

## No. XXII.—Continued.

[illegible]

## APPENDIX

*(Form G.) Statement of annual demand*

No. in Kistbandí.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	Last year's demand of the former Settlement.	PROPOSED					
			Rabí 1880.	Rabí 1881.	Rabí 1882.	Rabí 1883.	Rabí 1884.	Rabí 1885.
11	Ishákpur Pana Suján ...	900	999	999	999	999	999	999
15	Asálatpur Kháavad... ..	315	389	389	389	389	389	389
24	Bápraulá... ..	1,280	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,230
30	Bámnaulí ... ..	1,100	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213
31	Bánkner... ..	2,303	1,979	1,979	1,979	1,979	1,979	1,979
34	Bijwásan ... ..	2,858	3,163	3,163	3,163	3,163	3,163	3,163
38	Budhelá ... ..	832	778	778	778	778	778	778
85	Jáfarpur Kalán ... ..	1,200	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181
106	Khámpur ... ..	500	615	615	615	615	615	615
126	Rághopur ... ..	550	546	546	546	546	546	546
159	Shádipur... ..	693	569	569	569	569	569	569
160	Shahábád Muhammadpur	1,169	1,108	1,108	1,108	1,136	1,136	1,136
177	Tughánpur ... ..	391	485	485	485	485	485	520
214	Ker ... ..	1,250	1,404	1,404	1,404	1,413	1,413	1,413
223	Gheorá ... ..	2,653	2,510	2,510	2,510	2,510	2,541	2,541
265	Najafgarh ... ..	790	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016
266	Narainá ... ..	2,515	2,603	2,603	2,603	2,603	2,603	2,627
	Andháolí, Káethwará and Khandrát Kalán 3 villages ... ..	1,396	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Total sum of 268 remaining villages... ..	2,95,180	2,53,757	2,53,757	2,53,757	2,53,757	2,53,757	2,53,757
	TOTAL ...	3,17,875	2,75,552	2,75,552	2,75,552	2,75,589	2,75,620	2,75,679

\* No jama announced for these three villages Rs. 7/- in Khandrát Kalán for resumed maáfi.

† This does not include the jama of Government gardens, and land assessed at half rates in the

No. XXII.—Continued.

*Parganah Delhi District Delhi.*

DEMAND.

Rabi 1886	Rabi 1887.	Rabi 1888.	Rabi 1889.	Rabi 1890	Rabi 1891	Rabi 1892	Rabi 1893.	Rabi 1894.	Rabi 1895.
999	999	999	999	999	999	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050
389	389	389	389	389	389	430	430	430	430
1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240
1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,225	1,225
1,979	1,979	1,979	1,979	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
3,163	3,163	3,163	3,163	3,163	3,183	3,207	3,230	3,230	3,230
778	778	778	778	778	794	817	840	850	850
1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
615	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650
546	546	546	546	546	546	546	546	546	650
569	569	569	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
1,136	1,136	1,136	1,136	1,136	1,161	1,175	1,200	1,200	1,200
520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520
1,413	1,413	1,419	1,419	1,442	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450
2,541	2,541	2,541	2,541	2,541	2,541	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,550
1,051	1,051	1,051	1,051	1,051	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065
2,627	2,627	2,627	2,627	2,627	2,627	2,650	2,650	2,650	2,650
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7*
2,53,757	2,53,757	2,53,757	2,53,757	2,53,757	2,53,757	2,53,757	2,53,757	2,53,757	2,53,757
2,75,724	2,75,759	2,75,765	2,75,796	2,75,859	2,75,942	2,76,127	2,76,198	2,76,220	2,76,324†

villages reported under the head of Civil Station.

## APPENDIX

*(Form G.) Statement of annual demand*

No. in Kistband.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	Last year's demand of the former Settlement.	PROPOSED						
			Kharif 1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
117	Deorú ...	800	864	864	864	864	864	864	864
166	Kasba Suni- pat... ..	6,297-13-6	6,362	6,362	6,362	6,362	6,362	6,362	6,362
179	Kundli ...	1,716	1,831	1,831	1,831	1,831	1,862	1,862	1,862
190	Ghásauli ...	1,302	1,776	1,776	1,776	1,776	1,776	1,776	1,776
1 to 116 )	235 remain- ing villa- ges	3,90,655-5-5	3,27,037	3,27,037	3,27,037	3,27,037	3,27,037	3,27,037	3,27,037
118 to 165									
167 to 178									
180 to 189									
191 to 239 )									
Total 239 villages		4,00,771-2-9	3,37,870	3,37,870	3,37,870	3,37,870	3,37,901	3,37,901	3,37,901



No. XXII.—*Concluded.**Parganah Sunipat District Delhi.*

DEMAND.

1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
864	864	864	864	864	864	864	864	864	864	900
6,380	6,380	6,380	6,380	6,380	6,380	6,380	6,380	6,380	6,380	6,380
1,893	1,893	1,893	1,893	1,924	1,924	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,950
1,776	1,802	1,817	1,872	1,897	1,897	1,897	1,941	2,000	2,000	2,000
3,27,037	3,27,037	3,27,037	3,27,037	3,27,037	3,27,037	3,27,037	3,27,037	3,27,037	3,27,037	3,27,037
3,37,950	3,37,976	3,37,991	3,38,046	3,38,102	3,38,102	3,38,128	3,38,172	3,38,231	3,38,231	3,38,267

APPENDIX No. XXIII.



*STATEMENT OF KANUNGOS.*

## APPENDIX

*Statement showing the appointments and qualifications of*

1	2	3	4
N A M E.	Caste, Age and Residence	Date of appoint- ment and by whom.	Personal claims and qualifications.
Pandit Mán Singh <u>Kánún-</u> go of Sunípat tahsíl.	Brahmin 26 years Suní- pat.	11th January 1879.  Colonel W. G. Davies, C. S. I. Commissioner, Delhi Division.	Obtained his post by in- heritance, knows Persian and can read the Nágrí al- phabet. Of old family and was chosen from several can- didates as having next to Shambudíal the best hereditary claims. Educat- ed in the Lahore Vernacular School.  Has learnt during Settle- ment how to survey by plane table, still has something to learn in the way of practi- cal experience, but as he is a sharp fellow, he will if well kept to work turn out I think, well.
Díal Singh, Náib 'Kánún- go' of Sunípat, tahsíl.	Káyath 32 years Gan- naur tahsíl Sunípat.	11th January 1879.  Colonel W. G. Davies, C. S. I., Commissioner, Delhi Division.	Obtained the post by in- heritance on the ground that his grand-father was Ká- núngo of tahsíl Gannaur. He knows Persian well, is of fair family.

## No. XXIII.

*Kanungos and Naib-Kanungos employed in the Delhi District.*

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## REMARKS.

At the beginning of the Settlement in 1872, Khushwakt Rái, Kánúngo, and his uncle Kirpáram Naib Kánángo, were transferred to the Settlement Department from the tahsíl. Maharáj Singh resident of Gannaur and Kidár Náth of Sunipat were appointed officiating Kánúngo and 'Naib-Kánúngo' respectively, to act in the tahsíl in consideration of their family claims. On 8th July 1876, Kirpáram 'Naib-Kánúngo' in the Settlement Department died. The following persons claimed the post:—

- (1).—Kidár Náth Officiating 'Naib-Kánúngo' in the tahsíl.
- (2).—Mukhtár Khán, assistant of the patwári of Mailána.
- (3).—Mán Singh, relative of the deceased.
- (4).—Díal Singh, patwári of Páncí Gújarán.
- (5).—Shambúdíal son of the deceased.
- (6).—Shambúdíal, 'Naib-Munsarim' in the Settlement Department.
- (7).—Sheoráj Singh, patwári of Gannaur.
- (8).—Rámjí Lál, Brahmin, resident of Sunipat.

By order of Mr. Wood, the Settlement Officer, Delhi district, dated 17th January 1877, Shambúdíal son of the deceased was considered the rightful heir and was appointed in his father's place.

Díal Singh, Patwári, resident of Gannaur appealed against this in the Commissioner's Court. His appeal was dismissed on 13th February 1877, but it was noted that when another post fell vacant, the Gannaur claim should be considered. The petitioner himself would, however, have no right in his father's lifetime. On 2nd December 1877, Khushwakt Rái, Kánángo, in the Settlement Department, applied for pension, and the following claimants presented themselves for the post:—



## APPENDIX

1	2	3	4
N A M E.	Caste, Age and Residence	Date of appoint- ment and by whom.	Personal claims and qualifications.
			<p>Was educated in the Vernacular School of Gannaur.</p> <p>Knows how to survey with plane table, but requires practical experience in his work. He is a respectable and diligent man, and will I think do well.</p>

## REMARKS.

- (1).—Nának Chand Mahajan.
- (2).—Sheoraj Singh, Patwárá of Gannaur.
- (3).—Maháraj Singh, Officiating 'Kánúngo' in the tahsíl.
- (4).—Díál Singh, Patwárá of Panchí Gújarán.
- (5).—Rámjí Lál, in the Settlement Department resident of Sunípat.
- (6).—Sukhdeo Singh, resident of Hawelí Pálam.
- (7).—Kidár Náth Officiating 'Naib-Kánúngo' in the tahsíl.
- (8).—Shambúdíál, 'Naib-Kánúngo' in the Settlement Department.
- (9).—Mán Singh, son of Khushwakt Rái's cousin.

By Settlement Officer's Judgment dated 29th March 1878, it was decided that Shambudíál, 'Naib-Kánúngo' in the Settlement Department be appointed 'Kánúngo,' and that Díál Singh Patwárá of Panchí Gújarán, 'Naib-Kánúngo'; that for a year until Shambúdíál should show himself fit, for the post, Mán Singh, at present should officiate for him, and if within this time he should not prove himself fit, Mán Singh would get the post; that for the year Shambúdíál should get pay of the post of 'Naib-Kánúngo' and Díál Singh that of patwárship. Other claims were considered and rejected, Díál Singh, Mán Singh, and Kidár Náth, not being satisfied with this, appealed to the Commissioner's Court. The Commissioner maintained the Settlement Officer's order for the present, but as on further report Shambúdíál was reported still unfit, Colonel Davies dismissed him and appointed Mán Singh to the post, Díál Singh being kept as 'Naib-Kánúngo'. They are the present occupants respectively of the two posts. In 1878 Maháraj Singh, 'Kánúngo' in the tahsíl, was pensioned on account of age, and Kidár Náth was appointed in his place, and Kidár Náth's place was given to Pindídíál son of Maháraj Singh. They still hold these places.

According to Book Circular Nos. 9 and 45, enquiry was made of the 'Kánúngo' and 'Naib-Kánúngo' as to their successors. Mán Singh has no

## APPENDIX

1	2	3	4
N A M E.	Caste, Age and Residence	Date of appoint- ment and by whom.	Personal claims and qualifications.
Díp Chand. 'Kánúngo,' of Delhi tahsíl	Brahmin 27 years Najaf- garh.	28th January 1875.  Mr. Wood Set- tlement Officer.	Obtained the post by in- heritance.  He knows Persian pretty well and also the English and Nágrí alphabets. Of fair family.  Was educated in the Najaf- garh Government School.  Knows how to survey with plane table, but requires practical experience in his work. He is a respectable and diligent man, and will I think do well.
Abdulrahman 'Naib Kánúngo' of Delhi tahsíl.	Mughal 47 years Delhi.	1st January 1861.  Mr. P. H. Egerton, Deputy Commissioner, Delhi District.	He had no hereditary right, but as he was an old Govern- ment servant, and had been educated in the Delhi School and Roorkee College, he got the appointment. He is of respectable family.



