AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

IN ENGLAND.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 41 & 43, Maddox Street, Bond Street, London, W.

- Messrs. Constable & Co., 16, James Street, Haymarket, London, W.
- Messre. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 43, Gerrard Street, Soho, London, W.
- Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.
- Mesers. P. S. King and Son, 3 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
- Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 9 Pall Mall, London.
- Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
- Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50 & 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
- Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.

ON THE CONTINENT.

Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin, W. N.	Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte,
Carlstrasse, 11.	Paris.
Mr. Otto Harrasowitz.] Tainain	Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, Hague, Holland.
Mr. Otto Harrasowitz. Mr. Karl Hiersemann	Mr. Rudolf Haupt, Halle-A-S., Germany,

IN INDIA.

BALUCHISTAN DISTRICT GAZETTEER SERIES.



VOLUME I.

................

ZHOB DISTRICT.



Bombay PRINTED AT THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BOMBAY.

1907.

· ·

Price, Rs. 3.8-0 or 5 Shillings.

THE Zhob District, which borders on Afghánistán, originally comprised five tahsíls, Fort Sandeman, Kila Saifulla, Hindubágh, Músa Khél, and Bori; of which the last two were transferred to the new District of Loralai in 1903. The present volume, therefore, deals mainly with the remaining three tahsils, but occasional reference has had to be made to the other tahsils also.

The material for this volume was collected and arranged by Rai Sáhib Jamiat Rai, assisted by the Gazetteer staff. After revision by me, the draft was finally examined and passed by Major A. McConaghey, Political Agent, Zhob, whose knowledge of the District is extensive. Owing, however, to the limited time which remained for the completion of the work, both revision and examination had to be somewhat hurriedly carried out.

In many instances where the conditions of both Districts were exactly similar, a good deal of the material has been reproduced, with the necessary local adaptations, from Mr. Hughes-Buller's Gazetteer of the Quetta-Pishín District and use has also been made of his report on the Census of Baluchistán, 1901. Much information has been derived from the Administration Reports of the District from 1890-91 written by the various Political Agents who have held charge: from the reports on our dealings with the Jogizai family by Major McMahon, C.S.I., C.I.E., Major Archer, C.I.E., and Major Showers, C.I.E., and from the Settlement Reports of the Kila Saifulla and Hindubágh tahsíls written by Khán Bahádur Mír Shams Sháh and Kázi Abdulla Ján.

A bibliography will be found at the end of this volume giving other works made use of in its compilation. The section on Forests was revised by Bhai Sádhu Singh, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests in Baluchistán; and the articles on Geology, Coal and Chromite were kindly contributed by Messrs. Vredenburg and Tipper of the Geological Survey of India.

Thanks are due to the local officials for the assistance they have so willingly rendered and especially to Lála Bhág Mal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob.

> C. F. MINCHIN, MAJOR, Superintendent, District Gazetteers, Baluchistan.

QUETTA, December, 1906.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

ZHOB DISTRICT.

	CHAI	PTER	I.—DE	SCRIP	TIVE.			. Elect	
PHYSICAL ASPECTS-			···		••••	111		$d^{1} \in \mathbb{N}^{d}$	PAGE
Situation and dimen	nsions	-						2 - 41 111	· 1
Origin of name	· · · ·						***		i b '
Boundaries			1 No.		·	•••		*44	6 b
Eastern boundary					***				2
Southern boundary	,				,				4
Western boundary	, ***					·			ib
Configuration			***			***	-40	198 ×	5
Hill ranges	. ***					. my :	2 . (0+1) ¹¹	ine f	6
Sulaimán range		' veri			•••	6.63			14
Takht-i-Sulaimán						7.00			.8
The Záo defile		***						3 - 489	9
The Gat defile			***						10
Chúhar Khél Dahár	a pasa								ib
Subsidiary ranges,	Shingha	ar		••1		5			ib
Torghar								. ALL	11
Toba Kákar range				1.5 . 186	•••			-	12
Subsidiary ranges,	Spéragi	har							ib
Spinghar		•••	144			•••		184	13
Torghar	***			•••	*14	***	805		14
Kand mountain									i b
Tabai	1- 344			***	1-bas				:10
Tsapar and Shingha	r	. / 848	-	846		***	4.64	en a '	15
Bakir	••••••	. 144		· · · • • • •	an da na -			844	ib
Surghund and Sorad									16
Rivers	***			100		***	***		17
The Zhob river				•••	***			***	6
Kundar				***	•••	144		144 - C.	19
Chukhan or Sri Toi							144	2.44	20
Bod Fakirzai		•••			•••	• da	***		21
Rod Jogízai (Kandí	1)			***	***		144	-	ib
Sawara		•••			***				22
Siliáza	***			***	•••		•••		23
Khaisára			486	***					\$b

												PAGE
	Chúharkhé	1 Da	hána st	ream			•••	***	***	• • •	***	23
	Geology			***	***	***			•••	***	+	ib
	Botany	•••	•••		***		•••	***	•••	•••		25
	Fauna	•••	***		•••	•••		***		***	***	26
CLIM	TE, TEMP	EBAJ	TUBE,	AND B	AINFA	LL						
	Climate											27
	Seasons				1.4						***	ŝЪ
	Rainfall									•••		ib
	Winds	***								***		ib
	Floods			i		-444				•••		28.
	Earthqua					***				•••		ib
HISTO	-		•									
	Modern H	Tietos						***		•••		34
	Zhob Exp		-		***	***	· · · ·			***		36
	Murder of				*** 1995	· · · ·						38
	Dost Muh				1000	•••	•••			***		ib
	Sir Rober					••••						39
	Submissi					Thosen	1000	· · · · ·	•••			40
	Submissio								•••			ib
	Occupatio					•••		200	***			ib
	Belations				 family	see	 he occi					43
	Murder o											44
	Submissio						anan (.					45
	Administ										***	46
	Importan			~								47
A non	ÆOLOGX-			- 44 666	•••	•••						
ARCH												
	Mounds		•••		•••	***			***	989		49
	Old forts				144	***	***		***		***	ib
	Old Káré:		***		***	***	***	***	*48	***		50
	Band-i-D	-	841		***	•••	•••	•••	***	564	•••	ib
	Old coins	3		***	•••		***	***	1.1	***	***	ib
Popu	LATION-				,							•
	Ethnogra	phic	al hist	or y	•••	***	***	•••		-44		51
	Density a	ind g	rowth			***			• • •	***		53
	Towns an	nd vi	llages			•••	***	***	***			54
	Migratio	n				***	.45		•••	•••		ib
	Emigrati	o n	·					***	***	•••	•••	55
	Periodic	ìmm	igratio	n	***		•••		•••	•••		ib
	Immigra	tion i	trom la	ndi a			***		•••			56
	Agestatis	tics,	vital s	tatistic	cs, înfai	nt mor	tality a	ad infi	rmities			57
							-					

.

. .

,

				•				•	PAGE
Comparative number of	of the s	iexes a	and civ	il cond	itions			***	58
Marriage customs		***		***	***				ib
Marriage coremonies			**0						59
Bride-price		***	,						61
System of exchange		104.							62
Ar System of marriage	B	***		***				61 C	ib
Marriage expenses and		***			-				63
Divorce							444		ib
Penalties for adultery			144	244	***		. 1		ib
The status of women a						***	***		64
Inheritance						499	·	· · · · ·	65
Language	***	4.00		-		. 444			66
Races, tribes and casts	28		-				-		ib
Tribal constitution									67
Kákars		- 844							ib .
The Sunzar Khél clan									68
Dumars				146			wee	f=q	71
The Sanatia clan				***			- 4 4 4		ib
The Sargara clan				- + + +			i www.ryr	eda	ib
Physical characteristic		898	***		. 181	ver		на 3 г.	72
Shírául tribe				east -				48W	73
Character and appears	nce.	-		***		-			74
The Panri tribe					ine				75
The Lawána clan				144				***	76
The Mando Khél clan	484		•••	4.88.					ib
The Sáfi tribe		*45			•••	***		100	77
The Saiads		•••			***	•••	***		ib
Ghilzais			***	***	-45	***		••••	78
Kharot		445.			18.14 G		***		79
Násars		***		441			*8.0		ið
The Sulaimán Khél		***	•••		F08.		100		80
The Wazirs				411					84
Religion								***	87
Islám	•••	•••	***		• • •				ib
Hindus and Hinduism	444	•••			•••		144		89
Arya Samáj				***					ib
Occupation	144.	108.				•••	•••		ib
Social life	***	***							90
Custom of hospitality		Pag -	164		***	***			91
Co-operation among t						abd,			: i 5
Food					744				92
Fruit and vegetables									94
								-84 ·	

۰.

iii

.

										PAGB
Utensils	•••	***	***		. •4	***		40.0		94
Dress	•••	***				•••			•••	ib
Hair		***			•••	***	***		***	96
Ornaments		***			***	- 64		168	•••	i b
Dwellings				•••			***	***	***	6
Disposal of th	e dead					***	***		•••	98
Amusements a	and fest	ivals				***	•••		•••	ib
Sbrines			***			***			***	99
Names and tit	les	100			•••				***	104
Rules of honor	ar			***	**4	100	44-	***		106
System of rep	risals				***	***			***	107
Blood comper	sation		•••	••• •		•••			***	108
Afghán refug		• •••	•••			•••	•••	***	•••	ib

CHAPTER 11.—ECONOMIC.

AGRICULTURE-

Soils	110 111 112
Irrigated and unirrigated areas in the district and sources of irrigation.	
	112
Population dependent on agriculture	
Population dependent on agriculture	113
Sowing and harvest times	ib
Staple food grains : wheat	114
Dry crop cultivation	116
Barley	117
Maizo	i 5
Juári 2010 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110	118
Dry crop cultivation	ib
Millets, Azhdan and ghosht	ib
Rice	119
Manure, fallows and rotation	120
Out-turn	123
Fruit an l vegetable production	123
Melons	124
Kitchen vegetables	ib
Extension of cultivation	125
Agricultural implements	127
Agricultural advances	ib
Agricultural indebtedness	129
Sales and mortgages of land	131
Domestic animals	133
Camels	134

	-				•							PAGE
	Cattle		***	8.45	4++	44 0	•••			•••		134
	Donkeys	***	•••	•••		404.	•••		•••			135
	Sheep and	goats	***	***	***						***	ib
	Wool			•••	444	•••	•••	***	***			136
	Average	value	of each	kind	of anin	al			•••	308- J		ъ
	Cattle dise	2805		•••	***	-	498.		ANU	**	•••• ·	138
	Governme	nt irri	gation	works	***	*14	***				•••	140
	Toiwar ir	rigatio	n sche	me	109	•••	•••					141
	Sources of	, irriga	tion		***.	***		***		***		ib
	Streams .		***	128.		***			141	•••		142
	The Zhob	river	•••	***		•••	•••	441 -	***		•••	ib
	Flood irrig	gation							•••			143
	Band-i-Dá	wi	•••	***	••							ib
	Springs		•••			•••						i b
	Kúrézes							204		***	çaş.	ib
	Maintenar											150
	Division o				***			•••	***			151
	Water mil					***			***	·		155
	Hand mill						•			•	· .	156
		8	***		•••		•••	•••	•••	***	***	100
RENTS	8, WAGES	AND H	BIGES		*				•		1 × ×	
	Produce re	ents m	nethod	of dis	ributio	on of th	he grain	n hean		 		ib
	Hindubág	•										157
	Kila Saifu		***	••••		•••						i3
	Fort Sand		***			000 610				····	•	
					**4		**#					. 159
	0	106 h an 3 - 11		 Johoni	eee homda				eite	***		
	Wages of l Cowherds					sed	•••	•••	***		***	ib
			***	484	•••	•••		•••		***		161
	Camelherd		•••	994 -		•••	•••				•••	ib
	Mullás an			•	•••	•••	•••	•••	348.			ib
	Carpenter			mith's	wages	***	***	***	1-4		•••	162
	Wages of a			**4	***	***		•••	18941, 1	***		164
	Miráb's an			•	***	4	•••	•••	•••	***	+=+	ib
	Wages of	crop-w	atcher	8	•••	•••		•••			***	ib
	Káréz digg	gers .	•••	•••	***	*74	•••	•••	•••	•••	····	165
	Labourers		•••		***		***	***	•••		••• ' ;	166
	Prices ,		***		•••					••••	•••	ib
WEIG	HTS AND A	IEASU	RES							•		
	Measures o	of weight	rht	•••	•••	•••				÷ .		168
	Measures	-								•••		100 10
	Miscellane					÷.		•••	***	•••	***	
	Linear me				***	***	•••			•••	***	170
	Superficial			•••			***	•••	***	•••	•••	ib
	PALETTON	1 TIC48	#1C0	•••	***	•••	***		•••		***	171

.

