revenue term it is used for the commencement of the revenue year: it is also the cultivator's or husbandman's year, commencing with the end of *Vaisákh* or beginning of *Jyeshth* (May-June), when the grain is sown: hence it is applied to both the *Sursan* and *Faṣli* years of the Maráthas.

Muāfi-nazránadár, H. (from *Nazrána*, q. v.) A property exempt from revenue, but paying a fine or quit-rent.

Aji-máphi, (?) Mar. Absolute and entire exemption from revenue payment.

Apurn-máphi, Mar. (S. अपूर्ण, incomplete) Partial exemption from revenue payments.

MUÂLEM, corruptly, MALOOM.

MUCHALKA, corruptly, MUTCHELKA.

Muhafiz : also, a registrar, a record-keeper.

MUHARRIR, corruptly, MOHORER.

Sthita-muharrir, Beng. (S. स्थित, stayed) A permanent or regular clerk.

Utpanna-muharrir, Beng. (S. उत्पन्न, produced) An occasional or extra clerk.

MUHÁŠIL, H. (A. محاصل) Produce, profit, proceeds of an estate, interest of money, &c.

Muhassil, corruptly, *Mussulle*, H. (A. محصل) A bailiff, a collector, a tax-gatherer.

Muhassili, H. (A. محصلي) The office of a collector of rent or taxes.

Muházir-khána, corruptly, *Mazir-khanu*, H. (P. خانه, a house) A station-house, a place in a village where persons apprehended are first secured.

Muhtarafa, also, incorrectly, *Muhtarifa*.

Mújibát, corruptly, *Mojibat*.

MUJMAL, H. (A. مجمل) An abstract, a compendium.

Mujmalan, incorrectly, *Mujmilan*, H. (A. مجملات) Compendiously, summarily.

MUKHBIR, H. (A. مخبر) An attesting witness to a deed.

Muhhtyár-námaját-i-âam, H. (A. عام, people) General or universal power of attorney.

Múlašāsanam, S. &c. (मूलशासन) Primary deeds or documents, original title-deeds.

Múla-vigraha, S. &c. (विग्रह, body) The chief idol of a temple.

Múlazim, H. (A. ملازم) A servant, an attendant, a person employed to watch a debtor.

MUMIN, incorrectly, MOMUN.

Munafá, corruptly, *Monofah* : also, the surplus proceeds or nett profits of an estate.

Mundwáhih, Mar. (मुण्डवाहिक) A cultivator of a parcel of village land at a stipulated rent.

MUNÍB, corruptly, MONEEB.

Munim, corruptly, *Moneem*.

MURÁFÂA, H. (A. مرافعة) A law-suit, an action.

Muráfi, H. (A. مرافع) A plaintiff.

MURÍ : also, relinquishment of rent or profit in favour of another party.

Murisháali, corruptly, *Moorisullah*.

MUSAEDAT, (?) H. An embankment, a reservoir (?).

MUSAVI, corruptly, MOSAVI, H. An embankment, a reservoir (?).

Mushahhas ; corruptly, *Moshuksy*. *Mushakhasi jot*, H. A farm or lands held at a stipulated rent.

Mushakhasidár, H. (P. دار, who has) A landholder with whom a settlement has been made.

Musht : *Ek-musht*, Hindi. Ready-money payment, prompt payment.

MUSHTARAKA, or MUSHTARIKA, H. (A. مشتركة) Held in common or partnership, land, &c.

MUŠIBAT, H. (A. مصيبت) Any urgent necessity or misfortune, such as might justify alienation of trust property : any unavoidable expense.

MUSTAUFÍ, corruptly, MUSTAPHÍ : also, an officer deputed to get information on the spot where any transaction has occurred.

MUTANÁZÂ, H. (A. متنازع) Disputed, contested : in law, under dispute or litigation.

MUTAWALLI, also, corruptly, MUTOWOLEE.

MUWÁRO, Guz. (मुवारी) A dependent, an outlying village, a hamlet.

MUZÁFAT, plur. MUZÁFÁT, corruptly, MODAFAT, H. (A. مضافات) Annexed, added, resumed, as lands : recent, late, as a person deceased : subst., annexations, additions, exemptions.

MUZÁHIM, corruptly, MOZAHIM : also, one who brings a cross action, or interferes in a suit, especially in order to obstruct proceedings.

Muzáhimí, H. (مزاحمي) Action in bar of proceeding, a cross suit.

Muzáhimí-nathí, corruptly, *Mozhakimee-nuthee*, (see *Nuthi*)

MUZ

Papers relating to a cross suit, or suit in hindrance of proceedings.

MUZZIN, corruptly, MUZIN, H. (A. مُذِّن) The crier of a mosque, who summons the people to prayer.

N.

NAGAURÁ : it is also applied to a superior breed of buffaloes from *Navanagar*.

Namúna, also, erroneously, *Mumoon* : also, in Guz., government register of assessment rates.

NÁNKÁR : also, a rent-free grant of land for service in lieu of pay.—Kamaon.

Nárukáru : or rather the artisans of the village, as the carpenter, &c.

NARWÁ : also, a share of a coparcenary village.

Narwá-santhela, (?) Guz. (said to be from *sant*, an annuity) An allowance payable to an original shareholder in a coparcenary village, whose share has from some cause been taken from him or transferred to another, an allowance equivalent to *Málikána* or *Nánhár* in other parts of India.

NASHÍB, H. (A. نَشِيب) A declivity, uneven and low ground.

NÁSI, (?) Beng. A drain.

Náttam-káran, also, corruptly, *Natamagár*, *Nátamaigar*.

NATHÍ, corruptly, NUTTEE.

Jári-nathí, H. (A. جَارِي, current) Papers or written orders issued by a Court.

Nattangal, (?) Tam. Land in which young plants of rice are grown before transplanting : see *Nadavu*.

Navisht, *Nawisht*, H. (P. نَوِشْت) What is written, a writing.

Navisht-o-khwán, H. (P. نَوِشْت وَخْوَان) A writing and reading, the execution of a legal deed or document, signing and delivering or accepting.

NAVUTU, (?) Tel. A measure of grain = 4 *kunchams*.

Nizámat : it is still applied in some places to land paying a fixed revenue in perpetuity to the state.

Nazarát, *Nazurat*, (?) H. Subject to a fine : held under such a fine, but otherwise rent-free : also, land granted to a Mohammadan tomb or religious establishment.

NERRA, (?) H. A reservoir of water.

NIGAR, (?) H. A water-course.

Nigar-bahá, (?) H. A sluice, a cut from a reservoir that may be opened and shut : or the terms may be used separately, *Nigar* being a channel or drain for carrying off

OTT

the waste water of a village ; *bahá*, one carrying off the surplus water of a reservoir or river.

NIJÁRI, (?) H. Land bearing grain.

NIKÁS : also, an account current.

Nikási, also termed *Nikási-jamā-bandī* : also, an account shewing the value of the produce of an estate, the revenue payment, and the nett profit : also, an account of the village lands kept by the *Patwári*.

NILAM : as opposed to *Páramba* it means land fit for any other cultivation than that of garden or orchard.

NIMBÚR, Mar. (निंबूर) Portion of corn, especially of *Bájra*, in the ear or sheaf, assigned to the village servants.

Nishast-jamā, corruptly, *Nishisht-jumma*, H. (P. نَشِيسْت, a sitting or occupancy) Adjustment of rent with a tenant.

Nivesanamu, *Niveshanam* : also, such an extent as is fit for a house : hence, also, building ground.

Núlacháram, (?) Mal. A divorce granted to a wife.

O.

ODHÁ, Mar. (ओढा) A perquisite of the village scribe, as much corn from each heap as he can grasp with both arms.

OGLÁ, (?) Guz. Made up into sheaves or bundles—corn.

OL, or WOL, Guz. (اول, ول) Payment made to predatory chiefs to induce them to abstain from pillage : black mail.

OL, Mar. (ओळ) A row, a line : a class.

OLÁ, it is also laxly used for any deed or document written on the palm leaf.

OLIA, (?) Guz. A land measure in the northern part of the Ahmadabad collectorate, 50 double paces in length by 100 in breadth, or 125,000 square feet.

OMBYÁ, Mar. (ओम्बा) A portion of wheat in the ear or sheaf, the perquisite of the village servants.

Oppandam, also sometimes defined a verbal contract.

OSRÁ, (?) H. Keeping watch in a village by turns, each inhabitant taking the duty in succession.

OTBANDÍ : also, an estimate of the probable outturn at some future period.

Odambadike, also, *Udanbadihai*, Tam. (உடம்படிக்கை).

OTAPADI, corruptly, OTHAPUDY, (?) Karn. A final account, settlement of accounts.

Otti-anubhogam, Mal. A mortgage with usufruct.

Otti-miras, Tam. Occupation under mortgage tenure but comprising *Mirási* rights and privileges.

PAD

P.

PADAVĪ, PADON, (?) Mar. A verandah.

PĀIK: also, a subordinate collector of rents.

PAIDÁ, H. (پیدا) Born, produced, created.

Paidánár, Paidánári, H. Produce of a field or an estate.

Jamá-paidánár, H. The total amount of the produce of an estate.

PAIGAR, (?) H. A ditch, a boundary.

PAIYAD, PYUD, (?) A sluice, an embankment: a channel for carrying off the surplus water of a reservoir: a channel for letting in water on a large scale.

PÁKHAR, H. (پاکھر) A canvas covering or tarpaulin.

PAKLI, (?) H. A net for holding straw for cattle to feed upon.

PALLÁ, H. (پلا) A bag used as a definite measure, especially for sugar.

Pán-bahá, (?) H. Distribution of betel to persons present at an assembly as a mark of respect: money expected as an equivalent of such compliment.

PANA: it is sometimes considered synonymous with *Pattí*.

Panaya-pátta-kulí-kánam: it occurs apparently, though very corruptly, as *Kooyavarakam-ponium, Kooywarkom-paunayom*.

Panchakí-jamá, Beng. (পঞ্চকীজমা) Rent payable on land otherwise rent-free, a sort of quit-rent.

Panchakí-mahattrán, Beng. (মহত্ৰান) Land granted at a quit-rent to religious persons or Brahmans.

Panchakí-maujá, Beng. (মৌজা) A village held at a quit-rent.

Karári-panchakí-jamá, Beng. (A. করারী) A perpetual quit-rent.

Pandára-katlai, (?) Tam. A parcel of land in a village paying revenue direct to the government.

Paún-ser, corruptly, Paosher, H. &c. A *ser*, minus a quarter: the term is applied also to any definite measure of land minus one-fourth.

Parakudí, also, corruptly, Pooracoody.

PÁRÁ: also, an outlying village or hamlet.

PARAJÚWÁ, (?) Guz. A land measure equal to three *Olias*, q. v.

PÁRASAM, (?) Tam. A nuptial gift.

Parbharu-bábtí, less correctly, Purbaree-babtee, Guz. (پربھارو بابٹی, پربھارو بابٹی) A cess formerly levied on the villagers, by the Tálukdárs on various pretexts.

PARCHIT, (?) Beng. A walled inclosure.

PARELA, (?) Guz. Lapsed, abandoned, as a share of a village.

Paricharak, H. (S. परिचारक) Superintendant of a temple.

PER

Párina-daftar: or rather the office where they are kept: *Párina* papers appear in some places to be memoranda from which the *Pargana* register is framed, to be filed by the Kánungo.

PARTÁ, (?) H. A favourable or quit-rent.

PARTÁL, less correctly, PARTÁR: also, land now waste, but formerly cultivated.

PARTAN, Mar. (परतन) lit. Turning: fig., a field, one in which a plough may conveniently turn.

Partí-jadíd, H. (A. جدید, new) Land recently left waste.

PÁT, incorrectly, PATH.

PATGHERI, (?) Asam. A native collector of revenue.

PATAWAT, (?) Guz. A feudal chief.

PÁTÍ, PÁNTÍ, Guz. (پاتی, پانتی) A share in some common property or business.

Pántidár, Guz. (پانتیدار) A partner, a shareholder.

Path-ail, Beng. (পথইল) A bank with a pathway above it, especially when raised as a boundary.

Pátidar, also read Pátidar, but (?) Guz. (پاتیدار) also, a coparcener, the holder of a proprietary share of village lands.

Pattíádári, H. (پتیداری) Leasehold tenure: it is also applied to a particular settlement made with the Ryots of the twenty-four *Parganas* in 1783.

Pattásalámi, (پتاسلامی) A fine, fee, or complimentary present of money on receiving a lease.

PATTAKÁN, (?) H. A bank serving as a boundary.—Kamaon.

PATTÁLÍ, (?) Mal. Head or manager of the affairs of a temple.

PATTAKDÁR: or the term designated *Mirásidárs* who had got the management of the whole country into their own hands, and who, when their illegal authority was suppressed became again mere *Mirásidárs*.

PATTANA: it also applies in Orissa to a tract of land or estate of cultivable ground comprising two or more *Chaks*, formerly held rent-free, but latterly subject to a quit-rent.

PATTI, Mal.: also, any written voucher or document, and especially one not strictly legal or formal.

PATTÍ, Karn.: it also designated an addition of as much again to the amount of the assessment.

Páttiyam: also the right of village proprietors to all descriptions of land within the limits of their villages.

PATTUKATTU, or PUTKUT: also, the usual holding of a Ryot.

PENMÚL, less correctly, PENEMOOL, Mal. (പെൻമൂൾ) Settlement or assignment of property to a female.

PER, H. (پر) A tree.

- Peri*, H. (پیری) Relating to trees: a cess or tax on trees
Peshgidār: also, a person who has paid in advance.
PETTAI: in some places in the south, it also denotes a *Sarāī* or inclosed space, and buildings for the accommodation of travelling traders of the caste of the owner.
PHALA: also, in Guzerat, the proportion or quota of the assessment paid by each shareholder of village lands.
Phántadār, (?) H. A cultivator originally a member of the village and enjoying certain privileges.
PHĀR, (?) Uriya A fishing ground (perhaps for *Phānd*, a snare).
Phat-bandī, H. An agreement to pay a demand in separate proportions.
PHATECHĀS, incorrectly, **FATACHAS**, Guz. (ଫତେଆସ) Assessment levied on the lands of a village, without any distinction of the class of soil.
PHAURĪ, (?) A land measure.
Phūt-gāon, corruptly, *Foot-gaon*: also, a village assessed and managed separately.
PHŪTĀ, H. (س. ٲوٲا) Broken, divided, levied on the cultivators severally, as rent or revenue.
PIAL, **PYAL**, (?) Tel. The verandah or portico of a house.
PĪR, (?) Uriya. A village or district occupied by the Larkakol tribes bordering on the north-west of Orissa.
PĪRU, (?) Tel. Money of account, one-sixteenth of an *āna*.
PITALGOLA, (?) Beng. Small and divided patches: lands of an estate so scattered.
PODIPĀD, (?) Tam. A portion of land.
PON: a coin of less value, 1 *Pon* being equal to 1 rupee 8 anas 10 pie.
POROMKĀDOM: also, an additional loan or advance to that made upon landed property held in usufruct: a deed fixing the amount of surplus profit to be set off against the interest of a loan, and the balance to be paid (?).
POWALA, (?) Guz. A grain measure = five-eighths of an Ahmadabad *ser*: 4 *Powalas* = 1 *Pali*, 4 *Palis* = 1 *Manu*, 4 *Manus* = 1 *Man* or 40 *Sers*.
POTĪ, (?) H. A measure of grain.
Prajāvat, also sometimes termed *Bhūprajāvat*, incorrectly, *Bho-purjote*.
Pramānika, also, corruptly, *Paramanick*.
PRASĀDA: also, in some cases, the distribution to certain religious mendicants was made daily, and had become a prescriptive right, until it was commuted to a money payment.
PUCHHAVERO, Guz. (ପୁଞ୍ଜବେରୋ, from S. पुञ्ज, a tail) A tax on milch buffaloes.

- Pūli-tirvāī*, (?) Tam. Account of assessments paid on a leasehold estate (?).
PURA, Guz. (پور) A dependent or outlying village subordinate to the principal.
PURĀ: it is also used in Asam, where it is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ statute acre.
PURI, (?) Karn. A small granary or grain store.
PUROHITA, also, corruptly, **PROITH**.
Kritapurohita, corruptly, *Kirtuprohit*, H. (S. कृत, done) A priest who performs or conducts certain ceremonies.
Kulapurohita, corruptly, *Kool-uprohit*, H. (S. कुल, a family) A hereditary family priest
PUSHKARINĪ, vernacularly, **POKHARĪ**, corruptly, **POKREE**.
Putraputrādi, more correctly, perhaps *Putrapautrādi*, H. (S. पुत्रपौत्रादि) lit. Son, grandson, &c.: when used in a deed of conveyance it restricts the succession to the direct heirs of the person to whom the transfer is made.
Putreshthī, incorrectly, in Bengali, *Putroishto-jāg*.

R.

- Rahan-dār*, H. (رهن دار) The holder of a mortgage, a mortgagee.
Rahandārī, H. (P. داری) Holding a mortgage: the rights it conveys.
RĀĪ, H. (A. رای) Opinion, judgment, decision of a native judicial officer.
RAĪS, corruptly, **REIZ**, A. (رئیس) A prince, a chief: used in some parts of Bengal for the manager or occupant of a religious endowment.
Riāsat, corruptly, *Reazut*, H. (A. ریاست) Headship, clerkship, authority.
Raiyati-baitha-bārī, Beng. (বাড়ী, a house) A homestead in a village.
Rākhā-jāngal, Beng. (রাখাজাংগল) Forest land preserved uncleared for the sake of the timber.
RĀSTĪ, Guz. (راستی, P. راستی, rightness) Held immediately and entirely by government, an estate, a village.
RAULIA, (?) H. Head man of a village.—Kamaon.
RAWAJA, or **RAWOZA**, (?) The head man of a *Magh* village.—Chittagong.
Ravaliya: in Guzerat they are thread and tape makers.
Rawānagī: also, export duties.
Rāzināma: it is sometimes said that this differs from a *Sulh-nāma*, inasmuch as it imports a determination to be satisfied with the decree that is still to be passed, the latter

implies the entire cessation of proceedings : in the Dakhin it also denotes a petition from a cultivating occupant of land to be permitted to give up his holding, to be drawn up by the *Kulkaraní* and duly signed and witnessed.

Reddivádu, also, plur. *Reddivándlu*, whence, corruptly, *Reddlawar* : also a title given to the great Zamíndárs of the northern Sarkárs.

Regada : several varieties are enumerated though not defined, as *Achcha-regar*, *Katta-regar*, *Chauka-regar*, &c.

RISHWAT, corruptly. ROOSHWUTH.

Rítimoté, Beng. (রীতিমোট) According to custom.

ROKBA, (?) H. An engagement dependent for fulfilment on an uncertain contingency.

RU, RUÍ, Guz. (ر, رة) Cotton.

Rudrabhúmi, S. (रुद्रभूमि) A place where dead bodies are burned.—Kumbhakonam.

Rujúá-navis, vulgarly, *Roojoo-nuwees*, H. (رجوع نویس) A clerk appointed to keep a check or counterpart account.

Rukáa : also, a note or acknowledgment of money borrowed at interest : a receipt : a summons, a notice to pay.

RÚPÍ, Asam. Lands assigned rent-free to a local militia.

S.

SADHOWA : also, a deed of assignment of land in usufruct, the rent being set off against the principal and interest of a loan until paid off.—Sáran.

SÁGCHIT, (?) Karn. (perhaps from *ságu*, to cultivate) A deed under which land is held : a lease, especially one for a stipulated term, and conditioning relinquishment at the end of it.

SAHAJOG, or SAHAYOG, Beng. (সহজোগ) Joint execution of a deed or engagement.

Sáil-súum, H. (سایم, third) A third party to a suit.

Sáir-mahál, H. (سایر محال) An extra head of impost, especially one still allowed in some places, such as rents of stalls or standings in a bazár, imposed by the owner of the ground.

SAJJI : also, the alkaline produce of a plant (*Coroxylon Grifithii*) obtained from its ashes when burnt : three qualities are distinguished, *Choa-sajji*, the purest ; *Hátha-sajji*, the next ; and *Khára-sajji*, the most impure : all three are varieties of the barilla or soda of commerce.

Sáhhá-ki-sáhhá, H. Branch after branch, a genealogical descent of a family conveying hereditary claims.

Saláhiyat-bahí, corruptly, *Sulahut-buhee*, H. (صلاحيات) A memorandum-book or diary kept by a native officer of police or revenue.

Sál-mahájani, H. (from مهاجن, a merchant) The mercantile year : a mode of reckoning peculiar to merchants and traders in Bengal, concurrent with the *Samvat* year, but commencing seven months earlier.

SAMBA should be SAMBÁ, incorrectly, SUMBAH : it is also applied to any rice-crop reaped between January and July.

Samudayam : also occurs to mean the office of superintendent of a temple.

SANGALI, (?) Tam. A land measure.

SANGIRAV, vulgarly, SANGIRO, Guz. (سنگیرا) A pledge for a loan, which may be left in the hands of the borrower and is only surrendered in case of his failure to pay the principal and interest of the loan.

SÁNT, incorrectly, SATHEE, Guz. (سانت) A plough.

SANTÁL, vulgarly, SANTAL, SONTÁL, (?) H. The name of a race of semi-barbarous people, settled as cultivators on the skirts of the Rájmahal hills.

SANTHELA, (?) Guz. Land resumed, but on which an allowance is charged in favour of the dispossessed holder.

Saranjám-pat, Mar. (पट, a register) A general account of all *Saranjám* grants under the Peshwa's government.

SARINGA, (?) Beng. A canoe made out of a single block of wood.

SÁSANAM : *Múla-sásanam*, Karn. (S. मूल, root) Primary or principal deeds : title deeds.

Sásvata ságubádi, corruptly, *Sasvitha sagoopudee*, Tel. (సాశ్వత సాగుబడి) Right of perpetual cultivation, with exemption from the landlord's rent but liability to the government revenue.

SÁTHÍ, A coarse kind of rice.

SATTA : also, a contract or engagement to grow and supply indigo.

Satta-bahí, (?) H. A deed of transfer.

Saudápatra, corruptly, *Soudaputro*, *Sowdaputtu* : also, a bill of sale.

SAWÁDIU, (?) Guz. A tax levied upon irregularly alienated lands equivalent to one-third of the full assessment.

Sazáwal, also, corruptly, *Suzanool*, *Suzaoool*, *Suzwal*.

SEGA, (?) Beng. Resumed rent-free land.—Sylhet.

SEJA, SENJA, Guz. (سجا, سجا) Held in common, not in shares, land or a village.

SERA, SEERA, (?) H. Low land capable of being irrigated.

SET

SETH : also, corruptly, *Shetee* : also, sometimes, the head man of a particular trade.

Sebāt : also, an assignment for religious purposes especially.

Sebātī : also, management of the lands attached to a temple or assigned in trust for religious purposes.

Shāhī : also termed *Khara-shāhī*, one *hāni* of which is said to equal eight ordinary *kānis*.—Chittagong.

Shāhī-nāl, Beng. The royal rod or measure, four or eight times the length of the ordinary measure.—Chittagong.

Shāmilāt-banjar : also, portions of a field within its area left uncultivated, chiefly where the field is very large.

Shāmilāt-dasabandham, Karn. A tenure in which a portion of the assessment on irrigated land is remitted in favour of the person by whom the reservoir whence the water is drawn was constructed.

Shara-barida, (?) H. Customary or stipulated rate.

Sharh-nāma, H. (P. شرح) A statement of rates at which the cultivators agree to hold their lands.

Sharti-rukāa, H. (A. شرط) A paper of agreement or acquittance.

SHEMERAYA, (?) Mal. Agent or representative of the religious teacher of the lower orders.

Shikami, *Dar-shikami*, H. Subordinate, as a tenure, or as a sharer under a *Shikami* tenure or sharer.

Shikami-sharīh, H. (A. شريك, a partner) A partner who does not take an active share in the conduct of a joint concern, a sleeping partner.

Shikdār, *Shikdār*, Beng. (শিকদার) In Bengal the term has become a family designation, as *Rādhā-nāth-Shikdār*.

SISTU, corruptly, CIST.

Sodhapatra, corruptly, *Sodahputtroh*, (সোদ্যপত্র, from S. सुदृष्ट) A written agreement or acknowledgment, a receipt, a deed of acquittance.

SONA : or SUNA, SOONA.

SRĀDDHA, also, corruptly, ASRAD, SHRĀD.

STHALA, also, STALUM, STULLA.

Sthānika, *Sthānika*, *Sthānigār*, corruptly, *Stanegar*, Karn. (ಸ್ಥಾನಿಕ, స్థానిక, స్థానికార) The head man or manager of a temple or other public establishment.

Sthānikam, corruptly, *Stanegum*, Karn. (ಸ್ಥಾನಿಕಂ) The office of superintendant or manager of a temple.

STHITA, vernacularly, STHIT, vulgarly, STEETH, H. (S. स्थित, lit. stood, stayed) An account of the regular receipts and disbursements of an estate.

Sthita-chauhaddi, H. Permanent or fixed boundary.

Strīdhana, vulgarly, *Streedhun*.

TAR

Sukhavāsi, also, corruptly, *Succawashee*, *Soogavasi*, *Sukhavavasi*.

Sukhlambari, corruptly, *Sookhlumbree*, H. (from *Sukh*, and Eng. *lambar* for number) Granted rent-free to invalid native soldiers by the government—land, a village.

SÚKSAM-BANJAR, Tel: (for S. सूक्ष्म *súshma*, small) A spot of inferior ground in a large field, left purposely uncultivated in order to obtain an abatement of rent or assessment of the field.

Swatantram : also, the share of each individual proprietor in the rent paid by tenant cultivators.

Swarnāddyam : also, in some places applied especially to the rent of garden or orchard land.

Swāsthyam : also, the share in a village of which the government revenue has been made over, either wholly or in part, to Brahmans.

T.

TAHUT, see *Tāahud* : also, a subdivision of a village.

Tāhud-jamā, Beng. Admitted or stipulated amount of rent or revenue.

TĀL, H. (تال, टाल) A stack of straw : a store or quantity of straw collected for sale.

Tūladi also, sometimes land, the crop of which has been reaped.

Talab-brahmottara, corruptly, *Tullub-birmooter*, H. Land granted at a quit-rent for religious or charitable purposes.

TANGAL, Mal. (തണ്ടല) A Mohammadan or Mapilla priest.

Tannir-hārī, Tam. (தண்ணீர் க்காரி) A water-carrier, a female who brings water.

Tari-bāghāyat, H. Garden or orchard ground irrigated from tanks, as opposed to *Khushhi-bāghāyat*, or similar land watered from wells.

Taramdār, also sometimes styled *Sar-taramdār*.

Tarappadi, corruptly, *Tarapaddy*, *Turrabuddy* : it is also supposed to be the original account of the village lands, distinguishing the varieties of soil, produce, and tenure, and the ancient dues and perquisites of the village officers and servants.

TARĪKA-TAHSĪL, H. (from A. طريقة, a way) Statement of arrangements for the collection of the revenue in a village or estate, and its general financial result.

TARKĪB-DĪHI, H. (ترکیب دہی, from *tarkīb*, fashion, and

TAR

dihí, giving) A cunning or knowing trick, an artful contrivance or evasion.

TARWÁ, (?) H. A small drain.

Tasarruf: it sometimes implies unlawful appropriation, as, *Tahwíl-tasarruf*, embezzlement of cash balances.

Tasarrufát, corruptly, *Tusrufat*, H. (تصرفات) Mesne profits.

Tasrîh-pattidâri, H. (تصریح پتیداری) A record or statement of the shares of a village and the rights of the sharers.

Taufir: also, to any addition to the originally recorded lands of an estate.

Taujîh-nâma, H. A deed of record or registry of occupation of land granted either by the collector or by the Zamín-dâr to the occupants.

TADAL-PUNJAI: or a patch of land above the level of the surrounding rice fields, but capable of bearing a similar crop.

TEN, Tam. (தென்) Southerly.

Terku, Tam. (தெற்கு) The south.

Terkattiyân, Tam. (தெற்கத்தியான்) A native of the south.

Tengalai, Tam. (தென்கலை) A branch of the Vaishnavas, the southern, as distinct from the northern branch, or *Vadagalai*: the two are irreconcilably hostile, although separated by no material difference of worship or doctrine.

Thiká: also, an assignment, an order upon a renter or farmer to pay his rent, wholly or in part, to a third person.

Thiká-peshgi: or rather, a lease or farm upon which a sum of money has been paid in advance to be afterwards set off against the rent.

THEVANÁTI, or THEVANI, (தேவநாதி, தேவனி).

TIÄ, TEEAH, (?) H. A boundary mark.

Tiä-bandí, H. Settling a boundary.

TÍRIJ, also TERIJ: also, a register of official documents in the collector's office.

TÍRTHA: and laxly extended to the person performing the office: an officiating priest; one receiving the offerings made to the idol.

Tirtham, corruptly, *Teerthum*, Karn. An officiating priest in a temple, under the head man or manager.

Tirthaprasáda, S. Food or water from a holy stream offered to an idol.

Tolah: also, a petty tax on articles exposed for sale in a *hát* or temporary market, levied by the proprietor of the ground.

TOND, (?) H. A measure of land, less than a *Jáü*.

TRIKÚT, corruptly, TIKUT, TEEKOOT, Hindí (त्रिकूट) A third share of the crop.

ZAM

Tulárjulu: also, survey, measurement.

TUNTA, (?) Tel. An apartment, a division of a house: the same as *Ankanam*.

U.

UDAVÁRAM, corruptly, WOODAWARUM: it also applies to a fixed, estimated, or average amount of gross grain produce.

UDIKI, vulgarly, WUDIKI, (?) Karn. Marrying a widow, as allowed in some of the inferior castes.

Ulu, also, *Ulu*, vulgarly, *Oologoo*.

UPANAYANA, also, barbarously, OOBONAYANUM.

URÁNMA: it occurs most frequently URAIMÁ, or OORAIMAH.

UYI-MURI, (?) Mal. A deed of relinquishment: see *Muri*.

V.

VADA, Tam. (வட) North, northern.

Vadakh, Tam. (வடக்கு) The north, the north country.

Vadakhkattiyân, Tam. (வடக்கத்தியான்) An inhabitant of the north.

Vadagaly, properly, *Vadagalai*, Tam. The northern Vaishnavas, a sect opposed to the *Tengalai*, or Vaishnavas of the south, q. v.

Váratundu: or the deduction may be added to the share of the proprietor.

Vellavási, (?) Tam. Rate of assessment according to the market price of grain.

VET-KÁNAM, more correctly, VETTU-KÁNAM: also, a lease on favourable terms on condition of clearing and bringing waste land into cultivation.

Vishu-sankramanam, or *Vishu-sankránti*, S. &c. (சங்கராந்தி, arriving at) The sun's entrance into either of the equinoctial signs.

W.

WOLI, Tel. A marriage present, a dower: see *Oli*.

Wujhát-parvána, H. (وَجْهَاتِ پارِوَانَا, an order) An order or authority from a Zamíndâr to his Ryots to pay their rents, or other collections, to his agent or representative.

Z.

ZAIL, corruptly, ZEYL: it was especially applied to a specification of the different rates in which the rent was to be paid, whether in money or in kind, by the Ryot, annexed to the *Paṭṭa* granted by the Zamíndâr.

Zamin-harsa, (?) Beng. Land held under a particular tenure.

—Bakhargang.

INDEX.

ÁAD

	Page	col.	line
Áádil	8	1	24
Áádil-al-Rahn	8	1	26
Áákila	16	2	25
Áál	17	2	26
Áám	20	1	28
Áámil	23	1	7
Ááshúra	36	1	7
Áb	1	1	1
Áb	1	1	4
Abáb	1	2	9
Ábád	1	2	11
Ábádán	1	2	20
Ábádáni	1	2	22
Ábádbeshí	1	2	36
Ábádi	1	2	32
Ábádkár	1	2	23
Ábádkári	568	1	23
Ábágya	11	2	36
Ábái	1	1	2
Ábarátam	2	1	1
Ábchak	568	1	20
Ábd	2	1	3
Ábda	2	1	17
Ábdár	1	1	5
Ábdárhána	1	1	7
Ábdhút	2	1	22
Ábedak	2	1	27
Ábedan	2	1	29
Ábedanpatra	2	1	30
Ábedanlipi	2	1	30
Ábhar	2	1	32
Ábhaya	2	1	35
Ábhayađiđima	2	1	37
Ábhayapatra	2	1	40
Ábhichár	2	1	42
Ábhijog	2	2	16
Ábhijogi	2	2	18
Ábhijogpatra	2	2	20
Ábhimánaputra	568	1	20
Ábhipatí	2	1	44
Ábhír	2	2	1
Ábhíra	2	2	1
Ábhuyadayakaśráddha	2	2	22
Ábhuyapetya śuśrúshá	2	2	25
Ábí	1	1	13
Ábíj	86	2	13
Ábíķ	2	2	28
Ábíř	2	2	30
Ábístáni	1	1	20

AD

	Page	col.	line
Ábkár	1	1	23
Abkaree	1	1	25
Ábkári	1	1	25
Ábkári Dárogħa	1	2	5
Ábkári Mahál	1	2	7
Abkary	1	1	25
Abkarry	1	1	25
Ábkhez	1	1	21
Ábpáshí	1	1	9
Ábrawán	1	1	11
Abwáb	2	2	37
faujdári	3	1	7
kásim Áli	3	1	4
khamśi	3	1	13
mehmáni	3	1	18
pátaki	3	1	22
ráhdári	3	1	20
thánadári	3	1	9
Achalit	3	1	29
Áchamana	3	1	39
Áchamaníya	3	1	43
Áchandrárgam	3	1	31
Áchár	3	1	45
Áchári	3	2	11
Áchářj	3	2	11
Áchárya	3	2	11
Achcha	3	2	39
Achchađi	3	2	29
Achchađikárau	3	2	30
Achchaka	3	2	24
Achchaláyataru	3	2	31
Achcháram	3	2	37
Achchata	17	1	22
Achchavađi	3	2	26
Achchavaliga	3	2	28
Achchhan	3	2	33
Áchchhrá	4	1	13
Achchu	3	2	39
Achchuađi	3	2	26
Achchugár	3	2	42
Achchukařtu	3	2	44
Achchuli	3	2	42
Áché	4	1	8
Áchidaíyan	4	1	10
Áchita	4	1	11
Achkat	3	2	44
Áchukávali	4	1	3
Achukattu	3	2	45
Ad	4	1	14

ÁDÁ

	Page	col.	line
Áđ	4	1	14
Áđ	4	1	40
Ad	6	2	17
Adá	4	1	41
Adá	4	2	6
Adábandí	4	1	44
Adábundee	4	1	44
Adáđ	30	2	38
Adáđa	30	2	40
Adáđi	30	2	42
Adagu	4	2	7
Adahári	4	2	23
Adáhona	4	2	4
Ada-i-málguzáři	4	2	5
Adai mánam	4	2	9
Adakam	4	2	24
Adákarná	4	2	1
Ad-al-hukm	4	1	21
Ádálat	8	1	29
Ádálat akbar	8	2	18
Ádálat asghar	8	2	20
Ádálat-ul-kázi	8	2	1
Adam	568	1	28
Adamánam	4	2	9
Adangal	4	2	28
Adangal-ámisham	24	1	4
Adangolai	4	2	13
Adáni	4	2	25
Adánijana	4	2	26
Adar	4	2	32
Adara	4	2	32
Adarvu	4	2	16
Adasatíá	4	2	35
Adat	4	2	39
Adat	5	1	3
Adatdár	5	1	6
Adatta	5	1	8
Adatyá	4	2	45
Adavápálki	5	1	13
Adavi	5	1	10
Adavikořtuřa	5	1	10
Adavipálki	5	1	13
Adavu	4	2	16
Adavuchířu	4	2	19
Adavu-kár	4	2	21
patra	4	2	19
sáthana	4	2	19
Adawlut	8	1	29
Ádáya	5	1	21

ÁDÁ

	Page	col.	line
Ádáyavichha	5	1	23
Adða	5	1	26
Adda	5	2	13
Adða	5	2	15
Áddá	5	2	18
Adða-dandige	5	1	31
Áddá-dár	5	2	33
Addakadár	5	2	40
Addakadava	5	2	40
Adða káluvé	5	1	33
kaşabu	5	1	36
kaşibe	5	1	36
kaşibi	5	1	36
kaşubu	5	1	36
kaţte	5	1	40
kaţtu	5	1	40
Adða lavádu	8	1	21
Adða márga	5	1	42
mátu	5	1	44
Addana	5	2	35
Addanálige	5	2	2
Adða-náma	5	2	1
Addani	5	2	4
Adðaşálu	5	2	5
Adðaşunka	5	2	7
Addavu dosili	5	2	16
Adde	5	2	9
Adde	5	2	36
Addekkalu	5	2	11
Addhak	6	1	34
Adði	5	2	37
Addiga	5	2	40
Addika	5	2	40
Addiseyuta	5	2	45
Addy	7	1	31
Adehmaun	7	2	27
Ádepáde	568	1	29
Adeya	6	1	3
Adgaon	4	1	23
Ádgír	4	1	24
Adh	6	2	18
Ádh	6	1	5
Ádhá	6	1	5
Adhak	6	1	5
Ádhbaţái	6	1	11
Adhbutae	6	1	11
Ádhak	6	1	36
Ádháram	6	1	43
Ádharshan	6	2	16
Adhela	6	1	13
Adhelí	6	1	15
Adheligá	6	1	18
Adhi	6	2	17
Ádhi	7	1	20
Ádhi	7	1	28
Adhiá	6	1	23
Adhiár	6	1	19
Adhiári	6	1	22
Adbibhaya	7	1	23
Adhik	7	1	14
Adhikaváram	7	1	17
Adhikár	6	2	20
Adhikárí	6	2	24
Adhikár patra	6	2	22
patrika	7	2	22
Adhikarma	6	2	36
křit	6	2	38

ADH

	Page	col.	line
Adhipati	6	2	40
Adhiput	6	2	40
Adhiráj	6	2	44
Adhivedanika	7	1	6
Adhivinná	7	1	5
Adholi	568	1	43
Adhoría	7	1	25
Adhuk	6	1	36
Adhyagni	7	1	9
Adhyagnika	491	1	6
Adhyagnyupágata	491	1	6
Adhyáváhanika	7	1	12
Adi	6	2	18
Ádi	7	1	28
Ádi	7	1	31
Ádí	568	2	20
Adicheri	7	1	35
Ádiqádi	7	1	38
Adigary	568	1	34
Adikasu	7	1	39
Adiké	7	1	42
Adiké gonikar	7	1	43
Adiké-křiyávási	7	2	1
Adiki	7	1	42
Adikol	7	1	34
Adima	7	2	3
Adimai	7	2	3
Adimaichítu	7	2	9
Adimajanm	7	2	11
Adimajanm-kár	7	2	19
kolunavan	7	2	19
panam	7	2	21
Ádimán	7	2	29
Adima pañi	7	2	23
paramba	7	2	25
Adimayávan	7	2	27
Adínam	7	2	32
Ádinakarttan	7	2	33
Ádinattukuddaiyavan	7	2	33
Adipattedenellu	7	2	36
Adippukkúli	7	2	40
Adirásu	7	2	44
Adišúdra	8	1	1
Aditi	8	1	3
Adítiya	8	1	3
Adittumutalánatu	7	2	42
Áditya	8	1	6
Ádityabár	8	1	7
Ádityavár	8	1	7
Adiyál	8	1	12
Adiyán	8	1	9
Adiyár	8	1	9
Adja	14	2	15
Adját	4	1	25
Ádl	8	1	14
Ádlár	8	1	19
Ádm	8	2	22
Ádmárg	4	1	27
Admavjái	8	2	33
Ádm-i-jáidád	8	2	24
i-şabút	8	2	28
i-tandehi	8	2	30
Ádm-nishán	8	2	26
Ádmúth	4	1	31
Ádnáv	4	1	31
Adolee	568	1	43

AGA

	Page	col.	line
Adoly	568	1	43
Adonijanm	8	2	35
Adsaţţá	4	1	34
} 32 2 33			
Ádu	8	2	38
Adukkuvata	9	1	2
Adutti	9	1	9
Adutteeyo	4	2	45
Ádwan	4	1	36
Adwepáni	4	1	38
Adyar	568	1	31
Ádyaşráddha	9	1	5
Áqzámini	34	1	23
Áeel	13	2	7
Aeen	13	2	29
Aentha	9	1	7
Áfat	9	1	8
Afut	9	1	8
Áfat ásmáni	9	1	10
Áfat farmáni	9	1	12
sulţáni	9	1	12
Afim	9	1	15
Afiun	9	1	15
Afsháni kághaz	9	1	17
Áftábá	9	1	20
Áftábgír	9	1	21
Áftabgírí	9	1	23
Áftábí	9	1	24
Aftáda	9	1	30
Áfu	9	1	34
Afzoon	9	1	37
Afzún	9	1	37
Ag	9	2	13
Ág	568	2	24
Agae	9	2	29
Agái	9	2	29
Agaira	9	1	42
Agaiyá	9	1	45
Agam	9	2	3
Ágám	9	2	11
Agama	9	2	7
Ágámí	9	2	10
Ágámi	36	2	2
Agamuđaiyán	9	2	4
Agan	9	2	13
Aganhotři	9	2	15
Ágar	9	2	18
Ágar	9	2	21
Agaram	9	2	26
Agaree	9	2	27
Ágargaon	9	2	24
Ágarí	9	2	20
Ágarí	9	2	27
Ágarío	568	2	29
Agariya	9	2	36
Agarwál	9	2	39
Agarwálá	9	2	39
Agasa	10	1	4
Agasaraterige	10	1	6
Agasi	10	1	4
Ágási	10	1	7
Ágási-birar	10	1	12
Ágastwar	10	1	14
Agathamma	24	1	13
Agáu	10	1	16
Agáu	9	2	30
Agavu	9	2	30

AGA

	Page	col.	line
Agavu	10	1	16
Agayadi	10	1	20
Ágdá	10	1	23
Agham	10	1	25
Aghan	10	1	29
Aghani	10	1	32
Aghani-faşl	10	1	36
Aghaniphasil	10	1	37
Aghát	10	1	39
Aghaut	10	1	39
Aghora	10	1	42
márga	10	2	4
pantha	10	2	4
panthí	10	2	6
pramánam	10	2	7
Agianputr	569	1	4
Agmaná	38	1	24
Agni	10	2	14
astra	10	2	19
bráhmia	10	2	21
dagdha	10	2	23
dába	10	2	27
dik	10	2	28
homa	10	2	35
hotra	10	2	30
hotrí	10	2	33
kriyá	10	2	38
paríksá	10	2	40
pratishthá	10	2	43
sanskára	11	1	1
shoma-yága	11	1	4
shomiya-yága	11	1	4
Aguishtoma	11	1	7
Agni-sútra	11	1	9
Agor	11	1	13
Agora	11	1	26
Agorbatái	11	1	18
Agoré-betay	11	1	18
Agot	11	1	13
Agound	11	1	27
Agour	11	1	37
Ágrá	10	1	23
Agradána	11	1	40
Araghrah	11	2	1
Agraháram	11	1	44
Agraháramah	11	1	44
Agraháramu	11	1	45
Agrabára vádai	11	2	14
Agrabára vádike	11	2	14
Agrabárika	11	2	19
Agráram	11	2	1
Agrasráddhi	568	2	31
Agraurhi	14	2	34
Agula	11	2	22
Agur	9	2	18
Aguree	9	2	20
Águri	11	2	24
Agusáliga	15	2	32
Agwa	11	2	25
Agwár	11	2	27
Agwási	11	2	31
Ágyá	11	2	32
patra	11	2	34
Áhad	11	2	38
Áhad-dár	11	2	40
Áhádís	11	2	44
Áhad-náma	11	2	43

ÁHA

	Page	col.	line
Áhak	12	1	3
Áhal	12	1	5
Áhal	17	2	42
Áhám-náma	12	2	19
Áhan	12	1	6
Áhani-kolimi	12	1	7
Áhar	12	1	9
Áhar	12	1	13
Áhar	12	1	14
Áhar	568	2	32
Áhara	12	1	9
Áhari	12	1	9
Áhavaníya	12	1	20
Ábdah	12	1	22
Áhdah-dár	12	1	24
Áhera	12	1	26
Áheriya	12	1	28
Áheva	12	1	29
Áheva-navamí	12	1	31
Áhilkár	568	2	35
Áhír	12	1	34
Ábíta	12	2	13
Áhitágni	12	2	16
Áhkám	12	2	18
Ákhámi-zamindár	12	2	22
Áhkám-náma	12	2	19
Áhl	12	2	24
Áhli-kalam	12	2	31
Áhli-kár	12	2	30
Áhl-i-kitab	12	2	33
Áhl-i-máásh	12	2	35
Áhl-i-mušárif	12	2	37
Áhl-i-naşrat	12	2	40
Áhl-i-sunnat	12	2	44
Áhl-ul-ijtihád	12	2	28
Áhlá	13	1	1
Áhmašana	13	1	2
Áhmedi	13	1	8
Áhmed-mahmúd	13	1	5
Áhnika	13	1	11
Áhorátra	13	1	13
Áhri	568	2	32
Áhshám	13	1	15
Áhshám-daftar	13	1	20
Áhshám-daftardár	13	1	23
Áhshám-jáigír	13	1	30
Áhshám-navis	13	1	29
Áhshám-síbanti	13	1	32
Áhshám-sipáhi	13	1	32
Áhuk	12	1	3
Áhun	12	1	6
Áhur	12	1	9
Áhur	12	1	13
Áhur	12	1	14
Áhuree	12	1	9
Áhura	12	1	9
Áhwál	13	1	36
Áhya-al-mawát	13	1	39
Áid	213	1	9
Áidene	13	2	1
Áigalu	13	1	43
Áil	13	2	7
Áil	17	2	42
Áil	568	2	41
Áilá	13	2	3
Áillán	216	2	7
Áilbater	568	2	38

ÁKÁ

	Page	col.	line
Aima	13	2	9
bázyáft	13	2	17
bázi-zamín	13	2	19
dár	13	2	21
kharáj	568	2	44
mauzá	13	2	24
Ain	13	2	26
Áin	13	2	29
Áin	13	2	40
Áinán	24	2	31
Áinat	14	2	1
Áinat	569	1	1
Áinath	569	1	1
Áináti	14	1	31
Ainábati	14	1	4
Ainberfj	14	1	7
Áindán	13	2	32
Aindasta	14	1	9
Áin-i-sharkat	13	2	39
Ainjamá	14	1	11
Ainjamábandi	14	1	16
Ainjinna	14	1	18
Ainkamávis-jamá	14	1	20
Ainmokásá	14	1	23
Ainmulki	14	1	33
Ainrekashist	443	1	42
Ain şibandi	14	1	35
Aintankhá	14	1	43
Aintaram	14	1	37
Ainurekhásistu	443	1	42
Ainwarta	13	2	36
Ainwurtun	13	2	36
Aish-mahal	14	2	3
Aivaj-ákaram	14	2	9
Aivaju	14	2	6
Aiwára	14	2	10
Aiyan	14	2	11
Aiyangar	14	2	12
Aja	14	2	15
Aja	14	2	18
Ájalu	14	2	21
Ajamáu	14	2	23
Ajan	14	2	27
Ajára	14	2	28
Ájáta-putra	14	2	30
Ajauli	14	2	36
Ájauri	14	2	33
Ájil	14	2	40
Ájina	14	2	42
Ájir	14	2	45
Ájir-mushtarik	15	1	5
Ájir-wáhid	15	1	7
Ajmaish	570	1	1
Ajmaishi patta	570	1	2
Ajmash	570	1	1
Ájné	15	1	9
Ájné-patra	15	1	12
Ajnagdi	15	1	14
Ajr	15	1	15
Ájúra	15	1	16
Ájúrará	15	1	21
Ájúrarári	15	1	22
Ájya	15	1	23
Ájyabhága	15	1	26
Ájyabhása	15	1	26
Ák	15	1	28
Áká	15	1	30

ÁKA

	Page	col.	line
Ákabati-tokri	15	1	31
Akál	15	1	33
Akála	15	1	37
Akáli	15	1	38
Akál-vrishi	15	1	35
Akám-náma	12	2	19
Ákan	15	1	40
Ákár	15	1	42
Akáran	15	2	15
Akárana-vyájya	15	2	17
Akaráyá	15	2	19
Ákár-band	15	1	45
Akar-bund	15	1	45
Akar-máhi	15	2	12
Ákár-patra	15	2	9
Ákár-patrák	15	2	9
Ákás	15	2	21
Akásáliga	15	2	32
Ákás-birt	15	2	23
Ákás-díá	15	2	25
Ákás-mukhi	15	2	28
Akbar-ar-rái	15	2	34
Akbari-rái	15	2	34
Ákd	15	2	36
Ákdána	15	2	38
Ákd-kitábat	15	2	39
Ákd-náma	15	2	41
Akhá	15	2	43
Ákhá	16	1	1
Akhádá	16	1	2
Ákhádá	16	1	2
Ákhár	35	2	14
Akhárá	16	1	3
Akharwar	16	1	9
Akharjât	16	1	10
Akhat	16	1	11
Akhabár	16	1	14
Akhabár-navís	16	1	19
Akheñ	15	2	44
Akher	16	1	21
Akhersálpattí	16	2	3
Ákhir	16	1	21
Ákhiri	16	1	24
Ákhiri-hisáb-kharch	16	1	25
Ákhiri-jamá-wásil-bákí	16	1	34
Akhir-i-nikás	16	1	38
Ákhir-i-sál	16	2	1
Ákhir-jamá-tumári	16	1	29
Ákhir-patraka	16	1	45
Akhtíj	16	2	5
Akhíj-ká-bháó	16	2	16
Akhty	17	1	45
Akhu	16	2	20
Akhudá	16	1	2
Ákhun	16	2	21
Ákhund	16	2	21
Akkadi	16	2	32
Akkadi-pairu	16	2	35
Ákkár	16	2	37
Akkasari	16	2	38
Akkasari-grámamu	16	2	40
Akki	16	2	42
Ákkírasi	439	1	43
Akkušái	16	2	43
Aklif	16	2	45
Akor	17	1	3
Akori	17	1	9

ÁKR

	Page	col.	line
Ákr	17	1	10
Akrá	17	1	14
Akribá	17	1	18
Aksát	17	1	20
Akshata	17	1	22
Akshaya	17	1	30
Akshaya-lalita	17	1	39
Akshaya-pátra	17	1	32
Akshaya-tritíyá	17	1	35
Akshiní	36	2	2
Aktá	17	1	45
Aktáá	17	1	43
Akti	17	1	45
Aku	17	2	14
Ákúbat	17	2	17
Akun	15	1	40
Akur	15	1	42
Ákutota	17	2	16
Ál	17	2	19
Ál	17	2	26
Ál	17	2	27
Ála	17	2	27
Alá	17	2	40
Ál-ábd	17	2	45
Alag	17	1	1
Alagá	18	1	1
Alagá-asámilu	18	1	5
Alagá-bhúmí	18	1	8
Alagá-pullarí	18	1	10
Al-ahyái-bád-al-mowát	13	1	41
Álai	18	2	32
Alakh-námi	18	1	12
Alakkira-kol	18	1	15
Alakkiravan	18	1	17
Alakkugai	18	1	19
Alalhisábu	18	1	20
Álam	18	1	28
Álam	18	1	30
Álam	18	1	36
Álamanjí	18	1	23
Álámat	18	1	24
Álámat-i-dastkhat	18	2	3
Alandadey	18	1	38
Alasandi	18	2	5
Alatagára	18	1	40
Alatigára	18	1	40
Alattu-nilam	18	1	33
Alavai	18	2	12
Alavan	18	1	18
Alavan	18	1	32
Alava-nilam	18	1	34
Alava-poda	18	1	34
Alavi	18	2	7
Alavi-veni	569	1	7
Alavipatra	569	1	8
Alavisair	18	2	10
Alavogulu	18	2	23
Alavoloogoo	569	1	6
Álavu	18	2	12
Álavukáran	18	2	15
Álavu-pámaish	18	2	19
Aláva	18	2	25
Alchaliku	18	2	29
Áldava	18	2	44
Áldhola	18	2	31
Ále	18	2	32

AMA

	Page	col.	line
Áléguni	18	2	35
Áléhoge	18	2	37
Alekal	18	2	40
Álemanésunka	18	2	38
Alee	18	2	42
Alga	18	1	1
Áli	18	2	42
Ali	17	2	42
Ali	569	1	9
Álidava	18	2	44
Álidodeya	18	2	44
Áligol	19	1	6
Áliyá	19	1	1
Áliya	19	1	3
Áliyapádam	41	2	32
Áliya-santána	19	1	4
Álkáb	19	1	12
Álkúli	17	2	32
Allanai	26	1	4
Álledukiravan	19	1	26
Allootie	19	2	7
Allooty	19	2	7
Allu	19	1	22
Allu	19	1	16
Álma	19	1	28
Álmaga	19	1	29
Álmára	19	1	30
Álmára-koneru	19	1	32
Álmári	19	1	30
Alo	19	1	33
Álotti	17	2	33
Alowtay	19	2	7
Álpáttam	17	2	35
Alpese	569	2	7
Áltá	19	1	34
Áltamghá	19	1	36
Áltamghá	19	1	36
Áltumgha	19	1	36
Álu	17	2	27
Álu	19	1	45
Alugu	19	2	5
Áluku	19	2	3
Álusunka	17	2	37
Alute	19	2	7
Álvár	20	1	19
Álváru	20	1	19
Ályasantan	569	1	10
Ám	20	1	28
Ám	569	1	13
Ám	22	1	11
Ámad	20	1	34
Amada	569	1	11
Ámad-o-raft	20	1	36
Ámad-o-raft-bhandári	20	1	40
Ámad-wálá	20	1	42
Am-i-walad	20	1	44
Ámal	20	2	3
Ámal	21	1	18
Ámal-dár	20	2	12
Ámal-dári	20	2	29
Ámal-dastak	20	2	32
Ámal-farmáish	20	2	38
Ámal-guzár	20	2	41
Ámalí	21	1	8
Ámalí-jins	21	1	14
Ámal-náma	20	2	42
Ámal-paṭṭa	21	1	3

ÁAL

	Page	col.	line
Âmal-sanad	21	1	9
Amamási	22	1	9
Aman	21	1	20
Amán	21	1	20
Âman	21	2	23
Amánat	21	1	24
Amánat-daftar	21	1	31
Amánat-dár	21	1	35
Amánat-dári	21	1	37
Amánat-jári	21	1	39
Amánat-mabál	21	1	42
Amánat-náma	21	1	43
Amánat-nashta	21	1	45
Amáni	21	2	4
Amáni-bâzi-báb	21	2	15
Amáni-táláo	21	2	18
Amaniya	21	2	26
Amanji	21	2	28
Amántagádu	21	2	34
Amarakár	21	2	38
Amaram	21	2	35
Âmári	21	2	40
Amási	22	1	8
Amátya	21	2	42
Amauny	21	2	4
Amaubasee	22	1	4
Amauvasy	22	1	10
Amaválujindagi	21	2	44
Amaváludana	22	1	3
Amavase	22	1	8
Amávasi	22	1	5
Amavási	22	1	8
Amawus	22	1	10
Âmb	22	1	11
Amb	22	1	13
Ambá	22	2	13
Ambá-dábale	22	1	15
Ambadi-kovilakam	22	1	25
Ambala-káran	22	1	30
Ambalagár	22	1	30
Ambalam	22	1	27
Ambalamányam	22	1	35
Ambala paṭi	22	1	38
Ambala vási	22	1	43
Ambár	22	2	1
Ambarái	22	1	18
Ambaráf-guttige	22	1	21
Ambára-khána	22	2	8
Ambára-kháné	22	2	8
Ambárákkadai	22	2	6
Ambára-rási	22	2	10
Âmbári	22	2	17
Ambáripaṭṭi	22	2	20
Ambársári	22	2	12
Ambashṭha	22	2	22
Ambáṭaká	22	1	23
Ambaṭṭan	22	2	25
Ambíṭaká	22	1	23
Ambuváchí	22	2	27
Ambuváchípradá	22	2	31
Ambuváchí-tyága	22	2	33
Âmd	22	2	35
Âmdani	22	2	37
Âmdáni	22	2	41
Amdauny	22	2	37
Amda-wálá	20	1	42
Amdehny	22	2	38

AMD

	Page	col.	line
Amdenny	22	2	38
Amdunee	22	2	37
Âmesham	24	1	1
Amethiyá	22	2	45
Amez-âdháram	23	1	3
Âmil	23	1	7
Âmildár	23	1	24
Âmildári	23	1	27
Âmildaul	23	1	30
Amili	23	1	36
Amín	23	2	3
Amín-daftar	23	2	20
Amín-patel	23	2	22
Amír	23	2	28
Amír-ul-Umrá	23	2	32
Amír-ul-muminín	23	2	38
Âmisham	24	1	1
Âmisham-dáppu	24	1	4
Amji	23	2	42
Âmla	23	1	38
Âmla-i-ahshám	23	1	41
Âmla-i-nawará	23	1	44
Amílák	24	1	7
Amli	21	1	8
Amma	24	1	8
Ammat	24	1	19
Amr-ba-yad	23	2	42
Amrai	22	1	18
Amreeta	24	1	23
Amri	24	1	21
Amrit	24	1	23
Amrit-mahál	24	1	26
Amrit-mandhara	24	1	29
Amrit-mandhi	24	1	29
Amrit-manodhri	24	1	29
Amsha	27	2	36
Amshom	569	1	33
Amul	21	1	18
Amúmat	24	1	35
Amwál	24	1	37
Amwal-rabwi	24	1	39
Âmzáda	569	1	14
Aṇa	25	2	42
Âna	24	1	41
Anád-banjar	24	2	7
Anád-bunjur	24	2	17
Anádi-bhúmi	24	2	21
Anádi-bídú	24	2	23
Ânai	25	2	35
Ânai	25	2	31
Anaikál	26	1	3
Anáj	24	2	26
Anákálabhrita	24	2	38
Anakan	24	2	33
Anákara	24	2	11
Âná-kuru	24	2	11
Anámat	21	2	26
Anámatu	21	1	26
Ânán	24	2	31
Ananda	24	2	12
Anandravan	24	2	42
Anandravannadu	25	1	1
Anaṇṣa	27	2	39
Ananta	24	2	36
Ananta-chaturdaśi	24	2	39
Anantarasthánam	25	1	3
Anantaravan	24	2	42

ANG

	Page	col.	line
Anantaravan-naṭu-kánam	25	1	1
Ananyásrita	25	1	5
Aná-paṭṭi	24	2	14
Anaṣana	25	1	9
Anátha	25	1	13
Anáthi-banjar	25	1	15
Anavantu-polam	25	1	17
Anávruṣhti	25	1	19
Anay	25	2	41
Ânaya	25	1	21
Anáyan	25	1	24
Anbhanta	25	1	25
Ancha	25	1	27
Anchal	25	1	28
Anchalpura	25	1	31
Anchaná	25	1	35
Anchanádár	25	2	1
Anchanádárudu	25	2	1
Anchanájábitá	25	2	4
Anché	25	1	27
Ânché-cháwaḍi	108	1	7
Ânché-kacheri	25	1	32
Ânché-mané	25	1	33
Anchina	25	1	36
Anchinna	25	1	36
Anchu	25	1	27
Anchumma	25	1	36
Anchumna	25	1	36
Ancunna	569	1	20
Âṇḍa	25	2	34
Andáḍi	25	2	9
Andáḍi-vánibham	25	2	11
Ândai	25	2	7
Ândana	25	2	13
Andáru	25	2	15
Andáz	25	2	16
Andáz-paṭṭi	25	2	17
Andhá-darbáru	25	2	19
Andhee	25	2	22
Ândhí	25	2	22
Andhra	25	2	24
Ândhra	25	2	24
Âṇḍi	25	2	31
Âṇḍu	25	2	34
Âné	25	2	35
Âne	25	2	38
Aṇe	25	2	41
Anebáse	25	2	37
Ânebháshe	25	2	37
Anekagotra	26	1	5
Aṇekaṭṭe	25	2	45
Aṇekaṭṭu	25	2	45
Âneyár	26	1	7
Âng	26	1	9
Anga	26	1	13
Ângá	26	1	22
Anga	26	1	25
Angaḍi	26	1	28
Ângáḍi	26	1	28
Ângáḍiá	26	1	39
Ângadigár	26	1	32
Ângadikár	26	1	32
Ângadikáran	26	1	33
Ângadipasige	26	1	35
Ângadipasike	26	1	35
Ângáḍi-paṭṭádai	26	1	37
Ângáḍi-paṭṭi	26	1	37

ANG

	Page	col.	line
Angakála	26	1	36
Angan	26	1	42
Anganyása	26	1	16
Angaprāyaścitta	26	1	18
Angarīyá	26	1	39
Angarkha	26	1	22
Angaungá	26	1	45
Angauria	26	2	3
Angdena	26	2	6
Angirasa	26	2	8
Angjhap	26	2	11
Anglis	26	2	15
Angná	26	1	42
Angounga	26	1	45
Angsha	27	2	35
Angul	26	2	17
Angula	26	2	17
Anguli-torāṇa	26	2	20
Angwāra	26	2	25
Angwátá	26	2	28
Anbar	26	2	31
Ani	25	2	41
Ani	26	2	33
Ani	26	2	36
Ání	569	1	18
Anicoody	29	1	20
Anicut	25	2	45
Anitya-datta	26	2	37
Anitya-dattaka	26	2	39
Anitya-dattrima	26	2	39
Aniyam	26	2	42
Ániya-utba	26	2	40
Ániya-utta	26	2	40
Aniyukta	26	2	43
Anjal	27	1	1
Anjal	27	1	7
Anjali	27	1	1
Anjaman	27	1	9
Anjan	27	1	12
Anjana	27	1	17
Anje	27	1	18
Ank	27	1	20
Ánk	27	1	20
Anka	27	1	23
Ankam	27	1	44
Ankana	27	1	32
Ankanam	569	1	20
Ánkaṛo	27	2	9
Ánkbandi	27	1	35
Ankbundee	27	1	35
Ánkdar	27	1	39
Ánkháu	27	2	7
Ánkhben-wálá	27	2	4
Ánkhár	27	1	42
Ankhra	569	1	29
Ankra	569	1	29
Ankura	27	2	11
Ankurárpana	27	2	14
Anna	24	1	43
Anna	27	2	16
Annachhatra	471	2	16
Annakhurch	24	2	11
Annakshatru	28	2	22
Annakúṭa-yátrá	27	2	17
Annaprāsana	27	2	22
Annasatra	471	2	16
Annavyavahará	27	2	26

ANN

	Page	col.	line
Annprásan	27	2	22
Anolá	27	2	29
Anoochuttree	28	2	22
Anoomaty	569	1	36
Anoopátak	28	2	37
Antsaná	25	1	35
Anrachuttur	28	2	23
Anş	27	2	35
Ans	569	1	32
Anşa	27	2	35
Anşahara	27	2	44
Ansam	569	1	33
Anşansa	27	2	38
Anşapatra	27	2	41
Anşári	28	1	3
Ansutore	28	1	8
Anşwása	28	1	1
Ánt	28	1	13
Antah-pata	28	1	20
Antah-pura	28	1	25
Antarapar	28	1	32
Antarapara	28	1	32
Antarbed	28	1	27
Antarpál	37	2	43
Antasstha	28	1	36
Antasstha-ki-yádi	28	1	41
Antasta	28	1	36
Antasthi	28	1	36
Antevasi	28	1	43
Antu	28	2	1
Antwási	28	1	43
Antybashy	28	1	43
Antyeshṭi	28	2	3
Anuá	28	2	4
Anubhavam	28	2	6
Anubhogam	28	2	14
Anubhom	569	1	35
Anuchhatr	28	2	22
Anugaman	28	2	17
Anukshetra	28	2	21
Anulomaja	28	2	28
Anumati	569	1	36
Anumatipatra	28	2	39
Anupátak	28	2	37
Anupúrvaja	28	2	43
Anvádheya	491	1	25
Anwá	28	2	4
Anwádheya	29	1	1
Anwádheyika	29	1	1
Anwáharya-śráddha	29	1	5
Anwáhita	29	1	8
Ánwan	29	1	11
Ánwanú	40	2	8
Ánwanú	29	1	13
Ánwanú	40	2	11
Anwashtaká	29	1	15
Anyagotra	29	1	17
Anyakuḍi	29	1	19
Anyapurvá	29	1	23
Anyáyam	29	1	25
Aodi	29	1	28
Aodiya	29	1	30
Aogáhi	29	1	35
Aokán	29	1	37
Aokhal	29	1	38
Aokhul	29	1	38
Áol	39	1	28

ARÁ

	Page	col.	line
Aolánia	29	1	40
Aolee	29	1	45
Aoli	29	1	45
Aonlá	27	2	29
Aont	29	2	3
Aoodi	29	1	28
Aoot	39	2	17
Aoot-bundee	39	2	21
Aoot-puttee	39	2	25
Aori	29	2	5
Aosat	29	2	7
Aosut	29	2	7
Apá	29	2	9
Ápá	29	2	9
Apapátrita	29	2	12
Aparádha	29	2	18
Aarádha-kshame	29	2	11
Aparádhamu	29	2	18
Aparádhi	29	2	18
Aparajinsalu	22	2	25
Aparalu	29	2	24
Ápasnáma	569	1	40
Apaviddha-putra	29	2	26
Ápayátrita	29	2	13
Apharia	29	2	30
Áphat	9	1	8
Aphtáda	9	1	30
Ápíl	29	2	32
Ápílánt	29	2	33
Appa	29	2	34
Appá	29	2	38
Appan	29	2	38
Appanam	29	2	39
Appasam	29	2	44
Appaya	29	2	37
Apratibandha	30	1	1
Aptákanakku	30	1	6
Áptapunjan	30	1	3
Ápti	30	1	8
Aputra	30	1	11
Ar	30	1	14
Ár	30	1	21
Árá	30	1	23
Ára	30	1	25
Ára	33	1	24
Ara	30	1	27
Árá	30	1	28
Ara	568	1	38
Arába	30	1	29
Arachan	31	1	9
Árad	30	1	30
Arádhyá	30	1	31
Aragu	30	1	36
Arai-nir	30	2	31
Araituki	31	1	34
Arak	30	1	38
Araka	30	1	44
Arakku	30	1	36
Arakala-jabiṭa	30	2	1
Arakál-paliṣa	392	1	18
Arakál-palisha	30	2	4
Arakattaraká	30	2	3
Araku	30	1	39
Arale	30	2	7
Aráli-bidára	85	1	37
Arálu	30	2	8
Arálukúli	30	2	9

ARA

	Page	col.	line
Aramáishi-paramáishi	30	2	10
Aramane	30	2	15
Aramane-şambala	30	2	16
Aramaneyavaru	30	2	18
Aramba	30	2	20
Ārambada-sāmānu	30	2	27
Ārambagār	30	2	25
Ārambha	30	2	20
Āramvathā	30	2	29
Āranír	30	2	31
Āraṇya	31	1	1
Āraṇyasabhā	31	1	2
Āraṇyashashthi	31	1	4
Ārapaliṣa	392	1	17
Āra-palisha	30	2	34
Ārapalh	30	2	36
Ārār	30	2	38
Ārāra	30	2	40
Āraṇi	30	2	42
Ārasa	31	1	8
Ārasan	31	1	10
Ārasāni	31	1	18
Ārasānistambha	31	1	18
Ārasātchi	38	1	6
Ārasati	31	1	12
Ārasí	31	1	12
Ārasinage-inám	31	1	22
Ārasu	31	1	8
Ārasu	31	1	9
Āratí	31	1	28
Ārava	31	1	36
Āravār	31	1	39
Āravári	31	2	43
Āravi	31	1	36
Āravu	31	1	36
Āráychi	34	1	14
Ārázi	31	2	3
Ārázi-barári	63	1	43
Arbáb	31	2	7
Arbáb-i-sharā	31	2	10
Arbáb-ul-mál	31	2	8
Ardal	31	2	11
Ardáwa	31	2	13
Ardda-māniyam	31	2	27
Arddha	31	2	18
Arddha-khil	31	2	19
Arddha-şiri	31	2	31
Arddháya	31	2	33
Ardhal	31	2	21
Ardheli	31	2	23
Ardheliya	31	2	23
Ardhola	31	2	21
Ardkarry	33	1	35
Ārdzu	32	2	8
Āré	31	2	37
Aree	568	1	39
Ārfa	31	2	38
Argh	31	2	41
Argha	31	2	41
Arghya	31	2	41
Argir	30	1	20
Ārhá	568	1	38
Ārhak	568	1	38
Arhar	32	1	10
Arhat	32	1	12
Arhaṭ	32	1	16
Ārhatiya	32	1	14

ARH

	Page	col.	line
Ārhí	568	1	38
Ārhut	32	1	12
Ārhwal	32	1	19
Āri	32	1	20
Āri	41	2	24
Āridála	32	1	24
Āridála-billi	32	1	30
Āridaluku	32	1	26
Āridarán	32	1	24
Ārikattu	32	1	32
Ārinapatte	32	1	33
Ārinapatti	32	1	33
Ārindi	32	1	36
Ārimi-kattu	32	1	37
Ārish	32	1	39
Ārisi	32	1	42
Āriyat	32	1	44
Āriyat	32	2	3
Āriyatnáma	569	1	44
Āriyeḍupu	32	1	26
Ārj	33	2	35
Ārjá	32	2	6
Ārjanna	32	2	4
Ārjí	33	2	35
Ārju	32	2	8
Ārju	32	2	11
Ārju-bájari-dhárá	32	2	10
Ārkáti	569	2	1
Ārkatía	569	2	2
Ārlu	33	2	3
Ārola	32	2	15
Ārolat	32	2	18
Āropanam	32	2	21
Ārpannáma	569	2	5
Ārpasí	569	2	7
Ārra	568	1	38
Ārra	569	2	9
Ārrack	30	1	41
Ārrar	569	2	9
Ārree	568	1	39
Ārru	32	2	23
Ārrukál	30	1	26
Ārsál	32	2	25
Ārsath	32	2	30
Ārsattá	32	2	32
Ārsattá-navis	32	2	38
Ārsha	32	2	40
Ārsotta	32	2	33
Ārsuth	32	2	34
Ārthí	33	1	1
Ārthi	33	1	9
Ārthiyá	33	1	9
Ārthole	31	2	35
Ārthyávedana	33	1	3
Ārti	31	1	28
Artole	31	2	35
Āru	33	1	17
Āru	33	1	24
Ārubhatta	33	1	19
Ārudi-karai	33	1	26
Ārudi-kraya	33	1	39
Ārudi-pangu	33	1	42
Ārugidgaval	33	1	21
Ārugu	33	1	44
Ārukánike	33	1	23
Ārukára	33	1	17
Arukki	30	1	39

AŞÁ

	Page	col.	line
Ārulu	33	2	3
Arumbhu	30	2	20
Arumbu	33	2	5
Arumbu	30	2	20
Āruppu	33	2	6
Āruppu-chittu	33	2	8
Āruppu-kálam	33	2	10
Āruppu-kalí	33	2	12
Aruteah	569	2	11
Āruvari	33	2	14
Āruwá	33	2	13
Ārúz	33	2	15
Ārvéla	33	2	17
Ārwádiya-ghareniya	33	2	19
Ārwan	33	2	21
Arwar	33	2	29
Ārwár	569	1	42
Arwun	33	2	21
Ārz	33	2	32
Ārz	33	2	34
Ārz	33	2	35
Ārzál	34	1	16
Ārzámini	34	1	23
Ārz-begí	33	2	41
Ārzdásht	34	1	1
Ārzi	33	2	38
Ārzi-dáwá	33	2	44
Ārz-i-marammat	34	1	3
Ārz-i-mújibát	34	1	6
Ārz-i-mukarrar	34	1	9
Ārzi-muşanna	569	2	12
Ārzíz	34	1	27
Āşá	34	1	28
Āşab	34	1	32
Āşábardár	34	1	31
Āşádh	35	2	13
Āşádhárana	34	1	36
Asaga	34	1	40
Asagotra	34	1	42
Aşal	34	1	45
Aşal-beriz	34	2	8
Aşal-chittu	34	2	11
Aşal-dastáwez	34	2	13
Aşali	34	2	31
Aşal-jamá	34	2	15
Aşal-mukaddama	34	2	19
Aşal-tan	34	2	21
Aşálatan	34	2	23
Aşáltumár-jamá	34	2	27
Āsámi	35	1	7
Āsámi-chbapper-band	35	1	19
Āsámi-jái-báki-kágaj	35	1	22
Āsámi-maurúsi	35	1	25
Āsámi-paikásht	35	1	28
Āsámi-shikami	35	1	30
Āsámiwár	35	1	33
Āsámiwár-gutta	35	1	36
Āsámiwár-hisáb	35	1	39
Āsámiwár-hissebu	25	1	39
Āsámiwári	35	1	43
Āsámiwári-maktá	35	1	45
Āsámiwári-mufrid	35	2	4
Āsámiwár-maktá	35	1	45
Āsámiwár-mufrid	35	2	4
Asapinda	35	2	7
Asaputra	35	2	10
Aşár	36	2	39

ÁSA

AST

ÁUS

	Page	col.	line
Ásará	35	2	24
Ásará	35	2	27
Ásará-sistu	35	2	29
Ásarh	35	2	13
Ásarhee	35	2	18
Ásarhi	35	2	18
Ásári	35	2	30
Ásás	35	2	31
Ásás-ul-bait	35	2	32
Ásauch	35	2	33
Ásaucha	35	2	33
Ásbáb	35	2	36
Ásbiat	569	2	14
Ásedha	35	2	38
Áshád	35	2	13
Áshám	13	1	15
Áshar	36	1	1
Áshár	36	1	18
Áshará	36	1	7
Áshari	36	1	5
Áshhád	35	2	44
Áshir	36	1	6
Áshrábat	36	1	14
Áshráf	36	1	20
Áshrafi	36	1	44
Áshrof	36	1	20
Áshṭa	36	1	37
Áshṭabhágamányam	36	1	38
Áshṭabhágam	36	1	41
Áshṭaká	36	2	3
Áshṭamí	36	2	5
Áshṭa-pradhána	36	2	6
Áshúr-khána	36	1	11
Ásíchá	36	2	8
Ásil	34	1	45
Ásíl	35	1	3
Ásin	36	2	10
Ásír	36	2	14
Ásírbad	36	2	15
Ásís	36	2	14
Ásiyá	36	2	18
Ásiyána	36	2	19
Ásli	34	2	31
Ásliáon	34	2	41
Ásli-mauzá	34	2	44
Ásli-zamín	34	2	45
Ásmáni-farmáni	36	2	20
Ásnán	36	2	27
Ásokáshtamí	36	2	30
Áson	36	2	29
Ásoobat	34	1	34
Ásool	34	1	45
Ásr	36	2	36
Ásr	36	2	39
Ásrá	35	2	27
Ásrama	36	2	42
Ásrita	37	1	6
Ásrnamáz	36	2	37
Ássamee	35	1	7
Ássamie	35	1	7
Ássaumy	35	1	7
Ássil	34	1	45
Ássin	36	2	10
Ást	37	1	8
Ástáchal	37	1	10
Ástán	37	1	17
Áste	37	1	28

	Page	col.	line
Asthal	37	1	12
Asthán	37	1	17
Asthánakáran	37	1	21
Asthi sinchana	37	1	23
Asti	37	1	27
Ásti	37	1	27
Ástigár	37	1	32
Ástigevadeya	37	1	34
Ástikár	37	1	32
Ástikáran	37	1	32
Ástipásti	37	1	28
Ástiviparam	37	1	36
Ástivivaram	37	1	36
Ásu	39	2	15
Ásúbat	34	1	34
Asulu	34	2	2
Asur	37	1	38
Ásura	37	1	40
Ásurí	37	1	40
Áswádhya	37	1	44
Áswamedha	37	2	3
Áswámi-bábat	37	2	7
Áswámi-bikri	37	2	12
Áswámi-vikri	37	2	12
Áswánsi	37	2	15
Áswapati	37	2	17
Áswari	37	2	19
Áswattha	37	2	20
Áswatthodyápana	37	2	22
Áswatthapratishthá	37	2	22
Áswin	36	2	10
Áta	8	2	38
Átá	37	2	26
Átá	37	2	27
Átá	37	2	29
Átagorra	37	2	31
Átai	37	2	33
Áták	37	2	34
Átákat	37	2	34
Átál	37	2	37
Átár	38	2	27
Átamánam	37	2	39
Átári	37	2	29
Átarpál	37	2	41
Átash-behrám	38	2	6
Átash-kada	38	2	10
Átashkhána	28	2	10
Átátáyí	38	1	1
Átchí	38	1	3
Athal	38	1	7
Áthavane	38	1	9
Áthavaneilákhe	38	1	15
Áthavaneylekha	38	1	17
Áthavani	38	1	9
Áthavani kacheri	38	1	13
Áthaye	38	1	24
Áthmaná	38	1	23
Áthmás	38	1	19
Áthpahari	38	1	26
Áthpuhuree	38	1	26
Áthṭhavane	38	1	9
Áthwára	38	1	31
Áthvyára	38	1	31
Átí	38	1	38
Átipátak	38	1	41
Atít	38	1	43
Atith	38	2	1

	Page	col.	line
Atithi	38	2	1
Atithipújá	38	2	3
Átithyam	38	2	5
Ativása	38	2	11
Atká	17	1	42
Atkáo	38	2	13
Átkári	38	2	14
Átma	38	2	15
Átmabandhu	38	2	17
Átmagháta	38	2	20
Átmaja	38	2	19
Átmavikrayí	38	2	22
Átosattá	32	2	33
Átr	38	2	23
Átráf	38	2	29
Átráfi-rawána	38	2	31
Átrdán	38	2	25
Áttambár	22	2	14
Áttáchi	38	2	33
Átta-tarisu	38	2	34
Átta-vanai	38	2	36
Áttavanai-kanakan	38	2	41
Áttiper	38	2	43
Áttiperrola	39	1	1
Áttipeṭṭola	39	1	1
Áttu	39	1	4
Áttu	39	1	5
Áttukál	39	1	7
Áttukál-eri	39	1	11
Áttukáran	8	2	39
Áttukkidai	8	2	40
Áttumari-kúli	8	2	43
Áttupáchal	39	1	13
Áttupáyachal	39	1	13
Áttupu	39	1	21
Áttuvari	9	1	1
Áttuveppa	39	1	15
Átveth	569	2	18
Audy	568	2	19
Audicarei	33	1	35
Aug	568	2	24
Augayra	9	1	42
Augun	10	1	29
Auhaetagee	568	2	34
Auk	27	1	20
Aukás	39	1	22
Aukát guzári	569	2	20
Aukdár	27	1	39
Aul	17	2	19
Áúl	39	1	28
Aulád	39	1	40
Auláí	39	1	42
Aulia	39	1	44
Aum	20	1	28
Aumany	21	2	4
Aumdany	22	2	37
Aumeen	23	2	3
Aumil	23	1	7
Aumildarrei	23	1	27
Aumilnamah	23	1	32
Aumily	23	1	36
Aumin	23	2	3
Auny	569	2	35
Aurang	39	2	6
Aurasa	39	2	3
Aurung	39	2	6
Áüs	39	2	10

AUS

	Page	col.	line
Ausat-táluk	569	2	29
Ausil	34	1	45
Áút-bandí	39	2	21
Áúti	40	1	25
Áútkí	569	2	33
Áútpátti	39	2	25
Auvany	569	2	35
Avadhi	39	2	28
Avadbiaravár	31	1	43
	39	2	29
Avadi-kraya	39	2	32
Avadirana-kraye	39	2	32
Avadhúta	39	2	36
Avakášam	40	1	1
Avakásammuri	40	1	3
Avakási	40	1	6
Avalakki	40	1	7
Avanejana	40	1	10
Avaní	569	2	35
Ávaro	40	1	35
Avatára	40	1	14
Avai	40	1	25
Avesta	41	1	3
Avibhájya	40	1	28
Avibhakta	40	1	30
Avirá	40	1	33
Avro	40	1	35
Awá	40	1	37
Awái	40	1	38
Áwak	40	1	39
Áwak-biáju	40	1	44
Áwak-vyáju	40	1	44
Awál	40	2	6
Áwan	40	2	8
Awangilli	40	2	15
Awár	40	2	4
Áwardah-navís	40	2	19
Áwari	29	2	5
Awarija	40	2	23
Awárija	40	2	23
Awárija-jamâ-kharch	40	2	43
Awarijá	40	2	37
Awási	40	2	45
Awustá	41	1	3
Awusthi	41	1	6
Awkhar	41	1	8
Awuzza	40	2	37
Awsil	34	2	1
Áya	41	1	10
Áya	41	1	11
Áya	41	2	3
Ayacut	41	1	24
Ayakattu-alavogula	569	2	40
Ayam	41	1	11
Áyagár	41	1	17
Áyagárru	41	1	20
Áyakallu	41	1	36
Áyakár	41	1	17
Áyakattu	41	1	24
Áyaketta	41	1	31
Áyakrit	41	1	34
Ayameera	569	2	43
Ayamera	569	2	43
Ástíkuḍayavan	529	1	13
Ástiyuḍaiyavan	529	1	14
Áyaṇ	41	2	7
Áyaṇ	41	2	9

ÁYA

	Page	col.	line
Áyanámya	41	1	15
Áyanáya	41	1	15
Áyan-i-mazmún	41	2	11
Áyapásake	41	1	39
Áyarpádi	41	2	8
Áyasámya	41	1	37
Áyasáya	41	1	37
Áyati	41	1	41
Áyatnirgat	41	2	16
Áyatturai	41	1	44
Áyautuka	491	1	19
Áyavyáya	41	2	1
Ayeen	13	2	29
	41	2	14
Áyízalu	13	1	43
Áyín	13	2	29
	41	2	14
Ayma	13	2	9
Azád	41	2	19
Azán	41	2	23
Azhi	41	2	24
Azhikuzhi-kánam	41	2	26
Azhiya	41	2	24
Ázhiya-pádam	41	2	32
Azil	34	1	45
	41	2	36
Azmáish	570	1	1
Azmáish-gumáshta	41	2	47
Azmáish-mutasaddi	41	2	44
Azubag	41	2	45
B.			
Baach	42	2	29
Ba-aulád	44	2	4
Báb	42	1	3
Bábá	42	1	10
Bábar	70	1	37
Bábat	42	1	12
Bábatán	42	1	18
Bábatí	42	1	42
Bábatwár	42	1	20
Bábatwári	42	1	22
Bábatwári jamâ	42	1	30
Bábatwári-zamín	42	1	32
Bábatyáft	42	1	38
Babbaliya	42	2	4
Babbuliya	42	2	4
Baboo	42	2	7
Babriá	570	1	7
Babtee	42	1	42
Bábti	42	1	42
Bábu	42	2	7
Babúl	42	2	18
Babúr	42	2	18
Babut	42	2	12
Bábwár	42	1	6
Bábyáft	42	1	8
Bach	42	2	23
Bachan	538	1	28
Bachgoti	42	2	25
Báchh	42	2	29
Báchhal	43	1	8
Báchhbarár	42	2	44
Bachhontá	43	1	5
Bachhul	43	1	8
Báchrá	43	1	13

BAD

	Page	col.	line
Bád	43	1	15
Bád	43	1	19
Bád	538	1	32
Bada	43	1	21
Baḍagaleyavarn	43	1	23
Badage	43	1	26
Baḍagi	43	1	27
Badahand	43	1	29
Badal	43	1	33
Badalá	43	1	36
Badali	43	1	36
Badal-mushahara	43	1	40
Badalu	43	1	34
Bádár	43	2	1
Badaraka	44	1	22
Badarke	44	1	22
Badarnawísi	43	1	43
Badarro	570	1	11
Baḍavá-bhrita	43	2	3
Báḍavapolamu	43	2	7
Bad-báchh	43	1	3
Baḍḍi	43	2	9
Baḍḍigantú	43	2	10
Badega	570	1	12
Badegachi	43	2	12
Bádh	43	1	14
Badha	43	2	16
Badhak	43	2	21
Badháwa	43	2	29
Baḍhia	43	2	40
Badhik	43	2	21
Baḍhtí	64	2	21
Badhya	43	2	27
Bádhya	43	2	33
Bádhyanu	43	2	35
Bádhyaista	43	2	35
Bádi	538	1	36
Badi	43	2	44
Bádichor	43	2	43
Baḍiga	43	1	27
Báḍiga	370	1	12
Báḍige	44	1	1
Báḍige	44	1	3
Báḍigi	44	1	3
Bádikari	570	1	15
Badi kaṭṭu	44	1	4
Badi varadi	44	1	5
Baḍiyá bhúm	44	1	9
Badlá	43	1	36
Badlámi	44	1	16
Badli	43	1	36
Badmáásh	44	1	11
Badnámi	44	1	14
Badní	44	1	17
Badraka	44	1	21
Badraka hisáb	44	1	27
Badrika	44	1	21
Badrucka	44	1	23
Bádsháh	44	1	31
Bádsháhee	44	1	32
Bádsháhi	44	1	32
Bádsháhi-sanad	44	1	40
Badshahi sunnud	44	1	40
Bádu	44	1	43
Badulu	43	1	34

BÁD

	Page	col.	line
Bádzáru	48	2	44
Baébát	46	2	41
Baee	46	2	25
Báf	44	2	11
Bá-farjand	44	2	1
Bá-farzand	44	1	45
Bá-farzandán	44	1	45
Báft	44	2	9
Báfta	44	2	10
Bág	44	2	14
Bagáhat	44	2	36
Bagait	44	2	36
Bágaiti	45	1	4
Bagalo	570	1	15
Bagalya	44	2	18
Báganden	44	2	20
Bágar	44	2	22
Bagár	44	2	24
Bagár	44	2	25
Bagárah	70	2	11
Bagari	44	2	27
Bagaria	44	2	29
Bágáyat	44	2	36
Bágáyati	44	2	36
Bágáyat-kacheri	45	1	9
Bágáyat-jásti-biráđ	45	1	13
Bágbagícha	45	1	17
Bágdi	44	2	31
Bageechu	45	1	15
Baggaite	45	1	4
Bágh	44	2	34
Bágh	45	1	24
Bághát	44	2	35
Bágháyat	44	2	36
Bágháiti	45	1	4
Bágháwat	45	1	40
Bághbán	45	1	19
Baghal	45	1	27
Bághi	44	2	20
Baghi	45	1	34
Bághi	45	1	36
Bághian	45	1	37
Bágh-kári	45	1	22
Bágh-mári-inám	45	1	25
Bághwán	45	1	19
Bagini	45	1	43
Baglah	44	2	18
Bágrí	45	1	45
Bagsaria	45	2	13
Bagur	44	2	22
Báhá	45	2	16
Báhá	570	1	17
Báhá	45	2	19
Báháchina	45	2	27
Bahádur	570	1	18
Bahá-i-kághaz	45	2	26
Bahá-i-khilát	45	2	20
Bahál	45	2	29
Bahál-i-sanad	45	2	34
Bahálu	45	2	33
Báhan	45	2	37
Bahangi	45	2	41
Bahangy	76	1	45
Bahangi-bardár	45	2	44
Bahár	46	1	1
Báhara	46	1	3
Báhar bhoom	46	1	6

BÁH

	Page	col.	line
Báhar bhúm	46	1	6
Báhar vási	46	1	9
Bahaundá	46	1	2
Bahera	70	2	27
Baheria	46	1	13
Bahí	46	1	14
Bahí	570	1	24
Bahidán	570	1	25
Bahikhasra	46	1	16
Bahí khátá	46	1	17
Bahí mahájan	46	1	18
Bahin	46	1	22
Bahí-patwári	46	1	20
Bahír	46	1	23
Báhiranga-kágada	46	1	26
Báhirbhoom	46	1	6
Báhirbhúm	46	1	6
Báhir chálán	46	1	30
Bahir-vási	46	1	9
Bahi-sulání	570	1	27
Bahi-yád-dásht	570	1	29
Bahiyár	46	1	33
Bahí	570	1	32
Bahlím	46	1	35
Bahman	92	2	6
Bahmanee	93	1	19
Bahonđa	46	1	42
Bahorá	46	1	44
Bahorá	72	1	16
Bahoro	46	2	4
Bahra	46	2	8
Bahu	46	2	13
Bahu	46	2	23
Báhu	46	2	25
Báhuband	46	2	27
Báhuband-mirási	46	2	30
Bahúdaka	46	2	14
Bahudhanya	46	2	18
Bahula	46	2	32
Bahulapádyá	46	2	33
Bahun	45	2	37
Bahuputra	46	2	21
Bahuputraka	46	2	21
Bahura	46	1	3
Bahurúpía	46	2	10
Bái	46	2	35
Bái	47	1	28
Bai	46	2	39
Báiá	46	2	39
Báiá	47	1	23
Baiáli	47	1	29
Baiáná	47	1	26
Baibát parwána	405	1	3
Baibáiana	570	1	33
Baí-bil-wafá	46	2	43
Baí-bil-wafadár	47	1	6
Baid	47	1	31
Baí-dár	47	1	24
Baidya	47	1	31
Baigár	47	1	33
Baihária	47	1	34
Baíkámil	570	1	36
Baikhat	47	1	35
Baikunth	47	1	38
Bail	47	1	42
Bail	47	2	3
Baí-lá-kalámí	47	1	9

BÁJ

	Page	col.	line
Bail-begári	47	2	4
Bail-dám	47	2	6
Bailha	47	1	44
Bailhai	47	2	1
Bailuammár	47	2	16
Bailu	47	2	8
Bailu	570	1	45
Bailuśime	47	2	14
Baimátra	47	2	18
Baimátreya	47	2	18
Baímiáádi	47	1	11
Baí-muámila	570	1	37
Baí-mukáša	47	1	12
Baí-mukáša	570	1	38
Bai-mukáyaža	47	1	12
Bain	47	2	20
Baina	47	1	26
Baí-náma	47	1	17
Baí-náma	570	1	44
Bainđi	47	2	24
Baiñhi	47	2	21
Bainpo	47	2	22
Bainsí	47	2	23
Baiparee	72	1	23
Baipári	95	2	9
Baipatša	47	1	18
Baipitra	47	2	26
Bairraggie	47	2	28
Bairági	47	2	28
Bairak	570	2	1
Bairakh	570	2	1
Bairakábádi	570	2	1
Bais	47	2	34
Bais	47	2	37
Baisak	48	1	10
Baisákh	48	1	13
Baishnav	48	1	16
Baishnav	570	2	7
Baishnavottar	48	1	23
Baishnavottar	570	2	9
Baí-sulání	47	1	20
Bait	48	1	27
Baí-taljñ	47	1	22
Bait-ul-mál	48	1	32
Báith	48	2	14
Baithak	48	2	16
Baithán	570	2	10
Baithápagár	48	2	19
Baithárovgár	48	2	21
Baiya	48	2	25
Baiyái	48	2	27
Baiz	48	2	29
Baizána	48	2	32
Báj	69	1	3
Báj	48	2	34
Bájá-kharchu	49	1	13
Bajáni	48	2	37
Bajántari	48	2	38
Bajántari	570	2	12
Bajántari-mahál	48	2	41
Bájár	48	2	44
Bájár	69	1	28
Bájár-baithak	69	1	37
Bájár-chalán	69	1	40
Bájár-phasgi	69	2	1
Bájá-walá	48	2	38
Báje	49	1	1

BÁJ

	Page	col.	line
Báje	69	2	6
Báje-áráji	49	1	4
Báje-báb	49	1	7
Báje-bábu	49	1	7
Bajeegur	69	2	36
Báje-fasl	49	1	11
Báje-kharch	49	1	13
Báj-gír	48	2	35
Bajhá	49	1	17
Bajhárat	49	1	18
Bajhwat	49	1	19
Báji	69	2	6
Báji-áft	69	1	18
Bájbáb	69	2	8
Bajíd	49	1	21
Bajidár	49	1	23
Bájgar	69	2	36
Bájjamá	69	2	11
Bájnama	49	1	25
Bájoo	49	1	40
Bájpái	49	1	28
Bájra	49	1	30
Bájrá	49	1	30
Bajra	49	1	35
Bajrá	49	1	38
Bajrágbát	49	1	36
Bájri	49	1	30
Bájría	570	2	13
Báju	49	1	40
Bajunturee	48	2	38
Bájyafta	69	1	18
Bák	49	1	42
Baká	570	2	15
Bakáia	50	1	24
Bakáia-báki	50	1	30
Bakáia-taujih	50	1	28
Bákal	49	1	44
Bakálbáni	50	2	14
Bakand	49	1	45
Bakár	49	2	3
Bakará	49	2	4
Bakh	49	2	5
Bakhá	49	2	8
Bakhal	49	2	9
Bakhal	49	2	11
Bákhál	49	2	15
Bakhár	49	2	13
Bakhar	49	2	15
Bákhar	49	2	15
Bakhar	49	2	22
Bakhari	49	2	24
Bakhári	49	2	13
Bakhédá	49	2	26
Bakhediyavanu	49	2	27
Bakhrá	49	2	29
Bakhrí	49	2	30
Bakhsh	49	2	31
Bakhshi	49	2	38
Bakhshián-i-Áázam	50	1	7
Bakhshiát	50	1	1
Bakhshish	50	1	12
Bakhshishnáma	50	1	17
Bakhshnáma	49	2	36
Bakhshian-azam	50	1	7
Báki	50	1	18
Bákidár	50	1	33

BÁK

	Page	col.	line
Bákijái	50	1	35
Bákijamâ	570	2	19
Bákijamín	50	1	37
Bákijamín	50	2	7
Báki kaiffyat	50	1	39
Báki khwáh	50	1	44
Báki lekha	50	2	1
Bakilu	50	2	10
Báki málguzári	50	2	3
Báki patrak sanwát	50	2	5
Bakiru	50	2	10
Bákizamín	50	2	7
Bakkál	50	2	12
Bakla	570	2	22
Bakoli	50	2	15
Bakot	50	2	17
Bakra	570	2	20
Bakr-íd	50	2	20
Bákul-aswári	50	2	26
Baky	50	1	18
Baky keffyet	50	1	30
Bál	51	1	32
Bála	50	2	30
Bálá	51	1	17
Bala	51	1	19
Balad	51	1	33
Báládastí	51	1	28
Báládhar	51	2	2
Baladur	51	1	40
Baladustee	51	1	28
Baladusty	51	1	28
Balagaiyyi	539	2	35
Bálágashí	51	1	42
Bálágastí	51	1	42
Balagye-játi	51	2	1
Baláhar	51	2	2
Balahatyá	51	1	3
Baláhi	51	2	6
Bálái	51	2	9
Báláiyáph	51	2	15
Balaji	51	2	17
Balajivádu	51	2	17
Bálaka	50	2	30
Balal	570	2	24
Bálám	51	2	21
Báland	51	2	23
Bálant	51	2	29
Bálánt	51	2	29
Balasiga	51	2	28
Balasu	51	2	27
Bálat	51	2	29
Bálát	51	2	29
Balátkár	51	1	20
Balatkára	51	1	20
Balatkár-nebár	51	1	20
Balawa	51	2	31
Bálband	51	2	33
Bálbhog	51	1	30
Bálbodh	51	2	35
Balbund	51	2	33
Bald	51	1	33
Baldána	51	1	35
Baldev	51	1	36
Baldihái	51	1	38
Baldiyá	51	1	37
Balegár	51	2	37
Balesar	51	2	39

BÁL

	Page	col.	line
Bálgopál	51	1	5
Bálee	51	2	40
Báli	51	2	40
Bálí	51	2	40
Bali	51	2	42
Bali-akki	52	1	3
Balichata	52	1	24
Balidán	52	1	9
Báligh	52	1	29
Báligha	52	1	29
Baljeváru	52	1	26
Balikallu	52	1	20
Balikool	52	1	21
Balikul	52	1	21
Bálisht	52	1	33
Balivali	52	1	35
Baljeváru	52	1	26
Bálká	52	1	36
Balkat	52	1	38
Balkati	52	1	42
Balla	52	1	44
Ballái	52	2	12
Ballutay	53	1	5
Báloo	52	2	22
Baloo-burd	52	2	24
Balootee	53	1	5
Balote	53	1	3
Baloteh	56	1	14
Baloten	56	1	13
Balotyá	53	1	4
Balowtay	53	1	6
Balrakh	52	2	15
Bálrakhá	52	2	17
Balsundar	52	2	20
Bálu	52	2	22
Báluá	52	2	23
Bálubard	52	2	24
Baluch	52	2	34
Báluchar	52	2	28
Báluchari	52	2	33
Baluchur	52	2	28
Balutá	52	2	43
Balute	52	2	44
Balute-dár	56	1	18
Baluteh	56	1	14
Baluten	56	1	13
Balute-patti	56	1	20
Báluttaram	56	1	22
Balutyá	53	1	3
Bam	56	1	30
Bam	56	1	35
Bám	56	1	35
Bamál	56	1	37
Bamb	56	1	39
Bambeiya	56	1	41
Bámbhá	56	1	43
Bambee	56	1	43
Bambu	57	1	43
Bamban	56	1	44
Bamhangaur	56	2	1
Bamhania	56	2	2
Bamhni	56	2	4
Bamíthá	56	2	5
Bamlá	56	2	7
Bám-máti	56	2	10
Bamtele	56	2	12
Ban	56	2	14

BAN

BAN

BÁR

	Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line
Ban	37	1	13	Bandhúr	59	1	21	Banjar kamí	60	1	15
Ban	57	1	17	Bandhwára	570	2	37	Banjar kandáyam	60	1	18
Bán	57	1	18	Bandhwás	59	1	18	Banjar khárij-i-jamâ	60	1	20
Bán	57	1	21	Bandí	57	2	22	Banjaru	60	1	9
Bána	57	1	24	Bándí	57	2	22	Banje	60	1	9
Bápá	57	1	26	Bandi	57	2	23	Bánjh	60	1	8
Baná	57	1	28	Bandi	57	2	39	Banjiga	57	1	34
Banáhe	57	1	30	Bandí	59	1	39	Banjín	60	2	6
Banáfar	57	1	31	Band-i-jamâ	57	2	42	Bánjur	60	1	7
Banajiga	57	1	34	Bandi-khána	57	2	27	Bánk	60	2	10
Bananjiga	57	1	34	Band-i-mudat	58	1	1	Bánkâ	60	2	12
Bánaprasth	56	2	15	Bandipotu	57	2	29	Banksál	60	2	14
Banár	57	1	39	Band-i-sale	58	1	3	Banktá	60	2	17
Bánasiga	57	1	40	Band-i-seal	58	1	3	Bannan	60	2	19
Banaulá	57	1	41	Bandivánuu	57	2	25	Bannan-adiga	60	2	20
Banave	57	1	30	Bandíván	57	2	24	Banni	60	2	22
Banbu	57	1	43	Bandíyán	57	2	24	Banş	60	2	26
Band	57	1	45	Bandkhana	57	2	27	Banş	60	2	29
Band	58	1	43	Bandlí	59	1	42	Bánş	60	2	29
Band	570	2	26	Bandnavís	58	1	8	Bánş	570	2	42
Bánd	58	2	7	Band-o-bast	58	1	10	Bánsá	60	2	32
Bánd	58	2	10	Band-o-bast dawámí	58	1	18	Bansá	60	2	41
Bandá	57	2	10	Band-o-bast-i-mulk	58	1	22	Bánşai	60	2	36
Bandá	58	2	12	Band-o-bast-i-parwána	58	1	25	Bánsari	60	2	43
Bandá	58	2	13	Band-o-bast-i-sanad	58	1	30	Bánşaválí	60	2	27
Bandagam	58	2	30	Band-o-bast-i-sarrishtadár	58	1	37	Bánsgrí	60	2	39
Bandagi	57	2	16	Band-o-bast miadí	58	1	20	Bansi	61	1	6
Bandah	57	2	13	Band-o-bast sarsari	58	1	32	Banslochan	61	1	1
Bandah-wálá-i-bárgáh	57	2	18	Bandok	570	2	32	Bánsphor	61	1	4
Bandam	396	1	22	Band phánta	58	1	41	Bansuree	60	2	41
Bandar	570	2	26	Bandrí	570	2	36	Banţ	61	1	8
Bandara	58	2	15	Bandy	59	1	44	Bánţ	61	1	10
Bandawala	570	2	30	Bang	59	1	39	Bant	61	1	10
Bandawála	58	2	18	Bangá	541	1	5	Bánţ	61	1	11
Band-bardásht	57	2	33	Bang	76	1	23	Bántá	61	1	13
Bandbatái	57	2	36	Bángá	59	2	1	Bantak	61	1	16
Bandbehri	57	2	30	Bangá	59	2	4	Bántan	61	1	18
Bande	58	2	20	Bangáli	59	2	16	Bántan	61	1	18
Bandh	57	2	4	Bangaliyá	59	2	7	Banţar	61	1	8
Bandh	58	2	21	Bángar	59	2	9	Bántchont	61	1	17
Bandh	58	2	26	Bangára	39	2	12	Bantoí	570	2	45
Bandh	58	2	26	Bangí	59	2	13	Bánt patra	61	1	20
Bandhak	58	2	30	Bangká	59	2	18	Bantrotu	61	1	22
Bandhak	570	2	32	Bangkatía	59	2	20	Banuí	61	1	24
Bandhak-dátá	58	2	32	Bangki	59	2	22	Banvikrí	61	1	25
Bandhak-gráhí	58	2	34	Bánglá	59	2	24	Banya	61	1	31
Bandhak grahítá	58	2	36	Bangrí	59	2	28	Banya	571	1	6
Bandhak lewá-byakti	58	2	38	Bangu	59	2	30	Bánya	61	1	32
Bandhak náma	58	2	41	Bangur	59	2	9	Banyan	61	1	31
Bandhak patra	58	2	41	Bangy	76	1	45	Báulí	61	1	39
Bándhal goti	59	1	23	Báni	59	2	33	Baolien	61	2	3
Bandhan	58	2	43	Banian	61	1	31	Baolier	61	2	3
Bándhan	58	2	44	Banihár	60	2	24	Baonee	61	2	5
Bandhán	59	1	20	Bánikári	570	2	38	Báoní	61	2	5
Bandhán	59	1	21	Banij	59	2	37	Baorá	61	1	39
Bandhárá	59	1	4	Banijaga	59	2	42	Baorí	61	1	39
Bándhárá	59	1	5	Banijagáru	59	2	42	Báorí	61	2	6
Bandhára	59	1	7	Banijiga	59	2	42	Bapans	61	2	10
Bándhava	56	1	37	Banik	59	2	39	Bapotí	61	2	13
Bándhíl	59	1	12	Baniwál	60	1	6	Baprottee	61	2	13
Bandhisáb	57	2	38	Bániyá	61	1	32	Baqee	50	1	18
Bandhiyá	59	1	13	Banjar	60	1	7	Bár	61	2	14
Bandhne	59	1	15	Bánjar	60	1	7	Bár	570	1	7
Bandhu	59	1	27	Banjárá	60	1	26	Bár	61	2	20
Bandul goti	59	1	23	Banjári	60	1	26	Bár	61	2	33
Bandhun	58	2	15	Banjar-jadíd	60	1	11	Bár	61	2	35
				Banjar-kadím	60	1	13	Bár	62	1	1