## R E M A R K S.

son, so that the next heir would be his younger brother, Badrí Náth who is adopted by Khushwakt Rái, the late 'Kánúngo'. After Badrí Náth, comes the next younger brother Kídár Náth, and after him Amar Náth, the youngest. Díal Singh, 'Naib-Kánúngo' has no son, but two brothers, Pindídíal and Pirbhúdíal who has a son, Amír Singh.

In 1872, at the beginning of the Settlement work, Mohan Lál, 'Kánúngo' and Abdulrahmán, 'Naib-Kánúngo', were transferred to the Settlement Department from the tahsíl. Chhajjú Rám and Rámjí Dás were appointed in the tahsíl as Officiating 'Kánúngo' and 'Naib-Kánúngo' in Mohan Lál and Abdulrahman's place respectively, in consideration of their long service. On 28th May 1874, Mohan Lál died and the following persons claimed to succeed him:—

- (1).—Jai Mal, employed in the Customs Department.
- (2).—Sukhdeo Singh, employed in the Gurgaon District.
- (3).—Gangá Rám, 'Naib-Kánúngo' in Ballabgarh tahsíl.
- (4).—Chhajjú Rám, Officiating 'Kánúngo' in Delhi tahsíl.
- (5).—Ghulam Husain, 'Naib-Munsarim' in Delhi.
- (6).—Rájá Lál, Patwári.
- (7).—Abdulrahman, 'Naib-Kánúngo' in the Delhi Settlement Department.
- (8).—Díp Chand son of deceased Mohan Lál.

By order of Mr. Wood, the Settlement Officer, dated 28th January 1875, Díp Chand was appointed 'Kánúngo' and up to this time, Díp Chand, 'Kánúngo', and Abdulrahman, 'Naib-Kánúngo' are in their respective offices.

Díp Chand has no son so that at present his heirs are Chimman Lál, and Chunní Lál his uncles. Abdulrahman says he has no heirs.



## APPENDIX

1	2	3	4
NAME.	Caste, Age and Residence	Date of appointment and by whom.	Personal claims and qualifications.
Ganeshí Lál 'Kánúngo' of Ballabgarh tahsíl	Káyath 45 years Farídábád.	21st May 1875 appointed by Colonel W. G. Davies, C. S. I., Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division.	<p>Was educated in the Delhi School and taught Persian and Arabic. In Roorkee College he learnt Prismatic Surveying with plane table as well as drawing, &amp;c.</p> <p>He is not an efficient worker, and is getting feeble.</p> <p>Succeeded to the post by inheritance. Knows Persian well and also knows the Nágrí alphabet. He is of an old family.</p> <p>Was educated in the Vernacular School of Farídábád.</p> <p>Knows how to survey with plane table, can examine the annual papers fairly, and also can do his ordinary work well.</p>

## No. XXIII.—Continued.

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## REMARKS.

In 1872 at the beginning of the Settlement work, Chiranji Lál son of Sálag Rám, Dhusar, 'Kánúngo,' and Gangá Rám, 'Naib-Kánúngo,' son of Riwa Rám, Káyath, were transferred to the Settlement Department from the tahsíl.

Sheo Lál and Mirza Murtazábeg were appointed Officiating 'Kánúngo' and 'Naib-Kánúngo' respectively in the tahsíl. On 6th November 1874, Chiranji Lál died. The following persons claimed for this post:—

- (1).—Gangá Rám, 'Naib-Kánúngo' in the Settlement Department.
- (2).—Anandí Lál, brother of deceased Chiranji Lál.
- (3).—Rámdiál, adopted son of Chiranji Lál.
- (4).—Ganeshí Lál, Káyath, resident of Farídábád.
- (5).—Tansukh Rái, Khatri, resident of Farídábád.
- (6).—Nanne Singh, Khatri, resident of Farídábád.
- (7).—Sewak Rám, son of Gangá Rám, 'Naib-Kánúngo'.
- (8).—Sheo Lál, Officiating 'Kánúngo'.

## APPENDIX

1	2	3	4
N A M E.	Caste, age and Residence	Date of appoint- ment and by whom.	Personal claims and qualifications.
Mangal Sain 'Naib Kánúngo' of Ballabgarh tahsíl.	Káyath 24 years Farid- ábád.	5th October 1877.  Appointed by Mr. Ouseley the Financial Com- missioner Pun- jab.	Succeeded to the post by inheritance. Knows Persian and also the Nágrí alphabet. He is of an old family.  Was educated in the Government school at Farídá- bád. Knows little survey and cannot examine the annual papers.



## R E M A R K S.

Gangá Rám was appointed 'Kánúngo' on condition that after him, Anandi Lál would get this post and Anandi Lál was appointed 'Naib-Kánúngo' by order of Mr. Wood, the Settlement Officer. Ganeshí Lál appealed against this to the Commissioner's Court. On 21st May 1875, Ganeshí Lál was appointed 'Kánúngo' and Ganná Rám was made 'Naib-Kánúngo' while Anandi Lál was dismissed. On 31st August 1875, Ganná Rám appealed against this to the Financial Commissioner's Court. His appeal was rejected with the order that if Ganeshí Lál did not prove himself fit for this post during the settlement he would be dismissed. On 13th January 1876, Gangá Rám 'Naib-Kánúngo', was appointed 'Naib-Tahsildár' of Ballabgarh in Riázul Hasan's place, who had resigned his post. Afterwards Gangá Rám was made 'Sadar Kánúngo'. When Gangá Rám's 'Naib-Kánúngoship' became vacant the following persons claimed the post:—

- (1).—Anandi Lál, brother of Chiranji Lál.
- (2).—Sewak Rám son of Gangá Rám, 'Naib-Kánúngo'.
- (3).—Nand Kishore, Bakal, resident of Síhí.
- (4).—Dharam Singh, Káyath, resident of Farídábád.
- (5).—Shankar Lál, Káyath, resident of Farídábád.
- (6).—Mangal Sain son of Ganeshí Lál, 'Kánúngo'.
- (7).—Nanne Singh, Khatri, resident of Farídábád.
- (8).—Básí Lál, resident of Farídábád.
- (9).—Gopál Saháí, resident of Pálí.
- (10).—Díál Singh, Patwáí of Panchi Gujarán.
- (11).—Beni Parshad, resident of Farídábád.



## APPENDIX

1	2	3	4
N A M E.	Caste, age and Residence	Date of appoint- ment and by whom.	Personal claims and qualifications.

No. XXIII.—*Concluded.*

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## R E M A R K S.

On 13th May 1876, Mr. Wood, the Settlement Officer again ordered Anandi Lál to be made 'Naib-Kánúngo'. Bási Lál, Mangal Sain, Gopal Sahái and Beni Parshád appealed against this to the Commissioner's Court.

On 12th September 1876, this appeal was dismissed. Mangal Sain and Beni Parshád again appealed to the Financial Commissioner's Court. On 5th October 1877, Mangal Sain was appointed 'Naib-Kánúngo' and Anandi Lál, was dismissed. Since that time Ganeshí Lál and his son Mangal Sain have been working in the Settlement Department as 'Kánúngo' and 'Naib-Kánúngo' respectively. Ganeshí Lál, 'Kánúngo', has his son Mangal Sain now 'Naib-Kánúngo'. Mangal Sain's post he wants for his younger son Beníparshád. The next heir is his brother Shankar Lál, then Mangat Raí, his brother's son.

APPENDIX No. XXIV.



*ZAILDAR APPOINTMENTS—SUNIPAT TAHSIL.*

## APPENDIX No. XXIV.

*Zaildar Appointments—Sunipat Tahsil.*

No.	NAME OF ZAIL.	No. of Villages.	JAMA.	ZAILDAR APPOINTED.
I	Chilkáná with Kherí Gujar ...	14	18,385	Jamaiyat of Kherí Gujar.
II	Ganaur ... ..	16	24,205	Bhúp Singh of Ganaur.
III	Páncbí Jatán ... ..	17	24,965	Nathwá of Páncbí Jatán.
IV	Murthal ... ..	16	21,900	Indráj of Murthal.
V	Sunípat ... ..	21	21,850	Abbás Khán of Sunípat.
VI	Ráthdhaneh ... ..	15	21,300	Dungar of Ráthdhaneh.
VII	Kheoráh... ..	16	21,150	Rámbakhsh of Kheoráh.
VIII	Jákhaurí... ..	16	20,955	Manphúl of Jákhaurí.
IX	Kundlí ... ..	14	17,785	Jagdís Singh of Kundlí
X	Sardháná ... ..	12	19,880	Abhe Rám of Sardháná.
XI	Purkhás ... ..	12	25,950	Máre of Purkhás.
XII	Júan ... ..	19	27,040	Sirdará of Júan.
XIII	Bhatgáon ... ..	17	25,210	Lachhman of Bhatgáon.
XIV	Rohat with Tháná Kalán ...	18	23,540	Anant Rám of Rohat.
XV	Hilálpur with Mandaurá ...	16	22,520	Singh Rám of Hilálpur.
15	Zails ... ..	239	3,36,635	Average Jamá, ... .. 22,442.



APPENDIX No. XXIV.—*Continued.**Zaildar Appointments—Delhi Tahsil.*

No.	NAME OF ZAIL.	No. of Villages.	JAMA.	ZAILDAR APPOINTED.
I	Nareli ... ..	19	20,885	Mohan Lal of Nareli.
II	Kádipur with Alipur ... ..	27	24,781	Jaishi Rám of Kádipur.
III	Dehli ... ..	30	19,470	Núr Muhammad of Bánskauli.
IV	Bábarpur Bázidpur with Indarpat ... ..	26	17,675	Rámbakhsh of Bábarpur.
V	Tihár with Pálam ... ..	22	18,020	Hukmí Khán of Tihár.
VI	Nilauthí ... ..	18	16,400	Budh Rám of Nilauthí.
VII	Mitráon with Najafgarh ... ..	16	23,685	Baldeo Singh of Mitráon.
VIII	Dhúl Siras with Bijuásan ... ..	17	21,740	Bhág Mal of Dhúl Siras.
IX	Ishákpur with Dindhásá ... ..	17	18,030	Khushhálí Rám of Ishákpur Páne Siján.
X	Suraidá ... ..	16	16,225	Rám Saháe of Suraidá.
XI	Mahpálpur ... ..	22	13,430	Rámparshád of Mahpálpur.
XII	Azádpur with Bádli ... ..	16	15,875	Nathe of Azádpur.
XIII	Bhowaná with Daryápur Kalán ... ..	9	15,650	Jodhá of Daryápur Kalán.
XIV	Sultánpur Dabás with Karálá ... ..	12	17,260	Rati Rám of Sultánpur Dabás.
XV	Kanjháolá ... ..	11	16,115	Nathú of Kanjháolá.
15	Zails ... ..	288	2,75,241	Average Jamá ... .. 18,349.

## APPENDIX No. XXIV.—Continued.

*Zaildar Appointments—Ballabgarh Tahsil.*

No.	NAME OF ZAIL.	No. of Villages.	JAMA.	ZAILDAR APPOINTED.
I	Mohiná ... ..	11	22,480	Ashraf Ali of Mohiná.
II	Mortáhuká ... ..	21	15,685	Khudá Bakhsh of Mortáhuká.
III	Tigáon ... ..	28	17,565	Wazir of Tigáon.
IV	Kherí Kalán ... ..	26	17,190	Sítá Rám of Kherí Kalán.
V	Faridábád ... ..	27	22,490	Saiyad Ahmad of Faridábád.
VI	Síhí ... ..	11	14,510	Gangá Bakhsh of Síhí.
VII	Digh ... ..	10	14,140	Sáhab Singh of Sunpahar.
VIII	Kabúlpur Bángar ... ..	14	18,390	Sáhab Singh of Kabúlpur Bángar.
IX	Ballabgarh ... ..	9	16,550	Imám Bakhsh of Ranhera.
X	Fatehpur Tagá ... ..	17	14,950	Pir Bakhsh of Fatehpur Tagá.
XI	Páli, Pákal ... ..	22	15,815	Gangá Bakhsh of Kothrá Mohab. batábád.
XII	Mahraulí ... ..	19	12,935	Chajjan of Sultánpur.
XIII	Chiragh Delhi ... ..	41	14,120	Sheo Sahae of Chiragh Delhi.
XIV	Kilokhrí ... ..	27	11,210	Chimman of Bhagaulá.
14	Zails ... ..	283	2,28,030	Average Jama ... .. 16,288.

