

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF PRIVILEGED AND OTHER PERSONS OF THE TALPUR FAMILY RESIDING IN THE PROVINCE OF SIND.

Name.	Age in 1874.	Place of Residence.	To what extent Educated.	How Employed.
1. H.H. Mīr Husain Ali Khān, son of Mīr Nur Muhammad Khān (deceased).	49	Hyderabad . . .	Is acquainted with Persian and Arabic.	Not in any employment.
2. H.H. Mīr Hasan Ali Khān, son of the ex-Mīr Nasir Khān (deceased).	44	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto.
3. H.H. Mīr Sher Muhammad Khān, C.S.I., ex-Mīr of Mirpur, son of Mīr Ali Murad Khān (deceased).	65	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto.
4. H.H. Mīr Shāh Nawāz Khān, son of ex-Mīr Nur Muhammad Khān (deceased).	26	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto.
5. H.H. Abdul Husain Khān, son of Mīr Abbas Ali Khān (deceased).	18	Ditto . . . . .	In addition to the above, has a slight knowledge of English.	Ditto.
6. H.H. Mīr Khān Muhammad Khān, son of Mīr Ali Murād of Mirpur (deceased).	46	Alahyar-jo-Tando .	Is versed in Persian and Arabic.	Ditto.
7. Mīr Ali Mardan Khān, son of H.H. Mīr Rustam Khān (deceased).	62	Mirpur Khās . .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto.

Name.	Age in 1874.	Place of Residence.	To what extent Educated.	How Employed.
8. Mir Fateh Khān, son of H.H. Mir Sher Muhammad Khān.	39	Mirpur Khās . . .	Fairly in Persian . . .	Not in any employment.
9. Mir Ghulām Muhammad Khān, son of H.H. Mir Rustam Khān (deceased).	51	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto.
10. Mir Imām Bakhsh Khān, son of H.H. Mir Sher Muhammad Khān.	26	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto.
11. Mir Nur Muhammad Khān, son of H.H. Mir Husain Ali Khān.	13	Hyderabad . . .	. . .	Ditto.
12. Mir Ali Murād Khān, son of Mir Fateh Khān.	11	Mirpur Khās . . .	Is receiving an English education.	Ditto.
13. H.H. Mir Imām Bakhsh Khān, son of Mir Muhammad Hasan Khān (Khalipur branch).	55	Januji Got (Shik. Coll.).	Acquainted with Persian .	Ditto.
14. H.H. Mir Ali Madad Khān, son of Mir Nasir Khān (K.B.).	38	Tando Mir Muhammad Ali Khān (Sh. C.).	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto.
15. Mir Ghulām Shāh Khān, son of Mir Ali Akbar Khān (K.B.).	48	Tando Mir Muhammad Hasan Khān. (Sh. C.)	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto.
16. Mir Ahmad Khān, son of Mir Ghulām Haidar Khān (K.B.).	63	Got Darawāhan (Sh. C.).	Slightly educated in Persian.	Ditto.
17. Mir Ghulām Haidar Khān, son of Mir Muhammad Khān (K.B.).	48	Kot Mir Muhammad Khān (Sh. C.).	Knows Persian . . . .	Ditto.

18. Mīr Mubārak Khān, son of Mīr Wali Muhammad Khān.	36	Tando Mīr Muhammad Ali Khān (Sh. C.).	Knows Persian . . . . .	Not in any employment
19. Mīr Ali Haidar Khān, son of Mīr Ali Muhammad Khān.	36	Ditto . . . . .	Understands English slightly, Persian tolerably.	Ditto.
20. Mīr Ali Bakhsh Khān, son of Mīr Fazul Muhammad Khān.	47	Ditto . . . . .	Tolerably acquainted with Persian.	Ditto.
21. Mīr Ghulām Murteza Khān, son of Mīr Chakar Khān.	59	Rahuja (Sh. C.) . .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto.
22. Mīr Alah Ditu Khān, <i>alias</i> Mīr Sulēman Khān, son of Mīr Muhammad Khān.	46	Khānpur (Sh. C.) .	Slightly acquainted with Persian.	Ditto.
23. Mīr Ali Ahmaq Khān, son of Mīr Nasir Khān.	35	Tando Mīr Muhammad Ali Khān. (Sh. C.).	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto.
24. Mīr Amir Ali Khān, son of Fazul Muhammad Khān.	41	Lārkāna (Sh. C.).	Knows English slightly and Persian tolerably.	Is town magistratē of Lārkāna.
25. Mīr Waıldād Khān, son of Mīr Muhammad Hasan Khān.	41	Shikārpur . . . . .	Knows Persian, but has slight knowledge only of English.	Is town magistrate of Shikārpur.
26. Mīr Ahmad Khan, son of Mīr Muhammad Hasan Khān.	29	Tando Mīr Muhammad Hasan Khān (Sh. C.).	Knows Persian tolerably .	Not in any employment.
27. Mīr Khair Muhammad Khān, son of Mīr Muhammad Hasan Khān.	36	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto.
28. Mīr Sohrāb Khān, son of Mīr Muhammad Hasan Khān.	43	Got Miān Walī (Sh. C.).	Versed in Persian . . . . .	Ditto.

## APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT OF THE AREA, POPULATION, TALUKAS, TOWNS, VILLAGES, POLICE, REVENUE, ETC., OF THE DIFFERENT POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENCIES AND DEPUTY COLLECTORATES IN SIND.

Collectorates and Political Superintendencies.	Deputy Collectorates.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	No. of Revenue Sub-divisions.	Chief Towns, with Population, according to Census of 1872.	Number of Villages.	Number of Civil and Criminal Judges of all descriptions.	Number of Magistrates of all descriptions.	No. of Police.	Imperial Revenue, 1873-74.	
										Land.	Gross (excluding Canal) Collections.
										rupees.	rupees.
Karachi Collectorate.	1. Sehwan . . . . .	3,646	162,836	4	{ Kotri . . . . . 7,949 Sehwan . . . . . 4,296 Bubak . . . . . 5,703 Dādu . . . . . 3,357 }	203	2	7	294	1,62,233	2,35,109
	2. Kohistān . . . . .	4,058	5,682	..	Bula Khān's Thāno . . . . . 440	6	..	1	77	..	..
	3. Jerruck . . . . .	3,070	92,902	3	{ Tatta . . . . . 7,951 Kēū-bandar . . . . . 2,119 Jerruck . . . . . 1,666 }	142	..	5	196	1,48,145	1,84,893
	4. Shāhbandar . . . . .	4,142	102,936	4	{ Mirpur Batoro . . . . . 2,846 Mughalbin . . . . . 1,533 Sujāwal . . . . . 1,369 }	363	1	5	160	2,82,222	3,05,621
	5. Karāchi (Tal.) . . . . .	1,153	62,384	1	Karāchi . . . . . 56,753	3	3	5	339	18,952	2,29,819
Shikārpur Collectorate.	1. Rohri . . . . .	4,159	217,315	5	{ Rohri . . . . . 8,580 Ubauro . . . . . 2,575 Chotki . . . . . 3,089 Pir-jo-Got . . . . . 2,095 }	349	..	6	270	3,38,271	3,79,604
	2. Shikārpur and Sukkur . . . . .	1,233	181,832	3	{ Shikārpur . . . . . 38,107 Sukkur . . . . . 13,318 Khānpur . . . . . 2,807 }	268	3	8	523	2,39,346	3,62,975

Shikarpur Collectorate— confirmed.	3. Lārkāna . . . . .	2,241	234,575	5	{ Lārkāna . . . . . 10,643 Kambar . . . . . 3,518 Rato Dero . . . . . 3,057 }	506	1	7	207	6,36,279	1,15,381
	4. Mehar . . . . .	2,504	142,305	3	{ Mehar . . . . . 1,246 Khairpur Natheshāh . . . . . 1,430 Nasirabad . . . . . 1,085 }	343	1	4	131	4,06,460	4,47,945
Hyderabad Collectorate.	1. Naushahro . . . . .	3,067	219,596	4	{ Naushahro . . . . . 2,950 Kandiāro . . . . . 2,558 Bhura . . . . . 2,549 Thāru Shāh . . . . . 2,219 Moro . . . . . 1,738 }	500	1	5	161	3,86,100	4,40,898
	2. Hālā . . . . .	2,558	216,139	4	{ Matāri . . . . . 4,920 Hālā (New) . . . . . 4,096 Alahyar-jo-Tando . . . . . 3,913 Adam-jo-Tando . . . . . 3,457 Nasarpur . . . . . 3,106 }	231	1	6	164	2,92,859	3,69,704
	3. Tando . . . . .	3,177	189,931	4	{ Tando Muhammad Khān . . . . . 3,412 Tando Bāgo . . . . . 1,452 Nindo Shāh . . . . . 1,439 }	410	1	6	157	2,95,533	3,41,286
	4. Hyderabad (Tal.) . . . . .	416	98,217	1	{ Hyderabad . . . . . 35,272 Tando Jām . . . . . 1,897 Gdu-jo-Tando . . . . . 1,832 }	59	2	5	405	80,377	2,01,627
	Thar and Pārkar . . . . .	12,729	180,761	7	{ Umarkot . . . . . 3,999 Mitti . . . . . 2,497 Nagar Pārkar . . . . . 2,355 }	62	9	9	502	2,33,844	3,12,030
	Frontier District . . . . .	2,225	95,584	3	{ Jacobabad . . . . . 10,954 Thul . . . . . 1,033 }	76	1	6	115	2,52,990	3,00,643
Total . . . . .	50,523	2,203,194	51		3,321	26	†85	3,701	37,73,611	48,27,595	

† The head Mūnshis of Mūkhtyārkaras are not included in this number.

APPENDIX III.

FINANCE.

ACCOUNT OF THE GROSS AND NET REVENUES OF THE PROVINCE OF SIND FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

Sources of Income.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges against Income.			Total of Cols. 3, 5 & 6.	Net Receipts.
			Charges of Collection, including Cost of Salt and Opium, and Cost of maintaining Reproductive Works.	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and other Engagements.	Allowances to District and Village Officers, and Charitable Grants.		
I.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
IMPERIAL.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
I. Land Revenue . . . . .	39,70,343	...	...	4,27,308	15,384	4,42,692	35,27,651
II. Forests . . . . .	2,40,200	...	...	...	...	...	2,40,200
III. Spirits and Drugs . . . . .	3,33,317	...	...	...	...	...	3,33,317
IV. Tributes and Contributions from Native States . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Assessed Income Tax . . . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Taxes & Ght Tax* . . . . .	33,246	...	...	...	...	...	33,246
VI. Customs . . . . .	4,54,250	...	...	...	...	...	4,54,250
VII. Salt . . . . .	83,460	...	...	...	...	...	83,460
VIII. Opium . . . . .	91,022	...	...	...	...	...	91,022
IX. Stamps . . . . .	3,39,489	...	...	...	...	...	3,39,489
X. Post office . . . . .	1,32,063	...	...	...	...	...	1,32,063
XI. Electric Telegraph (Indian) . . . . .	82,385	...	...	...	...	...	82,385

XII. Indo-European Telegraph (exclusive of sums payable to other Administrations) . . . . .	5,89,035	..	..	..	..	..	5,89,035
XIII. Mint . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIV. Law and Justice . . . . .	67,062	..	..	..	..	..	67,062
XV. Police { Refunds . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVI. Military Funds . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVII. Interest . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVIII. Miscellaneous . . . . .	64,275	..	..	..	..	..	64,275
Total Imperial . Rs.	64,80,149	..	..	4,27,308	15,384	4,42,692	60,37,457
<b>LOCAL.</b>							
I. Public Works Funds . . . . .	4,40,518	2,821	63,846	..	..	2,821	3,73,851
II. Police Funds . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Education Funds † . . . . .	11,128	..	..	..	..	..	11,128
IV. Charitable Funds . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Indus Conservancy Fund . . . . .	46,863	..	..	..	..	..	46,863
VI. Sea and River Pilotage Fund . . . . .	10,047	..	..	..	..	..	10,047
VII. Port Fund . . . . .	45,271	..	..	..	..	..	45,271
VIII. District Municipal Fund . . . . .	6,99,993	..	81,346	..	..	..	6,18,647
IX. Cotton Improvement Fund . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Local . . Rs.	12,53,820	2,821	145,192	..	..	2,821	11,05,807
Gross Receipts . Rs.	77,33,969	2,821	145,192	4,27,308	15,384	4,45,513	71,43,264

\* This is levied in the Thar and Parkar district instead of an income tax.

† In addition to this sum 69,3½ rupees were contributed from public works, and 26,618 rupees from municipal funds.

## APPENDIX IV.

TABLE I.

POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT IN THE PROVINCE OF SIND, WITH DETAILS OF RELIGIONS, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1872.

District.	Total Population.	Number of Males.	Number of Females.	Muhammadans	Hindūs.	Christians.	Other Castes, such as Sikhs, Parsis, Jews, &c.
1. Karāchi Collectorate . . . .	426,722	242,516	184,206	348,773	73,304	3,829	816
2. Shikārpur do. . . . .	776,227	424,528	351,699	628,662	144,157	238	3,170
3. Hyderabad do. . . . .	723,883	399,233	324,650	559,329	103,039	835	60,680
4. Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency . . . . .	180,761	103,271	77,490	96,604	62,500	35	21,622
5. Frontier District. . . . .	95,584	54,706	40,878	85,320	10,092	97	75
6. Kharpur State . . . . .	130,350	69,492	60,858	*	*	*	*
	2,333,527	1,293,746	1,039,781	1,718,688	393,092	5,034	86,663

\* No details received.



II.

AREA AND POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT IN SIND, WITH DETAILS OF SEX AND AGE, AND PERCENTAGES.