BÁR

	Page	col.	line
Bár	62	1	12
Bár	62	1	15
Bar	62	1	22
Bar	62	1	24
Bar	571	1	8
Bar	541	2	41
Bára	61	2	33
Bára	62	1	26
Bára	62	1	34
Bára	62	1	40
Bára	62	1	40
Bará	62	2	18
Bara	62	2	36
Bárabháti	63	1	21
Barábháu	62	2	19
Barábráhmañ	62	2	23
Barad	62	2	38
Bárað	62	2	42
Bára-dari	62	1	41
Báraðsalámí	63	1	1
Baragála	62	2	37
Bárah	62	1	40
Bárah gáon	62	1	44
Baráhi	63	1	5
Báráhi	63	1	7
Bárah thákurái	62	2	6
Bárah wafát	62	2	9
Barái khor o-posh	63	1	10
Baraka	63	1	14
Barakacheri	62	1	28
Barál	63	1	16
Barámad	63	1	19
Báramárg	63	1	21
Baramátti	63	1	23
Báramba	62	1	13
Barámdah	63	1	24
Barámián	62	2	27
Baran	63	1	27
Baran	63	1	32
Baran	63	1	34
Bárán	62	1	16
Baranagar takáwi	62	2	30
Bárání	62	1	17
Bárání-kúrtah	62	1	21
Baran-sankar	63	1	29
Barár	571	1	10
Barári	63	1	41
Baras	63	2	1
Barasáliá	63	2	3
Barasaúrí	63	2	7
Barasgáñth	63	2	8
Barasodiá	63	2	3
Barasoliá	63	2	3
Baraspaði	63	2	11
Baraspari	63	2	11
Barat	63	2	12
Barát	63	2	16
Barát	63	2	25
Barát	63	2	34
Barat	77	2	31
Barátagár	63	2	22
Barátakár	63	2	22
Baratha	63	2	37
Barathákur	62	2	33
Baraundhá	63	2	38
Baráward	63	2	39

BAR

	Page	col.	line
Baráwarda	63	2	39
Bárázamín	62	1	38
Bár-bár	61	2	26
Bárbardár	61	2	36
Bárbardári	61	2	38
Bárbaťái	61	2	10
Barda	64	1	3
Bardá	64	1	6
Bardafarosh	64	1	4
Bardásht	571	1	31
Bardásht khána	64	1	10
Bardi	64	1	6
Barée	61	2	16
Barée	64	2	28
Barée	64	2	37
Barehta	64	1	13
Barej	64	1	15
Barejá	64	1	15
Baresiri	64	1	17
Barethá	64	1	19
Bargá	64	1	20
Bárgáh	62	1	3
Bargáút	64	1	24
Bargan	64	1	28
Bargápatta	64	1	26
Bárgeer	61	2	42
Bárgír	61	2	42
Bargújar	88	1	38
Barguni	571	1	14
Barhá	64	1	30
Bárhahsádat	64	2	1
Barhái	64	1	42
Barháwan	64	2	5
Bárhee	64	2	10
Barhetá	64	1	36
Barhi	64	2	8
Bárhí	571	1	15
Bárhí	64	2	10
Barhiá	64	2	12
Barhni	64	2	16
Barholiá	64	2	18
Barhotari	64	2	20
Barhte	64	2	21
Barhte-baťta	576	1	17
Bári	61	2	16
Bári	61	2	19
Bári	64	2	24
Bári	64	2	28
Bári	64	2	30
Bári	64	2	34
Bári	64	2	37
Bári	64	2	40
Bári	67	2	37
Bári	571	1	18
Bár-i-áám	62	1	2
Bariár	64	2	44
Bárigandí	64	2	25
Bárigátukacheri	62	1	30
Bárigíra kacheri	62	1	33
Baríj	72	2	33
Bárik	65	1	1
Bárika	65	1	5
Bárike	65	1	5
Bár-i-khás	62	1	5
Bárike-vádu	65	1	8
Bárikudu	65	1	10

BAS

	Page	col.	line
Báriz	65	1	16
Bariz	72	2	33
Báriyávađu	65	1	10
Bárjá	65	1	22
Bárjái	65	1	23
Bárját	65	1	23
Bárjaut	65	1	23
Barjoy	65	1	23
Barká	65	1	30
Barkala	65	1	32
Barkandáz	65	1	34
Bárkuyán	65	1	40
Barkhwást	65	1	42
Barkhást	65	1	42
Barmhotar	65	1	45
Barmautar	93	2	8
Barñak bráhmañ	65	2	3
Barnarmatti	65	2	5
Bárnées	65	2	10
Barni	65	2	8
Bárnisi	65	2	15
Baro	65	2	18
Baronkhá	65	2	19
Barothá	571	1	19
Barothí	65	2	21
Bárotirá	62	2	13
Barrá	65	2	23
Barroh	65	2	29
Barsáliá	63	2	4
Barsát	65	3	31
Barsáti	65	2	33
Barsáti faşl	65	2	35
Bart	65	2	37
Bart	65	2	39
Bartan	65	2	41
Bartanio	543	2	17
Barťaraf	66	1	1
Barťaraffi	66	1	5
Bartaravu	66	1	4
Bartush	66	1	6
Baru	66	1	8
Baruá	66	1	10
Barui	66	1	13
Bárlúá	62	2	16
Bárluli	66	1	14
Báruñi	66	1	17
Báruñi	66	1	19
Barwá	66	1	10
Barwáik	66	1	21
Barwár	66	1	24
Barwátiyá	66	1	27
Bás	66	1	29
Bás	66	1	34
Bas	66	1	37
Basáimpu	66	1	41
Basak	66	1	42
Basaki	66	1	42
Basant	66	1	44
Basantí	66	2	1
Basant-panchamí	66	2	5
Básat	66	2	9
Basat	66	2	9
Basatí	66	2	42
Basáuri	66	2	11
Basavá	66	2	15
Basavađu	66	2	15

BAS

BAT

BEE

	Page	col.	line
Basavanua	66	2	15
Basavi	66	2	19
Básbanya	66	1	30
Basgat	66	2	24
Básgriyá	66	2	27
Bási	66	1	35
Básián	66	2	29
Basíkat	66	2	30
Básingá	66	2	32
Basinia	66	1	39
Basít	66	2	37
Baski	66	1	42
Bas-o-bás	571	1	20
Bást	571	1	23
Basta	66	2	27
Bastí	66	2	42
Bástu	{ 67	1	1
	{ 571	1	23
Bástupúja	67	1	3
Basu	67	1	5
Basur	67	1	8
Baswári	67	1	8
Bat	{ 67	1	10
	{ 571	1	26
Bat	67	2	3
Bát	67	2	5
Bát	67	2	17
Batái	67	1	12
Batáidár	67	1	34
Batán	67	2	23
Batar	67	2	25
Batáwani	67	2	26
Batch	42	2	29
Batchháp	67	2	7
Bátchhápí	67	2	9
Batchhapi	67	2	10
Bátchhápái	67	2	9
Bátchhápni	67	2	9
	{ 67	2	29
Batelá	{ 571	1	36
Baténth	67	1	40
Bater	571	2	24
Bates	67	2	31
Bathán	67	2	32
Bathía	67	2	33
Bathúa	67	2	34
Bátí	67	2	37
	{ 67	2	38
Bátí	{ 571	1	39
	{ 67	2	41
Batía	67	2	42
Bátin	67	6	44
Bátke	68	1	3
Bátmi	68	1	5
Bátmidár	68	1	6
Batnan-bád-batnan	68	1	8
Bátní	68	1	5
Bátmidár	68	1	6
Bátolan	68	1	13
Bátóhí	68	1	17
Batoran	68	1	14
Batja	68	1	17
Batjá	68	1	17
Bátjá	68	1	17
Batja	79	1	39
Batta	68	1	31
Battavartti	68	1	34

	Page	col.	line
Battee	571	1	39
Battemu	68	1	36
Battenasethi	68	1	38
Batfi	68	1	42
Battnaul-kai	68	1	40
Batúr	571	1	24
Batwade patrak	68	2	1
Batwál	68	1	43
Batwár	68	1	43
Batwará	571	1	27
Batwon	68	2	4
Bau	68	2	6
Baü	68	2	10
Báu	68	2	9
Baub	42	1	31
Baubut	42	1	12
Baubtee	42	1	42
Bauchhar	68	2	12
Baugh	44	2	34
Baugayut	44	2	37
Baughayhír	44	2	37
Báukhol	68	2	9
Baudoon	74	1	8
Bául	68	2	13
Baug	74	1	16
Baugaum	74	1	16
Baugdár	74	1	37
Baugom	74	1	15
Bauli	{ 68	2	15
	{ 371	1	40
Báüni	{ 68	2	18
	{ 91	2	10
Báüri	{ 68	2	22
	{ 571	1	41
Bautíjamín	68	2	19
Báv	68	2	9
Báva	68	2	24
Bávamaiduna	68	2	28
Báví	68	2	9
Báwag	68	2	30
Báwari	68	2	31
Bawera	68	2	37
Baya	46	2	39
Bayá	68	2	38
Bayái	68	2	40
Bayalu	68	2	41
Bayána	46	2	26
Bayáná	46	2	27
Báyaná	68	2	42
Báyanákká	68	2	44
Bayánapatra	571	1	42
Bayat	69	1	1
Bayd	46	2	31
Bayengi	72	1	24
Bayparee	571	1	44
Báz	69	1	3
	{ 69	2	4
Bazaát	{ 91	1	23
Bázamad	69	1	4
Bázamadahkám	69	1	6
Bázár	69	1	23
Bázárbaŋta	69	1	35
Bázárbaithak	69	1	37
Bázárheetick	69	1	37
Bázárkharch	69	1	42
Bázárnirakh	69	1	44
Bázárphasgi	69	2	1

	Page	col.	line
Bázdári	69	2	9
Bázdáwá náma	571	1	45
Bázgiri	69	2	11
Bázi	69	2	5
Bázibáb	69	2	8
Bazicurtch	69	2	17
Bázígar	69	2	36
Bázijámá	69	2	11
Bázik	69	2	40
Bázikharch	69	2	16
Bázikurch	69	2	17
Báz-i-náma	69	1	14
Bázízamín	69	2	26
Bázizumeen	69	2	26
Bázi-zamín daftar	69	2	33
Bázu	69	2	43
Bázu-i-farmán	70	1	1
Bazzáz	69	2	42
Be	70	1	3
Beb	70	1	36
Bebák	70	1	4
Bebartta	70	1	38
Beburttu	70	1	38
Bechhápar	70	1	6
Becháiti	85	1	8
Be-chirágh	70	1	9
Beá	70	1	40
Beda	70	1	43
Be-dákhil	70	1	11
Be-dákhili	70	1	13
Bedan	545	1	29
Bedanu	70	1	43
Bédaraballi	70	2	4
Bedaru	70	1	43
Be-dáwá	70	1	14
Be-dáwa patra	70	1	16
Bedchaiti	85	1	8
Beddalu	70	2	6
Beddasištu	70	2	8
Beder	70	1	43
Bedi	70	1	42
Bédiga	70	2	9
Bee	572	1	32
Beedee	88	1	15
Beega	85	2	15
Beegah	85	2	11
Beegah	85	2	15
Beegar	70	2	10
Beegarah	70	2	11
Beegha	85	2	15
Beegha	86	1	23
Beeghari	85	2	44
Beegotee	85	2	44
Beehund	86	1	26
Beehur	86	1	28
Beej	86	1	39
Beejevary	572	1	36
Beela	87	2	3
Beelabuudy	86	2	38
Beema	87	2	25
Beeman	87	2	25
Beend	87	2	43
Beenda	88	1	1
Beer	88	1	9
Beera	88	1	10
Beerbanee	88	1	34
Beesee	90	1	16

BEE

	Page	col.	line
Beesh	89	2	34
Beeshy	89	2	34
Beeshy	73	1	18
Beeshymamooli	73	1	18
Beeta	90	2	30
Beeta	81	2	11
Beetoo	91	1	18
Beetur baree	572	1	22
Begah	85	2	15
Begár	70	2	10
Begári	70	2	10
Begári	70	2	18
Beghah duftery	86	1	17
Begownee	86	2	20
Behar	70	2	36
Behára	70	2	24
Behará	70	2	26
Behára	72	1	12
Behári	72	1	18
Behavilley	76	2	40
Beherá	70	2	26
Behjár	70	2	34
Behlá	70	2	3
Behnaur	70	2	36
Behrá	70	2	38
Behrá	70	2	26
Behree	70	2	39
Behrí	571	2	2
Behrí handi	71	1	6
Behrí barár	71	1	14
Behrí dár	71	1	16
Behrij	70	2	39
Behry bundy	71	1	7
Be-já	70	1	18
Be-já kurkí	70	1	20
Bejawary	572	1	36
Bejhará	71	1	19
Bejhura	71	1	19
Bejot	71	1	21
Bejot-jamá	71	1	24
Bejot zamín	71	1	26
Bejwar	71	1	29
Be-kár	70	1	22
Be-kári	70	1	23
Be-kaşúr	70	1	25
Bel	71	1	32
Bel	71	1	38
Belá	71	2	3
Belá bardár	71	2	7
Belak	71	1	33
Belákharch	71	2	10
Belasadahola	71	2	15
Belasu	71	2	12
Belavi	71	2	12
Bel-bhandár	71	1	43
Belbundar	71	1	43
Belbúta	71	2	17
Belcha	71	1	33
Belchak	71	1	33
Belchu	71	1	33
Belchuk	71	1	33
Beldár	71	1	35
Bele	71	2	12
Béle	71	2	18
Belhá	71	2	20
Belhai	71	2	22

BEL

	Page	col.	line
Belkee	71	2	24
Belki	71	2	24
Bella	71	2	25
Belladagána	71	2	29
Belladále	71	2	27
Beluk	71	1	33
Belwa	71	2	31
Belwal	71	2	34
Be-námí	70	1	27
Benáp	71	2	35
Benap ká patá	71	2	38
Benaudhá	71	2	43
Bende	72	1	1
Bengat	72	1	3
Bengut	72	1	3
Bení	72	1	7
Bentagam	72	1	10
Beohár	72	1	12
Beohará	72	1	16
Beohará	72	1	16
Beohariya	72	1	16
Beoparee	72	1	24
Beopári	95	2	10
Bepar	72	1	22
Bepári	72	1	23
Bepári	95	2	9
Ber	72	1	28
Béra	72	1	29
Beřá	72	1	30
Berađ	72	1	45
Beragádu	72	2	5
Beráji-ká-patá	72	2	6
Beramu	72	2	14
Beřár	72	2	15
Beree	88	1	15
Beree	72	2	21
Beřha	72	2	18
Beřhná	72	2	18
Beři	72	2	21
Beri	72	2	26
Berij	72	2	33
Berij patá	571	2	4
Beriz	72	2	33
Bermertur	93	2	8
Berybundy	71	1	6
Besar	571	2	6
Besari	572	2	6
Bésaya	73	1	10
Besáyadabhumí	73	1	14
Bésáyadava	73	1	12
Beshí	73	1	16
Beshjáma	73	1	21
Beshizamín	73	1	23
Besta	73	1	27
Bestarava	73	1	30
Bestaru	73	1	30
Beřá	73	1	34
Betakşır	70	1	25
Betan-mál	73	1	35
Bet-handi	73	1	40
Beth	73	2	3
Beth	571	2	8
Bethia	73	2	4
Beři	73	1	34
Betra-bandi	73	1	40
Bett	73	2	5
Bett	571	2	11

BAÁ

	Page	col.	line
Betta	73	2	5
Bewartta	571	2	12
Bewará	73	2	9
Bewáriş	70	1	30
Bewáriş	571	2	1
Bewárişmál	70	1	32
Beyjogee	550	1	39
Beylha	71	2	20
Beyrydar	71	1	16
Bhábar	73	2	11
Bhabur	73	2	11
Bhabhút	73	2	14
Bháchá	73	2	17
Bháchejánwái	73	2	21
Bháchesún	73	2	23
Bháchí	73	2	18
Bháchrú	73	2	17
Bhađá	73	2	24
Bháđá	74	1	3
Bhadáhar	73	2	27
Bhadái	73	2	29
Bhadariá	73	2	32
Bhádatakiya	74	1	5
Bhadauriá	73	2	35
Bháđavi	74	1	11
Bhadbhadáná	74	1	1
Bhađbhooja	77	2	41
Bháde	74	1	3
Bhádekari	74	1	6
Bháđon	74	1	8
Bháđonwí	74	1	10
Bháđonwí	571	2	15
Bhadouria	73	2	35
Bháđovey	74	1	10
Bhádra	74	1	13
Bhádra bau	74	1	15
Bhaee	74	2	14
Bhaeebund	74	2	31
Bhaeebut	74	2	36
Bhaeebud	74	2	36
Bháğ	74	1	16
Bháğam	74	1	16
Bhagat	74	2	9
Bháğavati	74	1	30
Bháğavivaram	571	2	17
Bháğ batái	74	1	27
Bháğ batí	74	1	30
Bháğdár	74	1	37
Bháğdári	74	1	40
Bháğeli	74	1	45
Bhági	74	1	42
Bháğidár	74	1	38
Bháğidár	74	1	44
Bhágil	74	1	45
Bháğ-jot	74	2	1
Bháğkhamár	74	2	3
Bháğnar	74	2	11
Bhágtá	74	2	13
Bháğwár	74	2	7
Bháğzát	571	2	19
Bhaha	570	1	17
Bháí	74	2	14
Bhai	570	1	24
Bháí-ans	74	2	24
Bháí band	74	2	31
Bháí bandi	74	2	34
Bháíbánt	74	2	41

BHÁ

	Page	col.	line
Bháibat	74	2	36
Bháibáu	74	2	40
Bháí dwitíya	75	1	31
Bháihissi	75	1	23
Bháíjamá	75	1	26
Bháijhi	75	1	25
Bhaint	80	2	20
Bháipansi	75	1	29
Bhaikar	571	2	22
Bhailee	572	1	17
Bháiphot	75	1	33
Bháipua	75	1	35
Bhaimi	75	1	39
Bhains	571	2	24
Bhainslet	571	2	25
Bhais	75	1	42
Bhaitá	75	1	43
Bhaiwad	74	2	36
Bháiyá	74	2	14
Bhaiyábánt	74	2	41
Bhaiyáchára	74	2	43
Bhaiyáchári	74	2	43
Bháiyájamá	75	1	26
Bhaiyápani	75	1	29
Bháij	78	2	11
Bhajanappura	75	1	44
Bhájawal	75	2	1
Bhájidast	75	2	3
Bhákar	75	2	7
Bhakat	75	2	15
Bhakshya	75	2	12
Bhaksi	75	2	10
Bhakt	75	2	15
Bhakta	75	2	15
Bháakta	75	2	19
Bhakti	75	2	23
Bhál	75	2	24
Bhálagashti	51	1	43
Bhálawan	75	2	28
Bhál-sultan	75	2	26
Bhále	75	2	30
Bhálu	75	2	30
Bhámatyá	75	2	32
Bháñd	75	2	34
Bháñd	75	2	38
Bháñdár	75	2	39
Bháñdár	75	2	39
Bháñdára	75	2	39
Bháñdára	76	1	13
Bháñdarkhana	75	1	39
Bháñdarí	76	1	1
Bháñdarí	76	1	16
Bháñdarmár	76	1	20
Bhang	76	1	23
Bháñg	76	1	23
Bháñgá	76	1	44
Bhangá	76	2	13
Bhangámoharrir	76	2	14
Bhangelá	76	1	42
Bháñgerá	76	1	41
Bhangí	76	1	37
Bhangí	76	1	45
Bháñgrá	76	1	39
Bhanguni	76	2	16
Bhanguria	76	2	18
Bháñjá	76	2	20
Bháñr	75	2	34

BHÁ

	Page	col.	line
Bháns	76	2	26
Bhánsal	76	2	38
Bhansara	76	2	29
Bhanslena	76	2	30
Bhantá	76	2	32
Bhanwag	76	2	34
Bhánwatýá	75	2	32
Bháó	76	2	36
Bhaolee	76	2	39
Bháolí	76	2	29
Bháolí	571	1	40
Bháolíkhil	76	2	45
Bhaoli pá	77	1	3
Bhar	77	1	6
Bhar	77	1	17
Bhár	77	1	43
Bhárá	77	1	34
Bhárá	77	1	43
Bhárá	77	2	3
Bhárá	77	2	5
Bhárá	77	2	10
Bhárá	571	2	27
Bharahar	77	2	11
Bharái	77	2	12
Bharakí	77	2	22
Bharan	77	2	23
Bharana	77	2	23
Bharana	571	2	28
Bharantudibba	77	2	28
Bharat	77	2	31
Bharat	571	2	30
Bhárat	77	2	36
Bharata	77	2	34
Bhárata	77	2	37
Bhárata	78	2	39
Bhárata-varsha	77	2	37
Bháratí	571	2	31
Bhárátiya	77	1	38
Bharauná	77	2	39
Bharauní	77	2	40
Bharbhunjá	77	2	41
Bhare	78	1	6
Bharekarí	78	1	9
Bhárekari	77	1	39
Bháregtoren	77	1	41
Bhargat	78	1	12
Bhari	78	1	15
Bhari	571	2	33
Bharippukáran	78	1	18
Bharit	77	2	31
Bhariyá	78	1	20
Bhárijá	78	2	10
Bharkas	77	1	8
Bharkí	78	1	21
Bharná	78	1	25
Bharná	571	2	36
Bharná	78	1	27
Bharna	77	2	23
Bharnádár	571	2	39
Bharpae	77	1	9
Bharpái	77	1	9
Bharpatwá	78	1	29
Bharte	572	1	1
Bharthee	571	2	31
Bhartkul	78	1	30
Bhartot	78	1	32

BHÁ

	Page	col.	line
Bhartotí	78	1	34
Bharti	78	1	35
Bhartri-hari-jogí	78	1	36
Bháruhá	78	1	40
Bharwár	78	1	41
Bharwaşul	77	1	13
Bharwaşuli	77	1	15
Bharwatia	78	1	44
Bharwuttia	78	1	44
Bháryá	78	2	10
Bháśán	78	2	16
Bháśáwan	78	2	18
Bháśhá	78	2	19
Bháśhapáda	78	2	21
Bháśkara saptamí	78	2	22
Bhasm	78	2	25
Bhasma	78	2	25
Bhasmasnána	78	2	26
Bhasmí	78	2	29
Bhat	78	2	32
Bhát	78	2	39
Bhát	79	1	19
Bhát	79	1	30
Bhát	79	1	35
Bhata	572	1	3
Bhata	79	1	39
Bhátá	79	1	39
Bhátá	572	1	8
Bhátan	79	1	26
Bhátén	79	1	26
Bhátén	79	1	40
Bhat gaur	79	2	1
Bháthá	79	2	2
Bhathá	79	2	3
Bhathí	79	2	3
Bhathidár	79	2	7
Bhátí	79	1	33
Bhátí	79	2	3
Bhátí	572	1	5
Bhátíá	79	2	9
Bhathíará	79	2	12
Bhathíá	79	2	12
Bhátiyamá	572	1	7
Bhathiyará	79	2	12
Bhatkaria	79	2	15
Bhatnagar	79	2	16
Bhatolar	79	2	18
Bhatsari	79	1	38
Bhátset	79	1	28
Bhatt	79	2	20
Bhatta	79	2	20
Bhatta	79	2	39
Bhatta	79	2	44
Bhattá	78	1	40
Bhattáchárij	79	2	25
Bhattáchárya	79	2	26
Bhattagutta	79	2	45
Bhattamánayam	79	2	30
Bhattavartulu	79	2	32
Bhattavritti	79	2	32
Bhattí	79	2	11
Bhatti	80	1	4
Bhattiana	80	1	7
Bhattikári	80	1	9
Bhattikumbhár	80	1	11
Bhattvarti	79	2	32
Bhátu	572	1	8

BHA

	Page	col.	line
Bhatuá	79	2	11
Bhātuá	80	1	13
Bhātuḍiya	80	1	13
Bhātula	80	1	15
Bhātuva	80	1	17
Bhatyamu	79	1	40
Bhāū	80	1	19
Bhāūgandī	80	1	22
Bhāūi	80	1	24
Bhāūj	80	1	25
Bhāūnri	80	1	26
Bhāūnriá	80	1	28
	572	1	10
Bhává	80	1	32
Bhavaia	80	1	38
Bhávati	76	2	39
Bhavanti	80	1	33
	572	1	11
Bhaváyá	80	1	38
Bhává	80	1	40
Bhāwar	572	1	12
Bhaweley	76	2	39
Bhedá	80	1	41
Bhed-hahi	572	1	14
Bhedí	80	1	44
Bhedíbandi	80	1	45
Bhediya	80	2	1
Bheel	81	1	17
Bhej	80	2	3
Bheja	572	1	15
Bhej-barár	80	2	5
Bhejbarrar	80	2	5
Bheli	80	2	18
	572	1	17
Bhent	80	2	20
Bhentnáma	572	1	18
Bhera	572	1	19
Bheri	80	1	44
Bherree	571	2	33
Bheṭ	80	2	20
	572	1	20
Bhetá	80	2	21
Bhetbakrá	80	2	30
Bhete	80	2	20
Bheṭi	80	2	34
Bhet-patra	80	2	37
Bhián	80	2	39
Bhikár	80	2	43
Bhík	81	1	8
Bhikh	81	1	3
Bhikhári	81	1	16
Bhikshá	81	1	8
Bhikhu	81	1	9
Bhikshu	81	1	9
Bhíl	81	1	17
Bhímarátri	81	1	30
Bhímjodha	81	1	34
Bhinnagotra	81	1	35
Bhinnodara	81	1	37
Bhiphaí	88	1	8
Bhír	81	1	39
Bhis	81	1	40
Bhisenda	81	1	42
Bhíshmáshtamí	81	1	43
Bhít	81	2	1
Bhít	81	2	2
Bhítar-báři	572	1	22

BHI

	Page	col.	line
Bhitaríá	81	2	18
Bhitaúri	81	2	15
Bhiti	81	2	2
Bhítí	81	2	2
Bhiti-bári	572	1	25
Bhitri	81	2	22
Bhittí	81	2	14
Bhodae	571	2	16
Bhoe	82	1	25
Bhog	81	2	23
Bhoga	81	2	23
Bhoga	82	1	13
Bhogabhandak	81	2	34
Bhogabandásanadu	81	2	41
Bhogabhunduk	81	2	34
Bhogadár	81	2	43
Bhogádhi	81	2	31
Bhogádhikár	81	2	45
Bhogalábha	82	1	3
Bhogalabdhí	82	1	3
Bhogam	81	2	23
Bhogamaṇḍapa	82	1	15
Bhogamúrti	82	1	18
Bhogandi	91	2	2
Bhoghiya	82	1	23
Bhogí	82	1	11
Bhogí-pandikai	421	1	10
Bhogottar	82	1	6
Bhogotra	82	1	6
Bhoguevottur	82	1	6
Bhogya	81	2	29
Bhogyabandhak	81	2	34
Bhogyádhi	81	2	31
	572	1	27
Bhogyádhikár	81	2	45
Bhogyamu	81	2	29
Bhoi	82	1	25
Bhoi	83	1	20
Bhoimúl	83	1	22
Bhojan	82	1	29
Bhojankharch	82	1	31
Bhojpatra	82	1	33
Bholán	572	1	28
Bholkhut	92	1	12
Bhooḍa	84	1	4
Bhooḍkee	83	2	29
Bhooen	82	2	12
Bhooenhar	83	1	27
Bhoom	82	2	11
Bhoomiawut	83	1	6
Bhoon	82	2	12
Bhoonbhae	83	2	7
Bhoonduree	83	2	12
Bhoongae	83	2	33
Bhoonhar	83	1	27
Bhoor	84	1	4
Bhooruree	84	1	14
Bhoos	84	1	24
Bhoosa	84	1	24
Bhoosra	84	1	38
Bhoot	84	1	41
Bhopí	82	1	34
Bhopya	82	1	34
Bhoti	82	1	36
Bhotikár	82	1	37
Bhow	80	1	19
Bhowlee	76	2	39

BHÚ

	Page	col.	line
Bhoyee	82	1	25
Bhrátri	82	1	38
Bhrátridatta	82	1	39
Bhrátridwitya	82	1	42
Bhrigubansi	82	2	1
Bhrita	82	2	3
Bhriti	82	2	4
Bhritirúpa	82	2	5
Bhūḍa	73	2	24
Bhudahur	73	2	27
Bhuddhudana	74	1	1
Bhuddue	571	2	15
Bhuddye	571	2	15
Bhudorea	73	2	35
Bhudureea	73	2	32
Bhuduyee	73	2	29
Bhudwee	571	2	15
Bhugut	75	2	15
Bhukt	75	2	15
Bhulawun	75	2	28
Bhung	76	1	23
Bhungee	76	1	45
Bhunta	76	2	32
Bhunwug	76	2	34
Bhur	77	1	6
Bhur	77	1	17
Bhuray	77	2	12
Bhurboonja	77	2	41
Bhuree	77	1	15
Bhurgut	78	1	12
Bhurkee	78	1	21
Bhurná	78	1	25
Bhurrye	77	2	12
Bhurtote	78	1	32
Bhurtunee	572	2	17
Bhurut	77	2	31
Bhurwar	78	1	41
Bhut	78	2	32
Bhuttee	79	2	3
Bhutṭha	79	2	3
Bhutṭhee	79	2	3
Bhutṭ	78	2	32
Bhutṭ	79	2	20
Bhutṭa	79	2	20
Bhuttee	80	1	4
Bhuttu	79	2	39
Bhuttugoottu	79	2	45
Bhutu	79	1	39
Bhú	82	2	10
Bhúband-hissebu	82	2	25
Bhúband-likhá	82	2	25
Bhúbāndu	82	2	18
Bhubandujábitá	82	2	20
Bhúḍ	84	1	4
Bhúḍa	83	2	27
Bhúḍa	84	1	5
Bhúḍá	84	1	4
Bhúdānam	82	2	27
Bhúdānapatra	82	2	29
Bhúḍkháki	84	1	11
Bhudkí	83	2	29
Bhúḍpārāni	84	1	11
Bhúḍuk	84	1	5
Bhúgararāsi	439	1	44
Bhúbhāreṇ	82	2	31

BHU

	Page	col.	line
Bhúihári	83	2	3
Bhú-in	82	2	11
Bhúin-dagdhá	83	1	24
Bhúinhár	83	1	27
Bhúinmáli	83	2	5
Bhujári	77	2	43
Bhuksá	83	2	38
Bhuktan	83	2	44
Bhúm	82	2	11
Bhúmak	82	2	45
Bhúmi	82	2	10
Bhúmi	82	2	37
Bhúmiá	82	2	39
Bhúmiáwat	83	1	6
Bhúmiáwátí	83	1	11
Bhúmidáhá	83	1	12
Bhúmidánam	82	2	27
Bhúmidár	83	1	14
Bhúmi	83	1	16
Bhúmika	83	1	18
Bhúmka	83	1	4
Bhumya	82	2	42
Bhún	82	2	12
Bhún-bháí	83	2	7
Bhúndari	83	2	12
Bhundiá	84	1	1
Bhungái	83	2	33
Bhúnhár	83	1	27
Bhúnsájins	84	1	27
Bhunsár	84	1	29
Bhúniyá	83	2	17
Bhunjá	84	1	3
Bhunjá	77	2	44
Bhúnjari	83	2	20
Bhúr	84	1	4
Bhúra	84	1	12
Bhúra	572	1	31
Bhúrari	84	1	14
Bhúrbbhurí	84	1	21
Bhúrdand	84	1	17
Bhurí	84	1	21
Bhurí	84	1	23
Bhursí	84	1	23
Bhús	84	1	24
Bhus	84	1	25
Bhúsá	84	1	24
Bhúsájins	84	1	27
Bhúsár	84	1	29
Bhusári	84	1	32
Bhúsauta	84	1	35
Bhúsaurí	84	1	35
Bhúsáwan	84	1	37
Bhúsehrá	84	1	37
Bhúsrá	84	1	38
Bhút	84	1	39
Bhút	84	1	41
Bhút	84	2	17
Bhúta	84	1	41
Bhútabali	84	1	45
Bhútachaturdaśí	84	2	3
Bhútadevatá	84	2	6
Bhútayajna	84	2	13
Bhútali	84	1	45
Bhútechor	84	2	21
Bhúthundá	84	2	8
Bhútkhat	84	2	10
Bhúttá	84	2	19

BHU

	Page	col.	line
Bhuttechor	84	2	21
Bhútyá	84	2	15
Bhyce	47	2	34
Bhyle	570	1	45
Bhyns	84	2	22
Bhynsonda	84	2	23
Bí	572	1	32
Biáj	84	2	25
Biáj khaibár	84	2	36
Biáju	84	2	35
Biár	84	2	37
Biás	84	2	40
Biáz	84	2	25
Bibád	84	2	42
Bibhág	84	2	45
Bichár	546	2	39
Bicharak	85	1	3
Bichá	85	1	6
Bichá	85	1	5
Bichháiti	85	1	8
Bichrá	85	1	15
Bichwai	85	1	13
Bichwání	85	1	13
Bíd	572	1	34
Bídá	85	1	17
Bidá	85	1	19
Bidáat	85	1	21
Bidániyá	85	1	23
Bídar	85	1	24
Bidára	85	1	30
Bídar-parotá	85	1	27
Bidaru	85	1	29
Bidáru	85	1	30
Bidáy	85	1	19
Bidhi	85	1	36
Bidhibat	85	1	38
Bidige	85	1	43
Bídike	85	1	44
Bídkeyavaru	85	1	40
Bidlavan	90	2	45
Bidrí	85	2	1
Bídu	85	2	4
Bídukádu	85	2	4
Biduru	85	1	29
Bíga	85	2	6
Bíganu	85	2	6
Bígár	85	2	11
Bígá	85	2	13
Bígaú	85	2	9
Biggah	572	1	35
Bíghá	85	2	15
Bíghá	85	2	16
Bígha	86	1	23
Bíghádám	86	1	9
Bíghádán	86	1	13
Bíghá daftari	86	1	17
Bígháoti	85	2	44
Bíghari	85	2	45
Bígharni	85	2	45
Bíghati	85	2	44
Bígháwaní	86	1	20
Bíhan	86	1	25
Bíhand	86	1	26
Bihar	86	1	28
Bihishtí	86	2	25
Bihnond	86	1	31
Bihnor	86	1	31

BIN

	Page	col.	line
Bihri	86	1	39
Bíj	86	1	33
Bíjái	86	1	41
Bíjak	86	2	15
Bíjar	86	2	19
Bíjāwari	86	2	1
Bijheriyá	86	2	21
Bijhonia	86	2	23
Bíjkhád	86	2	5
Bíjmár	86	2	7
Bíjogí	550	1	39
Bíjparava	86	2	9
Bíjparmia chi paṭṭi	86	2	10
Bíjur	86	2	19
Bikh	89	2	35
Bikri	86	2	27
Bikrí	86	2	27
Bikrígola	86	2	29
Bikwán	86	2	31
Bil	86	2	33
Bíl	86	2	35
Bil	87	1	5
Bilá	87	1	39
Bílá	87	2	3
Bilabandí	86	2	38
Bilábandí	87	1	41
Bilabundee	86	2	38
Biládahola	87	2	22
Biladár	87	1	4
Bilahbandi	86	2	38
Biláks	87	1	11
Bilá mashrut	87	1	44
Bilá sharaṭ	87	1	44
Bíldár	86	2	36
Bil-fáil	87	1	12
Bilgári	87	2	8
Bílhá	87	2	10
Bíla	87	2	13
Bilijmál	87	1	9
Bilká	572	1	37
Bilkharia	87	2	17
Bilkul	87	1	13
Billadugu	87	2	19
Bílu	87	2	21
Bílubitti	87	2	23
Bilmakhta	87	1	14
Bilmakṭā	87	1	14
Bilmakṭā inám	87	1	28
Bilmakṭā jamá	87	1	30
Bilmakṭā mukháṣa	87	1	32
Bilmakṭā paṭṭa	87	1	34
Bilmakṭā rai	87	1	37
Bilmokta	87	1	14
Bilmookta	87	1	14
Bilmugta	87	1	15
Bilmuqta	87	1	14
Bilmutter	573	1	15
Bímá	87	2	25
Bímán	87	2	25
Bimbati	572	1	40
Bín	87	2	27
Bíná	87	2	31
Binaha	87	2	32
Binahar	87	2	35
Binái	87	2	38
Binaula	87	2	39
Binauria	87	2	41

BIN

	Page	col.	line
Bináwat	87	2	38
Bínbinwálá	87	2	29
Bínd	87	2	43
Bíndá	87	2	44
Bíndá	88	1	1
Bindast	572	1	41
Binderi	88	1	3
Bindraban	551	1	21
Bindu	88	1	4
Binnaha	87	2	32
Binnapa	87	2	32
Bimuhur	87	2	35
Binwánsi	572	1	44
Bipakh	88	1	5
Bipal	88	1	6
Biphái	88	1	8
Bír	88	1	10
Bírá	88	1	11
Bíra	88	1	15
Bírá	88	1	15
Bírádar	572	2	1
Bírádar-ám záda	572	2	2
Bíral	572	1	2
Bírana-khar	88	1	26
Bírář	88	1	30
Bírář	88	1	32
Bírbáni	88	1	34
Birgoojar	88	1	38
Birgújar	88	1	38
Birbád	88	2	9
Birbád bájálen	88	2	11
Birbádkari	88	2	13
Birhana	88	2	14
Birbár	88	2	9
Birheria	88	2	16
Bíř	88	1	15
Birinj	88	2	17
Birinjáři	88	2	18
Birinjphal	88	2	20
Birjuntry	570	2	12
Birjebassy	93	2	28
Birjebaussie	93	2	29
Birjebussie	93	2	29
Birjia	88	2	21
Birká	88	2	22
Birmblát	88	2	23
Bírnakhár	88	1	26
Biradh	88	2	28
Birra	88	2	30
Birra	88	2	34
Bírrábarár	88	2	37
Bírral	572	1	42
Birt	88	2	43
Birt	552	2	3
Birta	89	1	38
Birtijára	551	2	24
Birtíá	89	1	40
Birtajmán	572	2	4
Birtajmáni	572	2	4
Birtkhairát	572	2	7
Birtpatra	572	2	9
Birtprohitai	572	2	12
Birtpurohiti	572	2	12
Bírwá	89	2	11
Bírwáhi	89	2	13
Bís	572	2	24
Bisa	572	2	25

BIS

	Page	col.	line
Bisáh	89	2	14
Bisahru	89	2	15
Bisal	89	2	16
Bísanam	89	2	20
Bisandhi	89	2	21
Bisár	89	2	22
Bisát	89	2	24
Bisátí	89	2	26
Bisaya	572	2	27
Bisaye	90	1	25
Bisen	89	2	31
Bish	89	2	34
Bishá	89	2	39
Bishkapra	89	2	41
Bishnottara	90	1	5
Bishnowattur	90	1	5
Bishnowi	90	1	10
Bishnpreet	89	2	43
Bishnprít	89	2	43
Bishnprítár	90	1	3
Bishnuprít	89	2	43
Bisht	90	1	14
Bishunpereet	89	2	43
Bísee	90	1	16
Bísí	90	1	16
Bísee	572	2	31
Bísee	90	1	21
Bísí	90	1	21
Bishayi	90	1	25
Bisni	90	1	29
Bişodhan	90	1	30
Bişodhanpatra	90	1	33
Bissoi	90	1	25
Bişwa	90	1	35
Bişwabarár	90	1	44
Bişwadár	90	2	1
Bişwadári	90	2	3
Bíswak	90	2	11
Biswáli	90	2	15
Biswánsa	90	2	19
Biswánsí	90	2	19
Biswánsí	572	2	33
Bişwí	90	2	22
Bítá	90	2	30
Bita	90	2	34
Bitaurá	90	2	35
Bitaurí	90	2	36
Bithak	90	2	39
Bítchet	90	2	42
Bitlavan	90	2	45
Bitnoben	90	2	45
Bitrábandi	91	1	4
Bittadahola	91	1	6
Biŧe	91	1	7
Biŧékhádi	91	1	10
Biŧeyettu	91	1	14
Biŧiyálu	91	1	12
Biŧiyaya	91	1	12
Bittuvadu	91	1	17
Bitu	91	1	18
Biyutát	91	1	19
Bižaât	91	1	23
Bo	91	1	27
Boái	91	1	28
Boára	91	1	28
Bob	91	1	30
Bobhátá	91	1	34

BOR

	Page	col.	line
Bodá	91	1	37
Bodar	91	1	38
Boddhá	91	1	41
Bodur	91	1	38
Boee	91	2	24
Bogami	91	1	42
Bogamu	91	1	44
Bogamudi	91	2	2
Bogamuvádu	91	2	1
Bogase	91	2	4
Bogsa	572	2	39
Bohárá	91	2	16
Boharí	91	2	16
Bohář	91	2	16
Bohandia	91	2	8
Bohmun	92	2	6
Bohni	91	2	10
Bohrá	91	2	15
Bohrá	572	2	43
Bohuda	572	2	41
Boi	91	2	24
Boi-báchh	91	1	31
Bóidu	91	2	30
Bojá	91	2	32
Bojh	91	2	32
Bojhá	91	2	32
Bojhbatái	91	2	38
Boká	91	2	40
Bokkasa	92	2	43
Bokkasadamane	91	2	44
Bokkena	91	2	45
Bolá	92	1	3
Boládár	572	2	45
Boládár-band shará	573	1	4
Boládár-bil muŧtá	573	1	7
Bolans	92	1	6
Bolansi	92	1	8
Bolehdar	572	2	45
Bolkhut	92	1	12
Bolkhat	92	1	12
Bolwan	92	1	16
Bombya	92	1	22
Bomkar	92	1	25
Bomda	92	1	26
Bonđa koyya	92	1	26
Bondu	92	1	28
Bondu powadam	92	1	30
Bonga	94	2	23
Boni	91	1	33
Bóni	91	2	10
Bontalu-rási	92	1	32
Bood	94	1	11
Boodhgunga	94	1	16
Boodeet	94	1	27
Book	94	2	4
Bookáru	94	2	6
Boolundee	94	2	8
Boon	94	2	13
Boondah	572	1	30
Boondela	94	2	14
Boont	94	2	26
Boora	94	2	35
Booratokra	93	2	39
Booreedu	95	1	1
Boorree	95	1	11
Borá	573	1	10
Bora	92	1	34

BOR

	Page	col.	line
Borah	91	2	15
Boro	92	1	35
Borofaſl	92	1	38
Bosí	573	1	13
Boſſu	92	1	40
Bottu	92	1	44
Bounga	94	2	24
Bowley	61	1	39
Bowree	61	1	40
Brahmá	92	2	1
Brahma	92	2	3
Brahmacháí	93	1	25
Brahmacharya	93	1	22
Brahmádaya	93	1	32
Brahmahatyá	93	1	38
Brahmajaee	93	1	40
Brahmajái	93	1	40
Bráhmañ	92	2	6
Bráhmañabhojana	93	1	44
Bráhmañadivya	93	2	1
Brahmañbhojan	82	1	32
Bráhmañí	93	1	19
Bráhmañjan	93	2	3
Bráhmañwád	93	2	21
Brahmañásittí	93	2	5
Brahmottara	93	2	7
Brahmun	92	2	6
Braj	93	2	23
Brajbási	93	2	28
Brajbhákha	93	2	36
Brajbhásha	93	2	36
Bramadayum	93	1	32
Bramandayan	93	1	33
Braman	92	2	6
Bramin	92	2	6
Braminee	93	1	19
Brat	93	2	41
Brij	93	2	2
Brijbasi	93	2	28
Brit	88	2	43
	93	2	43
Brita	573	1	16
Brittánt	94	1	4
Brittimahábráhmañi	551	2	27
Brittántpatra	94	1	6
Bromutter	93	2	7
Bruhmutter	93	2	7
Bruj	93	2	23
Brujbasee	93	2	23
<hr/>			
Bubool	42	2	18
Buboor	42	2	18
Buch	42	2	23
Buch	42	2	29
Buchgotee	42	2	25
Buch honta	43	1	5
Buckoy	570	2	18
Budbachh	43	1	3
Budee	43	2	44
Budh	43	1	19
Budhia	43	2	30
Budl	43	1	33
Budla	43	1	36
Budlami	44	1	16
Budlee	43	1	36
Budmáash	44	1	11
Budnámi	44	1	14

BUD

	Page	col.	line
Budnee	44	1	17
Budraka	44	1	21
Budrika	44	1	21
Budul	43	1	33
Budurov	570	1	11
Bugar	41	2	24
Buggalah	570	1	15
Bughee	45	1	34
Bughel	45	1	27
Bugsurea	45	2	13
Buguree	44	2	27
Bu-bál	45	2	29
Buhee	46	1	14
Buheer	46	1	23
Buhleem	46	1	35
Buhoo	46	2	23
Buhora	46	1	44
Buhoro	46	2	4
Buhroopeea	46	2	10
Bujhwut	49	1	19
Bujeedar	49	1	23
Bujra	49	1	30
Bukar	49	2	3
Bukara	49	2	4
Bukh	49	2	5
Bukha	49	2	8
Bukhar	49	2	13
Bukharee	49	2	13
Bukhsh	49	2	31
Bukhshee	49	2	38
Bukhul	49	2	9
Bukhul	49	2	11
Bukhur	49	2	15
Bukhur	49	2	22
Bukiloo	50	2	10
Bukiroo	50	2	10
Bukkar	570	2	16
Bukolee	50	2	15
Bukote	50	2	17
Bukra	570	2	17
Bulahur	51	2	2
Buld	51	1	33
Bulee	51	1	42
Bulkut	52	1	38
Bulla	52	1	44
Bullaee	51	2	9
Buloota	52	2	42
Bulooteh	52	2	34
Buloote	52	2	44
Bulooten	56	1	13
Buloteh	52	2	34
Buloten	56	1	13
Bulud	51	1	33
Bum	56	1	30
Bumb	56	1	39
Bumboo	57	1	43
Bumbeetha	56	2	5
Bumbun	56	1	44
Bun	56	2	14
Bun	57	1	17
Bunboo	57	1	44
Bunchur	56	2	19
Bunchuree	56	2	21
Bund	57	1	45
Bund	58	1	43
Bund	58	2	10
Bunda	57	2	10

BUR

	Page	col.	line
Bunda	58	2	12
Bunda	58	2	13
Bundbehri	57	2	30
Bundbardashit	57	2	33
Bunde	58	2	20
Bundee	57	2	22
Bundee	57	2	39
Bundee	57	1	39
Bundeekhana	57	2	27
Bundeewan	57	2	24
Bundh	58	2	21
Bundh	58	2	26
Bundhan	59	1	20
Bundhan	59	1	21
Bundhara	59	1	4
Bundhara	59	1	7
Bundhuk	58	2	30
Bundhkhana	57	2	27
Bundhun	58	2	43
Bundhwas	59	1	18
Bundlee	59	1	42
Bund-o-bust	58	1	10
Bundphanta	58	1	41
Bundphatuk	570	2	36
Bundgee	57	2	16
Bunduh	57	2	13
Bunga	59	2	4
Bungalow	59	2	24
Bungauntha	56	2	23
Bungree	59	2	28
Bunj	59	2	37
Bunik	59	2	39
Bunjur	60	1	7
Bunjari	60	1	26
Bunjary	60	1	26
Bunjin	60	2	6
Bunkhura	57	1	44
Bunkunda	56	2	25
Bunkur	56	2	27
Bunkutti	56	2	35
Bunnee	68	2	22
Bunneea	576	1	6
Bunoula	57	1	41
Buns	60	2	26
Bunsa	60	2	41
Bunsee	61	1	6
Bunt	61	1	8
Bunt	61	1	10
Buntaria	57	1	8
Buntrotu	61	1	22
Buntur	61	1	8
Bunvickree	61	1	8
Bunya	61	1	31
Buqreed	50	2	20
Bur	62	1	22
Bur	62	1	24
Bur	541	2	41
Bura	62	2	18
Burabee	63	1	5
Baramduh	63	1	24
Burar	63	1	36
Burat	63	1	34
Burawurd	63	2	39
Burawurdu	63	2	39
Burdu	64	1	3
Burdu-furosh	64	1	4
Buree	64	2	34

BUR

	Page	col.	line
Buree	64	2	40
Burgun	64	1	28
Burgundass	65	1	35
Burha	64	1	30
Burhaee	64	1	42
Burhawun	64	2	5
Burhee	64	2	8
Burhiya	64	2	12
Burhna	571	2	36
Burhnee	64	2	16
Burha	65	1	30
Burkendoss	65	1	34
Burkhast	65	1	42
Burkondoss	65	1	35
Burkulu	65	1	32
Burkundaz	65	1	34
Burkuyan	65	1	40
Burkhwast	65	1	42
Burmetter	573	1	14
Burmhotur	93	2	7
Burmitter	573	1	14
Burmuter	93	2	8
Burmutteor	573	1	15
Burna	571	2	36
Burnee	65	2	8
Buroee	66	1	13
Burooa	66	1	10
Burra	62	1	34
Burra	62	2	18
Burra	65	2	23
Burra	571	2	28
Burrawurd	63	2	40
Burree	66	2	34
Burroh	65	2	29
Burrud	62	2	38
Burrun	63	1	27
Burrun shunkur	63	1	29
Burru	77	2	12
Bursat	65	2	31
Bursaut	65	2	31
Burseet	66	2	37
Burt	65	2	39
Burtun	65	2	41
Bur-turuf	66	1	1
Burtoosh	66	1	6
Burud	62	2	38
Burun	63	1	27
Burus	63	2	1
Bus	66	1	37
Buseekut	66	2	30
Buseet	66	2	37
Bushtomoottur	570	2	9
Businia	66	1	39
Busta	66	2	39
Bustee	66	2	42
Bustum	570	2	7
Busunt	66	1	44
Busutee	66	2	42
But	67	1	10
But	67	2	3
Butaee	67	1	12
Butchappanee	67	2	12
Butchuppae	67	2	12
Butchhupee	67	2	11
Buteea	67	2	41
Butes	67	2	31
Butkhura	67	2	15
Butkuru	67	2	15

BUT

	Page	col.	line
Buthan	67	2	32
Butnun-bâd-butnun	68	1	8
Butohee	68	1	31
Butolun	68	1	14
Butorun	68	1	14
Butta	68	1	17
Buttaee	67	1	12
Buttai	67	1	12
Buttaye	67	1	12
Buttei	67	1	12
<hr/>			
Bu	94	1	8
Buá	94	1	8
Bubu	94	1	8
Búd	94	1	11
Búd-bâsh	94	1	14
Buddali	573	1	22
Buddili	573	1	22
Budhavára	94	1	20
Budhbâr	94	1	20
Budhganga	94	1	16
Budhwâr	94	1	20
Budibudaki	94	1	23
Búdi-depannu	94	1	25
Budít	94	1	27
Budít-kharch	94	1	33
Budít-khat	94	1	31
Budít-kháteng	94	1	35
Budít-kúl	94	1	29
Budki	94	1	37
Budríkh	94	1	39
Bugára rási	94	1	43
Bujhârat	94	1	44
Bujhonta	94	2	1
Búk	94	2	4
Búkara	94	2	6
Bukka	573	1	24
Bulandi	94	2	8
Bulúgh	52	1	31
Bun	94	2	10
Bun	94	2	13
Bundela	94	2	14
Búndu	94	2	21
Búndu bíj	94	2	22
Bunga	94	2	23
Bunyáh	94	2	24
Búnť	94	2	26
Bunyád	94	2	28
Bunyádi	94	2	31
Bunyádi-thalkari	94	2	32
Burá	94	2	34
Búra	94	2	35
Burâd	95	1	14
Burant	94	2	37
Burânt	94	2	37
Búra tukra	94	2	39
Burh	94	1	17
Búrhá	94	1	17
Burhá	573	1	26
Búrhá	94	2	34
Búrhá	573	1	28
Buri	94	2	43
Burída	95	1	1
Burká	95	1	3
Burká-chi-kul	95	1	6
Búrki	95	1	9
Burří	95	1	11

BHÁ

	Page	col.	line
Burud	95	1	14
Butádu	95	1	17
Butárad	95	1	18
Bút-faroshi	95	1	21
Bút-paroshi	95	1	21
Buttáwal	95	1	26
Byá	48	2	25
Byá	68	2	38
Byabahár	95	1	38
Byabahárik	95	1	40
Byabasáy	95	1	31
Byabasáyi	95	1	33
Byabasthá	95	1	35
Byáh	95	1	44
Byáj	95	1	45
Byáju	95	2	1
Byali	47	1	29
Byána	95	2	2
Byápár	95	2	6
Byápári	95	2	7
Byára	95	2	2
Byauhár	95	2	15
Byaupári	95	2	10
Byauná	95	2	11
Byat	69	1	1
Byay	95	2	13
Byayhár	95	2	13
Bye	46	2	35
Bye	47	1	26
Bygár	47	1	33
Byhont	47	1	38
Byhontah	47	1	38
Byl	47	2	3
Byna	47	1	26
Byohar	95	2	15
Byohar	95	2	17
Byohará	95	2	18
Byohári	95	2	18
Byopári	95	2	10
Byouhar	552	1	26
Byragee	47	2	28
Byraghee	47	2	28
Byse	47	2	34
Bysuk	48	1	10
Bysakh	48	1	13
Byshnav	48	1	16
Byt	48	1	27
Bythuk	48	2	16
Bywustah	552	2	25
Bywuster	552	2	25
<hr/>			
C			
Caste	95	2	22
Chabená	95	2	31
Chabení	95	2	31
Chábuk	95	2	43
Chábuk-suwar	95	2	44
Chabutarah	95	2	33
Chabútra	95	2	33
Chacha	96	1	1
Cháchá	96	1	1
Chachar	96	1	8
Cháchar	96	1	16
Cháchar	96	1	18
Chacherá	96	1	5
Chachí	96	1	3
Cháchi	96	1	3

CHA

CHA

CHA

	Page	col.	line
Chadar	96	1	21
Chadar-andázi	96	1	22
Chadarú-guddi	96	1	25
Chadávú	96	1	27
Chadh	96	1	32
Chadhpaṭṭi	96	1	34
Chádi	96	1	35
Cháh	96	1	37
Chah	96	1	42
Chahal	96	2	1
Chahaldá	96	2	7
Chahal-sitún	96	2	3
Chahár-shamba	96	1	43
Chahár-sú	96	1	44
Cháhi	96	1	38
Cháhi-zamín	96	1	38
Cháhil	96	2	9
Cháhirá	96	2	9
Chahli	96	2	13
Chahorá	96	2	15
Chahotra	96	2	17
Cháhur	96	2	20
Chahutrá	96	2	17
Cháhvari	96	2	23
Cháhvari-mot	96	2	26
Cháhivari	108	1	20
Cháhwaryá-bail	108	1	24
Cháhwari-mot	108	1	22
Chail	96	2	28
Chain	96	2	29
Chain	96	2	30
Chaina	96	2	31
Cháin khatí	96	2	33
Cháin laban	96	2	35
Chait	96	2	36
Chaití	96	2	39
Chaitra	96	2	36
Chaitya	96	2	42
Chak	96	2	45
Chak	97	1	31
Chak	97	1	35
Chák	97	1	37
Chák	98	2	2
Cháká	97	1	42
Chákalavádu	97	1	44
Chakalyá	98	1	44
Chakar	97	1	45
Chákar	97	2	4
Chakar	98	2	1
Chákará	97	2	5
Chákarán	97	2	7
Chákarán-zamín	97	2	17
Chakar bardeshi	97	2	3
Chákari	97	2	21
Chákariá	97	2	23
Chakati	98	2	27
Chak-bandi	97	1	13
Chak-bandí	97	1	33
Chak-barár	97	1	17
Chak-basta	573	1	33
Chak-basta-dár	573	1	34
Chakbele	97	1	36
Chakeram zumeen	97	2	37
Chakeran jemmy	97	2	17
Chákhaṇḍ	97	2	17
Chaki	97	2	26
Chákí	97	2	27
Chaki	98	2	2

	Page	col.	line
Chakiri	97	2	30
Chákiyára	97	2	32
Chakká	97	2	34
Chakkála	97	2	40
Chakkalu	97	2	38
Chakkan	97	2	40
Chakkara	97	2	42
Chakkarakalla	97	2	44
Chakkat	98	1	1
Chakki	98	1	3
Chakkili	98	1	9
Chakkináma	98	1	4
Chakkináurá	98	1	8
Chakku	98	1	13
Chakkubandhi	98	1	14
Chaklá	98	1	15
Cháklá	98	1	16
Chaklá bandi	98	1	28
Chaklanawís	98	1	40
Chakledár	98	1	31
Chakledári	98	1	33
Chakle kharch	98	1	37
Chakli	98	1	42
Chaknáma	97	1	19
Chaknáma arázi	573	1	36
Chakra	97	1	14
Chakra	98	1	45
Chakramu	98	2	14
Chakránkadam	573	1	40
Chakránkam	573	1	37
Chakravantige	98	2	25
Chakravartti	98	2	20
Chakraviddhi	98	2	23
Chakráwal	98	2	17
Chakráwali	98	2	17
Chakrí	98	2	29
Chákriá	97	2	23
Chákrikuḍu	98	2	30
Chakṭukra	97	1	29
Chakwáon	98	2	31
Chakwand	98	2	33
Chál	98	2	36
Chálá	98	2	39
Chalab	98	2	41
Chalán	98	2	43
Chálán	573	1	42
Chálán	98	2	43
Chálán	99	1	14
Chalandár	99	1	4
Chalani	99	1	7
Chálani	99	1	16
Chalantá	99	1	9
Chalanti-jáedád	99	1	12
Chaláoni	99	1	7
Chalavádi	99	1	17
Chalavádi-ayu-joti	99	1	22
Chaláwan amdání	99	1	24
Chálí	99	1	27
Cháli	99	1	37
Chaliegueny	99	1	43
Cháli gaini	99	1	43
Cháli gaini chítu	99	2	3
Cháli gaini-gár	99	2	5
Chaligaravu	99	1	39
Chalipandili	99	1	41
Chalishá	99	2	6
Chálisi	99	2	6
Chalísidakka	99	2	13

	Page	col.	line
Chalit	99	2	14
Cháliyan	99	2	16
Chalki	99	2	17
Challanidora	99	2	18
Challigueny	99	1	43
Challygueny	99	1	43
Chalni	99	1	7
Chalsi	99	2	6
Chaltá	573	1	44
Chaltí	99	2	21
Chaltidaftar	99	2	24
Chaltú	99	2	28
Chálu	99	2	29
Cháma	99	2	31
Chaman	99	2	33
Chamár	99	2	34
Chámár	99	2	35
Chámara	100	1	13
Chamargaur	100	1	5
Chamárin	573	2	1
Chamáyen	100	1	16
Chambal	100	1	18
Chámchorí	100	1	21
Chamhár	99	2	35
Chamia	100	1	23
Chamosía	100	1	25
Champaka-chaturdaśi	100	1	27
Cháp	100	2	31
Chaná	100	2	32
Chanambu parati	100	2	1
Chanamia	100	2	3
Chanán	100	2	5
Chanappan	100	2	8
Chanáttam	100	2	11
Chanchar	100	2	14
Chánchari	100	2	17
Chancharu	100	2	19
Chánchío	100	2	21
Chánd	100	2	25
Chandá	100	2	34
Chándá	100	2	39
Chánda	100	2	41
Chánda	100	2	42
Chandá-aogáhi	100	2	36
Chandai	100	2	43
Chanḍal	100	2	45
Chanḍál	100	2	45
Chanḍálía	101	1	5
Chándam	101	1	7
Chandána	101	1	14
Chandana-yátra	101	1	9
Chandan-khuri-mahal	101	1	31
Chanḍanotsava	101	1	9
Chanḍavá	101	1	34
Chandel	101	1	35
Chandeli	101	1	44
Chándi	100	2	26
Chándiná	101	1	22
Chandínah	101	1	14
Chandína Álamganj	101	1	19
Chandína bájantri	101	1	21
Chándína dár	101	1	26
Chandína damdhári	101	1	29
Chanḍivala	101	2	6
Chandiyá	101	2	8
Chándlá	573	2	9
Chándni	100	2	28

CHÁ

CHA

CHA

	Page	col.	line
Chándni-chauk	100	2	29
Chándni-karan	100	2	31
Chándni-ráyat	573	2	3
Chandra	106	2	15
Chandragrahana	101	2	16
Chandraseni káyastha	101	2	17
Chaneth	101	2	25
Changár	101	2	26
Changel	101	2	27
Changúli	101	2	29
Chánk	101	2	30
Chank	101	2	40
Chánká	101	2	30
Channangi-nellu	102	1	3
Channel mára	102	1	5
Channel vari	102	1	5
Chanta	102	1	7
Chantanagaram	102	1	18
Chanta vila	102	1	29
Chántí	102	1	13
Chantrakkáran	102	1	22
Chantram	102	1	20
Chánwal	102	1	15
Chanwán	102	1	24
Cháol	102	1	15
Cháp	102	1	25
Chápá	102	1	31
Chápádár	102	1	35
Chápagattu	102	1	37
Chápaní	102	1	39
Chápátá	102	1	41
Chápátí	102	1	41
Chápávani	102	1	44
Cháp-jarib	102	2	1
Chapolulu	102	2	5
Chappá	102	2	6
Chappar	102	2	11
Chappekatte	102	2	9
Chapra	102	2	11
Chaprás	102	2	16
Chaprásí	102	2	18
Chápre	102	2	20
Chaprí	102	2	22
Chaprow	110	1	26
Char	102	2	24
Chár	102	2	23
Char	573	2	40
Chára	102	2	27
Chara	573	2	7
Charágáh	102	2	29
Charagí	102	2	39
Charái	102	2	30
Charái	573	2	9
Charái	102	2	34
Charak	102	2	40
Charakgáchh	103	1	2
Charakí	103	1	10
Charakka	103	1	12
Charakpújá	103	1	5
Charán	103	1	13
Charán	103	1	15
Charán	103	1	19
Charánámrit	103	1	30
Charanodaka	103	1	32
Charandás	573	1	11
Charandásí	573	2	14

	Page	col.	line
Charáni	103	1	13
Charáramná	103	1	16
Charas	103	1	33
Charáti	102	1	34
Charáyakáran	103	1	43
Charáyakata	103	1	41
Charáya kuttumata	103	1	45
Charáyam	103	1	39
Chárdehát	103	2	3
Chargan	103	2	7
Charh	103	2	9
Charhái	103	2	12
Charháit	103	2	15
Charhandár	103	2	18
Charháü	103	2	12
Charháwá	103	2	21
Charhli-phollu	103	2	34
Charhtá	103	2	23
Charhtá pattá	103	2	26
Charhtú	103	2	23
Charhwáya	103	2	17
Charhwi	103	2	28
Charí	103	2	29
Charí kágaja	103	2	33
Charkh	102	2	41
Charkhá	573	2	16
Charkhábi	573	2	18
Charkhi	103	2	35
Charkhshumíari	573	2	20
Charmajoda	103	2	40
Charmak	103	2	43
Charmakára	103	2	43
Charmas	108	2	41
Charni	103	2	45
Charshamba	104	1	1
Chársú	104	1	3
Charsunnud	573	2	43
Chártta	104	1	6
Chárttumuri	104	1	9
Charutár	104	1	11
Charwáha	104	1	12
Charwáhi	104	1	13
Charwái	104	1	15
Charwái	104	1	16
Cháryár	104	1	20
Chás	104	1	20
Chás	573	2	22
Chása	104	1	20
Chásá	104	1	24
Chásh	104	1	20
Chashá	104	1	22
Cháshá	104	1	24
Cháshá cháshí	104	1	31
Chashán	104	1	22
Cháshbásh	104	1	26
Cháshí	104	1	29
Cháshsanad	104	1	27
Chásht	104	1	33
Cháshtgáh	104	1	33
Cháshtnamáz	104	1	36
Chásí	104	1	29
Chásio	573	2	23
Chásni	104	1	37
Chátá	104	1	39
Chatái	104	1	44
Chatán	104	1	41
Chatáná	104	1	42

	Page	col.	line
Chátánulu	104	1	45
Chatao	104	1	44
Chátar	104	2	3
Chatará	104	2	6
Cháti	104	2	8
Chátiá malangi	104	2	11
Chátipáik	104	2	9
Chattam	104	2	13
Chattamu	104	2	13
Chattiga	104	2	15
Chattiram	104	2	17
Chattiriyán	104	2	22
Chattram	104	2	17
Chattu bávalí	104	2	24
Chatukulu	104	2	26
Chatur bhágamu	104	2	27
Chaturdaśi	104	2	34
Cháturmáśya	104	2	36
Chaturtha	105	1	12
Chaturtha kriyá	105	1	13
Chaturtha pinḍa	105	1	15
Chaturthí	105	1	16
Chaturupádhyáya	105	1	8
Chaturvedí	105	1	1
Chatushpatha	105	1	6
Chatussimá	105	1	4
Chatwattha	105	1	17
Chau	105	1	19
Chau	105	1	20
Chau	107	2	19
Chaubáchha	105	1	22
Chaubandí	573	2	26
Chaubár	105	1	34
Chaubára	105	1	37
Chaubári	105	1	40
Chaubí	105	1	43
Chaubisa	105	2	3
Chaudharai	105	2	17
Chaudharáyat	105	2	19
Chaudhari	105	2	7
Chaudhari	573	2	28
Chaudhuree	105	2	7
Chaudhri	105	2	8
Chauḍu	105	2	33
Chauḍu	107	2	28
Chauḍuppu	107	2	37
Chaugadḍa	105	2	21
Chaugháchár	105	2	23
Chaughalá	105	2	25
Chaughula	105	2	25
Chaugulá	105	2	25
Chauhadda	105	2	29
Chauhaddi	573	2	30
Chauhaddi	105	2	29
Chauhán	105	2	33
Chauk	105	2	43
Chauká	106	1	5
Chauka	107	2	24
Chaukaśá	106	1	18
Chaukará	106	1	8
Chaukara-bhúmi	106	1	10
Chaukari	106	1	11
Chaukasí	106	1	13
Chaukasnis	106	1	16
Chauk-bharna	106	1	21
Chaukhá	106	1	24

CHA

	Page	col.	line
Chauki	106	1	25
Chaukidár	106	1	30
Chaukidári	106	1	34
Chaukmára	106	1	3
Chaukmáru	106	1	3
Chauknikás	106	1	1
Chául	102	1	15
Chául	106	1	38
Chaulá	106	1	39
Chaula	106	1	41
Chaula-karapa	115	1	25
Chaul gainee	99	1	43
Chauli	106	1	42
Chaulotsava	115	1	27
Chaulu	107	2	28
Chaulugadde	107	2	31
Chaulugadde	107	2	33
Chaumás	106	1	45
Chaumása	106	1	43
Chaumasia	106	2	5
Chaundhi	106	2	7
Chaunhar-gour	100	1	9
Chaunrá	106	2	8
Chaunrí	100	1	15
Cháunrí	106	2	10
Chauntálí	106	2	12
Chaupál	106	2	14
Chaupán	106	2	19
Chaupani	106	2	20
Chaupár	106	2	14
Chaupár	106	2	14
Chaupári	105	1	40
Chaupula	108	1	26
Chaur	106	2	23
Chaura	115	1	25
Chaurakarana	115	1	25
Chauráha	106	2	25
Chaurási	106	2	27
Chaurkáni	106	2	35
Chaursí	106	2	39
Chaus	106	2	41
Chausinghá	106	2	43
Chauth	106	2	45
Chauthái	107	1	1
Chauthái	107	1	34
Chauthará	107	1	36
Chauthelí	573	2	31
Chauthí	107	1	39
Chauthiá	107	1	42
Chautí	108	1	4
Chautki kayáli	107	1	45
Chantrá	107	2	6
Chautu	107	2	38
Chautuppu	107	2	37
Chavalamu	107	2	8
Chavalan	107	2	9
Chavatu bhúmi	107	2	11
Cháveruvutti	107	2	12
Chaviká	107	2	16
Chavile	107	2	18
Chavu	107	2	19
Chavudái	107	2	21
Chavuka	107	2	24
Chavukálu	107	2	26
Chavulu	107	2	28
Chavulugadde	107	2	31
Chavulugadde	107	2	33

CHA

	Page	col.	line
Chavulunela	107	2	35
Chavuluppu	107	2	36
Chavutu	107	2	38
Cháwadi	108	1	5
Cháwadiyava	108	1	14
Chawal	107	2	39
Cháwal	102	1	15
Cháwal	107	2	41
Cháwal	573	2	33
Chawalí	107	2	40
Chawar	573	2	38
Cháwar	107	2	44
Cháwari	108	1	16
Cháwari-kharch	108	1	18
Chawbuck	95	2	41
Chawbuck swaar	95	2	42
Cháwupula	108	1	26
Cháya	108	1	29
Cheapara	111	2	1
Cheduru	108	1	35
Cheávu	108	1	31
Cheek	112	1	18
Cheekur	112	1	18
Cheekut	112	1	34
Cheepa	111	2	1
Cheetaro	113	2	32
Chegavan	108	1	40
Chehar	108	1	37
Chehra	108	1	38
Chehrabandi	108	1	39
Chékavan	108	1	40
Chekku	108	1	44
Cheku	108	1	43
Chela	106	2	1
Cheláti	108	2	8
Chelávani	108	2	8
Chelí	108	2	33
Chelike	108	2	10
Chellam	108	2	12
Chellam	98	2	43
Chellubákilu	108	2	14
Chelluchítí	108	2	13
Chembade vádu	108	2	16
Chemmán	108	2	17
Chena	108	2	19
Chench	108	2	20
Chenchukula-davaru	108	2	24
Chenchuvádu	108	2	22
Chendi	108	2	25
Chengavarusa	108	2	26
Chengoli	108	2	28
Chenu	108	2	29
Chenvukottí	108	2	30
Cheota	108	2	32
Chera	108	2	33
Cherádáya	108	2	45
Cherái	109	1	3
Chérí	109	1	4
Chéríkkal	109	1	9
Cherlábham	108	2	35
Cherlápam	108	2	35
Chermakkal	108	2	42
Chermers	108	2	40
Chérnadár	109	1	12
Cherrá	109	1	13
Cherrus	103	1	33
Cheřvita	108	2	38

CHH

	Page	col.	line
Cheru	109	1	15
Cherujánmam	109	1	23
Cherukánam	573	2	39
Cheruku	109	1	22
Cherumakkal	108	2	41
Cheruman	108	2	40
Chérumanakáran	109	1	28
Chérumanam	109	1	26
Cherumar	108	2	40
Cheruvu	109	1	30
Chestara cháwadi	108	1	8
Chet	109	1	35
Chéta	109	1	37
Chetan	109	1	41
Chetram	109	1	43
Chette	109	1	45
Chettí	109	2	1
Chettí	114	1	29
Chettukáran	109	2	3
Chettupáttam	109	2	5
Chétukuđu	109	2	7
Chewara	109	2	8
Chewarra	109	2	8
Chhách	109	2	20
Chháđ	110	1	36
Chhadám	109	2	10
Chhahel	109	2	15
Chhahkúr	109	2	16
Chhai	109	2	18
Chháj	109	2	20
Chhakrá	109	2	22
Chhal	109	2	23
Chhálá	109	2	25
Chhalavádi	109	2	27
Chhálná	109	2	29
Chhámuchitáü	109	2	32
Chhámukáran	109	2	34
Chhanpát	109	2	40
Chháoni	109	2	40
Chháp	109	2	41
Chhápa	110	1	3
Chhápa	110	1	21
Chhápa hářil	110	1	9
Chhápa kághaz	110	1	6
Chhápa khána	110	1	6
Chhápi	110	1	10
Chhápikari	110	1	12
Chhápi rupaiya	110	1	14
Chhappar	110	1	25
Chhappar band	110	1	28
Chhappar bandí	110	1	33
Chhápti	110	1	17
Chhár	110	1	37
Chhár	110	2	1
Chhár	573	2	40
Chhára	110	1	39
Chhárábákí	110	1	41
Chhár-chiřthí	110	2	1
Chhár	573	2	40
Chháři	110	1	43
Chhářibardár	110	2	16
Chhářidár	110	2	10
Chhářsanad	573	2	42
Chhat	110	2	13
Chhát	110	2	13
Chhátá	110	2	25
Chhaták	110	2	15

CHH

	Page	col.	line
Chhatánk	110	2	15
Chhatánkí	110	2	15
Chhatánkí	110	2	16
Chhatáo	110	2	19
Chhatar	110	2	24
Chhathí	110	2	20
Chhatr	110	2	24
Chhatra	110	2	24
Chhatradhar	110	2	35
Chhatrapatí	110	2	34
Chhatrapati paisá	111	1	4
Chhatravartana	110	2	39
Chhatrí	110	2	28
Chhatrí	110	2	41
Chhattúr	110	2	43
Chhaur	111	1	7
Chhedá	111	1	14
Chhedum	109	2	10
Chhedana	111	1	16
Chhela	111	1	18
Chhenchan	111	1	21
Chhenkwáíá	111	1	19
Chhenkwáú	111	1	19
Chhetr	111	1	23
Chhetra	111	1	23
Chhetra-phal	111	1	28
Chhetrí	110	2	41
Chhídá	111	1	30
Chhikáí	111	1	32
Chhimí	111	1	33
Chhind	111	1	34
Chhínká	111	1	35
Chhíní	111	1	40
Chhíntá	111	1	42
Chhíntab	111	1	45
Chhípí	111	2	1
Chhípígar	111	2	3
Chhír	111	2	4
Chhií	111	2	7
Chhiíúá	111	2	9
Chhola	111	2	10
Chhor	111	2	13
Chhorán	111	2	14
Chhoráwá	111	2	15
Chhor-chiíthí	111	2	16
Chhojá báú	111	2	27
Chhojá-thákur	111	2	20
Chhojá-thákurání	111	2	24
Chhour	111	1	7
Chhul	109	2	23
Chhuppur	110	1	25
Chhuppur bund	110	1	28
Chhúríkabandha	111	2	29
Chhut	110	2	13
Chhút	111	2	33
Chhút	111	2	36
Chhútáúti	111	2	41
Chhútmafi	111	2	36
Chhút-mujráí	111	2	36
Chhutr	110	2	24
Chhutra	110	2	24
Chhutree	110	2	28
Chhútí	111	2	42
Chhuttoor	110	2	43
Chhatur	110	1	25
Chibbar	111	2	44
Chickle	112	2	3

CHI

	Page	col.	line
Chickum	112	1	39
Chigaravantige	111	2	45
Chibái	112	1	4
Chiháná	112	1	4
Chihará	112	1	4
Chihé	112	1	8
Chihel	112	1	6
Chihlá	112	1	7
Chihna	112	1	9
Chihnit	112	1	11
Chihnit náma	572	1	45
Chih	112	1	13
Chik	112	1	15
Chík	112	1	18
Chík	112	1	25
Chíka	112	1	26
Chikal	112	1	28
Chikan	112	1	30
Chikandoz	112	1	32
Chikankhádu	112	1	44
Chikanwat	112	1	42
Chíkar	112	1	18
Chíkat	112	1	34
Chikáüt	112	1	36
Chikhal	112	1	19
Chikhalwat	112	1	23
Chikhar	112	1	37
Chikharwái	112	1	38
Chikkan	112	1	39
Chikli	112	2	3
Chikná	112	1	39
Chiknáwat	112	2	1
Chiknot	112	2	1
Chiksá	112	2	6
Chilam	112	2	9
Chilava	112	2	13
Chilhar-khurch	112	2	29
Chiliki	112	2	5
Chilla	112	2	15
Chillaginje	574	1	1
Chillar	112	2	20
Chillar-báb	112	2	23
Chillar	112	2	27
Chillare	112	2	23
Chillarimányam	112	2	36
Chillarkáran	112	2	33
Chillar-kharchu	112	2	28
Chillaru	112	2	23
Chillar-varí	112	2	34
Chillary-maunium	112	2	36
Chillaun	98	2	44
Chiller	112	2	24
Chillum	112	2	9
Chilre	112	2	23
Chiltá	112	2	24
Chiltá	112	2	39
Chilwái	112	2	40
Chimama	112	2	43
Chimota	112	2	44
Chimpiga	112	2	45
Chín	113	1	1
Chindá	113	1	3
Chíng	113	1	5
Chingana	113	1	6
Chingari	113	1	7
Chingoria	113	1	10
Chínhá	113	1	11

CHI

	Page	col.	line
Chíni	113	1	2
Chínká	574	1	3
Chinkalu	113	1	12
Chinkalu-rásí	113	1	14
Chinnut	573	2	45
Chintal-lanaguti	113	1	15
Chintal-makta	113	1	15
Chinwal	113	1	17
Chippala	113	1	18
Chippevádu	113	1	22
Chippiga	113	1	22
Chipten	113	1	25
Chir	113	1	27
Chira	113	1	30
Chira	113	1	34
Chíra	113	1	35
Chirághí	113	1	38
Chiranjiv	574	1	8
Chiravarapádu	113	1	31
Chiráya	113	1	43
Chirchera	113	1	33
Chirchitta	113	2	1
Chireta	113	2	2
Chireya	113	2	4
Chiriyámár	113	2	5
Chirppa	113	2	7
Chísa	113	2	9
Chit	113	2	11
Chit	113	2	13
Chit	113	2	19
Chit	114	1	19
Chitá	113	2	21
Chitá	114	1	3
Chitakha	113	2	23
Chitákhanda	113	2	31
Chitápingda	113	2	24
Chitárohana	113	2	27
Chitá	113	2	32
Chité	114	1	27
Chitee	114	1	19
Chiteree	110	2	28
Chithí	114	1	18
Chiththí	114	1	18
Chití	114	1	17
Chití	114	1	17
Chití	114	1	17
Chiti	114	1	19
Chíikundi	114	1	25
Chitká	113	2	29
Chitnavís	113	2	14
Chitnáis	113	2	14
Chitpátta	574	2	10
Chitpekalará	113	1	40
Chitra	113	2	34
Chitrabhanu	113	2	35
Chitrágupt	113	2	37
Chitree	110	2	28
Chitt	113	2	42
Chitta	574	1	13
Chittarai	574	1	11
Chittá	114	1	1
Chitte	114	1	2
Chittá	114	1	3
Chittá	574	1	13
Chittá-ámaladá	114	1	15
Chittai	114	1	17
Chittai talab	114	1	29
Chitti	114	1	22

CHI

	Page	col.	line
Chittáwan	113	2	44
Chittu	114	1	26
Chitty	114	1	29
Chítu	114	1	27
Chivátí	114	1	33
Chivuka	114	1	35
Chiwáná	114	1	37
Choar	114	1	43
Chob	114	1	38
Chobdár	114	1	40
Chohá	114	1	42
Chohár	114	1	43
Choíl	114	1	45
Choiyá	114	2	1
Chok	574	1	15
Choká	114	2	3
Chokábág	114	2	4
Chokee	106	1	25
Chokeedár	106	1	30
Choky	106	1	25
Chóllu	114	2	6
Choltry	108	1	4
Chondá	114	2	8
Chondá	114	2	9
Chondhá	114	2	11
Chontá	114	2	13
Chonti	114	2	15
Choogaee	115	1	29
Chookara	115	1	45
Choollee	99	1	27
Chookree	115	2	8
Choollee	115	2	26
Choolloo	115	2	28
Choon	115	2	37
Choonee	115	2	37
Choongal	116	1	1
Choontroo	116	1	17
Chop	109	2	41
Chopdi	114	2	20
Chopeddee	114	2	20
Choppa	114	2	22
Chopper	110	1	25
Choprá	574	1	16
Choppi	114	2	20
Chopri	574	1	16
Chopsanad	114	2	23
Chor	114	1	24
Chorakharch	574	1	18
Chor-ank	114	2	25
Chor-ánk	114	2	25
Choranimak	114	2	38
Choránna lútíe	114	2	40
Chordarwáza	114	2	29
Chorgalí	114	2	31
Chorgast	114	2	32
Chori	114	2	42
Chorimári	114	2	44
Chori-sarakula pháramu	115	1	1
Chorsirhi	114	2	34
Chorugasti	114	2	35
Chorwáda	114	2	36
Chorzamín	114	2	37
Choť	106	2	45
Choť	115	1	3
Choťá	115	1	6
Chotana	115	1	7
Chotanakáran	115	1	9

CHO

	Page	col.	line
Choudhuree	105	2	7
Chout	106	2	45
Chouth	106	2	45
Chouthea	107	1	42
Chow	107	2	19
Chowdrah	105	2	8
Chowdry	105	2	8
Chowdrawy	105	2	17
Chowke	105	2	43
Chowky	106	1	25
Chowkeydár	106	1	30
Chowlee	99	1	27
Chowmass	106	1	45
Chubootra	95	2	31
Chubootara	95	2	31
Chuck	96	2	45
Chucker	98	2	11
Chuckerbutty	98	2	22
Chuckees	98	2	11
Chuckla	98	1	15
Chucklabundy	98	1	28
Chudam	109	2	10
Chudur	96	1	21
Chuh	96	1	42
Chuhlee	96	2	13
Chuk	96	2	45
Chukbundee	97	2	13
Chukburar	97	1	17
Chukee	97	2	26
Chukka	97	2	34
Chukkut	97	1	1
Chukla	98	1	15
Chuknáma	97	1	19
Chuktee	98	2	27
Chukur	97	1	45
Chulan	98	2	43
Chullaun	98	2	44
Chumar	99	2	34
Chumur gour	100	1	5
Chuna	100	1	32
Chunchur	100	2	14
Chunda	100	2	34
Chundana	101	1	14
Chundeenu	101	1	14
Chunk	101	2	40
Chunna	100	1	33
Chunwan	102	1	24
Chupree	102	2	22
Chur	102	2	24
Chur	103	2	9
Churgun	103	2	7
Churee	103	2	29
Churree	103	2	29
Churrus	103	1	33
Churundar	103	2	18
Chuä	115	1	12
Chúdá	115	1	15
Chúdá-karanam	115	1	20
Chúdá-karmma	115	1	20
Chúdá-kriyá	115	1	20
Chugái	115	1	29
Chughal	115	1	30
Chughal khor	115	1	32
Chughli	115	1	30
Chúhjá	115	1	34

CHU

	Page	col.	line
Chuk	115	1	36
Chúk	115	1	36
Chukádo	115	1	42
Chukáni	115	1	44
Chukará	574	1	24
Chukará	115	1	45
Chukat	115	2	1
Chukauta	115	2	3
Chukbhúl	115	1	40
Chukí	115	1	41
Chukkán	115	2	5
Chukkánkáran	115	2	6
Chukotí	115	2	11
Chukrí	115	2	8
Chuktá	115	2	10
Chuktí	574	1	26
Chuktí	115	2	11
Chukwati	115	2	11
Chula	115	2	13
Chúla	115	2	17
Chúlá	115	1	17
Chulah	115	2	13
Chulat	115	2	14
Chulat-ájá	115	2	15
Chulat-bháü	115	2	16
Chulavero	574	1	27
Chulhá	115	2	17
Chulhí	115	2	17
Chulia	115	2	21
Chuliamalangi	115	2	23
Chulli	115	2	18
Chulli	115	2	26
Chullu	115	2	28
Chultá	115	2	30
Chumata	115	2	31
Chumatál	115	2	32
Chumattu káran	115	2	32
Chumbak	115	2	34
Chumwá	115	2	35
Chún	115	2	37
Chúná	115	2	39
Chunam	115	2	40
Chunári	115	2	41
Chunarú	115	2	41
Chundigar	115	2	43
Chungadi	115	2	45
Chungal	116	1	1
Chungí	116	1	3
Chungípenth	116	1	10
Chunguđu	116	1	13
Chúoi	115	2	37
Chunkam	116	1	14
Chunkippa	116	1	15
Chunnam	115	2	40
Chúpní	116	1	16
Chúntru	116	1	17
Chúr	116	1	19
Chúra	115	1	17
Chúra	116	1	19
Chúra	116	1	28
Chúra-bhandára	116	1	25
Chúrí	116	1	19
Chúra	574	1	29
Chuthá-chúth	116	1	30
Chuť	116	1	33
Chutul	116	1	34
Chuyár	116	1	36

CAB

CON

DAF

	Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line
				Consummah	278	1	45		D		
Cabooleat	244	2	15	Cooboleat	581	1	21	Dá	116	1	39
Caboolyat	581	1	22	Coochala	298	2	1	Dáái	116	1	42
Cachhee	245	2	43	Coodumbon	298	2	23	Dááíá	116	2	1
Cadjan	247	1	37	Coolaruggee	300	1	42	Dáb	116	2	3
Cahan	248	1	19	Coolee	301	1	43	Dab	116	2	24
Cainatchi	258	1	27	Coolkurny	300	2	32	Dáb	574	1	34
Cajana	284	1	28	Cooly	301	1	45	Dábá	116	2	11
Caljogne	251	2	24	Coombee	302	1	23	Dába	116	2	13
Callary	274	2	36	Coonby	302	1	23	Dábak	574	1	34
Callum	251	1	5	Coond	302	2	17	Dábaliya	116	2	14
Calyyoogum	251	2	24	Coorchela	298	2	1	Dábá	116	2	15
Camar	275	2	43	Coour	301	2	28	Dábar	116	2	17
Canachi	258	1	26	Copas	264	2	43	Dabaro	574	1	36
Candrika	278	1	24	Copdar	294	1	5	Dabbi	116	2	22
Candy	277	2	42	Copedar	296	1	27	Dabbí	116	2	19
Canoongo	260	1	8	Cora	294	1	17	Dabbu	116	2	24
Canoongoe	260	1	8	Corah	294	1	10	Dabehrá	116	2	27
Canoongoey	260	1	20	Coran	303	2	23	Dabehrí	116	2	29
Canoujia	256	2	28	Corge	286	2	17	Dábí	116	2	31
Cantaroy	259	2	29	Coss	281	1	37	Dabiá	116	2	33
Caoun	248	1	19	Coss	294	2	33	Dabír	116	2	37
Caranajius	289	2	44	Cossid	267	1	34	Dabolen	116	2	42
Caray	262	2	20	Cote	295	1	30	Dabrá	116	2	38
Carbarree	261	1	25	Cottah	269	2	12	Dabrí	116	2	40
Carcoon	261	1	42	Cottam	296	1	5	Dabulen	116	2	42
Cariagar	582	2	18	Cowl	270	2	5	Dabulken	116	2	42
Carram	261	2	45	Cowle	270	2	5	Dach	116	2	44
Caryeedoo	582	2	31	Cowrie	271	1	11	Dachhin	120	2	1
Cash	267	1	41	Cowry	271	1	11	Dachhiná	120	2	13
Casht	206	2	45	Crambo	263	1	6	Dachhna	120	2	14
Cattíe	209	2	19	Crook	304	2	5	Dád	116	2	45
Catty	268	2	7	Croory	298	1	1	Dád	117	1	12
Catty	269	2	19	Crore	297	2	42	Dada	574	1	37
Cauzee ul Cauzat	272	2	23	Crori	297	2	45	Dádá	117	1	23
Cauzy	272	2	6	Crorie	298	1	1	Dádai	117	1	15
Cawel	271	1	39	Cubalot	248	2	15	Dádaní	117	1	17
Cawelly	271	1	39	Cubbur	244	2	10	Dádaní-malangián	117	1	20
Cawn	248	1	19	Cuchat	581	1	31	Dádeya	117	1	33
Cawney	237	2	44	Cuchwaha	246	1	21	Dádh	117	1	27
Cawzee	272	2	6	Cullum	251	1	5	Dadh	117	1	32
Cazi	272	2	6	Cullum	251	1	24	Dadí	117	1	4
Chiaus	284	1	17	Cullum	301	1	16	Dadí	117	1	25
Cibaleh	244	1	10	Cumbly	258	2	28	Dádi-fariádi	117	1	5
Cist	585	2	8	Cummee	253	1	1	Dád-khwáh	117	1	8
Classie	275	1	1	Cummur keshay	254	1	20	Dád-khwáhi	117	1	10
Coballa	244	1	11	Cundagum	584	1	24	Dádní	117	1	17
Cochella	298	2	1	Cunña solaken	582	1	44	Dád-o-sitad	117	1	13
Coir	272	1	23	Cunnikadhanum	582	1	41	Dadri	117	1	35
Cole	292	2	5	Cunnikasoolkum	582	1	44	Dádupanthí	117	1	38
Collerie	274	2	36	Curao	263	2	43	Dádu-phiriádu	117	1	5
Colleries	252	1	32	Curnum	263	1	27	Dae	117	1	8
Collurie	274	2	36	Curry	217	1	15	Dáen	117	1	42
Comar	275	2	43	Cutch	245	1	24	Dáen	120	2	5
Comaveesdar	253	2	18	Cutcherry	245	1	1	Dáer	117	1	45
Comby	254	2	28	Cutean	283	1	42	Daerd	117	2	1
Comlie	254	2	28	Cutguddy	583	2	20	Daf	574	1	38
Compte	293	2	19	Cuttean	283	1	42	Dafâ-dár	117	2	3
Comptie	254	2	10	Cuttoocolegay	583	2	20	Dafáí	574	1	39
Comptiebania	254	2	10	Cuttoogootaga	270	1	31	Dafât	124	2	8
Comptum	254	1	35	Cutty	268	1	36	Daftar	117	2	9
Conje	258	2	13	Cutwal	296	1	15	Daftar-band	117	2	15
Conjee	258	2	13	Cuy	248	1	28	Daftar-dár	117	2	17
Conkar	258	2	28					Daftar-dári	117	2	29
Conocopilly	582	1	1					Daftarí	117	2	31
Consamman	278	1	45					Daftar-khána	117	2	35

DÁF

DAI

DAN

	Page	col.	line
Daftar-kharch	117	2	37
Daftar-nísi	117	2	29
Daftar-saranjámi	117	2	38
Dág	117	2	41
Dág	118	1	12
Dág	118	1	13
Dagá	118	1	21
Dagar	118	1	3
Dagábaj	118	1	23
Dagábajire chaláibár	118	1	25
Dágbhúra	117	2	45
Dagdha	118	1	6
Dágdojí	118	1	9
Dágdúg	118	1	9
Dágdují	118	1	9
Dágh	118	1	11
Daghá	118	1	21
Daghábaz	118	1	23
Dágh-i-tashíha	118	1	17
Dah	118	1	26
Dáh	118	2	23
Dahá	118	1	28
Dáhá	118	1	27
Dáhá	118	1	30
Dáha	118	2	23
Dahá	118	2	28
Dahábulán	118	2	29
Dáha karana	118	2	26
Dáha karmma	118	2	26
Dáhakpatti	118	1	33
Dáha kriyá	118	2	26
Dahal	118	2	31
Dahan	118	2	32
Dahand	118	2	34
Dahar	118	2	36
Dahía	118	2	40
Dahia	118	2	43
Dahlán	118	2	44
Dahliz-khandalná	119	1	1
Dahmardá	118	1	38
Dáhna	120	2	4
Dáhná	120	2	4
Dahnímí	118	1	41
Dahotará	118	1	43
Dáhotara	118	1	44
Dáhotrá	118	1	45
Dahr	119	1	6
Dahrí	119	1	6
Dahsála	118	2	13
Dahsáni	118	2	3
Dahwará	130	2	37
Dahyek	118	2	17
Dái	119	1	8
Dai	119	1	13
Dáibá	119	1	14
Dáierah	575	1	22
Dáij	119	1	15
Daijá	119	1	17
Dáimi	119	1	22
Dáim-ul-habş	119	1	25
Dáín	119	1	26
Dáín	119	1	33
Dáín	119	1	34
Dáín	119	1	36
Dáíndár	119	1	29
Daínmahr	571	1	44

	Page	col.	line
Daín mahr muajjal	574	1	44
Dáínmuájjal	119	1	30
Dáín muwajjal	119	1	31
Dáírah	119	1	40
Dáirahdár	119	1	42
Dáir-o-sáir	119	1	38
Daispaundee	132	2	33
Daitya	119	1	44
Daiva	119	1	45
Daivajna	119	2	3
Daivaka	119	2	3
Dák	119	2	7
Dáká	119	2	14
Daka	574	2	1
Dák-chauki	119	2	11
Dák-ghar	119	2	13
Dákáit	119	2	18
Dákáiti	119	2	20
Dákar	119	2	24
Dákará	119	2	24
Dákáti	119	2	20
Dákaut	120	1	41
Dakhal	119	2	29
Dakhalá	119	2	37
Dákhalápalli	120	1	21
Dakhalnáma	119	2	35
Dákhil	119	2	42
Dakhíl	120	1	16
Dákhilá	120	1	17
Dákhilábitam	120	1	19
Dákhiladastar	120	1	1
Dákhili	120	1	23
Dakhilimaugá	120	1	31
Dákhilinaqla	120	1	33
Dakhilkár	120	1	5
Dakhilkhárij	120	1	7
Dakhilla	574	2	4
Dakhil-mukharij	120	1	7
Dákhilnáma	120	1	14
Dakhin	120	1	45
Dakhiná	120	2	13
Dakhlá	120	1	23
Dakhlee	120	1	23
Dakiní	120	1	35
Dakkan	120	2	1
Daklee	120	1	24
Dákochá	120	1	37
Dakoit	119	2	18
Dákotá	120	1	37
Dakshina	120	1	45
Dakshináchári	120	2	6
Dakshináyana	120	2	10
Dáku	119	2	22
Dál	120	2	22
Dal	120	2	26
Dal	120	2	27
Dal	120	2	42
Dál	120	2	43
Dál	121	1	3
Dal	574	2	5
Dal	574	2	8
Dála	121	1	6
Dála	135	1	7
Daladok	574	1	10
Dalái	120	2	32
Dálál	121	1	40
Dalál	121	1	8

	Page	col.	line
Dalálat	121	1	36
Dalálí	121	1	43
Dalambu	121	1	10
Dálán	574	2	11
Dalar	121	1	11
Dalarkhan	121	1	11
Dalawá	121	1	14
Dalawái	121	1	16
Dalbeherá	120	2	34
Daldal	121	1	19
Daldalí	121	1	19
Dalghanjá	121	1	21
Dalhára	121	1	22
Dalhi	574	2	13
Dálí	121	1	23
Dalia	121	1	31
Daliafhár	121	1	32
Dalíl	121	1	34
Dalímá	121	1	37
Dalkar	121	1	38
Dallál	121	1	39
Dallálí	121	1	43
Dallalíparadesí	121	1	45
Dallar	121	2	4
Dáluá	121	2	5
Dáluva	121	2	5
Dálwá	121	2	5
Dalwá	120	2	40
Dám	121	2	9
Dám	574	2	15
Dám	121	2	16
Dámád	121	2	17
Damáí	121	2	18
Dámangír	121	2	20
Dámar	121	2	23
Dámásáhi	121	2	25
Dámásái	121	2	25
Dámáshái	121	2	26
Dámcha	121	2	32
Damdatt	574	2	17
Dámdupat	121	2	34
Dámi	121	2	36
Dámíat	121	2	40
Dámíat	121	2	42
Dámi-bígha	121	2	37
Dámi-wásilát	121	2	39
Damká	121	2	44
Dam-madár	121	2	45
Dammar	121	2	23
Dammidhi	122	1	9
Dammu	122	1	10
Damola	574	2	18
Dampakaru	122	1	12
Dampatí	122	1	14
Dampatí-támbúla	122	1	15
Damrí	122	1	18
Dámri	122	1	23
Damwast	122	1	25
Dán	122	1	27
Dána	122	1	27
Dána	122	2	1
Dana	122	2	12
Dánabandí	122	2	2
Dánabandí-kankútí	122	2	6
Danabundy	135	1	37
Danada-haṭṭi	122	2	16
Dánadár	122	2	9

DÁN

	Page	col.	line
Dánadharma	122	1	29
Danaga	122	2	14
Danagávi	122	2	15
Danamár	122	2	17
Dánamávaşyaka	122	1	32
Dánapatra	122	1	37
Dánapatradár	122	1	40
Dáni	122	1	43
Danđ	122	2	19
Danđ	122	2	38
Danđ	122	2	38
Danđ	123	1	29
Danđ	123	1	33
Danđa	122	2	19
Danđa	122	2	38
Dándá	123	1	29
Danđa	123	1	33
Danđa	123	2	1
Danđa	123	2	8
Danđa	123	2	4
Danđadása	122	2	30
Danđagrahana	122	2	43
Danđa-kattu	123	2	20
Danđa-kavila	574	2	23
Danđa-menđá	123	1	37
Dandá-menđá-takrá	123	1	41
Danđapálaka	122	2	32
Danđa-párushya	122	2	34
	404	1	23
Danđásulu	123	1	43
Danđáwat	123	1	4
Danđa-zani	122	2	45
Danđi	123	1	6
Dándi	123	1	21
Danđi	123	2	1
Dándi	123	2	1
Dándi	123	2	2
Danđi	123	2	6
Dándi	123	2	22
Danđia	123	2	6
Danđibele	123	2	28
Danđidár	123	1	22
Danđidár	123	2	7
Danđiga	122	2	36
Dandikála	123	1	26
Dándio	123	1	27
Danđiyá	123	1	24
Dandú	123	2	25
Danđuási	123	1	45
Danduga	122	2	36
Danđwára	123	2	29
Danđyá	123	1	26
Danđ	123	2	30
Dáng	123	2	32
Dáng	123	2	35
Dáng	124	1	1
Dáng	124	1	2
Dángá	574	2	25
Dangá	124	1	3
Dangá	124	1	5
Dangar	124	1	7
Dángar	124	1	7
Dangara	124	1	17
Dangast	124	1	10
Dángi	123	2	41
Dángi	124	1	12
Dangi	124	1	13

DÁN

	Page	col.	line
Dángi-gaon	123	2	44
Dángorá	124	2	16
Dangureea	575	2	8
Dangwára	124	1	19
Dánk	119	2	7
Danka	124	1	21
Danmoodie	575	2	7
Dánpatr	122	1	34
Dánpatr-dár	122	1	40
Dánpaŧti	574	2	19
Dánságar	574	2	20
Dánt	124	1	23
Dánt	124	1	24
Dántan	124	1	31
Dantáoli	124	1	33
Dánte	124	1	29
Dánte	124	1	35
Dánt-ghunghní	124	1	25
Dánth	124	1	39
Danthal	124	1	41
Danthlá	124	1	41
Danthí	124	2	1
Dantí	124	1	29
Dánt-nikálná	124	1	26
Dánt-tinká	124	1	36
Dánwán	124	2	2
Dánwarí	124	2	4
Dáo	124	2	6
Daooter	575	1	45
Dapáni	124	2	7
Dapha-et	124	2	8
Dapháte-jamá	124	2	11
Dapháte-karchu	124	2	14
Daphedár	124	2	16
Dapheraphe	124	2	17
Dápita	124	2	19
Dápi	124	2	22
Dáppu	124	2	23
Dápya	124	2	21
Dar	124	2	24
Dár	125	1	19
Dar	125	1	30
Dár	125	1	33
Dará	125	2	1
Dará	126	2	42
Dará	126	2	44
Dara	575	2	16
Darađ	125	2	3
Darail	574	2	33
Darak	195	2	4
Darak	126	1	18
Darakdár	125	2	6
Darakhása	126	1	26
Darakpaŧti	125	2	19
Dar-ámad	124	2	25
Darānamu	125	2	22
Darbandí	124	2	28
Darbandí	125	1	11
Darbár	125	2	24
Darbár charaniyá	125	2	26
Darbár kharch	125	2	28
Darbast	124	2	29
Darbast-i-aima	124	2	33
Darchadávú	96	1	29
Darekuree	575	2	18
Dares	125	2	36
Dargáh	152	2	33

DÁR

	Page	col.	line
Dar-hawála	124	2	35
Darhot	125	2	43
Darí	125	1	25
Darí	125	2	44
Daríabádi	574	2	34
Daríá-bar ámad	126	1	1
Daríá-bárd	126	1	3
Daríá-shikast	126	1	3
Daríba	126	1	7
Dariche	574	2	36
Dáridr-khedná	126	1	9
Dar-ijára	124	2	38
Dar-ijaradár	574	2	29
Dar-in-willá	124	2	39
Dári sunka	494	1	11
Dariyáptu	127	1	41
Dariyáphat	127	1	40
Dariyaphŧí	127	1	40
Darjásti	125	1	15
Dark	125	2	4
Dark	126	1	18
Darkast-dár	574	2	40
Darkhál	126	1	23
Darkhás	126	1	25
Darkhás-karawi	126	1	42
Darkhást	126	1	24
	574	2	37
Darkhast-i-khárij	126	1	37
Darma	126	1	44
Dármadár	125	1	28
Darmáhá	126	2	3
Darmáhi	126	2	3
Dar-mustájar	124	2	43
Dar-o-bast	124	2	30
Dar-o-bast hakúk	574	2	31
Darobastu lekkalu	125	1	1
Darodá	127	1	32
Dárogá	126	2	7
Dárogá	126	2	8
Dárogagiri	126	2	35
Darogatana	126	2	37
Dárog	126	2	39
Dárogha	126	2	5
Dároghagi	126	2	30
Darogh-halfi	126	2	40
Dárogha-i-ádálat	126	2	18
Dárogha-i-ádálat-al-ália	126	2	20
Dárogha-i-ádálat-diwáni	126	2	22
Dárogha-i-árz mukarrar	126	2	24
Darpattani	125	1	3
Dar-pattani-dár	125	1	5
Darpattani-táluk	125	1	7
Darra	126	2	44
Darşa	127	1	1
Darşan	127	1	8
Darşana	127	1	8
Darşapaurnamása	127	1	5
Darşana-pratibhú	127	1	18
Darsar	127	1	21
Darşayága	127	1	4
Darshikamí	574	2	42
Dáru	127	1	24
Dárukálálí	127	1	25
Dár-ul harb	125	1	42
Dár-ul-insha	125	1	37
Dár-ul khiláfat	125	1	39
Dár-ul-zarb	125	1	36

DÁR

	Page	col.	line
Dár-us-shafâ	125	1	38
Dáru-sísá	127	1	27
Dár-us-sultánat	125	1	40
Daruvu	127	1	29
Darvesh	127	1	34
Darwadá	127	1	32
Darwesh	127	1	34
Daryáft	127	1	40
Darzí	127	1	43
Daş	127	1	45
Daş	128	1	5
Daşa	127	1	45
Dása	128	1	5
Dása	128	1	33
Dása	128	1	38
Dasabandam	574	2	44
Dasabbágam	575	1	1
Daşabbhandamu	127	2	1
Daşáha	127	2	4
Daşahará	127	2	6
Daşamí	127	2	23
Dásanu	575	1	4
Dasarí	127	2	6
Dásarí	128	1	33
Dasatrâ	127	2	45
Dásayya	128	1	33
Dasehra	127	2	7
Daserru	127	2	7
Dashará	127	2	6
Dashará-bakra	127	2	25
Dashará-kharch	127	2	28
Daslará-jhandâ-paṭṭí	127	2	30
Dashará paṭṭí	127	2	32
Dásí	128	1	6
Dásíputra	128	1	36
Dásíra	128	1	37
Dáskhat	129	1	3
Dasnámí	127	2	36
Dasotara	127	1	38
Dasotra	127	2	38
Dasrát-panchrât	127	2	39
Dassa	128	2	39
Das-sála	127	2	44
Dastíáná	128	1	3
Dast-aiwaj yádí	575	1	7
Dastak	128	1	45
Dastakána	128	2	9
Dastak-i-ṭalb-i-zar	128	2	11
Dástán	129	1	11
Dastáveju	128	2	16
Dastáwej	128	2	15
Dastáwez	128	2	15
Dastáwez-i-hibba	128	2	21
Dastáwez-i-hiṣṣa	128	2	23
Dast-ba-dast	128	2	25
Dast-bákí	128	2	27
Dast-bandhak	575	1	9
Dast-bardarí	128	2	32
Dast-farosh	128	2	34
Dast-garda	575	1	10
Dast-gardán	128	2	36
Dastí	575	1	10
Dastí	128	2	38
Dastíbad	128	2	41
Dastjamâ-kharch	128	2	42
Dast-kardan-i-daftar	128	2	44
Dastkhat	129	1	3