## NOTES ON EACH ZAIL.

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*Epitomised from the Report on the Zaildar appointments submitted to Commissioner under cover of No. 84 of 1st March 1880.*

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### SUNIPAT TAHSIL.

#### CIRCLE I.—*Chilkána with Kherí Gujar.*

This is a strong colony of Gujars voting unanimously for the man appointed, who is of respectable character. There is no family of importance in this zail. Ahmed lambardar of Garhi Ghulame in Panchí Gujrán is intelligent and well disposed.

#### CIRCLE II.—*Ganaur.*

This is not a homogeneous zail, and will probably always give trouble in selecting the best man. At present Bhup Sing Taga of Ganaur is clearly superior. Other families worth notice are those of Bholu of Pabuera, and the lambardárs of Begah, at present all considerably below the mark.

#### CIRCLE III.—*Panchi Jatán.*

This zail is mostly Jat in character, Nathua is clearly superior. Other families to be noticed are those of Bahala of Bighan (since dead), and Het Ram of Rajhí.

#### CIRCLE IV.—*Murthal.*

Murthal should have a zaildar as long as any one in the place is at all fit. There are two families in the village which seem predominant; those of Fattah and Indraj, with Newal's close up. Indraj however is himself best fitted for the post. Other noticeable men in the zail are Bahál of Malikpur, Ramjas of Tikaola, and Híra of Zainpur. The men here are mostly Jats, and Murthal is of the Antal got.

#### CIRCLE V.—*Sunipat Khás.*

In this zail at present the Muhammadans are superior to the Hindus, and they unanimously chose a quiet and respectable man, Abbás Khan. He has since appointment died and several candidates appeared from whom we chose Zámin Alí.—Other noticeable men are Gulzibagh Alí, Muhammad Zakí, and Iftikhar Alí.

#### CIRCLE VI.—*Rath dhanek.*

This is the centre of a got of Jats Ták Seroa who own a good many villages. The vote is clear for Dungar a well to do man of the large village. The Muhammadans of Akbarpur



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Epitomised from the Report on the Zaildar appointments sub-

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Barauta would not command popular suffrage and are not worth much in themselves. Dungar's is the only family of note that I know in the neighbourhood.

CIRCLE VII.—*Kheorah.*

Kheorah is a strong centre of Antals, and among the men of the village Rámbaksh is the best. He is not energetic, but well disposed and tractable, and is more honest than most of his neighbours. Tirkha is not of any considerable influence.

CIRCLE VIII.—*Jakhauli.*

Here the influence of Manphul is predominant, and I do not know of any other considerable family.

CIRCLE IX.—*Kundli.*

There is no solid following here, and Jagdis Singh owner of Kundli village has been appointed. He represents the Sunipat Hindu family of Pirthi Sing, one known and rewarded for loyalty in the mutiny. No other important family in the zail.

CIRCLE X.—*Sardhana.*

Several families contested this Jat zail, but Abhe Rám of Sardhana is the best man for the post. The families, Sheo Singh of Ahulana, Prit Sing of Khubrú and perhaps Dille of Khubrú will have to be considered in deciding the succession to Abhe Rám.

CIRCLE XI.—*Purkhás.*

There is a solid following here for Máré\* of Purkhás, and his family is respected throughout the whole of this part. I do not know of any other worth special notice, unless it be that of Hardit of Purkhás. Jats here too.

CIRCLE XII.—*Júan.*

Here Sirdara has been appointed on the grounds of his personal character and fitness. It is an open question hereafter, as there will be several competitors. In Júan itself there are two important families, of Hazari, and of Abhe. Other men above the average in the neighbourhood are Jamna of Mohana, and Hoshnak of Pinanah (since dead). The villages are almost all Jat throughout.

CIRCLE XIII.—*Bhatgáon.*

Here there is the predominant family of Lachman Singh. He is a wealthy man, and though getting old is clearly the



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proper choice. This is another Jat zail. Ramrikh of Guhna is above the average, but inferior in every way to Lachman Singh.

CIRCLE XIV.—*Rohat with Thánas Khurd and Kalán.*

There is not a distinct lead here, but Rohat as the largest village seems to claim the choice especially as the place behaved very well in the mutiny. There are two leading families among the lambardárs. Anant Rám and Cheyt Rám. Cheyt Rám was made head lambardár and now the zaildárí is given to Anant Rám. There will always be trouble in choosing a successor in this zail as the village itself is divided, and there are troublesome elements elsewhere. Jamna of Koalí is a pretender without any real claims on the ground of family or of influence, and in Thána Kalán there is a great feud between the families of Rámrikh and Rámkalán. Both are men of masterful spirit, but not good enough for zaildárs. The constituency here is also Jat.

CIRCLE XV.—*Hilalpur with Mandaura.*

Here there are several competitors, Singh Rám son of Pemraj of Hilalpur seemed the best and was appointed. Other men are Zalim of Nahri, Uddami or Udhe Rám of Saidpur, Baje and Nathua of Mandaura. The people are Jats.

In appeal, the appointment of Singh Rám was cancelled and Udhe Rám of Firozpur appointed by the Commissioner. On further appeal to the Financial Commissioner the order of the Commissioner was reversed.

## DELHI TAHSIL.

CIRCLE I.—*Narela.*

This is a Jat zail. Mohan Lál of Narela is the most considerable man. Menuraj of Holambi Khurd was an inferior candidate, while Baldeo of Lampur, Hans Rám of Bankner, and Lachí Rám of Kherí Khurd have no influence beyond their villages.

CIRCLE II.—*Kádipur with Alipur.*

The people here are a mixed lot, a good many, however, are Jats. Jaisí Rám who has a majority of votes is far the best man. He is perhaps the most intelligent zamíndár in the district, and his advice is always valuable. Jaisí's father was murdered by dacoits a few years ago in his own house, and Jaisí and his son Teg Chand still remembers it.

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Epitomised from the Report on the Zaildar appointments sub-

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Jaisí assisted the troops in 1857 on the 'Ridge'. There is no considerable family in this zail beside Jaisí's; except perhaps Jamna Dás of Burárí, but he is considerably inferior to Jaisí Rám

CIRCLE III.—*Delhi Khás.*

Here there were several answering to the various tribes in the zail which is made up of miscellaneous elements. Nur Muhammad of Banskaulí was chosen as a man of position, and intelligence, and as belonging to a family that of Búrre Khán which had conspicuously shown loyalty in the mutiny. Other competitors were Chajjú Singh (the next best). Dilsukh of Sadhaurá Kalán, Rámbaksh of Garhí Mendú—and Bahal Singh of Baseí Darapur. There will probably be trouble here in choosing a successor.

CIRCLE IV.—*Bábarpur Bazídpur with Indarpat.*

Here also there are miscellaneous elements, but there is a nucleus of Chauháńs, and the best man is one of them Rámbaksh of Bábarpur. There is no one else really of consequence who lives in this zail.

CIRCLE V.—*Tihár with Pálam.*

There are three men here. Pirthí Singh of Naraina, Fatteh Singh of Pálam, and Hukmí Khán of Tihár, of these the last is the best, in point of wealth and influence. Fatteh Singh has a moderate leading among the Jats of the neighbourhood of Pálam, but he is not personally very intelligent, and he has little property comparatively. He is perhaps better than Pirthí Singh of Narainá. There may be doubt here in case of succession, but there should be no difficulty in getting the Government work done by one or other of these families.

CIRCLE VI.—*Nilauthí.*

Here the majority of villages goes for Budh Rám of Nilauthí, who is the only good man in the circle. Most of the villages are Jat like him. At the very last Kishen Lál of Nangloí Jat came up, but he will not do so well as the nominee, he is not known in the zail. In the event of a vacancy, however, his family might be looked up.

CIRCLE VII.—*Mitráon with Najafgarh.*

Here there is a contest between a wealthy money lender Deokishen of Najafgarh, and a zamíndár of good family and influence; Baldeo Singh of Mitráon. On every account Baldeo Singh is preferable. The men here are a mixture, but mostly Jats.



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CIRCLE VIII.—*Dhul Sirís with Bijwásan.*

The men here too are mostly Jats. Bhág Mal of Dhul Sirís is the leading zamíndár. Teká of Bijáwsan is much inferior to him. Harde Rám of Rághopur is a good fellow and has a useful son, but he is not equal to Bhág Mal. When a vacancy occurs—the choice would be an open question.

CIRCLE IX.—*Ishákpur with Dhindhásán.*

The zamíndárs here are mostly Jats, and though there is no one of commanding influence yet the lambardár Khusháí of Ishákpur Pané Suján is fit for the post. He did well in the mutiny. There is no one else here that I know of, at all noticeable.

CIRCLE X.—*Suráedah.*

This zail belongs to the Ahírs, and they want a quiet respectable old fellow, Rám Sahái of Suraedah. I have no doubt that with a little urging he will do well. His respectability is undoubted. I do not think there is any other family of importance here, but the Ahírs will probably, when necessary, agree on the best man.

CIRCLE XI.—*Mahpálpur.*

This zail is not a large one, but it seems necessary owing to the position and lie of the villages. The popular man is Rámparshád of Mahpálpur, and he seems likely to do fairly. There is no one else of any position in the place. The men are mixed, but a good many are Jats like Rámparshád.

CIRCLE XII.—*Azádpur with Badli.*

This zail has a mixture, Jats, Ahírs, and one or two Muhammadans. Nathé Singh Karár of Azádpur is the best man. Ghuláb of Badli has some following, but is not personally fit, and is not really influential enough. Khusháí of Pul Kalán is not a bad fellow, but inferior to Nathé Singh.

CIRCLE XIII.—*Bhowána with Daryápur Kalán.*

Here we come among the Jats again, the two leading families are Jodha of Daryápur and Ranjít of Bhowana, and Jodha is the best.

CIRCLE XIV.—*Sultánpur Dabás with Karála.*

Jats here too. There are two families—Khushá Rám of Karála—and Ratí Rám of Sultánpur Dabás, of these

## Epitomised from the Report on the Zaildar appointments sub-

Ratí Rám is the best. But on an opening occurring there is no doubt the other family then will fight for the place.

### CIRCLE XV.--*Kanjháola*.

Here the best man is Nathú of Kanjháola. He is a Jat among Jat villages, and will do fairly well in the post. There is no one considerable in position, or in influence in this zail. Its distribution was anxiously deliberated in connection with that of circles XIII and XIV. There is no one in the large villages of Nundkah and Gheora who is at all fit.

## BALLABGARH TAHSIL.

### CIRCLE I.—*Mohina*.

Here without question there is the loyal family of Mír Hidáyat Alí loyal Resaldár of the mutiny, to be honoured in the name of his son Ashraf Alí a well-disposed man, though not very strong. There are political grounds for assisting this family. The villages are chiefly Jat.

### CIRCLE II.—*Mortáhuka*.

Here among a mixed lot including a good many Sheikhs, there is a strong vote for Khuda Bakhsh of Mortahuka. He is a good man and will do. Makhdum Bakhsh of Shah-jehanpur is decidedly inferior.