•											PAGE.
	Measures of tim		•••			***	***	***			171
	Currency	***	***			•••	•••	•••	***	***	173
	RIAL CONDITION	CF TH	ie Pe	OPLE	***	***	***			***	174
FORES											
	Brief history an	-		of inc	rəasin	g fore:	t reserv	795	***	***	175
	Present (1905) a	rrange	ments	***	•••	•••		***	***	•••	171
	Pistachio	•••		***		***	***		***	***	173
	Juniper	•••	***	***	***	•••	***	•••	***	***	179
	Olive	1-4	•••	498		Pet		***	***	***	180
	Chilghoza		***		•••			***	***		181
	Pinus excelsa (1	rashtar)	***	***		***			***	183
	Acacia modesta	•••		***	***		***		•••	864	ib
	Ash	***			***	***	***		444		ib
	Minor produce			***	•••		***				ib
	Cumin seed (C	u mi n um	cymin	um)	•••	***	***	***		***	ib
	Hyssop (Hyss	pus offi	cinali	s)	•••		***	***	***	***	ib
	Rhubarb (Rhen	im om od	li)	***		240				•••	184
	Rewand chini (sakhry	ai)				•••			•••	ib
	Malkhozai (mul	athi)	160		•••		***		***	***	ib
	Asafoetida	***	448				•••	***	***	***	ib
	Arboriculture	•••	•••	***	• ·	•••	•••	***		•••	ib
MINE	S AND MINEBAL	.s									
DIIVE	~ •										185
	Salt	***	4L8 .	•••	*** .	•••	***	***	- 98	***	
	Asbestos	165	**4		***	***		564	100	***	ib
	Chromite	•••		***	***	849	***	***	***		187
	Saltpetre				***			4 +- 8	***	-	188
	Coal		•••		441	***	***	***	***	40*	189
	Miscellaneous p			troleur	n	***		***	•••		191
ARTS	AND MANUFAC	rures-	-								
	Embroidery	•••		•••	•••	•••		•••	***	***	ib
	Carpets and oth	er woo	llen fa	brics				***		***	193
	Felts and Kosa		- 4 4		•••	•••	***	***			195
	Copper work	•••		***		•••			***		196
	Silver and gold	smiths		***	***		•••	***	***		ib
	Leather work						184			***	ib
	Postins		••=		•••		•••	***			197
	Dyeing			•••	100	•••	***	196		***	198
	Crude carbonat				•••		-	***	•••		199
	Pottery		•••	•••	***	***		•••	***	***	ib
					•						
Ссми	ERCE AND TRA										
	Powindah trade		+41	***	***	***	***	640	***		id
	Local trade : in	aports		***	•••	148	***	•••		***	2 03

Contents.

							•					
	•										•	PAG
	Fort San	deman	•••	***	•••		•••		•••	***	178	204
	Exports			•••				•••	46.0	1		205
	Classes e	ngaged	in trad	le	***		•••		***	***	444	206
	Octroi, et	tc				***	•••		•••	894		i b.
	Daláls		***	***	***		,	•••	•••	***		ib
MeA1	NS OF COM	MUNIC.	ATION-	_								
	D.//							•	·			207
• •	•								***			
								***	345	***	***	208
			•				•	•••	•••	•••	***	ib
						abána	road	***	**4		· ••• .	209
						***	•••	•••		•••	498	210
			ndema	n road		•••	454					ib
	Other ros	ads		***		***		•••		•••	•••	211
	Trade ro	utes	***									ib
	Transpor	t									***	212
	Camel co	ontracti	i	64 P	***				•••			214
	Telegrap	h offices	8				***		***	***	***	215
	Post offic	.08	•							+++		ib
_												
¶ ≜ M	INE					-					÷	
	•			4				•	:	•		•
	•				***	***	***	•••		*** ·	i	216
	•	•		earcity	and p	rotecti	ve me	asures		***	•••	217
		ns of lo	custs		***	•••	***	***	á+0	•••		219
	Floods			***	***			***	41.0		/ • • •	ib
	Rust	***		•••		***	***		***	***		220
			СНА	PTER	III.—	ADM	INIST.	RATIV	E.	· .		
ואת	Fort Saudeman <td></td>											
147 34	IN 191 BA 110		SIGEL			1				· •	•	
	T. 31 + -	a .	· ~			· •						· · · ·
		-					***		***			222
											•=•	223
		•		xtra A	ssistar	it Con	missio	ners an	d Tah	sildars	*** .	225
				***	***	•••	***			•••	•••	ib
				***	•••	***	***	348	***	1,68 .	•••	226
	•								***			227
				-		ial jir	ga s	***			•••	2 28
	System o	f select	ion of	membe	егв						***	229
									•	•		Ф
	• -	t crime	-	•••	***	444				***		•0
	Prevalen											ib
	Prevalen Acceptan	ce of fi	ndings	by pa	rties			***	•••	•••		

vii

FINANCE Brief history											
Brief history	T'ty A M	. \ 									PAGE
Zhob Levy Corps Contract <td< td=""><td></td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>•</td><td></td><td></td></td<>		-							•		
Levies and Police Contract <				***	***	•••	***		•••	***	
New Contract				•••	***	***	••		***	***	
First Quasi-Provincial Settlement	1	Levies and Police	Contract	• • 6	***	641			***		ib
LAND REVENUE— Early revenue history	-				•••	•••	•••	•••	***	***	ib
Early revenue history .	1	First Quasi-Provi	ncial Settle	ement	***		***		***	***	id
Modern revenue history	LAND I	Revenue									
Cash rates on micellaneous crops	: 1	Early revenue his	tory		***	***				***	233
Sale of revenue grain	1	Modern revenue l	nistory	***	***	•••	***		***		235
Survey and settlement <t< td=""><td>C</td><td>Cash rates on mise</td><td>cellaneous (</td><td>crops</td><td></td><td>M.</td><td></td><td>***</td><td></td><td>***</td><td>ib</td></t<>	C	Cash rates on mise	cellaneous (crops		M .		***		***	ib
Becord of rights and its maintenance <td>5</td> <td>Sale of revenue g</td> <td>rain 🔐</td> <td>***</td> <td>***</td> <td>•••</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>***</td> <td></td> <td>236</td>	5	Sale of revenue g	rain 🔐	***	***	•••			***		236
Becord of rights and its maintenance <td>1</td> <td>Survey and settle</td> <td>ment</td> <td></td> <td>•••</td> <td>•••</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>444</td> <td>***</td> <td>ib</td>	1	Survey and settle	ment		•••	•••			444	***	ib
Statistics of land revenue 239 Land tennres: Jágirs 240 The origin and character of tenancies 241 Custom of periodical distribution				ntenan	ce					***	238
The origin and character of tenancies </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1.1</td> <td>***</td> <td></td> <td>***</td> <td></td> <td>***</td> <td>239</td>					1.1	***		***		***	239
The origin and character of tenancies </td <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>•</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>240</td>	-					1		•			240
Custom of periodical distribution				tenanc	ies						241
Tenants and tenancies <t< td=""><td></td><td>, in the second s</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>		, in the second s									
Size of holdings		· · ·									-
Headmen or Maliks and their remuneration243Incidence244System of remissions and suspensions245Waste lands245Waste lands <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>											
Incidence244System of remissions and suspensions <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>•</td><td>+</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>							•	+			
System of remissions and suspensions </td <td></td> <td></td> <td>eks STIG PTC</td> <td>r temu</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>•••</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>			eks STIG PTC	r temu			•••				
Exemption of improvements from revenue245Waste landsBestrictions against transfer of land to non-agriculturists245Water mills<			•••• ••••	***			••••				
Waste lands				•					***		
Bestrictions against transfer of land to non-agriculturists. id Government land and water id Water mills 246 Water mills 247 Grazing tax			-		revenu	Ø	***	***	P44	***	
Government land and water 246 Water mills 247 Grazing tax <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>***</td><td></td></t<>										***	
Water mills		Restrictions again	ast transfer	of lan	d to no	on-agric	ulturi	sta.	864.	***	ib
Grazing tax		Government land	and water	***	-108		***			+49	246
Powindahs in Zhob		Water mills			***					***	247
Revenue free grants, grain and cash allowances 250 The Haripál muái	1	Grazing tax		***	***	***			***	•••	ib
The Haripál muáfi <td></td> <td>Powindahs in Z</td> <td>hob</td> <td></td> <td>•••</td> <td>•••</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>•••</td> <td></td> <td>249</td>		Powindahs in Z	hob		•••	•••			•••		249
The Haripál muáfi <td></td> <td>Revenue free gra</td> <td>nts, grain s</td> <td>and cas</td> <td>h allow</td> <td>ances</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>***</td> <td>250</td>		Revenue free gra	nts, grain s	and cas	h allow	ances				***	250
Husain Nika Shrine muáfi 251 Grants to the Jogízais of Kila Saifulla .											ib
Grants to the Jogízais of Kils Saifulla		•	•				***	***	***		251
Hill Jogízais 254. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES Salt 256 Opium 256 Opium 256 Opium 257 Country spirits and rum 258 Distillation of country liquor				la Saif	ulla						ib
MISCFLLANEOUS REVENUES Salt											
Salt 256 Opium 10 Intoxicating drugs 257 Country spirits and rum 258 Distillation of country liquor Foreign liquors			1						***		201
Opium	MISCE	LLANEOUS REVEN	· • • • • •								
Intoxicating drugs 257 Country spirits and rum 258 Distillation of country liquor 258 Foreign liquors 258 Methylated spirits <td></td> <td>Salt</td> <td>•••</td> <td>***</td> <td>***</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>•••</td> <td>e</td> <td></td> <td>256</td>		Salt	•••	***	***			•••	e		256
Country spirits and rum 258 Distillation of country liquor		Opium		•••				***	189	100	id
Distillation of country liquor		Intoxicating dru	ıgs	***		***		***	***	***	2 57
Foreign liquors 259 Methylated spirits		Country spirits a	nd rum			***	848	***	•••		258
Foreign liquors 259 Methylated spirits	,	Distillation of co	ount ry li que	or		***	• • •		***		ib
Methylated spirits ib						•••	***		***	***	259
				***	***	***					ib
						• /					ib
		COMPRIMENTS COM							-40		