DAS

	Page	col.	line
Dast-láf	129	1	5
Dast-muzd	129	1	7
Dastram	129	1	10
Dastubákí	128	2	27
Dastúr	129	1	12
Dastúr	129	1	42
Dastúrá	129	1	13
Dastúrí	129	1	19
Dastúr-i-kazí	129	1	23
Dastúr-i-khándán	575	1	15
Dastúr-khúd	129	1	45
Dastúr-paradésí	129	1	39
Dastúr-ul-âmal	129	1	25
Dat	129	2	8
Dátan	129	2	3
Datpatra	129	2	26
Datta	129	2	5
Dattá	129	2	9
Datta	129	2	27
Dattaka	129	2	11
Dattátmá	129	2	15
Dattahomam	129	2	17
Dattâpradânikam	129	2	22
Dattola	129	2	21
Dattrima	129	2	11
Datuâ	129	2	30
Dauhitra	149	2	23
Dauhitrí	149	2	23
Daul	129	2	32
Daul	575	1	16
Daul	129	2	33
Daul	130	1	38
Daula	130	1	38
Daul-band-o-bast	129	2	44
Daul-darsaní	575	1	17
Daul-i-izáfât	130	1	9
Daul-jamâ	130	1	11
Daul-khazána	130	1	13
Daul-kistbandí	130	1	16
Daul-nâma	130	1	18
Daul-paṭṭa	130	1	21
Daul-patra	130	1	22
Daul-tashkhís-i-band-o-bast	130	1	24
Daulu	129	2	35
Daul-wásil-bákí	130	1	27
Daum	121	2	9
Daun	135	1	29
Daundi	130	1	41
Daur	130	1	43
Daur	130	2	1
Daurá	130	2	5
Daŭrá	130	2	37
Daura	575	1	20
Daurâpa	130	2	7
Daurí	130	1	43
Daurí	130	2	2
Daurí	130	2	9
Daurí	130	2	9
Dauri-gosaví	130	2	3
Davasa	130	2	11
Davasavanu	130	2	13
Davuldár	130	1	29
Davulu	129	2	34
Davuludár	130	1	29
Davulu-huttuvalí	130	1	32
Dávulu-jamâbandí	130	1	34
Davuln-paṭṭí	130	1	36

DEN

	Page	col.	line
Dāwá	130	2	14
Dāwá	130	2	17
Dāwadar	130	2	21
Dawám-band-o-bast	130	2	29
Dāwan	130	2	31
Dāwan	130	2	35
Dawará	130	2	37
Dāwat	130	2	27
Dāwen	130	2	35
Dāwí	130	2	14
Dāwídár	130	2	21
Dāwíghalaṭ	130	2	23
Dāwíhiṣ	130	2	25
Dawk	119	2	7
Dawk	134	2	20
Dāya	130	2	40
Dāya	131	1	10
Dāyabbága	131	1	1
Dāyáda	131	1	5
Dāyadopágata	131	1	7
Dāyají	131	1	9
Dāyak	131	1	12
Dayavibhága	131	1	1
De	575	1	24
Deake	575	1	26
Dearah	575	2	42
Deb	131	1	13
Deb	133	1	16
Debater	575	1	45
Debdíhí	131	1	19
Debhi-asámi	131	1	20
Debhiraíyat	131	1	20
Debattar	134	1	18
Debsebá	575	1	29
Decoit	119	1	18
Deechhit	141	1	12
Deedotra	141	1	44
Deegwar	141	1	24
Deeh	141	2	32
Deeh	141	2	36
Deehá	142	2	11
Deehara	575	2	42
Deehwal	142	2	8
Deepoulee	144	2	15
Deesha	141	2	3
Deewan	144	2	35
Deewár	145	2	17
Degreejá	575	1	31
Degwar	141	2	24
Deh	141	2	28
Dehabundee	575	2	45
Dehát	141	2	37
Dehátí	141	2	41
Dehbandí	142	1	3
Deh-curch	142	2	5
Dehrí	131	1	23
Dehwal	142	2	8
Dej	131	1	25
Deja	131	1	25
Dejá	131	1	24
Deju	131	1	28
Del	131	1	30
Delá	138	2	29
Dellol	121	1	40
Dená	131	1	32
Denádár	131	1	34
Denápáná	131	1	36

DEN				DEŞ				DHA			
	Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line
Denda	131	2	5	Deş-kulkarani-varttana	132	2	12	Devhárá	134	1	3
Dendár	131	1	34	Desmook	132	2	15	Déví	134	1	5
Dendo	131	2	5	Deşmookh	132	2	15	Devottara	134	1	17
Dendu	131	2	5	Deşmukh	132	2	15	Devotthána	133	2	43
Dene!	131	1	32	Deşmukhí	132	2	28	Devotthápana	134	1	8
Denedár	131	1	34	Deşnikálá	132	2	30	Dewa	133	1	16
Deneghepe	131	1	38	Deşpánde	132	2	32	Dewal	133	1	44
Denekarí	131	1	42	Despandeah	132	2	32	Dewan	144	2	35
Den-bákimí	131	1	40	Deşpándyá	132	2	32	Dewani	145	1	17
Den-len	131	1	43	Despondeah	132	2	32	Dewanny	145	1	17
Denmahr	131	2	1	Despondee	132	2	33	Dewitter	134	1	19
Denmeher	574	1	41	Dessye	132	1	20	Dewutter	575	1	45
Denmeher moujjul	574	1	44	Deştyág	133	1	3	Dewry	141	1	3
Denpa	131	2	5	Deşwál	133	1	4	Dewul-purcha	133	2	4
Denpo	131	2	6	Deswálá	133	1	6	Deyit	145	2	27
Denpú	131	2	6	Deşwálí	133	1	6	Deyut	145	2	27
Deo	131	2	17	Deswár	133	1	11	Deyhat	141	2	37
Deo	131	2	19	Deül	133	1	44	Deynmohur	574	1	41
Deola	131	2	22	Deula	133	1	13	Dháb	574	1	33
Deolink	131	2	19	Deula-karan	133	1	14	Dhabbu	134	1	25
Deorhá	131	2	23	Dev	133	1	16	Dhabdhabí	134	1	26
Deorhí	131 575	2 1	25 34	Deva	133	1	15	Dhád	134	1	28
Deorhí-dár	131	2	26	Devadána	133	1	20	Dhádá	134	1	31
Deostán	133	2	28	Devadaršana	133	1	21	Dhádá	134	1	32
Deotar	134	1	17	Devadási	133	1	25	Dhadá	134	1	34
Deotara	134	1	17	Devadáya	133	1	27	Dhadá	134	1	36
Deotthár	133	2	43	Devadáyamu	133	1	27	Dhadđi	134	1	36
Deothápan	134	1	8	Devadevhárá	133	1	31	Dhágá	134	1	38
Deowuttur	134	1	19	Devadharma	133	1	33	Dhagal	134	1	41
Derá	131	2	27	Devádígár	133	1	35	Dhagsá	134	1	42
Derh	131	2	29	Devadow	133	1	27	Dháhima	134	1	43
Derh-páo	131	2	30	Devadoyen	133	1	28	Dhaigiyá	134	2	1
Derh-pawá	131	2	31	Devadyen	133	1	27	Dhair	139	1	12
Derí	131	2	32	Devaka	133	1	37	Dhajá	134	2	3
Deş	131	2	36	Devakagondala	133	1	40	Dhak	134	2	19
Deşa	131	2	36	Deval	133	1	44	Dhák	134	2	20
Deşáchár	132	1	10	Devala	133	1	43	Dhák	134	2	32
Deşádhikár	132	1	12	Devala	133	1	45	Dháká	134	2	20
Deşádhikárá	132	1	12	Devala	575	1	44	Dhákara	134	2	33
Deşádhípati	132	1	14	Devalan	133	1	45	Dhákatakhás	134	2	44
Deşádhípatyam	132	1	16	Deváladivya	133	2	8	Dhákatahápana	134	2	36
Deşáe	132	1	20	Devalaprajá	133	2	4	Dhákatiákhás	134	2	40
Deşa-hásilu	132	1	18	Deválaya	133	2	3	Dháká	134	2	20
Deşái	132	1	20	Deválaya-divya	133	2	8	Dhákhi	134	2	42
Deşái	132	1	26	Devaleeo	144	2	8	Dhakhilla	574	2	4
Deşái-giri	132	1	28	Devalí	133	2	10	Dhakhtepuna	134	2	36
Deşalekhaka	132	1	30	Devamátruka	133	2	13	Dhaktíkhás	134	2	40
Desamukhyasthan	133	1	2	Devamátrika	133	2	13	Dhákutá pana	134	2	36
Deşánt	132	1	32	Deváng	133	2	16	Dhal	134	2	40
Deşántar	132	1	34	Devánga	133	2	18	Dhála	135	1	1
Deşapramáni	133	1	1	Devángada	133	2	18	Dhaláit	135	1	8
Deşasth	132	1	36	Devárayavatta	133	2	20	Dhalál	135	1	10
Deşastha	132	1	36	Devaşet	575	1	36	Dhálbol	135 575	1 2	11 1
Desawáli	133	1	9	Devaşevá	575	1	39	Dhalkazamín	575	2	2
Deşáwar	132	1	41	Devaskí	133	2	23	Dhalphor	135	1	13
Deşáwari	132	1	42	Devasom	575	1	42	Dhalwan	135	1	15
Deş-changhala	132	1	44	Devasthala	133	2	25	Dhamán	135	1	17
Desh	130	2	42	Devasthána	133	2	28	Dhámí	135	1	19
Des-hásil	132	1	18	Devasthánapudi vatta	133	2	33	Dhámíán	135	1	19
Deshasth	132	1	36	Devasthápana	133	2	31	Dhamkái	135	1	22
Deş-hetá	132	2	1	Devaswa	133	3	37	Dhamkáibá	135	1	24
Deshmookh	132	2	15	Devatá	134	1	12	Dhámóni-ki manj	135	1	25
Deşí	132	2	2	Devátara	134	1	13	Dhámri	135	1	26
Deşiya	132	2	4	Devatávuttára	134	1	15	Dhamuká	135	1	27
Deş-kávali	132	2	6	Devathike	133	2	39	Dhán	135	1	29
Deş-kulkarani	132	2	9	Devatotthápana	134	1	22	Dhan	135	2	6
				Devatrá	134	1	17				

DHÁ

	Page	line	col.
Dhána	135	2	16
Dhána	135	2	17
Dhána	135	2	19
Dhána handi	575	1	37
Dhána handi	575	2	4
Dhának	135	2	22
Dhánbandí	135	1	37
Dhandero	135	2	28
Dhandhoe	135	2	26
Dhandhoi	135	2	24
Dhandhoi	135	2	26
Dhandhorá	135	2	28
Dhandhoria	135	2	31
Dhanga	135	2	32
Dhángar	135	2	37
Dhangar	135	2	37
Dhangaria	575	2	8
Dhangar-mág	136	1	1
Dhangar-mániyam	136	1	3
Dhangí	136	1	5
Dhanhá	135	1	40
Dhání	135	1	42
Dhaní	135	2	8
Dhanijog	135	2	10
Dhanik	135	2	8
Dhankar	135	1	43
Dhánkátí	135	2	1
Dhánmađi	135	2	2
Dhantera	136	1	6
Dhanteras	135	2	13
Dhanthia	135	2	3
Dhanu	136	1	36
Dhanu	575	2	10
Dhánuk	136	1	23
Dhanuk	136	1	36
Dhanur-vidyá	136	1	39
Dhanurśástram	136	1	43
Dhanus	136	1	36
Dhanush	136	1	36
Dhanu-veda	136	1	42
Dhánwaiya	135	2	4
Dhánya	136	1	8
Dhányádáyam	136	1	14
Dhányadulu	136	1	15
Dhánasáramu	136	1	16
Dhánayavarddhanam	136	1	18
Dhánayaviddhi	136	1	21
Dháp	136	1	44
Dhapia	136	2	1
Dhár	136	2	4
Dhár	136	2	5
Dhár	136	2	7
Dhár	136	2	9
Dhár	136	2	10
Dhár	136	2	14
Dhár	134	1	28
Dhárá	134	1	31
Dhárá	136	2	10
Dhárá	136	2	18
Dhárá	136	2	19
Dhárá	136	2	22
Dhárá	137	1	1
Dhara	575	2	12
Dhárá	575	2	13
Dhárá-chadao	136	2	25
Dharai	137	1	3
Dhárákari	136	2	28

DHA

	Page	col.	line
Dharakhá	137	1	6
Dharalá	137	1	6
Dharam	137	1	44
Dhára	137	1	7
Dhára	137	1	8
Dhárá-pramán	136	2	36
Dhara	136	2	15
Dharauki	136	2	37
Dhárauná	136	3	38
Dharáwat	136	2	41
Dharáwatu	136	2	43
Dharband	137	1	11
Dhárháchh	137	1	12
Dharbigár	137	1	23
Dharchedávu	108	1	32
Dhardho	137	1	25
Dhár-dhúra	137	1	26
Dháre	136	2	13
Dhárebandí	137	1	29
Dháre ehsán	137	1	32
Dháre-ehsání	137	1	35
Dháre karí	136	2	28
Dháre-máp	137	1	36
Dhárí	137	1	38
Dharí	572	2	20
Dharichá	137	1	39
Dharingá	137	1	41
Dharm	137	1	44
Dharma	137	1	42
Dharmádhikár	137	2	3
Dharmádhikarana	137	2	7
Dharmádhikarí	137	2	3
Dharmadána	137	2	9
Dharmadáo	137	2	10
Dharma-dás	137	2	13
Dharma-dáyam	137	2	9
Dharma-kartta	137	2	15
Dharma-kárya	137	2	18
Dharma-kháte	137	2	20
Dharma-patní	137	2	25
Dharma-patra	137	2	28
Dharma-poí	137	2	30
Dharma-powai	137	2	30
Dharma-putra	137	2	33
Dharmá	137	2	39
Dharmasabbhá	138	1	1
Dharmasálá	137	2	41
Dharmasádhana	575	2	25
Dharmásanam	575	2	22
Dharmaśástra	138	1	5
Dharmá	138	1	9
Dharmá	138	1	11
Dharmá	137	2	38
Dharm-dás	137	2	13
Dharmma	137	1	42
Dharm-má	137	2	38
Dharmmakíl	137	2	23
Dharmopádhyáya	138	1	14
Dharmopádhyáyika	138	1	14
Dharmottar	138	1	9
Dharm-patra	137	2	28
Dharm-pitá	137	2	37
Dharm-sálá	137	2	41
Dharná	138	1	20
Dharne	138	1	20
Dharohar	138	1	41
Dharohar	138	1	43

DHI

	Page	line	col.
Dharta	138	1	44
Dharta	575	2	28
Dharti	138	2	3
Dharti	575	2	28
Dharttá	136	2	15
Dharwái	138	2	4
Dhasám	138	2	9
Dhasán	138	2	9
Dhasáni	138	2	9
Dhasáo	138	2	9
Dhátá	138	2	15
Dhátkar	138	2	16
Dhatúra	138	2	11
Dhaul	138	2	18
Dhaul	138	2	21
Dhauláni	138	2	20
Dhaur	138	2	18
Dhauri	138	2	23
Dhavá	138	2	25
Dháwar	138	2	26
Dhe	138	2	27
Dhed	139	1	12
Dhedá	139	1	13
Dhee	139	2	1
Dheehá	139	2	2
Dhekli	138	2	44
Dhekuri	575	2	31
Dhelá	138	2	29
Dheli	139	1	1
Dhen	138	2	32
Dhenká	138	2	33
Dhenkayá	138	2	39
Dhenkí	138	2	33
Dhenkli	138	2	40
Dhenp	139	1	3
Dhenp-páhani	139	1	7
Dhenp	139	1	2
Dheokál	138	1	45
Dhep	139	1	3
Dhepá	139	1	3
Dhepáli	139	1	9
Dher	139	1	12
Dher	139	1	13
Dher	139	1	29
Dherá	139	1	36
Dherph	139	1	13
Dherí	139	1	29
Dheri	139	1	38
Dheridár	139	1	34
Dherwáro	139	1	27
Dhí	139	1	39
Dhí	139	2	1
Dhíaurí	139	1	41
Dhíh	139	1	39
Dhíhá	139	1	2
Dhíkadi	139	2	4
Dhilka	139	2	6
Dhima	139	2	7
Dhimar	139	2	9
Dhimatu	139	2	19
Dhingá	139	2	17
Dhingár	139	2	18
Dhinká	139	2	17
Dhinkhar	139	2	20
Dhiñhor	139	2	23
Dhírná	139	2	25
Dhíśáa	139	1	44

DHO

	Page	col.	line
Dhoát	139	2	26
Dhoba	576	1	13
Dhobí	139	2	28
Dhobí-hardí	139	2	34
Dhoi	139	2	37
Dhoka	139	2	30
Dhoka	139	2	42
Dhokar	140	1	1
Dhokhá	140	1	2
Dholái	140	1	3
Dholán	140	1	3
Dholia	140	1	7
Dhon	575	2	35
Dhonchá	140	1	8
Dhonđá	140	1	21
Dhonđál	140	1	16
Dhonđh	140	1	23
Dhonđí	140	1	21
Dhonki	140	1	25
Dhova	140	1	44
Dhooch	140	2	3
Dhoocha	140	1	44
Dhooklee	140	2	6
Dhoondee	140	2	17
Dhoor	140	2	24
Dhoora	140	2	27
Dhoos	140	2	37
Dhopá	140	2	26
Dhor	140	1	27
Dhora	140	1	31
Dhorwero	140	1	30
Dhotar	140	1	34
Dhotar	575	2	38
Dhruva	140	1	37
Dhruvakavulu	140	1	39
Dhruvapairu	140	1	40
<hr/>			
Dhubboo	134	1	25
Dhuđđa	134	1	36
Dhuđdee	134	1	36
Dhuja	134	2	3
Dhuk	134	2	19
Dhun	135	2	6
Dhundhoe	135	2	26
Dhundhora	135	2	28
Dhungra	575	2	40
Dhungur	135	2	37
Dhunha	135	1	40
Dhunia	140	2	19
Dhunkur	135	1	43
Dhuntea	135	2	3
Dhupea	136	2	1
Dhur	136	2	22
Dhura	136	2	19
Dhuree	137	1	38
Dhurum	137	1	44
Dhurmadow	137	2	10
Dhuroukee	136	2	37
Dhurum	137	1	45
Dhusan	138	2	9
<hr/>			
Dhuá	140	1	44
Dhuánsa	140	1	43
Dhuh	140	2	3
Dhuhá	140	1	44
Dhúhá	140	2	4
Dhukli	140	2	5

DHU

	Page	col.	line
Dhul	140	2	7
Dhulbaph	140	2	14
Dhulidhoya	140	2	10
Dhuligutta	140	2	12
Dhundí	140	2	17
Dhunia	140	2	19
Dhunká	140	2	20
Dhunrá	140	2	20
Dhúpa	140	2	22
Dhur	140	2	24
Dhura	140	2	27
Dhuriya	140	2	29
Dhúrkāt	140	2	32
Dhúrkí	140	2	27
Dhurphoryá	140	2	35
Dhús	140	2	37
<hr/>			
Dhwáří	140	2	39
Dhyán	140	2	41
Dí	140	2	44
Díá	143	1	17
Diadee	575	1	21
Diadi	575	1	21
Diadur	575	1	21
Diárá	575	2	42
Dibán	144	2	36
Díbandi	141	1	1
Dibba	141	1	6
Dibbabhúmi	141	1	6
Dibbi	141	1	8
Dibí	141	1	9
Dibiyá	141	1	10
Dibya	143	2	39
Díchhit	141	1	12
Díd	141	1	38
Dídáh-wa-dánista	141	1	19
Dídár	141	1	22
Dídár-kharch	141	1	30
Dídih	141	1	38
Dídhíkádhi	141	1	41
Didhishu	141	1	32
Didhishú	141	1	32
Didhíshu	141	1	32
Díhotara	141	1	44
Dig	141	2	3
Digambara	141	2	8
Dígar-rakm	141	2	12
Dígy	141	2	16
Dígh	141	2	14
Díghí	141	2	16
Díghí	141	2	17
Dígí	141	2	17
Dígri	141	2	19
Dígríjári	575	2	43
Dígunatí	141	2	22
Dígwár	141	2	24
Dih	141	2	28
Dih	141	2	29
Dih	141	2	32
Dih	141	2	36
Díhá	142	2	11
Dihát	141	2	37
Dihátí	141	2	41
Dihátí-istamrár	142	1	1
Díhátí-jamâ	141	2	43
Dih-bandí	142	1	3
Dihda	142	1	9

DIV

	Page	col.	line
Dihdár	142	1	18
Dih-dáří	142	1	29
Dihdár kharch	142	1	34
Dihí	140	2	44
Dihí	142	1	36
Dihí	142	1	38
Dihí	142	2	12
Dihibandi	142	1	44
Dihjamâ	142	2	1
Dihjháda	142	2	2
Dihkásht	142	2	3
Dihkharch	142	2	5
Dihpa	142	1	15
Dihpú	142	1	15
Dihú	142	1	14
Dihúla	142	2	14
Dihwál	142	2	8
Díhwarí muntakhab	576	1	1
Díkári	576	1	3
Dikhít	142	2	16
Díkhít	142	2	16
Díkri	142	2	20
Díkrídár	142	2	22
Díkshá	142	2	24
Díkshít	141	1	12
Díl	142	2	28
Dimmat	142	2	29
Dimmat-dár	142	2	34
Dimraut	142	2	36
Din	142	2	39
Dín	143	1	1
Dín	143	1	3
Dina	142	2	38
Dinakúli	142	2	40
Dínár	143	1	7
Dínár	576	1	6
Dinathik	142	2	41
Dínátí	142	2	43
Díndar	143	1	11
Díndayál	143	1	4
Dinemohur	574	1	41
Díngá	143	1	13
Díngí	143	1	15
Díp	143	2	3
Dípa	143	1	16
Dípálí	143	1	20
Dípam	143	1	19
Dípamálá	143	1	28
Dípárádhana	143	1	33
Dípáválí	143	1	20
Dípavárane	143	1	39
Dípdán	143	1	41
Dírâ	143	2	7
Dírgast	574	2	37
Dírhám	143	2	9
Dírkí	141	2	1
Dírm	143	2	9
Disht	148	2	35
Dishtbandhak	576	1	26
Distbunduk	576	1	27
Dítta u	143	2	27
Díttbwán	143	2	15
Dívákirtí	143	2	30
Díván	144	2	35
Divasá-darwará	143	2	33
Dívelávaní	145	2	22
Dívelávaníchakaul	145	2	24

DIV

DOH

DUF

	Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line
Divige	143	1	16	Dohar	146	2	29	Dor	147	2	42
Divití-inám	143	2	36	Dohár	146	2	32	Dorá	147	2	42
Divya	143	2	38	Dohlí	146	2	19	Dora	148	1	4
Diwálá	144	2	6	Doho	576	1	19	Doragáru	148	1	6
Diwálen	144	2	6	Dohođiu	146	2	34	Doras	148	1	8
Diwáli	143	1	25	Dohrá	146	2	36	Dorastu	148	1	12
Diwálí	144	2	7	Dohrí	146	2	19	Doravu	148	1	16
Diwálí	144	2	15	Dohoor	146	2	38	Dorí	147	2	42
Diwaligeichcha	144	2	16	Dohur	146	2	38	Doria	148	1	20
Diwáliyá	144	2	8	Doíphoryá	146	2	41	Doriá	148	1	21
Diwálu	144	2	7	Doja	576	1	20	Doriá	150	2	39
Diwán	144	2	35	Dojira	146	2	45	Doridení	148	1	25
Diwan-bo	576	1	11	Dokará	147	1	9	Dorihár	148	1	22
Diwándene	145	1	25	Dokaro	146	1	10	Doriwálá	148	1	24
Diwándhárá	145	1	25	Dokatthí	576	1	22	Dorus	148	1	8
Díwání	145	1	17	Dokhi	147	1	1	Dorwa	148	1	17
Díwán-i-áálá	145	1	41	Do-kul	146	1	3	Dos	148	1	38
Díwán-i-áám	145	1	42	Dol	120	2	43	Dosád	148	1	27
Díwáni-áálat	8	1	40	Dol	147	1	3	Dosáhi	148	1	30
	145	1	38	Dol	147	1	5	Dosái	148	1	30
Diwán-i-daftar	145	2	3	Dolá	147	1	12	Dosari	148	1	32
Diwán-i-khás	145	1	44	Doláwá	147	1	18	Dosál	148	1	35
Diwán-i-khálša	145	2	1	Dolcha	147	1	20	Dosh	148	1	37
Diwáni sanad	145	2	5	Dolí	147	1	12	Dosha	148	1	37
Diwán-i-tan	145	2	9	Doli	149	2	38	Doshamba	148	1	41
Díwánjuz	145	1	27	Doljátrá	147	1	21	Doshí	148	1	39
Diwán-khána	145	1	29	Dom	147	1	25	Dosili	148	1	42
Díwán khásjí	145	1	32	Domat	147	1	36	Dosiwánio	148	2	1
Díwán kul	145	1	34	Domba	147	1	43	Doss	128	1	5
Diwán-patthí	145	1	36	Dombar	147	1	43	Dosuree	148	2	32
Diwánu	145	2	15	Dombára	147	1	43	Doul	129	2	32
Díwár	145	2	17	Dombári	147	1	45	Dowle	129	2	32
Díyat	145	2	27	Dombar-lingada-víra-kánikí	147	2	3	Dowra	130	2	37
Díyat mughalaza	145	2	31	Dommará	147	1	43	Dragoman	148	2	3
Do	145	2	34	Dommarí	147	1	43	Dramma	148	2	13
Do-ab	145	2	37	Domní	147	1	25	Drávida	148	2	5
Doansa	145	2	44	Domrá	147	1	25	Drávira	148	2	5
Doar	576	1	42	Domtikár	147	2	6	Dravya	148	2	15
Doba	146	1	8	Domut	147	1	36	Dridhabodha	148	2	31
Dobá	146	1	9	Don	147	2	7	Drishṭ	148	2	34
Dobá-jamí	146	1	11	Don	576	1	25	Drishṭa	148	2	34
Dobájamín	146	1	11	Donđi	150	1	36	Drishṭádhi	148	2	36
Dobá-már	146	1	13	Done	147	2	8	Drishṭa bandhak	148	2	36
Dobán	146	1	15	Donga	147	2	11	Drishṭánta	149	1	1
Dobára	146	1	1	Dongá	147	2	12	Drishṭidosha	148	2	44
Dobhal	576	1	14	Dongar	147	2	14	Drona	149	1	3
Dobhášhi	149	1	24	Dongareṇ	147	2	15	Droni	149	1	6
Dohí	146	1	17	Dongarkolí	147	2	17	Droog	150	2	23
Dobiswí	146	1	22	Dongarwat	147	2	19	Droon	576	1	28
Dobu	576	1	16	Dongi	147	2	12	Drupayir	576	1	30
Docha	146	1	32	Doní	147	2	20				
Docutty	576	1	22	Donká	147	2	22	Dub	116	2	24
Dodḍadore	146	1	38	Donwár	147	2	25	Dubea	116	2	33
Dodḍappa	146	1	41	Dony	147	2	8	Dubbee	116	2	19
Dodḍátande	146	1	41	Doo	145	2	55	Dubber	116	2	22
Dodḍí	146	1	44	Doob	149	1	8	Dubeer	116	2	37
Doenbee	150	1	31	Dool dursanee	575	1	17	Dubehrá	116	2	27
Do fardí	576	2	24	Doolundy	149	2	36	Dubehree	116	2	29
Dofašlá	146	1	34	Doomalla	150	1	1	Dubká	116	2	19
Dofašlí	146	1	36	Doomut	147	1	36	Dubrá	116	2	34
Dogar	146	1	45	Doon	150	1	29	Dubree	116	2	48
Dogga	146	2	12	Doorg	150	2	22	Duch	116	2	40
Doh	146	2	13	Dopátá	147	2	31	Duchneh	120	2	14
Dohái	146	2	14	Dopattah	147	2	31	Dudah	574	1	34
Dohái-tihái-karná	146	2	17	Dophali	147	2	36	Dudh	117	1	37
Dohali	146	2	19	Doṛ	147	2	38	Dudree	117	1	35
Doháo	146	2	25	Dor	147	2	41	Duffadar	117	2	3

DUF

DUR

DWÁ

	Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line
Duftur	117	2	9	Durk	125	2	4	Duhotra	149	2	25
Dufuree	117	2	31	Durmaha	126	2	3	Duhottara	149	2	25
Dugha	118	1	21	Durmasanom	575	2	22	Dukál	149	2	27
Dugra	118	1	3	Durra	126	2	44	Dukán-paṭṭi	149	2	30
Dugur	118	1	3	Durrah	126	2	42	Dukki	149	2	33
Duh	118	1	26	Durta	575	2	27	Dukkipolamu	149	2	34
Duha	118	2	28	Duruk	125	2	4	Dukrá	149	2	35
Dubia	118	2	40	Durya board	127	1	3	Dulandi	149	2	36
Duhlan	118	2	44	Duryashikust	126	1	3	Dulhá	576	1	34
Duhmurda	118	1	38	Durzee	127	1	43	Dulhan	576	1	35
Duhneemee	118	1	41	Dus	127	1	45	Dulhin	576	1	35
Duhotura	118	1	43	Dusabundum	574	2	44	Dulí	149	2	38
Duhr	119	1	6	Dusrah	127	2	7	Duliyá	149	2	39
Dubree	119	1	6	Dushtbunduck	575	1	9	Dullakottuta	149	2	42
Duhsunee	118	2	3	Dussarat	127	2	8	Dumá	149	2	43
Duhul	118	2	31	Dusserat	127	2	8	Dumálá	150	1	1
Duhun	118	2	32	Dussora	127	2	8	Dumálá jhárá	576	1	37
Duhund	118	2	34	Dust	128	1	41	Dumálí gaon	150	1	1
Duhur	118	2	36	Dustavees	575	1	6	Dumbálá	150	1	14
Dukhilee	120	1	24	Dustawez	128	2	15	Dumbáláderon	150	1	16
Dukhin	120	1	45	Dustiwiuj	575	1	6	Dumbálámányam	150	1	25
Dukhul	119	2	29	Dustkerdon dufter	128	2	44	Dún	150	1	29
Dukl kár	574	2	3	Dustoor	129	1	12	Duná	150	1	30
Dukout	120	1	41	Dustoor	129	1	42	Dunbí	150	1	31
Dul	120	2	26	Dustoor ul umul	129	1	25	Dundá	150	1	35
Dul	120	2	27	Dustuck	128	1	45	Dundí	150	1	36
Dul	120	2	43	Dustuk	128	1	45	Dundubhí	150	1	30
Dul	574	2	5	Dutt	129	2	27	Dundubhi-hechchige	150	1	40
Dulaee	120	2	32	Dutta	129	2	5	Dungá	150	1	43
Dulbera	574	2	7					Dungali	150	1	44
Duldul	121	1	19	Du	145	2	34	Dungáni	150	2	1
Duldulee	121	1	19	Dú-áb	145	2	37	Dungar	150	2	3
Dulkur	121	1	38	Dúb	149	1	8	Dunr	150	2	4
Dullal	121	1	39	Dúbáchar	149	1	18	Dunri	150	2	4
Dullur	121	2	4	Dúbái	149	1	21	Dupikí	150	2	5
Dumae	121	2	18	Dubára	146	1	1	Dunáhí	150	2	7
Dumka	121	2	44	Dúbará	149	1	26	Durahjár	576	1	39
Dummudar	121	2	45	Dubaro	149	1	31	Durái	150	2	11
Dumree	122	1	18	Dubáru	149	1	33	Durakáni	150	2	16
Dumwust	122	1	25	Dubási	149	1	30	Dúrbá	150	2	45
Dund	122	2	19	Dubáshí	149	1	33	Durbhikká	150	2	20
Dunda	122	2	19	Dube	146	1	17	Durbhikshá	150	2	20
Dunda	123	2	1	Duberji	149	1	38	Durg	150	2	22
Dunda	123	2	8	Duberji jamá	149	1	39	Durga	150	2	22
Dundee	123	2	1	Duberji kharch	149	1	40	Durgá	150	2	24
Dung	123	2	31	Dúbhális	149	1	41	Durgá navamí	150	2	29
Dungalie	576	2	3	Dúbmahál	149	1	16	Durgá pújá	150	2	32
Dungally	576	2	2	Dubráj	149	1	44	Durg-bansí	150	2	37
Dungur	124	1	7	Dúbsi	146	1	22	Durgotsava	150	2	35
Dungust	124	1	10	Dubsi	149	2	1	Duriá	150	2	39
Dungwara	124	1	19	Duddu	149	2	3	Durmati	150	2	41
Dunthla	124	1	41	Dudé	149	2	5	Durmakha	150	2	43
Dunthul	124	1	41	Dúdékulavádu	149	2	7	Durvá	150	2	45
Dunu	122	2	12	Dúdhá	149	2	8	Durváshtamí	151	1	1
Dur	124	2	24	Dudhwatí	149	2	9	Dusai	151	1	7
Dur	125	1	9	Dudi	149	2	11	Dusiga	151	1	6
Dur	125	1	30	Dugalamu	576	1	32	Dusota	151	1	4
Durá	126	2	42	Dugar	149	2	12	Duta	151	1	9
Dura	126	2	45	Dúgara	149	2	13	Dwádaśa	151	1	10
Duramud	124	2	25	Dugdha	149	2	14	Dwádaśádhika	151	1	11
Durbar	125	2	24	Duggáni	149	2	16	Dwádaśádhika	151	1	14
Durbundee	125	1	11	Dúgla	149	2	18	Dwádaśí	151	1	17
Durbust	124	2	30	Dugulamu	576	1	32	Dwáhi	150	2	8
Durgah	125	2	39	Duhái	146	2	14	Dwaita	151	1	18
Durgast	574	2	37	Duhí	149	2	20	Dwápara-yuga	151	1	23
Durjee	127	1	43	Duhitri	149	2	22	Dwar	576	1	42

DWÁ

	Page	col.	line
Dwár devatá	151	1	24
Dwija	151	1	27
Dwijāti	151	1	27
Dwipa	151	1	34
Dwipadi vyavahāra	151	1	38
Dwipādyam	151	1	43
Dwyāmushāyana	151	1	44
Dyokāran	151	2	19
Dyúta	151	2	20
Dyuta pratipad	151	2	23
Dyútapūrnimā	151	2	23

E

Eahtimadár	214	1	19
Eahtimam	214	1	7
Eahtimambundy	214	1	16
Eahtimamdar	214	1	19
Eahtimán	214	1	7
Ebahnama	579	1	30
Echchil	153	2	28
Eḡagai	151	2	31
Eḡagaihásab-varu	152	1	3
Eḡagaikula	151	2	31
Eḡaruchítu	152	2	5
Edavam	576	2	4
Eddagai	151	2	31
Eddangali	576	2	2
Eddangalli	152	1	8
Eddavam	576	2	4
Eddu	152	1	16
Edduvádu	152	1	17
Eḡikola	152	1	18
Eḡirvaḡakkān	539	2	32
Edit	213	2	12
Eduru-chítu	152	1	19
Edurunudi	576	2	6
Eed	213	1	9
Eed	113	1	9
Eedee	213	1	38
Eedigu	213	2	16
Eejab	214	1	37
Eench	218	2	42
Égāni	152	1	21
Egumati	152	1	22
Egumati-digumati	152	1	23
Eid	213	1	9
Eidein	213	1	12
Ejar	214	2	1
Ejarahdár	214	2	11
Ekabogam	152	1	25
Ekabhogam	152	1	25
Ekachháya	152	1	32
Ekádaśi	152	1	33
Ekádaśivrata	152	1	35
Ekáha	152	1	37
Ekajáta	152	1	38
Ekajāti	152	1	40
Ekāmati-ekājāti	152	1	41
Ekanháth	152	2	1
Ekapikí	152	2	4
Ekaputra	152	2	6
Ekariha	152	2	7
Ekárnab	152	2	9
Ekatra	152	2	12
Ekbáchhi	152	2	16

EK

	Page	col.	line
Ek-bá-dígari	152	2	18
Ekbál	152	2	20
Ekbal	215	1	37
Ekbaldawee	215	1	39
Ekbarda	152	2	26
Ekberjí	152	2	28
Ekberjídaphtar	152	2	31
Ekchetiyá	152	2	36
Ekchetiya hyabasay	152	2	37
Ekchháyasrita	152	2	38
Ekdhán	152	2	41
Ekdarrá	152	2	43
Ekdarrá ká paṭṭá	152	2	45
Eke-ane paṭṭá	153	1	3
Ekeri kárkún	153	1	6
Ekfardí	153	1	9
Ekfashí	153	1	9
Ekhálá	153	1	12
Ekjái	576	2	8
Ekjái-jarib	153	1	15
Ekkan	153	1	18
Ékkaru	153	1	20
Ekoddishṭa	153	1	22
Ekottara	152	2	12
Ekpachcha	153	1	25
Ekpadiá	153	1	27
Ekphaśá	153	1	29
Ekrá	153	1	32
Ekrahoum	215	2	36
Ekraḡm	153	1	33
Ekrojo	153	1	35
Eksála	153	1	37
Ekshamba	478	1	10
Ekṭarfa	153	1	39
Ekṭarfa-mukaddama	153	1	40
Éku	153	1	41
Ekun	153	1	42
Ekunbeshi	153	1	43
Ekunjamá	153	1	44
Ekunjamín	153	2	1
Ekunkami	153	2	3
Ekwál	153	2	5
Elakeh	216	1	35
Elakola	153	2	9
Elam	153	2	12
Elangal-totakal	576	2	11
Ele	153	2	13
Ele	153	2	14
Elebale	576	2	10
Elegár	153	2	15
Ella	153	2	16
Ellai	153	2	16
Ellaikāl	153	2	18
Ellaitakrár	153	2	20
Ellaiivyájam	153	2	21
Ellaak	216	2	17
Ellarái	153	2	22
Ellé	153	2	16
Ellekattu	153	2	23
Elu	153	2	24
Emaum	216	2	40
Emaumbarry	217	1	8
Enátimámúl	153	2	37
Enam	217	1	35
Enaum	217	1	36
Endh	153	2	25

FAK

	Page	col.	line
Éndiram	153	2	26
Engili	153	2	28
Enjulu	153	2	28
Ennam	153	2	32
Ennári	153	2	35
Enthá	153	2	40
Énuká	153	2	41
Énuká muri	154	1	1
Ér	154	1	6
Erai	154	1	11
Eraivari	154	1	12
Éramátí	154	1	14
Éránar	154	1	8
Éranmai	154	1	7
Erápher	154	1	16
Erápheri	154	1	16
Eravu	154	1	18
Érí	154	1	20
Éri	154	1	30
Eria	217	2	44
Érikarai	154	1	22
Érikúdai	154	1	23
Érimeraí	154	1	25
Éripachal	154	1	28
Érkál	154	1	9
Érpádu	154	1	32
Errayatnama	576	2	13
Érsámán	154	1	10
Eru	154	1	33
Éru	154	1	34
Erugeru	154	1	36
Eṛukalavádu	154	1	37
Eṛuku	154	1	37
Érupálu	154	1	41
Éruváká	154	1	43
Ervu	154	1	18
Eshamán	154	1	44
Eskar	154	2	1
Étamú	154	2	3
Étámu	154	2	3
Étámu bokkena	154	2	7
Etmaum	214	1	7
Etmaum bundy	214	1	16
Etmaum cutcheri	214	1	26
Etmaumdar	214	1	19
Ettappuváram	154	2	19
Ettu	154	2	19
Ettuvaḡi	154	2	21
Etukonamuparra	154	2	16
Etwár	154	2	22
Ewaj	222	2	22
Ezafa	222	2	28
Ezafut	222	2	28
Ezaput	222	2	28

F

Fáál	154	2	26
Faída	154	2	28
Faiṣal	154	2	32
Faiṣala	154	2	32
Faiṣaláti	154	2	41
Faiṣalnáma	154	2	43
Faiṣalnáma ṣáliši	576	2	20
Faiṣal-túrwai	154	2	38
Fak-ar-rahn	154	2	44
Fakhar-ul-tujár	155	1	1

FAK

	Page	col.	line
Fakír	155	1	4
Fakírán	155	1	5
Fakírána	155	1	44
Fakíri	155	2	1
Fakt	155	2	5
Falam	155	2	11
Falán	155	2	14
Falánah	155	2	14
Fálíz	155	2	17
Falús	155	2	18
Fanam	155	2	11
Fará	155	2	24
Farâ-faujdarí	159	1	19
Farâiz	157	1	17
Farári	155	2	27
Farâsh	156	2	39
Farayâdi	156	1	15
Farâsh khana	156	2	41
Farâzi	155	2	32
Fard	155	2	37
Fard-i-hakikat	576	2	21
Fard-i-ksâht	155	2	42
Fard-i-sawâl	156	1	3
Fard-i-tafrîk	156	1	8
Fard-i-tashkîs	156	1	10
Fard-pattîdarí	576	2	22
Fareb	156	1	25
Far farmas	156	2	8
Farghuttee	576	2	28
Fariâd	156	1	12
Fariâdí	156	1	18
Fariâd-ras	156	1	23
Farîb	156	1	25
Fârigh	156	1	27
Fârigh-khatti	155	1	30
Fârigh-khuttee	156	1	30
Fârigh-khatâna	156	1	38
Farîk	156	1	42
Farîkain	156	2	3
Farîkawal	156	1	44
Farîkdúyam	156	2	1
Farikhut	156	1	34
Farîksâni	156	2	1
Farízât	157	1	15
Faringati	576	2	30
Farjî	157	1	33
Fârkhati	156	1	40
Farkuttee	576	2	28
Farmâish	156	2	4
Farmán	576	2	31
Farmán bardâr	156	2	15
Farmán-biâzi	156	2	18
Farod	156	2	20
Farokht	156	2	22
Farokht-khat	156	2	25
Farokhtnáma	156	2	27
Farosh	156	2	28
Farosh-i-namak	156	2	29
Farrâsh	156	2	30
Farsang	156	2	38
Farsh	157	1	1
Farughuttee	156	2	34
Faryâdi	156	1	34
Faryadiyava	156	1	14
Farz	156	1	21
Farz	157	1	3

FAR

	Page	col.	line
Farzâm	157	1	13
Farzan	157	1	21
Farzand	157	2	6
Farzan-o-raddan	157	1	23
Farzi	157	1	33
Farzi-mudâi	157	1	40
Farzi-mukaddama	157	1	43
Farz-kifaiat	157	1	27
Farz-rakât	157	1	31
Fasâd	157	2	12
Fâsid	157	2	15
Fâsiq	160	1	8
Faskh	157	2	19
Faql	157	2	21
Faqlâna	158	1	1
Faql-bhadonwi	157	2	39
Faqlchâr	576	2	34
Faqli	158	1	3
Faql-i-rabiî	157	2	27
Faql-i-kharîf	157	2	34
Faql-i-khureef	157	2	34
Faqli-râiyat	158	2	3
Faql-jâstî	158	1	43
Faql-nâma	576	2	37
Faql-kami	576	2	39
Fassily	158	2	1
Fatâwa	158	1	3
Fateeah	158	2	26
Fateheh	158	2	5
Fâtiha	158	2	5
Fâtiha bîstam	158	2	12
Fâtihabuzurgwâr	158	2	20
Fâtiha chahâram	158	2	11
Fâtiha sahmak	158	2	17
Fattaha	158	2	5
Fatwa	158	2	23
Fauj	158	2	31
Faujdar	158	2	33
Faujdarân	158	2	38
Faujdarí	158	2	40
Faujdarí abwâb	158	2	44
Faujdarí âdâlat	159	1	3
Fauj-jaigîr	159	1	9
Faujsaranjâm	159	1	12
Faujsebandi	159	1	15
Faujsihbandi	159	1	15
Fautí	159	1	15
Fautifarâri	159	1	35
Fautináma	159	1	28
Fautiyâsâmi-bâki	159	1	31
Fâzîh	159	1	33
Fâzîhat	159	2	4
Fâzil	159	2	6
Fâzil	159	1	35
Fâzil	159	1	38
Fâzil-waql	159	1	40
Fâzûlî	159	1	42
Fâzûlî biâ	159	2	1
Feeal shuneea	159	2	43
Feloos	155	2	18
Ferd	155	2	37
Feroosh nemuck	156	2	30
Fi	159	2	8
Fial-i-shania	159	2	43
Fidiat	159	2	25
Fidwî	159	2	31
Fibrîst	159	2	34

GAB

	Page	col.	line
Fihrist-i-dihât	159	2	36
Fi-kasi	159	2	18
Fikh	159	2	39
Fil	159	2	42
Fíl	160	1	5
Fil-faur	159	2	12
Fil hâl	159	2	13
Fil hakikat	159	2	15
Fil-jumla	159	2	16
Fil-khâna	160	1	6
Fil-shaniâ	159	2	43
Fil zâmin	159	2	45
Fil zâmini	160	1	3
Firagh khuttee	156	1	34
Firâri	155	2	27
Firâsh	156	2	36
Fird	155	2	37
Firman	156	2	16
Firmand	156	2	16
Fisk	160	1	7
Fiṭr	160	1	10
Fiṭrat	160	1	13
Fitúr	160	1	14
Fitúri	160	1	18
Fluce	155	2	18
Foras	576	2	43
Fotadâr	160	1	23
Fotadârí	160	1	28
Fotah	160	1	21
Fotakhâna	160	1	30
Fouj	158	2	31
Fournaydyem	160	1	33
Fournydam	160	1	33
Fawtee	159	1	23
Fuqeer	155	1	4
Fuqt	155	2	5
Furd	155	2	37
Furmaish	156	2	3
Furfurmanesh	156	2	8
Furman	156	2	15
Furokht	156	2	25
Furyad	156	1	12
Furyadee	156	1	18
Fuql	157	2	21
Fuslee	158	1	3
Fusly	158	1	3
Fussul	157	2	21
Fusulnâma	576	2	39
Fusuli-rubbee	157	2	27
Fuzzlejaste	576	2	37
Furnadayam	160	1	32
Furât	160	1	36
Fysalla	576	2	19
Fysul	154	2	32
Fysula	154	2	32

G

	Page	col.	line
Gabar	160	1	40
Gabâsan	160	1	43
Gabbâdu	160	1	44
Gâbdî	160	2	1
Gâbh	167	2	19
Gabhân	160	2	3
Gabhân	577	1	6

GÁB

	Page	col	line
Gábhín	160	2	4
Gábíd	160	2	1
Gabrautá	160	2	6
Gábtí	160	2	1
Gachchhávat	160	2	13
Gachchu	160	2	11
Gachchugána	160	2	12
Gáchh	160	2	9
Gachhagachhí	160	2	16
Gáchhí	160	2	20
Gachhita	160	2	19
Gád	160	2	22
Gađ	160	2	23
Gađ	160	2	24
Gáđá	160	2	33
Gađa	160	2	35
Gadam	160	2	43
Gadamu	160	2	45
Gadang	180	2	24
Gádar	161	1	1
Gádar	161	1	3
Gadaria	161	1	4
Gádariyá	161	1	4
Gađđa	161	1	11
Gadda	161	1	13
Gaddád	161	1	16
Gaddár	161	1	1
Gaddateru inámu	161	1	14
Gađde	161	1	11
Gadde	161	1	22
Gaddebedalu	161	1	25
Gaddegada	161	1	27
Gadde haši-hullu-hana	161	1	29
Gaddekattu	161	1	33
Gaddemađi	161	1	35
Gaddemu	161	1	41
Gaddenírukuli	161	1	36
Gaddezamin	161	1	39
Gađđhri	161	1	42
Gađđi	161	1	44
Gaddi	161	2	2
Gaddi	577	1	11
Gađđigával	161	1	45
Gaddinashín	161	2	8
Gáde	161	2	1
Gádebagár	161	2	29
Gadgará	161	2	11
Gadgol	161	2	13
Gađh	169	2	25
Gádhán	161	2	14
Gadhe-ka-hal	161	2	15
Gadhe-par-chapháná	161	2	18
Gađhi	160	2	25
Gađhí	168	1	14
Gađi	160	2	24
Gadi	160	2	25
Gadi	161	2	2
Gadi	577	1	8
Gađí	161	2	22
Gáđi	161	2	25
Gađi	161	2	31
Gađi	161	2	33
Gáđí	161	2	38
Gađi	161	2	38
Gáđí	161	2	40
Gáđí	577	1	11
Gáđí	168	1	37

GÁD

	Page	col	line
Gáđiá	168	1	44
Gadíánun	161	2	41
Gadíchat	161	2	44
Gađikallu	161	2	36
Gáđipati	162	1	1
Gađisunka	494	1	10
Gađkarí	160	2	29
Gađnís	160	2	31
Gađrá	162	1	3
Gađuba	162	1	4
Gađubu	162	1	4
Gađu-hundi	162	1	7
Gađuva	162	1	4
Gađuvu	162	1	5
Gaeen	577	1	43
Gael	162	1	9
Gagara	162	1	10
Gaggare	162	1	11
Gaggari	162	1	11
Gágrá	162	1	14
Gahái	162	1	15
Gáhak	162	1	17
Gaham	162	1	18
Gahan	162	1	19
Gahan	184	2	42
Gahán	162	1	20
Gáhan	162	1	29
Gáhan	162	1	40
Gahan	162	1	40
Gahán-khat	162	1	23
Gahán-patra	162	1	25
Gahánwat	162	1	27
Gaharí	162	1	31
Gaharí	163	2	5
Gaharwár	162	1	33
Gáhi	162	1	37
Gabiná	162	1	40
Gahilot	162	2	1
Gahíra	162	1	44
Gahlot	162	1	1
Gahná	162	1	21
Gahún	162	2	5
Gahúrí	162	2	6
Gai	169	1	42
Gaib	172	1	9
Gaibatu	172	2	12
Gaihir	163	2	5
Gaini	162	2	7
Gainichali	162	2	14
Gainichití	162	2	23
Gaini-eduruvali	577	1	13
Gainigár	162	2	18
Gainikár	162	2	18
Gaininairmul	162	2	20
Gainishadmal	162	2	21
Gair	172	2	19
Gaira	171	2	19
Gairá	162	2	26
Gairá	162	2	29
Gairá	172	2	26
Gairá	162	2	30
Gairá	172	2	27
Gairán	171	2	20
Gairán	577	1	21
Gairah	172	2	20
Gairdastá	172	2	30
Gairdastí	172	2	30

GAÑ

	Page	line	col
Gairhajir	172	2	32
Gairhájiri	172	2	34
Gairhikharch	172	2	40
Gairmarang	173	1	6
Gairpanchaki	173	1	25
Gair-wáká	173	1	42
Gaitá	162	2	31
Gaj	162	2	33
Gaj	171	2	22
Gájá	162	2	37
Gájan	162	2	39
Gájar	162	2	42
Gajgir	162	2	43
Gajjar	162	2	45
Gaj-mojaní	162	2	35
Gájuppu	535	1	10
Gákar	166	1	7
Gál	163	1	1
Gálá	163	1	2
Gálá	163	1	4
Gala	163	1	5
Galá	163	1	7
Galámátí	163	1	9
Galanta	163	1	11
Galáphansa	163	1	8
Galáydari	163	1	14
Galáydaryá	163	1	16
Galevu	163	1	17
Gálí	163	7	18
Gáli	163	1	19
Gálí	168	1	42
Galiá	163	1	20
Galige	163	1	22
Gallá	163	1	23
Gallákhari	163	1	26
Gallátolapatti	163	1	28
Gallekari	163	1	31
Gallepatti	163	1	32
Gallí	163	1	37
Gallinahaga	163	1	39
Gallu	163	1	38
Galtans	163	1	40
Galua	163	1	42
Gam	163	1	44
Gám	163	2	1
Gám	185	1	5
Gámagánelekhkha	163	2	3
Gamallavádu	163	2	10
Gambhír	163	2	5
Gámcháli	187	1	20
Gameti	577	1	23
Gámnisbatinámátí	187	1	33
Gamri	163	2	13
Gámkar	577	1	44
Gáñá	163	2	15
Gaña	163	2	18
Gañáchár	163	2	22
Gañáchári	163	2	27
Gañadravya	163	2	41
Gañagoshthí	163	2	43
Gañaka	164	1	15
Gañakumárika	163	2	45
Gañana	164	1	18
Gañapati	164	1	3
Gañarádhana	164	1	4
Gañaterige	163	2	16
Gañauri	164	1	20

GAN

	Page	col.	line
Gaṇḍa	164	1	21
Gaṇḍá	577	1	25
Gaṇḍá	164	1	21
Gaṇḍa	164	1	30
Gaṇḍa	164	1	31
Gaṇḍá	164	1	32
Gaṇḍá	164	1	34
Gaṇḍa	164	2	15
Gaṇḍagrām	164	1	38
Gāṇḍadapommu	164	1	40
Gāṇḍákiyá	164	1	29
Gāṇḍal	164	1	43
Gaṇḍam	164	2	1
Gaṇḍapendára	164	2	2
Gāṇḍar	164	1	43
Gaṇḍarwála	164	2	4
Gaṇḍásá	164	2	6
Gaṇḍási	164	2	6
Gaṇḍerí	164	2	11
Gandha	164	2	12
Gandha	164	2	34
Gandha	164	2	15
Gandhabanik	164	2	17
Gandhabiroza	164	2	19
Gandharbba	164	2	35
Gāṇḍharbba	164	2	38
Gandhasarinellu	577	1	27
Gandhel	164	2	22
Gandhíla	164	2	24
Gandhótama	164	2	27
Gaṇḍhu	164	2	31
Gandi	164	2	42
Gandrúpin	164	2	43
Ganeṣa	165	1	1
Ganesachatúrthi	164	1	6
Gangá	164	1	12
Gāṅgájal	164	1	3
Gāṅgájalí	164	1	9
Gāṅgájalíyá	165	1	15
Gāṅgála	175	1	17
Gāṅgálábh	165	1	7
Gāṅgálabh	165	1	20
Gāṅgáná	165	2	10
Gāṅgáputra	165	1	25
Gāṅgá-rám	165	1	2
Gāṅgáságara	165	1	34
Gāṅgátír	165	1	36
Gāṅgáyamuná	165	2	7
Gāṅgarár	165	1	39
Gāṅgarámad	165	1	45
Gāṅgodaka	165	1	45
Gāṅgshikast	165	2	3
Gāṅgthari	165	2	5
Gāṅgútiabándi	165	2	7
Gāṅgár	165	2	13
Gāṅgí	165	2	16
Gāṅgí	165	2	15
Gāṅiká	164	1	14
Gāṅime	164	1	14
Gāṅit	165	2	17
Gāṅita	166	1	44
Gāṅj	165	2	18
Gāṅj	165	2	21
Gāṅja	165	2	32
Gāṅjákhori	165	2	42
Gāṅjar	165	2	42
Gāṅjar	166	1	1
Gāṅjawálá	166	1	1
Gāṅjeli	165	2	44
Gāṅjeli	166	1	2
Gāṅjha	165	2	32
Gāṅji	165	2	32
Gāṅji	165	2	29

GAN

	Page	col.	line
Gāṅjífá	166	1	4
Gāṅjikhána	165	2	30
Gāṅkar	166	1	7
Gāṅkáṭa	166	1	12
Gāṅná	166	1	10
Gāṅnel	166	1	15
Gāṅni	166	1	17
Gāṅo	166	1	23
Gāṅot	166	1	24
Gāṅot	577	1	31
Gāṅotíá	577	1	32
Gāṅotnámun	166	1	27
Gāṅotnáon	166	1	27
Gāṅotio	166	1	30
Gāṅtá	173	2	34
Gāṅth	166	1	31
Gāṅthá	166	1	31
Gāṅthá	166	1	37
Gāṅthá	577	1	37
Gāṅthí	166	1	31
Gāṅthidár	166	1	40
Gāṅthijamá	166	1	42
Gāṅthíyo	166	2	1
Gāṅthwára	169	1	39
Gāṅti	166	1	44
Gāṅti	166	2	11
Gāṅtichhárá	166	2	6
Gāṅtíjama	166	2	12
Gāṅtri	166	2	14
Gāṅtu	166	2	15
Gāṅu	166	2	17
Gāṅua	166	2	19
Gāṅuga	166	2	20
Gāṅw	166	2	21
Gāṅw	185	1	5
Gāṅwár	166	2	26
Gāṅwin	577	1	43
Gāo	169	1	41
Gāochuraee	169	1	44
Gāolee	169	2	6
Gāon	166	2	21
Gāon	166	2	28
Gāon	185	1	5
Gāonbat	166	2	30
Gāondevatá	166	2	34
Gāonḍhe	166	2	35
Gāonḍhegāon	166	2	35
Gāonganna	166	2	37
Gāon-ka goti	577	2	3
Gāonkar	166	2	39
Gāonkár	166	2	42
Gāonkari	577	2	1
Gāonkharch	166	2	44
Gāonkhátá zamín	166	2	44
Gāonkhátá zamín	577	2	8
Gāon-ki-watan	577	2	5
Gāonkur	166	2	39
Gāonkusúp	167	1	1
Gāonnisbatmírás	577	2	11
Gāonnemnúk	167	1	2
Gāonsai	167	1	6
Gāonsárichálán	577	2	14
Gāonsáridák	577	2	14
Gāonsion	167	1	4
Gāontá	167	1	11
Gāonthal	167	1	10
Gāonthan	167	1	8
Gāontí	167	1	12
Gāontíá	167	1	13

GAR

	Page	col.	line
Gaoshoomaree	169	2	12
Gaotiká	167	1	14
Gaoton	167	1	8
Gápan	167	1	19
Gapsá	167	1	21
Gar	167	1	22
Gar	172	2	19
Gará	167	1	23
Gára	167	1	28
Gára	167	1	30
Garábád	172	2	24
Garábatái	167	1	25
Garádá	167	1	31
Garádí	167	1	34
Garagadamu	167	1	36
Garagesannanelu	167	1	39
Garakanattu	167	1	41
Gára-kaṭá jaríb	167	1	44
Garáo	167	2	1
Garapa	167	2	3
Garapabbúmi	167	2	4
Gárapagár	167	2	6
Gárapagári	167	2	6
Gárapagáryá	167	2	6
Garári	167	2	11
Garás	187	2	9
Garási	167	2	13
Garasi	577	2	17
Garasu	168	2	18
Garasi bávi	577	2	19
Garata	167	2	15
Garáwá	167	2	17
Garbha	167	2	19
Garbhádhána	167	2	24
Garbhagriha	167	2	28
Garbhaja	167	2	32
Garbhāng	167	1	22
Garbhasthala	167	2	28
Garbhottar	577	2	20
Garbutter	577	2	20
Garce	168	2	2
Gardezi	167	2	36
Gárdí	167	2	37
Gardí	167	2	40
Gardora	167	2	43
Gáre	168	1	1
Gárekár	168	1	3
Gáreran	167	2	44
Garg	168	1	7
Gargawá	168	1	12
Gargbansí	168	1	10
Garh	168	1	14
Garh	577	2	22
Garhá	168	1	22
Garhai	168	1	23
Garhál	168	1	24
Gárhapatya	168	1	25
Gárhí	168	1	14
Gárhí	168	1	14
Gárhí	168	1	27
Gárhí	168	1	35
Gárhí	168	1	37
Gárhí	168	1	42
Gárhí	168	1	44
Gáribán	168	1	40
Garim	168	2	1
Gariṣa	168	2	2
Garise	168	2	2
Gariṣi	168	2	2

GÁR

	Page	col.	line
Gárlwán	168	1	40
Garjabb	172	2	36
Garjankhola	577	2	24
Garjantail	168	2	5
Garját	168	2	8
Garkabúl	172	2	43
Garkhá	168	2	10
Garmattu	168	2	11
Garri	168	2	12
Garsi	577	2	17
Gartha	168	2	17
Garusu	168	2	18
Garusunela	168	2	19
Garuvu	168	2	20
Garwa	168	2	21
Gása	168	2	23
Gasht	168	2	26
Gashú	168	2	30
Gashmahál	168	2	33
Gashtsalámi	168	2	35
Gast	168	2	26
Gastí	168	2	26
Gáta	168	2	38
Gata-awají	168	2	45
Gátabandi	168	2	41
Gatabundee	168	2	41
Gatakhámár	169	1	3
Gateejumma	577	1	42
Gátewár	168	2	44
Gathá	169	1	6
Gathbund	169	1	9
Gathbandhan	169	1	11
Gathí	169	1	15
Gathíá	169	1	17
Gathoní	169	1	18
Gathrí	169	1	20
Gathwánsí	169	1	8
Gatkul	169	1	23
Gatkúl	169	1	32
Gatkulí	169	1	23
Gattu	169	1	33
Gattu	169	2	38
Gattutúmu	169	1	35
Gatwára	169	1	39
Gáu	169	1	41
Gauchaná	169	2	14
Gáucharái	169	1	45
Gaud	169	2	16
Gaud	170	1	30
Gauda	169	2	16
Gauda	170	1	30
Gauda	170	2	8
Gauda	577	2	26
Gaudalu	170	2	14
Gáudamányam	170	2	1
Gaudamirás	170	2	3
Gaudaterige	170	2	5
Gaudáya	170	1	43
Gaudivya	169	2	1
Gauhán	170	2	17
Gauhání	170	2	20
Gáukhána	169	2	3
Gáukos	169	2	4
Gaul	577	2	27
Gáulí	169	2	6
Gauliga	170	2	23
Gaum	163	2	1
Gaum	185	1	5

GAU

	Page	col.	line
Gaun	577	2	28
Gauna	170	2	27
Gaunamása	170	2	29
Gaunaputra	170	2	31
Gáundí	170	2	34
Gáüni	170	2	37
Gaunji	170	2	39
Gaur	169	2	16
Gaur	170	1	30
Gaura	170	2	8
Gaurá	170	2	41
Gauráhar	170	2	42
Gaur Bráhmañ	169	2	41
Gaur kayath	140	1	3
Gauro	170	2	44
Gaur Rájput	170	1	8
Gaur tagá	170	1	15
Gaur thákur	170	1	28
Gaurü	171	1	1
Gaushumári	169	2	12
Gautamián	171	1	6
Gaut	175	2	15
Gautam-rájput	171	1	3
Gauyará	171	1	9
Gauyend	171	1	9
Gávada	171	1	12
Gavánkár	171	1	14
Gavaríga	171	1	15
Gavat	171	1	31
Gavada	170	1	30
Gavya	171	1	16
Gawáh	171	1	17
Gawáhánchashm-dídah	171	1	18
Gawáhán samái	171	1	20
Gawáhí	171	1	23
Gawalí	171	1	26
Gawalwádá	171	1	28
Gawandí	171	1	30
Gawandýá	171	1	30
Gawat	171	1	31
Gawatkatţái	171	1	32
Gawhál	171	1	38
Gawhalá	171	1	37
Gawhálí	171	1	38
Gawí	171	1	41
Gawik	577	2	29
Gayál	171	1	44
Gayál	171	2	2
Gayalí	171	2	13
Gayálu	171	2	1
Gayárl	171	2	2
Gáyatrí	171	2	6
Gayáwál	171	2	13
Gayáwal	171	2	14
Gáya	171	2	19
Gáyrán	171	2	20
Gaz	171	2	22
Gaz	577	2	32
Gázar	171	2	42
Gázarmahál	171	2	44
Gedara	172	1	2
Gedáta	172	1	1
Geedeea	178	2	5
Gehoon	172	1	3
Gehun	172	1	3
Gehunchásia	577	2	36
Geli	172	1	8
Gení	162	2	7

GHÁ

	Page	col.	line
Genjá	172	1	9
Gentoo	172	1	11
Génu	172	1	13
Gerámátí	172	1	17
Gerania	174	2	15
Geru	172	1	15
Gerwá	172	1	18
Gésta	172	1	23
Ghabár	172	1	24
Ghabarmáp	172	1	25
Ghabn-i-fáhish	172	1	27
Ghádí	172	1	32
Ghádí	174	2	23
Ghádí	175	1	3
Ghadír	172	1	39
Ghadsí	172	1	34
Ghaejo	172	2	3
Gháfíl	172	2	4
Ghaflat	172	2	5
Ghai	172	2	7
Ghái	176	2	20
Ghaib	172	2	9
Ghaibat	172	2	12
Ghaibat-i-munkatţaa	172	2	14
Ghains	172	2	18
Ghair	172	2	19
Ghair-band-o-bast	172	2	28
Ghair házir	172	2	32
Ghair házirí	172	2	34
Ghair jamá	172	2	39
Ghair kabúl	172	2	43
Ghair khiráj	173	1	1
Ghair mahdí	173	1	3
Ghair mankúla	173	1	9
Ghair mashruţ	173	1	11
Ghair maurúsi	173	1	14
Ghair mazrúá	173	1	16
Ghair mázún	173	1	17
Ghair mumkin	173	1	20
Ghair mustabín	173	1	23
Ghair sál	173	1	28
Ghair sanadí	173	1	31
Ghair sarsarí	173	1	34
Ghair silsila	173	1	35
Ghair valáni	173	1	37
Ghair vekenni	173	1	37
Gháit	173	1	44
Ghálipattuta	173	1	45
Ghalla	173	2	1
Ghalla furosh	173	2	3
Ghalla mişlat	173	2	4
Ghameta	173	2	7
Ghamús	173	2	8
Ghana	173	2	9
Ghana	173	2	11
Ghaná	173	2	12
Gháná	173	2	13
Gháná	173	2	15
Ghánchi	173	2	22
Gháncho	173	2	24
Ghand	173	2	26
Ghanghas	173	2	27
Ghání	173	2	13
Ghání	173	2	15
Ghání	173	2	28
Ghani	173	2	32
Ghání-gáchh	173	2	29
Gháns	187	2	8

GHA

GHÁ

GHÚ

	Page	col.	line
Ghantá	173	2	34
Ghar	173	2	36
Ghár	174	1	36
Ghár	174	1	36
Ghár	174	1	43
Ghárá	174	1	44
Ghara	174	1	45
Gharáb	174	2	1
Gharáchár	174	1	7
Gharámí	174	2	4
Gharaní	174	2	7
Gharar	174	2	9
Gharbaithá	173	2	38
Gharbandi	173	2	41
Gharbár	173	2	42
Gharhári	173	2	43
Gharhári	173	2	45
Gharbhádá	174	1	3
Gharbhára	174	1	3
Gharbharani	174	1	5
Gharchár	174	1	7
Ghardár	174	1	7
Ghardene	174	1	9
Ghardewary	174	1	10
Ghardhan	577	2	38
Ghardwári	174	1	10
Gharene	174	2	11
Gharenaun khat	174	2	12
Ghareníá	174	2	15
Ghareníá-nakaríá	577	2	38
Ghareníá salámíá	174	2	17
Ghareníá salámíá	174	2	19
Ghargantí	174	1	14
Ghari	174	2	21
Ghari	174	2	21
Ghari	174	2	22
Ghári	175	1	3
Ghariál	174	2	43
Ghariálá	175	1	1
Ghariálí	175	1	1
Gharib	175	1	5
Gharibnawáz	175	1	7
Gharib-parwar	175	1	7
Gharidár	577	2	43
Ghárim	175	1	12
Gharjamá	147	1	16
Gharjáwai	174	1	18
Gharkarí	174	1	20
Gharķi	175	1	14
Gharpadhán	423	1	7
Gharpadhán	577	2	45
Gharpatí	174	1	23
Gharphánt	175	1	15
Gharsabí	174	1	25
Gharsára	174	1	27
Gharsí	175	1	20
Gharsubhúmi	175	1	22
Ghartá	175	1	23
Ghartí	175	1	23
Ghartí	174	1	28
Ghartíbharsára	175	1	25
Ghartíkhofí	175	1	27
Ghartíp	174	1	31
Ghartís	174	1	28
Gharwá	175	1	29
Gharwan	174	1	33
Gharwári	174	1	34
Ghas	175	1	31

	Page	col.	line
Ghás	175	1	32
Ghás	187	2	8
Ghasb	175	2	11
Ghásberá mahál	175	1	39
Ghásdáná	175	1	41
Ghásdáná	578	1	1
Ghásghánia	175	1	43
Ghásghénia	175	1	43
Ghasiára	175	2	1
Ghaskar	175	2	2
Ghaskur	175	2	2
Ghaskátá	175	2	4
Ghaskátani	175	2	7
Ghaskuttanee	175	2	7
Ghassál	178	1	26
Ghát	175	2	15
Ghat	176	1	31
Ghat	176	1	45
Ghát	176	2	3
Ghátá	176	2	9
Ghátachandra	176	2	7
Ghátaka	176	2	10
Ghátaka	176	2	5
Ghátaká	176	2	16
Ghátáni	175	2	24
Ghatapúja	176	1	34
Ghatasphota	176	1	36
Ghatasthápána	176	1	40
Ghátá-tithi	176	2	7
Ghát bandi	175	2	24
Ghát bári	175	2	26
Ghátí	175	2	32
Ghátí	176	1	45
Ghátí	176	2	13
Ghátí	578	1	4
Ghátíá	175	2	32
Ghátiká	176	2	16
Ghátíyá	175	2	37
Ghátmanjhi	175	2	44
Ghátmará	176	1	4
Ghátpándya	176	1	6
Gháttrakhwáli	176	1	8
Ghatti	176	1	15
Ghattí	176	1	45
Ghattígoshaná	176	1	16
Ghát-thíkadár	176	1	13
Ghátwál	176	1	15
Ghátwálá	176	1	15
Ghátwáli	176	1	20
Ghátwálimahál	176	1	20
Ghátwáli zamin	176	1	20
Ghatwan	176	1	29
Ghatwar	578	1	5
Ghátyá	175	2	37
Ghaut	175	2	15
Gháyí	176	2	20
Ghází	176	2	22
Ghází-mían	176	2	24
Ghee	177	1	21
Gheecottah	177	1	27
Gheegootah	177	1	27
Ghegará	176	2	37
Gheghará	176	2	37
Ghegura	276	2	37
Gheghnra	176	2	37
Gheláuní	176	2	40
Ghenai	176	2	44
Ghénedene	176	2	45

	Page	col.	line
Ghentí	177	1	11
Ghepodepo	177	1	7
Gher	177	1	13
Gherá	177	1	13
Gherroa	179	1	21
Gheruá	177	1	16
Ghetádetá	177	1	3
Ghetándetán	177	1	3
Ghewádeuá	177	1	9
Ghewadewí	177	1	9
Ghewári	177	1	18
Ghi	177	1	21
Ghi	177	1	21
Ghígutta	177	1	27
Ghisári	177	1	30
Ghoíla	177	1	32
Ghol	177	1	33
Ghol	177	1	34
Ghonghí	177	1	39
Ghontá	177	1	37
Ghoomáo	177	2	33
Ghoon	177	2	36
Ghoon	577	2	35
Ghoongee	177	2	44
Ghorá	177	1	42
Ghoráchara	177	2	2
Ghoont	178	1	4
Ghoor	178	1	6
Ghoorburar	178	1	12
Ghoorut	178	1	11
Ghoravíra	177	1	43
Ghorcharha	177	2	1
Ghorekhád	177	2	6
Ghoreráut	177	2	7
Ghoreswár	177	2	7
Ghorevát	177	2	9
Ghorite	183	1	1
Ghorra	178	1	17
Ghose	177	2	11
Ghosee	177	2	17
Ghosh	177	2	11
Ghoshaná	177	2	16
Ghosí	177	2	17
Ghotá	177	1	37
Ghotakhor	177	2	31
Ghotí	177	2	25
Ghur	173	2	36
Ghur dewary	174	1	11
Ghuree	174	2	21
Ghurjummah	174	1	16
Ghurree	174	2	21
Ghursee	172	1	34
Ghut	176	1	31
Ghutkool	169	1	23
Ghugri	177	2	26
Ghuikar	578	1	9
Ghulám	177	2	30
Ghúmáo	177	2	33
Ghún	175	2	36
Ghundí	177	2	38
Ghungchí	177	2	41
Ghungghí	177	2	44
Ghungrú	178	1	1
Ghúnt	178	1	4
Ghúr	178	1	6

GHÚ

GIR

GON

	Page	col.	line
Ghúra	178	1	8
Ghuráb	178	1	9
Gburat	178	1	11
Ghúrbarár	178	1	12
Ghurrah	178	1	18
Ghurree	174	2	27
Ghurrat	178	1	17
Ghurrat	178	1	21
Ghús	178	1	23
Ghúsh	178	1	23
Ghusl	178	1	24
Ghusránd	178	1	28
Giárwán	178	1	31
Giárwín	178	1	31
Gíchuválí	178	1	35
Gída	178	1	36
Gidagáwal	178	1	37
Gidarmár	178	1	39
Gidéa	178	1	41
Giddana	178	1	45
Giddangí	178	2	3
Giddáni	178	2	1
Gidde	178	1	41
Gídia	178	2	5
Gidna	178	2	7
Gila	178	2	9
Gilandázi	178	2	11
Gillá	178	2	9
Gím	178	2	14
Gímhwá	178	2	15
Gimwá	178	2	15
Gimwas	178	2	18
Gindar	178	2	21
Ginduri	178	2	23
Ginna	178	2	25
Ginnagaðde	178	2	26
Gintadabatte	178	2	30
Gintadavallí	178	2	28
Gintí	178	2	27
Ginti	178	2	32
Girá	178	2	34
Girakálu	178	2	36
Girán	178	2	37
Giráni	178	2	38
Girási	178	2	39
Girási	178	2	39
Girau	177	1	20
Giravu	179	1	20
Girbí	169	1	25
Gird	178	2	41
Girda	179	1	4
Girdana	179	1	5
Girdásaga	179	1	7
Girdáwar	178	2	43
Girdáwarí	179	1	1
Girdinawáyá	179	1	8
Girdwár	178	2	43
Girháák	179	1	12
Girhast	188	1	2
Girhist	188	1	2
Girift	179	1	14
Giriftár	179	1	15
Giriftári	179	1	16
Girike	179	1	18
Giristh	188	1	2
Giro	179	1	20
Girrania	577	2	39
Giruke	179	1	18

	Page	col.	line
Girvi	179	1	25
Girwi	179	1	25
Girwí	179	1	30
Girwidár	179	1	27
Girwináma	179	1	29
Go	179	1	32
Goál	180	2	4
Goálá	179	1	39
Goálápára	179	1	43
Goand	182	1	14
Gobaidya	179	1	45
Gobar	179	2	1
Gobarát	179	2	3
Gobari	179	2	6
Gobba	180	2	5
Gobri	179	2	6
Gobri	180	2	6
Gobur	179	2	1
Gochar	179	2	8
Gochará	179	2	8
Gocharái	179	2	8
Gocharma	179	2	11
Goda	180	2	8
Godá	182	2	27
Godagara	180	2	9
Godana	179	2	14
Godandá	179	2	13
Godará	180	2	12
Godari	180	2	14
Godárivádu	180	2	9
Góde	180	2	18
Godhar	180	2	16
Godhúl	179	2	17
Gódi	180	2	18
Godiýábhúmi	180	2	19
Godná	180	2	20
Godná	183	1	18
Godown	180	2	24
Goen	179	2	28
Goend	180	2	28
Goenda	180	2	37
Gogá-pír	180	2	30
Gográsam	179	2	22
Gohái	179	2	23
Goháni	180	2	34
Gohar	179	2	24
Gohári	180	2	36
Gohatyá	179	2	27
Gohur	179	2	24
Go-in	179	2	28
Goinda	180	2	37
Goira	171	1	10
Gojai	180	2	40
Gojara	180	2	42
Gojari	180	2	40
Gojhá	180	2	44
Goji	180	2	40
Gojyee	180	2	40
Gokallu	179	2	30
Gokhá	181	1	1
Gokhadá	179	2	32
Gokhatí	179	2	35
Gokhru	181	1	3
Gokul	179	2	36
Gol	181	1	10
Golá	181	1	14
Golá	181	1	21
Golá	181	1	34

	Page	col.	line
Goládár	181	1	28
Goladíp	578	1	17
Golak	181	1	40
Golaka	181	1	39
Golákhañi	181	1	31
Golandáz	181	1	19
Golápabaru	181	1	32
Golapúrab	181	1	37
Goldár	181	1	28
Goli	181	1	14
Golkár	181	2	3
Golla	181	2	5
Golladu	181	2	8
Gollakaramu	181	2	10
Gollapalli	181	2	12
Gollar	181	2	9
Gollar-mányam	181	2	14
Gollara	181	2	9
Golla vádu	181	2	8
Gollí	181	2	16
Golyá	181	2	17
Gom	163	1	44
Goma	181	2	19
Gomají kápaśá	181	2	21
Gomásta	189	2	6
Gomastha	189	2	7
Gomaya	179	2	38
Gomedh	179	2	39
Gona	181	2	27
Gona	181	2	35
Gonagár-áya-jodi	181	2	37
Gonakallu	181	2	39
Gonakallubáñi	181	2	41
Gonapat	181	2	31
Gonapát	181	2	32
Gonatát	181	2	31
Gonchálu	182	1	3
Gonchi	181	2	42
Gonchigár	181	2	44
Gonchipatta	182	1	1
Gond	182	1	4
Gond	182	1	9
Gond	182	1	11
Gond	182	1	14
Gondá	182	1	22
Gondala	182	1	23
Gondali	182	1	36
Gondana	182	1	23
Gond-dáni	182	1	6
Gondhal	182	1	24
Gondhala	182	1	24
Gondhali	182	1	36
Gondkast	182	1	7
Gondlee	182	1	36
Gondli	182	1	25
Gondli	182	1	36
Gondne	180	2	20
Gondrá	182	2	1
Gonedullee	182	1	37
Gonewár	182	1	42
Gongañi	182	1	44
Gongari	182	1	44
Goni	182	2	5
Goniayat	182	2	6
Gonrá	182	2	1
Gontia	182	2	8
Gongwala	179	2	40
Gonwála	175	2	40

GON

	Page	col.	line
Gonzeash	578	1	40
Goodoo	188	2	26
Googree	188	2	28
Googlee	188	2	34
Gojey	188	2	26
Gool	189	1	20
Gooloo	189	2	3
Gooma	189	2	16
Goondy	190	1	12
Goonta	190	1	33
Goonth	190	1	43
Goonth	190	2	1
Goorub	190	2	16
Gooruree	190	2	21
Goorda	190	2	33
Goorkhye	191	1	3
Gooroo	191	1	8
Gooroo	180	1	23
Goosain	183	2	26
Gooshwarah	183	2	11
Gop	179	2	41
Gopa	179	2	41
Gopachandana	179	2	45
Gopála	180	1	6
Gopandhábhúmi	180	1	7
Gopanth	180	1	10
Gopáshatmí	180	1	11
Gophan	182	2	12
Gophia	182	2	11
Gophná	182	2	11
Gophní	182	2	11
Gopí	179	2	43
Gopíchandana	179	2	45
Gopiká	179	2	4
Gopmahál	180	1	16
Gopo	182	2	15
Gopura	182	2	17
Gopya	182	2	20
Gopyabandha	182	2	24
Gopyádhi	182	2	22
Gorá	182	2	25
Gorá	182	2	27
Goraba	182	2	30
Gorádu	578	1	21
Goragori	182	2	28
Gorái	182	2	32
Gorái-zamín	182	2	34
Goraít	183	1	1
Gorakh	180	1	17
Gorakhsh	180	1	17
Gorakhshaka	180	1	17
Gorant	182	2	41
Goráru	578	1	21
Goráru kuwetar	578	1	25
Goráru pandhar	578	1	30
Goráru ubharíá	578	1	28
Goras	180	1	19
Gorasí	180	1	21
Gorát	182	2	43
Gorát	578	1	32
Gorava	182	2	30
Gorayat	183	1	1
Gorayt	183	1	1
Goret	183	1	1
Gorgári	183	1	9
Gorha	183	1	15
Gorha	183	1	16

GOR

	Page	col.	line
Gorhná	183	1	17
Gorhoni	183	1	16
Goriwár	183	1	20
Gorma	578	1	33
Gorná	183	1	18
Goroo	180	1	23
Gorru	183	1	23
Gorsi	180	1	21
Goru	180	1	23
Goruadhukán	180	1	25
Goruári berá	180	1	27
Gorukhiyá	180	1	29
Gosái	183	2	26
Gosain	183	1	27
Gosain táki	183	1	28
Gosálá	180	1	32
Gosámí	183	2	26
Gosangivádu	183	1	35
Gosávi	183	1	33
Gosávi	183	2	26
Gosávní	184	1	28
Gosáyi	183	2	27
Gosávi pattí	183	1	39
Gosbára	183	2	12
Gosera	183	2	11
Gosha	578	1	36
Goshanashín	183	1	41
Goshá	183	2	1
Goshá	183	2	2
Goshá	180	1	32
Goshtháshatmí	180	1	35
Goshthí	183	2	2
Goshthí	183	2	2
Goshthíráddh	183	2	7
Goshuárá	183	2	14
Goshupará	183	2	13
Goshwára	183	2	10
Goshwára	183	2	11
Goshwára-kabulíat	183	2	20
Goshwára kul	183	2	22
Goswámí	183	2	24
Goswára	183	2	11
Got	184	1	37
Got	184	1	43
Gota	184	1	44
Gotá	184	1	45
Gotái	184	2	1
Gotámu	184	2	8
Gotára	184	2	9
Gotbastí	184	2	11
Goth	184	2	6
Gothán	180	1	36
Gothpadi	184	2	7
Gotpat	184	2	3
Gotpát	184	2	3
Gotra	184	2	14
Gotrahyá	184	2	28
Gotraja	184	2	23
Gotravaranam	184	2	30
Gová	180	1	38
Gowári	180	1	39
Gowári	180	1	40
Goyará	171	1	10
Goyend	171	1	10
Graha	184	2	34
Grahana	184	2	40
Grahapatra	184	2	35

GRI

	Page	col.	line
Grahapújá	184	2	38
Grahasth	188	1	1
Grahíá	184	2	43
Gram	184	2	44
Grám	185	1	3
Gráma	185	1	3
Grámadevatá	186	1	36
Grámádhikár	186	2	43
Grámádhikári	186	1	43
Gramadhínan	186	2	3
Grámádhipati	186	2	4
Gramadikar	186	1	44
Grámahissebu	186	2	8
Gráma jyotishí	187	1	22
Grámakanakan	186	2	12
Grámakanthamu	186	2	14
Grámakaranam	186	2	12
Grámakável	186	2	20
Grámakharch	186	2	16
Grámakharchtaksim	186	2	21
Grámakharchu	186	2	16
Grámakharch zábita	186	2	24
Grámalu-múlu	186	2	26
Grámam	185	1	9
Grámamániam	186	2	29
Grámamerei	186	2	33
Grámamu	185	1	7
Grámamukham	188	2	35
Grámanaitam	186	2	36
Grámaní	186	2	38
Grámanyán	186	2	43
Grámaottíshettu	186	2	45
Grámapurohitan	187	1	1
Grámasamishthíbhúmi	187	1	3
Grámaterige	187	1	5
Grámattán	187	1	7
Grámattán-mániam	187	1	10
Grámattán sutantram	187	1	13
Gramattár	187	1	15
Grámawár	187	1	31
Grámbheti	187	1	18
Grámchálí	187	1	20
Gramdebta	186	1	36
Grámdeo	186	1	37
Grámjoshí	187	1	22
Grámkharch	186	2	16
Grámlekhaka	187	1	25
Gramni	186	2	38
Grámnisbat-inámatí	187	1	33
Grámopádhya	187	1	27
Grámsaranjámi	187	1	29
Grámwár	187	1	31
Grámya	187	1	38
Grámyadebatá	187	1	41
Grámyájak	187	1	43
Grámyájaka	187	1	43
Grantha	187	2	1
Granthí	187	2	4
Granthí-mochaka	187	2	5
Grás	187	2	7
Grása	187	2	7
Grásiá	187	2	20
Grass	187	2	7
Griha	187	2	31
Grihadáha	187	3	32
Grihadeva	187	2	34
Grihadevatá	187	2	34

GRI

GUD

GUR

	Page	col.	line
Grihajáta	187	2	39
Grihapatí	187	2	41
Grihapravesá	187	2	42
Grihastha	188	1	1
Grihayajna	188	1	8
Grihi	188	1	12
Grihitá	188	1	15
Grihini	188	1	13
<hr/>			
Gubur	160	1	40
Gubhan	160	2	3
Gud	160	2	23
Gud	160	2	24
Gudum	160	2	43
Guddad	161	1	16
Guddee	161	2	2
Guddey	161	1	22
Guddur	161	1	1
Gudeechut	161	2	44
Guenie	162	2	7
Gueniechalie	162	2	15
Gueniechally	162	2	15
Gueny	162	2	7
Guenychit	162	2	23
Guhun	162	1	19
Guhurwar	162	1	33
Guj	162	2	33
Guj	171	2	22
Gujjur	162	2	45
Gulla	163	1	23
Gulle	163	1	27
Gunda	164	1	21
Gundurwala	164	2	4
Gundasa	164	2	6
Gundasee	164	2	6
Gungá	165	1	3
Gungajul	165	1	9
Gunga-jumma	165	1	39
Gungapootr	165	1	25
Gunj	165	2	21
Gunje	165	2	21
Gunna	166	1	10
Gunny	166	1	17
Gunwut	577	1	31
Gunwuleea	577	1	32
Gupsa	167	1	21
Gupa	167	1	23
Guranee	167	2	11
Gurh	168	1	14
Gurheebund	168	1	27
Gurree	168	1	35
Gurzee	172	1	24
Guthree	169	1	20
Gutwára	169	1	39
Guz	171	2	22
<hr/>			
Guá	188	1	18
Gudá	188	1	20
Gudagával-gutta	188	1	44
Gudaku	188	1	22
Gúdálu	188	1	24
Gudám	189	1	26
Gudár	188	1	28
Gudárghtá	188	1	28

	Page	col.	line
Gudast	188	1	30
Gudastbáki	188	1	32
Gúdávú	188	1	34
Gudda	188	1	40
Guddada-koti	188	1	41
Guddali	188	1	36
Guddalipommu	188	1	37
Gudde	188	1	39
Gudemu	188	1	42
Gúdemu	188	1	43
Gúdeheja	188	2	1
Gudhár	188	2	5
Gudhi	188	2	7
Gúdi	188	2	12
Gudi	188	2	14
Gudigár	188	1	20
Gudikatte	188	2	15
Gudikatpu	188	2	15
Gúdíparupatya	188	2	18
Gudisaraku	188	2	27
Gudivaram	188	2	29
Gudri	188	2	25
Gudu	188	2	26
Gugari	188	2	28
Gugaribíl	188	2	30
Guggal	188	2	32
Gugli	188	2	34
Gugri	188	2	28
Gujái	188	2	36
Gújar	188	2	38
Gujar	189	1	6
Gujará	189	1	6
Gujará	189	1	9
Gujarat	189	1	11
Gujarati	189	1	14
Gujasht	192	1	20
Gujasta-jamá	192	1	28
Gujasta-jamín	192	1	28
Gujrán	189	1	6
Gujri	189	1	15
Gukhi	189	1	18
Gul	189	1	20
Gúl	189	1	23
Gul	189	1	25
Gulál	189	1	29
Gúlar	189	1	32
Gulendá	189	1	34
Gulgulia	190	2	38
Gulhár	191	2	14
Gúlí	189	1	36
Guli-guli	189	1	41
Gulivina pommu	189	1	43
Gullasunnamu	189	1	45
Gulu	189	2	3
Gúma	189	2	16
Gumán	189	2	19
Gumáshta	189	2	6
Gumáshta kánungo	189	2	14
Gumásta	189	2	6
Gumbara	189	2	21
Gumbára	189	2	21
Gumchi	189	2	23
Gumkí	189	2	26
Gummi	189	2	31
Gumnáma	189	2	32
Guna	578	1	38
Guna	189	2	35

	Page	col.	line
Gunagár	189	2	44
Gunagári	190	1	1
Gunáh	189	2	43
Gunaká	190	1	4
Gunári	190	1	7
Gunchi-patá	190	1	9
Gund	190	1	11
Gundi	190	1	12
Gunhá	189	2	43
Gunhegár	189	1	44
Gunhegári	190	1	1
Gunj	190	1	16
Gunjá	190	1	16
Gunjáish	190	1	24
Gunjáishí	190	1	29
Gunjáisu	190	1	30
Gunjáyashu	190	1	24
Gunje	190	1	17
Gunji	190	1	17
Gunt	578	1	41
Gunta	190	1	33
Gunta	189	1	36
Gunta	190	1	34
Gunbaka	190	1	40
Gunte	190	1	40
Gunth	190	1	43
Gunth	578	1	42
Gunth	190	2	1
Gunlike	190	1	40
Gupta	190	2	3
Guptáadvhúta	190	2	4
Gupt-dán	190	2	7
Gúr	190	2	13
Gúr	578	1	45
Gura	188	1	20
Gurab	190	2	16
Gurakhi	191	2	7
Gurákhí	191	2	7
Gurao	190	2	25
Gurari	190	2	21
Gurari-ghar	190	2	23
Gurav	190	2	25
Gurava	190	2	25
Gurav-punja	190	2	31
Gurcharái	191	2	10
Gurcharán	191	2	10
Gurdá	190	2	33
Gurdachhina	191	1	20
Gurgánth	191	1	24
Gurgurí	190	2	36
Gurgurí	190	2	38
Gúrba	188	2	1
Gurhál	191	2	14
Gurhaur	190	2	41
Gurhí	188	2	7
Gurighar	578	2	3
Gurikár	190	2	42
Guríyá	190	2	44
Gurkati	190	2	45
Gurkhai	191	1	3
Gurrow	190	2	26
Gurpinch	191	1	44
Gúrtu	191	1	7
Guru	191	1	8
Gurudev	191	1	18
Gurudeva	191	1	18
Gurudakshiná	191	1	20

GUR

	Page	col.	line
Gurukul	191	1	26
Gurukkul	191	1	28
Gurumátá	191	1	30
Gurumukhi	191	1	33
Gurun	191	2	4
Gurupádsraya	191	1	37
Gurupújá	191	1	39
Guruputra	191	1	42
Gurutalpaga	191	2	1
Gurutu	191	2	12
Gurzmár	191	2	17
Gutá	191	2	22
Gutápatí	191	2	26
Gutí	191	2	27
Gutí	192	2	27
Gutípoká	191	2	28
Gutká	191	2	22
Guttá	191	2	22
Gutta	191	2	29
Guttagádu	191	2	32
Gutte	192	1	1
Gutti	191	2	33
Guttigedár	191	2	34
Guttigehola	191	2	37
Guttinae	191	2	42
Gutto-sharáb	191	2	44
Guttu	192	1	3
Guyá	188	1	18
Guzar	192	1	4
Guzár	192	1	4
Guzár	192	1	12
Guzára	192	1	4
Guzarbán	192	1	9
Guzargáh	192	1	11
Guzárish	192	1	19
Guzárat	192	1	26
Guzásht	578	2	4
Guzáshtajamá	578	2	7
Guzrán	192	1	32
Guzri	192	1	4
Gwál	578	2	9
Gwálá	578	2	9
Gwálin	578	2	10
Gyallee	577	2	31
Gyán	192	1	36
Gyán-krita-bodh	192	1	37
Gywallin	578	2	10

H

Ha	192	1	41
Habb	192	1	43
Habs	192	2	8
Habshi	192	2	11
Habúb	192	1	44
Hahubát	192	1	44
Hackery	195	2	17
Hackikut	195	1	15
Had	192	2	14
Hada	192	2	40
Hadana	192	2	40
Hađap	193	1	1
Hađapa	193	1	3
Hađaph	193	1	1
Hađapiga	193	1	4

HAD

	Page	col.	line
Hadavádamare	192	2	44
Hadbandi	578	2	15
Hadbast	192	2	21
Hadd	192	2	14
Haddád	192	2	27
Hađdaka	200	2	40
Haddupatriká	192	2	29
Háđia	193	1	7
Had-i-jawáb	192	2	31
Hadika	200	2	41
Hadís	193	1	9
Hadiya	193	1	11
Háđkí	193	1	14
Hadmahadad	192	2	33
Háđola	193	1	19
Hadr	193	1	22
Háfi	193	1	28
Háfi	193	1	30
Háfi	193	1	33
Haftagána	578	2	16
Haftagána	578	2	16
Haftnaksha	578	2	19
Hága	193	1	35
Hagadaduđu	193	1	37
Háge	193	1	39
Hagevu	193	1	39
Hageya	193	1	39
Haiát	193	1	41
Haihaya	204	2	36
Hainu	193	1	44
Hainugadde	193	1	44
Hainu-pairu	193	2	1
Haj	193	2	3
Hájá	193	2	10
Hajám	193	2	11
Hajámat	193	2	16
Hajám-áyajodi	193	2	18
Hajám hađapa	193	2	20
Hajám-hasab-vari	193	2	22
Hajar	193	2	40
Hájari	205	1	21
Há	193	2	24
Há	193	2	27
Há	193	2	29
Há	193	2	31
Há	193	2	8
Hájir	193	2	33
Hájir	205	1	2
Hájir	205	1	2
Hájirbegári	205	1	17
Hájir	205	1	21
Hájir	205	1	27
Hájir nauábád	205	1	29
Hájir	205	1	32
Hájir	205	1	40
Hájir	205	1	41
Hájir-jámin	205	2	1
Hájir-jámin	205	1	43
Hájir-jámin	205	1	34
Hájir-huttowalí	579	2	3
Hájir	193	2	3
Hájir	193	2	11
Hájir	193	2	5
Hájir	193	2	38
Hájir	193	2	40
Hák	194	1	1

HAL

	Page	col.	line
Hak-ájiri	578	2	21
Hak-al-wákiáh	195	1	7
Hakam	195	1	35
Hakbhen	194	1	24
Hakchauthái	194	1	27
Hakdár	194	1	30
Hakdári	194	1	36
Hakeri	195	2	17
Hakiat	194	1	42
Hak-i-hawáladár	194	1	37
Hak-i-intifá	194	1	43
Hakikat	195	1	15
Hakikat	195	1	16
Hakikat-i-jamá	195	1	19
Hakikat-i-jamá	195	1	23
Hakikat náma	195	1	26
Hakikat rozína dári	195	1	28
Hakikat tahsíl	195	1	31
Hakikat zamindári	195	1	33
Hákim	195	1	37
Hákim	195	1	37
Hákim	195	1	40
Hákim	578	2	26
Hákimí	195	1	41
Hak-i-milkíat	194	2	14
Hák-i-musháhara	194	2	17
Hak-i-rááiya	194	2	30
Hak-i-sarbaráh	194	2	37
Hak-i-sarkár	194	2	34
Hak-i-shufáh	194	2	40
Hak-i-tahsíl	194	2	43
Hak-i-zamindár	195	1	11
Hak	194	1	1
Hakalu	195	2	21
Hak-halál	194	2	6
Hakkamin chári	194	1	45
Hakmál	194	2	27
Haknahakk	194	2	22
Haknábakk	194	2	22
Hakkrisháni	194	2	8
Hakktak	195	1	9
Hakkul-ábd	194	1	18
Hakfulláh	194	1	14
Hakunnás	194	1	21
Hakmálíkana	194	2	10
Hakmuráfik	578	2	24
Haknábak	194	2	22
Haknák	194	2	23
Hakpadhánchári	423	1	3
Hakpatwári	194	2	28
Haksái	195	1	1
Haksái	194	1	45
Hakthokdári	194	2	1
Hakúk	195	1	3
Hakumat	195	2	11
Hakumat-al-ádl	195	2	12
Hakumat-i-ádl	195	2	12
Hak-us-saái	195	1	4
Hak-ut-tahsíl	194	2	43
Hak-zamindári	195	1	11
Hál	195	2	24
Hál	196	1	41
Hál	578	2	28
Hál	196	1	41
Hál	196	2	44
Hálá	195	2	28
Hala	197	1	1

HÁL

	Page	col.	line
Hál-ábádí	195	2	30
Hál-ábádi-zamín	578	2	31
Háláita	195	2	32
Hálák	196	1	43
Hálákár	197	1	3
Hálakat	195	2	34
Hálál	197	1	3
Hálál	197	1	5
Hálál	197	1	5
Hálálkhor	197	1	7
Halap	197	1	25
Halas	196	2	1
Hálat	195	2	36
Hálat	195	2	40
Hálbakaia	195	2	43
Hálbaki	195	2	42
Hálbandi	196	2	5
Halbarár	196	2	12
Hál bhanjan	195	2	44
Hal bunjin	195	2	44
Hálchalani	196	1	1
Halda	197	1	19
Háldár	196	1	2
Háldár	196	2	15
Háldári	196	1	5
Háldári-jamá	196	2	16
Háldí	197	1	11
Halee	196	2	18
Halepáik	197	1	22
Half	197	1	25
Halfan	578	2	39
Half-darúghí	197	1	27
Half-náma	197	1	28
Hálgará	196	2	45
Hálhakát	196	1	7
Hálháşil	196	1	11
Hálháşilí	196	1	13
Háli	196	1	15
Háli	196	2	18
Halíag	196	2	32
Hal-i-dahkal	578	2	33
Háldákhal	196	1	20
Hálif	197	1	31
Hálmájí	197	1	35
Hálmawákí	197	1	33
Háljamá	196	1	22
Halka	197	1	38
Halła	197	1	42
Halli	197	1	43
Halligádde	578	2	41
Halligádu	197	2	1
Halligádinavaru	197	2	3
Hallikár	197	2	5
Hálmájhi	196	1	24
Hálpariá	196	1	28
Hálpuchhi-hisáb	196	1	30
Hálsáhana	196	1	35
Hálsahna	196	1	35
Hálsákin	578	2	36
Hálsál	196	1	33
Hálsári	196	2	35
Hálsahna	196	1	35
Hálsahna	578	2	37
Háltá	197	2	7
Haltadđi	196	2	38
Háltaujh	196	1	39
Halube	197	2	9

HÁL

	Page	col.	line
Hálui	197	2	12
Haluve	197	2	9
Halvíra	196	2	39
Halwábá	196	2	41
Halwáhi	196	2	43
Halwái	197	2	12
Hálwakkal	197	2	16
Ham	197	2	18
Hama-bábat	197	2	32
Hamah	197	2	30
Hamaját	197	2	34
Hamakaum	197	2	36
Hamál	197	2	37
Hámálkhun	197	2	39
Hamámdastá	197	2	41
Hámándista	197	2	41
Hamdam	197	2	20
Hamí	197	2	44
Hámí	197	2	44
Hamídár	198	1	3
Hámídár	198	1	3
Hamíl	198	1	5
Hamipatra	198	1	6
Hámisham	198	1	8
Hamjât	197	2	22
Hamjins	197	2	33
Hamlá	198	1	10
Hamrái	197	2	25
Hamsáia	197	2	27
Hamsaigrámamu	197	2	28
Hamshahri	197	2	29
Hamtáám	578	2	43
Hana	198	1	11
Haḡadanóta	198	1	19
Haḡavaḡḡa	198	1	21
Hanas	196	2	1
Hanchige	198	1	22
Hanchike	198	1	22
Hanchugolu	198	1	24
Haḡḡá	198	1	27
Hánḡá	198	1	27
Hándá	198	1	31
Hándekari	198	1	33
Haḡḡí	198	1	29
Haḡḡí	198	1	29
Hane	198	1	35
Hangám	198	1	36
Hangáma	198	1	43
Hangámí	198	1	40
Hangám şibandí	198	1	38
Háni	198	1	44
Hánibá	198	1	45
Hánjá	198	2	1
Hanjá	198	2	3
Hankál terige	198	2	4
Hansráj	198	2	7
Hápar	198	2	7
Hapta	193	1	33
Haptá	198	2	10
Haptebandi	198	2	17
Hapto	198	2	11
Haqeequt	195	1	15
Har	196	1	41
Hár	198	2	19
Hár	199	1	1
Har	199	1	6
Har	199	1	21

HAR

	Page	col.	line
Hará	199	2	36
Hará	199	2	39
Harada	199	2	44
Haradári	200	1	3
Haradavattige	200	1	1
Haragalu	200	1	6
Haragalukaḡa	200	1	9
Harage	200	1	12
Haragolguttai	200	1	10
Haragolu	200	1	6
Haraee	199	1	23
Harái	199	1	23
Harái	199	2	40
Haraj	200	1	13
Haráj	579	1	2
Haráj	200	1	15
Harájáyanda	579	1	3
Haraj-maraj	200	1	14
Harale patḡaḡi	200	1	18
Haralu patḡaḡi	200	1	22
Haram	200	1	24
Harám	200	1	29
Hárapatḡtuta	200	1	44
Harámzáda	200	1	33
Haranbári	200	2	1
Haras	196	2	1
Harat	200	2	3
Harátar	199	1	27
Harátú	199	1	29
Haratkul	200	2	5
Harauri	199	1	33
Harautá	199	1	37
Harava	200	2	7
Haráwal	200	2	9
Harbáb	199	1	7
Harbí	200	2	13
Harbírah	199	1	9
Harhong ká ráj	200	2	17
Hardá	200	2	24
Hardaur	200	2	25
Hardehá	200	2	34
Hardo-hiḡḡa	199	1	11
Harduas	200	2	35
Harees	200	2	43
Haretá	196	1	43
Hareta	199	1	39
Haretá	199	1	39
Harghasít	199	1	41
Harhá	199	1	44
Harhamesha	199	1	14
Harhásali	199	2	1
Hari	199	2	2
Hári	199	2	6
Hari	200	2	37
Hári	200	2	39
Hari	201	1	4
Háriá	193	1	7
Háriá	199	2	8
Haría	201	1	6
Hariar	199	2	11
Hariaunu	199	1	30
Háribár	199	1	4
Hárigólu	201	1	12
Harika	200	2	41
Harím	200	1	35
Háriga	201	1	14
Harjins	199	1	17