### CIRCLE III.—*Tigáon*.

Here there is a strong set of Gujar villages and they all vote for Wazír Singh of Tigáon, an old chaudhrí family. He is old, but well meaning and commands great respect. Some villages of Sheikhs and other tribes had to be put in this zail; Parwarish of Kabúlpur has a few votes, while one or two villages want Ganeshí of Gharora, who is quite inferior.

### CIRCLE IV.—*Kheri Kalán*.

The people here are mixed, Jats, Rajputs, Sheikhs and one or two Gujar. Síta Rám of Kheri Kalán is the best man. Maharája of Muazzimábád is not so good and has no great influence.

In appeal, however, the Commissioner appointed him as better than Síta Rám. On further appeal being made to the Financial Commissioner the order of the Commissioner was reversed.



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CIRCLE V.—*Farídábád.*

Here the family of Kasim Alí of Farídábád is far the most important. There is no other that can contest the post with it. Kasim Alí, however, has died while the appointments were proceeding, and as a special case his son a lad of some sixteen years of age is appointed zaildár with his uncle Iftikhár Alí to carry on the duties for him till he reaches an age fitting him to do so. Mixed.

CIRCLE VI.—*Síhí.*

Here Ganga Bakhsh a Jat of Síhí is the leader among a mixed lot of Jats and Gujars. There is no one else that I know that has any claims.

CIRCLE VII.—*Díg.*

There is a small set of Gaunva villages in this part who seem to have some right to be represented. Sahib Singh of Sunpahar appears to be the best man among them, and this is not saying very much; he will I think do. If he does not, then on a vacancy occurring the Beloch family of Ghíse Khán in Fattehpur Beloch may be looked up though it would not carry the popular vote.

CIRCLE VIII.—*Kabúlpur Bángar.*

Here there is an all but unanimous vote of a Rajput set of villages, mixed with Jats and others, for Sahib Singh a lambardár of Kabúlpur Bángar. There is no family in this part which can in any way pretend to compete with this one.

CIRCLE IX.—*Ballabgarh Khás.*

There was doubt here between Imam Buksh of Ranhera related to Nur Muhammad zaildár of Delhi, and Sirdar Khán of Gaunchí. On the whole Imam Buksh will do best, though it is one of the most doubtful cases we have had to decide. The villages are Jat and other castes.

Sirdar Khán took his case up to the Commissioner and then to the Financial Commissioner, but his appeal was dismissed in both Courts.

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Epitomised from the Report on the Zaildar appointments sub-

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CIRCLE X.—*Fattehpur Taga.*

There is in this part a colony of meos from mewat. They all go for Pír Buksh of Fattehpur Taga, and he is appointed accordingly. Some English correspondence is in the District Office about this appointment. Mr. Wood was against it. Mr. T. W. Smyth wished it, and the Commissioner agreed with the Deputy Commissioner. My own opinion is that Pír Baksh is decidedly the best man.

CIRCLE XI.—*Páli Pákal.*

The villages here are mostly Gujar and they want a good man Ganga Bakhsh of Kothra Muhabatábád. The other men mentioned, Maharája of Fattehpur Chandila and Bakhtawar of Tughlakábád, do not live in this circle, and further are ineligible for personal reasons. There is no one who can confront Ganga Bakhsh.

CIRCLE XII.—*Mahraulí.*

Here Chajjan a Gujar of Sultanpur is the best man for this mixed zail, in which there are a good many Gujar. His father was one of the Chandrawal chaudhris of chaukídárs who rightly got into trouble about the burning of the Delhi Cantonments, but this man then a boy and his brother were exculpated from all blame, and indeed have a letter from Hodson himself testifying to their being employed on secret service for our Government. Chajján is a very intelligent man, and will I expect make one of the best zaildárs in the district. He is worth looking after. Hira Singh of Fattehpur Beri, also a Gujar is inferior in every way to Chajján. Bakhtawar of Tuglakábád lives in another zail, that of Kilokri.

CIRCLE XIII.—*Chiragh Delhi.*

The villages here are very small and of a mixed character. Jats, Brahmins, and Muhammadans are all found. The best man is Sheo Sahái a respectable Brahmin who gets also a fair portion of the popular vote. This part of the tahsíl is very bare of influential men, and Government can make its own choice. Dhan Singh of Lado Serái is quite inferior, and on the whole Sheo Sahái is the best.

Dhan Singh took up his case to the Commissioner who preferred him to Sheo Sahái. On further appeal to the Financial Commissioner, the order of the appellate Court was reversed.

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CIRCLE XIV.—*Kilokhrí.*

This is also a mixed zail, of small villages, and rather inferior men. Randhír of Bahlolpur, Chimman of Baghola, Kallua of Molarband and Bakhtawar of Tuglakábád. The last is a disreputable patwári quite out of the running, and of the rest though none is good comparatively speaking, the most considerable man seems Chimman of Baghola. Randhír is not spoken well of by the District Officers in police matters.



## APPENDIX No. XXV.



*A LIST OF SOME OF THE WORDS IN COM-  
MON USE BY ZAMINDARS, IN THE  
DELHI DISTRICT,*



## APPENDIX No. XXV.

*A List of some of the words in common use by zamindars, in the Delhi District.*

No.	Vernacular word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	MEANING.
<b>A.</b>			
1	Ankal ... ..	.....	A bull (south).
2	Agwaen ... ..	.....	The hollow into which the bullocks go down with the well rope, which is then loosened, also Gon. Nainchi.
3	Arna ... ..	.....	Dried dung in the field (south).
4	Alá ... ..	.....	A niche in the wall (south).
5	Aréhi ... ..	.....	Buffalo's call.
6	Anch ... ..	.....	Fire (south).
7	Anití ... ..	.....	Injustice.
8	Alao ... ..	.....	The hole over which a bonfire is lit—Dhuni or Puar.
9	Angletna ... ..	.....	To be wrongly presented at birth (of a foetus of a cow or buffalo). (south).
10	Anárf ... ..	.....	Ignorant, stupid.
11	Aget ... ..	.....	Early sown, as distinguished from pachet-or pachété, late sown (of crops).
12	Adhkari ... ..	.....	Half-shares-partnership.
13	Ak ... ..	.....	The poisonous plant (Calotropis procera) Punjabi 'ak' 'madar',) which grows so plentifully in the fields.
14	Ard ... ..	.....	The cross furrow, or the hedge line of the second crop eg. mustard with barley—or 'lobia' with 'urd'—or hemp with sugar-cane.
15	Ant ... ..	.....	A knot, a knotty matter is 'ant ki bat.'
16	Abádí ... ..	Para. ... .. 194	The site of a village with the houses on it.
17	Abád ... ..	.....	Inhabited, populous, 'gharábád karna' to bring home the wife for cohabitation.
18	Asárh ... ..	.....	Name of a month about June 15th to July 15th.
19	Asoj ... ..	Para. ... .. 44	Name of a month.

## APPENDIX No. XXV.—Continued.

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	MEANING.
20	Ant ... ..	Para. ... .. 16	End, 'anant' endless, but see the proverb in which it occurs in the para. quoted.
21	Andhera ... ..	" ... ..	Dark, 'Chiragh ke niché andhera.' It is dark close under the lamp, proverb.
22	Alucha ... ..	" ... .. 36	A kind of fruit 'prunus domestica.'
23	Andar ... ..	" ... ..	Inside.
24	Ah ... ..	" ... .. 44	A sound made for turning the bullock at the plough to the left (See 'Barrh.')
25	Airan ... ..	" ... .. 54	An anvil.
26	Akhta ... ..	" ... .. 56	A day of 'fasting and humiliation'—observed in the custom of rosa 'inkahra.'
27	Angarkha ... ..	" ... .. 135	A long coat which comes down below the knee.
28	Angi ... ..	" ... .. 135	A short sleeved vest worn by women.
29	Abkhora ... ..	" ... .. 137	A drinking vessel much like our glass in size and shape.
30	Angutha ... ..	" ... .. 138	The thumb.
31	Arsi ... ..	" ... .. 138	The thumb—ring with its mirror.
32	Anguthi ... ..	" ... .. 138	A finger ring.
33	Adhí rát ... ..	" ... .. 139	Midnight.
34	Aitwár ... ..	" ... .. 140	Sunday.
35	An ... ..	" ... .. 140	Grain.
36	Antal ... ..	" ... .. 306	Name of a large Got of Jats found in the N. E. of Sunipat tahsil.
37	Ahulania ... ..	" ... .. 86	Name of one of the two great sections of the Jat tribe in North Delhi.
38	Asrá ... ..	" ... ..	Reliance, hope.
39	Abiána ... ..	" ... .. 74	Water rate.
<b>B.</b>			
40	Badhiyá ... ..	" ... ..	A castrated bull-calf (south.)
41	Bar ... ..	" ... ..	A half castrated bull (south.)
42	Bijár ... ..	" ... ..	(Same as ankal) a bull let loose for life.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—Continued.

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	MEANING.
43	Bakhri ... ..	.....	A cow that has once been a mother, and has again been covered.
44	Bahlá ... ..	.....	A barren cow, or buffalo (south.)
45	Bánj ... ..	.....	A barren cow, or woman (south.)
46	{ Baladhjaná ... } { Baradhjaná ... }	.....	To become pregnant (of a cow.)
47	Búhjná ... ..	.....	To become pregnant (of a buffalo.)
48	Batéú ... ..	.....	A way farer.
49	Batyá ... ..	.....	A way—a side road.
50	Badhwár ... ..	Para. ... .. 41	Ground growing only one crop in the year.
51	Búi ... ..	.....	A weed ( ' Wild parsley )-lit-sweller.'
52	Bajná ... ..	.....	To be called—go by the name of.
53	Búngar ... ..	.....	A stack.
54	Bíjghará ... ..	.....	A place where seed is buried, seed clamp, of sugarcane generally.
55	Bán ... ..	.....	A bath used a few days before marriage by both bridegroom and bride.
56	Bhúrí Bhains ... ..	.....	A buffalo of a (sort of ) grey colour, supposed to give a specially nutritious milk.
57	Bákhal ... ..	.....	A lane in a village.
58	Báséra ... ..	.....	The food eaten the next day after the coming of the marriage feast (barát).
59	Bási ... ..	„ ... .. 134	The early morning meal, generally made up of 'stale' pieces left from last night's dinner.
60	Béri ... ..	.....	A bush (Zizyphus nummulana.)
61	Bágar ... ..	.....	The dry 'Bágar' tract towards Bikanir and Jhind.
62	Bángar ... ..	„ ... .. 176	The mainland as opposed to the riverain.
63	Baisákh ... ..	„ ... .. 43	A month about.
64	Bhádón ... ..	„ ... .. 41	A month about.
65	Burá ... ..	.....	Bad.
66	Bábman ... ..	.....	Same as Brahman.