viii

										•	PAGE
											260
	tamps	•••	•••	384		•••		1			200 ib
1	ncome tax	•••	***		•••	***	••••	***	•••	•••	
PLOCAL	L FUNDS	•••	***			•••	. ***		. ***		ib
UBLIC V	WOBES										
1	lmportant w	orka	***			•••					262
	Pipe water su										ib
	Levy posts			484							263
· ·	• •	•••			•••						
Авму-				. F		• • • •	· ·	2.11	1997 - S.		26 1
2	Zhob Levy C	orp s	***			***		•••	111	•••	· •-
(Good conduct	t allowar	C05		•••			•••		***	267
1	Uniform and	arms		••• ¹			· •••	· · · ·	•••	***	ib
	Asámi fund	r		÷••		•••		1 No. 1			. ib
(Corps funds.					***	· has		· •••		268
1	Services rend	lered by	the C	orps				•••	•••	·•• (269
LEVIE	5		•••	•••			***			•••	271
	Zhob Kákar	Rervice									276
-	Transborder										277
		Posta					•			,	
POLICE						÷ .	· , ·	•	• <u> </u>	•	
	Total streng			•••			••••	. •••	· •••	***	279
	System of re				-		***			***	ib
	Measures tak	en to im	prove	the stat	us of	the po	lice, el	C	***	,	280
	Arms	•••	•••	•••	•••			. •••	***		id id
	Cognisable c	rime	***	•••					***		16
	Crime in the	towns	444	**1			•••	•••	•••	**1	281
1.1	Trackers	***	****		•••	•••	·••	•••			ib
	Remarkable	crimes			•••	•••	1		1 ·	•••	282
	Dahána road	l outrage	8		•••		4 a o*		1 .		ib
	Cattle poun	ds			•••						s 28 3
JAILS			•••								: 1 :
EDUCA	TION-								<i>t</i> .	- 1	. ·
		 						t .			284
	Early metho Growth of S				•••	• ***	100		•••		204 ib
	Miscellaneo			•••	43		***		•••		285
				•=•	•••		***	•••			
	Libraries	. ,		***		49				* 148	i b
MEDIO	CAL-										
	Fort Sander	nan dist	ensar	y						***	286
	The Dufferi				16arv.	Fort S	Sanden				i b
	Hindubágh :						••••				ib
	Principal di			-		100 100					287
	Cholera										288
	/11				***	.,•••			***	***	200

ix

												PAGE
	Ty phus		•••	***		***	•••		•••		***	289
	Influenza	·		***		•••				•••		ib
	Small-po	x	•••		•••	p		•••	•••	***	***	ib
	Vaccinat	ion and	d inoc	ulation	est 1		•••					ib
	Indigeno	us rem	edies				•••		•••	•••	***	2 90
	Working	of the	pice]	packet	system	of sa	le of qu	uinine		•••		291
	Village s	anitatio	on and	l water	supply			•••		**4	,	ib
SURV	EY8	***	•••	•••	400		•••			•••		292

CHAPTER 1V .-- MINIATURE GAZETTEER.

FORT SANDEMAN SUB-DIVISION-

General description <											•	
Hill ranges		General desorip	tion	•••	•••			•••			•••	293
Drainage and rivers <		Boundary					•			***	•••	ib
Forests <		Hill ranges	447		•••					•••		ib
Climate, temperature, and rainfall		Drainage and ri	vers	•••	•••	•••	•••					ib
History		Forests	***			••••	•••		·			29 i
Population		Climate, temper	ature,	and	rainfall	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	ib
Agriculture		History	•••	•••	•••				***		•••	ib
Communications		Population	•••	•••			•••	•••	•••			295
Administrative		Agriculture	•••	•••	***	••••	•••					ib
Land revenue 297 Special products		Communication	S		•	***		·	•••			2 96
Special products <		Administrative			•••	·	• •••					ib
Fort Sandeman		Land revenue						•••			•••	297
Mína Bazar 298 Upper Zhob sub-division 299 Kila Saifulla Tahsíl— General description 299 Kila Saifulla Tahsíl— General description <		Special product	S			***		. 44		•••		ib
Mína Bazar 298 Upper Zhob sub-division 299 Kila Saifulla Tahsíl— General description 299 Kila Saifulla Tahsíl— General description <	Fort	Sandeman										ib
Upper Zhob sub-division 299 Kila Saifulla Tahsíl— General description <									-			
Kila Saifulla Tahsil— General description Boundaries maintaines maintaines						***	•••			•••	***	
General description <	Upp	er Zhob sub	divis	ion	•••	•••	•••	***		•••	***	299
Boundaries 300 Hill ranges 300 Hill ranges 300 Hill ranges <	Kila	Saifulla Tal	hsíl—	•		•						
Hill ranges		General descript	ion				••				***	ib
Hill ranges ib Drainage and rivers ib Forests ib Climate, temperature, and rain'all ib History ib Population ib Agriculture ib Administrative Staff Land revenue		Boundaries		••••						~~		3 00
Drainage and rivers <		Hill ranges										ib
Forests <		Drainage and ri	vers	•••	•••							ib
Climate, temperature, and rain'all					•			***				i)
History 301 Population <		Climate, temper										ib
Population		· •	•									301
Agriculture		•					•					ib
Communications ib Administrative Staff		•										302
Administrative Staff		-										ib
Land revenue ib												
		-										
allanar hinaransa " soo soo soo soo soo soo soo soo soo					•							
		pheciai htoracti		***	848	***	•••	***	•••			-0

x

PAGE indubágh Tahsíl-General description 303 Boundaries... 304 Hill ranges ... ið: 494 Drainage and rivers ih. Forests . . . ib *** ... ••• Climate, temperature, and rainfall ib ••• History ... 305 *** •• ••• Population żĥ *** Agriculture .. 306 i.e Communications ... ih *** Administrative Staff 307 ••• Land revenue ... •b Special products ib *** *** ... *** Kamr-ud-dín Karez ... ib Kamchughai ... 308 ••• *** *** Appendix I .-- Joint agreement executed by the Joint Afghán and British Commissioners of the Indian Afghan Boundary Commission, 311 *** Appendix II.-Alphabetical list of common trees and plants of the Zhob $r \sim 10^{-10}$ district ... 321 485 ----.... ... Appendix III .- Genealogical tree of the Kakar tribe ... in pocket ---Appendix 1V .- Alphabetical list of agricultural implements ... 330 ... *** Appendix V .-- Alphabetical list of principal agricultural, revenue, and shep-in . * herd's terms used in the Zhob District 332

xì

Appendix I.

Joint agreement executed by the Joint Afghán and British Commissioners of the Indian Afghán Boundary. Commission.

We, the undersigned Commissioners, deputed by our respective Governments to demarcate the boundary line between the territories of the Government of India and His Highness the Amír of Afghánistán, westwards, from the junction of the Kundar and Gomal rivers, have arrived at the following mutual agreement regarding that boundary line, in accordance with the maps and instructions furnished to us by our respective Governments :---

Clause No. 1.- The boundary line to which we have mutually agreed runs from Domandi, i.e., the junction of the Gomal and Kundar rivers, along the line of the watercourse of the Kundar river as far as the junction of the Kundar and Kundíl rivers. It thence runs along the watercourse of the Kundíl river, which is here generally known as the Zhizha as far as the junction of the Kundíl and Sharan From the junction of the Gomal and Kundar Toi rivers. to the junction of the Kundíl and Sharan Toi rivers we consider that it is not only unnecessary but impracticable to erect boundary pillars. The centre of the flowing stream of the Kundar and Kundíl rivers forms in itself a welldefined and natural boundary, and any boundary pillars erected along this line would be liable to be carried away by floods.

Clause No. 2.— From the junction of the Sharan Toi and Kundíl rivers the boundary line, which we have mutually agreed to, follows the centre of the river-bed of the Sharan Toi river upwards from its junction with the Kundíl about one and a quarter miles to boundary pillar No. I, which has been erected on a rocky knoll on the south bank of the

311

Sharan Toi river. From thence it runs north-west in a straight line to boundary pillar No. II which has been built on a prominent peak on the east bank of the river at the lower entrance of the Tangi through which the river issues on to the plain. Thence it runs northward to boundary pillar No. II (1), which is on a conspicuous peak on the west bank of the river at the upper entrance of the same Tangi. Thence it runs in a straight line northwards to boundary pillar No. III, which has been erected on the top of a prominent peak, known as Orzal Ghara, which is situated between the two main branches of the Sharan Toi river, i.e., the Sara Cháhán nullah and its branches on the west and the Ghbargai nullah and its branches on the east.

From boundary pillar No. III, i.e., Orzal Ghara, the boundary line runs westwards in a straight line to boundary pillar No. IV on a conspicuous peak of the Pinasai range, and thence runs north-west in a straight line to boundary pillar No. V, which has been erected on the most northern of a line of high prominent peaks which form the southern branch of the Sháhghar range. The line, marked by boundary pillars Nos. III, IV, and V, follows approximately the watershed between the Orzal Ghara and Sháhghar of the water which drains to the north and east and the water which drains to the south and west.

From boundary pillar No. V, the boundary line then runs south-west following the crest of the line of peaks, which form the southern branch of the Sháhghar range. Pillars Nos. V (1), V (2), and VI have been erected on prominent peaks of this line. Pillar No. VI is on the top of the most southern peak of this branch, which here juts out into the Kosaka plain.

From pillar No. VI, the boundary line runs westwards in a straight line to boundary pillar No. VII, which has been erected on a conspicuous knoll situated about 450 yards almost due north of the old Lowána and Taraki fort

APPENDIX I.

commonly known as Killa Zara, and about 850 yards from the nearest point of the northern bank of the Tirwah river.

Clause No. 3.—With regard to the boundary line from boundary pillar No. VII, considerable difficulty has been experienced by us in arriving at a settlement owing to the joint ownership by the Shabeh Khél Tarakis and Lowánas * of the Tirwah lands. By an ancient settlement of very many years ago, which these two tribes had agreed upon between themselves, the water of the Tirwah canal was divided by agreement into twenty-one shares, i.e., twentyone Shabánaroz as follows, i.e., twelve shares, i.e., twelve Shabánaroz were fixed as the property of the Lowánas, and nine shares, i.e., nine Shabánaroz, as the property of the Shabeh Khél Tarakis. This division of the water still remains in force, and we have jointly agreed that it should remain in force hereafter as before.

As regards the land, the Lowánas and Shabeh Khél Tarakis were not agreed as to the boundary line separating their respective shares, and it has been necessary for us to settle this matter. After some discussion the Lowánas and Shabeh Khél Tarakís agreed to settle their boundary by oath. The joint agreement recorded by them is attached to this agreement. Oath was given by the Lowánas to the Shabeh Khél Taraki maliks Ghulám Rasúl, son of Gul Khán, and Sadik, son of Alam Khán, who, taking the Korán, marked out their boundary, from the point where the Tirwah canal leaves the bank of the Tirwah river near Killa Zara. We have jointly agreed to this settlement of the boundary line thus arrived at, between the Lowánas and Shabeh Khél Tarakis.

We have also jointly agreed to the following matters connected with the other rights abovenamed, of the Shabeh Khél Tarakis and Lowánas, i.e.—(1) the joint rights to the water of the Tirwah river of the two tribes; Lowánas and Shabeh Khél Tarakis, residing in Tirwah, as far as the head

^{*} Also called Lawánas.

of the water jointly owned by these two tribes, i.e., up to the place which is known by the name of Wruskai Karbore. i.e., the western point of the Karbore hill, above which point the Lowánas and Tarakis have no concern, will be according to the following shares, viz., the Lowánas to have twelve Shabánaroz, and the Tarakis nine Shabánaroz as hitherto from ancient times. Both tribes shall be responsible for the clearing of the water-canal according to ancient custom and according to the abovementioned shares ; (2) neither of the parties, i.e., neither Lowánas nor Tarakis shall, independently of each other, or against the wishes of each other, make a new course anywhere as far as the point where the old water canal ends in the cultivated land, i.e., the point where boundary pillar No. A III has been erected. for the old water canal of Tirwah, which passes through the Lowána and Taraki lands; and (3) the thoroughfare of both these tribes, i.e., Lowánas and Shabeh Khél Tarakis through any place where there may be no cultivation, will be allowed in any direction within the Taraki and Lowána boundaries in Tirwah.