District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Persons per square mile.	Total males.	Total females.	Percentage of females on total population.	Adults of both sexes, exceeding 12 years of age.	Children of both sexes, not exceeding 12 years of age.	Percentage of children on total population.	Exceeding 12 years of age.		Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Percentage on the population of			
										Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Karāchi . . .	16,109	426,722	26	242,516	184,206	43'2	269,532	157,190	36'8	155,018	124,514	87,498	69,692	36'3	26'8	20'5	16'4
2. Shikārpur . . .	10,242	776,227	76	424,528	351,699	45'3	468,047	308,180	39'7	232,483	215,564	172,045	136,135	32'5	27'8	22'2	17'5
3. Hyderabad . . .	9,218	723,883	78	399,233	324,650	44'8	432,332	291,551	40'2	235,510	196,822	163,723	127,828	32'5	27'2	22'6	17'7
4. Thar and Pārkar .	12,729	180,761	14	103,271	77,490	42'8	113,150	67,611	37'4	65,370	47,780	37,901	29,710	36'2	26'4	20'9	16'5
5. Frontier District .	2,225	95,584	43	54,706	40,878	42'7	60,126	35,458	37'1	34,172	25,954	20,534	14,924	35'7	27'1	21'5	15'7
6. Khairpur State . .	6,109	130,350	21	69,492	60,858	46'6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total . . .	56,632	2,333,527	41	1,293,746	1,039,781	44'2	1,343,187	859,990	38'2	742,553	600,634	481,701	378,289	34'6	27'1	21'5	16'8

III.

POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY OR RACE.

Race or Nationality.	Karāchi.	Shikārpur.	Hyderabad.	Thar and Pārkar.	Frontier District.	Total.	Percentage on Total Population.
Europeans . . . . .	2,035	90	463	12	38	2,638	·12
Eurasians . . . . .	323	80	59	...	2	464	·02
Indo-Portuguese . . . . .	1,039	...	87	23	1	1,150	·05
Other non-Asiatics . . . . .	208	...	1,807	...	42	2,057	·09
Hindūs . . . . .	73,304	144,157	103,039	62,500	10,092	393,092	17·84
Muhammadans . . . . .	348,586	628,662	557,523	96,604	85,280	1,716,655	77·93
Native Christians . . . . .	104	59	163	23	22	371	·02
Sikhs. . . . .	...	134	23,765	...	..	23,899	1·08
Parsis . . . . .	717	39	45	..	9	810	·04
Others . . . . .	406	3,006	36,932	21,599	98	62,041	2·81
Total . . . . .	426,722	776,227	723,883	180,761	95,584	2,203,177	100

IV.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE (MOSTLY ADULTS OVER 12 YEARS OF AGE) IN EACH DISTRICT OF SIND.

Occupation.	Karāchi.	Shikārpur.	Hyderabad.	Thar and Pārkar.	Frontier District.	Total.	Percentage on total population.
Public Service . . . . .	5,255	3,558	3,320	1,122	2,282	15,537	·7
Professions . . . . .	2,474	11,225	6,667	175	392	20,933	·9
Private Service . . . . .	8,402	8,222	9,735	1,181	1,596	29,136	1·3
Agriculture . . . . .	84,390	181,515	190,215	38,342	23,707	518,169	23·5
Commerce and Trade . . . . .	27,580	46,574	25,820	6,113	5,169	111,256	5·1
Manufactures, including Artizans.	29,881	38,708	41,543	20,811	2,519	133,462	6·1
Labourers (non-agricultural) . .	11,964	5,167	12,064	7,088	2,223	38,506	1·7
Total . .	169,946	294,969	289,364	74,832	37,888	866,999	39·3

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APPENDIX IV.

## APPENDIX V.

AN EXPLANATORY VOCABULARY OF VERNACULAR WORDS, SOME OF THEM  
BEING OF FREQUENT USE IN THE PROVINCE OF SIND.

Ābād . . . . .	Populous ; cultivated.
Ābādi . . . . .	Cultivation.
Ābkālāni . . . . .	An establishment provided yearly to look after canals and bandhs during the inundation of the river Indus.
Ābkāri . . . . .	The excise or revenue derived from the manufacture of spirituous liquors.
Ābwāb . . . . .	A fee or due ; extra cess.
Ādālat . . . . .	Literally means justice ; a court of justice.
Ādamdākhā . . . . .	Literally non-entry ; transfer entries.
Ādam-sailāb . . . . .	Applied to lands watered by floods to which water has not reached.
Ādhāon . . . . .	Late spring crop grown between the rabi and kharif, or kharif and rabi seasons.
Ādhāwa . . . . .	Name for a cultivating season in some parts of Sind, extending from April to August.
Ādhēlo . . . . .	Half a pice.
Ādrak . . . . .	Green ginger.
Āfim . . . . .	Opium.
Āghotri . . . . .	A tariff ; a price current.
Āhalkār (or Āhilkār) . . . . .	A writer ; a clerk.
Āhur . . . . .	Oil seed, mustard ( <i>Sinapis ramosa</i> ).
Āit . . . . .	Literally a spinning wheel. In North Sind a double Persian wheel.
Āitia . . . . .	A rich alluvial soil constantly under tillage (Cen. Sind).
Ājrak . . . . .	A kind of shawl worn over the head or shoulders by Musalmāns.
Āk . . . . .	A camel-fodder plant (the <i>Calotropis Hamiltonii</i> ).
Ākhār . . . . .	Month of June.
Āmal . . . . .	Opium ; also rule, government.
Āmānat . . . . .	Deposit ; arbitration.
Āmāni . . . . .	On trust.
Āmil . . . . .	A writer and keeper of accounts on public business ; now applied generally to a subdivision of the Lohāno caste, who are employed as Government clerks, &c.
Āmīn . . . . .	An arbitrator ; a classer of fields in the Settlement Department.
Āmla . . . . .	Literally a crowd, retinue ; but applied to the collective subordinate native officers of any office.
Ānagi . . . . .	An allowance.
Āng . . . . .	A numeral ; a figure.
Āngāri . . . . .	A kind of destructive weed growing in grain fields ; also the soil in which it springs up. Smut or blackness found in ripening corn.
Ānjām-namo . . . . .	A deed of agreement.

Āno . . . . .	An anna; also a 16th part of any measure, weight, &c.
Aran . . . . .	Cultivation of musk and water-melons.
Arāro . . . . .	The ploughing of wet land for rice crops after it has been flooded with water.
Arbā . . . . .	Wednesday.
Arbāb . . . . .	A great land-owner; a head man.
Arz (or Arzi) . . . . .	A petition.
Asu . . . . .	The month of September.
Athsatho . . . . .	A paper formerly compiled to assist in the preparation of the "jama bandi," or revenue returns for the year.
Awal . . . . .	First; paramount.
Bāb . . . . .	An item; chapter; head or subject matter.
Babar (or Babur) . . . . .	The Sindi name for the Bābul tree ( <i>Acacia Arabica</i> ).
Bachro . . . . .	A small stone boundary mark to show the direction of the boundary line.
Badgur . . . . .	Literally wind-catcher, used for ventilating purposes.
Bado . . . . .	The month of August.
Bāgh . . . . .	A garden.
Bāghāt . . . . .	Garden land.
Bāgcho . . . . .	A small garden.
Bahan . . . . .	A timber tree (the <i>Populus euphratica</i> ).
Baināmo . . . . .	A deed or certificate of sale.
Bairāgi . . . . .	A religious ascetic.
Bāhri (or Bajri) . . . . .	A grain (the <i>Holcus spicatus</i> ).
Bakāyā . . . . .	Balance of revenue arrears.
Bāki . . . . .	Remainder.
Bakur . . . . .	A declivity.
Lālēshāhi . . . . .	A scavenger; the caste that performs the menial offices of sweepers.
Bandar . . . . .	A port; harbour; landing place.
Bandh (or Bund) . . . . .	An earthen embankment.
Bāndhāro . . . . .	A well-builder.
Bāndho . . . . .	A weir for catching fish; lump of earth which closes the passage for water into a bed in a field.
Bandi . . . . .	A small account book; a prisoner.
Bandobast . . . . .	An arrangement; a settlement.
Bani . . . . .	A field; a crop; a farm.
Barāni . . . . .	Lands cultivated on rainfall, or crops produced by rain.
Bāri . . . . .	A river creek.
Bāro . . . . .	A bed in a field made for purposes of irrigation.
Batāi . . . . .	Share of crops, usually one-third of the gross output. This used to be the Government share when the revenue was collected in kind.
Batāidār . . . . .	One who measures the Government share of grain.
Batēlo . . . . .	A flat-bottomed boat; a small cutter.
Batu . . . . .	A distillery; a large furnace.
Bāzār . . . . .	A market.
Bēgāri . . . . .	Forced labour.
Beghu . . . . .	A place where two nālas meet.
Behadi . . . . .	A pair of water-wheels, one of which from below supplies water for the other.

Bēl . . . . .	An iron instrument used in cleaning out wells.
Beldār . . . . .	One who works with a "bēl;" a clearer out of canals.
Bēlo . . . . .	A forest; a wood.
Beri . . . . .	A boat; fetters; handcuff.
Bēt . . . . .	An island in a river.
Bewāris . . . . .	Without an heir.
Bewāris-māl . . . . .	Intestate property.
Bhāgio . . . . .	A cattle owner; a man of means.
Bhāiwar . . . . .	A partner.
Bhāiwāri . . . . .	Partnership.
Bhal . . . . .	Land in the Indus delta left by the river in which rice is generally sown.
Bhan . . . . .	A large kind of fish-net.
Bhān . . . . .	Cattle-pen; manure.
Bhang . . . . .	Hemp ( <i>Cannabis sativa</i> ) from which an intoxicating drink is made.
Bhāngho . . . . .	Portion of a district, field, or the like.
Bhar . . . . .	A tree (the <i>Ficus Indica</i> .)
Bhit . . . . .	A sand-hill.
Biga (or Bigo) . . . . .	A land measure nearly half an acre in extent and containing 22,500 square feet.
Bigoti . . . . .	According to measurement by <i>bigas</i> ; revenue assessed at so much <i>per bigo</i> .
Bijārani . . . . .	A nursery bed prepared for rice cultivation in the Indus Delta.
Bilmukti . . . . .	In a lump sum.
Bindi . . . . .	Sailāb islands in a river.
Bol . . . . .	An oral agreement.
Bosi . . . . .	Land flooded in autumn for cultivation in spring; also the crop so raised.
Bulani . . . . .	A porpoise.
Bur, Buri (or Burāni) . . . . .	The pollen from the <i>pana</i> prepared as a dish, and eaten.
Būt . . . . .	A stiff clay soil uncultivable with native implements of agriculture (Cen. Sind).
Chabutro . . . . .	A custom house; a police office.
Chāhi . . . . .	A small well used for cultivation; well cultivation.
Chahi . . . . .	A staked dam or fence fixed across, or for the support of the banks.
Chāho . . . . .	A water melon.
Chak . . . . .	Settlement map of a "deh," or village; a circular shield sunk in well-digging.
Chākar . . . . .	A servant.
Chakbandi . . . . .	The fixing of village boundaries.
Chakr . . . . .	A potter's wheel.
Chālān . . . . .	A letter of advice; letter of commitment sent with a prisoner by the police.
Chāliho . . . . .	Forty days of either summer or winter, when the heat or cold is supposed to be at its greatest.
Chana (or Chano) . . . . .	Gram ( <i>Cicer arietinum</i> ).
Chānihā (or Chāniho) . . . . .	A kind of mineral alkali, or alkaline earth used by washermen and in the manufacture of pottery.
Chānwar . . . . .	A grain of rice cleansed from the husk; eight of which make a <i>rati</i> , or jewellers' weight.

Chaprāsi . . . . .	A messenger, or other servant wearing a <i>chaprās</i> , or breast-plate.
Charas . . . . .	The resinous exudation of the hemp plant, possessing strong intoxicating powers.
Chari (or Charo) . . . . .	A boundary line or trench.
Charkhi . . . . .	A cotton cleaning machine.
Charkho . . . . .	A large water-wheel worked by a camel or two bullocks.
Charkh Shumāri . . . . .	Literally "wheel-counting." The name given to the book in which a register is kept of wheels, or of lands cultivated each season in each "deh" or village.
Chaudhri . . . . .	The head man in a trade or profession, or of a body of merchants, or of a bazar, whose duties are those of a policeman in charge.
Chauki . . . . .	A police or toll station.
Chaukidār . . . . .	A watchman; a police or customs peon.
Chauli . . . . .	A pulse (the <i>Dolichos sinensis</i> ).
Chaunro . . . . .	A kind of vetch (the <i>Dolichos biflorus</i> ); a domed building made of brushwood and thatched with grass, the ordinary dwellings of the people in the Thar and Pārkar district.
Chauri . . . . .	A station house; a Tapadār's office or station.
Chauthāi . . . . .	One-fourth of a <i>pāti</i> , or the one-sixteenth of a <i>toyo</i> .
Chauthun . . . . .	( <i>Adj.</i> ) Fourth.
Chawara . . . . .	A maritime plant growing in the Delta (the <i>Ogoceras majus</i> ).
Chēlo . . . . .	A pupil or disciple generally of a <i>fakir</i> or other religious mendicant.
Chēt . . . . .	The month of March.
Chihāb . . . . .	A weir (temporary).
Chhabrāti . . . . .	A soil in which <i>chhabar</i> grass ( <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> ) is found.
Chhadya . . . . .	A basket used for winnowing grain.
Chhan . . . . .	A depression in land; a low spot of land on which grass has sprung up.
Chhapar . . . . .	A thatched roof; a range of hills.
Chhar . . . . .	Expanse of water; water spread over a country after a rain or flood.
Chhat . . . . .	Crops sown broadcast.
Chichro . . . . .	A sugar cane mill or press.
Chikan . . . . .	A wet soil found in marshy lands.
Chiki . . . . .	A kind of clayey earth used in the manufacture of pottery; a description of soil well adapted for purposes of cultivation.
Chiroli . . . . .	Sulphate of lime or gypsum.
Chitti . . . . .	A note; a letter.
Chitto . . . . .	A panther or leopard.
Chobdar . . . . .	A mace-bearer.
Choli . . . . .	A kind of spencer or bodice worn by women.
Choth . . . . .	One-quarter share of produce payable by Jāgirdārs to Government.
Chuhuro, or Chuhro . . . . .	A sweeper.
Chuna . . . . .	Lime.
Chūngi . . . . .	A tax on articles brought for consumption; octroi; a handful of grain levied by the head man for distribution among mendicants and <i>fakirs</i> .
Chūni . . . . .	A ploughshare; a horizontal piece of wood fixed in