## APPENDIX No. XXV.—Continued.

No.	Vernacular Word.	Referencee, if any, to para. in the Report.	MEANING.
67	Barsná ... ..	.....	To rain.
68	Bhát ... ..	Para. ... .. 196	The story teller, keeper of the family genealogy.
69	Ban ... ..	.....	Cotton.
70	Bail ... ..	" ... .. 46	Ox.
71	Bhúr ... ..	" ... .. 30	A kind of soil, very sandy.
72	Bór ... ..	" ... .. 36	A tree. (Ficus Indica.)
73	Bakáin ... ..	" ... .. 36	A tree (Melia Semper virens—Panj drek.)
74	Bér ... ..	" ... .. 36	A tree (Zizyphus Jujuba.)
75	Bart ... ..	" ... .. 37	.....
76	Bígah ... ..	" ... .. 176	The popular standard of land measure = $\frac{1}{5}$ of an acre = 20 Biswas = 400 Biswansis, &c.
77	Biswá ... ..	" ... .. 240	See above $\frac{1}{20}$ th of a Bigah.
78	Biswánsí ... ..	.....	See above $\frac{1}{20}$ th of a Biswa.
79	Bínd ... ..	" ... .. 37	A rope made of Sarkanda leaves.
80	Bakhér ... ..	" ... .. 44	Broad-cast.
81	Barrh ... ..	Foot note para. 44	A cry to the ox in the plough to move to the right. (See also 'ah'.)
82	Bájrá ... ..	Para. ... .. 222	An autumn crop (Penicillaria spicata.)
83	Basná ... ..	.....	To dwell.
84	Bastí ... ..	.....	A dwelling place, a village.
85	Budh ... ..	" ... .. 47	Wednesday.
86	Bowáf ... ..	" ... .. 47	Sowing (from bo-na.)
87	Bitaurá ... ..	" ... .. 50	The manure. Stack enclosure : built up solid till wanted, and then cut open.
88	Bánjar ... ..	" ... .. 177	Land left uncultivated for two years see tapar.
89	Báhan ... ..	" ... .. 51	The name for land after it has been ploughed (from bahna.)
90	Bair ... ..	" ... .. 52	An enemy.



APPENDIX No. XXV.—Continued.

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	MEANING.
91	Bassolá ... ..	Para. ... .. 54	A hoe.
92	Basseli ... ..	" ... .. 54	A little hoe.
93	Barma ... ..	" ... .. 54	A gimlet.
94	Bilomini ... ..	" ... .. 137	A churn.
95	Bhains ... ..	Foot note P. 55	A buffalo.
96	Bhainsá-gúgal ... ..	Para. ... .. 56	A kind of weed ( ? )
97	Bhúji ... ..	" ... .. 134	Green food boiled alone in water.
98	Bartan ... ..	" ... .. 137	Household vessels.
99	Básan ... ..		
100	Bartuá ... ..	" ... .. 137	A brazen vessel used by Hindús for cooking 'dál.'
101	Belá ... ..	" ... .. 137	A drinking vessel made of brass or bellmetal.
102	Banta ... ..	" ... .. 137	Same as 'lotu,' a drinking vessel.
103	Badhná ... ..	" ... .. 137	A drinking vessel used by Muhammadans.
104	Bartáwa ... ..	.....	Mode, manner.
105	Báli ... ..	" ... .. 138	An ear-ornament worn by Hindú women.
106	Bazúband... ..	" ... .. 138	An ornament worn on the upper arm.
107	Bichhwa ... ..	" ... .. 138	An ornament worn on the toe : it has three bars of raised work.
108	Bahú... ..	" ... .. 138	Wife.
109	Brahaspat... ..	" ... .. 47	Thursday.
110	Bár ... ..	" ... .. 140	The day of the week.
111	Badí ... ..	" ... .. 140	The waning half of the moon-fortnight.
112	Bisáwan ... ..	" ... .. 140	Equivalent to 'bisána' = to busy.
113	Bhúmián ... ..	" ... .. 141	A village deity.
114	Bhao ... ..	" ... .. 141	Respect-honour.
115	Bhojan ... ..	" ... .. 141	Food.
116	Bhínt ... ..	Foot note para. 141	Wall.
117	Bhút-biddia ... ..	Para. ... .. 141	Demonology.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—*Continued.*

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	MEANING.
118	Batwára ... ..	Para. ... .. 196	A division of the shares of land in a village.
119	Band... ..	" ... .. 67	A dam for stopping water, or drainage.
120	Baráh ... ..	" ... .. 228	The land that receives the drainage and manure of the village site.
121	Bejhar ... ..	" ... .. 222	Mixed barley and gram.
122	Baráni ... ..	" ... .. 256	Dependent on rain moisture.
123	Bhāfyācharah ... ..	" ... .. 177	Tenure of land based on possession.
124	Báchh ... ..	" ... .. 278	The distribution of the revenue among the shareholders or proprietors of the village.
125	Bakt ... ..	" ... .. 89	A corrupted form of wakt (time.)
126	Beswá ... ..	" ... .. 89	A whore.
127	Baisan ... ..	" ... .. 89	A banya.
128	Besnf... ..	" ... .. 134	Same as above.
129	Bighéri ... ..	" ... .. 177	A fixed rent at so much per bigah.
130	Bhondah ... ..	" ... .. 82	A small grant of land made in a village in return for menial services.
131	Ballí ... ..	" ... .. 64	A kind of rude 'borer' used in sinking wells a beam of wood fitted with a sharp point.
132	Bháwan ... ..	.....	Same as 'chák,' a pulley.
133	Báwaní ... ..	" ... .. 64	The true spring level of the Bángar 52 cubits or about 80 feet below the surface.
134	Begár ... ..	" ... .. 178	Forced labour, generally without hire.
<b>C.</b>			
135	Chalat ... ..	.....	Cultivated land as distinguished from 'parat' or 'palat' uncultivated ground.
136	Chaumásá ... ..	} .....	The four months of the rainy season, <i>i. e.</i>
137	Chaumásha ... ..		
138	Chápan ... ..	.....	The mark made by the hand rubbed with gerhú (q. v.) on the wall of a house where a male child has been born (Hindú).
139	Chilán ... ..	.....	The same as above.
140	Chhe... ..	.....	The call used in taking cattle to drink.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—*Continued.*

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
141	Chák... ..	Para. ... .. 64	A pulley ( on the well ).
142	Chait .. ...	" ... .. 37	A month, corresponding to our March, April.
143	Cheyte ... ..		
144	Chhurá ... ..	.....	A knife.
145	Chálishá ... ..	.....	The popular name for the terrible famine of Sambat 1840.
146	Chádar ... ..	" ... .. 135	A sheet, but generally the linen garment half cloak, half scarf worn by the men over their shoulders and the women on their heads.
147	Chausar ... ..	" ... .. 46	The ploughing of the land the fourth time.
148	Chúhi ... ..	" ... .. 46	A little mouse.
149	Chirágh ... ..	.....	A lamp.
150	Chhátí ... ..	" ... .. 37	The green head of the 'singhára' plant ( q. v. )
151	Chamár ... ..	" ... .. 177	One of the lowest castes (to be distinguished, however, from the 'chuhra'), the occupa- tion of the men is chiefly making shoes.
152	Chúhra ... ..	" ... .. 48	The sweeper cast, lowest of all.
153	Chandilí ... ..	Foot note para. 55	Bald on the top of the head.
154	Chapni ... ..	Para. ... .. 56	A lid.
155	Chhálíá ... ..	" ... .. 56	.....
156	Chóti... ..	" ... .. 138	The crown-lock.
157	Chhá... ..	" ... .. 134	The same as 'sít' or 'lassi,' buttermilk.
158	Chhách ... ..		
159	Chaupál ... ..	" ... .. 134	The village guest house generally held in common property by all the proprietors. In a large village each patti will have its own. It is the general lounge of the place.
160	Chapáti ... ..	" ... .. 134	Bread made up in thin round pieces.
161	Chauk ... ..	" ... .. 136	The house-yard, inside the dhalíj, where the women and children spend most of their time.
162	Chárpái ... ..	" ... .. 136	A bed stead.

## APPENDIX No. XXV.—Continued.

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
163	Charkhí ... ..	Para. ... .. 136	A spinning wheel.
164	Chháj ... ..	„ ... .. 136	A fan made of reeds.
165	Chamchá ... ..	„ ... .. 137	A spoon.
166	Chakki ... ..	„ ... .. 137	A grinding mill (for corn).
167	Challá ... ..	„ ... .. 138	A toe-ring.
168	Chak tughyáñí ...	„ ... .. 194	The alluvial chak in a riverain village.
169	Chaumendah ... ..	„ ... .. 197	The four sides of a field.
170	Chaudhrí ... ..	.....	The popular title of respect for a lambardár or other influential man.
171	Chhatrí ... ..	.....	A memorial building erected by sons (Hindú) in honour of a dead father.
172	Chakótá ... ..	„ ... .. 80	A lump sum paid as rent, on the tenant's holding.
173	Charsa ... ..	„ ... .. 60	The well-bucket.
<b>D.</b>			
174	Datól... ..	.....	The second crop grown after cutting one of another kind.
175	Dangwára... ..	.....	A working 'bee,' of ploughing or other agricultural work.
176	Dhar ... ..	.....	A heap of 'bhusa' (q. v).
177	Dár ... ..	.....	A herd of deer.
178	Dharwa ... ..	.....	Same as mathilá the earthen tower of inspection in a field.
179	Dhabhi ... ..	.....	A partisan.
180	Dabádábkar ...	.....	Secretly.
181	Dáwadabúke ...		
182	Dábar ... ..	„ ... .. 188 D.	Low lying land subject to floods, but especially the land round the Najafgarh jhil.
183	Dahar ... ..	.....	Much the same as above, land rendered moist by accumulated drainage. Land also in the alluvial chak of a riverain village is mostly called dabar.
184	Dhúp ... ..	.....	Sunshine.



APPENDIX No. XXV.—*Continued.*

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	MEANING.
185	Dalla... ..	Para. ... .. 28	Clods of earth (or chalk.)
186	Dhir ... ..		
187	Dákar ... ..	... .. 197	The most Clayey of the three kinds of soil known in the district.
188	Dhák... ..	„ ... .. 36	A tree (Butea frondosa.)
189	Dharí ... ..	„ ... .. 37	A measure = 5 sers.
190	Do-fasli ... ..	„ ... .. 41	Land bearing two crops.
191	Dosar. ... ..	... .. 46	The ploughing of land the second time.
192	Dhím. ... ..	... .. 46	The same as 'Dalla,' a clod of earth.
193	Disásúl ... ..	... .. 47	A demon, supposed to be connected in some way with the four quarters of the compass.
194	Do-pahrí ... ..	Foot note para. 48	Noon.
195	Dhora ... ..	Para. ... .. 53	A winged insect, attacking corn in the granary.
196	Drátí... ..	„ ... .. 54	A small hand sythe with jagged edges like a saw used for cutting crops.
197	Dúhna ... ..	„ ... .. 55	To milk.
198	Dúhní ... ..	„ ... .. 55	A milking vessel (either of earth or brass.)
199	Dántaun ... ..	„ ... .. 133	A tooth-stick (used for cleaning the teeth).
200	Dalyá ... ..	„ ... .. 134	Corn meal made by bruising the grain.
201	Dál ... ..	„ ... .. 134	A food made from pulse (v. mung, &c.)
202	Dhotí ... ..	„ ... .. 135	The cloth worn round the loins and tucked up between the legs.
203	Dahlíz ... ..	„ ... .. 136	The house porch, or out worm.
204	Dahlíj ... ..		
205	Deorhí ... ..		
206	Dégchí ... ..	„ ... .. 137	A cooking vessel for 'dál' used generally by Muhammadans.
207	Dhakní ... ..	„ ... .. 137	A lid (of a vessel.)
208	Dégcha ... ..	„ ... .. 137	A large cooking vessel of Muhammadans.
209	Dég ... ..	„ ... .. 137	A larger vessel than the above.
210	Dō-pahardin ... ..	„ ... .. 139	Noon-day.