We have jointly agreed that the boundary line between the lands of the above two tribes should be the boundary line between the territories of our respective Governments. This boundary line runs as follows :--Starting from boundary pillar No. VII it runs southwards in a straight line about 380 yards to a boundary pillar No. A I on the north bank of the Tirwah joint canal opposite Killa Zara, which is situated a few yards away on the other side of the canal. Thence it follows the line of the joint canal as far as boundary pillar No. A II, which has been built on the south bank at the point where present cultivation commences. Thence it runs eastwards along the same joint canal as far as boundary pillar No. A III, which has been built at the point where the existing joint canal ceases. From here it runs eastwards in almost a straight line to a prominent peak on the Ghwaimar hill, where boundary pillar No. A IV has been

APPENDIX I.

built. Between boundary pillars Nos. A III and A IV five smaller boundary marks A III (1), A III (2), A III (3), A III (4), and A III (5) have been made to mark the line of boundary as laid down by the maliks on oath.

From pillar No. A IV the boundary line runs south-westwards in a straight line to a southern peak of the Ghwaimar hill where a boundary pillar No. A V has been erected. From here it runs westwards in a straight line to a rocky prominence on the east bank of the Tirwah river where boundary pillar No. A VI has been erected. The boundary line then runs upwards along the centre of the bed of the Tirwah river until it arrives opposite to the point at which the Tirwah canal turns off from the bank of the Tirwah river near Killa Zara. At this point boundary pillar No. A VI (1) has been erected on the south bank of the Tirwah river. The boundary line here leaves the river and goes west in a straight line 280 yards to boundary pillar No. A VI (2) erected on a knoll. From here the boundary line runs in a straight line north-westwards up a spur of the Sraghar hill to boundary pillar No. VIII and thence up the same spur in a straight line to boundary pillar No. IX, which is on the top of the most northern of the high peaks of the Sraghar From here the boundary line runs in a straight line range. west 5 miles to boundary pillar No. B I erected in the plain and thence in a straight line north-west for $2\frac{2}{5}$ miles to boundary pillar No. B II erected on a small prominent hill. From here the boundary line runs'in a straight line to Khizr Cháh (well) and from Khizr Cháh (well) in a straight line north-westwards to boundary pillar No. XI, which is built on the top of a prominent hill locally called Roza Khurak. The boundary pillar No. X, which should have been built at Khizr Cháh (well), has not been erected there owing to the low-lying position of the land round Khizr Cháh, but has been built outside the British boundary on the top of a prominent hill 258 yards north-east of Khizr Cháh in order that it may be seen from the boundary pillar on the Sraghar

mountain, and that on Boza Khurak. The old kárézes and cultivated lands belonging to the Tarakis on the Tirkha nullah and elsewhere between Sraghar and Khizr Cháh are thus left on the north of the boundary line marked by pillars Nos. IX, B I, B II, and the pillar marking Khizr Cháh, i.e., No. X, and are, therefore, included in Afghán territory.

We have agreed that the Khizr Cháh (well) should be open to all persons whether living in British or Afghán territory.

From boundary pillar No. XI, it runs north-west in a straight line to boundary pillar No. XII, which has been erected on a prominent peak of a southern spur of the Inzlan range.

Clause No. 4.—We have jointly agreed that from boundary pillar No. XII, the boundary line runs south-westwards in a straight line to boundary pillar No. XIII erected on a prominent knoll on the edge of the Súrzangal plain. From here it runs south-westwards in a straight line to boundary pillar No. XIV which has been erected on the east bank of the Kand river between the Inzlan and Multani hills. From this point the boundary line follows the centre of the river bed of the Kand river, which forms a well defined natural boundary as far as the junction of the Loe Wuchobai nullah and the Kand river, some two miles east of Rashíd Killa. Boundary pillar No. XV has been erected on the east bank of the Loe Wuchobai nullah, at the point where it joins the Kand river.

We have jointly agreed that the Kákars should continue to enjoy, as hitherto, the right of grazing over the tract of land named Man Zakai, situated on the north bank of the Kand river between Rashid Killa and Ata Muhammad Killa.

We have also jointly agreed that the water of the Kand river belongs jointly to the subjects of the British Government and His Highness the Amír of Afghánistán. The

316

Afghán subjects have the right of repairing and maintaining their existing bands at Tang Bara, and the two Anizai Wastas and Wand, for the purpose of irrigating their lands on the north bank of the Kand. Should subjects of either the British Government or His Highness the Amír of Afghánistán wish to erect a new band in the Kand river, they must first obtain the permission of the district officers, who may be concerned, of both Governments.

Clause No. 5 .- We have jointly agreed that from boundary pillar No. XV the boundary line leaves the Kand river and runs along the east bank of the Loe Wuchobai nullah, through boundary pillar No. XV (1), to boundary pillar No. XVI, which has been erected on a small knoll on the east bank of the nullah. From here the boundary line leaves the bank of the Loe Wachobai nullah and runs in a straight line to boundary pillar No. XVII, which has been built at a distance of three-quarters of a mile to the east of the Loe Wuchobai nullah on a prominent knoll. From here the boundary line runs in a straight line crossing the Loe Wuchobai nullah to boundary pillar No. XVIII, which has been erected on the watershed between the Tanda and Loe Wuchobai nullahs. From No. XVIII, the boundary line runs in a straight line to boundary pillar No. XIX, which has been erected on a prominent peak on the main watershed between the nullahs flowing into the Loe Wuchobai nullah on one side and the nullahs flowing into the Tanda nullah on the other. The boundary line then runs eastwards and then southwards along the crest of this watershed through boundary pillars Nos. XIX (1) and XIX (2) erected on prominent peaks to boundary pillar No. XIX. (3), which is also on a prominent peak of the same watershed. From boundary pillar No. XIX (3) the boundary line turns eastwards and runs, as shown in the map[•] attached, in a straight line through boundary

* Map not printed.

pillar No. XX to boundary pillar No. XXI which has been erected about a quarter of a mile to the east of the main branch of the Tirkha nullah on the edge of the Pinakai plain. From here the boundary line crosses the western extremity of the Pinakai plain and runs south-eastwards in a straight line to boundary pillar No. XXII, which has been erected on a prominent peak of the mountain lying between the Alajirgha and Ghazlúna nullahs. From thence it rans in a straight line to pillar No. XXIII erected on a knoll in the plain between the above two nullahs. From here it runs southwards in a straight line to boundary pillar No. XXIV, which has been erected between and at the junction of the Alajirgha and Ghazlúna nullahs. From here the boundary line follows the centre of the Psein Lora. Pillars Nos. XXIV (1), XXIV (2), and XXIV (3) have been erected to more clearly mark the course of this river. From boundary pillar No. XXIV (3), the course of the Psein Lora is naturally clearly defined and further boundary pillars have been considered unnecessary. The boundary line follows the Psein Lora, which, from the junction of the Tokarak river, is known as the Kadanai river, and runs along the centre of the river-bed of the Psein Lora and Kadanai for nearly 39 miles to boundary pillar No. XXV which has been erected on the south bank of the river on a prominent knoll about one mile above the junction of the Loe Ghbargai nullah with the Kadanai river. Here the boundary line turns westwards and leaves the Kadanai river.

We have also jointly agreed on the following matters relating to the portion of the boundary line defined in this clause :---

Firstly.—That the rights attaching to the Psein land which is within Afghanistán and close to and to the west of boundary pillars Nos. XVI, XVII, and XVIII, of water from the Kákars, who own the right to the water of the Loe Wuchobai nullah above that, will remain as hitherto.

APPENDIX I.

Secondly.—That the Kákar tribe should continue to enjoy the rights of grazing, as hitherto, throughout the country lying between the Kand river, and Loe Wuchobai nullah and Bábakr Cháhán and Sam Narai.

Thirdly.—That the Pseins should continue to enjoy the right of grazing, as hitherto, in the tract of land commonly known as Psein Dágh, which is situated on the south of the Psein Lora.

Fourthly.—That the water of the Psein Lora and Kadanai river belongs jointly to the people residing on both banks of the river.

If any of the subjects of the British or Afghán Governments wish to construct a new water channel leading from the Psein Lora or Kadanai river, they must first obtain the permission of the district officers concerned of both Governments.

Translation of a joint agreement executed by the Lowánas and Tarakis with regard to lands in Tirwah.

This day, the 24th of the month of Rabi-ul-Awal, 1312 Hijrah (corresponding with the 25th September, 1894), the matter of decision regarding lands situated in Tirwah between the Lowána and the Shabeh Khél Tarakis, inhabitants of Tirwah, was discussed in the presence of Khán Bahádur Hak Nawáz Khán and Abdur Rahmán Khán, representatives of the British Commissioner, and Khán Sáhib Mansúr Khán, appointed on behalf of Sardár Gul Muhammad Khán. After discussion we agreed in this manner that we Lowána maliks, namely, Khán Zamán, Shamak, Garrai Khán, and Morád Khán, on our own behalf and on behalf of the rest of the Lowána people appointed Ghulám Rasúl and Sadik, the maliks of the Shabeh Khél Tarakis, as absolute agents, that both of them may take up in their hands the holy Koran and divide the aforesaid

APPENDIX I.

disputed lands. Whatever line of boundary they may fix in those disputed lands between us, the Lowána people and the Shabeh Khél Tarakis, we both the tribes, accept. If hereafter any one of us of either tribe should infringe this, our decision, all the disputed lands shall belong to that (of the two) tribe which abided by its agreement. These few lines have therefore been written as agreement and to serve as a bond for the future.

320

Appendix II

Alphabetical List of common Trees and Plants of the Zhob District.

