Adamzada: the chief's body guards.

Ashimat: uncooked food (by opposition to 'chast': cooked food), a form of tax paid to the mehtar.

Badal khulla: compensation paid to a man for divorcing his wife.

Badshah: sovereign, king, emperor. This term could also be specifically used for the Mughal emperor.

Begar: forced labour.

Bhoosa: the husks and straws of various kinds of corn, beaten up into chaff by the feet of the oxen on the threshing-floor; used as the common food of cattle.

Bildars: a spade-wielder, excavator or a digging labourer. This term was often used in the Public Works Department of upper India for men employed in that way.

Char Chutter/Chahar Chutta/Char Choke: various names by which the Kabul bazaar was known. The term Char Chutter referred to the four covered streets of the great bazaar.

Chauth: a tax collected by the Marathas in the North Indian territories.

Choga: a long sleeved garment, like a dressing-gown. It is properly an Afghan form of dress, generally made of some soft woolen material and embroidered on the sleeves and shoulders.

Chutteree: umbrella, the covered top of Kabul bazaar.

Darbar: a court.

Degchona: iron cans, cast after Russian style.

Diwane-Aam: public hall of reception, public reception.

Doab: a region lying between and reaching to the confluence of two rivers.
Fakir/fakeer: An Arabic word which means ‘poor’. Properly, an indigent person, but specially ‘one in the sight of God’. This term was applied to Muslim religious mendicants and then loosely to Hindu devotee and naked ascetics.

Fakir miskin: a term used for the lowest strata of the population in Chitral.

Ghaut/Ghat: A landing place, a path of descent to a river; the place of a ferry.

Harkara/ hurcarra: a messenger, a courier; an emissary, a spy.

Hakim: a doctor.

Hartal: yellow orpiment, arsenic sulphide.

Jagheer: a Persian word which means a ‘place holding.’ It applies to ‘a hereditary assignment of land and its rent as annuity’.

Jaidad/jyedad: territory assigned for the support of troops.

Jearut/ziarat: shrine.

Jehad/jihad: literally ‘an effort, a striving’. It is generally understood as ‘a sacred war of Muslims against the Infidel’.

Jirga: a communal system of government or the council of elders, responsible for the administration of justice and control of local revenue.

Jowar/jowaur: a kind of pulse, one of the best and most frequently grown of the tall millets in the southern countries.

Kafir: ‘unbeliever’.

Kafiristan: literally ‘the land of the unbelievers’. It also corresponds to a region south of Chitral inhabited by non-Muslims.

Khalasies: tent builders

Khan: originally a title equivalent to Lord or Prince. In the 19th century in Afghanistan, it became a sort of vague title, very widespread, to name a chief or a person of some importance.

Khillat/killut: a robe of honour presented to office-holders or as a mark of distinction on ceremonial occasions.

Kuzzilbash: term of Turkish origin which was originally applied to the Persianized Turks forming the ruling class in Persia under the Safavi dynasty. This class also settled extensively over Afghanistan. In Kabul, the term applied to the descendants of Nadir’s Persian troops who remained in the city after the death of their chief. The Kuzzilbash formed a distinct
Persian community of the Shia persuasion, against the native Sunni profession. They had a strong influence in the local politics but because of their isolated position and antagonism with the native population they were favourable to the British authority.

**Malik:** possessor (of a house, of a land), master, lord.

**Maltaris:** fighting men.

**Marchah:** barter.

**Meharbani lands:**

lands granted for cultivation to the people of Chitral by the local chief.

**Mehtar:** a Persian term for a prince. It was the title used by the chief of Chitral.

**Mir:** leader, chief, head. It can also be specifically used as a title for the Saiyyids (descendants of the family of Muhammad).

**Mullah/moollah:**

a learned man, a teacher, a doctor of the Law.

**Nawab/Nabob:** A delegate of the supreme chief, to the Viceroy or to the Chief Governor under the Mughals. From this use it became the title of rank without necessarily having any office attached. Later it became a title conferred, like a peerage, on man of distinction or good service.

**Nikah:** legal marriage according to Shariat.

**Pardah:** curtain, hanging, partition. To be in pardah: to be in the private part of the house (for Muslim women), to be in seclusion.

**Phangi:** collective payment by the tribes.

**Pundit:** 'a learned man'; the term was also generally used for 'native explorers trained by the Trigonometrical Survey of India'.

**Rais:** 'the head'. In India it generally means 'a native gentleman of respectable condition'.

**Rohillas:** a name by which Afghans settled in North-West Provinces of Hindustan were sometimes known and which gave a title to the province Rohilkhand. The word appears to be *pushtu* which means mountain thus signifying mountaineers of Afghanistan. In 1744, with the revolt of Ali Mahommed, Rohilkand became an independent territory from Moghul Monarchy.
Sangar/sungar: a rude stone breastwork, such as is often erected by the tribes on the North-West frontier.

Sahukar: money-lender.

Sayid/syud: in Asia, the usage of this term varies. Basically, a Sayid is a descendant of Muhammad through his grandson Hasan. He can also be a learned man.

Sepoy: an Anglo-English term to name the native soldier disciplined and dressed in the European style.

Sharm: (dishonor/shame), damages paid by a person found guilty of adultery.

Sherbet: a sweet drink.

Sirkar/sircar: a term used for the British government.

Sowar: a native cavalry soldier.

Tiarkhor: personal servants.

Tonga: a two-wheeled horse-drawn vehicle for passengers.

Ushar: revenue equivalent to the tenth of the land produce.

Wazir/vizier: a minister, and usually the principal minister under a Muslim prince.