HAR

	Page	col.	line
Harkar	201	1	17
Harkára	199	1	19
Harkat	199	2	41
Harkat	201	1	18
Harkí	201	1	21
Harkívíváha	201	1	26
Harorí	199	2	11
Harpújí	199	2	14
Harřaka	200	2	40
Harsajja	199	2	22
Harsála	579	1	1
Harsot	199	2	24
Harsotia	199	2	24
Harwáhá	199	2	30
Harwal	199	2	34
Hasale	201	1	29
Hásalu	202	1	8
Hasarání	201	1	33
Hásaraváne	201	1	35
Hasarnáma	579	1	9
Hasaru	201	1	39
Hasb	201	1	41
Hasbána	579	1	6
Hasb-hásilí	201	1	43
Hasb-i-zábița	201	2	6
Hasb-ul-hásil	201	1	43
Hasb-ul-hukm	201	2	1
Hasb-ul-irş	201	2	8
Hasb-ul-waşúl	201	2	11
Hasb-ul-waşúl-i-marocha	201	2	18
Hasb-waşúlí	201	2	11
Háshia-gawáh	201	2	34
Háshima	201	2	36
Hashm	201	2	26
Hashm minhái	201	2	38
Hashm navis	201	2	23
Hashm-nis	201	2	28
Hashm-pharnavis	201	2	28
Hashm-pharnís	201	2	28
Hasho-minhái	201	2	38
Hasho-wazâ	202	1	1
Hasiá	202	1	3
Hasige	202	1	4
Hasike	202	1	4
Hásil	202	1	7
Hasíl	202	1	7
Hásíl	202	1	7
Hásilá	202	1	13
Hásilat	202	1	14
Hásil-bázárí	202	1	15
Hásil-daftar	202	1	17
Hasíl-i-bázár	202	1	15
Hásil-i-kalám	202	1	27
Hásil-i-namak	202	1	23
Hásil-khálári	202	1	19
Hásil-zamín	202	1	25
Hasta	202	1	29
Hastabúd	202	1	43
Hastakadi	202	1	39
Hastákshar	202	1	32
Hastántarakáran	202	1	34
Hastántarakáranpatra	202	1	37
Hasteg	202	1	40
Hastná-búd	202	2	15
Hast-o-búd	202	1	42
Hast-o-búdi	202	2	9
Hast-o-búd jamá	202	2	11

HAS

	Page	col.	line
Hasuge	202	2	18
Hát	202	1	39
Hát	202	2	10
Hat	202	2	23
Hát	203	1	26
Háta	203	1	43
Háta	579	1	16
Hátario	203	1	29
Hátargára	203	1	20
Hátberí	202	2	24
Hátchenchar	202	2	25
Hátchitthí	202	2	27
Hátchor	203	1	30
Háter	202	2	34
Háth	202	1	30
Háth	202	2	19
Hath	202	2	19
Háth	203	1	26
Hatha	579	1	16
Háthchitá	579	1	11
Háth-chitthí	202	2	27
Hatheli	202	2	37
Háthí	203	2	19
Háthichak	203	1	45
Háthihangám	203	2	22
Háthikhána	203	2	21
Háthile	203	2	3
Hathiyár	202	2	38
Háthjorná	202	2	40
Háth karadu	203	1	10
Hathkarí	203	1	4
Háthkhátá	579	1	14
Hathorá	203	1	18
Hathorí	203	1	18
Hathpher	203	1	12
Hatiyár	202	2	38
Hátjámíní	202	2	44
Hatjorá	202	2	40
Hát-ká-chuŋkí	203	1	32
Hát-karát	203	1	3
Hátkári	203	1	4
Hátkáthi	203	1	6
Hatkattur	579	1	14
Háthkhávamí	203	1	8
Háto	203	1	14
Hátrumál	203	1	22
Haŋta	203	1	26
Hattá	203	2	6
Hatta	579	1	16
Haŋta chor	203	1	30
Haŋtál	203	1	37
Haŋtálu	203	2	8
Haŋtí	203	1	39
Hattí	203	2	9
Hattí	203	2	19
Haŋtí	203	2	27
Hattikane	203	2	10
Hattímahal	203	2	25
Hattisunka	203	2	17
Hattivari	203	2	15
Hátú	203	1	40
Hátuspá	203	1	24
Haŋwá	203	1	41
Hatyá	203	2	31
Hauda	203	2	32
Haudaj	203	2	32
Haulánhaul	203	2	37
Haulát	204	1	45

HEN

	Page	col.	line
Haulí	203	2	44
Haut	203	1	26
Hautchitta	579	1	11
Hávali	204	2	16
Havelie	204	2	19
Havelli	204	2	16
Havildár	204	1	19
Havíli	204	2	16
Hávili	204	2	18
Hawái	579	1	17
Hawála	203	2	45
Hawáladár	579	1	18
Hawalát	204	1	19
Hawalát	204	1	45
Hawalát	204	2	6
Hawalát	579	1	20
Hawálat patra	579	1	21
Hawáldár	204	1	19
Hawáldári	204	1	41
Háwalhát	204	2	9
Hawáli	204	2	12
Hawalie	204	2	16
Hawálishahar	204	2	14
Hawildarry	204	1	41
Hawíli	204	2	16
Hawili grámamulu	579	1	23
Háyagada	204	2	29
Hayobans	204	2	31
Hazánat	204	2	37
Hazári	204	2	40
Hazárián	204	2	44
Házir	205	1	1
Házirát	205	1	9
Házir báší	205	1	15
Házirí	205	1	21
Házir zámín	205	1	40
Házir zámíní	205	1	43
Hazl	206	1	28
Hazrat	205	2	3
Házrí	205	1	21
Hazúr	205	2	6
Hebah	579	1	27
Hebbára	206	1	34
Hebbáruva	206	1	34
Hebbáruvaru	206	1	36
Hechhike	206	1	40
Hechchu	206	1	38
Hechkatla	206	1	42
Hed	206	2	29
Hedyá	206	2	31
Heerana	209	1	17
Hegaday	579	1	26
Hegalane	206	1	43
Heggade	206	1	44
Hejib	206	2	6
Hel	206	2	8
Hela	206	2	8
Hela	206	2	13
Hele	206	2	17
Helkarí	206	2	10
Hellavár	206	2	18
Helpátí	206	2	11
Hemalamba	206	2	22
Hemanta	206	2	19
Hemayet	208	2	27
Henđa	206	2	24
Hengá	206	2	26
Hennubálu	206	2	27

HER				HIR				HUL			
	Page	col	line		Page	col	line		Page	col	line
Her	206	2	29	Hirwá	209	1	30	Holí-che-holkar	210	2	22
Her	206	2	32	Hirwen	209	1	32	Holí-chí-polí	210	2	18
Heree	206	2	33	Hirz	209	1	33	Holigéri	210	2	30
Herí	206	2	33	Hirzbilháfiz	209	1	35	Holiká	210	2	2
Heryá	206	2	31	Hirz-bíl-makám	209	1	37	Holiya	210	2	25
Hetá	206	2	35	Hisá	209	2	5	Holiya	210	2	32
Heṭkarí	206	2	36	Hisáb	209	1	41	Holleeroo	210	2	26
Hetu	206	2	40	Hisáb-i-kharch	209	1	45	Hollieroo	210	2	40
Hew	206	2	42	Hisáb-navís	209	2	3	Homa	211	1	11
Hewálá	206	2	44	Hiseb	209	1	41	Honḍa	211	1	15
Hewatjamín	207	1	1	Hisedár	209	2	7	Hone	211	1	16
Hiba	207	1	5	Hiserási	209	2	33	Honegár	211	1	17
Hiba bá sharaṭ ul áwaz	207	1	14	Hiserási	209	2	33	Honnu	211	1	18
Hiba-bil-áwaz	207	1	8	Higga	209	2	5	Hooly	210	2	2
Hibadár	207	1	19	Higṣadár	209	2	7	Hoon	211	2	37
Hibamusháá	207	1	20	Higṣadári	209	2	10	Hoondée	212	1	20
Hibamuṭlak	579	1	28	Higṣahákímí	209	2	13	Hoondy	212	1	20
Hibánáma	207	1	23	Higṣahálí	209	2	23	Hootooṣully	579	2	2
Hibat	207	1	5	Higṣa-i-hákím	579	1	34	Hootwaly	579	2	2
Hibatamlík	579	1	31	Higṣaít	209	2	26	Hoozoor	265	2	6
Hibba	207	1	5	Higṣa-i-málik	209	2	29	Hor	211	1	20
Hibbeh tumleek	579	1	31	Higṣakashi	209	2	27	Hor	211	1	21
Hidád	207	1	24	Higṣakushee	209	2	27	Horasat-kál	211	1	22
Hiddir	193	1	22	Higṣarátí	209	2	36	Horaswastí	211	1	23
Hifāzat	207	1	27	Higṣarasad	209	2	35	Hore	211	1	27
Hifz	207	1	27	Hissarat	209	2	38	Horehullu	211	1	30
Hijr	193	2	40	Hissaub	209	1	41	Hoságama	211	1	34
Hijra	207	1	29	Hissawári	209	2	42	Hosahali paṭṭa	211	1	36
Hijrá	208	1	45	Hissawb	209	1	41	Hosahukam	211	1	40
Hijrí	208	1	43	Hissawb-korcha	209	1	45	Hossogamy	579	1	36
Hikmat	195	1	44	Hissebu	209	1	42	Hotá	211	1	41
Hikrí	208	2	12	Híthá	210	1	1	Hotha	579	1	37
Hilá	208	2	14	Hittalakandáyum	210	1	4	Hotri	211	1	41
Hilah	208	2	16	Hittalu	210	1	3	Hottebore	211	1	33
Hillá	208	2	16	Hittu	210	1	6	Hottu	211	1	44
Hilláharkat	208	2	18	Hittubiṭṭi	210	1	8	Hotṭuhana	211	2	1
Hillaharkattu	208	2	18	Hiyál	210	1	12	Houn	211	2	37
Himaddhán	208	2	25	Hiyázat	210	1	13	Howalla	203	2	45
Himáiat	208	2	27	Hobalí	210	1	16	Howlát	204	1	45
Himálaya	208	2	22	Hobalídar	210	1	22				
Hín	208	2	29	Hobalíshanabhog	210	1	21				
Hína	208	2	29	Hobli	210	1	16				
Hínajáti	208	2	31	Hodá	211	2	6				
Hínapaksha	208	2	33	Hodádáru	211	2	8	Hubb	192	1	43
Hínapatra	208	2	35	Hoge	210	1	23	Huboob	192	1	44
Hínavádí	208	2	39	Hogemaṇasu	210	1	24	Huboobat	192	1	44
Hínbádí	208	2	39	Hoge soppina pommú	210	1	27	Hubs	192	2	8
Hingáru	209	1	3	Hoge soppu	210	1	26	Hud	192	2	14
Hingárumale	209	1	5	Hogetoppu	210	1	29	Hudbundee	192	2	21
Hingárupairu	209	1	6	Hojat	210	1	30	Hudbust	192	2	21
Hinjára	209	1	7	Hol	211	1	20	Hudd	192	2	14
Hinjáti	209	2	31	Hola	210	1	32	Hudjam	193	2	12
Hinḱas	208	2	44	Holabu	210	1	34	Hudolee	193	1	19
Hínkaul	209	1	1	Holadabele	210	1	36	Hug	194	1	1
Hinki	193	1	14	Holadasara	210	1	38	Hugdar	194	1	30
Hinkkálu	209	1	8	Holagaddivýájya	210	1	38	Huj	193	2	3
Hínrásí	208	2	37	Holár	210	1	43	Hujam	193	2	11
Hinsá	209	1	10	Holayur	210	2	40	Huk	194	1	1
Hiönte	209	1	12	Hole	210	1	45	Hukeem	195	1	40
Hippalí	209	1	15	Holegekattu	210	2	1	Hul	196	1	41
Hír	579	1	33	Holehola	210	1	40	Hulaeta	196	1	43
Hira	209	1	16	Holeyánu	210	2	24	Hulbundee	196	2	5
Híráná	209	1	17	Holeyánu	210	2	32	Hulburar	196	2	12
Hirankhurí	209	1	19	Holeyaroo	210	2	44	Hulda	197	1	19
Hiranyagarbham	209	1	22	Holeyaru	210	2	26	Huldee	197	1	11
Hirchal	209	1	26	Holeyaru	210	2	32	Hulf	197	1	25
Hirekottige kandáyam	209	1	27	Holeyer	210	2	27	Hul-fun	578	2	39
Hirun-khooree	209	1	19	Holí	210	2	2	Hulligaday	578	2	14

IJA

	Page	col.	line
Ijáphat	222	2	27
Ijáphat-jamá	222	2	38
Ijáphat-inám gáon	223	1	7
Ijárá	214	2	1
Ijáradár	214	1	11
Ijáradári	214	2	16
Ijárá-jaghrát	214	2	20
Ijára kaul	214	2	21
Ijára-náma	214	2	24
Ijárapatṭa	214	2	27
Ijárdár	214	2	11
Ijárdári	214	2	16
Ijárdári-patṭá	214	2	28
Ijárpaṭ	214	2	31
Ijázat	214	2	38
Ijázat-náma	214	2	40
Ijlás	579	2	15
Ijlás-kámil	214	2	45
Ijmáá	215	1	6
Ijmáá-i-ṣahábat	215	1	8
Ijmál	215	1	9
Ijmáli	215	1	11
Ijmáli gumáshta	215	1	13
Ijmáli-mahal	579	2	16
Ijmáyali	215	2	16
Ijmuilee	215	1	19
Ijrá	579	2	19
Ijárá-dikrí	215	1	22
Ijtihád	215	1	24
Ikála	215	1	26
Ikbál	215	1	34
Ikbál-dáwá	215	1	37
Ikbáli	579	2	20
Ikh	215	1	39
Ikhrah	579	2	21
Ikhraj	215	1	41
Ikhraj	215	2	27
Ikhraj	215	1	43
Ikhraj	215	2	1
Ikhraj	215	2	3
Ikhraj	215	2	6
Ikhraj	215	2	10
Ikhraj	215	2	18
Ikhraj	215	2	19
Ikhraj	215	2	21
Ikhraj	215	2	10
Ikhraj	215	1	41
Ikhraj	215	2	24
Ikhraj	215	2	24
Ikhraj	215	2	27
Ikhraj	215	2	31
Ikhraj	215	2	39
Ikhraj	215	1	42
Ikhraj	215	2	36
Ikhraj	215	2	44
Ikhraj	216	1	1
Ikhraj	216	1	16
Ikhraj	579	2	2
Ikhraj	579	2	25
Ikhraj	215	1	42
Ikhraj	216	1	18
Ikhraj	216	1	22
Ikhraj	216	1	27
Ikhraj	216	1	32
Ikhraj	216	1	35
Ikhraj	216	1	42
Ikhraj	216	1	37

ILÁ

	Page	col.	line
Ilákha	216	1	37
Ilakhe	216	1	38
Ilakhejanaru	216	1	39
Ilám	216	2	1
Ilambádi	216	2	5
Ilámnáma	216	2	3
Ilán	216	2	7
Ilangáḍutarisu	216	2	8
Ilanjam	216	2	10
Ilapji	216	2	11
Ilá álu	216	2	15
Ilát	216	2	12
Ilavan	219	2	18
Ilhák	216	2	17
Ilkáhajar	216	2	21
Iladawar	579	2	28
Ilakur	216	2	25
Ilam	579	2	30
Ilám-náma	579	2	33
Ilarikam	216	2	28
Iláta	216	2	32
Iláyam	216	2	34
Iladawar	579	1	28
Ilom	579	2	30
Ilumkoora	579	2	29
Ilm	216	2	35
Iltimás	216	2	36
Imám	216	2	40
Imám bárá	217	1	8
Imám bári	217	1	8
Imám-bil-hak	217	1	4
Imámia	217	1	6
Imám-záminí	217	1	15
Imárat	217	1	19
Imárat	217	1	21
Imbíśát	217	1	23
Imla	579	2	34
Imlák	217	1	25
Imlák manḳúla	217	1	28
Imlák-ghair manḳúla	217	1	29
Immaḍi	217	1	30
Immanu	217	1	31
Imtihán	217	1	33
Imtináá	217	1	34
Ináám	217	1	35
Ináámdár	218	1	44
Ináámat	218	1	1
Ináámat-i-tafrík	218	2	6
Ináámat-i-altamgha	218	2	8
Ináámat-i-ikráam	218	2	10
Ináámat-i-kánungo	218	2	12
Inám	217	1	35
Inámdár	218	1	44
Inámat	218	2	1
Inámatí	218	2	3
Inám-mániyam	579	2	35
Inámpatra	218	2	14
Inámpatrak	218	2	16
Inámpatṭi	218	2	19
Inaráši	218	2	36
Ináyat	218	2	38
Ináyatnáma	218	2	39
Inch	218	2	41
Indará	218	2	42
Indarman	219	1	1
Indí	218	2	43
Indra-dwádaśi	291	1	2

ISH

	Page	col.	line
Índravádu	219	1	5
Induvára	219	1	8
Infisál	219	1	9
Ingarṭuppa	219	1	11
Inglis	219	1	15
Inkisám	219	1	19
Inśáf	219	1	20
Int	219	1	21
Integári	219	1	23
Intikál	219	1	28
Intikáli	219	1	30
Intikáli-bahí	219	1	33
Intikáli rasúm	219	1	35
Intikháb	219	1	26
Intiperu	216	2	30
Intizám	219	1	37
Ipátdái	219	1	40
Ippan	219	2	38
Ira	579	2	39
Iráda	219	1	41
Irai	219	1	42
Iraippu	219	1	43
Iraiyumavárium	219	1	44
Irakkadan	219	2	1
Irakkaránma	219	2	4
Irakkaránmayola	219	1	7
Irakkuchchambá	219	2	9
Irapu	219	2	12
Irasam	219	2	13
Iraṭṭu	219	2	14
Iraṭṭuppai	219	2	15
Iraval	219	2	17
Iraavan	219	2	18
Iravarí	219	2	21
Irijka	219	2	23
Irkáru	219	2	25
Irs	219	2	27
Irsál	219	2	28
Irsál náma	219	2	32
Irsálpáṭi	219	2	34
Irs	219	2	36
Irtihán	219	2	39
Irtishá	219	2	38
Iru	219	2	40
Irubhágamu	219	2	41
Irubhogamu	219	2	44
Irubogam	220	1	1
Irubu	220	1	1
Irugoru	220	1	3
Iruḷan	220	1	16
Irumanabári	220	1	5
Irunáli páṭam	220	1	6
Irupatṭu nálaḍi kol	220	1	10
Iruvára	220	1	12
Iruváyam	220	1	14
Íśá	220	1	19
Isamuváripatṭi	220	2	21
Isanne	220	1	20
Isára	220	1	22
Isára	220	1	22
Isbá	220	1	23
Íśhá namáz	220	1	26
Ishára	220	1	28
Isharat	220	1	28
Íśháśalát	220	1	26
Ishbád	220	1	31
Ishrák	220	1	4

ISH

IST

JÁG

	Page	col.	line
Ishráknámáz	220	2	5
Ishádevatá	220	1	32
Ishthár	220	1	34
Ishthárak	220	2	6
Ishthiýára	220	1	36
Ishthiýararáma	220	2	1
Islám	220	2	8
Ism	220	2	9
Ísmat	220	2	23
Ism-farzi	220	2	10
Ism-i-farzi	220	2	10
Ism nawísi	220	2	15
Ismwár	220	2	18
Isumfurzy	220	2	10
Istád	220	2	26
Istahár	220	1	35
Istakbál	221	2	1
Istakbíl-tá-gáyat	220	2	28
Istamrá	221	2	18
Istamrári	221	2	25
Istaphá	221	1	14
Istáwá	220	2	31
Istáwá-chí paṭṭi	220	2	39
Istáwá kaul	220	2	36
Istemerár	221	2	18
Istemeráry	221	2	25
Isteyafah	221	1	10
Istibrá	220	2	42
Istidáa	220	2	45
Istidánat	221	1	1
Istífá	221	1	10
Istífá-i-aşl zamín	221	1	17
Istifsár	221	1	19
Istifsári	221	1	20
Istiftá	221	1	22
Istigháşa	221	1	25
Istihár	220	1	35
Istiháru	220	1	36
Istibaru náma	220	1	44
Istihkák	221	1	27
Istihláf	221	1	30
Istihlál	221	1	33
Istihlál	221	1	33
Istihsan	221	1	40
Istikála	221	1	44
Istikbál	221	2	1
Istiklál	221	2	4
Istiklálí	221	2	4
Istikrá	221	2	6
Istílá	221	2	7
Istílád	221	2	10
Istimáa	221	2	15
Istimirárkirámam	221	2	37
Istimiráru	221	2	19
Istimrá	221	2	18
Istúmrárdár	221	2	29
Istimrári	221	2	25
Istimrári-dihát	221	2	31
Istimrári-jamá	221	2	33
Istimrári-jot	221	2	35
Istimrári málguzá	221	2	39
Istimrári paṭṭá	221	2	41
Istimrári paṭṭádár	221	2	43
Istirdád	222	1	1
Istirdád-i-nílám	222	1	3
Istishhád	222	1	5
Istishná	505	2	20

	Page	col.	line
Istishná	222	1	7
Istri	222	1	8
Istriwálá	222	1	10
Istuvá	222	1	12
Istuvu	222	1	12
Isukabhúmi	222	1	13
Íswara	222	1	14
Ít	219	1	21
Ítakallu	222	1	21
Ítakoruvan	222	1	18
Ítakuti	222	1	18
Ítakutián	222	1	18
Ítana	579	2	40
Íti	222	1	23
Ítikáf	222	1	27
Ítilanáma	579	2	41
Ítilahyabee	580	1	1
Ítláa	222	1	31
Ítláa náma	579	2	41
Ítláa yábí	580	1	1
Ítlák	222	1	37
Ítlákh	222	1	44
Ítlákhnemnúk	222	2	11
Ítláknávís	222	2	4
Íttelá	222	1	31
Íttelánáma	222	1	33
Íttige	219	1	21
Íttigeyava	219	1	25
Íttihám	222	2	13
Íttíke	219	1	21
Ivejitu-gaiádu	222	2	15
Ivumániyam	222	2	18
Iwaj	222	2	22
Íwaz	222	2	22
Íwaznáma	222	2	24
Iyavan	222	2	25
Izáfa	222	2	27
Izáfabeshí	222	2	36
Izáfat	222	2	27
Izáfatjamá	222	2	38
Izhár	223	1	13
Izhári	223	1	17
Izhár navís	223	1	19
Izhár salámí	223	1	21
Izn	223	1	24
Izn-náma	580	1	5
Izn-náma	580	2	6
Iztirári zabh	223	1	26
Ízzat	223	1	29
Ízzat-aşár	223	1	30

J

	Page	col.	line
Já	224	1	37
Já	558	1	28
Jáb	223	1	36
Jáb	223	1	37
Jáb	235	2	29
Jábáb	235	2	29
Jábábu	235	2	41
Jábábudáru	235	2	41
Jábáli	223	1	39
Jaban	560	1	39
Jábata	561	2	24
Jabdi	223	1	40

	Page	col.	line
Jábitá	561	2	24
Jábsál	236	1	10
Jábsálí	236	1	13
Jábsálí kágad	236	1	18
Jábtá	223	1	41
Jabti	561	2	41
Jáchá	223	1	43
Jáchandár	223	1	44
Jáchandári	223	2	3
Jád-bandhaki ijára	580	1	11
Jaddi	223	2	4
Jaddigamu	223	2	6
Jadhan	233	1	10
Jádi	223	2	7
Jadíd	223	2	8
Jádo	223	2	10
Jádon	223	2	13
Jádu	223	2	22
Jádú	223	2	24
Jádugár	223	2	25
Jadyá	223	2	27
Jadwal	223	2	28
Jadwal-kashi	223	2	32
Jaedád	225	2	30
Jaegheer	224	1	33
Jafari	223	2	33
Jaffry	223	2	33
Jáfi	561	2	41
Jág	223	2	35
Jagá	223	2	41
Jágá	223	2	41
Jágábhát	223	2	42
Jágalyá	223	2	45
Jágalyí	224	1	3
Jaganbansí	223	2	43
Jagannáth	224	1	8
Jagannátha	224	1	8
Jagat	224	1	5
Jagát	224	1	13
Jagátdár	224	1	17
Jágatí	224	1	19
Jágati-dásari	224	1	21
Jagatkartá	224	1	6
Jagátyá	224	1	17
Jaggeri	224	1	24
Jaggory	224	1	24
Jaggree	224	1	24
Jagheer	224	1	32
Jaghire	224	1	32
Jágir	224	1	32
Jágir-biláshart	225	1	18
Jágirdár	225	1	43
Jágir dári	225	2	1
Jágirdári sanad	225	2	3
Jágir diwání	225	1	10
Jágir-ghair-mashrú	225	1	18
Jágir-i-ahshám	224	2	43
Jágir-i-amír ul Umrá	23	2	35
Jágir-i-bakhshí	225	1	8
Jágir-i-nawará	225	1	20
Jágir-i-sar	225	1	26
Jágir-i-sarkár	225	1	30
Jágir-i-sir	225	1	26
Jágir-i-tan	225	1	37
Jágir-i-thanaját	225	1	34
Jágir-i-zát	225	1	40
Jágir khidmatí	225	1	13

JÁG

	Page	col.	line
Jágír mahál	225	1	15
Jágír mashrúf	225	1	16
Jágír-páikán	580	1	14
Jágír sanad	225	2	3
Jágír saranjámi	225	1	23
Jágír sharf	225	1	16
Jágír siyur-ghál	225	1	28
Jáglá	223	2	45
Jágláin	225	2	6
Jáglí	224	1	3
Jagory	224	1	24
Jagúli	580	1	17
Jáhágír	224	1	34
Jáhannam	225	2	7
Jahán-panáh	225	2	12
Jahez	225	2	18
Jáhgír	224	1	33
Jáhgír-amal	224	2	45
Jahim	225	2	14
Jábír	225	2	16
Jahíz	225	2	18
Jahnusaptamí	225	2	22
Jái	224	1	37
Jái	580	1	20
Jáibandi	580	1	22
Jaine	580	1	20
Ja-i	225	2	25
Jaichí	226	1	14
Jáidád	225 580	2 1	30 24
Jáidád ghair mankúla	225	2	38
Jáidád istimrári	225	2	40
Jáidád mankúla	225	2	43
Jáidád maurúsi	225	2	44
Jáidád zamín	226	1	1
Jaíffa	226	1	2
Jaihez	580	1	19
Jáíl	226	1	4
Jain	226	1	5
Jaina	226	1	5
Jáis	226	1	12
Jaiswár	226	1	17
Jaiswára	226	1	19
Jaití	226	1	14
Jaiwár	226	1	23
Jáiz	226	1	25
Jajáli	236	2	39
Jajan-jájan	580	1	28
Jajmán	226	1	28
Jákar	231	2	39
Jakát	226	2	3
Jakát	562	1	33
Jakátdár	226	2	6
Jakáti	226	2	3
Jakáyati	226	2	3
Jakáyatiguttige	226	2	8
Jakeredhánya	226	2	14
Jakeri	226	2	10
Jakeri khane	226	2	12
Jakíri	226	2	10
Jakur	231	2	39
Jal	226	2	17
Jál	227	1	32
Jál	227	1	38
Jala	226	2	17
Jala	226	2	19
Jálá	227	1	43

JÁL

	Page	col.	line
Jálá	227	1	44
Jálá	227	2	21
Jalád	227	2	24
Jaladári	226	2	27
Jaladivya	226	2	20
Jalagadugu	226	2	21
Jalagára	226	2	23
Jalagáragutta	226	2	25
Jaláliá	227	2	26
Jálan	227	2	1
Jalári	226	2	27
Jalása	226	2	29
Jalasankalpa	226	2	31
Jaláwati	227	1	31
Jalchar	226	2	35
Jalchhatra	226	2	37
Jálchaukiá	227	2	3
Jalgaiya	227	1	8
Jalgañda	226	2	40
Jalhá	226	2	42
Jali	226	2	43
Jáli	227	1	33
Jáligutta	227	2	26
Jalít	227	2	5
Jalít báki	227	2	13
Jalít-khat	227	2	15
Jáliyá	227	1	36
Jalká	226	2	44
Jálkághaz	227	1	39
Jalkar	227 580	1 1	1 32
Jalkháya	227	1	6
Jallád	227	2	24
Jalm	227	2	31
Jalma	227	2	31
Jalmandir	227	1	10
Jalmárg	227	1	9
Jalotsarg	227	1	13
Jalpad	227	1	18
Jalpáe	227	1	20
Jálpái	227	2	18
Jalpán	227	1	23
Jálsáz	227	1	41
Jálsázi	227	1	42
Jaltarpan	227	1	26
Jalthal	227	1	29
Jalumáná	233	2	37
Jalús	227	2	34
Jalúsi	227	2	36
Jalwa	239	2	42
Jám	227	2	38
Jamá	227	2	39
Jamá	227	2	39
Jamá bádsháhí	229	2	5
Jamábandi	228	1	9
Jamábandi	228	1	9
Jamábandi khás	228	2	3
Jamábandi-naqdi	228	2	7
Jamábandi-pattí	228	2	9
Jamábandi-tashkhiş	228	2	16
Jamábandi-tirappu	228	2	14
Jamabastí-tashkhis	228	2	16
Jamáberij	228	2	30
Jamáchandína	228	2	32
Jamádár	230	1	1
Jamádehátí	228	2	34
Jamádi-ul-awal	230	1	15

JAM

	Page	col.	line
Jamádi-ul-akhir	230	1	18
Jamádi-us şáni	230	1	18
Jamáí	228	2	36
Jamáí	230	1	21
Jamá-i-háşil	228	2	40
Jamá jhartí	228	2	42
Jamá kadím	228	2	45
Jamá kámál	229	1	3
Jamá kámil	229	1	3
Jamá kámil tumári	229	1	19
Jamá kharch	229	1	24
Jamá kul	229	1	35
Jaman	559	1	38
Jamá mahal badraka	229	1	28
Jamá mahál mír-behri	229	1	31
Jamá masjid	230	1	10
Jama-mofassil	229	1	36
Jamá mufasssal	229	1	36
Jamá mukarrari	229	1	40
Jamá munásib	229	1	43
Jamá nákiş	229	1	45
Jamá nawis	229	2	4
Jamá pádsháhí	229	2	5
Jamá panchautra	229	2	7
Jamá parganátí	229	2	9
Jamá partí	580	1	33
Jamá pautí	580	1	34
Jamá rakmí	229	2	11
Jamá raiyatí	580	1	37
Jamá şadr	229	2	14
Jamá sudder	229	2	14
Jámát	230	1	21
Jamá takşim	229	2	18
Jemátdar	230	1	2
Jamátí	230	1	13
Jamátu	230	1	23
Jamá tumári	229	2	21
Jamá tumári kámil	229	2	21
Jamá tumári tashkhiş	229	2	21
Jamá waşil báki	229	2	36
Jamá waşul bakí	229	2	36
Jamá zamín	229	2	29
Jamá zamíndári	229	2	34
Jambagutta	230	1	25
Jambudwipa	230	1	28
Jámdár	230	1	30
Jámdár khápá	230	1	33
Jame	227	2	39
Jamed-álu	230	1	34
Jami	230 562	1 2	42 38
Jamidár	562	2	41
Jamidár	562	2	42
Jamín	230 562	1 2	42 38
Jámin	230 562	1 2	44 9
Jámín	562	2	9
Jámín	230 562	1 2	44 9
Jámíndar	562	2	37
Jámíndár	562	2	41
Jámíndári	564	1	1
Jáminí	562	2	11
Jáminí	562	2	11
Jámínjhádá	237	2	11
Jámínjhára	564	2	9
Jámínjumla	564	2	7

JAM

	Page	col.	line
Jamín navís	564	2	14
Jamín nís	564	2	14
Jamín-sirastá	564	2	16
Jamínu jhádi	564	2	18
Jamínu-jhádi	564	2	18
Jamín kadabá	562	2	34
Jámín-katapá	562	2	34
Jáminkí	562	2	36
Jamlogí	580	1	38
Jamma	227	2	39
Jamnauťá	230	2	1
Jamnauťiá	230	2	1
Jamog	230	2	4
Jamogdár	230	2	6
Jamognáma	580	1	40
Jamok	580	1	39
Jamowa	230	2	8
Jampaun	238	1	10
Jamúat	230	2	10
Jámun	230	1	44
Janáb	230	2	15
Janái šadka	230	2	20
Janájat	230	2	22
Janaloka	230	2	12
Janam	231	2	42
Janána	564	2	36
Jananí	230	2	24
Janar	564	2	45
Janáza	230	2	26
Jáneh	230	2	27
Jandauliá	230	2	28
Jande	230	2	30
Jandevu	230	2	30
Jandrá	230	2	32
Janéo	230	2	35
Janéú	230	2	35
Jangal	230	2	44
Jangál	231	1	28
Jángál bándhá	231	1	31
Jangal buri	231	1	3
Jangal buri táluḡ	231	1	10
Jangalí	231	1	25
Jangal mahál	231	1	16
Jangal tari	231	1	20
Jangal turee	231	1	20
Jangam	231	1	32
Jangam	231	1	35
Jangama	231	1	32
Jangama	231	1	36
Jangar	231	1	44
Janghá	231	2	5
Janghalá	231	2	7
Janghárá	231	2	1
Janghúlaru	231	2	3
Jangi	231	2	9
Jangi katṭubadi	231	2	11
Janglá	231	1	13
Janglí	231	1	13
Jangrá	231	2	18
Janguí	231	2	20
Janguligára	231	2	21
Jangulikan	231	1	25
Jang-zargari	231	2	15
Jánibain	231	2	24
Jánibdár	231	2	23
Janikarshak	231	2	29

JAN

	Page	col.	line
Jánishin	231	2	26
Janjáli	236	2	39
Janjarbandí jáminu	562	2	28
Janjír	231	2	33
Janjira	564	2	33
Janjír jáminí	231	2	34
Janjír	564	2	33
Janjír	231	2	37
Jánkar	231	2	39
Janm	231	2	43
Janma	231	2	42
Janmabhúmi	232	1	14
Janmádhikáran	232	1	16
Janmádhikári	232	1	19
Janmadina	232	1	21
Janmadravayam	232	1	22
Janmakáran	232	1	24
Janmakávan	232	1	26
Janmakoshtí	580	1	43
Janmakoru	580	1	45
Janmakudiyán	231	1	28
Janmakolunavan	232	1	32
Janmalagna	232	2	13
Janmam	232	1	3
Janmapanay-elluta	232	2	1
Janmapatra	232	2	7
Janmapatriká	232	2	7
Janmaponnajam	232	1	40
Janmáshṭamí	232	2	10
Janmaváda	232	1	44
Janmdravayam	232	1	22
Janmí	232	1	34
Janmidosam	232	1	36
Janmí mārāṭṭam	232	1	38
Janmkár	232	1	24
Janmkudían	232	1	28
Janm-kolunavan	232	1	32
Janmpanay-elluta	232	2	1
Janmponnajam	232	1	40
Jánsá	580	2	11
Jánt	232	2	15
Jantá	232	2	16
Janṭe	232	2	19
Janṭebaduku	282	2	20
Janṭe-kaikágada	232	2	22
Jánten	232	2	15
Jántlí	232	2	17
Jantr	232	2	24
Jantra	232	2	24
Jantramantra	232	2	26
Jantraná	232	2	30
Jantrí	232	2	31
Jantríbahí	232	2	32
Jantríkítáb	232	2	32
Janukúliaru	232	2	37
Janútúrwa	232	2	39
Janwár	232	2	41
Janwaria	233	1	1
Jánwez	230	2	35
Jáp	235	2	29
Japht-amínu	562	1	6
Japhtipatṭa	562	1	8
Japtí	561	2	41
Japtidár	562	1	14
Jaráim-khaífá	233	2	39
Jaráim sangín	233	2	40
Jaráitá	233	1	2

JÁT

	Page	col.	line
Jao	235	1	39
Járaja	233	1	3
Jaráyatí guttige	240	2	27
Jarbabu	235	2	30
Jarelá	233	1	7
Jarethá	233	1	5
Jarh	233	1	8
Jarphan	233	1	10
Járí	233	1	13
Járí-amal	233	1	17
Jaríb	233	1	31
Jaríb	580	2	2
Jaríbána	233	2	5
Jaríb-beshí	233	2	10
Jaríb-bhaunria	580	2	5
Jaríb-chiṭṭhá	580	2	7
Jaríbhúmi	233	1	20
Jaríbí	233	2	7
Jaríbíán	233	2	7
Jaríb-kamí	233	2	12
Jaríb-karaní	233	2	14
Jaríb-kash	233	2	16
Jaríb-kashí	233	2	17
Jaríb kharch	233	2	19
Jaríb-khardá	580	2	9
Jaríb-maukúffí	233	2	21
Jaríb-tambáku	233	2	26
Jaribu	233	2	4
Jaribu	233	2	28
Jáří-chítu	233	1	25
Járida	233	2	34
Jáří-inámu	233	1	26
Jáří inámukániki	233	1	28
Jarímah	233	2	38
Jarimáná	233	2	36
Jaripatká	233	2	41
Jáří-rupaiya	233	1	30
Jaríta	233	2	45
Jarkul	234	1	1
Jármulásik	234	1	2
Jarr	234	1	6
Járr	234	1	6
Jaṛwí	234	1	9
Jásá	580	2	11
Jasáwar	234	1	11
Jasáwat	234	1	11
Jashn-i-wazan	234	1	16
Jásti	234	1	20
Jástihutṭuvali	234	1	25
Jásti-paṭṭí	234	1	22
Jásti ságuvali	234	1	27
Jásúd	234	1	32
Jásúdí	234	1	34
Jásúdpaṭṭí	234	1	35
Jásús	234	1	37
Jat	234	1	38
Ját	234	1	40
Ját	234	2	7
Ját	234	2	36
Játa	234	2	7
Jatá	234	2	27
Jata	243	1	36
Játábáki	234	2	29
Játaka	234	2	11
Játakarma	234	2	13
Játar	235	1	9
Játara	235	1	16

JÁT

JAW

JHI

	Page	col.	line
Játáſaucha	234	2	16
Játavyavahára	234	2	19
Játbhái	234	1	42
Játbháu	234	1	42
Játgot	234	1	44
Játh	235	1	10
Jathá	243	1	36
Játí	234	2	30
Jati	559	2	42
Játigegottugára	234	2	32
Játimukaddam	565	2	28
Játisankara	234	2	34
Játjágír	565	2	19
Játjamát	234	2	1
Játká	565	2	24
Ját karma	234	2	13
Jádí	235	1	14
Játmuchalká	234	2	23
Játpát	234	2	3
Játra	{ 235	1	15
Jatrá	{ 560	1	3
Jatráni	235	1	15
Jatráni	235	1	25
Jatrí	235	1	21
Jatrí dabbi	235	1	23
Játsaranjám	234	2	25
Játsaranjám jágír	565	2	26
Jaṭṭi	235	1	27
Jaṭṭi	235	1	28
Jattige	235	1	34
Jaṭṭihidata	235	1	29
Jaṭṭi kálaga	235	1	30
Jaṭṭi kusti	235	1	30
Jaṭṭi mullu	235	1	32
Játu	235	1	35
Játúá	235	1	37
Jau	{ 235	1	39
Jau	{ 570	2	14
Jauchani	235	1	42
Jauhar	235	2	11
Jauhar	235	2	17
Jaubari	235	2	13
Jauharia	235	2	12
Jaulie	235	2	23
Jaunál	235	1	44
Jaunál	235	2	5
Jaunár	235	2	5
Jaunchi	235	2	9
Jaunrá	235	2	21
Jaut	234	2	36
Javali	235	2	23
Javalikára	235	2	25
Javalipendi	235	2	26
Javulle	236	1	20
Jawáb	236	2	28
Jawáb-i-dáwí	235	2	32
Jawáb-i-hunḍi	235	2	44
Jawáb-i-mújibat	236	1	3
Jawáb-i-sawálí	236	1	13
Jawáb-i-úḡr	235	2	32
Jawáb-i-wajahát	236	1	3
Jawábsál	236	1	10
Jawábsálí	236	1	13
Jawáb-sawál	236	1	10
Jawáb-sawálí	236	1	13
Jawábu dárudu	235	2	41
Jawáb-ul-jawáb	235	2	34

	Page	col.	line
Jawáli	236	1	20
Jawán	236	1	23
Jawání	236	1	26
Jawanpúriá	236	1	27
Jawár	236	1	28
Jawár	236	1	37
Jawár	236	1	39
Jawára	236	1	41
Jawári	236	1	29
Jawári	236	1	41
Jawásá	236	2	5
Jawáz	236	2	8
Jáy	236	2	9
Jay	236	2	11
Jaya	236	2	11
Jayá	236	2	15
Jáyá	236	2	22
Jáyá	562	1	24
Jayantí	236	2	19
Jayapatra	236	2	16
Jáybabí	236	2	10
Jayí	236	2	23
Jazar	236	2	25
Jazia	236	2	26
Jazziah	236	2	27
Jebeke	580	2	29
Jédanu	236	2	31
Jee	239	2	23
Jeebka	580	2	29
Jeeta	240	2	38
Jeeta	240	2	39
Jeetera	240	2	39
Jeevatam	580	2	30
Jehar	236	2	33
Jejál	236	2	39
Jel	236	2	44
Jeli	237	1	1
Jelka	226	2	44
Jelkhána	237	1	3
Jelcora	227	1	1
Jemmy	580	2	1
Jenm	231	2	44
Jéndrá	236	2	31
Jénuguttige	237	1	4
Jeonar	237	1	6
Jeorá	237	1	8
Jeorí	237	1	9
Jereef khurda	580	2	9
Jerree	233	1	13
Jeshtootter	581	1	9
Jeth	237	1	11
Jethá	237	1	15
Jethání	237	1	11
Jetháns	237	1	18
Jethát	237	1	15
Jethí	237	1	20
Jethráiyat	237	1	21
Jethundá	{ 237	1	28
Jethundá	{ 580	2	19
Jetṭi	235	1	28
Jewá	237	1	30
Jewuneeteep	241	1	28
Jewár	237	1	33
Jewcotte	241	1	23
Jezia	236	2	28
Jhábar	237	1	35
Jhabrá	237	1	39

	Page	col.	line
Jhabur	237	1	35
Jhád	237	1	41
Jháḍá	237	1	44
Jháḍá	237	2	8
Jháḍan	237	2	5
Jhaḍatá	237	2	22
Jháḍbáki	237	2	15
Jháḍekari	237	2	17
Jháḍgal	237	2	1
Jháḍí	237	2	3
Jhaḍiti	237	2	22
Jháḍpaṭṭi	237	2	19
Jhaḍṭi	237	2	21
Jháḍú	237	2	29
Jhagari	237	2	31
Jhajhalka	237	2	32
Jhajharka	237	2	32
Jhákarí	237	2	34
Jhakuree	237	2	34
Jhalár	237	2	35
Jháli	237	2	36
Jhám	237	2	39
Jhamáka	237	2	41
Jhamajbam	237	2	42
Jhamarjhamar	237	2	44
Jhamjham	237	2	42
Jhámp	238	1	1
Jhámpá	238	1	6
Jhámpán	238	1	8
Jhandá	238	1	11
Jhandá paṭṭi	238	1	13
Jhander puttey	238	1	13
Jhandí	238	1	11
Jhandúlá	238	1	17
Jhángí	238	1	18
Jhánjar	238	1	19
Jhanjiá	238	1	20
Jhankhrá	238	1	22
Jhánsa	238	1	23
Jhao	238	2	23
Jhar	238	1	25
Jhár	238	1	27
Jhár	237	1	41
Jbára	237	1	44
Jháraja	238	1	31
Jháran	237	2	5
Jháran	238	1	43
Jharberí	238	2	8
Jhareja	238	1	31
Jhárekari	238	1	45
Jhári	237	2	3
Jhári	238	2	15
Jharoṭa	238	2	16
Jhaṭṭi	237	2	21
Jhaṭṭiparti	238	2	4
Jháru	238	2	6
Jharuá	238	2	17
Jháryá	238	1	45
Jhaṭṭána	238	2	21
Jháu	238	2	23
Jhávinagastí	238	2	29
Jhávu	238	2	28
Jhawá	238	2	26
Jháwar	238	2	30
Jhendapaṭṭi	238	1	13
Jhentuyániya	238	2	32
Jhi	238	2	34

JHÍ

	Page	col.	line
Jhíl	238	2	35
Jhíl	238	2	35
Jhinjar	238	2	36
Jhree	238	2	37
Jhirí	238	2	37
Jhojhá	238	2	38
Jhokand	238	2	42
Jhokchitthí	239	1	7
Jhokia	239	1	11
Jholí	239	1	1
Jholíband	239	1	3
Jhomprá	239	1	4
Jhomprí	239	1	4
Jhonaia	239	1	10
Jhonk-chitthí	239	1	7
Jhonkia	239	1	11
Jhonpá	239	1	13
Jhoohá	239	1	18
Jhoondee	239	1	32
Jhoongá	239	1	42
Jhoonthur	239	2	3
Jhoot	239	2	9
Jhoot	239	2	9
Jhopá	239	1	13
Jhoprá	239	1	5
Jhor	241	2	31
Jhorá	239	1	16
Jhote	580	2	42
Jhowa	238	2	26
<hr/>			
Jhudtee	237	2	21
Jhukwá	239	1	11
Jhunker puttey	238	1	11
Jhurberree	238	2	8
Jhut	234	2	36
Jhutiana	238	2	21
<hr/>			
Jhuhá	239	1	18
Jhulá	239	1	21
Jhulá	580	2	22
Jhulan	239	1	24
Jhulanyátrá	239	1	25
Jhulí	239	1	28
Jhúnd	239	1	30
Jhúndí	239	1	32
Jhúndí-báchh	239	1	39
Jhúngá	239	1	42
Jhunjar	239	1	44
Jhunť	239	2	1
Jhunthar	239	2	3
Jhunťí	239	2	1
Jhúpá	239	2	5
Jhúr	239	2	6
Jhút	239	2	9
Jhúťá	239	2	11
Jhúťasanak	239	2	15
Jhúťh	239	1	9
Jhúťhá	239	2	11
Jhúťhá gawáí	239	2	13
Jhúťhá-half	239	2	14
Jhúťhan	239	2	20
Jhúťhíál	239	2	21
Jhúťhodastáwej	239	2	18
Jhutri	239	2	22
Jhuťu	239	2	10
Jhuťhusogan	239	2	17
Jí	239	2	23

JÍA

	Page	col.	line
Jíatbhúm	239	2	28
Jíb	241	1	7
Jíbaka	241	1	14
Jíbika	241	1	18
Jíbka	241	1	18
Jíd	239	2	34
Jídár	239	2	36
Jihád	239	2	35
Jihát	239	2	36
Jiház	225	2	21
Jijhotiá	239	2	37
Jijmán	226	1	28
Jilá	239	2	38
Jiláwaťan	239	2	39
Jiláwaťani	239	2	41
Jilva	239	2	42
Jimmá	240	1	1
Jin	240	1	2
Jina	240	1	2
Jinasi	240	1	23
Jinasiwára lekha	240	1	37
Jinasu	240	1	23
Jináyat	240	1	7
Jindagáni	567	2	20-22
Jindagi	567	2	20-22
Jindige	557	2	24
Jingar	240	1	11
Jinhar	240	1	15
Jinis	240	1	22
Jinisu	240	1	23
Jinjitrav	241	1	3
Jinjitrav	241	1	3
Jinku	240	1	16
Jinnas	240	1	22
Jinnaskhána	240	2	1
Jinnaswár	240	1 ^a	34
Jinnat	240	1	17
Jinnis zabtee	240	2	7
Jinpaira	240	1	18
Jins	240	1	21
Jinsí	240	1	43
Jins-i-áali	240	1	30
Jins-i-adná	240	1	27
Jins-i-kámil	240	1	32
Jins-i-top khána	240	1	43
Jinsvaratala	240	2	3
Jinswár	240	1	34
Jinswári-hisáb	240	1	37
Jinswár jamábandí	228	2	42
Jinswár khatáuní	240	1	40
Jinswár khutíownee	240	1	40
Jinswurtullah	240	2	3
Jins-zabťí	240	2	7
Jinusu	240	1	22
Jinwár	232	2	41
Jio	241	1	7
Jiráhat	240	2	10
Jiráť	240	2	14
Jiráťí	240	2	19
Jiráťí	580	2	23
Jirásanna nelu	240	2	12
Jirát	240	2	15
Jiráyat	240	2	14
Jiráyatí	240	2	19
Jiráyatí gutťige	240	2	27
Jirr	234	1	6
Jit	240	2	29

JON

	Page	col.	line
Jita	240	2	29
Jíta	240	2	38
Jíta	240	2	39
Jíta	240	2	43
Jítagara	240	2	44
Jítápatr	240	2	34
Jítashtamí	240	2	25
Jítera	240	2	39
Jitrav	241	1	1
Jittá	240	2	39
Jiüli	241	1	6
Jív	241	1	7
Jíva	241	1	7
Jívadvibhága	241	1	9
Jívagár	241	1	12
Jivái	241	1	16
Jivái	580	2	27
Jívaka	241	1	14
Jívakoťhí	241	1	23
Jívanbirt	241	1	26
Jívanítíp	241	1	28
Jíviká	241	1	18
Jívitam	241	1	32
Jíwái	241	1	16
Jíwantsamádh	241	1	34
Jíyyaru	241	1	35
Jízia	241	1	37
Jnáti	580	2	31
Joal	242	2	9
Joar	235	2	17
Joar	236	1	28
Jobraj	241	1	39
Jobraj	560	2	15
Jođá	241	1	41
Jodi	241	1	44
Jođige	241	2	3
Jodigemányam	580	2	35
Jođi inám	241	2	1
Jođi mányam	580	2	35
Jodi rázi náma	580	2	37
Jođká	241	2	5
Jođkáput	241	2	7
Jođu	241	2	10
Jog	241	2	12
Jog	241	2	28
Jogarmányam	241	2	23
Jogee	241	2	17
Joghee	241	2	17
Jogí	241	2	17
Jogí	561	1	30
Jogie	241	2	17
Johar	241	2	30
Johar	580	2	41
Johiá	241	2	32
Jokam	241	2	40
Jokh	241	2	35
Jokháí	241	2	37
Jokham	241	2	39
Jokhím	241	2	39
Jol	241	2	42
Jola	242	1	7
Joli	241	2	43
Jonagar	241	2	44
Jonakari	241	2	44
Jonángi	241	2	44
Jonkan	241	2	35
Jonna	242	1	7

JON

	Page	col.	line
Jonnalū	242	1	7
Jooa	242	2	4
Jooaree	242	2	7
Joola	244	2	14
Joom	242	2	22
Joomia	242	2	26
Joon	581	1	8
Joona	242	2	36
Joorā	242	2	36
Jooree	243	1	1
Jooremaree	242	2	42
Joos-oo-kool	243	1	9
Joot	243	1	22
Jooth	243	1	36
Jor	236	1	39
Jorā	241	1	41
Jorā	242	1	10
Jorāwar bhūm	242	1	13
Jorī	241	1	44
Jorī	242	1	14
Jorī-inām	241	2	1
Jorā	241	2	5
Joru	242	1	15
Josi	243	2	29
Joshī	242	1	16
Jot	242	1	25
Jot	580	2	42
Jotā	242	1	33
Jotā	242	1	35
Jotā	581	1	3
Jotādār	242	1	37
Jotan	242	1	35
Jotāl	242	1	39
Jotār	242	1	35
Jotdār	242	1	37
Jote	242	1	25
Jotī	242	1	41
Jotīa	242	1	37
Jotjamā	242	1	31
Jotjamā	587	1	1
Jotishi	243	2	29
Jotyā	242	1	43
Jou	235	1	39
Jounāl	235	1	44
Jowāl	242	1	44
Jowar	236	1	28
Joy	242	2	1
Jubt	561	2	35
Jubtee	561	2	41
Juḍhun	233	1	10
Judwul	223	2	28
Juggernaut	224	1	8
Jujman	226	1	28
Jul	226	2	17
Julalea	227	2	26
Julasu	226	2	29
Julchur	226	2	35
Julkur	227	1	1
Julpan	227	1	23
Julpud	227	1	18
Julturpun	227	1	26
Julthul	227	1	29
Jumadar	230	1	1
Jumma	227	2	39
Jummaee	228	2	36

JUM

	Page	col.	line
Jummam	231	2	45
Jumma musjeed	230	1	10
Jumnum	231	2	45
Jundra	230	2	32
Jungee	231	2	8
Junghāra	231	2	1
Jungle	230	2	44
Jungra	231	2	18
Jungul	230	2	44
Junm	231	2	43
Junmu	231	2	42
Juntr muntr	232	2	31
Junum	231	2	42
Junwar	232	2	41
Juptee	561	2	36
Jupht	561	2	36
Jureeb	233	1	31
Jureedu	233	2	34
Jureemanu	233	2	36
Jureeta	233	2	45
Jurhun	233	1	10
Jurwee	234	1	9
Juswār	226	1	19
Jut	234	1	38
Jut	234	2	36
Jutur	235	1	9
Jutranee	235	1	25
Juwalee	236	1	20
Juwar	236	1	28
Juwaree	236	1	42
Juwaru	236	1	42
Juwasu	236	2	5
Juwaz	236	2	8
Juzea	236	2	26
Jūā	242	2	4
Juā	242	2	8
Jūāchor	242	2	5
Juāl	242	2	9
Juārī	242	2	7
Jūgād-gaur	242	2	13
Jugī	242	2	16
Jūla	242	2	14
Julāhā	242	2	18
Julī	242	2	21
Jūm	242	2	22
Jūmā	242	2	27
Jumādi-ul-āwal	208	1	19
Jumādi-us-ṣani	208	1	20
Jumāgī	242	2	31
Jumāh	242	2	27
Jumārāt	242	2	29
Jumī	581	1	4
Jūmia	242	2	25
Jumlat	242	2	35
Jūn	581	1	8
Jūnā	242	2	36
Junnu	242	2	39
Jurā	242	2	36
Jūrā	242	2	40
Juremārī	242	2	42
Jūrī	243	1	1
Jūt	243	1	22
Jútā	243	1	26
Jútā	243	1	34
Jútā	243	1	37

KAB

	Page	col.	line
Jútabháu	243	2	1
Jutajuti	243	1	27
Júth	243	1	36
Jútha	243	1	37
Juthálí	243	2	7
Juthelí	243	2	7
Júthwār	243	2	3
Júti	242	1	26
Jútiál	243	2	9
Jútikārī	243	1	29
Júti khor	243	1	31
Jútimār	243	1	33
Juz	243	1	7
Juz-o-kul	243	1	9
Jwālā mukhí	243	2	11
Jyaishtha	243	2	25
Jyaishthí	243	2	27
Jyarum	243	2	17
Jychee	226	1	14
Jydaad	225	2	30
Jye	225	2	25
Jyeshtha	243	2	18
Jyesbtha	243	2	25
Jyeshhánsa	243	2	20
Jyeshthottara	581	1	9
Jyotisha	243	2	28
Jyotishí	243	2	29
Jytee	226	1	14
Jyu	581	1	10

K.

	Page	col.	line
Kāba	243	2	36
Kābā	243	2	39
Kābād	243	2	42
Kābād	243	2	42
Kābāda	243	2	43
Kābādāra	244	1	7
Kābādī	243	2	45
Kābādī	243	2	45
Kābād khot	244	1	4
Kābād khotí	244	1	5
Kabaj	244	2	32
Kabāla	244	1	10
Kābāladār	244	1	17
Kabār	243	2	42
Kabār	244	1	28
Kábar	244	1	31
Kábārī	244	1	29
Kabbínāgāna	244	1	36
Kabbínahālu	244	1	43
Kabbínā-lemane	244	1	37
Kabbínarasa	244	1	43
Kabbina várada kandāya	244	1	39
Kabbu	244	1	35
Kabíl	244	1	45
Kábín	244	2	1
Kábínāma	244	2	3
Kábírāj	244	2	5
Kabiso	244	2	6
Kabita	244	2	7
Kabju	250	1	1
Kabooleat	244	2	15
Kaboolet	581	1	21
Kabr	244	2	10
Kabr-salámí	244	2	11

KAB

KAD

KAI

	Page	col.	line
Kabúl	244	2	14
Kabúla	244	2	31
Kabulát	244	2	16
Kabuláyat	244	2	16
Kabulíyat	244	2	15
Kabúl-jawáb	244	2	22
Kabúl-karár	244	2	24
Kabúl-katabá	244	2	27
Kabúl-katapá	244	2	27
Kabúl-kutba	244	2	27
Kabz	244	2	32
Kabz-ul-waşúl	244	2	39
Kábiz	244	2	42
Kacha	244	2	44
Kacha	245	1	23
Kachahrí	245	1	1
Kachaní	245	1	7
Kachár	245	1	8
Kácharaí	245	1	12
Kachcha	245	1	14
Kachchá	245	1	23
Kachchá ámdani	245	1	37
Kachchá aml	245	1	39
Kachchá asámí	245	1	44
Kachchábalaní	245	2	1
Kachchábalanny	245	2	1
Kachcháballunny	245	2	1
Kachchabekenny	245	2	1
Kachchá daulu	245	2	6
Kachchájamábandi	245	2	8
Kachchá khardu	245	2	12
Kachchakkanaka	245	1	17
Kachchalí	245	2	36
Kachchalika	245	2	36
Kachchámítí	245	2	15
Kachcháseru	245	2	26
Kachchat	581	1	31
Kachchátabşıl	245	2	28
Kachchá-upaj	245	2	30
Kachchavaţam	245	1	19
Kachchavaţakáran	245	1	21
Kachcherá	245	2	31
Kachchi kamávişí	245	2	21
Kachchi kaţé	245	2	39
Kachchili	245	2	36
Kachchha	245	2	34
Kacherí	254	1	2
Kacheli	245	1	3
Kachhaharí	245	1	2
Kachhári	245	1	2
Kachhar	245	1	8
Kachhaura	245	2	41
Káchhi	245	2	43
Kachhiár	246	1	12
Kachhwa	246	1	20
Kachhwála	246	1	21
Kachhwár	246	1	25
Kachhwará	246	1	15
Káchí	245	1	25
Káchimudat	245	2	24
Kachisá	246	1	26
Kácho	245	1	25
Kachwánsí	246	1	28
Kádá	246	1	31
Kađa	246	1	35
Kađa	246	1	35
Kádá	581	1	37

	Page	col.	line
Kađachítu	246	1	37
Kađai	246	1	41
Kađaikáran	246	1	42
Kađaiyíđu	213	2	26
Kádá kartá	246	1	33
Kađale	247	1	42
Kadalí	247	1	44
Kadam	246	1	44
Kadam	246	2	13
Kadamai	246	2	17
Kadam bosí	246	2	3
Kadam-i-rasúl	246	2	7
Kadam patra	246	1	39
Kađan	246	2	18
Kađanapatra	246	1	39
Kađanchítu	246	2	19
Kađankáran	246	2	20
Kađan kođuttavan	246	2	22
Kađapá	246	2	24
Kađappu	246	2	26
Káđárambam	246	2	28
Kadarnaibh guddee	246	2	31
Kađatta	246	2	41
Kađatam	246	2	34
Kađattu kađava	246	2	43
Kađattu káran	246	2	45
Kađegála	247	1	1
Kađegálada-pairu	247	1	2
Kađekula	247	1	4
Káđhá	247	1	6
Káđhaşi	247	1	9
Káđháodh	247	1	10
Kadhuá	247	1	11
Kađi	247	1	12
Kađí	247	1	13
Kađigattu	247	1	20
Kadím	247	1	22
Kadím-al-ayám	247	1	27
Kadím díhwál	247	1	28
Kadím díhvartí	247	1	28
Kadímí	247	1	22
Kadímíráiyat	247	1	32
Kadír	247	1	34
Kadír madangal	247	1	35
Kadír por	421	1	39
Kađitam	246	2	35
Kađitamu	246	2	34
Kadjan	247	1	37
Kadkhudá	268	2	17
Kađle	247	1	42
Káđpáp-mányam	247	2	4
Kađtá	265	1	22
Káđu	247	2	1
Kađu	265	2	28
Kafáat	247	2	7
Kafálat	247	2	10
Kafálat bil dirk	247	2	13
Kafálat bil mál	247	2	15
Kafálat-bin-nafs	247	2	16
Kafálat náma	247	2	17
Kafal kár	581	1	39
Kafára	247	2	28
Kafeel kar	581	1	39
Kaffa	247	2	25
Kaffarat	247	2	28
Káfil	247	2	19
Káfil	247	2	19

	Page	col.	line
Káfila	247	2	31
Káfila sálár	247	2	32
Káfir	247	2	33
Kafiz	247	2	35
Kafiz şahán	247	2	37
Kág	581	1	40
Kágađ	248	1	2
Kágada	248	1	3
Kágada patra	248	1	5
Kágada yáta	559	2	35
Kágadí	248	1	15
Kágaj	248	1	2
Kágají	248	1	15
Kagar	247	2	42
Kagara	247	2	44
Kághaz	248	1	1
Kághaz bahá	248	1	7
Kághazi	248	1	15
Kághaz-i-khám	248	1	9
Kághid	248	1	1
Kághiz	248	1	1
Káh	248	1	18
Káhan	248	1	19
Káhan	581	1	42
Káhán	248	1	19
Kahár	248	1	24
Kahrákát	581	1	43
Kai	248	1	28
Kái	272	1	1
Kaibadalu	248	1	34
Kai-baraha	248	1	36
Kaibartta	249	1	30
Kaichit	581	1	44
Kai-chítu	248	1	38
Kaid	249	1	33
Káída	249	1	36
Kaidastu	248	1	39
Káídat	249	1	36
Kaidharmam	248	1	42
Kaidí	249	1	34
Kaidkhána	249	1	35
Kaifiat	249	1	39
Kaifiat-i-band-o-bast	249	2	1
Kai-gada	248	1	45
Káigadde	249	2	3
Káigánu	249	2	5
Kai-gurutu	248	2	1
Kai-kágada	248	2	3
Kai kághaz	248	2	6
Kai kámil	248	2	11
Kai kánam	248	2	13
Kaikánam káran	248	2	15
Kaikánam páttam	248	2	17
Kaikánam páttam	581	2	1
Kaikáran	248	2	20
Kaikkilan	248	2	22
Kaikkilavan	248	2	22
Kai kóla	248	2	25
Kai kúli	248	2	27
Kail	249	2	6
Kailasámiwári-áwarjá	249	2	10
Kaildár	249	2	12
Kailí	249	2	14
Kailíman	249	2	16
Kail pechchu	249	2	18
Kailu	249	2	6
Kailudáru	249	2	14

KÁÍ

	Page	col.	line
Káim	249	2	20
Kaimal	249	2	32
Kai-matal	248	2	44
Kaimapenkúru	249	2	29
Kaimkan	249	2	24
Káimmakám	249	2	24
Kaini	249	2	35
Kaini	249	2	39
Kainiwala	581	2	3
Kai-ole	248	2	30
Kai-páda	248	2	33
Kaipadarú	248	2	35
Kaippádu	248	2	33
Kaippanam	248	2	38
Kaippanam	581	2	5
Kaippattu nilam	248	2	40
Kaipporul	248	2	42
Kairi	249	2	39
Káissattu	249	1	1
Kait	272	1	26
Káit	272	1	26
Kai-tappu	249	1	3
Kai váda	249	1	5
Kai valí	249	1	6
Kai-vápya	249	1	8
Kaivart	249	2	40
Karvartta	249	2	40
Kai-vasya	249	1	10
Kai-vidu	249	1	11
Kai-vidu-ottí	249	1	11
Kai-vidu-ottí karanam	249	1	21
Kaiyađai	249	1	23
Kaiyáta	559	2	33
Kaiyerpu	249	1	24
Kaj	249	2	42
Káj	261	2	42
Kájári	249	2	44
Kaji	249	2	43
Káji	272	2	7
Kajiar	581	2	8
Kajjá	272	2	29
Kajju	250	1	1
Káká	250	1	3
Kákambi	250	1	7
Kákápurí	250	1	9
Kakhiálí	250	1	10
Kákí	250	1	5
Kákiní	250	1	14
Kákitamu	248	1	3
Kakka	250	1	3
Kakkachchi	250	1	5
Kákpád	250	1	12
Kákwi	250	1	16
Kál	250	1	18
Kál	250	1	20
Kal	252	2	18
Kála	250	1	20
Kalá	250	1	38
Kala	250	2	4
Kálá	250	2	28
Kálá	250	2	31
Kalá	289	1	9
Kála banjar	581	2	10
Kaláđiha	250	1	41
Kaláí	250	2	33
Kalai	250	2	34
Kaláí	581	2	12

KAL

	Page	col.	line
Kaláigar	250	2	33
Kalakkar	250	2	35
Kálakrayam	250	1	23
Kálákriyápatra	250	1	24
Kalál	250	2	37
Kalálí	250	2	41
Kaláljamá	250	2	44
Kalálkhána	251	1	1
Kalam	250	2	4
Kalam	251	1	5
Kalam	251	1	24
Kalama	251	1	26
Kalama	251	1	29
Kalamadi	250	2	8
Kalambandí	251	1	9
Kalamdán	251	1	14
Kalame	251	1	29
Kalami	251	1	17
Kalamige	251	1	29
Kalamkári	251	1	19
Kalamkucharái	251	1	21
Kalanađai	250	2	10
Kalangam	251	1	31
Kalántar	251	1	32
Kálápání	250	2	29
Kálápáti	251	1	33
Kálápillí	250	1	26
Kalappadi	250	2	14
Kalappai	251	1	35
Kalappát	250	2	17
Kalappichchai	250	2	18
Kalappu	251	1	36
Kalár	250	2	37
Kalar	251	1	38
Kalar	251	1	40
Kalári	250	2	41
Kalari	251	1	40
Kalari	251	1	42
Kalarmedu	251	1	44
Kalarnilam	251	1	43
Kalasandi kattali	581	2	15
Kalaśi	251	2	1
Kalaśi	251	2	11
Kalaśipújá	251	2	4
Kalaśisthápana	251	2	7
Kalaśivero	581	2	18
Kalásútrí	250	1	42
Kalatrí	581	2	20
Kalattumédu	250	2	21
Kálávadi	250	1	28
Kalavađi	250	2	22
Kalavařa	251	2	14
Kalavařakáran	251	2	15
Kalavásam	250	2	24
Kalavásam	250	2	24
Kalavi	251	2	17
Kalavu	251	2	19
Kaláwant	250	2	1
Kaláwantin	250	2	2
Kaláy	251	2	20
Káláya	250	1	32
Káláya	251	2	21
Káláyuktí	250	1	34
Kali	251	2	23
Káli	251	2	32
Kálí	251	2	34
Kálí	251	2	43

KAL

	Page	col.	line
Kálí	252	1	18
Kálí	252	1	20
Kálíbápi	581	2	23
Kálíbhúí	251	2	35
Kálíbhúmi	251	2	35
Kálíchakram	252	1	23
Kalichápaiká	252	1	7
Kálícháwasúl	252	1	7
Kálíchunkarí	252	1	9
Kálíjamá	252	1	11
Kalijug	251	2	23
Kálíká	250	1	36
Kálíkávřiddhi	250	1	36
Kalimah	252	2	27
Kalimah	252	1	26
Kalingal	581	2	24
Kalingu	252	1	28
Kalít	252	1	30
Kaliváyanilam	252	1	32
Kalivi	251	2	17
Kalivihana	251	2	18
Kaliyuga	251	2	23
Kaljug	251	2	23
Kalkachchan	252	2	24
Kalla	252	1	33
Kalla	252	1	34
Kalla	252	2	15
Kalla	252	2	19
Kallachcharakka	252	1	37
Kalláđi	252	2	2
Kalláđi-kanakan	252	2	4
Kallakkamittam	252	1	38
Kállakaranam	252	1	39
Kallál	250	2	37
Kallamu	250	2	5
Kallámu	250	2	5
Kallan	252	1	42
Kalláṅguttu	252	2	20
Kallanu	252	1	34
Kallar	251	1	40
Kallapadi	252	1	44
Kallapura	581	2	26
Kallári	252	2	2
Kallaru	252	1	35
Kallaruju	252	1	45
Kallasákhí	252	1	1
Kallavassumi	250	2	24
Kallayentu	252	2	6
Kallatrí	581	2	20
Kallee	251	2	43
Kalli	252	2	10
Kalli	252	2	12
Kallom	581	2	14
Kallpoonzee	274	2	22
Kallu	252	2	8
Kallu	252	2	15
Kallu	252	2	18
Kalluí	252	2	9
Kallukał	252	2	18
Kallukelasa	272	2	44
Kallukutiga	252	2	22
Kallumatuda ayya	252	2	25
Kalluppu	252	2	23
Kalluppu	535	1	11
Kalmah	252	2	27
Kalmi	302	1	25
Kalpa	252	2	30

KAL

	Page	col.	line
Kalpa	275	2	6
Kálpalisa	392	1	19
Kalsi	251	2	1
Kaltar	581	2	27
Kalú	252	2	33
Kaljubu	252	2	35
Kalwa	252	2	37
Kalwár	250	2	37
Kalyamu	252	2	15
Kam	252	2	38
Kám	253	1	36
Kám	253	1	40
Kám	264	2	10
Kamáí	253	1	43
Kamáishi	253	2	3
Kamáishu	253	2	4
Kamáisi	253	2	18
Kámal	253	2	43
Kamálakár	254	1	5
Kamálberj	254	1	9
Kamáldhárá	254	1	12
Kamáljamâ	254	1	9
Kamamdauny	275	2	19
Kamán	252	2	41
Kámár	264	2	20
Kamarđai	254	1	15
Kamarkhulái	254	1	22
Kamarkushái	254	1	20
Kámárthi	254	1	30
Kámat	254	1	32
Kamata	254	1	34
Kamatugádu	254	2	7
Kamatam	254	1	34
Kamatamu	254	1	34
Kamatee	254	2	10
Kámáthi	254	2	10
Kámáti	254	2	22
Kámátiganu	254	2	22
Kamávis	253	2	5
Kamávishi	253	2	3
Kamávisi	253	2	4
Kamávishi	253	2	4
Kamávísár	253	2	18
Kamávísamâ	253	2	25
Kambakht	252	2	39
Kambal	254	2	26
Kambala	254	2	26
Kambalai	254	2	33
Kambali	254	2	27
Kambar	254	2	34
Kambári	254	2	36
Kambárlu	254	2	37
Kambatta khúdam	254	2	41
Kambattam	254	2	39
Kambu	254	2	45
Kamdar	252	2	43
Kamdár	252	2	44
Kamdár	253	2	27
Kamdári	253	2	29
Kamdast	252	2	44
Kamerá	255	1	4
Kámgar	253	2	31
Kámgarí	253	2	33
Kamí	253	1	1
Kamiá	255	1	7
Kamí beshi dar fardí	253	1	6
Kamijamín	253	1	10

KÁM

	Page	col.	line
Kámil	253	2	43
Kámil-áiár	254	1	7
Kamín	253	1	12
Kamíni báchh	253	1	20
Kamishnar kurki	255	1	16
Kámkáj	253	2	35
Kámkár	253	2	37
Kámkárbhár	253	2	39
Kámkári	253	2	41
Kamkásht	253	1	24
Kamkholka	253	1	27
Kamkism zamín	253	1	29
Kamí	254	2	27
Kamli	254	2	27
Kamma	264	2	10
Kammálan	264	2	26
Kammára	264	2	21
Kammavádu	264	2	21
Kammávanu	264	2	22
Kammarí	264	2	20
Kammarikamu	264	2	32
Kammattam	254	2	42
Kammavádu	264	2	29
Kammittam	264	2	35
Kammitta pura	264	2	36
Kam-o-besh	253	1	31
Kam-o-beshi	253	1	32
Kámotsava	255	1	1
Kamp	255	1	20
Kámp	255	1	21
Kampa	255	1	23
Kampakotta	255	1	24
Kampú	255	1	26
Kámtékka	253	1	38
Kamul	253	2	43
Kamul	581	2	40
Kamyábi	252	2	40
Kámyakarma	255	1	30
Kámyamaranam	255	1	33
Kámyasráddha	255	1	34
Kan	255	1	36
Kán	255	2	4
Kan	255	2	9
Kan	581	2	41
Kapa	255	2	9
Kapa	255	2	15
Kápáchi	255	2	17
Kanáchi	258	1	26
Kanágat	255	2	19
Kapaja	255	2	11
Kanakacharma	255	2	25
Kanakan	255	2	23
Kápakáran	256	1	20
Kápakauri	255	2	27
Kanakí	258	2	40
Kapakkannámaniyam	255	2	33
Kapakkamerai	255	2	35
Kapakkan	255	2	31
Kapakkappillai	255	2	37
Kapakkappillai	582	1	1
Kapakku	255	2	29
Kapakkurubam	255	2	40
Kapakkurubam	582	1	3
Kapakkussurunai	255	2	42
Kápakotta	256	1	23
Kánam	255	2	45

KAN

	Page	col.	line
Kánam	256	1	32
Kanama	256	2	24
Kánamjanm-maryáda aranya- var	256	2	5
Kán amkondavan	256	2	8
Kánamkoruvan	256	2	8
Kánampanaya-páttam	256	1	27
Kánam-páttam	256	2	11
Kánam varam	256	1	29
Kápanja	255	2	11
Kánapalisa	256	1	25
Kánapáttam	256	1	30
Kanara	582	1	6
Kanát	256	2	26
Kánatchigár	258	1	38
Kánatchigráma	258	1	40
Kanauja	256	2	28
Kánavar	255	2	8
Kánavaattam	257	1	18
Kanbatái	581	2	43
Kanbi	302	1	25
Kánch	582	1	7
Kanchaní	257	1	21
Kancharavita	259	1	31
Kancharí	257	1	23
Kanchari	259	1	34
Kancharkattí	257	1	26
Kancharpañí	257	1	26
Kanche	257	1	28
Kanchekotta	257	1	29
Kánchkár	257	1	23
Kánchkár	259	1	34
Kanchu	257	1	31
Kanchugár	257	1	32
Kand	582	1	8
Kand	257	1	34
Kandácháradá-bataváde	257	1	39
Kandácháradava	257	1	35
Kandácháracháwádi	108	1	10
Kandácháradaválikára	257	1	35
Kandácháravajá	257	1	41
Kandam	257	1	44
Kándár	257	2	1
Kándári	257	2	1
Kándava	257	2	3
Kandavaram	582	1	10
Kandáya	257	2	4
Kandáya	582	1	11
Kandáyam	257	2	4
Kandegah	582	1	12
Kanderutta	257	2	7
Kandhara	257	2	9
Kandhará	257	2	9
Kandhorá	257	2	13
Kanđi	257	2	14
Kandoi	257	2	16
Kánđolen	257	2	17
Kánđolí	257	2	17
Kandra	257	2	19
Kanđu	257	1	44
Kanđu	257	2	21
Kándu	257	2	26
Kánduketta	257	2	27
Kándukrushí	257	2	24
Kándúli	257	2	28
Kándúmudal	257	2	22
Kandur	582	1	14

KAN

	Page	col.	line
Kandúrí	257	2	29
Kandy	257	2	15
Kaṇe	257	2	33
Kanekan kaltar	581	2	28
Kangál	257	2	35
Kangálam	257	2	36
Kangan	258	2	17
Kangarivero	257	2	37
Kangi	257	2	43
Kangni	257	2	40
Kangoni	257	2	40
Kanhá	255	1	38
Kanhái	255	1	39
Káñi	257	2	44
Káñi	582	1	13
Káñi	258	1	13
Káñi	258	1	44
Kani	582	1	27
Kaniá	582	1	38
Káni bhagoa	258	2	1
Káni káran	258	1	15
Káñike-káne	258	2	3
Káñike-kappa	258	2	3
Kánili	258	2	6
Káñimerai	258	1	18
Kánina	258	2	7
Káni-peru	258	1	21
Káni-sutantaram	258	1	24
Kániyálan	258	1	37
Kániyáñchi	258	1	26
Kániyáñchi káran	258	1	33
Kániyáñchi mániyam	258	1	35
Kanjar	258	2	9
Kanjári	259	2	9
Kanjariyu	258	2	12
Kánji	258	2	13
Kankalát	258	2	35
Kankan	258	2	17
Kankana	258	2	17
Kankánam	258	2	24
Kankáni	258	2	27
Kankar	258	2	28
Kánkar	258	2	29
Kankara	582	1	24
Kankarí	258	2	37
Kankotri	582	1	25
Kankrelá	258	2	38
Kankrili	258	2	38
Kanki	258	2	40
Kankút	255	1	40
Kánkuri	255	2	6
Kanna	258	2	42
Kannabávulu	259	1	3
Kannadakali	258	2	44
Kannagár	258	2	44
Kannam	258	2	42
Kannar	259	1	7
Kannarru	259	1	9
Kannavittimane	259	1	1
Kannu	259	1	11
Kanni	582	1	27
Kannivayákkál	259	1	5
Kánom	255	2	45
Kánoo	259	2	44
Kánoon	259	2	42
Kanoongo	260	1	8
Kánpháta-jogí	259	1	14

KÁN

	Page	col.	line
Káns	582	1	31
Káns	259	1	17
Kansálavádu	259	1	20
Kansálí	259	1	20
Kánsamu	259	1	27
Kánsár	259	1	33
Kánsári	259	1	33
Kánsisht	255	2	7
Kánsya	259	1	17
Kántá	259	2	1
Kántá	259	2	4
Kántá	259	2	10
Kántá	259	2	18
Kántágu	259	2	34
Kantaka	259	2	32
Kántámornawal	259	2	14
Kántá muharrir	259	2	12
Kántári	259	2	7
Kantawan	259	2	38
Kanthá	259	2	18
Kánthan	259	2	26
Kanñhí	259	2	19
Kanñhiá	259	2	19
Kanñhí-mahantái	582	1	32
Kanti	582	1	35
Kantirái-varahá	259	2	27
Kantu	259	2	32
Kantupatra	259	2	36
Kánú	259	2	44
Kánúbáb	260	1	1
Kánújábtá	260	1	3
Kañuju	259	2	40
Kánún	259	2	42
Kánúnhyatirikta	260	1	6
Kánúngo	260	1	8
Kánúngoí	260	1	20
Kánúngoí daftar	260	1	24
Kánúngo-tálukdár	260	1	26
Kanwa	260	1	29
Kanwa	582	1	36
Kanwái	260	1	31
Kany	582	1	27
Kany	260	1	35
Kanyá	582	1	38
Kanyádán	260	1	37
Kanyádána	260	1	37
Kányákubja	260	2	3
Kanyáparigrahana	260	1	41
Kanyápátri	582	1	41
Kanyáputra	260	1	44
Kanyášulkam	582	1	44
Kanyásuta	260	1	44
Kanyávaraṇa	260	2	1
Kanz	260	2	6
Káp	260	2	7
Kápaḍi	260	2	10
Kapale	260	2	14
Kapali	260	2	14
Kápar	260	2	28
Kapari	260	2	33
Kapás	264	2	42
Kapásiá	583	1	20
Kapile	260	2	14
Kápnáwal	260	2	21
Kapoo	260	2	31
Kappa	260	2	23
Kappada-haṇa	260	2	25

KAR

	Page	col.	line
Kappam	260	2	23
Kapparagavaru	260	2	26
Kaprá	260	2	28
Kápsí	260	2	29
Kápu	260	2	31
Kápu	260	2	34
Kar	260	2	37
Kar	261	1	3
Kar	261	1	6
Kár	261	1	16
Kár	262	1	22
Kara	260	2	37
Kara	262	1	26
Kará	262	1	35
Kara	262	1	37
Kará	262	1	38
Kara	262	1	40
Kara	582	2	10
Karábat	264	1	33
Karachchunkam	260	2	42
Karadá	262	2	1
Karada	262	2	3
Karada biññi	262	2	4
Karadige	262	2	6
Karadu	262	2	8
Káragadde	262	2	40
Karagapattadi	262	2	12
Karágara	262	1	39
Karaghattu	262	2	11
Karagráhak	260	2	44
Káragriha	262	1	39
Karáhi	262	2	15
Karáhi	582	2	25
Karáhidíp	582	2	27
Karáhidivya	582	2	27
Karai	262	1	26
Karai	262	2	20
Karai	262	2	27
Karai kaññu	262	1	31
Karai-ola	582	2	28
Karai-olai	582	2	28
Karai pangu	262	2	29
Karai-yálan	262	2	33
Karai yidu	262	2	35
Karai yidu	582	2	31
Karaiyolai	582	2	28
Karaj	266	1	4
Karak	262	2	38
Karakál	262	2	39
Karakam	262	2	41
Karakár	262	1	29
Karakasá	262	2	42
Karakasá-bhúmi	262	2	44
Karakaterige	263	1	1
Karal	582	2	32
Karálan	263	1	3
Karam	264	2	10
Karamam	264	2	10
Karambai	263	1	6
Karámbi	263	1	12
Karambu	263	1	6
Karamchári	264	2	16
Karamkár	582	2	34
Karamoriva	260	2	40
Karamvero	264	2	34
Karamvero	582	2	36
Karan	263	1	14

KÁR

	Page	col.	line
Káran	263	2	19
Karāṇa	263	1	17
Karaṇam	263	1	43
Kāraṇam	263	2	19
Karaṇam	263	1	27
Karaṇam-attipet-ola	263	2	12
Karaṇam-kāyavidu-ottī	263	2	2
Karaṇam kudima nīr	263	2	8
Karaṇam kudima nīr matal	263	2	8
Karaṇam ottī kampanam	263	2	5
Karaṇamu	263	1	27
Karaṇappiṛa	263	2	16
Kāraṇavan	263	2	21
	582	2	37
Karancha	263	2	24
Kāranda	261	2	18
Kāraṇī	261	2	20
Kārāni	263	1	40
Karaṇika	263	1	28
Karaṇikam	263	1	32
Karaṇika varttana	263	1	36
Karāṇiyā	271	1	18
Kāranjāchi-bij-gutta	263	2	26
Karāntī	263	2	28
Karapanee	278	1	21
Karār	263	2	29
Karar	263	2	41
Karārī	582	2	39
Karār-i-jamā dahsāla	263	2	31
Karār nāma	263	2	35
Karār sagbadi	263	2	37
Karār-vāk	263	2	39
Karātī	263	2	28
Karāū	263	2	43
	582	2	42
Karāt marāt	582	2	44
Karaveppu	264	1	3
Karawant	264	1	4
Karawo	264	1	6
Karaya	266	1	39
Karayeed	582	2	31
Kārāyma	264	1	7
Karāyma kānam	583	1	1
Kārāyma kāran	264	1	9
Kārāyma-tetṭam	264	1	11
Karayom rayagom	582	2	20
Karb	583	1	3
Karbā	264	1	13
Karba	264	1	14
Karbapaṭi	264	1	16
Kārbār	261	1	18
Kārbardār	261	1	28
Kārbardārī	261	1	29
Kārbārī	261	1	25
Karbārī	583	1	6
Kārbhār	261	1	20
Kārbhārī	261	1	25
Karbi	264	1	14
Karbich	583	1	8
Karconna	261	2	7
Kārchob	261	1	31
Kārchobī	261	1	33
Kardā	262	2	1
Kardā	264	1	18
Kardā	264	1	20
Karda	583	1	10
Kārdār	261	1	34

KAR

	Page	col.	line
Karde	583	1	12
Kare	262	1	26
Kareegur	261	2	23
Karekaṭṭavāru	262	1	33
Kargāh	261	1	36
Kargāh	583	1	14
Kargāhī	261	1	38
	583	1	15
Karh	264	1	23
Karhaī	264	1	25
Karhor	583	1	17
Karhu	264	1	24
Karhūā	264	1	26
Karī	247	1	13
Karī	271	1	12
Karīah	264	1	28
Karīb	264	1	29
Kārīgar	261	2	18
Kārīgarī	261	2	20
Kārīkā	264	1	36
Karikatana	583	1	18
Kārīkāvriddhi	264	1	36
Karimeyan	264	1	38
Karimeyaru	264	1	38
Karimpattan	264	1	40
Kārindah	262	2	18
Kārīnūn	264	1	41
Karīrapatra	583	1	19
Karisa	265	1	12
Karisten	582	2	22
Kārīya	261	2	44
Karīyagar	582	2	18
Kārīyakkāran	262	1	3
Kārīyakurandāran	262	1	3
Kārīyam	261	2	44
Kārīyamu	261	2	43
Kārīyastan	582	2	22
Karīyuppu	535	1	14
Kārīz	264	1	44
Kārj	261	2	42
Karj	266	1	4
Karjādāya	266	1	12
Karj-amdān	266	1	11
Karjāū	266	1	15
Karjādādan	266	1	18
Karjdār	266	1	16
Karjī	266	1	21
Kārjī	262	1	8
Karjīkai	266	1	34
Karjja	264	2	1
Karjjadār	264	2	3
Kārjkarī	262	1	15
Karjkarī	266	1	23
Karjnāma	266	1	26
Karjrokha	266	1	26
Karjkhat	266	1	25
	282	2	28
Karka	264	2	4
Karkach	264	2	6
Kārkanna	261	2	7
Karkasa	262	2	42
Kārkhāna	261	2	7
Kārkhānadār	261	2	12
Kārkhānanīs	261	2	14
Kārkīrd	261	2	16
Karkoon	261	1	42
Kārkun	261	1	41

KÁR

	Page	col.	line
Kārkún	261	1	42
Kārkúndaftar	583	2	12
Kārkunī	261	2	2
Karl	264	2	8
Karm	264	2	10
Karma	264	2	9
Karmāchārī	264	2	15
Karmakāra	264	2	20
Karmmakāran	264	2	23
Kārnavatī	582	2	13
Karnavedha	264	2	37
Kārnaven	263	2	21
Karodā	264	2	40
Karoṛ	297	2	43
Karoṛī	297	2	45
Karoory	298	1	1
Kārpardāz	582	2	15
Karpāsa	264	2	42
Kārpāsa	264	2	42
Karraima	265	1	1
Karral	582	2	32
Karru	265	1	3
Karsa	583	1	21
Kārsai	265	1	4
Kārsái	265	1	4
Kārsājī	261	2	31
Karsal	265	1	7
Karsán	297	1	9
Kārsáz	261	2	27
Karsázī	261	2	30
	582	2	17
Karsha	265	1	10
Karsha	265	1	14
Karsha	297	1	4
Karshak	265	1	15
Karshaka	265	1	15
Karshaka	297	1	6
Karshapaṇa	265	1	10
Kartā	265	1	17
Kartā	265	1	22
Kārti	265	1	32
Kārtik	265	1	35
Kārtikotsava	265	1	38
Karttā	265	1	17
Karttaputra	583	1	23
Karttaputrī	583	1	23
Karttanī	265	2	26
Karttāva	265	1	18
Kārttik	265	2	1
Kārttika	265	1	35
Kārttikaphasal	265	1	40
Kārttikṣālī	265	1	43
Kāru	261	2	33
Kāru	265	2	5
Kāru	265	2	14
Kāru	265	2	14
Kāru	265	2	25
Karú	265	2	28
Karu	265	2	30
Kāru	278	2	15
Kāru	583	1	27
Kārúbārī	261	2	35
Kārúbāru	261	2	37
Kārubbatta	265	2	7
Kārubele	265	2	9
Kārubbhārī	261	2	35
Kārubbāru	261	2	37

KÁR

	Page	col.	line
Kárubhúmi	265	2	16
Kárubhúmi	278	2	29
Kárukáya	265	2	17
Karuku-bun	265	2	32
Karum	265	2	33
Karumán	265	2	26
Kárúnáru	583	1	28
Karunilam	265	2	20
Karupkuruvai	265	2	18
Karupanta	265	2	10
Káru	265	2	21
Karuttakkadappu	265	2	23
Karuttavuppu	535	1	12
Káruvái	265	2	35
Káruváidaul	265	2	37
Karuvála	265	2	39
Karuván	265	2	26
Karwa	265	2	40
Kárwái	265	2	35
Karwa-kunbi	583	1	30
Karwánsí	265	2	42
Karwára	265	2	44
Kárya	261	2	41
Karyád	266	1	1
Káryanirnaya	262	1	17
Káryaráyakam	582	2	20
Káryarodha	262	1	19
Káryasthan	582	2	22
Karyastun	582	2	22
Karz	266	1	4
Karzdar	266	1	16
Karzí	266	1	21
Karzhkháh	266	1	27
Káš	266	1	42
Kas	281	1	37
Kás	583	1	31
Kása	266	1	42
Kásá	266	2	1
Kása	266	2	2
Kasab	266	2	3
Kaşáb	266	2	8
Kasabvero	266	2	6
Kasád	266	2	11
Kaşái	266	2	8
Kaşái dukán gutta	266	2	9
Kasam	266	2	13
Kasámat	266	2	15
Kasamnáma	266	2	14
Kaşar	266	2	16
Kaşar	266	2	27
Kasarpattí	266	2	29
Kasarvarttálá	266	2	32
Kasarú	266	2	22
Kásavargam	583	1	41
Kásavargamdár	583	1	41
Kasba	266	2	43
Kásbandi	583	1	33
Kasbáti	583	1	36
Kasbí	583	1	40
Kasbin	583	1	40
Kásht	266	2	45
Kásht	583	1	45
Kasht	267	1	24
Kashta	267	1	24
Káshth	267	1	26
Kásht-i-málikán	267	1	8
Káshtkár	267	1	3

KÁS

	Page	col.	line
Káshtkár jadíd	267	1	4
Káshtkár kadím	267	1	6
Kásid	267	1	31
Kásim	290	2	12
Kaşotí	267	1	36
Kaşrát	266	2	27
Kaşrat	266	2	35
Kassi	267	1	38
Kást	267	1	26
Kásu	267	1	41
Kasubá	266	2	43
Yášúr	266	2	38
Kát	267	2	5
Kat	267	2	10
Kat	583	2	1
Kát	267	2	19
Katá	267	2	32
Kátá-at-jarík	267	2	34
Katabe	268	1	5
Kataí	267	2	35
Katáiyá	267	2	37
Kátal	267	2	39
Katal	268	2	29
Katalanimak	583	2	3
Kátalwat	267	2	40
Kátam	267	2	41
Kátan	267	2	22
Kátan	267	2	43
Kátán	268	1	3
Kátaní	267	2	44
Kátaníyá	268	1	1
Katáoni	283	1	45
Katape	268	1	5
Katar	583	2	5
Katba	268	1	4
Katba	583	2	7
Kateenee	267	2	44
Katgar	268	1	10
Katguta	268	1	11
Káth	267	1	26
Káthá	268	1	15
Káthá	268	1	22
Káthábá	268	1	18
Káthákálí	268	1	20
Kátháku-kathá	268	1	30
Káthar	268	1	31
Kátháwa	268	1	44
Káthgará	267	1	28
Káthi	268	1	32
Káthí	268	1	36
Káthí	269	2	21
Káthíará	267	1	31
Káthí-jangal	583	2	4
Káthipál	268	1	34
Káthipál	269	2	34
Kathor	583	2	9
Káthrá	267	1	28
Káthuriya	267	1	32
Káthúyá	267	1	32
Káthwo	583	2	10
Káti	268	2	3
Katí	268	2	7
Kátib	291	2	16
Kátika	268	2	13
Kátikái	268	2	13
Kátikanu	268	2	15
Kátkabúl	267	2	24

KÁT

	Page	col.	line
Kátkaí	268	2	13
Katkana	267	2	11
Katkhudá	268	2	17
Katki-járadár	583	2	12
Kát-kabúl	267	2	24
Katkína	268	2	19
Katkíná	268	2	19
Katkínadár	268	2	23
Katkínadár	583	2	14
Katkinádári	268	2	26
Katkobálá	269	2	13
Kátknú	267	2	26
Katkola	268	2	28
Katl	268	2	29
Katlai	269	1	8
Katl-âmd	268	2	32
Katl ba sabab	268	2	42
Katle	269	1	4
Katle	269	1	41
Katlegallu	269	1	6
Katlekallu	269	1	6
Katlí	269	1	4
Katl káim makám bá khatá	268	2	39
Katl-khatá	268	2	37
Katl-mabáh	269	1	1
Katl-shabah-âmd	268	2	34
Katmái	269	1	10
Katnamu	269	1	14
Katnamu	583	2	16
Katní	267	2	31
Katnibandí	269	1	12
Katorí	269	1	16
Katra	269	1	20
Katra	269	1	22
Katrí	269	1	24
Katša	269	1	26
Katša	269	1	31
Katšabhatta	269	1	33
Katšada	269	1	36
Katšadaka	269	1	37
Katšakánam	269	1	29
Kattal	268	2	29
Kattal	269	1	8
Káttal	269	1	38
Katšalai	269	1	41
Katšalai	583	2	17
Kattálai	269	1	43
Kattanára	259	1	44
Katšaregar	269	1	27
Káttavaráyan	269	1	39
Katšayam	269	2	1
Katše	269	2	3
Katšesauda	269	1	28
Katšhá	269	2	12
Katti	269	2	19
Katti	269	2	37
Katti	269	2	39
Kattí	583	2	19
Kattikáran	269	2	41
Kattílsthánam	270	1	1
Kattimadive	269	2	44
Kattippanam	269	2	43
Katšiyam	269	2	2
Katšu	270	1	3
Katšubadi	270	1	7
Katšubadi agrašáramu	270	1	12
Katšubadi banšrotulu	270	1	14

KAT

	Page	col.	line
Kattubadi inámu	270	1	17
Kattubadi jana	270	1	19
Kattubadi khandriká	270	1	22
Kattubadi mukása	270	1	24
Kattubadiyinám	270	1	26
Kattudale	270	1	28
Kattuguttagai	270	1	30
Kattukálive	270	1	33
Kattukídai	270	1	35
Kattukúli	270	1	37
Kattumara	270	1	38
Kattutara	270	1	40
Kattúttara	270	1	42
Kattuttogai	270	1	44
Katubán	270	1	45
Katuppattan	270	2	3
Ķaul	270	2	4
Kaul	271	1	4
Kaulá	271	1	5
Kauláchára	270	2	22
Kauláwan	270	2	23
Ķaul-bíra	270	2	25
Ķaulí	270	2	37
Kauliá	271	1	5
Kaulkarár	270	2	29
Kaulki	271	1	8
Ķaulnáma	270	2	32
Kaulpatrak	583	2	21
Kaulpatram	270	2	35
Kaulige	583	2	22
Kaulu	271	1	19
Kaum	270	2	7
Kaum	271	1	9
Kaumil	275	2	12
Kaurga	253	2	43
Kaurda	271	1	10
Kaurí	583	2	23
Kaurí	271	1	11
Kauríbhágrá	271	1	16
Kausik	271	1	23
Kávadam	271	1	35
Kávaði	271	1	27
Kávaðikáran	271	1	32
Kavaļ	271	1	37
Kával	271	1	39
Kávalaithalam	271	2	1
Kávaláli	271	1	44
Kávalan	271	1	42
Kávalanáj	271	2	17
Kávali	271	2	20
Kávalikára	271	2	22
Kávali rasúm	271	2	28
Kávali váðu	271	2	24
Kával-des	271	2	2
Kávalgár	271	2	8
Kávalgrámam	271	2	5
Kávalkár	271	2	8
Kávalkáran	271	2	8
Kával-merai	271	2	26
Kával-pulam	271	2	30
Kával-talam	271	2	32
Kával-thalam	271	2	35
Kavaŗa	271	1	38
Kavile	271	2	40
Kavilekatţu	271	2	44
Kavul	270	2	7
Kavulu	270	2	6

KAW

	Page	col.	line
Kawághaz-arbá	248	1	11
Kawááf	249	1	36
Kay	248	1	28
Káy	272	1	1
Káya	272	1	1
Káyadhányamu	272	1	5
Kayál	272	1	10
Káyál	272	1	10
Káyál	272	1	20
Káyálí	272	1	14
Káyálpátam	272	1	21
Kayalu	249	2	6
Káyam	249	2	20
Káyamgutta	272	2	22
Káyanga	249	1	4
Kayaŗu	272	1	22
Káyasth	272	1	25
Káyastha	272	1	25
Káyat	272	1	26
Káyat	272	1	34
Káyath	272	1	25
Káyatiruva	272	1	8
Káydá	249	1	37
Kayí	248	1	28
Káyiká	272	1	36
Káyikávriddhi	272	1	36
Kayíŗu	272	1	22
Káyittalavu	272	1	41
Kaykanom	581	2	1
Kaypanum	581	2	5
Kayýála	272	1	43
Kayýára	272	1	45
Kayyirippa	272	2	1
Ķazá	272	2	27
Kazák	272	2	31
Kázdár	281	2	28
Ķazf	272	2	3
Ķázi	272	2	6
Ķázia	272	2	29
Ķázi-áskar	272	2	21
Ķázif	272	2	5
Ķázi-ul-Ķuzát	272	2	33
Ķazzák	272	2	31
Ķebra	272	2	33
Keddah	284	1	36
Kedu	272	2	36
Keduvalam	272	2	38
Keemut	289	2	11
Keeray	290	1	8
Keeta	291	1	9
Keffayat	288	2	34
Keffayet	288	2	34
Keffyet sayer	289	1	3
Kehdah	284	1	36
Kelá	272	2	39
Kelisérava	272	2	41
Kendá	272	2	42
Kelasa	272	2	43
Kembuita	272	2	45
Keŗe	273	1	1
Keori	583	2	25
Ker	273	1	4
Kera	273	1	4
Keram	273	1	7
Keráyá	290	1	8
Keré	273	1	8
Kerebandi	273	1	9

KHA

	Page	col.	line
Kerebandi ayajoði	273	1	11
Kerekáluve	273	1	14
Kerekodi	273	1	16
Kereyere	273	1	18
Kerí	273	1	4
Kerijulu	273	1	19
Kerkanom	583	2	31
Kerpatţí	273	1	5
Ķesara	273	1	20
Ķesará	273	1	21
Ķesarad bhúm	273	1	26
Ķesari	273	1	24
Ķesaría	273	1	24
Ķessemwar	290	2	15
Ķessiriya	273	1	24
Ķésu	273	1	28
Ķetá	273	1	29
Ķetta	273	1	38
Ķettaruppa	273	1	40
Ķettiádákam	273	1	30
Ķettiádákanavan	273	1	33
Ķettisákshí	273	1	36
Ķettivaravá	273	1	45
Ķettiveppa	273	2	1
Ķettiyirippa	273	1	43
Ķettuketta	273	2	3
Ķettuvaramba	273	2	5
Ketu	273	2	7
Ketu	583	2	29
Ketukánam	583	2	31
Keüt	273	2	10
Kevaladattaka	273	2	11
Kevaladatta putra	273	2	11
Ķewal	273	2	14
Ķewaldas	273	2	15
Ķewatí	273	2	16
Ķewí	273	2	17
Ķhabar	273	2	19
Ķhabargír	273	2	21
Ķhabar-rasán	583	2	32
Ķhabha	273	2	23
Ķhábrí	273	2	24
Ķháchar	273	2	27
Ķhachua	273	2	29
Ķhád	273	2	30
Ķhád	273	2	32
Ķhád	273	2	34
Ķhád	282	2	30
Ķhádá	273	2	35
Ķhádáhundí	273	2	38
Ķhádaka	273	2	40
Ķhádár	273	2	41
Ķhádí	274	1	3
Ķhádím	285	2	15
Ķhádima	584	2	44
Ķhádím i-dargáh	285	2	17
Ķhadir	273	2	41
Ķháekár	274	1	4
Ķhafíf	583	2	34
Ķhafíf-duzdi	274	1	5
Ķhafíf jaráim	274	1	6
Ķhafífa muĶaddama	274	1	7
Ķhág	274	1	8
Ķhagam	274	1	10
Ķhagam	583	2	42
Ķhagha	274	1	12

KHA

KHÁ

KHÁ

	Page	col	line
Khahoon	248	1	20
Khái	274	1	13
Kháin.	285	1	26
Khair	274	1	14
Khaír	274	1	22
Khair	583	2	39
Khairát	274	1	15
Khairát-zamín	274	1	19
Khairkhwáh	274	1	20
Khairsál	274	1	24
Khája	288	2	3
Khaja	583	2	41
Khájan	274	1	25
Khájána	284	1	30
Khájánchi	284	1	33
Khájúá	284	1	30
Khajomchi	284	1	34
Khájúr	274	1	28
Khájúr	274	1	28
Khájúrgúr	274	1	31
Khájúr ras	274	1	33
Khák	274	1	36
Khak	583	2	44
Khákí	274	1	37
Khákistar	274	1	45
Khákrob	274	1	41
Khákktúda	274	2	1
Khal	274	2	3
Khál	274	2	5
Khál	274	2	7
Khálá	274	2	6
Khala	274	2	9
Khala	274	2	10
Khalá	274	2	10
Khalá	274	2	31
Khalá	505	2	22
Khalapunji	274	2	22
Khálári	274	2	36
Khalás	274	2	43
Khálás	274	2	43
Khalási	275	1	1
Kháláspatra	275	1	4
Khaláthi	275	1	6
Khaláti	275	1	6
Kháláti	275	1	8
Khalavári	274	2	26
Khalen	274	2	11
Khalenjalaven	274	2	18
Khalf	275	1	15
Khali	274	2	11
Khalían	274	2	29
Khalífa	275	1	16
Khalífa	583	2	45
Khalihán	274	2	29
Khálíháth	275	1	11
Khálísa	275	1	28
Khálisá	275	1	29
Khálísamukarrarí	275	1	45
Khálísa sharífa	275	2	4
Khalíta	275	1	27
Khalíta	281	1	7
Khálkhosia	275	1	24
Khallá	274	2	10
Khallary	274	2	36
Khalli	275	1	25
Khálpá	275	2	6
Khálşa	275	1	28

	Page	col	line
Khálsá	275	1	29
Khálsa-kachahri	275	1	43
Khálsakhámár	584	1	9
Khálsi	275	2	10
Khalwad	274	2	11
Khalwat	285	2	42
Khám	275	2	12
Khám	584	1	1
Khámámdaní	275	2	19
Khámánd	284	1	27
Khamár	275	2	44
Khámár	275	2	43
Khámár	584	1	6
Khamárbhúmi	276	1	11
Khamár chash	276	1	14
Khamár chhutí	276	1	16
Khamárgar	276	1	19
Khamári	276	1	21
Khamáro	276	1	21
Khamár-ráiyat	276	1	23
Khámár-sál	276	1	25
Khamási	276	1	29
Khamávishi	276	1	29
Khamávishídár	276	1	32
Khambá	276	1	42
Khambhá	276	1	42
Khámabhogattá	275	2	21
Khámchitha	275	2	23
Khám hisebu	275	2	24
Khámind	284	1	26
Khamjá	276	1	43
Khámjamâbandí	275	2	25
Khámlekká	275	2	28
Khámnavís	275	2	30
Khamputtee	278	2	6
Khamr	276	1	34
Khamr mahál	276	1	38
Khams	276	1	45
Khámtadáraş	275	2	36
Khámtahşıl	275	2	32
Khámwáşıl	275	2	38
Khámwáşıl	275	2	38
Khamwosool	275	2	38
Khán	276	2	5
Khan	277	1	14
Khán	277	1	15
Khan	584	1	14
Khána	276	2	13
Khána	276	2	13
Khánabári	276	2	15
Khanabarry	276	2	15
Khánagi	276	2	27
Khánagi	276	2	33
Khanagidakhl	584	1	17
Khánajád	276	2	43
Khánajangí	276	2	30
Khánakharábi	276	2	35
Khánakiráya	584	1	16
Khánam	276	2	11
Khánashumári	276	2	37
Khánataláshi	276	2	42
Khánazád	276	2	43
Khánch	277	1	7
Khánchá	277	1	8
Khánchar	273	2	27
Khánchar	277	1	10
Kháncharí	277	1	12