	the body of a plough to which the ploughshare is attached.
Chuno . . . . .	The under skin of rice taken off the <i>chanwar</i> by pounding.
Dabh . . . . .	A kind of grass (the <i>Poa cynosuroides</i> ).
Dafēdar . . . . .	A mounted head constable.
Daftar . . . . .	Office records; the place where such are kept.
Daftardār . . . . .	A collector's auditor of native accounts; his native personal assistant.
Dāi . . . . .	A wet-nurse; a midwife.
Dākhilā . . . . .	A register; a permit or certificate of duties paid.
Dāl . . . . .	Coarsely ground pulse.
Dalāl . . . . .	A broker; a salesman.
Dalāli . . . . .	Brokerage.
Daman . . . . .	Shallow soil.
Dambhro . . . . .	A large fish found in the Indus (the <i>Labeo rohita</i> ).
Damri . . . . .	A nominal coin of the value of 16 <i>kauris</i> ; the eighth part of a pice.
Dan . . . . .	Tribute; contribution to a holy man by his disciples; money given to a <i>fakir</i> ; the fixed pay or fee of a <i>fakir</i> .
Dān . . . . .	A gift; a grant.
Dānbandi . . . . .	A form of land-tax which used to be levied by a fixed assessment on the standing crop; it applied generally to fields, which would not bear the expense of <i>Kūrāwas</i> , or watchmen.
Dand . . . . .	A fine; punishment.
Dandāri . . . . .	A large rake drawn by bullocks, and used in making the low <i>bandhs</i> , or embankments for irrigational purposes.
Dānto (or Dātro) . . . . .	A sickle.
Darbār . . . . .	A court; hall of audience; a levee.
Dargah . . . . .	A palace; a shrine.
Dariā (or Daryā) . . . . .	The River Indus; a river; the sea.
Dariā-barāmadi . . . . .	Land thrown up by the river.
Dariā-bardī . . . . .	Land eroded suddenly in large masses.
Dariā-khurdi . . . . .	Land gradually eroded by the river, or other running water.
Darkhāst . . . . .	An application.
Darogo . . . . .	An under supervisor of canals; an overseer.
Darsan . . . . .	A kind of religious fair or meeting.
Dasar (or Gasar) . . . . .	A soil containing a large admixture of sand, but good in a productive point of view.
Deāri . . . . .	A Hindū festival celebrated on the day of the new moon of the month <i>Asu</i> .
Deh . . . . .	A village with the lands belonging to it.
Dēro . . . . .	Place of residence, used in some cases for office; a <i>Zenāna</i> , and generally the females of a family.
Dewal . . . . .	A temple.
Dhak . . . . .	A cattle-pound.
Dhako . . . . .	A small Persian wheel used for <i>rabi</i> cultivation.
Dhal . . . . .	Land revenue; tax; rent; Government assessment on land.
Dhandh . . . . .	Water left after floods; a marsh; a lake.
Dharam . . . . .	Charity; alms; religious duty.
Dharamsāla . . . . .	A place built for charitable purposes, as for travellers to put up in; a rest-house.



Dhāro . . . . .	Plunder; dacoity.
Dhēdh . . . . .	Name of a caste who work in leather.
Dhoro . . . . .	A natural water-course; a depression in the ground where water lodges.
Dhoti (or Dhotiyo) . . . . .	A cloth worn round the waist passing between the legs and fastened behind.
Dīwān . . . . .	Title of courtesy given to high Hindū officials; the head of an office.
Dofasli . . . . .	Land cropped twice in one year.
Dokar . . . . .	A pice.
Dol . . . . .	A bucket or vessel for drawing water.
Doli . . . . .	A kind of sedan, or palanquin.
Drib . . . . .	An uncultivable sandy waste.
Duāsto . . . . .	A kind of country liquor (spirituous).
Dumbo . . . . .	A breed of sheep in Sind with large fat tails.
Dundi (or Dundo) . . . . .	A flat-bottomed cargo boat used on the Indus.
Eksālo . . . . .	Literally, "for one year," applied to one year leases.
Faisalnāmo. . . . .	A judgment drawn up on paper.
Faislo . . . . .	Judgment; decision; verdict; award.
Fakir . . . . .	A Muhammadan mendicant.
Faiāsh . . . . .	A servant whose business it is to spread and sweep the mats, carpets, &c.
Farāsi . . . . .	A cotton carpet.
Fasal . . . . .	A crop; harvest.
Fatwā . . . . .	The sentence or decision of a Muhammadan law officer.
Faujdar . . . . .	A town inspector of police.
Fāzli . . . . .	Over-collection; surplus.
Gajar . . . . .	A carrot ( <i>the Daucus carota</i> ).
Gamb . . . . .	A clayey sort of soil used for building purposes.
Gandho . . . . .	A land measure of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet; a piece of land left undug in the mouth of a canal to keep out water till the excavation is completed; a dyke.
Ganj . . . . .	A heap; a stack; also a market in certain towns, such as Ford-Ganj in Larkāna, Cowper-Ganj in Rohri, and Steuart-Ganj in Shikārpur.
Ganjo . . . . .	The hemp-plant ( <i>Cannabis sativa</i> ).
Gasar . . . . .	(See Dasar.)
Gasāri . . . . .	An alluvial soil deposited by the river Indus, suited for wheat cultivation.
Gēhu . . . . .	Wheat.
Ghair-ābād . . . . .	Devoid of cultivation; uninhabited.
Ghair-maurasi . . . . .	A kind of land tenure, in which the tenant has no hereditary right in the soil he cultivates.
Ghāno . . . . .	An oil-mill or press.
Ghanāl . . . . .	An alligator of the long-snouted kind, found in the Indus.
Ghāro . . . . .	A creek; a natural water-channel; a backwater.
Ghēro . . . . .	Enclosing; surrounding.
Gidro . . . . .	A musk melon.
Gih . . . . .	Clarified butter; ghi.
Goin . . . . .	A kind of deer met with in Upper Sind.
Gōt . . . . .	A town or village. (See Deh.)

Gunto . . . . .	A land measure; the fortieth part of an acre.
Gur . . . . .	Molasses; inspissated juice of the sugar-cane; treacle.
Gurkhar . . . . .	Wild ass, found in and about the Rann of Kachh.
Gurū . . . . .	A spiritual guide or teacher.
Gutēwālo . . . . .	A contractor.
Guto . . . . .	A contract.
Hadbast . . . . .	Settlement of field and village boundaries.
Hadd . . . . .	Boundary; limit; termination.
Hak . . . . .	Right; due; just claim.
Hākīm . . . . .	A ruler; a governor.
Hakkāba . . . . .	A tax on water for irrigation.
Hal . . . . .	A plough.
Halālkhōr . . . . .	A sweeper; a scavenger.
Haphto . . . . .	A week.
Har . . . . .	A plough.
Hāri . . . . .	A ploughman; a cultivator.
Hat . . . . .	A shop.
Hath . . . . .	The hand; a cubit.
Hijri . . . . .	The date of the flight to Medina.
Hisēdār . . . . .	A partner; a sharer.
Hurbo . . . . .	A kind of vegetable; the seed of the plant fenugreek.
Huri . . . . .	A tree plantation or reserve.
Hurlo . . . . .	A Persian water-wheel worked by one bullock, and capable of irrigating from four to five acres of land.
Huzūr . . . . .	Head-quarters.
Īd . . . . .	A festival among the Muhammadans.
Īdgāh . . . . .	The place where festivals are performed.
Ijāra . . . . .	Duties levied on imported and exported goods; a land-tax.
Ijārdār . . . . .	A contractor, or farmer of taxes.
Ikrānāmo . . . . .	An agreement.
Inām . . . . .	Donation; gift; reward; alienated land.
Ināmdār . . . . .	The holder of an <i>inām</i> .
Irsālarz . . . . .	Letter of advice sent with money to a treasury.
Ishkar . . . . .	A low shrub used for dyeing purposes.
Ishtihār, or Istihār . . . . .	Notification; proclamation.
Ītlanāmo . . . . .	A letter of advice.
Izahar . . . . .	A deposition; a statement.
Jāgir . . . . .	A grant of land on a service tenure; an estate.
Jāgirdār . . . . .	A holder of free land on service tenure.
Jaiṭhun . . . . .	A clod crusher.
Jajik . . . . .	A musician; a class of Hindūs who beat the <i>dawara</i> , or drum, and perform other offices in connection with the Brahman at marriages, deaths, &c.
Jak . . . . .	A fence built to prevent water from destroying canal banks.
Jamā . . . . .	Total revenue, receipts, and credits.
Jamābandi . . . . .	Annual record of land revenue settlement.
Jamādār . . . . .	A chief constable, a head man over workmen.
Jamā-kharch . . . . .	Receipts and disbursements.

Jamā-wāsul . . . . .	Abstract of collections and disbursements.
Jāmbho . . . . .	An oil-seed (the <i>ErUCA sativa</i> ).
Janam-patṛi . . . . .	A horoscope.
Janio . . . . .	The sacred Brahmanical thread.
Jat . . . . .	A Musalmān Sindi peasant ; a camel-driver.
Jātrā . . . . .	A pilgrimage.
Jan . . . . .	Barley (the <i>Hordeum hexastichon</i> ).
Jēt . . . . .	Month of May.
Jhampti . . . . .	A state barge, as used by the Mīrs of Sind.
Jhangal shikāfi . . . . .	Cutting of trees and brushwood on canal banks.
Jhau . . . . .	The tamarisk ( <i>T. Orientalis</i> ).
Jinsa . . . . .	Sort ; kind ; species.
Jirēb . . . . .	A land measure equal to about half an acre.
Jor . . . . .	Total sum.
Juār . . . . .	A grain ; Indian millet ( <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> ).
Jumo . . . . .	Friday.
Kabālo . . . . .	A deed ; a title deed.
Kabūli . . . . .	Applied to Government fields taken up for cultivation.
Kabūliat . . . . .	A deed of agreement ; commonly an agreement to take up a field.
Kachahri . . . . .	Commonly pronounced as Kacheri ; office ; court of justice.
Kachh Karan . . . . .	To measure land.
Kacho . . . . .	Literally unripe, raw ; alluvial land thrown up by the river Indus.
Kadim . . . . .	Old ; ancient.
Kaid . . . . .	Imprisonment ; captivity.
Kaidi . . . . .	A prisoner.
Kaifiat . . . . .	Information ; report.
Kal . . . . .	A kind of grass or rush growing in marshy ground.
Kalāl . . . . .	A distiller, a publican.
Kalam . . . . .	A pen ; a slip or young plant ; a paragraph ; a section.
Kalar . . . . .	Salt land.
Kalar Thait . . . . .	A very salty soil (Upper Sind).
Kalrati . . . . .	A soil impregnated with salt.
Kamānd . . . . .	The sugar-cane.
Kamdār . . . . .	Servant of a zamindār ; an agent.
Kandi . . . . .	A thorn bush.
Kantho . . . . .	A border ; bank ; shore ; the land adjacent to the edge of the Rann of Kachh.
Karār . . . . .	An agreement ; compact ; promise.
Karāwo . . . . .	A watchman of grain or fields.
Karazdār . . . . .	A debtor.
Karba . . . . .	Straw or stalk of <i>juār</i> and <i>bājri</i> .
Kārdār . . . . .	A native revenue and judicial officer (see Mūkhtyārkar).
Kārdāri . . . . .	A Kārdār's court or office.
Karēlo . . . . .	A vegetable (the <i>Momordica charantia</i> ).
Kario . . . . .	A narrow water-course.
Kasar . . . . .	A saving ; a gain.
Kāshdgār . . . . .	A zamindār ; a cultivator.
Kasi . . . . .	A small cut from a branch canal ; a drain ; a water-course.
Kāsid . . . . .	A runner ; a messenger.
Kāso . . . . .	One-sixtieth part of a kharwār (a dry measure).

Kati . . . . .	The autumn crop ; name of a month, part October and part November.
Kaub . . . . .	A kind of grass from which roofing mats are made
Kauntal . . . . .	A ferry boat.
Kāzi . . . . .	A Muhammadan law officer.
Kēti . . . . .	An island in a river.
Khahuri . . . . .	A dry crumbling kind of soil.
Khairāt . . . . .	Alms ; charity.
Khairātdār . . . . .	One to whom land, portion of produce, or cash allowance is given for charitable purposes.
Khajar . . . . .	Barren land ; sterile soil.
Khalāsi . . . . .	A lascar.
Khālso . . . . .	Land paying assessment to Government ; opposed to alienated land.
Khamosh . . . . .	A nursery bed prepared for rice cultivation in the Indus Delta.
Khāmrio . . . . .	A canal digger.
Khan . . . . .	A reed grass from which rough mats for canal banks are made.
Khān . . . . .	A mine ; pit ; quarry.
Khān-bahādur, Khān-sahib	Titles usually conferred on Muhammadan or Parsi officers of certain standing, in consideration of their official position.
Khando . . . . .	A ledger ; a head in a ledger.
Khapir . . . . .	A kind of venomous snake (the <i>Scytal byzonata</i> ).
Khār . . . . .	Alkali ; potash ; the name for a salt-water lake in the Delta, which dries up quickly.
Khāra-chāniha . . . . .	Soda.
Kharābo . . . . .	Unassessed waste ; literally "bad land."
Kharch . . . . .	Expense ; expenditure ; consumption.
Kharif . . . . .	Autumnal crops.
Kharo . . . . .	A place where grain is collected in the fields after harvest for division.
Kharwār (or Kharār) . . . . .	A measure of grain, varying from 1680 to 1840 lbs.
Khas . . . . .	A crop in which no grain forms on the stalk ; seedless ; fruitless.
Khasro . . . . .	Fieldbook of land measurement, or record of crop-measurement ; a rent-roll.
Khātēdār . . . . .	A person having a separate heading to himself in the Tapadār's ledger ; the owner of a separate estate or field.
Khāti . . . . .	Canal clearance.
Khāto . . . . .	A ledger ; a head in a ledger.
Khau . . . . .	A small timber tree (the <i>Olea cuspidata</i> ) only found in the hills ; the wood is hard and tough.
Khazānchi . . . . .	A treasurer.
Khazāno . . . . .	A treasury.
Khēnju . . . . .	A stump of a tree stuck in a shoal of a river ; a snag.
Khēsi . . . . .	A kind of parti-coloured cloth made in Sind.
Khēt . . . . .	A field.
Khot . . . . .	Loss ; defalcation ; deficit.
Khubādo . . . . .	The cut in the side of a canal in which a water-wheel works.
Kin . . . . .	A wooden shovel or board drawn by bullocks, when employed in putting up large embankments.
Kip . . . . .	A camel fodder plant (the <i>Leptadenia jacquemontiana</i> ).