Pashtú name,	Scientific name,	Description or English name where known	Locality where found.	Brief remarks as to local uses.
nángah	Prunus cerasus	Wild Cherry.	Ail hills	*** *** ***
Anár or Nar- gosa.	Punica grana- tum.	Pomegranate.	Kila Saifulla gardens and all hills.	460.000 (00
Angúr	Vitis vinifera	Grape	Gardens	The principal varleties are: tor, haita, kala mak, uzhdaspin, súr spin, kishmishi, and sra kishmishi.
Arghach	Scorzonera (?) Mollis, Bieb.	Scorzonera	All hills	Used as a famine food.
Bådám	Prunus amyg- dalus.	Almond	Upper Zhob Sub- Division.	500 555 598
lang	Hyoscyamus reticulatus, L.	Species of henba ne.	Hindubágh hills.	Fodder for sheep and goats.
Bárak	***		Upper Zhob Sub- Division.	Fodder for sheep, goat and cameis.
Bar ara	Periploca aphyl- la.	899 FFF -	All hills	Used for fuel.
Barau	Sorghum hale- pense, Pers.		Upper Zhob Sub- Division.	Fodder for sheep, goat and camels.
Barwazac (or Burwuz).	Heteropogon Contortus.	The spear grass.	Do	Fodder for sheep, goat and camels, also use for roofing huts.
Báts a		sas 100	Murgha hills in Hindubágh.	Fodder for sheep an goats and also used a a medicine for indige tion and toothache.
Bér	Zizyph us jujuba.	The Indian jujube	Fort Sandeman.	
Bushk a or Buska,	Lepidium draba L.	101000	Wheat and bar- ley fields.	Used as a vegetable.
Chalghoza (Chilghoza) or Zanghoza.	na.	- Edible pine.	Speraghar, Shin- ghar and Sulai- mán range.	The fruit is eaten,

321

Pashtú name.	Scientific name.	Description or English name where known.	Locality where found.	Brief remarks as to local uses.
Dátú ra ee	Datura fastuosa, Linn.	The black Datura.	Common	Poisonous drug.
Dil	Andropogon	Agrass	Zhob river 🔐	Fodder for horses; also used for roofing huts.
Drab or Spar maghar.	- Eragrostis cyno- suroides.	Do. ".	Common	Fodder for horses, cattle sheep and goats.
Gandérae	Nerium odorum	Sweet scent- ed oleander.	Fort Sanderrap.	Poigonous bush.
Gangu	. Othonnopsis intermedia, Boiss.		Common	Infusion of the leaves us ed as a bath for child ren affected by heat Twigs nsed as fuel.
Gwargurah o Gargol.	r Reptonia buxi- folia.	•••••	Kaisaghar	The fruit is eaten.
Ghalmae .		Wild bush	Kila Saifulla and Fort San- deman.	
Gharawan g or kárwá kushki.		Do	Do	Fodder for sheep and goats.
Ghaz .	, Tamarix orien- talis.	Tamarisk	In the bed of the Zhob, Rod Fakírzai and Kandil rivers.	
Ghozéra "	. Sophora Griffi- thii.	Wild bush	Common	Fuel.
Gora		A grass	Do	Fodder for sheep and goats; also used a fuel.
Hinj a or Raghband,		Asafœtida	Zhazhbázha hills.	Condiment and drug.
Injáora	Allium sphaero- cephalum.	Wild garlic.	Found through- out the Dis- trict.	Used as a vegetable.
Insar .1	Ficus carica	Fig	Gardens; also wild.	*** • • • *** • • •
Jaoz	Juglans regia	Walnut	Garden at Shinghar,	

APPENDIX II.

KhátolMalcolmia Africana.CommonFodder for sheep ar goats; also root eat raw by the people.KhokhaeWild onlon.Do.Used as a vegetable.KhokhaeA grassDoFodder for sheep ar goats. Leaves are al used as a famine foorKukaraeWild plant.Upper Zhob Sub-Division.Cooling drug.KumálaDoFodder for sheep, goat and horses.KundazargaAstragalus am- sacanthus.Wild bushHindubághFodder for sheep, goat and horses.LéghúnaeDaphne oleoides SchriebAll hillsPoisonous wild bush.Mákhai o r Zaria.Caragana glabra.LiquoriceAll billsFlowers eaten raw ; branches used as fuelMalkhúzgi.Giycýrrhiza glabra.LjquoriceHindubágh ,and Kila Saifulla.Drug for cough.MaraghúnaCitrullus colo- cynthis.ColocynthCommonFodder for sheep, goat and cattle.	Pashtú name.	Scientific name.	Description of English name where known	Locality wher found.	e Brief remarks as to local uses.
KhátolMalcolmia Africana,Commonand cattle,Cana,CommonFodder for sheep ar goats; also, root eat raw by the people.KhokhaeWild onlon,Do.Used as a vegetable.KhozbínraeA grassDo.Fodder for sheep ar goats. Leaves are al used as a famine fooKukaraeWild plant.Upper Zhob Sub-Division.Cooling drug.KumálaDo.Cooling drug.KundazargaAstragalus am- sacanthus.Wild bushHindubághLéghúnaeDaphne oleoides SchriebAll hillsPoisonous wild bush.Mákhai o r Zaria,Caragana glabra.LiquoriceAll billsFlowers eaten raw ; branches used as fueMalkhúzgi.Glycýrrhiza glabra.LjquoriceHindubágh ,and Kila Saifulla.Drug for cough.MaraghúnaCitrullus colo- cynthis.ColocynthCommonFodder for sheep, goat and cattle.	(or makha		maker of Indian ren	and Fort San	Seed used for making cheese.
Cana.Wild onlon.Do.goats ; also root eat raw by the people.KhokhaeWild onlon.Do.Used as a vegetable.KhozbínraeA grassDoFodder for sheep ar goats. Leaves are all used as a famine foorKukaraeWild plantUpper Zhob Sub-Division.Cooling drug.KumálaDoCooling drug.Kundazarga .Astragalus am- sacanthus.Wild bushHindubághFodder for sheep, goat and horses.Kundazarga .Astragalus am- sacanthus.Wild bushHindubághFodder for sheep, goat and cattle.LéghúnaeDaphne oleoides 	Kharbútae		A grass	Hindubágh	Fodder for sheep, goats, and cattle.
KhozbínraeA grassDoFodder for sheep ar goats. Leaves are als used as a famine foorKukaraeWild plantUpper Zhob Sub-Division.Cooling drug.KumálaDoCommon in spring.Fodder for sheep, goat 	Khátol		·	Common	goats; also root eaten
KukaraeWild plantUpper Zhob Sub-Division.Gooling drug.KumálaDoCooling drug.KumálaDoCooling drug.KundazargaAstragalus am- sacanthus.Wild bushHindubághFodder for sheep, goat and horses.LéghúnaeDaphne oleoides SchriebAll hillsFodder for sheep, goat and cattle.LukhaTypha angusti- folia.RushAll hillsMákhai o r Zaria.Caragana glabraAll billsFlowers eaten raw ; branches used as fuelMalkhúsi or Malkhúzgi, glabra.Glycýrrhiza glabra.LjquoriceHindubágh and Kila SaifullaDrug for cough.MaraghúnaCitrullus colo- cynthis.ColocynthComraonFodder for sheep, goat and cattle.	Khokhae		Wild onion.,	Do	Used as a vegetable.
KumálaSub-Division.KumálaDoKundazarga.Astragalus am- sacanthus.Kundazarga.Astragalus am- sacanthus.LéghúnaeDaphne oleoides SchriebLukhaTypha angusti- folia.RushMákhai o r Zaria.Caragana glabra.Malkhúsi or Malkhúzgi.Glycýrrhiza glabra.LiquoriceHindubágh and Kila SaifullaMaraghúnaCitrullus colo- cynthis.Citrullus colo- cynthis.ColocynthCommonSub-Division. folia.Common spring.MaraghúnaCitrullus colo- cynthis.ColocynthCommon men and animals.	Khozbinrae	•••	A grass	Do	Fodder for sheep and goats. Leaves are also used as a famine food.
Kundazarga.Astragalus am- sacanthus,Wild bushspring.and horses.LéghúnacDaphne oleoides SchriebHindubághFodder for sheep, goat and cattle.LukhaTypha angusti- folia,RushAll hillsPoisonous wild bush, schrieb.Mákhai o r Zaria,Caragana glabra,All billsFlowers eaten raw ; branches used as fuelMalkhúsi or 	Kukarae	aaa ***	Wild plant .		Cooling drug.
sacanthus.and cattle.LéghúnaeDaphne oleoides SchriebAll hillsPoisonous wild bush.LukhaTypha angusti- folia.RushZhob riverPoisonous wild bush.Mákhai o r Zaria.CaraganaAll hillsFlowers eaten raw ; branches used as fuelMalkhúsi or Malkhúzgi.Glycýrrhiza glabra.LiquoriceHindubágh , and Kila Saifulla .Drug for cough. m.MaraghúnaCitrullus colo- cynthis.ColocynthCommonFodder for sheep, goat and camels. Seed used as a drug both for men and animals.	Kumála		Do		Fodder for sheep, goats, and horses.
Schrieb. Lukha Typha angusti- folia, Mákhai o r Zaria, Caragana Mákhúsi or Malkhúsi or Malkhúszi, Glycýrrhiza glabra, Liquorice Hindubágh , and Kila Saifulla Drug for cough. Manra or Séb Pyrus malus Apple Gardens Maraghúna Citrullus colo- cynthis. Colocynth Common Fodder for sheep, goat and camels.	Kundazarga .		Wild bush	Hindubágh	Fodder for sheep, goats, and cattle.
Mákhai o r Caragana All bills Flowers eaten raw; branches used as fuel Malkhúsi or Głycýrrhiza glabra, Liquorice Hindubágh and Kila Saifulla Drug for cough. Manra or Séb Pyrus malus Apple Gardens Maraghúna Citrullus colo- cynthis. Colocynth Comraon Fodder for sheep, goat and camels.	Léghúnae			All hills	Poisonous wild bush.
Zaria. Glycýrrhiza Liquorice Hindubágh and Drug for cough. Malkhúzgi, glabra. Liquorice Hindubágh and Drug for cough. Manra or Séb Pyrus malus Apple Gardens Maraghúna Citrullus colo- cynthis. Colocynth Common Fodder for sheep, goat and camels. Seed used as a drug both for men and animals.	Lukha	Typha angusti- folia,	Rush	Zhob river	*** •• •
Malkhúzgi, glabra. Kila Saifulla Manra or Séb Pyrus malus Apple Gardens Maraghúna Citrullus colo- cynthis. Colocynth Common Fodder for sheep, goat and camels. Seed used as a drug both for men and animals.		Caragana		All bills	Flowers eaten raw; branches used as fuel.
Maraghúna Citrullus colo- cynthis. Colocynth Common Fodder for sheep, goat and camels. Seed used as a drug both for men and animals.			Liquorice "	Hindubágh _l and Kila Saifulla .	Drug for cough.
cynthis. and camels. Seed used as a drug both for men and animals.	Manra or Séb	Pyrus malus	Apple	Gardens	•••••••
Kila Saifulle Fodder for sheep, gost	Maraghúna		Colocynth	Common	used as a drug both for
and cattle. Flowers	Varghokae		••••	Kila Saifulla	Fodder for sheep, goats and cattle. Flowers, fruit, and roots eaten by the people.

324

.

Pashtú name.		Scientific name.	Description or English Bame Where known.	Locality where found.	Brief remarks as to local uses.
lashkan r i .			A grass	Common	Fodder for sheep, goats, and cattle.
laurai .		Zizyphora clino- podioides.	A plant	All hills	Used as a drug for typhus fever.
Uurgha		Poa balbosa, Linn,	Agrass	Common	Fodder for sheep, goats horses, and cattle.
Naghura	•••	5*****	Wild plant .	All hills 🔐	Roots used as a famine food.
Nal	•••	Phragmites communis.	Reed	All over the District.	Fodder for sheep, goats and horses, etc. Als used for roofing huts.
Nashtar	•••	Pinas excelsa	Pine	Kaisaghar and Shinghar hills in Fort Sande- man.	
Páb			A grass	Kila Saifulla and Hindubágh	
Palosa	•••	Acacia modesta		Dahána Chúba Khél, and For Sandeman.	
Pamangi		Bonce rosia aucheriana.		Fort Sandeman	Used as vegetable.
Pápúka	•••		Wild plant	. In wheat a n o barley fields.	d Fodder for sheep, goa and cattle ; roots eat by the poor.
Parwatki	••	D. C.	Do	Upper Zho Sub-Division	b Fodder for sheep, goa cattle, and horse roots and leaves eat by the poor.
Pastawan	a	• Grewia oppos tifolia,	i	Common .	Fuel.
Pushai aryae	0 r).	Rheum emodi.	. Rhubarb .	All hills in th District.	the plant is eaten the people and considered cooling.
Raghbolae	ə	Peucedanum s	p. A wild plan	t All hills .	A famine food,
Rakhpatti	ι.,	Panicam colo num.	- A grass	Do	Do.
Sába	••		Do.	Common .	. Fodder for all animal

APPENDIX II.