## APPENDIX No. XXV.—Continued.

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	MEANING.
211	Dhaláhuádin ... ..	Para. ... .. 139	The time when day begins to decline (from noon) about 1½ or 2 p. m.
212	Dhór ... ..	" ... .. 139	Cattle.
213	Dēo ... ..	Foot note para. 141	A God.
214	Dasútan ... ..	Para. ... .. 143	The tenth day after the birth of a child (Hindú.)
215	Dahiyá ... ..	" ... .. 86	One of the two large sections of the Jat tribe in North Delhi (see Ahulania.)
216	Dharrah ... ..	.....	Faction.
217	Dóhli ... ..	" ... .. 28	A grant of land for cultivation made in return for religious services, a conf-also 'Bhondah.'
218	Dhénkli ... ..	" ... .. 59	A rough kind of well working by a pole used as a lever.
219	Dharan ... ..	.....	The frame work built on the nfm chak of the well (q. v) to sink it by its weight.
220	Dháram ... ..	.....	A platform.
221	Dandíla ... ..	" ... .. 64	A cross-beam.
222	Dáman ... ..	" ... .. 64	An adverb formed from 'dám' money, price, = for or by means of money.
223	Dál ... ..	" ... .. 73	'Lift' irrigation from a canal, in this district always done by 'jhatts' q. v.
224	'Daráwá' (from darana) ... ..	.....	A 'scare crow', generally a stick with straw twisted fantastically on it, stuck up in the field to frighten away deer, a long grass rope is tied round the field.
<b>F.</b>			
225	Fánsil ... ..	" ... .. 41	Ground yielding two crops.
226	Farásh ... ..	" ... .. 36	A tree (tamarix Indica)
<b>G.</b>			
227	Ghathá ... ..	.....	A narrow opening in a hedge or bank (Punjabí 'galla.')
228	Gonda ... ..	.....	A waggon track or cross country road.
229	Gathwár ... ..	.....	A manure or stack-yard near the úbádí, with a hedge or low wall generally round it.
230	Galgoda ... ..	.....	Fastening the neck and leg together of a dangerous bull or cow, 'galgoda démt.'

APPENDIX No. XXV.—*Continued*

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
231	Gurgoi ... ..	Para. ... .. 134	The house where 'gur' is boiled up.
232	Gandrāla ... ..	.....	The place where the stalks of cane are laid for cutting up.
233	Galiāra ... ..	.....	A blind alley or lane in a village ābādī.
234	Gulkéru ... ..	.....	A wild flower used for dyeing—the Holi powder is made from it, and the flowers are put in children's beds as protection against fleas.
235	Gophia ... ..	.....	The sling used by boys to frighten away birds from crops.
236	Gola ... ..	.....	The earthen ball (made of mud) used in these slings, rather bigger than a marble.
237	Gójra ... ..	" ... .. 226	Mixture of wheat and jau (barley.)
238	Gochni ... ..	.....	Mixture of wheat and chaná.
239	Gári ... ..	.....	A waggon (for oxen)
240	Gflá ... ..	.....	Wet.
241	Géhuin ... ..	.....	Wheat.
242	Gandási ... ..	" ... .. 37	A little chopper used for cutting up 'pála' (q v.)
243	Guár ... ..	" ... .. 39	A crop grown for fodder.
244	Gharī ... ..	" ... .. 48	A division of time about 20 minutes.
245	Ghūre ... ..	Foot note para. 48	Angrily, (participle of 'ghurna' to look angry, talk angrily.)
246	Gandāsa ... ..	Para. ... .. 54	A chopper, larger than the 'gandási' used for cutting up sugarcane stalks.
247	Ghana ... ..	.....	Much.
248	Ghī ... ..	" ... .. 55	"Clarified butter" (qu. what does this mean.)
249	Gaarra ... ..	... .. 56	See 'matka' a vessel for holding water.
250	Ghagra ... ..	" ... .. 135	Loose drawers worn by women
251	Gérú ... ..	.....	A red earth used for dyeing: brought from Dera Ghāzi Khān.
252	Chúnghrú ... ..	" ... .. 138	Bells on ornaments.
253	Ghāzimard ... ..	" ... .. 141	A tutelary deity—a village God.



APPENDIX No. XXV.—*Continued.*

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
254	Génd Khúli ... ..	Para. ... .. 142	A game, much like our hockey.
255	Ghathá ... ..	.....	A lincal measure.
256	Gót ... ..	.....	A sub-division of a tribe.
257	Gidar ... ..	Foot note para. 89	Jackál.
258	Gopál ... ..	" " 89	A name for Kirshna, or God.
259	Golá ... ..	.....	The cyinder of a masonry well, the well itself.
260	Gand wále-ká-cháh...	Para. ... .. 58	A well with sides made of wood—Segments like pieces of a wheel.
261	Gon ... ..	.....	See agwaen—the hollow in which the cattle go down at the well.
262	Garhá ... ..	.....	A hamlet thrown out from the mother village.
263	Gotemár ... ..	" ... .. 64	A diver.
	<b>II.</b>		
264	Hári ... ..	" ... .. 41	The crop ripening in the spring.
265	Hingót ... ..	" ... .. 36	A plant (Balanites Ægyptiaca.)
266	Hara ... ..	" ... .. 37	Green.
267	Hal ... ..	" ... .. 54	A plough.
268	Hataurá ... ..	" ... .. 54	A small hammer.
269	Hándi ... ..	" ... .. 134	A cauldron.
270	Hansla ... ..	" ... .. 138	A neck ornament—horse shoe like in shape.
271	Hándián ka wakt ...	" ... .. 139	The evening time (time of the cauldrons boiling.)
272	Hóm ... ..	" ... .. 143	A religious ceremony, in which the sacrificial cake is burnt.
273	Harat ... ..	" ... .. 60	The Persian wheel well.
	<b>I.</b>		
274	Ijára ... ..	" ... .. 80	A prevaluation in grain, rent.
275	Indhan ... ..	.....	Fuel.
276	{ Inge ... .. } { Istaraf ... .. }	.....	On this side.
277	Imli ... ..	" ... .. 36	A tree (Tamarindus Indica.)

APPENDIX No. XXV.—*Continued.*

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
<b>J.</b>			
278	Júr ... ..	.....	The yoke of the oxen at the well, or of the leaders in a four ox-waggon.
279	Jor ... ..		
280	Jhúl ... ..	.....	The covering thrown over oxen to keep them warm.
281	Júá ... ..	Para. ... .. 46	The main beam, or pole of the 'gári.'
282	Jhuá ... ..	.....	A stack, made by putting sheaves together in a rough cone shape.
283	Jaunti ... ..	.....	A thorny bush ( ? ) which when it becomes a tree is 'jánt.'
284	Járl ... ..	.....	Adultery.
285	Jhfl ... ..	" ... .. 70	A marsh.
286	Jéth ... ..	" ... .. 43	Name of a month.
287	Jhari ... ..	.....	Showers.
288	Jekar ... ..	.....	If.
289	Jará ... ..	.....	The cold weather.
290	Jál ... ..	" ... .. 35	A tree ( Pūnjabí 'pílú' or 'van' ) salvadora oleioides.
291	Jamóá ... ..	" ... .. 36	A variety of the jáman (qu. ?)
292	Jamúa ... ..		
293	Jáman ... ..	" ... .. 36	A kind of fruit tree (sizygium Jambolanum.)
294	Jhínwar ... ..	" ... .. 37	A man of the kahár cast.
295	Jalkar ... ..	" ... .. 37	Water—income.
296	Jhárl ... ..	.....	Bush.
297	Jóár ... ..	" ... .. 222	An autumn crop (sorghum vulgare.)
298	Juár ... ..		
299	Johar ... ..	Foot note para. 46	A pond.
300	Jauhar ... ..		
301	Jóhri ... ..	" " 46	A little pond—diminutive of above.
302	Jhámp ... ..	" " 46	See 'kaasa'—a well-dredge.
303	Jawái ... ..	" " 48	Son-in-law.



## APPENDIX No. XXV.—Continued.

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
304	Jo ... ..	.....	A wife (jorú.)
305	Jhumka ... ..	Para. ... .. 138	An ornament for the ear used by the Muhammadan women.
306	Jhálra ... ..	„ ... .. 138	An ornament worn hung from the neck.
307	Já ... ..	„ ... .. 138	Where.
308	Jarfb... ..	.....	A lincal measure.
309	Jama... ..	„ ... .. 230	Assessment of land revenue.
310	Jár ká kúá ... ..	„ ... .. 58	A Kacha well.
311	Jhalár ... ..	„ ... .. 59	A variety of the Persian wheel—the ‘tindas’ are very large, and few.
<b>K.</b>			
312	Kimana ... ..	.....	Nothing.
313	Khái ... ..	.....	A ditch.
314	Khandak ... ..	.....	A ditch bigger than above.
315	Korwa ... ..	„ ... .. 60	Second watering of irrigated crops, i. e., after the ‘palewa’ or ‘paléó’—this is given when the grain is well above the ground, Idiom ‘Korná bújhádéna’.
316	Kor ... ..		
317	Khurgoda... ..	.....	(Punjabi karóch) a place where the ground has been made rugged by the hoofs of cattle treading the soft mud which has since stiffened and become hard.
318	Khúd ... ..	„ ... .. 44	A furrow.
319	Kohar ... ..	.....	A rainy mist.
320	Korha ... ..	.....	A Kacha well at the side of a river or nála four oxen work it, with a ‘charsa.’
321	Khéra ... ..	.....	An interesting word, of which it is not easy to find the root idea. I think it may be derived from ‘ukherna’=to pull up by the roots, in which case the original meaning would be a deserted site of a village. And this is a very common use of the word, e. g. ‘ujjarkhéra.’ But it also means a village, though perhaps only one that has been settled again after having become waste. Another meaning is a ‘raised mound’ because (as I think) the old villages, or village sites, by the debris



## APPENDIX No. XXV.—Continued.

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	MEANING.
			<p>of the houses falling to ruins being rebuilt and again falling down have been so raised as to have nearly always now an elevated position. The antiquity of a village may be pretty fairly guessed by the elevation of its site. Mr. Elliott p. 85 of Hosh-ungábái Settlement Report gives as the original meaning 'the raised mound on which a village is placed.' This is different from what I have noted here, which would give the order thus :—</p> <p>1.—A deserted site</p> <p>2.—A village built on such a site</p> <p>3.—An elevated mound, because in the course of ages the débris of the houses accumulates.</p> <p>Another use of the word, evidently a derivative one is merely 'waste land' 'us ne khera abád kiya' = He settled the village, not necessarily an old site.</p>
322	Khúnt ... ..	.....	The same as 'simat'—direction, quarter.
323	Kulank ... ..	.....	Suspicion.
324	Kajji... ..	.....	*An objection.
325	Kikar ... ..	Para. ... .. 35	A tree (acacia arabica).
326	Karil... ..	" ... .. 36	A tree (capparis aphylla.)
327	Khádar ... ..	" ... .. 37	Riverain land.
328	Kharsa ... ..	.....	The dry season (hot.)
329	Kátik ... ..	" ... .. 37	A month.
330	Khára ... ..	" ... .. 65	Salt, bitter.
331	Kot ... ..	" ... .. 34	An elevated spot (qu? for building).
332	Khair ... ..	" ... .. 36	A tree (acacia catechu)
333	Kiári... ..	" ... .. 37	A bed in a garden or field.
334	Khindáo ... ..	" ... .. 44	Sowing broadcast (see Bakhér.)
335	Kuá ... ..	Foot note para. 46	A well.
336	Kolhu ... ..	" " 46	An oil press, also a sugarcane mill.
337	Kuí ... ..	" " 46	A little well.