Kirrar . . . . .	The wild caper ( <i>Capparis aphylla</i> ).
Kist . . . . .	An instalment of revenue or money.
Kist-bandi . . . . .	Fixing dates of instalments.
Kist-war (or Kishtwar) . . . . .	Division of lands by the Settlement Department.
Kochho . . . . .	A piece of land set aside for the pasturage of village cattle.
Kodar . . . . .	A spade; a hoe.
Koh . . . . .	A measure of distance of about 2 miles; a kos.
Kohistān . . . . .	A hill district.
Kolāb . . . . .	A marsh; a lake; a depression in the land where water lodges.
Kōt . . . . .	A fort.
Kotār . . . . .	A peon on the Tapadār's establishment.
Kotiyō . . . . .	A native coasting vessel.
Kotwāl . . . . .	A magisterial officer.
Kubo . . . . .	A dome; a cupola; a tomb.
Kuhāro . . . . .	An axe; a hatchet.
Kumbh . . . . .	A deep natural pond.
Kumbhār . . . . .	A potter.
Kūni . . . . .	A water lily (the <i>Nymphaea pubescens</i> ).
Kūr . . . . .	A deep canal.
Lābāro . . . . .	Harvest.
Lādāwā . . . . .	Resigning of land.
Lai . . . . .	The tamarisk ( <i>T. Indica</i> ).
Lāi . . . . .	Wages for reaping.
Lak . . . . .	A mountain pass.
Lākh . . . . .	One hundred thousand.
Lāndhi . . . . .	A building made of brushwood and thatched with grass; a shed.
Lāpo . . . . .	Share of the crop paid by a cultivator to the zamindār after the Government assessment has been satisfied; these zamindāri rights, or dues, are not now in force in all parts of Sind.
Lat . . . . .	Silt; deposit in canals.
Lēt . . . . .	A flood; inundation.
Lundi . . . . .	A kind of snake.
Lūt . . . . .	Plunder; waste.
Machhwo . . . . .	A small boat.
Māfi . . . . .	Exemption; remission from rent and tax (land).
Mafidār . . . . .	The holder of a revenue free grant.
Māh . . . . .	A pulse (the <i>Phaseolus radiatus</i> ).
Mahājan . . . . .	A Hindū merchant; a respectable Hindū dealer; also used of the collective Hindū community in a village.
Mahant . . . . .	The head man of a religious establishment of the mendicant order of Hindūs.
Mahlo . . . . .	Block of buildings or quarter of a town; an insect injurious to mangoe trees.
Mahsūl . . . . .	Tax; customs; rent; duty on goods.
Mahsūli . . . . .	Formerly applied to land which paid rent in money when the <i>battai</i> system was in force; garden crops; vegetables.
Makai . . . . .	Indian corn.
Makān . . . . .	Portion of a <i>deh</i> ; parish; an estate.
Makāto or Makādo . . . . .	A contract.
Māl . . . . .	Property; wealth; cattle.

Māli . . . . .	A gardener.
Malik . . . . .	Lord; master; a title given to the chief of a Baloch tribe.
Mālkāno . . . . .	Proprietary; applied to a zamindār's levy on crops in virtue of his owning the soil, being one of the rights appertaining to Lāpo.
Māmūl . . . . .	A tenure by which land was held, the Government rent being remitted in consideration of services to be performed in cultivation.
Māmūldār . . . . .	A holder of a small grant of land for village or other service.
Māmūli . . . . .	Customary; a <i>sēri</i> grant.
Man . . . . .	Also called "maund;" a weight or measure equal to forty <i>seer</i> .
Māngh (or Māgh) . . . . .	A Hindū month (January—February).
Manjit . . . . .	Madder.
Māp . . . . .	Measure.
Masān . . . . .	A place where Hindūs burn their dead.
Mashālchi . . . . .	A torch-bearer.
Maskirāt . . . . .	Intoxicating drugs.
Māso . . . . .	One-twelfth of a <i>tola</i> .
Matar . . . . .	A pulse (the <i>Lathyrus sativus</i> ).
Māti . . . . .	The jar, or earthen vessel on which a fisherman floats in the river when catching the <i>pala</i> fish.
Maurasi . . . . .	( <i>Adj.</i> ) Hereditary; thus a maurasi hāri is a tenant who has by purchase or otherwise acquired a right to hold certain lands in perpetuity, subject to the payment of a certain sum of money, or of a share of the produce as quit-rent (called Lāpo) to the original owner of the land, that is to the zamindār. (See Hāri.)
Mayād . . . . .	A fixed period appointed for anything, as in a summons for the person summoned to appear.
Mazkuri . . . . .	A civil court messenger.
Mehnatāno . . . . .	Price of labour; wages; remuneration for trouble or labour incurred or undergone.
Mekhanū . . . . .	Process of putting pegs in beds of canals to make the length for clearance.
Mēlo (or Mēro). . . . .	A fair.
Mēt . . . . .	Fullers earth.
Methi . . . . .	The plant fenugreek ( <i>Trigonella fenu-græcum</i> ).
Mirās . . . . .	Heritage, patrimony.
Mirbahir . . . . .	A tribe of boatmen and fishermen.
Misl . . . . .	File of papers, or correspondence.
Mistri (or Mestri) . . . . .	A subordinate employed in supervising a work; a native overseer.
Mochi . . . . .	A worker in leather.
Modikhāno . . . . .	A pantry; the Commissariat Department; the supplies necessary for an army.
Mok . . . . .	Surface irrigation from canals by natural overflow.
Moki . . . . .	Land liable to surface irrigation from canals by natural overflow.
Mot . . . . .	A kind of pulse.
Muchilko . . . . .	Recognizance bond.
Muhāno . . . . .	Tribe of boatmen and fishermen.
Muhri . . . . .	A pulse (the <i>Phaseolus aconitifolius</i> ).
Mujāwar . . . . .	A servant or sweeper of a Muhammadan temple or shrine.

Mujrār . . . . .	Allowance or deduction in account; credit in account.
Mukhādam . . . . .	A head man among labourers; a leaseholder; a farmer.
Mukhi . . . . .	Head of the Hindū community in a village; the head of the Khwāja sect of Muhammadans at Karāchi.
Mūkhtyārkar . . . . .	Chief native revenue and judicial officer in a talūka.
Mūkhtyār-nāmo . . . . .	A power of attorney.
Munāfidār . . . . .	A sharer in Government revenue.
Mung . . . . .	A kind of pulse (the <i>Phaseolus mungo</i> ).
Mūnshi . . . . .	A vernacular clerk.
Musāfirkhāna . . . . .	A rest-house for native travellers. (See under Dharamsāla, and Sarāi.)
Musammāt . . . . .	A title prefixed to the names of women.
Mutafarko . . . . .	Miscellaneous.
Mutasarfi . . . . .	Share (enjoyment or right).
Mutēdār . . . . .	Lessee; contractor.
Muth (or Musht) . . . . .	A fistful; a handful of anything.
Muto . . . . .	A lump sum; a kind of grain contract formerly in use in Sind.
Nādār . . . . .	An insolvent.
Nādāri . . . . .	Insolvency.
Nahwar . . . . .	New land; virgin-soil.
Nāi . . . . .	A hill or mountain torrent.
Naib . . . . .	A deputy.
Naib Daftardār . . . . .	The daftardār's deputy.
Nāik . . . . .	A grade in menial service above the rank of <i>peon</i> .
Nakēdār . . . . .	A toll-gatherer; a receiver of customs or other transit dues.
Nako . . . . .	A toll-house.
Naksho . . . . .	A map, a statement.
Nāngli . . . . .	A kind of grain (the <i>Eleusine coracana</i> ).
Nāo . . . . .	Land flooded by the river, which after the subsidence of the inundation waters is left covered with deep fissures.
Nāpat . . . . .	A newly-dug <i>kario</i> , or branch canal.
Nār . . . . .	A <i>charkha</i> , or large water-wheel, worked by one camel or two bullocks.
Nāri . . . . .	A drill for sowing seed.
Nārō . . . . .	A tract along which salt water passes in the Indus Delta.
Natt . . . . .	A station where transit dues were formerly payable under native rule.
Nāzar . . . . .	An officer of a civil court; a bailiff.
Nazarāno . . . . .	Customary fee or present.
Nikāh . . . . .	Marriage (Muhammadan).
Nilām . . . . .	An auction.
Nirkh (or Nurkh) . . . . .	A rate or market price.
Niru . . . . .	Indigo.
Nunar . . . . .	A place where salt is manufactured by straining water through baskets of salt earth.
Nunāri . . . . .	One who manufactures or sells salt.
Otāro . . . . .	A rest-house or inn.

Pabban . . . . .	A kind of lotus plant (the <i>Nelumbium speciosum</i> ).
Pachāndo . . . . .	Base of a sand-hill.
Pādo . . . . .	A block of houses in a large town ; a division or quarter of a town.
Paghar . . . . .	Salary ; pay.
Pagi . . . . .	One who tracks thieves or runaways by their footmarks.
Pagri . . . . .	A turban.
Pahar . . . . .	A watch of three hours.
Pahirān . . . . .	A shirt.
Pahc . . . . .	Village road ; foot-path ; line marked on land for measurement.
Pāi . . . . .	One-third of a <i>piee</i> ; in Upper Sind a <i>kāso</i> , or grain measure, of which sixty go to a <i>kharar</i> .
Paidāish . . . . .	Produce (of land).
Paimāish . . . . .	Survey ; measurement of land.
Pakki . . . . .	A firm rich soil fit for any crop.
Pako . . . . .	High land above the river floods.
Palki . . . . .	A palankin.
Palo . . . . .	A fish met with in the Indus from which Government derives a revenue at the rate of one-third of the produce ; the "Hilsa" of the Ganges.
Pan (or Pana) . . . . .	A grass known as the <i>Typha elephantina</i> growing in the Indus Delta.
Panch . . . . .	An influential Hindū among a society of Hindū merchants.
Panchāit . . . . .	Arbitration ; a popular jury ; a committee of arbitrators.
Pandit . . . . .	A learned Hindū.
Panjāri . . . . .	The yoke or cross stick placed on the necks of a pair of bullocks.
Pankāni . . . . .	Matting made from the <i>pan</i> or <i>pana</i> grass.
Pankho . . . . .	A large fan ; a kind of mat made of reeds or flags used for roofing purposes.
Panth . . . . .	A sect.
Pardo . . . . .	A screen.
Parit . . . . .	A washerman.
Partāl . . . . .	A test ; the proving the correctness of an excavation account, or of land measurement by means of a fresh survey.
Parwāno . . . . .	A written order.
Pat . . . . .	An open bare plain ; a waste.
Patan . . . . .	A ferry.
Patēdār . . . . .	One who enjoys a share in land for which he holds a lease.
Pātel . . . . .	A head village officer holding a <i>seri</i> grant.
Pāti . . . . .	One-fourth of a <i>toyo</i> .
Pato . . . . .	A lease.
Patwāri . . . . .	A land-measurer.
Pāu . . . . .	A quarter of anything, such as grain, &c. ; the weight of four annas.
Peho . . . . .	A platform on which watchers of crops sit.
Pērāti . . . . .	An irrigation wheel worked by the feet.
Pērēwadhi . . . . .	A tracker of footsteps. (See Pagi.)
Pēro . . . . .	The impression of a foot on the ground.
Pēshgi . . . . .	An advance.
Peshkish (or Peshkash) . . . . .	A poll-tax.
Peshras . . . . .	A late spring crop.



Pharho . . . . .	The hog-deer (the <i>Cervus porcinus</i> ).
Phori . . . . .	A name for alluvial soil in Upper Sind.
Phuti . . . . .	A cotton pod.
Piādo . . . . .	A footman ; a foot soldier.
Pinki . . . . .	One-fourth of a <i>toyo</i> .
Pir . . . . .	An old man ; a Musalmān saint.
Pirzādo . . . . .	The son or disciple of a Pir.
Pis (or Phis) . . . . .	A species of fan-palm found in parts of Sind ; from its leaves, mats, ropes and baskets are made.
Pokh . . . . .	Sowing ; cultivation ; a crop.
Postin . . . . .	A winter coat.
Potkhātēdār . . . . .	Sub-occupant of a survey-field.
Prohut . . . . .	The family priest who conducts all the ceremonials and sacrifices of a house.
Pūjā . . . . .	Adoration ; idolatrous worship.
Pujāro . . . . .	A worshipper of the river ; a worshipper.
Puni . . . . .	(See Kuni.)
Pusht-bā-pusht . . . . .	From generation to generation.
Pust . . . . .	The poppy plant.
Rabi . . . . .	Winter or spring crop as distinguished from "Kharif."
Rāis . . . . .	A chief ; landed gentleman ; head of an old family.
Raiyat . . . . .	A subject ; a tenant.
Raiyati . . . . .	Applied to land subject to Government assessment.
Rāj . . . . .	A body of persons of any particular trade or class in the community.
Rājā . . . . .	A king ; a prince.
Rakab . . . . .	Rate of Government assessment.
Rakam . . . . .	An item in accounts.
Rakh . . . . .	A grazing and timber preserve.
Rakha . . . . .	A forester ; a timber preserve.
Rambo . . . . .	A chisel ; a grass scraper.
Rāni . . . . .	A queen.
Rap . . . . .	A hard clay soil.
Rasid . . . . .	A receipt ; acknowledgment.
Rau . . . . .	Name of a weight used in weighing precious stones, pearls, and precious metals ; the eighth part of a <i>māso</i> ; mildew ; smut.
Rāzināmo . . . . .	A deed of compromise.
Reli . . . . .	Moveable sand-hills in the desert tract.
Roznāmo . . . . .	A day-book.
Rubkāri . . . . .	State ; condition ; circumstance.
Sadāpāni . . . . .	Applied to a field which enjoys a supply of water all the year round.
Sadāvīrt . . . . .	Alms or food distributed daily to the poor.
Sag . . . . .	Discovery of a portion of stolen property ; a trace by which property is found.
Sahanjiro . . . . .	The horse-radish tree.
Sahar . . . . .	A harrow.
Sāhib (or Sāheb) . . . . .	A lord ; a master ; a respectful title for European gentlemen.
Sailāb (or Selāp) . . . . .	Natural overflow of water from floods or inundation.
Sailābi (or Selāpi) . . . . .	(Adj.) Wet, soaked, or thoroughly moist as applied to land.