Pashtú name.	Scientific name.	Description of English name, where known	Locality where found.	Brief remarks as to local uses.
Sákanrgi	Apium grave olens, L.	- A grass ,.	Upper Zhob Sab-Division.	Fodder for sheep, goats and camels; leaves and roots eaten by the people.
Sandae	Tulipa stellata	Wild tulip	Common	Fodder for sheep, goats and camels. The bulbs are eaten by the na- tives.
Sandréza or sandrázhae.		A wild plant	Do	Fodder for sheep, goats and camels. The bulbs are eaten by the natives and also by the poor.
Sanzalai 🔐	Elæagnus hor- tensis,	Trebizond dateor Bohe- mian olive.		Fruit eaten dry ; good timber.
Bargarao	Cymbopogon iwarancusa,	A grass	All hills	Fodder for horses, cattle, sheep, and goats.
Sargae		Do	Kila Saifulla	Fodder for sheep, goats, and cattle.
Barwanga		A wild bush.	Do	Fodder for sheep and goats.
Śasae	546 144	Do	Upper Zhob Sub-Division,	Fodder for sheep, goats, and cattle; also used as fuel.
Shaftálu	Prunus persica		Gardens	808 × × 0 × 0 ×
Shang	Fraxinus xan- thoxyloides.	Ash	All hills	Fuel.
Sharivi ".	Atraphaxis spinosa.	•••••••	Zhob Sub- Division.	Fodder for sheep, goats, and camels. The sap of this tree is called Shirkhisht.
Shézi or Shez- gi.	Eremurus au- cheriana.	A wild plant.	All hills	Used as a vegetable.
Shinshob ae	Mentha sylves- tris.	Peppermint	Common	Fodder for sheep, goats, donkeys, and camels.
Shkarae	*****	A grass	Do	Fodder for cattle, sheep, goats, horses, etc.
Shkampára or Sangpara.	Plantago ovata.	A wild herb.	All hills	Seeds used as a medicine for dysentery

326

Pashtú name.	Scientific name.	Description or English name where known.	Locality where found.	Brief remarks as to local uses.
Shorae	Haloxylon Griffithii, Bunge,	Barilla plant.	Common	Fodder for camels. cattle sheep, and goats; used as fuel; also for curing skins.
Showan	Olea cuspidata	Wild olive	•••	Fruit (Shanani) is eaten by the people. Fuel.
Skharyae	Crambe cordi- folia.	•••• •••	Hindubágh	The root is used as medi- cine.
Spalmai	Calotropis gi- gantea.	***	Kils Saifulla and Fort Sande- man	
Spánda	Peganum Har- mala.	••••	Common	Seed used as a drug.
Sparawanae .	•••• •••	Wild tree	Hindubágh hills	Leaves used for dyeing cloth and wool.
Spína	Populus euphra- tica.	Poplar	Kila Saifulla and Fort Sandeman.	100 100
Spingulae	******	Agrass	Upper Zhob	Fodder for sheep, goats and cattle.
Stagh -ghutai or Stagh- nár, Ush- Ghutai or Ush-nár, and Wáh- ghutai or Wáh-nár,	Ferula oopada.	Species of asafœtida.	All bills	Stems ronsted and eaten.
Surae	Rosa lacerans .	Wild bush	Do	
Surghashae	Sacoharum	Agrass ,	Do	Fodder for cattle, sheep, etc.
Tirkha	Artemisia	A wild bush.	Upper Zhob, especially Khurásán.	Fodder for sneep, goats and donkeys; also used as fuel.
Tor aghzae	*** ***	Agrass	Upper Zhob Sub-Division.	Fodder for sheep and goats.
Tamand		A wild plant.	Do	Fodder for sheep, goats, and camels; also used in lien of soap.

s

APPENDIX II.

		<u>.</u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Pashi name,		Scientific name.	Description on English name where known	Locality where found.	Brief remarks as to local uses.
Tút		Morus	Mulberry	Gardens	The principal varietie are khar tút, sháh tút tor tút and spín dána dár tút.
Ubasht a	•••	Juniperus ex- celsa.	Juniper	Súrghund hill	Timber and fuel.
Uma	.	Ephedra pachy- clada.	A wild bush.	All hills	The twigs are used for tanning water skins, also as a fuel. The ashes are mixed with tobacco for chewing.
Urgalami		Rhazya stricta, Dene.	******	Fort Sandeman.	Cooling drink prepared from the leaves.
Ushaghzad	•	•••	A species of camel- thorn.	All hills	Fodder for sheep and camels.
Uzbgae			A wild tree.	Kila Saifulla and Fort San- deman hills.	
Wa		Angelica glau- ca, Edgw.	A wild plant.	Kila Saifulla	Fodder for sheep and goats.
Wanakka			A species of rhubarb.	All hills	Fodder for sheep and goats.
Wan na Shra wai	or L,	Pistacia cabu- lica.	Pistachio	All bills	Fruit much prized by the people; excellent fuel; two varieties are recognised, wanna and khar wanna (fruit- less).
Wazi			A grass	Kila Saifulla	Eaten raw by the Ká- kars.
Washta		Stipa pennata, L.	Do	Common	Fodder for cattle, sheep, goats and horses.
Wízb a		*******	Do	Do	Do.
Wulla	•••	Salix acmo- phylla.	Willow	Do	Timber and fuel.
Zagha		Dalbergia Sig- soo.	The Sissu	Fort Sandeman.	Do,
					,

APPENDIX II.

.

Pashtú name,	Scientifiq name,	Description or English name where known.	Locality where found.	Brief remarks as to local uses.
Zardálu	Prunus arme- niaca.	Apricot	In gardens in the District.	The principal varieties are sur baghali and spin.
Zarga	Pronus ebarnea	Small wild almond.	All hills	Fruit is eaten ; the gum is also used.
Zawal	Achillea Santo- lina, Stocks.	A grass	Common	A cooling drink is pro- pared from the flowers; fodder for sheep and goats.
Zíra	Cuminum cymi- num.	Cumin	All hills, especi- ally Spinghar range.	Condiment.
Zmai o z spina zmai.	Suaeda fruti- cosa, Forsk,		Kila Saifulla	Used in lieu of soap; also for making crude potash.
Zoz	Alhagi camelo- rum.	Camelthorn.	Common	Fodder for camels.
Zralg o r Korae.	Berberis vul- garis.	True Bar- berry.	All hills	Roots boiled in water and used for tanning skins. Decoction also given to human beings and cattle in cases of internal injuries.
Zúpa or rúfa.	Hyssopus offici- nalis.	Н <u>узв</u> ор	In hills in Hin- dubágh.	A drug.

328

Appendix III.

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE KAKAR TRIBE.

(See in pocket at back of book.)

829

Appendix IV.

Term in Pashtú. Explanation. A small sickle. Ara ••• Trángal (Fort Chár-shákha, Four-pronged fork for winnowing. Sandeman) or Tsalorgháshi. Chilomba A sling generally used for driving ... birds away from crops. A sieve with larger holes than the Chughul ordinary sieve called raghbél. Wooden spade worked by two men Dal .. with a rope for making small embankments. Do-shákha, Dwakhulgi or Dwa-A two-pronged fork. gháshi. A wooden spade for winnowing grain. Drapae or Trapae The shaft of the plough. Ghashae or Ghasae . . . Hal, Yivgi or Yivi Plough. Kahai A hoe. ... Karáh or Yúm ... A spade. ... A plank harrow. Khál or Ghodal Shoe of the plough. Kundah or Rahanra •• ... Plough handle. Also called niwa, Laké (Hindubágh) ... •• mutanak, and múthai. Sickle. Lor

Alphabetical List of Agricultural Implements.

Å	APPENDIX IV. 331
Term in Pashtú.	Explanation.
Lutmar (Fort Sandeman)	A small wooden mallet used as a clod crusher.
Mála	A wooden log used as a clod crusher.
Nálai	A drill.
Raghbél	Sieve.
Rambae	A short spud.
Spára	Ploughshare.
Tabar	Ахе.
Tsapanrai	A wedge in the plough
Zagh	A yoke.
Zaghwandai	A wedge in the yoke.

Appendix V.

•...

Alphabetical list of principal agricultural, revenue and shepherd's terms used in the Zhob District :---

Term in Pashtá.	Explanation.
Adígar (Hindubágh)	Village artisan.
Adígari or Ahad Máhád (Fort Sandeman).	Wages in kind paid to an artisán.
Ajal (Mando Khéls)	A description of tenancy under which the tenant constructs a water channel and cultivates lands paying a share of produce as rent to the landlord.
Alor, Gangash (Kila Saifulla), or Paskhurda (Fort Sandeman).	The refuse of the fodder after it has been eaten by cattle.
Alwoi or Aloi	Half ripe corn. Also corn parched in fire.
Ambár	Granary; also manure.
Ambárchi or Ambár <u>ts</u> ae	A servant engaged to watch the ambár or granaries.
Audám Kawal (Hindubágh), Warna Kawal (Kila Saifulla).	The irrigation of hill side fields by means of a series of small openings in a water channel.
Aséwán or Séwán	Miller.
Ashar or Hashar	Borrowed labour for agricultural purposes.
Asharbánrae or Himmatgarrae (Kila Saifulla).	Labourers obtained under the ashar system.
Awára	Tracts into which village lands are divided for periodical cultivation.

.

APPENDIX V.

Term in Pashtú.	Explanation.
Azgharoi	A crop watcher.
Bachak, Bachkae, Tankae, or Narae (Mando Khéls).	The second crop of maize which doe not ripen.
Bádár	Land owner (as distinguished from bazgar).
Bádmála (Hindubágh), Puchkai (Fort Sandeman), or Suka (Kila Saifulla).	Ears of wheat withered by wind.
Badríza	Leather-covered rope with whic the lower part of the apertures i the yoke is secured.
Bágh	Garden.
Baghali (Hindubágh)	A side channel to lead off water from a <i>káréz</i> which has been blocked.
Bághcha	Small garden.
Bah (Kila Saifulla)	Channel taken from a hill torrer for flood irrigation.
Bahál (Kila Saifulla), Sharíkat (Hindubágh).	A custom by which a man sinks new $k \acute{a} r \acute{e} z$ in another man's lan on condition of getting a shar generally half, in the proprieto ship both of land and water, th proprietor of the land keeping th other half.
Band	An embanked field.
Bandobast	. Settlement.
Bára, or Khandar (Kibzais)	Stone embankments or walls may to protect fields from encroace ment by hill torrents.

834 App	ENDIX V.
Term in Pashtú.	Explanation.
Barázar or Gharmanai (Hindu- bágh).	To bring home sheep and goats in the morning to be milked.
Bashakál	Rainy season.
Bédah or Gadai (Fort Sandeman)	Bundles of millet stalks.
Bégár (Hindubágh)	Forced labour.
Bobazh or Tandai	Crops sown late.
Bogarae or Kaurae (Fort Sande- man).	A piece of land given to a tenant or mullá free of rent for cultivation.
Bohál	Rent paid in kind by a tenant to landlord.
Bohalla or Wárza (Kila Saifulla)	Short showers of rain during spring.
Bútbána or Bútbah	A labourer engaged to cut and bring fuel.
Chalérae (Shíránis), or Tilerae.	A small plot of level ground among hills with a spring of water. In Hindubágh it means a village official appointed by the villagers to superintend the division of water.
Chao, Roina or Súp (Hindubágh)	Open water channel.
Chao káréz	Open channel in the middle of a káréz.
Chár or Chér	Cleaning water channels in spring.
Charai or Joa	Trench between ridges in a melon field.
Charkhulae, Posakao (Kila Sai- fulla), <u>Ts</u> akholae (Hindubágh) or Tulai (Fort Sandeman).	Maize flowers.