## APPENDIX No. XXV.—Continued.

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
338	Kassá ... ..	Foot note para. 46	A big spade, or dredge used for cleaning out wells.
339	Kassí... ..	" " 46	Deminative of above, a spade.
340	Kúndrá ... ..	Para. ... 48	.....
341	Kallewárf ... ..	Foot note para. 48	The morning meal.
342	Khoí ... ..	Para. ... 50	Sugarcane straw refuse.
343	Khaprá ... ..	" ... 53	A kind of weevil attacking corn in the granary.
344	Kuhárf ... ..	" ... 54	An axe.
345	Khurpá ... ..	" ... 54	The common country hoe.
346	Khodálá ... ..	" ... 54	A kind of 'spud.'
347	Khodálf ... ..	" ... 54	A small 'khodála.'
348	Kassaula ... ..	" ... 54	A tool used for hoeing.
349	Karaunth... ..	" ... 54	A saw.
350	Kamáni ... ..	.....	A bow-like instrument by which the gimlet is worked.
351	Khichrí ... ..	" ... 134	One of the ways of cooking food.
352	Khír... ..	" ... 134	Rice cooked in milk.
353	Kamrí ... ..	" ... 135	A short vest with sleeves.
354	Kurtí ... ..	" ... 135	A garment worn by Muhammadan women, longer than the 'ángi' (q. v.) covering the chest and body.
355	Kari ... ..	" ... 136	A rough wooden rafter.
356	Khor... ..	" ... 136	A cattle-manger.
357	Kundí ... ..	" ... 136	A hollow in the manger for the food of the animal.
358	Kothí ... ..	" ... 136	A house granary for grain.
359	Kothá ... ..	" ... 136	An inner room of a house facing the entrance, these are the principal rooms and are also called 'obáras.'
360	Khát... ..	.....	A charpai (q. v.)
361	Kása ... ..	.....	A metal vessel.



APPENDIX No. XXV.—*Continued.*

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
362	Katorá ... ..	Para. ... .. 137	See 'Bélá' ; a drinking vessel.
363	Katorí ... ..	" ... .. 137	A small 'katôra.'
364	Kaláí... ..	" ... .. 138	Wrist.
365	Kánsí ... ..	" ... .. 138	Bell metal.
366	Kangní ... ..	" ... .. 138	A wrist ornament.
367	Kanthíla ... ..	" ... .. 138	A neck ornament, see 'torá.'
368	Karé ... ..	" ... .. 138	A plain bracelet, worn by Hindus (male.)
369	Kabaddhí ... ..	" ... .. 142	A game—like our 'touch.'
370	Kámil Satah ... ..	" ... .. 149	Dry chak of the nocrain villages.
371	Kháta ... ..	" ... ..	A cultivator's holding as shown in the Government Record.
372	Khandar ... ..	" ... ..	A ruin ; rugged ground.
373	Khasra ... ..	" ... .. 197	The Field Register.
374	Kál ... ..	" ... .. 88	Famine.
375	Karáó ... ..	" ... .. 147	Second marriage.
376	Karéwa ... ..	" ... .. 147	Same as karáo.
377	Kamín ... ..	Foot note para. 38	A village menial—all non-proprietors who are of low cast.
378	Khud Kásht ... ..	Para. ... .. 178	Cultivating with one's own hand.
379	Kúrand-ká-cháh ... ..	" ... .. 58	A dry masonry well.
380	Kachchá-páni ... ..	" ... ..	An expression used of a water—spring soon exhausted.
<b>L.</b>			
381	Láo ... ..	" ... ..	The well rope of the charsa.
382	Lahbar ... ..	" ... ..	(Same as Rahbar) a shower of the way, guide
383	Lúh ... ..	" ... ..	The hot dry wind of May and June.
384	Lét ... ..	Foot note para. 46	A pond, smaller than 'Janhar.'
385	Létri... ..	" " 46	A little pond.
386	Lái ... ..	Para. ... .. 47	Cutting (of a crop), and bringing it home.
387	Lassi ... ..	" ... .. 134	Butter-milk.



APPENDIX No. XXV.—*Continued.*

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
388	Laddú ... ..	Para. ... .. 134	A meal-ball, sweetmeat.
389	Liháf ... ..	" ... .. 135	A cloak 'rezai.'
390	Langotí ... ..	" ... .. 135	A cloth worn round the middle by boys, in- stead of the 'dhoti.'
391	Lanhga ... ..	" ... .. 135	Wide drawers see 'Ghagra.'
392	Lota ... ..	" ... .. 137	A drinking vessel.
393	Laund ... ..	.....	An intercalary month put in once every three years.
394	Léo ... ..	Foot note para. 141	Earthen plaster.
395	Lámp ... ..	" " 89	A kind of grass.
396	Lajje... ..	" " 89	Shame. .
<b>M.</b>			
397	Mórá ... ..	.....	The place (at the top of the run) where the oxen stand to have the rope fastened on.
398	Maháwat ... ..	Para. ... .. 60	The winter rain—in the months of Magar, Poe, Mágh, Phágan.
399	Mathílá ... ..	" ..... *	An earthen erection like a thick post some 3 or 4 feet high, from which the cultivator watches his crop—also Dharwa.
400	Mandh ... ..	" ... .. 141	The small altar or brick-work erection at the entrances of villages to the goddess of small-pox.
401	Ménd ... ..	.....	Border of a field.
402	Muriálf ... ..	.....	A thorny weed, something like the 'joássa.'
403	Mandal ... ..	.....	The iron frame (with four fold fork) from which the leather bucket (charsa) is sus- pended.
404	Mukhéra ... ..	.....	Wandering about at will—straying.
405	Máhen ... ..	.....	Together with—in the midst of.
406	Mangsir ... ..	" ... .. 37	A month, corresponding to November, Decem- ber.
407	Máh ... ..	.....	A month (Mágh) answering to January, Feb- ruary.
408	Mará... ..	.....	Bad, small, thin, weak.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—*Continued.*

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
409	Mota ... ..	.....	Full, thick, fat.
410	Malmala ... ..	Para. ... .. 31	Brackish.
411	Matka ... ..	" ... .. 37	Same as 'gharra', a water jar or vessel.
412	Māgh... ..	" ... .. 37	Same as 'Māh.'
413	Makkei ... ..	" ... .. 45	Indian corn (zea mays.)
414	Māsh... ..	" ... .. 39	An autumn crop (Phaseolus radiatus.)
415	Mōth... ..	" ... .. 39	An autumn crop (Phaseolus aconitifolius.)
416	Múng... ..	" ... .. 39	An autumn crop (Phaseolus mungo.)
417	Mahz... ..	" ... .. 46	Another name for 'sohága'—clodcrusher.
418	Mahji ... ..	" ... .. 46	A little 'mahj' or 'mahz.'
419	Mahúrat ... ..	" ... .. 47	A lucky day.
420	Mangal ... ..	" ... .. 47	Tuesday.
421	Mitáwan ... ..	" ... .. 47	Same as 'mitána' to soften, alleviate, put away.
422	Malái... ..	" ... .. 55	Cream.
423	Man ... ..	" ... .. 63	The masonry coping at the top of a well.
424	Mānda ... ..	" ... .. 134	Thin bread.
425	Múnh ... ..	" ... .. 138	Face.
426	Matthí ... ..	" ... .. 138	Same as kangní, an ornament.
427	Māla ... ..	" ... .. 138	A Hindu rosary, gold and coral.
428	Mohr... ..	" ... .. 138	A seal.
429	Matakni ... ..	" ... .. 138	A woman fond of adoring herself.
430	Méndi ... ..	.....	A hedge like bush famous for its dye (hemia). It requires great care, but is a profitable crop.
431	Malba ... ..	.....	Materials (of a house.)
432	Múafyan-ul-hadd ... ..	.....	A fixed boundary (of a village on a river side, the proprietary right not following the deep stream.
433	Málikána ... ..	.....	Rent, proprietary dues, when taken under this name, it is almost always a percentage on the jama.



APPENDIX No. XXV.—*Continued.*

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	MEANING,
434	Malba ... ..	Para. ... .. 205	Village expenses (see Appendix XVII) incurred for the common benefit by the Lambardárs.
435	Mál ... ..	Foot note para. 60	The double rope on the wheel of the Harat (q. v.)
436	Muth... ..	" " 61	A handful—a hand breadth.
437	Mítha ... ..	Para. ... .. 65	Sweet.
438	Mukaddami ... ..	" ... .. 177	Lambardár's fees, old name.
439	Missi ... ..	" ... .. 134	Bread made of channa and wheat 1 : 2 ; with salt thrown in, too.
	<b>N.</b>		
440	Nyára ... ..	.....	Separate.
441	Nyár ... ..	.....	A bundle or feed of fodder.
442	Naní kání kin-mání...	" ... .. 148	Who cares for the rule of not marrying from his maternal grandmother's got.
443	Naddí ... ..	.....	A hill stream generally dry except in the rains.
444	Nála ... ..	.....	The same, and also a canal or drainage cut.
445	Ním ... ..	" ... .. 36	A tree (azadirachta Indica.)
446	Naubahini ... ..	" ... .. 46	The ploughing of land for the ninth time.
447	Nalái... ..	" ... .. 49	Hoeing and weeding (i. e. cleaning) the land
448	Nihán ... ..	" .. .. 54	A chisel.
449	Niháni ... ..	" ... .. 54	A small chisel.
450	Nath... ..	" ... .. 138	A nose-ring.
451	Naugiri ... ..	.....	A bracelet of nine pieces strung together on a string.
452	Nahri ... ..	" ... .. 243	Land irrigated, or generally irrigated by the canal.
453	Nikás ... ..	.....	A starting point (nikalna), the outlet of water on a 'band'—the mother village whence another is colonised.
454	Názim ... ..	.....	An old title of authority.
455	Nazarána ... ..	.....	The present which a ruler used to take from the zamindár, also a enphemism for bribes now-a-days.



## APPENDIX No. XXV.—Continued.

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	MEANING.
456	Nim chak... ..	Para. ... .. 64	The round frame work put as the foundation of the well cylinder.
457	Namkín ... ..	" ... .. 65	Salt.
<b>O.</b>			
458	Ondá... ..	" ... .. 54	Backwards, 'ondá pání charana' to take water (in the irrigating with) the wrong way.
459	Ondhá ... ..		
460	Osar ... ..	.....	A heifer of three years or under (south.)
461	Onhrí ... ..	.....	A cow's udder (south.)
462	Ochhé kí dósti jí ká janjál ... ..	.....	Friendship with a mean person is trouble to one's life.
463	Okhal ... ..	.....	A wooden mortar in which grain is pounded with a pestle (musal).
464	Okhlí ... ..	.....	Diminutive of the above, used with a 'musali.'
465	Orhna ... ..	" ... .. 135	A cloak, veil which comes over the head and body too.
466	Obára ... ..	" ... .. 136	The inner rooms in the house fronting the entrance (see also kothá.)
<b>P.</b>			
467	Parat... ..	.....	Uncultivated ground (as distinguished from 'chalat' para, rahna, and chahia.)
468	Pána Pála ... ..	.....	A collective name for spontaneous produce that comes useful as fodder, &c., for the zamindár.
469	Pari ... ..	.....	An angel.
470	Pairi ... ..		
471	Píle } Badal ... ..	.....	'Píli badli'—The time when the clouds become yellow, 'the bursting of the yellow dawn.'
472	Péle }		
473	Pasar ... ..	" ... .. 139	An hour before dawn.
474	Pahar ... ..	.....	A division of the day equal to 3 hours.
475	Pathwára ... ..	.....	The place where cowdung páts are made.
476	Pátan ... ..	.....	Shoes.
477	Pankha ... ..	.....	A fan.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—*Continued.*

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
478	Phágan ... ..	Para. ... .. 138	A month answering to our February.
479	Púra ... ..	.....	East wind.
480	Púrí ... ..	.....	A pod.
481	Páni ... ..	.....	Water, rain.
482	Póh ... ..	" ... .. 43	Name of a month answering to our December, January.
483	Pípal ... ..	" ... .. 36	A tree (ficus religiosa.)
484	Pbal-ahár ... ..	.....	Fruit-food, allowed in time of fast.
485	Pála ... ..	" ... .. 37	A small bush cut up and used for fodder (‘beri,’ Zizyphus nummularia.)
486	Pabhér ... ..	" ... .. 44	Broad cast (South, and centre) see also, Bakher, and khindao.
487	Puchkári ... ..	Foot note para. 44	A sound made with the lips to stop or slacken the pace of an animal.
488	Pár ... ..	Para. ... .. 46	The first ploughing of land.
489	Panchbahiní ... ..	" ... .. 46	The ploughing of land for the fifth time.
490	Párab ... ..	" ... .. 47	The East.
491	Palangrí ... ..	Foot note para. 46	A little bed.
492	Púli ... ..	" ... .. 48	A sheaf, or bundle of corn.
493	Panyára ... ..	" ... .. 54	The wooden plough share in the plough.
494	Pítal ... ..	" ... .. 55	Brass.
495	Pús ... ..	.....	The same as Poh (q. v.)
496	Pán ... ..	Foot note para. 56	‘Betel.’
497	Panwár ... ..	Para. ... .. 134	A plant growing wild all over the district (Lawsonia ineunis.)
498	Pachganda ... ..	" ... .. 134	Sugarcane stalks.
499	Phulka ... ..	" ... .. 134	Thin bread.
500	Puijáma ... ..	" ... .. 135	Tight Trowsers.
501	Pabán ... ..	" ... .. 136	Lid.
502	Pídha ... ..	" ... .. 136	A low stool.
503	Patiár ... ..	" ... .. 136	Wicker—basket.