Sāir (also spelt Sayer)	A harrow; miscellaneous revenue not derived from land.
Sais	A groom; housekeeper.
Salāmi	A slope.
San	A year; age; era.
Sanad	A deed of grant; a lease.
Sanghāro	Name of the season when water subsides.
Sar	A reed-grass (the <i>Arundo karkā</i> ).
Sarāf	A banker; a money lender.
Sarāi (or Serāi)	A rest-house for travellers.
Sarak (or Sadak)	A high road.
Sarāsari	Average; proportion.
Sarbarāhkār	The manager of an estate for minors by an administrator.
Sardār	A headman; a chieftain.
Sar-darakhti	Fruit from trees.
Sarhad	A boundary; a border.
Sarhia	A species of mustard ( <i>Sinapis glauca</i> ).
Sarkār	The Government; the State.
Sarkāri	Belonging to the Government.
Sarpanch	Chief umpire or referee.
Sar-shumāri	A poll-tax formerly levied on Musalmān artificers; it ranged from 2 to 5 rupees <i>per annum</i> .
Sarson	Mustard seed ( <i>Sinapis ramosa</i> ). (U. Sind.)
Satmi	A division; a dividend.
Sāwan	Name of a month, July--August.
Sawār	A mounted policeman, or horseman.
Sāwini	Inundation season.
Sāwini pāni	Applied to land which enjoys water during the annual rise of the river.
Sazāwalkār	A canal supervisor.
Sek	Light clay land not flooded but percolated by water.
Sēr	A weight of 80 tolas, or 2 lbs. avoirdupois.
Sēri	A grant of land formerly conferred on patels in return for general service done as heads of their respective villages.
Sēridār	One holding a <i>sēri</i> grant.
Serishtadār	The head native officer of a court of justice.
Sett	The head of a native firm or banking house.
Shāukār	A rich merchant; a moneyed man.
Shijro	Field plan; a genealogical tree.
Shikārgah	A park for confining animals of the chase.
Shikāri	A hunter; a sweeper (also called <i>Daplēr</i> ).
Shikārmāhi	Fisheries in rivers, streams and ponds.
Shorāi	A saltpetre manufacturer.
Shoro	Saltpetre.
Siāro	The cold season.
Sim	A term used for the water which percolates or oozes through the soil, as for instance through <i>bandhs</i> during the inundation.
Sinni (or Sunni)	The <i>Crotolaria juncea</i> ; a cordage plant from which ropes and fishing gear are made.
Sipāhi	A soldier; a sepoy.
Sir	Main channel of the river in the deep stream.
Sir Buland	Literally "the lofty-headed;" a title given by a ruling power as a mark of distinction.
Sitāphal	The custard apple ( <i>Anona squamosa</i> ).

Sochi . . . . .	A Hindū shoemaker.
Sodho . . . . .	A tribe of Rājputs in the Thar and Pärkar district.
Srādh . . . . .	A ceremony in which food and water are offered to the deceased ancestors of the sacrificer.
Suk . . . . .	A name for the blasting hot wind of the desert.
Sukho . . . . .	Bhang prepared from the <i>Cannabis sativa</i> as a draught.
Suph . . . . .	An apple.
Susi . . . . .	A kind of cotton cloth made in Sind and used for trousering.
Takābi (or Takāni) . . . . .	Money advanced for cultivation.
Tāk . . . . .	A hard dark-coloured soil containing little or no sand, hard to plough up, but considered suitable for rice cultivation.
Takar . . . . .	A hill ; a mountain.
Takid . . . . .	A reminder ; warning ; injunction.
Taksim . . . . .	Dividing the share of a part-owner in a survey field.
Talāo . . . . .	A tank ; pond ; reservoir of water.
Tali . . . . .	A tract of ground between two hills.
Talūko . . . . .	Subdivision of a division of a district in the revenue charge of a Mükhtyārkar.
Tapadār . . . . .	A stipendiary accountant and collector of the revenues of a group of villages called a <i>tapo</i> .
Tapāl . . . . .	The post ; mail.
Tapo . . . . .	Subdivision of a <i>talūko</i> containing one or more <i>dehs</i> .
Tarbutz . . . . .	A musk-melon.
Tarij . . . . .	A summary or abstract of accounts.
Tasar . . . . .	A kind of cloth made from silk, the produce of a particular worm (the <i>Bombyx paphia</i> ).
Tasdik . . . . .	Attestation.
Tewar . . . . .	A kind of wood growing in the Indus Delta (the <i>Sonneratia acida</i> ).
Thag . . . . .	A cheat ; impostor ; deceiver.
Thakbast . . . . .	A settlement of the boundaries of zamindār's estates.
Thākur . . . . .	A lord ; master ; chief ; title of a head man among the Sodhas.
Thakurdwāro . . . . .	A Hindū temple in which idols are kept.
Thāli . . . . .	A flat dish ; a plate.
Thanēdār . . . . .	Head police officer at a <i>thāno</i> .
Thāno . . . . .	A police station.
Thikdār . . . . .	A contractor.
Thoriāni . . . . .	A cracked soil often seen near the river with great fissures in it.
Timar . . . . .	A camel fodder plant ( <i>Avicennia tomentosa</i> ).
Tir (or Til) . . . . .	An oil seed (the <i>Sesamum indicum</i> ).
Tirghāti . . . . .	A mark where three boundaries join.
Tolo . . . . .	A rupee weight.
Tosha-khāna . . . . .	A store-room ; a place where objects of curiosity or value, not in daily request, are kept.
Toto . . . . .	Loss ; deficit.
Toyo . . . . .	One-fourth of a <i>kāsò</i> , about 4 <i>sērs</i> .
Tudo . . . . .	A mound of earth or rubbish in canals.
Tukhamzadi . . . . .	Applied to land in which the seed has germinated, but withered from drought shortly afterwards.

Udāsi . . . . .	A kind of religious mendicant among the followers of Nānak Shāh.
Umēdwāro . . . . .	A candidate ; an expectant.
Urad . . . . .	A kind of pulse (the <i>Phaseolus radiatus</i> ).
Vāh . . . . .	A canal.
Vahi . . . . .	An account book.
Vāhi . . . . .	A watchman for crops ; a small piece of garden near a well.
Vaholo . . . . .	An adze.
Vakil . . . . .	A pleader.
Vānio . . . . .	A <i>banya</i> ; a shop-keeper.
Vāro . . . . .	A cattle-pen ; a melon bed.
Varsārc . . . . .	The rainy season.
Vasiyat-nāmo . . . . .	Will ; deed of gift.
Vasti (or Vasi) . . . . .	A village or hamlet.
Vasuli . . . . .	A collection of money.
Vaun . . . . .	The cotton plant.
Vegio-māl . . . . .	Property given in exchange, or in lieu of that stolen.
Veswo . . . . .	The 20th part of a <i>biga</i> .
Viswās . . . . .	The 20th part of a <i>verwo</i> .
Wadēro . . . . .	Head man of a village or of a tribe ; a large landed proprietor.
Wāh . . . . .	(See Vāh.)
Wāhur . . . . .	A branch of the Indus which again rejoins it ; a branch canal.
Wangi . . . . .	A water course taken from a hill stream, or an auxiliary irrigational cut or channel to a large water course.
Wānto . . . . .	A share ; a portion.
Wāri . . . . .	Sand.
Wāriyāsi . . . . .	Sandy or applicable to soils.
Wasi . . . . .	A hamlet ; a village.
Wasiyat-nāmo . . . . .	A will.
Yādāst . . . . .	A memorandum ; a list.
Zābit . . . . .	A measurer ; a person employed to assist the tapadār in crop measurements.
Zabt . . . . .	Land measuring ; confiscation.
Zabti . . . . .	Attachment.
Zamānat-nāmo . . . . .	A security bond.
Zamindār . . . . .	A landed proprietor ; a landowner.
Zamindāri . . . . .	An estate held by one person or by several conjointly ; the office and rights of a zamindār.
Zarāit . . . . .	Cultivated land.
Zaurak . . . . .	A large kind of boat used on the Indus.
Zer-darakhti . . . . .	Vegetables and produce of land as opposed to the fruit of trees.
Zilo . . . . .	A district ; a collectorate.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

Monday . . . . .	Sumār.
Tuesday . . . . .	Angaro.
Wednesday . . . . .	Arbā.
Thursday . . . . .	Khamis.
Friday . . . . .	Jumo.
Saturday . . . . .	Chhanchar.
Sunday . . . . .	Achar.

MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

January . . . . .	Māgh.
February . . . . .	Phagan.
March . . . . .	Chet.
April . . . . .	Vaisakh.
May . . . . .	Jeth.
June . . . . .	Ākhār.
July . . . . .	Sāwan.
August . . . . .	Bado.
September . . . . .	Asu.
October . . . . .	Kati.
November . . . . .	Nahri (or Manghir).
December . . . . .	Poh.

## APPENDIX VI.

## PRINCIPAL ROAD ROUTES IN SIND.

	No.	Routes.	Miles	Page
1.	XIX.	Hyderabad to Rahim-ki-bāzār . . . . .	98½	919
2.	XX.	Hyderabad to Wango Bāzār . . . . .	80½	920
3.	XXI.	Hyderabad to Rohri . . . . .	195	920
4.	XXII.	Hyderabad to Umarmkot . . . . .	95½	922
5.	XIV.	Jacobabad to Kelāt ( <i>via</i> Mula pass) . . . . .	225	913
6.	XV.	Jacobabad to Quetta ( <i>via</i> Bolan pass) . . . . .	206	915
7.	XVI.	Jacobabad to Kashmor ( <i>via</i> Tangwāni). . . . .	78½	917
8.	I.	Karāchi to Shāh Bilāwal (Kelāt State) . . . . .	71½	901
9.	II.	Karāchi to Kotri ( <i>via</i> Tatta) . . . . .	115	902
10.	III.	Karāchi to Kelāt ( <i>via</i> Las Bēla) . . . . .	392	903
11.	V.	Karāchi to Lakhpat (Kachh Bhūj) . . . . .	146½	906
12.	IV.	Karāchi to Sehwan (by hill road) . . . . .	147	905
13.	VII.	Kotri to Bula Khān's Thāna (Kohistān) . . . . .	32	908
14.	VIII.	Kotri to Sehwan . . . . .	91	908
15.	X.	Lārkāna to Shikārpur . . . . .	40	910
16.	XI.	Lārkāna to Sukkur . . . . .	48	911
17.	XII.	Lārkāna to Jacobabad. . . . .	83½	912
18.	XXIII.	Rohri to Sabzalkot (Bahāwalpur State). . . . .	77	923
19.	IX.	Sehwan to Lārkāna . . . . .	91	909
20.	XVIII.	Shikārpur to Khairo Garhi . . . . .	44	918
21.	XVII.	Sukkur to Kashmor . . . . .	79½	918
22.	XIII.	Sukkur to Jacobabad . . . . .	48	912
23.	VI.	Tatta to Kēti-bandar . . . . .	60	907
24.	XXIV.	Umarmkot to Nagar Pārkar . . . . .	124	925
25.	XXV.	Umarmkot to Rahim-ki-bāzār . . . . .	80	926
26.	XXVI.	Umarmkot to Jaisālmir boundary ( <i>via</i> Khipra)	100	927

TABLES OF THE PRINCIPAL ROUTES IN SIND.

I.

ROUTE FROM KARĀCHI TO SHĀH BILĀWAL (BALOCHISTĀN).

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
	<i>From Karāchi to</i>		
Karāchi Collectorate	Mugger Peer (or Pir Mangah) .	9	Dharamsāla ; water from hot springs ; no supplies.
Ditto . . . . .	Chakura Nālā . . . . .	11½	A halting place at the Nālā ; water obtainable from pools, but no supplies.
Ditto . . . . .	Habb river . . . . .	5½	Water obtainable, but no supplies.
Balochistān . . . . .	Babura river . . . . .	15	Water scanty and brackish ; no supplies.
Ditto . . . . .	Virāb-jo-got . . . . .	8	Road bad and rocky among hills ; water abundant, but supplies scanty.
Ditto . . . . .	Junction of Virāb and Amri rivers	11½	Road very bad ; water scanty, and supplies none.
Ditto . . . . .	Shah Bilāwal . . . . .	11½	Road very bad, and hardly passable for camels ; water abundant from a fine spring, but no supplies. Many fruit and bābul trees here, as also a mosque of much sanctity, with a cemetery attached to it.
	Total miles . . . . .	71½	

II.

ROUTE FROM KARĀCHI TO KOTRI (*via* TATTA).