	Page	col	line
Khand	277	1	18
Khánd	277	1	18
Khand	277	1	22
Khanda	277	2	16
Khandá	277	2	17
Khanda	277	2	18
Khandá	277	2	21
Khandaga	277	2	34
Khandáit	277	2	23
Khandáiti	277	2	32
Khandak	277	2	36
Khándán	277	2	38
Khandapatra	277	1	28
Khandar	277	2	39
Khandára	277	2	23
Khandbachi	277	1	30
Khandbhattí	277	1	33
Khanddaladí	277	1	35
Khanddaru	277	1	37
Khandela	584	1	25
Khandgunhegarí	277	1	39
Khandí	277	2	41
Khandi	584	1	27
Khandigar	278	1	21
Khandigutta	278	1	23
Khandkár	584	1	19
Khandkari	277	1	42
Khandmaktá	277	1	44
Khandmásalı	277	2	1
Khandni	277	2	3
Khandni tashrif	277	2	6
Khandnuk	277	2	10
Khandpharşı	277	2	14
Khandra	257	2	19
Khandriká	278	1	24
Khandşal	584	1	21
Khandşarı	584	1	23
Khandwá	278	1	28
Khandurí	584	1	31
Khandwadá	278	1	30
Khánesumári	276	2	37
Khángat	277	1	17
Khángi	276	2	33
Khángi-khámár	584	1	7
Khángi zamíndári	277	1	1
Khani	277	1	14
Khaní	277	1	14
Kháni	277	1	15
Khánibhágoá	278	1	34
Khánibbúmi	278	1	32
Khánisumári	276	2	38
Khanjá	278	1	36
Khanju	278	1	39
Khánkáh	278	1	40
Khánkati	278	1	42
Khankh	278	1	43
Khán-khánán	276	2	8
Khánsámán	278	1	45
Kháo	282	2	39
Khap	278	2	4
Khapani	278	2	6
Khapariyá	278	2	9
Khaprá	278	2	10
Khaprail	278	2	11
Khar	278	2	13
Khár	278	2	14
Khár	584	1	33

KHÁ

	Page	col.	line
Khárá	278	2	19
Khara	278	2	44
Khará	279	1	1
Khárá	279	1	15
Khárá	279	1	15
Kharáb	279	1	23
Kharába	279	1	25
Kharábáhwál	279	1	27
Kharach	279	1	39
Kharadí	279	1	27
Kháráhundi	279	1	17
Kharáj	279	2	44
Khárájamá	279	1	19
Khárájámín	278	2	26
Kharájguzár	280	1	12
Kharájí	280	1	8
	584	1	38
Kharak	279	1	3
Khárápáni	278	2	21
Kharár	584	1	35
Kharará	279	1	30
Khararápani	279	1	32
Khararápatra	279	1	33
Khárat	278	2	23
Khará-utar	279	1	21
Kharach	279	1	35
Kharcha	279	1	35
Kharchahisáb	279	2	1
Kharchašilak	279	2	32
Kharchawarjá	279	2	5
Kharch-i-gáon	279	2	8
Kharch-i-khairát	279	2	13
Kharch-i-mufaššil	279	2	15
Kharch-i-nánkár	279	2	20
Kharch-i-pargana	279	2	27
Kharch-i-šadr	279	2	30
Kharch patí	279	2	23
Kharchu	279	1	40
Kharchuvechcha	279	2	34
Kharđá	280	2	14
Kharđeng	280	2	14
Kharđeband	279	2	40
Kharege jumma	280	1	37
Kharenja	280	1	23
Khareri	280	1	22
Kharhak	279	1	4
Kháři	278	2	19
Kharí	279	1	6
Kharí	280	2	20
Kháři	280	2	22
Kháři	280	2	26
Kharída	280	2	27
Kharída muáfi	280	2	39
Kharíddár	280	2	36
Kharídkhat	584	1	43
Kharídfarokht	280	2	42
Kharídí	280	2	43
Kharíf	280	2	45
Khárij	280	1	24
Khárijálu	280	1	27
Khárija táluk	280	2	10
Khárijdákhl	280	1	29
Khárijí	280	1	33
Khárij-jamá	280	1	37
Khárij-jamá-aima	584	1	40
Khárij mulk	280	2	1
Khárij náma	280	2	5

KHÁ

	Page	col.	line
Khárij-patá	584	1	41
Khárik	278	2	40
Khárimattí	278	2	35
Khárimattí	279	1	10
Khárimittí	278	2	35
Khárimittí	279	1	10
Khári nimak	278	2	30
Khári nún	278	2	30
Kharíp	280	2	45
Kharipatí	281	1	5
Khariph	281	1	1
Khári shor	278	2	24
Kharíta	281	1	7
Khárizamín	278	2	26
Kharj	279	2	42
Kharjee pottah	584	1	41
Khárijí	280	1	33
Kharikal-kálí	252	1	14
Khárkaniya	281	1	13
Kharkhá	281	1	15
Khárkbándá	278	2	40
Kharñi	249	2	35
Kharpar	281	1	16
Kharrat	281	1	18
Kharráji	281	1	19
Khartaí	281	1	20
Khartal	281	1	20
Kháru	281	1	21
Kháru	281	1	23
Kháruá	281	1	24
Kharvata	281	1	27
Khárwá	281	1	24
Khárwamáti	278	2	43
Kharwár	281	1	28
Khárwí	281	1	30
Khas	281	1	32
Khás	584	1	45
Khás	281	1	37
Khásá	281	2	5
Khásápíl	281	2	1
Khásajír	281	2	3
Khásálu	281	2	5
Khasara	282	1	36
Khásárambhabhúmi	281	2	8
Khasarat	282	1	36
Khásáswári	282	1	21
Khásbandí	281	2	10
Khásbál	281	2	20
Khásbardár	281	2	18
Khásbátami	281	2	22
Khásbíghá	281	2	14
Khásbo	281	2	23
Kháschela	281	2	25
Khásdakhl	584	2	1
Khásdár	281	2	28
Khásdí	281	2	30
Khásdikárkún	281	2	35
Khásdí paiká	281	2	33
Khásdíwálá	281	2	37
Khásdál	281	2	42
Khásia	282	1	40
Khaskhas	281	1	32
Khás mahal	281	2	45
Khás khámár	584	1	9
Khásmahál	282	1	1
Khásnavís	282	1	3
Khásnavísí	282	1	5

KHA

	Page	col.	line
Khás-o-áám	282	1	10
Kháspatak	282	1	12
Kháspatit	584	2	2
Khaspatíchar	584	2	4
Khasra	282	1	42
Khasrábahí	282	2	8
Khasrá paimáish	282	2	10
Khasrataksím	584	2	6
Khásš	281	1	37
Khás ságuvalí	282	1	14
Khástábaki	282	2	12
Khástá níám	282	2	16
Khástahšil	282	1	23
Khástáluk	282	1	26
Kháswári	282	1	17
Khás zamín	282	1	33
Khat	282	2	19
Khát	282	2	38
Khát	283	1	1
Khát	584	2	9
Khátá	283	1	2
Khátá	283	1	19
Khátá	584	2	12
Khatá	283	1	22
Khátá	283	1	23
Khátábahí	283	1	11
Khátá bandí	283	1	20
Khátá bandí	283	2	31
Khatabandi	291	1	15
Khatabye	584	2	11
Khatai	283	1	25
Khátaka	283	1	30
Khátaka	283	1	33
Khátakí	283	1	31
Khátakí	283	1	33
Khátan	283	1	35
Khátani	283	1	35
Khátani	283	1	37
Khátaniyá	283	1	39
Khátápotá	283	1	17
Khátár	282	2	40
Khátáöni	283	1	43
Khátáüni	283	1	40
	584	2	15
Khatáwaní	283	1	42
Khátáwári	283	1	16
Khatb	283	2	37
Khatbat	284	2	22
Khátbikri	282	2	42
Khatboe	584	2	11
Khátebahí	283	1	11
Khátebáki	283	1	9
Khátédár	283	1	14
Khatelí	584	2	20
Khátep	283	1	2
Khátevahí	283	1	11
Khatí	279	1	6
Khatí	283	2	39
Khatíái	283	1	27
Khatífb	288	2	1
Khatíká	279	1	6
Khatiownee	283	1	92
Khatiri	283	2	42
Khatiyán	283	1	44
Khatiyání	283	1	44
Kham	283	2	44
Khatn	284	1	1

KHA

KHE

KHO

	Page	col.	line
Khatna	284	1	1
Khatnat	284	1	1
Khatowa	283	1	28
Khatpaurá	284	1	3
Khatpatra	584	2	22
Khatrí	284	1	5
Khatry	284	1	5
Khatt	282	2	19
Khattá	584	2	24
Khattí	584	2	24
Khátu	283	1	3
Khatuá	284	1	9
Khátwar	282	2	44
Khaum	275	2	12
Khaur	284	1	10
Kháwand	284	1	26
Khawág	284	1	11
Kháwind	284	1	26
Khazána	284	1	28
Khazánci	284	1	33
Khéđ	284	2	1
Khedá	284	1	36
Khedá-i-afiyál	284	1	41
Khedán	284	2	2
Kheđe	284	2	4
Khedut	284	3	3
Kheewut	584	2	30
Khel	584	2	26
Khela	584	2	27
Khelaut	285	2	33
Khem	298	1	23
Khemkušal	284	2	6
Khep	284	2	8
Khepiá	284	2	10
Khepni	286	1	9
Kheř	284	2	1
Kherá	284	2	12
Kheraj	279	2	45
Khereeda	280	2	27
Khereef	281	1	1
Kherij	280	1	24
Kherij-jamá	280	1	41
Kherij-maktá	280	1	43
Kherij-mušáhirá	280	2	3
Kheryat	274	1	15
Khesári	284	2	15
Khet	284	2	17
Khet	298	1	27
Khetbat	284	2	21
Khetbát	284	2	21
Khetchitthá	284	2	35
Khetdár	284	2	37
Khetery	284	1	5
Khetí	284	2	40
Khetibári	284	2	42
Khetihar	284	2	43
Khetipatári	284	2	44
Khet jhartí	285	1	1
Khetkhatt	282	2	22
Khetkholá	284	2	39
Khetkholá	298	1	42
Khetra	298	1	27
Khetree	284	1	5
Khettan	584	2	29
Khetwár	285	1	3
Khetwáramábandí	285	1	7
Khewá	285	1	9

	Page	col.	line
Khewái	285	1	9
Khewak	285	1	12
Khewat	285	2	13
Khewat	584	2	30
Khewat	285	1	11
Khewatdár	584	2	39
Khewatía	285	1	11
Khewatnáma	285	1	21
Khiánat	285	1	23
Khiár	285	1	28
Khiár	285	1	31
Khiár-ul-âib	285	1	40
Khiár-ul-kabúl	285	1	34
Khiár-ul-majlis	285	1	36
Khiár-ul-rúyat	285	1	38
Khiár-us-sharť	285	1	42
Khiar-ut-tâyín	285	1	45
Khichchidi	285	2	4
Khichchidi báchidi	285	2	8
Khichrí	285	2	4
Khichrí	584	2	41
Khidmat	285	2	10
Khidmat dár	285	2	11
Khidmat gár	285	2	11
Khidmat-i-tálukdarí	285	2	19
Khidmat-i-zamíndarí	285	2	19
Khil	285	2	21
Khíl	285	2	21
Khíl	285	2	30
Khiláfat	275	1	22
Khiláf-i-sharâ	285	2	31
Khilât	285	2	33
Khilât bahá	285	2	39
Khil-jamá	285	2	24
Khil-jamín	285	2	26
Khillary	289	1	45
Khilpatit	285	2	28
Khilwat	285	2	42
Khilwat gah	285	2	43
Khilwat khána	285	2	43
Khilwat nashín	286	1	1
Khilwat šahih	286	1	3
Khind	286	1	8
Khini	286	1	9
Khiráj	279	2	44
Khiráj-guzár	280	1	12
Khiráji	280	1	8
Khiráji bhúmi	280	1	10
Khiráji zamín	280	1	15
Khiráj mukásima	280	1	19
Khiráj muwazzaf	280	1	16
Khirsch gram	279	2	8
Khirman	286	1	11
Khirudu	286	1	12
Khist	290	2	35
Khisti	286	1	13
Khitáb	286	1	15
Khitbut	584	2	28
Khiyanat	285	1	23
Khizmut	584	2	43
Kho	286	1	16
Khoá	286	1	16
Khobbá	286	1	19
Khobrel	286	2	9
Khobren	286	2	7
Khodá	286	1	20
Khodá	287	1	25

	Page	col.	line
Khodán	286	1	21
Khodda	286	1	23
Khodekhasht	287	1	17
Khodeli	286	1	24
Khodí	286	1	25
Khodwá	286	1	28
Khoi	286	1	31
Khoj	585	1	2
Khoja	286	1	33
Khojá	286	1	33
Khojo	286	1	33
Khoká	286	1	36
Khokhá	286	1	36
Khokhí	286	1	42
Khokhun	286	1	37
Kholáddhar	286	1	40
Kholambhor	286	1	44
Khom	286	1	45
Khomasma	286	2	1
Khon	585	1	3
Khond	585	1	4
Khondar	286	2	3
Khondu	286	2	5
Khonťá	286	2	6
Khood	287	1	12
Khoom	287	1	42
Khoon	287	2	1
Khoop	287	2	7
Khopra	286	2	7
Khor	585	1	7
Khorá	286	2	10
Khorá	286	2	12
Khorái	286	2	13
Khorak	286	2	14
Khorák	287	2	31
Khorákí	287	2	33
Khorchi	286	2	15
Khoré	286	2	10
Khorjam	286	2	16
Khorjam	585	1	9
Khorkáni	286	2	14
Khor-o-posh	287	2	36
Khosá	286	2	18
Khosá	286	2	24
Khosán	286	2	20
Khosání	286	2	22
Khosmán	286	2	26
Khot	286	2	27
Khot	286	2	29
Khot	585	1	10
Khot	286	2	29
Khota	585	1	10
Khotab	287	1	10
Khot báki	286	2	34
Khot dhára	286	2	36
Khotgí	286	2	41
Khotí	286	2	38
Khotkí	286	2	41
Khotkharábá	286	2	43
Khotpatra	287	1	4
Khotpatra	585	1	16
Khotsajjá	287	1	1
Khotvadh	286	2	28
Khotverá	287	1	7
Khotwár	585	1	19
Khous	287	1	9

KHU

	Page	col.	line
Khubur	273	2	19
Khumar	275	2	44
Khunbattai	581	2	43
Khund	277	1	18
Khurch	279	1	35
Khurchee	279	1	37
Khurd	280	2	14
Khuree	279	1	6
Khureef	280	2	45
Khuree mittee	279	1	10
Khuree muttee	279	1	10
Khureetu	281	1	7
Khurj	279	1	36
Khus	281	1	32
Khuskhus	281	1	32
Khusra	282	1	42
Khut	282	2	19
Khuta	283	1	22
Khutaonee	283	1	40
Khuteonee	283	1	40
Khutt	282	2	19
Khutteoni	283	1	20
Khuzanu	284	1	28
Khuzanchee	284	1	33
<hr/>			
Khubri	287	1	11
Khúd	287	1	11
Khúđ	287	1	24
Khudá	287	1	25
Khudájari pájá	287	1	13
Khudá kare	287	1	28
Khudá-na-khwásta	287	1	30
Khudáwand	287	1	32
Khúdkásht	267	1	10
Khúdkásht ráiyat	287	1	17
Khúdkásht zamín	287	1	20
Khulápaisá	287	1	22
Khulímuddat	287	1	40
Khúljín	287	1	33
Khúm	287	1	37
Khúmwar	287	1	42
Khún	287	1	44
Khún	287	2	1
Khún	287	2	7
Khúnbahá	287	2	2
Khunchi	287	2	9
Khunđi	287	2	11
Khúni	287	2	3
Khúnrez	287	2	4
Khúnt	287	2	14
Khuntaiti	287	2	24
Khúntbat	287	2	17
Khuntkhat	287	2	20
Khúntí	287	2	5
Khuntí	287	2	27
Khuntwat	287	2	17
Khuntwá	287	2	29
Khúr	287	1	24
Khurá	288	1	32
Khúrák	287	2	31
Khúrákí	287	2	33
Khúrákí-afál	287	2	42
Khúráku	287	2	39
Khúránt	288	1	1
Khúrd	288	1	3
Khúrda	288	1	5
Khurdá	288	1	5
Khúrda farosh	288	1	12

KHÚ

	Page	col.	line
Khúrdagatá	288	1	10
Khúrdagi	288	1	10
Khúrdiá	288	1	14
Khurí	288	1	33
Khurish poshish	585	1	22
Khúr-o-posh	287	2	36
Khurtat	288	1	32
Khúsh	288	1	15
Khúshbásh	288	1	16
Khushbáshí jamá	585	1	25
Klushk	288	1	32
Khushka	288	1	34
Khúshkabála	288	1	35
Khúsh-kharíd	288	1	27
Khushkí	288	1	29
Khúshkibála	288	1	37
Khushksál	288	1	27
Khuskí	288	1	40
Khuşumat	288	1	37
Khuţba	288	1	41
Khwája	288	1	43
Khwájasará	288	2	3
Khwánd kár	288	2	7
Khydara	288	2	9
Kiári	288	2	11
Kiás	288	2	13
Kiás náma	288	2	17
Kibla	288	2	20
Kiblagáh	288	2	21
Kibla-i-áalam	288	2	28
Kidangu	288	2	26
Kifaiat	288	2	32
Kifay	288	2	34
Kifayat-i-faujdarí	288	2	34
Kifayat-i-hast-o-búd	288	2	44
Kifayat-i-sair	289	2	41
Kiffut	289	1	3
Kikánam	288	2	34
Kíl	585	1	33
Kíl	289	1	7
Kílá	289	1	9
Kiládár	289	1	24
Kiláját	289	1	24
Kílaka	289	1	31
Kílamai	289	1	44
Kilintu	585	1	35
Killá	289	1	42
Killádár	289	1	10
Killádári	289	1	24
Killari	289	1	29
Killá vartálá	289	1	45
Killedár	289	1	38
Killedári	289	1	24
Kílmadaí	289	1	30
Kílubhúmi	289	2	4
Kílupairu	289	2	6
Kimár	413	2	19
Kimárbáz	289	2	7
Kimárbází	289	2	8
Kímat	289	2	9
Kímatí	289	2	11
Kímat-i-khisht-i-gaur	289	2	17
Kímat rawáná	289	2	12
Kim khwáb	289	2	18
Kiná	289	2	21
Kinabáwálá	289	2	24
Kinábiká	289	2	26
Kinára	289	2	25
Kinára	289	2	27

KIT

	Page	col.	line
Kinaru	289	2	28
Kincob	289	2	21
Kindan	289	2	29
Kíniru	289	2	31
Kinkháb	289	2	21
Kiráhiyat	289	2	33
Kírai	289	2	38
Kíráku	304	2	6
Kirán	289	2	40
Kiráná	289	2	43
Kiránájins	289	2	43
Kirár	290	1	4
Kirát	290	1	6
Kiráya	290	1	8
Kiráyadár	290	1	13
Kiraya nama	585	1	43
Kiráyagárru	290	1	14
Kírd	290	1	16
Kirdád	290	1	18
Kirdinagdi	585	2	1
Kírdásar	290	1	19
Kirích	290	1	21
Kírkol	290	1	24
Kírkolkám	290	1	28
Kírkolprápti	290	1	26
Kírkúl	290	1	24
Kírrát	290	1	29
Kírta	296	2	43
Kirukola	290	1	30
Kisán	290	1	32
Kisán	297	1	9
Kisán kadím	585	2	3
Kísás	290	1	34
Kisht	290	1	37
Kishtí	290	1	43
Kishtibán	290	1	44
Kishtkár	290	1	38
Kishtkárí	290	1	39
Kisht-o-kár	290	1	40
Kishtwár	290	1	41
Kishtzár	290	1	42
Kism	290	2	1
Kismat	290	2	4
Kismat náma	290	2	11
Kismwár	290	2	15
Kismwár goshwára	290	2	17
Kismwár jamábandi	290	2	19
Kişora	290	2	22
Kissas	290	1	34
Kist	290	2	24
Kistbandí	290	2	24
Kistí	290	2	24
Kistibandí	290	2	34
Kistibundee	290	2	34
Kistkár	290	2	44
Kist khiláfi	291	1	1
Kist-munkazi	291	1	3
Kistna	297	1	23
Kistu	290	2	26
Kistubandí	290	2	34
Kistuwáide	291	1	5
Kiswára	291	1	7
Kiřa	291	1	8
Kiřa	585	2	9
Kita	291	1	37
Kitáb	291	1	42
Kitábandi	291	1	15
Kitábat	291	2	1

KIT

KOL

KOT

	Page	col.	line
Kitábhukmí	291	2	9
Kitábí	291	2	5
Kitáb intikáli	291	2	14
Kitájarib bandí	291	1	22
Kitamanikálu	291	1	39
Kitatauvulu	291	1	39
Kitáwár	291	1	24
Kitáwari batwára	291	1	26
Kitmitti	291	2	17
Kittábáb	291	1	28
Kittáwataní	291	1	31
Kittawutunee	291	1	31
Kinnkal	291	2	19
Kiunthal	291	2	21
Kiwáda	291	2	23
Kiwamáti	291	2	26
Klíva	291	2	28
Koar	286	1	16
Kobari	291	2	31
Kobbari	291	2	31
Kochiání	291	2	33
Koda	291	2	35
Kođaga	291	2	36
Kođaikkáli	291	2	38
Kodál	298	2	13
Kodamban	585	2	11
Kode	291	2	39
Kóđé	291	2	40
Kódebatta	291	2	42
Kódegadde	291	2	44
Kođi	292	1	1
Kođi	292	1	3
Kođikkál	292	1	5
Kođikkál vellálan	292	1	6
Kodima	585	2	42
Kodio	292	1	8
Kodo	292	1	9
Kodram	292	1	9
Kodro	292	1	10
Kodru	292	1	9
Kođu	292	1	16
Kođu	292	1	17
Kođukkalvungal	292	1	21
Kođukkavánnal	292	1	21
Kóđuvisa	292	1	25
Kođwao	294	1	31
Koeloo	292	1	35
Koerí	292	1	30
Kohar	292	1	34
Koñlu	292	1	35
Koñlu	296	1	28
Kojágara	292	1	40
Kojayti	292	2	1
Koká	292	2	4
Kokátí	292	2	2
Kól	292	2	5
Kól	292	2	11
Kól	585	2	12
Kola	292	2	25
Kola	292	2	27
Kola	292	2	29
Kolab	292	2	31
Kolachar	586	1	8
Kolaga	292	2	32
Kolai	292	2	40
Kolaikkáran	292	2	42
Kólápirámanam	292	2	34
Kolbandi	292	2	37

	Page	col.	line
Kolchar	292	2	38
Kole	292	2	40
Kolf	292	2	44
Kolhánti	293	1	1
Kolhu	293	1	6
Koli	293	1	7
Koliit	293	1	3
Kolkár	292	2	16
Kolkáran	292	2	16
Kólkurippu	292	2	23
Kolla	293	1	16
Kollai	293	1	20
Kollaipayir	293	1	24
Kollakáran	293	1	18
Kollam	293	1	26
Kollan	293	1	32
Kollee	293	1	7
Kolli	293	1	35
Kolligár	293	1	36
Kolloonaven	293	2	3
Kollu	292	1	17
Kollu	293	1	37
Kollukai	293	1	38
Kollukánam	585	2	14
Kolluvana	292	2	43
Koloo	585	2	13
Kolpaimáish	292	2	21
Kolu	293	1	39
Koļu	293	1	40
Kolu	293	2	14
Koľuga	292	2	32
Kólukár	292	2	17
Koľulábham	293	1	44
Kolume	301	2	22
Koľumídi	293	1	42
Koľunavan	293	2	3
Koľupanam	293	2	9
Koľuvan	293	2	3
Kolweg	293	2	16
Kómaram	293	2	17
Kómatí	293	2	19
Kompe	293	2	25
Kompeva	293	2	26
Kompeyava	293	2	26
Komti	293	2	19
Konakan	293	2	28
Kond	292	1	18
Konđa	293	2	32
Konđa	293	2	36
Konđapođu	293	2	37
Konđra	293	2	39
Kondru	292	1	17
Kondu	293	2	41
Kongy	258	2	13
Kóniri	293	2	42
Koniyalan	293	2	43
Konjal	293	2	44
Koodummer	298	2	17
Kooddup	298	2	23
Koodeah	298	2	35
Koodhee	298	2	30
Koolee	301	2	20
Koolí	293	1	8
Kool kurnain	300	2	32
Kool kurny	300	2	31
Koon	302	1	20
Koorfah	586	1	44
Koork	304	2	5

	Page	col.	line
Koormee	304	2	34
Koorrah	586	1	39
Kooshtee	585	2	16
Koot	305	2	12
Kootaitee	585	1	21
Kooyeekanom	586	1	26
Kooykanom	536	1	26
Kooykoor	586	2	15
Koppah	293	2	45
Kopudárudu	294	1	5
Korá	294	1	7
Korá	294	1	16
Kóra	294	1	17
Korá	294	1	18
Korábandi	294	1	13
Korábardár	294	1	22
Koracharu	294	1	25
Korádár	294	1	22
Koradu	585	2	15
Korak	304	2	5
Korakdár	304	2	13
Koraki	304	2	20
Korakkhalás	304	2	22
Koraljámín	294	1	33
Koramar	294	1	37
Koramavvanu	294	1	36
Korambu	294	2	1
Koran	303	2	23
Koravanu	294	1	36
Koravar	294	1	36
Koravarava	294	1	36
Korawáu	294	1	31
Korcharu	294	1	25
Korchoor	294	1	25
Korewár	294	2	5
Korgu	294	2	8
Korharia	294	2	10
Kori	271	1	12
Kori	294	2	12
Korí	294	2	14
Kórisette	294	2	15
Kórmági	294	2	30
Korrá	294	2	16
Korrah	582	2	10
Korsaru	294	1	25
Kóru	294	2	18
Kórudhanya	294	2	27
Kórukálu	294	2	27
Kórúkam	294	2	22
Kórúnáru	294	2	18
Korvaru	294	1	25
Kos	294	2	33
Kosa	295	1	4
Kosário	295	1	7
Kosátaki	295	1	14
Kosh	295	1	15
Kosha	295	1	15
Kosham	295	1	19
Koshjá	295	1	21
Koshthí	295	1	24
Koshí	585	1	24
Kosio	295	1	10
Koskomar	584	1	9
Kostugutta	295	1	28
Kosvero	295	1	13
Kot	295	1	30
Kot	295	1	34
Kot	295	1	38

KOT

	Page	col.	line
Koṭa	295	1	12
Koṭak	295	1	40
Koṭál	295	1	40
Koṭár	295	1	43
Koṭe	295	1	34
Koṭe	295	1	38
Koṭé	295	2	18
Koṭebitti	295	1	45
Koṭee	295	2	16
Koṭh	295	2	5
Koṭh	295	1	31
Koṭhá	295	2	5
Koṭhá	295	2	5
Koṭhá	585	2	18
Koṭhadár	295	2	8
Koṭhákham	585	2	19
Koṭhakhamár	295	2	27
Koṭhakaran	295	2	25
Koṭhár	295	2	12
Koṭhára	296	1	8
Koṭharí	295	2	10
Koṭhárú	295	2	33
Koṭhasál	585	2	21
Koṭhár	295	2	3
Koṭhár	295	2	8
Koṭhí	295	2	16
Koṭhíbáns	585	2	17
Koṭhíá	295	2	24
Koṭhí-íláka	295	2	29
Koṭhiwál	295	2	23
Koṭhiwálá	295	2	23
Koṭhakaran	295	2	25
Koṭhkhámár	295	2	27
Koṭhkhárida	295	2	31
Koṭhús	295	2	14
Koṭhrí	295	2	10
Koṭi	295	2	34
Koṭí	295	2	37
Koṭiga	295	2	39
Koṭigár	295	2	39
Koṭila	295	2	40
Koṭkarkí	295	2	41
Koṭkinadár	583	2	14
Koṭlí	295	2	42
Koṭṭa	295	1	31
Koṭṭagár	295	2	44
Koṭṭai	295	1	31
Koṭṭai	296	1	1
Koṭṭaḷa kóvara	296	1	3
Koṭṭam	296	1	5
Koṭṭára	296	1	8
Koṭṭáram	585	2	23
Kottawálachávaḍi	108	1	12
Koṭṭewokal	296	1	10
Koṭṭina	296	1	12
Kottu	296	1	13
Kotwál	296	1	15
Kotwálí	296	1	18
Kotwár	296	1	21
Kotya	296	1	23
Koul	270	2	4
Kouree	271	1	11
Kovido	296	1	24
Kovil	296	1	30
Kovilagom	286	1	33
Kovilakam	296	1	33
Kovilakam	585	2	27

KÓV

	Page	col.	line
Kóvirbaṭṭu	296	2	14
Kóvirgrámam	296	2	12
Kovudáruḍu	296	1	26
Kowl	270	2	4
Koy	272	1	1
Koyal	272	1	10
Koyalí	272	1	40
Koyama	585	2	29
Koyatá	296	1	36
Koyatapattí	296	1	38
Koyatí	296	1	36
Koyeekanom	581	2	2
Koyekál	296	1	44
Koyikí	296	1	42
Kóvil	296	2	7
Kóvilchéri	296	2	8
Koyilmáini	296	2	2
Kóyinnerai	296	2	10
Koyitta	296	1	42
Koyittakaran	296	2	1
Koyittukál	296	1	44
Koyt	296	1	36
Koyukálu	296	1	28
Krama	296	2	16
Kramágata	296	2	18
Kramágatadása	296	2	20
Kramágatadravya	296	2	21
Kramánuyáyí	296	2	23
Kránt	296	2	25
Krántí	296	2	25
Krántí	585	2	31
Krása	296	2	30
Kraya	296	2	32
Krayachitu	296	2	37
Kraya gaini	577	1	17
Krayak	296	2	34
Krayanama	585	2	33
Krayasáadhanam	296	2	39
Krayavikraya	296	2	35
Kretá	296	2	41
Kreya	296	2	42
Krishak	297	1	7
Krishán	297	1	9
Krishí	297	1	1
Krishíbala	297	1	11
Krishik	297	1	7
Krishívala	297	1	11
Krishn	297	1	23
Krishṇa	297	1	22
Krishṇapaksha	297	1	30
Krishṇárpan	297	1	26
Kríta	296	2	43
Kríta	297	1	36
Krítadása	296	2	44
Krítadása	297	1	36
Krítakál	297	1	38
Krítaputra	296	1	44
Krítaputra	297	1	37
Krítayuga	297	1	41
Krítima	297	1	44
Krítiká	297	2	3
Kritya	297	2	5
Krityá	297	2	6
Kriyá	297	2	10
Kriyádeshí	297	2	17
Kriyákarmákarma	297	2	20
Kriyá karmánatra	297	2	19

KUR

	Page	col.	line
Kriyálopa	297	2	23
Kriyápada	297	2	27
Kriyápatra	297	2	30
Kriyávádi	297	2	31
Kriyavasanna	297	2	33
Krodhana	297	2	35
Krodhí	297	2	36
Krodhi-hichchigi	297	2	37
Kroh	297	2	40
Kroṛ	297	2	42
Kroṛapatra	298	1	15
Kroṛí	297	2	45
Krushí	297	1	2
Krushikan	297	1	17
Krushikanu	297	1	15
Krushikáran	297	1	17
Krushikuḍu	297	1	13
Krushivalan	297	1	17
Krushivalanu	297	1	15
Krushivalaḍu	297	1	13
Krushnaregadabhúmi	297	1	32
Krushnaregaḍanela	297	1	32
Krushnaregaḍi bhúmi	297	1	32
Krushnaregaḍi nela	297	1	32
Krushnarevaṭibhúmi	297	1	32
Krushnarevaṭi nela	297	1	32
Kshatriya	298	1	18
Kshaya	298	1	21
Kshema	298	1	23
Kshetra	298	1	27
Kshetrāja	298	1	34
Kshetraphal	298	1	30
Kshetrí	298	1	32
Kshetropádhya	298	1	38
Kubbala	244	1	11
Kubooleeat	581	1	21
Kubooleut	581	1	21
Kubz	244	2	32
Kucha	245	1	23
Kuchcha	245	1	23
Kuchuhree	245	1	1
Kulalonna	251	1	1
Kuljogue	251	2	25
Kullur	581	2	22
Kulsee	251	2	1
Kum	252	2	38
Kumbul	254	2	26
Kumee	253	1	1
Kumenee	253	1	12
Kumenatam	254	1	35
Kummur kashán	254	1	20
Kumpli	260	2	14
Kund	255	1	36
Kundee	277	2	41
Kundra	257	2	9
Kungun	258	2	17
Kunkur	258	2	28
Kunkool	255	1	40
Kunnakan	255	2	23
Kunthee	259	2	19
Kuntheiyá	259	2	19
Kunthi	259	2	19
Kuntwa	583	2	10
Kunukuroopoo	255	2	40
Kur	260	2	37

KUR

	Page	col.	line
Kur	261	1	3
Kur	261	1	7
Kura	262	1	40
Kuranth	585	2	31
Kurnik	263	1	28
Kuroh	297	2	40
Kusbhura	259	1	38
Kusm	266	2	13
Kusum	266	2	13
Kusur	266	2	16
Kutchā	245	1	24
Kutchat	581	1	31
Kutcoballa	267	2	13
Kutgoot	270	1	30
Kutgootta	268	1	11
Kutkabāla	265	2	13
Kuthā	268	1	22
Kutkinna	268	2	19
Kutpuddee Peon	270	1	14
Kutra	269	1	22
Kuttgoota	270	1	30
Kuttgoottee	270	1	30
Kuttha	269	2	12

Kūār	301	2	28
Kuchchela	298	2	1
Kuchchhá	298	1	43
Kuchchhábadí	298	1	44
Kuḍa	298	2	4
Kuḍā	298	2	4
Kuḍābīghā	298	2	5
Kuḍai	298	2	10
Kuḍāl	298	2	13
Kuḍali	585	2	39
Kuḍaman	298	2	17
Kuḍamar	298	2	17
Kuḍaṇ	298	2	20
Kuḍaṇvarippa	298	2	21
Kuḍava	298	2	23
Kuḍavan	298	2	28
Kuḍbi	298	2	30
Kuḍi	298	2	32
Kuḍi	298	2	33
Kudia	298	2	35
Kuḍiān	298	2	36
Kuḍiāyākattu	298	2	41
Kuḍicheri	299	1	1
Kuḍichillar	298	2	43
Kuḍi-irippa	299	1	3
Kuḍikattu	585	2	41
Kuḍikkāḍu	299	1	10
Kuḍikalyānam	299	1	12
Kuḍiketṭa	299	1	15
Kuḍima	299	1	16
Kuḍimagan	299	1	25
Kuḍimajanmam	585	2	43
Kuḍima-nir-karanam	299	1	19
Kuḍima-ola-karanam	299	1	19
Kuḍimarammattu	299	1	26
Kuḍimirāsi	299	1	30
Kuḍippaḍai	299	1	33
Kuḍipati	299	1	38
Kuḍippaka	299	1	34
Kuḍippaṭṭa	299	1	36
Kuḍissika	299	1	39
Kuditara	585	2	44

KUD

	Page	col.	line
Kuḍivāram	299	1	40
Kuḍivarava	541	2	11
Kuḍivila	299	1	43
Kuḍiyān	299	2	1
Kuḍiyānavan	298	2	36
Kuḍiyānavan	298	2	36
Kuḍiyānavan	299	2	3
Kuḍiyānkuṇa	299	2	5
Kuḍiyirampāt	299	2	7
Kuḍiyirippa	299	1	3
Kuḍiyirippu	586	1	1
Kuḍiyuruppu nattam	299	2	10
Kuḍiyulavu	586	1	3
Kuḍthal	299	2	18
Kuḍugōlu	299	2	19
Kuḍugulu	299	2	19
Kuḍumbakāran	306	1	31
Kuḍumbam	306	1	35
Kuḍumbu	586	1	4
Kuḍumbukāniyāṭchi	586	1	6
Kuduruvātu	299	2	23
Kuduva	299	2	21
Kuduvu	299	2	21
Kuḡrām	299	2	25
Kujao	299	2	26
Kujavan	299	2	28
Kul	299	2	29
Kul	300	1	15
Kuḷ	300	2	45
Kula	300	1	15
Kuḷa	300	2	45
Kulāchāra	300	1	28
Kulāchārya	300	1	30
Kulachyuta	300	1	22
Kuladevatā	300	1	24
Kuladharma	300	1	25
Kulaja	300	1	34
Kulakāika	300	1	36
Kulalekhanam	300	1	37
Kulam	301	1	16
Kulamaryādā	300	1	40
Kulambi	302	1	24
Kulārg	300	1	42
Kulārg	586	1	13
Kulārgi	586	1	18
Kulārgpaṭṭi	300	1	44
Kulārgwār	300	2	4
Kulashajrā	301	1	20
Kuḷaṣiṣṭ	301	1	11
Kulava	301	1	23
Kuḷavarttane	301	1	13
Kuḷba	301	1	25
Kuḷba	586	1	21
Kulbāb	299	2	30
Kulbāb kul kánūn	586	1	9
Kulband-o-bast	299	2	32
Kulcha	299	2	35
Kulghaḍni	300	2	6
Kulgutta	300	2	13
Kulgutta srotriyam	300	2	15
Kulhārī	301	1	27
Kulī	300	2	18
Kuḷi	301	1	31
Kúlī	301	1	43
Kúli	301	2	20
Kúlichebakāran	301	2	7

KÚN

	Page	col.	line
Kúlichcham	301	2	5
Kúlichevakam	301	2	9
Kúligár	301	2	12
Kúligodam	301	2	13
Kúligudām	586	1	24
Kulika	300	2	21
Kálíka	301	2	15
Kúlikāran	301	2	16
Kulikhtyār	299	2	36
Kulina	300	2	23
Kúлива	301	2	17
Kúliveṭṭu	301	1	41
Kúliyāl	301	2	18
Kúliyālu	301	2	18
Kuljamā	299	2	37
Kuljhaṭi	300	2	28
Kulkallā	299	2	38
Kulkāmil	299	2	40
Kulkánú	299	2	43
Kulkaran	300	2	30
Kulkaranī	300	2	31
Kulkārbhārī	300	1	1
Kulkaria	300	2	17
Kulkarnī	300	2	31
Kulkurny	300	2	32
Kulraḷba	300	1	4
Kulume	301	2	22
Kulumegutta	301	2	24
Kulumekandāyam	301	2	25
Kulumi	301	2	27
Kulupaj	300	1	6
Kuluvarpaṭṭi	300	1	8
Kulwār	300	1	12
Kulwarg	300	2	43
Kulwarpattī	300	1	12
Kumar	302	1	1
Kumāra	301	2	28
Kumārī	301	2	30
Kumari	301	2	35
Kumārī	301	2	35
Kumārī-marāṭṭi	301	2	37
Kumbār	302	1	2
Kumbha	301	2	40
Kumbhakār	302	1	2
Kumbhakāra	301	2	45
Kumbhār	302	1	1
Kumbharghaṇi	302	1	8
Kumbhārguṇḍi	302	1	11
Kumbhārkhan	302	1	13
Kumbhārkriyā	302	1	14
Kumbhum	302	1	16
Kumbi	302	1	23
Kummār	302	1	2
Kummaravāḍu	302	1	3
Kummari	302	1	2
Kummāṭṭa	302	1	18
Kuṇ	302	1	20
Kuṇagā	302	2	1
Kuṇagekarī	302	2	4
Kuṇbāu	302	1	35
Kuṇbāwā	302	1	37
Kuṇbī	302	1	23
Kuṇbī	586	1	27
Kuṇbī-hiseb	302	1	43
Kuṇbīn	302	1	41
Kúneh	302	2	7
Kúuncha	302	2	7

KUN

	Page	col.	line
Kunchamu	302	2	10
Kunchitagár	586	1	31
Kund	302	2	13
Kund	302	2	15
Kundá	302	2	17
Kundá	302	2	17
Kundá	302	2	32
Kunda	302	2	34
Kundá	302	2	36
Kundá	586	1	32
Kundagolak	302	2	38
Kundakar	302	2	35
Kundí	302	2	44
Kundurai	302	2	28
Kune	303	1	1
Kunegár	303	1	3
Kuni	303	1	1
Kunjrá	303	1	5
Kunkuma	586	1	34
Kunr	302	2	15
Kunr boji	303	1	7
Kunr mañdlá	303	1	7
Kunťá	303	1	15
Kunťan	303	1	18
Kunťe	303	1	22
Kunťige	303	1	24
Kunuma	586	1	34
Kunwar	303	1	26
Kuppa	303	1	30
Kuppa anchaná	25	1	44
Kuppa	303	1	32
Kuppadam	303	1	40
Kuppajábitá	303	1	34
Kuppakattu	303	1	36
Kuppakkádu	303	1	43
Kuppai	303	1	30
Kuppan	303	1	38
Kur	303	1	44
Kúra	303	2	5
Kúra	303	2	6
Kúra	586	1	36
Kura	586	1	39
Kuraba	304	1	11
Kúragí	303	2	9
Kúráh	303	2	11
Kúráhandáz	303	2	13
Kúrákálí	303	2	7
Kúral	303	2	14
Kuram	303	2	16
Kuramba	303	2	17
Kurambu	303	2	19
Kuramulai	303	2	21
Kurán	302	2	23
Kurañ	586	2	43
Kuráni mullá	303	2	28
Kura-taksím	586	1	41
Kurava	303	2	30
Kurbán	303	2	32
Kurfa	586	1	44
Kurfadár	586	2	5
Kúrgí	303	2	9
Kurgí	303	2	36
Kurh	303	2	40
Kurhád	304	1	3
Kurhádi jamín	304	1	4
Kurhal	586	2	6
Kurí	304	1	7

KUR

	Page	col.	line
Kuri	304	1	9
Kurí	304	1	14
Kurí	304	1	18
Kurí	304	1	35
Kúri	304	1	43
Kúri	586	2	8
Kuríkanam	304	1	21
Kuríkanige	304	1	10
Kuríkaráyma	304	1	27
Kuríkúr	304	1	31
Kurimosam	304	1	15
Kurippa	304	1	44
Kurippanam	304	2	3
Kurippatí	304	2	1
Kurivila	304	1	33
Kurk	304	3	5
Kurkam	586	2	12
Kurkámín	304	2	11
Kurkí	304	2	16
Kurkí parwána	304	2	18
Kurkímahál	304	2	25
Kurksazáwal	304	2	26
Kurktašíl	304	2	30
Kúrmí	304	2	34
Kurmiat	305	1	3
Kurphá	305	1	5
Kurphá	586	1	44
Kurpi	304	1	41
Kurru	586	2	10
Kurśi	305	1	7
Kursínáma	305	1	8
Kuruba	305	1	10
Kuruchchiyan	305	1	27
Kurukam	586	2	12
Kuruman	305	1	27
Kurumban	305	1	12
Kurumbar	305	1	13
Kurumborai	305	1	21
Kurungol	305	1	23
Kuruni	305	1	24
Kúś	305	1	29
Kúśa	305	1	29
Kúśa	305	1	32
Kuśavṛitti	305	1	37
Kusbritti	305	1	37
Kush	305	1	32
Kusha	305	1	32
Kusída	305	1	43
Kusinikára	305	1	45
Kusinivádu	305	1	45
Kusivi	305	2	3
Kustí	305	2	5
Kusum	305	2	7
Kusumbá	305	2	8
Kusumbha	305	2	7
Kút	305	2	12
Kút	586	2	13
Kút	305	2	17
Kúťa	305	2	19
Kuťhi	295	2	17
Kuti	295	2	17
Kutí	298	2	33
Kuťi	305	2	27
Kuťi	305	2	27
Kúťichara	305	2	30
Kúťmahál	305	2	22
Kúťsankrántí	305	2	24

LAÐ

	Page	col.	line
Kuttádan	305	2	33
Kuťtai	305	2	35
Kuttaka	305	2	36
Kuttakai	305	2	36
Kuttakakaran	305	2	37
Kuťtala	305	2	43
Kuttalai	305	2	40
Kuťtam	305	2	41
Kuttári	306	1	1
Kuťti	304	1	41
Kuťti	306	1	3
Kuťtikanakola	306	1	10
Kuťtikanam	306	1	6
Kuťtinellu	306	1	13
Kuťti piťi	306	1	16
Kuťtipití káran	306	1	17
Kúťtírippa	306	1	21
Kuťtívásí	306	1	19
Kuťtukachchavaťam	306	1	25
Kuttukal	306	1	23
Kuťtukáran	306	1	27
Kuťtú krushi	306	1	28
Kuťum	306	1	29
Kuťumba	306	1	29
Kuťumbakaran	306	1	31
Kuťumbam	306	1	35
Kutumbí	306	1	33
Kutumi	306	1	33
Kuyikúr	306	1	37
Kuyuvarkampanayam	586	2	14
Kuzhi	301	1	31
Kye	248	1	6
Kyfeeyut	249	1	39
Kyle	249	2	28
Kyput	581	2	7
Kyphyut	249	1	40

L.

Laban	310	2	3
Labba	306	1	43
Labdár	306	1	44
Labdha	306	2	1
Labdhaśasa	306	2	2
Labdhaputra	306	2	4
Lábha	306	2	6
Lábhálábba	306	2	7
Lábhamudósili	306	2	9
Lábhanashta	306	2	12
Lábhistu	306	2	13
Lábhwa	306	2	14
Labi	306	2	16
Labi	306	2	17
Lac	308	2	15
Lá-chár	306	2	20
Lá-cháragí	306	2	22
Lack	308	2	15
Lackeraj	308	1	34
Lackiraz	308	1	34
Ládawá	306	2	23
Ládawá	306	2	24
Ládawí	306	2	24
Lađdu	306	2	30
Ladhká	306	2	28
Ladhná	306	2	27
Ladohar	306	2	29
Lađthad	306	2	33

LAG

	Page	col.	line
Lag	306	2	35
Lág	306	2	38
Lága	306	2	41
Lagái	307	1	32
Lagaiwálá	307	1	34
Lagan	306	2	44
Lagán	306	2	42
Lagán	307	1	32
Laganchiṭhi	307	1	17
Laganchiṭí	307	1	17
Lagan-ṭaká	307	1	27
Lagatá	307	2	13
Lagatlákhota	307	2	17
Lágga	306	2	39
Laggi	306	2	45
Lagha	307	1	38
Laghai	307	1	39
Laghanta	307	1	40
Lagi	306	2	45
Lagít	307	1	41
Lagiti	307	1	43
Láglágwad	307	2	3
Lagna	307	1	4
Lagnachiṭhi	307	1	17
Lagnachiṭí	307	1	17
Lagnaghaṭiká	307	1	14
Lagnaka	307	1	29
Lagnakagrahan	307	1	30
Lagnapatra	307	1	23
Lagnapatriká	307	1	23
Lagna-ṭaká	307	1	27
Lagtá	307	2	8
Lagtá	307	2	13
Lagtájáb	307	2	15
Lagtálákhota	307	2	17
Lagti	307	2	8
Lagtiwár	307	2	10
Láguligádu	307	2	21
Lágwad	307	1	45
Lágwan	307	2	5
Lahad	307	2	23
Lahadbharná	307	2	26
Lahaná	307	2	29
Lahanábáki	307	2	31
Lahanne	307	2	33
Lahanjhuṇḍi	307	2	36
Laháři	307	2	42
Lahariya	307	2	40
Láhi	307	2	44
Láhlhi	308	1	1
Lahná	307	2	29
Láhorí nimak	308	1	2
Lahtár	308	1	4
Láik	308	1	5
Láikábád	308	1	6
Láikbanjar	308	1	8
Láikpariá	308	1	9
Láikpatit	308	1	11
Láik zamín	308	1	12
Lailat ul kadir	308	1	15
Lailat ul miráj	308	1	19
Lájá	308	1	21
Lájim	310	2	37
Lák	308	2	10
Lák	308	2	16
Lakab	308	1	22
Lákálám báki	308	1	23

LAK

	Page	col.	line
Lakerage	308	1	34
Lákh	308	2	10
Lákh	308	2	11
Lakh	308	2	12
Lákh	308	2	16
Lakhan	308	2	22
Lákharáj	308	1	33
Lakharáji bhumi	308	1	41
Lákhiráj	308	1	33
Lákhirájdar	308	1	40
Lákhiráj zamín	308	1	43
Lakhotá	308	1	45
Lákhota	308	1	45
Lakhtang	308	1	28
Lakhun	308	1	31
Lakhunpardhu	308	1	31
Lakir	308	2	3
Lakít	308	2	4
Lákshá	308	2	15
Laksha	308	2	9
Lakshan	308	2	22
Lakshana	308	2	22
Lakshmansingh	308	2	24
Lakshmí	308	2	27
Lakshmibár	308	2	29
Lakshmíptjá	308	2	30
Lakshmívar	308	2	29
Lakti	309	1	18
Lálá	308	2	35
Láli	308	2	39
Láljátri	309	1	22
Lalla	308	2	35
Laman	308	2	40
Lambádi	308	2	42
Lamballie	308	2	42
Lambán	308	2	44
Lambáni	308	2	43
Lambára	308	2	44
Lambardár	309	1	6
Lambardári	309	1	14
Lambári	309	1	5
Lambarí-makadamá	309	1	15
Lambheri	309	1	25
Lamchári	309	1	26
Lámchí	309	1	28
Lamhar	309	1	32
Lamhan	309	1	34
Lampocho	309	1	36
Lân	309	1	38
Lân	505	2	27
Lánábandi	309	1	44
Lánat	309	1	38
Lánch	309	2	5
Lancha	309	2	4
Lanchagár	309	2	9
Lanchákhör	309	2	11
Lanchakuḷi	309	2	9
Lanchamu	309	2	4
Lánchkhör	309	2	11
Lánchlúch	309	2	7
Lánchlúchpat	309	2	7
Lálgál	309	2	13
Lálgálá	309	2	14
Lálgaliyá	309	2	15
Langar	309	2	16
Langarkhána	309	2	17
Langarkharch	309	2	25

LAW

	Page	col.	line
Langot	309	2	27
Langotá	309	2	27
Langotí	309	2	27
Lánjhá	309	2	30
Láo	309	2	31
Láocharas	309	2	35
Laochurrus	309	2	35
Lapo	309	2	38
Lapua	309	2	39
Lar	309	2	45
Larká	309	2	40
Larkákol	309	2	42
Larkí	309	2	41
Larkia	309	2	44
Lásá	310	1	3
Lascar	310	1	6
Lásh	310	1	5
Lashkar	310	1	6
Lashkari	310	1	8
Laşmámáti	310	1	12
Lát	310	1	13
Lát	313	1	45
Laṭan	310	1	26
Láte	310	1	28
Láth	310	1	13
Láth	310	1	18
Láthi	310	1	17
Láthi	310	1	18
Láthiwál	310	1	20
Láthiwálá	310	1	20
Láthiyál	310	1	20
Láti	310	1	28
Latkaniyá	310	1	30
Lattá	310	1	32
Lattie	310	1	17
Laukika	313	1	22
Laund	310	1	36
Launqá	310	1	37
Launqí	310	1	37
Laun	310	2	9
Laune	310	2	10
Launi	310	2	10
Launí	310	2	1
Lauş	310	1	39
Lava	310	1	43
Lavan	310	2	3
Lavana	310	1	45
Lavaṇa	310	2	3
Lávapa	310	2	5
Lávapamu	310	2	5
Lávape	310	2	9
Lávaní	310	2	9
Lávani patrak	310	2	14
Laví	310	1	43
Lávanyárjitam	310	2	20
Lavu	310	2	24
Láwá	310	2	26
Lawáda	310	2	27
Láwádi	310	2	28
Lawáhak	310	2	29
Lawájima	310	2	41
Láwáři	310	2	31
Láwářişí	310	2	33
Láwářişmál	310	2	35
Lawázim	310	2	41
Lawázima	310	2	41
Lawázim-i-sanad	311	1	1

LÁZ

LOH

MAD

	Page	col.	line
Lázim	310	2	37
Lehenu	311	1	7
Lekek	311	1	12
Lekhá	311	1	9
Lekha	311	1	9
Lekhábahí	311	1	14
Lekhájoká	311	1	15
Lekhak	311	1	12
Lekhanikan	311	1	17
Lekhapharhá	311	1	20
Lekhapatra	311	1	20
Lekhapramána	311	1	23
Lekhá upare	311	1	25
Lekhká	311	1	9
Lekhkha	311	1	10
Lekhya	311	1	27
Lekhhyalakshana	311	1	29
Lekka	311	1	10
Lenden	311	1	32
Lenádená	311	1	31
Lendkiá	311	1	35
Lene	311	1	36
Lep	311	1	38
Lepaka	311	1	40
Lewá	311	1	41
Lewáli	311	1	42
Lewedewe	311	1	33
Lezam	311	1	43
Líá	311	1	45
Lifáfa	311	2	1
Ligádu	311	2	2
Ligirá	311	2	3
Lihandí	311	2	6
Likchhau	311	2	5
Likhá	311	2	9
Likhan	311	2	12
Likhita	311	2	14
Likhíta	311	2	15
Likhítasákshí	311	2	16
Likkha	311	2	17
Lilám	311	2	18
Lilau	311	2	18
Linga	311	2	21
Lingabanajigár	312	1	33
Lingadhári	311	2	44
Lingá-ít	311	2	44
Lingakáya	312	1	35
Lingavant	311	1	44
Lingí	312	1	37
Lingumut	311	2	45
Líp	312	1	43
Lípi	312	1	44
Liprá	312	1	43
Liruá	312	2	1
Lityá	312	2	3
Loazima	310	2	42
Lochhá	312	2	5
Lod	312	2	7
Lodh	312	2	8
Lodha	312	2	9
Lodhá	312	2	13
Lodhí	312	2	13
Log	312	2	40
Lógar	312	2	18
Logili	312	2	19
Loha	312	2	21
Lohabhisára	312	2	25

	Page	col.	line
Lohámahál	312	2	30
Lohár	312	2	22
Lohár barheya	312	2	35
Lohár khána	312	2	33
Lohorí	312	2	38
Lok	312	2	40
Loka	312	2	40
Lokálaya	313	1	15
Lokan	313	1	23
Lokaranya	313	1	17
Lokáyata	313	1	19
Lokáyita	313	1	21
Lol	313	1	24
Lolí	313	1	25
Lomballie	308	2	42
Lombardie	308	2	42
Lon	313	1	26
Loná	313	1	28
Lonamáti	313	1	29
Lonár	313	1	31
Lonári	313	1	35
Londitedu	313	1	37
Loní	313	1	32
Loniá	313	1	33
Loon	313	1	26
Loot	313	2	35
Lopa	313	1	39
Lo-paikari	313	1	44
Lopi-khán	313	1	41
Lopíkhán	313	1	41
Lopisingh	313	1	41
Lopná	313	1	40
Loprahná	313	1	40
Loť	313	1	45
Loťbandi	313	2	3
Loťti	313	2	6
Loťu	313	2	8
Lóťu	313	2	9
Lowne	310	2	10
Lownee	310	2	10
—			
Lubbee	306	2	17
Lubee	306	2	17
Lugee	306	2	45
Luggee	306	2	45
Lugun	306	2	44
Lugun	307	1	4
Lukub	308	1	22
Lukhee	308	2	27
Lukmi	308	2	27
Lumburdar	309	1	6
Lummur	308	2	40
Lumun	308	2	40
Lungot	309	2	27
Lungur	309	2	16
Lungurkhurch	309	2	25
Lur	309	2	45
Lushkur	310	1	6
Luttie	310	1	17
Lutteeal	310	1	21
Luťtha	310	1	32
Luximee	308	2	27
—			
Luchchá	313	2	10
Lugadá	313	2	14
Lugará	313	2	14
Lugarep	313	2	15

	Page	col.	line
Lukibidyá	313	2	17
Lukta	313	2	19
Lulep	313	2	26
Lulí	313	1	25
Lun	313	2	27
Lún	313	1	26
Lunár	313	2	28
Lung	313	2	30
Lungí	313	2	30
Luno	313	2	29
Lút	313	2	35
Lútái	313	2	36
Luťará	313	2	37
Luťáü	313	2	38
Luťbáz	313	2	39
Luťi	313	2	40
Luťia	313	2	40
Luťiwálá	313	2	41
Luťiyará	313	2	40
Luťkhút	313	2	44
Luťpát	313	2	44

M.

	Page	col.	line
Má	314	1	2
Má	314	1	6
Maafee	345	2	9
Maafee	346	2	9
Máafie	346	2	9
Maafymujray	347	1	13
Máákil	322	1	16
Máákilat	314	1	12
Maal	318	2	37
Maál	323	2	22
Maalandeshi	323	2	23
Máash	314	1	14
Maar	331	1	43
Maazaul	337	2	32
Mábar	314	1	11
Mablagh	314	1	19
Mablaghbandí	314	1	20
{ 587			
Mách	314	1	24
Máchá	314	1	22
Machadiá	314	1	34
Machlimávu	314	1	35
Machlipannu	314	1	36
Machán	314	1	22
Máchán	314	1	22
Machh	314	1	30
Máchh	314	1	30
Machha	314	1	30
Machhemu	314	1	31
Machhi	314	1	30
Máchhi	314	1	37
Máchhimár	314	1	37
Machhua	314	1	40
Máchhuyá	314	1	39
Máchí	314	1	24
Mad	314	1	45
Mada	314	1	45
Máda	314	2	8
Mádá	314	2	11
Madad	314	2	14
Madad	314	2	24

MAD

	Page	col.	line
Madadgār	314	2	16
Madad kharch	314	2	18
Madad mââsh	314	2	20
Madagađa	314	2	29
Madagađadapatra	314	2	31
Madagu	314	2	33
Mađai	313	2	35
Madak	314	2	3
Madaka	314	2	3
Mađaka	314	2	39
Madakhal	314	2	41
Mađákhil	314	2	41
Mađákhilmakhárij	315	1	1
Madakhor	314	2	6
Madanotsava	315	1	4
Madár	315	1	7
Mađári	315	1	12
Mađárkár	315	1	11
Mađaru	315	1	15
Mađarukasabuyari	315	1	18
Mađár-ul-mahám	315	1	9
Madd	314	1	41
Maddichakka ijára	315	1	20
Maddiyam	315	2	25
Mađe	315	1	23
Mađegar	315	1	27
Mađehol	315	1	25
Mađekattu	315	1	25
Mađepálu	315	1	28
Mađesthum	315	2	40
Mađhaghari	315	1	30
Mađhavi	315	1	33
Mađhu	315	1	34
Mađhunda	315	1	37
Mađhuparka	315	1	40
Mađhuprásana	315	2	11
Mađhur	315	2	4
Mađhura	315	2	4
Mađhuri	315	2	6
Mađhwa-ácharya	315	2	14
Mađhwí	315	2	17
Mađhya	315	2	19
Mađhyadeş	315	2	26
Mađhyaprasangá	315	2	35
Mađhyastha	315	2	36
Mađhyasthamár	315	2	38
Mađhyasthyam	315	2	40
Mađhyavartí	315	2	43
Mađhye	315	2	20
Mađi	315	2	45
Madi	316	1	1
Mađí	316	1	2
Mađiga	316	1	6
Mađigaváđu	316	1	8
Mađige	316	1	10
Mađiki	316	1	12
Mađipu	316	1	1
Mađiri	316	1	13
Mađivala	316	1	15
Mađive	316	1	26
Mađoria	316	1	16
Mađrasa	316	1	17
Mađressah	316	1	17
Mađrí	316	1	13
Mađrissah	316	1	17
Mađum	588	1	30
Mađumu	316	1	21

MAD

	Page	col.	line
Mađupubíđu	316	1	23
Mađuve	316	1	26
Mađuveprasta	316	1	27
Mađu	314	2	7
Maffee	346	2	9
Mafkúđ	316	1	29
Mafkúđ al khabar	587	1	23
Mág	316	1	32
Mág	316	1	34
Maga	316	1	36
Mágadha	316	1	40
Mağáhi	316	1	43
Mağam	316	2	37
Mağamai	316	1	45
Mağana	316	2	4
Mağanam	316	2	11
Mağani	316	2	12
Mağáni	316	2	18
Mağani	328	2	41
Mağáni	316	2	21
Mağani-paiki-gramu	316	2	16
Mağánipalisa	316	2	22
Mağankhándaítí	316	2	7
Mağanny	316	2	11
Magar	587	1	24
Magarom	587	1	42
Magaun	316	2	11
Magdar	316	2	25
Magga	316	1	32
Maggamu	316	1	32
Magh	316	2	27
Mágh	316	2	37
Mágha	316	2	37
Mágharín	317	1	9
Mághát	317	1	1
Mághát-kí-phasal	317	1	3
Mághí	317	1	8
Maghiya	317	1	13
Maghomy	316	1	45
Mághrah	317	1	16
Maghrabí	317	1	18
Maghrib	587	1	25
Maghrib	317	1	16
Maghrúr	317	1	20
Mági	328	2	42
Magra	317	1	19
Máh	318	2	15
Máhá	317	1	25
Máhá	318	2	15
Mahábráhmana	317	1	30
Mahádeo	317	1	36
Mahadeva	317	1	36
Mahadeví	317	1	38
Mahájan	317	1	39
Máhájan	317	2	6
Mahájana	317	1	39
Mahájanam	317	1	39
Mahájanangal	317	2	11
Máhájanlagán	317	2	8
Mahajaru	318	2	26
Mahákála	317	1	15
Mahákálí	317	2	18
Mahal	318	2	30
Mahál	318	2	30
Mahál	318	2	37
Mahal	322	2	27
Mahálá	319	1	37

MAH

	Page	col.	line
Mahálá	319	2	16
Mahálaya	317	2	20
Mahaldár	319	1	22
Maháldár	319	1	24
Maháli	319	2	16
Mahal-i-mujra	319	2	5
Maháljhađtí	319	1	26
Maháljhartí	319	1	26
Mahálkari	319	1	29
Mahalla	319	1	36
Mahallá	319	1	36
Mahalladár	319	1	39
Mahallí	319	2	1
Mahálmaşrút	319	2	3
Mahálmilání	587	1	29
Mahalnawára	319	2	7
Mahálojhá	323	2	14
Mahálpatti	319	2	9
Mahálsádirwárid	319	2	11
Mahalsará	319	2	13
Mahálsibandí	319	2	14
Mahálu	322	2	28
Mahámantrí	317	2	23
Mahámári	317	2	24
Mahana	326	1	10
Mahanáđu	317	2	26
Mahanavamí	318	1	1
Máhani	316	2	21
Mañant	327	2	39
Mañanta	317	2	39
Mañanti	317	2	42
Mábanti	317	2	44
Mahápáta	318	1	4
Mahápátaka	318	1	4
Mahaprasáda	318	1	9
Mahápurush	318	1	14
Mahápurusha	318	1	14
Mahár	319	2	18
Máhará	319	2	34
Maharájá	318	1	19
Maháráni	318	1	21
Maháráshtra	318	1	25
Máhári	319	2	35
Mahárisi	318	1	26
Mahárki	319	2	24
Mahárkiwatan	319	1	25
Mahármahárki	319	2	29
Mahárpunj	319	2	27
Maharshi	318	1	26
Mahárwara	319	2	31
Mahárwára	319	2	31
Mahasankranti	318	1	33
Máhásatí	319	2	36
Maháşaya	318	1	28
Mahaseeba	350	1	44
Mahásh	319	2	37
Mahashoy	318	1	28
Maháşil	320	2	7
Maháshţamí	318	1	37
Mahásulu	320	2	8
Mahásuludárudu	320	2	10
Mahatra	318	1	40
Mahattrán	318	1	40
Maháwat	318	2	3
Maháwath	318	2	3
Maháyajna	318	2	5
Maháyat	319	2	38

MAH

MAI

MÁL

	Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line
Mahazer nama	350	2	11	Main	321	1	19	Maḡbara	322	1	24
Mahbas	319	2	41	Mainátta	321	1	21	Makbúza	322	1	25
Mahbús	319	2	42	Maind	321	1	22	Makfúl	247	2	20
Mahbúskhána	319	2	43	Mainḡh	338	1	11	Makhal	587	1	45
Mahbús sanad	319	2	44	Mainkavilgár	321	1	25	Makhama	322	1	27
Maḡdi	320	1	1	Mairá	321	1	12	Makhárij	322	1	29
Máhe	318	2	15	Maisála	321	1	26	Makhlási	322	1	35
Máhewarí lekhá	318	2	17	Maisáladapatra	321	1	28	Makhlási	322	1	35
Maheṣwara	318	2	12	Mait	321	1	30	Makhlút	322	1	40
Máheṣwara	318	2	13	Maiyat	321	1	30	Makhmal	322	1	43
Mahfy	346	2	9	Maiyatpáhaní	321	1	32	Makhraj	322	1	30
Máhi	320	1	4	Máj	315	2	23	Makhtá	322	2	11
Máhiána	318	2	18	Majal	321	1	45	Makhtáshistu	322	2	24
Máhigujasta	318	2	20	Majal	330	2	38	Makhtedár	322	2	21
Máhimajkúru	318	2	22	Máján	317	2	6	Makhtekarí	322	2	21
Mahimán	338	1	23	Majanangal	317	2	11	Makkalasantána	316	1	38
Máhimurátib	320	1	9	Májáphiryád	321	1	43	Makkal santan	316	1	38
Mahiná	318	2	19	Majara	321	1	39	Makkalu	316	1	37
Mahíta	320	1	18	Májará	321	1	28	Mákkam	322	1	44
Mahíticháh	96	1	40	Májará	321	1	36	Makktáyam	587	2	3
Mahívási	320	1	5	Májaren	321	1	40	Makki	322	2	2
Mahjúr	320	1	21	Májáz	321	2	3	Makr	322	2	3
Mahkama aukáf	320	1	25	Majda	321	2	4	Makrúh	322	2	5
Mahkár	322	2	1	Májh	315	2	23	Maḡsúm	322	2	8
Mahkúb	335	2	22	Majhár	315	2	23	Makṭá	322	2	10
Mahl	320	2	37	Májhari	315	2	24	Maktá	322	2	11
Mahlúf	320	1	28	Májhe	315	2	23	Maktáguttá	322	2	15
Mahluf álehi	320	1	29	Májhi	329	2	29	Máktákaulu	322	2	18
Mahooteran	318	1	41	Majhlá	315	2	23	Maktedár	322	2	21
Mahout	318	2	3	Máji	329	2	29	Maktekarí	322	2	21
Mahr	320	1	31	Máji	337	1	24	Maḡzúf	322	2	25
Mahrána	320 1 39 587 1 33			Máji-amaldar	337	1	26	Mál	322	2	27
Mahr-i-miṣl	320	1	36	Majili	330	2	39	Malá	322	2	25
Mahr muájl	320	1	33	Majlis	321	2	6	Mála	323	2	28
Mahr-muwajil	320	1	33	Majmal	321	2	7	Mála	323	2	42
Mahr náma	320	1	40	Majmu	321	2	8	Málá	323	2	44
Mahrús	320	1	43	Majmú	321	2	11	Mala	324	1	13
Mahrúsa	320	1	43	Majmuá	321	2	8	Máládálat	322	2	38
Mahsil	320	2	20	Majmuáa	321	2	8	Malachia	324	1	18
Mahşúl	320	2	3	Majmuádár	321 2 13 587 2 36			Malai	323 2 25 324 1 13		
Mahşúldár	320	2	13	Majmúdár	321	2	13	Malái	387	2	9
Mahşúli	320	2	18	Majmún	587	1	38	Malaičárpú	324	2	37
Mahşúl-i-sáir	320	2	15	Majrá	337	2	24	Malaipunam	324	2	41
Mahtá	320	2	29	Majúl	337	2	32	Málak	325	1	10
Máhtádi	320	2	32	Majúm	321	2	9	Malákár	324	1	3
Mahto	320	3	34	Májum	321	2	37	Malakrushi	324	1	15
Mahtool	334	2	39	Májum	321	2	13	Málakudáru	323	1	37
Mahtoot	334	2	39	Májun	321	2	37	Malamás	324	1	20
Mahtus	320	2	38	Májúr	337	1	16	Malamása	324	1	20
Mahúá	320	2	39	Majurá-dást	322	1	3	Malan	324	1	23
Mahúr	320	1	21	Majúrí	337	1	18	Malanáda	324	1	16
Mahwá	320	2	39	Májús	322	1	7	Malang	324	1	25
Mahwár	318	2	24	Májwí	322	1	9	Malanga	324	1	27
Mahwára	318	2	24	Maká	322	1	11	Malangahará	324	1	35
Mahwári	318	2	24	Makadam	351	2	13	Malangcharán	325	1	34
Mahzar	320	2	43	Makaddama	352	1	18	Malangi	324	1	28
Mahzar khána	321	1	6	Mákal	322	1	14	Malaní	324	1	39
Mahzar náma	321	1	8	Mákála	317	2	15	Malaniyá	324	1	24
Mái	321	1	10	Mákalat	322	1	16	Malapkar	324	1	40
Maidá	321	1	12	Makán	322	1	19	Málavádu	323	2	43
Maidán	321	1	14	Makáná	322	1	12	Malavanti	324	1	41
Maigada	321	1	15	Makándár	322	2	20	Malaváram	324	2	1
Maikádu	321	1	16	Makanípalisa	392	1	20	Malavarí	324	2	2
Maikaria	321	1	17	Makar	323	2	3	Malavati	324	1	41
Maileru	321	1	18	Makár	322	2	4	Malavelan	325	1	1
Mailwarum	338	2	41	Makaram	587	1	42	Málawat	323	2	37

MAL

	Page	col.	line
Malay	324	2	7
Malayalam	324	2	5
Malayan	324	1	44
Malbá	324	2	9
Malbákharch	324	2	32
Malbús	324	2	33
Malbús khás	324	2	34
Malcoodar	323	1	27
Máldár	322	2	43
Máldhaní	322	2	44
Male	324	1	13
Malegaladanelu	324	2	39
Máleg	323	1	1
Malevár	324	2	43
Malewarum	338	2	41
Malfúf	325	1	2
Malgoozar	323	1	5
Málgoozarry	323	1	22
Málgujár	323	1	5
Málguzár	323	1	5
Malguzári	323	1	23
Málguzári-aima	323	1	26
Málguzári tahşil kul	323	1	32
Malbak	587	2	11
Málí	323	1	40
Málí	323	2	35
Málí	324	1	5
Málíat	323	1	41
Maliconna	325	1	22
Málige	325	1	4
Malik	325	1	7
Málík	325	1	9
Málík	325	1	10
Málíkána	325	1	22
Málíkána khángí	587	2	18
Malikána rusúm	325	1	39
Málík hissa	325	1	41
Málíkíat	325	1	42
Málíkíat	325	2	9
Málíkmuḡaddam	325	1	20
Málík-muharrarídár	587	2	14
Málík-zamíndár	325	1	21
Málím	347	1	34
Mál-i-sáir	323	2	6
Málísh	325	2	11
Málíshdár	325	2	13
Malist	323	2	39
Máljámin	323	1	17
Máljamín	323	2	30
Máljamín	325	2	15
Mal-jáminí	323	2	20
Máljapti	587	2	5
Máljihat	323	2	13
Málkándi	325	2	18
Málkatní	323	1	34
Málkhámár	584	1	11
Málkhána	323	1	36
Malla	325	2	19
Mallá	325	2	21
Malláh	325	2	22
Mallár	325	2	23
Mallek	587	2	12
Mallu	325	2	25
Malmard	325	2	26
Malmal	325	2	28
Malmalá	325	2	29
Málmuft	323	2	3

MÁL

	Page	col.	line
Málnádu	323	2	30
Mál-o-matáâ	323	2	8
Maloom	589	1	17
Malpúpu	325	1	2
Málu	322	2	27
Málugamsári bhúmi	323	2	11
Málwájib	323	2	9
Málwujuhát	323	2	13
Málzámin	323	2	17
Malzámini	323	2	20
Mamá	325	2	45
Mámán	326	1	1
Mamalikmabrúsa	320	1	44
Mamera	325	2	32
Mamerábhái	325	2	33
Mamerábahin	325	2	33
Mámí	326	1	1
Mamíásás	325	2	36
Mamíásasur	325	2	38
Mámálá	347	1	40
Mámáláhál	347	2	15
Mámlat	347	1	40
Mámlatdár	347	2	1
Mámlatdári	347	2	12
Mámledar	347	2	1
Mamlúk	325	2	40
Mamtuâ	343	2	25
Mamu	325	2	43
Mámú	325	2	45
Mámúl	587	2	26
Mámúlí	587	2	26
Mámulí-báttá	587	2	28
Maḡ	326	1	4
Man	326	1	9
Mán	326	2	3
Mán	326	2	18
Mána	326	2	3
Mána	326	2	18
Mána	326	2	20
Mána	326	2	24
Mána	326	2	27
Manâ	326	2	32
Manâ	326	2	32
Manâ	326	2	31
Manâchíthi	326	2	35
Mánaháni	326	2	5
Mánahína	326	2	6
Manái	326	2	32
Manai	326	2	39
Manaichíttu	327	1	13
Manaikiráyachíttu	327	1	24
Manaikkattu	327	1	21
Manaikkattu nivesanam	327	1	21
Manaikolavan	227	1	26
Manaimuri	327	1	29
Manai	327	1	31
Manai	542	2	34
Manavídu	327	1	33
Manakattaí	327	1	36
Manal	327	1	37
Manalachari	327	1	38
Manalaḡittarisu	327	1	39
Manaltaram	327	1	41
Manalu	327	1	37
Manamádu	327	1	42
Manamarálu	327	1	42
Mánamári	327	1	44

MAN

	Page	col.	line
Mánapani	326	2	22
Manatappan	327	2	1
Manátahsíl	326	2	37
Manautí	327	2	4
Manautidár	327	2	9
Mánavári	327	2	12
Manavi	327	2	13
Manázil mulázima	330	2	43
Manázil mutabáyína	331	1	1
Mánchádí	329	2	7
Manchádiyid	327	2	11
Manchu	327	2	16
Manche	314	1	23
Manchíge	314	1	23
Mancurry	326	2	7
Manda	327	2	18
Mándá	327	2	21
Mandabánchak	327	2	19
Mándábándhá	327	2	23
Mandái	327	2	26
Mandái	327	2	28
Mandai	327	2	30
Manda-ichhak	327	2	19
Mandaikarai	327	2	35
Mandaimurai	327	2	31
Mandaivarisai	327	2	31
Mandaivéli	327	2	1
Manḡahárakuḡu	328	1	5
Maḡdal	327	2	39
Mandámaḡmaḡi	328	1	1
Mandamu	328	1	4
Mandap	328	1	9
Maḡdapa	328	1	8
Maḡdasa	328	1	16
Mándau	328	1	9
Mándava	328	1	9
Maḡdava khandani	328	1	20
Maḡdavi	328	1	17
Maḡde	328	1	22
Maḡdegár	328	1	24
Maḡdeyenne	328	1	25
Mandhan	587	2	32
Maḡdí	328	1	28
Mandil	328	1	32
Mandir	328	1	32
Mandira	328	1	32
Mandooy	587	2	35
Mandovy	328	1	29
Maḡduâ	328	1	36
Maḡdwa	328	1	9
Maḡdwa	328	1	37
Mane	326	2	39
Mane	328	1	38
Manébádige	327	1	9
Manébésáyada bhúmi	327	1	10
Manéderugi	327	1	15
Manéguttige	327	1	15
Manehesaru	327	1	17
Manelávádu	328	1	39
Manéterige	327	1	15
Máng	328	2	25
Mangal	328	1	42
Mangala	328	1	42
Mangalan	328	2	19
Mangaláshtaka	328	2	5
Mangalasútra	328	2	11
Mangalavádu	328	2	9

MAN

	Page	col.	line
Mangalavára	328	2	3
Mangalbár	328	2	3
Mangalí	328	2	9
Mangali	328	2	19
Mangalia	328	2	29
Mangalichá	328	2	23
Márgan	328	2	32
Mangat	329	1	1
Mangatar	329	1	2
Mangi	328	2	31
Mágná	328	2	33
Mágní	328	2	41
Mangtá	329	1	1
Mánbá	329	2	31
Máni	587	2	36
Maniár	329	1	5
Manicut	587	2	30
Maniga	329	1	4
Manihár	329	1	5
Manihámu	329	1	7
Mánik	329	1	15
Manikáran	329	1	10
Manikáveli	329	1	8
Manike	326	2	24
Maniko	326	1	45
Manipam	587	2	45
Manivár	329	2	12
Manivi	329	1	16
Maniya	329	1	18
Maniyagádu	329	1	34
Maniyagára	329	1	32
Maniyakáran	329	1	32
Mániyakáran	330	2	27
Maniyam	329	1	18
Mániyam	330	2	5
Maniyamu	329	1	19
Maniyani	329	2	5
Manj	329	2	13
Manjá	329	2	15
Mánpjádi	329	2	7
Manjáli	329	2	7
Manjanír	329	2	17
Manjanír chítu	329	2	19
Manjanírpillái	329	2	21
Mánjh	329	2	24
Mánjbá	329	2	24
Mánjhi	329	2	29
Manjil	330	2	38
Manjúr	331	1	3
Mánjwár	329	2	32
Mankani	329	2	34
Mánkarí	326	2	7
Mankhela	329	2	33
Mankí	329	2	23
Mankúha	587	2	37
Mankúla	329	2	37
Manmakkal	326	1	7
Manna	329	2	40
Mannam	329	2	42
Mannattán	329	2	41
Mannavedu	329	2	44
Manneváda kávali	587	2	41
Mánnevádu	{ 330	1	7
	{ 587	2	39
Manni	330	1	9
Manníppam	587	2	45
Manníppu	587	2	45

MAN

	Page	col.	line
Mannoðdaru	330	1	1
Manñukuðaiyavan	326	1	5
Manotí	327	2	4
Manovarte ínámu	330	1	4
Manovartí	330	1	4
Mánpán	326	2	14
Manşab	330	1	11
Manşabdár	330	1	20
Manşabdárán	330	1	23
Manşabzát	330	1	26
Mansaj	330	1	28
Manshá	330	1	29
Mansij	330	1	28
Manşúb	330	1	30
Manşubá	330	1	31
Manşúbah	330	1	31
Mansubdár	330	1	35
Mansubí	330	1	33
Mantá	588	1	3
Mantí	330	1	37
Mantra	330	1	39
Mantrí	330	1	42
Manugu	326	1	11
Manúti	330	1	43
Manwantara	330	2	1
Mányam	330	2	3
Mányamu	330	2	3
Manzil	330	2	38
Manzúr	{ 331	1	3
	{ 588	1	4
Máö mawása	331	1	5
Máp	{ 331	1	7
	{ 588	1	6
Mápa	331	1	7
Mápá	588	1	7
Mápári	331	1	11
Mápárki	588	1	9
Mápdári	331	1	14
Máphiai	346	2	26
Máphi	346	2	10
Máphichitthi	346	2	28
Máphidár	346	2	33
Máphjamín	346	2	39
Máphisál	347	1	22
Máppjonk	331	1	15
Mappatti	331	1	16
Máppilla	331	1	24
Máppillamár	331	1	24
Máppurawáná	441	2	27
Máptep	331	1	22
Máptol	331	1	19
Máptu	331	1	20
Már	331	1	35
Már	331	1	43
Már	331	2	1
Mára	331	2	3
Mára	331	2	5
Márádi	332	1	25
Marái	331	2	6
Marakádu	331	2	7
Marakálam	331	2	4
Marakkál	{ 331	2	8
	{ 588	1	12
Maram	331	2	19
Máramári	331	1	37
Marámat	331	2	20

MAR

	Page	col.	line
Marammat	{ 331	2	20
	{ 588	1	15
Marammat-sawál	588	1	16
Marammatujábitá	331	2	24
Máran	331	1	39
Máran	331	2	27
Márana	331	2	39
Máraphat	332	1	32
Máraphatio	332	1	33
Marappani káran	331	2	28
Marari	331	2	29
Máráta	331	2	30
Marattalai	331	2	31
Marattalai áyakkattu	331	2	32
Maravartana	588	1	18
Maraviðai	331	2	34
Márbadði	43	2	11
Márg	331	2	38
Márga	331	2	38
Márgalí	332	1	8
Márgapála	332	1	3
Márgasírsha	332	1	10
Márggakáran	331	2	45
Marghat	332	1	13
Márgí	332	1	5
Márga	332	1	14
Marhala	588	1	20
Marhúm	332	2	16
Marhún	332	2	18
Mápi	316	1	2
Mári	331	1	40
Mári	332	1	20
Mári	332	1	25
Marícha	332	1	27
Márfat	332	1	30
Máriga	332	1	35
Marigómbu	332	1	22
Marigómmu	332	1	22
Márikálam	332	1	21
Marikáru	332	1	36
Mariyá	332	1	38
Marjáda	332	2	40
Marká	588	1	22
Markal	331	2	8
Márkamu	332	1	40
Markári	332	1	41
Marocha	332	1	42
Marot	332	2	1
Márpít	331	1	41
Marroopattom	332	2	24
Marsa	332	2	3
Marşia	332	2	5
Maru	332	2	8
Marubhúmi	332	2	9
Marudeş	332	2	10
Marúl	332	2	13
Marumakkal	332	2	15
Marumakkan	332	2	17
Marumakkattáyam	332	2	18
Marupanayam	332	2	22
Marupáttam	332	2	24
Marupáttamchit	{ 332	2	26
	{ 409	2	43
Marusthal	332	2	10
Marviliyá	332	2	27
Márwá	332	2	28
Marwal	588	1	23

MÁR

	Page	col.	line
Márwári	332	2	33
Maryádá	332 2 40 588 1 25		
Más	332	2	42
Mása	332	2	42
Másá	333	1	10
Másá	333	1	36
Maşágat	333	2	10
Maşágatı	333	2	13
Másahará	333	1	1
Masáhat	333	1	12
Masak	333	2	8
Masálá	333	1	17
Masáláh	333	1	17
Masalia band o bast	588	1	28
Masán	333	1	23
Masáni hurá	333	1	24
Másántıkam	332	2	43
Masári	333	1	26
Masavııiddhi	333	1	4
Másh	333	1	32
Mášha	333	1	35
Masháikh	333	2	4
Mashak	333	2	7
Mashákatu	333	2	11
Mashakkat	333	2	10
Mashál	333	2	14
Mashálchı	333	2	15
Masháıa	333	2	18
Mashhúr	333	2	21
Mashıat	333	2	22
Mashıkáran	333	2	44
Mashk	333	2	7
Máshkaláy	333	1	32
Mashrik	333	2	24
Mashrúá	333	2	25
Mashrút	333	2	29
Mashruıdıwáni	333	2	33
Mashrút-faujđarı	333	2	35
Masbrút-i-thánaját	333	2	37
Mási	333	2	40
Mási	333	2	42
Masíná	334	1	4
Máskabár	333	1	6
Maskhabar	333	1	6
Maskhawar	333	1	6
Maşla	334	1	5
Masnún	334	1	6
Mastakávaghrána	334	1	8
Mastán	334	1	14
Mastısa	334	1	16
Masudá	334	1	26
Masúla	334	1	20
Masúr	334	1	18
Maswada	334	1	26
Maawáđı	334	1	28
Maswári	334	1	28
Mát	334	1	29
Mata	334	1	37
Mata	334	1	38
Matáá	334	1	35
Mátabarı	347	2	17
Maıakola	334	1	40
Maıakolakáran	334	1	41
Mátam	334	1	43
Mátamdár	334	1	45
Mátampursı	334	1	1

MAT

	Page	col.	line
Matan	334	1	3
Matangı	334	2	9
Matát	343	2	19
Máterá	335	1	33
Math	334	1	11
Math	334	2	23
Matha	334	2	11
Mathada davasa	334	2	17
Mathadaiyya	334	2	19
Matháđıpatı	588	1	31
Mathadıputty	588	1	31
Matham	588	1	30
Máthán	334	2	26
Máthánjamı	334	2	27
Mathápatı	334	2	28
Mathapattıjodı	334	2	21
Mátháphor	334	2	36
Mathaut	334	2	39
Máthchıtá	334	2	24
Mathooty	334	2	40
Mathote	334	2	40
Mati	335	1	10
Mátı	335	1	31
Mátı	335	1	31
Mátıkáta	335	1	43
Matıl	347	2	33
Máııyál	335	1	45
Matıyára	335	1	36
Máııyári	335	1	36
Matılab	335	1	11
Mátri	335	1	13
Mátrıbandılu	335	1	17
Mátrıdatta	335	1	21
Matrúk	335	1	23
Matrúka	335	1	24
Matrúkát	335	1	24
Matsyamu	314	1	23
Matsyándıka	335	1	27
Mátta	335	2	1
Máııtam	335	2	3
Matıtam	335	2	5
Matıthápatı	334	2	28
Matııı	335	1	30
Matııı	335	1	32
Matıııá	335	1	35
Matıııál	588	1	33
Matıııárá	335	1	36
Matıııár cháhı	335	1	41
Máııtu pongol	421	1	19
Matturawána	441	2	29
Matuá	335	2	6
Matúl	335	2	11
Mátul	335	2	13
Mátula	335	2	13
Mátulání	335	2	14
Matwálá	335	2	15
Mau	335	2	17
Maııá	320	2	39
Maujá	336	1	44
Maujáwar	336	2	17
Mauje	336	1	45
Mauji	336	1	44
Maujúdát	335	2	20
Maukıúf	335	2	22
Maķúfı	335	2	27
Maul	322	2	27
Maulá	335	2	29

MAZ

	Page	col.	line
Maula	588	1	34
Maulá áálá	335	2	35
Maulá asfal	335	2	37
Maulána	335	2	43
Maulavı	336	1	1
Maulı	336	1	4
Maulúd	336	1	7
Maund	326	1	9
Maunı	336	1	10
Maunium	330	2	4
Maunja	336	1	14
Maunji	336	1	18
Mauphee	346	2	10
Maurhia	336	1	20
Maurús	336	1	21
Maurúşı	336	1	23
Maurúşı aima	588	1	38
Maurúşı asámı	336	1	25
Maurúşı ijára	336	1	36
Maurúşı muıaddam	336	1	40
Maurúşı ráıyat	336	1	25
Mausil	320	2	20
Mauzá	336	1	44
Mauzá aslı	336	2	11
Mauzá dákhıkı	336	2	14
Mauzáwar	336	2	17
Mauzıná	336	2	25
Mauzzına	583	1	39
Máva	336	2	29
Mavađai	336	2	32
Mavasu	336	2	30
Máviđai	336	2	32
Máviđai maraviđai	336	2	34
Mavilan	336	2	38
Mavuje	386	1	45
Maw	335	2	17
Mawájib	588	1	40
Mawáķıl	322	1	16
Máwal	336	2	40
Mawár	588	1	43
Mawáshı	336	2	43
Máwát	346	1	38
Mawesi	337	1	1
Mawıl	337	1	3
Mawılı	337	1	3
Máy	337	1	4
Máy ájá	337	1	5
Máy áji	337	1	5
Mayará	337	1	7
Mâyın	347	1	25
Mazárát	337	1	8
Mazári	337	1	8
Mazdúr	337	1	16
Mazdúrı	337	1	18
Mazdúr-patııı	337	1	20
Mazhab	337	1	22
Mázı	337 1 24 588 1 44		
Mazır khana	589	1	31
Mazkúr	337	1	28
Mazkúrá	337	1	33
Mazkúrı	337	1	42
Mazkúrı mahál	337	2	12
Mazkúrı málguzár	337	2	11
Mazkúrı muıaddam	337	2	15
Mázkúrı ráıyat	337	2	18
Mazkúrı tááluı	337	2	21

MAZ

MÉL

MIH

	Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line
Mazra	337	2	24	Mélu	338	2	5	Méti	340	1	18
Mázúl	337	2	32	Melupairu	413	2	20	Metí	340	1	32
Mázúlí	337	2	34	Mélurási	338	2	38	Métidáru	340	1	22
Mázúlí daftar	337	2	35	Mélurási	439	2	1	Métigoda	340	1	24
Mázúlí daftar	337	2	35	Méluváram	338	2	40	Métikóru	340	1	25
Mázún	337	2	40	Mélvaippu	339	1	1	Métipálu	340	1	26
Mázún	337	2	43	Melvappu	588	2	16	Metirayat	340	1	31
Mechchil	338	1	1	Melvappu	588	2	7	Metrán	340	1	34
Mechhuyá	338	1	2	Mélvára-ijará-kául	338	2	40	Metta	340	1	35
Medá	338	1	3	Mélváram	541	2	13	Mettaguddalu	340	1	38
Méda	338	1	5	Mélváram	588	2	10	Mettajágá	334	1	40
Medara	338	1	5	Mélváram tirwái	338	2	44	Metjavari	340	1	41
Medaravan	338	1	5	Mélváram	588	2	14	Metji	340	1	42
Mede	338	1	9	Mélvási	339	1	3	Mettu	340	2	4
Medh	338	1	11	Mélváyippa	339	1	5	Mettu	340	2	6
Medhá	338	1	13	Mélveppu	588	2	17	Mettu	340	2	7
Medhedái	338	1	14	Mélvicháram	339	1	7	Mettukáran	588	2	20
Medhedáik	338	1	14	Memán	339	1	29	Metuvári	340	2	9
Medhí	338	1	16	Ména	339	1	31	Mévu	340	2	11
Medhom	340	1	2	Ménagóđalu	339	1	33	Mewafarosh	340	2	12
Medí	338	1	18	Ménalluđu	339	1	35	Mewás	340	2	17
Medom	340	1	2	Ménamámá	339	1	37	Mewási	588	2	21
Meer	342	1	13	Ménaŋta	339	1	38	Mewátí	340	2	19
Mególu	338	1	20	Ménavan	339	1	8	Meyaru	340	2	22
Mehajin	317	1	40	Mend	339	1	40	Méykiravan	340	2	24
Megpanna	338	1	21	Mendá	339	1	45	Méypukaran	339	2	19
Mehaul	318	2	37	Mendh	588	2	18	Méyssal	340	2	25
Meher-gilandázi	588	2	3	Mendhá	339	2	3	Mhaisápattí	340	2	26
Meheto	338	1	38	Mendhá bancharái	339	2	4	Mhal	318	2	37
Mehewassee	588	2	21	Mendh bandi	339	1	43	Mhal	322	2	27
Mehmán	338	1	23	Mendhí	339	2	3	Mhao	340	2	27
Mehtar	338	1	26	Menha	588	2	29	Mháomhárhi	340	2	30
Mehtar	338	1	30	Menewar	339	1	8	Mhár	319	2	18
Mehto	338	1	38	Menhdi	339	2	7	Mher	319	2	18
Mehtree	338	1	30	Menipátam	339	2	11	Mhatoot	334	2	39
Mehupá	338	1	40	Menivilachihil	339	2	13	Mhotarapha	350	2	39
Mehupí	338	1	41	Menjogi	339	2	15	Mhow	340	2	27
Mei	338	1	42	Ménkával	339	1	14	Miáád	340	2	32
Meikhuntí	338	1	42	Ménkávalgár	339	1	16	Miáádí	340	2	34
Mej	338	1	44	Ménokl	338	2	36	Miáádí-ijará	340	2	36
Mejdád	338	2	1	Ménon	339	1	8	Mián	340	2	39
Mejdast	338	2	1	Meo	339	2	17	Miána	340	2	44
Mejdát	338	2	1	Méppulam	339	2	18	Miánádmí	340	2	42
Mekhi	338	2	3	Méra	339	2	20	Miání	340	1	1
Meki	338	2	3	Méra	339	2	22	Miáráj	341	1	3
Mél	338	2	5	Mérai	339	2	22	Míbar	341	1	11
Mel	339	1	19	Meraiđittam	339	2	29	Micharom	341	1	8
Melá	339	1	22	Méramániyam	330	2	35	Míchaváram	314	1	8
Méládhikáram	338	2	11	Meraka	339	2	35	Michcham	341	1	16
Meládiká	339	1	26	Meravanige	339	2	31	Míchchaváram	342	1	9
Mélál	338	2	13	Mére	339	2	20	Michhri	343	2	15
Melanjumabundee	341	2	10	Mére	339	2	22	Midde	341	1	17
Mélaŋi	338	2	15	Merh	339	1	41	Middiyá	341	1	17
Meldár	339	1	27	Merhbandí	339	1	44	Migike	341	1	19
Méle	338	2	5	Meriá	539	2	37	Migte	588	2	24
Méléralai	338	2	17	Meriyá	339	2	37	Migute	341	1	19
Mélerutta	338	2	19	Méruve	339	2	41	Miguvike	341	1	19
Méleruttu kachcheri	338	2	21	Mesari	340	1	6	Mihmán	341	1	21
Mélkanakka	338	2	23	Mesha	339	2	44	Mílmándár	341	1	29
Mélkánam	338	2	24	Méstak	340	1	3	Mihmání	341	1	23
Mélkaram	338	2	27	Mestrí	343	2	16	Míhmankhána	341	1	32
Mélkoyimma	338	2	29	Meŋ	340	1	9	Mihmánsará	341	1	32
Mélkoyimma sthánam	338	2	31	Meŋa	340	1	8	Mihmánváram	341	1	36
Mélmađai	314	2	37	Meŋa	340	1	9	Mihnát	341	1	38
Mélmániyam	338	2	34	Méta	340	1	13	Mihnátáná	341	1	39
Mélnoki	338	2	36	Métarangam	340	1	14	Mihnátí	341	1	43
Mélsáđhanam	588	2	4	Métarí	340	1	15	Mihr	320	1	31

MIH

	Page	col.	line
Mihrkatti	341	1	45
Mihtar	338	1	26
Mihuntana	588	2	25
Mijhari	341	2	4
Milan	341	2	5
Milán	341	2	7
Miláni	341	2	7
Milánjamábandí	341	2	10
Milk	341	2	15
Milkeut	341	2	15
Milkí	341	2	19
Milkíat	341	2	15
Milkíat-istamrári	341	2	27
Milkí lákhiráj	341	2	21
Milk-kharídadár	341	2	25
Milk kharídagí	341	2	23
Milkyyet	341	2	15
Mím	341	2	29
Mímánsá	341	2	32
Mímánsaka	341	2	36
Minak	342	1	8
Minakia	342	1	8
Mínár	588	2	26
Minhá	341	2	38
Minháí	588	2	29
Minháídár	341	2	38
Minháígí	342	1	3
Minhye	342	1	5
Minjumla	341	2	38
Minumulu	342	1	9
Mír	342	1	11
Mírakkor	342	1	13
Mírán	342	1	20
Mírás	342	2	4
Mírásqár	342	2	6
Mírásí	342	2	39
Mírásí	342	2	7
Mírásí	342	2	32
Mírásí-anubhoga dánáchá	342	2	32
Mírásíbabu	343	1	4
Mírásídár	343	1	4
Mírásí-dáran	342	2	39
Mírásí-dárudu	342	2	40
Mírásí ráiat	342	2	40
Mírásí ráiat	343	1	6
Mírásí sutantaram	343	1	9
Mírás patá	343	1	9
Mírás patí	588	2	31
Mírásu	343	1	12
Mírásu	342	2	7
Mírásukuđi	299	2	12
Mírás váram	343	1	24
Mírbahr	342	1	23
Mírbahrí	342	1	24
Mírbakhshí	342	1	28
Mirch	332	1	27
Mirdá	343	1	16
Mirdáha	342	1	29
Mirdáha	342	1	29
Mirdhá	342	1	29
Mirg	346	2	43
Mirgmál	346	2	1
Mirgsál	589	1	4
Mir-i-ádl	342	1	17
Mír-i-átish	342	1	21
Mír-i-manzil	342	1	40
Mír-mahallah	342	1	41
Mír munshí	342	1	43
Mír peshkár	342	1	44

MÍR

	Page	col.	line
Mír sámán	342	1	45
Mír shikár	342	2	1
Mír tuzak	342	2	2
Mirzá	343	1	18
Misan	343	1	21
Mishar	343	2	5
Mişkál	343	1	45
Miskín	343	2	1
Mişl	343	1	25
Mişl diwaní	343	1	33
Mişl faujdári	343	1	34
Mişlí	343	1	40
Mişl karanam	343	1	35
Mişl mutafaraka	588	2	34
Mişl mutafaraka	343	1	39
Mişl redđi	343	1	37
Mişl redđi	588	2	36
Mişl redđi	343	1	43
Misl tirwái	588	2	38
Mismár	343	2	3
Mişr	343	2	5
Misra	343	2	5
Mişrí	343	2	15
Missil	588	2	33
Mistri	343	2	16
Mitât	343	2	19
Míthá	353	2	27
Míthá	343	2	27
Míthá	343	2	34
Míthá	343	2	34
Míthá	343	2	35
Míthágar	343	2	36
Míthágari	343	2	29
Míthái	343	2	30
Míthái wálá	343	2	30
Míthá lonári	343	2	43
Míthamola	343	2	39
Míthánamalamchará	343	2	32
Míthhálá	344	1	1
Míththe	344	1	3
Mithyá	344	1	4
Mithyábádí	344	1	5
Mithyásákhí	344	1	7
Mithyáśapath	344	1	8
Mithyásukrut	344	1	9
Mithyottara	344	1	10
Miti	344	1	12
Miti	588	2	40
Miti	344	1	20
Mittádár	344	1	23
Mittamola upparike	343	2	41
Mízáj sharíf	344	1	25
Mízán	344	1	28
Moajil	347	1	30
Moaznah	588	1	39
Mobádalá	347	2	26
Mobadalá	347	2	26
Mobái	347	2	40
Mobed	344	1	29
Mocassa	352	2	27
Mocasau	352	2	27
Mochá	344	1	30
Mochan	344	1	31
Mochará	344	1	33
Mochchai	344	1	36
Mochh	345	2	10
Mochi	344	1	38
Mocuddim	351	2	12

MOH

	Page	col.	line
Mocuddimy	352	1	7
Mocudmy	352	1	7
Mocurrer	352	1	33
Mocurrey	352	1	33
Mođ	344	2	4
Modafat	588	2	41
Modak	344	2	41
Mođal	344	2	7
Modalálu	344	2	11
Modalaváru	344	2	14
Modalu	344	2	9
Mođan	344	2	25
Mođan	588	2	43
Moddam	344	2	25
Modí	344	2	27
Módi	344	2	37
MódiKepu	344	2	39
Modíkhána	344	2	33
Mofussil	349	2	5
Mogal	344	2	44
Mogalái	345	1	5
Mogalí	345	1	13
Mogany	316	2	11
Moghal	344	2	43
Mogham	345	1	22
Moghambáb	345	1	24
Mogham bábtí	345	1	27
Moghan	345	1	33
Moghlái	345	1	5
Moghul	344	2	43
Moglai	345	1	5
Mogulae	345	1	6
Mogullaye	345	1	6
Mogumjástí	345	1	30
Mohaladárín	319	1	44
Mohamai	588	2	44
Mohana	350	1	26
Mohásali	345	1	35
Mohasali	345	1	36
Mohasalu	345	1	36
Mohásalu	345	1	35
Mohassalu	345	1	35
Mohatrawn	587	1	27
Mohaturan	318	1	41
Mohaul	318	2	37
Moheeta	320	1	18
Moherrie	350	1	42
Mohil	345	1	41
Mohir	350	1	43
Mohorer	589	1	20
Mohot	589	1	3
Mohoteran	587	1	27
Mohuthran	587	1	27
Mohrer	350	1	42
Mohsool	320	2	3
Mohtádu	345	1	42
Mohtaraphá	350	2	39
Mohtaraphá-chí-kulwár	351	1	8
Mohterefa	350	2	36
Mohterfa	350	2	36
Mohtissub	351	1	15
Mohturpha	350	2	37
Mohturupa	350	2	37
Mohulla	319	1	36
Mohur	350	1	30
Mohurrana	587	1	33
Mohurrie	350	1	42

MOH

MOO

MUS

	Page	col.	line
Mohurrun	350	1	35
Mohuteran	318	1	40
Mohuturan	318	1	40
Moj	345	1	44
Mojabá	350	1	45
Mojabedár	350	2	5
Mojdát	345	2	1
Mojibat	589	1	35
Mojní	345	2	3
Mojnádár	345	2	4
Moka	588	2	45
Mokábila	351	2	9
Mokajchiththí	345	2	6
Mokásá	352	2	30
Mokásadár	353	1	13
Mokash	345	2	10
Mokási	353	1	18
Mokási	353	1	18
Mokássa	352	2	27
Mokeym	350	2	17
Mokhásá	352	2	30
Mokhásadár	353	1	13
Mokim	353	2	1
Mokka	345	2	8
Mokkadugu	345	2	9
Moksha	345	2	10
Mokta	322	2	10
Mokuddum	351	2	12
Mol	345	2	13
Mola	345	2	17
Moje	345	2	19
Mol-islam	589	1	1
Molkari	345	2	15
Molly	324	1	5
Moltol	345	2	16
Molungee	324	1	18
Mom	345	2	21
Momano	345	2	24
Momañi	345	2	26
Momjáma	345	2	22
Momun	589	2	3
Monafah	589	2	4
Mon demu	345	2	27
Mon eeb	589	2	8
Mon eem	589	2	9
Mongum khandity	316	2	7
Moniagar	329	1	33
Monigar	329	1	33
Moochilka	348	1	7
Moochulka	348	1	8
Moodelly	588	2	42
Mooga	349	2	38
Mooktár	353	1	24
Mooktesor	353	1	36
Mooktissur	353	1	36
Mooktiyár	353	1	24
Moolghenny	353	2	44
Moolgueny	353	2	44
Mooliwurg	354	1	21
Moolk	354	2	5
Mooluck	354	2	5
Moolwurgdár	542	2	28
Moolywurg	542	2	26
Moonga	349	2	38
Moonsiff	356	1	23
Moopen	356	2	10

	Page	col.	line
Mooqudumee	352	1	7
Moordawasikht	357	1	14
Moorisullah	589	2	14
Moory	357	1	21
Moosummát	357	2	20
Mooshaira	357	2	31
Mootah	359	2	30
Mootahdár	359	2	33
Mootahdári	359	2	37
Mootawari	359	2	39
Mootecophil	359	1	20
Mooteree	360	1	3
Mootiyaree	335	1	37
Mootry	360	1	3
Mootsuddy	359	2	19
Mootwallee	359	2	21
Mophardu	345	2	29
Moplah	331	1	24
Moplay	331	1	25
Moř	344	2	4
Móra	345	2	31
Morabhatta	345	2	32
Morabu	345	2	34
Moraca	332	1	42
Moracha	332	1	42
Morađukarađu	345	2	35
Morah	345	2	43
Morah	349	1	5
Moral	344	2	7
Moramu	345	2	37
Morana	345 589	2 1	38 2
Morapanela	345	2	40
Morasa	345	2	41
Moravu	345	2	42
Moray	349	1	5
More	345	2	43
Morhá	346	1	1
Morí	346	1	2
Morka	346	1	4
Morkháí	346	1	5
Morkháó	346	1	7
Mosabá	350	1 45	
Mosabedar	350	2	5
Mosál	346	1	9
Mosavi	589	2	16
Moshaira	357	2	31
Moshuksy	589	2	17
Moř	346	1	11
Moř	346	1	15
Mořa	346	1	11
Motádi	346	1	24
Motádu	346	1	24
Motálá	346	1	27
Motámdání	346	1	17
Motámoti	346	1	18
Motasthal	346	1	13
Mothálá	346	1	29
Mothast o búđ jamá	346	1	20
Mothia	346	1	22
Mothia	346	1	31
Motiá	346	1	22
Motoowullee	359	2	21
Mottam	346	1	15
Mottaneih	359	2	25
Mořu	346	1	11