## APPENDIX No. XXV.—Continued.

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	MEANING.
504	Parkala ... ..	.....	Steps (leading up to the top of the house) Ladder.
505	Paında ... ..	.....	Road : distance.
506	Piyála ... ..	Para. ... .. 137	A drinking vessel ; cup.
507	Parát ... ..	" ... .. 137	A tray in which flour is prepared before cooking.
508	Poncha ... ..	" ... .. 138	Wrist.
509	Pazéb ... ..	" ... .. 138	Anklet.
510	Péliphaté ... ..	" ... .. 139	The yellowing of the clouds before dawn.
511	Pichlapahar ... ..	" ... .. 139	Afternoon.
512	Pahar Kátarka ... ..	" ... .. 139	A pahar short of dawn.
513	Pandrahwara ... ..	" ... .. 140	A period of fifteen days—a fortnight.
514	Parameshwar ... ..	" ... .. 141	God.
515	Paidáwár ... ..	.....	Produce (of a field.)
516	Panjá ... ..	.....	Claw (and so, hand).
517	Pair ... ..	" ... .. 52	Threshing floor.
518	Pahár ... ..	.....	Hill.
519	Paré ... ..	.....	Beyond.
520	Pancháyat ... ..	.....	An assembly (originally perhaps of five members) dealing with social matters or disputes.
521	Pattidári ... ..	" ... .. 177	That form of tenure of land based on ancestral shares.
522	Pána ... ..	.....	Division of a village.
523	Panjdu ... ..	" ... .. 80	Division of a produce $\frac{2}{5}$ going to the landlord
524	Páhi Kásh̄t ... ..	" ... .. 177	A non resident tenant.
525	Pakká páni ... ..	.....	A permanent strong spring, also used of a heavy rain.
526	Pháóra ... ..	" ... .. 178	An instrument usually called spade.
	<b>R.</b>		
527	Āérá ... ..	.....	High ground.



APPENDIX No. XXV.—*Continued.*

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	MEANING.
528	Rúká ... ..	.....	A sudden cry of alarm or for help made in a high falsetto like an Australian "coo-ey."
529	Réh ... ..	Para. ... .. 37	Another name for 'shor' or 'kallar' the destructive efflorescence which is causing such damage in canal villages.
530	Rangsir ... ..	.....	Colored.
531	Rabi ... ..	.....	Spring harvest.
532	Rausli ... ..	" ... .. 30	A kind of soil moderately sandy.
533	Roti ... ..	" ... .. 48	Bread ; food generally.
534	Rás ... ..	" ... .. 54	Reins.
535	Rámpira ... ..	" ... .. 54	Same as Khodálá ; A kind of spade.
536	Randa ... ..	" ... .. 54	Plane.
537	Rora ... ..	" ... .. 56	A cattle disease.
538	Ras ... ..	" ... .. 134	Juice generally of sugarcane.
539	Razái... ..	" ... .. 135	A cotton stuffed cloak—also used as a coverlet for bed.
540	Rasoi... ..	" ... ..	Cooking place.
541	Rikábi ... ..	" ... .. 137	A flat dish.
542	Ráng... ..	.....	Pewter.
543	Rúpa... ..	.....	Silver uncoined.
544	Rakhya ... ..	" ... .. 83	A wood preserve.
545	Rékhtá ... ..	" ... .. 58	Made of bricks and mortar.
<b>S.</b>			
546	Sikairna ... ..	.....	To call together.
547	Shor ... ..	" ... .. 183	Same as 'Reh' (q. v.)
548	Sáwan ... ..	" ... .. 45	Name of a month answering to our 15th July to 15th August.
549	Sádh... ..	.....	Name of a month—same as Hár=15th June to 15th July.
550	Sákh... ..	.....	Harvest.
551	Sar ... ..	" ... .. 29	Salt bed.

# APPENDIX No. XXV.—Continued.

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	MEANING.
552	Singhāra ... ..	Para. ... .. 37	Water-nut.
553	Sarkanda ... ..	" ... .. 37	A tall reed.
554	Sādhi ... ..	" ... .. 41	Spring harvest.
555	Sāwani ... ..	" ... .. 41	Autumn harvest.
556	Sohāga ... ..	" ... .. 46	Clod-crusher.
557	Sohāgi ... ..	" ... .. 46	A little 'Sohaga.'
558	Som ... ..	" ... .. 47	Monday.
559	Sanicher ... ..	" ... .. 47	Saturday.
560	Sukar ... ..	" ... .. 47	Friday.
561	Sānsa ... ..	" ... .. 47	Fear.
562	Sājhi ... ..	" ... .. 48	Partner.
563	Sikhar ... ..	Foot note para. 48	Exactly.
564	Shābāsh ... ..	" " 48	Bravo !
565	Shām ... ..	" " 48	Evening.
566	Sursali ... ..	Para. ... .. 53	An insect attacking corn in the granary.
567	Sānta ... ..	" ... .. 54	A whip.
568	Siyār ... ..	" ... .. 54	The same as barma, gimlet.
569	Sandās ... ..	" ... .. 54	Pincers.
570	Sindāsi ... ..	" ... .. 54	Small pincers.
571	Supāri ... ..	" ... .. 56	Betelnut.
572	Sit ... ..	" ... .. 134	Same as lassī ; butter-milk.
573	Sād ... ..	Foot note para. 134	Fresh cooked meal.
574	Sāg ... ..	Para. ... .. 134	Green food mixed with flour ; see bluji.
575	Shīra ... ..	" ... .. 134	A food made with gur and milk.
576	Saur ... ..	" ... .. 135	Same as lihaf ; a coverlet.
577	Sitān ... ..	" ... .. 136	A pillar. Same as 'thamb.'
578	Shatī ... ..	" ... .. 136	A beam.
579	Sāz ... ..	" ... .. 138	An ornament.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—*Continued.*

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
580	Sás ... ..	Para. ... .. 138	Mother-in-law.
581	Singhár ... ..	" ... .. 138	Adornment.
582	Sota ... ..	" ... .. 139	Sleeping time.
583	Súdi ... ..	" ... .. 140	Fortnight of crescent of the moon.
584	Sádhu ... ..	" ... .. 141	A fakir.
585	Sákal ... ..	.....	The mixed food used during the time of performing the ceremony of 'Hom.'
586	Sahná ... ..	.....	To endure.
587	Sár ... ..	" ... .. 64	The spring level.
588	Síha ... ..	" ... .. 64	A local name for a diver.
589	Sídha ... ..	" ... .. 64	Food given to Brahmins before sinking a well.
<b>T.</b>			
590	Tiská tárbar bana ...	.....	His condition is good (a phrase.)
591	Tár Kitár hojana ...	.....	To be ruined.
592	Tél ... ..	.....	Oil.
593	Tikya ... ..	" ... .. 28	A little piece.
594	Taka ... ..	" ... .. 37	Two pice.
595	Tésar... ..	" ... .. 46	Third ploughing.
596	Tápar ... ..	" ... .. 51	Land left uncultivated for one crop. See Bángar.
597	Than ... ..	Foot note para. 55	Teat.
598	Tasméi ... ..	Para. ... .. 134	Rice cooked in sugarcane juice and milk.
599	Tukri ... ..	" ... .. 135	Same as Lahngá.
600	Thamb ... ..	" ... .. 136	Same as Sitún.
601	Takht ... ..	.....	A large wooden seat.
602	Thán... ..	" ... .. 136	A manger.
603	Tak ... ..	.....	A niche in the wall.



## APPENDIX No. XXV.—Continued.

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	MEANING.
604	Tokni ... ..	Para. ... .. 137	A small Tokna.
605	Tokna ... ..	" ... .. 137	A brass vessel for cooking.
606	Thali... ..	" ... .. 137	A large dish used by Hindús.
607	Tabák ... ..	" ... .. 137	A vessel used by Muhammadans. Same as Thali.
608	Takhna ... ..	" ... .. 138	Ankle.
609	Tola ... ..	" ... .. 138	A measure of weight equal to $\frac{1}{80}$ th of a ser.
610	Tora ... ..	.....	An ornament worn by Hindús on the neck.
611	Tarke ... ..	" ... .. 139	Early in the morning.
612	Tísra pahar ... ..	" ... .. 139	After noon.
613	Tith ... ..	" ... .. 144	Day of a month.
614	Thápa ... ..	... .. 143	The mark of an outstretched hand made with chalk or 'gérú' (q. v.) on the outside wall of a house where a male child has been born.
615	Thakbast ... ..	" ... .. 195	Demarcation of a village boundary.
616	Tappa ... ..	" ... .. 306	A clan or sub-division of a tribe.
617	Tak Seroa... ..	" ... .. 306	Name of a got of Jats in Sunipat.
618	Tíyágdéna ... ..	" ... .. 88	To give up.
619	Thokar ... ..	" ... .. 89	A stumble, a 'kick.'
620	Thethar ... ..	" ... .. 89	Another name for Rájput.
621	Taraf... ..	.....	Division of a village.
622	Tinda ... ..	.....	The water vessels on a Persian wheel.
623	Tór ... ..	" ... .. 77	Irrigation by flow.
624	Thula ... ..	.....	A division of the village generally smaller than a Pana or Taraf.
	<b>U.</b>		
625	Ulatna ... ..	.....	To upset, to be wrongly presented (of a human foetus.)
626	Unhar ... ..	.....	Last paying land.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—*Concluded.*

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
627	Unman ... ..	.....	( 'Atta satta' Panjabi ) speaking roughly or conjecturally (gol mol).
628	Ujar ... ..	Para. ... .. 87	A waste and uninhabited place.
629	Ujár ... ..	„ ... .. 87	Much the same as 'Ujár' perhaps a stronger word with an intensive force.
630	Urd ... ..	„ ... .. 45	An autumn crop ( Phasevlus radiatus see also mash.)
631	Uplá ... ..	„ ... .. 50	Cowdung pat.
632	Ungli... ..	„ ... .. 138	Finger.
633	Upajna ... ..	.....	To spring up.