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
	<i>From Karāchi to</i>		
Karāchi Tal. . . . .	Lāndhi . . . . .	12	Road for six miles hard and good, afterwards sandy. Dharamsāla at Lāndhi; water abundant, but only camel forage obtainable.
Ditto . . . . .	Pipri . . . . .	10½	Road good; halting place near river; water procurable, but no supplies. Dharamsāla.
Ditto . . . . .	Wateji . . . . .	5½	Dharamsāla; road good; water and camel forage obtainable.
Jerruck D. C. . . . .	Ghāro . . . . .	9½	Road sandy, and impassable after rain; village on right bank of creek; staging bangalow, dharamsāla, and police station. Supplies abundant, but forage scarce: sweet water obtainable from kachha wells.
Ditto . . . . .	Gujo . . . . .	12	A dharamsāla; supplies and water procurable.
Ditto . . . . .	Tatta . . . . .	10	Road rocky in parts; to the right low range of sandstone hills; thick jungle between road and river Indus; at nine miles pass Shēkh Radan Pir's tomb. Bangalow (on the Makli hills), dharamsāla, dispensary, post-office, and police station. Supplies abundant; water from wells and tank.
Ditto . . . . .	Hēlais . . . . .	16	Road level and good. Two dharamsālas, police station, and encamping ground. Water in April and May from Indus (two miles distant); supplies and forage plentiful.
Ditto . . . . .	Sonda . . . . .	6	Road good; runs along foot of a range of hills with several steep ascents; supplies procurable. A dharamsāla and encamping ground.
Ditto . . . . .	Jerruck (or Jhirak) . . . . .	10	Road rocky in places, but good; town seated on rocky ridge close to the Indus. Two Deputy Collectors' bangalows, three dharamsālas, dispensary, post-office, police station, and encamping ground. Water and supplies abundant.



Jerruck D. C. . . .	Aungar . . . . .	10	Sandy road. Dharamsāla and encamping ground. Supplies limited, water from kachha wells.
Schwan D. C. . . .	Kotri. . . . .	14	
Total miles. . . .		115	

III.

ROUTE FROM KARĀCHI TO KELĀT (*viâ* LAS BĒLA).

Karāchi Tal. . . .	<i>From Karāchi to</i> Habb river . . . . .	14	Road good ; no town ; water from river ; forage, but no supplies obtainable. (Another road leads to the Habb, through Mangah Pir, distant nine miles from Karāchi ; thence to Habb, eight miles : road good to Mangah Pir, but beyond is rough in places.)
Balochistān . . . .	Lakh . . . . .	18	Road good : slight descent towards the sea ; no village ; sweet water and coarse grass obtainable.
Ditto . . . . .	Sonmiāni . . . . .	20	Road good ; at eight miles pass small hamlet, Nakab, on the Wahir river ; at twelve miles village of Amb-Sonmiāni, small sea-port town ; forage and supplies procurable in small quantities ; water sweet.
Ditto . . . . .	Shēkh Rāj . . . . .	18	Road good ; town small ; no supplies procurable ; water from kachha wells, but limited in quantity.
Ditto . . . . .	Uthal . . . . .	14	Road good, town large, and cultivation extensive ; supplies abundant, and sweet water obtainable from wells.
Ditto . . . . .	Shēkhron-ka-got . . . . .	22	Jungle on line of road, but not obstructive ; cultivation large ; supplies and sweet water from kachha wells limited.

ROUTE FROM KARĀCHI TO KELĀT—continued.

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
Balochistān . . .	Bēla . . . . .	24	Road runs through rich alluvial land, with <i>pitu</i> jungle in parts ; at twelve miles pass rain-water tank where kāfilas halt ; at sixteen miles cross Purāli river, near village of Danda, descent and ascent steep ; four or five miles from Bēla road is <i>banded</i> , and is distressing for baggage animals. Bēla, residence of the Jam (once a large town), is now poorly inhabited. Cultivation extensive, and neighbouring villages large ; supplies procurable, water abundant.
Ditto . . . . .	Kishāri . . . . .	14	Road easy, village of Walipat near ; cultivation is from the Purāli river.
Ditto . . . . .	Kaukhāni (or Bāsin-Khāni). .	18	Road in parts bad ; sweet water obtainable by digging holes in the river bed ; no supplies.
Ditto . . . . .	Salās . . . . .	18	Road easy ; no supplies.
Ditto . . . . .	Rode Gorāri (or Rode Jamkār).	18	Road rough, but practicable ; water to be had from the river.
Ditto . . . . .	Turk-Būr . . . . .	19	At nine miles cross the Lak hill, where road is available for baggage mules and camels, but impracticable for artillery ; water procurable, but no supplies.
Ditto . . . . .	Wadd . . . . .	24	Road good, at twelve miles cultivation once more apparent ; town small and unimportant, but supplies procurable, and water to be had from the river.
Ditto . . . . .	Wahir . . . . .	20	Road good, and leads through the Wahir valley ; drinking water precarious, being dependent on rainfall ; no supplies procurable.
Ditto . . . . .	Izbotki . . . . .	14	Road good, nearest village Pir Umar ; cultivation scant, no supplies, but water procurable from a hill stream.
Ditto . . . . .	Khodzār . . . . .	10	Road good ; this place, which is in a fertile valley, has a large fort. Supplies abundant, and water procurable from a hill stream.
Ditto . . . . .	Bāghwāna . . . . .	16	Road good ; water and supplies obtainable.

Balochistān . . . .	Jawir . . . . .	14	Road good ; cultivation scant ; spring water obtainable, but no supplies.
Ditto . . . . .	Angira . . . . .	20	Road at first rough and broken, but practicable ; water and supplies limited.
Ditto . . . . .	Sohrāb . . . . .	14	Road, which runs through a valley studded with small villages, is easy ; water and supplies procurable.
Ditto . . . . .	Sūrma Singh . . . . .	16	Road good ; no supplies, and water brackish.
Ditto . . . . .	Rodēnjo . . . . .	13	Road good ; cultivation, but supplies limited ; water abundant.
Ditto . . . . .	Kelāt . . . . .	14	Road good ; large town ; supplies of all kinds abundant, and water from hill streams.
	Total miles . . . .	392	

IV.

ROUTE FROM KARĀCHI TO SEHWAN BY THE HILL ROAD.

	<i>From Karāchi to</i>		
Karāchi Tal. . . .	Saphura . . . . .	8½	Road good, and runs over an extensive plain ; dharamsāla ; forage plentiful, and water procurable.
Ditto . . . . .	Dumb . . . . .	7½	Road for the most part good ; dharamsāla ; water and forage procurable.
Ditto . . . . .	Kadēji . . . . .	16	Near Kadēji are some hills of bare rock, but road has of late been greatly improved ; dharamsāla ; water and forage obtainable.
Kohistān. . . . .	Trak . . . . .	17½	A dharamsāla ; a few supplies, as also water and forage obtainable.
Ditto . . . . .	Dumāj . . . . .	9½	Road fair ; a dharamsāla ; water and forage obtainable, the former scanty at times.
Ditto . . . . .	Bula Khān's Thāna . . . . .	8	Chief town in Kohistān ; dharamsāla, police station, and dispensary : forage obtainable, as also water from the Bāran river. (There is a made road from this place to Kotri ; distance thirty-two miles.)

ROUTE FROM KARĀCHI TO SEHWAN—*continued.*

District.	Stages.	Distance in "	Remarks.
Kohistān. . . . .	Bachāni . . . . .	8½	Road pretty good ; a dharamsāla ; forage and water obtainable.
Ditto . . . . .	Kajūr . . . . .	11	Road in general good.
Sehwan D. C. . . . .	Pokhan . . . . .	9½	Dharamsāla ; road generally good ; forage and water procurable, the latter in abundance.
Ditto . . . . .	Maliri . . . . .	13	Road, which for some distance is rough and stony, skirts the river, whence good water is procurable ; a dharamsāla ; forage obtainable.
Ditto . . . . .	Chorlo . . . . .	11½	Road rough and stony ; a dharamsāla ; forage and water procurable.
Ditto . . . . .	Jhāngār . . . . .	15½	A good-sized village, with a dharamsāla ; water, forage, and supplies obtainable.
Ditto . . . . .	Sehwan . . . . .	11	Road good, and runs over a level plain. A large town, has Deputy Collector's and a staging bangalow, a dharamsāla, dispensary, post-office. Supplies abundant, water and forage obtainable.
	Total miles. . . . .	147	

## V.

## ROUTE FROM KARĀCHI TO LAKHPAT IN THE BHŪJ STATE.

Shāhbandar D. C. . . . .	<i>From Karāchi to</i>		
	Tatta ( <i>vide</i> Route II.) . . . . .	59	Or by railway to Jungshāhi, and thence by road to Tatta.
	Belo . . . . .	7	Cross Indus, from which Belo is distant four miles ; dharamsāla and police thāna.

Shāhbandar . . .	Sujāwal . . . . .	10	Dharamsāla and police post. Supplies plentiful, water from wells, and during inundation from Indus.
Ditto . . . . .	Satahnashāh ferry . . . . .	12½	Road flooded during inundation; at six miles pass small village of Mirza Laghāri; a dharamsāla on the banks of the Gungro.
Ditto . . . . .	Mugalbhīn . . . . .	10½	Large town on the Gungro; head-quarter station of a Mūkhtyārkar; a dharamsāla and police station; water and supplies plentiful.
Ditto . . . . .	Ver . . . . .	19	Road bridged; a dharamsāla, a police constable, and a <i>banya</i> ; water brackish, from a few small wells; no village.
Bhūj State . . .	Lakhpat Bandar . . . . .	29	Road greatly needs raising, as salt water comes up to six miles south of Ver; at Kotri, on the Kori creek, is a dharamsāla, kept up by the Rao of Kachh; a peon supplies travellers with sweet water. Kori creek is here five miles wide, over which is a ferry to Lakhpat Bandar.
Total miles . . .		146½	

VI.

ROUTE FROM TATTA TO KĒTI-BANDAR (JERRUCK D. C.)

Jerruck D. C. . .	<i>From Tatta to</i> Pirpatho . . . . .	10	Road good and bridged. Large village; water and supplies plentiful; a dharamsāla.
Ditto . . . . .	Kotri-alahrakhio . . . . .	14	Road good and bridged; a dharamsāla and police station; water and supplies plentiful.
Ditto . . . . .	Daulatpur . . . . .	10	Cross Indus. Village small, but has a Tapadār's <i>dēra</i> .
Ditto . . . . .	Ghorēbāri . . . . .	13	Once a large town, but now decayed. Supplies are procurable.
Ditto . . . . .	Kēti-bandar . . . . .	13	On the Hajāmro river. Road during fine season good, and during inundation is under water. A municipal town, with custom house, dharamsāla, police station, &c.; water and supplies procurable.
Total miles . . .		60	

VII.

ROUTE FROM KOTRI (SEHWAN D. C.) TO BULA KHĀN'S THĀNA (KOHISTĀN).

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
Sehwan D. C. . . . Kohistān . . . .	<i>From Kotri to</i>		A dharamsāla. Head-quarter station of a Kotwal ; a dharamsāla, dispensary, and police station ; water abundant, and camel forage procurable.
	Jungri . . . . .	16	
	Bula Khān's Thāna . . . . .	16	
	Total miles . . . .	32	

VIII.

ROUTE FROM KOTRI TO SEHWAN.

Sehwan D. C. . . .	<i>From Kotri to</i>		
	Petāro . . . . .	14	Road passes through villages of Railo, Rajur, and Bādā. A district bangalow at Petāro ; water and supplies abundant.
Ditto . . . . .	Unarpur . . . . .	12	Dharamsāla.
Ditto . . . . .	Bhīān . . . . .	5	Dharamsāla.
Ditto . . . . .	Mānjhand . . . . .	16	At seven miles passes village of Kasai ; dharamsāla at Mānjhand, also post-office, municipality, and police station. Is the head-quarter station of a Mūkhtyārkar, and has encamping ground. Water abundant, and supplies procurable.
Ditto . . . . .	Sann . . . . .	11	At eight miles passes village of Nurpur, where is a staging bangalow, inside an old fort. At Sann a dharamsāla and police thāna ; water and supplies procurable.

Sehwan D. C. . . . .	Amri . . . . .	11	Road passes through villages of Bhambra, Gaicha, and Chachar. At Amri, a district bangalow, dharamsāla, Tapadār's <i>dēra</i> , and police thāna. Water and supplies procurable.
Ditto . . . . .	Lakki . . . . .	10	Road passes through village of Pawar. At Lakki a dharamsāla and police thāna.
Ditto . . . . .	Sehwan . . . . .	12	At two miles passes village of Batchha, and at five miles by a pass over the Lakki mountain (Bhāg-Thoro). At Sehwan a district bangalow, dharamsāla, post-office, municipality, police station, hospital, and dispensary. Head-quarter station of Mūkhtyārkar. Water and supplies plentiful.
Total miles . . . . .		91	

IX.

ROUTE FROM SEHWAN TO LĀRKĀNA.

	<i>From Sehwan to</i>		
Sehwan D. C. . . . .	Ahmada . . . . .	9	Road passes through the villages of Chana and Ali Khaltāni. A dharamsāla; water procurable from the dhandh, but no supplies.
Ditto . . . . .	Dādu . . . . .	15	Road passes through village of Jhendāni. A district bangalow, dharamsāla, municipality, post-office and police station. The head-quarter station of a Mūkhtyārkar; water and supplies abundant.
Mehar D. C. . . . .	Rukan. . . . .	16	Road passes through village of Tharo-dawatch, where there is a dharamsāla; district bangalow and police station at Rukan; water abundant, supplies moderate.
Ditto . . . . .	Aghāmāni. . . . .	13	At two miles road passes village of Kalri. A district bangalow; water from pakka wells.
Ditto . . . . .	Rahdan . . . . .	8	Road passes through villages of Nira and Ghuro. A dharamsāla; water from pakka wells and the Nārā; supplies moderate.

ROUTE FROM SEHWAN TO LĀRKĀNA—*continued.*

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
Mehar D. C. . . .	Bādah . . . . .	12	A district bangalow and dharamsāla ; water from pakka wells, and supplies moderate. (From Bādah a bridged road leads to Mehar, distant sixteen miles ; intermediate village is Bothro.)
Lārkāna D. C. . . .	Bangu Kalhoro . . . . .	11	At five miles pass village of Gajar. A district bangalow ; water from a pakka well, but supplies precarious.
Ditto . . . . .	Lārkāna . . . . .	8	At three miles pass village of Dadra, at five miles Nazar. Travellers' bangalow, dharamsāla, dispensary, and police station. Head-quarter station of Deputy Collector and Mūkhtyārkar ; water and supplies abundant. (The road from Sehwan to Lārkāna is bridged throughout.)
	Total miles. . . .	92	

X.

ROUTE FROM LĀRKĀNA TO SHIKĀRPUR.