	Page	col.	line
Mořusthal	346	1	13
Mo-ula	346	1	36
Moujjul	587	1	31
Moven	347	1	25
Mow	340	2	27
Mowajib	588	1	40
Mowát	346	1	38
Mowazna	588	1	39
Moyen	347	1	25
Moyin	346	1	40
Mozahim	589	2	40
Mřig	346	1	42
Mřiga	346	1	42
Mřigařirsha	346	1	44
Mřigsál	346 589	1 1	45 4
Mřita	346	2	3
Mřitapatra	346	2	4
Mřitařaucha	346	2	5
Mřitasnána	346	2	7
Mřug	346	1	42
Muckloot	322	1	40
Mud	314	1	45
Muda	314	1	45
Mudd	314	1	41
Mudrusu	316	1	17
Mug	316	2	27
Mugadum	351	2	12
Mugdur	316	2	25
Mugg	316	2	27
Mugh	316	2	27
Mugta	322	2	10
Muhal	318	2	30
Muhlloot	322	1	40
Muhsool	320	2	3
Muhul	318	2	30
Muhunt	317	2	19
Mujoom	321	2	9
Mujmoo	321	2	8
Mulungee	324	1	28
Mulik	325	1	7
Mulla	325	2	19
Mumooná	590	1	10
Mun	326	1	9
Munagar	329	1	33
Mundub	587	2	31
Mundul	327	2	39
Mundwee	587	2	35
Munewar	329	1	12
Mungul	328	1	42
Munja	329	2	24
Munjha	329	2	24
Munjhár	329	2	24
Munjoor	331	1	3
Munnávadoo	329	2	44
Munneewar	329	1	12
Munnjar	329	1	5
Munnim	329	2	42
Munnovertý	330	1	4
Munnycavelly	329	1	8
Munsub	330	1	11
Murgsal	589	1	4
Murhummut	588	1	15
Muriady	588	1	25
Muscoory	337	1	42

MUS

MUD

MUK

	Page	col.	line
Musee	333	2	42
Mushal	333	2	19
Mushkoree	337	1	43
Muskoree	337	1	43
Mussalah	333	1	17
Mussaut	333	1	12
Mussoola	334	1	20
Mut	334	2	11
Mutchelka	589	1	18
Muth	334	2	11
Muthout	334	2	39
Mutiyar	335	1	37
Mutiyári	335	1	37
Mutlub	335	1	11
Mutowolee	589	2	33
Mutt	334	2	12
Muvilan	336	2	38
Muzin	590	1	3
Muzrah	337	1	13

Muááfi	346	2	9
Muááfiçhiṭṭhí	346	2	28
Muááfidár	346	2	33
Muááfi-istiwa	346	2	36
Muááfi-mámúli	347	1	7
Muááfi-mujrái	347	1	13
Muááfi-náma	347	1	16
Muááfi-nazarána dár	589	1	11
Muááfi rawána	347	1	18
Muáámalat	347	1	39
Muáámalát	347	1	39
Muáin	347	1	25
Muájjal	347	1	30
Muálim	347	1	34
Muállak	347	1	36
Muátabar	347	2	17
Muátaç	347	2	22
Muáṭṭal	347	2	23
Muazzin	590	1	3
Mubádala	347	2	26
Múbadadalu	348	1	4
Mubáh	347	2	34
Mubáiat	347	2	38
Mubárát	347 505	2 2	43 30
Mubarrá	347	2	45
Mubáshir	348	1	1
Múbái	347	2	40
Múbid	348	1	3
Muchalka	348	1	7
Muchalká	348	1	7
Muchalka-ín dárád	348	1	20
Mucheche	344	1	40
Muchchevádu	344	1	45
Muchchiliká	348	1	8
Múda	348	1	28
Muda	349	1	5
Múdá	356	2	25
Mudabbar	348	1	31
Mudabbir	348	1	31
Mudabbir	348	1	37
Mudabbir-i-tadbír	348	1	34
Mudai	348	1	38
Mudáim	348	2	26
Mudáin	348	1	42
Mudáinat	348	1	43

Mudaipunam	348	1	40
Mudal	344	2	9
Mudal	348	2	30
Mudálámudal	348	2	33
Muddám	348	1	44
Muddám sibandi	348	2	8
Mudaris	316	1	19
Mudava	348	2	10
Muddáá	348	2	12
Muddáá	348	2	16
Muddáá bihá	348	2	14
Muddái	348	2	16
Muddái	348	2	17
Muddái ále hi	348	2	22
Muddáiat	348	2	24
Muddáidár	348	2	19
Muddáim	348	2	26
Muddáipaná	348	2	28
Muddal	348	2	30
Muddám	348	1	45
Muddámálu	348	2	2
Muddám begári	348	2	3
Muddápattá	348	2	27
Muddat	348	2	35
Muddatkhila	348	2	37
Muddat patit	348	2	39
Muddatukuyam	348	2	41
Mudékamu	349	1	3
Mudí	344	2	28
Mudi	345	2	43
Múdi	349	1	5
Mudi	349	1	25
Mudí	357	1	20
Múdigade	349	1	18
Mudíppa	349	1	31
Mudíppiri	349	1	28
Mudíppu	349	1	31
Mudrá	349	1	35
Mudraballa	349	1	37
Mudrádháranam	349	1	44
Mudrakáran	349	1	41
Mudrakóla	349	1	37
Mudrayola	349	1	42
Mudre	349	1	35
Mudrekára	349	1	39
Múçupárai	349	2	3
Muduvu	349	1	31
Mufaṣṣal	349	2	5
Mufaṣṣal ádalát	343	2	17
Mufaṣṣal díwáni ádalát	349	2	19
Mufaṣṣal jamá	349	2	33
Mufaṣṣal kánungo	349	2	29
Mufaṣṣal kharch	349	2	27
Mufaṣṣal taáluç	349	2	31
Mufíis	349	2	23
Mufí	349	2	34
Múç	355	2	22
Múçá	349	2	38
Muganduga	349	2	41
Mughal	344	2	43
Mughlai	345	1	5
Muháb	349	2	43
Muhábá	350	1	1
Muhábát	350	1	1
Muhabbat	350	1	3
Muháfa	350	1	8

Muháfiç	350	1	10
Muháfiç-i-daftar	589	1	19
Muhákalat	350	1	12
Muhallal	350	1	15
Muhallil	350	1	18
Muháná	350	1	22
Muhaná	350	1	26
Muhar	350	1	26
Muharkand	350	1	30
Muharram	350	1	33
Muharrir	350	1	34
Muhásabah	350	1	42
Muhásib	350	1	44
Muhásiç	350	2	3
Muhásiç	589	1	25
Muhásiç	589	1	27
Muhásiç	589	1	29
Muházarat	350	2	7
Muházir	350	2	14
Muházir khána	589	1	31
Muházir náma	350	2	11
Múhib	349	2	44
Muhíl	350	2	15
Muhkím	350	2	17
Muhr	350	1	30
Muhrím	350	2	20
Muḥṣan	350	2	25
Muḥṣanat	350	2	25
Muhtál	350	2	30
Muhtál-álehi	350	2	32
Muhtarafa	350	2	36
Muhtarif	350	2	34
Muhtarifa	589	1	34
Muhtamím-i-band-o-bast	351	1	11
Muhtasib	351	1	15
Muhúrta	351	1	20
Mujáphat jamá	351	1	25
Mujará	351	1	34
Mujarái	351	1	36
Mujarái kharchu	351	2	1
Mujáwar	351	1	30
Mújibát	351	1	32
Mujmal	589	1	36
Mujmalan	589	1	37
Mujmilan	589	1	37
Mujrá	351	1	34
Mujrái	351	1	36
Mujráin	351	2	3
Mujray	351	1	36
Mujrim	351	2	5
Mujtahid	351	2	6
Mukábila	351	2	9
Mukadamá	352	1	19
Mukadamo	352	1	20
Mukaddam	351	2	12
Mukaddama	352	1	18
Mukaddamá	352	1	19
Mukaddam bişwadár	351	2	31
Mukaddamí	352	1	7
Mukaddam karj	352	1	5
Mukallaf	352	1	26
Mukálpalisa	392	1	21
Múkáníyan	352	1	23
Mukáraz	352	1	28
Mukardamo	352	1	20
Mukáriz	352	1	31

MUK

MUL

MUŞ

	Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line
Mukarrar	352	1	33	Mulázim	589	2	1	Munimanamađu	355	2	19
Mukarrarí	352	1	36	Múldhan	353	2	29	Munimanamaralu	355	2	21
Mukarrarídár	352	1	41	Múlgánw.	353	2	31	Munj	355	2	41
Mukarrarí-istimrarí	352	1	43	Múlgáinw.	353	2	44	Munjá	355	2	41
Mukarrarí jamâ	352	2	2	Múlgaini	577	2	19	Munkazí	356	1	3
Mukarrarí patťá	352	2	4	Múlgainichítí	354	1	10	Munkazí bákí	356	1	4
Mukarrarí tankháh rakmi	352	2	7	Múlgainigár	354	1	12	Munkir	356	1	6
Mukásá	352	2	29	Múlgár	353	1	33	Munnáman	356	1	8
Mukásima	352	2	15	Mulíá	354	1	24	Munnámavan	356	1	8
Mukátabat	352	2	16	Mulk	354	2	5	Munnameninellam	356	1	13
Mukátib	352	2	18	Mulkgiri	354	2	20	Munnalakáran	356	1	11
Mukattá	352	2	12	Mulki	354	2	8	Munnirippa	356	1	15
Mukavan	352	2	25	Mulki ádalát	354	2	13	Munshí	356	1	17
Mukayad	352	2	21	Mulki diwaní ádalát	354	2	14	Munshid	356	1	20
Mukhágni	352	2	22	Mulki faujdarí ádalát	354	2	14	Munşif	356	1	23
Mukháşa	352	2	27	Mulki khazána	354	2	19	Munşifdár	356	1	41
Mukhasádár	353	1	13	Mullá	354	2	26	Munşif-kachhari	356	1	43
Mukhbir	589	1	39	Mulla	354	2	35	Munşif náma	356	1	44
Mukhtár	353	1	23	Mullá kuráni	354	2	32	Munţa	356	2	1
Mukhtári	353	1	34	Mullá vallai	354	2	36	Muntakhab	356	2	3
Mukhtárnáma	353	1	30	Múlpattá	354	1	17	Mupan	356	2	10
Mukhtaşar	353	1	36	Múlpattayam	354	1	17	Múppan	356	2	12
Mukhtear	353	1	23	Multabi	355	1	2	Múppapanam	356	2	16
Mukhtessur	353	1	36	Multakít	354	2	38	Muppara	356	2	21
Mukhtýar	353	1	24	Multánia	354	2	40	Múppakaluvu	356	2	18
Mukhtýarí	353	1	34	Multaví	355	1	1	Múra	356	2	23
Mukhtýar-náma	353	1	30	Multavíat	355	1	3	Murá	356	2	25
Mukhtýar námaját-i-áam	589	1	40	Multazim	355	1	4	Múra	356	2	27
Mukhya	353	1	41	Mulumu	355	1	6	Murábahat	356	2	29
Mukhyasthan	353	1	44	Múlvaryga	354	1	21	Murabbí	356	2	31
Mukiasten	353	1	44	Múlya	354	1	23	Muráfáa	589	2	10
Mukim	353	2	1	Mumání	355	1	8	Muráfí	589	2	11
Mukimí	353	2	4	Mumin	355	1	9	Murah	349	1	5
Mukirr	353	2	5	Munábazat	355	1	15	Muráhiş	356	2	33
Mukirr bahí	353	2	7	Munádí	355	1	19	Murái	356	2	35
Mukirr lahú	353	2	9	Munafá	589	2	4	Murainír	356	2	37
Mukkálpalísa	353	2	11	Munafát	355	1	24	Murambu	378	2	33
Mukkampálu	353	2	13	Munajjim	355	1	27	Murambu	356	2	39
Mukkávan	353	2	15	Munákíd	355	1	28	Murán	356	2	41
Mukkusa	353	2	17	Munáphá	355	1	25	Muraş	337	1	37
Muksa	353	2	19	Munášib	355	1	21	Murátib	356	2	42
Muktasib	353	2	21	Munášib jamâ	355	1	23	Murattab	356	2	44
Mukti	353	2	23	Munaskha	355	1	30	Murattib	357	1	1
Múl	353	2	26	Munđ	355	1	32	Murda	357	1	2
Múla	353	2	26	Munđa	355	1	32	Murda farásh	357	1	3
Múla	354	1	25	Munđa	355	1	34	Murda farosh	357	1	6
Múladhana	353	2	29	Munđa	355	1	36	Murdár	357	1	8
Múlagánw	353	2	31	Munđakam	355	1	39	Murdárkas	357	1	12
Múlagár	353	2	33	Munđakan	355	1	38	Murddapharás	357	1	4
Múlagrantha	353	2	37	Munđam	355	1	41	Murddhábhishikta	357	1	14
Muláhaza	354	1	27	Munđan	355	1	42	Murhen	357	1	18
Mulai	354	1	25	Munđan	355	2	1	Murí	357	1	20
Mulaka	354	1	32	Munđankotťí	355	2	3	Murí	357	1	21
Mulaka kotťí	354	1	33	Munđaphorá	355	2	5	Murí	589	2	12
Mulakamatissíla	354	1	34	Munđbandí	355	2	8	Murí	357	1	30
Mulakol	354	1	38	Munđhá	355	2	17	Murid	357	1	33
Mulam	354	1	36	Munđpattí	355	2	14	Murikáran	357	1	31
Mulaná	354	1	40	Munđwáhiş	589	2	6	Murippampu	357	1	24
Mulaná	354	1	40	Mung	355	2	22	Murippattáiyam	357	1	26
Múlapatra	353	2	39	Mungáru pairu	413	2	17	Muriş	357	1	14
Múlasáadhanam	353	2	40	Munguttige	355	2	25	Muris ááli	357	1	37
Múlasásanam	589	1	42	Muni	355	2	27	Murísádanam	357	1	26
Múlavarga	542	2	28	Muníb	355	2	28	Murshid	357	1	38
Múlavargadár	542	2	28	Muníbána	355	2	33	Murtadd	357	1	39
Mulayan	354	1	43	Muníbúmáshtha	355	2	31	Murtahin	357	1	42
Múlavigraha	589	1	44	Munigutta	355	2	38	Mus	357	1	44
Mulázamat	354	1	45	Munim	355	2	36	Muşá	357	2	1

MUS

MUT

NÁD

	Page	col.	line
Musá-bahí	357	2	3
Musaedat	589	2	15
Musáfir	357	2	8
Musáfir khána	357	2	9
Muşáhib	357	2	11
Muşáhirá	357	2	32
Musajjal	357	2	13
Musakkas	357	2	43
Musakkasi	357	2	43
Musal	357	2	14
Muşálabat	357	2	17
Muşálahu	357	2	5
Musáli	357	2	18
Musammát	357	2	20
Musanqá	357	2	24
Musanqá	357	2	24
Músár	357	2	26
Muşára	357	2	32
Muşarkhor	357	2	28
Musavi	587	2	16
Musháá	357	2	29
Musháhara	357	2	31
Musháhara kulkarnam	357	2	40
Mushaira	357	2	31
Mushakhaş	357	2	42
Mushakhaş	357	2	42
Mushakkaşídár	589	2	19
Mushakkaşí jamâ	358	1	3
Mushakhaşí jot	589	2	11
Mushárik	358	1	5
Mushárikat	358	1	6
Mushrif	358	1	7
Mushrik	358	1	10
Mushrik	358	1	11
Mushţ	358	1	14
Mushtarí	358	1	24
Mushtarika	589	2	23
Mushţí	358	1	14
Mushţígár	358	1	18
Muşibat	589	2	29
Muslim	358	1	26
Muslim	358	1	30
Muslim álehi	358	1	34
Muslim fihi	358	1	32
Mussad	358	1	36
Mússat	358	1	36
Musta	358	1	40
Mustabín	358	1	43
Mustabín ghair marsúm	358	2	3
Mustabín marsúm	358	2	1
Mustadái	358	2	9
Mustaghiş	358	2	10
Mustájari	358	2	11
Mustájaru	358	2	11
Mustájir	358	2	11
Mustájiri	358	2	17
Mustakbal	358	2	19
Mustámin	358	2	27
Mustaphi	589	2	28
Mustarad	358	2	24
Mustaufí	358	2	31
Mustaufí	589	2	28
Mustaufígari	358	2	36
Mustâyir	358	2	38
Mut	358	2	40
Mutâa	343	2	19
Mutabannâ	358	2	45

	Page	col.	line
Mutabannagi	359	1	1
Muţábik	358	2	42
Muţábik-i-sanad	358	2	43
Muţábik-i-tárikh	358	2	44
Mutafarrikát	359	1	2
Mutaffik	359	1	6
Mutâh	359	1	13
Mútah	359	2	29
Mutahed	359	1	7
Mutâhid	359	1	7
Mutâhil	359	1	15
Mutâhúd	359	1	10
Mutâhúddár	359	1	12
Mutakaddim	359	1	16
Mutakaffil	359	1	20
Mutakkâşim	359	1	24
Mutakhâşimín	359	1	25
Mutal	359	1	26
Mutálaká	359	2	14
Mutálalan	359	1	29
Mutáláli	359	1	31
Mutalavakâsam	359	1	33
Mutalavakâsí	359	1	35
Mutalachilava	359	1	36
Mutaleđuppa	359	1	38
Mutâlik	359	2	8
Mutâlikán	359	2	16
Mutâlikí	359	2	14
Mutalkáryyam	359	1	39
Mutalpalisa	359	1	41
Mutalpaţta	359	1	42
Mutalpaţta káran	359	1	44
Mutalpaţtiká	359	2	1
Mutalpera	359	2	3
Mutalpiţti	359	2	5
Mutalpiţti káran	359	2	6
Mutanázâ	589	2	31
Mutaşaddí	359	2	19
Mutawalkí	359	2	21
Mutâyin	359	2	24
Mutâyyana	359	2	25
Muţh	358	1	14
Muthadârí	359	2	37
Muţhán	359	2	28
Muţhi	358	1	23
Muţhthá	359	2	29
Muţhthádár	359	2	33
Muţhthádârí	359	2	37
Muţhtháwâri	359	2	39
Muţhlíyá	358	1	21
Muţlak	359	2	42
Muţlakvakálat náma	359	2	45
Muţlakvakíl	359	2	43
Mutri	360	1	3
Mutseddy	359	2	19
Muttaide	360	1	7
Muttajja	360	1	9
Muttajjí	360	1	10
Muttaseddee	359	2	19
Muttaşil	360	1	14
Mutteedar	359	2	34
Muţthá	359	2	29
Muţthawârí	359	2	39
Muţţhí	358	1	15
Muttirachavádu	360	1	11
Muttiráju	360	1	11
Muţtuwâli	360	1	16

	Page	col.	line
Muţumhát	360	1	17
Mutwallee	359	2	22
Muwajjal	360	1	19
Muwakkal	360	1	22
Muwakkat	360	1	25
Muwakkil	360	1	22
Muwallad	360	1	26
Muwáro	589	2	34
Muwaşşá	357	2	1
Muwázât	360	1	29
Muwaţţaf	360	1	30
Muwaţţafa rátiba	360	1	33
Muydhonqá	360	1	36
Muzábanat	360	1	38
Muzáfât	589	2	36
Muzáfât	589	2	36
Muţáharat	360	1	41
Muzáhim	360	1	43
Muzáhim	589	2	40
Muzáhimdár	360	1	44
Muzahimí	589	2	43
Muzahimí nathi	589	2	45
Muzakki	360	2	1
Muţárahât	360	2	3
Muţárib	360	2	6
Muţhir	360	2	8
Muţhir álehi	360	2	9
Myál	360	2	11

N.

	Page	col.	line
Naad	361	2	9
Nábáligh	360	2	16
Nábálighi	360	2	18
Nabíra	360	2	22
Nabírí	360	2	23
Nabob	362	2	45
Nábud	360	2	19
Nách	360	2	24
Nachchikotţu	360	2	26
Nachchini	360	2	32
Nachchu	360	2	28
Nachenny	360	2	30
Náchná	360	2	30
Náchni	360	2	30
Nacodah	364	1	43
Nad	360	2	43
Nád	361	2	9
Nada	360	2	43
Náda	361	1	13
Náda	361	1	14
Náda	368	1	33
Náda	370	1	5
Nada bhávi	361	1	12
Náda kulkarni	300	2	39
Nadalí	361	1	20
Nadam	361	1	1
Nadaní	361	1	23
Nadanírvári	361	1	9
Nádár	361	1	25
Nádár	370	1	28
Nádárá	361	1	27
Nádár munásib	361	1	28
Nadaru	373	2	11
Nada ulugu	361	1	42
Nádaavar	361	1	31

NAD

NAG

NÁL

	Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line
Nadavarava	361	1	33	Nagavalli	362	2	8	Nakarái	363	2	13
Nádávasanadu	361	1	35	Nagdí	363	2	37	Nakárákhána	363	2	7
Nadavu	361	1	37	Nághori	362	2	19	Nákári	363	2	3
Nadavunattér álai	361	1	38	Naghu	362	2	21	Nákári	363	2	15
Nadavupayir	361	1	40	Nagole	362	2	8	Nakari	363	2	18
Nadawoolungor	361	1	42	Nagore	362	1	34	Nakaríá	363	2	18
Naddáf	361	1	44	Nágpanchamí	362	1	15	Nakás	364	1	35
Nádebahurúpi	361	1	19	Nágsant	362	2	22	Nákas	364	2	6
Nádgaund	368	1	40	Nágu	362	2	25	Nakashá	364	2	28
Nadgir	368	1	39	Náhak	362	2	27	Naqb	363	2	20
Nadh	361	1	45	Náhák	362	2	28	Naqbzán	363	2	22
Nadí	361	1	3	Náhawi	368	1	17	Naqbzání	363	2	23
Nadí	361	2	1	Náháwi	368	1	17	Naqd	363	2	28
Nadí	368	2	1	Náhíá	362	2	29	Naqdí	363	2	37
Nádiká	368	2	5	Nahr	362	2	30	Nakdí chittha	364	1	4
Nadichil	361	2	3	Náhu	368	1	17	Nakdí faisalat	364	1	8
Nadiga	361	2	6	Nai	368	1	16	Nakdí gumáshta	364	1	9
Nadige	361	2	7	Naiades	372	1	40	Nakdí jinsi	364	1	10
Nadila	361	2	5	Náib	362	2	31	Nakdí mazkurát	364	1	13
Nadi-mátruca-pólamu	361	1	7	Náib-díwán	362	2	33	Naqd-o-jins	364	1	32
Nádina	361	2	16	Náib kaži	362	2	34	Náke	363	1	37
Nádina maryáde	361	2	17	Náib kánungo	362	2	35	Nákebandí	363	1	45
Nádu	361	2	9	Náib nážim	362	2	37	Nákedár	363	2	1
Nádugaúda	361	2	19	Naib subahdár	362	2	43	Nákeg	363	1	37
Nádusánabhoga	361	2	21	Naida	368	1	16	Nakhirudu	364	2	3
Náduťalaváru	361	2	23	Naidoo	373	1	3	Nakhhás	364	1	35
Náduwari	370	1	45	Naidu	373	1	3	Nakhlband	364	1	41
Nadwali	370	1	45	Náik	372	1	44	Nakhudá	364	1	43
Naek	372	1	45	Náikan	363	1	8	Nakíb	364	1	45
Nafá	361	2	25	Náikwádi	372	2	22	Nákil	364	2	27
Nafaqa	361	2	27	Náikwár	372	2	29	Nákírd	364	2	3
Nafá nuqşán	361	2	26	Náikwári	372	2	29	Nákírdśár	364	2	5
Nafí	362	1	4	Náikwári	372	2	22	Nákis	364	2	6
Nafka	361	2	27	Náinda	368	1	16	Nakkapanduga	364	2	12
Nafi	361	2	32	Nair	372	2	40	Nakl	364	2	15
Nafr	361	2	34	Nájái	363	1	9	Naklá	364	2	24
Nafsulhál	362	1	7	Nájáitáhud	363	1	13	Nakl-i-pattá	364	2	18
Nag	362	1	9	Nájáil haná	363	1	18	Nakl-i-pattáját	364	2	18
Nág	362	1	12	Nájáiz	363	1	19	Nakouda	364	1	43
Nága	362	1	12	Najar	373	2	11	Naksha	364	2	28
Nágá	362	1	20	Najaráná	374	2	18	Naksha intúkálí	364	2	30
Nagad	363	2	30	Najarání	373	2	20	Naksha i khewat	364	2	32
Nagada	363	2	31	Najarbandí	373	1	40	Naksha-juz-o-kul	364	2	34
Nagadí	363	2	37	Najarbhet	373	3	23	Naksha tabdíli	364	2	39
Nagadíbáb	364	1	1	Najar najráná	373	2	43	Nakshatra	365	1	3
Nagadilekká	364	1	12	Najar páhaní	373	1	43	Nakshbandiá	364	2	43
Nagadí-širastá	364	1	22	Najar pañi	373	2	45	Nakta	363	2	33
Nagad mál	364	1	15	Najar ramjáni	374	1	3	Nakti	363	2	33
Nagadu	363	2	31	Najaru	373	2	11	Naktabáb	364	1	33
Nagadu risídi	364	1	20	Najaru bandi	373	2	20	Naktíbab	364	1	33
Nagad vikri	364	1	18	Najaru kánike	373	2	20	Nal	365	1	7
Nágala	362	1	25	Nájib	363	1	21	Nál	365	1	15
Nágali	362	1	27	Nájir	373	1	45	Nál	365	1	33
Nagalikarpu	362	1	28	Nájíri	373	1	45	Nál	365	1	35
Nagan	362	1	29	Nájjár	363	1	27	Nala	365	1	7
Nagar	362	1	32	Nájkári	363	1	28	Nala	365	1	35
Nágar	362	1	36	Najm	363	1	31	Nala	365	1	37
Nágar	362	1	44	Najsh	363	1	34	Nálá	365	1	38
Nagara	362	1	32	Najúmí	363	1	33	Nála	365	1	38
Nágara	362	1	36	Náká	363	1	37	Nala	365	1	44
Nágara	362	2	4	Náká	363	2	3	Náláik	365	2	3
Nágarachautí	362	2	5	Nákábandi	363	1	43	Nálákandí	365	1	43
Nágarachavutí	362	2	5	Nakadi	363	2	37	Nalapatti	365	1	45
Nágarí	362	1	40	Nakal	364	2	15	Nálband	365	1	16
Nagarkaul	362	2	1	Nakár	363	2	11	Nálbandí	365	1	17
Nágaura	362	2	17	Nakára	363	2	5	Náldabá	365	1	25
	590	1	8	Nákára	363	2	15	Nálgóru	365	2	5

NÁL

NAN

NAS

	Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line
Náli	365	2	10	Nanad	367	1	3	Naptá	368	1	22
Náli	365	2	12	Nanadí	367	1	3	Naptrí	368	1	22
Nálíkai	368	2	4	Nanadíni	367	1	3	Nar	368	1	24
Nálísh	365	2	17	Nápak	367	1	5	Nar	368	1	25
Nálísh ghair sarsari	365	2	21	Nanandá	367	1	3	Nára	368	1	30
Nálíshí	365	2	24	Nánári	367	1	22	Nára	368	1	33
Nálíshi-árzí	365	2	25	Nanárikañdam	367	1	24	Nára	361	1	14
Nálísh numberi	365	2	21	Nánasái	367	1	26	Naraka	368	1	35
Nálist	365	2	17	Nánávaṭa	367	1	9	Naral	368	2	17
Nálistí	365	2	17	Nápaya	367	1	12	Naralí	368	2	17
Naliyá	365	1	13	Nánayavattam	367	1	20	Náralípaurnimá	368	2	20
Nálki	365	2	27	Nancar	367	2	29	Náralípunav	368	2	20
Nálkukóru	365	2	5	Nánchanehára	367	1	32	Náralíutpanna	368	2	24
Nallabhúmi	365	2	29	Nand	367	1	35	Náralmár	368	2	27
Nalpaṭṭí	365	1	45	Nandana	367	1	37	Naratṭa	368	1	37
Nálśáhib	365	1	29	Nandavanam	367	1	38	Nareḷ	368	2	17
Nálu	365	1	39	Nandí	367	1	41	Nárgaund	368	1	40
Nálugu	365	2	30	Nándí	367	1	44	Nárgir	368	1	39
Náluve	365	1	39	Nándímukha	367	2	1	Nárgun	368	1	43
Nalva	365	2	34	Nándíní	367	2	5	Nári	368	2	1
Nám	365	2	38	Nándíśráddha	367	2	1	Nári	368	2	4
Náma	365	2	36	Nandoi	367	2	6	Nári	368	2	10
Námá	366	1	20	Nandoṣi	367	2	6	Nári	368	2	11
Náma	366	1	19	Nápe	367	1	5	Narial	368	2	13
Námadári	366	1	1	Nánevatí	367	1	7	Náriga	368	2	6
Namah	366	1	19	Nánevaṭṭam	367	1	9	Narihar	368	2	14
Námái-i-krár	366	1	27	Nánevaṭṭí	367	1	7	Náriká	368	2	4
Námá-i-taksím	366	1	28	Nángal	367	2	8	Narika	368	2	6
Namáj	366	2	9	Nángar	367	2	8	Nárikela	368	2	16
Namak	366	1	29	Nángaraḍ	367	2	10	Nárikelatail	368	2	30
Námakarapa	366	1	3	Nángaraṭ	367	2	10	Nárikelamálá	368	2	31
Namakchashi	366	1	37	Nángaraṭh	367	2	10	Národá	368	1	35
Namakhalál	366	1	38	Nángarní	367	2	12	Nárrankál	369	1	3
Namakharám	366	1	39	Nangaryá	367	2	13	Nárru	369	1	1
Namakí	366	1	41	Náni	367	1	2	Nárrukála	368	1	26
Námakírttana	366	1	7	Nanja	367	2	15	Nárrunadavu	369	1	7
Namakhál	366	2	1	Nañjai	367	2	15	Nañrupaṭṭí	368	1	28
Namakhár	366	2	7	Nañjai mel punjai	369	2	22	Nártá	369	1	12
Námavali	365	2	44	Nañjai taram punjai	367	2	22	Náru	368	2	36
Namáz	366	2	9	Nañje	367	2	15	Naru	368	2	44
Namázgáh	366	2	12	Náñji	367	2	28	Nárúkárú	368	2	42
Namáz-i-janáza	366	2	15	Nánkár	367	2	29	Narwá	369	1	14
Nambadi	366	2	18	Nánkár	590	1	12	Narwá	369	1	13
Námbarda	366	1	10	Nánkár mujrái	367	2	43	Narwá	590	1	16
Nambi	366	2	17	Nánkár mujrái wásíl báki	367	1	1	Narwádár	369	1	17
Nambiyán	366	2	17	Nánkár zamín	368	1	6	Narwa-santhela	590	1	17
Nambiyava	366	2	18	Nano	365	2	37	Náryal	368	2	17
Namboori	366	2	24	Nánparwarshi	368	1	8	Náryalí	368	2	33
Nambúdiri	366	2	23	Nápu	367	1	5	Nás	369	1	9
Nambúri	366	2	23	Nápya	367	1	12	Nás	369	1	9
Nambuvetuvar	366	2	27	Nányagár	367	1	13	Nasab	369	1	19
Nambyára	366	2	28	Nányamubadelu	367	1	14	Nasabnáma	369	1	20
Námdár	365	2	43	Nányamurapaḍi	367	1	16	Nasaḷ	369	1	32
Nameh	366	1	19	Nányapankhávani	367	1	18	Nasaḷchí	369	1	34
Námkaran	366	1	3	Náo	365	2	37	Nasaḷchibáshí	369	1	37
Namoná	366	2	42	Náon	365	2	36	Naseha	369	1	17
Namuchiso	366	2	30	Náp	368	1	11	Nashá	369	1	38
Namudár	366	2	32	Napar	361	2	34	Nashib	590	1	23
Namudár	366	2	34	Naparjámín	362	1	1	Nashṭ	369	1	40
Namudári	366	2	34	Nápat	368	1	12	Nashṭa	369	1	40
Namuderbeṣi	366	2	37	Naphá	361	2	25	Nashṭa	369	1	44
Namuderkami	366	2	39	Naphargatigá	361	2	42	Nashṭachandra	369	2	5
Namúna	599	1	10	Napharjamíuu	362	2	1	Nashṭam	369	1	43
Namúná	366	2	41	Napharu	361	2	34	Nashṭamu	369	1	43
Namuśúdra	366	2	44	Napharugati phaisala	361	2	43	Nashṭavártte	369	2	6
Náná	367	1	1	Nápíg	368	1	19	Nashṭí	369	1	44
				Nápit	368	1	14	Nashṭika	369	2	7

NAS

NAT

NAZ

	Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line
Nashús	369	2	9	Nattu	371	1	1	Navisht	590	1	31
Nási	590	1	24	Nattugutige	371	1	3	Navisht-o-khwán	590	1	32
Nasía	369	2	13	Náttukáran	370	1	31	Navite	372	1	24
Naşib	369	2	14	Nattu kaul	371	1	5	Navutu	590	1	35
Nasihá	369	2	15	Náttu kuttam	370	1	34	Nawá-æ thé	372	1	26
Nasihah	369	2	17	Náttumániyam	370	1	36	Nawáb	362	2	45
Nasihabdaftar	369	2	17	Náttunudavu	369	1	7	Nawáib	372	1	32
Nasihah	369	2	22	Náttupuram	370	1	42	Nawára	371	1	42
Nasiyattu	369	2	23	Náttusilavu	370	1	39	Nawára ámla	371	2	4
Nasl	309	2	25	Nátu	370	1	5	Nawára jágir	371	2	9
Naslan ba naslan	369	2	26	Nátú	370	2	40	Nawára mahál	371	2	12
Nass	369	2	28	Naţukur	371	1	13	Náwári	371	1	41
Násti	369	2	30	Nátunatappa	370	1	38	Nawása	372	1	36
Nástik	369	2	33	Náţupáttam	371	1	8	Nawásá	372	1	36
Nástika	369	2	33	Náţuppu	370	1	43	Nawayeeb	372	1	32
Naţ	369	2	41	Natuvan	371	1	10	Nawási	372	1	38
Nátá	369	2	35	Náţuwári	370	1	45	Nawisht	590	1	31
Nata	369	2	39	Náu	368	1	17	Náyadí	372	1	40
Nata	369	2	41	Nau	371	1	15	Náyaka	372	1	44
Náta	370	1	5	Náu	371	1	39	Náyakan	372	1	45
Nátái	370	1	4	Nau	371	2	32	Náyakan	372	2	1
Náţak	370	1	2	Nauábád	371	1	16	Náyakwáđi	372	2	22
Náţaka	370	1	2	Naubarár	371	1	23	Náyakwáđi	372	2	29
Náţakavan	369	2	40	Naubat	371	2	15	Náyakwári	372	2	22
Natamagár	590	1	25	Naubatkhána	371	2	18	Náyakwari	372	2	29
Nátamaigár	590	1	25	Naubat talabi	371	2	20	Nayam	372	2	37
Nátan	370	2	22	Naud	361	2	9	Nayanashţam	372	2	38
Nátaru	370	2	41	Nauha	371	2	22	Nayanatţam	372	2	38
Nátawán	370	2	18	Nauji	371	2	24	Náyar	372	2	40
Natchanee	360	2	31	Naukar	371	2	25	Náyida	373	1	1
Natchenny	360	2	32	Naukarán	371	2	26	Náyilkávali	372	2	43
Natcheny	360	2	32	Naukarí	371	2	29	Náyinár	372	2	45
Náten	369	2	35	Naukari mányamu	371	2	30	Náyinda	373	1	1
Natgawd	361	2	17	Naulevá	371	1	27	Naykan	372	2	1
Náţh	369	1	41	Naupatti mahájan	371	1	25	Nayr	372	2	40
Náţh	370	2	21	Naur	361	2	9	Nayudu	373	1	3
Nátha	370	2	21	Naurátrí	371	2	40	Nazar	373	2	11
Nathí	370	2	29	Nauroz	371	1	28	Nazarát	590	1	38
Nathtawar	370	2	25	Nausát	371	2	44	Názarat	373	2	8
Náthwár	370	2	25	Nausát baţái	372	1	2	Názim	373	1	8
Náti	369	2	37	Naushikast	371	1	30	Názir	373	1	45
Natí	370	1	1	Nausirtáláo	371	1	32	Názir	373	2	10
Nátí	370	2	27	Nausirtáláo kaul	371	1	35	Názir jamádár	373	2	5
Natigánthá	370	2	32	Naut	370	2	21	Názir khána	373	2	7
Nátigal	369	2	37	Nautaken	372	1	4	Názim	373	1	7
Nátin	370	2	38	Nautánk	372	1	6	Nazr	373	1	33
Nátin	370	2	39	Nautánkí	372	1	6	Nazr	373	2	11
Nátiyar	369	2	37	Nauth	370	2	21	Nazrána	374	1	18
Natní	370	2	38	Nautsellavoo	370	1	39	Nazrána-i-hál	374	1	29
Nátta	370	1	10	Nautum	370	2	21	Nazrána-i-manşur ganj	374	1	31
Nattalan	370	2	4	Nautumkár	370	1	12	Nazrána muţarrari	374	1	36
Náttam	370	1	11	Nautwán	370	1	18	Nazrána súbahdári	374	1	42
Nattam	370	2	5	Nauwaria	371	1	38	Nazrandázi	373	1	35
Nattamakan	370	2	14	Náv	365	2	37	Nazrband	373	1	38
Nattamakkal	370	2	14	Nava	371	2	32	Nazrbandí	373	1	40
Nattamár	370	2	14	Naváchal	371	2	36	Nazrdíd	373	1	42
Náttamkáran	370	1	12	Navánna	371	2	33	Nazr-i-dargáh	373	2	28
Náttán	370	1	18	Navará	371	2	38	Nazr-i-idain	373	2	31
Náttá	369	1	3	Navarátrí	371	2	40	Názr-i-imámán	373	2	36
Náttá	590	1	29	Navarí	371	2	38	Nazr-i-pírán	374	1	8
Náttánma	370	1	24	Navataken	372	1	4	Nazr-i-ramzán	374	1	3
Náttánmaikáran	370	1	25	Navatánk	372	1	6	Nazr kaţái	373	2	40
Náttánmakáran	370	1	25	Navatánkí	372	1	6	Nazr-o-níáz	375	2	23
Nattapal	370	2	17	Návik	371	1	40	Nazr punya	374	1	11
Náttár	370	1	28	Navis	372	1	11	Názr-suwári	374	1	15
Náttu	369	1	1	Navísandah	372	1	11	Nazúl	374	1	44
				Navishinda	372	1	11	Nazurat	590	1	38

NED

	Page	col.	line
Nedi	374	2	3
Nedi	375	1	23
Neejjoot	376	1	42
Neejoot	376	1	42
Neermoodili	378	2	10
Neeshoody	379	2	42
Neeut	375	2	13
Neg	374	2	4
Nega	374	2	11
Negady	376	1	21
Negalu	374	2	13
Negatay	376	1	20
Negí	374	2	7
Negí jogí	374	2	9
Negílu	374	2	13
Néige	374	2	16
Nékdári	374	2	17
Nekdy	363	2	38
Nél	374	2	22
Nela	374	2	43
Nella	374	2	22
Nellar	374	2	34
Nellari	374	2	35
Nelli	374	2	23
Nelli	375	1	6
Nellikandam	374	2	27
Nellipátam	374	2	40
Nelpališa	374	2	38
Nelpura	374	2	39
Nellu	374	2	23
Nem	380	1	45
Nemi	375	1	8
Nemíkharch	375	1	9
Nempúk	375	1	11
Nengi	375	1	16
Nenmá	374	2	37
Nenmani	374	2	36
Nenta	375	1	17
Neotá	375	1	18
Néra	375	1	20
Néram	375	1	20
Nérasta	375	1	22
Nerch	379	1	23
Nerí	375	1	23
Nerk	379	1	23
Nerkadir	374	1	29
Nerkalanjiyam	374	2	30
Nerkuttakai	374	2	32
Nerkuñi	374	2	33
Nérpalīša	375 392	1	32 23
Nérpáttachiṭṭa	375	1	27
Nérpáṭṭam	375	1	26
Nérpáṭṭayola	375	1	30
Nerpor	421	1	40
Nerra	590	1	41
Nésabíḍaru	375	1	33
Nésakula	375	1	33
Nesatí	375	1	37
Netunṇáti	375	1	38
Netturu-kāṭṭu-inámu	375	1	40
Ney	375	1	43
Neytal	375	1	44
Neytal	375	2	1
Neyyal	375	2	1
Neyyarkáran	375	2	2
Nháú	368	1	17

NHÁ

	Page	col.	line
Nháwí	368	1	17
Niábat	363	1	6
Niái	381	2	8
Niadhís	381	2	13
Niámat	375	2	3
Niámat	375	2	6
Niáo	381	2	8
Niára	375	2	7
Niária	375	2	11
Niat	375	2	13
Niáz	375	2	17
Niáz-i-dargáh	375	2	18
Niáz-i-rasúl	375	2	21
Niázmand	375	2	20
Nibandha	375	2	28
Nibarttan	375	2	32
Nibedan	375	2	35
Nibedan	375	2	36
Nich	375	2	38
Nichjáti	376	1	1
Nichnháwi	375	2	41
Nich sonár	375	2	44
Nidán	376	1	3
Niḍan	376	1	6
Niḍan	378	2	43
Niḍáni	376	1	7
Niḍánvridhi	376	1	5
Nidhán	376	1	12
Nidhi	376	1	9
Nidhinikshep	376	1	13
Nídi	376	1	9
Nigadi	376	1	17
Nigadi	363	2	43
Nigadichitṭu	364	1	5
Nigadi shistam	364	1	25
Nigadi vittu	364	1	29
Nigáhbán	376	1	25
Nigáhdár	376	1	25
Nigar	590	1	42
Nigar bahá	590	1	43
Nigávaru	376	1	31
Niggrudy	376	1	17
Nighal	376	1	33
Nigoody	376	1	17
Nij	376	1	38
Nijari	590	2	3
Nijcha	376	1	40
Nijjamora	376	2	10
Nijjamudi	376	2	10
Nij-jot	376	1	42
Nijote	376	1	42
Nij-táluk	376	2	4
Nij-táluk-dár	376	2	9
Niká	376	2	13
Nikáh	376	2	13
Nikáhmitát	376	2	17
Nikáhmuvakkat	376	2	19
Nikái	376	2	23
Nikálpatra	376	2	24
Nikaramu	376	2	28
Nikás	376 590	2	29 4
Nikási	376 590	2	43 5
Nikásíchiṭhí	377	1	3
Nikásíjámá bandí	590	2	5
Nikási kágaj	377	1	4

NIM

	Page	col.	line
Nikási khám	377	1	7
Nikás-navís	376	2	34
Nikás-patr	376	2	37
Nikás-taṣṣíl	376	2	40
Nikasú	376	2	43
Nikhát	377	1	10
Nikhep	377	1	15
Nikiri	377	1	12
Nikshep	377	1	14
Nikshepa	377	1	14
Nikshep-karak	377	1	24
Nikshep-kári	377	1	24
Níl	377	1	27
Níla	377	1	27
Nílaikuḍi	377	1	36
Nílakáran	377	1	32
Nilam	377 590	1	37 9
Nílám	377	1	45
Nílámdár	377	2	1
Nílám khásta	377	2	3
Nílári	377	1	29
Nílatúrvai	377	1	43
Nilava	377	2	6
Nilavari	377	1	44
Níli	377	1	33
Niligutta	377	1	34
Nílkothí	377	1	28
Níllu	377	2	7
Níllubutṭa	377 378	2	8 26
Nillum	377	1	37
Niluva	377	2	7
Niluvu	377	2	10
Niluvu-anchaná	25 377	1	42 12
Nílwála	377	1	30
Ním	377	2	14
Nimái	377	2	21
Nimak	366	1	29
Nimakchashi	366	1	32
Nimak dalálí	366	1	44
Nimak halál	366	1	38
Nimak harám	366	1	39
Nimakí	366	1	41
Nimakparwarda	366	2	5
Nimaksár	366	2	3
Nímáná	377	2	15
Nimandam	378	1	8
Ním-ání	377	2	15
Ním-ání patwári	377	2	18
Nimar	378	1	11
Nímáshám	378	1	12
Nimbúr	590	2	11
Nimchauthái	377	2	26
Nímhawála	377	2	24
Nimindum	378	1	8
Nimkeṇ	377	2	28
Nimkhái	377	2	21
Nímlál	377	2	30
Nímsalí	377	2	32
Nímtáká	377	2	33
Nímtáná	377	2	39
Nímtánká	377	2	33
Nímtánkí	377	2	33
Nimthal	377	2	45

NIM

NIS

NÚN

	Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line
Nimtháná	378	1	3	Nishán-i-díwán	379	2	22	Nor	380	2	28
Nina	378	1	14	Nishán-i-huzúr navís	379	2	26	Not	380	2	20
Nipanjá	378	1	20	Nishast jamá	590	2	13	Notá	380	2	30
Nipanji	378	1	20	Nishist jumma	590	2	13	Notagára	380	2	35
Nipoŋi	378	1	16	Nishka	379	2	30	Nottakáran	380	2	39
Nír	378	1	30	Nishkar	379	2	31	Nottakarippu	380	2	38
Níra	378	1	22	Nishkraman	379	2	32	Nottam	380	2	30
Níra	378	1	30	Nishpatti	379	2	36	Nowabad	371	1	16
Nírachalava	378	1	24	Nissar	379	2	38	Nowarah	371	1	42
Níragante	378	1	41	Nistár	379	2	40	Nowker	371	2	25
Nírai	378	2	40	Nisuddhi	379	2	42	Nripatí sabhá	448	2	38
Nirakh	379	1	23	Nisudi	379	2	42				
Nírálí	378	2	41	Nit	380	1	10	Nuccnb	363	2	20
Níran	378	2	43	Nit	380	1	1	Nuccubzanie	363	2	23
Níránambam	378	1	36	Nitántájnyá	380	1	1	Nuckd	363	2	27
Níránári	378	1	36	Niŋar	380	1	3	Nuckdy	363	2	37
Níráníkam	378	1	33	Níti	380	1	4	Nud	360	2	43
Níránilai	378	1	35	Nitkarm	380	1	14	Nuddy	361	1	3
Níranjan	378	2	44	Nittiya	380	1	11	Nufi	361	1	32
Nírapaŋa	378	1	27	Nittiyam	380	1	12	Nug	362	1	9
Niraparádhí	379	1	1	Nittiyapadi moyini	380	1	23	Nuggur	362	1	32
Nirattíper	378	1	38	Nítu-asarábhúmi	380	1	5	Nugla	364	2	24
Nírávati pairu	378	1	44	Nítukáluva	380	1	8	Nugur	362	1	32
Nirbádhá bhoga	379	1	3	Nitya	380	1	10	Nuhkas	364	1	36
Nirdhana	379	1	6	Nityadattaka	380	1	19	Nukkas	364	1	36
Nirdosh	379	1	9	Nityadattakaputra	380	1	19	Nukshu	364	2	28
Nírerumađu	378	2	3	Nityakarm	380	1	14	Nul	365	1	7
Nírgantí	378	1	41	Nityakarma	380	1	14	Nullah	365	1	38
Nirgat	379	1	11	Nityasráddha	380	1	24	Nulu	365	1	7
Nirindriya	379	1	13		488	2	45	Numberdár	381	1	16
Nirindriyá	379	1	17	Nivádá	380	1	26	Numberkaranam	381	1	22
Nirjalaikádasí	379	1	19	Nivára	380	1	26	Numberwár kharda	381	1	26
Nirkál	378	2	5	Nívára	380	1	34	Nuqd	363	2	27
Nirkánam	378	2	7	Nívára-dhánnyam	380	1	35	Nuql	364	2	15
Nirk	379	1	23	Níváranpátra	380	1	37	Nuqla	364	2	24
Nirkh	379	1	23	Nívárapatra	380	1	32	Nuql	364	2	15
Nirkhbandí	379	1	29	Nivarttan	380	1	40	Nusub	369	1	19
Nirkhdárogha	379	1	31	Nivesanam	380	1	43	Nusuk	369	1	32
Nirkhí	379	1	34		590	2	15	Nut	369	2	41
Nirkhnáma	379	1	36	Niveshanam	590	2	15	Nuta	369	2	39
Nirkhyá	379	1	34	Nivi	380	1	42	Nuthee	370	2	29
Nírmutál	378	2	10	Niyam	380	1	45	Nuth	371	1	1
Níródukál	378	2	1	Niyama	380	1	45	Nuttee	590	1	26
Nirpaychumániam	378	2	18	Niyamakarttá	380	2	5	Nuttum	370	2	5
Nírsáví	371	2	20	Niyámakarttá	380	2	5	Nuwa-ay-tay	372	1	26
Níru	379	1	38	Niyamapatra	380	2	7	Nuwaub	362	2	45
Nírugante	378	1	41	Niyati	380	2	9	Nuzzerana	374	1	18
Nírugatri	378	2	22	Niyoga	380	2	11	Nuzzur coodai	373	2	40
Niruttara	379	1	39	Niyogadharma	380	2	13				
Níruvati	378	2	25	Niyukta	380	2	17	Nua pila cháríbar	380	2	40
Nirvansa	379	1	41	Niyuktasabhá	448	2	36	Nugam	380	2	42
Nirvedabhoga	379	2	1	Nizám	373	1	13	Núka	380	2	44
Nirvishta	379	1	44	Nizámat	373	1	17	Nukşán	380	2	45
Nirwa	369	1	13		590	1	36	Nukşán-i-fáhish	381	1	3
Nişáb	379	2	3	Nizámat ádalát	373	1	23	Núl	381	1	5
Nişár	379	2	7	Nizámat mahál	373	1	22	Nulacháram	590	2	17
Nisbat	369	1	22	Nizám ul mulk	373	1	30	Núláké	381	1	12
Nisbat	369	1	24	Noabad	371	1	16	Núlátá	381	1	8
Nisbatdár	369	1	26	Nobit	371	2	15	Nuli	381	1	15
Nisbatwár	369	1	28	Nođ	380	2	19	Núlike	381	1	8
Nisf	379	2	9	Nođi	380	2	20	Núlke	381	1	8
Nişfjamá	379	2	10	Nokpayimási	389	1	9	Núltuní	381	1	14
Nişfkhiráj	379	2	12	Nokichárttá	380	2	22	Núlu	381	1	6
Nisháda	379	2	14	Noksan	380	2	45	Núluvalu	381	1	12
Nishán	379	2	19	Non	381	1	33	Nún	381	1	33
Nishánbardár	379	2	21	Noncha	380	2	25	Núnchái	381	1	34
Nishán diwání	379	2	22	Nondha	380	2	26	Núne	381	1	40
				Noozool	381	2	3				

NUN

	Page	col.	line
Nuner	381	1	39
Núniá	381	1	37
Núrbáf	381	1	41
Núru	381	1	43
Nuşairí	381	1	44
Nuskha	381	2	1
Nuzúl	381	2	3
Nyaeedaish	381	2	13
Nyamar	381	2	27
Nyás	381	2	5
Nyása	381	2	5
Nyát	381	2	6
Nyáti	381	2	6
Nyáya	381	2	8
Nyáyádhikára	381	2	11
Nyáyádhapati	381	2	11
Nyáyádhisa	381	2	13
Nyaydhisi	381	2	15

O.

Obbidi	381	2	22
Obeera	569	2	37
Oda	381	2	24
Odadár	382	1	18
Odagár	381	2	25
Ođai	381	2	26
Ođam	381	2	24
Ođambadike	384	1	1
Ođambaki	381	2	42
Ođan	381	2	27
Ođan	381	2	29
Ođana	381	2	29
Ođaváram	381	2	30
Ođđólaga	382	2	38
Ode	381	2	32
Ođeya	381	2	34
Ođeyava	381	2	34
Ođhá	590	2	21
Ođhan	381	2	38
Ođhanbáki	381	2	42
Ođho	382	1	16
Ođi	382	1	1
Ođiya	381	2	34
Ođiyá	382	1	3
Odumbadigai	529	1	21
Ogal	382	1	5
Ogaravumúta	382	1	6
Ogát	382	1	8
Oggá	382	1	10
Ogh	382	1	11
Ogha	382	1	11
Oghal	382	1	13
Ogudu	382	1	15
Ohará	383	2	2
Ohdah	{ 382	1	16
	{ 530	1	30
Ohdahdár	{ 382	1	18
	{ 530	1	38
Oddedár	382	1	19
Ohoro	550	2	5
Ojan	382	1	21
Ojandár	382	1	23
Ojhá	382	1	24
Oja	382	1	30
Okálat	382	1	36

OKA

	Page	col.	line
Okatí	382	1	31
Okil	382	1	34
Okkalapálu	393	1	22
Okkalatana	382	1	41
Okkaliga	382	1	38
Okkalihamane	382	1	43
Okkalu	382	1	38
Okkalujamad-álu	382	1	45
Okkaņa	382	2	9
Okkaņe	382	2	9
Okkanike	382	2	9
Okkula	382	2	12
Oi	382	2	14
Oi	382	2	20
Ojá	382	2	15
Ola	382	2	24
Oláchá	382	2	16
Oládukal	382	2	18
Oládukal	382	2	18
Olaga	382	2	36
Ólai	382	2	24
Olaikúdu	382	2	32
Olapura	382	2	28
Olapetši	382	2	29
Olaše	382	2	40
Olaše	382	2	40
Olá-uthá	382	2	43
Ole	382	2	25
Olekára	383	1	1
Óli	383	1	2
Olia	590	2	30
Olí-ág	382	2	22
Olise	382	2	40
Oly	382	2	24
Ólu	383	1	5
Ólugu	383	1	6
Olungu	531	1	20
Om	383	1	9
Ombí	383	1	16
Ombyá	590	2	33
Omkára	383	1	14
Omlah	23	1	38
Omrá	23	2	30
Onđ	381	2	27
Onđá	383	1	17
Ondápaši	383	1	19
Ondra	550	2	3
Onđu	383	1	22
Ongalu	383	1	23
Ooberas	528	1	40
Oobonoyanum	595	2	11
Oodeem	529	2	28
Oodhur	529	2	6
Ooktee	530	2	45
Ool	382	2	24
Oolcoody payacarry	531	2	20
Oolkoody	531	2	18
Oolootar	531	2	40
Oollotore	531	2	41
Ooloogoo	595	2	10
Oolparacoody	531	2	22
Oolpyakoody	531	2	21
Oopadhyaya	533	1	35
Oopbhog	533	1	31
Oopree	534	1	10
Oopur	534	1	2
Oopuree	534	1	10

OTT

	Page	col.	line
Oor	535	1	18
Ooraimah	595	2	12
Oolhur	537	2	29
Ooraima	595	2	12
Ootty	384	1	3
Opakánam	383	1	37
Oppa	383	1	25
Oppácháram	383	1	27
Oppadi tugaiyedu	383	1	43
Oppam	383	1	25
Oppanda	383	1	29
Oppandam	{ 383	1	29
	{ 590	2	35
Oppitta	383	1	31
Oppittadakágada	383	1	33
Oppukánam	383	1	37
Oppumolí	383	1	35
Oppumozhi	383	1	35
Or	383	2	1
Orá	383	2	2
Oran	381	2	7
Orapu	383	2	5
Orave	383	2	7
Oravi	383	2	7
Oravinahola	383	2	9
Oravu	383	2	7
Orre	381	2	32
Orre	383	2	10
Orri	384	1	17
Orudalai valakkan	539	2	33
Ořuka	383	2	11
Ořukal	383	2	13
Ořukka	383	2	14
Os	383	2	15
Osá	383	2	17
Oshut	569	2	22
Osit	569	2	22
Ošra	590	2	36
Osul	383	2	18
Osut	569	2	22
Oswál	383	2	20
Otapadi	590	2	41
Otári	383	2	22
Otbandí	{ 383	2	24
	{ 590	2	38
Otbundee	536	2	44
Othapudy	590	2	41
Oti	383	2	28
Otta	37	2	26
Ottadam	383	2	29
Ottaí	383	2	31
Ottam	383	2	33
Ottam	383	2	45
Ottan	383	2	36
Ottar	537	1	39
Otti	384	1	3
Ottianubhogam	590	2	43
Ottidravayam	384	1	22
Ottikamparam	384	1	25
Ottikáranam	384	1	30
Ottikulikánam	384	1	32
Ottikurikánam	384	1	32
Ottikondavan	384	1	40
Ottimirás	590	2	44
Ottiper	384	1	42
Ottiperřola	384	2	3
Ottiperřola-karanam	384	2	3

OTT

PAD

PÁÍ

	Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line
Ottiporai nír	384	1	45	Padastha	385	2	25	Pagháíá	387	1	39
Ottu	384	2	8	Padáta	385	1	30	Pagí	387	1	11
Ottuche kachéri	384	2	9	Padáti	385	1	30	Paglā	387	1	13
Ottuguttige	384	2	10	Padatí	386	1	20	Pagnís	387	1	23
Ottujameyadahana	384	2	11	Padátika	385	1	30	Pagoda	387	1	40
Ottykoomprom	384	1	25	Pádavandanikā	385	1	34	Pagri	387	1	5
Outhbundee	536	2	44	Padavi	591	1	3	Pagri	387	2	4
Ova	384	2	13	Padaví	385	2	26	Pagudi	387	1	25
Ovandā	384	2	14	Paddu	386	1	21	Páh	387	2	5
Owandā	384	2	14	Paḍḍu	403	2	25	Páhal	387	2	7
Owandekari	384	2	19	Paddy	386	2	5	Pahaley	413	1	12
				Paḍe	386	1	23	Páhan	387	2	9
				Padhán	422	2	27	Pahānadar	387	2	17
				Padhānchāri	423	1	1	Pahána khardā	387	2	21
				Padhānkhānagi	423	1	3	Pahānī	387	2	11
				Paḍi	386	1	24	Pahānīdār	387	2	17
				Paḍi	386	1	36	Pahānī karkún	387	2	19
				Pádí	386	2	5	Pahānyā	387	2	23
				Paḍi	386	2	8	Pahār	387	2	25
				Paḍi	386	2	10	Pahār	387	2	25
				Paḍi	403	1	41	Pahar	387	2	31
				Paḍi	403	1	42	Pahār	387	2	31
				Paḍichāra	386	1	39	Pahará	387	2	35
				Paḍihaṇa	386	1	41	Pahārekari	387	2	37
				Paḍijíta	386	1	42	Pahārgutta	387	2	27
				Paḍikā	386	2	11	Pahāri	387	2	29
				Paḍikaṭṭu	386	1	35	Pahāri	387	2	29
				Paḍimurāi	386	1	44	Pahari	387	2	38
				Paḍippanam	386	1	43	Páhi	387	2	40
				Paḍit	385	2	33	Páhiásamí	388	1	1
				Paḍittaram	385	2	1	Páhiásamí	267	1	21
				Paḍiyá	385	2	34	Páhiásamí	388	1	4
				Paḍiyál	386	2	3	Páhiámalangí	388	1	7
				Padká	386	2	12	Pahny	387	2	11
				Padma	386	2	13	Pahon	388	1	9
				Pádodaka	385	1	37	Pahyny	387	2	11
				Padon	591	1	3	Pái	385	1	10
				Padrí	386	2	15	Pái	388	1	13
				Pádrí	386	2	17	Pái	388	1	44
				Pádsháh	386	2	19	Pái	388	2	4
				Pádsháhí	386	2	20	Pái asámí	388	2	8
				Paḍtal	403	2	41	Paibá	388	1	33
				Pádu	386	2	22	Páibákí	388	1	15
				Pádu	386	2	28	Páibáikikhálisha	388	1	22
				Páḍubhúmi	386	2	24	Páiband	388	1	14
				Paḍudáral	386	2	38	Paibast	389	2	32
				Paḍugai	386	2	29	Paibastí	389	2	37
				Paḍugai satturam	386	2	29	Páibáwálá	388	2	34
				Paḍugar	386	2	32	Paidá	591	1	5
				Paḍugu	386	2	34	Páida	389	1	34
				Paḍunilam	386	2	27	Páidakhtí	388	1	25
				Padunu	386	2	40	Paidáwár	591	1	6
				Padunuvarshamu	386	2	44	Paidáwári	591	1	6
				Paḍupór	387	1	1	Páigar	591	1	9
				Paḍuvari	387	1	3	Paigastí	388	2	36
				Pádyā	385	1	40	Paj	388	2	38
				Pae	385	1	15	Páik	388	1	28
				Pág	387	1	5	Páik	591	1	4
				Pag	387	1	9	Paiká	388	2	39
				Págá	387	1	18	Paikamu	388	2	39
				Págádár	387	1	21	Paikán	388	1	36
				Pagadi	387	1	25	Paikár	388	2	42
				Pagai	387	1	31	Páikári	388	2	10
				Págānavis	387	1	23	Páikásht	267	1	21
				Pagár	387	1	35	Páikásht	388	2	13
				Págár	387	1	37	Paikashtee	388	2	13
				Pagdañḍi	387	1	10	Páikásht rāiyat	388	2	21

PÁÍ

PAK

PAN

	Page	col.	line
Páikásht zamín	388	2	23
Paimáish	388	2	45
Paimáishdár	389	1	3
Paimáish-i-kampás	389	1	4
Páimál	388	1	40
Páimáli	388	1	41
Paimánkash	389	1	12
Pain	389	1	14
Pain	389	1	15
Páin	389	1	18
Painám	389	1	20
Painchá	389	1	29
Páinowád	388	2	25
Painth	389	1	30
Pairá	389	1	31
Páíra	389	1	34
Paira	413	1	19
Páiraiyat	388	2	28
Paireñ	389	1	32
Pairí	389	1	36
Pairu	389	1	40
Pairu	413	1	29
Pairudár	389	1	41
Paisa	389	1	44
Pái-sábek	388	2	29
Paisácha	389	2	8
Paisalu	389	2	12
Paisár	389	2	13
Paishá	389	2	15
Paisotako	389	2	7
Paitá	389	2	17
Páita	389	2	20
Paithá	389	2	23
Paitrik	389	2	28
Paitrika	389	2	28
Paivilásamu	389	2	30
Paiwast	389	2	32
Paiwastí	389	2	35
Paiyá	389	2	38
Paiyad	591	1	10
Pájá	389	2	40
Pájaní	389	2	42
Pájanigaro	389	2	45
Pájáwá	390	1	3
Pákanádinavaru	390	1	4
Pakang	390	1	7
Pakee	390	1	21
Pakh	390	2	9
Pakhál	390	1	10
Pakháli	390	1	16
Pakhályá	390	1	18
Pákhár	591	1	13
Pakhela	390	1	20
Pákhí	390	1	21
Páki	390	1	23
Pakká	390	1	25
Pákka	390	2	3
Pákkághar	390	1	30
Pakkáchitthá	390	1	32
Pakkáhiseb	390	1	34
Pakkam	390	2	10
Pakkanam	390	2	7
Pákkánílám	390	2	5
Pakkapávu	412	2	39
Pakkáser	390	1	36
Pakli	591	1	14
Pakota	416	1	10

	Page	col.	line
Paksha	390	2	9
Pakudi	387	1	25
Pakuti	390	2	15
Pál	390	2	16
Pál	390	2	18
Pál	390	2	22
Pal	390	2	28
Pala	390	2	28
Palá	390	2	43
Pála	391	1	1
Palabhogam	391	1	3
Palaganda	391	1	17
Palagorru	391	1	18
Pálai	391	1	19
Pálai	391	1	20
Paláibá	391	1	22
Pálaiyakáran	391	2	27
Pálaiyapádu	391	2	38
Pálaka	391	1	24
Pálakaputra	391	1	42
Pálakbetá	391	1	25
Palakosham	391	1	28
Pálakunḍa	391	1	30
Palam	391	1	34
Palán	391	1	41
Palancheru	391	1	43
Palapattāḍai	391	1	45
Palapattāḍai kuḍikal	391	2	3
Pálásavidhi	391	2	8
Palashweede	391	2	8
Palátak	391	2	13
Palathí	391	2	19
Palátika	391	2	15
Paláwat	391	2	20
Pále	391	2	21
Pálegádu	391	2	26
Pálegár	391	2	27
Pálegára	391	2	25
Paleiyam	391	2	22
Pálélú	391	2	42
Pálemu	391	2	23
Pálérú	391	2	42
Páléru	391	2	42
Pálesi	392	1	29
Paleü	392	1	7
Palev	392	1	7
Pálevu	391	2	21
Páleya	391	2	21
Pálgáranu	393	1	8
Palhu	392	2	41
Palí	392	1	8
Páli	392	1	9
Páliá	392	1	11
Paliaput	391	2	38
Pálikápu	392	1	13
Pálinavákkalú	393	1	6
Paliṣa	392	1	14
Paliṣamadaka olakaranam	392	1	24
Páliší	392	1	29
Palít	392	1	31
Páلكí	392	1	33
Pallá	390	2	43
Pallá	392	1	35
Pallá	591	1	15
Pallacheri	392	2	7
Pallakki	392	1	33

	Page	col.	line
Pallakki bóí	392	1	34
Pallam	392	1	40
Pallamu	392	1	40
Pallan	392	1	45
Pallapunádu	392	1	41
Pallapupanta	392	1	43
Pállar	392	1	45
Pallarvari	392	2	9
Palle	392	2	11
Pallee	392	1	9
Palleháṣilu	392	2	13
Pallevádu	392	2	14
Palli	392	2	11
Palli	392	2	12
Palli	392	2	15
Pallí	392	2	15
Palli	392	2	20
Pallí	392	2	32
Palligram	392	2	18
Pallináyal	392	2	34
Pállisádi	392	2	36
Pállivásalmáníyam	392	2	30
Palliya	392	2	11
Palliyavanu	392	2	29
Palliyarkáran	392	2	37
Palliyarvilamban	392	2	39
Pallu	392	2	41
Pallu	392	2	43
Palludár	392	2	44
Palut	393	1	1
Pálnúk	390	2	24
Pálpattí	390	2	26
Pálu	393	1	2
Pálugáranu	393	1	8
Pálugenichittu	393	1	10
Páluku amarike	393	1	13
Palun	393	1	26
Pálutirugulu	393	1	15
Palwár	393	1	28
Palwí	393	1	31
Pampa	393	1	32
Pampakamu	393	1	33
Pampalu jábitá	393	1	36
Pampu	393	1	38
Pan	393	1	40
Pán	393	2	11
Pañ	393	2	42
Paña	393	1	40
Pana	393	2	37
Pana	591	1	20
Paña	393	2	42
Pana	394	1	9
Paña	394	1	10
Páná	397	2	8
Pánad	394	1	13
Pánadí	397	2	10
Pañai	394	1	15
Páñakyá	397	2	13
Pánand	394	1	13
Pánandh	394	1	13
Pañayakáran	394	1	21
Pañayakkachiṭṭa	394	1	19
Pañayam	394	1	17
Pañaya-ola-karanam	394	1	23
Pañayapáṭṭam	394	1	28
Pañayapáṭṭa kuḷikánam	394	1	34
Pañayappáta	394	1	26

PAN

PAN

PÁN

	Page	col.	line
Panayellata-káran	394	1	1
Panbahá	393	2	9
Pánbahá	591	1	17
Pánbattá	393	2	23
Pánbhar	397	2	14
Pánbharyá	397	2	18
Panbudít	397	2	19
Panboor	397	2	14
Pánbúr	397	2	21
Panch	394	1	38
Pánc	394	1	38
Pancha	394	1	38
Panchagrámadava	394	1	41
Pancháit	394	1	43
Pancháit	394	1	44
Pancháiti	394	2	20
Pancháit játi	394	2	22
Pancháit khánagi	394	2	24
Pancháit náma	394	2	27
Pancháit sarkári	394	2	29
Panchaka	394	2	31
Panchakí	394	2	34
Panchakí	397	2	22
Panchakí jamá	591	1	24
Panchakí mahatrá	591	1	26
Panchakí muijá	591	2	28
Pancha krosí	395	2	3
Panchála	394	2	41
Panchama	395	1	4
Panchamabánajiga	395	1	13
Panchamabápataka	395	1	18
Panchamabandham	395	1	9
Panchamí	395	1	4
Panchánga	395	1	25
Pánchánga	395	1	35
Panchánga mániyam	395	1	44
Panchánga mirásu	395	2	1
Panchánga	395	1	35
Panchángi	395	1	35
Pancharátra	395	1	8
Panchati	395	2	10
Panchatra	395	2	25
Panchattara	395	2	27
Pancháyat	394	1	43
Pancháyati	394	1	44
Panchayattu	394	1	45
Panchchhaták	395	2	13
Panch do	395	2	15
Panch kosí	395	2	3
Panch kosí	395	2	19
Panchotara	395	2	29
Panchotará	395	2	33
Panchotara kaifiat	395	2	37
Panchotari	395	2	33
Panchótrá	395	2	40
Panchottara	395	2	21
Panchoutrá	395	2	40
Pánd	395	2	43
Pándá	396	1	1
Pándá	396	1	1
Pándakasaála	396	1	17
Pándakával	396	1	14
Pandal	396	1	8
Pándala	397	2	23
Pándala	396	1	20
Pándam	396	1	22
Pándán	393	2	24

	Page	col.	line
Pandar	396	1	8
Pándára	396	1	38
Pándára katlai	591	1	31
Pándáram	396	1	25
Pándáram	396	1	38
Pándaravádagai	396	1	28
Pándaravádai	396	1	28
Pándári	396	1	39
Pándári	396	2	1
Pándavabidu	396	2	4
Pánde	396	2	8
Paudell	396	1	8
Pander peyshe	396	2	22
Pandery puttee	396	2	16
Pándhara	396	2	12
Pándharapattí	396	2	16
Pándharapesha	396	2	22
Pándi	396	2	26
Pándi	397	1	1
Pandili	396	1	9
Pandiri	396	1	9
Pándit	396	2	28
Pándita	396	2	28
Pándrá	396	2	31
Pándrapolamu	396	2	34
Pándraputti	396	2	16
Pándravádu	396	2	35
Pándree	396	2	12
Pándree	396	2	39
Pándu	396	1	36
Pándumu	396	2	37
Pánduri	396	2	39
Pánduvá	396	2	41
Pándyá	396	2	43
Pándyá	397	1	1
Pane	414	1	7
Pañejita	397	1	5
Páng	397	1	8
Pangá	397	1	10
Panga	397	1	11
Pangáchá	397	2	25
Pangálí	397	1	15
Pangu	397	1	11
Pangu	397	1	45
Pangubádi	397	1	19
Pangubhágam	397	1	17
Pangukáran	397	1	23
Pangul	397	2	1
Pangumálai	397	1	25
Pangumálai kanakku	397	2	25
Panguni	397	2	2
Pangupirindavargal	397	1	20
Pánguttá	393	2	26
Panguvali	397	1	40
Panguvazhi	397	1	40
Panguvidam	397	1	33
Panguvikrayam	397	1	35
Panguvikrayachittu	397	1	37
Panhala	397	2	27
Panhará	397	2	29
Panharin	397	2	29
Panherí	397	2	31
Páni	397	2	3
Pani	398	1	9
Páni	398	1	21
Pánigrahana	398	1	22
Pánigrihítá	398	1	25

	Page	col.	line
Pánigrihítí	398	1	25
Pánikar	397	2	34
Pánikáran	398	1	14
Pánikkal	398	1	13
Pánikkan	398	1	11
Pánippura	398	1	18
Pánividaikáran	398	1	19
Paniyá	397	2	35
Panj	398	1	28
Panja	398	1	29
Panjá	398	1	29
Panjá	398	1	41
Panjáitá	398	1	43
Panjam	427	2	28
Panjamúlígdár	398	1	45
Panjággam	395	1	36
Panjay taraba	398	2	3
Panjdui	398	1	33
Pánjí	398	2	4
Pánjika	398	2	4
Pánjínul	398	2	8
Pánjápol	418	2	36
Pánjápor	418	2	36
Panjtan	398	1	35
Panjtanipák	398	1	35
Panjútrhi	398	1	38
Panju	398	2	6
Panjuri	398	2	9
Pankti	398	2	13
Pánlot	397	2	36
Pánmahál	393	2	27
Pánmalá	393	2	28
Panmár	397	2	39
Panna	393	2	37
Pannacheri	398	2	17
Pannai	398	2	19
Pannaikáran	398	2	21
Pannaissumai	397	2	24
Pannaiyal	398	2	26
Panniah	398	2	28
Panniar	398	2	31
Pannimalayan	398	2	32
Pannú	398	2	33
Panolá	398	2	34
Panpatra	393	2	30
Pánphol	397	2	41
Pánpika	397	2	43
Pánpikaleu	397	2	43
Pánraháth	398	1	1
Pansál	398	1	2
Pansálá	398	1	2
Páusará	398	2	35
Pansárhata	398	2	40
Pansári	398	2	38
Panserí	398	2	41
Pánsí	398	2	44
Pansí	398	2	45
Pansoi	398	2	45
Pánsupári	393	2	31
Pant	399	1	6
Panťa	399	1	15
Panťa cheruvu	{ 109	1	31
Pantaka	398	1	4
Pantakailu	399	1	18
Panťanirásam	399	1	19
Panťasála	399	1	20

PAN

PAR

PAR

	Page	col.	line
Panth	399	1	23
Pānthāl	398	1	5
Pānthī	399	1	25
Pānthī	399	1	29
Pānthidār	399	1	31
Pāntī	399	1	29
Pāntiālo	399	1	33
Pāntiāro	399	1	33
Pāntidār	399	1	31
Pantojī	399	1	14
Pānubāgu	393	2	35
Pānw	385	1	10
Pānwal	398	1	7
Pānwār sbādī	399	1	35
Pāo	385	1	15
Pāo	399	2	1
Pāo	412	1	1
Pāon	385	1	10
Pāon	399	2	2
Pāonā	399	2	11
Pāonedo	399	2	5
Pāoniyā	399	2	13
Paosher	591	1	33
Pāotakī	399	2	8
Pāotī	399	2	15
Pāp	399	2	16
Pāpa	399	2	16
Pāpaṛ	399	2	18
Pāpaṛ	399	2	20
Pāpaṛamu	399	2	21
Pār	399	2	22
Pār	399	2	24
Pār	399	2	28
Pāra	385	2	28
Pāra	385	2	35
Pāra	399	2	24
Pāra	385	2	39
Pāra	399	2	28
Pāra	399	2	29
Pāra	399	2	33
Pāra	399	2	34
Pāra	399	2	35
Pāra	400	1	7
Pāra	400	2	39
Pāra	591	1	37
Pāra	401	1	11
Parab	401	1	1
Parab	404	1	27
Parabattiyam	400	1	11
Parabhārī	400	1	13
Parābhava	401	1	5
Parabiya	401	1	3
Paracoodie	400	1	33
Paracoody	400	1	33
Paradeṣa	400	1	16
Paradeṣavāsī	400	1	21
Paradeśī	400	1	18
Paradeśiga	400	1	23
Paradwāra	400	1	24
Pārāgām	400	2	45
Paragoody	400	1	34
Paragotra	400	1	28
Paraicheri	401	1	28
Paraiyadikiravan	401	1	9
Paraiyan	401	1	8
Paraiyar	401	1	9
Paraja	400	1	30

	Page	col.	line
Parājaya	401	1	32
Parajuwā	591	1	38
Pārākāran	401	2	45
Parakh	402	2	34
Pārakh	402	2	34
Pārakh	402	2	38
Parakhāī	402	2	35
Parakudi	400	1	33
Parakudi	413	2	3
Parakudi-ul	400	1	45
Parakudivāram	400	1	42
Parāmānik	423	2	45
Paramanick	592	1	40
Parāmba	401	1	34
Parāmbadikuraḍu	401	2	3
Parāmbapāṭṭam	401	1	41
Parāmbavāram	401	1	43
Parāmbhattar	401	2	5
Parāmbhattarak	401	2	5
Parambu	401	2	1
Parāmpa	401	1	34
Parāmpara	400	2	7
Parāmparāgata	400	2	10
Parānch	401	2	7
Parānchā	401	2	15
Parapayir kuḍi	413	2	3
Parapenth	415	1	44
Parāpu	401	2	16
Parapūrbā	400	2	12
Parapūrvā	400	2	12
Pārāppura	402	1	1
Pāras	401	2	18
Parāṣa	401	2	20
Pārāsam	591	1	39
Pārasava	400	2	31
Pāraspathar	401	2	18
Pārastraineya	400	2	34
Parāṣu	401	2	20
Parāṣurāma	401	2	22
Parāṣurāma sṛishṭī	401	2	32
Paratana	401	2	35
Parataniṣā	401	2	40
Parāṭāsi	429	1	14
Paratbhānde	401	2	43
Pārāva	401	2	44
Paravalkādu	402	1	3
Paravalkādupunjai	402	1	4
Paravan	402	1	6
Pārāvāra	399	2	26
Paravāri	402	1	8
Parayan	401	1	11
Parb	404	1	27
Pārbana	404	1	37
Pārbanī	404	1	37
Parbat	404	2	13
Parbatiya	404	2	15
Parbattiya kāran	426	1	4
Parbattiyam	425	2	45
Parbutty	425	2	34
Parbba	404	1	28
Parbhārāhak	402	1	11
Parbhāru-bābtī	591	1	40
Parbhū	402	1	15
Parbunny	404	1	38
Pārcha	402	1	30
Pārcháijins	402	1	31
Parchirry	401	1	28

	Page	col.	line
Parchit	591	1	43
Parchūnī	402	1	32
Parchūniā	402	1	33
Parchuran	402	1	34
Parḍa	402	1	36
Pardānishīn	402	1	39
Pardhān	422	2	27
Pareha	402	1	44
Parela	591	1	44
Paremulal	402	2	1
Pargana	402	2	2
Parganā	402	2	3
Pargana-kānūngo	402	2	8
Parganāt	402	2	3
Pārganāṭī-jamā	402	2	9
Pārganāṭī-kharch	402	2	11
Pārganāṭinirkh	402	2	13
Parganawār	402	2	17
Pari	402	2	19
Pari	403	1	41
Pariā	403	2	43
Pariājamīn	403	2	44
Pariāh	401	1	8
Pariar	401	1	8
Parichārak	591	1	45
Parichha	402	2	22
Paridānam	402	2	25
Paridhāvī	402	2	27
Parigraha	402	2	29
Parik	402	2	38
Parikā	402	2	31
Parikai	402	2	31
Parikh	402	2	40
Parikhā	402	2	31
Parikshā	402	2	33
Parikshaka	402	2	38
Pārīnadaftar	403	2	2
Pārīnadaftar	591	2	1
Parinaya	403	1	8
Parināya	403	1	9
Parināyā	403	1	9
Paripālana	403	1	12
Parishkāra	403	1	14
Parīṣlané	403	1	16
Parī	403	2	3
Parītvārā	403	2	5
Parivarttanam	403	1	17
Parivedana	403	1	26
Parivettā	403	1	24
Parivittī	403	1	22
Parivrája	403	1	29
Pariwālā	403	1	30
Pariya	403	1	30
Pariyāya	403	1	35
Parjā	423	1	18
Parjāwat	423	2	5
Parkhāī	402	2	34
Parāka	385	2	29
Parākath	385	2	44
Parkel	386	1	1
Parkhāūnī	403	1	3
Parkhera	403	1	5
Pārkhī	402	2	39
Pārkhīā	402	2	39
Parnāla	403	2	7
Parosī	403	2	8
Parpaiṭh	403	2	10

PAR

PÁS

PÁT

	Page	col.	line
Parpatti	425	2	35
Párpatty	{ 404	1	16
	425	2	45
Parpata	424	1	39
Parputra	424	1	39
Parra	403	2	12
Parra	403	2	20
Parra-uppu	403	2	21
Parravuppu	{ 403	2	21
	535	1	17
Parre	403	2	23
Parru	403	2	25
Parruchitti	403	2	27
Parsa	401	2	20
Parsái	403	2	29
Parsáksha	386	1	16
Parsákshí	386	1	18
Pársi	403	2	31
Parsu	401	2	20
Partá	591	2	5
Partal	403	2	41
Partál	{ 403	2	41
	591	2	6
Partál	403	2	43
Partáljarib	404	1	3
Partál-ojan	404	1	5
Partan	591	2	8
Partár	591	2	6
Párhiva	404	1	10
Partí	404	1	7
Partíjadíd	591	2	10
Partíkádím	404	1	8
Parngu	404	1	12
Parukivarahá	404	1	14
Párupatya	404	1	16
Párupatyagár	404	1	18
Párushya	404	1	21
Parva	404	1	27
Párva	404	2	10
Parvan	404	1	27
Párvaṇa	404	1	37
Párvaṇa śráddha	404	2	1
Párvaṇi	404	1	37
Parvata	404	2	13
Parvatiya	404	2	15
Párvatyakáran	426	1	3
Párvatyam	425	2	45
Parwa	404	2	17
Parwána	404	2	19
Parwána bázu	404	2	26
Parwánagí	404	2	41
Parwánagí bardár	404	2	43
Parwánagí chithí	405	1	1
Parwána-guzasht	404	2	31
Parwána-i-istaklál	404	2	36
Parwána-i-ṣubahdár	404	2	38
Parwána-wáguzasht	404	2	31
Párwár	399	2	26
Parwar	405	1	6
Parwarda	405	1	11
Parwári	402	1	8
Parwarish	405	1	13
Parwastí	405	1	15
Parwí	405	1	17
Paryáya	403	1	34
Paryáya	403	1	35
Pás	405	1	18

	Page	col.	line
Páša	405	1	23
Pášá	405	1	23
Pasáēlun	405	1	40
Pasáētawálá	405	1	38
Pasáētun	405	1	34
Pašuma	405	1	42
Pašamakur	405	1	43
Pasánam	405	2	4
Pasar	405	2	6
Pasára	405	2	7
Pasáre	405	2	7
Pasári	398	2	42
Pasári	405	2	8
Pásbán	405	1	20
Pasethi	405	2	10
Pásbán	405	2	12
Páshána	405	2	12
Páshána chaturdasí	405	2	17
Pashánam	419	1	30
Pashm	405	2	21
Pashmína	405	2	22
Pashmíná	405	2	22
Pási	405	1	22
Pási	405	1	23
Pási	405	1	28
Pási	405	2	24
Pasige	405	3	27
Pasike	405	2	27
Pasiki	405	2	27
Pásodí	405	2	30
Passewa	405	2	32
Paṣu	405	2	37
Paṣubevala	405	2	44
Paṣuge	405	2	45
Paṣumai	406	1	1
Paṣumpul	406	1	3
Paṣuṅkarai	406	1	4
Paṣupála	405	2	39
Paṣupálana	405	2	41
Paṣupu	406	1	14
Paṣurí	398	2	42
Paṭ	406	1	16
Paṭ	406	1	19
Pát	406	1	39
Pát	406	2	1
Pát	406	2	19
Pata	406	1	16
Páta	406	2	19
Páta	406	2	29
Páta	406	2	31
Páta	406	2	32
Páta	406	2	35
Páta	408	2	29
Páta	408	2	29
Patai	406	2	37
Patak	406	2	39
Pátak	406	2	43
Pátaka	406	2	43
Pítakálagutta	407	1	1
Patakí	406	2	40
Pátakí	406	2	45
Pátakwá	407	1	5
Patukyá	406	2	40
Patam	407	1	6
Pátam	409	2	9
Pátamkár	409	2	24
Patamma	407	1	8

	Page	col.	line
Patani	417	1	10
Pátará	407	1	11
Pátara	407	1	12
Pátári	406	2	33
Pátasihal	406	2	25
Paťátáliká	409	1	15
Paťái	407	1	13
Paťáün	407	1	13
Paťávan	407	1	13
Paťaví kunwar	407	1	15
Patawat	591	2	13
Páthandi	406	1	43
Patch	384	2	32
Patcherry	401	1	28
Patcurry	408	1	21
Pátdám	406	2	13
Paťebáz	406	2	30
Pateka	407	2	5
Patel	407	2	28
Paťelá	407	1	17
Patgheri	591	2	12
Path	407	1	19
Páth	407	1	23
Páth	591	3	11
Pátha	407	1	23
Pátha	407	1	32
Path-ail	591	2	17
Páthak	407	1	25
Paťhán	407	1	36
Patbar	407	1	40
Páthar	407	1	40
Patharílá	407	1	41
Páthariyá	407	1	42
Pátharwat	407	1	42
Páthí	399	1	29
Pathik	407	1	21
Pathika	407	1	21
Pathorí	407	1	44
Páthšálá	407	1	30
Pati	407	1	45
Páti	407	2	4
Páti	407	2	13
Páti	407	2	18
Páti	591	2	14
Patiá	407	2	20
Patiár	407	2	22
Patiára	407	2	23
Pátichor	407	2	24
Pátidár	407	2	26
Pátidár	591	2	19
Pátika	407	2	5
Pátikáran	407	2	7
Pátíl	407	2	28
Pátílí	408	1	4
Pátílki	408	1	6
Pátílpaťwári	408	1	7
Patit	408	1	10
Patita	408	1	10
Patitábád	408	1	15
Patitábádi-gird-kamí	408	1	19
Patitkamí	408	1	23
Pativa	408	1	25
Pátivárahítta	407	2	11
Pátiváram	407	2	8
Paťká	408	1	27
Páťkari	406	2	15
Páťkari	406	2	21

PAT

	Page	col.	line
Patkat	412	1	32
Páṭkarin	406	2	17
Patlá	408	1	31
Paṭmaí	408	1	34
Patná	410	1	12
Patnabogami	410	1	31
Patnachitty	410	1	30
Patní	407	2	1
Patni	410	2	1
Patnibhāga	407	2	2
Patnidār	410	2	27
Patom	409	2	9
Patomchit	409	2	16
Patorí	408	1	36
Patotí	408	1	37
Patpar	408	1	42
Pátparí	408	1	44
Patr	408	2	1
Pátr	408	2	11
Patra	408	2	1
Pátra	408	2	11
Patrasála	456	2	23
Patravádu	408	2	13
Patriká	408	2	7
Pátrudu	408	2	9
Patsáku	384	2	35
Patṭa	408	2	15
Patṭá	408	1	24
Patṭa	408	2	26
Patṭá	408	2	27
Patṭa	409	1	28
Patta	409	1	31
Patta	409	1	32
Patṭa amāni	408	2	44
Páṭṭachitṭá	409	2	16
Patṭádahsála	409	1	3
Patṭadai	409	1	34
Patṭadai kaṇaṇi	409	1	36
Patṭadaiyār	409	1	38
Patṭádár	409	1	1
Patṭádári	591	2	22
Patṭadi	409	1	40
Patṭaikál	409	1	41
Patṭaiyam	409	1	43
Patṭájanáját	409	1	4
Pattakan	591	2	27
Páṭṭakānam	409	2	20
Páṭṭakandam	409	2	23
Páṭṭakāran	409	1	6
Páṭṭakāran	409	2	24
Patṭákattū	409	1	7
Patṭakdār	409	2	1
Patṭakudissika	591	2	29
Patṭakudissika	409	2	27
Páṭṭálí	409	2	28
Patṭálí	591	2	28
Páṭṭam	409	2	9
Patṭam	410	1	3
Patṭamāniyagār	409	1	9
Patṭamāniyakāran	409	1	12
Pattan	410	1	11
Patṭan	410	1	12
Patṭan	410	1	43
Páṭṭan	410	1	38
Pattana	410	1	11
Pattana	591	2	33
Patṭanasettí	410	1	27

PAT

	Page	col.	line
Patṭanaswámí	410	1	38
Patṭanella	409	2	30
Patṭaní	410	1	44
Patṭaní	410	1	45
Pattani	410	1	45
Patṭanídár	410	2	27
Patṭaní-ijará	410	2	29
Patṭani-táluk	410	2	31
Patṭani-táluka	410	2	31
Patṭanjamā khurd	410	2	45
Patṭankami	410	1	25
Patṭanṭakṭí	410	1	5
Patṭanwár	410	1	41
Patṭapadhānchári	423	1	3
Páṭṭapara	409	2	33
Páṭṭaparamba	400	2	35
Páṭṭapravritti	409	2	37
Patṭar	411	1	3
Pattara	411	1	3
Patṭarai	411	1	6
Patṭari	411	1	7
Patṭásalámí	591	2	25
Patṭátáluk	409	1	16
Patṭáthiká	409	1	20
Patṭávirutti	409	1	23
Pattáwat	409	1	26
Pattáyam	408	2	29
Páṭṭayola	409	2	39
Páṭṭayolakaranam	409	2	39
Patte	408	2	26
Patṭekarí	409	1	29
Pattemár	411	1	9
Pattewará	409	1	29
Patṭí	407	1	13
Patṭí	411	1	12
Patṭí	411	2	5
Patṭí	591	2	38
Patti	411	2	30
Pattí	411	2	33
Pattí	591	2	36
Patṭi	411	2	39
Patṭi	412	1	1
Páṭṭi	412	1	4
Patṭiam	408	2	30
Patṭidár	411	1	23
Patṭidári	411	1	26
Pattige	412	1	10
Patṭigeyārambha	412	1	11
Patṭihana	411	2	29
Patṭikádu	411	2	41
Patṭinam	411	2	42
Pattina randu	412	1	13
Patṭinavan	411	2	44
Pattiom	408	2	30
Pattiram	408	2	2
Patṭiwasúli	411	2	36
Páṭṭiyam	412	1	6
Patṭiyan	412	1	8
Patṭo	591	2	40
Páṭṭola	408	2	26
Patṭolai	409	2	39
Pattora	382	2	34
Pattora	412	1	15
Patṭú	412	1	18
Patṭu	412	1	20
Patṭu	412	1	19
Patṭukádu	412	1	21

PAY

	Page	col.	line
Pattukatrāyat	412	1	24
Pattukattu	412	1	23
Pattukattu	591	2	42
Pattuvale	412	1	36
Paṭu	412	1	38
Páṭu	412	1	39
Páṭuk	412	1	41
Pátunela	412	1	40
Patwá	406	2	7
Patwá	412	1	44
Patwár	406	1	21
Patwári	406	1	21
Patwázamín	412	1	45
Páú	412	2	1
Páu	412	2	4
Páú	412	2	37
Paud	385	1	6
Paudha	412	2	5
Paudhelá	412	2	5
Pául	385	1	11
Paulbhogam	391	1	3
Páuli	412	2	7
Páún	399	2	2
Paun	393	2	11
Paunarbhava	412	2	8
Pauní	412	2	10
Paunchway	398	2	45
Paünser	591	1	33
Paunsway	399	1	1
Paura	412	2	13
Paurasabhá	448	2	21
Pauri	419	2	42
Paurnamása	412	2	14
Purnamási	412	2	17
Paurohityam	429	2	13
Paus	412	2	18
Paush	412	2	18
Pausha	412	2	18
Paushí	412	2	21
Pautdauma	406	2	13
Pauth	412	2	23
Pauti	412	2	25
Páuti	412	2	26
Pautijamín	412	2	27
Pautra	412	2	28
Pautrí	412	2	28
Paváda	412	2	30
Pávalá	412	2	40
Pávale	412	2	40
Pávali	412	2	40
Paverá	412	2	33
Paví	412	2	34
Pavitra	412	2	35
Pávu	412	2	37
Pávní	412	2	42
Páwalá	412	2	40
Páwalí	412	2	41
Páwará	412	2	43
Pawrohetum	429	2	13
Páy	388	1	13
Páyak	388	1	29
Payakári	412	2	45
Payakári	413	1	33
Payakooḍy	413	1	33
Páyakudi	413	1	10
Páyakí	413	1	12
Payara	413	1	19

PAY

PER

PHU

	Page	col.	line
Payarapan̄a	413	1	21
Payattu-páttam	413	1	24
Paycarry	412	1	45
Páychal	413	1	26
Payik	388	1	28
Payimasi	388	2	45
Payir	413	1	29
Payir káran	413	1	33
Payirkudi	299	2	13
Payirkudi	413	1	33
Payirkudi	413	2	3
Payirshyekaikáran	413	2	10
Payirshymuráimai	413	2	12
Payirtolil	413	2	14
Payirvali	413	2	15
Payirveli	413	2	16
Paykasht	388	2	13
Páyposhi	413	2	21
Peadá	418	1	2
Peadámahašil	418	1	5
Pechchu	413	2	24
Peddakápu	413	2	27
Peddapan̄a	413	2	29
Peddapuri	413	2	31
Peddareddi	413	2	34
Peddatali	413	2	39
Peddatan̄ri	413	2	37
Peeh	418	1	34
Peend	418	2	18
Peer	418	2	40
Peheri	413	2	41
Peheri	413	2	41
Peishcush	415	1	10
Peje	413	2	43
Peje-jáupe	413	2	45
Pelisha madukom	392	1	24
Pen	414	1	5
Pén	414	1	7
Pendá	414	1	12
Pendaimarakkál	414	1	16
Pendápat̄i	414	1	14
Pendára	414	1	18
Pendári	414	1	18
Pendhá	414	1	12
Pendhára	414	1	20
Pendhári	414	1	21
Pendi	414	1	37
Penemool	591	2	43
Penmúl	591	2	43
Pennál	414	1	6
Pent	415	1	34
Pen̄a	414	1	38
Pen̄h	415	1	34
Pen̄hpár	415	1	42
Peon	414	1	39
Per	591	2	45
Pera	414	2	3
Perá	414	2	5
Perađai	414	2	6
Perakuđi	414	2	7
Pergunnah	402	2	2
Peri	414	2	11
Peri	592	1	1
Peroombut	414	2	25
Peru	414	2	13
Péru	414	2	20
Perumátraveppu	414	2	14

	Page	col.	line
Perumbattu	414	2	25
Perumbut	414	2	25
Perumpongol	421	1	14
Perunári	414	2	28
Pérunige	414	2	32
Perunír	378	1	37
Perunír	414	2	22
Perunkáltarisu	414	2	30
Perunkollan	414	2	33
Perya	414	2	34
Pesalu	414	2	36
Pesha	414	2	38
Peshání	414	2	40
Peshcush	415	1	10
Peshgi	414	2	43
Peshgidár	415	1	1
Peshgidár	592	1	2
Peshkár	415	1	3
Peshkash	415	1	10
Peshkashí	415	1	26
Peshkash-i-bázár	415	1	28
Peshkash-i-mahájan	415	1	30
Peshkist	415	1	11
Peshkush	415	1	10
Pete	415	1	32
Péte	415	2	3
Peth	415	1	34
Pethiá	415	1	43
Petisharík	415	2	1
Pet̄lupu	535	1	15
Pet̄tah	415	2	3
Pet̄tai	415	2	3
Pet̄tai	592	1	3
Pettendár	415	2	8
Petun	415	1	33
Petyál	415	2	9
Peubud	415	2	11
Pewabud	415	2	11
Phadyá	415	2	16
Phág	415	2	17
Phágpat̄i	415	2	17
Phagu	415	2	18
Phágu	415	2	17
Phágun	415	2	39
Phal	415	2	24
Phál	415	2	35
Phala	415	2	24
Phala	592	1	6
Phálá	415	2	37
Phalabhoga	415	2	28
Phalagaini	415	2	32
Phalaguttige	415	2	32
Phálaní	415	2	38
Phálgun	415	2	39
Phálguna	415	2	39
Phálguní	415	2	42
Pháli	415	2	35
Phalío	415	2	44
Phalkar	415	2	30
Phalleeyo	415	2	44
Phalpariá	416	1	1
Phánd	416	1	3
Phándi	416	1	4
Phándí	416	1	5
Phándidár	416	1	8
Phangola	416	1	10
Phangoli	416	1	11

	Page	col.	line
Phank	416	1	12
Phankará	416	1	14
Phanph	416	1	17
Pháns	416	1	19
Phánsá	416	1	19
Phánsí	416	1	19
Phánsigar	416	1	25
Phánsigár	416	1	25
Phánsikát	416	1	32
Phánsikhamba	416	1	34
Phánt	416	1	37
Phánt	416	1	39
Phántadár	592	1	8
Phánteng	416	1	41
Pháo	416	1	43
Pháo	416	1	45
Pháo	416	2	1
Phar	416	2	5
Phár	592	1	10
Phará	416	2	42
Pharbáz	416	2	13
Pharbázi	416	2	14
Pharchá	417	1	4
Pharchhá	417	1	4
Phardphant	417	1	6
Pharí	417	1	3
Phariá	416	2	15
Phárlámí	416	2	17
Pharjarowa	416	2	3
Pharkarí	416	2	19
Pharnís	416	2	22
Pharnísi	416	2	21
Pharnísi	416	2	21
Pharnivisi	416	2	21
Pharnivisi	416	2	21
Pharo	417	1	12
Pharpharmás	416	2	37
Pharpharmás	416	2	37
Pharpús	416	2	36
Pharsá	417	1	14
Pharsíb	417	1	21
Phás	416	1	20
Phási	416	1	21
Phásídebawála	416	1	30
Phásíkhemagyá	416	1	35
Phaskí	417	1	16
Phát	417	1	22
Phátak	417	1	25
Phatak	417	1	25
Phatakbandí	417	1	29
Phatákí	417	1	31
Phatbandí	592	1	11
Phatechás	592	1	13
Phatemári	411	1	9
Phatni	417	1	32
Phatyá	417	1	33
Pháurá	417	1	36
Phaurí	592	1	16
Phen	417	1	38
Pherá	417	1	41
Pheridár	412	2	1
Pherphár	417	2	3
Phetang	417	2	6
Phobynggaunthí	417	2	8
Phool	417	2	10
Phul	415	2	24

PHU			
	Page	col.	line
Phulkar	415	2	30
Phur	416	2	5
Phurnís	416	2	22
Phurnávisí	416	2	2
<hr/>			
Phúa	417	2	37
Phúl	417	2	10
Phul	417	2	30
Phula	417	2	32
Phúlbái	417	2	13
Phúlí	417	2	14
Phúlhún	417	2	16
Phúlkári	417	2	17
Phúlkhári	417	2	17
Phulkí	417	2	34
Phuphá	417	2	37
Phúphá	417	2	37
Phupherá bahin	417	2	41
Phúphera bhái	417	2	40
Phúphí	417	2	39
Phurkana	417	2	43
Phurwá	417	2	45
Phús	418	1	1
Phútá	592	1	17
Phútámal	417	2	20
Phutgáon'	417	2	24
	592	1	17
Piáda	418	1	2
Pial	592	1	21
Pichalábáki	418	1	8
Picheche	418	1	13
Pichchetúka	418	1	14
Pichcheyálate	418	1	15
Pichu	418	1	16
Pichor	418	1	18
Picotah	418	1	10
Piáran	418	1	19
Pidarmajázi	418	1	21
Pidhí	418	1	23
Pidhíchá	418	1	25
Pidhí-dar-pidhí	418	1	26
Pidhípestar	418	1	28
Pidippu	418	1	30
Pidittam	418	1	30
Pighdár	418	1	32
Pih	418	1	34
Pík	418	1	37
Piknuksán	418	1	39
Pík-paháni	418	1	41
Píju	418	1	16
Pilár	418	1	43
Pilhaü	418	1	45
Pili	418	2	3
Piliga	418	2	1
Pilige	418	2	6
Piliyan	418	2	5
Pilla	418	2	8
Pillai	418	2	8
Pillwany	427	1	30
Pilmukattáyinam	418	2	11
Pílpáyá	418	2	13
Pinatalli	418	2	16
Pinatandri	418	2	14
Pind	418	2	18
Pinda	418	2	18
Pindádauam	418	2	23
Pindádhikári	418	2	24

PIN			
	Page	col.	line
Pindánwahárya	418	2	27
Pindará	418	2	29
Pindári	414	1	21
	418	2	29
Pindhári	414	1	21
Pingala	418	2	31
Pinjára	418	2	32
Pinjári	418	2	32
Pinjá	418	2	35
Pinjápol	418	2	36
Pinjrapor	418	2	36
Pír	592	1	22
Pír	418	2	40
Pirakudi	400	1	34
Pírán	418	2	43
Píratrá	419	1	1
Pirauti	419	1	18
Pírburđ	419	1	1
Pirdáni	423	1	10
Pirdhan	422	2	27
Píri	419	1	17
Pírlapanduga	419	1	11
Pírottar	419	1	1
Pírottarşádirwárid	419	1	4
Pírpál	419	1	7
Píru	592	1	24
Pír záda	419	1	15
Pisá	419	1	19
Pisách	419	1	24
Pisácha	419	1	24
Pisái	419	1	28
Pisán	419	1	29
Pisás	419	1	20
Pishánam	419	1	30
Pisi	419	1	23
Pisr	419	1	33
Pisr-ákhiáfi	419	1	34
Pisr-i-mutabanná	419	1	36
Pisu	418	1	16
Pitá	419	2	5
Pitalgola	592	1	25
Pitámaha	419	2	27
Pitbhári	419	1	38
Píth	419	1	40
Píth	419	1	41
Píth	419	1	43
Pítha	419	1	43
Pitpáta	419	1	45
Pitipatam	419	2	3
Pitrárijita	419	2	29
Pitri	419	2	5
Pitribandha	419	2	10
Pitridatta	419	2	12
Pitridroha	419	2	14
Pitrigháta	419	2	16
Pitrikárya	429	2	17
Pitrikárya	419	2	17
Pitripaksha	419	2	21
Pitriyajna	419	2	32
Pitrya	419	2	34
Pizhár	418	1	43
Pizhi	418	2	3
Plava	419	2	36
Plavanga	419	2	37
Poá	419	2	38
Podár	422	1	6
Poddár	419	2	40

PON			
	Page	col.	line
Poddie	430	2	37
Pođí	419	2	42
Pođi	419	2	44
Podi	422	1	34
Podi	422	1	36
Podipád	592	1	27
Podu	420	1	1
Podu	420	1	3
Podunilam	420	1	5
Podusilavu	420	1	7
Pogadi	420	1	12
Poganda	420	1	13
Pohá	420	1	15
Pohonch	420	1	17
Poila	420	1	20
Poitá	389	2	17
Poital	407	2	29
Pokhari	592	2	12
Pokhree	592	2	12
Poktan	420	1	21
Pokhta	426	2	12
Pokhtáni	420	1	21
Pokhtánibhaya	420	1	23
Pokhtánidaroghá	420	1	25
Pol	420	1	29
Polá	420	1	32
Polá	420	1	34
Póla	420	1	38
Pola	420	1	39
Polach	420	1	42
Polakattai	422	2	13
Palamu	420	2	3
Polayan	420	2	10
	426	2	30
Poleyan	420	2	10
	426	2	30
Poli	420	2	6
Poliá	420	1	31
	420	2	10
Polian	426	2	30
Polich	420	1	42
Polichcheluttu	420	2	15
Polichchila	420	2	18
Polichchilava	426	2	19
Polikatakáran	420	2	22
Polikařam	420	2	21
Polikurippu	420	2	8
Polimera	420	2	5
Poliřa	420	2	24
Polist	420	1	42
Politch	420	1	42
Pollái	420	2	25
Pollar	420	2	27
Pollam	391	2	22
Pollem	391	2	22
Polliam	391	2	22
Polligar	391	2	25
Pollim	391	2	22
Pollu	420	1	1
Pollu	420	2	29
Pollupavutam	420	2	31
Polutikáran	420	2	32
Polygar	431	2	35
Pomalo	420	2	25
Pombarada	420	2	34
	420	2	36
Pon	592	1	28

PON

	Page	col.	line
Ponakandam	420	2	42
Ponam	420	2	38
Ponamvaram	420	2	44
Pondrá perallu	421	1	27
Pone	421	1	29
Ponegár	421	1	30
Pongal	421	1	1
Pongali	421	1	23
Pongatipandaga	421	1	25
Pongol	421	1	1
Pongrhani	421	1	31
Ponizando	420	2	42
Ponkhalu	421	1	33
Poodoogoody	400	1	34
Poody	430	2	37
Poolian	420	2	10
Poollee	427	1	19
Poolyan	426	2	30
Poon	427	2	43
Poonja	427	2	39
Poor	428	2	1
Pooracoody	591	1	36
Poorcoodie	400	1	33
Pooroopa	421	2	4
Poorub	429	2	29
Poorun mashee	429	1	42
Poos	430	1	7
Poottie	430	2	37
Pooty	430	2	37
Popadu	421	1	35
Pór	421	1	36
Porabátu	421	1	41
Porakula	421	1	42
Poramkadam	428	2	43
Porapad	421	1	43
Poras	421	2	1
Pore	428	2	1
Porempoco	428	2	34
Porkurippu	421	1	37
Poromkadam	421 592	2 1	2 30
Poroopa	421	2	4
Poroopu	421	2	4
Porpaad	421	1	43
Porpaud	421	1	43
Porupu	421	2	4
Porwál	421	2	7
Porwár	421	2	10
Posehoyyavadu	421	2	11
Poshák	421	2	15
Poshákpatí	421	2	17
Poshyaputra	421	2	20
Poshyaputratwa	421	2	22
Post	421	2	24
Post	421	2	27
Postá	430	1	14
Postí	421	2	25
Pot	421	2	31
Pot	422	2	32
Potabanik	422	1	3
Potadár	422	1	6
Potail	407	2	29
Potámel	422	1	22
Potara	422	1	24
Potará	422	1	24
Potaraia	422	1	25
Potaraia	422	1	26

POT

	Page	col.	line
Potchak	421	2	37
Potchál	422	1	12
Potdár	422	1	6
Potdári	422	1	14
Poteel	407	2	28
Poteg	422	1	16
Potgi	421	2	34
Pothá	422	1	28
Pothdár	422	1	6
Pothleychal	422	1	12
Pothí	422	1	28
Pothlá	422	1	32
Poti	422	1	34
Poti	422	1	36
Poti	592	1	37
Potikallalu	422	1	41
Potipáta	422	1	39
Potipattu	422	1	42
Potivíta	422	1	35
Potkharábá	421	2	40
Potkharcha	421	2	42
Potkharchí	421	2	42
Potni	422	2	1
Potnis	422	1	20
Potpadít	422	1	1
Potráz	422	2	3
Potța	421	2	33
Pottadár	422	1	9
Pottah	408	2	24
Pottal	422	2	2
Pottar	422	1	9
Pottáráju	422	2	3
Pottári	422	1	10
Pottju	422	2	6
Potu	420	1	3
Potuvan	422	2	7
Potwád	422	2	9
Powala	592	1	35
Pozhakadai	422	2	13
Prabhava	422	2	19
Prabhu	422	2	21
Práchí	422	2	22
Práchyá	422	2	25
Pradáni	423	2	10
Pradhán	422	2	27
Prádviváka	423	1	13
Prágnýaya	424	1	21
Prágwál	423	1	15
Prahu	425	2	29
Praischitto	426	1	22
Prajá	423	1	18
Prajábhág	423	1	34
Prajálí	423	1	36
Prajápála	423	1	37
Prajápati	423	1	37
Prajápatya	423	1	41
Prajáwat	423 592	2 1	5 38
Prajotpatti	423	2	3
Prakaran	423	2	11
Prakarshit	423	2	13
Prakásavikraya	423	2	16
Prakašana	423	2	18
Prakašana kágidamu	423	2	20
Prakírnaka	423	2	22
Prákrita	423	2	24
Pramáda	423	2	27

PRA

	Page	col.	line
Pramadí	423	2	28
Pramána	423	2	30
Pramáni	424	1	4
Pramánika	423	2	37
Pramánika	423	2	37
Pramánikam	423	2	41
Pramánikan	423	2	42
Pramátámahá	424	1	7
Pramátámahí	424	1	7
Pramáthí	424	1	9
Pramoda	424	1	10
Praṇava	424	1	19
Pránáyama	424	1	11
Prānch	401	2	7
Prāṇnyáya	424	1	21
Pránt	424	1	26
Prapancháarthá	424	1	29
Prapautra	424	1	39
Prapautrí	424	1	41
Prapitá	424	1	34
Prapítámahá	424	1	35
Prapítámahí	424	1	37
Prāptavyavabára	424	1	42
Prasád	424	1	45
Prasáda	424 592	1 1	45 41
Prasádapatra	424	2	11
Praseṭhi	424	2	12
Prasiddhipatra	424	2	17
Prastha	424	2	14
Prat	424	2	20
Pratbandhí	424	2	29
Pratibáda	425	1	44
Pratibádí	425	2	1
Pratibhávya	425	1	1
Pratibhú	424	2	32
Pratibhúgrahanam	425	1	3
Pratidána	425	1	5
Pratigraba	425	1	7
Pratigyá	425	1	11
Pratijná	425	1	11
Pratiloma	425	1	15
Pratilomaja	425	1	17
Pratinidhi	425	1	21
Pratinyása	425	1	26
Pratipad	425	1	28
Pratipaksha	425	1	30
Pratipat	425	1	28
Pratipatti	425	1	32
Pratisára	425	1	34
Pratishthá	425	1	38
Pratíti	425	1	43
Prativáda	425	1	44
Prativádí	425	2	1
Prativási	425	2	3
Pratívesí	425	2	5
Pratívesíkatwam	425	2	7
Pratyabhiyoga	425	2	12
Pratyákali	425	2	14
Pratyaksha	425	2	17
Pratyakshadarsi	425	2	19
Pratyarthí	425	2	20
Pratyarthí-ávedana	425	2	21
Pratyavaskanda	425	2	24
Pratyuttara	425	2	27
Praü	425	2	29
Pravara	425	2	32

PRA

	Page	col.	line
Pravarttaka	425	2	34
Pravarttakam	425	2	42
Pravartti	425	2	34
Pravarttika	425	2	34
Pravarttikam	425	2	42
Pravása	426	1	13
Pravásásedha	426	1	15
Pravrajyá	426	1	17
Pravrajyávasita	426	1	18
Pravrittikáran	426	1	3
Práyaśchit	426	1	22
Práyaśchitta	426	1	22
Prayoga	426	1	25
Prayojyam	426	1	27
Preta	426	1	28
Pretási	429	1	14
Pretasráddha	426	1	29
Prevatah	425	2	35
Prítidatta	426	1	32
Prohit	429	2	7
Proith	592	2	7
Prowartikár	426	1	3
Prut	424	2	20

PUR

	Page	col.	line
Purdhan	422	2	28
Purdhaun	422	2	28
Purgunu	402	2	2
Purjah	423	1	18
Purjosh	423	2	6
Purjote	423	2	5
Purkavani	403	1	3
Purkea	402	2	39
Purky	402	2	39
Purokoodee	400	1	34
Purrah	399	2	36
Purramboke	428	2	34
Purvoe	402	1	15
Purwar	405	1	6
Pushm	405	2	22
Pushoo	405	1	37
Pussaeeta	405	1	34
Pussaita	405	1	34
Putchuck	384	2	35
Putkut	412	1	23
Putkut	591	2	42
Putkut	412	1	32
Putnee	410	2	1
Putsak	384	2	35
Putta	408	2	24
Puttuckdar	430	1	25
Puttany	410	1	45
Putteutt	412	1	21
Puttee	411	1	12
Putteedar	411	1	23
Putteedaree	411	1	26
Putter	408	2	1
Puttun	410	1	12
Putty	411	1	12
Putty	411	2	33
Puttydar	411	1	23
Putwarry	406	1	21

Puchchavero	592	1	44
Púchi	426	1	36
Pudá	426	1	39
Pudí	426	1	41
Pugaivarí	426	1	43
Púgam	426	1	44
Púgasabhá	448	2	42
Pújá	426	2	1
Pújaimichcham	426	2	3
Pújárí	426	2	5
Púju	426	2	11
Pukhta	426	2	12
Pukkachittá	426	2	14
Pukkamuñi	426	2	16
Pukkawára	426	2	16
Pul	426	2	18
Pul	427	1	25
Pulá	426	2	24
Pulá	426	2	25
Pulachchi	426	2	36
Pulaimakan	426	2	26
Pulainar	427	1	7
Pulákalli	426	2	36
Pulákam	426	2	28
Pulakottil	426	2	38
Pulam	426	2	29
Pulamádam	426	2	38
Pulappañi	426	2	40

PÚN

	Page	col.	lin
Pulás	426	2	42
Pulayan	426	2	30
Pulayi	426	2	36
Pulbandí	426	2	19
Pulguzá	426	2	23
Pulí	426	2	25
Pulí	426	2	43
Pulí	426	2	45
Puliah	427	1	19
Pulichi	427	1	1
Pulipár	427	1	7
Pulipar	427	1	7
Pulinda	427	1	10
Pulindá	427	1	12
Pulitirvai	592	2	1
Pulivattu	427	1	13
Pullar	427	1	15
Pullari	427	1	26
Pullasan	427	1	17
Puliyar	427	1	19
Pullu	427	1	25
Pulludinéla	427	1	27
Púludi	427	1	33
Puludikádu	427	1	35
Puludinañtu	427	1	36
Puludiviraippu	427	1	38
Pulukkai	427	1	40
Pulvari	542	2	35
Pumba	427	1	41
Pumstam	427	1	42
Pún	427	1	43
Pun	428	1	8
Punakulam	427	1	45
Punam	427	2	1
Punarbhu	427	2	3
Punarviváha	427	2	4
Punás	427	2	5
Punása	427	2	5
Punásafañl	427	2	8
Puncha	427	2	10
Punchakrushi	427	2	12
Punchanilam	427	2	14
Punchappátam	427	2	14
Punda	427	2	20
Pundá	427	2	22
Pundapál	427	2	21
Puneah	428	1	10
Punja	427	2	10
Punja	427	2	24
Punjá	427	2	24
Punja	427	2	39
Punjadá	427	2	25
Punjah	427	2	39
Punjai	427	2	39
Punjaikádu	428	1	1
Punjaitottam	428	1	3
Punjaivari	428	1	6
Punjam	427	2	27
Punje	427	2	41
Punjee	427	2	39
Punjí	427	2	33
Púnjí	427	2	33
Punsavana	427	2	35
Punsey	427	2	38
Punshey	427	2	38
Punsheykádu	428	1	1

PUN

	Page	col.	line
Punshéytótiam	428	1	3
Punshéyvari	428	1	6
Punya	428	1	8
Punyá	428	1	10
Punyáha	428	1	24
Punyáhachithi	428	1	29
Punyáhakharch	428	1	32
Punyáhapátra	428	1	34
Punyáhasuni	428	1	40
Punyáhavachaná	428	1	37
Punyakshetra	428	1	42
Pur	428	1	44
Pur	428	2	1
Purá	426	1	39
Purá	592	2	5
Pura	428	2	1
Purá	428	2	15
Purá	428	2	17
Pura	592	2	3
Purab	429	2	29
Puradza	428	2	18
Puraja	428	2	18
Purajári	428	2	21
Puraka	428	2	24
Purakalam	428	2	28
Puram	428	2	31
Puramanai	428	2	32
Purambokka	428	3	34
Puramboku	428	2	34
Puramkadam	428	2	43
Purampoku	428	2	34
Purána	429	1	1
Purandaṭa	429	1	6
Puránt	429	1	9
Purántbáki	429	1	9
Purat	429	1	11
Purátanabídu	429	1	12
Purattási	429	1	14
Puravam	429	1	16
Puravaramba	429	1	6
Puraveli	429	1	6
Púrba	429	2	29
Púrbiya	429	2	36
Púrdará	429	1	18
Purí	426	1	41
Purí	429	1	20
Puri	592	2	6
Puríalam	429	1	25
Puríán	429	1	21
Púrkáyath	429	1	26
Púrṇábbhisheka	429	1	31
Púrṇábbhishikta	429	1	38
Púrṇamása	429	1	40
Púrnamási	429	1	42
Púrnapátra	429	1	45
Púrṇimá	429	1	44
Puroḍaṣa	429	2	4
Purohit	429	2	7
Purohita	429	1	7
Puroṇi	429	2	15
Purśis	429	2	17
Púrtta	429	2	19
Purush	429	2	21
Purusha	429	2	21
Purushánukrame	429	2	23
Purushdhan	429	2	26
Purushkrame	429	2	23

PUR

	Page	col.	line
Púrva	429	2	29
Purvái	429	2	40
Púrvaṣa	429	2	31
Púrví	429	2	36
Púrvíya	429	1	36
Púrwa	429	2	42
Purwaní	430	1	1
Purwaníband	430	1	3
Purwár	430	1	6
Pús	430	1	7
Pushkariní	430	1	9
Pusht	430	1	10
Pushta	430	1	14
Pushtabandí	430	1	17
Pusht ba pusht	430	1	11
Push dar pusht	430	1	11
Pushtibandí	430	1	17
Pustak	430	1	21
Pustaka	430	1	21
Pustakpánaṭ	430	1	23
Pustdarpust	430	1	12
Pút	430	1	32
Puth	430	1	28
Putra	430	1	32
Putrabhága	430	1	28
Putrapautrádi	592	2	13
Putrapratinidhi	430	2	30
Putraputrádi	592	2	13
Putreshí	430	2	33
Putrí	430	2	35
Putriká	430	2	35
Putrikáputra	430	2	21
Putroishtojág	592	2	17
Puttakam	430	1	21
Puttakdár	430	1	25
Puttan	430	2	36
Putji	430	2	37
Putjidosillu	430	2	45
Putjímánike	431	1	3
Putúval	431	1	5
Putúvalpátam	431	1	7
Pyal	592	1	21
Pyce	389	1	44
Pykausht	388	2	13
Pykaust	388	2	13
Pyke	388	1	28
Pymacesh	388	2	45
Pymash	389	1	1
Pysa	389	1	44
Pytha	389	2	23
Pyud	591	1	10

Q.