Term in Pashtû.	Explanation.
Chína or Chishma	A spring.
Chinjan or Chimjan	Affected by <i>chinjai</i> insects. Thus <i>chinjan khatakae</i> , a melon affected by insects.
Dad or Karak (Fort Sandeman)	Wheat or barley when knots have appeared in the stalks.
Dagar or Att (Hindubágh)	Hard soil with which stones are mixed, unfit for cultivation.
Dam or Mat	Water running slowly owing to a block in a káréz.
Dána bandi or Tashkhís	Appraisement of crop for fixing Government demand in kind, used especially for grain crops.
Dandar, Bochar or Mutkárae (Hindubágh), Kakarae (Kila Saifulla), Mandakae (Fort Sandeman).	Ears of maize from which the grain has been extracted.
Dangarra or Langa Mzakka (Hindubágh).	Field from which crop has been har- vested.
Darbalai	Tripod used for churning milk.
Darwazh	A cut made by flockowners in kids' ears to serve as a distinguishing mark. Also a sheep or goat set apart for sacrifice at a shrine.
Doa haliza	Second ploughing.
Dobae or Dobgarrae	The rabi or spring crop.
Draman or Durman, Dalai (Fort Sandeman).	A heap of threshed crop before grain is separated.
Drémandae (Fort Sandeman)	Third watering of wheat field.

Term in Pashtů.	Explanation.
Dudh, Mukh-putti, Sarputti, Tand or Arghund (Kila Sai- fulla).	Wheat or barley the ears of which have formed but in which the corn is not visible.
Dukál, Dukali or Kákhti	Drought ; also famine.
Durashta or Kutar (Hindubågh)	Chopped grass or lucerne mixed with chaff (bhúsa).
Dárawal, Lawastal, Pákawal, or Galánra (Hindubágh).	To winnow.
Durba or Warzabh (Kila Saifulla)	Rainy days in winter.
Durmand or Durmandán	Threshing floor ; also a heap of crop for threshing.
Galai (Kila Saifulla), or Lambúr, (Hindubágh.)	Tunnel connecting wells of a $káréz$
Gandál (Fort Sandeman)	Sweepings, in which grain is mixed given to person who sweeps the threshing floor. Among Kibzais it means <i>mung</i> chaff
Garlachae (Fort Sandeman)	A dam made of brushwood in a stream to lead off water.
Gazára	Chaff.
Gédai (Ilindubágh)	Hulf-ripe corn ; also bunches of ear of corn.
Génálae (Fort Sandeman)	Green maize and juari crop cut fo fodder.
Gham or Mahsál	Government revenue demand.
Ghamwál mzakka (Fort Sande- man).	Revenue paying land.
Gharak	A skin used for churning milk.

•

APPI	endix V. 837
Term in Pashtu.	Explanation.
Ghichae (Hindubágh)	Sods of turf.
Ghíndai, Ghúndae or Gonda	A bullock sack.
Ghoba or Ghobána	Cowherd.
Ghobal	To thresh.
Ghoimand (Fort Sandeman)	Second ploughing of field prepared for rice cultivation.
Ghojil	Place in a house or tent set apart for bullocks.
Ghozah (Hindubágh)	Ear of maize.
Ghutai	Buds.
Ghwa	Cow.
Ghwayae	Bullock.
Ghwazhae (Fort Sandeman) or Panérae (Hindubágh).	Seedlings.
Gol Mazhwae (Kila Saifulla)	The pole in the centre of the thresh- ing floor around which bullocks revolve.
Graut (Hindubágh)	A handful of cut crop.
Gal	The state of a crop when flowers have appeared.
Gul Bar (Kila Saifulla)	A single plucking of páléz produce.
Gul gíri kawal (Hindubágh)	Picking of superfluous flowers from melon plants.
Gumána or Kurkae (Hindubágh)	The head or a trial well of a $káréz$.
Gurdám or Sursát (Hindubágh).	Supplies collected for Government officials. 43 M

Term in Pashtú.				Explanation.
Haud, Hau (Fort Sa	z, Taláo, ndeman)	or W	ánga	A tank in which káréz water is collected.
Haudakae	•••	•••	•••	Smaller tank.
Héra	***	•••	•••	A plot larger than a kurd.
Ijára	•••	****	•••	Lump assessment.
Jambast (H	indub á gh)		Fixed cash assessment.
Jaríb (Hin (Kila Sai	dubágh) fulla).	or Kad	chána	Survey.
Jongae	•••	10.1	••	A camel calf.
Jora or Yav	va yivgi	•••	••·	A plot of land which can be ploughed by a pair of oxen in a day, also a pair of plough oxen.
Jowaki	•••	•••		Melon or vine cultivation in trenches.
Jurang, Tál man).	, Wal (Fort S	ande-	Melon plants; any creeping plant.
Jwái	•••	•••	•••	A sack.
Kadhal or <u>1</u>	<u>'s</u> aráh	•••		A structure built of stones in mud for storing grain.
Káhdána, l Kadhána	Ku <u>ts</u> a (1 (Fort Sa	Hindub Indema	oágh) an).	An earthen structure for storing bhúsa; (also a pit covered over with earth in which bhúsa is stored).
Káhkasha, I Sawada (ghar (Fo	Kila Saif	ulla), 🤇	ágh) Fran-	A net for carrying bhúsa, etc.
Kanar (For (Mando]		an) o	r Sha	A large bullock sack.

.

Term in Pashtú.	Explanation,
Kandak, Park or Parrai (Fort Sandeman).	A flock of sheep.
Kankút or Kanta	Crop cut for making crop experi- ments.
Kaoda	A bundle of crop cut.
Kara or Táki (Hindubágh)	Sowing melons by hand in a line made with the plough.
Karaba, Krak or Tándúna (Fort Sandeman).	Maize or <i>juári</i> stalks.
Karáwá (Fort Sandeman), Nokar (Kila Saifulla), or Mushriff (Hindubágh).	An official care-taker for crops.
Káréz	Underground water channel.
Karhanra or Kisht	Cultivation.
Kárígar or Kharlachae (Shíránis)	An artisan, especially a káréz digger.
Karnar (Mando Khéls)	A small pen in which kids are kept.
Karwanda	Cultivable land lying fallow.
Kashae or Bazgar (Sanatias)	Tenant (as distinguished from bádár).
Ka <u>ts</u> or Atál (Mando Khéls)	A plot of cultivable land in the bed of a stream.
Khákbél or Kháwri Warkawal.	Putting dry earth over the roots of . the melon plants.
Khángtae or Shákhle (Hindu- bágh), Zazhai (Fort Sande- man).	Offshoots of a tree.
Khara (Kila Saifalla)	A dam made in a hill torrent to lead off water.

340

Term in Pashtá.	Explanation.
Kharkhul	A pair of shears.
Khíd, Khashíl or Mushk	Green wheat or barley cut for fodd
Khula Band, Sarposh or Khula Sarposh, <u>Ts</u> ahán (Hindubágh).	Wells of a $k \acute{a} r \acute{e} z$ the tops of white are covered.
Khwa Pákawal (Kila Saifulla).	To clear land of shrubs, etc.
Khwara	Fixed contribution paid to a mut saiad or shrine.
Kohlai	Earthen receptacle for storing gra
Kur (Kila Saifulla), or Náwa (Hindubágh).	First watering before land ploughed. In Fort Sandeman means to clear land of shrubs, e
Kuram or Pandi oba (Kila Saifulla).	Stagnant water.
Kurat Kánri or Spín Kánri Mzakka.	A kind of soft soil in which wh stones are mixed.
Kurd, Kurdae or Kalae (Mando Khéls).	Small bed or plot in a field.
Kurund (Hindubágh)	Short lucerne plants grazed by cat
Kwarra, Kurai or Kwatta (Hindubágh and Kila Saifulla).	Small heaps of grain made at time of batái.
Lagh Kawal (Hindubágh)	Plucking the superfluous leaves vines.
Lahr	A hill-torrent carrying flood wate
Lai Kashi (Hindubágh)	Cleaning of káréz.

-		APPENDIX	v.

Term in Pashtá.	Explanation.
Lalún or Lalúnae Kawal	Weeding.
Lao	Harvesting.
Lásh	Melon field or orchard from which all fruit has been picked.
Lashta, Qalam (Hindubágh) or Táng (Fort Sandeman).	Cuttings.
Lashtae	A small irrigation channel.
Lath Band (Kila Saifulla)	The man who first constructs the embankment round a field, and thus acquires a right of occupancy.
Lawae, Laugar or Laugarae	Reaper.
Lawai	Wages paid to the reapers.
Lékha (Hindubágh)	A fixed rent, in kind or cash, paid by the tenant to the landlord.
Lérba or Larba	A shepherd who tends young kids.
Loaghai (Hindubágh)	An earthen pot for milking.
Loazhaghae	Wages consisting of food, a quantity of wool and cash, given to a shepherd during the season when sheep and goats are dry.
Lors or Rod	A perennial stream of water.
Lowara Zawara (Kila Saifulla), Laman (Fort Sandeman), Adám or Andám (Hindubágh).	Fields along slopes of hills.
Lwagh or Lwasal	To milk.
Lwaghzi or Lwaghzungi	A milch sheep or goat given on loan.

····	
Term in Pashtú.	Explanation.
Máfi or Mápi	. Revenue-free holding.
Malav-i-bágh or Angúribágh	. Vineyard.
Mál dágh	Cattle tax.
Mámatta or Máhmatta	A field close to a village enclosed in walls.
Manae or Mangarrae	Kharif or antumn harvest.
Mandak (Hindubágh)	Young melons.
Mandaka or Hadúkae (Sanatias). Apricot stones.
Margharan (Hindubágh)	Withered (fruit).
Máta or Halíza (Fort Sandman).	- Land ploughed after harvest.
Mattana, or Khole mzakk (Fort Sandeman).	a Soil which contains silt or mat.
Maya (Fort Sandeman an Kila Saifulla).	d A flock of sheep and goats.
Mazh	. Ram.
Ména or Mélanr	Encampment of nomads.
Mézha	Sheep.
Mián Khar <u>ts</u> or Sarkoi	A portion of grain set aside out of the main heap for the wages of artisans and village expenses.
Míráo or Chalérae	A village official appointed by the villagers to superintend the divi- sion of water and the maintenance of water channels.
Mírás or Mírási mzakka	Ancestral land.

842

APPENDIX V.

Term in Pashtá.	Explanation.
Mora (Hindubágh)	Bundle of dry lucerne.
Malk	Property in land.
Murzahíza (Fort Sandeman)	Cattle, sheep or goats which have calved or lambed for the first time.
Muz, Muzd or Shágirdána (Sanatias).	Wages, especially wages paid for grinding corn.
Nágha	Second sowings in a melon field to replace seed that has failed. Also seed that has failed.
Nálai	A drill. Drilling.
Nár or Nárgora mzakka (Hindubágh).	Land cleared of its crop. In Fort Sandeman nár means the shaft of the plough.
Nárai or Sunda (Fort Sande- man).	Wheat or barley stubble.
Nazán (Fort Sandeman)	Transplanting rice seedlings.
Nihál	Young trees.
Nihál khána	Nursery.
Núz, Sél or Séláo (Hindubágh)	A flood.
Obo khwar	The place for watering flocks.
Ola	A flock of kids.
Paiwand	Grafting.
Pakha mzakka (Kila Saifulla), Tora mzakka (Hindubágh) or Tore kháwari (Fort Sande- man).	Black soil. The best kind of land.