Lārkāna D. C. . . .	<i>From Lārkāna to</i> Nawo Dēro . . . . .	13	At five miles pass village of Chuharpur, at seven miles Mohota, and at nine miles Khaha-jō-got. A district bangalow, dharamsāla, and police station ; water and supplies plentiful ; has an encamping ground.
Sukkur and Shikārpur D. C. . . . . }	Gahēja . . . . .	11	District bangalow, as also a small bangalow on the Sukkur canal bank, belonging to P. W. department, a dharamsāla, police station, and ample space for pitching tents. Water and supplies procurable.



Sukkur and Shikārpur D. C. . . . .	Shikārpur . . . . .	16	Road passes through villages of Naushahro and Mari, a small dharamsāla at former place. At Shikārpur travellers' bangalow, dharamsāla, hospitals, dispensary, and a large bazar, where supplies of all kinds are abundant. (This road is bridged and grassed throughout, but owing to the Jhali flood, is at times impassable during the inundation season.)
	Total miles . . . . .	40	

XI.

ROUTE FROM LĀRKĀNA TO SUKKUR.

	<i>From Lārkāna to</i>		
Lārkāna D. C. . . . .	Nawo Dēro . . . . .	13	<i>(See Route X.)</i> At five and three quarter miles after crossing Ghār canal, pass village of Darē-jo-got. Road is unbridged; district bangalow and dharamsāla; supplies and forage obtainable.
Suk, and Shik. D.C.	Madēji. . . . .	9½	
Ditto . . . . .	Jhali . . . . .	14½	This road is unbridged, and is liable to inundation from the Indus. Supplies and forage obtainable.
Ditto . . . . .	Sukkur . . . . .	11	At four and a half miles pass village of Farid-jo-got, at six miles Saidābād. Sukkur has travellers' bangalow, dharamsāla, post-office, hospital, dispensary, telegraph office, and ground for pitching tents. Supplies of all descriptions abundant.
	Total miles . . . . .	48	

## XII.

## ROUTE FROM LĀRKĀNA TO JACOBABAD.

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
	<i>From Lārkāna to</i>		
Lārkāna . . . .	Kambar . . . . .	12	About six miles pass Budo Chandio-jo-got, with but few houses. District bangalow and dharamsāla. Water and supplies procurable.
Ditto . . . . .	Dost Ali . . . . .	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	At ten miles pass village of Bugrāni.
Ditto . . . . .	Shāhdādpur . . . . .	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	At one mile pass Lakhan-jo-got, with two wells, and a small mud fort. Shāhdādpur formerly a large town.
Frontier District .	Khairo Garhi . . . . .	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	At seven and a half miles pass Shah Jamāli-jo-got, with mud fort and two wells. At ten miles village of Shāhpur, which is half a mile off the road.
Ditto . . . . .	Rojhān . . . . .	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	At twelve miles pass village of Muhammadābād, with old lines of Sind Horse. Here water and supplies are procurable. An old bangalow at Rojhān. Supplies and water obtainable.
Ditto . . . . .	Jacobabad . . . . .	8	A large town, where water and all kinds of supplies are abundant.
	Total miles . . . .	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	

## XIII.

ROUTE FROM SUKKUR TO JACOBABAD (*via* SHIKĀRPUR).

	<i>From Sukkur to</i>		
Suk. and Shik. D. C.	Mungrāni . . . . .	12	At three miles pass small village of Abād; at eight and a quarter miles Dara. At Mungrāni travellers' bangalow, the village some little distance away. Water abundant.

Suk. and Shik. D. C.	Lakhi . . . . .	4	Intermediate village Chanda-ke-garhi. At Lakhi travellers' bungalow; supplies, forage, and water procurable; encamping ground to west.
Ditto . . . . .	Shikārpur . . . . .	7½	At four miles pass village Sultān-jo-got. At Shikārpur travellers' bungalow, dharamsāla, hospital, dispensary, post-office, &c. Supplies, water, &c., abundant. (Road between Sukkur and Shikārpur not liable to flooding, being well bridged.)
Ditto . . . . .	Humayun (Hamāo) . . . . .	12	At eight miles pass Kot Sultan, where is a dharamsāla and police thāna. Road bridged, but flooded in places during inundation. Travellers' bungalow, dharamsāla, and police thāna; supplies and water obtainable in moderate quantities; encamping ground to west.
Frontier District	Jacobabad . . . . .	12½	At two miles pass the Bēgāri canal (bridged); this is the boundary line between the Frontier and Shikārpur districts. At four miles the village of Abād, where is a dharamsāla. At Jacobabad is a dharamsāla, kafla serāi, dispensary, &c. Is the head-quarters of the Sind Horse; supplies, forage, and water abundant.
Total miles . . . . .		48	

XIV.

ROUTE FROM JACOBABAD TO KELĀT (*viâ* THE MULA PASS).

	<i>From Jacobabad to</i>		
Frontier District	Rojhān . . . . .	8	Is an outpost of the Sind Horse.
Kelāt State	Barshora . . . . .	28	A small village in the Kelāt State.
Ditto . . . . .	Sujarāna . . . . .	13	Encamping ground on south side of the river.
Ditto . . . . .	Gandāva . . . . .	14	At four miles pass Nārā river, and another stream, the Kāri, at Gandāva. Town is walled, and river, after heavy rain, rises 8 feet, with a strong current.

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ROUTE FROM JACOBABAD TO KELĀT—*continued.*

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
Kelāt State . . . .	Kotra (or Kotri) . . . . .	7	At six miles cross a river by a bad ford ; this village is three miles from the Mula pass. Encamping ground is contracted, owing to jungle and <i>nālās</i> .
Ditto . . . . .	Pir Chatar . . . . .	8	Mula pass is entered at three miles. Encamping ground among trees.
Ditto . . . . .	Kohu . . . . .	14	Encamping ground on right bank of the river.
Ditto . . . . .	Panu Wat. . . . .	8	Cultivation close to this village. Encamping ground good.
Ditto . . . . .	Hatāchi . . . . .	9	A small village on the left bank of the river.
Ditto . . . . .	Pir Lakka . . . . .	9	Encamping ground near a temple in the bed of the river.
Ditto . . . . .	Nar . . . . .	9	Encamping ground on the plain.
Ditto . . . . .	Peshta Khāna . . . . .	8	Encamping ground on side of the pass ; the Zidi route to Kelāt branches off from this village.
Ditto . . . . .	Guram Bauna. . . . .	8½	Encamping ground in open space on the south side of the pass.
Ditto . . . . .	Pisi Bent . . . . .	9½	Slight cultivation on line of road ; encamping ground on north side of the pass.
Ditto . . . . .	Jangi Jāh . . . . .	14	Village of Basan is the usual halting place, and is preferable. Encamping ground on a stony plain.
Ditto . . . . .	Angira. . . . .	8	Camping ground is close to a water-course ; a hill road runs from Jangi Jāh to Sohrāb, but is reported bad for laden animals.
Ditto . . . . .	Sohrāb . . . . .	12	Is the name of a cluster of villages ; encamping ground south of Sohrāb, near a small stream of running water.
Ditto . . . . .	Surmasingh . . . . .	17	No village ; camping ground close to water-course. At fourteen miles pass village of Gandagarh, a better halting place as regards distance, but water supply precarious.

Kelāt State . . . . .	Rodēnjo . . . . .	9	Encamping ground east of a small village near some water-courses. Large town ; camping ground east of city among gardens and cultivation.
Ditto . . . . .	Kelāt . . . . .	12	
Total . . . . .		225	Estimated, not measured miles.

XV.

ROUTE FROM JACOBABAD TO QUETTA (OR SHĀL-KOT) *via* THE BOLAN PASS.

<i>From Jacobabad to</i>			
Sind . . . . .	Rojhān . . . . .	8	Is an outpost of the Sind Horse ; no supplies but forage and karbi procurable.
Kelāt State . . . . .	Kandah . . . . .	35	Road passes through a desert plain ; Kandah but a small village ; forage for camels and karbi for horses procurable, but no other supplies.
Ditto . . . . .	Kasim-ka-jhok . . . . .	15	Road good and ample forage and karbi procurable—village small ; encamping ground south-west of the village.
Ditto . . . . .	Bāgh . . . . .	21	Several <i>nālas</i> have to be crossed in this stage ; forage and karbi obtainable ; supplies procurable at Bagh which is a large place.
Ditto . . . . .	Maisar . . . . .	15	Road good ; ample forage procurable, but water supply bad.
Ditto . . . . .	Naushahra . . . . .	15	Road good, and forage and karbi procurable.
Ditto . . . . .	Dādar . . . . .	7	Water supply from river good, that from wells brackish ; a large town and supplies procurable.
Ditto . . . . .	Khundilāni . . . . .	12	The Bolan pass is entered 5 miles from Dādar, and the River Bolan has frequently to be crossed ; ascent slight but road stony ; camel forage scarce, and some coarse grass for horses only obtainable. Khundilāni is only a halting place.

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ROUTE FROM JACOBABAD TO QUETTA—*continued.*

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles	Remarks.
Kelāt State . . . .	Kirta . . . . .	14	Road frequently crosses the Bolan river, and is very narrow after leaving Khundilāni ; afterwards stony and runs through a valley. Kirta a small village ; camel and horse forage as in previous stage.
Ditto . . . . .	Bibi-Nāni . . . . .	9	Good road over a plain, afterwards passes through a gorge, thence emerging into the Valley of Bibi-Nāni. Forage of all kinds scarce, but water plentiful. (From this place a hill road runs direct to Kelat by Baradi, Rodbar, Nurmak Takht, Johan, and Kishan ; entire distance 110 miles).
Ditto . . . . .	Abigum . . . . .	14	Road very fatiguing, being over loose shingle and boulders ; no supplies or forage of any kind here except water.
Ditto . . . . .	Sir-i-Bolan . . . . .	6	Is the source of the Bolan River ; ascent gradual though very considerable ; no supplies of any kind obtainable, but water is abundant and good.
Ditto . . . . .	Sir-i-āb . . . . .	27	For distance of 10 miles to top of Pass (5800 feet) no water is procurable. Road to head of Pass narrow for about the last 3 miles, but thence opens out into a narrow valley, and afterwards into the Dasht-i-Bidaulat (or plain of poverty) ; water abundant at Sir-i-āb, but no supplies procurable.
Ditto . . . . .	Quetta (or Shāl-kot) . . . . .	8	Road good. Quetta (or Shāl-kot), a large town with about 4000 inhabitants ; supplies, forage and water abundant.
	Total miles . . . .	206	

XVI.

ROUTE FROM JACOBABAD TO KASHMOR (*via* TANGWĀNI).

<i>From Jacobabad to</i>			
Frontier District . . . . .	Dil Murād . . . . .	8	Road sandy, and crossed by several canals. Village of Dil Murād small; encamping ground to north-east; a deserted mud fort in the vicinity; forage for camels and horses procurable. Road to Mirpur, distant eleven miles, branches off from this line.
Ditto . . . . .	Hasan-ka-Garhi . . . . .	11	Village small; near it a small mud fort; road crosses several canals, all bridged; is a Sind Horse outpost; encamping ground to north-east; forage for camels and horses procurable.
Ditto . . . . .	Tangwāni . . . . .	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	Road, where crossed by canals, is bridged. Tangwāni an outpost of the Sind Horse. Forage for camels and horses obtainable; encamping ground to north-east.
Ditto . . . . .	Kandkot . . . . .	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Road crosses but one small nāla; a rather large village, and an outpost of the Sind Horse. The old road to Kashmor, <i>via</i> Badāni, branches off here, and another to Shikārpur, <i>via</i> Mirpur, distant thirty-one miles. The vicinity of this village flooded during inundation season. Encamping ground to north-east. Camel and horse forage procurable.
Ditto . . . . .	Kumbri . . . . .	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Road crosses but one canal; no village; merely an outpost of the Sind Horse; flooded during the inundation. Encamping ground to north. Forage plentiful.
Ditto . . . . .	Kashmor . . . . .	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Road crosses several water-courses, large and small. At six miles pass Jarū-jo-got, about one mile off from road to the right. Kashmor a large village and an outpost of the Sind Horse. Encamping ground to north-east. Camel and horse forage procurable.
	Total miles . . . . .	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	

## XVII.

## ROUTE FROM SUKKUR TO KASHMOR.

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
<i>From Sukkur to</i>			
Suk. and Shik. D. C.	Bhatar. . . . .	10	Encamping ground high and clear, but confined in area.
Ditto . . . . .	Muhromari . . . . .	17	Encamping ground as at Bhatar.
Frontier District	Ghauspur . . . . .	14	Small village. Encamping ground to north-east.
Ditto . . . . .	Haibat Khān . . . . .	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Small village, with mud fort. Camping ground north-west.
Ditto . . . . .	Badāni . . . . .	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Encamping ground open to the southward.
Ditto . . . . .	Kashmor . . . . .	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Large village. Supplies, water, and forage procurable.
	Total miles . . .	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	
XVIII.			
ROUTE FROM SHIKĀRPUR TO KHAIRO GARHI			
<i>From Shikārpur to</i>			
Frontier District	Chausul . . . . .	20	Road bridged, but flooded in inundation. A dharamsāla and place for pitching tents. Water brackish, and supplies and forage limited.
Ditto . . . . .	Mehar-ke-khu . . . . .	8	A dharamsāla; water and supplies procurable.
Ditto . . . . .	Khairo Garhi . . . . .	16	Large village; a dharamsāla, and old lines of Sind Horse; water and supplies procurable.
	Total miles . . .	44	



XIX.

ROUTE FROM HYDERABAD TO RAHIM-KI-BĀZĀR.