Qazee	272	2	6
Qibala	244	1	10
Qoul	270	2	3
Qubz	244	2	32
Qúbz-ool-wusool	244	2	39
Qulum	251	1	5
Quoobooleut	581	1	21

R.

Ráái	432	2	45
Rááya	433	1	21
Ráb	431	1	11
Raba	431	1	15
Rabádi	431	1	16

RAH

	Page	col.	line
Rabári	431	1	16
Rabb	431	1	29
Rabb-ul-arṣ	431	1	30
Rabb-ul-mál	431	1	32
Rabb-us-salam	431	1	34
Rabi	431	1	36
Rabiâ	431	1	36
Rabiâ-ul-awal	431	1	42
Rabiâ-us-ṣaní	431	1	44
Rábní	431	1	20
Rábnúk	431	1	20
Rábtá	431	1	22
Rábtá-mhár	431	1	26
Rábtýá	431	1	27
Rách	431	2	1
Rácha	431	2	2
Ráchaváḍu	431	2	2
Ráchewar	431	2	3
Ráchhas	436	1	44
Ráchhas	436	2	1
Ráchhasbíáh	436	2	9
Rad	431	2	10
Radarree	432	1	26
Raḍbátel	431	2	8
Radd	431	2	10
Radd-i-jawáb	431	2	20
Raddnáma	431	2	22
Raddu	431	2	11
Radd-ul-jawáb	431	2	20
Raddu-maḍiḍa-kágada	431	2	24
Rádh	431	2	26
Rádhi	431	2	28
Raḍhíya	431	2	28
Ráe	432	2	33
Rafá	431	2	41
Rafá dáfa	431	2	45
Rafá náma	431	2	43
Rafiá	432	1	3
Rafiá-ul-darjât	432	1	5
Rafiá-us-shán	432	1	5
Ráfiṣi	432	1	6
Rafugar	432	1	8
Ráfi	432	1	8
Rágada	432	1	10
Raggy	432	1	11
Rági	432	1	11
Ragnauti	432	1	15
Ragon	432	1	14
Rágulu	432	1	12
Rah	432	1	16
Ráh	432	1	16
Rahá	443	2	44
Rahá	432	1	16
Rahádári	432	1	29
Rahádárijakát	432	1	34
Rahái	432	2	5
Rahan-dár	592	2	21
Rahandári	592	2	23
Rahan náma	432	2	22
Rahantamassuk	432	2	24
Rahat	432	2	6
Rahát	432	2	6
Rahátágar	432	2	10
Rahátgáḍge	432	2	12
Raháti	432	2	15
Rahátwaní	432	2	16
Ráhbar	432	1	21

RÁH

	Page	col.	line
Ráhbarán	432	1	21
Ráhdár	432	1	26
Ráhdári	432	1	27
Ráhdárichítí	432	1	37
Ráhdárijakát	432	1	34
Ráhdári pullari	432	1	39
Rahdarry	432	1	27
Rahdurry	432	1	27
Ráhgir	432	1	41
Rahin	432	2	18
Ráhin	432	2	25
Rahinnáma	432	2	22
Rabita	432	2	28
Rabitu	432	2	28
Rákharch	432	1	42
Rahná	432	2	27
Ráhnumá	432	1	43
Rahún	432	1	26
Rahwá	432	2	30
Rahwái	432	2	31
Rahwáia	432	2	32
Ráhzan	432	1	44
Ráhzani	432	1	45
Ráhzani-bá-khún	432	2	1
Ráhzani-bá-zakm	432	2	3
Rái	432	2	33
Rái	432	2	45
Ráia	433	1	21
Ráibandí	433	1	4
Raibandí	442	2	21
Ráigar	433	1	11
Ráj	433	1	14
Rájulwakt	433	1	15
Ráikat	433	1	17
Ráikankútí	433	1	8
Rái ráyan	432	2	38
Rais	592	2	27
Raiswar	431	2	3
Raitarapálu	393	1	22
Ráiyat	433	1	20
Ráiyat	433	1	23
Ráiyat azár	433	1	28
Ráiyatí	433	1	30
Ráiyati	433	1	31
Ráiyatí-baithábári	592	2	32
Ráiyatipattá	433	1	39
Ráiyatnāma	433	1	37
Ráiyatparwar	433	1	41
Ráiyatwár	433	1	43
Ráiyatwárjamábandí	433	2	6
Ráj	433	2	11
Ráj	442	1	21
Rájá	433	2	12
Raja	435	1	11
Rajá	442	1	44
Rajab	435	1	12
Rájabansi	433	2	32
Rájabbhagam	433	2	23
Rájabhent	433	2	39
Rájdaháni	433	2	44
Rajak	435	1	17
Rajaka	435	1	17
Rájakí	433	2	26
Rájakránt	433	2	29
Rájakrántí	433	2	29
Rájakumár	434	1	15
Rájakumára	434	1	15

RAJ

	Page	col.	line
Rálaput	434	1	22
Rájarekhá	443	1	36
Rájarekhíbigbá	443	1	38
Rájasabhá	448	2	5
Rájasásanam	434	2	45
Rájaswa	435	1	4
Raját	435	1	20
Rájbahá	433	2	37
Rájbansi	433	2	32
Rájbhagam	433	2	23
Rájdanda	433	2	42
Rájdhaní	433	2	44
Rájdhutí	434	1	3
Ráigur	434	1	6
Ráiguru	424	1	6
Ráji	435	1	22
Ráji	442	2	1
Rájiá	435	1	16
Rájik	434	1	10
Rájikam	434	1	10
Rájjirajawantíne	442	2	16
Rajivānaru	435	1	23
Rájiyavaru	435	1	23
Rájkar	434	1	13
Rájkumár	434	1	15
Rajm	435	1	18
Rajpoot	434	1	22
Rájput	434	1	22
Rájwár	435	1	6
Rájwára	435	1	6
Rajwáro	435	1	9
Ráká	435	1	28
Rakam	435	1	29
Rakamí	435	1	37
Rakamsiwái	435	1	35
Rakamvári	435	1	41
Rakáná	435	1	44
Rákar	438	1	36
Rakát	435	2	1
Rakba	435	2	8
Rakbá	435	2	8
Rakbá	444	1	12
Rakbabandi	435	2	17
Rakbazamín	435	2	24
Rákh	435	2	26
Rákhá	435	2	43
Rákhájāngal	592	2	34
Rákhál	435	2	41
Rákhān	435	2	30
Rákhandár	435	2	37
Rakhanhár	435	2	39
Rákhani	435	2	40
Rákhās	436	1	44
Rákhāsibelá	436	2	6
Rákhát	436	1	38
Rakhí	436	1	1
Rákhí	436	1	3
Rákhile	436	1	40
Rákhípuṇimá	436	1	15
Rákhle	436	1	40
Rákhná	435	2	35
Rakhopa	436	1	20
Rakhopo	436	1	22
Rákhángolí	435	2	27
Rakht	436	2	11
Rakht-o-matáa	436	2	12
Rakhwál	436	1	24

RÁN

	Page	col.	line
Rakhwálá	436	1	24
Rakhwálí	436	1	32
Rakhwár	436	1	24
Rakshábhogam	436	1	36
Rakshana	435	2	29
Rakshas	436	1	44
Rákshasa	436	2	1
Rákshasbelá	436	2	6
Rakt	436	2	16
Raktakoḍige	436	2	19
Raktákshí	436	2	17
Raktamānyam	436	2	21
Raktwán	436	2	23
Rám	436	2	29
Ráma	436	2	29
Ramáa	436	2	26
Rámaliá	436	2	36
Rámánandi	436	2	45
Rámanavamí	436	2	40
Ramáramí	436	2	27
Ramaśálí	436	2	35
Ramási	437	1	19
Rámawat	436	2	43
Rámbān	437	1	4
Rámbajái	437	1	7
Rámdave	437	1	9
Rámdubái	437	1	10
Ramdwa	437	2	8
Rámiá	437	1	20
Rámjani	437	1	16
Ramjohunny	437	1	18
Ramná	437	1	22
Ramnáh	437	1	22
Ramoosee	437	1	25
Rámosí	437	1	25
Rámosí	437	1	25
Rámp	437	1	33
Rámpi	437	1	38
Rámpri	437	1	35
Rám-rám	437	1	11
Ramzán	437	1	40
Rán	437	2	4
Rána	437	2	15
Ránaṭ	437	2	6
Ráñd	437	2	20
Rañdá	437	2	20
Rañda	437	2	30
Rañdá	437	2	32
Rañdagolak	437	2	25
Rañdbáj	438	1	1
Rañdbáji	438	1	3
Rañdchhandi	437	2	23
Rañde	437	2	20
Rañdemaga	437	2	28
Rándewá	437	2	8
Rándhaniyá	437	2	44
Rándgá	437	2	23
Rañdi	437	2	45
Rañdíbáz	438	1	1
Rañdíbázi	438	1	3
Rañdká	437	2	34
Rándká	437	2	34
Rándmunḍ	437	2	35
Rándrandelí	437	2	37
Rándwadá	437	2	39
Rándwálá	437	2	39
Rándyá	437	2	43

RAN

RAS

REK

	Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line
Rang	438	1	5	Rass	439	1	26	Ráwat	441	2	37
Rangái	438	1	7	Rassi	440	1	24	Rawátib	440	2	45
Rangar	438	1	16	Rasta	440	1	27	Rawozá	592	2	39
Rangari	438	1	25	Rástá	440	1	27	Ray	432	2	33
Rangári	438	1	9	Rastabandí	440	2	28	Ráya	433	1	21
Rangí	438	1	10	Rástí	592	2	36	Ráya	441	2	42
Rangmahal	438	1	12	Rástij	440	1	29	Ráyabára	442	1	4
Rangrez	438	1	14	Rástikanta	440	1	32	Ráyabáramu	442	1	6
Rangrezí	438	1	15	Rasúl	440	1	34	Ráyabhára	442	1	4
Rángri	438	1	32	Rás-ul-mál	438	2	16	Ráyabhárike	442	1	4
Rangwa	438	1	34	Rasúlnámá	440	1	36	Ráyabháti	442	1	7
Rangwái	438	1	7	Rasúl sháhí	440	1	36	Ráyadu	441	2	42
Ráni	437	2	18	Rasúm	439	2	23	Ráyalu	441	2	45
Ránkar	438	1	36	Rátal	440	1	38	Ráyan	441	2	42
Ránkela	437	2	10	Ratal	441	1	5	Rayánimuchchilika	433	2	8
Ranku	438	1	35	Rátan	440	1	38	Ráyarekhá	443	1	17
Ránmárjár	437	2	11	Rátán	440	1	38	Ráyasadava	442	1	15
Ránwá	437	2	12	Rátánadabávi	440	1	42	Ráyasakáran	442	1	12
Rañwatýá	438	2	1	Ráth	440	1	44	Ráyasam	442	1	9
Ráo	438	1	38	Rath	440	2	1	Ráyasamuváru	442	1	17
Ráo krishak	438	1	44	Rathakára	440	2	9	Ráyan	442	1	12
Raoul	441	1	13	Ráthaur	440	2	12	Ráyat	433	1	20
Rapat	438	2	3	Rathayátrá	440	2	5	Ráyatí	433	1	30
Raphe-daphe	431	2	45	Rathiyátrá	440	2	5	Ráyatáwá	433	1	26
Raphtánibháya	438	2	6	Ráthor	440	2	12	Ráyudu	442	1	19
Rarain	438	2	9	Ratí	440	2	30	Rayutu	433	1	23
Rárh	431	2	26	Rátib	440	2	41	Ráz	442	1	21
Rárhí	431	2	28	Rátiba	440	2	43	Ráz	442	1	23
Rárhíyá	431	2	28	Rátibakhor	440	2	44	Razá	442	1	44
Rárf	438	2	12	Rátikaṭṭu bhúmi	441	1	3	Razáá	442	1	38
Rás	438	2	13	Rátíl	440	1	38	Razámand	442	2	4
Rás	438	2	19	Raṭl	441	1	5	Razámandí	442	2	5
Rás	438	2	24	Rátsawár	431	2	2	Rázdar	442	1	24
Ras	438	2	28	Rátṭam	441	1	10	Rázdarí	442	1	27
Rás	438	2	29	Raub	431	1	11	Rázdarí-bád-májará	442	1	32
Rás	438	2	31	Raudra	446	1	40	Rázdarí kabl-i-májará	442	1	35
Rás	438	2	37	Rauhi	441	1	11	Rázdarímájará	442	1	29
Rás	439	1	25	Ráukár	441	1	12	Rázi	442	2	1
Rasa	438	2	37	Rául	441	1	13	Raziá	592	2	43
Rasad	438	2	45	Raul	441	1	16	Razínáma	442	1	43
Rasad beshí	439	1	8	Raulía	592	2	38	Rázínama	442	2	7
Rasadí	439	1	10	Rauslí	445	1	34	Reazut	592	2	30
Rasadí jamá	439	1	15	Ráut	441	1	18	Rebandí	442	2	21
Rasálo	444	1	27	Rauza	441	1	21	Rebárf	442	2	24
Rasávo	439	1	17	Rávanio	441	1	24	Reddi	442	2	28
Rásayátrá	438	2	42	Ravésu	441	1	25	Reddiselaga	442	2	34
Rásh	438	2	31	Ravi	441	1	27	Reddivádu	442	2	37
Rash	439	1	26	Ravisu	441	1	25	Reddivándlu	593	1	5
Rashad	439	1	20	Ravivára	441	1	29	Reddiváru	442	2	37
Rashid	439	1	22	Raviwár	441	1	29	Reddlawar	593	1	5
Rashí	440	1	19	Rawá	441	1	33	Reddy	442	2	28
Rashwat	444	1	38	Rawádárf	441	1	35	Reddywar	442	2	37
Rási	439	1	24	Rawaiat	441	1	36	Reg	442	2	46
Rási	439	2	6	Rawáj	441	1	40	Regaḍa	442	2	42
Rási	439	2	17	Rawáj-huttuwálí	579	2	4	Regaḍi	593	1	8
Rási	440	1	24	Rawaja	592	2	39	Regaḍi	442	2	42
Rási-ádugu	439	1	39	Rawáj ul mulk	441	1	44	Regaṭi	442	2	43
Rási-chakra	439	2	18	Rawáj ul waḳt	441	2	3	Regu	443	1	13
Rasíd	439	2	19	Ráwal	441	2	5	Regur	442	2	42
Rasidu	439	2	19	Rawaliya	441	2	11	Reh	443	1	1
Rásikuṭ	439	2	11	Rawána	592	2	41	Rehar	443	1	5
Rásiipasama kuṭ	439	2	13	Rawánagí	441	2	15	Reiz	592	2	27
Rasm	439	2	21	Rawánagí	592	2	42	Rejá	443	2	20
Rásmáthám	438	2	26	Rawánagí chihí	441	2	23	Rejagí	443	2	21
Rásmáthyás	438	2	26	Rawáná kabár	441	2	31	Rejki	443	2	23
Rasmí	439	2	22	Rawáná paṭṭí	441	2	25	Rek	443	1	6
Rásnishín	438	2	22								

REK

RIS

RUY

	Page	col.	line
Reká	443	1	16
Rekajartee	443	1	27
Rekan	443	1	10
Rekh	443	1	12
Rekhá	443	1	12
Rékhá	443	1	16
Rekhájhadití	443	1	27
Rekhe	443	1	13
Rékke	443	1	13
Rel	443	1	44
Relá	443	1	44
Rent	443	2	1
Renti	443	2	4
Res	443	2	5
Resálá	444	1	27
Reshm	443	2	7
Reshmi gaz	577	2	33
Reshmiváló	443	2	8
Ret	443	2	10
Retal	443	2	11
Retar	443	2	11
Retí	443	2	16
Retilá	443	2	13
Retilí	443	2	13
Retlá	443	2	13
Retli	443	2	13
Rettar	443	2	11
Retiá	443	2	17
Revalet	441	1	36
Revu	443	2	19
Reyayat	443	2	25
Reza	443	2	20
Rezagi	443	2	20
Rezagi	443	2	23
Riáyat	443	2	25
Riáyati	443	2	29
Riáyati beshí	443	2	31
Riásat	443	2	33
	592	2	30
Ribá	443	2	36
Ribah	443	2	36
Ribáh	443	2	36
Ribbá	443	2	36
Rich	443	2	41
Rig	443	2	41
Rihá	443	2	44
Rihái	443	2	45
Riját	444	1	1
Rik	443	2	41
Rikábi	444	1	5
Rikáz	444	1	9
Rikbá	444	1	11
Riktha	444	1	16
Rikthagráhi	444	1	17
Rikthahári	444	1	17
Rikthí	444	1	17
Rin	444	1	20
Rina	444	1	20
Rinádánam	444	1	21
Rinádása	444	1	23
Riní	444	1	25
Rini	444	1	26
Riníka	444	1	25
Risála	444	1	27
Risáládár	444	1	29
Rishi	444	1	31
Rishta	444	1	36

	Page	col.	line
Rishtadár	444	1	37
Rishwat	444	1	38
Rishwatkhór	444	1	39
Rissáldár	444	1	29
Ritád	444	1	40
Rít	444	1	43
Rit	444	1	45
Ríti	444	1	43
Rítimote	593	1	11
Ritu	444	1	45
Rivaz hootvully	579	2	4
Riwáj	441	1	40
Riwáj-jástí	441	1	42
Riyasat	443	2	33
Rizk	444	2	14
Roá	444	2	16
Roáli	444	2	16
Robbin	494	2	19
Robin	444	2	19
Rodzu	445	2	7
Roedád	446	1	23
Rogará	444	2	24
Roggee	446	2	29
Roidad	446	1	23
Roj	445	2	6
Roj	445	2	8
Rojbandí	445	2	14
Rojgár	445	2	15
Rojiná	445	2	21
Rojiná	445	2	21
Rojínádár	445	2	29
Rojkharda	445	2	35
Rojkírd	445	2	35
Rojmará	445	2	41
Rojmará	445	2	41
Rojmel	445	2	45
Rojmurá	445	2	41
Rojnáma	446	1	1
Roju	445	2	6
Roju	446	1	6
Rojugár	446	1	7
Rojumarrá	445	2	42
Rojunáma	446	1	2
Rok	444	2	26
Roka	446	2	29
Rokad	444	2	30
Rokadá	444	2	33
Rokádayam	444	2	39
Rokadyá	444	2	34
Rokar	444	2	30
Rokarbahí	444	2	38
Rokariya	444	2	36
Rokba	593	1	12
Rokh	445	1	5
Rokhá	445	1	7
Rokhá	446	2	29
Rokhadayam	444	2	39
Rokhárokhi	445	1	11
Rokhi	445	1	15
Rokhkha	444	2	27
Rokhtok	445	1	17
Rokhvikri	445	1	19
Rokka	444	2	27
Rokkakusagai	445	1	1
Rokkam	444	2	26
Rokkamániyam	445	1	3
Rokkamu	444	2	26

	Page	col.	line
Rolldár	445	1	21
Roo	446	1	12
Roobicaree	446	1	18
Rofoonuwees	593	1	17
Rookká	446	2	26
Roosoom	439	2	23
Rooshwut	593	1	10
Rop	445	1	24
Ropar	445	2	26
Rora	445	1	28
Rorá	445	1	32
Rori	445	1	28
Rosal	445	1	34
Rosali	445	1	34
Roshanchauki	445	1	42
Roshnái	445	1	39
Roslí	445	1	34
Rót	445	2	1
Roundgashti	445	2	3
Roundgasti	445	2	3
Rouslee	445	1	35
Rowanah	441	2	15
Rowannah	441	2	15
Rowar	431	2	3
Roy	432	2	33
Royroyan	432	2	38
Roysam	442	1	17
Roysum	442	1	17
Roz	445	2	6
Roza	446	1	8
Rozádálat	445	2	10
Rozadár	446	1	10
Rozána	445	2	13
Rozemera	445	2	40
Rozendár	445	2	29
Rozgár	445	2	15
Rozí	445	2	18
Rozína	445	2	21
Rozínádár	445	2	29
Rozmarra	445	2	40
Roznáma	446	1	1
Roznámcha	446	1	1
Roznáma khálá	446	1	4
<hr/>			
Rubbee	441	1	27
Rubbee	431	1	36
Rubibár	441	1	29
Rubiwar	441	1	29
Ruckbabundee	435	2	17
Ruckbah	435	2	8
Rud	431	2	10
Rudd	431	2	10
Ruffah	431	2	41
Rukba	435	2	8
Rukt	436	2	16
Rukum	435	1	29
Rung	438	1	5
Rusi	440	1	24
Rusoom	439	2	23
Russuddee	439	1	10
Rut	440	2	1
Rutt	440	2	1
Ruttee	440	2	30
Ruyajool wuqt	441	2	3

RÚ

	Page	col.	line
Rú	446	1	12
Ru	593	1	14
Ruá	446	1	31
Ruaran	446	1	33
Rubā	446	1	34
Rú-bakár	446	1	13
Rú-bakárí	446	1	18
Rúbarú	446	1	22
Rudád	446	1	23
Rudirodgáří	446	1	38
Rudra	446	1	39
Rudrabhúmi	593	1	15
Rui	446	1	52
Ruidád	593	1	15
Rujoo	446	1	23
Rujú	446	1	43
Rujú	446	2	6
Ruju	446	2	7
Rujuá	446	1	43
Rujuá min-as-shahádat	446	2	1
Rujuá navís	593	1	17
Rujúgudasta	446	2	13
Rujúmokábalá	446	2	15
Rujúmukábalá	446	2	15
Rujuvádahana	446	2	21
Rjuvata	446	2	18
Rjuvu	446	2	22
Rúka	446	2	24
Ruká	446	2	26
Rukáa	446	2	29
Rukbat	593	1	19
Rukn	446	2	31
Rukn-as-sarikat	446	2	33
Rukn-ad-daula	446	2	37
Rukn-us-sultanat	446	2	35
Rukuá	446	2	40
Rull	446	2	42
Rulla	446	2	42
Rupaniya	446	2	44
Ruparel	447	1	1
Rupree	447	1	2
Rupít	593	1	21
Rupíya	447	1	2
Rupíyadaškaurí	448	1	22
Ruplá	448	2	26
Rúposh	446	1	28
Rúposhí	446	1	30
Rusoom	439	2	23
Rusúm	439	2	23
Rusúmdár	440	1	17
Rusúm-i-chaudharí	439	2	31
Rusúm-i-gathrí	439	2	33
Rusúm-i-khazána	439	2	38
Rusúm-i-khazáncbí	439	2	40
Rusúm-i-nažarat	439	2	42
Rusúm-kánungoi	439	2	36
Rusúm-sazáwalí	440	1	1
Rusúm-tihái	440	1	7
Rusúm-zamíndáří	440	1	10
Rúvu	448	1	27
Rybundee	433	1	4
Rye	432	2	45
Ryot	433	1	20
Ryotee	433	1	30
Ryotee-pottah	403	1	39
Ryotwár	433	1	43

ŠÁĀ

S.

	Page	col.	line
Šáā	448	1	30
Šáāt	448	1	31
Sab	469	2	32
Sabákhiá	448	1	32
Sabaliá	448	1	33
Sabárásí jaríb	448	1	35
Sabarna	472	2	19
Šabát	448	1	38
Šábatbhái	448	1	43
Šábatbháuní	448	1	44
Sabhá	448	1	45
Sabhákrayašasanam	449	1	4
Sabhánáyak	449	1	9
Sabhápati	449	1	9
Sabhásad	449	1	12
Sabhátámbúlam	449	1	31
Sabhe	448	2	1
Sabhika	449	1	16
Sabhya	449	1	18
Šabi	449	1	33
Šabik	449	1	34
Šabikán	449	1	36
Sabíl	449	1	38
Šábit	448	1	39
Sabj	449	2	5
Sabnis	449	1	42
Sabracar	465	2	28
Šabt	448	1	38
Šábúd	448	1	41
Šábúd	448	1	40
Saburn	472	2	19
Sabús	449	2	4
Šabút	448	1	40
Šabút	448	1	40
Šabuta	448	1	41
Sabzí	449	2	5
Sabzímahál	449	2	14
Sach	449	2	18
Sáchak	449	2	19
Sachchúdra	492	1	36
Sachio	449	2	22
Sachiü	449	2	22
Sachiva	449	2	22
Sachkár	449	2	18
Šád	449	2	27
Šad	449	2	30
Sada	449	2	37
Sadá	449	2	38
Sadá	450	1	1
Sadá	450	1	4
Sadá	469	1	33
Sadabirt	449	2	41
Sadáchára	449	2	39
Sadaikál	450	1	6
Šadaķa	450	2	26
Šadaķát	450	2	26
Sádalaváří	452	1	3
Sádalvári kharchu	452	1	3
Sádanam	450	1	24
Sádanamuri	450	1	37
Sádanántaram	450	1	41
Sádanapatrikai	450	1	39
Sadanga	450	1	8
Sádansaree	450	1	44

SÁD

	Page	col.	line
Šadar	450	2	36
Šadar	451	2	29
Šadar ádalát	450	2	44
Šadar-amín	451	1	9
Sadarahi	451	2	35
Sadarahú	451	2	37
Šadát	451	2	27
Šadaraváradu	451	2	45
Šadaravár	452	1	3
Sadarbárgír	451	1	31
Sadarbhet	451	1	33
Šadar jamá	451	1	36
Šadar kachhari	451	1	39
Šadar kánungo	451	1	44
Šadar kázi	451	2	1
Šadar kharch	451	1	42
Šadar kharchu	452	1	22
Šadar kistbandí	451	2	3
Šadar málguzár	451	2	7
Sadaro	450	1	10
Šadarpacháyat	451	2	13
Sadar-rakm	451	2	33
Šadarsarishita	451	2	17
Šadaru	450	1	13
Šadar-us-šadúr	451	2	20
Sadávalt	449	2	41
Sadávalt	449	2	41
Sadd	450	1	14
Sadde	450	1	18
Sadd-i-dáwí	450	1	15
Sadd-i-jawáb	450	1	16
Sáde	469	1	33
Sáde	450	1	20
Saderward	451	2	38
Sádh	450	2	15
Sáadhan	450	1	24
Sádhana	450	1	24
Sádhani	450	1	32
Sádhansári	450	1	44
Sádháraṇa	450	2	9
Sádháranopárjana	450	2	12
Sadhavá	450	2	21
Sadhowa	450	2	23
Sadhu	593	1	25
Sádh	450	2	15
Sádhya	450	2	1
Sádhypála	440	2	4
Sádhysiddhi	450	2	5
Sádhysiddhi páda	450	2	7
Sadíá	450	2	24
Sádílwarid	452	1	8
Sádílwaridpaṭṭi	452	1	16
Sadir	450	2	25
Sádirwárid	451	2	38
Sádirwárid	452	1	8
Saditputtee	452	1	16
Šadka	450	2	26
Šadkafarz	450	2	31
Šadkaṭṭr	450	2	32
Šadkanafi	450	2	35
Šadr	450	2	36
Šadr ádalát	450	2	44
Šadr amín	451	1	9
Šadr diwání ádalát	451	1	5
Šadr-faujdarí ádalát	451	1	7
Šadrjamá	451	1	36
Šadr kachhari	451	1	39

ŞAD

	Page	col.	line
Şadr kânungo	451	1	44
Şadr kâzî	451	2	1
Şadr kharch	451	1	42
Şadr kistbandî	451	2	3
Şadr mâlguzâr	451	2	7
Şadr nizâmat âdâlat	451	1	7
Şadr panchâyat	451	2	13
Şadr sarrishta	451	2	17
Şadr-us-şadûr	451	2	20
Şadû	469	1	21
Şadur warid	451	2	38
Şadwanian	449	2	31
Şadwâr	449	2	31
Şadwarain	449	2	31
Şadwâriân	449	2	31
Şaer	474	1	33
Şafâhat	452	1	7
Şafar	452	1	32
Şafat	452	1	27
Şafât	452	1	27
Şafha	452	1	33
Şafh	452	1	30
Şafikha	452	1	35
Şafina	452	1	42
Şâfi-nâma	452	1	37
Şafka	452	1	44
Şâg	452	2	1
Şagâ	452	2	5
Şagâbhâî	452	2	7
Şagâî	452	2	9
Şagâiwat	452	2	9
Şagam	452	2	12
Şagar	452	2	13
Şagara	452	2	13
Şagartham	455	1	27
Şagâttam	455	1	27
Şaga	492	2	17
Şagcbit	553	1	28
Şagnally	452	2	32
Şagni	452	2	18
Şagnika	452	2	18
Şagoovelli	452	2	31
Şagotr	452	2	20
Şagotra	452	2	20
Şagotradaşantara	452	2	22
Şagotramâtra	452	2	26
Şagotrasapiṇḍa	452	2	29
Şâgpât	452	2	3
Şagubadi	452	2	31
Şagubadi	452	2	33
Şagubadi dittam	452	2	35
Şagubadi kanaku	452	2	38
Şagubadi-râjînamâ	452	2	40
Şâgusantu	452	2	42
Şâguvali	452	2	33
Şagwally	452	2	34
Şâh	452	2	43
Şahâbat	453	1	31
Şahagaman	452	2	44
Şahagamana	452	2	44
Şahaj	453	1	3
Şahajâghât	453	1	6
Şahajog	593	1	32
Şahajchori	453	1	7
Şahâm	453	2	3
Şahamarâna	453	1	8
Şahan	453	1	10

SAH

	Page	col.	line
Sahanak	453	1	12
Sahar	453	1	14
Sahargah	453	1	16
Sahargâh	453	1	16
Sâhas	453	1	17
Sâhasam	453	1	23
Sahayog	593	1	32
Sâheb	453	1	23
Sahhâf	453	1	41
Sahhatnâma	453	1	21
Şâhib	453	1	23
Şâhibâ	453	1	30
Şâhib-i-muruwat	453	1	35
Şâhib nişâb	453	1	37
Şahîfa	453	1	40
Şahîh	453	1	43
Sahm	453	2	3
Sahmbatwârâ	453	2	6
Sahoḍaka	453	2	10
Sahodara	453	2	12
Sahodari	453	2	13
Sahoḍha	453	2	8
Sahootra	453	2	14
Sahotrá	453	2	14
Sâhu	453	2	22
Sâhukâr	453	2	22
Sâhukârâ	453	2	36
Sâhukârî	453	2	39
Şâkukâr-kî-tîp	453	2	42
Sâi	453	2	44
Sai	453	2	45
Saia	453	2	45
Şaiba	454	1	6
Şâibat	454	1	3
Sâid	454	1	9
Saidi	482	1	33
Sâidzâda	454	1	13
Şaikâl	454	1	15
Şaikalgar	454	1	17
Şaikrâ	454	1	1
Sail	454	1	20
Sâil	454	1	23
Sailâb	454	1	21
Sailâbî	454	1	22
Sâilsîm	593	1	34
Sâima	454	1	25
Saindhi	454	1	28
Saini	454	1	27
Sainikasabhâ	448	2	12
Sainkrâ	454	1	1
Saip	454	1	30
Sâir	454	1	22
Sâir bakhsh bandar	454	2	12
Sâirchalantâ	454	2	15
Sâir-chuna-cahly	454	2	17
Sâir-i-kharch	454	2	26
Sâirjahât	454	2	24
Sâirjamâ	454	2	22
Sâirjât	454	2	24
Sâirkharch	454	2	28
Sâirmahâl	593	1	35
Sâirpanchotará	454	2	29
Sâirwâlo	454	2	31
Sâis	454	2	32
Saişava	486	1	17
Sait	454	2	33
Saithâwâr	454	2	34

SÂL

	Page	col.	line
Saiva	486	2	16
Saiyid	454	1	9
Sajâ	473	1	28
Sajâ âghât	473	1	30
Sajajamâ	454	2	37
Sajalsthal	454	2	38
Sâjalu	454	2	41
Sajâvali	454	2	42
Sajâwal	473	2	31
Sajâwalu	473	2	42
Sajganî	454	2	45
Sajganî	454	2	45
Sajhâ	455	1	3
Sajhî	455	1	4
Sajjâ	455	1	6
Sajjâdâ	455	1	7
Sajjâdâ nishin	455	1	10
Sajjî	455	1	16
Sajjî	593	1	39
Sajjîmatî	455	1	16
Sajjîmîn	455	1	16
Sajulu	473	2	1
Şaka	455	1	20
Sâka	455	1	20
Sâkâbda	455	1	27
Sakâk	455	1	29
Sakalâti	455	1	34
Sâkalâtu	455	1	34
Sakalâya	455	1	37
Sakalâyarâşî	455	1	37
Sakâm-badh	455	1	30
Sakâm-samân-badh	455	1	32
Sakâr	455	1	40
Sakara	455	1	44
Sakarâî	455	1	42
Sâkh	455	2	1
Sâkh	455	2	3
Sâkhâ	455	2	3
Şâkhâ kî şâkhâ	593	1	44
Sâkhâvalî	455	2	6
Sâkhî	455	2	1
Sâkhî	455	2	17
Sâkhîbhâva	455	2	8
Sâkhkhâ	452	2	5
Sâkhtu	456	1	5
Sâkin	455	2	11
Sakka	455	2	13
Sâksha-â-sayaru	455	2	31
Sâkshî	455	2	17
Sâkshîdâr	455	2	24
Sâkshigâr	455	2	25
Sâkshikkânam	455	2	27
Sâkshîyava	455	2	25
Sâkshya	455	2	29
Şakta	455	2	35
Şaktî	455	2	33
Sakulya	456	1	6
Sakupadi	452	2	33
Sâl	456	1	8
Sâla	456	2	18
Sâlâ	456	2	28
Sâlâbâd	456	1	10
Sâlâbâdî	456	1	10
Sâlâbâd jamâ	456	1	12
Sâlâbâd kharch	456	1	12
Sâlâbâdu	456	1	15
Sâlâdali biddava	456	2	21

SAL

	Page	col.	line
Saladára	456	2	19
Sáladava	456	2	19
Salaf	456	2	34
Salaga	456	2	36
Sálagára	456	2	19
Sálagára-biddava	456	2	21
Sálagráma	456	2	37
Saláhiyat	456	2	42
Salahiyat bahí	593	2	1
Salai	457	1	1
Salaka	457	1	8
Salake	457	1	9
Salakh	457	1	10
Saláku	457	1	12
Salam	457	1	14
Salám	457	1	18
Sálam	457	1	36
Salámi	457	1	23
Salámi-i-khánabári	457	1	32
Sálan	457	1	37
Sálápo	456	2	33
Sálasúla	456	2	18
Salát	457	1	37
Salátín	493	2	16
Salavádi	457	1	45
Salavu	437	2	5
Sáláyindu	456	1	16
Sálbandí	456	1	20
Sál-ba sál	456	1	18
Sálehálu	456	1	38
Sálevárkharchu	456	1	25
Sálevádu	457	2	7
Sálgira	456	1	27
Sálguzashsta	456	1	30
Sáli	456	1	33
Sáli	456	2	31
Sali	457	2	9
Sáli	457	2	12
Sáli	457	2	13
Sali	457	2	14
Sáliána	456	1	40
Sáliánadár	456	1	42
Sáliánadárán	456	1	44
Sáliánahášil	456	2	3
Sáliána tahşıl	456	2	3
Saliandarum	456	1	44
Sáligrám	456	2	37
Sal-i-hál	456	1	38
Sálik	457	2	16
Salike	457	2	18
Sáliná	456	2	5
Sáliš	457	2	19
Sáliš bil khair	457	2	22
Sáliši	457	2	23
Sálišnáma	457	2	25
Salistrí	457	2	36
Sáljamív	457	2	27
Sáljhartí jamá kharch	456	2	6
Sáلكarí	456	2	9
Sallis	457	2	19
Sallisee	457	2	23
Sálmahájani	593	2	4
Sálmal	457	2	30
Sálná	457	1	37
Salono	457	2	34
Sálotar	457	2	36
Sálotarí	457	2	36

SÁL

	Page	col.	line
Sáltamámí kágaja	456	2	12
Salugujasta	456	1	31
Sálwa	457	2	7
Sálwár	456	2	14
Sálwár waşúl bákí	456	2	15
Sáma	455	1	20
Sámádaskat	457	2	39
Samadayam	459	2	27
Samádh	457	2	41
Samádhi	457	2	41
Samadhi	459	1	25
Samadhuni	459	1	29
Samage	454	1	7
Samagi	458	1	7
Sámagri	458	1	10
Sama-ík	458	1	11
Samáik	458	1	11
Samájik	458	1	15
Samakhya	458	1	17
Sáman	458	1	20
Samán	458	1	21
Sámán	458	1	34
Şaman	458	1	35
Saman	458	2	5
Samána	458	1	21
Samánagotra	418	1	23
Samáni vřiddhi	456	1	25
Samánodaka	458	1	26
Samánodarya	458	1	32
Samandar	458	1	41
Sámándaskat	458	1	37
Sámanta	458	1	42
Samanvaya	458	1	44
Samanvayí	458	2	2
Samár	458	2	7
Samarás	458	2	8
Samarpan	458	2	11
Samarpana	458	2	11
Samasta-deh-jana	458	2	13
Samastánam	458	2	17
Samasthala	458	1	21
Samat	458	2	23
Samatdár	458	2	25
Samatu	458	2	23
Samatudárudu	458	2	25
Samávarttana	458	2	31
Samávritta	458	2	37
Samaya	458	2	39
Samayaráya	458	2	40
Sambá	458	2	42
Şamba	459	1	1
Sambala	458	1	2
Sambal-aál	459	1	8
Sambalágár	459	1	4
Sambandha	459	1	10
Sambandhi	459	1	16
Sambanellu	458	2	42
Şambarí	459	1	18
Sambat	460	1	6
Şambhar	459	1	19
Sambhar	459	1	21
Sambhúya samutthánam	459	1	22
Samdhi	459	1	25
Samdhin	459	1	29
Samdi	459	1	25
Sámí	459	1	31
Şamí	459	1	32

SAN

	Page	col.	line
Sámi	496	2	1
Şamipújá	459	1	33
Samjháish	459	1	35
Samjut patra	459	1	38
Samla	459	1	42
Sammadam	459	1	44
Sammadípatram	459	2	5
Sammaí	459	2	1
Sammánam	459	2	3
Sammandha	459	1	12
Sammandbí	459	1	16
Sammatapatra	459	2	5
Samohi	459	2	8
Sampadak	459	2	11
Sampardy	459	2	16
Sampatee	459	2	16
Sampradáyam	459	2	14
Sampratí	459	2	16
Sampratídáru	459	2	22
Sampratipattí	459	2	24
Samshán	487	1	16
Samudayagrámam	459	2	37
Samudayam	459 593	2	27 10
Samudayanilam	459	2	41
Samúha	459	2	43
Samusáram	460	1	1
Samusáarakáran	460	1	3
Samusárá	460	1	5
Samvat	460	1	6
Samvatsara	460	1	6
Samvid	460	1	16
Samvidvyatikrama	460	1	20
Samvit	460	1	16
Samvitpatra	460	1	17
San	460	1	23
San	460	2	11
Şaņa	460	2	11
Sána	460	2	17
Sanábhi	460	2	23
Sánabhoga	460	2	25
Sanad	460	2	36
Sanad ba dahand	460	2	44
Sanadbázú	461	1	6
Sanaddebáwálá	461	1	9
Sanaddíwání	461	1	12
Sanadí	461	1	14
Sanad-i-khún bahá	461	1	16
Sanad-i-milkíat-i-istimrár	461	1	20
Sanad-i-zamindár	461	1	26
Sanad mániyam	461	1	29
Sanad muţábik	461	1	31
Sanad navísand	461	1	36
Sanad nebáwálá	461	1	10
Sánajá	461	1	43
Sának	461	1	44
Sánán	461	2	1
Sanappan	460	2	15
Sánár	461	2	1
Sanarpan	460	2	15
Sanat	460	2	2
Şánáya	460	2	32
Sancha	461	2	6
Sancháita	461	2	7
Sanchakára	461	2	9
Şançáyam	461	2	11
Sanchpi	461	2	13

SÁN

	Page	col.	line
Sánd	461	2	15
Sandai	461	2	18
Sandáita	461	2	19
Sandáitagár	461	2	23
Sándawá	461	2	25
Sándáwá	461	2	25
Sandáya	461	2	27
Sandáyam	461	2	29
Sandáyanilam	461	2	31
Sandhi	461	2	33
Sandhichaura	461	2	41
Sandhichaurya	461	2	44
Sandhichora	461	2	41
Sandhyá	462	1	9
Sandiválam	462	1	18
Sanedey	461	1	14
Sanga	462	1	20
Sangali	593	2	12
Sangam	462	1	24
Sangama	462	1	24
Sangat	462	1	27
Sangata	462	1	27
Sangati	462	1	30
Sangiro	593	2	13
Sangirao	593	2	13
Sangóru	462	1	34
Sangórupálu	462	1	38
Sangsawár	462	1	39
Sani	462	1	41
Sáni	462	2	1
Sáni	462	2	3
Sáni	462	2	5
Sanihár	462	1	44
Saníchar	462	1	42
Sánidaphtar	462	2	9
San-i-jalús	460	1	39
Sáni nílám	462	2	12
Sáni sarrishta	462	2	9
Sáni tajbíj	462	2	13
Sáni tajwiz	462	1	13
Sanivára	462	1	44
Sanjaíta	462	2	15
Sanjayathí	462	2	18
Sanjayathí asámi	462	2	20
Sanjogí	464	2	43
Sankala jáminí	489	2	43
Sankalí jáminí	489	2	43
Sankalp	462	2	23
Sankalpa	462	2	23
Sankalpadár	462	2	36
Sankalpanáma	462	2	41
Sankara	462	2	44
Šankara	463	1	2
Sankarácharya	463	1	2
Sankarajátí	462	2	45
Šapkh	463	1	12
Šapkha	463	1	13
Šapkhári	463	1	19
Sankhalá	489	1	40
Sankhol	463	1	20
Sankholi	489	2	41
Sankhot	463	1	21
Sankhotgumáshta	463	1	22
Sankia	464	2	26
Sankránt	463	1	24
Sapkrántí	463	1	24
Sankrát	463	1	24

ŠAN

	Page	col.	line
Šanķu	463	1	27
Sannadi-inamu	461	1	40
Sannadu	460	1	37
Sannar	461	2	1
Sannyási	463	1	29
Sanoria	463	1	36
Sanpatit	460	1	40
Sánř	461	2	15
Sapsári	463	1	42
Šaṅskára	463	1	45
Šaṅsrišta	464	1	24
Šaṅsrišti	464	1	28
Šaṅsthána	464	1	30
Sant	464	1	41
Sánt	464	1	43
Sánt	593	2	17
Santa	464	1	42
Sántá	464	2	1
Santaí	464	1	42
Santak	464	2	2
Santal	593	2	18
Santál	593	2	18
Santán	464	2	3
Santána	464	2	4
Santatí	464	2	4
Sante	464	1	42
Sánth	464	2	6
Santh	464	2	11
Santhal	458	2	21
Santhela	593	2	21
Sánthwan	464	2	7
Sánthwaní	464	2	9
Santí	464	2	12
Sánti	464	2	14
Šántijal	464	2	16
Šántikarma	464	2	18
Santoshapattí	464	2	22
Sanwad báki	460	1	42
Sanwád báki	460	1	42
Sanwad padast	460	1	44
Sanwád padast	460	1	44
Sánwak	464	2	25
Sánwakuamá	464	2	38
Sanwát	460	2	1
Sanyeri	464	2	42
Sanyogí	464	2	43
Šapatha	465	1	4
Šapathapatra	465	1	5
Sapatní	465	1	1
Saphá	452	1	34
Saphái	465	1	6
Sapharí	465	1	8
Sapína	465	1	11
Sapinda	465	1	13
Sapindana	488	2	27
Sapindí karana	488	2	27
Saptapadí	465	1	19
Saptapadí kramana	465	1	19
Sar	465	1	23
Šará	450	1	1
Sára	468	1	13
Sára	468	1	16
Sára	469	1	33
Sarábu	469	1	11
Šarad	468	1	17
Saradar	468	1	19
Sáradorá	468	1	14

SAR

	Page	col.	line
Saraf	469	1	10
Saraff	469	1	11
Saráfi	469	1	17
Saráí	468	1	20
Saraio	468	1	30
Saráí wakfi	468	1	27
Sarak	468	2	32
Sarak	468	1	35
Saraka-i-kubra	468	1	42
Saraka-i-sughra	468	1	40
Sarakárada hani	466	2	30
Sarakárada kacheri	466	2	32
Sarakáru	466	2	10
Sarákatí	479	1	20
Sarakbandí	468	1	33
Saraku	468	1	44
Saralvyáj	468	2	1
Šarana	468	2	2
Šaráná	468	2	5
Šaranágata	468	2	3
Šaranga	450	1	8
Sáraní	468	2	7
Saranjám	465	1	32
Saranjámđár	465	2	1
Saranjámi	465	2	3
Saranjámiáhgr	465	2	12
Saranjámpať	593	2	23
Sáráns	468	2	8
Saráp	468	2	12
Sar-á-pá	465	2	14
Šarapát	468	2	13
Sarápe	409	1	10
Saráph	409	1	10
Sarápu	469	1	11
Sarásari	465	2	17
Sarásari kanaku	465	2	21
Sarásari merai	465	2	23
Saras-niras	468	2	14
Saraswat	468	2	18
Saraswata	468	2	18
Saraswatí	468	1	24
Saraswatípújá	468	2	26
Sarat	469	1	17
Sáráthí	468	2	30
Sarawá	468	2	33
Sarawebhát	468	2	36
Sáráya	468	2	38
Sáráyagutige	468	2	40
Sáráyakadai	246	1	43
Sáráyakaran	468	2	42
Sáráyam	468	2	38
Sarba	469	2	32
Sarbaland khán	468	2	43
Sárbán	468	2	45
Sarbaráh	465	2	26
Sarbaráhkár	465	2	28
Sarbaráh kári	465	2	40
Sarbaráhkár paťta	466	1	1
Sardaftar	465	2	42
Sardaftar-díwání	465	2	44
Sardár	466	1	3
Sardár-áámil	466	1	11
Sardár-i-fauj	466	1	6
Sardární	466	1	14
Sardeshmukh	466	1	17
Sardeškulkarní	300	2	41
Sardešmukh	466	1	17

SAR

	Page	col.	line
Sardeshmukhí	466	1	24
Sardeshmukhi	466	1	24
Sardeshpānde	466	1	39
Sardeshpāndyá	466	1	39
Sāre	450	1	20
Šare	469	1	23
Šare	469	1	33
Sarebandbāna	469	1	25
Sarehá	469	1	31
Šaremane	469	1	27
Šareviḍidava	469	1	28
Šare viḍugade	469	1	30
Šarf	469	1	1
Šarfi-sikka	469	1	6
Sarfrázi	466	1	42
Sarhad	466	1	44
Sarhadbandí	466	2	1
Sarhadhásil	466	2	3
Sarhang	466	1	32
Sārhe	469	1	32
Sārhi	469	1	44
Sārhu	469	1	21
Sári	469	1	44
Šári	469	1	45
Sari	469	2	3
Saribhāgamu	469	2	5
Sariḱ	468	1	35
Sariḱa	468	1	35
Sariḱa-i-kubra	468	1	42
Sariḱa-i-sughra	468	1	40
Sarikdár	479	1	23
Sarikíli	467	1	14
Sarimerai	469	2	6
Saringa	450	1	8
	593	2	25
Sarishṭa	467	1	40
Sarishṭadár	467	2	4
Sarjamín	468	1	9
Sarjamín tahkikát	468	1	11
Sarḱa	468	1	35
Sarḱa-i-kubra	468	1	42
Sarḱa-i-sughra	468	1	40
Sarkat	478	2	33
Sarkatdár	479	1	23
Sarkatí	479	1	25
Sarkatyá	479	1	25
Sarkár	466	2	8
Šarkará	469	2	8
Sarkár ááli	466	2	25
Sarkár dhárá	466	2	34
Sarkári	466	2	36
Sarkári patit	466	2	29
Sarkári wazífa	466	2	43
Sarkár kharáb	466	2	45
Sarkhaṭ	467	1	3
Sarkhel	467	1	11
Sarkíl	467	1	14
Sarlee	457	2	7
Sármukh	467	1	17
Sarná	469	2	10
Sarnádugauḍa	467	1	19
Sarnáma	467	1	22
Sarnaubat	467	1	24
Sar-nisbat	467	1	27
Sar-o-pá	467	1	30
Sarooli	487	2	24
Sarouch	468	2	8

SAR

	Page	col.	line
Sarpanch	467	1	32
Sarpátíl	467	1	33
Sarparast	467	1	38
Sarra	468	1	13
Šarráf	469	1	10
Šarrafa	469	1	15
Šarráfi	469	1	17
Sarrie	469	1	44
Sarrishta	467	1	40
Sarrishtadár	467	2	4
Sarrishtadiwání	467	2	19
Sarrishta-i-amánat	467	2	14
Sarsál	467	2	26
Sarsálá	467	2	29
Sarsáli	467	2	29
Sarsál-jamá kharch	467	2	29
Sarsari	467	2	31
Sarsari-ápíl	467	2	33
Sarsari-faišala	467	2	34
Sarsari mukaddama	467	2	36
Sarshikan	467	2	37
Sarshikan mahál	468	1	3
Sarshumári	468	1	4
Sarsubhedár	468	1	6
Sártha	469	2	12
Sárhaváha	469	2	14
Sarthee	468	2	30
Sárhí	469	2	16
Sárhikasabhá	488	2	10
Sárú	469	2	18
Sarugudu	469	2	19
Sarukai	469	2	22
Saruku	469	2	24
Sarunjam	465	1	32
Sáruva	469	2	26
Saruvá	469	2	27
Saruvápanta	469	2	28
Sáruvu	469	2	30
Sarva	469	2	31
Sarvadhári	469	2	34
Sarvadumbálá	469	2	36
Survadumbálá inámu	218	2	27
Sarvāgraháramu	469	2	38
Sarva-inámu	469	2	40
Sarvajit	469	2	43
Sarvamāniyam	469	2	45
Sarvamanyum	469	2	45
Sarvamokhásá	470	1	4
Sarvamu	469	2	32
Sarvapanta	470	1	6
Šarvari	470	1	8
Sarvavilangaṣuddhigá	548	1	19
Sarwá	468	2	33
Sarwáii	470	1	9
Sarwáu	470	1	9
Sarzamín	468	1	9
Sás	470	1	11
Šasa	470	1	12
Šasalu	470	1	12
Šasan	470	1	18
Šásanam	470	1	18
Šásanavṛití	470	1	26
Šásará	470	2	13
Šáshṭānga	470	1	35
Sásre	470	2	16
Šástí	470	1	41
Šastra	470	1	44

SAT

	Page	col.	line
Šástrí	470	2	10
Šásu	470	1	11
Sasur	470	2	13
Šasur	470	2	13
Šasurvás	470	2	17
Šasurvási	470	2	20
Šasurvásiṇ	470	2	20
Šasya	470	2	23
Šasyakshetra	470	2	25
Šāṣwata beriju	470	2	26
Šāṣwata paṭṭi	470	2	29
Šāṣwata sāgubadi	593	2	29
Šáta	470	2	30
Šátá beramu	470	2	32
Šátákhata	471	1	3
Šátákoṭiberamu	470	2	32
Šátáli	470	2	39
Šátáni	470	2	39
Šátekhat	471	1	1
Šáteḡ	470	2	43
Šáteḡloten	470	2	34
Šátapatra	471	1	1
Satha	471	1	6
Satha	471	2	22
Šaṭháná	471	1	7
Šathee	593	2	17
Šáthí	471	1	9
Šáthí	593	2	33
Saṭhiá	471	1	11
Sáthio	471	1	11
Sathna	471	1	16
Sathot	471	1	17
Sáthzát	471	1	19
Šáṭi	470	2	30
Satí	471	1	21
Šáṭibéra	470	2	36
Sáṭigár	470	2	37
Satin	471	2	28
Sáṭivyápára	470	2	38
Satíwár	471	1	26
Šatkar	471	1	31
Satkári	471	1	33
Satmása	471	1	34
Satmí	471	1	39
Saṭo	471	1	40
Saṭphíri	471	1	42
Satra	471	2	1
Satramu	471	2	2
Satrašálá	471	2	8
Satrašále	471	2	8
Satšúdra	471	2	17
Satta	471	2	22
	593	2	34
Saṭṭá	471	2	26
Sattababí	593	2	36
Sáttathavan	471	2	27
Saṭṭi	475	1	30
Saṭṭiru	475	1	31
Sattram	471	2	1
Saṭṭu	471	2	36
Saṭṭúk	471	2	42
Sātu	471	2	43
Satüá	471	2	36
Satüásankránt	471	2	39
Sátun	470	2	43
Satwánsá	471	1	37
Satwári	471	2	45

SAT

	Page	col.	line
Satwásá	471	1	36
Satyottara	472	1	3
Saubhágya	472	1	5
Saubhagyavána	472	1	10
Saubhagyavati	472	1	8
Saubhagyaváyana	472	1	10
Šaucha	472	1	18
Šaucháchára	472	1	21
Saudágar	472	1	22
Saudágari	472	1	24
Saudagree	472	1	24
Saudápatra	472	1	26
Saudáyika	{ 472	1	28
	491	1	24
Šaudra	472	1	33
Saugand	472	1	36
Sauhágin	472	1	16
Sáükár	453	2	23
Saukár	472	1	37
Sauḷu	472	1	39
Sauḷumannu	472	1	41
Sauḷuppa	472	1	40
Saunardyem	496	2	40
Saunk	464	2	25
Saunkia	464	2	25
Saunknáma	464	2	38
Saur	472	1	43
Saut	472	1	44
Sautelá	472	2	1
Sautelábhái	472	2	2
Sautra	472	2	3
Sautra-ái	472	2	4
Sautra-bháú	472	2	5
Sava	472	2	7
Savakár	453	1	23
Sávadi	472	2	10
Sávan	489	1	42
Savanagar	473	1	1
Sávaní	489	1	45
Savannanagar	473	1	2
Sávaram	472	2	12
Sávaramu	472	2	12
Savarna	472	2	19
Savásá	472	2	21
Savasádhana	472	2	8
Savásin	472	2	23
Sávatra	472	2	3
Savedhabhogam	472	2	25
Sávi	472	2	27
Savistar	472	2	29
Sávitri	472	2	31
Savulunela	375	1	2
Savyáj	472	2	36
Sawá	472	2	39
Sawá	472	2	40
Sawádiu	593	2	39
Sawái	472	2	43
Sawáia	472	2	43
Sáwan	489	1	42
Sawána	473	1	13
Sawáim	454	1	25
Sawánik-nigár	473	1	1
Sawanika-nigar	473	1	1
Sawá-kaltar	581	2	35
Sawár	473	1	5
Sawári	473	1	8
Sawásá	472	2	21

SÁW

	Page	col.	line
Sáwatra	473	1	15
Sáwatra-ái	473	1	17
Sáwatra-bháú	473	1	19
Sawmy	496	2	3
Sawmy bhogum	496	2	9
Sawn	489	1	43
Sawuk	464	2	35
Sáyábanjar	473	1	21
Sáyagálvikrayam	473	1	23
Şayanaikádaşı	473	1	25
Sáyar	454	1	33
Sáyarbakhsh bandar	454	2	12
Sáyarú	454	1	33
Sáyer	454	1	32
Sayid	454	1	9
Sayr	454	1	32
Sayre	454	1	32
Sazá	473	1	28
Sazáwal	473	1	31
Sazáwalí	473	1	38
Sázish	473	1	44
Seacunny	493	1	6
Seapoy	485	1	34
Sebá	475	2	39
Sebaintnama	476	1	4
Sebáit	{ 476	1	4
	594	1	3
Sebáit	476	1	4
Sebáit	476	1	7
Sebak	475	2	42
Sebáti	{ 476	1	7
	594	1	4
Sebundee	481	2	2
Sebundy	481	2	2
Şédhya	473	2	3
Şédhyagár	473	2	4
Şedhyamu	473	2	5
Sedi	473	2	7
Sedil	473	2	10
Sedwarrain	449	2	32
Seeah	481	2	16
Seeaha	481	2	16
Seeah-aumdanny	481	2	28
Seeana	481	2	41
Seedee	482	1	33
Seepee	484	2	35
Seer	474	1	33
Seer	485	1	44
Seera	593	2	45
Seerab	485	2	10
Seew	484	1	33
Sega	593	2	42
Segon	473	2	13
Seh	481	1	42
Sehá	481	2	17
Seham	453	2	3
Seivala	486	1	33
Seja	593	2	43
Sejár	473	2	15
Sejári	473	2	16
Sek	483	2	17
Seká	473	2	19
Sekdár	480	1	23
Sekkumutṭai	473	2	21
Şelaga	473	2	27
Şelakyá	473	2	33
Şelavalanilam	473	2	34

SET

	Page	col.	line
Şelod	473	2	35
Şema	473	2	38
Şemâhî	473	2	39
Sembakâl	473	2	41
Sempee	484	2	35
Sen	473	2	43
Senâ	474	1	4
Senâ	474	1	13
Senâkhâskhel	474	1	5
Senâpati	474	1	9
Senaputtee	474	1	9
Şende	474	1	14
Sendh	461	2	33
Sendhchor	461	2	41
Sendhchorî	461	2	44
Sendh-kântâ	462	1	1
Sendî	474	1	15
Séndi	474	1	20
Senja	593	2	43
Senwâ	474	2	21
Senwî	474	1	23
Sepatni	474	1	28
Sepattani	474	1	28
Sepattanidâr	474	1	31
Seputnee	474	1	28
Ser	474	1	33
Şer	474	2	24
Şerâ	478	2	18
Şerâ	593	2	45
Serang	466	1	32
Şerâweteb	474	2	26
Serbarrakar	465	2	28
Şere	469	1	29
Serhud	466	1	44
Şerî	474	2	5
Şerî	474	2	27
Şerîbâk	475	1	6
Şerîgrâmam	475	1	8
Şerîhissa	475	1	11
Şerîjamîn	475	1	17
Şerî karî	475	1	15
Şerîna	474	2	17
Serinjam	465	1	32
Serinjammy	465	2	3
Serpaw	467	1	30
Şêruve	475	1	18
Şêruvegâr	475	1	20
Şerve	475	1	18
Şesha	475	1	22
Şet	475	1	26
Şet	475	2	4
Şet	475	2	28
Şetâr	475	2	7
Şetbhât	475	2	11
Şetgâna	475	2	9
Şeth	475	1	26
Şethî	475	1	26
Şeti	475	1	26
Şetûbhâtî	475	2	13
Şetîmahâjan	475	1	40
Şetjamîn	475	2	15
Şetkarî	475	2	16
Şetsanadî	475	2	21
Şettî	475	1	27
Şettî	475	1	28
Şettu	475	1	44
Setu	475	2	28

SET

	Page	col.	line
Setwar	475	2	7
Setwarí	475	2	31
Setyá	475	1	45
Seü	475	2	35
Seük	475	2	42
Seümothí	475	2	37
Seüsabjí	475	2	38
Seüťá	475	2	33
Sev	475	2	35
Seva	475	2	39
Sevaka	475	2	42
Sevakapatra	476	1	1
Sevakudu	475	2	43
Seval	476	1	14
Séval	476	1	15
Sevalál	476	1	16
Sevváram	476	1	18
Sevyamu	476	1	20
Sewa	475	2	39
Sewái	486	2	44
Sewáit	476	1	7
Sewak	475	2	42
Sewakpatra	476	1	1
Sewala	476	1	22
Sewanahnigar	473	1	2
Sewarry	473	1	8
Sewátí	476	1	7
Sewaury	473	1	8
Sewraj	496	2	33
Sey	476	1	23
Seykál	476	1	25
Seykál karambu	476	1	27
Seykál tarisu	476	1	30
Sey kaul turso	475	1	30
Seyurghal	495	2	37
Shab	476	1	35
Shábán	476	2	5
Shabát	476	2	7
Shább	476	2	9
Shabbedáří	476	1	36
Shabgasht	476	1	43
Shabgashtí	476	1	44
Shab-i-barát	476	1	38
Shabíh ámd	22	2	36
Shabkhún	476	2	1
Shabnam	476	2	2
Shádí	476	2	10
Shádiána	476	2	14
Shádiát	476	2	13
Shadja	477	2	17
Shaena	477	1	35
Shaenagee	477	1	39
Shafá	476	2	17
Sháfá	476	2	20
Shafáát	476	2	19
Sháfáí	476	2	21
Shafákhána	476	2	18
Sháfee	481	1	1
Shafehjar	481	1	3
Shafi	481	1	1
Shafiá	481	1	1
Shafiá-i-jár	481	1	3
Shafiá-i-khalít	481	1	6
Shaghál bhor	476	2	24
Shágírd	476	2	29
Shágírd pesha	476	2	30
Sháh	476	2	33

SHA

	Page	col.	line
Shahad	477	1	15
Shahádat	477	1	20
Shahadguttá	477	1	16
Sháhád-mom-gutta	477	1	17
Shahájog	477	1	29
Sháhájog	477	1	29
Shaharpanhá	477	1	45
Sháh bandar	476	2	37
Shahd	477	1	15
Shahesh	453	1	17
Sháhí	476	2	43
Sháhíid	477	1	23
Sháhíidí	477	1	25
Sháhíidídár	477	1	27
Sháhíid-i-hál	477	1	28
Sháhíinal	594	1	8
Shahjáda	477	1	12
Sháhmohammad	477	1	5
Shahna	477	1	35
Shahpagí	477	1	39
Sháhnishín	477	1	7
Shahr	477	1	41
Shahrgasht	477	1	42
Shahrpanáh	477	1	45
Shahrpúra	477	2	3
Sháh raiat	477	1	10
Sháh-záda	477	1	12
Sháhu	477	2	4
Shai	477	2	5
Shaigal	476	1	25
Shaigalcarumboo	476	1	27
Shaikdár	480	1	23
Shaikh	477	2	9
Shai mubiá	477	2	6
Shai mutanažir	477	2	7
Shaina	477	1	35
Shairee	474	2	27
Shaitee	475	1	27
Shajara	477	2	14
Shajarnáma	477	2	14
Shajja	477	2	17
Shajjáj	477	2	17
Shak	477	2	39
Shağ	477	2	41
Shakar	477	2	42
Shakar khúrí	477	2	43
Shákh	455	2	4
Shakiliyan	478	1	1
Shakkili	478	1	1
Shál	478	1	5
Shálbáf	478	1	6
Shálí	478	1	7
Shámá	497	1	38
Shambá	458	2	42
Shamba	459	1	1
Shambah	478	1	8
Shambogue	460	2	26
Shámil	478	1	16
Shámilát	478	1	22
Shámilátbanjar	478	1	30
Shámilát beríz	594	1	10
Shámilát dasabandham	478	1	32
Shámilát deh	594	1	12
Shámili-taáluğ	478	1	34
Shamsí	478	1	36
Shamsia	478	1	41
Shamsia	478	1	44

SHE

	Page	col.	line
Shamul	478	1	17
Shana	477	1	35
Shanabhog	460	2	25
Shanabogue	460	2	25
Shanappan	460	2	15
Shánár	461	2	1
Shanbogue	460	2	26
Shánti	464	2	14
Shará	478	2	1
Sharabarída	594	1	16
Sharáf	469	1	11
Sharáfát	478	2	31
Sharái	478	2	11
Sharáiať	479	1	27
Sharakat	478	2	33
Sharakatbarádari	479	1	17
Sharakatnáma	479	1	15
Sharákhatu	478	2	34
Shararat	478	2	12
Sharb	478	2	13
Sharh	478	2	18
Sharhbandí	478	2	21
Sharh-i-mauza	478	2	22
Sharh-i-pargana	478	2	24
Sharh-i-paťa	478	2	26
Sharh náma	594	1	17
Shári	478	2	27
Shári	478	2	29
Sharíf	478	2	30
Sharík	478	2	32
Sharíkhshikamí	479	2	42
Sharť	479	1	27
Sharťí	479	1	29
Sharťí rukáa	574	1	19
Shásan	470	1	18
Shash báb-i-kaiffat	479	1	34
Shashdastí	479	1	36
Shashmáhi	479	1	32
Shastar	479	1	38
Shastaria	479	1	40
Shaster	470	1	44
Shástra	470	1	44
Shastree	470	2	10
Shátír	479	1	42
Shatm	479	1	43
Shavee	472	2	27
Shawál	479	2	1
Shawee	472	2	27
Sheanquee	479	2	5
Sheba	475	2	39
Shedhya	473	2	3
Shedow	473	2	5
Sheeah	479	2	7
Shejár	473	2	15
Shejárí	473	2	16
Shek	473	2	17
Shekdár	480	1	23
Shekdári	480	1	34
Shemeraya	594	1	20
Shená	477	1	35
Shendi	474	1	15
Shenwá	474	1	21
Shenwí	474	1	23
Sheo	486	1	26
Sheoshaceekatty	486	2	19
Sheotr	486	2	23
Sher	474	2	24

SHE

SHI

SIK

	Page	col.	line
Sherí	474	2	27
Shet	475	1	26
Shet	475	2	4
Shetár	475	2	7
Shetbhát	475	2	11
Shetcurry	475	2	16
Shetee	594	1	1
Shetgana	475	2	9
Sheth	475	1	26
Shethí	475	1	26
Shetí	475	1	26
Shetí bhátí	475	2	13
Shetjamín	475	2	15
Shetkari	475	2	16
Shetkurrie	475	2	16
Shetsará	475	2	20
Shetsanadi	475	2	21
Shetsundee	475	2	22
Shetsunnudee	475	2	21
Shetyá	475	1	45
Sheü	475	2	33
Shev	475	2	33
Sheval	476	1	14
Shéval	476	1	15
Shevalál	476	1	16
Sheviam	476	1	20
Shewait	476	1	8
Shewála	486	1	33
Shewayat	476	1	9
Shewutter	486	2	23
Shey	476	1	23
Sheykál	476	1	25
Sheyree	474	2	27
Shia	479	2	7
Shiáh	479	2	7
Shiái	479	2	7
Shib	486	1	26
Shichna	477	1	35
Shidhá	482	1	29
Shikamí	479	2	15
Shikamí-asámí	479	2	25
Shikamí-ijáradár	479	2	30
Shikamí káshkár	479	2	32
Shikamí paṭṭidár	479	2	37
Shikamí raiat	479	2	25
Shikamí sharik	479	2	42
Shikamí taálluka	594	1	24
Shikamí ṭaraf	479	2	45
Shikár	480	1	4
Shikár-i-mábhí	480	1	6
Shikár	480	1	7
Shikast	480	1	9
Shikasta	480	1	9
Shikast-paiwast	480	1	14
Shikastí paiwastí	480	1	18
Shikdár	480	1	23
Shikdári	594	1	27
Shikk	480	1	34
Shikk	480	1	20
Shikkdár	480	1	23
Shimi uswuree	484	2	20
Shindá	485	1	5
Shirá	480	1	36
Shirín	480	1	38
Shirkat	478	1	33
Shirkat al amwál	479	1	4
Shirkat ul abdán	479	1	8

	Page	col.	line
Shirkat ul ṣanáíá	479	1	7
Shirkat ul tijárat	479	1	5
Shirkat-ul wujúh	479	1	10
Shirwán	485	2	35
Shísha	485	2	41
Shist	486	1	44
Shistu	486	1	44
Shiü	486	1	26
Shiva	486	1	26
Shivarát	486	2	10
Shiwala	486	1	33
Sholá	480	1	40
Shoofa	480	2	30
Shopárjit	494	1	32
Shor	480	1	43
Shora	480	1	44
Shorábádí	480	2	1
Shorakár	480	2	2
Shorzamín	480	1	44
Shotradar	490	1	13
Shotrium	490	1	3
Shotriumdar	490	1	13
Showkar	453	2	24
Shradh	488	2	10
Shraddha	488	2	10
Shraya	489	2	5
Shree	489	2	17
Shrí	489	2	17
Shroff	469	1	11
Shrotriam	490	1	3
Shrotriúmdár	490	1	13
Shrotriya	489	2	45
Shub	476	1	35
Shuitee	475	1	27
Shuk	455	1	20
Shuka	455	1	20
Shunkh	463	1	12
Shunkullubnáma	462	2	41
Shunkullup	462	2	24
Shubb	491	2	34
Shubha	480	2	3
Shubha-i-ákd	480	2	7
Shubha-ibáhat	480	2	12
Shubhai-kawí	480	2	15
Shubha-i-milk	480	2	10
Shubhai-shadíd	480	2	17
Shubhai-záífa	480	2	19
Shubhakruti	491	2	36
Shudámad	480	2	21
Shudámadí kadím	480	2	23
Shudkár	480	2	25
Shufá	480	2	30
Shufáa	480	2	30
Shuhda	481	1	9
Shukka	481	1	11
Shukl	493	1	12
Shukr	481	1	13
Shukrána	481	1	14
Shukrbár	493	1	18
Shumár	481	1	22
Shumárí	481	1	26
Shumárí kághaz	481	1	31
Shumár navís	481	1	40
Shumár sarrishhta	481	1	33

	Page	col.	line
Shyamák	497	1	38
Si	481	1	42
Siá	481	2	15
Siáh	481	2	16
Siáhá	481	2	16
Siáh bahí	481	2	31
Siáh-i-ámdaní	481	2	28
Siáh i maújúdát	481	2	37
Siáh khazána	481	2	35
Siáh-navís	481	2	39
Siáná	481	2	41
Siánat	482	1	3
Siánchári	482	1	1
Siásat	482	1	6
Siáyat	482	1	9
Sibandí	480	2	1
Şibandí	480	2	1
Sibandí faşlí	480	2	9
Sibbandi	480	2	2
Sibbendy	480	2	3
Sibián	489	1	33
Sicca	483	1	28
Sích	485	1	1
Sidde	482	1	12
Siddha	482	1	13
Siddhanta	382	1	15
Siddhártha	482	1	17
Siddháya	482	1	18
Siddhi	482	1	20
Siddhi	482	1	23
Siddhi	482	1	34
Sídhá	482	1	28
Sídhá	482	1	29
Sidbóri	482	1	31
Sídi	482	1	33
Siði	482	1	40
Siði kamba	482	1	44
Siḍiyáta	482	1	45
Sifárish	482	2	5
Siftaja	482	2	7
Sigaun	482	2	12
Şigha	482	2	14
Şighr	482	2	16
Şighr-i-sinn	482	2	17
Siñ	481	1	42
Sihá	481	2	18
Sihásáhi	482	2	30
Sihhat náma	453	1	21
Şíhr	482	2	32
Şíj	482	2	34
Sijda	482	2	38
Sijda tahíat	482	1	41
Sijil	483	1	9
Sijjada	455	1	7
Şiká	483	1	12
Siká	483	1	28
Şiká	483	1	29
Sikár	483	1	15
Siken	483	1	12
Sikh	483	1	17
Şikhá	483	1	20
Şikhávriddhi	483	1	22
Siki	483	1	25
Sikka	483	1	26
Sikka	483	1	28
Şikká	483	1	29
Sikkarúpíya	483	1	35

SIK				SÍM				SOL			
	Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line
Sikkásanad	483	1	40	Símwa	484	1	33	Sişuhatyá	486	1	18
Sikkawon	483	1	42	Símwasejárí	484	2	18	İttá	486	1	19
Şikke bardár	483	1	44	Sína zana	484	2	43	Şittudáyam	486	1	21
Şikkedaul	483	2	1	Sínch	485	1	1	Sitúa	486	1	22
Şikkekatár	483	2	4	Sínchái	485	1	3	Súni	486	1	24
Şikshá	483	2	7	Sínchí	485	1	4	Şiva	486	1	26
Şikya	483	1	12	Sindá	485	1	5	Şiva bhakta	486	1	30
Şilá	483	2	8	Sindáporaga	485	1	7	Siválaya	486	1	33
Şilá	483	2	10	Sindh	461	2	33	Siváli	486	1	45
Şila	483	2	11	Sindhál	462	1	6	Şivalingí	486	2	3
Silah	483	2	19	Sindhchor	461	2	42	Şivaprit	486	2	5
Siláh	483	2	19	Sindhchorí	461	2	44	Şivár	486	2	25
Şiláhár	483	2	9	Sindhkáthi	462	1	1	Şivarái	486	2	8
Şilahbardár	483	2	22	Sindhkáti	462	1	1	Şivarátri	486	2	10
Şilahdár	483	2	23	Sindhuál	462	1	7	Şivasháhi bighá	486	2	17
Şilahkhána	483	2	30	Sindhuáli	462	1	8	Şivasháhi káthi	486	2	19
Şilak	483	2	32	Sing	485	1	9	Şivottar	486	2	5
Şilakás	484	1	12	Şingatimahál	485	1	13	Şivottara	486	2	23
Şilakáwan	483	2	35	Singh	485	1	15	Siwái	486	2	26
Şilakáwaní	483	2	35	Şingotí	485	1	10	Siwái	486	2	44
Şilakbáki	483	2	40	Singpho	485	1	30	Siwái jamá	229	2	44
Şilakband	483	2	43	Şingsingoti	485	1	10		486	2	35
Şilákbandí	483	2	43	Sinhastha	485	1	21	Siwána	484	1	38
Şilakí	484	1	8	Sipáh	485	1	33	Siwánadár	484	1	40
Şilakí dágine	484	1	10	Sipáhí	485	1	34	Siwar	484	2	13
Şilakjhára	484	1	1	Sipahsálár	485	1	35	Siway jumma	486	2	33
Şilaksánkhalí	487	1	3	Sipái	485	1	37	Siyhá	481	2	16
Şilapputti	484	1	16	Sipurd	485	1	39	Siyhá	481	2	16
Şilásásana	470	1	28	Sipurdagí	485	1	42	Siyan	487	1	1
Şilat	484	1	18	Sipurdnáma	485	1	40	Siyar	487	1	1
Şilat-i-rahm	484	1	19	Sir	465	1	28	Smártta	487	1	6
Şiledár	483	2	24	Sír	485	1	44	Smaşána	487	1	16
Şilekhana	483	2	30	Sirá	485	2	23	Smriti	487	1	3
Sili	484	1	21	Siráb	485	2	10	Snána	487	1	19
Silkú	483	2	33	Şirastá	467	2	1	Snána yátrá	487	1	23
Silladár	483	2	24	Şirastá	467	2	2	Snánjátrá	487	1	23
Sillim	457	1	14	Şirastedár	467	2	5	Soastee	495	1	43
Sillihsanklee	484	1	3	Sirayat	485	2	24	Şobhana	487	1	27
Silm	457	1	14	Sircar	466	2	8	Sobhakriti	487	1	30
Silot	484	1	23	Sirdar	466	1	3	Sobhakrutti	487	1	31
Şilottara páti	483	1	16	Sirdeshmukh	466	1	17	Sođ	487	1	32
Şilpa	484	1	27	Sirdesmukhi	466	1	24	Sođ	487	1	32
Silpi	484	1	28	Sirdespandye	466	1	39	Sodahputtro	594	1	38
Şilpínyása	484	1	29	Şirf	475	2	28	Sodaka	487	1	38
Silsila	484	1	25	Sirhad	466	1	44	Sodara	487	1	41
Siluku	483	2	32	Şiristá	467	2	2	Sođchithi	487	1	36
Siluku baki	483	2	40	Şiristedár	467	2	5	Sođchiti	487	1	36
Sím	484	1	32	Sirkár	466	2	8	Sođh	487	1	43
Símá	484	1	31	Sirkut	467	1	3	Sodha	487	1	43
Símái	484	1	33	Sirma	485	2	29	Sodhá	487	2	3
Simaipattu	484	2	5	Sirnagaur	467	1	19	Şodhana	487	2	1
Símál	484	2	23	Sirpao	467	1	30	Sodhana	487	2	3
Símámúl	484	1	44	Sirsoobeedar	468	1	6	Sodhanai	487	2	5
Símána	484	1	38	Sirthan	485	2	32	Sodhapatra	594	1	30
Símánadár	484	1	40	Sirthi	485	2	30	Sodwaní	487	2	7
Símanta	484	2	25	Sirwá	485	2	34	Sohágiá	487	2	9
Símántapújá	484	2	1	Şirwán	485	2	35	Sohagin	472	1	16
Símantonnayana	484	1	25	Şirwání	485	2	38	Sohalá	487	2	12
Símáviváda	484	2	7	Şísa	485	2	41	Sohalá	487	2	12
Síme	484	1	32	Sishamba	485	2	42	Soharwardi	487	2	14
Símeaswarí	484	2	20	Şishya	485	2	43	Sokhá	487	2	16
Şimgá	484	2	33	Şisira	475	2	45	Solá	480	1	40
Simhák	477	2	28	Siskar	486	1	3	Sola	487	2	17
Símollanghan	484	2	10	Sist	486	1	3	Sola	493	1	41
Şimpa	484	2	35	Sistbaki	486	1	13	Solage	487	2	17
Şimpí	484	2	35	Şistu	486	1	3	Solage guđde	487	2	20
Şimwa	484	1	33	Şişu	486	1	15	Solanáma	493	2	5

SOL				SOT				SUN			
	Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line		Page	col.	page
Solankí	487	2	22	Sotuntrum	496	1	21	Sthánigár	594	1	36
Solige	487	2	17	Soucar	453	2	23	Sthánika	594	1	36
Solulí	487	2	24	Soudaputro	593	2	37	Sthánika	594	1	36
Som	487	2	31	Sournaydyem	496	2	40	Sthánikan	490	2	15
Som	496	1	4	Sournydiam	496	2	40	Sthandilaşáyí	490	2	22
Soma	487	2	31	Sowál	491	2	7	Sthapati	490	2	24
Somavára	487	2	35	Sowalá	488	2	6	Sthávar	490	2	27
Somaváryáteli	487	2	37	Sowdaputtur	593	2	37	Sthávára	490	2	27
Somavati	487	2	45	Sradh	488	2	10	Sthávára dravya	490	2	31
Somayága	487	2	40	Sráddha	488	2	10	Sthit	594	1	41
Sombár	487	2	35	Sramapa	489	1	38	Sthita	594	1	41
Sommáli	488	1	3	Srauta	490	1	18	Sthita chauhaddi	594	1	44
Sommu	488	1	5	Srautakarma	490	1	20	Sthita muharir	589	1	21
Soná	488	1	6	Srávak	489	1	40	Sthulamán	490	2	32
Sona	488	1	26	Srávaka	489	1	40	Stobhaka	490	2	36
Sonadanga	488	1	27	Srávan	489	1	42	Streedhun	594	1	45
Sónagar	488	1	9	Srávana	489	1	42	Strí	490	2	38
Sonár	488	1	8	Srávaní	489	1	45	Strídhana	490	2	39
Sonár áyati-dhúli-aya	488	1	23	Srávittasákshí	489	2	3	Strídharna	491	1	41
Sonardyem	496	2	40	Sraya	489	2	5	Stríhatyá	491	1	43
Sonaut	460	2	1	Srayachítu	489	2	8	Strípumdharma	491	1	44
Sonen	488	1	6	Srayapattē	489	2	8	Strisangrahana	491	2	1
Soní	488	1	9	Srayaságuañi	489	2	10	Strisattákaputra	491	2	3
Sonrka	488	1	28	Srení	489	2	13	Stríyáchitaputra	491	2	5
Sonjá	488	1	29	Srenísabbhá	488	2	25	Stul	490	1	27
Sonta	488	1	44	Srí	489	2	17	Stulh	490	1	27
Sontakáran	488	1	35	Srí mukha	489	2	27	Stull	490	1	27
Sontam	488	1	33	Srinkhalá	489	2	40	Stulla	594	1	35
Sontebardár	488	1	30	Srinkhalá jámini	489	2	43				
Sonthál	593	2	18	Srípanchamí	489	2	28				
Sonwalá	488	2	6	Srí Rám	488	2	32	Sub	469	2	23
Sonyaphágan	488	1	37	Srí Ráma	489	2	32	Subjee	449	2	5
Soobah	491	2	13	Srí-Ráma-navamí	489	2	36	Subnees	449	1	42
Sooder	492	2	20	Srí-vaishnava	489	2	38	Succawashee	592	2	1
Sooguy	492	1	44	Srotriya	489	2	45	Subzee	449	2	5
Soogavasi	594	2	1	Srotriyadár	490	1	13	Sucheo	449	2	22
Soojee	492	2	8	Srotriyádi-inámu	218	2	32	Suchew	449	2	23
Soojee matee	455	1	16	Srotriyagráma	490	1	4	Sudder	450	2	36
Sookawasee	492	2	24	Srotriyam	490	1	3	Sudder adawlat	450	2	44
Sookh lumbree	594	2	3	Sruti	490	1	16	Sudder ameen	451	1	9
Sookhwustie	492	2	37	Stalum	594	1	35	Sudder cutcherry	451	1	39
Sookree	492	2	42	Stambha pújá	490	1	22	Sudder jumma	451	1	36
Sookwoosee	492	2	24	Stanakul	490	2	15	Suddur	450	2	36
Sookwustoo	492	2	40	Staneegam	490	2	15	Sudr	450	2	36
Sooleh	493	1	41	Staneekum	490	2	15	Sudur	450	2	36
Soona	594	1	33	Stanegar	594	1	36	Suffie khut	152	1	35
Soonboorlee	493	2	31	Stanegum	594	1	39	Sugotrmatr	452	2	26
Soondrie	493	2	32	Stanom	490	2	6	Sukra	455	1	44
Soonee	494	1	27	Stanomkar	490	2	12	Sulahut buhee	593	2	1
Soor	494	2	11	Steeth	594	1	41	Sumbah	593	2	8
Soornees	494	2	35	Steya	490	1	25	Sumbat	460	1	7
Sooroolly	487	2	45	Sthábar	490	2	27	Summadí buthrem	459	2	6
Sooroothal	494	2	18	Sthal	490	1	26	Sumpreddy	459	2	16
Soorsum	494	2	43	Sthala	490	1	26	Snmust dehijin	458	2	13
Soostee	495	1	43	Sthala karanam	490	1	33	Sumvust dehijin	458	2	13
Sor	487	1	33	Sthalalu jábita	490	1	34	Sumvut	460	1	6
Sor	487	1	33	Sthalamányam	490	1	36	Sun	460	1	23
Sorethal	494	2	18	Stalamárga	490	1	38	Sun	460	2	11
Sornádáyam	496	2	39	Sthalbharit	490	1	40	Sunat	460	2	1
Soruli	487	2	24	Sthalwáhik	490	1	43	Sungkulup	462	2	24
Sóse	488	1	39	Sthalwár	490	2	1	Sungsaree	463	1	42
Sostíjamín	488	1	42	Sthán	490	2	5	Sunkia	464	2	25
Sotá	488	1	44	Sthána	490	2	5	Sunkullop	462	2	23
Sotázamín	488	2	1	Sthánam	490	2	5	Sunn	460	2	11
Sotha	488	2	3	Sthánamánam	490	2	10	Sunnud	460	2	36
Sotí	488	2	4	Sthánamkár	490	2	12	Sunott	460	2	1
Sotundrum	496	1	21	Sthánápatí	490	2	14	Sunud	460	2	36

SUR				ŞUK				SUT			
	Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line
Sur	465	1	23	Sukha	492	2	21	Sunkam	493	2	39
Surberrakar	465	2	28	Sukhađi	492	2	42	Sunka maniya	329	1	26
Surhud	466	1	44	Sukhađichándlo	492	2	45	Sunnah	494	1	13
Surinjam	465	1	32	Sukhari	492	2	42	Sunnat	494	1	13
Surishta	467	1	40	Sukhasála	492	2	23	Sunnat-i-rakát	494	1	19
Surkhut	167	1	3	Sukhavási	492	2	24	Sunnat-wa-jamáât	494	1	25
Surnadayum	496	2	40	Sukhavási kudigan	492	2	29	Sunní	494	1	27
Surnangour	467	1	19	Sukhavási-tírvaí	492	2	31	Súnrí	494	1	39
Surrud	466	1	44	Sukhavási váram	492	2	34	Suntán	494	1	40
Susar	470	2	13	Sukhiddee	492	2	42	Suntí	494	1	41
Suttee	471	1	21	Sukhikál	492	2	3	Súp	494	1	43
Suttoo	471	2	36	Sukhlamban	594	2	3	Supári	494	2	1
Suwal	473	1	5	Sukhvastí	492	2	37	Supariyá	494	2	3
Suwari	473	1	8	Sukhvastú	492	2	40	Supiári	494	2	1
Suzaoöl	593	2	41	Sukkahavasi	594	2	1	Supurd	494	2	5
Suzawul	473	1	31	Sukkán	493	1	4	Supurdí	494	2	8
Suzawool	593	2	41	Sukkání	493	1	5	Supurdnáma	494	2	9
Suzwal	593	2	41	Sukkaran	493	1	7	Súr	494	2	11
				Sukkaranilam	493	1	10	Surá	494	2	12
				Sukkaraníru	493	1	9	Súra	494	2	16
Su	496	1	2	Sukkarankal	493	1	7	Suráđhwaja	494	2	13
Su	492	1	14	Şukla	493	1	12	Súraj	495	1	8
Suál	491	2	7	Şuklapaksha	493	1	14	Suraj	495	1	8
Suál-i-muqarrar	491	2	9	Suklpachchh	493	1	14	Súrajbans	495	1	14
Şubah	491	2	13	Şukra	493	1	17	Súrajbansí	495	1	20
Şubahdar	491	2	18	Şukravára	493	1	18	Súrajbár	495	1	23
Şubahdari	491	2	23	Sukřita	493	1	20	Surajdáha	495	1	10
Şubahdarí abwáb	491	2	25	Sukřiti	493	1	22	Surajgahan	495	1	12
Şubahdarí parwána	491	2	27	Sukřitibhanga	493	1	23	Súrat	494	2	16
Şubh	491	2	34	Sukřiti náma	493	1	25	Şurat hál	494	2	18
Şubha	491	2	34	Sukřiti patra	493	1	25	Şúrat-i-hál	494	2	18
Şubhá	491	2	13	Súksam banjar	594	2	6	Şúrat mahál	494	2	24
Şubhákriti	491	2	36	Súksmamán	493	1	28	Şúrat náma	494	2	26
Şubhkhez	491	2	29	Şúl	493	1	30	Surpí	494	2	28
Şubhnamáz	491	2	32	Şúla	493	1	30	Súrja	495	1	7
Şubh galát	491	2	32	Şulaiyá	493	1	37	Surkhá	494	2	30
Şubhedár	491	2	18	Şúlasíđi	482	2	1	Surma	494	2	32
Şubhedarí	491	2	23	Şulb	493	1	39	Surnadayum	496	2	39
Şúchaka	491	2	38	Şulbi	493	1	40	Surnís	494	2	35
Súd	491	2	41	Şulh	493	1	41	Sursan	494	2	43
Sud	491	2	41	Şulh-ikhtiyári	493	2	1	Sursanna	494	2	43
Súd	492	1	10	Şulh kahri	493	2	3	Súrya	495	1	7
Súd-al-muzáf	492	1	3	Şulh-náma	493	2	5	Súryagrabana	495	1	12
Súdekottar	492	1	5	Şulka	491	1	29	Súryavanşa	495	1	14
Şuddha	492	1	14		493	2	7	Súryavansí	495	1	20
Sudh	496	2	41	Şulş	493	2	11	Súryavára	495	1	23
Şudh	492	1	14	Sulşán	493	2	12	Susal	495	1	24
Sudhkháibár	492	1	7	Sulşanat	493	2	16	Susár	495	1	28
Sudi	492	1	18	Sulşání	493	2	14	Susár	495	1	30
Sudkhor	492	1	9	Súmú	493	2	21	Susar	495	1	33
Şúdra	492	1	20	Sun	493	2	23	Susia	495	1	37
Súdu	492	1	30	Súná	493	2	25	Susrál	495	1	35
Sudugádu	492	1	34	Súnamukh	493	2	28	Susrár	495	1	35
Sudugáđusidda	492	1	36	Sunburlí	493	2	31	Şuşrúshá	495	1	39
Súđukol	492	1	33	Sundarí	493	2	32	Sustí	495	1	43
Şúfi	492	1	40	Şuniá	493	2	37	Sút	495	2	3
Suggi	492	1	44	Şunibá	493	2	38	Sút	495	2	7
Suggihabba	492	2	1	Sunka	493	2	39	Suta	495	2	11
Suggikál	492	2	3	Sunka chaukí	493	2	43	Sutá	495	2	11
Súi	492	2	5	Sunkada chávađi	493	2	44	Sútaka	495	2	12
Súji	492	2	5	Sunkada guttige	494	1	1	Sutaka	495	2	12
Súji	492	2	8	Sunkada ijäre	494	1	1	Sutandaram	496	1	20
Sukal	492	2	10	Sunkada kaťté	493	2	44	Sutantaram	496	1	20
Sukáligaru	492	2	11	Sunkada kolkár	494	1	3	Sutár	495	2	1
Sukaristí	492	2	18	Sunkada maniyagár	494	1	5	Sutará	495	2	28
Sukavási kuđi	299	2	14	Sunkada sánabhog	494	1	8	Şuťario	495	2	10
Sukh	492	2	21	Sunkadava	494	1	7	Suti	494	1	41

SÚT

	Page	col.	line
Sútra	495	2	23
Sútram	495	2	26
Suttiram	495	2	26
Sútyo	495	2	6
Suva	496	1	4
Suválá	495	2	30
Suvam	496	1	1
Suvarna	495	2	32
Suyurghál	495	2	37
Swa	495	2	42
Swachchhanda	496	1	5
Swadastúr	496	1	7
Swadhá	496	1	39
Swádhýaya	496	1	42
Swae	486	2	26
Swaejumma	486	2	35
Swágam	496	1	44
Swai	496	1	10
Swaichchha	497	1	25
Swam	495	2	42
Swámí	496	2	1
Swámi bhogam	496	2	9
Swámitwam	496	2	20
Swámyam	496	1	20
Swán	496	1	11
Swánubhogam	496	2	26
Swánvaya	496	2	31
Swaráj	496	2	33
Swári	473	1	9
Swarna	495	2	32
Swarnádayam	{ 496 2 39		
	{ 594 2 12		
Swarnam	496	2	37
Swarúpam	496	2	43
Swastha	497	1	4
Swasthán	496	1	12
Swasthí	495	1	43
Swásthýam	{ 497 1 6		
	{ 594 2 14		
Swastí	495	1	43
Swasti	497	1	1
Swastiyamdár	497	1	12
Swastrium	497	1	9
Swastriumdár	497	1	13
Swastrum	497	1	8
Swástyam	497	1	9
Swastwam	497	1	8
Swatantaram	496	1	21
Swatantra	496	1	14
Swatantradittam	496	1	31
Swatantrakáran	496	1	29
Swatantram	{ 496 1 17		
	{ 544 2 10		
Swatantryam	496	1	22
Swátantryam	496	1	23
Swatwa	496	1	35
Swatwatýágapatra	496	1	36
Swayam	497	1	14
Swayamdatta	497	1	15
Swayamkríta	497	1	17
Swayamupágata	497	1	19
Swayamvara	497	1	21
Swetchchá	497	1	25
Swetámbara	497	1	29
Swopárijita	497	1	32
Syámá	497	1	34
Syámaka	497	1	38

SYÁ

	Page	col.	line
Syámápújá	497	1	36
Syarwarh	497	1	42
Sycurghal	495	2	37
Sykurgul	495	2	38

T.