Term in Pashtú.	'Explanation.
Páléz '	Generic term for cucurbitaceou crops. Also the beds in whic they are cultivated.
Pálézwán or Pálézkár	A cultivator of cucurbitaceous crops
Parghúna, Tukhm lawastal or páshal.	Sowing seed broadcast.
Paro	Cash wages paid to shepherd.
Pas bát, Séka (Hindubágh) or Tis wánra (Fort Sandeman).	Chaff scattered on the threshing floc apart from the main heap.
Páshaki	Sowing melons broadcast amon other crops.
Pasta mzakka or Potae (Hindu- bágh).	Soft soil.
Patai, Hatsk, Takhta or Tanrai (Hindubágh).	A holding, a plot.
Patwárao	Village accountant.
Péchak or Péchalae	Vine tendril; also a creeper th grows over vines.
Píka or Pok (Fort Sandeman).	Mung chaff.
Potlana mzakka (Fort Sande- man).	Flood irrigation.
Prépánra or Doáwa (Hindu- bágh).	Second watering of field.
Pror	Chopped straw (bhúsa).
Puch khurda, Gada, Tumani, Ulsi, or Sharíki mzakka.	Village or common land.

Term in Pashtú.	Explanation.
Pukai or Tarnak (Hindubágh)	Unripe fruit, especially apricots.
Púla, Lath (Sanatias) or Ku (Kila Saifulla).	Embankment.
Puli spára or Gárwár	Wheat or barley crop in which some of the ears have appeared.
Punga or Náwar	A hollow or pit in which drinking- water is stored. Punga also means buds of vines.
Push or Ustákár (Hindubágh)	Blacksmith.
Pushta (Kila Saifulla)	Ground between two channels in melon fields.
Rígha	Stony land along the skirts of hill.
Rakhsat (Fort Sandeman)	Fourth watering of the wheat field.
Rama	A flock of sheep, as distinguished from tawae, a flock of goats.
Ramawal	To take out sheep to graze.
Régai, régana or atana mzakka (Kila Saifulla).	Sandy soil.
Riása	Grain heap on the threshing floor.
Rozmána	Lambing season.
Sagana mzakka, Shagai or Saga (Hindubágh), Sagwasta o Sagbasta mzakka (Fort Sande man).	r i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
Sama, Kharkáwa (Sanatias) o Luta kashal.	First watering of a crop.
	44 M

 Samsor or Sáp Sangchín Sarband or Nazokra (Mando Khéls). 'archák (Hindubágh) Prgala (Hindubágh) Jiarkáo (Hindubágh) Sarkása, Khwája-Khidarkása (Shíránis and Mando Khéls) Sarrah Sarrah Sarsáya Crop of wheat or barley in which the ears of corn have appeared. Lining a water channel with store appeared. Seeds which do not germinate. Seeds	és. źréz. by then
 Sarband or Nazokra (Mando Khéls). 'archák (Hindubágh) Prgala (Hindubágh) J jarkáo (Hindubágh) Sarkása, Khwája-Khidarkása (Shírávis and Mando Khéls) or Jár Karúnae (Hindubágh). Sarrah Sarsáya A quantity of grain given ann by each family to the village m 	<i>îréz.</i> : by then at c f
 Khéls). 'archák (Hindubágh) Prgala (Hindubágh) J jarkáo (Hindubágh) J jarkáo (Hindubágh) Sarkása, Khwája-Khidarkása (Catting wheat or barley to streng the plants. Sarkása, Khwája-Khidarkása (Measure) taken o a heap of grain when measurin and given to the mullá. Sarrah Sarsáya A quantity of grain given ann by each family to the village m 	: b y then at o f
Prgala (Hindubágh)Term formerly used for cattle tax Afghán officials.J iarkáo (Hindubágh)Cutting wheat or barley to streng the plants.Sarkása, Khwája-Khidarkása (Shírávis and Mando Khéls) or Jár Karúnae (Hindubágh).The first kása (measure) taken o a heap of grain when measurin and given to the mullá.SarrahSarsáyaSarsáyaA quantity of grain given ann by each family to the village m	: b y then at o f
J járkáo (Hindubágh) Afghán officials. Jiarkáo (Hindubágh) Cutting wheat or barley to streng the plants. Sarkása, Khwája-Khidarkása (Shírávis and Mando Khéls) or Jár Karúnae (Hindubágh). The first kása (measure) taken o a heap of grain when measurin and given to the mullá. Sarrah Manure. Sarsáya Sarsáya	then 1t o f
 the plants. Sarkása, Khwája-Khidarkása (Shírávis and Mando Khéls) or Jár Karúnae (Hindubágh). Sarrah Manure. Sarsáya A quantity of grain given ann by each family to the village m 	1t of
 (Shírávis and Mando Khéls) or Jár Karúnae (Hindubágh). Sarrah Manure. Sarsáya A quantity of grain given ann by each family to the village m 	ıt off git
Sarsáya A quantity of grain given ann by each family to the village m	
by each family to the village m	
	ıally ullá.
Sarsúba The well in a káréz next to gumána.	the
Sartsúke (Fort Sandeman) Rice crop in which grain is for in some of the ears.	med
Sawára ták Vines on wooden poles or tree distinguished from <i>jowaki</i> or grown in trenches.	s as vines
Shal (Hindubágh and Fort Water-divide. Sandeman).	
Sharana mzakka or Shara mágh (Kila Saifulla).	
Shéla or Lah A small hill torrent.	

ì

APPENDIX V.

Term in Pashtú.	Explanation.
Shilam	Remuneration paid to village head- man for collecting Government demand, usually 5 per cent.
Sbinkae	Unripe melon.
Shíra (Hindubágh and Fort Sandeman).	Half formed grain.
Shkarae (Fort Sandeman)	Ear of mung crops.
Shom or Woi (Kila Saifulla)	First ploughing after harvest.
Shpalghalae, Shpol, Kér or Alang (Kila Saifulla).	Sheep or goat pen.
Shpána	Shepherd.
Shpazar (Fort Sandeman and Kila Saifulla).	To take flocks to graze in the night.
Shpazham or Batái	(Lit. one-sixth) Division of crops.
Skhundar	A calf.
Skwal	Shearing sheep and goats.
Skwalao	A shearer.
Spandakh or <u>Ts</u> ásha (Kila Saifulla).	A bundle of spun wool thread.
Sparkhae, Gazára ghobal, Par- ghat (Sanatias), Surkhkoi (Hindubágh), Rasghobal (Mando Khéls).	Second threshing as distinguished from ghobal or first threshing.
Spína mzakka	Soft (white) soil.
Spíni sole (Fort Sandeman)	Unhusked white rice.
Spíni wríze (Fort Sandeman)	Husked rice.

Term in Pashtú.	Explanation.
Spín sarri mzakka (Hindubágh and Fort Sandeman _o).	Land with moisture fit for sowing.
Sráe (Hindubágh)	A lucerne field.
Sre wríze (Fort Sandeman)	White soft rice.
Stébangi (Hindubágh)	Gleaning.
Sába (Hindubágh)	A káréz well.
Surkhae	Rust.
Súr ranz (Fort Sandeman)	A disease peculiar to rice crop due to drought.
Ták	The tendril of a vine; vine.
Tak (Hindubágh)	A mark made on sheep by cutting the wool or applying colour.
Tarnáwa, Náwa, Garga (Kila Saifulla), Béli (Fort Sande- man).	Wooden aqueduct.
Táuda, Sra, or Lalmi ghanam (Hindubágh).	Hot, i.e., late wheat.
Таwae	A flock of goats.
Téghúna (Fort Sandeman)	Rice crop newly sprouted.
Télo	Weaning time.
Tikai or Chiwaka (Shíránis)	Young green wheat or barley crop clinging to the ground.
Tobra	A horse's nose-bag. A share of grain taken by horsemen from the zamin- dárs at the time of batái.
Tore sole (Fort Sandeman)	A variety of unhusked rice.

<u> </u>					
	Term	in Pash	ú.		Explanation.
Tor ranz	z (Foi	rt Sand	eman)	•••	A disease which renders rice-stalks black before the ears are formed.
Tsáh	•••	•••	• • • •	•••	Well.
<u>Ts</u> akawa	al or <u>T</u>	'saka	•••	•••	To give fodder to sheep whilst at home.
Tsakhot	080	•••	•••	•••	Small plot of cultivated land on hill- side with a small quantity of per- manent water.
Tsapar	•••	•••	•••	. 6 / 6 6	Weighted thorny hurdle used for threshing grain.
Tsarkha	i		***	177	Spindle for wool-spinning.
Tsáru oi	r Soya	(jKila	Saifulla)	Lit. a spy. The first few plants which appear in a field.
Tsatae (man)		nd (F	ort Sar	nde-	A bundle of crop or a man's load given to an artisan or a <i>mullá</i> .
Tukhum	•••	•••	•••	•••	Seed.
Urzha	•••	•••	••••	•••	A preparation made from the milk of a sheep or goat and cow, which has just given birth to its young.
Ush	•••	•••	•••	•••	Camel (male).
Usha	•••	•••	•••	•••	Camel (female).
Ushb a o	r Ush	bána	•••	•••	Camel-herd.
Viála	•••	•••	•••	•••	Water-channel.
Wachobi bágh		nushkáv	va (Hin	da-	Dry or rain cultivation.
Wed	c. .	(Dant (

Wad or Gad (Fort Sandeman). The commencement of harvest.

000	,		
Term	in Pashtú.		Explanation.
Wáh		••••	Main water-channel.
Wahri oba o Sandeman).		ort	Springs and kárézes in which water appears after rain only.
Walma (Kila S	Saifulla)	•••	Open ground where flocks are kept for the night.
Wám (Shíráni	s)		A plot of cultivable land.
Wand or Béla	(Hindubágh)		An earthwork dam thrown across a stream.
Wandar, Tsan (Fort Sande	•	gi	A rope provided with nooses to which sheep and goats are tethered.
Wánra	•••		Heap of chaff on threshing floor.
Warai	•••		Sheep or camel wool.
Warg	••• •••		A full-grown sheep, male or female. A bundle of wool shorn off a sin- gle sheep.
Warkh		•••	A small channel for irrigating small plots.
Warzal (Fort	Sandeman)	•••	Pruning of trees.
Wáshkae	••• •••	•••	A bunch of grapes ; also a rope.
Wazhao		•••	Ear of corn.
Wazhi tsáe or V dubágh).	Vazhi <u>ts</u> án (H	in-	À gleaner.
Warta or Kal fulla).	oshta (Kila S	ai-	Spun wool.
Wuz or Buz	•••	•••	Full-grown he-goat.
Wuza or Buza		•••	Full-grown she-goat.

Term in Pashtú.	Explanation.
Wuzburrae	Goat hair cut from a single animal and made into a bundle.
Wazgháni	Goat hair.
Yakh band or Butak (Hindu- bágh).	Green wheat crop damaged by cold about the end of March.
Yivgi wahal or yivi wahal	Ploughing.
Zanri or Buji (Kila Saifulla)	Melon seed.
Zárao	Crop sown seasonably.
Zarkhída, Kháwandi, Nikata (Fort Sandeman) or Zarki (Hindubágh) mzakka.	Land acquired by purchase; also divided land.
Zarzi	The yellowish ears of a crop when ripe.
Zendai, Avi, Bináwa, Baháo or Beháva (Hindubágh) Tándo- ba (Mando Khéls).	Irrigated land.
Zendai oba, Pakhe oba or Tore oba (Hindubágh).	Perennial water.
Zhaghzai or Kawasi 🐽	Wheat chaff.
Zhar ghwazhae	Withered crop.
Ziam	Swampy ground.
Ziari solé (Fort Sandeman)	Yellowish unhusked rice.
Zranda	Water mill.
Zúka (Hindubágh and Fort Sandeman).	Any newly sprouting crop.
Zumbak or Zhérai (Hindubágh).	The soft hairs on the ears of maize.

.