		<i>From Hyderabad to</i>		
Tanda D. C. . . . .	Sehri . . . . .		12	A dharamsāla and encamping ground.
Ditto . . . . .	Muhammad Khān's Tanda . . . . .		10	At one mile cross Fuleli by a new iron screw-pile bridge. At ten miles cross Guni canal by ferry. Travellers' bangalow, dharamsāla, and encamping ground; water and supplies plentiful. Head-quarter station of Deputy Collector and Mūkhtyārkar. Hospital, municipality, post-office, market and police station.
Ditto . . . . .	Ghulām Haidar . . . . .		15	Travellers' bangalow, dharamsāla and encamping ground. Water and supplies abundant.
Ditto . . . . .	Talhār . . . . .		11	Bangalow, dharamsāla and encamping ground. Water and supplies abundant.
Ditto . . . . .	Badin . . . . .		16	Bangalow, dharamsāla, police station and encamping ground. Is head-quarter station of a Mūkhtyārkar. Water and supplies plentiful.
Ditto . . . . .	Kadhan . . . . .		16	Bangalow; water brackish and forage scanty, but supplies obtainable.
Thar and Pārkar . . . . .	Rahim-ki-bāzār . . . . .		18½	Dharamsāla; supplies and forage procurable; water good. (The road through the Tanda District is bridged.)
	Total miles . . . . .		98½	

## XX.

## ROUTE FROM HYDERABAD TO WANGO BĀZĀR.

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
	<i>From Hyderabad to</i>		
Tanda D. C. . . . .	Talhār . . . . .	48	(See Route XIX.) Travellers' bangalow and dharamsāla. Water and supplies abundant.
Ditto . . . . .	Bāgo-tando . . . . .	10½	
Thar and P. Dist. . . . .	Shāh Alum . . . . .	12	Travellers' bangalow and dharamsāla. (The road through the Tanda District is bridged.)
Ditto . . . . .	Wango Bāzār. . . . .	10	
	Total mfles . . . . .	80½	

## XXI.

## ROUTE FROM HYDERABAD TO ROHRI.

	<i>From Hyderabad to</i>		
Hyderabad Tal. . . . .	Miāni . . . . .	7	Road good for the first four miles, afterwards indifferent. Two bangalows, both off the road, and police station; water and supplies procurable. Village of Hatrī close to the road.
Hālā D. C. . . . .	Matāri . . . . .	9	Road crosses Fuleli near Katrī (unbridged). Travellers' bangalow, dharamsāla, post-office and police station at Matāri, which is a large town; water and supplies plentiful. (Road from Matāri to Jakrī ferry, on Indus, distant, west, five miles.)

Hālā D. C. . . . .	Hālā . . . . .	19	At five miles pass Sekhāt, where is a dharamsāla; at eight miles Khēbrani, where is a dharamsāla. At Hālā Deputy Collector's bangalow, travellers' bangalow, post-office, dispensary, police station, and encamping ground. Is head-quarter station of the Deputy Collector and Mūkhtyārkar. Water and supplies plentiful.
Ditto . . . . .	Saiyad-jo-got (or Saidābād) . . . . .	11	District bangalow, and police station; water and supplies procurable; encamping ground.
Naushahro D. C. . . . .	Sakrand . . . . .	14	District bangalow, dharamsāla, post-office, and police station. Is head-quarter station of Mūkhtyārkar. A large dhandh near this town; water and supplies procurable; an encamping ground.
Ditto . . . . .	Kāji-jo-got . . . . .	16	District bangalow, dharamsāla, and police station; water and supplies procurable; an encamping ground.
Ditto . . . . .	Daulatpur . . . . .	16	District bangalow, dharamsāla, post-office, and police station; water and supplies plentiful; an encamping ground. (There is a road hence to Mirpur ferry, on Indus, distant, west, three miles.)
Ditto . . . . .	Moro . . . . .	11	District bangalow, dharamsāla, post-office, and police station; is head-quarter station of a Mūkhtyārkar; water and supplies procurable; an encamping ground.
Ditto . . . . .	Naushahro . . . . .	15	District bangalow, dharamsāla, post-office, and police station; head-quarter station of a Mūkhtyārkar; water and supplies plentiful; encamping ground.
Ditto . . . . .	Lakha . . . . .	12	At six miles pass large village of Bhīria, with a dharamsāla, post-office, and police station. At Lakha dharamsāla and camping ground; water and supplies procurable.
Ditto . . . . .	Hālāni, Bhēlāni . . . . .	9	District bangalow, dharamsāla, and police station; water and supplies plentiful; a camping ground.
Khairpur State . . . . .	Hingorjo . . . . .	11	At two miles pass Bhēlāni hollow, which is unbridged, and in inundation season requires ferry boat; at six miles village of Kotri (with dharamsāla), and its hollow requiring also a ferry boat in inundation; no bangalow, &c., at Hingorjo.

ROUTE FROM HYDERABAD TO ROHRI—*continued.*

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
Khairpur State . .	Rānipur . . . . .	7	A large town, but no dharamsāla; outside the village is a small rest-house, built by a Banya, where travellers can put up; water and supplies procurable.
Ditto . . . . .	Masti Khān-jo-tando . . . . .	14	Large town, with good bazar, but no bangalow or dharamsāla.
Ditto . . . . .	Khairpur . . . . .	9	Large town, but in a decayed state, seated on the Mirwah canal. No bangalow for travellers; water and supplies procurable.
Rohri D. C. . . . .	Rohri . . . . .	15	At two miles pass Tando Lukman; at Rohri is a large dharamsāla, dispensary, municipality, post-office, and police station. Is head-quarter station of Deputy Collector and Mūkhtyārkar; supplies and water abundant. (Road is bridged throughout.)
	Total miles . . . . .	195	

XXII.

ROUTE FROM HYDERABAD TO UMARKOT.

Hyderabad Tal. . . . .	<i>From Hyderabad to</i> Jām-jo-tando . . . . .	10½	Road is good, and canals bridged. At half a mile pass Fuleh by bridge; at five miles Khēsāno, with a dharamsāla; at six miles village of Dabo (where action of 24th March, 1843, took place). At Tando Jām is a dharamsāla. Water and supplies abundant.
Hilā D. C. . . . .	Alahyar-jo-tando . . . . .	13½	Large town, with district bangalow, Mūkhtyārkar's <i>dīra</i> , and police lines in the fort. Has also a dharamsāla, court-house, dispensary, and post-office. Water and supplies procurable; encamping ground to north-east.

Hālā D. C. . . . .	Mirpur Khās . . . . .	19	Road good; at eight miles pass Khana, where is a small dharamsāla. At Mirpur a Deputy Collector's bangalow, dharamsāla, and in the fort the Mūkhtyārkar's office and police lines; water and supplies procurable.
Ditto . . . . .	Jurbi . . . . .	7	Road good. At Jurbi an old fort, and water and supplies moderate.
Thar and Pärkar . . . . .	Garhur . . . . .	16½	Road good, but sandy. Intermediate villages are Sind Dhoro and Atna; water from pakka well; supplies none; encamping ground to south-east of tank.
Ditto . . . . .	Sahēb-ka-Thar . . . . .	13½	Road sandy, with much jungle. Sahēb-ka-Thar on the Nārā river, and has a dharamsāla; water from kachha wells, and supplies scanty.
Ditto . . . . .	Umarmot . . . . .	15½	Part of road heavy, over sand-hills. At Umarmot, which is a large town, is Political Superintendent's bangalow, dharamsāla, dispensary, post-office. There is also a fort. Water plentiful from tank and wells; supplies abundant. (The telegraph line runs along the road, the mile-marks being inscribed on the posts. The road is bridged throughout.)
Total miles . . . . .		95½	

XXIII.

ROUTE FROM ROHRI TO SABZALKOT (IN THE BAHĀWALPUR STATE).

Rohri D. C. . . . .	<i>From Rohri to</i> Kāsimpur . . . . .	10	Intermediate villages are Khadhari and Tharēchāni; road bridged, but portion overflowed in inundation season. Kāsimpur a jāgir village, has police thāna and dharamsāla; water abundant, but supplies limited.
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ROUTE FROM ROHRI TO SABZALKOT—*continued.*

District.	Stages	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
Rohri D. C. . . .	Pano Akil. . . . .	10	Pass villages of Wariām, Irāsi, and Baiji. In flood season one mile from Kāsipur only overflowed; remainder generally dry. A Mūkhtyārkar's head-quarter station, has district bangalow and dharamsāla. Water abundant, but supplies and forage limited; an encamping ground.
Ditto . . . . .	Ghotki. . . . .	18	Road bridged, but partly flooded in inundation season. At six miles pass village of Dādloi, where water and supplies are procurable. At Ghotki, the head-quarter station of a Mūkhtyārkar, are Deputy Collector's and travellers' bangalows, dharamsāla, police station, and post-office. Water and supplies plentiful; has a camping ground.
Ditto . . . . .	Bagudra . . . . .	15	At eight miles pass village of Sarhad, where is a police thāna and pitching ground, but water and supplies limited. Road bridged, but partly flooded in inundation season. At Bagudra two dharamsālās and camping ground, but water and supplies are limited.
Ditto . . . . .	Ubauro . . . . .	12	At six miles pass village of Muhammadpur, where water and supplies are moderately procurable. Road bridged, but in flood season is mostly under water. At Ubauro travellers' bangalow and dharamsāla; supplies and water abundant; has camping ground.
Ditto . . . . .	Kamu-shahid . . . . .	8	At four miles pass village of Mari, where is small dharamsāla. Road flooded during inundation season. Kamu-shahid but one and a half miles from the Bahāwalpur boundary; here is a police thāna, dharamsāla, and camping ground; water and supplies procurable.
Bahāwalpur State . . . . .	Sabzalkot . . . . .	4	This town is in the Bahāwalpur State; has large bazar, and water and supplies are abundant.
	Total miles . . . . .	77	

## XXIV.

## ROUTE FROM UMARKOT TO NAGAR PĀRKAR.

		<i>From Umarkot to</i>		
Thar and Pārkar . . . . .	Chēlār . . . . .	28	No intermediate village of any importance. At Chēlār is a dharamsāla and police thāna ; water good.	
Ditto . . . . .	Mitti . . . . .	19	At eleven miles from Chēlār is the Khario Ladio Thar, where is a tank. At Mitti is a dispensary, dharamsāla, and Mūkhtyārkar's <i>dēra</i> ; well water good, supplies procurable ; good encamping ground ; road always dry.	
Ditto . . . . .	Islamkot . . . . .	25	At four miles is village of Malnor, near a tank ; at ten miles a dharamsāla, and farther on tanks, which retain water during rainy season. At Islamkot, a Mūkhtyārkar's <i>dēra</i> , dharamsāla, and police thāna. Well water slightly brackish ; supplies procurable, road dry.	
Ditto . . . . .	Borli . . . . .	18	At twelve miles village of Khario Ghūlamshāh, where is a dharamsāla and tank.	
Ditto . . . . .	Virāwāh . . . . .	20	At six miles village of Lakhitoba, where is a tank, having water during rainy season, and at Dabho, close by, a dharamsāla, as also the salt lake Mukhai. At Virāwāh is a dharamsāla, police thāna, Mūkhtyārkar's <i>dēra</i> , and a tank which retains rain-water for several months ; supplies obtainable.	
Ditto . . . . .	Nagar Pārkar . . . . .	14	At seven miles is village of Dansi. At Nagar Pārkar is Mūkhtyārkar's <i>dēra</i> , dispensary, post-office, police thāna, and a dharamsāla. South from Nagar Pārkar fourteen miles, is the Rann of Kachh, the intermediate village being Kasba, eight miles from Nagar Pārkar ; here is a dharamsāla and police thāna.	
Total miles . . . . .		124		

## XXV.

## ROUTE FROM UMARKOT TO RAHIM-KI-BĀZĀR.

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
Thar and Pārkar . . . . .	<i>From Umarnkot to</i> Nabisar . . . . .	20	The road crosses no canal, nor passes through any village. At Nabisar is a dharamsāla and police thāna. Supplies procurable, and water from Government well ; there is also a tank for collecting rain-water during the monsoon.
Ditto . . . . .	Nawākot . . . . .	20	Intermediate village is Mundāwa. At Nawākot is an old ruined fort, postal chauki, dharamsāla, and police thāna. Water from Government well brackish ; from a kachha well sweet ; no supplies or forage procurable. Has an encamping ground.
Ditto . . . . .	Kalohi . . . . .	16	At Kalohi is a dharamsāla and police thāna. Sweet water from a pakka well ; supplies procurable. Has good encamping ground.
Ditto . . . . .	Rahim-ki-bāzār . . . . .	24	Villages near this line of road are Dingān, Pohwar Mangri, Tuh Pandhi, Gajwāri, Rukār, and Dandri ; there are kachha wells in these places. Rahim-ki-bāzār is situate on the edge of the Rann of Kachh ; has police thāna, and two dharamsālas. Water from pakka well brackish ; supplies and forage procurable. Has a good encamping ground. (From Rahim-ki-bāzār to Bhūj in Kachh is ninety-eight miles ; road runs to Vingār (twenty-two miles), thence crosses the Rann by Kaora and Sumrasir, and on to Bhūj.)
	Total miles . . . . .	80	



XXVI.

ROUTE FROM UMARKOT TO JAISALMIR BOUNDARY (*via* KHIPRA).

Thar and Pärkar . . . . .	<i>From</i> Umarkot to Ghulām Nabi Shāh . . . . .	23	At thirteen miles village of Sufi-ka-got, on the Umarkot and Mirpur Khās road, after crossing the Tharwah, which is bridged. Road turns to north from this place; there is a police thāna. Supplies and forage procurable.
Ditto . . . . .	Khipra . . . . .	23	At ten miles is village of Khāhi, where is a dharamsāla, police thāna, and well. Road between Ghulām Nabi Shāh and Khipra submerged for about five months. Khipra has Mūkhtyārkar's <i>dēra</i> , <sup>n</sup> police thāna, and dispensary. Good water procurable from wells dug in the bed of the Nārā. Supplies scanty.
Ditto . . . . .	Ranāhu . . . . .	28	Road crosses bed of the Nārā; is unbridged, but there is a ferry; farther on is village of Hathungo; at Ranāhu is a Tapadār's <i>dēra</i> , police thāna, and two pakka wells, but the water is somewhat salt.
Ditto . . . . .	Jaisalmir boundary . . . . .	26	Ten miles from Ranāhu is village of Saidāwu; water good. At the place where the road leaves the Thar and Pärkar, the boundaries of the Khairpur, Jaisalmir, and Jodhpur (Marwar) States almost converge. This route is chiefly used by people from Jaisalmir.
	Total miles . . . . .	100	

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