	Page	col.	line
Tāahud	497	2	2
Tāahuddár	497	2	9
Taálluk	497	2	24
Taállukah	497	2	24
Taállukah jadíd	498	1	34
Taállukah kadím	498	1	38
Taállukah málzámini	498	1	41
Taállukah zabardasti	498	1	45
Taállukat	497	2	24
Taállukdár	498	1	24
Taállukdári	498	1	29
Taállukdárihaq	498	1	31
Tááí	498	2	5
Táayul	497	2	12
Táayul sháhí	497	2	21
Tabá	498	2	11
Tabáin	498	2	17
Tabá-i-tábúin	498	2	23
Tábájári	500	1	7
Tabarrak	498	2	28
Tabarrú	498	2	33
Tabáshír	498	2	35
Tabáyun	507	1	9
Tabdí	498	2	37
Tábedár	498	2	13
Tábedári	498	2	15
Tábi	498	2	11
Tabi	498	2	38
Tábídar	498	2	13
Tabídári	498	2	15
Tabúin	498	2	17
Tabkatfa	498	2	40
Tablak	498	2	45
Tábút	499	1	1
Tách	499	1	5
Táchan	499	1	10
Tachchan	499	1	8
Tacksal	508	2	23
Tád	499	2	12
Tada	499	1	13
Tádád	499	1	17
Tadákhál	499	1	22
Tadákhul	507	1	1
Tadalpunaji	{ 516 1 11		
	{ 595 1 14		
Tadalpunja tírvai	516	1	13
Tádana	499	1	24
Tadarak	499	1	26
Tadbír	499	1	29
Tádí	510	2	27
Tádíb	409	1	32
Tadu	499	1	13
Tafrík	499	1	35
Tafrík náma	499	1	45
Tafşíl	499	2	3
Tafşílwar	499	2	5
Tafwíg-ul-talak	505	2	37
Taga	499	2	6
Tagádá	502	1	30

TAI

	Page	col.	line
Tagádádár	502	2	1
Tagádágír	502	2	1
Tagáddár	502	2	6
Tagáde	502	1	31
Tagadí	502	1	31
Tagádíkhór	502	2	6
Tagái	502	1	16
Tagakey	502	1	15
Tagappan	499	2	10
Tagar	499	2	11
Tagavarí	499	2	15
Tagavu	499	2	11
Tagáyi	502	1	16
Taghair	499	2	17
Taghírí	499	2	19
Taghríb	499	2	20
Tagmina	502	2	28
Tagulubadí	499	2	23
Taguvari	499	2	15
Tahajjud	499	2	24
Tahajjud namáz	499	2	25
Tuhajjud salát	499	2	25
Taháluf	499	2	26
Tahán	499	2	30
Tahán-hayád	499	2	36
Tahán-hayát	499	2	36
Taha kamávisdár	499	2	33
Tahánpátíl	499	2	32
Tahárat	499	2	39
Taharí o phalí	500	1	3
Taharíru	500	1	27
Tah-bázarí	500	1	6
Tahikhána	500	1	12
Tahkhána	500	1	12
Tahkík	500	1	15
Tahkím	500	1	18
Tahlíl	500	1	21
Tahlíl	500	1	24
Tahnáma	500	1	26
Tahood	497	2	2
Tahrír	500	1	29
Tahrír	500	1	32
Tahşíl	500	1	39
Tahşıldár	500	2	1
Tahşıldári	500	2	7
Tahşıldár nishándár	500	2	13
Tahşíl diwání	500	2	15
Tahşíl-i-yád	500	2	31
Tahşíljábitá	500	2	17
Tahşíl muharrir	500	2	19
Tahşíl puraja	500	2	21
Tahşíl saranjámi	500	2	25
Tahşíl waşílat	500	2	28
Táhud	497	2	3
Táhud	500	2	36
Tabuddár	500	2	39
Táhud jamá	594	2	21
Táhut	{ 500 2 36		
	{ 594 2 20		
Tahvíl	500	2	41
Tahvıldár	501	1	1
Tahvıldári	501	1	3
Tahvíl taşarruf	501	1	5
Tahwiltasarruf	595	1	5
Tahwíl	500	2	41
Tái	501	1	6
Tai	501	1	12

TAI

	Page	col.	line
Tai	501	1	14
Tái	501	1	15
Táíá	501	1	8
Táíd	501	1	16
Táídád	499	1	17
Táídát	501	1	16
Táidnavís	501	1	20
Táífa	501	1	22
Taihjúr	501	1	29
Táíl	501	1	30
Táín	501	1	33
Táínát	501	1	33
Tainát	501	1	34
Táínátí	501	1	37
Tainátí	501	1	38
Tainát jábtá	501	1	45
Táírá bahin	501	1	10
Táírá bhái	511	1	9
Táírkhána	501	2	3
Tájákalam	501	2	6
Tájákalamu	501	2	7
Tajárat	501	2	10
Tájir	501	2	9
Tajkará	501	2	12
Tajkarnavísí	501	2	16
Tajkar nís	501	2	14
Tajkar nísí	501	2	16
Tajvís	501	1	18
Tajvís náma	501	2	20
Tajwíj	501	2	18
Tájwiz	501	2	18
Ták	501	2	22
Ták	501	2	37
Taká	501	2	29
Táká	501	2	29
Taká	501	2	37
Takábandí	501	2	45
Takabbaz	502	1	4
Takádum	502	1	6
Takaffal	502	1	10
Takári	508	2	44
Takattu	502	1	12
Takáví	502	1	14
Takáví kai kágada	502	1	25
Takáví patramu	502	1	28
Takázá	502	1	30
Takázágír	502	2	4
Takázgír	502	2	4
Tákbast	501	2	25
Takbír	502	2	8
Takdima	502	2	13
Táken	508	2	32
Takbak	503	2	5
Takhalluf-i-yaumia	502	2	15
Takháruj	502	2	17
Takhffí-i-jamá	502	2	21
Takhisamu	503	2	11
Takhlia	502	2	23
Takhmínan	502	2	26
Takbsís	502	2	31
Takhsí	502	2	33
Takhsís-i-taáluk	502	2	35
Takhsís jamá bandí	502	2	37
Takht	502	2	42
Takhta	503	1	3
Takhta rawán	503	1	6
Takht nishín	502	2	44

TAK

	Page	col.	line
Takht posh	502	2	45
Takht rawán	503	1	1
Takht rawán	503	1	6
Tákht táráj	503	1	11
Tákhyír	503	1	13
Taki	503	1	14
Takía	503	1	17
Takía dár	503	1	20
Tákíd	503	1	22
Tákíd chithí	503	1	24
Tákíddár	503	1	26
Tákídkágada	503	1	29
Takína	503	1	31
Takít	503	1	34
Takmina	502	2	28
Tako	503	1	37
Takrál	503	1	40
Takrár	503	1	43
Takrárkhaíf	503	2	1
Takri	503	2	3
Taksál	508	2	23
Táksál	508	2	23
Taksáli	508	2	26
Taksália	508	2	26
Taksályá	508	2	27
Takshak	503	2	5
Takshaka	503	2	5
Taksím	503	2	7
Taksímbandí taálluk	503	2	33
Taksímdár	503	2	14
Táksímí	503	2	17
Taksím-i-taálluk	503	2	33
Taksím jamá	503	2	19
Taksím náma	503	2	25
Taksím parganawár	503	2	28
Takşır	503	2	39
Taktá	503	1	3
Takúb	503	2	40
Tákubađi	504	1	4
Takúbchithi	504	1	1
Takwetchithi	504	1	5
Takwetkaul	504	1	5
Tál	504	1	10
Tál	504	1	11
Tál	504	1	22
Tál	504	1	25
Tal	504	1	32
Tal	504	1	34
Tál	594	2	23
Tála	504	1	11
Tála	504	1	22
Tala	504	1	32
Tala	504	1	32
Tálá	504	1	44
Tálá	504	2	23
Tala	504	2	45
Talab	504	2	25
Talabána	504	2	28
Tálaband	504	2	1
Talabbákí	504	2	33
Talab brahmottara	594	2	27
Talabchithí	504	2	36
Talab dastak	504	2	38
Talab-i-khuşumat	480	2	44
Taláb-i-muwáşabat	480	2	35
Talab-ishhád	480	2	38
Talab-ishhád	504	2	40

TAL

	Page	col.	line
Talab-ishhád wa takrír	480	2	38
Talab náma	504	2	43
Talachehnaval	505	1	1
Tálađi	504	1	27
Tálađi	594	2	25
Talađippor	504	2	29
Talai	504	2	45
Talai	505	2	44
Talai	505	1	26
Talai kaţtu vari	505	1	3
Talai kával	505	1	4
Talai múţtai káran	505	1	7
Talaivan	505	1	11
Talaivari	505	1	14
Talaivari	542	2	36
Talaivetti	505	1	16
Talaiyadi	505	1	19
Talaiyána	505	1	21
Talaiyána attáţchi	505	1	22
Talaiyár	506	1	4
Talaiyídu	213	2	27
Talák	505	1	28
Talákí	505	2	41
Talák-i-ahsán	505	1	32
Talák-i-báin	505	1	32
Talák-i-bidát	505	2	5
Talák-i-husn	505	1	40
Talák-i-múţallaqa	505	1	40
Talák-i-rajái	505	1	37
Talák-i-sunna	505	2	3
Talák kináiat	505	2	9
Talák muajjal	505	2	12
Talák şaríh	505	2	15
Talam	505	2	43
Talambrálu	506	1	8
Talam cavel	505	2	45
Talam kával	505	2	45
Taláon	504	1	34
Talappanam	505	1	9
Talappáttam	505	1	10
Talári	506	1	3
Talásh	506	1	11
Taláshí	506	1	12
Talátdár	506	1	20
Taláthdár	506	1	20
Taláthí	506	1	18
Taláţí	506	1	16
Taláţí	506	1	18
Talattár	506	1	7
Talavan	505	1	11
Talavára	506	1	23
Talavari	505	1	14
Talayári	505	1	24
Talchuá	504	1	36
Táleband	504	2	1
Táleband bákí	504	2	13
Táleband goshwára	504	2	15
Táleband jamá	504	2	17
Talí	504	1	11
Talí	504	1	12
Talí	506	1	25
Talí	506	1	27
Talí	506	1	35
Taliar	505	1	24
Talíboţtu	506	1	40
Tálíka	506	1	42
Tálíka	506	1	42

TÁL

TAM

TÁP

	Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line		Page	col.	line
Tálimundá	506	1	44	Tamghá	507	2	14	Tankhwáh	509	1	1
Tálipatra	504	1	17	Tamił	507	2	16	Tankhwáh-dahand	509	1	14
Talipot	504	1	18	Támír	507	2	19	Tankí	509	1	24
Tálippanai	504	1	12	Tamizh	507	2	16	Tankidár	509	1	25
Taljhára	504	1	38	Tamílk	507	2	22	Tankíh	509	1	21
Taljiat	506	2	1	Tamíknáma	507	2	23	Tankijamín	605	1	26
Talkín	506	2	9	Tamílk wa tauliat náma	507	2	25	Tánk sályá	508	2	26
Talla	506	2	12	Tamoli	507	1	45	Tanksall	508	2	24
Tallakura	506	2	13	Tamolin	507	2	3	Tanksúku	509	1	27
Tallary	506	1	3	Támrá	507	2	30	Tannah	518	1	39
Tallavari	506	2	15	Támrapať	507	2	37	Tannirkál	509	1	28
Talli	506	2	12	Támrapatra	507	2	37	Tannirkári	594	2	31
Talliar	506	1	4	Támrášasana	470	1	30	Tannirpandal	509	1	29
Tallibund	504	2	1	Tána	507	2	41	Tanşif	509	1	31
Tallipot	504	1	18	Taná	507	2	45	Tánt	509	1	33
Tallupađipatram	506	2	16	Tanağaz	508	1	4	Tanta	509	2	4
Tallutal	506	2	18	Tanakhori	508	1	7	Tantá	509	2	8
Tallutalin chíttu	506	2	20	Tanakiri	508	1	10	Tántabáya	509	1	36
Tally	506	1	35	Tánch	499	1	5	Tantakuřa	509	2	5
Tálmadgal	506	2	22	Tánchan	499	1	10	Tanťan	509	2	13
Talook	497	2	25	Tánđ	508	1	12	Tantavari	509	2	6
Talookdarry	498	1	29	Tánđ	508	1	15	Tante	509	2	8
Talookeh mahl zaminee	498	1	41	Tánđa	508	1	16	Tanťekhor	509	2	11
Tálpát	504	1	17	Tánđá	508	1	18	Tánt gára	509	1	37
Talpať	504	1	41	Tandaftar	508	1	21	Tántí	509	1	39
Talpat	506	2	24	Tandái	508	1	24	Tántichipa	509	2	1
Tálpatra	504	1	17	Tanđal	508	1	26	Tánti culleroo	509	1	43
Táluk	497	2	24	Tandal	508	1	27	Tánti kallara	509	1	43
Táluká	497	2	26	Tande	508	1	28	Tántkar	509	2	2
Tálukdár	498	1	24	Tánđel	508	1	29	Tántrik	509	2	16
Tálukdári	498	1	29	Tanđelu	508	1	29	Tántrika	509	2	16
Tamá	507	2	30	Tandkar	509	2	2	Taood	500	2	36
Tamáđi	506	2	28	Tanđri	508	1	35	Taoodár	500	2	39
Tamáku	506	2	31	Tanđrisaidóđu	508	1	36	Táp	509	2	23
Tamáku-kábuli	506	2	32	Tangá	508	1	38	Tapa	509	2	24
Tamáku-lohra	506	2	33	Tangachi	508	2	37	Tapá	509	2	27
Tamáku-máku	506	2	33	Tangai	508	2	40	Tapakchi	509	2	28
Támali	506	2	35	Tangaichi	508	2	40	Tapál	510	1	26
Tamáshá	506	2	37	Tangal	594	2	29	Tapariháü	509	1	31
Tamassuk	507	1	13	Tángal	508	3	36	Tapas	509	1	34
Tamassuk-i-házir zámíní	507	1	16	Tangam	508	2	20	Tapasí	509	2	36
Tamassuk-jaidádi	507	1	22	Táni	507	2	43	Tapasini	509	2	38
Tamáşul	506	2	39	Taniki	508	1	40	Tapásnár	509	2	44
Támb	507	1	24	Tanikidár	508	1	44	Tapásnis	509	2	43
Támbá	507	2	30	Tánio	508	2	1	Tapassí	509	2	36
Tambaľaváđu	507	1	26	Tanjáli	508	2	2	Tapaswí	509	2	36
Tambán	507	1	30	Tanka	508	2	3	Tapaswiní	509	2	37
Tambará	507	1	24	Tanká	508	2	10	Tapasya	509	2	39
Támbará	507	1	24	Tanká	508	2	10	Taphiriku	499	1	39
Tambať	507	2	32	Tánká	508	2	30	Taphsilu	499	2	3
Tambáťti	507	1	32	Tanka	509	1	1	Tapo	510	1	21
Támbeğ	507	2	30	Tankachchi	508	2	37	Tapodhana	509	2	40
Tambi	507	1	34	Tankakása	508	2	22	Tappá	510	1	7
Tambih	507	1	36	Tanķam	508	2	13	Tappá	510	1	19
Tambli	507	1	40	Tankam	508	2	20	Tappadári mauza	510	1	17
Tamboli	507	1	40	Tánkan	508	2	30	Tappákáğada	510	1	28
Tambolí	507	1	45	Tánkañi	508	2	30	Tappál	510	1	25
Tambolí	507	1	45	Tankar	508	2	43	Tappal	510	1	32
Tambolin	507	2	3	Tánkára	508	2	44	Tappálu	510	1	19
Támbolin	507	2	3	Tankári	508	2	44	Tappálu	510	1	25
Támbrí	507	2	34	Tankasálá	508	2	23	Tappalu	510	1	34
Támbúla	507	1	39	Tankasarlee	508	2	24	Tappálu khane	510	1	29
Támbúli	507	1	39	Tankavelakáran	508	2	29	Tappálu váđu	510	1	30
Támbúl-şrávañi	507	2	6	Tánkeğ	508	2	32	Tappe	510	1	19
Tamburán	507	2	10	Tánkh	508	2	32	Tappi	510	1	31
Tamburáťti	507	2	13	Tankhá	509	1	1	Tappo	510	1	21
				Tankhárakami	509	1	19	Tapposnuvees	509	2	43

TAP

	Page	col.	line
Tappowat	510	1	32
Tapti	510	1	36
Tapu	509	2	24
Tápu	510	1	38
Tapu	510	1	39
Tár	499	1	12
Tár	504	1	11
Tar	510	1	42
Tar	510	2	4
Tár	510	2	15
Tár	510	2	42
Tara	510	2	5
Tara	410	2	45
Taraddud	511	1	1
Taraddudijamín	511	1	4
Taraddúdinapattí	511	1	8
Taraddúdu	511	1	1
Taraddúdu jábitá	511	1	8
Taraf	511	1	12
Tarafain	511	1	40
Taraf bánt	511	1	27
Taraf dár	511	1	34
Tarafşanı	511	1	44
Taraga	511	2	1
Taragan	511	2	7
Taragu	511	2	1
Tarái	510	2	6
Taraka	511	2	4
Tarakah	511	1	44
Tarakan	511	2	7
Tarál	511	2	10
Taram	511	2	17
Taramchithhá	511	2	22
Taramdár	571	2	24
Taramdárudu	594	2	36
Taram mutasaddi	511	2	24
Taramu	511	2	32
Tarāna	511	2	17
Tarana	499	1	24
Tarapaddy	511	2	45
Taraph	594	2	37
Taraphaian	511	1	12
Taraph bandí	511	1	42
Tarappađi	511	1	19
Tarappađi kanakku	511	2	36
Tarappađi mányam	594	2	37
Tarappurattu	511	2	38
Tarat ka	511	2	41
Tarawáda	511	2	34
Tarawáta	512	1	1
Tarawátta janma	512	1	4
Tarawátthu káran	512	1	15
Tarawátthu mutal	512	1	17
Taráwi	512	1	23
Tarázu	512	1	24
Tarban	512	1	29
Tarbund	510	2	25
Tareej	522	2	5
Tareje	522	2	4
Tarí	510	2	11
Táří	510	2	27
Tarí	512	1	31
Taríá	512	1	37
Tarí bágghayat	512	2	33
Táریف	512	1	38

TAR

	Page	col.	line
Tárij	512	2	13
Tarij	512	2	16
Tarij	522	2	5
Tarika	512	1	44
Tarika-tahşıl	594	2	42
Tárikh	512	2	3
Tárikhwár	512	2	4
Taripár	512	2	5
Táripatra	510	2	35
Táríph	512	1	38
Tariphu	512	1	39
Tarisa	512	2	11
Tarisu	512	2	7
Tarisunilam	512	2	12
Táří wálá	510	2	38
Táříz	512	2	13
Tarjama	512	2	19
Tarjamá	512	2	19
Tarjamán	512	2	27
Tarjumá	512	2	20
Tarjumán	512	2	27
Tarka	512	1	44
Tarkáří	512	2	30
Tárkash	510	2	44
Tarkibdihi	594	2	45
Tarpan	512	2	35
Tarpana	512	2	35
Tarrár	512	2	39
Taru	512	2	41
Taruddudi zamín	511	1	4
Tarugara	512	2	45
Tarugu	511	2	2
Tarumbu	513	1	5
Tarwá	595	1	3
Tás	513	1	7
Taşadak	513	1	10
Tasadiku	513	1	11
Tasar	513	1	14
Tasar	513	1	17
Taşarruf	513	1	19
Taşarruf	595	1	4
Taşarrufát	595	1	6
Taşarruf zámín	513	1	23
Taşarruf zámíní	513	1	25
Tashbíh	513	1	30
Taşdíkh	513	1	35
Taşgisu	513	2	38
Taş-híha	513	1	41
Tashíha dároghái	513	1	45
Tashhír	513	2	4
Tashkhís	513	2	8
Tashkhís-i-Bhunsla	513	2	28
Tashkhís-i-taálluka	513	2	31
Tashkhís-i-tumár jamâ	513	2	34
Tashkhís-jamâbandí	513	2	17
Tashkhís muğarrarí	513	2	25
Tashríf	513	2	41
Tasivam	514	1	3
Taslím	514	1	5
Tasma bázi	514	1	7
Taşríh pañtidári	595	1	7
Taşríph	513	2	41
Tastíku	513	1	11
Tasú	514	1	12
Tasúg	514	1	12
Tát	514	1	18
Tát	514	1	18

TEE

	Page	col.	line
Táta	514	1	15
Tátamma	514	1	16
Tát	514	1	19
Tátíl	514	1	28
Tatimma	514	1	29
Tatimma árzi	514	1	31
Tatimma sawál	514	1	31
Tatimma tafrík	514	1	34
Tatoo darry	514	1	41
Tátparj	514	1	36
Tátparyam	514	1	36
Taťtí	514	1	19
Taťtu	514	1	28
Táttudári	514	1	41
Tau	514	1	44
Taufír	514	1	45
Taufír-i-jágírdarán	595	1	9
Taufír kamál	514	2	13
Taufír kámil	514	2	16
Taufír mauza	514	2	20
Taufír zamín	514	2	22
Taubad	514	2	24
Taujáh	514	2	25
Taujáh mahál	514	2	33
Taujáh náma	595	1	11
Taujáh nawís	514	2	35
Taulá	514	2	37
Tauliat	514	2	40
Tauliat-mâ-al-waşıat	515	1	6
Tauliat náma	515	1	3
Taunarí	515	1	9
Táút dár	515	1	10
Tavanai	515	1	15
Tavanai kraya patram	515	1	17
Tavanakka chitta	515	1	22
Tavanamudakkam	515	1	24
Tavanappanam	515	1	26
Tawáfuk	515	1	28
Tawaḥam	515	1	33
Tawajee	515	1	38
Tawajje	515	1	38
Táwán	515	1	40
Táwíz	515	1	45
Tayammum	515	2	5
Táyaváykkál	515	2	9
Tayool	497	2	12
Tázi	515	2	11
Tázía	515	2	13
Táziádár	515	2	25
Táziakhána	515	2	27
Táziána	515	2	31
Táziánabardár	515	2	34
Táziikhána	515	2	12
Tázil	515	2	37
Tázir	515	2	38
Tázir áníf	515	2	45
Tázir shadíd	515	2	45
Tazkiat	516	1	3
Tazwij	516	1	9
Teddul poonja	516	1	11
Tedi	516	1	15
Tedvatí	516	1	17
Teeah	595	1	30
Teecka	519	2	6
Teeckadar	519	2	24
Teekabundee	519	2	18

TEE

	Page	col.	line
Teekapottah	519	2	31
Teekoot	595	1	44
Teel	521	2	14
Teer	522	1	28
Teermoorie	512	1	32
Teersey	512	2	7
Teerthum	595	1	37
Teerva	523	1	39
Teervapett	523	2	6
Teerwa	523	1	39
Teerwah	523	1	39
Tegubadi	516	1	20
Tegula	516	1	21
Tehrâ	516	1	23
Tehseel	500	1	39
Tehsil	500	1	39
Tekad	516	1	24
Tekka	516	1	25
Tekku	516	1	25
Teshkees	513	2	8
Teshkees jumma bundy	513	2	17
Tel	516	1	28
Telangâ	516	2	18
Telangan	516	2	12
Telcharhânâ	516	1	31
Teldiwâli	516	1	34
Telghânâ	516	1	38
Telgharâ	516	1	36
Teli	516	1	40
Teliâ	516	1	44
Teligutta	516	2	3
Telikhurt	516	2	4
Telinga	516	2	11
Telingânâ	516	2	11
Telio	516	1	40
Telítamboli	516	2	5
Teliyâ	516	1	44
Telphal	516	2	8
Telugu	516	2	22
Tep	595	1	16
Tenab	507	2	45
Tendâ	516	2	24
Tendal	516	2	25
Tendalkâran	516	2	26
Tengalai	596	1	20
Tengalay	516	2	39
Tengankây	516	2	30
Tengâynâr	516	2	35
Tenge	517	1	19
Tenginagida	516	2	33
Tenginamara	516	2	33
Tengu	516	2	28
Tengu	516	2	32
Teninginanâru	516	2	35
Tenkây	516	2	30
Tenna	516	2	28
Tenpi	516	2	41
Tenjarî	516	2	42
Tenugu	516	2	22
Tep	516	2	43
Tep	516	2	44
Teppa	517	1	1
Terahtezi	517	1	5
Teravu	517	1	14
Terbulige	517	1	16
Tereer	500	1	29
Térgade	517	1	17

TER

	Page	col.	line
Teridge	522	2	5
Terige	517	1	19
Terige-állada-inâmu	518	2	34
Terigékágada	517	1	20
Terigékula	517	1	23
Terigéyokkalu	517	1	23
Terij	522	2	6
Téríju	522	2	5
Terike	517	1	19
Terhattiyan	595	1	18
Terku	595	1	17
Terrim	511	2	17
Terrimdar	511	2	24
Terrim mutasaddi	511	2	32
Tersee	512	2	7
Tersey	512	2	7
Terugade	515	1	17
Teshiha	513	1	41
Tetta	517	1	25
Tettágánike	517	1	26
Tettakâsu	517	1	26
Tettakula	517	1	28
Tevantee	519	1	45
Teveel	500	2	41
Teyrij	522	2	5
Thag	517	1	30
Thagi	517	1	42
Thakbust	501	2	25
Thakoor	517	1	45
Thâkur	517	1	45
Thâkúr	517	2	1
Thakur	518	1	4
Thâkurâi	517	2	23
Thâkurâin	517	2	25
Thâkurâit	517	2	29
Thâkurâni	517	2	25
Thâkurbâp	517	2	31
Thâkur-bâri	517	2	34
Thâkur-bâti	517	2	34
Thâkur-dwârâ	517	2	36
Thâkuriyâ	517	2	38
Thâkurjhi	517	2	41
Thâkur khurâ	517	2	45
Thâkur-mâ	517	2	33
Thâkur sevâ	518	1	1
Thal	490	1	26
Thal	518	1	5
Thâl	518	1	27
Thala	518	1	26
Thalharit	518	1	14
Thalkari	518	1	17
Thaljhârâ	518	1	20
Thalmod	518	1	22
Thalwâhik	518	1	24
Thalwâik	518	1	24
Thalwâik	518	1	26
Thalyât	518	1	30
Thamdi	518	1	32
Thamukadu	518	1	34
Thamuni	518	1	36
Thân	518	1	37
Thânâ	518	1	39
Thana	518	2	26
Thánádár	518	2	13
Thánádári	518	2	19
Thánádári abwâb	518	2	21
Thânah	518	1	39

	Page	col.	line
Thánábât	518	2	23
Thánájât	518	2	23
Thanamar	500	1	26
Thandâ	518	2	34
Thâne	518	1	40
Thánédár	518	2	13
Tháng	518	2	35
Thángi	518	2	36
Thángidár	518	2	36
Thángidarí	518	2	38
Tháni	518	2	28
Tháni malangí	518	2	30
Tháni ráyet	518	2	32
Thánkhanj á	518	2	39
Tháp	518	2	41
Thápá	518	2	41
Thápá	518	2	44
Thápá	519	1	1
Thápatí	519	1	2
Thapká	519	1	5
Thaptiâ	519	1	6
Tharáo	519	1	7
Tharáo band	519	1	9
Tharáo berij	519	1	14
Tharow beriz	519	1	14
Tháru	519	1	16
Thát	519	1	18
Thátha	519	1	21
Thatherâ	519	1	23
Thatthar	519	1	25
Thatí	519	1	29
Thátwân	519	1	20
Theekee	519	1	33
Theek	519	2	5
Theetcha	576	1	5
Thek	519	1	31
Thekí	519	1	33
Thekyí	519	1	36
Thenga	519	1	39
Thenga	519	1	40
Theo	519	1	43
Thep	519	1	41
Thev	519	1	43
Thevá	519	1	43
Thevani	519	1	43
Thevanâti	519	1	45
Thibao	519	2	4
Thík	519	2	5
Thíkâ	519	2	6
Thíkâbandi	595	1	24
Thíkâbhet	519	2	18
Thíkádár	519	2	22
Thíkádár	519	2	24
Thikán	519	2	36
Thikánâ	519	2	36
Thikánâ	519	2	39
Thíkâ otbandi	519	2	39
Thíkâpattâ	519	2	31
Thíkâ peshgi	519	2	34
Thíkâ	597	1	26
Thíkar	519	2	42
Thike	520	1	3
Thikebandi	520	1	5
Thikewâr	520	1	7
Thikí	520	1	8
Thíkrâ	519	2	42
Thob	520	1	10

THO

	Page	col.	line
Thoda	523	2	36
Thodawur	523	2	36
Thok	520	1	11
Thok	520	2	11
Thoká	520	2	16
Thoka	520	2	18
Thoka	520	2	20
Thokbandí	520	1	25
Thokbast	520	1	28
Thokdár	520	1	30
Thokdári	520	1	44
Thokdári pattá	520	2	1
Thoke	520	1	11
Thokebandí	520	2	14
Thokí	520	2	23
Thokpattí	520	2	8
Thola	520	2	25
Thola	520	2	31
Tholadár	520	2	29
Thooni	520	2	43
Thora	520	2	32
<hr/>			
Thug	517	1	30
Thuggee	517	1	42
Thugí	517	1	42
Thul	490	1	26
Thul	518	1	5
Thulle	506	1	27
Thulbureet	518	1	14
Thureer	500	1	32
<hr/>			
Thú	520	2	39
Thumbá	520	2	40
Thuní	520	2	43
Tiá	595	1	30
Tiábandí	595	1	31
Tiáne	520	2	45
Ticca	519	2	6
Tidal	521	1	3
Tídar	521	1	5
Tídarparaiyar	521	1	7
Tigalarajáti	521	1	14
Tighani	521	1	17
Tihái	521	1	18
Tiháit	521	1	20
Tihotrá	521	1	23
Tij	521	1	25
Tijá	521	1	26
Tíká	521	1	29
Tíkala	521	1	39
Tikan	519	2	36
Tikaputtah	519	2	31
Tíkar	521	1	42
Tíkár	521	1	43
Tíkari	521	1	44
Tíkari	521	2	1
Tíkaribastí	521	2	3
Tikka	521	2	6
Tikrí	521	2	1
Tíkúrhá	521	2	11
Tikut	595	1	44
Til	521	2	14
Tíl	521	2	20
Tílá	521	2	21
Tilak	521	2	23
Tilaka	521	2	23
Tilang	516	2	11

TIL

	Page	col.	line
Tilangá	516	2	18
Tílhá	521	2	21
Timáshí	521	2	32
Tindal	508	1	29
Tiogoti	521	2	34
Tinmuá	521	2	36
Tinna	521	2	36
Tinnal-panam	521	2	37
Tinnakoppa	521	2	40
Típ	521	2	42
Típ	522	1	13
Típá moharrir	522	1	9
Típañ	522	1	11
Típari	522	1	14
Tilpari	522	1	14
Típkár	522	1	6
Típnis	522	1	6
Típnis	522	1	6
Tippari	522	1	15
Tír	522	1	17
Tír	522	1	20
Tír	522	1	24
Tír	522	1	28
Tíra	522	1	20
Tíra	522	1	28
Tíra	522	1	34
Tírát	522	1	25
Tíraj	522	2	4
Tiranaisuvar	522	1	38
Tirath	522	2	35
Tirayut	522	1	35
Tirdhal	522	1	40
Tirdhalí	522	1	42
Tírgúl	522	1	44
Tirháit	522	1	35
Tirhia	522	2	3
Tírij	522	2	4
Tírij	595	1	32
Tírij-asámiwár	522	2	10
Tírij-goshwára jinswár-asá- miwár	522	2	20
Tírij jamábandí	522	2	26
Tírij jamákharch	522	2	28
Tírij jinswár asámiwár	522	2	23
Tirj	522	2	4
Tírkaranár	522	1	18
Tirkia	522	2	31
Tirmadhya	522	1	24
Tírma	522	1	31
Tírmamúri	522	1	32
Tírppa	522	2	32
Tírppu	522	2	32
Tírsúl	526	1	13
Tírth	522	2	35
Tírth	522	2	35
Tírtha	595	1	34
Tírthakára	522	2	45
Tírtham	595	1	37
Tírthankara	523	1	2
Tírthaprasáda	595	1	39
Tíru	523	1	3
Tiruka	523	1	10
Tiruká	523	1	33
Tirukkulam	523	1	11
Tirumala	523	1	34
Tiruman	523	1	12
Tirumani	523	1	12

TOL

	Page	col.	line
Tirumul kárya	523	1	17
Tirumuru	523	1	35
Tirunál	523	1	20
Tirupañi	523	1	21
Tirupati	523	1	24
Tirupe	523	1	25
Tíruva	523	1	36
Tiruvána	523	1	29
Tiruvásal	523	1	31
Tiruve	523	1	37
Tírva	523	1	41
Tírvai	523	1	39
Tírvai díttam	523	2	1
Tírvai jástí	523	2	2
Tirvaipat	523	2	6
Tirvaipattanilam	523	2	7
Tirvaipattu	523	2	6
Tírve	523	2	10
Tírvi	523	2	10
Tírvila	523	2	12
Tírvilayola	523	2	13
Tírwai	523	1	39
Tisálá	523	2	14
Tiswánsi	523	2	16
Títta	523	2	18
Tívu	523	2	20
Tiwári	523	2	21
Tiyan	523	2	25
Tiyar	523	2	25
Tiyatti	523	2	29
Toahidy	497	2	2
Toda	499	1	13
Tođa	523	2	31
Tođa	523	2	36
Tođagrás	523	2	33
Tođai	523	2	40
Tođar	523	2	36
Tođar	523	2	43
Tođarmuri	523	2	44
Todawar	523	2	36
Toddy	510	2	27
Todu	499	1	13
Tođu	524	1	1
Tođuppu	524	1	3
Tođuvalakku	524	1	5
Toghra	524	1	14
Togri	524	1	7
Tohweeldar	501	1	1
Toka	520	2	20
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Tóká pattá	524	1	11
Toke	520	1	11
Tokkam	524	1	13
Tokrá	524	1	14
Tokrí	524	1	13
Tol	524	1	19
Tól	524	1	35
Tol	524	1	40
Tola	524	1	19
Tolá	524	1	20
Tolá	524	2	4
Toládár	524	1	30
Tolah	524	1	32
Tolah	595	1	41
Toleh	520	2	25
Tolí	524	2	4
Tolil	524	2	9

TOL

	Page	col.	line
Tollilálí mányam	524	2	14
Tollilálan	524	2	10
Tolli	506	1	4
Tolliar	506	1	4
Tollik	524	2	17
Tolukarí	524	2	18
Tolumban	524	2	20
Tolumbu	524	2	19
Toluttai	524	2	21
Toluvan	524	2	12
Tóm	524	2	23
Tomní	524	2	25
Tomsook	507	1	14
Tomtom	509	2	13
Toná	524	2	27
Tond	595	1	43
Tondai mandalam	524	2	29
Tondiváram	524	2	40
Tondu	524	2	43
Tondumandalam	524	2	29
Tondoowarum	527	1	31
Tongar	524	2	44
Toní	524	2	45
Tonkal	525	1	3
To-o	525	1	4
Toolom	526	2	16
Toom	527	1	21
Toosorr	527	2	21
Top	525	1	6
Tóp	525	1	29
Topas	525	1	14
Topchí	525	1	17
Tope	525	1	29
Topí	525	1	11
Topiwálá	525	1	20
Topka	525	1	25
Topkhána	525	1	9
Topo	509	2	24
Toppalu	525	1	26
Toppi	525	1	12
Toppikuḍa	525	1	21
Tópu	525	1	27
Topu	509	2	24
Tor	525	1	34
Torá	525	1	37
Tora	523	2	31
Toragrás	523	2	33
Toraṇ	525	1	39
Toraṇa	525	1	39
Tormi	525	1	42
Toro	525	1	43
Tortankar	525	1	44
Toru	525	1	45
Toruvu	525	1	45
Tosha	525	2	1
Toshakhána	525	2	5
Tossá	525	2	8
Toṭa	525	2	12
Totacul	525	2	14
Totaváḍu	525	2	19
Tóti	525	2	9
Tóti	525	2	23
Totical	525	2	14
Tótiḍu	525	2	19
Tótiga	525	2	23
Tótimánya	330	2	31
Toṭiyakálu	525	2	10

TÓT

	Page	col.	line
Tótiyarokkhkha	525	2	11
Toṭṭakál	525	2	14
Toṭṭam	525	2	12
Toṭṭamáníyam	525	2	21
Toṭṭí	525	2	23
Toṭṭiyar	525	2	30
Tottykal	525	2	14
Toty caul	525	2	14
Touzeh	514	2	25
Touzih	514	2	25
Towfeer	514	1	45
Toyo	525	1	4
Toyyil	525	2	32
Traga	525	2	33
Tretá	525	2	37
Tretágni	525	2	38
Tribhágamu	525	2	40
Tribhagamumukháśa	525	2	43
Triḍaṇḍí	525	2	45
Trika	576	1	3
Trikrát	595	1	44
Tripety	523	1	24
Tripunḍra	526	1	6
Triśúla	526	1	13
Trivatoor	523	1	9
Trivedí	526	1	9
Tuccavy	502	1	14
Tucka	519	2	6
Tuckadar	519	2	24
Tuckair	502	1	14
Tuckapottah	519	2	31
Tuckavy	502	1	14
Tuckay	502	1	14
Tucksees	502	2	31
Tucksees	513	2	9
Tucksees jummbundy	513	2	18
Tugga	499	2	6
Tuggee	517	1	42
Tuhereer	500	1	29
Tuhseel	500	1	39
Tukka	501	2	37
Tuksheesh	502	2	31
Tukseem	503	2	7
Tullabund	504	2	1
Tullary	506	1	3
Tullibund	504	2	1
Tullub	504	2	25
Tullub birmooter	594	2	27
Tulub	504	2	25
Tummasook	507	1	13
Tumsook	507	1	13
Tumusook	507	1	13
Tuncaw	509	1	2
Tunka	509	1	1
Tunkisal	508	2	14
Tunkwah	509	1	2
Tuppa	510	1	7
Tupusneese	509	2	43
Turj	522	2	24
Turmchittha	511	2	22
Turnef	511	1	13
Turrabuddy	594	2	37
Turree	510	2	11
Turruf	511	1	13
Turruum	511	2	26
Turuf	511	1	12

TUS

	Page	col.	line
Tusrufat	595	1	6
Tussur	513	1	14
Tualloog	497	2	25
Tuallooga	497	2	25
Tudagadana	526	2	16
Tuḡbrá	526	1	17
Tuk	526	1	21
Tuka	526	1	23
Tukhm	526	1	24
Tukhmrezí	526	1	25
Tukhmsokht	526	1	27
Túki	526	1	31
Túki lekhkha	526	1	33
Tukkaḍi	526	1	35
Túkkáran	526	1	36
Túkkiri	526	1	39
Túkkirimerai	526	1	41
Tukrá	526	1	43
Tukrí	526	1	43
Tukrídár	526	2	1
Tukum	526	1	30
Tul	526	2	3
Tulá	526	2	4
Tula	526	2	29
Tulábbharam	526	2	8
Tuládána	526	2	11
Tulam	526	2	14
Tulám	526	2	16
Tulamu	526	2	20
Tuláparíkshá	526	2	22
Tulárjulu	526	2	32
Tulaśi	595	2	1
Tulu	526	2	35
Tulu	526	2	42
Tuluvam	526	2	42
Túm	527	1	21
Tumár	527	1	1
Tumaram	527	1	12
Tumárjamâ	527	1	3
Tumárjamâ nákdí	527	1	10
Tumbamaṇi	527	1	14
Túmiá	527	1	19
Túmu	527	1	20
Tunḍam	527	1	23
Tunḍáyyam	527	1	25
Tunḍírsál	527	1	26
Tunḍu	527	1	23
Tunḍuchítu	527	1	28
Tunḍupíllí	527	1	29
Tunḍuváram	527	1	31
Tunta	595	2	2
Túp	527	1	34
Tupháne	527	1	42
Tuppa	527	1	34
Tuppadáti	527	1	43
Túpaṭṭí	527	1	37
Túṣisṭ	527	1	39
Turavu	527	2	1
Turbadi	527	2	4
Túrika	527	2	9
Túrpana pattadam	527	2	10
Turumbu	527	2	11
Turumbudan ambáram	527	2	13
Turwathen	527	2	15
Tús	527	2	17
Tusaḷ	527	2	19

TUS

	Page	col.	line
Tusár	527	2	21
Tusárpatti	527	2	29
Tush	527	2	32
Tusha	527	2	32
Tushágni	527	2	34
Tushánala	527	2	34
Tushi	527	2	38
Tuší	527	2	38
Túsi	527	2	42
Tušíkánam	527	2	41
Tút	527	2	43
Tút	528	1	1
Tút	528	1	3
Tutam	528	1	4
Tuvari	528	1	6
Tuvaťu	528	1	8
Tyacut	528	1	10
Tyág	528	1	12
Tyága	528	1	12
Tyági	528	1	15
Tyágpatra	528	1	17
Tyakt	528	1	19
Tyakta	528	1	19
Tyargain	528	1	21
Tye	501	1	12
Tye	501	1	14
Tyekhana	500	1	12
Tynaut	501	1	33
Tyool	497	1	12
Tyyool	497	2	12

U.=A.

Úbd	2	1	4
Ubdhoot	2	1	22
Ubeek	2	2	28
Úbeer	2	2	30
Ubhiputtee	2	1	44
Ubhur	2	1	32
Ubhuyu	2	1	35
Uchulit	3	1	30
Uđad	30	2	38
Uđadee	30	2	42
Uđadu	30	2	40
Uđalut	8	1	29
Uđđu	5	1	26
Uddhuk	6	1	34
Udeyu	6	1	3
Udhee	6	2	17
Udhela	6	1	13
Udhelee	6	1	15
Udhi	6	2	17
Udbik	7	1	14
Udhiraj	6	2	44
Udhoreea	7	1	25
Uđima	7	2	3
Uđimajanm	7	2	11
Uđja	14	2	15
Údl	8	1	14
Údm	8	2	22
Uđsutta	32	2	32
Ufeem	9	1	15
Ugaiya	9	1	45
Ugasee	10	1	7
Ughun	10	1	29
Ughunee	10	1	32
Ughuneefusl	10	1	36

UGN

	Page	col.	page
Ugni	10	2	14
Ugor	11	1	15
Ugora	11	1	26
Ugorbutae	11	1	18
Ugound	11	1	27
Ugraharum	11	1	44
Ugraharika	11	2	19
Ugun	9	2	13
Ugurdanee	568	2	30
Ugurwal	9	2	9
Ugursradee	568	2	31
Ugusee	10	1	4
Ugusu	10	1	4
Uguyudee	10	1	20
Úhduh	12	1	22
Uheer	12	1	34
Uheeta	12	2	13
Uhl	12	2	24
Úhud	11	2	38
Ujara	14	2	28
Ujeer	14	2	45
Ujoo	15	1	16
Ujoulee	14	2	33
Ujouree	14	2	36
Ujr	15	1	15
Úju	14	2	15
Úkd	15	2	36
Ukhada	16	1	2
Ukhteej	16	2	5
Ukkoosae	16	2	43
Ukkudee	16	2	32
Ukkusunee	16	2	38
Úklif	16	2	45
Úkoobut	17	2	17
Ukor	17	1	3
Uksat	17	1	20
Ulkab	19	1	12
Ulloo	19	1	16
Úlloo	19	1	22
Ulootay	19	2	7
Ultumgha	19	1	36
Uluga	18	1	1
Ulum	18	1	30
Uman	21	1	20
Umanee	21	2	4
Umaunee	21	2	4
Umavasee	22	1	5
Úmd	22	2	35
Umeen	23	2	3
Úmła	23	1	38
Úmlee	21	1	8
Úmree	24	1	21
Úmul	20	2	3
Úmuldustuk	20	2	32
Úmulee	21	1	8
Umun	21	1	20
Unbhunta	25	1	25
Unchuna	25	1	35
Ungshu	27	2	34
Ungu	26	1	13
Ungu	26	1	25
Unjul	27	1	1
Unjulee	27	1	1
Unjumun	27	1	9
Unjuna	27	1	17
Unoogumun	28	2	17
Untoo	28	2	1

UBH

	Page	col.	line
Untsuna	25	1	35
Unturbed	28	1	27
Unturpur	28	1	32
Unturpura	28	1	32
Upheem	9	1	15
Uppanum	29	2	39
Uppu	29	2	34
Urať	30	2	38
Uraťee	30	2	42
Uraťu	30	2	40
Urdeekrayum	33	1	39
Urdikrayum	33	1	39
Urdzoo	32	2	8
Urhuť	32	1	12
Urhuť	32	1	16
Urj	33	2	35
Urjee	33	2	35
Urjoo	32	2	8
Urjoo	32	2	11
Urknutteea	509	2	2
Urooz	33	2	15
Urroo	32	2	23
Ursal	32	2	25
Ursoo	31	2	8
Úrsuť	32	2	30
Úrsuťa	32	2	32
Urthee	33	1	9
Úrthiya	33	1	9
Úruk	30	1	38
Urusoo	31	1	8
Urusu	31	1	8
Urz	33	2	32
Úrz	33	2	34
Úrz	33	2	35
Urzeez	34	1	27
Úseel	35	1	3
Úshoora	36	1	7
Ushur	36	1	1
Usit	569	2	22
Ušlee	34	2	31
Usoor	37	1	38
Ušr	36	2	36
Usthul	37	1	13
Ušul	34	1	45
Ušulee	34	2	31
Úteet	38	1	43
Úťr	38	2	23
Úťraf	38	2	29
Uturpal	37	2	41
Uwariju	40	1	23
Uwasee	40	2	45
Uwuriju	40	2	43

U.

Ubár	528	1	25
Ubhá	528	1	29
Ubhá-kaltar	581	2	30
Ubhará	528	1	30
Ubharan	528	1	32
Ubhaya	528	1	33
Ubhayam	528	2	1
Ubhayamárga	528	1	34
Ubhayánumatásabhá	488	2	16
Ubhayánumatásákshí	528	1	36
Ubhayaráśí	528	1	39
Ubhírás	528	1	40

UBH

	Page	col.	line
Ubhrá	528	1	30
Ublak	528	2	3
Ublakh	528	2	6
Ucha	528	2	9
Uchabeyyamu	528	2	10
Uchaká	528	2	16
Uchakyá	528	2	19
Uchal	528	2	21
Uchalan	528	2	12
Uchalyá	528	2	19
Uchápat	528	2	14
Uchcha	528	2	23
Uchchapada	528	2	25
Uchchápati	528	2	31
Uchchápatilekhá	528	2	33
Uchchista	528	2	35
Uchchishtabhojana	528	2	37
Uchhikun	528	2	40
Uchhinun	528	2	40
Uchit	528	2	42
Uchita	528	2	42
Udaikulam	528	2	44
Udaippu	529	1	1
Udaippukattu	529	1	3
Udaittānavan	529	1	9
Udaivāram	529	1	5
	541	2	8
Udaiyār	529	1	6
Udaiyavan	529	1	9
Udakakriyá	529	1	16
Udambadi	529	1	23
Udanpadikai	529	1	20
Udanpádu	529	1	20
Udanpadugai	529	1	20
Udanpankáli	529	1	27
Udanpaṭṭavan	529	1	25
Udanpiṇṇappu	529	1	29
Udappiṇṇanaval	529	1	32
Udappiṇṇavan	529	1	31
Udás	529	1	33
Udási	529	1	35
Udásin	529	1	38
Udásina	529	1	38
	381	2	30
Udávāram	529	1	41
	595	2	6
Udaya	529	1	43
Udayakála	529	1	45
Udayakáran	529	1	11
Uddamí	529	2	31
Uddare	529	2	3
Uddari	529	2	3
Uddaruvu	529	2	1
Uddhár	529	2	11
Uddhára	529	2	11
Uddi	529	2	19
Udhán	529	2	4
Udhar	529	2	6
Udhár	529	2	12
Udharjamábandí	529	2	7
Udharśalámí	529	2	10
Udíchi	529	2	24
Údigamu	529	2	25
Údigavuvádu	529	2	26
Udiki	595	2	8
Udím	529	2	28
Udima	529	2	28

UDI

	Page	col.	line
Udími	529	2	31
Udímpattí	529	2	33
Udjog	530	1	3
Udkidai	529	2	35
Udmí	529	2	31
Ūdu	529	2	37
Udume	529	2	29
Udumu	529	2	29
Ūdupu	529	2	38
Ūdupumaḍi	529	2	39
Uduvu	529	2	41
Udváha	529	2	43
Udyápan	529	2	44
Udyápana	529	2	44
Udyog	530	1	3
Udyoga	530	1	3
Udyogamu	530	1	4
Ugádi	530	1	6
Ugál	530	1	8
Ugálá	530	1	9
Ugáwá	530	1	26
Ughadí	530	1	10
Ughái	530	1	11
Ughráni	530	1	27
Ughrát	530	1	13
Ughrátdár	530	1	14
Ugra	530	1	15
Ugrána	530	1	19
Ugránadava	530	1	23
Ugránam	530	1	20
Ugránamu	530	1	19
Ugránapuvádu	530	1	22
Ugráni	530	1	22
Ugráni	530	1	26
Ugráník	530	1	23
Ugruḍu	530	1	15
Ugwaṇi	530	1	26
Ugwíl	530	1	26
Ūhdah	530	1	30
Ūhdahbandí	530	1	34
Ūhdahbarái	530	1	36
Ūhdahdár	530	1	38
Ūjád	530	1	45
Ūján	530	1	43
Ūjár	530	1	45
Ūjár	530	2	6
Ūjúhát	530	2	3
Ūjuri jamá	530	2	7
Ūjuri jamín	530	2	9
Ūkádá	530	2	11
Ūkálit	530	2	15
Ūkárá	530	2	11
Ūkh	530	2	21
Ūkhal	530	2	25
Ūkhal	530	2	26
Ūkhal	530	2	30
Ūkhalí	530	2	26
Ūkhar	530	2	32
Ūkhar	530	2	34
Ūkhári	530	2	23
Ūkhlí	530	2	26
Ukkadadavaradi	542	1	17
Ukke	530	2	37
Ukkéhola	530	2	38
Ukki	530	2	37
Ūkr	530	2	39
Ukta	530	2	43

UMB

	Page	col.	line
Uktá	530	2	45
Ukte	530	2	45
Uktejamín	531	1	3
Ukti	530	2	45
Ūktí	531	1	8
Ūkúbat	531	1	11
Ūkúbat shadíd	531	1	13
Ukunbári	531	1	15
Ulada	531	1	26
Ulai	531	1	18
Uḷangu	531	1	20
Uḷavaḍai	531	1	37
Uḷavaḍai kániátchi sásanam	531	1	41
Uḷavaḍai ulkuḍi	531	2	1
Uḷavan	531	2	7
Uḷavár	531	2	7
Uḷavár	531	1	35
Uḷavika	531	1	31
Uḷavór	531	1	35
Uḷavu	531	1	23
Uḷavudai váram	531	2	5
Uḷavutoḷil	531	1	23
Ūḷáda	531	2	8
Ūḷiga	531	2	9
Ūḷiga	531	2	12
Ūḷigadavanu	531	2	10
Ūḷiganu	531	2	10
Ūḷigavarga	531	2	14
Uḷike	531	1	31
Uḷkaḍai	531	2	16
Uḷkuḍi	531	2	18
Uḷkuḍi payirkáran	531	2	19
Uḷlaku	531	2	36
Uḷlana	531	2	38
Uḷḷavan	531	2	39
Uḷḷittár	531	2	40
Uḷḷiya	532	1	1
Uḷḷiyamániam	532	1	1
Uḷḷutár	531	2	40
Uḷmanai	532	1	5
Uḷpattí	532	1	6
Uḷtájamín	532	1	7
Uḷthájamín	532	1	7
Uḷu	532	1	11
Uḷudakádu	531	1	27
Uḷudal	531	1	28
Uḷudanilam	531	1	29
Uḷugu	595	2	10
Uḷukai	531	1	30
Uḷuke	531	1	31
Uḷuku	532	1	13
Uḷume	532	1	16
Uḷunar	531	1	33
Uḷupadai	531	1	25
Uḷuphá	532	1	18
Uḷuphi	532	1	18
Uḷuppai	532	1	19
Uḷuva	532	1	23
Uḷváram	532	1	25
Uḷvaṭṭam	532	1	27
Uḷváyká	532	1	29
Umanar	535	1	7
Umbali	532	1	31
Umbalige	532	1	33
Umbaligrámam	532	1	38
Umbali-uttár	522	1	43
Umará	532	1	45

UMB

	Page	col.	line
Umbarpatti	532	2	1
Umbarsára	532	2	1
Umbilikai	532	1	35
Umhli	532	1	31
Umed	532	2	2
Umedusúl	532	2	6
Umedwár	532	2	3
Úmí	532	2	8
Umi	532	2	9
Umm	532	3	10
Ummali	532	1	33
Ummajidár	532	1	41
Ummaligár	532	1	41
Ummalige	532	1	33
Ummaligráma	532	1	38
Umm-al-walad	532	2	11
Ummuli	532	1	33
Ummulige	532	1	33
Úmra	532	2	15
Úmudain	532	2	17
Umuka	532	2	22
Umúmat	532	2	14
Ún	532	2	23
Ún	532	2	25
Úna	532	2	24
Úná	532	2	24
Únálo	532	2	27
Únch	528	2	23
Únchá	528	2	23
Unchád	528	2	27
Unchai	528	2	26
Unchán	528	2	26
Unchat	528	2	29
Unchawat	528	2	29
Unchawata	528	2	27
Unchko	532	2	38
Undarapattam	532	2	32
Undarati	532	2	32
Undariti	532	2	32
Undi	533	1	1
Undichehittu	533	1	15
Undige	533	1	8
Undige chitu	533	1	10
Undigi	533	1	8
Undika	533	1	13
Undikai	533	1	1
Undikaichittu	533	1	15
Undikappanam	533	1	5
Undikukulasam	533	1	1
Undurkhád	533	1	20
Ungidi	533	1	18
Unhálá	533	1	22
Unjarí	533	1	25
Unkuva	533	1	27
Úns	536	1	41
Únvirpor	533	1	30
Upabhoga	533	1	31
Upádhi	533	1	33
Upádhya	533	1	38
Upádhya	533	1	35
Upagrāma	533	1	41
Upaj	533	1	45
Upajiviká	533	2	2
Upal	533	2	4
Upal	533	2	6
Upalaga	533	2	8
Upalána	533	2	10

UPA

	Page	col.	line
Upalán níchán	533	2	11
Upali	533	2	6
Upánám	533	2	13
Upanaya	533	2	26
Upanayana	533	2	26
Upanchaki	533	2	14
Upanchakidár	533	2	18
Upandam	533	2	20
Upanidhi	533	2	38
Upanikshepa	533	2	41
Upapátaka	533	2	43
Upapátaki	534	1	1
Upar	534	1	2
Upará	534	1	4
Uparáhár	534	1	4
Uparálá	534	1	6
Uparí	534	1	8
Upari	534	1	10
Uparikharch	534	1	22
Uparwar	534	1	23
Uparwáriá	534	1	25
Upasalya	534	1	27
Upatya	534	1	29
Upavartana	534	1	30
Upavása	534	1	31
Upavasatha	534	1	33
Upavíta	534	1	34
Upekshá	534	1	40
Uphtá	534	1	43
Upiniany	533	2	26
Upjáo	533	2	1
Uppa	534	2	7
Uppaguni	534	2	13
Uppalam	534	2	14
Uppalam	534	2	22
Uppalavan	534	2	18
Uppaluvavádu	534	2	18
Uppamaippor	534	2	23
Upparadhi	534	2	6
Uppáramānyam	534	2	38
Uppáranu	534	2	40
Uppáraravanu	534	2	40
Upparavádu	534	2	1
Upparavole	534	2	43
Uppáravoli	534	2	43
Uppari	534	2	1
Uppinakuni	534	2	31
Uppinarévu	534	2	32
Uppiravole	534	2	43
Uppu	534	2	7
Uppudanda	535	1	1
Uppudibbe	534	2	11
Uppukatté	534	2	11
Uppuleru	534	2	20
Uppumadi	534	2	21
Uppunela	534	2	25
Uppunilam	534	2	25
Uppuparra	534	2	35
Uppupattanna	534	2	36
Upputanta	535	1	1
Upputarai	535	1	3
Uppuvádi	535	1	5
Uppuvápikar	535	1	6
Uppuviññidu magalír	535	1	8
Upri	534	1	8
Upri	534	1	10
Úr	535	1	18

ÚRU

	Page	col.	line
Úra	535	1	19
Úra	535	2	25
Úra	535	2	26
Úrabhávi	535	2	1
Uradi	535	2	27
Uraima	595	2	12
Úraiyl	535	1	26
Úrálan	535	2	35
Úráli	535	2	29
Úrán	535	1	27
Úránma	535	2	31
Úránmakáran	535	2	33
Úrár	535	1	28
Úratavára	535	2	23
Urati	535	2	27
Urátityá	535	2	39
Uratu	535	2	27
Úrávamáti	525	2	40
Úravan	525	2	42
Úravu	525	2	41
Úráyama sthánam	525	2	37
Úrdalavara	535	1	29
Urddhabáhu	535	2	43
Urddhapundra	536	1	1
Úrdú	536	1	4
Úre	536	1	14
Úrf	536	1	12
Úrganika	535	1	31
Uri	536	1	14
Úrí	536	1	17
Uri	536	1	20
Úridhán	536	1	19
Urimai	536	1	22
Urittánavan	536	1	23
Uriyár	536	1	25
Úriyavan	536	1	27
Uriyór	536	1	15
Úrkaraniga	535	1	32
Úrkávaliga	535	1	33
Úrkelasiga	535	1	35
Úrkoła	535	1	36
Urłu	536	1	28
Urlugambha	536	1	29
Úrmaniyam	329	1	28
Úrmāniyam	535	1	37
Úřřu	538	1	4
Úrs	536	1	30
Úrtu	536	1	35
Úrtugár	536	1	36
Úru	536	1	37
Úrubéli	535	1	44
Úrubhápi	535	2	1
Úrubhávi	535	2	1
Úrucheruvu	535	2	3
Úragauđa	535	2	5
Úrugavuda	535	2	5
Úruguttige	535	2	7
Úruholabu	535	2	8
Úrukatté	535	2	10
Úrukáyava	535	1	34
Úrukáyuva	535	2	13
Úrumbali	535	2	15
Úrumeravani	535	2	17
Úrummali	535	2	15
Úruni	535	2	19
Úrupálu	535	2	20
Úrupallelu	535	2	22

ÚRU

UTT

VAL

	Page	col.	line
Uruterige	535	2	24
Urvalam	535	1	41
Urvara	536	1	39
Ús	536	1	41
Usaná	536	1	44
Usanavári	536	2	1
Usanavať	536	2	1
Usar	536	2	3
Usarabhúmi	536	2	6
Úschađh	536	1	42
Úschařh	536	1	42
Ushar	536	2	3
Ushara	536	2	3
Úshr	536	2	7
Úshr-ut-tijárat	536	2	8
Ushťá	536	2	10
Ushťáwal	536	2	12
Úsir	536	2	13
Ustád	536	2	17
Ustawári	536	2	19
Úsúl	536	2	21
Út	536	2	22
Úťakkára	536	2	24
Úťama	536	2	25
Úťana	536	2	26
Úťaná	536	2	26
Úťangala	536	2	27
Úťár	536	2	29
Úťaraņ	536	2	33
Úťári	536	2	34
Úťarpenťh	536	2	36
Úťarta	536	2	38
Úťárú	536	2	34
Úťarwán	536	2	33
Úťarwať	536	2	38
Úťaryá	536	2	39
Úťávalí	536	2	40
Úťbandí	536	2	44
Úťbandijamá	537	1	3
Úťeņ	537	1	6
Úťhán	537	1	8
Úťhánghát	537	1	11
Úťkoch	537	1	13
Úťkocha	537	1	13
Úťkshepa	537	1	16
Úťkshepaka	537	1	16
Úťotí	537	1	20
Úťpanna	537	1	25
Úťpannamuharrir	589	1	23
Úťsa	528	2	9
Úťsarga	537	1	28
Úťsarjana	537	1	28
Úťsava	537	1	32
Úťsavamoyini	537	1	33
Úťtamarna	537	1	35
Úťtamasáhasa	537	1	36
Úťtanbadikai	529	1	21
Úťtapadi	529	1	21
Úťtar	537	1	39
Úťtara	537	1	39
Úťtára	537	2	29
Úťtarábhása	537	1	45
Úťtaráđhikára	537	2	3
Úťtaráđhikári	537	2	4
Úťtarakartťá	537	2	5
Úťtarakriyá	537	2	7
Úťtaralakshaņa	537	2	8

	Page	col.	line
Úťtarántar	537	2	13
Úťtarapáda	537	2	15
Úťtarapratyuttara	537	2	26
Úťtara-phiryádu-dárudu	537	2	17
Úťtarasákshí	537	2	19
Úťtaravádi	537	2	20
Úťtaráyana	537	2	22
Úťtarottara	537	2	25
Úťtarpratyuttar	537	2	26
Úťthán	537	1	10
Úťthán	537	1	12
Úťthána	537	2	37
Úťthánaikádaśi	537	2	38
Úťthit-patit	537	2	42
Úťťu	537	2	45
Úťtu	538	1	4
Úťwár	538	1	5
Úťyimurí	595	2	13
Úťzr	538	1	6
Úťzrdár	538	1	7
Úťzrdári	538	1	8

V.

	Page	col.	line
Vách	538	1	13
Vachan	538	1	28
Vachana	538	1	28
Vad	538	1	30
Vád	538	1	32
Vád	538	1	38
Váda	538	1	32
Váda	538	1	38
Váďá	538	1	40
Vada	595	2	16
Vádagai	538	2	8
Vadagalai	595	2	20
Vadagaly	538	2	9
Vadai	538	2	10
Vádai	538	2	12
Vadaikáran	538	2	11
Vádaiwáyakál	538	2	14
Vadakkattiyán	595	1	18
Vadakku	595	2	17
Váda prativáda	538	1	34
Vádavattu	538	2	16
Vaddeváđu	538	2	17
Vadđi	550	2	34
Vadđi	550	2	34
Vadđi inodalu	344	2	15
Vádhió	538	2	25
Vádhkápío	538	2	20
Vádhkuťio	538	2	20
Vadi	538	1	30
Vádí	538	1	36
Vádi	538	2	1
Vadíke	538	2	23
Vádío	538	2	25
Váďo	538	1	40
Vaďukan	538	2	27
Vaďukar	538	2	27
Vaga	538	2	29
Vágairagutta	538	2	32
Váďána	538	1	14
Váďdatta	538	1	16
Vághari	538	2	35
Vagil	554	2	5

	Page	col.	line
Vágniščhaya	538	2	17
Vagree	538	2	35
Váhannaťi	538	2	39
Váhánnavatí	538	2	39
Vaid	539	1	5
Váídá	538	2	41
Vaideha	538	2	43
Vaidéhaka	538	2	43
Vaidik	539	1	3
Vaidika	539	1	3
Vaidun	545	1	29
Vaidya	539	1	5
Vaikási	539	1	7
Vaikunťha	539	1	9
Vaily	545	2	17
Vaippumániyam	539	1	18
Vairága	539	1	21
Vairági	539	1	23
Vaiš	539	1	44
Vaišákh	539	1	35
Vaišákha	539	1	35
Vaišákham	539	1	38
Vaišhnava	539	1	40
Vaisya	539	1	44
Vaita	539	2	3
Vajá	539	2	5
Váj múlamu	538	1	19
Vák	538	1	13
Vaka	539	2	6
Vakachil	539	2	10
Vakakarán	539	2	8
Vakálat	554	2	13
Vakálat náma	554	2	17
Vákanai	539	2	14
Vakaro	539	2	16
Vákdána	538	1	21
Vakíl	544	2	5
Vakka	539	2	19
Vakkanára	539	2	19
Vákkumulam	538	1	24
Vákpárushya	538	1	26
Vála	540	2	3
Valadharma	539	2	21
Valagánío	539	2	23
Valaiyan	539	2	25
Valakkálígal	539	2	30
Valakkan	539	2	29
Valakku	539	2	27
Valangaiyan	540	1	20
Valaņgaiyar	540	1	20
Valaņkai	539	2	35
Válará	540	1	23
Valartťál	540	1	25
Valartťapillai	540	1	26
Valasa	540	1	28
Valase	540	1	28
Valat dánía	540	1	31
Valat dharaníá	540	1	31
Vále	540	1	36
Valee	545	2	17
Válekár	540	1	37
Vali	540	1	38
Vali	540	1	40
Vali	540	1	40
Valie	545	2	17
Valippari	540	1	43
Valiselavu	540	1	44

VAL

	Page	col.	line
Valla	540	2	3
Vallam	540	2	5
Vallam	540	2	7
Vallava	540	2	9
Vallavan	540	2	11
Valli	540	2	12
Vallikānam	540	2	14
Valliyāl	540	2	13
Valliyam	540	2	16
Valluva	540	2	18
Valluvādu	540	2	18
Valluvan	540	2	18
Van	540	2	22
Vana	540	2	22
Vana	540	2	32
Vānaprastha	540	2	24
Vanatērunkudi	299	2	16
Vancharāi	540	2	29
Vanchibhrami	540	2	39
Vanchikshmā	540	2	39
Vanchi-virutti	540	2	41
Vāndho	540	2	44
Vandī	541	1	5
Vandigrāha	541	1	1
Vandīl	541	1	5
Vandra	541	1	9
Vandubhūmi	541	1	11
Vaṅgalamar	541	1	12
Vāṅgmūlamu	538	1	19
Vaṇṇān	541	1	15
Vānnio	541	1	16
Vāṇṇiṣchaya	538	1	17
Vaṇṣa	541	1	24
Vaṇṣāvalī	541	1	26
Vāṇṣphoṇo	541	1	28
Vanta	541	1	30
Vantadār	541	1	33
Vantnīpatra	541	1	35
Vantu	541	1	30
Vaqualut	554	2	13
Vaqueel	554	2	6
Vār	538	1	38
Vār	541	1	37
Vāra	541	1	37
Vāra	541	1	44
Vāra	541	2	41
Varādā	542	1	11
Varadāchatūrthī	542	1	13
Vāradadavasa	541	2	20
Vāradai olai	541	2	24
Varadakshine	541	2	42
Varadhāvā	541	2	45
Varadi	542	1	16
Vāradiṭṭam	541	2	15
Varaghodā	542	1	3
Varagu	542	1	19
Varahā	542	1	22
Varāhan	542	1	22
Vārakamu	542	1	29
Varakka	542	1	33
Vārakkam	542	1	30
Varakkukāran	542	1	35
Vāram	541	1	44
Varambu	542	1	40
Varan	543	1	9
Varaṇa	542	1	6
Vārana bhūmi	541	2	22
Vārānilam	542	1	37

VÁR

	Page	col.	line
Várapat	541	2	25
Várapattu	541	2	25
Várapattunilam	541	2	32
Várapirivu	541	2	34
Varappu	542	1	40
Varapu	542	1	38
Varas	543	1	23
Várasaṭṭam	541	2	35
Varasí vāri bāki	542	1	43
Varát	542	1	8
Varāta	542	1	8
Varāta	542	1	44
Varātaka	542	2	3
Varatanio	543	2	17
Varathā	542	2	5
Váratundu	541	2	37
	595	2	23
Varava	542	2	7
Várāvāri	541	2	39
Varavu	542	2	9
Varavuḍu	542	2	10
Vardhāvā	541	2	45
Várdhushika	542	2	11
Vārendra	542	2	13
Varg	542	2	16
Varga	542	2	16
Vargadār	542	2	19
Vargasabhā	486	2	30
Vargawār	542	2	30
Vaṛi	540	1	40
	542	2	42
Vari	542	2	32
Vāri	542	2	40
Vāri	542	2	41
Vāri	543	1	9
Vāri	543	1	5
Varigara	542	2	37
Varikāran	542	2	37
Varikāran	540	1	42
Varikāri	542	2	45
Vārināma	543	1	5
Vāripuram	543	1	4
Varisai	542	2	39
Vāriyan	543	1	7
Variyūtta	540	2	1
Variyutta	543	1	1
Varkha	543	1	23
Varkhasan	543	1	33
Varkhasun	543	1	34
Varṇa	543	1	9
Varnasankara	543	1	11
Vāro	538	1	40
Vāro	543	1	21
Vársán	543	1	34
Vārsha	543	1	23
Vārsha	543	1	25
Vārshagānth	543	1	27
Varshala	543	1	30
Varshāsan	543	1	33
Varshāsandār	543	1	40
Vārshika	543	1	42
Vartaka	543	2	7
Vartaka	543	2	10
Vartakamu	543	2	7
Vartakuḍu	543	2	10
Vartan	543	1	44
Vartana	543	2	1
Vartanañi	543	2	1

VÂY

	Page	col.	line
Vartane	543	2	1
Vartanio	543	2	17
Varthā	542	2	5
Varttaka	543	2	5
Varttakām	543	2	8
Varttālā	543	2	13
Varttana	543	1	44
Varttanúka	543	2	22
Varttanúka jámini	543	2	24
Váruṇi	543	1	28
Varupu	542	1	38
Vasa	543	2	32
Vāsa	543	2	33
Vasā	543	2	35
Vāsābantravutu	543	2	40
Vasabantratu	543	2	40
Vasant	543	2	43
Vasanta	543	2	43
Vāsanta	544	1	1
Vāsanti	544	1	1
Vasantotsava	544	1	1
Vasati	544	1	4
Vasatidāra	544	1	7
Vasatipatrak	544	1	9
Vasavāiā	544	1	11
Vasavāiā kamāl	544	1	14
Vaselā	544	1	17
Vāstavā-vṛiddhi	551	1	20
Vāstavik	544	1	22
Vāstavika	544	1	22
Vāstavika-vṛiddhi	544	1	29
Vastu	544	1	19
Vāstu	544	1	26
Vāstupūjā	544	1	28
Vastuvaka	544	1	20
Vāsudeva	544	1	30
Vāt	544	1	34
Vāta	544	1	34
Vatāū	544	1	37
Vātmāryā	544	1	36
Vatṭa	544	2	5
Vatṭachit	544	2	9
Vatṭachchittu	544	2	9
Vatṭakainilam	544	2	4
Vatṭakkāran	544	2	14
Vatṭam	544	1	39
Vatṭam	544	2	5
Vatṭamāniyakār	329	1	44
Vatṭamāniyakāran	544	1	49
Vatṭamaniam	329	1	30
Vatṭamu	544	2	5
Vatṭasachcham	544	2	12
	544	2	15
Vatṭi	550	2	37
Vatukan	544	2	20
Vāu	544	2	22
Vāv	544	2	22
Vāvaḍi	544	2	24
Vāvaṇi	544	2	27
Vāvāṇio	544	2	38
Vāvar	544	2	30
Vāvāri	544	2	24
Vavvā	544	2	32
Vayal	544	2	33
Vayalkarai	544	2	35
Vayalpāṭṭam	544	2	36
Vayalveli	545	2	16
Vāyippa	544	2	37

VÁY

VET

VIS

	Page	col.	line
Váykál	544	2	38
Váyola	544	2	39
Vazhi	542	2	42
Vazír	557	2	31
Vechata	544	2	43
Vechán	545	1	1
Vechániá	545	1	3
Vechánkhat	545	1	7
Vechánnakariá	545	1	8
Vechán sabhámíá	545	1	10
Vecharanai	547	1	42
Veda	545	1	12
Veda	545	1	28
Vedakarmma	545	1	22
Vedakriyá	545	1	22
Védan	545	1	29
Vedánta	545	1	25
Védar	545	1	25
Veddah	545	1	25
Veḍḍepík	545	1	45
Veera	546	1	10
Veerompattom	546	1	18
Veesabaddy	549	1	9
Veespaddi	549	1	10
Veesum	549	1	5
Vehavá	546	2	33
Vehevá	550	1	6
Vélaí	545	2	3
Vélaikáran	545	2	4
Vélaiyán	545	2	4
Velama	545	2	9
Velamadora	545	2	6
Veí	545	2	12
Véli	545	2	17
Veliváda	545	7	20
Vellai	545	2	12
Vellakádu	545	2	23
Vellálan	545	2	31
Vellálan	545	2	31
Vellam	545	2	22
Vellámai	545	2	29
Vellánkudi	545	2	36
Vellánsetti	545	2	37
Vellápál	545	2	25
Vellavári	545	2	27
Vellavarsi	545	2	39
Vellavasi	595	2	25
Vellázhan	545	2	31
Velma	545	2	9
Venati	546	1	1
Vennilai	546	1	3
Vennilai patram	546	1	5
Vennu	546	1	7
Veppa	546	1	8
Veppu	546	1	8
Véri	546	1	9
Vero	546	1	10
Véru	546	1	16
Verumpátta chitta	546	1	21
Verumpáttram	546	1	18
Ves	546	1	23
Vesangipanta	546	1	30
Veskar	546	1	27
Veta	546	1	32
Vetan	546	1	35
Vetan	546	1	38
Vetana	546	1	38
Vetanádánam	546	1	41

	Page	col.	line
Vetani	546	1	43
Veth	546	2	1
Vethbegár	546	2	4
Vethio	546	2	5
Vethio	546	2	7
Vetkánam	595	2	27
Véttaí	546	2	10
Véttam	546	2	10
Vettán	546	2	16
Vetti	546	2	17
Vettimai	546	2	20
Vettivádu	546	2	29
Vettiyan	546	2	22
Vettoovally	550	1	1
Vettubaḍi	546	2	31
Vettukánam	595	2	27
Vettuvan	546	2	12
Vetuvan	546	1	37
Vevá	546	2	33
Vevá	550	1	6
Veváha	550	1	6
Vevasáya	552	2	22
Vevastha	552	2	26
Vevehár	552	1	27
Vevilipolamu	546	2	35
Veyrah	546	1	10
Viajkhór	552	1	10
Viaju	552	1	9
Vibakáram	546	2	37
Vibhág	546	2	39
Vibhága	546	2	39
Vibhága bhák	547	1	14
Vibhága patriká	547	1	17
Vibhakta	547	1	23
Vibhava	547	1	38
Vichár	547	1	40
Vichára	547	1	40
Vichárame	547	1	42
Vicháranekarta	547	1	44
Vidai	547	2	5
Vidaippunam	547	2	7
Vidaittal	547	2	6
Videsa	547	2	9
Videsastha	547	2	10
Videsí	547	2	11
Vidha	547	2	12
Vidhavá	547	2	13
Vidhi	547	2	15
Vidhwá	547	2	13
Vídu	547	2	18
Vidyá	547	2	23
Vidyádhana	547	2	25
Vidyamán	547	2	26
Vidyamána	547	2	26
Vidyman	547	2	26
Víj	547	2	30
Víja	547	2	30
Vijárippu	547	2	1
Vijárippukáran	547	2	3
Vijaya	547	2	34
Vijayá	547	2	36
Vijayádaśamí	547	2	39
Vijí	547	2	31
Vikárá	547	2	43
Vikrama	547	2	45
Vikraya	548	1	1
Víkrayanuşaya	548	1	2
Víkrayí	548	1	3

	Page	col.	line
Vikṛita	548	1	10
Vikrítá	548	1	4
Vikrítaputra	548	1	5
Vikriyásampradánam	548	1	7
Vila	558	1	11
Vilacharakka	548	1	12
Vilai	548	1	22
Vilai	548	1	29
Vilaichchal	548	1	30
Vilaidunḍu	548	1	23
Vilaiṇar	548	1	32
Vilainilam	548	1	33
Vilaivu	548	1	35
Vilaivupalan	548	1	36
Vilaiyul	548	1	38
Vilambin	548	1	39
Vilatírva	548	1	14
Vilattaram	548	1	16
Viláyatí	557	2	44
Villangamu	548	1	18
Vílu	548	1	41
Vilujábitá	548	1	43
Vimáni chithi	548	2	6
Vimarśa	548	1	45
Vímo	548	2	1
Vimukkádu	548	2	7
Vinaí	548	2	8
Vinaṇar	548	2	11
Vinaiseyvor	548	2	9
Vináyaka	548	2	14
Vináyakuḍu	548	2	13
Vindárá	558	1	1
Vinnapam	548	2	17
Vipala	548	2	19
Virá	548	2	21
Virai	548	2	26
Viraigal	548	2	27
Viraippaḍu	548	2	28
Viraippu	548	2	29
Virálamu	548	2	30
Vírasaivar	548	2	23
Viráttakkáran	548	2	33
Viráttam	548	2	31
Virodhakṛit	548	2	35
Virodhí	548	2	37
Viruddhasambandha	548	2	39
Virutti	548	2	43
Virutti	550	2	36
Viruttikáran	549	1	1
Vísa	549	1	4
Vísabaḍi	549	1	9
Vísai	549	1	25
Vísálu	549	1	28
Vísam	549	1	4
Vísamu	549	1	4
Vísára	549	1	30
Vísará	549	1	30
Visarjana	549	1	32
Vise	549	1	25
Vish	549	1	36
Visha	549	1	36
Vishnu	549	1	43
Vishnubhakta	549	1	45
Vishnuprítí	549	2	3
Vishnúttara	549	2	5
Vishpadárth	549	1	40
Vishṭi	549	2	7
Vishu	549	2	9

VIS

	Page	col.	line
Vishusankramana	595	2	30
Vishusankránti	595	2	30
Vishuva	549	2	11
Vissabady	549	1	9
Vissum	599	1	4
Vísubadi	549	1	9
Visvási	549	2	13
Viśwávasu	549	2	16
Vít	549	2	18
Vit	549	2	25
Vitam	549	2	13
Vitasti	549	2	20
Vítiká	549	2	22
Vitta	549	2	25
Vitta	549	2	29
Vittal	549	2	28
Vittanalujáhitá	549	2	34
Vittanam	549	2	30
Vittara	549	2	31
Vittavishaya	549	2	26
Vittu	549	2	29
Vittukál	549	2	36
Vittumáttam	549	2	38
Vittumudal	550	1	3
Vittupáta	549	2	40
Vittupáti	549	2	41
Vittupáttam	549	2	44
Vittuvali	550	1	1
Vittvishay	549	2	26
Viváda	550	1	4
Viváha	550	1	6
Vivaháram	546	2	37
Viváha swámí	550	1	33
Vivása	550	1	37
Vivastha	552	2	26
Viyogí	550	1	39
Viyamu	550	1	43
Viyankudu	550	1	44
Viyapurálu	550	2	1
Vizier	557	2	32
Vizir	557	2	31
Vohoro	550	2	5
Vondra	550	2	3
Voorty	551	2	32
Vows	550	2	13
Vrata	550	2	15
Vrátya	550	2	19
Vrátyastoma	550	2	26
Vřiddha	550	2	29
Vřiddhi	550	2	33
Vřiddhi śráddha	551	1	22
Vřihaspatí	551	1	25
Vřihaspativára	551	1	27
Vřindá	551	1	28
Vřindavan	551	1	31
Vřindávana	551	1	31
Vřishotsarga	551	1	40
Vřithádána	551	1	44
Vřití	551	2	3
Vřittichhed	551	2	21
Vřití íjárá	551	2	24
Vřití mahábráhma	551	2	27
Vřuddhapadiyá	550	2	31
Vřuddhi	550	2	33
Vřutí	551	2	3
Vuccaloo	382	1	39
Vuccaloo jummed aloo	382	1	45

VUL

	Page	col.	line
Vulletedanee	540	1	31
Vultdan	540	1	32
Vunta	541	1	30
Vurtti	541	2	32
Vyabhichára	551	2	33
Vyabhicháriní	551	2	35
Vyáhi	551	2	37
Vyáj	551	2	41
Vyája	551	2	41
Vyájái	551	2	43
Vyájbatá	552	1	4
Vyájbatá	552	1	4
Vyájbhari	552	1	7
Vyájí	551	2	43
Vyájkatáwaní	551	2	45
Vyájphailáwaní	551	2	45
Vyájyamu	552	1	11
Vyájýarthadu	552	1	12
Vyájú	551	2	43
Vyápára	552	1	13
Vyapári	552	1	15
Vyása	552	1	17
Vyasana	552	1	25
Vyásanthole	552	1	19
Vyásokta	552	1	22
Vyassai	539	1	7
Vyausee	539	1	7
Vyavahára	552	1	26
Vyavahára vishaya	552	1	32
Vyavahári	552	2	8
Vyavahári-jyotishí	552	2	12
Vyavahárika	552	2	8
Vyavasáya	552	2	21
Vyavasáyamu	552	2	23
Vyavasthá	552	2	25
Vyasthápatra	552	2	31
Vyayá	552	2	33

W.

Wábastagí	552	2	40
Wábastah	552	2	38
Wáda	552	2	41
Wadá	553	1	11
Wádabandí	552	2	44
Wádadár	553	1	1
Wádadári	553	1	4
Wádakhiláfi	553	1	6
Wáqará	553	1	15
Wáqári	553	1	15
Wáqhi	555	2	38
Wadíat	553	1	13
Wadí	538	2	1
Wádíl	553	1	18
Wádílín	553	1	21
Wádlo	553	1	21
Wádlopárjita	553	1	19
Wafá	553	1	22
Waga	538	2	29
Waghri	538	2	35
Wá-guzáshta	553	1	24
Wagree	538	2	35
Wahábi	553	1	26
Wáhel	553	1	43
Wahí	553	1	32
Wáhí	553	1	41
Wáhí	553	1	43

WAL

	Page	col.	line
Wáhl	553	1	44
Wahíwát	553	1	45
Wahíwátdár	553	2	1
Wahm	553	2	6
Wáidá	538	2	41
Wainán	553	2	9
Wairána	553	2	11
Wáirán kherá	553	2	12
Wájá	553	2	15
Wajab	553	2	17
Wájab mití	554	1	12
Wajáhat	553	2	20
Wajan	557	2	22
Wajh	553	2	18
Wajhá	553	2	22
Wajh-i-hál	553	2	23
Wajh-i-kiráia	553	2	24
Wájib	553	2	32
Wájib ul árž	553	2	33
Wájib ul katl	554	1	10
Wajjhá	554	1	15
Wajuh	553	2	20
Waka	539	2	6
Wakachil	539	2	10
Wakáia	554	1	28
Wakáia navís	554	1	30
Wakáia nigár	554	1	30
Wakakaran	539	2	8
Wakálat	554	2	13
Wakálat mufradát	554	2	15
Wakálat náma	554	2	17
Wákanís	554	1	41
Wákanivís	554	1	41
Wakaro	539	2	16
Wakehnegar	554	1	30
Wakenegar	554	1	30
Wakf	554	1	17
Wáfnáma	554	1	22
Wakhár	554	1	24
Wakhárdár	554	1	25
Wakí	554	1	26
Wákia	554	1	27
Wakíl	554	2	5
Wakíl muṭṭlak	554	2	19
Wakka	539	2	19
Wakkanára	539	2	19
Wakla	554	2	21
Wál	554	2	22
Wálá	554	2	22
Wálá	554	2	31
Wala	554	2	44
Wálá-átakat	554	2	35
Walad	554	2	45
Waladmaghrúr	555	1	1
Walagbeth	555	1	9
Wálájáh	554	2	42
Wálámuwálát	554	2	39
Wáland	555	1	11
Walaníamat	554	2	35
Wáláshán	554	2	42
Wali	555	1	12
Waliáhad	555	1	18
Walibáid	555	1	20
Wálid	555	1	8
Wálidá	555	1	8
Walijabír	555	1	22
Walijnáyat	555	1	24

WAL

	Page	col.	line
Walimajbír	555	1	22
Waliniamat	555	1	27
Wálít	555	1	31
Wali-ud-dam	555	1	29
Walras	555	1	33
Walsari	555	1	36
Waluvan	555	1	38
Wám	555	1	39
Wámdár	555	1	40
Wámkhwáh.	555	1	41
Wan	540	2	22
Wancharái	540	2	29
Wandá	383	1	17
Wángi	555	1	42
Wáni	555	2	5
Wanjár	555	2	11
Wanjára	555	2	8
Wanjári	555	2	8
Wántá	555	2	13
Wántádár	541	1	33
Wántani	555	2	22
Wántedár	555	2	20
Wántekari	555	2	20
Wánteli	555	2	20
Wántni	555	2	22
Wántnibáb	555	2	24
Wántnípátra	541	1	35
Wár	555	2	26
Wár	541	1	37
Wár	555	2	29
Wara	555	2	32
Warakka	542	1	33
Warakum	542	1	29
Wáram	541	1	44
Wáran	555	2	34
Wárasá	556	1	14
Warat	555	2	36
Warem	541	1	44
Warhi	555	2	38
Wárbidihi	555	2	40
Wári	538	2	1
Wári	555	2	29
Wárid	555	2	43
Wáridát	555	2	44
Wárid gádir	556	1	1
Wáril	556	1	2
Wáril paṇa	556	1	5
Wáril parampará	556	1	10
Wáriṣ	556	1	12
Wáriṣdár	556	1	18
Wáriṣnáma	556	1	21
Wárkár	556	1	29
Wárkari	556	1	33
Warkas	556	1	35
Warkas jamín	556	1	39
Warru	556	1	41
Warṣa	555	1	19
Warṣadár	556	1	18
Warṣanáma	556	1	21
Wársedár	556	1	18
Wartha	542	2	5
Wartaka	543	2	11
Wartala	543	2	13
Warttanúk	543	2	22
Warttanúka	543	2	22
Was	556	1	42
Was	556	1	44

WAS

	Page	col.	line
Wasa	543	2	35
Waṣáia	556	2	6
Wasáyut náma	556	2	13
Waṣí	556	2	1
Waṣíat	556	2	6
Waṣíatnáma	556	2	13
Waṣíkat	556	2	15
Wáṣil	556	2	17
Wasíla	557	1	8
Wasíladár	557	1	10
Wáṣilát	556	2	25
Wáṣilátpatra	556	2	31
Wáṣil báki	556	2	33
Wáṣilbáki kharch	556	2	36
Wáṣilbáki navís	372	1	22
Wasíl-b'il nikáh	557	1	11
Wáṣiṭa	557	1	14
Wáṣitadár	557	1	18
Wasitagár	557	1	17
Wasítatáluk	557	1	19
Wask	557	1	21
Wasooдео	544	1	30
Wásta	557	1	19
Wástah	557	1	14
Wástahdár	557	1	18
Wastáni	557	1	18
Wasúl	556	2	41
Wasúl báki	556	2	44
Wasúldár	557	1	1
Wasúli	557	1	2
Wasúlwásul	557	1	5
Waswaya	544	1	11
Wát	544	1	34
Wát	557	1	22
Wátá	555	2	13
Wátádi	557	1	23
Wátádyá	557	1	23
Waṭan	557	1	28
Watanbandhu	557	1	32
Watanbháu	557	1	32
Watanjár	557	1	38
Wataní	557	2	1
Watanjaptí	557	1	41
Watanpatra	557	1	44
Watanwári	557	2	4
Wátmángi	557	1	25
Wátmányá	557	1	26
Wátpádu	557	1	27
Wátpádyá	527	1	27
Wattam	544	1	39
Waunta	555	2	13
Waveyleekára	557	2	8
Waveyley	557	2	6
Wawar	544	2	30
Wáyadá	552	2	41
Wáyade chiṭṭhi	553	1	8
Wáyade rokhá	553	1	8
Wazan	557	2	22
Wazarat	557	2	34
Wazía	557	2	10
Waziat	557	2	10
Wazífa	557	2	16
Wazífadár	557	2	20
Wazír	557	1	31
Wazn	557	2	22
Wazndár	557	2	25
Waznkash	557	2	26

WUK

	Page	col.	line
Waznkashí	557	2	29
Weden	545	1	26
Wedepcek	545	1	45
Weedyman	547	2	26
Weet	549	2	18
Weetweesaye	549	2	26
Weli	545	2	17
Wes	546	1	23
Weskar	546	1	27
Wetan	546	1	38
Weth	546	2	1
Wewasay	552	2	22
Wewehar	552	1	27
Widá	553	1	11
Wiga	557	2	35
Wighu	557	2	35
Wigu	557	2	35
Wila	548	1	11
Wilá	554	2	30
Wiláyat	557	2	40
Wiláyatí	557	2	44
Windári	558	1	1
Wipal	548	2	19
Wirásat	556	1	27
Wirṣa	556	1	14
Wirṣadár	556	1	18
Wisára	549	1	30
Wiswussa	543	2	38
Wit	549	2	13
Wit	549	2	25
Wiwastha	552	2	27
Wodála	558	1	6
Wodda	383	2	37
Wodeiyar	529	1	6
Wodeyar	381	2	35
Wodi	382	1	1
Wodiya	381	2	35
Wohoro	550	2	5
Wokkalatana	382	1	41
Wokkaliga	382	1	38
Wokkalihamane	382	1	43
Wokkalu	382	1	39
Wokkane	382	2	9
Woli	595	2	34
Wolladharma	558	1	9
Wooda	530	1	31
Woodawarum	595	2	6
Woodeeawar	558	1	20
Woodedár	530	1	39
Wooliah	532	1	1
Wooliga	532	1	2
Woolija	532	1	1
Woonda	383	1	17
Woondaputty	383	1	19
Worabat	558	1	11
Worrah	558	1	12
Wosaon	558	1	14
Wotari	583	2	22
Woush	558	1	15
Wowandá	384	2	14
Wowandkari	558	1	7
Wowandkurree	384	2	19
Wozunkushee	557	2	29
Wuddala	558	1	6
Wukeel	554	2	5

WUK

	Page	col.	line
Wukla	554	2	21
Wulsa	540	1	28
Wulud	554	2	45
Wunta	541	1	30
Wuree	542	2	41
Wurg	542	2	16
Wurgdár	542	2	19
Wurgmooly	542	2	26
Wurshasun	543	1	33
Wurthum	544	1	39
Wurthum monigar	544	1	44
Wurtunook zamín	543	2	24
Wussa	543	2	35
Wussee	556	2	1
Wuswaieea	544	1	11
Wuswayakumal	544	1	14
Wuttun	557	1	28
Wutun	557	1	28
Wuzeer	557	2	31

Wudiawár	558	1	20
Wudiki	595	2	8
Wulfa	532	1	18
Wujáh	553	2	25
Wujuhát	553	2	25
Wujuhát-i-khás navísí	553	2	30
Wujuhát pargana	595	2	35
Wusúl	556	2	41
Wyhee	553	1	32
Wysaghum	539	1	38
Wyuauust	552	2	26
Wywharee joshee	552	2	12

Y.

Yá	558	1	28
Yáchita	558	1	35
Yáchitaka	558	1	38
Yád	558	1	29
Yádástu	558	1	33
Yáddásht	558	1	32
Yadrichchika putra	558	1	40
Yadu	558	1	43
Yaduvanşa	558	1	45
Yáft	558	2	3
Yáft-i-khidmat	558	2	7
Yáft-i-şubáhdár	558	2	5
Yáft kedmat	558	2	7
Yága	558	2	11
Yainír	558	2	12
Yajamána	558	2	14
Yajamána krityá	558	2	43
Yajamán grāmam	558	2	36
Yajamáni	559	1	1
Yajamán mániyam	558	2	41
Yajana	559	1	3
Yájana	559	1	6
Yajmán	558	2	14
Yajna	559	1	8
Yajnapaşu	559	1	10
Yajnopavíta	559	1	12
Yajush	559	1	15
Yak	559	1	17
Yak	559	1	19

YAK

	Page	col.	line
Yaksha	559	1	20
Yakshiní	559	1	22
Yalám	559	1	25
Yálam	559	1	25
Yálavallor kuţţam	559	1	27
Yalium	559	1	25
Yama	559	1	30
Yáma	559	1	38
Yamadanshtrá	559	1	31
Yamadwityá	559	1	34
Yamín	559	1	40
Yamín faur	559	2	7
Yamín für	559	2	7
Yamín ghamuş	559	1	43
Yamín lagho	559	1	45
Yamín mākúid	559	2	3
Yamín munākíd	559	2	3
Yantra	559	2	9
Yantrakáran	559	2	12
Yantrikan	559	2	12
Yár	559	2	14
Yára	559	2	19
Yara	559	2	20
Yarakalapa	559	2	21
Yarapu	559	2	22
Yárdá	559	2	24
Yárdí	559	2	23
Yarghamál	559	2	26
Yárka	559	2	24
Yarlan	559	2	27
Yasáwal	559	2	29
Yáta	559	2	31
Yátamu	559	2	31
Yathártha	559	2	36
Yatháyogyam	559	2	38
Yatheshta	559	2	40
Yati	559	2	42
Yatím	559	2	45
Yátrá	560	1	3
Yátrādabí	560	1	8
Yátrakarú	560	1	10
Yatraootpun	560	1	13
Yátrekari	560	1	10
Yátrekari	560	1	10
Yátrí	560	1	12
Yátrotpanna	560	1	13
Yatuka	560	1	15
Yau	560	1	37
Yautaka	560	1	15
Yautuka	560	1	15
Yaum	560	1	20
Yaum-al-fiţr	560	1	21
Yaum-al-inkitáâ	560	1	23
Yaumiá	560	1	33
Yaumiádár	560	1	35
Yaum ul karr	560	1	27
Yaum-un-nahr	560	1	30
Yava	560	1	37
Yavan	560	1	39
Yavana	560	1	39
Yavanar	560	1	42
Yavanna	560	1	44
Yawanna	560	1	44
Yedaru chítu	560	2	1
Yedroonody chit	560	2	1
Yekuru bađisanadu	560	2	10
Yeduru gaţtu	560	2	8

ZAM

	Page	col.	line
Yellavádu	560	2	13
Yellawár	560	2	13
Yelmi	560	2	17
Yenke	560	2	20
Yennek	560	2	20
Yennuck	560	2	20
Yennuck chit	560	2	20
Yenuka	560	2	19
Yenuka chit	560	2	19
Yeomea	560	1	33
Yeomia di	560	1	33
Yerakedi	560	2	35
Yerakelloo	550	2	35
Yerkelwánlu	560	2	34
Yerkullevár	560	2	33
Yerlan	561	1	1
Yerlinaloo	569	2	27
Yerlun	559	2	27
Yerřachakku	561	1	3
Yerrah walleroo	561	1	6
Yerrwanroo	560	2	45
Yerwaddy	561	1	8
Yes	561	1	12
Yeskar	561	1	14
Yétubatte	561	1	17
Yevaru	561	1	19
Yoga	561	1	24
Yogakshema	561	1	35
Yogí	561	1	30
Yoginí	561	1	42
Yuddhaprápta-dása	561	1	45
Yuga	561	2	3
Yukti	561	2	11
Yuvarájá	561	2	15

Z.

Zabardastí	561	2	23
Zabh	561	2	27
Zabíh	561	2	33
Zábíh	561	2	34
Zábiţa	561	2	24
Zabţ	561	1	35
Zabţí	561	2	35
Zabţí	561	2	41
Zád	562	1	16
Zádah	562	1	18
Zaftamínu	562	1	6
Zaftí	561	2	41
Zaftipatţa	562	1	8
Zahr	562	1	22
Zahrnamáz	562	1	23
Záia	562	1	24
Zaif	562	1	26
Zail	562	1	28
Zakát	562	1	33
Zálim	568	2	7
Zamn	562	1	41
Zamán	562	1	41
Zamánatnáma	562	2	1
Zamán ba ũhdát us şamaní	562	2	4
Zamán b'íl dark	562	2	7
Zámin	562	2	9
Zámin	562	2	38
Zamínbáb	562	2	40
Zamíndár	562	2	41

ZAM

ZAR

ZYR

	Page	col.	line
Zamíndarán	563	2	40
Zamíndarána	563	2	44
Zamíndár hazúr tahşıl	564	1	6
Zamíndarí	564	1	1
Zamíndarí chaukí	564	1	38
Zamíndarí daftar	564	1	31
Zamíndarí hişşadárí	564	1	11
Zamíndarí jamâ	564	1	25
Zamíndarí muchalka	564	1	36
Zamíndarí paţta	564	1	19
Zamíndarí rusum	564	1	23
Zamíndarí sanad	564	1	21
Zamíndar jamâdâr	564	1	40
Zâminí	562	2	11
Zamín kâbil zarâiat	564	1	44
Zamín khírâjî	564	2	1
Zamín mazruâ	564	2	2
Zamín navîsî	564	2	3
Zamín sangjamâ wâşıl bâkî	564	2	22
Zamín uftâda	564	2	6
Zanâna	564	2	26
Zanânî-zubân	564	2	29
Zânî	567	2	19
Zanjîra	564	2	33
Zanjîr zâminî	562	2	22
Zann	564	2	39
Zannâr	564	2	45
Zannârdâr	565	1	3
Zann-i-ghâlib	564	2	42
Zaptî	561	2	41
Zar	565	1	5
Zarandûd	565	1	7
Zarayet	567	2	30
Zarb	565	2	9
Zarbâft	565	1	8
Zandoz	565	1	9
Zargar	565	1	11
Zar-i-paţká	408	1	28
Zar-i-peshgî	565	1	39
Zar-i-peshgidâr	565	2	44
Zar-i-samân	565	2	3
Zar-i-surkh	565	2	1
Zar-i-taufîr nilâm	565	2	5
Zar kharîd tâálluk	565	1	12
Zar mathaut	565	1	16

	Page	col.	line
Zar parjoutî	565	1	37
Zar pesghî	565	1	39
Zaruriât	565	2	13
Zar zâminî	562	2	21
Zât	565	2	15
Zâti	565	2	18
Zâtimukaddam	565	2	28
Zâtmirâş	565	2	36
Zatsuranzâm	565	2	19
Zawâjir	565	2	38
Zawâjir-i-sharâî	565	2	39
Zawî-ul-arhâm	565	2	40
Zebty	561	2	42
Zelah	566	1	31
Zenana	564	2	26
Zennan	564	2	45
Zer	565	1	5
Zermathote	565	1	31
Zeroyet	567	2	30
Zeroytee	567	1	34
Zer-zâminî	565	2	45
Zevetum	566	1	3
Zeyl	595	2	40
Ziâd	566	1	5
Ziâda	566	1	5
Ziâdat	566	1	5
Ziâfat	566	1	9
Ziân	566	1	7
Ziân wa nafâ	566	1	8
Ziârat	566	1	11
Ziâratgâh	566	1	19
Zi-haiât	566	1	21
Zi haş	566	1	23
Zihâr	566	1	26
Zihijja	566	1	29
Zilâ	566	1	31
Zilâ âdâlat	566	2	30
Zilâ dâr	566	2	32
Zilâ dârî	566	2	43
Zilâjât	566	1	31
Zilâ kharch	566	2	45
Zilâ tabşıl	566	2	26
Zillah	566	1	31
Zilhijjah	566	1	29
Zimân	567	1	3
Zimân-i-âtâk	567	1	4

	Page	col.	line
Zimân-i-fasâd	561	1	6
Zimân-i-janâiat	561	1	8
Zimân-i-tamalluk	561	1	11
Zimân-ul-ifsâd	561	1	6
Zimâr	567	1	15
Zimin	567	2	3
Zimma	567	1	18
Zimmadâr	567	1	29
Zimmanâma	567	1	37
Zimmat	567	1	18
Zimmawâr	567	1	39
Zimmî	567	1	43
Zimmum	567	2	3
Zîmn	567	2	3
Zîmn navîsand	567	2	8
Zimnota	567	2	14
Zîn	567	2	15
Zînâ	567	2	17
Zindagânî	567	2	20
Zindagî	567	2	20
Zindân	567	2	25
Zîngar	567	2	16
Zirââ	567	2	26
Zirâât	567	2	29
Zirââti	567	2	34
Ziyâd	566	1	5
Ziyâda	566	1	5
Zor talab	567	2	37
Zubt	561	2	35
Zubtee	561	2	35
Zumeen	562	2	38
Zumeendâr	562	2	41
Zur	565	1	5
Zu	567	2	40
Zu-al-yad	567	2	44
Zuât al imşâl	568	1	1
Zuât-al-kîm	568	1	4
Zubân bandî	568	1	7
Zubânî	568	2	1
Zulfağarî	568	2	4
Zulm	568	2	7
Zymn	567	2	3
Zyrmathote	565	1	22

